
The Iraqi Public's Reliance On Social Media To Follow The Corona Pandemic Information And Verified Reports

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Abstract

Social networking sites receive great interest from the Iraqi community of all age groups, obtaining information, exchanging views and ideas, presenting the problems facing societies in various fields and providing advice and treatments are among the most important things that push the public to rely on them. These means in order to meet the required information needs, especially in times of crisis, to rely on in obtaining news and information related to health. Aspect, the focus of our research and other areas.

The Corona pandemic crisis is one of the most prominent crises that have been addressed by social media.

Thus, the research problem crystallizes in an attempt to identify the extent to which the public depends on the information provided by social media and satellite channels and the preference for any of them regarding the Corona pandemic (Covid 19) and the satisfaction achieved by setting the following goals:

- 1- Knowing the extent of the public's reliance on information provided by social media about the Corona pandemic, and what is the preferred method for generating information?
- 2- Do you know which social media sites the public prefer most in obtaining information about the Corona virus?

The two researchers used the descriptive and analytical survey methodology, and the research community was represented by users of social media sites of different ages and disciplines, and they were chosen according to the available sample method, and the final sample size was (250) individuals.

The research reached several conclusions, the most prominent of which are:

- 1- The public watched more hours on social media during the outbreak of the Corona pandemic due to the curfew measures that forced them to stay in their homes for long hours.
- 2- Although the public relied on following social media sites regarding the Corona pandemic by a greater percentage than other media, it did not give it full confidence in terms of the reliability of information such as news, reports and videos it publishes compared to satellite channels and other means.

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Introduction

The successive developments in communication and information technology have led to the emergence of a new phase of media, communication and information transfer among members of society, where what is known as social networking sites have appeared, which are the sites that have appeared on the Internet, and the latest qualitative revolution in the whole world, so the use of the Internet has become more interactive than Before, obtaining information and data in various fields has become easier and faster, in addition to the ease of communication with people all over the world, especially in times of crisis.

Social networking sites appeared for the first time in the United States of America, and it was initially for classmates, and the first social networking site among American school students was known as Classmates.com and that was in 1995 AD, in the following years many communication sites appeared that were limited to Few people, and the situation continued until a popular social networking site appeared, and these sites enabled users to participate, start and create communication between the audience of users and deepen them. Affinity and relationships among citizens, regardless of their cultures, languages and social environment from which they descend these social sites are considered to have broken the monopoly of information and formed a pressure factor on governments and officials. Corona, which topped most social media sites with various reports, data and information.

Research problem

The spread of the new Corona virus (or modern) (Covid-19), people around the world face the cannon, as the virus began to spread around the world, and many people fell victim to this virus, while millions of them are infected, and the numbers continue to rise until writing this search. The COVID-19 pandemic is a global health and social emergency that requires immediate effective action from governments, individuals and companies alike. All institutions, including the media, have a major role in reducing the possibility of disease transmission and its impact on society. Effective, bold and early preventive measures and raising the degree of health education will reduce the great risks of the virus that affects different segments of society

without exception, and Iraq is among the poor countries in the health field does not possess the capabilities like developed countries in combating this virus, and therefore the concerned authorities considered that the most important weapon in combating This virus is relying on raising the level of health awareness among community members to prevent infection, and in the midst of this importance, governmental and non-governmental - the emergence of government social media sites as one of the important means and main sources of information and play an important role in building the cognitive behavior of the individual and increasing his stock of information that contribute In raising health awareness.

Hence the idea of researching the extent to which the public depends on the information provided by social networking sites regarding the Corona pandemic (Covid 19).

The main question of the research problem is b- Is there a public reliance on social media to obtain health information regarding the (Covid-19) epidemic?

The main question is divided into several sub-questions of the research problem:

- 1- Does the public have knowledge of the Coronavirus and the diseases it causes?
- 2- To what extent does the public depend on the information provided by social networking sites about the virus?
- 3- What is the public's favorite social media for information on Coronavirus?
- 4- To what extent does the public depend on the information provided by the visual and audio media about Corona virus?

Research importance:

This study gains its importance from the importance of the topic it explores, which is the extent to which the public depends on the information obtained from social media sites about the Corona pandemic crisis, because these sites have a great role in our present time in the field of obtaining information, especially in light of the wide spread of its spread. Between different groups of society when these means have the ability to communicate information, whether

positive or negative, and thus their role in forming opinions, trends and ideas among the public.

Research objectives:

The research objectives can be summarized as follows:

1. Identify the public's awareness of the Corona pandemic and the diseases it causes.
2. The extent of the public's dependence on the information provided by social media about the epidemic.
3. Get to know the social media sites that are most popular among the public for information about the epidemic.
4. A statement of the public's dependence on the information provided by the audiovisual media about the Corona pandemic.

Type of research and methodology

This research belongs to the descriptive research that "is based on describing the nature, characteristics and characteristics of a particular society, situation or individual, and the frequency of the occurrence of various phenomena." [1]

In its framework, the researchers used the media survey method to obtain the required data or describe the phenomenon of research through the study and accurately identify the research community.

Research and sample community

The research studied the extent to which the Iraqi public relies on social media for health information related to the Corona pandemic, so the researchers used an available sample (250) such as community research, social media sites and users.

Research tools

The research tool represents the methodological method that achieves the researcher's research goals if it is applied in an optimal manner and follows accurate methodological scientific steps in its construction. In this research, the two researchers prepared a preliminary questionnaire form and presented it to a number of experts, until most of its paragraphs were agreed upon and some paragraphs were modified to fit the research objectives that the

researchers sought to achieve, and therefore the approved research tool was a questionnaire for the public that uses social media to follow news and information about the pandemic Corona.

Defining terms:

- 1- Social media: It refers to all programs and internet applications that the public uses to find the latest news about the Corona pandemic (such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Telegram)
1. 2. Corona pandemic: You know global health regulators as "Corona virus is a large strain of viruses that may cause disease to animals and humans, and it is known that a number of corona viruses cause human respiratory. The severity of common colds, which ranges from the most severe diseases such as Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and the newly discovered Corona virus cause Covid-19 disease (2).

Social media concept:

Social networking sites are one of the prominent media phenomena of our time, and they are a group of sites that take the Internet as an environment that appeared with the second generation of the web and allow communication between individuals in the structure of society by default that brings together its members a common or quasi-factor belonging to a country, school, university, etc. One of the subscribers, and communication between them is through messages or viewing personal files and knowing their news and information. It is a means of social communication through virtual contexts [3].

Also called alternative media, the term (alternative) refers to media activities that are not under the control of the government or the private sector. Hence, it is an alternative means of means under the control of the existing regime or the private sector in a country, that is, it seeks to get rid of the negatives of subjugation to the public and private sectors. And expressing citizens within a framework within society, and discussing issues that constitute their interest [4].

It is also known as “the media that depends on the new technologies that started after the invention of the Internet, such as forums, blogs, and social networking sites. It is distinguished by being a media that is not an intermediary, as it has a future and a sender, unlike traditional media.” Radio, television and the press, which are intermediary media, begin in sending my institutions to a mass reception, as this type of media allows sharing opinions and ideas and interacting with others, through the services provided by large companies that allow all users to share activities and interests, form friendships and gatherings with similar interests, and exchange comments and instant messages [5].

The importance of social media:

The world has gone through its history with successive developments and major transformations in ways and ways of life and living, and its needs have been renewed. After relying on agriculture for a period of time, it turned to industry in order to meet its needs until it witnessed the first major industrial revolution in the eighteenth century, and was distinguished by the abandonment of manual machines after the invention of steam machines, and after one era, the second wave of the Industrial Revolution began with the introduction of electricity And internal combustion engines, then the first communication technology that witnessed the emergence of the telegraph, telephone and post, but the current era is subject to standards and is distinguished by the emergence of communication and information technology, and therefore the characteristics and characteristics of society, as well as its changing system, led to the emergence of the information and knowledge society, and communication technology has witnessed many stages Evolution until it has finally reached the stage where mass communication relies on digital technology and the field of development lopment is still so wide open that it is difficult to guess now how far it might reach and not. With the paths it treads, the field of media has undergone many changes after the advent of the Internet and its use as a good means of mass communication on the one hand, and the terrible speed of modern technology in accessing and disseminating information very well.

On the other hand, this is what social networking sites enjoy, which is one of the most prominent features of modern mass communication.

No one can deny the importance of social media and the role it plays in spreading information and its use by citizens, especially these days. Perhaps Facebook is at the forefront of these sites in the Arab region, and just as political events appeared in the Arab region through the importance of social networking sites in spreading events and their transfer from one country to another very quickly in the Arab Spring, so the events of the Corona pandemic that struck the world have become the main concern of social networking sites of all kinds.

No wonder traditional media is moving directly from new media on Facebook, YouTube, and more. For these reasons, it is necessary for journalists in this age to engage in the use of social networking sites to promote and publish research and press reports and build a large audience base, and it is sufficient to know the number of Facebook users now close to ... the population of China, where the number of users around the world has reached 1.44 billion active users, In addition to the fact that the average time a person spends on Facebook per day is 20 minutes according to the latest Facebook statistics, and this indicates the large size of the use enjoyed by social networking sites and social media, as everyone today uses social networking sites from health institutions and individuals who They search for news, security services, governments and media institutions, and this may be due to the nature of these sites in terms of ease of browsing, commenting, commenting and communicating with others, and this of course has led to an increase in the number of users of this social media, especially Facebook Facebook [6].

The multimedia used on social media plays an important role in creating communication and interaction between the press and the public, as technology has facilitated communication, news transmission and interaction, so that what is happening to the citizen in the street can be depicted and placed. Online on YouTube, then a journalist interested in multimedia and the Internet can pick it up. It is a report that can be displayed on newspaper pages or on television, and thus the media has found new materials for themselves through technology, and at the same time society has found ways to

communicate with the press and media other than traditional methods, and it is also important to realize that the contemporary reader is looking for complete information. Whenever he wants. And how he wants and at the same time he wants you to address his interests and interests, and he wants material that is easy to receive and absorb, and he also wants it for free. TV newscasts, for example, are no longer important to the younger generation.

Table No. (1) Shows the type of respondents

The mattress	%	No	Type
First	%58.5	154	Mention
the second	%41.5	108	female
-	%100	262	Total

It was found from the results of Table No. (1) That the number of males in the sample was more than the number of females, as the number of males Table No. (2) Shows the ages of the respondents

The mattress	%	No	Age
First	%55	144	From 20-29
the second	%29.8	78	From 30-39
The third	%13	34	From 40-49
The fourth	%2.2	6	From 50 and over
-	%100	262	Total

The results of Table (2) showed the ages of internet users from the research sample that the ages range between 20-29 They are the most users of social networking sites with a rate of 55%, followed by

Table No. (3) Shows the educational level of the respondents

The mattress	The ratio	No	Educational level	No
First	%45.8	120	Collectors	1
the second	%17.9	47	For me	2
The third	%14.1	37	diploma	3
The fourth	%12.2	32	preparatory	4
Fifth	%6.5	17	Medium	5
Sixth	%3.5	9	primary	6
-	%100	262	Total	-

In reviewing the results of Table No (3) the educational level of the sample items, we note that the highest percentage, which ranked first for

Rather, the Internet has become an important source of news, and this is what social networking sites provide [7].

The third semester - field study

The public's reliance on social media to follow up on Corona pandemic information and the people investigated for them

reached 154 and occupied the first place, while the frequency of females was 108.

ages between 31-40 in second place, and the third place for ages between 41-50, while ages over fifty ranked last, meaning that the largest proportion of the youth component of social networking sites.

holders of university degrees, by 45.8%, while holders of higher degrees came in second place, at a rate of 17.9%, and ranked third, fourth and fifth

degree holders. The diploma, middle school and intermediate level respectively, while primary school

holders ranked last, at a rate of 3.5%.

Table No (4) shows the type of social media that the respondents prefer most

The mattress	%	No	The most preferred method	No
First	%49.6	134	Facebook	-1
the second	%32.1	84	Telegram	-2
The third	%6.1	16	Arab satellite channels website	-3
The fourth	%3.8	10	Stringing	-4
Fifth	%3.1	8	International satellite channels sites	-5
Sixth	%2.3	6	Instagram	-6
Seventh	%1.5	4	Local satellite channels sites	-7
-	%100	262	Total	-

It was found from the results of Table No (4) .that the largest percentage, which ranked first, was the Facebook medium, with an estimated rate of 49.6%, while the Telegram method came in second place with a rate of 32.1%, and the Arab satellite channels sites ranked third, at 6.1%. Twitter ranked fourth with a rate of 3.8%, followed by global satellite

channels sites at a rate of 3.1%, then ranked sixth on the Instagram platform by 2.3%, while local satellite channels ranked seventh and last at 1.5%, and this indicates that the Facebook platform is the most A preference for the respondents in terms of obtaining information.

Table No (5) .shows the number of hours of browsing communication sites by the respondents before the quarantine procedures?

The mattress	%	No	Browsing hours before stone
First	%26.7	70	2-4 hours
the second	24.8	65	1-2 hours
The third	%18.3	48	Less than an hour
The fourth	%16.8	44	4-6 hours
Fifth	%13.4	35	7 or more
-	%100	262	Total

Table No (6) shows the number of hours of browsing communication sites by the respondents after the quarantine procedures?

The mattress	%	No	Browsing hours during quarantine
First	%31.3	82	7 More or more irregular
the second	%23.7	62	6-4hours
The third	%21	55	2-4 hour
The fourth	%16.4	43	1-2 hour
Fifth	%7.6	20	Less than an hour
-	%100	262	Total

The results of Table No (5) showed that the number of hours of browsing social media sites before the quarantine procedures due to the Corona epidemic ranged between (2-4) in the first place, while it came in second place, which contains the number of

browsing hours of (1_2), and the third place is a category Less than an hour came to browse social media by respondents, as it became clear from Table No. (6) that the number of hours of browsing social media sites increased media sites after the quarantine

procedures due to the Corona virus than they were before the quarantine, where the category (7 or more) came In the first place, while the second and third categories came from (4) 6) and from (2-4). Hours in the second and third places, respectively.

It is evident from tables (5) and (6) above that the percentage of browsing hours by the respondents before and after the measures to prevent the Corona pandemic and after it was completely different, as the rate of browsing during quarantine increased significantly. Than it was during the quarantine.

Table No. (7) Shows the follow-up of news, media and propaganda campaigns on social media regarding the spread of the Corona Covid 19 pandemic.

The mattress	%	No	Follow the news of the Corona pandemic
First	%46.6	122	I follow her sometimes
the second	%44.3	116	Yes, I always follow
The third	%9.1	24	I follow her rarely
-	%100	262	Total

Table No. (7) Indicates that the category (sometimes follow) for social media ranked first with 46.6%, followed by second place (yes, I always follow it) by 44.3%, while the category ranked second. (I follow

it rarely, 9.1%) Therefore, the majority of the sample vocabulary is sometimes and continuously following the news and information published about the Corona pandemic through social media.

Table No. (8) Shows the type of information that the respondent prefers to see on social media.

The mattress	%	No	The type of information that the respondent prefers to view on social media and on satellite channels
First	%28.7	120	Data, information and statistics through the pages of global health institutions
the second	%21.5	90	News and video reports on satellite channels
The third	%18.7	78	Live coverage of events on satellite channels
The fourth	%17.2	72	News and reports written in social media
Fifth	%13.9	58	Data, information and statistics through the pages of local health institutions
	%100	418	Total

The results of Table No (8) Revealed that data, information and statistics appeared on the pages of international health institutions in the first place, with 120 recurrences, or by 28.7%, while news reports and pictures came in second place with a frequency. With a rate of 21.5%, the category of direct coverage of events through satellite channels' websites ranked third in means of communication with a rate of 18.7%, while news and written reports

ranked fourth with a rate of 17.2%, followed by data, information and statistics through the pages of local health institutions in the last place with a percentage 13.9%. This indicates that the data, information and statistics across global health institutions were more preferred by the respondents while they rejected the follow-up data, information and statistics through the pages of the local health institutions that finally appeared in the table of preferences.

The first axis: the motives for following the respondents on social media during the outbreak of (Covid 19)

Table 9 shows the motives for following social media sites while they appear in Coronavirus (Covid 19)

%	Mg	I do not agree			Somewhat ok			OK			Motives for following social networking sites during the emergence of the Corona virus
		M	%	K	M	%	K	M	%	K	
100	262	The third	11.5	30	First	48.5	126	the second	42	104	I am following sites as a source of news in the Leros Corona
100	262	The third	6.1	16	the second	41.7	110	First	52.2	138	Follow websites to get medical data and information about Coronavirus
100	262	The third	7.6	20	the second	29	76	First	63.4	166	Follow the communication sites for medical advice and advice to prevent infection with the virus
100	262	The third	9.2	24	the second	31.3	82	First	59.5	156	Follow the sites because they keep up with the developments of the Corona virus and display information quickly and immediately
100	262	The third	12.3	32	the second	35.4	92	First	52.3	136	Follow the communication sites because they publish news and reports of experts and specialists in topics about the Corona virus
100	262	The third	3.8	10	the second	40.5	106	First	55.7	146	The communication sites publish all the events about the local, Arab and foreign Corona virus
100	262	The third	15.3	40	First	50.3	132	the second	34.4	90	Social media coverage of the Corona pandemic relies on official sources
100	262	The third	22.9	60	First	52.7	138	the second	24.4	64	Social media transmits the developments of the Coronavirus transparently without concealing specific information

Table No. (9) Shows the existence of agreement in the respondents' responses about most of the paragraphs of the motivation scale for following up on social media sites during the emergence of the Coronavirus (Covid 19), as in Paragraph No. (3). "Follow the social media sites for instructions and medical advice to prevent infection. The virus" ranked first with (166) times and with (63.4%) of the respondents' responses, and this indicates that the motives for following up on social media sites for

most of the respondents are to obtain medical instructions for prevention. Corona pandemic Paragraph No. (4) Came in second place because it is It keeps pace with the developments of the Corona virus and displays information quickly and immediately "with (156) iterations and a rate of (59.5%). Paragraph (6) "Communication sites publish all local, Arab and foreign events of the Coronavirus" in third place with (146) times and (55.7%) Paragraph No. (2) "Follow up websites to

obtain medical data, and information about Corona virus came in fourth place by (138) iterations and by (52.2%), and paragraph No. (5) Ranked fifth. Follow the communication sites because it publishes news and reports for experts and specialists. Regarding Coronavirus issues (136) and (52.3%), and Paragraph No. (1) Follow the sites as a source of news about the Coronavirus "ranked sixth with (104) recurrences and a rate of (42%) and Paragraph No.

(1) 7" Social media relies on official sources in its coverage of the Coronavirus epidemic on the seventh rank b (90) frequently and at a rate (34.4%), Paragraph No. Consent to the transparency of information transfer.

The second axis: Uses and verified rumors of follow-up on social media during the emergence of the Corona virus (Covid 19)

Table No. (10) Shows the uses and gratification achieved from following up on social media during the emergence of (Covid 19).

%	Mg	I do not agree			Somewhat ok			OK			Uses and rumors verified from following up on social media during the emergence of the Corona virus
		M	%	K	M	%	K	M	%	K	
100	262	The third	3.1	8	the second	43.5	114	First	53.4	140	Social media contribute to forming my cognitive awareness of Coronavirus
100	262	The third	3.1	8	the second	32.8	86	First	64.1	168	The news, reports and publications on the virus on social media vary
100	262	the second	5.27	72	First	45.8	120	The third	26.7	70	The information provided about the virus on the communication sites made me feel more psychologically comfortable
100	262	The third	22	58	the second	31	82	First	47	124	The large number of information about the virus and its contradictions on social media caused me psychological pressure
100	262	The third	5.3	14	the second	43.5	114	First	51.1	134	Take advantage of the medical data and information published on the communication sites about Covid 19 to make my decisions to prevent infection
100	262	The third	2.3	6	the second	36.6	96	First	61.1	160	Take advantage of the medical data and information that I see on the communication sites to raise questions about the causes of the spread of the virus
100	262	The third	4.5	12	the second	30.3	80	First	65.2	172	Social media helps me achieve some goals and fill the void due to social

											distancing
100	262	The third	6.1	16	the second	44.3	116	First	49.6	130	The medical statistics published on social media fill my need to gain knowledge about Coronavirus

The results table (10) showed that there is agreement in the respondents' answers on most of the scale paragraphs, the uses of lighters and laptops achieved from follow-up sites to communicate during the emergence of the Corona virus (Covid 19), as well as paragraph (7). The vacuum due to social distancing, "ranked first with (172) recurrences, and by 65.2%, and this indicates that most of the respondents resorted to using social networking sites to fill the void after the quarantine measures.

Paragraph No. (2) Was ranked second, "The news, reports and publications about the virus on social media differed." B (168) frequently, with a rate of 64.1%, and Paragraph No (6) came in "I benefit from medical data and information that I see on the communication sites to raise questions. Regarding the causes of the spread, it came in second place (160) times, with a rate of 61.1%.

Paragraph No. (1) "Communication sites contribute to forming my cognitive awareness of the Coronavirus" ranked fourth (140) times, by 53.4%, and Paragraph No. (3) "Information provided about the virus on communication." The sites made me feel more psychologically comfortable. It came in last place by (70) times and by 26.7%, and this indicates that most of the respondents disagree about this paragraph and their lack of psychological comfort due to most of the information published and broadcast on the relevant social networking sites for the virus (Covid 19).

The third axis: The objective values in the communication message published by the communication sites during the emergence of the Corona virus (Covid 19)

Table No. (11) Shows the objective values in the communication message published by social networking sites during the emergence of (Covid 19).

%	Mg	I do not agree			Somewhat ok			OK			Objective values in the communication message published by the communication sites during the emergence of the Corona virus
		K	%	K	M	%	K	M	%	K	
100	262	The third	5.3	14	First	58.8	154	the second	35.9	94	Communication sites provide reliable scientific articles about the virus from their medical sources
100	262	The third	2.3	6	the second	45.8	120	First	51.9	136	Communication sites provide useful information about the virus in terms of symptoms, causes of spread and prevention
100	262	The third	10.7	28	the second	42	110	First	47.3	124	Some communication sites publish information that is not based on accurate and reliable medical sources
100	262	the second	35.9	94	First	37.4	98	The third	26.7	70	Publications and videos on

											social media are more reliable than news and reports on satellite news channels
100	262	The third	2.3	6	the second	35.1	92	First	62.6	164	Communication sites are characterized by the rapid dissemination of news and data about the spread of the Corona pandemic
100	262	the second	31.3	82	First	47.3	124	The third	21.4	56	The medical statistics published by the communication sites about the Corona pandemic are all real
100	262	For a third	7.6	20	the second	42.7	112	First	49.6	130	Social media has taken responsibility for covering the spread of the virus, in order to raise awareness of its risks and limit its spread
100	262	The third	9.9	26	First	48.9	128	the second	41.4	108	The news and information provided by the communication sites were bold in publishing all the details and secrets of the outbreak of the pandemic

The responses of the respondents differed in Table No. (11) Regarding the paragraphs of the objective values scale in the communication message published by the communication sites during the emergence of Corona virus (Covid 19), as paragraph no. (5) Was resolved: "The communication sites are distinguished by the speed of publishing news and data about the spread of the Corona epidemic" in the first place with (164) recurrences and 62.6% of the total responses of the respondents, and it is evident from this that most of the respondents' responses are in line with the excellence of social networking sites to quickly publish news and data about the Corona epidemic.

Paragraph No. (2) "Communication sites deal with useful information about the virus in terms of symptoms, causes of its spread and prevention of it" came in second place with (136) frequently, with a rate of 51.9%, while it came in third place, paragraph No. (7) "Communication sites have been responsible Covering the news of the spread of the virus to raise awareness of its dangers and limit its spread, "B (130) frequently, at a rate of 49.6%.

Paragraph No. (4) "Publications and videos on social media are more trusted than news and reports on satellite news channels" ranked seventh before last, by (70) times and by 26.7%. This indicates that posts and videos on social media sites related to Covid 19 virus She did not gain the confidence of most respondents compared to the news and reports broadcast on the satellite news channels. While the table indicated that Paragraph No. (6) "The medical statistics published by the communication sites about the Corona pandemic are all real" came last with (56) frequently and by 21.4%, and this indicates that most of the respondents disagree with it. The truth about the medical statistics that are published on social media about the Corona pandemic.

Conclusions

- 1- The hours of public watching of social media increased during the Corona pandemic due to the curfew measures that forced them to stay at home for long hours.

- 2- The public preferred to follow the data, information and statistics through the pages of the global health institutions related to the Corona pandemic more than the local health institutions.
 - 3- The public resorted to using social media sites in order to obtain disease prevention guidelines, as the sites kept information immediately and more than satellite channels and other media
 - 4- Although the public relied on following social media sites regarding the Corona pandemic by a greater percentage than other media outlets, it did not give it full confidence in terms of the reliability of the information such as news, reports and videos that it publishes compared to satellite channels and other means.
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