Informational Risks –Its Implications On The Child, Sponsorship Mechanisms

Dr. Fouzia Zenkoufi

Lecturer Professor A Specialization In Sociology Of Communication University Of 8 May 1945 – Guelma- Algeria,
fzenkoufi@yahoo.fr

ABSTRACT

The information age, or the age of information revolution, is the result of a leap in communications and a breakthrough in information technology, resulting in traditional criminal activities taking a new form in terms of the illegal exploitation of this technology, which is termed as the information crimes, and this became a significant threat especially when it comes to children. The special nature of these new crimes and the difficulty of determining their legal nature makes it the subject of special attention directed at protecting children from the threat of this type of crime.

The recent criminal phenomena, which poses a significant threat to children, especially in its sophisticated methods, became a security concern not only in Western countries but also in Arab countries. This has necessitated a scientific research about this phenomenon, its causes and how to address it to save this special segment of society.

Therefore, the rapid and dramatic development of communication technology has led to the production of modern means of social communication, which have greatly affected the category of children, due to the universal attraction of the Internet, which comes at the forefront of these developments without a competitor.

Keywords: Information Crimes - Child Protection – Communication   Technology - Internet.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet is one of the most prominent technologies in the field of international information network in the world, which has brought about a massive amount of information provided to humans at the lowest cost and time. And now we are faced with the rapid transfer of individuals, goods and information, as well as the transfer of cross-border criminal activity, which in turn contributed to the emergence of new crimes. Therefore, we are facing a massive global expansion through the Internet, which provides a huge amount of information and services due to the rapid and successive developments daily, in hours and minutes.

We are facing a social situation that must be studied in depth, especially as it has transcended its limits to a distinct segment of society, the category of children through which their lives have become closely interconnected and difficult to separate, and in continuous coexistence with a digital life on the Internet.

The Internet has created a new type of social interaction for children. To the point that our current era has become fearful of the extinction real social communication, because our transition to virtual societies has led to endless technological control of humans. Therefore, we must pay attention to the phenomenon of great convergence between individuals and mobile devices in the framework of meetings and social

events. Social networks are global networks that have imposed themselves and forcefully within Arab societies in an easy-to-use manner and without complications, and have created new virtual communities that have transformed the user from a recipient of information into an information producer and participant in it.

If we analyze the child's communication motives in this virtual and electronic space, it becomes clear to us that his need for cohabitation and communication with adults and his companions on personal issues is the most important in social interaction. Because the growth of communication motives within the family and society provides the child with deeper and richer knowledge about the characteristics of the adults surrounding him in the real world, not the virtual, and it makes him more self-aware.

In this context, how are the implications of the risks of informatics on the child manifested? And what are the mechanisms of ensuring the reduction of its negative effects?

1. the Internet as a multi tasked social phenomenon

The Internet is the main network under which all other networks, whatever their type or purpose, are gathered, with scattered and interconnected networks all over the world, which means people from different parts of the world connect with a new social life. Social life in this context is a digital life on the Internet, which requires sociology to expand to include in its research the electronic society, focusing on the widespread and rapidly increasing use of computer networks, and the impact of this use on human society, especially the child within the sociology of the Internet or networks.

For this reason, these new phenomena can be translated as social phenomena, found as a result of the existence of new technology. We live in a communicative era in which we depend on human relations based on the use of technology as a means to develop these relations. Which helped to reach and approximate fields in various disciplines and social life, and thus resulted in many multiple and renewable social phenomena, as a result of the renewal of this technology day after day, and this also resulted in serious social problems, including new and technical crimes,

which have become especially dangerous on the children's slide.

Accordingly, the Internet provides many sources of information to its users all over the world. This great diversity of the Internet has provided many opportunities to increase interaction with others and access to information in all fields, while increasing the possibility of education and creating new opportunities and methods that have resulted in positive and negative effects. (Alaa, 2005)

The Internet grabs human attention for various reasons, some of them use it to communicate with others by e-mail, and some aroused their curiosity about the Internet penetrating the control barriers on information and knowledge that do not find political or social acceptance in a particular country, and others focused on accessing information in an easy and faster way (Hackers, 1999). Commercial and economic interests and purposes also had a share, without neglecting the promotional interests that now dominate the uses of the most class of the Internet, where a group of individuals found the Internet as an ideal means by which they can obtain scientific or professional degrees from universities, institutes or colleges that encourage distance learning. Where the category of workers in libraries and information centers was one of the most professional groups looking at the rapid and tremendous development of access to information via the Internet, which helps them to provide distinguished and fast services to their customers. Most libraries now consider the Internet as a new source of information, adding it to their previous stock of information sources.

On the other hand, man lives in a social environment that possesses enormous technological means, which is a reflection of cosmic technology more than nature. But this colossal cosmic environment, like any modern invention, has its negatives and positives, as we have already mentioned, and this depends on the method of use and meeting the needs. This network is characterized by the huge and unlimited number of uses, which leads the person to take advantage of these uses in a positive and beneficial way for him and others, or in a negative way, that threatens him and others.

Among the most important uses of the Internet are: e-mail services, providing

information and knowledge, access to world news, searching for job and training opportunities, creating new patterns of communication with others, distance education, telemedicine, telework, e-government, e-commerce, e-payment and others. of electronic uses.

The massive spread of the Internet is one of the main concerns in the fields of social sciences. With the exception of communication via e-mail and social networking sites, the individual does not know the other party on the line, but this party may be subject to counterfeiting, distortion and confusion to achieve a specific goal or with the intention of spreading viruses. Hence, individuals shifted through the Internet as a collection of images, texts, documents and events, and radical changes began to occur in the features of our daily lives and the lives of our children in particular. (Giddens, 2005)

Social networking sites are one of the latest and most common communications technology products, and although these sites were established primarily for social communication between individuals, their use extended to include political activity by dealing with information on political events, as well as invitations to attend seminars or demonstrations. Today, social networking sites have become one of the important institutions that play a key role in educating young people and providing them with correct habits and behaviors, and an important tool of social change.

In this context, social and educational institutions have taken care of developing programs and activities for learners, with the intent of making use of the youth's time to benefit them and with the intention of planting important aspects and matters and developing them in the learner's personality, whether he is a child, a student, a student, the important thing in the process of learning and teaching. The teaching-learning process is not just indoctrination for the learner only, but is a useful process for building the learner's personality in all respects and spreading the spirit of social responsibility, self-reliance and assuming responsibilities in life, while trying to find an integrated balance in all aspects of the personality.

The Internet has begun to open up new broad horizons for individuals to explore the social world, but at the same time it poses a threat to undermining social relationships and values and destroying human groups. Therefore, the opinions of sociologists varied about the impact of the Internet on social life. Some of them believe that we are introducing new relationships embodied in electronic relationships, which have significant effects on human interaction and the expansion of social networks, that is, the Internet has affected non-spatial or spatially spaced social relationships, and stored a huge amount of commercial and economic transactions and exchanges. (Morris & Organ)

On the other hand, another party believes that the Internet has increased disintegration, fragmentation and isolation in the fabric of social life, as they see that the Internet has invaded social life, reducing opportunities for interaction and communication within the same family. One of them compares the effects of the Internet now to the effects of television in the sixties, as television pulled family members to the point that the family merged in television programs until addiction, which led to the disconnection of family members from each other, and families cut off from local communities and public participation. (Dababneh, 2015)

Othman Ibrahim believes that the first of these effects appeared for children under the age of ten, as it was found that the Internet leads to the possibility of isolating the child socially, and not interacting with the rest of the family members or peers, which makes him lose the process of building the skills necessary to interact with others. In addition, the Internet has opened a field of communication that did not exist for young people in the past, especially in the so-called conversation. This has led to building relationships with individuals outside the local and national community and, in some cases, to the possibility of finding a job or even marriage for young people. In general, the Internet has become a primary source of information and knowledge sources, in addition to its use in shaping the attitudes and values of individuals, allowing the possibility of imposing a society's culture on members of other societies. (Abraham, 2002)

The existence of the Internet has lost the traditional units (which were responsible for human upbringing) many of their functions and importance, they no longer talk about the family,

school or other reference, and the great impact of the Internet on social relations, (such as family relationships and school reference), which It may lead children and youth away from our values and customs, and generate crimes in new and updated forms and increase their rate. Spending a long time with the Internet has resulted in social problems based on contradictions. Because interaction and sitting with family members decreases little by little compared to connecting to the Internet.

The Internet has contributed to a person's investment of free time, developing talents, refining personality, learning about different nationalities, cultures, political backgrounds, charitable work, joining clubs, and learning about many economic activities. He worked to bring individuals closer to each other and provided opportunities to view and exchange information, even describing our current era as the information age, allowing identification between peoples and cultures, which made this technology some positive and negative effects on society.

The Internet is a means of communication, the use of which depends on the person who uses it. But studies have proven that the use of the Internet has effects on social relations. Because the Internet, like any modern mechanical invention or strategy, has negative effects on society, which would greatly contribute to the development and growth of Internet crime, this had negative effects in particular on the category of children within the family and society, and that preoccupation and isolation from family members or disintegration within the family and others, It is one of the negative effects that increase the crime rate. As the family is the one that directs the behavior of the individual as a subsequent step in the formation of his personality, and the rift within the family is the result of the prevailing relations represented in the isolation between children and parents, which the Internet contributed to. For example, a child sits in a room alone, away from the eyes of the family, and in continuous isolation, which makes him have a love of discovery, curiosity, and access to sites that the more he enters, the more his curiosity increases, which contributes to his entry into the path of electronic crime and thus isolation and distance from the family.

Al-Atoum Adnan believes that the information and communication revolution and the spread of the Internet in homes, institutions and cafes, is a phenomenon that deserves attention and study, to know its social and economic effects, especially in terms of its use by adolescents and youth segments. Because the use of the Internet has become a substitute for healthy social interaction with comrades and relatives, which means a change in the system of social values. (Mohammed, 2005) This overuse promotes individual values rather than social values and the shared teamwork that is an important component of our culture. On the other hand, individual use of computers and the Internet enhances the desire and tendency for loneliness and isolation for children, adolescents and young adults, which reduces opportunities for interaction and healthy social and emotional development that is no less important than cognitive development, curiosity and exploration. Therefore, some preliminary studies indicate that the use of the Internet exposes children and adolescents to imaginary and unrealistic materials and information, which hinders their thinking and adaptation and develops some irrational ideas, especially those related to the pattern of personal relationships, lifestyles, and customs and traditions prevailing in societies.

The Internet has also worked to break up social relations between individuals, and transformed the warmth and intimacy that they enjoyed into coldness and apathy, and changed their social interaction patterns and opened for them behavioral exits that harmed their values, as well as what it created among them from new problems unfamiliar before, such as changing their emotional and social sense Especially within the same family, and their psychological and social alienation with the deepening of their social isolation, and a kind of addiction spread among its users with unfamiliar characteristics, qualities and symptoms among those interested in social problems, so they called it Internet addiction.

One of the most prominent of the use of the Internet is the human resort to live in virtual worlds as alternatives to the real real worlds. Dismantling the traditional and familiar from these relationships. In his distinguished work "Technology as Culture", Gary Krug confirms Burgman's assertion of the negative effects of the

Internet on the relationships of individuals in postmodern societies. The virtual world created by the Internet led its participants to dismantle social interaction relationships that take place face to face in front of individuals, whether inside or outside the family. . For this reason, we often see situations that take place within the family confirming that the apathy of direct interaction between its members reaches the point of interruption. The children of the same family may sit in one room for long hours, each of them immersed in his virtual world through his computer or phone, separated from the other who sits next to him, because he communicates with another spatially distant from him. This has led to a decrease in the amount of time young people spend with their families to talk about family issues, and to a decline in cases of direct interaction between them and these families on the other hand. This is what was shown by the results of field studies that parents no longer represent reference groups for their children in many issues that concern them, but Internet friends have become the reference groups.

Anthony Giddens explains that the Internet has made the world in which we live, is slipping away as a handful of water escapes from the grip of a hand. However, we must not despair. Rather, we must place all our trust in our modern institutions and in some individuals and place our hopes on them to face the future, and this may be achieved through what Ulrich Beck called "social reflexivity," that is, constantly thinking about, contemplating and contemplating the circumstances surrounding our lives. Anthony Giddens summarized the social characteristics of the Internet and its cultural characteristics as follows:

-The social and cultural transformations and changes that characterize contemporary society are transformations with a centrifugal force and repel individuals, and with confused and turbulent cultural characteristics.

- The individuals in the societies in which this type of communication spreads are disconnected individuals, because they are absorbed and dissolved into fragmented and scattered daily experiences, and they lack a coherent holistic vision of life.

- Individuals in this type of society feel helpless, weak resistance and helplessness in the face of the tyranny of this pandemic globalization in our social circles in particular.

- The daily lives of individuals in these societies are devoid of any meaning, due to the rule of dry social systems that lack life and dynamism, and work to empty the daily lives of individuals of their meaning and intimate social significance. (Adnan, 2002)

2. Internet crimes and their social impacts

The Internet crime is committed with a computer tool via the Internet and by people familiar with the use of the Internet and the computer. (Sari, 2016). Computer crimes have moved to enter the Internet space, and what is known as Internet crimes has emerged, and it is now the common type of crimes:

- It is considered a new type of crime.
- It is part of the digital electronic work carried out by the criminal using digital electronic technology and the Internet to achieve a specific criminal purpose.
- These are cross-border crimes. Experts confirm that crimes via the Internet are increasing at a very fast speed that competes with the speed of drug trade, as it includes illegal crimes, such as child sex trafficking, software theft and extortion.
- In addition to the rapid development of crime, the rapid development of technology has had a clear impact on crimes arising from the Internet, where the network is used to exchange ideas and criminal experiences among them (John and Michael, 2000).

Therefore, the spread of computer and information networks globally and the entry of their technological applications, contributed significantly

It is significant in promoting civilized and cultural communication, enhancing human understanding, and breaking barriers of communicative isolation between peoples. On the other hand, this has helped the spread of crime in its various forms, as the Internet has helped to give great facilities to criminal activities, which threatens the security of individuals and groups, especially the crimes of sexual acts or pornography. . In the sense of publicly obscene acts and incitement to practice them, in addition to immoral crimes such as defamation, impersonation of individuals or impersonation of the site, and access to hostile sites that are created

to achieve certain purposes, such as offending a certain religion, a certain country or a position of a certain politician, and this is mostly done by opponents of the existing regime who try to spread corrupt news that leads to strife and division among the people.

3. Protecting the child from informational risks (from the perspective of his developmental characteristics and basic needs)

The childhood stage extends between birth and adulthood, which is mostly at the age of 12 years old, and after his growth and the development of his personality in the shadow of his parents, you find the child trying to break out of restrictions and looking for freedom in his actions, and perhaps in the forefront of which is a departure from obedience to his parents and resorting to violence in some cases in his actions. . However, criminal statistics confirm the low number of crimes committed in childhood, when compared to other different age stages, and this is due to poor physical formation and weak criminal experience on the other hand, as well as the narrow scope of social relations due to his lack of contact with the world. This is what necessitates us to protect the child from Internet crimes, and to exploit the computer through research, attention and care for the process of his development and identification of his basic needs.

In order to understand the child, we must understand the ways of his development, because growth is the basic essence of life, especially the life of the child and to ensure its continuity naturally without dangers affecting the building of his personality. The process of personality development is a process that includes the interaction between a biological organism and its physical, psychological and social environment, which is currently known as the information environment. As soon as the young child stands on his feet, he begins to discover many facts, through which he learns about the things around him in the house, the kindergarten and the street. And through dealing with these things, which have become a reality full of dangers and crimes without his awareness, and through seeing them, touching them and hearing their voices and qualities, he begins to have sensory-motor thinking and then formal thinking that does not exceed it at this stage. But the presence of the electronic reality in front of him distorted the beginning of his sensory thinking, and then affected his formal thinking in the form of addiction and mechanical habituation that affected the growth of his personality in the early sensitive stages of its formation.

One of the most important characteristics of pre-school children is their ability to simulate, which requires adults to invest this distinctive feature, so that they make themselves a living model that the child works to imitate through how to deal with the environment, especially technological ones. (Mudhar and Omar, 2003) Knowing the developmental characteristics of children helps the educator to successfully guide them in the process of their development and transition from one phase to another, more sophisticated and complex, without experiencing major setbacks and frustrations, as is observed in the effects of the Internet on their daily lives.

It is certain that raising children is an arduous and difficult process that requires love, long patience, and continuous affection regardless of their small lapses, and directing them to correct behaviors, where they receive reward when they are good and punishment when they make mistakes, and all this requires a good knowledge of the principles of education towards the environment surrounding the child.

● Characteristics of growth

We will not delve deeper into the developmental characteristics of the child, except from the main aspects, including:

- Sensory characteristics: By sensory development, we mean the improvement that occurs in the child's feelings, perceptions and sensory perceptions, especially as he coexists with a wide electronic space within his family or school, as the threshold of sensations decreases, visual acuity and accuracy of color discrimination increase, and his ability to hear loud sounds decreases. The ability to estimate the weights of things is noticeably greater.

As a result of sensory development, the child becomes able to carry out cognitive actions whose function is to track topics and determine their distinctive characteristics, especially when teaching him the formation and construction

processes of some materials, where these activities help to accelerate his growth to a large extent.

- Psychological characteristics: The interaction of the child with his peers and with adults is getting more complex, meaning that the analysis of the child's communication motives shows that his need for cohabitation and communication with adults and peers on personal issues is the most important, because the growth of communication motives provides the child with more and richer knowledge and a wide range of characteristics the adults around him, and makes him more familiar with himself. As for the child's communication with his peers, he falls under the control of practical motives that arise in the course of his joint activities. The child is very sensitive to the way peers evaluate him as a personality, and adults thus play a crucial role in the child's development and the formation and building of a healthy personality without setbacks or frustrations. Here, we focus on a basic process, which is the child's self-evaluation, which is one of the factors of school education. (Ezz El-Din, 1982)

However, the child's ability to evaluate his actions and activities is not formed only through school education, but is embodied in other types of activities that are widespread, especially in kindergartens, such as activities of cutting, pasting, drawing...etc. The child is able to compare his work with that of his peers, and he is also able to Scrutiny and careful consideration of the tasks that he is assigned to accomplish, which will enable him to perform his actions well and to some extent proficiently.

- Cognitive mental characteristics: Dealing with physical and sensory things is the starting point in forming a child's personality, away from the automated handling of things. The child moves from the material act to the inner actions and then to the actions that are fully realized in the form of an internal mental blueprint, where images and concepts replace real things. The development of thinking in a child depends on two essential things: His self-activity on the one hand, and the activity of adults around him on the other hand, means that the basis of his thinking is his sensory-motor experience, and the adults

around him teach him the methods of dealing with things and their names and the actions that can be done by means of these things. Thus, the child's thinking moves from the sensory-motor form to the formal form, and on the basis of logical thinking that allows him to reveal the connections and relationships between things and their properties.

● **The basic needs of the child**

- Physical and physiological needs: Some scholars call these needs the motive of life or the motive of maintaining survival, because of their importance and necessity for living, which is what the majority of our children lack in the atmosphere of electronics. Where the need for food or drink comes at the forefront of these needs, these two needs provide the body with the energy it needs for its vitality, activity and continuity, and the need for air and inhalation of pure oxygen that works to stimulate blood circulation and purify the blood from impurities, and the need for warmth, cleanliness,. ..etc. And if these needs are necessary for the individual at any stage of his life, they are considered more necessary and urgent in early childhood. (Ali, 1962)

Adults can often provide for their needs on their own, while children need someone to secure them and satisfy them. We do not leave them for long hours in front of electronic devices without meeting their physiological needs, which have developed into serious diseases that have affected their growth and health. Hence, it is the duty of parents to help their children to satisfy these necessary needs in a timely manner, in sufficient quantities and in good quality. A poorly nourished child, for example, is easily excited, lacks attention, and the lack of fluids and clean air significantly delays growth, and his constant presence in his room or classroom that is very hot or very cold, reduces the child's ability to interact and receive information and respond to it effectively and actively. Here, we wonder why parents are surprised by their children's violence, and their children's disobedience and rebellion?

- The need to play: Some scholars classify this need with the basic organic needs of children, due to its value and urgent necessity for the

development of their bodies and minds, especially in the early years of their lives. Through play, children gain knowledge of the outside world around them and assimilate the roles assigned to them. In the group play practiced by children in the kindergarten, the need to regulate mutual relations with peers arises, and thus the standards of moral behavior that have been killed and worn out by electronic devices.

Children are active in their play and express positivity and a tendency towards change, and sometimes express a tendency towards innovation and innovation. (Fakher, 1993) The periodic play works on the formation of the child's moral standards, feelings of belonging to the group and respect for others. It is very important for the child to develop positive feelings that develop his interest in work as a value. Through direct participation in the work required by the role, and through his observations of the work of adults, the child becomes acquainted with work procedures, forms and tools, and acquires the skills and abilities necessary for his healthy growth, and the will to do work and go towards specific goals and strive to achieve them, and thus develops and grows his voluntary efforts And the love of work and meticulous observation, in order to avoid idleness, laziness, intellectual stagnation, violence, fanaticism, and exposure to mental health diseases.

- Psychosocial needs: the most important of which are the need for love, security and belonging, and this will only be achieved by moving away from the digital life surrounding it from all sides. But how is that achieved?

The need for love increases as the child gets older, and we do not let him work to compensate for that with the love of devices. The child's need for love and other needs that fall within its framework, such as the need for security, kindness and attention, come at the forefront of the responsibility of parents and educators in general and their duties towards their children, and not to rush to quick solutions by compensating them with everything that takes away from the value of these needs, since satisfying them achieves the child Psychological and emotional security. This security is a prerequisite for the regularity of his psychological life and the stability of his social feelings. Studies

by Brecken Ridge Marian and Vincent have shown that without love and psychological security in early childhood, children fail to develop and thrive physically, and then develop certain personal tendencies that impede healthy mental and psychological development. And then a defect arises in the formation and building of a healthy personality free from diseases and the commission of crimes. (Guilford, 1972)

In this context, we ask parents and educators to satisfy these needs of their children and not be stingy with their love, affection and compassion, and not to conceal this love for them and express it openly and openly, so that our children may raise a sound social upbringing, based on cooperation, love and sympathy, and avoid aggression and hatred resulting from coexistence with electronic devices, etc. It provides him with information that freezes thought and eliminates imagination and intellectual creativity. Without neglecting the need to belong, the child feels an urgent need to belong to a group that loves and appreciates him, and the first of these groups to which he belongs is the family group from which he has become isolated.

One of the strongest psychological needs of the child is the need for self-esteem and assertion. The child demands those around him to pay attention to him and focus their attention around him and their full preoccupation with him alone, to refrain from searching for the alternative that is currently embodied in the electronic environment surrounding us, because it is present and constantly present.

4. Theoretical interpretation of information crime

In this theoretical explanation of information crime, we will try to focus on the functional structural vision, the perspective of social conflict, and the most important pillars of symbolic interaction:

The development of society has been linked to the concept of the social system, which consists of interrelated and mutually supportive parts and units, so that each part performs one or more functions in order to meet the needs of the system and its members.

From this standpoint, the thinkers in the functional school showed a deep interest in the

problems of maintaining order and began to ask: What makes society cohesive? And what makes it variable or causes a specific change in it?

Here we focus on the technology represented by the information and communication revolution, as it has played a key role in bringing about major changes in the structure of societies, accompanied by major changes within the parts of society. According to Comte, any change in one part of society is accompanied by changes in all parts, and this development brings about a change in the patterns of thought. This was accompanied by a kind of contradiction between ambition and non-ambition among members of society, where technology provides opportunities and means to provide livelihoods on the one hand, and plays an important role in creating economic crises on the other hand, which resulted in what is called non-normativeness within society. Which created a kind of imbalance of standards, loss of order and the collapse of rules..

And if we turn to the most important thing that conflict theorists focus on, it is the existence of contradictory relationships and inequality, which would generate conflict. Where Marx sees that the most important causes of conflict are based on the relations of production, these relations which naturally lead to inequality of property, which in turn causes exploitation and conflict.

As for the interpretation of symbolic interaction, it is based on the symbolic system, especially the language, and its role in the processes of interaction and communication in terms of the use of functional symbols, so that the interaction of the individual in the group is based on this symbolic system. Among its most important pioneers are George Herbert Mead and Herbert Bloomer, and their interaction is based on linguistic, moral and mental images between the individual and others. Through the perspective of symbolic interaction, we can explain the impact of watching films that broadcast scenes of violence and crime in the acquisition of these practices by deviants. The Internet has created interaction and communication processes in a large and unlimited way, Where these processes have largely controlled our lives, behaviors, actions and aspirations, this control contained social relationships based on symbols and semantics, through unlimited communication processes, resulting in a symbolic interactive system based on interactions that attracted groups from different cultures, and the Internet became a serious and significant role in Our life. The focus on cybercrime in terms of symbolic interaction depends on interaction with members of the group, where the processes of influence are carried out through symbols, thus creating a criminal culture through which the individual is hunted through the Internet. (Dababneh, 2015)

The relationship of the individual with the group, according to what George Herbert Mead sees, takes place through small groups, and this includes the influence on the mind and the self, and this is what happens in the Internet community that controls the personalities of children to hunt, engage and interact with them to reach criminal goals. Learning theories have proven that children are sexually exploited and trafficked and affect their culture and national identities, and this explains the emergence of a generation of Arab youth lost in the entities of Western cultures.

Here, symbolic interactionism focuses on the communication processes that the Internet has practiced with its various arts and technologies. Within this concept, interactivity sees that the victim plays a role in the case of angering the individual with words and suggestions that may lead him to commit a crime. Indeed, it has spread on the Internet, especially social networking sites, and greatly, the slander and defamation of people and families and spreading rumors, and all of these became among the stimuli that contributed Significantly in the spread of crime, either through revenge by the same means, or violent crimes, and thus learning is through the open Internet without borders.

CONCLUSION
Naturally, man is in dire need of communication, dialogue and social interaction, as he always lives in a social demand for dialogue and collective communication, in order for cultural, economic and collective exchange to take place. On the other hand, the Internet is a technical model that is widely spread at the level of human society. With the presence of this global network, it has become necessary to satisfy the new social needs and requirements in thinking and meeting from a

distance, especially by focusing on the children's segment of Internet addiction, which has led the child to feel emotional isolation and social regression and to acquire an aggressive and antisocial personality and a sense of depression, and young people have reached Depressive states leading to suicide.

Therefore, it is appropriate to present some suggestions to officials and those working in the fields of information and communication, on the necessity of:

- Familiarize yourself with the basic goals of the nation and work to understand, explain and convey them to young people in an interesting and simplified manner through the various media and communication.

- Increasing the local and Arab production of audio and video programs, provided that these programs draw their materials from the nation's heritage to combine authenticity and modernity.

- Relying on specialists in psychology, education and sociology in supervising, selecting, and analyzing media materials.

- Conducting coordination and cooperation between the institutions concerned with the issue of upbringing all members of society, the media, and culture.

Paying attention to programs for children and adolescents in terms of quality and quantity.

Finally, the media, through its various audio, visual and written means, can make an active and positive contribution to the process of upbringing in general, and socialization in particular, due to its increasing importance and its ability to spread and influence the public in its different age and cultural groups.

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