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Media and Jurisprudential Edicts Dominated on the Field of Information Casting

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Interdiction:

One of the most important interactions in the field of human life is the field of information and exchange of information, which humans in every position and lifestyle inevitably need. The power of the media and the ability to discover or conceal facts have direct and indirect effects on social views and macro and micro decisions of human beings because the media, by attracting audiences in every age group and different lifestyles, leaves negative mental and cognitive effects on them that are contrary to nature or reason, and this has led scholars in this field to present their opinions and views so that solutions can be presented to control this power. In general, the media play a significant role in the field of information exchange on a global and widespread level, and this prevalence and pervasiveness has caused numerous problems that affect societies. Accordingly, obstacles and restrictions should be considered in the media field in order to prevent the volume of problems and unhealthy communication interactions. Therefore, we will analyze and examine this issue from a jurisprudential perspective and Quranic and narrational documents. Religious sources do not have any statements about the media in the current sense, and this usage is for the new meaning, but there are discussions about concepts such as the conditions for accepting news and information from others

(information) that we will discuss in this article. What is to be answered is whether there are any limitations and obstacles in the field of information and the use of the media? Also, if there are any limitations, under what headings are they expressed? The necessity of answering these questions is to properly regulate the interactions following information in order to prevent immorality and widespread social corruption in the media.

Methods:

Using a descriptive-analytical method, the limitations of information dissemination and news dissemination, including truth and falsehood, the spread of pornography, distortion of news, oppression and injustice, etc., are examined so that the rulings related to the laws of information dissemination in the media can be examined and researched in an interdisciplinary manner.

Results:

Considering the role of the media, media jurisprudence has a special place. Jurisprudence in the five precepts speaks of obligatory and situational rulings to clarify the obligatory and non-obligatory duties for the obligated person on a micro and macro scale. The prescriptive rulings of religion actually walk in the circle of dos and don'ts and explain the prescriptive reports for the happy life of mankind. Media jurisprudence oversees the jurisprudential system of exchanging information, messages and information that is designed to guide public opinion. In other words, media jurisprudence examines the obligatory and non-obligatory rulings of Sharia regarding messaging through various means of communication. There are various views on the function of the media, but the most popular public view considers four functions for the media, which are: a guiding function, an educational function, an information function (transmitting news of events and incidents), and an entertainment function. The function of the media in today's world is networked and beyond the functions mentioned. According to jurisprudential statements, the obstacles and limitations that the media face include: misleading information, distortion of information. One of the actions that the enemies of the Islamic society and hypocrites take to harm the believers is spreading rumors through the process of information dissemination. A lie refers to news that does not correspond to external reality, but the term falsehood only applies to a person who believes that the news does not correspond to reality and nevertheless acts to disseminate the news. If the speaker informs the audience that the news is suspicious, the issue is removed from the title of falsehood, and if the speaker does not provide evidence about the doubt of the news, it is considered false and therefore it is not permissible to cite it. Information that involves or is based on the spread of prostitution will be forbidden according to the aforementioned evidence. In this regard, the Press Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Article 6, Paragraph 2, prohibits the dissemination of obscenity and obscenities and the publication of photographs, images, and materials that violate public decency, and in Article 28, considers the aforementioned actions to be crimes and considers the perpetrator to be entitled to religious punishment. Article 608 of the Islamic Penal Code states: Insulting individuals, such as obscenity and the use of vulgar words, if they do not constitute the hadd of slander, will be subject to a fine of the sixth degree. Also, the third note of Article 1 of the Press Law, which considers electronic publications to be subject to this law, can be inferred from the possibility of computer

insult. The Almighty has generally commanded the observance of justice and fairness in the dissemination of information, and since the command to do something and the necessity of it is the prohibition of the opposite, any unjust act will be prohibited.

Conclusion:

The issue of information has had a history since the creation of mankind, and the religion of Islam, from the beginning, has considered information and awareness as the axis of developing moral virtues and deepening human beliefs and values in society, and it considers standardization for correct information to be essential. Therefore, examining the jurisprudential criteria for the function of media information as the most important function of communication tools in the contemporary world seems essential. Research in media jurisprudence is in fact interdisciplinary research that requires the production of knowledge and literature. Due to the limitation of research resources, it requires accuracy in pure sources and appropriate jurisprudential rules. The most appropriate meaning in the concept of media and information was found to be a means of communication and awareness, and the meaning of media jurisprudence is the understanding and inference of religious commandments and the examination of divine rules and regulations, and the determination of the duties of individual and institutional responsibilities in the process of exchanging messages and information through media tools at both micro and macro levels. And what must be observed as criteria is that: Information should not be based on misguidance, falsehood, distortion, rumor, lies, insulting sacred things, violating the dignity and honor of individuals, spreading prostitution, oppression and injustice, or inciting.

Data Availability Statement

Data available on request from the authors.

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Conflict of interest

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