Media content on social platforms post Pandemic Outcomes and remedial needs

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Summary:

This research paper seeks to shed light on the impact of the Corona pandemic on the exercise of rights and freedoms, especially freedom of expression and opinion. By researching the impact of media handling through social platforms during the pandemic and the phenomena, it produced under the weight of exceptional measures, (emergencies and quarantine) and the narratives that accompanied those stages.

The study answers a major problem represented in the reasons to control of media content through social platforms, according to the secretions of media coverage during the Covid-19 pandemic and beyond, and its impact on freedom of opinion and expression.

The research concluded that the Corona pandemic, as an exceptional circumstance that requires exceptional treatment, prompted countries to adopt exceptional measures, but this does not require canceling the gains associated with the principles of freedoms and rights. In addition, returning to normal conditions requires studying the effects and treating secretions, and the repercussions of media content through social platforms have proven the necessity of regulating this content and subjecting it to social responsibility and ethical values more than adopting the principle of censorship, which is contrary to freedom of expression and opinion.

Keywords: Media Content; Social Platforms, Corona Pandemic, Treatment, Censorship.

ملخص :

هدفت هذه الورقة البحثية إلى تسليط الضوء حول تأثير جائحة كورونا على ممارسة الحقوق والحريات –خاصة حرية الرأي والتعبير– من خلال البحث في أثر التناول الإعلامي عبر المنصات الاجتماعية خلال الجائحة وما أفرزه من ظواهر تحت وطأة إجراءات استثنائية (حالة الطوارئ والحجر)، والسرديات التي رافقت تلك المرحلة، وعليه تناولت الدراسة إشكالية مراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي عبر المنصات الاجتماعية تبعا لإفرازات التناول الإعلامي خلال جائحة كوفيد-19 وما بعدها وتأثير ذلك على حرية الرأي والتعبير، وخلص البحث إلى أن جائحة كورونا وباعتبارها ظرفا استثنائيا يستوجب تعاملا استثنائيا دفعت الدول إلى إقرار إجراءات استثنائية، غير أن ذلك لا يستلزم الغاء المكاسب المرتبطة بمبادئ الحريات والحقوق، كما أن الرجوع إلى الظروف العادية يستدعي دراسة الآثار ومعالجة الافرازات، من جهة أخرى أكدت تداعيات المحتوى الإعلامي عبر المنصات الاجتماعية على ضرورة تنظيم هذا المحتوى ومساءلته اجتماعيا وتفعيل بعده القيمي والأخلاقي أكثر من اعتماد مبدأ الرقابة المنافي لحرية التعبير والرأي.

الكلمات المفتاح: المحتوى الاعلامي؛ المنصات الاجتماعية؛ جائحة كورونا؛ التناول؛ المراقبة.

I- Introduction :

The subject of this research is the dilemma of reconciling freedom of expression, which is the basis of societal communication, with the premises of control over the media content published about it. Certain that in democratic environments the tradition of freedom goes hand in hand with ethics practice and the need to monitor social content that is not subject to the selective work of the media. Resistance to monitoring of traditional grain-protected homes is worsening as censorship arises from the pressure that some governments can exert on social networks, all of which handle content of the opposition as an abuse of freedom of expression, regardless of the legitimate reasons. That social networks represent in the eyes of many, seems to deviate from the philosophical principles on which it based, driven by allowing the masses to

exercise freedom of breaking the monopoly of traditional media for centuries before the advent of the internet and mainstream social platforms.

This issue further highlighted by the fact that these platforms was required to continuously monitor content that does not comply with the Online Content Policy, respond to complaints from network members and governments, that shops invoke violations of freedom of expression, or conflicting with the Directive are the policies and practices of these governments.

Corona Pandemic, represent an important area of research in this controversy, because social platforms have enabled users to keep in touch after many countries have been forced to stand quarantine procedures for a long time, and these platforms also introduced electronic sharing opportunities in all areas have made possible, in particular the media content mentioned.

Unprecedented during the pandemic, this trend has not spared the secretions that have sparked widespread controversy. Piracy and piracy have exacerbated with the increase in digital activity and the impact of social communications on the distance imposed by the fragility of social relationships, while media content sharing via social platforms has led to an increase in panic and an increase in fake content.

We come to the "Infodemic" phenomenon that the World Health Organization has warned about in exchange for the return of traditional media, particularly the public, to the position of the public, and from there our research report builds on the following

1. To what extent has social media provided space to exercise freedom of expression through the dissemination of media content during and after the pandemic?
2. What is the identification of this contribution and its consequences?
3. Do these consequences warrant scrutiny by government agencies and tech companies?
4. Is this control protecting content or attacking freedom of expression**?**

Today, the Internet serves as an essential mechanism to facilitate transparency, promote democratic participation, and facilitate digital citizenship. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has seen an increase in digital censorship as internet shutdowns, censorship, mass surveillance and privacy violations have become a tangible reality, due to that violates the rights of citizens. Quite digital, and thus Internet services are increasingly becoming a threat to democracy, as it has become a tool enabling a kind of "postmodern totalitarianism". It has declined substantially with the emergence of cyber surveillance, and the forms of public control and manipulation through it, through the media content circulating there.

The increasing use of the internet in non-democratic regimes is a challenge for the political system itself, which has led it to adopt different strategies to face all the challenges of censorship. In addition, strong state control over the internet and the media, in other words, these countries are witnessing a significant increase in digital censorship practices - particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic -. As commentators and editors of online content risk prosecution and arrest, restricted access to information and expression of opinion and ideas affects not only the rights of citizens, but also above all the rights of journalists and the media to express and promote ideas. Including platforms shaped by their appearance (sufficient space for freedom of opinion and freedom of expression).

- **Using panic and uncertainty to improve control over digital technology**:
The problem of living in fear not only relates to the present but also includes fear of the future, a pandemic that has gripped the world and that feeling of instability further increased and certainty from the origin of the virus to the means of preventive measures, vaccines, and the possibility of returning to life as before or not. The pandemic appears to amplify a pre-existing culture of fear and matches the political, economic, social and cultural impacts arising from crises, natural disasters and epidemics. In addition, seen as the ideal environment for

governments and elites to pursue policies that issue not unique to the COVID-19 crisis. However, is a policy that been pursued by political and government leaders in many countries for decades and is known to be nom "Principle Shock", term coined by activist and writer Naomi Klein In his book, "The Strategy of Shock 2007". The Rise of Disaster Capitalism, many ideas, policies, procedures, and laws lay dormant; waiting for crises to turn into excellent opportunities, and this is the climate created by the COVID-19 pandemic became a global rather than a local catastrophe, viewed as a unique global circumstance. (زياني، 2021)

In this context, and in light of the shock of the Covid-19 virus crisis and the resulting risks and uncertainties. The idea that the virus represents an upcoming threat that can affect everyone, even at home, formed in people's minds, and the media and social platforms supported these fears, which covered the events in various countries attacked by the deadly epidemic, which led to the strengthening of the "sense of shock ". through the form of drama that characterized the diaries of the spread of the epidemic, which formed a new reality in people's minds, a reality which took on a global dimension, and became the main element of panic and absence awareness is rising, caused by fear of the virus, a feeling no less dangerous than the epidemic itself. people were losing their ability to critically assess the surrounding reality, rushing looking for the hello to a new virus that threatens their lives, to become subject to obedience, because everything can be done with these people, justifying any action by "fighting the epidemic", and without resistance. The crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic remains for these regulatory regimes, as a very favorable moment for a kind of manipulative managerial approach in order to legitimize digital censorship. Moreover, we do not forget here that the media, especially social platforms, have largely contributed to creating this situation through the enormous amount of conflicting news about the virus and transmitted during this period (KLEIN, 2010).

The advancement of AI-assisted surveillance is the most significant development in digital forms of surveillance. High-resolution cameras, facial recognition, automated text analysis, big data processing and all applications of artificial intelligence have opened up a wide range of new approaches to monitoring citizens. These technologies allow regimes to monitor citizens, sometimes proactively. This has led many other countries to accelerate the use of new surveillance technologies in the context of people concerned about their health and safety during the pandemic, as they tend to show technical surveillance activities. Digitally by applying China's surveillance model, intensive and automated monitoring systems. . In the future, when governments use these modern digital applications under the pretext of declaring war on the Covid-19 virus, which is causing a certain escalation of "digital censorship". This shows the future of freedom on the Internet increasingly threatened by the tools of censorship, and these countries have unregulated space on social platforms and turned them into tools of social control. On this basis, digital technologies have gone from being a means of empowering citizens to becoming a tool of censorship (freedomhouse, 2021).

New technological strategies such as micro targeting and deep counterfeiting - digital fakes indistinguishable from the original (video, audio and images) are likely to further increase the ability of censorship systems to manipulate the perception of their citizens. Such precise targeting these systems allow ultimately to tailor content to specific individuals or segments of the community, just as advertisers use demographics and behavioral characteristics to tailor advertising. AI-powered algorithms also allow systems to target individuals with information intended to bolster their support for the system or to address specific sources of dissatisfaction. Likewise, the production of deep-fakes will make it easier to discredit the opposition, make it harder for the public to tell the truth, and foster mistrust, confusion, and indifference.

Internet censorship does not differ from traditional censorship in its aim of control, it gives governments the power to control and censor online opinion under the guise of protecting social and political stability, which is very common. Because governments limit the freedom of expression of their citizens. The most common justification is political control and monopoly of power. As a result, during the spread of the Covid-19 virus, regimes have attempted to enforce strict censorship and filter online content on national security grounds in exchange for sharing large swaths of content supporting their regimes and perceptions. Including content associated with the spread of the virus and the stories that have accompanied its spread.

- Stories from the coronavirus pandemic:

Case was no different in spreading conspiracy stories surrounding the coronavirus epidemic than previous epidemics such as Spanish flu, AIDS and Ebola. Only that due to the severity of this epidemic it was more widespread and did not distinguish between injured and dead between industrialized and developing countries, officials and citizens, rich and poor, age slices and also the different political, religious and currents confessionals. Nevertheless, what sets them apart is the technological sophistication of the latter and the multiplication of digital media and social networks, and therefore the ability to reach people with these stories in record time. Unlimited citizens via smartphone and forms various messages, comments, photos, videos... These stories have taken many forms, among which we mention three main forms (حنفي, 2021):

1. Biological warfare stories:

Proponents of these stories propose two concepts, first, that the (new) Corona epidemic is nothing but biological warfare by the United States of America to undermine China's economic growth in the global system, and Second, that a virus production lab in Wuhan malfunctioned, causing the virus to be contained and spread around the world. The first report released regarding a possible hypothesis, publicly accepted by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson that American soldiers could be behind the spread of the virus in his country. However, in its inferential content, it relied on a chronological sequence of events as its cause to explain the start of the epidemic without conclusive evidence, since it linked the presence of US military personnel to a scientific simulation in a Chinese city. From Wuhan in October 2019 and the start of the virus outbreak in December 2019, with no conclusive evidence whether these soldiers were carrying the disease at the time.

As for the second story, it gained popularity in connection with blaming. Tom Cotton, the Republican Party representative in the United States, China for being responsible for the spread of the virus and for wanting to hold him accountable. Although the representative has no evidence to support his claims, contextual circumstances such as:

- The presence of virus laboratories in Wuhan, China, with which foreign experts are collaborating.
- Allegations by the World Health Organization of working with China to cover up the disease since it emerged in December 2019, delaying countries' handling of the coronavirus pandemic.
- The context of the conflict between the United States and China, locked in a trade war since Trump came to power.
- Trump himself underestimated the epidemic in its early stages, describing it as a "Chinese virus," suggesting that Washington may be aware of the origins of the disease.

However, bioweapons narratives have faced challenges that contradict their logic. On the one hand, the geography of injuries and deaths around the world has changed a result of the coronavirus outbreak, with the United States topping the global injured list, ahead of European countries like the United States. Italy, Spain, China and Iran. Therefore, it makes no sense for a country to create a pandemic virus to harm its people or threaten its status as a world power. On the other hand, the closure of borders between countries to fight the epidemic has led to a global economic downturn, which, despite the intensity of the epidemic crisis, is not in the interests of the Chinese or American economy. Competition between them, especially since the development of the Chinese economy itself depends on the economic demand of the markets of Western countries and developing countries shocked by the outbreak of the pandemic.

2. Stories of God's Vengeance:

Conspiracy Theory Supporters interpret the epidemic (Corona) as divine vengeance against pagans who behave morally deviant and ethics, causing them to see the virus itself as the solution to this defect. Join this story dedicated to all monotheistic religions. For example, American pastor Rick Wiles of Florida declared the virus to be God's "death god" against immorality and atheism, while some Middle Eastern clerics see the outbreak as punishment for the persecution of Muslims in China.

Given the prevalence of these stories in some countries, some activists have protested the closure of mosques and temples, as part of government policy to contain the outbreak. Outbreak of Corona, and some of them have stated that forgiving research takes precedence over protecting oneself, although the latter is the primary goal of Islamic law, in addition to the one that DAR himself Al Iftaa of Egypt confirmed. The statement that "pandemic is God's punishment is not true, as it is a metaphysic.

3. Narrative of Population Reduction:

According to this narrative, the spread of the epidemic is the result of the efforts of parties around the world to reduce population in order to reduce the intensity of resource conflict by sacrificing older people or even older people. Poorer. Social media celebrities who said that there is a link between the spread of the epidemic and the fifth-generation mobile phone networks in Wuhan promoted the content of the story. China and developed countries, as these networks generate electromagnetic waves that cause the corona infection, and claimed that for this reason the epidemic has not spread to the African continent, leading some British residents to attack the towers of these networks.

This report based on the logic of a temporal and spatial juxtaposition of facts or events with no scientific connection or conclusive evidence. UK authorities dispute this link, except that the epidemic has itself affected African countries, most of which lack fifth- genera. This idea has led proponents of conspiracy stories to arbitrarily associate it with two controversial theories of Western thought that have been heavily criticized, one of which is Charles Darwin's "survival of the fittest" is natural selection, meaning that vulnerable groups will not survive if their ability to adapt to environmental changes is weakened.

Second, for Thomas Malthus, epidemics and wars are a correction of the imbalance of the contradictions between population growth and resource scarcity. These reports as a whole have been a real test of modern societies and their human dimension and value is an essential aspect of media content, the social media has shaped platforms during the Corona pandemic. Which has

produced an enormous amount of different narratives, is on the one hand the principle of freedom of speech and opinion in the face of this unprecedented global crisis.

- **Questions of digital surveillance**(2021 ،زياني) **:**

Following the Italian philosopher, Rocco Bronchi in his article entitled "The virtues of the virus (Ronchi, 2021)". Which recognizes that the measures imposed by the resistance to the pandemic aim to generalize the "state of emergency"; that the present has inherited "political theology". In the 20th century, the confirmation of Michel Foucault's statement that modern power sovereignty is a "Biopolitics"; in the words of Michel Foucault, who saw in them the practices and prerogatives of the power network that animates the human body and population at the intersection of power and biology in an era of the massive spread of capitalism (aljazeera.net, 2021).

Jacques Attali continues: If Western systems fail, we will not only see authoritarian surveillance systems that use artificial intelligence techniques very effectively, but also authoritarian systems of resource allocation (Attali, 2021), because the Covid-19 crisis has a pathetic nightmare and a created epic tragedy. Flooding TV screens, media and social platforms with messages and imagery of fear, manifestations of genuine everyday fear, and the fact that daily life has assumed a state of war, militarism has become a hallmark of plague containment and indicates the dominance of martial values in society. It is a contradictory and tense social process in which incite civil society organizes to violence. Ruling elites use the language of intimidation and bullying in a way that serves their authoritarian practices, and in a way, that creates a social demand for digital censorship in the service of those in power. This strategy further strengthened by the willingness to follow and accept these practices from large groups of people in the region.

In times of crisis, checks and balances neglected in favor of the executive. The danger is that those temporary measures (digital surveillance practices) will become permanent and that governments will often sidestep the need for public health, given the real risk that expanded digital surveillance powers will survive the coronavirus outbreak. In addition, used for illegal purposes. In this context, Florian Bieber, author of Debating Nationalism the Global Spread of Nations, believes that the current measures can effectively limit the spread of the virus and the outbreak of the pandemic, but the world will face a different kind of danger. Because many countries will be far less democratic than they were before the pandemic, even after the virus threat has subsided, and checks and balances are often ignored by leaders in times of crisis, but these emergency measures risk becoming temporarily permanent (ZUBOFF, 2021).

The Italian philosopher Giorgio Agamben, in his book State of Emergency... Holy Man, goes in the same, the Human Rights Dimension in Response to the Coronavirus Emergency, governments have an obligation to protect the right to freedom of expression under international human rights law, including the right to seek, receive and impart information of any kind, regardless of the limitations, and therefore acceptable. Restrictions on freedom of expression for reasons of public health related to the spread of the coronavirus pandemic and the phenomena caused by it, including the information epidemic, must not affect this right. Governments have a responsibility to provide the necessary information to protect and promote rights, including the right to health, as demanded by epidemic-coinciding media content and by their public health advocates. Including prevention and control methods are "priority commitments". Therefore, a rights-compliant coronavirus response must provide accurate and up-to-date information about the virus, access to services, service outages, and other aspects of the outbreak response. Virus, and analyzed.

This trend towards digital surveillance after the crisis reinforced by the fact that many people see the success of digital surveillance in these cases, and valuing and fostering digital surveillance practices in the face of the Covid-19 virus crisis may not trick systems into easily relinquishing control. Measures after the end of the crisis, even on content Digital media marked by the spread of false and false news about Corona and contributed to creating an atmosphere of fear, anxiety and uncertainty. It also makes the Corona virus crisis more dangerous for democracy and helps fuel the spirit of authoritarianism, especially if people believe that the only way to fight the disease is the authoritarian approach, the centralization of governance and disruption of various state institutions with the adoption of comprehensive digital surveillance even on social media content. These fears become particularly acute in authoritarian or transition countries, where the abandonment of the democratic political system and the deepening of authoritarian censorship practices embodied in practice (MOROZOV, 2021).

- **The human rights dimension in the emerging corona virus response:**

Governments are required to protect the right to freedom of expression under international human rights law. Including the right to seek, receive and impart information of all kinds, regardless of limitations, and therefore the permissible restrictions on freedom of expression for public health reasons due to the spread of the Corona pandemic and the phenomena it has produced The inclusion of the information epidemic must not jeopardize this right (BIEBER, 2020).

Governments are responsible for providing the necessary information on the protection and promotion of rights, including the right to health, which required media content that coincides with the emergence of the epidemic and its supporters to protect health public. Including prevention and control methods", are "priority commitments". Therefore, responding to the Coronavirus with respect for rights must ensure that there is accurate and up-to-date information on the virus, access to services, service interruptions and other aspects related to the response to the outbreak. Of the virus, and that this information is readily available to everyone through various means (McGee, 2021).

However, in a number of countries, governments failed to respect the right to freedom of expression and took action against journalists and health workers, which reduced the effectiveness of communication in the outbreak and undermined confidence in the work of government. In China, the government initially withheld basic information about the Corona virus from the public, reduced reporting of the presence and severity of injuries, and ignored the possibility of human-to-human transmission, and authorities detained people for posting reports about the outbreak on social media. and netizens for what she said was spreading rumors, and imposing censorship on discussions related to the outbreak on the internet, and curbing the media and social media outbreak coverage for the spread of the virus.

In Iran, the outbreak emerged after authority has completely undermined public trust by suppressing widespread protests against the government at the time, and as a result, Iranian authorities struggled to reassure people that that the government's decisions regarding the outbreak of the virus were in their interests. , and the large number of HIV cases among government officials. , along with conflicting figures announced by officials and local press sources, have heightened fears that the data is intentionally erroneous or improperly collected and analyzed.

In Thailand, public health professionals and journalists who spoke out online have faced intimidating prosecution from authorities after they criticized the government's response to the outbreak, raised fears of a possible cover-up and published reports of alleged corruption linked to the hoarding of surgical equipment and profiting from it. Masks and other supplies Medical staff have also threatened disciplinary action for speaking out about the severe shortage of basic equipment in hospitals across the country.

On the other hand, some countries have prioritized open communication and transparent reporting of case numbers. Taiwan has taken swift action to combat the virus, including making credible information publicly available and providing daily media coverage of health officials and public service announcements. Attempted to counter disinformation and helped prevent disinformation. Reduce panic, restore people's confidence, and encourage others to help others in crisis.

The return to media content via social media platforms and the coronavirus pandemic, and the move away from the legality of digital censorship of such content during the pandemic (for sovereign, social, security or other reasons). This approach has led to many phenomena we are witnessing and one of the key mysteries of the media's handling of the pandemic through social platforms:

- **Economics of tech companies and social platforms:**
The quarantine has strengthened the dominance of the tech giants, while citizens have resorted to internet shopping, and Amazon made huge profits, nearly doubling its net income and increasing its market value from $1 trillion to $1 billion and $696 million. Meaning it received an increase of over 69%., Google also reported an increase in online advertising with a profit of $147 billion, up 9%, as Facebook increased its net revenue by 58% and Apple brought in an additional $14 billion in revenue, which also made up the publisher's video conferencing program comes benefits. Zoom has increased about fourfold, and social video site. TikTok have seen a significant increase in their users, and since it is impossible to search the institutions and numbers. The increase is said to be due to human transition the activity into digital has led to significant development of the digital commerce market and although the global economy is slowing down during the pandemic, commerce, education, business, media, entertainment, These are all businesses that have thrived on the internet and are promoting the Growth in exchange and application volume. Social Platform.

- **Technological feasibility, leading to the Metaverse project:**
The unprecedented and significant use of electronic activity in exchanges and human activities has led to the explosion of this market and the adoption of new practices by users even though they did not adopt these practices. Which reinforced a greater need for this public, and reinforced the feasibility of the development of the technological giants of information and communication technologies and software and application manufacturers, in particular those related to augmented reality and artificial intelligence, leading some to call for a move to a full virtual life. A life that Mark Zuckerberg, founder and CEO of Facebook, called "Metaverse" or the metaphysical world. Instead of human interactions being realistic and tangible through physical convergence, or intangible and imperceptible through digital convergence through smartphone screens and computers. There will be a third way that will bridge the gap between these two worlds (real and digital), so that a virtual environment appears a third world that takes nothing from reality, and from the Internet and intelligent technologies other things and characteristics. So, questions such as, **what is the form of this new life**?

- Legal and human rights controversies:

This epidemiological crisis has threatened the normal functioning of all the constitutional institutions of the State, and has endangered the various individuals and their lives, as the death of a great number of people because of this epidemic. This requires extraordinary measures to deal with the crisis, as it is a special situation requiring special management, as the implementation of urgent and extraordinary measures becomes urgent, such as: such as declaring a state of emergency and an exception to enforce and protect the country.

The COVID-19 pandemic has helped to popularize the state of emergency, which is a rare and exceptional case, and recognized worldwide. As legal systems that replace the normal operation of the system and lead to the expansion of the authority of the system and of security agencies in particular as the first responsible agency. In unusual cases, they also participate in reducing the space for exercising rights and liberties in the state, has generated a legal debate over the legality of these activities in the name of the common good or health security or the fight against the information pandemic. That has led scientists to study questions the fate of rights and freedoms in the face of this special situation created by the pandemic, which has even affected freedom of speech and publication on social networks.

- The escalation of E-hacking with the spread of Corona:

The spread of the Coronavirus around the world has contributed to the rapid technological modernization of many societies. As countries have turned to the adoption of remote work and education systems, in an attempt to adapt to the new reality imposed by the new Coronavirus on the world, and the Internet has become the only way to facilitate and manage human life almost naturally.

This growing reliance on the Internet has provided an opportunity for some hackers to exploit the humanitarian crisis that threatens the lives of all humankind by conducting hacking and electronic hacking operations for current personal gain or future. The Coronavirus, the danger of computer viruses or computer viruses that exploit the Corona crisis to achieve personal goals, and the reasons that have made the Internet environment fertile for hackers identified in the following:

1- **Expansion of remote work:** the expansion of the establishment of networks allowing employees to remotely access company databases, with a significant increase in the demand for access to these networks by employees, and the weak culture of cybersecurity among many of these employees. In addition, many of them use personal computers, which may contain non-original or outdated programs, makes the work of many hackers possible and easy, account given the variety of targets to infect and the large number of vulnerabilities to exploit.

2- **The difficulty of securing the cyber-business environment:** Given the uncertainty that dominated humanity, the weakness of cyber-security procedures, the application of quarantine also to those responsible for the technology sector of information in enterprises, and the difficulty of controlling the electronic system of the enterprise environment. Which includes unknown employees, the size of the gaps in the cyberspace in which they fall, the task of combating hacking becomes very difficult, and the environment becomes ideal for hackers to achieve their goals.

3- **Increasing reliance on social media apps:** With more people moving to implement the concept of social distancing, they are increasingly dependent on virtual conversations through social media apps and video calls on their personal devices for use in launching cyberattacks against businesses, organizations, and governments.

4- **Increased time spent:** Internet consumption has become faster than before, and time spent at work, whether for work, study, entertainment and socializing, has increased. Internet presence also means increased exposure to cyberattacks.

5- **Exploiting human fear and anxiety:** Not only that, hackers also exploit human fear and anxiety by performing electronic hacking activities, as many people search for information on the internet about Coronavirus, for the purpose of knowing more about this virus. . . Its associated symptoms and instructions. Hackers have created deceptive websites that act as an electronic trap for visitors, as soon as an individual visits one of these websites, the visitor's personal data can been stolen for the purpose of resale over the Internet or to hack private.

- False information or fake news?

The open communication space and the digital cyber environment have provided boundless and endless opportunities for individual, collective and institutional involvement in the media and news industry process by bypassing structural, regulatory and supervisory frameworks and the strict professional editorial and ethical standards that have ingrained in the media industry for various traditional media, whether written, written, radio or television.

This unprofessional and devoid of values and ethical standards in the digital media content industry has exacerbated the intense spread of the epidemic phenomenon of fake news. Fruit of the communication and information revolution with the succession of the different generations of the Internet, of a media surge and a flow of information overflowing with information, this abundance reinforced by a universal deliberation who has transcended the limits of time and space. This abundance is carried by electronic media, networked communication spaces, websites and digital platforms with multiple communication media, which have facilitated and enabled the continuous pumping of lies and misinformation and their sharing on social networks, which have become a source of news and information for mainstream media, eroding most of their traditional credibility.

This transformation of the media content industry into the open communication space accompanied by the increasing spread of misleading websites and pages, lies, ridicule, propaganda and rumors. Until it becomes impossible for the average recipient to escape the influence of misleading content, which the world has clearly witnessed through the information epidemic phenomenon that has marked media content accompanying a corona pandemic.

- Policy of social networking sites on Corona fake news(البهي، 2021) **:**

It is not possible to talk about the content censorship mechanism that governments have put in place during the Corona pandemic without talking about the policies of social networking sites about Corona fake news. Because social media, of all kinds, are an early part of the fight against the Coronavirus, given the size of users and the amount of news and information disseminated. Variables on its platforms, the ability to use modern artificial intelligence techniques to track misinformation, and's willingness to support global health organizations by advancing policies and goals. Their spending. Social networks have updated their policies to combat misinformation and misinformation about the Corona pandemic, using a number of tools and mechanisms ranging from (ban, prevention, and restriction), amid many questions about the nature and feasibility of these policies and their most prominent features and their compatibility with the principles of freedom of opinion and expression.

Social media, particularly "Facebook", "Twitter" and "YouTube", have adopted a series of policies to combat the spread of lies and related misinformation to the Corona pandemic:

-   Remove misleading information and videos:

On August 18, 2021, Facebook announced it was removing 20 million posts from its network, as well as the photo-sharing app Instagram; Due to violations of regulations related to Coronavirus since the beginning of the outbreak. It also adds information to more than 190 million pandemic-related Facebook posts that third-party fact-checking partners have classified as false or incomplete. On September 19, the company revealed the adoption of a new policy that restricts real accounts from posting potentially harmful content digitally, reducing access to content on these accounts for those who do not. Other use by destroying them. . In a relevant context, YouTube announced at the end of September that it would remove content that promotes the dangers of approved vaccines or questions their health effects or feasibility, in a markedly expanded effort to combat vaccine misinformation. . Includes several videos linking vaccines in general on the one hand and autism cancer, infertility, and more on the other.

-   Ban on reverse tags:

Despite criticized by the White House for spreading false anti-vaccine information, Facebook still did not take any action to ban the hashtag "#VaccineKill", claiming that vaccines are eating human brains and having a secretive power. Hidden, triggering the population reduction plan, just hours after CNN questioned on the Facebook platform why it was so easy to find a page full of anti-vaccination lies last July. As a result, he banned the so-called "dozens of misinformation" that President Joe Biden criticized, which the Center against Digital Hate report identified as anti-vaccination propaganda. Please go super viral on Facebook platforms.

-   Blocking YouTube Channels:

In late September 2021, YouTube blocked a number of channels that spread vaccine misinformation, such as those linked to some of their competitors, including Joseph Mercia and Robert. F Kennedy. Jr, who, according to experts, are responsible for the delay in vaccination price. YouTube also removed 15 videos from Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro's channel in July 2021; Due to fake news questioning the Corona outbreak and suggesting the use of the drug with effectiveness verified, according to the instructions of domestic and international health authorities.

On September 28, YouTube removed the German language channels RT and DFP from the Russian RT network without any restoration rights; this is because they violate the posting rules. As a result, the Russian Foreign Ministry said on Twitter that this move constitutes blatant censorship and suppression of free speech, and that Moscow is considering retaliatory measures, including threats to ban YouTube. In a statement, "Russian Media Censorship Authority" also accused YouTube of censoring, demanding the channels returned. Russia called on UNESCO to have an immediate response to YouTube's actions, and this released in a statement posted on Twitter by Russia's Permanent Mission to the international organization. The Mission indicated that it strongly condemns "information aggression" and reserves the right to raise the issue during a meeting of the UNESCO.

In August, YouTube suspended Sky News Australia from its platform for a week; Because he spread false information about Coronavirus. It comes after analyzing videos uploaded by Rupert Murdoch's TV channel, followed by Tories outside Australia, with 1.86 million subscribers and his messages - some of which put questions about the survival of the pandemic and the effectiveness of vaccines – worldwide.

- Promoting public debate:

YouTube has confirmed that it will continue to allow videos related to coronavirus vaccines, new trials, historical successes and failures in general, as well as, as personal testimonials about them for promoting public debate. This includes testimonials some people may give after receiving one of the vaccines, their endorsed policies, historical records, and other content that does not contain false information or question the usefulness of vaccines.

- Reviewing and revising content:

In August 2021, YouTube defended the techniques YouTube uses to contain content, emphasizing that preference given to known and trusted sources, such as the World Health Organization. Many people argue that YouTube lets misinformation spread because it is financially beneficial because it's appealing to users. YouTube's officials, on the other hand, pointed out that detecting misleading content is not always easy, saying: "For COVID-19, we rely on expert opinions from medical institutions, but in other cases it is much more difficult." detect fake news.

- Systematic protest campaigns:

In August, Facebook closed a "misinformation" campaign that sought to spread misinformation about coronavirus vaccines. By deceiving influencers on platforms in India, Latin America and the US to support the UK company's false claims. Facebook calls the process "misinformation washing" which seeks to validate false claims by spreading them by "reputable figures". Ben Nemo, head of global threat intelligence at Facebook, told a news conference: "Be careful when someone tries to tell you a story about the ...do your own research." . The company also said it removed 65 Facebook accounts and 243 Instagram accounts associated with the campaign, not to mention banned dealing with Fazi in july 2021 (France 24, 2021).

The social network's policy on fake news related to the Coronavirus gives many clues explored in detail at the following points:

1-Response to allegations:

YouTube's action comes at a time Social media platforms are facing leniency for spreading false information about the Coronavirus. President Joe Biden has said that social media misinformation about Covid-19 and vaccinations is killing people at a time when 'Delta mutations' are leading to an increase in infections, and he called for those ways to do more to combat misinformation. These efforts also come with a warning from Maria Van Kerkhove, World Health Organization technical official, on October 6, 2021, that the world has not yet passed a dangerous phase in the fight against the virus. Epidemic. Although many believe, the case is ending, criticizing false and misleading information about COVID-19 spreading on the Internet. ? This information leads to death, she said, with no room for embellishment. Matt Halprin. YouTube's global head of reliability and safety pointed out that vaccine misinformation is a global problem. And has contributed to the spread of vaccine misinformation-vaccine. All countries and cultures.

2-The blame: Social media has focused on preventing misinformation about the Coronavirus, including those related to the origin of the virus, false prevention methods bias, vaccine feasibility, etc. Despite this, Facebook remains under the radar of US accusations of being implicated in the killing of citizens, with lies and false news spread. As well as worsening domestic economic conditions and an increasing number of Americans infected with the coronavirus; This has led Biden to use social media as a "scapegoat" through which he justified his declining popularity and rising outbreak rates.

3-Dealing with Pressure: Social media companies are under heavy pressure to take down anti-Coronavirus content. The problem of vaccine misinformation has grown to the point where Facebook and Twitter have expanded their vaccine misinformation policies in recent months beyond coronavirus to include vaccines as a whole. However, unlike Facebook, which has announced plans to reduce misinformation about all vaccines, YouTube's policies only address a specific subgroup of coronavirus vaccine complaints that go against the guidelines. Official guide. Of the World Health Organization and other authorities.

4-Inefficiencies: YouTube announced on August 2021 that it had removed more than 1 million videos containing dangerous and misleading information about the Coronavirus since February 2020. Moreover, has ramped up its removal efforts. These videos before the accusations against the social network. Networks that contribute to the spread of the virus false ideas about the Coronavirus and its vaccines. Even so, the platform has facilitated a host of lies about the pandemic to spread, including on May 2021 when it posted a controversial anti-vaccination video titled "Pandemia" viewed more than 7 million times before taken down.

5-Conflict exists: YouTube's policies have caused inevitable conflict with Russia; On September 2021/29, RT Network Editor-in-Chief Margarita Ionian revealed a document that YouTube classified as fake, which is four videos that include a call for more rationality in the fight against the Coronavirus, criticisms on the method of using protective masks and signs. Hesitancy towards vaccines due to their genetic integrity and criticism of German virus policy. This means that social media site's policies on lies and fake news are not necessarily warmly received internationally, citing the right to freedom of expression, the need to present many views on the same topic and the irresponsibility of the channels to the accusations of some. Speakers. As a result, Russia threatened to ban YouTube.

The continued spread of misinformation through social media can contribute to the spread of a "conspiracy theory culture", promoting extremist views and spreading misinformation. The big problem is that social media, by its very nature, does little to prevent the spread of lies and harmful content. This means that these lies and fake news were spread thousands, if not millions, of times before being banned, reflecting the diminishing effectiveness of control efforts, of course. Not limited to "corona lies".

Realize from the mass media that social platforms provide a variety of content ranging from entertainment to educational, awareness raising, news, and more. Moreover, social networking apps often become an alternative to TV, radio and other media. As a result, major domestic and international media outlets have mainly relied on these platforms to spread the content they provide to a wider audience, especially on news about the Coronavirus, the number of infections. In addition, its mode. Spread, as most of the people depend on these platforms. Websites to access information in its various aspects.

In the same context, the number of official institutions, civil servants, politicians and journalists who use social media to disseminate their statements on Corona, to explain certain situations and topics and to announce important decisions through accounts officials, increased. Additionally, social media allowed people to post videos and events as they happened, so many videos spread from many cities around the world showing that they were free of pedestrians and tourists, or videos of things that happened during the stone of the house. Like group singing evenings on the balconies of houses, and it helped a lot to alleviate the impact of quarantine, isolation and loneliness in millions of people, in addition to following world news, the virus and developments.

Content available on social media during the Corona outbreak spreading crisis, including videos and home entertainment, has eased home quarantine, as sharing this type of content shows people that they are not alone and that things are not as bad as they imagine. According to psychology experts, most of this ridicule comes from psychological elevation, which is a defensive psychological trick that helps the mind overcome the unwanted feeling or behavior by turning it into acceptable behavior (عواد, 2021).

It was remarkable in many countries around the world, and through the findings of the Reuters Institute report, that the young age group has increased their consumption of information through the services provided by sites, platforms and applications, intended originally for entertainment or social communication. Such as Instagram, Snapchat and TikTok, considered as fundamental change in consumption patterns. New digital news and behaviors require special attention from media decision-makers in national and international news organizations, in order to engage this important community segment in campaigns. Strategies and future action plans that take into account emerging audience characteristics lacking news.

- **Is there a chance to return to sober media?**

One of the tests of social networks during this crisis seems to be reliability. Although in recent years recognized as a fast way to circulate and transmit information, in these times of crisis, people seem automatically flock to the media. Orthodoxy, especially sober, reflects the crisis of distrust in the new society. Media, Especially in times of crisis, and in this context, Roger Mosey in an article for the New Statesman highlighted the BBC's emerging role in the crisis. And how people flocked to it as a reliable public service, reassured by his news. The writer says that the crisis has shown how much the BBC need to protection.

The writer adds that's: While we fear for the world and its people, there seems to be a hunger during this crisis for reliable facts, which reassure all those who have been hysterical because of the inaccurate information that abounds on social media. Moreover, that during these critical times the BBC as a public service had the opportunity to demonstrate its survival.

For her part, the media director of the BBC, which knows attendance records, said that's: "In the context of the emergency health situation, providing reliable and accurate information is vital", stressing that this press organ British public has a vital role to play. As for Ricardo, who works for the Argentine daily Clarín. The most widely circulated in the country. He declared that readers are looking for additional analysis, information services and testimonies, and that the media has not played its role. Moreover, the Italian sociologist Eduardo Novella of the University of Rome indicated that a certain number of media slowed down their action at the beginning of the crisis, and he wrote in a study entitled "Info mod" relating to what was published by 257 European media on Facebook, which took place between January 1 and March 14, 2020. The newspapers strongly affected by their national governments, which, in Germany, France and Great Britain, underestimated the gravity of the coming crisis; he also regretted that these media "did not do their part". Some of them spread misleading information, such as the Daily Mail in Britain, which reported the idea that Corona virus caught by someone who ate bat soup in China, this information reported by many yellow newspapers that live exciting news (NEWS, 2021).

In a study conducted in Jordan, researchers focused on the idea of media literacy and its relationship to social behavior, in which the study compared differences between people in television and media monitoring. Social media, reveals how social media followers believe more in myths and are less likely to follow prevention methods and it is amazing to see the impact of these this means in creating confusion and ignorance about information. In turn, Dr. Fatima Al-

Salem, Professor of Communication at the University of Kuwait, referred to a recent study she did on the reliability of official media in interviews. Crisis and take Corona as a model. Attitudes toward the media during the crisis, as people's trust in the official media increased during the first months of the crisis. In addition, the result has been a dramatic rise in social media, which is not been accompanied by an increase in trust in these mediums.

- **In monitoring the media and their role in crisis:**

Crisis communication viewed as a constructive partner, as the media has the ability to reach the masses faster, wider and public information. In addition, the director of the World Health Organization said of the matter: "We are not just fighting epidemics, we are fighting information epidemics". Referring to the fact that spreading fake news about the outbreak, Dr Osama Abu Al-Rub, health affairs editor of the network, said that: Fake news poses a threat to people's health. Just like, the threat posed by the coronavirus emerges and can lead to death. Moreover, the misinformation given in some countries that drinking alcohol cures corona disease has led to the deaths of some of them from methanol poisoning caused by drinking adulterated alcohol (2020, كلارك). Former President of the United States Donald Trump tried to speak while carrying a bottle of detergent to indicate that it could be helpful in killing the virus, sparking a wave of outrage and ridicule. United States. Fourth country. The errors underestimated the danger of the virus and assumed it was a conspiracy or hoax, leading to public disregard for the virus and failure to follow medical recommendations for isolation. At home, prevention, etc., and this leads to the spread of the virus and the resulting deaths, as well as the vulnerability of journalists themselves to receiving information that reinforces the role of citizen journalism. Governments should closely monitor media coverage of the crisis, which will help politicians (2020, بوستينز).

Conclusion:

The Covid-19 pandemic has shown the fragility and weakness of constitutional guarantees of rights and freedoms in exceptional situations like Corona Pandemic as health crisis in its global dimension. Moreover, the epidemiological crisis has shown that regimes always remain faithful to their authoritarian traditions, and that they only have one chance to repeat the same old pattern of control. In addition, that is what we have seen in many countries that have experienced multiple violations of rights and freedoms - including the right to opinion and expression, during testate of emergency and quarantine that swept the world. By their arrests of journalists and citizens simply for expressing their opinions, and by their attempt to control this right by legislating injunction laws in this area.

This highlights the importance that the original constitutional articles and legal texts governing the right to freedom of expression, opinion and thought formulated in a way that recognizes this fundamental right throughout the democratic system. Moreover, that its exercise is not subject to the restrictions and procedures placed in exceptional circumstances, except in a clear manner, that addresses proportionality in detail and away from any ambiguity and confusion, those countries may exploit.

From another angle, the epidemic constituted a balance sheet of the solidity of the political contract and the consolidation of the bond of coexistence on the political, moral and cultural levels. The analysis of certain facts, events and political actions revealed the fragility of the level of knowledge of the rights and freedoms of the citizen, the fragility of the health system, and the difficulty of reconciling the dialectic (coverage of general interest versus right of the citizen to information). This is proof of the failure of political and social education policies to transfer the

society of archives to the civil morality specific to the desired citizenship. Undoubtedly, the manifestations that described as pathological tendencies in their relation to the general epidemiological order draw their true motivations from these innate registers and hinder the embrace of the rational and the reasonable as moral horizons of democratic society.

The sheer volume of information available through social platforms during the pandemic has overwhelmed individuals' need for an endless race to review and verify its authenticity such as the diversity of views and attitudes towards the pandemic and its dimensions, as well as the adoption of solutions to deal with the pandemic. In response to it, a debate may reflected in the media content of these platforms, leading to uncertainty and uncertainty and creating special experience situations that companies have not yet experienced. Witnessed before, forcing governments and tech companies to impose their censorship in one way or another on media content through these platforms based on opinion and judgment. Their prices, which necessitates research and investigation into the pandemic's impact on the principles of freedom of opinion and expression, are one of the results. The kind of censorship that governments, agencies, tech companies, and platforms must impose on this content.

Measures to support communication, improve access to information and digital knowledge before the pandemic:

Open and professional communication, access to information and digital play an essential role weak in the global fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. To enable this role, governments must ensure that:

- Promote the free flow of ideas through various means and means.
- Share pandemic-related information and expose misinformation.
- Improve the use of the basic right of access to information.
- Promote the use of public facilities, information and communication technology, and open learning resources for e-learning and person-to-person communication via the Internet.
- Ensure media freedom and the safety of journalists.
- Governments must fully respect the right to freedom of expression and access to information, limiting them only to the extent permitted by international standards.
- Governments must ensure that the information they provide to the public about coronavirus is accurate, timely and consistent with human rights principles. This is important for dealing with misinformation and misinformation. ?
- Health data is particularly sensitive and its dissemination on the Internet can pose great danger to those affected, rights-based legal safeguards must govern especially those in vulnerable and marginalized positions, festival, and the fair use of personal health data.
- Reliable and unrestricted Internet access maintained.

On the other hand, it is the responsibility of the scientific and academia as well as professional organizations related to the media sector to study and understand the changes and challenges posed by the Corona pandemic at the global and international level. Localities, while applying the results of these studies within their theoretical and professional frameworks and at all levels, especially those related to the following aspects:

Economically:

The responsibility of technological institutions and social platforms is great to support the media sector economically and to ensure its continuity amid the successive crises that the pandemic has produced, in exchange for the enormous profits obtained by these institutions and

platforms. In addition, that means fairer negotiations between tech companies and news institutions about the value of content in the News Feed that powers these platforms, just as it is with the Facebook Foundation in Australia, Britain and in the United States of America.

Technology:

The pandemic has led to an increase in the dependence of individuals on technology in social activities and various exchanges. And therefore this dependence creates a growing need for individuals to think about framing and ensuring the rights of all the parties, in particular individuals as consumers, and to monitor the effects of this integration on the physical, mental and psychological health of individuals, in particular with projects such as the Metaverse and artificial intelligence applications.

Legally:

The Covid-19 pandemic has shown the fragility and weakness of the constitutional guarantees of rights and freedoms, as well as the epidemiological crisis which shows that authoritarian regimes always remain faithful to their authoritarian traditions, and that they lack only an opportunity to reproduce the same old authoritarian pattern. This is what we have seen in many countries - particularly in The Right to Opinion and Expression - during the state of emergency that has invaded around the world, by arresting journalists and citizens for simply expressing their opinions, and also by trying to control this right by enacting restrictive laws in this area.

This highlights the importance of the original constitutional articles and legal texts governing the right to freedom of expression, opinion in a way to recognize this fundamental right throughout the democratic system. Moreover, that its exercise is not subject to restrictions, procedures placed in exceptional circumstances, except in a clear way that discusses proportionality in detail and far from everything, Ambiguity, and exploit confusion.

Health experts and historians tell us that epidemics will not disappear forever, and that the vaccine does not mean the end of the pandemic, because it linked socially to the biological life cycle of the epidemic, it therefore ends socially when interested.

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