



Managing the Covid-19 Crisis and the Mass Media & Psychological Repercussions of the Pandemic from the Vision of the Faculty Members

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Abstract- The current study aimed to discuss how to manage the Covid-19 crisis in addition to the mass media and psychological repercussions that occurred as a result of that pandemic from the point of view of a sample of (78) university academics in the United Arab Emirates, the study applied a questionnaire of crisis management methods at the time of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, And to survey the media and psychological repercussions of the Covid-19 epidemic.

The study based on the descriptive approach, and the results indicated that Emirati universities succeeded in managing the crisis through the measures that were taken at the time of the Covid-19 crisis, such as the adoption of distance learning, remote work, and the application of various precautionary measures to limit the spread of the epidemic, and the results showed the presence of media repercussions. The pandemic represented in the fact that the media contributed to successive transparent media briefings on the indicator of the spread and decline of the virus, the number of infections and deaths, and the awareness of community members on how to avoid disease, how to deal with it in the event of infection, and the transmission of social informative messages to community members, adherence to procedures and measures, etc., As for the psychological repercussions, they were negative psychological feelings, such as pain and isolation, as a result of the circumstances imposed by the Covid-19 crisis.

Keywords: psychological repercussions, Covid-19 crisis, Media

I. INTRODUCTION

The Coronavirus (Covid 19) made millions of people around the world locked in homes for various periods whose beginnings are known, but their ends are unknown. Everyone is trying to adapt to the new circumstances resulting from the restrictions of domestic quarantine, and even when there is time available to exit in the framework of partially easing restrictions in some countries, and in light of the exceptional situation that the world is facing in the face of the emerging Coronavirus (Covid19), awareness is required of the importance of conservation On healthy habits and behaviors, which are the main factor in dealing with this epidemic. Emirates newspaper Al-Bayan (2020).

The closure of schools in more than 191 countries around the world in the same window of time in response to the COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented. It has left school systems and governments scrambling to find approaches and solutions to ensure that education continues uninterrupted and that the most vulnerable children are not left further behind.

Undoubtedly, the directed media revealed its ugly face quickly in stirring up crises in relation to the pandemic, as it worked to stir up seditions and rumors, to show governments and their people with negative manifestations and indifference in the face of the grinding crisis, despite the consequences that followed it that included the whole world from below. To its fullest extent, and it did not escape from its consequences, major countries before their small ones, did not differentiate between large and small, rich or poor, and despite that their preoccupation was to intimidate, highlighting the negative aspects without others, in certain societies, without clearly showing the full picture in Other areas, and instead of their contribution to mitigating the effects of the pandemic, they were part of the crisis itself, where a part of that type of media deliberately spread false information about the number of people infected with the virus in some countries, to question their health system and to show its inability to manage the crisis, and to promote ideas Specifically, and employing them politically and propaganda for special purposes.

Also The Covid-19 pandemic led to a prolonged exposure to stress. As a consequence, researchers showed an increased interest in measuring social and community uneasiness in order to psychologically support the population. This increased attention might help in managing the current situation and other

possible epidemics and pandemics. The security measures adopted in managing the pandemic had different consequences on individuals, according to the social role invested. Some segments of the population seem to be more exposed to the risk of anxious, depressive, and post-traumatic symptoms because they are more sensitive to stress.

Study Problem

What some international media did, which reported that the virus was picked up by a person who ate bat soup in China, and this information was reported by some international media, but no one has provided us with evidence for this talk, and no one has the truth yet, and the matter did not stop at this point, but The degree to which we are witnessing now in the media wars on the media, and the various media outlets about the degree of safety of the expected vaccines and the concerns we hear about the vaccines not undergoing full trials, so that some of them - and in the face of global and media pressure - will be granted "emergency approval." "From the World Health Organization, and this means that every person who will take this vaccine will be at his personal responsibility without any responsibility on the World Health Organization or the company producing the vaccine, as the emergency approval does not mean that the vaccine has passed the necessary tests.(Muacevic & Adler. 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has had significant psychological effects on the population. including children, college students, and health workers, who are more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, and other symptoms of distress. The social distance and the security measures have affected the relationship among people and their perception of empathy toward others.(Saladino; Algeri& Auriemma. 2020).

From here, the study questions can be identified in the questions. The following: -

- 1- Are there Mass Media repercussions resulting from Covid-19 from the point of view of the study sample?
- 2- Are there Psychological repercussions resulting from Covid-19 from the point of view of the study sample?
- 3- What are the methods of managing the crisis with regard to the mass media repercussions of the Covid-19 crisis from the sample's point of view?
- 4- What are the methods of crisis management regarding the psychological repercussions of the Covid-19 crisis from the sample's point of view?

Study Importance

The importance of the current study is that it deals with the topic of the day for everyone, which is the Covid-19 pandemic, as the study explains mass media and psychological repercussions of the pandemic from the point of view of university academics, who have already been affected on both the psychological and media sides, so the study discusses media and psychological effects of the Corona crisis and methods of managing the crisis. On the media and psychological sides.

Study Aims

The current study aimed to discuss how to manage the Covid-19 crisis in addition to the mass media and psychological repercussions that occurred as a result of that pandemic from the point of view of university academic members in the United Arab Emirates and there are a number of other objectives, including: -

- Discussing ways to manage the Covid-19 crisis from more than one field.
- Learn about the media and psychological repercussions of the Covid-19. pandemic.
- Awareness of health behaviors among workers in institutions to deal with the Covid-19 crisis.
- Benefiting from modern trends in facing global crises arising from the international community.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

First: Covid- 19 Pandemic

Pandemics are hazards related to large-scale outbreaks of infectious diseases that can greatly increase morbidity and mortality over a wide geographic area and cause significant economic, social, and political disruption. The consequences of a pandemic, affecting people on a worldwide scale, with expected long-term impacts and consequences on the coupled socio-cological systems, can be described as a disaster. Sheval. Et.al. 2020.

On March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared, the novel Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) as a pandemic after it has spread in more than 110 countries by then. This COVID-19 pandemic continued its course, crossing the borders to all the continents invading most of the globe and it affected almost all countries and territories very far away from its starting origin in Wuhan, China, on December 2019 (WHO, 2020; Wang et al., 2020). Essentially, COVID-19 is an infectious viral disease that is transmitted from human-to-human through droplets whether direct; during coughing, sneezing of a patient or a carrier

of the disease or indirect; through getting in contact with the patient's droplets on close contact, shaking hands, using his personal articles or touching surfaces soaked with his droplets containing the virus. The COVID-19 virus finds its way into the human body through the mucus membranes of the mouth, nose and eyes (UNICEF, 2020; Li et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has altered the daily lives of the global population profoundly in a very short period. Many countries introduced serious social restrictions including lockdown. Quarantine-type measures include home confinement, banning public gatherings and commuting to work unless necessary, closing schools, universities and all non-essential businesses, and avoiding contact with out of household people. (Frank & Grady, 2020).

Since the outbreak of the coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19), more than 1 million people have lost their lives due to the pandemic, and the global economy is expected to contract by a staggering 4.3 per cent in 2020. Millions of jobs have already been lost, millions of livelihoods are at risk, and an estimated additional 130 million people will be living in extreme poverty if the crisis persists. These are grim figures that react the immense challenges and human suffering caused by this pandemic. Nor is an end to COVID-19 yet in sight. In many countries, the number of new COVID-19 cases is rising at an alarming rate and, for many, a second wave is already an unwelcome reality. (United Nations. 2020).

Much uncertainty remains about how and when the pandemic will run its course, but the unprecedented economic shock generated by the global health emergency has already sharply exposed the global economy's pre-existing weaknesses, severely setting back development progress around the world. While nearly all spheres of life have been affected by the pandemic and the resulting socioeconomic impacts.

Second: Managing Crisis for Covid-19

Seizing the opportunities from a crises are contingent upon the senior management's ability to take measures for evaluating possible risks and intervening whenever it is necessary. Organizations that ignore possible risks, do not take necessary measures or produce workarounds will be deeply affected by the negative effects of the crisis. Most experts state that successful crisis management is largely possible with successful and continuous risk management. The main purpose of crisis management is to save the Organizations with the least damage. Hence, managers should anticipate the crises and take a series of measures against it to remove businesses from the crisis process as soon as possible.

The outbreak of COVID-19 affected all aspects of human activities globally ranging from media, research, sports, entertainment, transportation, worship, social gathering/interactions, economy, businesses, and politics. Indeed, the entire world was in distress as a result of COVID-19 threats, the reality of the situation was challenging to bear.

As at now, no nation or race across the world is immune from the coronavirus pandemic, and the entire world seems overwhelmed by the speed of the spread and the devastating effects of COVID-19. The coronavirus pandemic has no boundaries, and the effect is large and fast. Just within few months of the outbreak of the disease, it has drastically changed the lifestyles of the entire world with billions of people being forced to 'stay at home', 'observe self isolations' and work and learn from home. It has limited the freedom of people to move, trade or associate. Not only has COVID-19 caused a total lockdowns in many countries across the world, but it also caused the death of thousands of people including, women, and the elderly.

It was more worrisome to know that reports from various continents, including, America, Africa, Asia, and Europe indicated a daily increase in the number of new cases, and mortality due to COVID-19. As at April, 2020, the number of global COVID-19 cases has surpassed one million cases and more than 220 thousand deaths. It was also frightening that the USA recorded more than 2000 COVID-19 deaths in a single day despite the country's strong commitment to the fight against the contagion. The number of Coronavirus deaths was soaring with no immediate solutions in sight.

So far, many organizations have digitized their business processes to manage the COVID-19 crisis. Digitalization has enabled organizations a healthy work environment for their employees. Thus, while working alternatives are developed in order to keep business continuity uninterrupted and maintain operations in the usual course, health and safety requirements are also met. In this process, it is especially important that the internal communication is carried out in a timely and correct manner and that employee support programs are implemented. Especially in times of such a crisis, proper communication with

customers, employees, suppliers, investors and regulatory institutions is vital. Customers require to be informed in advance about the effects of the crisis on the continuity of services and products. (Wnag. 2020).

The successful organizations that will handle the COVID-19 crisis effectively might be those that generate financial plans in different scenarios under uncertainty. In this context, in cases where previous budget assumptions and business plans cannot be valid, steps should be taken to maintain flexibility and plans should be reshaped. If necessary, capital increase can be made, debts can be restructured, and additional credit support can be obtained from banks, investors or the government.

Organizations should establish a crisis plan in the good days. Organizations with proper crisis planning survive and recover better from crises events. HR should be responsible for coming up with a crisis plan, involving various organizational levels, and guarantee its timely dissemination. Organizations should have a crisis management team involving staff from various elds and even outside crisis specialists. Researchers concluded that having a crisis warning system is crucial to survival from crisis events. Organizations need to adopt a comprehensive crisis warning system that fully considers both facial and non-non facial factors. (Atilgan. 2020).

Leadership and HR are critical during crisis events. Losing critical employees during crises can be disastrous also idented the effectiveness of leadership and decision-making and the effectiveness of teamwork as the top two challenges to effective crisis response. Organizations should provide proper training for managers on crisis stress management and resolving conflicts in the workplace. Timely communication at the management level is essential during crises. social media is widely used as a channel for effective crisis communications by professionals and management. Finally, robustness and flexibility are highly demanding when managing transboundary crises. Firms need to rapidly customize their strategies and timely reorganize their courses of action.(Purcell& Charles. 2020).

Third: Media Repercussions for Covid-19

The media had initiatives and campaigns aimed at strengthening the protection of society in times of crisis, through platforms and events, and programs that host experts and specialists, highlighting the experiences of countries in dealing with crises, in a way that contributes to protecting members of society, and confronting rumors that aim to provoke chaos at home and threaten Security and social peace, and the role played by the media in this regard is of great importance, especially if we take into account the fact that rumors are circulating and spreading rapidly in times of crisis, and the majority often believe them, especially when the place of the crisis is ambiguous, such as Corona, Considering that it is a new virus for which no accurate information is available, and in most cases the source of these rumors is platforms and social media, which in some countries may not be subject to controls regulating their work. (Shammi.et.al. 2020)

The media had the main role in providing information about the virus in full transparency, to show the facts to the Emirati and international community, and in revealing the numbers of people infected with the virus first-hand, without intimidation or belittling, and this is called in the science of crisis management, and awareness of the repercussions that may result from it, and this Undoubtedly, the first step to success in facing crises of whatever extent and repercussions, in addition to the commitment of the Emirati media to deliver messages of reassurance to society. (Yan. Et.al. 2020)

Generally media is a reflection of reality, consistent with circumstances, and highlights the events in life, as it is the mirror that reflects the image of the world, indicating that the media was greatly affected during the Corona pandemic, as it was among sectors that could not be stopped, even if temporarily, as the media contributed to raising awareness Societies about the danger of the Corona virus, and it was reflected in the societal awareness of all peoples of the world of the seriousness of the disease and taking the necessary precautions to prevent it, which worked to limit its spread significantly, even if not the role that the media men played in raising awareness of the danger of the pandemic, the disease spread widely and represented a danger to all countries The world, and social media played an important role alongside traditional media, warning of the seriousness of the rumors pursued by some of these electronic platforms, and their negative repercussions on the psychological state of societies. (UNESCO 2020).

Here, the media must focus on the awareness aspect and work to spread the instructions and methods of preventing the virus and dealing with infections, especially with the great development that the virus is witnessing in all regions of the world, there is a state of saturation in terms of disease information and infection numbers, which greatly affect health The media contributed to the good handling of the crisis by

transmitting information from its legitimate channels, in addition to revealing the numbers of patients and their contacts, which contributed to limiting the spread of the disease and reaching the highest rate of recovery among those infected with the virus, and the media must follow the discourse. It is directed to all members of society, which must include methods of introducing the virus, means of prevention and treatment, and at the same time supporting the medical and nursing staff working on the front lines to defend humanity. (Malik. 2020)

The media has succeeded in a limited way in informing people about the disease, its seriousness and the consequences of it, and despite this huge work, these messages could not succeed in limiting the spread of the disease, especially when people were not aware of the seriousness of the disease. The values neglected by peoples, including public hygiene, and changing some of the behaviors of societies in the necessity of social distancing, with a focus on planting these behaviors within the souls of young people and children. The media should expand the target audience for its messages, with a focus on the diversity of those messages, in several languages to target the largest possible number of all audiences. The disease has spread due to the inability of the media to reach a number of segments of society, which makes it imperative for the media to target Simple groups, and ensuring access to the largest segment of all segments of society. (Sohrabi. Et. al. 2020).

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[schools-not-only-option/608056/](https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2020/03/coronavirus-closing-schools-not-only-option/608056/)

Fourth: Psychological Repercussions for Covid-19

With the virus' exponential diffusion and the related large-scale quarantine policies enacted by most governments, a wide range of psychological disorders, including panic, fear, anxiety, depression, and frustration, gradually emerged. To date, various studies have reported the psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on different populations. For example, patients with COVID-19 have been reported to not only experience several physical symptoms but also diverse psychological effects.⁵ Similarly, healthcare providers, especially nurses and physicians caring for COVID-19 patients, experience considerable psychological distress associated with fear of infection. (Shi. Et.al. 2020).

The recent Covid-19 pandemic has had significant psychological and social effects on the population. Research has highlighted the impact on psychological well-being of the most exposed groups, including children, college students, and health workers, who are more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, and other symptoms of distress. The social distance and the security measures have affected the relationship among people and their perception of empathy toward others. Saladino. Et.al. 2020.

HCWs experienced, in general, less psychological distress than non-HCWs, but HCWs currently working on COVID-19 wards reported more distress, with IES-R scores indicating high risk for experiencing psychological breakdown and developing PTSD. Being directly involved in COVID-19-related healthcare was in fact the only predictor of higher distress in both males and females. Several reasons could explain these findings. Davico. Et.al. 2021.

On one hand, greater familiarity with health issues in general and a deeper understanding of the infection mechanisms could have helped HCWs control anxiety and reduce distress. Even during the pandemic social lockdown, HCWs were allowed to leave home and continue working, and were less restricted in social contacts than the general population, thus limiting possible feelings of boredom, frustration, and uselessness brought by the lockdown. Additionally, while many people suffered from job insecurity and faced economic uncertainty, HCWs had greater job security during the pandemic.

Several studies from different countries around the world document increased mental health symptoms and decreased psychological well-being during the first wave of the pandemic. For example, a recent study in Australia found that compared to before the pandemic, adolescents' self-reported depressive symptoms, anxiety, and life satisfaction all deteriorated during the first lockdown in Spring 2020. Effect sizes for these differences were small for depressive symptoms, medium for anxiety symptoms, and medium/large for satisfaction with life. This means that adolescents experienced the largest deterioration in life satisfaction, whereas changes in depressive symptoms were rather small. Similarly, a study in Southern Italy found large negative effects on young people's mental health during the first month of lockdown, as indicated by

increases in depression, anxiety, somatic complaints, and aggressive behavior, and decrease in psychological strengths. (Mastrotheodoros. 2020).

Finally telepsychology and technological devices assume important roles to decrease the negative effects of the pandemic. These tools present benefits that could improve psychological treatment of patients online, such as the possibility to meet from home or from the workplace, saving money and time and maintaining the relationship between therapists and patients. The aim of this paper is to show empirical data from recent studies on the effect of the pandemic and reflect on possible interventions based on technological tools.

Study Tools: study tools consists of:

A- Media and Psychological Repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic Questionnaire: The questionnaire included (32) items after calculating reliability and validity, (Media 16 items- Psychological 16 items) the participant chooses between (agree - neutral - disagree), reliability and validity has been calculated by presentation to the arbitrators, and test- retest for the questionnaire, spearman correlation coefficient between the two applications was (0.84), and this statistically significant factor increases the validity of the questionnaire. And its stability, in addition to calculating the stability through the Alpha Cronbach coefficient, which was (0.87), and this reflects a high stability coefficient.

B - Crisis Management Questionnaire during COVID-19: The questionnaire included (28) items after calculating reliability and validity, (Media 14 items- Psychological 14 items) the participant chooses between (agree - neutral - disagree), reliability and validity has been calculated by presentation to the arbitrators, and test- retest for the questionnaire, spearman correlation coefficient between the two applications was (0.79), and this statistically significant factor increases the validity of the questionnaire. And its stability, in addition to calculating the stability through the Alpha Cronbach coefficient, which was (0.91), and this reflects a high stability coefficient, which indicates the validity of the questionnaire for application in the current study.

Study Limits: study limits were limited to the topic of Mass Media and Psychological Repercussions, in addition Covid-19 pandemic, which is internationally known as Corona Virus, study limits also include a sample of Faculty Members working in UAE universities.

Study Method: The descriptive approach was used by analyzing the sample responses on the study tools which was Mass Media and Psychological Repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic Questionnaire and Crisis Management Questionnaire during COVID-19.

Study Sample: study sample consisted of (78) faculty members workers in the UAE universities, the following table shows the distribution of the study sample as follows: -

Table No. (1) shows the distribution of the study sample regarding to the gender:

Table No. (1) shows the distribution of the sample according to the gender

gender	Number	Percentage
male	54	69.3
female	24	30.7
Total	78	100

Table No. (2) shows the distribution of the study sample regarding to the university:

Table No. (2) shows the distribution of the sample according to the university

university	Number	Percentage
Sharjah	18	23.1
Ajman	16	20.5
Abu Dhabi	12	15.4
Alain	10	14.5
Skyline	9	12.8
Al Fujairah	8	10.3
Alqasimia	5	6.4
Total	78	100

Statistical Analysis: SPSS program was used to analyze the data obtained by the tools for the purpose of analyzing the findings.

III. FINDINGS:

findings of the current study can be clarified by referring to its multiple questions. Therefore, the results of each question will be clarified separately as follows: -

First: Findings of the first question: findings of the first question indicated that there are media repercussions resulting from Covid-19 from the point of view of the study sample. as is clear from the findings of the following table:

Table No. (3) means, st.dv, T, & the average for the media repercussion of the Covid-19

Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average	Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average
1	3.88	0.87	*18.51	High	9	4.41	0.82	*16.43	High
2	3.94	0.77	*24.95	, ,	10	3.65	0.93	*16.27	, ,
3	4.70	0.61	*12.18	, ,	11	3.94	0.82	*22.42	, ,
4	3.50	0.88	*20.77	, ,	12	4.52	0.71	*14.43	, ,
5	3.99	0.93	*22.42	, ,	13	3.53	0.90	*18.00	, ,
6	4.11	0.82	*14.43	, ,	14	3.68	0.87	*20.50	, ,
7	3.74	0.71	*18.00	, ,	15	4.37	0.82	*17.05	, ,
8	3.90	0.90	*20.50	, ,	16	3.74	0.90	*16.27	, ,

* (T) value ($0.05 \geq \alpha$) (1.66)

Findings of table (3) refers to that the means of the opinions of the study sample about the media repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic ranged between (3.50) and (4.70), where item No. (3) came in first place with a standard deviation (0.61), which is higher than the average. The general arithmetic, which is (3.87) and a standard deviation (0.84).

Second: Findings of the second question: findings of the second question indicated that Are there psychological repercussions resulting from Covid-19 from the point of view of the study sample. as is clear from the results of the following table:

Table No. (4) means, st.dv, T, & the average for the Psychological repercussion of the Covid-19

Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average	Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average
1	4.54	0.71	*10.35	High	9	4.09	0.62	*14.38	High
2	3.68	0.50	*10.30	, ,	10	4.44	0.71	*16.34	, ,
3	3.74	0.93	*12.08	, ,	11	3.77	0.58	*22.03	, ,
4	4.47	0.70	*8.77	, ,	12	3.81	0.56	*10.12	, ,
5	3.93	0.69	*10.33	, ,	13	3.70	0.74	*24.33	, ,
6	3.79	0.81	*12.31	, ,	14	4.52	0.53	*13.02	, ,
7	3.69	0.47	*13.38	, ,	15	3.54	0.65	*10.77	, ,
8	4.41	0.43	*12.25	, ,	16	3.97	0.68	*14.09	, ,

Findings of table (4) refers to that the means of the opinions of the study sample about the psychological repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic ranged between (3.54) and (4.54), where item No. (1) came in first place with a standard deviation (0.71), which is higher than the average. The general arithmetic, which is (3.87) and a standard deviation (0.84).

Third: Findings of the third question: findings of the third question indicated that there are methods of managing the crisis with regard to the media repercussions of the Covid-19 crisis from the sample's point of view. as is clear from the results of the following table:

Table (5) means, st.dv, T, & average for the managing the crisis for the media repercussions of the Covid-19

Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average	Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average
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1	3.41	0.77	*24.95	High	8	3.79	0.79	*16.43	High
2	3.98	0.61	*12.18	, ,	9	3.69	0.82	*16.27	, ,
3	3.87	0.88	*20.77	, ,	10	4.41	0.93	*22.42	, ,
4	.368	0.93	*22.42	, ,	11	3.65	0.82	*14.43	, ,
5	4.11	0.82	*14.43	, ,	12	3.94	0.71	*18.00	, ,
6	3.81	0.71	*18.00	, ,	13	4.52	0.90	*20.50	, ,
7	3.87	0.90	*20.50	, ,	14	3.53	0.87	*17.05	, ,

Findings of table (5) refers to that the means of the opinions of the study sample about average for the managing the crisis for the media repercussions of the Covid-19 ranged between (3.41) and (4.52), where item No. (13) came in first place with a standard deviation (0.71), which is higher than the average. The general arithmetic, which is (3.87) and a standard deviation (0.84).

Fourth: Findings of the fourth question: findings of the fourth question indicated that there are methods of managing the crisis with regard to the psychological repercussions of the Covid-19 crisis from the sample's point of view. as is clear from the results of the following table:

Table (6) means, st.dv, T, & average for the managing the crisis for the psychological repercussions of the Covid-19

Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average	Item No	Mean	St.dv	T	Average
1	3.55	0.77	*18.11	High	8	3.59	0.60	*16.40	High
2	3.84	0.87	*20.50	, ,	9	3.88	0.58	*18.60	, ,
3	3.70	0.68	*22.05	, ,	10	4.08	0.66	*20.33	, ,
4	3.84	0.70	*20.00	, ,	11	3.90	0.67	*16.33	, ,
5	3.92	0.65	*18.84	, ,	12	3.69	0.74	*24.33	, ,
6	4.51	0.88	16.90	, ,	13	4.19	0.60	*18.00	, ,
7	3.51	0.74	18.20	, ,	14	3.59	0.68	*10.77	, ,

Findings of table (6) refers to that the means of the opinions of the study sample about the psychological repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic ranged between (3.51) and (4.51), where item No. (6) came in first place with a standard deviation (0.71), which is higher than the average. The general arithmetic, which is (3.87) and a standard deviation (0.84).

IV. DISCUSSION

Referring to findings of the current study, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused an unprecedented crisis in all areas. In the field of media. The media during the current period is facing a war with the Corona virus, which requires that there be transparency and seriousness of a method of work for it, with an emphasis on transmitting information impartially, so that the media can win this war that has confused the whole world, waging; The crisis brought down the governments of countries because they did not deal with the crisis in a transparent and serious manner, which was reflected in the number of casualties among their people in a large way.

The pandemic has imposed another type of challenge on traditional media, which is the necessity to keep pace with the development in modern information transmission means and the use of modern technology in communicating information to the target groups, whether through the use of social media and modern communication platforms and programs, especially in light of the great momentum that we are witnessing in The news was conveyed very quickly by these means.

The crisis of fake news has afflicted many media outlets, and that crisis has come to reveal this falsehood, as the media must deal seriously and transparently with the crisis so that humanity can confront it strongly and eliminate it. The Corona pandemic has revealed new areas of news that must dominate the surface and take Its right to press coverage, including news of the environment, health, the medical and biological sectors, which expands people's perceptions, alerting them that these aspects are from the basics of life and has a close relationship with their survival, while not neglecting the ethical aspects and modifying behavior

in line with the nature in which we live between its sides, and here the media must assume its responsibilities in all the crises that afflict the globe, and among those responsibilities is the necessity to pay attention. Going by the current physical reach of the COVID-19 pandemic in the population there are bound to be long-term implications in terms of socio-economic and psychological impact. The swift rise of fear and anxiety among people due to uncertainty of the disease are coupled with essential yet socially disruptive measures like lockdowns and quarantines. These can lead to significant psychological and psychiatric disturbances such as post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, panic disorders, and behavioral disorders. Predisposing factors include staying away from family, loneliness, misinformation on social media.

The COVID-19 virus has become a fearful epidemic for people all over the world. long quarantine periods and curfews have increased both physical and psychological problems. Due to the rapid spread and substantial impact of the COVID-19 virus, different psychological effects were observed among different segments of society, such as among young people, elderly people, and active workers. Because of fear caused by the COVID-19 virus, it is thought that depression, stress, and anxiety levels have increased. It is estimated that there are more psychological issues for people with poor health and others whose friends or family became ill or have died because of COVID-19.

Healthcare workers have a high risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder and burnout; therefore, it is paramount to understand and research the psychological impact and key determinants to prevent, identify, and manage such problems. Suggested actions include support lines for anxious people, tele-counselling, virtual connecting & help groups, encouraging meditation, conducting research on psychological consequences, and developing and utilizing suitable interventions.

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