Analysis of the Stereotype of how the Arab media Dealing with the Syrian Revolution
(Field Study from the Perspective of Media, Policy and Relief Workers)

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Abstract:

The study aimed at identifying the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution in relation to the political dimension, the military dimension, and the human dimension, through a scale of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution which was developed by the researchers. The study sample consisted of 100 persons working in the field of media, politics and relief, residing in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

The researcher used the descriptive approach and reached a set of results that the general mean of the military dimension was (3.58), then the political dimension with a mean of (3.53), then the human dimension with an arithmetic mean of (2.71).

Key words: Stereotyping, Arab media, Syrian Revolution, Syrian Crisis, Syria

Introduction

Stereotype is an important concept in media analysis; it is addressing the vast amount of information flowing around us in contemporary society, since people cannot personally experience the many events they care about, so they rely on their mental maps to draw the meaning of what is happening around them. These mental maps, mental images in our minds, around the outside world, are composed of different types of taxonomic categories. We need such categories to group similar things together, to study them, to understand them and to talk about them, and to impose stereotypes is the same process of group formation. Such taxonomic categories are not necessary for individuals to understand the environment as much as they are necessary to communicate among individuals. Stereotypes prevent from recognizing the differences between individuals who make up a particular group, and include inaccurate changes and information. [1]

Images, stereotypes and ready-made templates are an indispensable element in the organization and expectation of experience. They protect us from falling into a state of confusion and chaos. Thus, the media cannot completely dispense with such images and stereotypes, because they are an unavoidable kind of media representation. [2]

Thus, stereotypes are stereotypical and overly simplistic of a particular group in which the members of this group are described and categorized according to a set of characteristics, or are too generalized to the characteristics of a group of persons belonging to a particular social group, the way they behave, and these generalizations may be based on the behavior of

[1] Abu Yousef, Inas (2001): The mental image of the Palestinian Intifada among young people. A Field Study, The Egyptian Journal of Public Opinion Research, Faculty of Information, Cairo University, Volume II, Issue 4, October / December.

[2] Miller, David, et al. (2007): Tell me lies: propaganda and disinformation in the war on Iraq. Translated by: Ibrahim Al-Aris, Besan Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, Lebanon.

a particular person, or a small group of people belonging to this category. [3]

Debra study suggests that a stereotype is a kind of abbreviated characteristic, or a way to shorten a number of characteristics from another individual, or a group of individuals, we tend to put them in a pattern of expectations and then deal with them as if they are the same pattern. [4]

The stereotype in the Arab media about the Syrian revolution is reflected in a set of beliefs that are due to the policy of the media tool that conveys the stereotypical image of the Syrian revolution, so that this media has a funding and supporting source. So the stereotype can be divided into a positive image and a negative image.

In this sense, the positive stereotype of the Syrian revolution is reflected in the trait of the tragic humanitarian aspect of the killing of children and women and the torture of Syrians.

Positive stereotypes also depict human suffering, injustice, struggle, steadfastness, resistance, injustice and victory, and the desire for peace. The positive image is a moral wealth, and the success of a people or movement in shaping a positive image is a victory that can lead to more successes and victories. [5]

The positive image is not described as a stereotype, but is only described as an image; because individuals achieve it through advertising.

The negative stereotype is characterized by a combination of feelings of fear, hatred, revulsion, contempt, violence, oppression, cruelty, bloodshed, terrorism, defeats,

3 Zayed, Ahmed (2006): The psychology of inter-group relations, issues in social identity and self-classification. World of Knowledge, No. 326, Kuwait.
4 Debra .Merskin (2004) : The Construction of Arabs as Enemies: Post September 11 Discourse of George W. Bush. MASS COMMUNICATION & SOCIETY, 2004, 7(2), 157-ns.
5 Saleh, Suleiman (2005): Media Ethics, Al Falah Library, Kuwait.

backwardness and poverty, and is now being filmed through YouTube videos.

The negative stereotype played a major role in the justification of wars and violent acts against the people of this image, as the entry of Iran and Russia to fight the Syrian people has been justified as a fight against terrorism and this lie in the stereotype has justified for many countries to legalize this aggression, however, those familiar with Syrian affairs find the truth in the stereotypical image of aggression against the Syrian people.

From this point of view, the Arab media discourse was able to inflame the feelings of the recipient everywhere in this world about what is happening in Syria as terrorism and forgetting the main issue of the Syrian people, which is concentrated in the revolution of freedom and human dignity against a tyrannical dictatorial ruler of children and women, using all kinds of chemical weapons, rockets, cluster bombs and explosive barrels; it is the person that President Donald Trump described when he said "Assad is like an animal."

Based on all of the above, the two researchers discussed the analysis of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution from the point of view of those working in the field of media, politics and relief.

The problem of research and its importance

Studies and opinion polls that followed the events of the Syrian revolution on 18/3/2011 confirmed that the prevailing view in the Arab and international media is characterized by double standards and an unrealistic look at the stereotypical portrayal of the Syrian revolution.

Hence, the two researchers call for analyzing the stereotypical image of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution, within the context of a diagnosis and understanding of the context of media dealing

with the reality of the Syrian revolution. The main research question is:

What is the analysis of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution from the point of view of those working in the field of media, politics and relief?

Research Questions

1. What is the reality of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution regarding the political dimension from the point of view of the media, policy and relief workers?

2. What is the reality of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution regarding the military dimension from the point of view of the media, policy and relief workers?

3. What is the reality of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution regarding the humanitarian dimension from the point of view of the media, policy and relief workers?

Research objectives

The objectives of the present research were to seek to define the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution in relation to the political dimension, the military dimension, and the humanitarian dimension.

Research Delimitations

The research was applied in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey in 2017 on a sample working in media, policy and relief fields. The results and levels of research were limited to analyzing the stereotype of Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution, from the point of view of media, policy and relief workers in relation to the political dimension, the military dimension, and the humanitarian dimension.

Research terms and procedural definitions

Stereotype: The stereotype is defined in the media lexicon as "the use of prevailing intellectual patterns or images of an individual, group or system, and the attachment of principles, systems and ideas in a way that is easily accepted by the general public and the main objective of highlighting these negatives stereotypes is: provoking hatred, grudges, and spite against its owner".[6]

The researchers define the stereotypical image in this research as cognitive concepts, opinions and prejudices, reflected in the vocabulary of quantitative and semantic analysis of the media in dealing with the Syrian revolution.

Media: Is the collection, storage, processing and dissemination of news, data, pictures, facts, messages, opinions and comments required to identify current incidents and to cover events impartially, accurately and reliably, to be respected by the public. [7]

Arab Media: The researchers define it as the media that employs important events and issues, and follow-up developments and their impact on the Arab community through satellite channels and news agencies. The Arab media in this research is dealing with the Syrian revolution through the transfer of events objectively and accurately and without bias to a supportive body, or a political entity.

Syrian Revolution: Is the revolution of freedom and human dignity that was launched from the city of Daraa in the south of Syria on 18-3-2011, against a tyrannical dictatorship that killed its people with all kinds of weapons.

Related Studies

6 Hatem, Mohamed Abdelkader (2006): Public Opinion and Influence on Media and Propaganda. Family Library, Egyptian General Book Organization.

7 Gavrilos, D. (2002). Arab Americans in a nation's imagined community: How news constructed Arab American reactions to the Gulf War. Journal of Communication Inquiry, 26, 426–445.

In view of the absence of any study dealing with the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution as far as the researchers are aware, some of the studies in the field of media have been used and presented from the most recent to the oldest, as follows:

The study of Makram (2011) [8] confirms the existence of a positive relationship between the development of means of communication and the development of tools and mechanisms to express the values of democracy, which can be observed over the past years. In addition to the traditional communication function of the social networking networks appeared many other functions. The most important of which is the news function and the tactical function through which the means of social communication played an important political role.

The study of Dajah, and Daan (2008) [9] also focused on the trends and attitudes of public opinion and the formulation of its attitudes and behavior through the news and information provided by the various media. A person cannot form a specific situation or adopt a particular idea except through the information and data provided to him. This confirms the ability of the media in all its forms and forms to bring about changes in individual and societal concepts and practices through the dissemination of knowledge, awareness and enlightenment in addition to forming opinion and disseminating information and various issues. At the same time, the media has become an essential part of the lives of peoples and communities, responding to developments in various areas of life, and their ability to reach, address and influence the masses. This requires the need to take into account the circumstances of each society and its cultural, moral and

8 Makram, Rania (2011). Political employment of social networking sites. Regional Center for Strategic Studies: Cairo.

9 Dajah, Hale and Daan. (2008). Terrorism in the Digital Age, Media and Terrorism Conference, Al Hussein Bin Talal International University: Jordan.

intellectual environment in a manner that ensures respect for the identity and privacy of this society. This is not to mean ignoring the other and not recognizing his culture and civilization. It is necessary to communicate and interact with him and to benefit from his knowledge and science as the world has become because of the scientific, technical and communication revolution is more like a small global village in which the interests and considerations overlap between the countries of the world and its peoples. The study concluded with the need of forming a team of international experts in the field of media to discuss joint media awareness against the dangers of terrorism in order to enable the international media to build a broad base of international public opinion that would surround terrorism with thought or crime and reinforce efforts to eradicate it.

Farah study (2008) [10] revealed the importance of contemporary media in terms of its ability to fuel or limit terrorism, and the study also showed the mechanisms of dealing with the news objectively and with the identification of how to control the publication and timing, and to avoid as much as possible the excitement of the dissemination of news about terrorist events. It is recommended to deal with them as ordinary tragic events to prevent terrorism from gaining the title of heroism. And to exercise caution with regard to the dissemination of talk about terrorist events, especially those that support views of terrorists to public opinion. It is a precaution that will prevent terrorism from exploiting the media to prominence, and to focus on programs that show the brutality and terror of terrorism whatever its purpose and affiliation. And finally coordination with the security forces in relation to the dissemination of the facts of terrorist events, taking into

10 Farah, Grace. (2008). Contemporary Media is a Means of Stimulating or Scaling Terrorism, Army Magazine, Issue 275: Jordan.

account the prior study of the impact of their dissemination in public opinion.

Comments on Related Studies

It is clear through the objectives of the previous studies and their results that they differ with current research in aspects, and agree with them in other aspects. It is worth mentioning that the difference between the objective of the present research and its questions and sample made it different from the previous studies, noting that this difference does not negate that the researchers benefited from the studies In terms of the methodology and the tools used in the analysis of the stereotype of the of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution.

Research Procedures

Research Population and sample

In the light of the study problem and the descriptive approach used, the research community consisted of all the media, policy and relief workers residing in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, and the sample was selected in simple random way. The sample numbers were: 30 from Syria, 25 from Jordan and 20 from Lebanon, 25 from Turkey.

Research Instrument

The stereotypical scale of the Arab media in dealing with the Syrian revolution was used; this scale was developed by the two researchers.

Description of the scale

The scale consists of 22 items distributed on 3 dimensions which reflect the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution:

1. **The political dimension**: (8) items.
2. **The military dimension:** (7) items.
3. **The humanitarian dimension:** (7) items.

The Scale Correction

There are five choices to answer the items of the scale: (Never, rarely, sometimes,

often, and always) and they are scored respectively with (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5); the lowest score of the score is 22 and the highest score is 110. In order to determine the level and classifications of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution from the point of view of the media, policy and relief workers, it was divided into three levels of the scale (low, medium and high) as a whole and for each dimension. The weighted average of each item was calculated and the correction key was as follows: From (1.00) to (2.33) represents a weak reality for the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution, from (2.34) to (3.67) represents a medium reality for the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution and from (3.68) to (5.00) represents a high reality for the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution

Procedures to build the scale for the purposes of this research

The two researchers used some of the guidelines mentioned by Majid (2013) in the process of developing and building the scales for use in this research, through:

The theoretical literature and previous similar studies were reviewed, and it was benefited of the scales and theoretical literature such as the studies of: (Al-Mannai, 2011), (Saliha, 2013), (Alrawi, 2012), (Al-Manaai, 2014), and (Abdul Ghani, 2011) and the purposes of building this tool were clearly identified.

The three dimensions of the study were determined, and then the items of the scale formulated and presented to seven specialists in the media, politics and relief, where the initial wording of the items of the scale was reached, and after collecting the observations of the arbitrators, these observations were studied and the items that had the agreement of more than four arbitrators were taken. Thus, the psychometric characteristics were derived by

applying them to a survey sample of 20 media worker and activist in the Syrian revolution as follows:

Face Validity

The researchers presented the tool to five journalists, politicians and relief workers. After reviewing the tool, they expressed their views on all aspects regarding the method of response, instructions, clarity and relevance. After discussing their recommendations, language changes were made to two items.

Discriminate Validity

The tool was applied on a pilot sample; this is done by arranging the scores of the research sample in descending order in each dimension of the scale separately as well as the overall score of the scale. The scores were divided into upper and lower ends; taking 27% of the highest and lowest scores ($27\% * 50 = 14$) then calculating the mean and the standard deviation of the two levels and calculating the value of "T" between the two levels, as clarified in the following table (1):

Table (1): Means, Standard Deviations and "T" Test for the Differences between the Means of the low and high class of the scale and its dimensions (N = 12)

Dimensions	Class	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-value	P- Value
Political	The high class	25.1667	3.06050	-4.14	0.00 *
	The low class	32.1667	2.78687		
Military	The high class	20.3333	3.66970	-5.29	0.00 *
	The low class	30.8333	3.18852		
Humanitarian	The high class	15.3333	3.82971	-6.35	0.00 *
	The low class	26.8333	2.22860		
Stereotype	The high class	60.8333	10.34247	-5.72	0.00 *
	The low class	89.0000	6.19677		

*significant at (0.05)

The results showed that there were significant differences between the upper and lower classes at a significant level of (0.05) on the stereotypical scale of the Arab media in dealing with the Syrian revolution and its dimensions referred to

in the previous table indicating the validity of the scale in all its items.

Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient (Internal consistency):

The internal consistency coefficient was estimated using the Cronbach's Alpha equation for each dimension and for the scale as a whole and the reliability values were as shown in Table (2).

Table (2): Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficients for the scale dimensions of the experimental sample (N = 20)

Dimensions	Items	Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient
Political	8	0.73
Military	7	0.80
Humanitarian	7	0.72
Stereotype as a whole	22	0.70

The reliability coefficients ranged from 0.89 to 0.97 for the dimensions of the scale. The total reliability coefficient of the tool was 0.88.

Split-Half Reliability

In split-half reliability we divide all items that purport to measure the same construct into two sets, the best way to do this is to put all odd items in one set and the even items in the other, then we calculate the correlation coefficient between the two halves using Pearson equation, at last we add the correction factor using Spearman-Brown equation and Guttman equation.

Table (3): Split-Half Correlation Coefficients of the Scale

Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of the first half	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of the second half	Spearman-Brown reliability coefficients	Guttman reliability coefficients
0.81	0.89	0.78	0.76

As shown in Table (3), the overall reliability coefficient of Spearman Brown

was 0.78, and the total reliability coefficient of Guttman (0.76); they are high reliability coefficient and statistically significant.

The Research Procedures

1. After reviewing the different theoretical aspects of the related literature and the previous studies of Arab media and dealing with the Syrian revolution the two researchers developed the scale of stereotype of the Arab media in dealing with the Syrian revolution.

2. The characteristics of the research community were examined and the sample was chosen in a simple random way according to these characteristics.

3. The researchers conducted a preliminary experiment on a sample of 20 persons, through a link to an electronic questionnaire prepared by the researchers

(https://goo.gl/forms/eSHxKIYyA8 qswEtI2), and then the indicators of validity and reliability of the scale were extracted by entering the data using SPSS software.

4. The application of the research instrument to the sample members through the same link, and then the answers were unloaded and processed making the necessary statistical analysis using SPSS program.

5. Extracting and discussing results, and classifying them according to the objectives of the study.

Statistical Treatments and Statistical Programs used in Research

SPSS version 15 was used to conduct statistical analysis. The statistical analyzes will be conducted according to the order of the research questions as follows:

1. Cronbach's Alpha, the Student Test, Pearson correlation coefficient.

2. The weighted average of each item to identify the number of items that represent a low, medium and high reality of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution.

Results and Discussion

The First Question: What is the reality of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution regarding the political dimension from the point of view of the media, policy and relief workers?

In order to answer this question, the arithmetical means and the standard deviations of the sample responses on the scale of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution in relation to the political dimension were used, as shown in Table 4:

Table (4): Statistical Meanings and Standard Deviations of the Political Dimension of the Sample (N = 100)

| No.	The Item	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rating	Rank
1	The Arab media are intensifying some political events in Syria	4.04	1.25	High	4
2	The Arab media are neutral in the news they publish about the Syrian revolution	1.90	0.94	Low	8
3	The Arab media are supportive of the principle of political propaganda over Syrian blood.	4.20	0.87	High	2
4	The Arab media are stirring political propaganda on societies through the Syrian revolution.	3.90	0.94	High	5
5	The Arab media are biased in covering the events of the Syrian revolution.	4.20	1.25	High	1
6	The Arab media and dialogue programs stir up sectarian strife in Syria.	3.86	1.31	High	6
7	Arab media are funded for the purpose of publishing inaccurate news about the Syrian revolution.	4.10	0.83	High	3
8	The Arab media enjoy the credibility of the political programs broadcast on the Syrian revolution.	2.06	1.10	Low	7
	Political Dimension	**3.53**	**0.32**	Medium	

It is clear from Table (4) that the items (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) are highly classified; this may be due to the fact that the Arab media devote a great deal of time to events in Syria in terms of the political aspect, and refer to the conferences that take place in Geneva and Astana, and the resulting agreements between the opposition parties and the political system in Syria. This is a clear indication that the media played a prominent role in the events of the Syrian revolution, especially with regard to the lies of the Syrian regime and its dodging to gain time, while bombing cities and killing children and women on the ground. Items (3, 8) were with a low rating, and the researchers are likely to conclude it that the Arab media is not neutral in transmitting events. In addition, it does not enjoy the credibility of the political programs that broadcast on the Syrian revolution, especially in relation to the talk shows and meetings that take place through satellite channels, in terms of the lack of statement of the Syrian regime's crimes against the Syrian people. As well as the procrastination of the system in the political meetings taking place in Geneva and other places in the world, and another essential thing is that the media to this moment did not adopt the idea of expelling the Syrian ambassador from the United Nations. This means that the international community adopts a criminal regime that kills its people with all kinds of weapons. It should be noted that the total mean of the political dimension was 3.53.

In order to clarify the average responses of the sample members on the items of the dimension of the Political Dimension, the researcher presents the following:
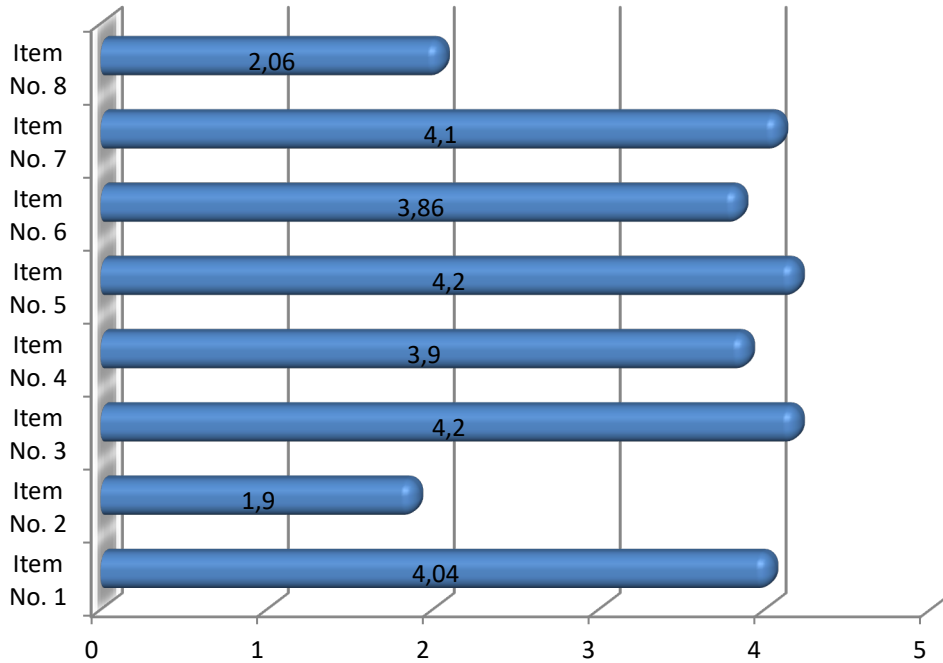
Figure (1) means of the items of the Political Dimension

The Second Question: What is the reality of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution regarding the military dimension from the point of view of the media, policy and relief workers?

In order to answer this question, the arithmetical means and the standard deviations of the sample responses on the scale of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution in relation to the military dimension were used, as shown in Table 5:
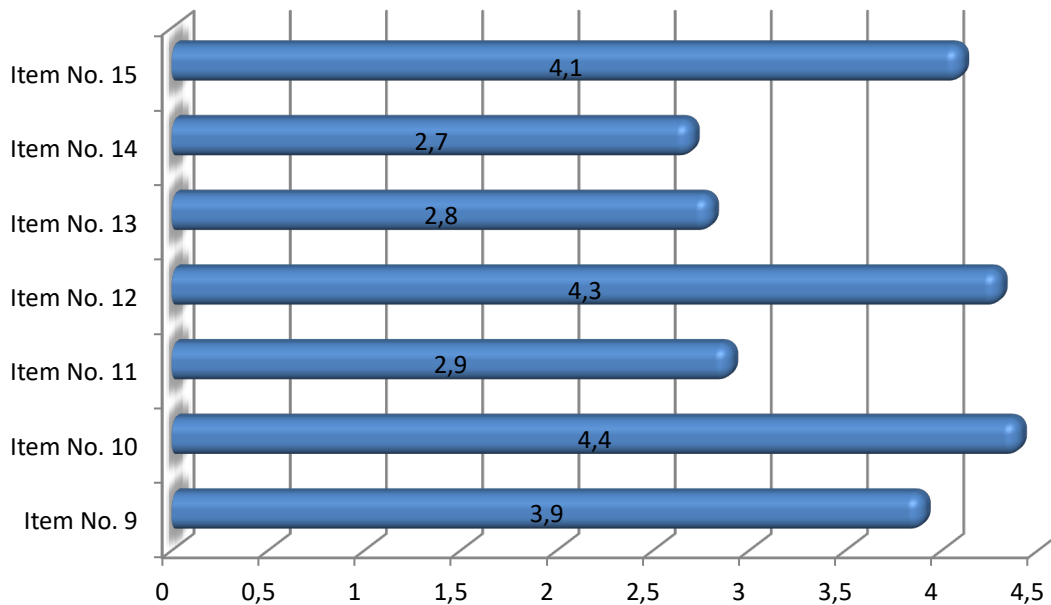
Table (5): Statistical Meanings and Standard Deviations of the Military Dimension of the Sample (N = 100)

No.	The Item	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rating	Rank
9	The Arab media are intensifying military events in Syria.	3.90	0.70	High	4
10	Arab media focus on the stereotype of the military war in Syria.	4.40	0.66	High	1
11	The Arab media are using strategic experts to use the media style to cover the Syrian revolution.	2.90	1.52	Medium	5
12	The Arab media are supportive of some military factions in Syria by promoting them.	4.30	0.64	High	2
13	The Arab media shed light on the nature of the battles in Syria.	2.80	1.40	Medium	6
14	The Arab media explain a military map of the war in Syria through experts.	2.70	1.35	Medium	7
15	The media are biased towards some countries in transmitting the events of the battles in Syria.	4.10	0.83	High	3
	Military Dimension	**3.58**	**0.63**	Medium	

It is clear from Table (5) that the items (9, 10, 12 and 15) are highly classified; this may be due to the fact that the Arab media devote much to the military field and the events are transmitted by the activists of the Syrian revolution through the Internet networks of countries neighboring Syria Such as Jordan and Turkey, since all means of communication in Syrian are cut off by the policies of the repressive regime. This result also showed that most media outlets follow countries that would give a false stereotype of the military side; the Syrian regime used all kinds of internationally prohibited weapons, and the media gave little to this crime, in addition to the unclear coverage that it is the Syrian regime that uses chemical weapons against children and women. The items (11, 13 and 14) came with medium rating; the researchers attribute this to the fact that the Arab media did not use military experts to draw up plans for what is happening on Syrian territory and to identify areas of indiscriminate bombardment with explosive barrels and surface-to-surface missiles used by the

regime; because they are fully aware of what is happening on the ground of battles. It should be noted that the total mean of the military dimension was 3.58.

In order to clarify the average responses of the sample members on the items of the dimension of the Military Dimension, the researcher presents the following:

Figure (2) means of the items of the Military Dimension

The Third Question: What is the reality of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution regarding the humanitarian dimension from the point of view of the media, policy and relief workers?

In order to answer this question, the arithmetical means and the standard deviations of the sample responses on the scale of the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution in relation to the humanitarian dimension were used, as shown in Table 6:

Table (6): Statistical Meanings and Standard Deviations of the Humanitarian Dimension of the Sample (N = 100)

No.	The Item	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rating	Rank
16	The Arab media are highlighting the humanitarian situation in Syria from cases of asylum and relief.	3.10	1.14	Medium	2
17	Arab media focus on Syrian refugee camps at certain times for media consumption	4.20	1.08	High	1
18	The Arab media are devoting time to the humanitarian crisis in Syria.	2.90	1.04	Medium	3
19	The Arab media are using the activists inside the Syrian refugee camps.	2.80	0.75	Medium	4
20	The Arab media are supportive of the issue of Syrian refugees.	1.80	1.17	Low	7
21	The Arab media shed light on the humanitarian situation in Syria.	2.10	1.14	Low	5
22	The Arab media are conveying the tragic humanitarian events within the Syrian regions where there is conflict.	2.00	0.89	Low	6
	Humanitarian Dimension	**2.71**	**0.69**	Medium	

It is clear from Table (6) that the item (17) is highly classified; the researchers attribute this result to the fact that Arab media focus on Syrian refugee camps and their sufferings only at certain times for media consumption; as these media devote a small amount of time to the issue of refugees from their news bulletins and coverage, contrary to what is going on in international organizations on this tragic issue. The items (16, 18 and 19) came with a medium classification. The researchers are likely to attribute this to the fact that the Arab media did not use the activists inside the Syrian refugee camps to convey the suffering of the Syrian people in those camps and did not devote sufficient time to the humanitarian crises suffered by the Syrian people. The items (20, 21 and 22) also came with a weak classification; this result is due to the fact that the Arab media cannot enter Syrian areas liberated from the Syrian regime and the Iranian regime, which is now an occupier of Syrian territory, the media cannot enter the Syrian regions and transfer the suffering of internal asylum in

Syria, in terms of depriving the Syrian people of all components of life of food, water, electricity and others. It should be noted that the total mean of the humanitarian dimension was 2.71.

In order to clarify the average responses of the sample members on the items of the dimension of the Humanitarian Dimension, the researcher presents the following:
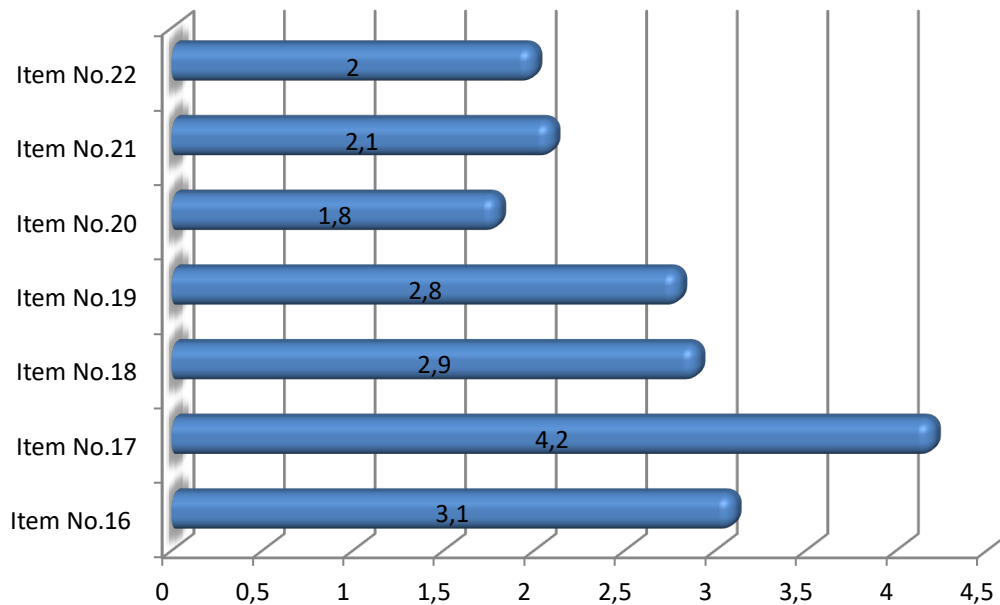

Figure (3) means of the items of the Humanitarian Dimension

Recommendations

Based on the data and results of theoretical and field research, the researchers present a set of recommendations that may contribute to the role of the media in covering the events of the Syrian revolution, namely:

1. The need to prepare training programs to raise the level of workers in the Arab media, and their ability to deal with the issues and important problems facing the Arab community as a whole and the Syrian situation specifically, to improve the work of the media in general.

2. Preparation of programs in different languages to introduce the painful conditions that are afflicting the Syrian people.

3. The need to adopt objectivity by the Arab media in addressing the various issues and problems, and raise the level of credibility in the dissemination of news and follow-up of events while covering the Syrian revolution.

4. Enhancing media cooperation between satellite channels to reach a high degree of credibility in covering the Syrian revolution.

5. Intensify programs to correct the intellectual reality of events in Syria, using various means of mass communication, especially the World Wide Web, and cultural forums and others, to convey the correct picture of what is happening.

6. Activating the role of the Arab and Islamic media through the documentary, photography and educational programs that are broadcast on the media, to correct the negative image that the Western media has injected and to emphasize the tolerance of the Islamic religion.

7. Identify the mechanisms of the media to broadcast political propaganda related to the political, military and humanitarian dimension and the methods used.

8. The need for the independence of the programs from the ideas of their governments, and to find the appropriate technical and administrative staff for those programs.

9. Flexibility and reducing censorship prohibitions on programs broadcast by the Arab media, allowing greater freedom of expression.

Suggestions

1. Conducting studies dealing with the stereotype of the Arab media dealing

with the Syrian revolution according to the possible scenarios of events in Syria, whether the situation remains as it is, or the fall of the regime with all its pillars, or the fundamental transition of the authority.

2. Conducting comparative studies to identify differences in the stereotype of the Arab media dealing with the Syrian revolution according to which party the media works

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