



The Role of the Family in Preventing Adolescent Children from Falling into Cybercrime

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Abstract:

In the modern era, there has been tremendous progress in the field of information and communication, and in the lives and transactions of people. The Internet has become the basis of social relations. The trend has recently become an international communication tool in all walks of life, providing a lot of speed, distance and effort to man. The great use of it among young people, especially adolescents, using smart phones and computers led them to a lot of problems and risks, and introduced items of crimes that were not previously traded, called cybercrimes. Therefore, the study will try to study the social and ethical dimensions of cybercrime, especially Facebook crimes, as it is the most widely used by children, as well as the role played by the family in preventing their children from falling into electronic crime.

Keywords: The family, Preventing, Adolescent children, Cybercrime.

Introduction:

The most important features of the new information age are the emergence of the Internet and its rapid spread, where individuals have been able to respond to its spores by interacting with knowledge developments in multiple fields, following events and the development of information, shopping, trade and other services that have contributed significantly to the intellectual and cultural convergence between societies



and civilisations, through the Internet and various websites, the individual can shape the intellectual composition of the social lifestyle, and the most important behavioural trends adopted or abandoned, ignorantly or deliberately this intellectual and cultural intake from those sites, especially if the individual is still in the process of adopting them.

Given the widespread use of the Internet by the general public, especially adolescents, where the phenomenon of this group's demand for websites using various technological means, especially smart phones and computers, has made many of them addicted to them in a way that may negatively affect their physical and psychological health, and has become, according to the description of specialists as electronic drugs, made some adolescents fall into deviance and crime without intention or even knowing that they are on the path of electronic crime, so the family, especially parents, have an important role in raising children by educating their children about the use of social networking sites.

Firstly: the issue of study:

Communication technology has undergone a great revolution in recent years as it has developed and diversified its uses, and most people are interested in acquiring it until it became a necessity, and modern means of communication is the main driver of the developments occurring at the present time, but it is not the only driver of these developments as the great development in computer technology has greatly contributed to the acceleration of the rates of progress in the field of communication and information. It pushes society to activate social mobility and make the processes of social change proceed at a rapid pace that has made current societies legalised in the language of digital interaction between individuals.

Among the modern means of communication that have become providing new services in various fields is the Internet service, which is also following in the footsteps of television in invading homes, families and individuals, and we can attribute this rapid and wide spread to economic competition that led to low prices of computers and Internet services, which made electronic transactions different from the traditional transactions we know in terms of the environment in which these transactions take place. Electronic transactions refer to all transactions that take place through electronic equipment such as telephone, fax, computers, the Internet and, more recently, mobile phones. These transactions consist of a number of basic components, and in this research, we are interested in presenting a basic component, which is the part related to online crimes using a computer or mobile phone.



Computer and Internet crimes, or so-called Cyber Crimes, are criminal phenomena that pose a threat to the social fabric and constitute a breach in the social structure of the family and society, especially since they are smart crimes that arise and occur in an electronic or more precisely digital environment, committed by highly intelligent people who possess the tools of technical knowledge, causing losses to society as a whole at the economic, social, cultural and security levels. If the Algerian family is unaware that their children are vulnerable to these crimes, the statistical figures recorded by the security services in recent years confirm the seriousness of the phenomenon, Specialized units of the National Security in combating cybercrime were able, in 2014, and based on filed complaints, to process 211 cases related to internet crimes. Material evidence was established implicating 205 suspects, including 28 women. Among these cases: 75 cases involved attacks against automated data processing systems; 59 cases were related to defamation and violations of privacy; 28 cases concerned threats of defamation; 26 cases involved identity theft; 9 cases were related to the publication of indecent images; 3 cases involved fraud and online scams; 6 cases concerned insults and verbal abuse via the internet; and 2 cases involved the illegal use of electronic cards¹. The Algerian security services recorded about 13,643 cases related to cybercrime in 2025, and the most common types of crimes that the security services dealt with were electronic fraud (Fraud), online blackmail, theft of accounts (Facebook / Email), and phishing (Phishing).

Algeria has also witnessed an increase in the seriousness of these offences to affect adolescent children and put parents in an embarrassing situation in front of the judicial authorities, so this study will try to answer the following questions:

- What are the most common cybercrimes committed by adolescent children?
- Is the Algerian family aware of the risks facing their teenage children?
- What measures do parents take to prevent their children from falling into cybercrime?

Secondly, the importance of the study:

The current study starts by highlighting the danger of the negative use of modern technology, especially the social network, and access to communication sites that threaten its users, and due to the increase in phone calls by children to use websites such as Facebook, Twitter, learning hacker techniques and other sites, many children do not know their use and employment, which makes them fall into crime, either as victims or accused of committing it.

Hence the importance of the study in revealing the types of crimes that adolescent



children fall into, as well as highlighting the role of the family in raising awareness and protecting their children from the dangers of the Internet, and thus the current study can contribute to completing the shortcomings of family studies, most of which focus on studying the family from within, within the framework of its relationship with traditional social institutions, while ignoring the new means of communication, of which the Internet is one of the most prominent.

Third: Objectives of the study

1. To identify the role of the family in preventing their children from falling into cybercrime.
2. To know the extent to which the family is aware of the dangers of websites that can negatively affect children.
3. -To identify the attitudes and actions taken by the family to protect their children when they use websites.
4. -Develop proposals and recommendations in light of the research findings.

Fourthly : Concepts of the study and their theoretical significance:

1- Role: A role is a set of recognised patterns of behaviour associated with a specific position, which is the role expected from a specific social situation, the individual performs roles in the face of the role of another person associated with an opposite situation. The role in this study represents to us all "the activities carried out by the family as an interconnected group, the role is evident for fathers when they interact with children, by going through a set of standards imposed by the latter (family), and defining their duties and rights through the position and status he occupies, and then each role is linked to the other.

2- The family: The family is defined as a social structure that includes a group of individuals bound by blood and social ties who interact complementarily through duties and rights in which the child is prepared and nurtured to fulfil his/her role.

3- Adolescent children: A child in this study means every male or female whose age ranges from birth to eighteen years, through which the human personality is formed, as at this stage he depends on his family to fulfil his needs, and then depends on himself, and has not yet received sufficient attention and care that enables him to face the requirements of society, including it.

4- Crime prevention: Raymond defines it as including two aspects, a holistic aspect and a specific "partial" aspect, as the first refers to all types of control against delinquency and relies on deterrent measures and punishment, where penalties aim not only to deter but also to prevent. The second aspect includes all methods and measures



put in place by the state and civil society organizations to raise awareness and reduce the rates of delinquency.² Through this concept, we find that prevention is the attempt to prevent crime from occurring in the first place, and its achievement depends on combating the factors that cause and help delinquency, and this requires achieving the demands of prevention in all its social and moral dimensions by

- Reshaping socialization systems and institutions, or creating institutions to support them in accordance with the goals set for them.
- Improving the living conditions of individuals.
- Ensuring health coverage for community members.
- Combating harmful scourges such as drugs and alcohol through wide awareness campaigns through various audio-visual media.
- Providing decent living conditions for citizens and enabling them to fulfil their right to citizenship - housing, work, and a decent life.
- Censorship of films and publications, whether by the state, the family, or even civil society institutions and organisations.
- Establishing clubs in residential neighbourhoods to occupy young people's leisure time.
- Confronting the phenomenon of homelessness and begging.
- Strengthening the role of security services, especially the juvenile police.

We also find that scholars and researchers do not agree on a unified definition at all times and places, and this is mainly due to the specialisation of researchers and their scientific backgrounds, and perhaps the most prominent definitions of the concept of delinquency prevention are as follows:

"A set of preventive measures against crime through the educational guidance of individuals and influencing social, economic and cultural conditions through a development policy that allows a decent life for individuals." ³

It is the concentration of efforts to identify the factors and causes that interfere with the occurrence of crime, and to take measures and procedures to eliminate them in order to protect individuals from the possibility of falling into crime, and everything that prevents them from falling into delinquency or committing deviant behaviour, whether for the first time or again, including the prevention of delinquency before or after committing deviant behaviour or while in a correctional institution. It aims to prevent the factors and conditions of the offence from occurring in the first place.⁴ By this he means that society puts in place defence mechanisms that prevent criminal acts from occurring or leading to their occurrence in the first place.



The researcher "Irvin Waller" believes that crime prevention is any action that leads to the reduction or mitigation of crime rates." ⁵

It is clear from the aforementioned definitions that each concept is based on certain aspects that can be summarised as follows:

- Adopting a comprehensive plan aimed at preventing delinquency, in which all government agencies and civil society participate.
- Recognising and dealing with the conditions and factors that lead to delinquency.
- Helping people who are prone to delinquency or have been victims of it.
- Provide all material and moral support to victims of crime, and try to integrate them into social prevention programmes
- Adopting field prevention methods and programmes in accordance with the conditions and needs dictated by the social environment to implement programmes aimed at dealing with people who may be exposed to delinquency.

Therefore, crime prevention is defined as a set of measures taken by the Algerian family to confront, combat, treat and defend against deviant behaviours at the individual or collective level, with the aim of preventing or reducing their occurrence, and working towards the integration of individuals and groups into society.

5 - Cybercrime:

Cybercrime, also known as e-crime or cybercrime, refers to criminal activity involving the Internet, computer or other electronic devices. Some cybercrimes relate specifically to computers, such as distributing malicious electronic viruses or launching a denial-of-service attack, which causes a computer system to deny service to any authorised user. Other examples include fraud, harassment, copyright infringement, or making, possessing or distributing objectionable material such as child pornography. On this website, there are some common forms of cybercrime that you may encounter and tips on what to do to protect yourself against them.⁶

Cybercrime is defined as any criminal activity that involves a computer or device connected to a network or network. While most cybercrime is carried out in order to make a profit for cybercriminals, some cybercrime is carried out against computers or devices directly to damage or disable them, while others use computers or networks to spread malware, illegal information, images or other material. Some cybercrimes do both - i.e. target computers to infect them with viruses, which then spread to other devices, and sometimes entire networks.⁷

The term electronic is used to describe the idea of a part of the computer or information age. Crime is the behaviours and actions that are against the law and cyber crimes are



offences committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive and with the intention of harming the victim's reputation or physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly using communication networks such as the Internet "chat rooms - email - mobile phones".⁸

Cybercrime is a crime of a physical nature that is represented by any illegal behaviour associated in any way with electronic devices that causes the criminal to obtain benefits while the victim incurs a loss. The aim of these crimes is always to steal and hack the information contained in the devices or aim to blackmail people with their information stored on their stolen devices.⁹

Dr Abdel Fattah Murad defined cybercrime as : All acts that violate the law and Sharia that are committed by computer through the Internet and require special knowledge of computer technologies and information systems, whether to commit or investigate them. It also means any illegal activity arising in one or more components of the Internet, such as websites, chat rooms or e-mail, and is also called in this context cybercrime or cybercrime because it relates to the virtual world.¹⁰

Fifthly : Manifestations of the danger of cybercrime on adolescent children

Cybercrime converges with traditional crime in the parties to the crime, including a criminal with a motive to commit the crime, a victim, which may be a natural or legal person, a tool and a place of crime. Here lies the real difference between the two types of crime. In cybercrime, the tool is high-tech, as well as the place of crime, which does not require the perpetrator to move physically, but in many of these crimes, the crime is carried out remotely using communication lines and networks between the perpetrator and the place of crime.

The Los Angeles Times reported in its issue of 22 March 2000 that the loss of US companies alone as a result of the practices to which they are exposed and which fall under the heading of cybercrime is about 10 billion dollars annually, and to emphasise an aspect that many business institutions may overlook, 62% of these crimes occur from outside the institution and through the Internet, while the remaining 38% of these losses are from practices that occur within the institution itself.

Therefore, the dangers of using the Internet indiscriminately leads to the deviation of children and negatively affects their upbringing, especially since the use of the social network is secretive and solitary and it is difficult to monitor children for what they use on computers and mobile phones, and children are usually alone at night using them after their parents sleep and their family atmosphere, and the risks resulting from the misuse of the Internet are summarised in the following phenomena.¹¹



1- Cyber violence

Cyber-violence is a common or heinous attack on children online and in chat rooms. This type of attack leads to psychological depression that makes the child feel alone and rejected, and can sometimes lead to suicide.

Cyber violence has several manifestations, including:

1-1- Cyber mobbing

Cyberbullying is the harassment, defamation or psychological terrorism, via phone and internet, of children and adolescents by other children or adolescents. The victim is harassed and disturbed by hostile images or videos that are commercialised, posted on the internet or sent by smartphone via SMS and MMS.

1.2 - Cyber bullying

Cyberbullying is the attempt to exploit communication and information technology to reach criminal goals against children and young people by sending threats, hostile messages or images, disclosing personal and sensitive information, or deliberately excluding the victim from a specific group on the network: Threats, hostile messages or images, disclosing personal and sensitive information, deliberately excluding the victim from a specific group on the network, harassment, embarrassment, ridicule, insult and defamation, through the use of the Internet and through social sites such as Facebook, chat rooms and discussion forums, email, instant messaging, mobile phones, web pages or blogs. Some of them may abuse or assault the child until he or she feels frustrated, low self-esteem and lack of self-confidence. Any child can do it to others, because they feel protected behind the screen.

2- Threats, harassment and blackmail

Children may be exposed to disturbing, humiliating, degrading, embarrassing or aggressive content in emails or chats. Chat rooms become dangerous places as we cannot know the identity of all participants in the conversation, so it is easy to blackmail or harass someone, and if it gets out of hand, the police should be notified.

It is not necessary that the child is always the victim, but he can be the one who sends the threats, so he should know that this act is unacceptable and exposes the perpetrator to legal prosecution, and if he tries to hide his real identity, there are many ways to track the perpetrator and unmask him.

"In the city of Alameh in the wilaya of Setif, there is a story related to the 15-year-old victim, nicknamed "G. A.A, who comes from a wealthy family and is a child who likes to use Facebook on March 20, 2018, where he was blackmailed by one of his 23-year-old neighbours, who asked him for money every time and if his request was not met,



he would publish indecent photos of him and videos of the minor victim, and when the father discovered that the money he hid in the house, estimated at one billion centimeters, was missing more than 400 million of the total amount, it turned out after reporting to the police authorities that the victim's son was taking it and delivering it to the accused" The missing amount was recovered and the defendants were tried for felony indecent act and misdemeanour of threatening and extortion against a minor and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment.

3- Religious and racial intolerance and encouraging violence

It includes a number of threats to beliefs, through religious and racial intolerance, as well as the moral threat, represented by the collapse of moral systems, which constitute the pillar of social systems, especially as the Internet is full of immoral and pornographic websites, and children are exposed to an uninterrupted series of violence, starting with online sites with cruel and often racist jokes, to pornographic films and video games, and images and cartoons in an immoral manner. Children are exposed to a continuum of violence, from websites with cruel and often racist jokes, to pornographic films and video games, racist images and cartoons, real-life scenes of violence on sites such as YouTube, to gruesome images on other sites.

4- Illegal sale of stolen goods, drugs and prohibited items

Today, the Internet has become a free and open space for the sale of all different products without control over the promoted goods, especially the sale of prohibited items, stolen items, prohibited items and drugs, so the danger lies in the lack of knowledge of children about these products, making them victims or criminals by mistake if they buy and use these products.

5- Addiction to electronic drugs

Today, the flooding of the market with smartphones makes the child attached to them and abandons the mobile phone, which leads to difficulty in monitoring his use of the Internet and increases the development of e-commerce. Thus, a child can easily buy any program or application from the Internet by logging in with just a password. It has also affected many children's mental and physical health, such as loss of appetite and isolation from social interaction with friends and family members, which results in a range of bad behaviours, including:

- Addiction to watching pornography.
- Addiction to games and gambling.
- Addiction to dating and relationships through social networks, chat rooms, dating sites or instant messaging programmes.



- Addiction to excessive downloading of information from the network.

6- Exploitation and sexual harassment of children

While surfing the Internet, children make friends and meet new people through social networks such as Facebook, chatting rooms and Instant Messenger, and are sometimes tempted to meet. Encounters of this kind can jeopardise a child's safety. Sex offenders and child molesters particularly use chat rooms, forums and instant messengers to gain a child's trust and arrange a face-to-face meeting for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

7-Sexting

Sexting is the exchange of sexually explicit messages between teenagers, or the passing of nude or semi-nude photos (underwear) or short video files of pornographic scenes to themselves or their classmates via mobile phone or the Internet (email, Facebook...). This act causes legal, psychological and social consequences, including defamation, embarrassment, social isolation... Especially if these files are published on the network or sent to friends, acquaintances or relatives, often due to a desire for revenge after the breakup of a romantic relationship or a disagreement between friends. This act also leads to sextortion, which is a threatening and blackmailing operation carried out by the perpetrator who asks the victim to send him pornographic photos and videos, threatening to publish certain content if he does not respond to his threats, so taking intimate photos and shots makes the perpetrator an easy prey for fraudsters and harassers.

"In October 2018, the Algerian channel An-Nahar showed a video of a 20-year-old young man named R.E. filming him with a girl. E. filmed him with a 17-year-old minor girl, in which he stated that he discovered her cheating on him with his boyfriend, and asked her for what she deserved as a punishment for what she did because she admitted it, and told him that she deserved to be urinated on, and he did what she asked him to do, this video, which was published on social networking sites YouTube, made many Algerian society, especially the residents of the city of Setif, complain about this heinous act, but the case has had negative repercussions. But the case had negative repercussions on the two families from the psychological and social point of view, as the grandfather of the child filed a complaint with the court of Setif and the young man was imprisoned and sentenced to 3 years in prison with the payment of compensation to the civil party in the amount of 130 million Sinti." This crime, if there was awareness of its seriousness by children and parental control, would not have made the issue reach this level of seriousness.



8- Emotional Relationships on the Internet

Due to the privacy of society, its customs, traditions and values, the emotional and sexual deprivation experienced by the community, and the fact that I am outside the legal framework and social norms, the phenomenon of romantic relationships has spread widely on the Internet and is not restricted to a specific age, but all ages, and often relationships are established with people who are not in the same age group as the child. In many cases, this leads to serious consequences, including blackmail or even sexual assault.

9- Identity theft/violation of privacy/fraud and deception via the internet, mobile phones and sms

There are a large number of websites, commercial organisations, hackers and child predators who seek to extract personal information from children, such as: Name, age, address, email address, phone number, credit card number, bank account and school address. This information is often used for commercial purposes, and in more serious cases to lure and exploit children, commit financial crimes, and steal identities and personal accounts on the Internet such as email and social networks.

10-Risks related to cybercrime

Groups of hackers break into the computers of companies and government institutions to destroy and leak information. They also steal and pirate software, including proprietary and copyrights, as well as cheating, deception and fraud, all of which are synonymous with crimes that have been known since ancient times. Children are the most likely to fall victim to these acts. Sometimes these pirates recruit or exploit children to carry out these tasks.

One of the most common types of fraud and deception offences on the Internet is the "scam email". It is mail sent to you by someone you do not know, the sender's identity is forged so that it appears that the sender of the message is a person with a specific position, such as a company or bank manager or from the maintenance team of a well-known website (e.g.) Facebook, hotmail, yahoo), so it is difficult to know the person who sent it, and asks the user for information about his account under the pretext of some argument or emergency situation, and the user is deceived by this.

11-Viruses

Viruses are programmes designed to infiltrate a computer system, with the aim of destroying it or disrupting its performance without the owner's consent. Once the malware is installed, it is very difficult to remove it. Depending on the degree of malware, its harm ranges from the minor inconvenience of a few unwanted advertising



windows while the user is working on the computer, whether online or offline, to irreparable harm that requires reformatting the hard drive format, for example.

Sixth: Characteristics of cybercrime:

- It is characterised by the ease of falling into its trap, as the absence of security control contributes to its spread and facilitates it.
- The damage caused by cybercrime is immeasurable, as it causes serious damage.
- The difficulty of detecting the perpetrator of the crime except by high security and technical methods.
- Behaviour that is out of the ordinary and socially unethical.
- Less violence and effort than traditional crimes.
- A crime that is not restricted by time and place, as it is characterised by geographical distance and is not restricted by time.
- Ease of concealing the traces of the crime and evidence indicating the perpetrator due to the coding and encryption that occurs on the codes stored on magnetic storage media.

Seventh: Who are the children most vulnerable to cybercrime?

Considering that crime has causes and factors that push children to fall into it, as it has become known to all that modern technology such as the Internet, smart devices and social networking sites have created a new phenomenon of violence against children and adolescents, such as stalking and luring them electronically by impersonating names and personalities known to these young people to trap them. The story begins with a request for friendship, conversation, private messages, exchanging photos, and then sexually harassing them or blackmailing them by spying and monitoring their smart devices, using their photos and videos, fabricating and threatening them, with the motive of trafficking them for illegal sexual use, or for other purposes.

In addition, the dangers of Internet addiction have negative effects on children's health, as specialised scientists at the British University of Oxford confirmed that the brains of young people and children fail to achieve the necessary neurological development due to addiction to the online world at an early age, and that children are exposed to increased risks such as obsession, poor self-control, lack of interest, and emotional coldness, due to addiction to social networking sites such as "Twitter" and "Facebook", according to neuroscience experts.

Baroness Greenfield, professor of pharmacology at the same university, said that the lack of physical human contact makes it difficult for children to formulate basic social skills and emotional reactions, criticising the "unhealthy" addiction to social networking sites among some users who resort to unhealthy emotional outbursts behind



the veil of a fake personality that these sites create on the Internet.

She added that what is worrying is that the excessive use of social networking sites by children and young people makes them suffer from an imbalance that affects the brain's ability to develop, because social networking sites lead to a kind of delusional unhealthy behaviour, which is facilitated by the Internet because it removes the restrictions that usually apply to what one would consider human nature .¹²

From the above, we find that the majority of children share many characteristics and qualities that distinguish them from others, so we find that they share the following aspects:

- Seekers of attention and affection
- Those who act or look older than their age
- Those with a history of breaking rules and rebellion
- Depressive states
- Problems with social interaction
- Those who feel lonely
- Suffering from family issues
- Deprived of parental attention and recognition

Lack of awareness and religious conscience

Eighth: The reality of cybercrime in Algeria "Data and facts"

The reality of the practice of cybercrime can only be revealed through access to digital records and statistics declared by the security and judicial authorities in Algeria, given that the knowledge of the social reality is related to the cultural specificity of Algerian society, so this topic is considered one of the silent topics that many are ashamed to reveal its secrets, due to social and cultural considerations. In our reading of the phenomenon, we rely on the statistics available to the security forces, where the services of the General Directorate of National Security, specialised in combating crimes related to information and communication technologies, recorded during the first 8 months of 2018, 567 cases related to Internet crimes, in which 543 people were involved. Through the processing of all technical data and physical evidence related to the aforementioned cases, the specialised cybercrime teams of the National Security were able to address 385 of the 567 registered cybercrime cases, as shown in the following table:



Types of Cyber Crimes	Recorded cases		Persons Involved in Cases	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Online Victimisation	2046	1999	1905	1976
Attacks on Automated Data Processing Systems	331	323	202	217
Internet Fraud and Fraud	801	1130	1318	1958
Child Exploitation via the Internet	56	113	78	124
Publishing content that violates the law via the Internet	1083	1066	1427	1332
Selling prohibited goods over the internet	115	110	159	181
Other crimes	286	395	496	538
TOTAL	4718	5136	5567	6146

• Source: Website of the National Directorate of National Security 2024

On the occasion of the World Safe Internet Day, which is celebrated by more than 100 countries around the world on 07 February each year, the General Directorate of National Security announced that more than 5136 cybercrimes were recorded during 2023 related to online attacks on persons, attacks on the integrity of information systems, online fraud, and other types of cybercrimes involving more than 6146 people.¹³

The same authority also stated on its website that in 2014, based on complaints, it was able to process 211 cases related to cybercrime, through which physical evidence was provided of the involvement of 205 suspects, including 28 women, including the following¹⁴:

1. 75 cases involving automated data processing systems.
2. 59 cases related to defamation and invasion of privacy.
3. 28 cases related to threats of defamation.
4. 26 cases of identity theft.



5. 09 cases related to publishing indecent images.
6. 03 cases related to internet fraud.
7. 06 cases related to insulting and insulting through the Internet.
8. 02 cases related to the illegal use of electronic cards.

The statistical figures show that cybercrime in Algeria knows a diversity in its commission and its rise in recent years, although the recorded statistics do not show us accurately the gender or age of the perpetrators, although we find that the risks of committing cybercrime announced is a negative indicator of the spread of crime in recent years, compared to traditional crimes, we find that social security does not exist and evidence that we live a psychological disease, which is the fear of falling into crime, meaning that in our daily dealings with individuals we are careful in establishing a social relationship with new individuals, and avoid exchanging phone numbers and emails with them, as relationships are social.

In an incident that took place in the city of Setif, a friend who lives in Denmark for a long time, and visits the city to check his parents every year, but he received a call from his brother telling him that his father is in critical condition, so he called "H.S." to return to Algeria via Tunisia, and while he was in Tunisia, his brother called him to inform him to help one of his friends to drive him to Algeria as he does not know the way, and it was done that "J.S." called his brother's friend to inform him to help him to get to Algeria. S. met his brother's friend in the hotel for one night and the next morning they moved together to Algeria through the land line, and when they arrived at the Tunisian border police control centre, the invitee was surprised that his companion was arrested without knowing the reason for this, while the invitee returned to Setif and visited his family and after three days he was arrested by security to be taken to the city of Constantine for interrogation. Constantine to interrogate him about the person he was with and his relationship with him, and it was found through the investigation that the arrested person has ties to the ISIS terrorist organisation. The detainee was released to complete the investigation with the investigating judge at the Court of Sétif, after which he was placed in prison and charged with the crime of belonging to a terrorist organisation, forming an evil group and supporting an international terrorist organisation....

Through this account of this reality, the individual has become living in great fear in building social relations and in his daily dealings, so we believe that electronic or traditional crimes in the modern era have taken dangerous and difficult contexts that constitute a breach in the social security of the individual and society.



Ninthly : Cyber Violence and its Impact on the Family Fabric

There is no doubt that the family has an important role in maintaining the cohesion of society, through the basic roles it plays towards raising children and maintaining their socialisation, but the modern family in light of cultural openness and media and technological invasion has made the role of the family shrink and is often limited to meeting the material needs of children such as providing food, clothing and housing, in addition to the impact of the Internet on internal family relations, which in turn made many homes just hotels for sleeping only, and thus the Algerian family lost many characteristics that affected its function.

The Internet has also contributed significantly to this rift that the Algerian family suffers from and threatens its children to fall early into crime, as statistics indicate that millions use the Internet in their homes and that anyone who uses the Internet a lot will realise that there are many risks and annoyances that may reach him, and because of the difficulty of controlling the Internet due to its nature as it is not subject to a specific entity or a specific person.

Many scientific studies have indicated that the Internet has contributed to the disintegration of social relations within the family, including the study of Ezz Al-Arab, 2003, which aimed to determine the extent of the impact of the information revolution on the family entity. It found that some families do not exercise their role in the socialisation process. In addition to the weakness of control and guidance in some families. The open-mindedness of young children, especially since not all young people seek only well-being.¹⁵

The study of Mohammed 2007¹⁶ tried to reveal the social effects of the information revolution on the Egyptian family, and the researcher selected an intentional sample size of 150 young people in the age group of (15-35) years. The study found that the Internet has led to a reduction in family gathering times. The reasons for using the Internet are searching for friendships, information, and chatting. Sultan 2010 study aimed to find out the impact of contemporary changes on the role of the rural family in socialisation in Assiut governorate. The sample size was 644 families who own modern technological devices (satellite TV, access to the World Wide Web, mobile phone). The study found that: The family has an important and influential role in socialisation, but this role has been affected by technological changes. The most positive effects are occupying leisure time, watching educational and religious programmes and sports matches. The most negative effects are wasting time and increasing expenses.¹⁷

As for Arab studies, the study of Abu Arqoub and Al-Khadem 2012 tried to find out the



impact of the Internet on personal contact with family and friends. The study was conducted on a sample of 300 female students at Ajloun University College, and found that the Internet has an impact on the behaviour of female students because it reduced their desire for personal face-to-face contact with their families and friends¹⁸. Jafar and Muslim 2012 study aimed to find out the most important effects of using the Internet on family and social disintegration by Iraqi university students. The sample size was 168 students, and the study concluded that there is a negative impact by university students on family relationships within the home, as a result of not sharing with family members what they read on the Internet, and not spending time with the family equal to the time spent surfing the Internet.¹⁹

Gustavos (2006) aimed to find out the patterns of family uses of the Internet. It found that the information and materials downloaded by family members from the Internet lead to a change in the characteristics and social structure of the family and that the use of the Internet leads to a change in the family's social structure. It was found that the use of the Internet led to a change in the type of social interactions between family members, which made the family form different from before, and that the use of the Internet led to the disintegration of the family entity, and the decline in the role of the father and mother in controlling children, because they are busy using the Internet, and their real roles are neglected.²⁰

Lanigan's (2009) study also found that computer use in general leads to isolation. Computers have positive, negative and mixed effects. One of the most important uses of computers in the family is to obtain information.²¹ One of the main negatives is the weakening of family social relationships. The study of Sarah Huisman et al (2012) aimed to find out the impact of technology on the family. They found that technology has led to family conflict. There are concerns about the negative effects of children's use of the Internet. And that technology causes a waste of time.²²

Tenthly: The responsibility of the family in preventing children from falling into cybercrime:

The family has the primary responsibility for crime prevention, as it is responsible for the upbringing of children and their proper socialisation. The family is also a link between the individual and the local community, as it is the family that instils in its members the respect for the rights of others and the endeavour to preserve them and not violate them. The family is the link between the individual who belongs to it and the rights of the community to which it belongs. If the family fails to educate its members, it provides the community with something that destabilises its security and disrupts its



tranquillity.

There is no doubt that the family's care for its members achieves social security as a result of good upbringing. The family influences the behaviour of its members. A person spends most of his life in the family, imbuing him with beliefs, morals, customs and traditions through imitation, imitation and a long period of cohabitation.

Therefore, it can be affirmed that the role of the family is significant in terms of preventing delinquency and criminality, as it is responsible for the behavioural imbalances that may occur among its members, especially juveniles, if there is a weakness and distance in the emotional and parental bond between parents and children. This distance results in the absence of parental control and the absence of a behavioural model for children to emulate; children grow up with far fewer behavioural controls than before, which obscures the correct view of the reality of human relations; those who do deviate deviate, and the risk of delinquency is almost certainly far greater than imagined.²³

Many scientific studies have emphasised the responsibility of the family in protecting children from the dangers they face in using the Internet. The study of Dawad, 2012, identified the role of the Mosul family in reducing modern technology crimes. This study was conducted with a random sample size of 100 respondents from heads of households, and found that modern information technology has affected the family and society significantly. The role of the conductive family is effective in the process of reducing the risks of modern technology on children, through follow-up, guidance and counseling of children and trying to control their behaviour and the family's exercise of its role in the proper family upbringing of children.²⁴

Kimberly et al (2005) attempted to uncover the characteristics associated with family decisions to stop using filtering software, as well as critically analyse some explanations for why children and adolescents use or do not use the Internet at home. It found that 33% of parents use filtering software, with 5% having stopped using it within the past year. Parents who relied on filtering software were those with young children aged 10-15 years old and were concerned about their exposure to sexual material online.²⁵

Michiko Nokayama's (2012) study²⁶ placed the responsibility of preventing children from falling into cybercrime primarily on the home, with parents taking measures to protect the child through two aspects: The first is to secure the computers used by children to prevent hackers on the one hand, while not allowing the child to access suspicious sites through the use of The first is to secure the computers used by children to prevent hackers on the one hand, while not allowing the child to access



suspicious sites through the use of advanced technologies, as in the case of YouTube, which is equipped with a security system and parental control, or through the use of programmes that prevent the child from accessing some sites containing unwanted material. The study emphasised the importance of raising children to use the Internet and other means of technology in a way that is compatible with their religion, customs and traditions, and pointed out that young people are the most vulnerable group to becoming victims of cybercrime.

The victimisation rate for their age was 75 per cent for millennials aged around ten years old and 80 per cent for teenagers. Computer and internet experts have advised parents to create a special user account for their children on video game consoles or computers to ensure that children do not access age-inappropriate content while surfing the internet.

The role of the family in protecting their children from the misuse of the Internet is not enough alone in the fight against electronic or traditional crime, but we must all join hands to protect our children from electronic crimes and provide a safe Internet for them, especially with regard to social media in particular, as the number of children who use these means is steadily increasing, which places great obligations on all of us, but let us be realistic in our theories, the pressures of life are endless, the daily monitoring of children by parents is exhausting, not to mention almost impossible, and civil society organisations cannot keep up with the demands of children's lives.

Conclusion

We conclude from this study that the role of the family in the field of crime prevention is weak, and this indicates through statistical records that it is small compared to the size of the population density and the widespread use of the Internet in Algeria, and this is due to the discretion of many children from telling their parents about the dangers they were exposed to, or calling the police when any criminal activity is observed. On the role of the family in crime prevention, which includes appropriate supervision, guidance and cooperation between family members and maintaining good relationships, by enhancing children's cognitive awareness and developing strategies for dealing with children and individuals through constant monitoring, this helps reduce incidents of child abuse and aggressive behaviours that can lead to criminal behaviours in the future. Based on the above, the current study developed a set of recommendations as follows:

- The family must instil morals, values, and awareness of the use of the Internet, and introduce children to the dangers of the Internet and other technologies, and what the Internet and computer network contains as factors of construction or destruction.



- It is necessary to develop the skills of parents in the use of technology, follow the new and learn about the latest developments in it, and it is necessary for the family to set monitoring programmes on devices connected to the Internet, and teach them the correct use by direct application, and access to good sites, and at the same time should also not rely on the protection software now available to block bad sites and information on the Internet, because children are now more skilled than we expect in using computers and navigating the Internet, they may be able to break the blocking codes and thus commit mistakes or deviations, especially when reassured that the family

- The family should organise their use of the Internet for an hour or two at most per day so that it does not affect their education.

- The family should encourage children to talk about anything they watch or read on the Internet, whether it is good and useful, or negative and sometimes embarrassing, and the computer should be placed in a visible place in the house from everyone so that the family can closely monitor their children, and inform children that everything they do on the Internet is periodically monitored, as this can automatically contribute to children's self-discipline and stay away from negative use of the computer and the Internet.

- The family should warn children not to give any personal information such as address, phone number, school name and address, or the name of a parent to their friends on the Internet, and the family should know the children's friends on the Internet, and warn them not to believe any talk or information on the Internet, because there are people who may change their identities for corrupt or deviant purposes. This may avoid the family and children falling into the trap of deviant sites or parties and suffering from unnecessary troubles sometimes.

- The use of the Internet should be for a specific positive purpose: Without using it for addiction and wasting time, the family should educate children about the potential dangers and issues on the Internet, in order to protect them from deviation and falling, so that this preventive administrative family behaviour applies in the reality of daily life, to the work of children in an unknown and unseen world on the Internet.

In light of the above, the researchers propose the following:

-Conducting studies on the impact of the information revolution on social behaviour and its social relationship, as well as studies on the relationship of the information revolution with social and political awareness.

- Conducting more research on the role of the family and its importance in educating parents and children about the dangers of modern technology and its social, moral and



religious harms.

- Directly educating and talking to the child or teenager about the sites he or she visits to make him or her feel responsible.
- The need to secure programmes on our children's devices that prevent hackers and prevent the child from accessing sites containing unwanted or suspicious material.
- The need to use the technologies available on the sites, and to activate the security and family monitoring system, as is the case with YouTube.
- The need for government and civil society institutions (schools, media, mosques) to contribute to raising community awareness through lectures, workshops, competitions and radio and television programmes about the dangers expected to occur as a result of improper use, and to protect our children from various forms of exploitation and violence practiced against them electronically.
- Opening departments to deal with children who are sexually exploited online is very important.
- Prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes by enacting laws and penalties to deter those who wish to abuse innocence.
- The need to report any blackmail attempts against children.
- Providing schools with educational material that warns of the dangers of certain sites, in addition to instilling sound values in the hearts of our children, which will strengthen the role of the family and contribute to building a generation that is aware of what is being plotted against it in the dark.
- Creating a system that allows each family to filter and block what it deems harmful to children, as even the advertising windows and advertisements leading to the download of games have images that provocatively scratch modesty.

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