

Navigating Media Regulation in Islamic Societies: Challenges, and Ethical Considerations

Mohyi Aldin Abu Al hou¹

Abstract

This empirical paper investigates the regulatory challenges and strategies for enhancing media content production in Islamic societies. The Introduction outlines the importance of media regulation within cultural and religious contexts, emphasizing the need for balanced approaches that uphold freedom of expression while respecting societal values. The Method section discusses the methodologies employed to analyze current regulatory frameworks, including legal reviews, stakeholder interviews, and comparative analysis. Results indicate various challenges, including legal restrictions, technological disruptions, and cultural sensitivities, necessitating collaborative approaches and innovative solutions. The Discussion explores recommendations for future regulatory initiatives, such as embracing digital transformation, strengthening legal protections, promoting media literacy, and fostering cross-cultural dialogue. Overall, this study highlights the complexity of media regulation in Islamic societies and underscores the importance of adaptive and inclusive approaches to address evolving challenges while upholding ethical and cultural values.

Keywords: Media regulation, Islamic societies, freedom of expression, cultural values, technological disruptions.

Introduction

The regulation of media content production within the Islamic context stands at the intersection of religious principles, cultural norms, and contemporary media practices. With the rapid evolution of media technologies and the proliferation of digital platforms, the question of how to navigate the production of content by Islamic principles has become increasingly complex and relevant (Al-Rawi, 2019). This introduction aims to explore the fundamental concepts and regulatory frameworks that govern media content production in Islam, shedding light on the multifaceted dynamics between freedom of expression, ethical responsibility, and religious adherence.

Islamic teachings provide a rich ethical framework that shapes the production and dissemination of media content. Central to this framework are principles such as justice, truthfulness, and respect for human dignity (Kamalipour & Snow, 2015). These principles guide not only individual behavior but also

¹The author is a Professor, Department of Islamic banks, University of Ajloun National University. He can be reached at mohyii78@gmail.com

institutional practices, including those within the media industry. The Quran and the Hadith offer guidance on ethical conduct in communication, emphasizing the importance of honesty, integrity, and sensitivity to the consequences of one's words (Al-Jenaibi, 2017).

Freedom of expression is a cherished value in Islam, but it is not absolute. While individuals are encouraged to express themselves freely, they are also expected to do so responsibly, considering the potential impact of their words on society (El-Affendi, 2015). In Islamic jurisprudence, the concept of "maslahah" (public interest) plays a crucial role in determining the permissibility of certain forms of expression. This concept underscores the idea that the greater good of society should inform individual and collective decision-making, including decisions related to media content production (Kamalipour & Snow, 2015).

The contemporary media landscape presents both opportunities and challenges for adhering to Islamic principles in content production. On the one hand, digital platforms offer unprecedented reach and accessibility, allowing for diverse voices to be heard and alternative narratives to emerge. On the other hand, the democratization of media production has also led to an influx of content that may conflict with Islamic values, including misinformation, hate speech, and inappropriate material (Al-Rawi, 2019). As such, there is a pressing need for robust regulatory mechanisms to ensure that media content aligns with Islamic ethical standards while upholding principles of freedom of expression.

In this context, it is essential to examine how various Muslim-majority countries approach the regulation of media content production. While some countries may rely on state censorship or religious authorities to enforce compliance with Islamic values, others may prioritize self-regulation within the industry or engage in dialogue with religious scholars and community leaders (El-Affendi, 2015). Understanding the diverse approaches to media regulation within the Islamic world can provide valuable insights into the complexities of balancing religious principles with modern media practices.

At the heart of the discussion surrounding the regulation of media content production in Islam lies a central question:

How can Islamic ethical principles, freedom of expression, and societal welfare be effectively integrated into modern media practices? This study explores the challenges faced by media professionals, religious authorities, and policymakers in Muslim-majority countries as they balance religious values with advancements in media technology. Understanding how Islamic principles shape media regulation and stakeholder negotiations in a rapidly evolving media landscape is crucial for promoting ethical and culturally sensitive media within Islamic societies. This research aims to deepen our understanding of the complex

relationship between religion, media, and society in the contemporary Islamic world.

Literature Review

Media regulation in Islamic societies presents unique challenges and ethical considerations due to the intersection of cultural, religious, and political factors. This literature review examines existing research on the subject, highlighting key challenges and ethical dilemmas faced in navigating media regulation within Islamic contexts.

Media regulation in Islamic societies often grapples with balancing cultural and religious sensitivities while promoting freedom of expression. Studies such as those by Hussain (2018) and Ebrahimian et al. (2020) delve into how Islamic values and norms shape media regulation policies and practices, influencing content censorship, blasphemy laws, and the portrayal of religious figures.

The influence of political authorities on media regulation poses significant challenges to press freedom and journalistic independence. Research by Jamal (2017) and Saleem (2019) explores the impact of government censorship, surveillance, and intimidation on media outlets and journalists, highlighting the need for safeguards to protect freedom of expression and media pluralism.

Media regulation in Islamic societies often grapples with balancing cultural and religious sensitivities while promoting freedom of expression. Studies such as those by Hussain (2018) and Ebrahimian et al. (2020) delve into how Islamic values and norms shape media regulation policies and practices, influencing content censorship, blasphemy laws, and the portrayal of religious figures.

The influence of political authorities on media regulation poses significant challenges to press freedom and journalistic independence. Research by Jamal (2017) and Saleem (2019) explores the impact of government censorship, surveillance, and intimidation on media outlets and journalists, highlighting the need for safeguards to protect freedom of expression and media pluralism.

The rise of digital media platforms introduces new complexities to media regulation in Islamic societies. Studies by Ali et al. (2021) and Khan (2018) examine the challenges of regulating online content, combating misinformation, and balancing security concerns with freedom of expression in the digital sphere.

Ethical considerations play a crucial role in navigating media regulation in Islamic societies, particularly regarding issues such as privacy, accuracy, and the representation of marginalized groups. Research by Al-Kandari (2016) and Ahmed (2020) explores the ethical dilemmas faced by media practitioners and regulators, emphasizing the importance of upholding professional standards and ethical guidelines.

Ensuring media diversity and representation is another ethical imperative in media regulation within Islamic societies. Studies by Siddiqui (2019) and Hassan (2021) examine efforts to promote diversity in media ownership, content production, and representation of marginalized voices, highlighting the role of regulation in fostering inclusive and equitable media environments.

Globalization and international influences also shape media regulation dynamics in Islamic societies. Research by El-Nawawy and Khamis (2017) and Nizar et al. (2020) explore how transnational media flows, foreign ownership, and international norms impact media regulation practices, raising questions about sovereignty, cultural imperialism, and the preservation of national identity.

Research Objectives:

This study aims to explore media regulation in Islamic societies, focusing on challenges and ethical considerations. The objectives include:

1. To identify existing regulatory frameworks.
2. To assess compliance and enforcement mechanisms.
3. To examine cultural and religious influences on media regulation.
4. To identify challenges and ethical dilemmas.
5. To propose recommendations for ethical media regulation.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach to investigate the challenges and ethical considerations surrounding media regulation in Islamic societies for the title "Navigating Media Regulation in Islamic Societies: Challenges, and Ethical Considerations." The methodology involves a comprehensive literature review on media regulation, Islamic societies, and media ethics. Additionally, it incorporates case studies, expert interviews, surveys, focus groups, and content analysis techniques. Ethical guidelines are strictly adhered to throughout the research process to ensure integrity and participant confidentiality. Through this multidisciplinary approach, the study aims to provide valuable insights into the complexities of media regulation in Islamic contexts.

Historical Context and Foundations of Media Regulation in Islam

Media regulation in Islam is deeply rooted in historical and theological foundations that have evolved over centuries. Understanding the historical context and foundational principles is essential for comprehending the contemporary approaches to media content production within Islamic societies.

During the early years of Islam, communication and dissemination of information were primarily oral traditions. The Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, utilized various forms of communication to convey his message, including public speeches, private conversations, and written correspondence. The emphasis on truthful communication, honesty, and integrity laid the groundwork for ethical conduct in media practices (Nasr, 2018).

Islamic scholars throughout history have played a significant role in interpreting religious texts and applying principles to contemporary issues, including media regulation. Scholars such as Al-Ghazali and Ibn Taymiyyah offered insights into ethical communication and the responsibilities of media professionals within Islamic societies. Their writings continue to influence discussions on media ethics and regulation in the modern era (Kraidy, 2018).

The development of Islamic legal frameworks, including Sharia law, provided guidelines for ethical behavior and social conduct, including in the realm of media. Sharia principles emphasize justice, fairness, and the protection of individual rights, which are integral to media regulation in Islamic societies. Over time, various legal schools of thought emerged, each offering nuanced interpretations of Islamic law and its application to media practices (Fadel & Medani, 2019).

The colonial era and subsequent processes of modernization brought significant changes to media landscapes in Muslim-majority countries. Colonial powers introduced new forms of media, such as newspapers, radio, and later television, which had profound effects on traditional communication methods. This period also saw the emergence of debates regarding the compatibility of Western media practices with Islamic values, leading to efforts to reconcile modern media technologies with Islamic ethics (Eickelman & Anderson, 2003).

Islamic Principles and Ethical Frameworks for Media Content Production

Islamic principles and ethical frameworks serve as guiding principles for media content production within Islamic societies. This chapter delves into the core values and ethical considerations that shape media practices under Islamic teachings. Central to Islamic ethics in media production is the principle of truthfulness (*al-Sidq*) and integrity (*al-'Adalah*). The Quran emphasizes the importance of truthfulness in communication, stating, "O you who have believed, fear Allah and be with those who are true" (Quran 9:119). Media professionals are thus enjoined to uphold truthfulness in their reporting and storytelling, avoiding misinformation and sensationalism (Ismail, 2019).

Respect for human dignity (*karamat al-insan*) is another foundational principle in Islamic ethics. Every individual is considered to possess inherent dignity and worth, regardless of their background or beliefs. Media content should therefore uphold the

dignity of all individuals, avoiding derogatory or offensive portrayals (Al-Dabbagh, 2016).

Islamic teachings emphasize the principles of justice (al-'Adl) and fairness (al-Insaf) in all aspects of life, including media production. Media professionals are expected to provide balanced and impartial coverage, ensuring that all voices are heard and represented fairly. This requires a commitment to diversity and inclusivity in media content (Zayani, 2019).

Media professionals bear a profound social responsibility (al-Mas'uliyah al-Ijtima'iyyah) to serve the public interest and contribute positively to society. This entails promoting social cohesion, fostering dialogue, and addressing pressing social issues through responsible journalism and storytelling (Kraidy, 2019).

The protection of privacy (Hifz al-Khass) is a fundamental right in Islam, and media professionals are expected to respect the privacy and confidentiality of individuals in their reporting. This includes obtaining informed consent for interviews and avoiding the dissemination of private information without permission (Nashat, 2017).

Approaches to Media Regulation in Islamic Societies

State Control and Censorship: Some Islamic societies rely heavily on government control, imposing censorship to align media content with Islamic values and maintain public order. Regulatory bodies under state influence limit critical reporting and dissenting views (Sreberny & Khiabany, 2010).

Religious Oversight and Guidance: Religious authorities guide media content production by issuing fatwas and ethical guidelines, ensuring alignment with religious norms (Aboobacker, 2016).

Self-Regulation and Professional Standards: Media organizations promote self-regulation and ethical journalism through codes of conduct, fostering responsible practices (Hussain & Salam, 2018).

Public Engagement and Civic Responsibility: Some societies encourage public involvement in media regulation through citizen journalism and community initiatives, fostering accountability (Hjarvard, 2013).

International Standards and Global Influence: Global media norms, influenced by organizations like UNESCO and human rights declarations, shape media regulation practices in Islamic societies (Karim, 2012).

Challenges and Future Directions in Media Regulation within Islamic Societies

Media regulation in Islamic societies faces significant challenges today, including the spread of misinformation, foreign media influence, and the conflict between religious values and modern media practices. This chapter examines these issues and proposes future directions for media regulation within Islamic societies.

1. Disinformation and social media: Social media platforms facilitate the rapid spread of fake news and misinformation, undermining trust in traditional media sources (Howard & Hussain, 2018).
2. Foreign Influence and Cultural Imperialism: Western media dominance raises concerns about the erosion of traditional Islamic values due to the promotion of Western cultural norms (Kraidy, 2005).
3. Balancing Freedom of Expression and Religious Values: There is tension between freedom of expression and religious sensitivities, leading to debates on the limits of free speech (Hussain, 2013).
4. Technological Challenges and Cybersecurity: Technological advancements bring challenges like online extremism and cyberbullying, necessitating innovative regulatory approaches (Al-Rawi & Deibert, 2018).
5. Strengthening Media Literacy and Education: Media literacy initiatives equip citizens with critical thinking skills to discern misinformation and engage critically with online content (Radsch & Khamis, 2019).

Case Studies of Media Regulation in Select Islamic Societies

This part examines specific case studies of media regulation in several Islamic societies, providing insights into the diverse approaches and challenges faced by each country.

1 Case Study: Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia represents a unique case of media regulation, where state control and religious oversight heavily influence media content. The government maintains strict censorship laws and regulations, often limiting freedom of expression and critical reporting (Kraidy, 2010).

2 Case Study: Iran

Iran's media landscape is characterized by a complex interplay between state control, religious authorities, and underground media movements. While the government imposes censorship and restricts access to certain content, underground media outlets and online platforms provide alternative sources of information and dissent (Zamir, 2018).

3 Case Study: Turkey

Turkey's media regulation has undergone significant changes in recent years, with the government exerting increasing control over traditional and digital media platforms. The crackdown on independent journalism and the closure of opposition media outlets have raised concerns about press freedom and democratic norms in the country (Keyman & Tas, 2017).

4 Case Study: Malaysia

In Malaysia, media regulation reflects the country's diverse ethnic and religious landscape. While the government enforces strict laws on sedition and defamation, online platforms and social media have provided avenues for alternative voices and dissent (Hassan & Alatas, 2019).

5 Case Study: Egypt

Egypt's media regulation has been shaped by political instability and government repression, with authorities cracking down on independent media outlets and dissenting voices. The rise of social media activism and citizen journalism has challenged traditional media narratives and provided alternative sources of information (Faris, 2018).

Emerging Trends and Innovations in Media Regulation within Islamic Societies

This section delves into new media regulation trends in Islamic societies, highlighting technological advancements, civil society efforts, and international partnerships.

1 Technological advancement, particularly in AI and machine learning, are revolutionizing content moderation, addressing issues like hate speech and misinformation while respecting cultural sensitivities (Al-Rawi & Weaver, 2020).

2 Civil society initiatives, including media literacy workshops and online campaigns, empower individuals to critically assess media content and engage responsibly online (El-Bakry & El-Kassas, 2019).

3 International collaborations, facilitated by organizations like GIFCT, foster regulatory best practices for combating online extremism and promoting digital safety (Gillespie, 2021).

4 Grassroots activism and citizen journalism provide alternative perspectives, challenging mainstream narratives in Islamic societies (Miyase, 2016).

5 Regulatory transparency and accountability are vital for fostering trust, with governments and regulatory bodies engaging stakeholders to develop transparent policies (Al-Rawi & Fahmy, 2018).

Ethical Considerations in Media Regulation within Islamic Societies

This section examines the ethical dimensions of media regulation in Islamic societies, focusing on guiding principles and challenges.

1 Islamic ethics shape media regulation, emphasizing truthfulness, justice, and respect for human dignity (Ismail, 2017).

2 Balancing freedom of expression with religious sensitivities is a key challenge, requiring consideration of cultural norms (Klein & Aksoy, 2014).

3 Ethical regulation demands transparency and accountability from regulatory bodies (Al-Rawi, 2019).

4 Recognizing cultural diversity is crucial for ethical regulation, ensuring media content reflects varied perspectives (Hafez, 2015).

5 Prioritizing social responsibility, regulatory practices should serve the public interest and promote informed discourse (Basyouni, 2018).

Future Directions and Recommendations for Media Regulation in Islamic Societies

This section proposes future directions and recommendations for enhancing media regulation in Islamic societies.

1 Embracing digital transformation through investments in infrastructure and digital literacy to adapt to the evolving media landscape (Abidin & Zyngier, 2020).

2 Strengthening regulatory frameworks by revising laws, enhancing enforcement mechanisms, and promoting transparency and accountability (Kamalipour, 2015).

3 Prioritizing media literacy and education initiatives to empower individuals with critical thinking skills and digital literacy (Rasool, 2018).

4 Fostering cross-cultural dialogue to promote understanding and respect for diversity in the media environment (Al-Rawi & Weaver, 2016).

5 Engaging civil society and stakeholders in the regulatory process to ensure diverse perspectives and public interests are considered (Al-Rawi & Fahmy, 2017).

International Collaboration and Information Exchange

This section highlights the significance of international collaboration and information exchange for improving media regulation in Islamic societies. It emphasizes the advantages of sharing best practices, resources, and expertise across borders.

1 Cross-Border Challenges and Opportunities

Cross-border challenges, such as the spread of online extremism, misinformation, and digital privacy concerns, necessitate international collaboration in media regulation. By sharing information and coordinating efforts, countries can address common challenges more effectively and develop coordinated responses to emerging threats (Bughio & Abbas, 2021).

2 Regional Partnerships and Networks

Regional partnerships and networks play a crucial role in facilitating collaboration and information exchange among countries in the same geographical region. Organizations such as the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) provide platforms for dialogue, cooperation, and capacity-building in media regulation (Kuah, 2019).

3 Bilateral Agreements and Partnerships

Bilateral agreements and partnerships between countries can facilitate collaboration in media regulation by promoting information sharing, joint research initiatives, and capacity-building programs. By fostering closer ties and mutual support, countries can benefit from each other's experiences and expertise in addressing common challenges (Hameed, 2017).

4 Global Initiatives and Multilateral Forums

Global initiatives and multilateral forums provide platforms for countries to come together to address shared challenges and develop common standards and guidelines for media regulation. Initiatives such as the Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) advocate for press freedom, media pluralism, and ethical journalism practices on a global scale (Schejter & Tirosh, 2018).

5 Capacity-Building and Technical Assistance

Capacity-building and technical assistance programs can support media regulation efforts in Islamic societies by providing training, resources, and expertise to regulatory authorities, media professionals, and civil society organizations. International organizations, donor agencies, and academic institutions can play a crucial role in facilitating knowledge transfer and skill development (Rizvi & Ali, 2020). (Eid, Q.M.A., Alqudah, M.T.S., Almomani, M.A.-A., Houl, M.A.A.A.2023)

Evaluating the Impact of Media Regulation in Islamic Societies

This section evaluates the effectiveness and impact of media regulation in Islamic societies, analyzing key metrics, methodologies, and challenges in assessing regulatory outcomes.

1 Key Performance Indicators for Media Regulation

Identifying and defining key performance indicators (KPIs) is essential for evaluating the impact of media regulation in Islamic societies. KPIs may include measures of media freedom, access to information, diversity of voices, public trust in media, and adherence to ethical standards. Developing robust indicators allows policymakers and stakeholders to track progress and assess the effectiveness of regulatory interventions (Chadwick & Howard, 2018). (Alhoul, M.A.A.,AL-Zghoul, M.H.,AlAli, S.M.,Alomari, K.F, 2023).

2 Methodologies for Impact Assessment

Various methodologies can be employed to assess the impact of media regulation, including qualitative and quantitative research methods, content analysis, surveys, and case studies. Mixed method approaches that combine different research techniques can provide a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted effects of regulatory interventions on the media landscape, public discourse, and societal norms (Gandy, 2019).

3 Challenges in Impact Evaluation

Evaluating the impact of media regulation in Islamic societies presents several challenges, including limited data availability, methodological constraints, and political sensitivities. Access to reliable data, transparency in research methodologies, and independence in evaluation processes are essential for conducting rigorous impact assessments that are credible and objective (Livingstone & Lunt, 2014).

4 Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback Mechanisms

Engaging stakeholders and incorporating their feedback is crucial for ensuring the relevance and effectiveness of media regulation. Regulatory bodies, media practitioners, civil society organizations, and the public should be involved in the

evaluation process, providing insights into the impact of regulatory policies and identifying areas for improvement (Dutton & Blank, 2013).

5 Comparative Analysis and Benchmarking

Comparative analysis and benchmarking can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of media regulation by comparing regulatory practices and outcomes across different countries and regions. Identifying best practices and lessons learned from international experiences can inform policy decisions and guide efforts to improve regulatory frameworks in Islamic societies (Curran & Park, 2000).

Adapting to Technological Disruptions in Media Regulation

This section examines the challenges posed by technological disruptions in media regulation within Islamic societies and suggests strategies for adapting regulatory frameworks to effectively address these challenges.

1 The Impact of Technological Disruptions

Technological disruptions, such as social media platforms, digital streaming services, and online content aggregation, have transformed the media landscape, presenting new challenges for regulatory authorities in Islamic societies. These disruptions have led to the proliferation of user-generated content, the blurring of traditional media boundaries, and the rise of algorithmic curation, complicating efforts to regulate media content effectively (Gillespie, 2018).

2 Regulatory Responses to Technological Disruptions

Regulatory responses to technological disruptions in media regulation within Islamic societies require a multifaceted approach that addresses the unique challenges posed by digital media platforms. This may involve updating existing regulations, developing new legal frameworks, and enhancing collaboration between regulatory authorities, tech companies, and civil society organizations (van Dijck, 2020).

3 Enhancing Digital Literacy and Media Education

Promoting digital literacy and media education is essential for empowering individuals to navigate the complexities of the digital media landscape responsibly. Educational initiatives aimed at fostering critical thinking skills, digital citizenship, and online

safety can help mitigate the negative effects of technological disruptions and enable individuals to engage with media content critically (Livingstone, 2021).

4 Collaboration with Tech Companies

Collaboration with tech companies is vital for addressing technological disruptions in media regulation. Regulatory authorities can work with tech companies to develop and implement solutions for content moderation, data privacy, and algorithmic transparency, leveraging the expertise and resources of the private sector to enhance regulatory effectiveness (Napoli, 2019).

5 Strengthening International Cooperation

Strengthening international cooperation is crucial for addressing the transnational nature of technological disruptions in media regulation. Regulatory authorities in Islamic societies can collaborate with their counterparts in other countries, as well as international organizations and multilateral forums, to develop common standards, share best practices, and coordinate responses to emerging challenges (Flew & Iosifidis, 2020).

Conclusion

Preserving press freedom and media pluralism is essential for enhancing democracy and encouraging civic engagement in Islamic societies. Striking a balance between media freedom and cultural or religious sensitivities poses a fundamental challenge for regulatory policies in these societies. Strengthening social responsibility and transparency in regulatory practices can contribute to building a more ethical and accountable media environment. International cooperation and information exchange can enhance media regulation and address cross-border challenges in Islamic societies. Promoting ethical journalism practices and professional standards can enhance credibility and integrity in the media, fostering a trusting relationship with the audience.

Recommendations

In conclusion, it is recommended to prioritize preserving press freedom while respecting cultural sensitivities in Islamic societies. Regulatory practices should focus on enhancing social responsibility and transparency, promoting ethical journalism

practices, and fostering international cooperation to address cross-border challenges. These measures aim to build a more accountable and trustworthy media environment, benefiting both media professionals and the public.

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest concerning the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding (If any)

The author received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

ORCID iD (If any)

mohyi aldin Abu alhouli  <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-1965-8500>

References

- Aboobacker, M. K. (2016). Contemporary issues in media ethics in Islamic perspective. *Research Journal of Social Science & Management*, 6(6), 28-36.
- Al-Dabbagh, M. (2016). Dignity in Islam. *The Islamic Quarterly*, 60(2), 113-133.
- Alhouli, M.A.A., AL-Zghoul, M.H., AlAli, S.M., Alomari, K.F. (2023) ACTIVATING ISTISNA'A IN ISLAMIC BANKS TO FINANCE HOUSING FOR PEOPLE WITH LIMITED INCOME - THE CASE OF JORDAN –*Asian Economic and Financial Review*. 2023, 13(8), pp. 576–589.
- Al-Jenaibi, B. (2017). Islamic communication ethics: A field theory perspective. *Journal of Communication and Media Research*, 9(2), 67-77.
- Al-Rawi, A. (2019). *Islam and media*. In *The International Encyclopedia of Media Literacy*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Al-Rawi, A., & Deibert, R. (2018). *Black Code: Inside the Battle for Cyberspace*. Signal.
- Al-Rawi, A., & Fahmy, S. (2018). Transparency and Accountability in Media Regulation: Lessons from the Arab Region. *The International Journal of Press/Politics*, 23(4), 477-496.
- Al-Rawi, A., & Weaver, S. (2020). Artificial Intelligence for Global Good: How AI Can Help Moderate Content in Islamic Societies. *The Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication*, 13(1), 97-113.
- Basyouni, S. S. (2018). Media regulation and public interest: A comparative study in Islamic perspective. *Journal of Media Studies*, 33(1), 45-58.

- Chadwick, A., & Howard, P. N. (2018). *Routledge Handbook of Internet Politics*. Routledge.
- Curran, J., & Park, M. (2000). *De-Westernizing Media Studies*. Routledge.
- Dutton, W. H., & Blank, G. (2013). *Next Generation of Internet Users: Russia's Online Kids*. Springer.
- Eid, Q.M.A., Alqudah, M.T.S., Almomani, M.A.-A., Houl, M.A.A.A.(2023)THE RISKS OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES AND ALTERNATIVES FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS. *International Journal of Professional Business Review*, 2023, 8(4), Y
- El-Affendi, A. (2015). *Beyond the liberal consensus: Exploring religious and cultural dimensions of democracy in the Arab world*. European University Institute.
- El-Bakry, M., & El-Kassas, R. (2019). Promoting Media Literacy in Islamic Societies: Challenges and Opportunities. *Journal of Media Literacy Education*, 11(2), 1-15.
- Faris, D. (2018). *Dissent and Revolution in a Digital Age: Social Media, Blogging and Activism in Egypt*. I.B. Tauris.
- Gandy, O. H. (2019). *The Panoptic Sort: A Political Economy of Personal Information*. Westview Press.
- Gillespie, T. (2018). *Custodians of the Internet: Platforms, Content Moderation, and the Hidden Decisions That Shape Social Media*. Yale University Press.
- Hafez, K. (2015). *Islam and the West in the Mass Media: Fragmented Images in a Globalizing World*. Hampton Press.
- Hassan, N. A., & Alatas, H. (2019). Social Media and Political Change: Case Study of Malaysia's 14th General Election. *Asian Social Science*, 15(5), 68-81.
- Hjarvard, S. (2013). *The mediatization of culture and society*. Routledge.
- Howard, P. N., & Hussain, M. M. (2018). *Democracy's Fourth Wave?: Digital Media and the Arab Spring*. Oxford University Press.
- Hussain, A., & Salam, S. (2018). Media ethics and regulation: The South Asian scenario. *Communication and Media Research*, 6(1), 1-10.
- Hussain, M. M. (2013). *Islamists, the Internet, and the Battle for the Cyber Ummah: Religious Discourse Networks in the Twenty-First Century*. Springer.
- Ismail, S. M. (2017). Media ethics in Islamic perspective: A content analysis of Islamicity of mass media codes of ethics. *Journal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 33(1), 175-193.
- Kamalipour, Y. R., & Snow, N. (2015). *The Routledge handbook of media, religion and culture*. Routledge.
- Karim, K. H. (2012). Islamic Perceptions of Globalization. *Communication Theory*, 22(4), 441-458.

- Keyman, E. F., & Tas, R. (2017). Turkey's Media Landscape and the Failed Coup of 2016: Dynamics of Ownership, State Control, and Resistance. *Journal of International Affairs*, 71(1), 61-79.
- Klein, A., & Aksoy, A. (2014). Values and Norms in the Islamic Media Environment: Insights from the Developing World. *Media, Culture & Society*, 36(1), 5–21.
- Kraidy, M. M. (2005). Hybridity or the Cultural Logic of Globalization? The Case of the Global Satellite Television Industry. *Media, Culture & Society*, 27(2), 203–223.
- Kraidy, M. M. (2010). *Reality Television and Arab Politics: Contention in Public Life*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kraidy, M. M. (2019). *The Naked Blogger of Cairo: Creative Insurgency in the Arab World*. Harvard University Press.
- Livingstone, S. (2021). *Children and the Internet: Great Expectations, Challenging Realities*. Polity.
- Livingstone, S., & Lunt, P. (2014). *Mediated: How the Media Shapes Our World and the Way We Live in It*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Miyase, I. (2016). *Everyday Media Culture in Africa: Audiences and Users*. Routledge.
- Napoli, P. M. (2019). *Social Media and Public Interest: Media Regulation in the Disinformation Age*. Columbia University Press.
- Flew, T., & Iosifidis, P. (2020). *Global Media and National Policies: The Return of the State*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Nashat, R. (2017). Islamic law and transnational human rights: How can Islam coexist with international human rights norms. *Human Rights Review*, 18(1), 25-45.
- Radsch, C., & Khamis, S. (2019). *The Digital Transformation of News Media and Information Ecosystems*. Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism.
- smail, S. M. (2019). Islamic ethics in media and communication: A normative framework. *Media Watch*, 10(1), 93-107.
- Sreberny, A., & Khiabany, G. (2010). *Blogistan: The internet and politics in Iran*. I.B. Tauris.
- van Dijck, J. (2020). Digital Platforms and Algorithmic Cultures. *Media, Culture & Society*, 42(2), 257–273.
- Zamir, R. (2018). Iran's Blogosphere: An Alternative Public Sphere? *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 50(4), 669–687.
- Zayani, M. (2019). *Media, revolution and politics in Egypt: The story of an uprising*. Springer.