

مركز جيل البحث العلمي

مجلة جيل العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية



مجلة علمية دولية محكمة تصدر شهريا عن مركز جيل البحث العلمي

Lebanon – Tripoli: Branche P.O. Box Abou Samra - www.jilrc.com - social@journals.jilrc.com



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

التعريف بالمجلة:

مجلة علمية دولية محكمة ومفهرسة عالميا تصدر شهريا عن مركز جيل البحث العلمي تعنى بالدراسات الإنسانية والاجتماعية، بإشراف هيئة تحرير مشكلة من أساتذة وباحثين وهيئة علمية تتألف من نخبة من الباحثين وهيئة تحكيم تتشكل دوريا في كل عدد.

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- أن تحتوي الصفحة الأولى من البحث على:
 - عنوان البحث باللغة العربية والإنجليزية.
 - اسم الباحث ودرجته العلمية، والجامعة التي ينتمي إليها، باللغة العربية والإنجليزية.
 - البريد الإلكتروني للباحث.
 - ملخص للدراسة في حدود 150 كلمة وبحجم خط 12، باللغة العربية والإنجليزية.
 - الكلمات المفتاحية بعد الملخص.
- أن تكون البحوث المقدمة بإحدى اللغات التالية: العربية، الفرنسية والإنجليزية.
- أن لا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث على (20) صفحة بما في ذلك الأشكال والرسومات والمراجع والجداول والملاحق.
- أن يكون البحث خالياً من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية والإملائية.
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 - اللغة الأجنبية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) وحجم الخط (14) في المتن، وفي الهامش نفس الخط مع حجم (10).
 - تكتب العناوين الرئيسية والفرعية للفقرات بحجم 16 نقطة مثلها مثل النص الرئيسي لكن مع تضخيم الخط.
- أن تكتب الحواشي بشكل نظامي حسب شروط برنامج Microsoft Word في نهاية كل صفحة.
- أن يرفق صاحب البحث تعريفاً مختصراً بنفسه ونشاطه العلمي والثقافي.
- عند إرسال الباحث لمشاركته عبر البريد الإلكتروني، سيستقبل مباشرة رسالة إشعار بذلك .
- تخضع كل الأبحاث المقدمة للمجلة للقراءة والتحكيم من قبل لجنة مختصة ويلقى البحث القبول النهائي بعد أن يجري الباحث التعديلات التي يطلبها المحكمون.
- لا تلتزم المجلة بنشر كل ما يرسل إليها .

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Editorial

Dear esteemed readers;

Jil Journal of Human and Social Sciences continues its mission of shedding light on contemporary issues that engage academic and societal discourse. Through the publication of rigorous research and studies, this issue reflects the evolving landscape of scientific inquiry and its associated challenges. The presented research combines theoretical approaches with field analysis, offering insights that contribute to the advancement of knowledge and the reinforcement of sound academic research principles.

In an era marked by rapid technological advancements and their profound societal impacts, the significance of studies addressing new media, community security, digital communication, and the influence of social media on public opinion becomes ever more pronounced. This issue explores various topics, including information warfare, the role of media in national reconciliation, and the legal and ethical challenges of the digital sphere.

The diversity of research presented in this issue underscores the richness of the academic field and highlights the ongoing need to explore new dimensions in the humanities and social sciences. To uphold the highest academic standards, all published studies have undergone a rigorous peer-review process, ensuring the quality, originality, and scientific integrity of the contributions.

We hope this issue will enrich scholarly discussions and serve as a valuable reference for researchers and those interested in humanities and social sciences. We extend our sincere appreciation to all contributors for their research efforts and to the editorial and scientific committees for their dedication to maintaining the journal's academic excellence.

Editor-in-Chief / Djamel Belbekkai

**تخلي أسرة تحرير المجلة مسؤوليتها عن أي انتهاك لحقوق الملكية الفكرية
لا تعبر الآراء الواردة في هذا العدد بالضرورة عن رأي إدارة المركز
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Role of the security media & challenges in building community security in Sinai: a case study after the 25 January 2011 revolution

دور الإعلام الأمني وتحدياته في بناء الأمن المجتمعي في سيناء: دراسة حالة بعد ثورة 25 يناير 2011

Dr. Ahmed Ebrahim Shalgham - Dr. Heba Ali Hassan Abd Allah, Dr - Sharaf Ebrahim Ghonem (Egypt)

د. أحمد إبراهيم شلقم - د. هبة علي حسن عبد الله - د. شرف إبراهيم غنيم (مصر)

مستخلص:

تهدف الدراسة إلى تحليل دور الإعلام الأمني في بناء الأمن المجتمعي بسيناء بعد أحداث ثورة 25 يناير، مع التركيز على التحديات التي واجهته. اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، وجمعت البيانات من خلال مراجعة الدراسات السابقة والمقابلات مع الخبراء.

وتوصلت الدراسة إلى نتائج رئيسية، منها: يُعد الإعلام الأمني أداة حيوية في بناء الثقة بين المواطن والأجهزة الأمنية، وتعزيز الوعي الأمني، ومكافحة الشائعات، وأن الإعلام الأمني في سيناء واجه العديد من التحديات، منها: كما أشارت الدراسة إلى أهمية تطوير استراتيجيات إعلامية أمنية متكاملة، وتدريب الكوادر الإعلامية، وبناء شراكات بين وسائل الإعلام والأجهزة الأمنية والمجتمع المدني.

وأوصت الدراسة بضرورة وضع إطار قانوني ينظم عمل الإعلام الأمني ويعزز دوره في بناء الأمن المجتمعي؛ وإنشاء مراكز معلومات أمنية متخصصة لتقديم محتوى إعلامي موثوق وموضوعي؛ وتعزيز التعاون بين وسائل الإعلام والأجهزة الأمنية والمجتمع المدني؛ ووضع برامج تدريبية للإعلاميين العاملين في المجال الأمني؛ واستخدام التقنيات الحديثة لنشر الوعي الأمني.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإعلام الأمني؛ الأجهزة الأمنية؛ تعزيز الوعي الأمني؛ مكافحة الشائعات؛ التقنيات الحديثة

Abstract:

The study aims to analyze the role of the security media in building community security in Sinai after the events of the 25 January revolution, focusing on the challenges faced.

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The study drew on the analytical descriptive approach & collected data through a review of previous studies & interviews with experts.

The main results were: Security media is a vital tool in building trust between citizens & security agencies, promoting security awareness, & combating rumors, & that security media in Sinai has faced numerous challenges, including:

The study also noted the importance of developing integrated security information strategies, training media cadres, & building partnerships between the media, security agencies, & civil society. The study recommended the need to develop a legal framework that regulates the work of the security media & enhances its role in building community security; establish specialized security information centers to provide reliable & objective information content; strengthen cooperation between the media, the security services, & civil society; develop training programs for media personnel working in the field of security; & utilize modern techniques to disseminate security awareness.

Keywords: security media; security services; enhancing security awareness; combating rumors; modern technologies.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The media is one of the most important tools that shape public opinion & affect the behavior of individuals & societies, & these means have evolved significantly over the ages, starting from the poet who was considered the tongue of his tribe (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 13) to the modern media that invades our daily lives.

The media is not a recent phenomenon, but rather a social phenomenon that accompanied the development of civilizations. In the past, news was transmitted orally among people, & poets played an important role in transmitting this news & shaping public opinion. With the development of societies, the media evolved to meet the increasing needs of communication (Shaaban, Hamdi Mohammed, 2005).

Media is linguistically defined as the dissemination of information with the aim of communicating knowledge & truth to the public, as the media has varied greatly from the press & periodicals to digital media such as the Internet & social networks, & each media has its target audience & its own way of presentation (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 13).

Sociologists & psychologists emphasize that the media exerts a strong influence on the minds & thoughts of people, as it forms their attitudes & convictions about various issues, which is why the media has become an essential tool in social organization & construction, & contributes to the interest of the individual & society in various fields (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 13).

With the tremendous technological development, the world has now become a small village, the media plays a pivotal role in connecting people to each other & conveying world events in real time, & the ability of the media to influence individuals & societies has increased dramatically (Michael.P & Sulltivan, 2001,pp.120)

Security is one of the most important humanitarian needs, & the media plays a crucial role in enhancing community security. The media contributes to spreading security awareness, providing accurate information, & building bridges of trust between citizens & the security services. With the increase in security threats, there is an urgent need for close cooperation between the media & the security services (Shaaban, Hamdi Mohammed, 2005).

The follower believes that the concept of security media emerged as a result of the great development in the field of communications & information technology, as it aims to communicate security information to the public in a transparent & objective manner, & to build a relationship of trust between citizens & security agencies, in addition to contributing to combating rumors & false news (Al-Abshihi, Muhammad Yusuf, 2009, p. 669).

The security media plays a vital role in protecting society from crime, enhancing the sense of security & stability, & contributing to raising the morale of security workers, & providing them with support in performing their tasks (Abu Jalal, Ismail Salman, 2012, pp.9-10).

This explains the importance of the role of media in the life of societies, & how media has become an essential partner in building safe & stable societies

1.1. Search Problem:

Sinai witnessed radical changes in the security situation after the events of the January 2011 revolution, as the region was greatly affected in security & political terms. The insecurity that followed the revolution led to the emergence of new challenges, represented in the escalation of terrorist activities, the increase in tribal tensions, & the exacerbation of smuggling problems.

The security services in Sinai were greatly affected after the revolution, as they faced difficulties in imposing security control due to internal political divisions, & general instability, & this led to an

increase in the activity of armed groups, which exploited the state of chaos to expand their influence in the region.

The security situation in Sinai was also characterized by a multiplicity of influential factors, including social & economic factors that contributed to the spread of violence & extremism. These problems were manifested in a series of terrorist attacks targeting security elements & vital facilities, which increased the need for the local community to expand security awareness efforts & enhance cooperation between citizens & security services.

The researcher believes that despite the tremendous development witnessed by the media & its increasing impact on various aspects of life, there is a clear gap between the expected role of the media in enhancing social security & practical reality, & this is what we saw after the events of the January 2011 revolution in the city of Al-Arish in North Sinai - the researcher's place of residence until now. While the media represents a strong means to spread security awareness & build confidence between citizens & security institutions, at the same time it faces many challenges such as the spread of misinformation, its impact on public opinion, & its impact sometimes on security & stability.

The problem of the research lies in determining the nature of the relationship between the media & security, & how to benefit from the potential of the media in enhancing community security, while avoiding possible negative effects. From the above, we will seek through this study to answer the main question of the study:

- a) What is the concept & features of security media?
- b) What is security awareness & its areas?
- c) What is the role of the media in facing security crises?
- d) What are the foundations of the media plan in the face of crises, especially in cases of terrorism?

- e) What is the role of modern media in security awareness?
- f) What are the challenges facing the security media?

1.2. Research Objectives:

The research aims to identify the role of security media & its challenges in building community security in Sinai: a case study after the 25 January 2011 revolution.

1.3. Research Importance

The importance of research on the role of the media in raising awareness & confronting security crises lies in:

- a) **Evolution of the role of the media:** The research highlights the historical development of the media from being a means of transmitting oral news to sophisticated tools that significantly affect public opinion & societies.
- b) **Impact of Media on Individual & Society:** The research demonstrates how media has become a powerful medium for shaping the attitudes of individuals & societies towards various issues including security issues.
- c) **The role of the media in security:** The research points to the importance of the media in enhancing community security by spreading awareness, providing accurate information, & building trust between citizens & the security services.
- d) **Challenges to media & security:** The research highlights the challenges faced by media & security agencies in the information age, such as the spread of fake news & its impact on public opinion.

٥) **The importance of cooperation between the media & security:** The research emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the media & the security services to ensure the security & stability of society.

1.4. Research Methodology:

The researcher used the descriptive approach in the survey method because it is the best & easiest approach to reach the goals of the research.

1.5. Research Terminology

a) **Security:** It is a state of comprehensive well-being that includes personal security, economic security, social security & environmental security, & requires the concerted efforts of the state & society to preserve it (Bazzada, Muhammad Ghalib, 2000, p. 19).

b) **Security media:** It is the use of various media tools to spread security awareness, correct misconceptions, & simplify security procedures with the aim of enhancing the sense of safety & stability among members of society (Asiri, Abdul Rahman Mohammed, 2000, p. 21) (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 13) (Ajwa, Ali Ibrahim, 1997, pp. 4-6) (Naji, Ibrahim, p. 24).

2. Previous studies:

The researcher surveyed some previous studies related to the subject of this study, & benefited from the results & ideas addressed by those studies.

First: Arab Studies

a) Al-Ghussein study, Ihab Ribhi (2012). The study aimed to identify the impact of security media on the performance of workers in the security services in the Gaza Strip. The researcher used the descriptive analytical approach, & collected data using a comprehensive questionnaire that was applied to a sample of 127 people, where 105 questionnaires were retrieved. The study concluded that there is an impact of security media on job performance. The study recommended the need to

develop a clear security media policy that includes all security issues, & activate the role of security media in public awareness (1).

b) The study of Seselman, Ahmed Hassan (2017) This study dealt with rumor in the context of the media & the Internet, noting that rumor is false news circulating among people. The study stressed the importance of the role of the media in combating rumors & revealing their sources as soon as possible, to avoid negative impact on public opinion. It also indicated that modern media contribute to the rapid spread of rumors, which calls for intensifying efforts to address them (2).

c) Akheel study, Reda Abdel Hammouda (2015). This study aimed to find out the impact of rumors in publishing news through Jordanian news sites from the point of view of journalists. The researcher relied on the descriptive analytical approach, & a questionnaire was distributed to 315 journalists. The results showed that there is a statistically significant impact of rumors in publishing news. The study recommended the need to adopt reliable sources for news, & to organize journalistic work in news sites (3).

d) The study of Amin, Reda Abdul Wahid (2016). This study aimed to identify the nature & size of rumors in social media sites. The researcher used the descriptive approach, where a questionnaire was distributed to a sample of media professionals. The study concluded that fake accounts & specialized groups represent the most prominent sources of rumors, & recommended the need to encourage initiatives to expose rumors & show their truth (4).

e) Al-Shammari's study, Ismail bin Mezher Saleh (2017). The study aimed to monitor the impact of rumors in Arab societies & the role of electronic journalism in their spread. The researcher used the descriptive approach, & the number of sample members reached 104 respondents. The results showed that rumors represent a great danger to society, especially when they affect its values & faith. The study also stressed the need to organize journalistic work to limit the spread of rumors (5).

Second: Foreign Studies

a) Zeltukhina et al. (2016) this study aimed to identify the role of media rumors in modern society, & the results found that the complex analysis of rumors significantly affects the addressee in modern media, reflecting the importance of understanding this role in shaping media messages (6).

b) Julius Kipkurer Kimotal (2014) This study focused on the effects of social media on national security in Kenya, & the results showed that terrorist organizations use these means to spread their ideas & recruit young people, & the study recommended the need to develop national strategies to monitor social media to protect national security (7).

c) Pinar Öztürk et al. (2015). This study aimed to study the effectiveness of rumor-spreading techniques on social media, & the results showed that exposing people to rumor-spreading information can reduce their spread, indicating the importance of designing software technologies that support this (8).

2.1. Research Community & Sample:

A study of the security situation in Sinai after 2011, focusing on the role of security media in enhancing security awareness, & forming a positive image of the state's efforts in combating terrorism & securing the region.

2.2. Means of data collection:

The researcher conducted a survey of theoretical studies, research & references related to the subject of the research & consulted with a number of specialists in the media, psychology & sociology.

3. Discussion of study questions:

3.1. What is the concept & features of security media?

3.1.1. Security Media Concept

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Media studies face great challenges in developing accurate definitions of some basic terms such as media & communication. Communication is defined as: "a purposeful effort that seeks to provide common ground between the source & the future." As for media, it is defined as: "All aspects of communication activity that aim to provide the public with correct facts, news & reliable information about issues, topics & problems objectively & without distortion, which contributes to increasing knowledge, awareness & awareness among audience groups (Abu Jalal, Ismail Salman, 2012, pp.9-10).

In linguistic terms, security is defined as: "the opposite of fear," as stated in the Almighty's saying: "Let them worship the Lord of this house, who feeds them from hunger & secures them from fear" (Surat Qurais, verse 3-4). Researchers differ in defining security according to their different interests & specializations (Sha 'ban, Hamdi Muhammad, 1999, p. 32). Some of them consider it the result of joint efforts between the state & individuals to maintain social balance (Ajwa, Ali Ibrahim, 1997, p. 4-6), while others define security as: "The sense that man feels free from fear of any danger (Hoshan, Baraka Zamel, 2004, p. 22).

The media is an effective tool in enhancing security by creating communication & interdependence with the public, which makes it an important function within the security apparatus, as it contributes to spreading awareness of the activities of the apparatus & guiding citizens about risks & how to prevent them. Therefore, the concept of security media has emerged to clarify facts,

raise public awareness, & strengthen the relationship between the security services & the public to achieve cooperation in the face of crime (Naji, Ibrahim, p. 24).

Over the years, many definitions of the concept of security media have been provided, but these attempts were initially characterized by ambiguity & dispersion, but they have evolved to clarify the concept of security media more accurately. Security media relies on a media philosophy aimed at increasing impact & effectiveness through public & specialized media, with the aim of supporting security culture & enhancing awareness of security (Ajwa, Ali Ibrahim, 1997, pp. 4-6).

Security media is a newly emerging term that focuses on the internal security of the state & society, & aims to serve societal security & stability, based on the intellectual & cultural stock of the nation. Security media is defined as: "Media efforts exerted to shed light on police work & form a positive image of the police in the minds of the masses (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 13).

According to Ajwa, Ali (1997), security media includes complete & new information about events & facts related to the security of society, & hiding or underestimating their importance is considered a type of media education. He also indicates that this activity must go beyond the concept of scientific media to also include awareness & interaction with the public to achieve stability & safety (Ajwa, Ali Ibrahim, 1997, pp. 4-6).

Naji, Ibrahim (1997) defines security media as: "deliberate media messages aimed at guiding public opinion towards achieving a comprehensive plan to confront crime & educating citizens about its dangers (Naji, Ibrahim, p. 24), while Baraka Hoshan, Zamil (2004) indicates that security media is: " a purposeful pattern that serves security issues & depends on presenting information & facts in an objective manner " (Hoshan, Baraka Zamil, 2004, p. 22).

Al-Hajani, Fayez, defines security media as: "Media & advocacy activities aimed at maintaining the security of the individual & society (Al-Juhani, Fayez, p. 16). Security media is also considered the dissemination of security facts & opinions aimed at reassuring the public (Al-Abshti, Muhammad Yusuf, 2009, p. 669). Donald Rimer, defines security media as: "taking into account national interests without contradicting the message of the media" (Donald Rimer, 1990, P. 70), while Mirza, Jassim (2006) defines security media as: "sincere messages from the police aimed at improving the image of the police institution & enhancing positive interaction between the police & the masses" (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 13).

3.1.2. Features of Security Media:

a) A type of specialized media: Security media is a specialized type that focuses on providing information & facts related to the security & stability of society. This type of media depends on honesty & objectivity in transmitting information, which contributes to informing citizens of facts & laws that affect their security & stability.

b) Media cooperating with other media: The security media works in an integrated manner with other media, which enables it to achieve the goals & objectives of the police institution. This cooperation contributes to creating a positive impression about the police apparatus in the minds of the masses, which enhances trust between citizens & the security services.

c) Media compatible with the policy of the state: The security media is characterized by its compatibility with the policy of the state, as it seeks to support national interests & maintain the security & stability of society. The security media deals with the challenges posed by the media, especially television, through programs & means that may urge vice, delinquency & crime, which calls for the need to address destructive ideas & promote positive values in society.

3.2. What is security awareness & its areas, & what is the role of the media in facing security crises?

3.2.1. Security Awareness Concept

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Consciousness in psychology refers to attention & perception, which are two interrelated processes. Attention is the concentration of feeling in a particular thing, while perception expresses knowledge of this thing (Al-Rimawi, Muhammad Odeh, 2008, p. 10). The term "security awareness" derives from psychology, & it is considered the closest science to policing, as it focuses on the principles & foundations that explain human behavior & these principles form the rules that are used in dealing with individuals, reflecting the relationship between policing & society (Shaaban, Hamdi Muhammad, 2005, p. 3).

Security awareness goes beyond mere awareness of how to deal with issues; it is a complex process that includes knowledge of factual facts & awareness of the material & cultural interests of the individual & society, while linking them to the prevailing social, political & cultural context in society while avoiding individual interests & bias in favor of the group (Abu Jalal, Ismail Salman, 2012, p. 106).

In the era of globalization, security awareness requires not hiding or withholding information, which requires adherence to objective facts & respect for the law & judicial rulings, & programs in the fields of security awareness must be developed & renewed to meet the needs of the public (Shaaban, Hamdi Mohammed, 2005, p. 3).

3.2.2. The Role of Media in Facing Security Crises

During crises, the media seeks to monitor multiple stages, including: diagnosis, strategy development, implementation, & drawing lessons & lessons. Crises attract the attention of the media

& public opinion, which leads to the intensive use of these means to provide information & explain events, & build social harmony (Shaaban, Hamdi Mohammed, 2005, p. 252).

When crises occur, especially natural disasters, the public is in a state of anticipation & in need of guidance, & in these circumstances radio is considered the most appropriate means of transmitting information, as it provides news in real time & continuous follow-up of events, & directs awareness messages to those affected (Abu Jalal, Ismail Salman, 2012, p. 106).

Some distinguish between a "security event" & a "security crisis", where a security event is the first step leading to a crisis, which is every act or event that threatens public security (Adas, Omar Hassan, 1996, p. 33), while a security crisis is a situation in which events escalate to a level that requires concerted efforts to confront them wisely & expertly, with the aim of reducing losses (Khalil, Ahmed Diauddin, 1990, p. 95).

Despite the amazing transformations in the information age, crises & disasters require the readiness of the security & media agencies to effectively face challenges (Abu Sheikha, Nader, 1996, p. 60). The media must enhance the confidence of citizens & guide them on the procedures to be followed in case of exposure to danger, such as terrorist incidents.

The media serves as an essential mechanism in confronting security crises by warning, addressing rumors, reassuring the public, & inviting them to participate in rescue efforts (Suleiman, Ahmed Ibrahim, 2006, pp. 263-264). The media must also provide details of the confrontation & the efforts of security personnel in dealing with crises, which achieves the element of public deterrence & ensures the publication of facts accurately & objectively (Shafiq, Muhammad, 1998, pp. 245-246).

3.3. What are the foundations of the media plan in the face of crises, especially in the case of terrorism?

The Media Crisis Response Plan, especially in cases of terrorism, includes several key foundations:

a) **Credibility:** Media programs must be credible, as this requires prudence, objectivity & impartiality in covering events. It is essential to respect the rights of society & the right of individuals to have access to accurate & reliable information, which contributes to enhancing trust between the public & the media

b) **Balance:** Media coverage requires an unmistakable balance away from excitement. It is important to realize that total disregard or intentional obfuscation is neither a practical nor a desirable solution. The solution lies in providing objective & balanced coverage, which promotes a correct understanding of events & reduces the spread of rumors.

c) **Media responsibility towards society:** One of the main objectives of the media service is to confront unfounded rumors, especially during crises. This requires effective coordination in the preparation of media confrontation plans, which requires activating participation through media mechanisms that support this coordination.

The planning process is useless if relevant institutions & agencies are not involved & working as a team is a necessary element, especially in plans for major security crises, such as counterterrorism. This requires clearly defining responsibilities between different actors.

Despite the experience & resources of the police, the success of the planning process to confront major security crises depends on clearly defining roles & responsibilities. The success of the Egyptian police in sieging the phenomenon of terrorism during the 1990s shows the importance of good planning, cooperation & coordination with all state agencies (Darwish, Abdul Karim, 1982, p. 24).

4. Role of Modern Media in Security Awareness

4.1. Press:

The press is considered one of the oldest & most important mass media, as it plays a prominent role in influencing members of society, & the press retains its ability to guide the public & gain their support for police programs & procedures, which enhances their cooperation with the security services (Al-Abshihi, Muhammad Yusuf, 2009, p. 17).

The press participates actively in discussing the difficulties & challenges facing the police, but the degree of enthusiasm varies between newspapers. Some are committed to performing the media message professionally, while others may follow interesting methods to attract the reader, which may negatively affect confidence in the police. Some newspapers may publish crime news in a way that raises fear & anxiety among citizens, which makes it necessary to have close cooperation between the security services & the media to provide correct information & avoid misrepresentation of facts (Kurdi, Maha, 2000, p. 78).

4.2. Radio:

The radio has the ability to reach a wide audience thanks to its sound nature. It does not require any level of education from the listener, which makes it an effective way to communicate with all groups of society (Naji, Ibrahim, p. 24). Radio is frequently used by security authorities to transmit data & security programs aimed at combating crime. The radio may broadcast warnings or advice to citizens on how to act in emergency situations, which enhances security awareness & reduces panic.

4.3. Television:

Television is a highly influential medium, combining sound & image, which makes it able to address a diverse audience in terms of education & culture (Abdul Hamid, Zakaria, 2000, p. 78).

Television exercises multiple functions, including news dissemination, education, & education, which makes it a powerful tool in shaping public opinion. Television can display live reports on security events, which enhances the public's awareness of potential risks & helps guide them towards the right actions in crises.

4.4. Cinema:

Cinema is considered one of the most influential media, as it plays a prominent role in shaping social values & orientations (Abu Jalal, Ismail Salman, 2012, p. 159). Cinema benefits from its ability to attract audiences by presenting stories that reflect social & humanitarian issues. A film that deals with the subject of crime or terrorism can raise debates on security issues, which contributes to the formation of a conscious public opinion on these issues.

4.5. Internet:

The emergence of the Internet has radically transformed the nature of mass communication, introducing a new form of communication known as intermediate communication (misdemeanor, Ali Fayez, p. 40). The Internet is an interactive means that allows instant communication with the public anywhere, making it an ideal tool for distributing security information. Security agencies can use the Internet to disseminate security awareness messages quickly & effectively, which helps in getting accurate information to the public in a timely manner (Al-Abshahi, Muhammad Yusuf, 2009, p. 799).

The philosophy of security media in the security services is based on providing accurate & rapid information about events, which enhances the ability of the public to make informed decisions, & this requires the presentation of messages in a thoughtful manner taking into account the style of

presentation & content to ensure the achievement of the desired objectives of security awareness (Shaaban, Hamdi Mohammed, 1999, p. 135).

5. Security Media: Challenges & Development?

5.1. Challenges hindering the work of security media

The security media faces many challenges & difficulties that hinder its effectiveness, as some parties seek to destabilize security by spreading the spirit of chaos & indifference to the foundations & rules of policing, which leads to sowing confusion & despair in the public (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 17). The security media has a great responsibility to enhance security & reassure the recipients, in addition to working hard to combat & reduce crime.

One of the most prominent challenges is the failure to follow a theory of security when addressing human feelings, which hinders access to effective remedies. This theory is derived from the unity of knowledge that is the basis for addressing processes, which helps avoid contradictions (Abu Jalal, Ismail Salman, 2012, p. 159). The challenges facing the Arab security media include the following:

a) **Lack of an integrated security media system:** Many Arab countries suffer from a lack of a balanced security media system, which affects their ability to meet the media needs of various social segments, due to the lack of material, technical & human resources, in addition to poor awareness of the importance of security media (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 17).

b) **Absence of security media philosophy:** The security media philosophy must be derived from the special conditions of the Arab world, so that it conforms to the laws & general theories (Khaddour, Adeeb, 2001, pp. 157-167).

c) **Failure to develop an Arab security media strategy:** The absence of a clear strategy for security media makes the media philosophy remain merely theoretical formulations, which hinders the implementation of the ideas & values necessary to achieve the objectives (Al-Jinha, Ali Fayez, 2000, p. 40).

d) **Lack of a clear media policy:** Media policy should be based on a deep understanding of strategy & reality. When a policy lacks either of these two pillars, it is subject to imbalance & confusion.

e) **Relative absence of operational plans:** Operational plans are necessary to ensure that objectives are in line with reality.

f) **Lack of elements of integrated theories of security media:** Any media practice that lacks a strong theoretical base will continue to have limited impact.

g) **Slow development of the institutional framework for security media:** Arab security is developing faster than security media, which requires continuous updating in line with changes (Al-Abshahi, Muhammad Yusuf, 2009, p. 672).

h) **Arab security media reference:** Official police institutions constitute the only reference for the media, which enhances the bureaucratic character.

i) **Confusion between security media & public relations:** The lack of an accurate concept of security media has led to confusion between it & public relations, which has increased the crisis of security media (Al-Jinha, Ali Fayez, 2000, p. 40).

5.2. Evolution in Security Media

The tremendous developments in the media & communications have brought about radical changes in how security information is presented, which requires continuous updating to keep pace with modern technologies. This development is represented in several aspects:

a) **Exploitation of the Internet:** The Internet can play a key role in security media by disseminating data & reports, providing services such as reporting missing persons, & raising awareness of the dangers of drugs (Shaaban, Hamdi Mohammed, 1999, p. 135).

b) **The emergence of novel means & systems:** Advanced media represent a challenge to traditional means, & are not limited to rich countries only, but have become available even to small enterprises (Al-Abshhi, Muhammad Yusuf, 2009, p. 672).

c) **Employing the media in the service of security:** The media contributes to increasing security awareness by providing information in an objective manner, which helps to support security institutions in performing their role (Mirza, Jassim Khalil, 2006, p. 17).

d) **The importance of security media centers:** Media centers must adhere to professional ethics, such as moderation & reasonableness, & provide support to media a man, which contributes to building public confidence in the security authorities.

These developments require the existence of a special legislative legal committee working on the development of security media laws, to ensure that the requirements of the Arab security media are met in light of the increasing challenges.

5.3. Security Information Centers Operating Principles

Security information centers in police agencies must adhere to several basic principles, including:

- a) **Moderation & reasonableness:** Media messages should be balanced & objective, avoiding any bias or exaggeration that may negatively affect the audience.
- b) **Assisting media men & providing service:** Media centers must provide the necessary support to media men, in a way that enhances cooperation & facilitates access to the necessary information.
- c) **Lack of begging or vulnerability:** Information centers must be strong & independent in providing information without the need to beg or appear weak.
- d) **Not to request news withholding:** Media centers should understand the importance of transparency, & not seek to withhold information.
- e) **Do not flood the media with content:** Information should be provided thoughtfully, so that the media is not flooded with content that leads to confusion or chaos.
- f) **Maintaining up-to-date lists of media officials' names & addresses:** Maintaining up-to-date lists is essential to ensure effective communication with media stakeholders.

6. Recommendations:

- ❖ **The use of giant television screens (LED):** These screens should be used to guide citizens during crises such as floods & fires, & to provide live information on how to behave.
- ❖ **Take advantage of spider cameras:** These cameras should be employed in different security fields.
- ❖ **Establishing a local radio station:** A local radio station with long-term frequencies should be established to provide security awareness, especially for pilgrims.

- ❖ **Recruitment of Quran & Sunnah channels:** can be used for security guidance for pilgrims via GPS
- ❖ **Commitment to the Arab Media Code of Ethics:** All media outlets must abide by this code as a basic pillar.
- ❖ **Establishing a media institution for Arab security media production:** The Arab League is entrusted with choosing its organizational structure & management, so that it produces security television & press programs.
- ❖ **Develop security media plans:** A committee should be formed to follow up the implementation of these plans within the framework of an Arab security strategy.
- ❖ **Development of media organizations:** It should be directed towards commitment to the implementation of strategic plans.
- ❖ **Developing citizens' sense of security:** Programs should include positive behaviors & promote religious values.
- ❖ **Developing the concept of security in security institutions:** It must adopt the concept of comprehensive security, which includes the criminal, procedural & preventive aspects.
- ❖ **Establishment of an Institute for Security Media Studies:** It grants academic degrees such as diploma, master's & doctoral degrees, & these degrees must be of preferential specifications for leadership positions.
- ❖ **Developing an integrated plan to overcome the obstacles of security media coverage:** It includes facilitating media representatives in obtaining information.

- ❖ **Preparing security media awareness campaigns:** They should be attractive & use modern technologies.
- ❖ **Coordination of cooperation between security agencies & the media:** Awareness programs should be developed to disseminate preventive security.
- ❖ **Providing security media departments with human competencies:** These competencies must be scientifically & academically specialized.
- ❖ **Encourage the public to cooperate with the security services:** This culture should be promoted through the media.
- ❖ **Preparing security awareness programs in multiple languages:** especially in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with the use of sign language.
- ❖ **Developing comprehensive awareness programs:** targeting all groups of society.
- ❖ **Providing the necessary capabilities for those in charge of awareness programs:** To ensure the success of implementation.
- ❖ **Benefiting from the experiences of developed countries:** in the field of security media.
- ❖ **Include security awareness materials in the curricula:** to enhance the security culture.
- ❖ **Changing the mental image of the security men:** The community should be urged to cooperate with the security men.
- ❖ **Training of those responsible for security media:** in advanced courses.
- ❖ **Selection of qualified media cadres:** To ensure the quality of media messages.
- ❖ **Assigning a competent media spokesperson:** to support cooperation between the community & security personnel.

- ❖ **Support direct contact with all segments of society:** via different media.
- ❖ **Activating the role of the media in security awareness:** for parents & school students.
- ❖ **Dissemination of MoI efforts through the media:** to promote transparency.
- ❖ **Monitoring & analyzing what is presented by the media:** to understand negative trends.
- ❖ **Creating a permanent mechanism for cooperation between the security services & the media:** to facilitate security awareness.
- ❖ **Presenting talk shows to discuss security issues:** with the participation of experts & citizens.
- ❖ **Promoting the concept of community policing:** Developing the legal & security culture among citizens.
- ❖ **Establishing a specialized center for security media production:** This center aims to develop a deep security awareness, & it undertakes the following tasks:
 - Producing distinguished radio & television media materials.
 - Supervising general & specialized security newspapers & magazines.
 - Activating the issuance of specialized Arab security newspapers & magazines at the local & Arab levels.
 - Establishing an Arab satellite media channel specialized in security media, affiliated with the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior.

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Contributions of new media to national reconciliation "Facebook as a model" A field study on a sample of PhD students Political Science & Media Departments at the Libyan Academy for Graduate Studies

مساهمات الإعلام الجديد في المصالحة الوطنية "فيسبوك نموذجًا": دراسة ميدانية على عينة من طلاب

الدكتوراه، قسيمي العلوم السياسية والإعلام بالأكاديمية الليبية للدراسات العليا

Asma Faraj Majeed - Sakina Mahmoud Al-Tuhami (Faculty of Mass Communication, University of Benghazi, Libya)

أسماء فرج مجيد - سكيينة محمود التهامي (كلية الإعلام، جامعة بنغازي، ليبيا)

مستخلص:

اختارت الدراسة الحالية، المعنونة "مساهمات الإعلام الجديد في المصالحة الوطنية"، موقع فيسبوك نموذجًا لدراسة ميدانية على طلاب "الدكتوراه" في أقسام العلوم السياسية والإعلام بالأكاديمية الليبية للدراسات العليا. وتهدف الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الأفكار والأخبار والقصص المتعلقة بالأحداث السياسية أو الاجتماعية أو الاقتصادية التي تبثها صفحات التواصل الاجتماعي "فيسبوك"، وغيرها من الأحداث التي قد تُوجّه وتُستهدف لخدمة أيديولوجيات معينة. ولذلك، نجد أن شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي تستحوذ على النصيب الأكبر من اهتمامات الشباب واستخداماتهم نظرًا لتعدد خدماتها.

تكمن أهمية هذه الدراسة في إبراز الدور الفعال للتكنولوجيا الرقمية في بث الأفكار وأثرها على قيم المجتمع. ومن أهميتها أيضًا اعتبار الفيسبوك من أهم الوسائل التي تُبنى عليها الخطط الاستراتيجية، والتي من شأنها تأجيج المجتمع. هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على مدى الاستفادة من الفيسبوك في تعزيز المصالحة الوطنية، ومعرفة أهم الأساليب التي يستخدمها الفيسبوك في تعزيز قضايا المصالحة الوطنية. ولتحقيق هذه الأهداف، صاغ الباحث مجموعة من الأسئلة غطت جميع جوانب الدراسة، وللإجابة عليها، وتحقيقًا للأهداف، واستكمالًا للعمل الميداني، صمم الباحث استبيانًا أساسيًا للأداء لجمع بيانات ومعلومات هذه الدراسة.

بلغ عدد الاستمارات الموزعة على مجتمع الدراسة (93) استمارة، وتم حذف (13) استمارة لعدم صلاحيتها. استخدم الباحث ما يعرف بعينة التطابق مع مجتمع هذه الدراسة، والذي تكون من جميع طلاب الدكتوراه في أقسام العلوم السياسية والإعلام بالأكاديمية الليبية للدراسات العليا.

وللوصول إلى نتائج دقيقة تمكنا من فهم وإدراك مشكلة الدراسة واقتراح حلول موضوعية لها، وبالإضافة إلى عرض البيانات وتحليلها، تم تطبيق أفضل الأساليب الإحصائية التي تتناسب مع بيانات هذه الدراسة. وتم ترميز إجابات المبحوثين على أسئلة الاستبيان وإدخالها إلى الحاسوب من خلال أوراق العمل المرفقة بالبرنامج الإحصائي (SPSS). وتم تعبئة البرامج الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية التي أعدت خصيصًا لهذا الغرض. وبعد تحليل البيانات وعرضها، توصل الباحث إلى مجموعة من النتائج، أهمها:

1 (38.7%) - من المستجيبين يشاهدون الفيسبوك بشكل يومي من ساعتين إلى أكثر من ذلك.

2 (50%) - من المستجيبين لديهم درجة استخدام قوية جدًا للفيسبوك، مما يعزز الاعتماد على وسائل الإعلام الجديدة.

3 (40%) - من المستجيبين أجابوا بأن العمل الذي يقوم به الفيسبوك في موضوع المصالحة الوطنية هو العمل على الوعي السياسي والثقافي.

4 (45%) - من المستجيبين يرون أن الفيسبوك ساهم في فهم ونشر قيم المصالحة الوطنية بشكل كبير.

5 (50%) - من المستجيبين يرون أن الفيسبوك ساهم في كيفية نشر قيم المصالحة الوطنية من خلال استخدام صفحات الفيسبوك لنشر روح المصالحة والنتائج.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المصالحة الوطنية، الإعلام الجديد، الفيسبوك، التكنولوجيا الرقمية، شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي.

Abstract:

The current study entitled "The Contributions of the New Media in National Reconciliation" has singled out Facebook as a model for a field study on students of the "doctorate" in the departments of political science and media at the Libyan Academy of Higher Studies. The study is determined to reveal the ideas, news and stories of political, social or economic events broadcast by the social media pages "Facebook", and other events that may be directed and aimed at serving certain ideologies. Therefore, we find that social media networks take the largest share of young people's interests and uses because of the multiple services they provide.

The importance of this study was to highlight the effective role of digital technology in broadcasting ideas and their impact on the values of society. Among its importance is also the consideration of Facebook as one of the most important means on which strategic plans are based, which would inflame society. The aim of the study was to identify the extent of benefit in promoting national reconciliation through the use of Facebook and to know the most important methods used by Facebook in promoting national reconciliation issues. In order to achieve these goals, the researcher formulated a set of questions that covered all aspects of the study. To answer them, to achieve the objectives and to complete the field work, the researcher designed a basic performance questionnaire to collect the data and information of this study.

The number of forms distributed to the study community reached (93) forms. (13) Forms were deleted because they are not valid. The researcher used what is known as the coincidence sample with the community of this study, which consisted of all the students of the doctoral degree in the departments of political science and media at the Libyan Academy of Higher Studies. In order to reach accurate results that enable us to understand and realize the problem of the study and propose objective solutions to it, and in addition to presenting and analyzing the data The best statistical

methods that are commensurate with the data of this study were applied. The respondents' answers to the questionnaire questions were coded and entered into the computer through the working papers attached to the statistical program (SPSS). The statistical programs for the social sciences that were specially prepared for this purpose were packaged. After analyzing the data and presenting them, the researcher continued to a set of results, the most important of which are:

- 1- (38.7%) of the respondents watch Facebook on a daily basis from two hours to more than that.
- 2- (50%) of the respondents had a very strong degree of use of Facebook, which reinforces reliance on new media.
- 3- (40%) of the respondents answered that the work performed by Facebook on the subject of national reconciliation is to work on political and cultural awareness.
- 4- (45%) of the respondents believe that Facebook's contribution to understanding and disseminating the values of national reconciliation was to a large extent.
- 5- (50%) of the respondents believed that Facebook's contribution to how to spread the values of national reconciliation was through the use of Facebook pages to spread the spirit of results and reconciliation.

Keywords: national reconciliation, new media, Facebook, digital technology, social networks.

INTRODUCTION:

The new media has become a competitor and participant of the traditional media because it contains in its content all the modern arts and technologies of social networking sites. The interest in national issues has increased in light of the great technical developments in the field of communication and exchange of information after the political news and political activities of the state have been reaching a period of time that is not simple to all parts of the state. Therefore, social networking sites and the social networks they contain have been considered a fertile area for misinformation, falsifying awareness or spreading ideas. Thus, they were considered very influential means for users who accept them as representing free platforms for expressing opinion and discussing issues freely away from the coercions and boundaries drawn by society and its traditional media. Therefore, these means were considered an important space to study the behaviors and patterns of their users and measure the extent of their practice of some of the following behaviors that may fit the values of their society.

2. CHAPTER ONE Methodological study

2.1. Study problem:

The problem of the study is to reveal the ideas, news and stories broadcast by some social media pages, such as Facebook, of political, social, economic or other events that may be directed and aimed at serving certain ideologies, which may contribute to the promotion of violence and intellectual intolerance of a party or ideologies, which may contribute to increasing hatred between many parties at the societal level in general, and to reveal whether there are some of them that work to broadcast the values of tolerance and reconciliation and contribute to bridging the social fabric, and to reveal the possibility of using Facebook as one of the means of social media in broadcasting or supporting

the values of reconciliation and tolerance among the users of these pages.

Social networks take the largest share of the interests and uses of young people, because they provide multiple services. In addition to their contribution to strengthening social relations and ease of communication, social networks are considered a space for broadcasting ideas, beliefs and information that may sometimes be incorrect. Therefore, they are one of the most important means through which some practices and behaviors can be understood, especially as they enjoy absolute freedom of expression, in addition to the possibility of hiding the user's personality under pseudonyms. From this point of view, the problem of the study was formulated in the following question: **To what extent do new media networks contribute to promoting national reconciliation issues?**

2.2. The importance of the study:

- a) The importance of this study lies in its scientific and societal importance, and the results it can provide that can be used.
- b) Highlighting the effective role of digital technology in broadcasting ideas and its impact on society's cultural and social values.
- c) Facebook is one of the most important means on which strategic plans are based, which will inflame society, which represents a threat to national security.

2.3. Aims of study:

- a) This study mainly aims to clarify the impact of Facebook in promoting national reconciliation issues.
- b) Identify the extent of benefit in promoting the cause of national reconciliation through the use of Facebook.

c) Know the most important methods used by Facebook in promoting national reconciliation issues.

2.4. Previous studies:

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2.4.1. A study entitled: The role of the new media in promoting the cause of national reconciliation: A field study on a sample of media professionals working in the Gaza Strip. This study aimed to identify the role of the new media in promoting the cause of Palestinian national reconciliation and attempts to end the division. In this study, the researcher used the descriptive analytical approach, and represented the study community of Palestinian media professionals working in the Gaza Strip, where the study sample was (183), and the study reached the following results:

- a) The issue of media interaction with the issue of national reconciliation was very large (78%)
- b) New media sites are an important source of information in various cases and by (92.7%) Rami Hussein Al-Sharafi, 2019, p . 678

2.4.2 A study entitled: (The efforts of the media in providing Palestinian university students with information about national reconciliation). This study aimed to identify the role that multiple media play in shaping the awareness of university youth and their interpretations of the issue of reconciliation, and the extent to which these means contribute to introducing university youth to the attacks and attempts to dispute the city of Jerusalem. The researcher used the media survey approach, where the sample included (600) students using a questionnaire newspaper and the product of the study:

- a) The Internet came first in the exposure of university youth to the media, followed by television and then radio.

b) Students rely on Palestinian media sources mainly in obtaining information (Musa Talib, 2011, p. 235).

2.5. Defining the concepts and terms contained in the title of the study:

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Defining scientific concepts and terms is essential in scientific research. The more accurate and clear this definition is, the more scientific research can be conducted on a sound scientific basis. This study included the following concepts:

A. **New media:** They are the new means on which the communicative media process operates, which depends on the Internet and the development of technologies, and they are constantly changing with the updates that occur to technology. These means include websites, videos and sounds that are transmitted to the network (Muhammad Awala, 2022, p. 68- 69)

B. **National reconciliation:** A state of consensus after disagreement between human groups at the level of individuals, tribes or peoples, and in our true Islamic religion, the lesson and preaching that encourages and motivates human beings on the values of reconciliation, tolerance and forgiveness (Abdul Salam Juma Zaqoud, 2012, p . 288).

C. **Facebook:** It is the largest social network in the world in terms of the number of users and the number of hours spent by the user, and the percentage of those who remain active per day, in addition to the increase in the number of friends and one person, as well as diversity and the abolition of restrictions (Muhammad Alwa, op. Cit., P. 77).

2.5. Study method:

This study belongs to descriptive studies, which are concerned with studying the facts related to existing phenomena and events by collecting data and information about them, and analyzing them scientifically, with the aim of reaching results about the studied phenomena (**Samir Muhammad Hussein, 1999, p. 131**). The descriptive approach was used in this study to describe these phenomena through the opinions of some of the students of the exact bachelor's degree (PhD) in the departments of media and political science at the Libyan Academy for Graduate Studies.

2.6. Study population and sample:

The community of this study was represented by all students of (doctorate) in the Departments of Media and Political Science at the Libyan Academy for Graduate Studies, which number (58) the Department of Media and (53) the Department of Political Science, and what is known as the coincidence sample or coincidence, which is one of the intended samples that are based on the selection of the most available research vocabulary or the availability during the application of the research, where the researcher in this sample resorts to selecting a number of individuals who can be obtained in a specific place and incidentally by chance (**Sakina Ibrahim bin Amer, 2019, p. 521**). A sample of (80) individuals was selected, and the representation of the two departments was taken into account) the media and political science.

2.7. Tools for data collection:

To achieve the objectives of the research and answer its questions, two types of data were dealt with, namely primary data and secondary data

2.7.1. Primary data: It is the data collected from the sample members through field research using the questionnaire tool (*) because it is characterized by the nature of scientific research, which aims

to know the views of the study community about the contributions of the new media to national reconciliation.

2.7.2. Secondary data: It is the data collected through the scientific heritage and various studies for review, specifically the following sources were used:

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- a. Scientific books and references specialized in the field of media.
- b. Theses
- c. Published research and studies.

2.8. Statistical processing of data: For the purpose of achieving the objectives of the study and answering its questions, statistical procedures and methods were used, using statistical analysis programs (SPSS) as follows:

- a. Simple iterations and percentages.
- b. The arithmetic means standard deviation in order to find out the opinions of the research community about the contributions of new media to national reconciliation.

2.9. The questionnaire form was presented to the following professors:

- a. Alfi Idris Al-Rafadi is a faculty member of the Faculty of Media, Benghazi University.
- b. Khaled Saeed Isbeita is a faculty member of the Faculty of Media, Benghazi University.
- c. Suleiman Rabih Al-Sharif is a faculty member of the Faculty of Media, Benghazi University.

3. CHAPTER II: Cognitive framework

Social media is considered one of the most important means of communication in general because of its prominent and important media role in societies, especially as it covers wide areas of freedoms to express opinion and topics in various fields.

3.1. Social Networking Sites

Social media is newly emerging, and this is what made there is no agreement among researchers on the concept, but the concept took a large part of the efforts of experts or specialists in this field that gathered the media with information technology, so we find that there are those who want to call "new media", as opposed to those who want to call it "social media", or "digital media" (Faisal Mohammed Abdul Ghaffar, 2021, p. 12)

3.2. New media or digital media : Digital is a term that includes all communication technologies and digital information, which have made it possible to produce, exchange, disseminate and consume information at the time we want and in the form, we want, through electronic devices (media) connected or offline, and to interact with users (Ali Hijaz Ibrahim, 2017, p . 15).

3.3. However, below you will be able to view the most prominent definitions of new media:

a. **Social media:** It is "the new vision in communication in the digital environment that allows smaller groups of people not to be able to meet and gather on the Internet and share benefits and information, and it is an environment that allows individuals and groups to make their voice and the voice of their communities heard in the world" (Mohammed Alwa, 2022, p. 33).

The definition of the new Sheridan College of Technology is: "Types of digital media that are presented digitally and interactively, and depends on the integration of text, image, video and audio, as well as the use of the computer as a main mechanism in the production and presentation process,

a What is interactive? It represents the main difference that distinguishes it and is one of its most important features" (Ali Hijazi Ibrahim, 2017, p. 18).

3.4. New Media Labels:

There are a set of designations for digital media as indicated, and they can be detailed as follows:

3.4.1. Digital media: This description came from some of its applications that are based on digital technology, such as: digital television, digital radio, etc., or a media that integrates with the computer.

3.4.2. Network media: (Media): (Online This name came by focusing on its applications in the Internet.

3.4.3. Media): (Info "To indicate the intermarriage within it between the computer and communication, and the emergence of a new media system that benefits from the development of information technology and integrates with it."

3.4.4. Multimedia: "For the state of integration that occurs within the new media, that is, between text, image, and video."

3.4.5. Interactive media): (Interactive "This designation came to provide a state of giving and responding among users to the Internet, television, radio, Internet journalism and other new interactive systems" (Abbas Mustafa Sadiq, 2008, p . 32).

3.5. The most important media or new media websites:

3.5.1. First: Facebook

Facebook is a website for social networking, that is, it allows an advantage for ordinary and legal people such as companies and institutions to stand out and enhance its place in the tools of websites to communicate with other people, and in another definition it is a social network (electronic) that

allows many subscribers to view the concepts of personality and participate with others in the activities they choose.

The idea of (Facebook) was developed by a young American named "Mark Zucker" in 2004, who studied at Harvard University and RAD to establish a site where friends of the university meet and include colleagues at the university, and extended to high school, and then the whole world since 2006 and the number approached a billion subscribers, and the site has turned from just a place to communicate with friends and family to a channel of communication between communities (e), and Facebook has become a basic marketing channel adopted by thousands of companies to communicate with its audience, as well as newspapers and magazines that relied on communities (e) convey news and promote their books and other media to go beyond the site (Facebook) Social functions to a multi-purpose communication site (Reza aMaine, 2015, p. 35).

3.5.1.1. Features Facebook:

- a. **Profile:** Whoever wants to subscribe to the site must create a profile that identifies him containing his personal information.
- b. **Adding a friend:** The user can add any friend, and search for any individual who is on the (Facebook) network by his email.
- c. **Create a group:** Here the user can create an online group to discuss a specific issue, political or social, at the level of family or friends, each of whom is interested in the issues under discussion and comment.
- d. **Wall panel:** It is a dedicated space on the profile page of any user, where friends allow sending different messages to this user (ibid, p. 37).

3.5.2. Second: Twitter (X)

It is one of the social media networks that have been published in recent years, and it has played a major role in political events in many countries, especially the Middle East, and Twitter (X) took its name from the term "tweets", which means tweeting, and took the bird as its symbol, allowing Twitter users to send existing text messages for many details that exceed (140) characters per message, and one may withdraw it in text content with many details, and those who have an account on (Twitter) can exchange those tweets or tweets with their friends by appearing on their personal pages, or if they access the user's page.

3.5.2.1. Twitter has the following features:

- a) **Easy and fast:** It is quicker and easier to ask questions about friends and receive a quick instant answer.
- b) **Portable and mobile:** Twitter is a mobile social networking site, any of the sites that support and provide blogging tools, and send messages and short images through mobile sites and from anywhere in the world.
- c) **Free:** Sending short posts via Twitter is free, and it is a feature that millions have spent blogging and sending instant messages about all the events of their lives, and this is what contributed to the publication of Twitter later.
- d) **An effective tool for communicating with the world:** it represents a social network that enables the user to open an account that links him to others through the tracking feature (**Abbas Mustafa Sadiq, previous reference, p. 44**).

3.5.3. Third: Wiki

The word wiki means speed, and this word was used for this type of site to indicate the speed

and ease of modifying the contents of the site. It is one of the sites that allow users to add contents and modify existing ones, as it plays the role of a collective common database that includes millions of articles. The site is characterized by the ease of creating new topics or updating old topics and modifying them without the need for censorship on the creation or modification of pages. The collective common database is usually divided into millions of articles in most languages of the world (Abdul Razzaq Al-Dulaimi, p. 62).

3.6. Motives for using social media sites:

There are many motivations for individuals to use social networking sites, and these motivations vary in terms of objectives and reasons, which we will explain as follows:

- a) After the distances between the family and the boat: The distance between parents and relatives and the fact that some close people had to travel for work or treatment reasons led to an attempt to search for a way and means to communicate with these people, and this was an important reason for resorting to the use of social networking sites.
- b) **Confidential problems:** Many individuals resort to the use of social networking sites as an escape from family problems that occur inside the home, so the individual resorts to looking for new friends as an attempt to stay away from that tension.
- c) **Lack of job opportunities:** Many young people resort to social networking sites as a result of unemployment and the lack of job opportunities in which young people empty their energy and ability to give and achieve, so they turn to social networking sites to escape that bitter reality.
- d) **Leisure:** Some fill up their free time by talking with some friends and making new ones in an attempt to eliminate boredom and the desire to renew and create a social atmosphere behind computer screens (*ibid*, p. 78).

3.7. National Reconciliation:

3.7.1. The Concept of National Reconciliation:

The word "reconciliation" derives in its linguistic origin from righteousness, which is against corruption, reconciliation, peace, reconciliation and goodness, terminology and reconciliation, and from the logical connotations that we can deduce from the linguistic root of the word, that reconciliation is an act that assumes the availability of two parties that are hostile or adversarial, and reconciliation arises as an act, either at the initiative and concession of the opposing parties, or at the initiative and concession of one of them, as it may be an act arising from the mediation of a third party seeking to bring the opponents closer together.

In the literature concerned with issues of conflict and peace in the world, reconciliation is defined as: "An act of concord and reassuring public opinion in a nation or country after an event that may have afflicted their modern history. The endeavor of reconciliation appears in a double manifestation of allowing victims to express themselves openly and urging other actors to recognize their actions, with the aim of achieving a sense of belonging to one entity, accepting the logic of coexistence, and in the outcome avoiding the recurrence of the national tragedy" (Abu Bakr Khalifa Abu Bakr, 2016, p. 20).

As for the common uses in the field of political science, the concept of reconciliation has deep analytical dimensions, as there are those who condition it on the availability of a set of elements summarized as follows:

a) **Truth:** Or what some specialists call "frankness before reconciliation", which means the open expression of the past. To achieve this, they propose the formation of national truth committees and bodies that carry out the task of investigating issues such as: missing persons, mass massacres and

assassinations, called "truth and reconciliation committees".

b) **Justice:** The process of rehabilitation, reform, and compensation for those affected equality and cessation of pressures and arbitrary practices.

c) **Mercy:** means the forgiveness needed to build a new network of relationships.

d) **Peace:** It means security for all parties, moving towards a common future and a decent life.

e) **Forgiveness:** That is, to generalize a state of amnesty and allow the whole society to be the fruit of reconciliation and memory, in the sense of preserving the collective memory, and the scars that date back to the era of conflict, in order to consider them and draw lessons, under the rule that whoever forgets the past is condemned to repeat it (Ali Muhammad, 2021, p. 35).

Others emphasize the need not to confuse the concept of reconciliation with the concept of conflict resolution de Regalement or conflict resolution de resolution. The first aims at stopping acts of violence. The second aims at establishing peace by addressing the structures that cause conflict. Reconciliation seeks to establish peace by addressing the effects of conflict, by creating situations or situations that allow the conflicting parties to live together in light of the new relations that have been established through the dispute resolution mechanism (ibid, p.(48

3.7.2. Objectives of National Reconciliation:

The last two decades of the last century constituted an important stage in the calendar of contemporary societies, especially those that witnessed conflicts and unrest on their internal fronts, and regional and international circumstances (such as the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the eastern camp, and the emergence of communication globalization) allowed these societies to open up to the values of this era, its ideas and developments, as its peoples did not remain trapped in the borders of their countries.

In this regard, the subject of reconciliation in the world occupied a great deal of attention, because it began in a civilized and desirable way to settle internal conflicts and tensions by peaceful means, instead of the radical and violent paths that dominated in previous eras.

3.7.3. The following reconciliation objectives:

A. **Immediate cessation of violence:** To reach a state of stable peace by transforming relations from their hostile to compassionate nature, and although this process is difficult to maintain and achieve, given the size of the deposits and long accumulations of hatred, hostility and grudges resulting from the years of conflict, it is necessary, and requires a process of profound psychological and cultural change or rehabilitation of beliefs and behavior.

B. **Renewing the national consensus by resolving the crisis of choosing political power:** The national consensus is exposed to deep cracks as a result of societal conflict, and since most of the conflicts in the world were due to the crisis of political power, resolving the crisis of its choice is an important stage within the plan of settlement and reconciliation, and all of this depends on the establishment of a new society on new rules agreed upon by all.

C. **Reforming existing social institutions:** such as basic, educational and media institutions, and other basic institutions in society, because the individual's sense of the change of his social, institutional and symbolic environment affects the circle of his behavior to complete the cycle of social change.

D. **Supporting the culture of peace:** Reconciliation requires that the majority of citizens accept their moral and political responsibility to nurture the culture of human rights and the art of coexistence by spreading the logic of tolerance, consolidating a democratic culture and confronting the culture of conflict, to secure the future of subsequent generations and live in peace under

institutions elected by the will of the people without electoral fraud or imposed dictates.

E. **Overcoming the consequences of the crisis:** by ensuring the independence of the state, guaranteeing freedoms and alleviating the suffering of the victims of the conflict who were directly affected by it (such as the families of missing persons, victims of political assassination, prisoners and dismissed from work) through various psychological and symbolic mechanisms (such as appreciation, social acceptance and the manufacture of hope), and through legislative and legal mechanisms that allow compensation and material support from state institutions in case of necessity (Abu Bakr Khalifa Abu Bakr, 2016, p . 25).

3.7.4. Reconciliation Approaches:

Considering that the reconciliation process seeks to treat the totality of vibrations and bruises that occur in the social body as a result of a conflict that has its own causes, the approaches to reconciliation varied among the following:

a. **Cognitive and cultural comparison:** Reconciliation according to the cognitive and cultural approach is a process of changing the goals of the parties to the conflict and the concepts of their ideas about themselves and their opponents at the same time. In moments of conflict, each party develops its own defensive vision of the conflict and forms its negative representations of the other party, giving itself all the justifications that assassinate the other and justify its deletion and exclusion. This golden and cultural image formed during the conflict must be changed and rehabilitated in order to stabilize the emerging peace, all of which is conditional on achieving intellectual convergence and cultural convergence as soon as the gravity of the violence that occurred is sensed, as well as the state of its evaluation.

b. **Psychological & religious approach:** Reconciliation according to the psychological and religious approach is a process of changing the positions of the parties to the conflict and their feelings towards themselves and their opponents at the same time. Acts of violence witnessed or committed in the period of the conflict instill fear, sadness and pain and deepen the sense of injustice, suffering and the desire for revenge. This psychological climate is a fuse that may ignite the conflict again at any moment. Therefore, the peace process becomes conditional on bringing about psychosocial change, as its engine is the recognition of injustice and the request for forgiveness and the practice of pardon.

According to this approach, reconciliation can be considered as a convergence of feelings, and a common psychological framework can also be built to restore peace and support the political system resulting from the negotiated solution of the conflict, and here the religious arsenal can be operated to give priority to the logic of public interest and consolidate the values of tolerance and encourage forgiveness and push for the best, which are important mechanisms to manage the conflict and to provide a climate of social affection (Ali Muhammad, previous reference, p. 72).

Table No. (4) Shows the number of years of experience for the respondents

percentage	Redundancy	Years of Experience
23%	19	Less than 5years
26	21	10 to 15 years
50th Percentile	40	More than 15%
50%	80	Total Expenses

The data of Table No. (4) indicate the number of years of experience for the sample members, where the total (50%) of them indicate that the number of years of experience exceeds (15) years,

which is the largest percentage, while the second place is the number of respondents (26.3%) and the respondents whose years of experience range from (10) years to (15) years, and the best number of respondents whose years of experience are less than (5) years

Table (5) Shows the distribution of the sample members on the daily exposure rate of Facebook

percentage	Redundancy	Post-exposure
23%	19	30 min – 1 hr
37%	30	1-2 hours
38%	31	From 2 hours or more
50%	80	Total Expenses

Table (5) data indicate that (38.8%) of the respondents watch Facebook on a daily basis from two to more hours, (37.5%) of them watch it from one to two hours, and(23.7%) of them watch it from 30 minutes to an hour

Table No. (6)Shows the average degree of the sample's use of Facebook

percentage	Redundancy	Grade
31%	25	STRONG
50th Percentile	40	STRONG
18	15	Weak
50%	80	Total Expenses

The respondents' answers in the previous table about the degree of use of Facebook were as follows: (50%) of them had a very strong degree of use,(31.3%) were strong and(18.7%) were weak.

Table No. (7) Shows the work performed by Facebook in national reconciliation

percentage	Redundancy	The work that Facebook does
40%	32	Works on political and cultural awareness
25%	20	Discusses political information
18	15	Shapes opinion on political issues
16	13	Helps in political participation
50%	80	Total

The data shows Table No. (7) of the work that Facebook leads in national reconciliation, where (40%) of the respondents answered that Facebook is doing political and cultural awareness, (25%) of them believe that Facebook is working to discuss political information and (18.7%) of them believed that Facebook is working to form an opinion towards political issues and a good (16.3%) of the respondents answered that Facebook helps in political participation.

Table No. (8) Shows the extent of Facebook's ability to shape political trends towards reconciliation issues

percentage	Redundancy	Grade
- 36 %	29	STRONG
38%	31	STRONG
25%	20	WEAK
50%	80	Total

The data in Table No. (8) indicate the extent of Facebook's ability to form political trends towards national reconciliation issues if (38.7%) of the respondents answered that Facebook's ability is very strong in forming these trends and (36.3%) of them answered that its ability is strong and (25%) of them answered that its ability is weak.

Table No. (9) Shows the extent to which Facebook contributes to understanding and disseminating the values of national reconciliation

percentage	Redundancy	Allowance:
45	36	To a large extent
30%	24	Fairly satisfied
25%	20	A little bit
50%	80	Total

The data in Table No. (9) indicate the extent to which Facebook contributes to understanding and disseminating the values of national reconciliation, as (45%) of the respondents answered that Facebook contributes significantly to this, (30%) of them answered that it contributes to a medium degree, and (25%) of them answered that it contributes to a small degree.

Table No. (10) Shows how Facebook contributes to the dissemination of the values of national reconciliation

NOT OK		Somewhat		OK		Facebook Contributions
Percentage	Redundancy	Percentage	Redundancy	Percentage	Redundancy	
26	21	- 36 %	29	37%	30	Some Facebook pages contribute in terms of information that works to defuse political conflict.
22.5	18	27.0%	22	50th Percentile	40	Some Facebook pages can be used to spread the spirit of tolerance and reconciliation between all conflicting parties.
15%	12	31%	28	45	40	Some Facebook pages contribute to

						violence and extremism.
15%	12	34	30	43	38	Some Facebook pages contribute to increasing tribal and regional intolerance.

Data Table No. (10) Shows the following data:

- 37.5%) of the respondents agreed with the contribution of Facebook pages in providing information that works on the conflict of political conflict, while (36.2%) of them replied that they agree to some extent and (26.2%) of them disagree.
- (50%) of the respondents answered by agreeing to use Facebook pages to spread the spirit of tolerance and reconciliation between the conflicting parties, while (27.5%) of them answered that they agree to some extent and (22.5%) disagree.
- (45.4%) of the respondents agreed with the contribution of Facebook pages in spreading violence and division, while (31.8%) answered that they somewhat agree and (15%) disagree.
- (43.2%) of the two million people agreed with the contribution of Facebook pages in increasing tribal and regional intolerance, while (34%) of them agreed to some extent and (15%) disagreed.

5. Results of study:

The study reached the following results:

- (38.7%) of the respondents watch Facebook on a daily basis from two hours to more than that.
- (50%) of the respondents had a very strong degree of use of Facebook, which reinforces

reliance on new media.

C. (40%) of the respondents answered that the work done by Facebook on the subject of national reconciliation is to work on political and cultural awareness.

D. (45%) of the sample believe that Facebook's contribution to understanding and disseminating the values of national reconciliation was to a large extent.

E. (50%) of the respondents believed that Facebook's contribution to how to spread the values of national reconciliation was through the use of Facebook pages to spread the spirit of results and reconciliation.

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Arab Youth's Use of Social Media as a Source of Information on Sustainable Development Issues A Field Study

استخدام الشباب العربي لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي كمصدر للمعلومات حول قضايا التنمية المستدامة: دراسة ميدانية

Dr. Ghassan Ibrahim Harb (Faculty of Media - Al-Aqsa University - Gaza, Palestine)

د. غسان إبراهيم حرب (كلية الإعلام - جامعة الأقصى - غزة، فلسطين)

مستخلص:

هدفت الدراسة إلى قياس استخدامات الشباب العربي لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي كمصدر للمعلومات حول قضايا التنمية المستدامة: دراسة ميدانية، وذلك من خلال رصد مدى استخدام الشباب العربي لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، وأسباب تلك الاستخدامات، وتحديد أبرز قضايا التنمية المستدامة التي يتابعها الشباب العربي عبر مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي واتجاهاتهم نحوها، بالإضافة إلى الكشف عن دوافع تلك المتابعة، والإشباع التي تحققها، ومدى ثقتهم بالمعلومات التي تقدمها مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي حول قضايا التنمية المستدامة، واقتراح استراتيجية لتفعيل دور مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي في دعم التنمية المستدامة في المجتمعات العربية.

تنتمي الدراسة إلى الدراسات الوصفية التي تعتمد على التحليل العميق للظاهرة، وقد طبقت على عينة قصدية من الشباب العربي الذين يستخدمون وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي بكثافة، بلغ عددهم (68) فردًا. أظهرت النتائج أن اتجاهات الباحثين نحو قضايا التنمية المستدامة التي يتابعونها عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي كانت إيجابية، وأن الحصول على معلومات حديثة وسريعة حول خطط التنمية، وضرورة تكوين آراء صحيحة حول التنمية المستدامة كانا من أهم دوافعهم لمتابعة قضايا التنمية المستدامة. كما كانت زيادة المعرفة بقضايا التنمية، وتوسيع مداركهم حول قضايا المجتمع المحلي وأساليب التنمية أبرز الإشباع التي حققوها. وأكد معظم الباحثين ثقتهم بالمعلومات التي تقدمها مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي حول قضايا التنمية المستدامة، لاعتمادهم في الغالب على الحسابات الموثوقة، وتبين أن اعتماد الباحثين على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي كمصدر رئيسي للمعلومات المتعلقة بقضايا التنمية المستدامة كان أنسب وسيلة اتصال للتوعية والتثقيف حول جميع مجالات التنمية المستدامة والقضايا ذات الصلة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي؛ التنمية المستدامة؛ الشباب العربي؛ المجتمعات العربية؛ الوصول إلى المعلومات.

Abstract:

The study aimed to measure the Arab youth's uses of social networking sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues: a field study, by monitoring the extent of Arab youth's use of social networking sites, the reasons for those uses, and identifying the most prominent sustainable development issues that Arab youth follow through social networking sites and their attitude towards them, in addition to revealing the motives of that follow-up, the gratifications achieved by them, and the extent of their confidence in the information provided by social networking sites on sustainable development issues and proposing a strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in supporting sustainable development in Arab societies.

The study belongs to descriptive studies that rely on deep analysis of the phenomenon, and the study was applied to a deliberate sample of Arab youth who use social media extensively, consisting of (68) individuals. The results showed that the tendency of the respondents towards sustainable development issues that they follow through social media was positive, and that obtaining modern and rapid information about development plans, and the need to form correct opinions about sustainable development were their most important motives for following up on sustainable development issues. Increasing knowledge of development issues, and expanding their perceptions of local community issues and methods of development were the most prominent gratifications achieved by them. Most of the respondents stressed that they trust the information provided by social media sites about sustainable development issues because they rely mostly on documented accounts, and it was found that the reliance of the respondents on social media sites as a main source of information related to sustainable development issues was the most appropriate means of communication to raise awareness and education about all areas of sustainable development and related issues.

Keywords: social media; sustainable development; Arab youth; Arab societies; access to information.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development occupies the agenda of global concerns as the majority of countries tend to spread sustainable behavior among the members of their societies, as development is closely linked to the preservation of all available resources, which led to the emergence of a term called sustainable development, defined as the preservation of resources and services needed by current and future generations (Morelli, 2011: 4). Hence, societies play a major role in spreading societal awareness and developing sustainable culture in order to bring about change in the attitudes and behaviors of individuals, which reflects the importance of communication as a key means to raise awareness of sustainable development.

The media plays a major role in influencing public opinion by changing their convictions and then their behaviors, and providing communities and individuals with information and societal opinions about political, economic, or social situations. Media is an effective tool for development to create a state of communication with the public by creating public awareness (MI Raza, 2006: 15).

The development in sustainable development practices has been accompanied by an evolution in social media from a means of social convergence to a means of searching for information and disseminating knowledge. Hence, countries began to use it as an educational and awareness tool because of its wide and interactive spread. A study (2019, Han & Xu) found that social media can combine the wide spread of traditional media with interaction for personal communication.

Social networking sites have created an advanced site for themselves among communication sources, as most recent studies have revealed that social networking sites are at the forefront of the rest of the means of communication among members of societies in their various segments, and that the confidence in the information they obtain rises among all social groups. The public's use of social networking sites has evolved from building their social relations and communication to maintaining

their friends in the virtual world and considering them as sources for extracting and exporting information, and adopting campaigns and crisis management as influential and affected. Many studies have indicated that social networking sites have been the engine of many political and social events and an important source of knowledge and civic participation in various fields.

Based on the above, this study comes in an attempt to measure the Arab youth's uses of social networking sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues, in order to propose a strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in supporting sustainable development in Arab societies.

1.1. Previous Studies:

a) The study (**Suleiman, 2022**) aimed to identify the role of communication activities on social media sites in shaping public attitudes towards sustainable development issues in Egypt 2030. The analytical study was applied to the official page of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, and the official page of the Information and Decision Support Center of the Egyptian Council of Ministers. The field study was applied to a sample of 400 public relations practitioners in the ministries under study. The results showed the reliance of the respondents on social media sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues in Egypt 2030. Public social media pages were at the forefront of the electronic means that are relied upon, and it was found that there is a direct correlation between the motives of reliance on social media sites in following up on sustainable development issues in Egypt 2030 and the degree of reliance on these sites.

b) The study of (**Al-Anam, 2022**) aimed to find out the role of social networking sites in motivating Yemeni youth to participate in development within the framework of the theory of social capital, by identifying what issues they follow, and the extent to which they accept to participate in the development process. It was applied to a sample of Yemeni youth users of social networking sites,

consisting of (208) individuals. The results showed the high intensity of Yemeni youth's use of social networking sites, and Facebook ranked first among the social networking sites that they have the fewest. Friends topped the list of people who prefer to discuss with them on issues related to development, followed by colleagues. It was also clear that the respondents felt high in motivating the contribution and interaction with development issues through social networking sites and the high level of information related to development issues. It was also clear that the respondents had high confidence in information related to development issues published on social networking sites.

c) The study (**Al-Ghamrawi, Abdul Hamid, 2022**) monitored the role of the media in educating the public about smart cities to promote sustainable development by knowing the trends of the public and their impression towards the pros and cons of smart cities, and what is the stage of the public's adoption of smart cities as a mere knowledge or interest, and clarifying the categories to which the public belongs when dealing with smart cities. The study was applied to a random sample of (400) individuals from the Egyptian public. The results showed the superiority of digital media over traditional media in promoting smart cities in addition to being continuously followed up by the respondents. It also showed the availability of a large knowledge base among the public in smart cities, which helps to increase awareness of the importance of establishing smart sustainable cities. More than half of the respondents rely on the media as a main source of information from smart cities, which enhances the role entrusted to the media in doing in order to raise awareness of the importance of smart cities.

d) The study (**Lotfy, 2022**) showed the visual content related to achieving development goals through the official page of the Egyptian military spokesperson on Facebook semi logically, and explained how to employ this content in highlighting the efforts of the armed forces to achieve sustainable development goals in accordance with Egypt's Vision 2023. The study was applied to the

publications of the official page of the military spokesperson through the social networking site Facebook. The results indicated that the image presented through the visual content through the official page of the military spokesperson focused on the efforts of the Egyptian military institution to achieve sustainable development goals within Egypt's Vision 2030, in cooperation with all state institutions within the framework of tightening the holistic approach in addition to the individual's approach with the aim of achieving the highest rate of progress and well-being.

e) The study of (**Shehata, 2022**) monitored the availability of factors to achieve a visually compelling first impression, indicators of design and organization quality standards, and multimedia elements as tools to achieve visual persuasion for news sites in addressing sustainable development issues. It was applied to 674 pages of the Decent Life Initiative, in the manner of the industrial week, in news sites: Akhbar Al-Youm Portal, Al-Ahli, and Day 7. The study showed the keenness of the three news sites on the availability of the majority of factors to achieve a visually compelling first impression for the user, and the use of indicators of design and organization quality standards as tools to achieve visual persuasion.

f) The study (**Shatnawi, 2020**) aimed to explore the role of social networking sites in the development and localization of human resources, and their role in the development of creative aspects among Jordanian youth. The study was applied to a sample of (420) individual students from Yarmouk University and Technology. The results showed that the trend of the respondents towards social networking sites and their role in the development and localization of human resources was positive. It also showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the role of private universities in the development and localization of young people in all fields and on the total degree according to the variables of age, social status, and years of study.

g) The study of (**Mohammed, 2020**) aimed to measure the role of Egyptian official pages on social media in supporting sustainable environmental development, by applying to the "Prepare for Green" initiative. The study was applied to an analytical sample of 161 publications on the initiative page, while the field study was applied to a sample of (200) individual followers of the page. The results showed that the effectiveness of the page in engaging the Egyptian public in environmental communication was through stimulating interaction between the followers, which increases the participation of the respondents in the publications and their practices of electronic oral communication by sharing the page's publications with others. The results confirmed the effectiveness of the page in influencing the awareness of the environmental respondents, as well as the importance of public participation in environmental communication in supporting public attitudes.

h) The study of (**Mohammed, 2020**) sought to identify the communication activities adopted by the Egyptian official institutions in providing the public with information related to sustainable development, in addition to describing the most prominent sustainable development issues addressed by the Egyptian institutions. The analytical study was applied to the website of the Ministry of Planning, Follow-up and Administrative Reform, the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation, and the official page on the social networking sites of the two ministries. The field study was applied to a deliberate sample of (400) individuals from the Egyptian public. The results showed that the energy projects and the new administrative capital received great attention by the two ministries. There is a great agreement between the signatories in the projects covered, and it was found that the follow-up of the respondents to the sustainable development projects increased. The television came at the forefront of the sources on which the respondents rely on in obtaining information on sustainable development projects.

i) The study (**Salem, 2019**) aimed to identify the extent of the contribution of digital media to the promotion of sustainable development strategies and what are the most followed sustainable development strategies in digital media in addition to revealing the types of effects of that follow-up, and it was applied to a sample of (400) individuals from the Saudi public who are users of digital media. The results showed that social media sites were the most used digital media by the respondents followed by news sites. The interest in sustainable societies came from the most sustainable development goals followed by the respondents through digital media, and it turned out that the program of pollution-free cities as part of sustainable smart cities was the most important sustainable development strategies for local communities, and the respondents indicated their confidence in the information presented from the sustainable development strategy related to sustainable societies.

j) The study (**Musa, 2019**) monitored the reasons for the exposure of Saudi women to social networking sites and their impact on the realization of sustainable development plans in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the light of Vision 2030, whether on the cognitive, emotional or behavioral level, and was applied to a sample of Saudi women of (200) individuals. The results indicated the varying rate of use of social networking sites by the respondents, and the diversity of social networking sites used by the respondents. It showed a difference in the extent of the impact of social networking sites on what is presented about sustainable development issues in Saudi society and the formation of awareness of the respondents. The achievement of intellectual and developmental education for those around me from family and friends came in the forefront, followed by the identification of different views on some different areas related to Saudi women's issues, which reflect the developments achieved in sustainable development, and stressed the existence of a relationship between the intensity of exposure to sustainable development issues on

social networking sites and the trend of the researches towards the efficiency of media coverage of development axes.

k) The study of **(Al-Aidi, 2018)** aimed to identify how Saudi youth use social media sites and its relationship to developing awareness of sustainable development plans and issues. The study was applied to a random sample of (400) individual Saudi youth. The results confirmed that following up on development issues through social media sites led to an increase in the knowledge of the respondents about development issues, and that the degree of their awareness of sustainable development issues came in the first place, and it became clear that there is a relationship between their use of social media sites in following up sustainable development issues, and both: the pattern of their interaction with the development content provided on social media sites, the issues they follow through those sites, and their attitudes towards sustainable development issues.

The study **(Kaur & Chahal, 2018)** monitored the motivating factors of social media that encourage users to adopt environmentally friendly behavior. The study found that respondents use social media to obtain information on different topics, and share their experiences with others. The respondents stressed their high level of concern towards environmental issues, and the desire to make contributions to preserving natural resources for future generations. The most important factors that increase their environmental awareness are: competitive persuasiveness, ability to persuade, perceived reliability, and easy access to media contents.

l) The study **(Abdul Wahid, 2017)** monitored the extent to which the Bahraini public relies on the new media as a source of information on sustainable development issues, and to identify the cognitive and behavioral effects resulting from exposure to sustainable development topics and issues in social networks. The study was applied to a random sample of the Bahraini public in the governorates of the Kingdom of Bahrain (Capital, Muharraq, Northern, Southern), consisting of (250)

individuals. The results showed that the majority of the respondents believe that the new media provides limited information on sustainable development issues, and it was found that there is a deficiency in the performance of the new media with regard to awareness and education on sustainable development issues, and that the most important issues related to sustainable development that were addressed in the new media were the preservation of natural resources, then the preservation of the clean environment, followed by achieving sustainable economic growth. The most prominent knowledge effects related to sustainable development gained by the respondents contributed to enriching knowledge and information related to sustainable development issues, and then shaping personal trends towards those issues, as well as rearranging the priorities of the respondents towards sustainable development issues, and that the most prominent behavioral effects were joining one of the virtual groups that disseminate information and data on sustainable development.

m) The study (Othman, 2017) aimed to identify how the new media is employed in Arab media institutions in spreading awareness of sustainable development issues - environmental awareness as a model. The study was applied to a sample of academics and media professionals working in Arab media institutions. The results showed that 64% of the respondents confirmed that the new media was not employed in the field of environmental awareness, and that Arab environmental institutions were not interested in the new media in spreading awareness of environmental problems, and that 79% of the respondents acknowledge that what is published in the Arab media about the environment and its protection is not commensurate with its importance.

1.1.1. Commenting on previous studies:

Previous studies showed richness and diversity in their knowledge, methodological and applied framework, and highlighted the role of the media in raising awareness of sustainable development

issues and the strategic plans adopted by governments in this regard. Previous studies did not address the uses of Arab youth for social networking sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues, except for the study (Abdul Wahid, 2017), which dealt with the extent of the Bahraini public's reliance on new media as a source of information on sustainable development issues.

The results of previous studies varied with regard to the role of new media as an important source of information on sustainable development among the target audience, and as a key means of spreading awareness of sustainable development issues.

It became clear that most studies are interested in using quantitative analysis tools through the questionnaire or content analysis form, and not relying on qualitative tools such as in-depth interviews and focus groups, despite their importance, and this increases the importance of the current study as a qualitative study that depends on the qualitative method.

2.1. Statement of the problem:

The problem of the study is to measure the Arab youth's uses of social networking sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues, by monitoring the extent of Arab youth's use of social networking sites, the reasons for those uses, identifying the most prominent sustainable development issues that Arab youth follow through social networking sites and their attitude towards them, in addition to revealing the motives of that follow-up, the gratifications achieved by them, and the extent of their confidence in the information provided by social networking sites on sustainable development issues and proposing a strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in sustainable development issues.

3.1. Significance of the Study:

a) The lack of Arab studies that monitor the uses of Arab youth for social networking sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues, as far as the researcher knows, as most Arab studies examined the role of the new media in raising public awareness of sustainable development issues without studying it as a source of information on development issues.

b) The importance of disclosing the basic needs of young people and their aspirations for sustainable development in their societies, and the plans pursued by Arab governments in this regard, which increases belonging to the homeland and the effectiveness of this community group.

c) The study is a serious addition that provides a scientific credit to the Media Library in the field of analyzing the uses of Arab youth for social media sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues based on the novelty of the field of study. It draws the attention of researchers to conducting more media studies in this field, which contributes to the achievement of knowledge accumulation.

d) The study proposes a strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in supporting sustainable development in Arab societies.

4.1. Study Objectives:

The objectives of the study are to monitor the Arab youth's use of social networking sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues, through the following:

a) Monitoring the extent to which Arab youth use social networking sites.

b) Knowing the most prominent sustainable development issues that Arab youth follow through social networking sites, and their attitude towards them.

c) Identify the trend of Arab youth towards sustainable development issues that they follow through social media.

- d) Revealing the motivations of Arab youth to follow up on sustainable development issues on social networking sites, and the gratifications achieved by following up on them.
- e) Identify the extent to which Arab youth trust the information provided by social networking sites on sustainable development issues, and rely on them as a source of information.
- f) Proposing a strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in supporting sustainable development in Arab societies.

5.1. Study questions:

- a) How often do Arab youth use social media?
- b) What are the most prominent sustainable development issues that Arab youth follow through social media?
- c) What is the trend of Arab youth towards sustainable development issues that they follow through social media?
- d) What are the motivations of Arab youth to pursue sustainable development issues in social media?
- e) What are the gratifications achieved by Arab youth from following up on sustainable development issues on social media?
- f) How confident are Arab youth in the information provided by social media about sustainable development issues?
- g) To what extent do Arab youth rely on social media to obtain information related to sustainable development issues?
- h) What is the proposed strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in supporting sustainable development in Arab societies?

6.1. Procedural Definitions of the Study Concepts:

a) **Social media sites:** They refer to a wide range of technical systems and online sites that allow communication between individuals and facilitate interaction between them in a way that enables the user to be part of a virtual society.

b) **Sustainable development:** It refers to the efforts exerted by Arab societies to meet the needs of citizens without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

7.1. Cognitive framework of the study:

7.1.1. The concept of development:

They are the processes by which the efforts of citizens and the ruling regime can be unified in order to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions in local communities in an attempt to integrate them into the life of the nation and contribute to its progress as much as possible.

7.1.2. Policy development

It means development that meets the needs of human beings at the present time without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their goals. The report of our common future defined it as development that meets the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

It can be defined as: managing and maintaining the natural resource base and directing technological and institutional changes in a way that ensures that the human needs of current and future generations are continuously met (Al-Dulaimi, 2012: 43), and it is defined as development that includes integrating the economic, social and environmental objectives of society in order to maximize human well-being without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs (OECD, 2002).

7.1.3. Elements of the concept of sustainable development:

a) The material prosperity of society, considering that the different levels of development are measured by material indicators.

b) Increasing the economic and social growth of the state and not exhausting its available resources.

c) Preserving the cultural and environmental aspects of society.

d) Creating community institutions that help empower community members (Issa, Amer, 2017, 148).

7.1.4. Dimensions & components of sustainable development:

First: The bailiwick dimension. The components of this dimension are:

a) Preserving the atmosphere from pollution

b) Protecting the natural resources necessary for the production of foodstuffs to prevent the degradation of the Earth's protective ozone layer.

Second: The economic dimension. The components of this dimension are:

a) Using economic tools to preserve the environment.

b) Strengthening the role of trade and industry by promoting clean production and encouraging civil society initiatives.

c) Develop financial resources and mechanisms to preserve the environment.

d) Equality in the distribution of resources.

Third: The social dimension, the components of which are:

- Equity between individuals, nations and generations as well as reducing the gap between the North and the South.
- Balance between economic growth and demographic growth.
- Full use of human resources in the sense of redirecting resources

Fourth: The technological dimension: It is represented in the use of cleaner technologies in industrial facilities and the adoption of modern technology in reducing toxic emissions (Luu, 2016).

7.1.5. Constraints to sustainable development:

Despite the remarkable progress in the areas of sustainable development in many countries, there are some obstacles that have faced development plans and programs, perhaps the most important of which are: (Dagher, 2012: 46)

a) Poverty: Poverty is one of the most important health and social dilemmas and psychological and other crises that societies must address through development policies and economic reform plans by creating jobs and natural, human, economic and educational development for the poorest areas.

b) Wars and armed conflicts: which significantly affect the ability of societies to implement development plans, which require the need to implement United Nations resolutions related to sustainable development, and the adoption of laws, legislation and obligations that support areas of development work?

c) rational population inflation: As the population increase disproportionate to the resources of society causes the deterioration of living conditions, and the demand for resources and health and social services increases.

d) Deterioration of the natural resource base: The continued depletion of natural resources to support current production and consumption patterns increases the depletion of the natural resource base, hindering the achievement of sustainable development.

e) Lack of modern technologies and technical expertise needed to implement sustainable development programs and plans.

f) Lack of expertise needed by Arab countries to be able to meet commitments on global environmental issues and the participation of the international community in efforts to develop solutions to these issues.

8.1. Type of study:

The study belongs to descriptive research that seeks to describe scientific phenomena and the circumstances surrounding them, and to visualize the relationship between them and other phenomena that affect and are affected by them, and to express them in a quantitative manner (Mizat Al-Hurra, 2011: 105), which are the uses of Arab youth for social networking sites as a source of information on sustainable development issues, and to propose a strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in sustainable development issues.

9.1. Study Curriculum

To achieve the objectives of the study, the study relied on the descriptive analytical approach to describe the phenomenon under study, analyze it, and clarify the relationship between its components, the opinions expressed about it, and the effects it produces (Abu Hatab, Sadiq, 2005: 104), in order to collect information about the uses of Arab youth for social media sites as a source of information about sustainable development issues to draw conclusions and then characterize the phenomenon and make proposals and recommendations about it.

10.1. Study Population:

The study population is represented by young Arabs in the age group (18-30 years) who use social networking sites extensively.

11.1. Study Sample:

The study was based on a deliberate sample of Arab youth who use social media extensively, consisting of (64) individuals, divided as follows: (16 from the Republic of Iraq, 8 males and 8 females), (16 from Palestine, 8 males and 8 females), (16 from the Republic of Tunisia, 8 males and 8 females), and (16 from the Arab Republic of Egypt, 8 males and 8 females).

12.1. Data Collection Tool

The study relied on the questionnaire form as a tool for the study and is considered as a method of data collection aimed at stimulating the studied sample in a systematic manner (Abdul Hamid, 2004: 213), and its preparation took into account the precise scientific steps so that the questions cover all the dimensions to be measured.

Table (1) Characteristics of the study sample

Variable	Categories	Ch	%
Gender	Male	32	50
	Female	32	50
Age	From 18 to less than 22 years old	15	23.4
	22 to less than 26 years old	22	34.4
	26-30 years old	27	42.2
Academic Qualification	Secondary and below	9	14.1
	Diploma	14	21.9

	Bachelor's	36	56.2
	Postgraduate education	5	7.8

13.1. Validity of the study tool

81 The researcher verified the validity of the study tool by presenting it to a number of specialized professors ⁽¹⁾ to verify the apparent validity, the comprehensiveness of the questions, and the possibility of applying them efficiently, and all the observations that were made were taken into account.

2. The results of the field study:

First: The extent to which Arab youth use social networking sites.

Table (2) the extent to which Arab youth use social networking sites

Extent of use	Ch	%
Very loud.	51	79.7
High	10	15.6
Medium	2	3.1
Low	1	1.6
Total	64	100

The previous countries indicate that the extent of the Arab youth's use of social media sites is very high by 79.7%, and it is considered the main source on which they rely on in obtaining

(¹) Names of the arbitrators:

- 1- Dr. Ibrahim Mahmoud Al-Masri, Assistant Professor of Media - Faculty of Media – Al-Aqsa University.
- 2- Dr. Hussein Abdullah Saad Assistant Professor of Media – Faculty of Media - Al-Quds Open University.
- 3- Dr. Khaled Mahmoud Abu Quta Assistant Professor of Media – Palestine Technical College.
- 4- Dr. Mohamed Ali Abu Zayed Assistant Professor of Radio and Television – Faculty of Media – Al-Aqsa University.

information about the events and issues surrounding them, as these sites are super-media with multiple uses and effects, in addition to their ability to provide the public with information as quickly as possible compared to traditional media, while their use was high by 15.6%, average by 3.1%, and low by 1.6%.

The researcher believes that this is due to the ability of social media sites to meet the renewed communication needs of the youth group compared to traditional means. Most of the respondents indicated that this use increases in the case of following up sustainable development issues based on their increasing interest in the development of their societies, which demonstrates the awareness of Arab youth of the importance of sustainable development in their societies and its repercussions on them and on future generations. This is consistent with the study of (Suleiman, 2022), the study of (Al-Anam, 2022), the study of (Al-Ghamrawi, Abdul Hamid, 2022), the study of (Shatnawi, 2020), the study of (Muhammad, 2020), the study of (Salem, 2019), and the study of (Aydi, 2018), while disagreeing with the study of Abdul Wahid (2017).

Table (3) the most prominent sustainable development issues that Arab youth follow through social media

Cases.	Ch	%
Development Planning Strategies.	59	92.2
Conserve natural resources	51	79.7
Policy development	46	71.9
Environmental protection	42	65.6
Achieving sustainable economic growth	40	62.5
Achieving community development rates.	36	56.3

Poverty.	22	34.4
Illiteracy.	17	26.6
Other.	5	7.8

N =64

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The data of the previous table showed that the most prominent sustainable development issues followed by the respondents through social networking sites were development planning strategies by 92.2%, conservation of natural resources by 79.7%, sustainable development bets by 71.9%, environmental protection by 65.6%, achieving sustainable economic growth by 62.5%, and achieving community development rates by 56.3%, while the rest of the categories came in lower percentages. Most of the respondents confirmed that they follow many pages that provide them with information on sustainable development issues, perhaps the most important of which are: the pages of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Organization, in addition to government bodies, civil society institutions, and civil organizations that deal with development in general, and sustainable development in particular. Through their discussion of the reasons for this, they stressed that these institutions provide reliable data and statistics related to sustainable development, and this is consistent with the study of (Al-Anam, 2022), the study of (Al-Ghamrawi, Abdul Hamid, 2022), the study of (Muhammad, 2020), (Salem, 2019), (Moussa, 2019), and the study of (Abdul Wahid, 2017).

Third: The trend of Arab youth towards sustainable development issues that they follow through social media sites.

Table (4) the trend of Arab youth towards sustainable development issues that they follow through social media

Direction	Ch	%
Positive	52	81.2
Neutral	9	14.1
Negative	3	4.7
Total	64	100

It was clear from the previous table that the respondents' attitude towards the sustainable development issues they follow through social media was positive by 81.2% by emphasizing that sustainable development is a future necessity as it ensures the preservation of resources for future generations. It also works to improve the living conditions of current generations and raise the average per capita income.

Therefore, most of the respondents indicated that the sustainable development issues they follow through social media increased their knowledge of the merits of development plans, develop their developmental behaviors, increase their abilities to take positive attitudes towards the requirements of community development, and support their orientations in contributing effectively to the development of their societies.

On the other hand, the percentage of the negative trend towards sustainable development issues that are presented through social networking sites was 4.7%, which was summarized in the fact that sustainable development has nothing to do with the living conditions of their communities and thus expresses fictitious projects adopted by the ruling regimes without being reflected on the members of society. The neutral trend towards these issues came at a rate of 14.1%, and these results are consistent with the findings of the study of (Al-Anam, 2022), the study of (Al-Ghamrawi, Abdul Hamid, 2022), the study of (Shatnawi, 2020), the study of (Al-Aidi, 2018), and the study of (Kaur & Chahal, 2018), They differ with the findings of the study of (Othman, 2017).

The researcher believes that the positive trend by Arab youth towards sustainable development issues reflects the extent of the respondents' understanding and awareness of its positive repercussions on various aspects of life at present and in the future, as well as the extent of their ambition to change their reality for a better future, perhaps due to the huge amount of information that has become available to the public thanks to the rapid development of electronic media through its association with technological breakthroughs related to artificial intelligence technologies and applications.

Fourth: The motivations of Arab youth to pursue sustainable development issues in social networking sites.

Table (5) Motivations of Arab youth to follow sustainable development issues in social networking sites,

Payer = payor (n.)	Ch	%
Get up-to-date and fast information.	60	93.8
The need to form sound opinions on sustainable development.	55	85.9
Participate in discussions on sustainable development issues.	43	67.2
The fact that social media sites provide in-depth treatment of sustainable development issues.	42	65.6
Desire to address development topics freely and openly.	39	60.9
Follow up on all developments.	23	35.9
Ability to interact.	19	29.7
Ability to selectively be exposed to media content.	15	23.4

N =64

The data of the previous table indicated that there are a number of motives that push Arab youth to follow sustainable development issues in social networking sites, the most important of which are: obtaining up-to-date and fast information about development plans by 93.8%, the need to form correct opinions about sustainable development by 85.9%, and participating in discussions with others about those issues, which increases their understanding of the importance of development for their societies and its implications for their lifestyle by 67.2%. In addition, social networking sites provide in-depth and integrated treatment of events and issues related to development behaviors that are more appropriate for Arab societies by 65.6%, and their desire to address development topics freely and openly compared to traditional media through the provision of interactive services by 60.9%. This is in addition to the advantages offered by electronic media represented in the speed of publication, the follow-up of all developments, the ability to interact, and the great ability to be selectively exposed to media content, which came in lower proportions.

Fifth: Satisfactions achieved by Arab youth from following up sustainable development issues on social media sites.

Table (6) Satisfactions achieved by Arab youth from following up sustainable development issues on social media sites

Satisfactions	Ch	%
Increasing knowledge of development issues.	53	82.8
Expanding perceptions of community issues and development methods.	51	79.7
Establish a critical view of development issues.	46	71.9
I supported my participation in community work and events.	44	68.7

Encouraged me to participate in volunteer work.	40	62.5
Raising awareness of development plans.	40	62.5
Developmental Behaviors Development.	37	57.8
Strengthening family self-sufficiency behavior.	31	48.4
Strengthening political behavior.	28	43.8

N =64

From the previous table, it was found that the gratifications achieved by the evaporators as a result of following up sustainable development issues in social networking sites were as follows: Increasing their knowledge of development issues by 82.8%, and expanding their awareness of local community issues and development methods by 79.7%, and establishing a critical vision of development issues by 71.9%, and supported their participation in community works and events by 68.7%, and encouraged them to participate in voluntary work, and contributed to increasing their awareness of development plans by 62.5%, and thus developing their development behaviors compatible with those plans, such as preserving the environment, contributing to the recycling of negative waste, optimal use of natural resources, etc., in addition to supporting family self-sufficiency behavior through home economics and micro projects, relying on home-made goods to meet home demands, and finally supporting political behavior by pushing them to belong to political parties and participate in their programs, casting their vote in local elections, people's councils, and participating in electoral campaigns. This result is consistent with the conduct of the study of Al-Alam (2022), the study of Gharawi, Abdul Hamid, Durrah (2022) , Dalem (2019), Dalem (2019), and the study of Moussa Al-Aday (2018).

The researcher believes that these gratifications referred to by the respondents confirm the ability of the electronic media to influence the public's attitudes towards development issues, which

is reflected on their behaviors positively in the future, and thus the reason for social networking sites can be relied upon to change negative behaviors, as these means have become the most popular and attract the attention and follow-up of various social groups.

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Sixth: The extent to which Arab youth trust the information provided by social networking sites on sustainable development issues.

Table (7) the extent to which Arab youth trust the information provided by social networking sites on sustainable development issues

Confidence in information	Ch	%
high	53	82.8
Medium	6	9.4
Low	5	7.8
Total	64	100

It is clear from the data of the previous table that most of the respondents trust the information provided by social media sites about sustainable development issues by 82.8%, as they rely mostly on verified accounts, and this confirms that account verification leads to a high level of trust among the target audience, given that this step has passed through many procedures determined by companies that manage user accounts, as most of the respondents follow the pages of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Organization, in addition to government bodies, civil society institutions, and non-governmental organizations that deal with development in general. Sustainable development in particular, which confirms the extent of the respondents' interest in

obtaining reliable information about sustainable development as serious issues that have a significant impact on their lives and future, while 9.4% of them confirmed that they trust that information to a medium degree, while those who indicated that the information provided by social networking sites on sustainable development issues are trusted to a low degree were 7.8% of the respondents for multiple reasons related to the nature of the primary sources that are relied upon, in addition to the tendency of most social networking sites to provide information without ascertaining its credibility, and this agrees with you with The mechanism of the study (Al-Anam, 2022), the study (Al-Ghamrawi, Abdul Hamid, 2022), the study (Muhammad, 2020), the study (Salem, 2019), the study (Musa, 2019), the study (Kaur & Chahal, 2018), and the study (Abdul Wahid, 2017).

It is noticeable that there are differences in the level of confidence in the information provided by social networking sites on sustainable development issues based on gender, as confidence among females has increased significantly compared to males, and the researcher believes that this is due to the nature of emotional grooming on which social networking sites rely in presenting their contents, and thus corresponds to the emotional nature of females.

The researcher believes that increasing confidence in the information provided on social networking sites about sustainable development issues among Arab youth gives a very important indicator for the makers of development plans in Arab societies, as these electronic means can be exploited by governments and institutions concerned with development in Arab societies through the creation of serious media content, and is linked to real effective development in all fields by relying on real and transparent information, data and statistics to ensure an increased impact on youth trends, development behaviors and thus their active participation in development plans.

Seventh: The extent to which Arab youth rely on social networking sites to obtain information related to sustainable development issues.

Table (8) the extent to which Arab youth rely on social networking sites to obtain information related to sustainable development issues

Reliance	Ch	%
High	58	90.6
Medium	3	4.7
Low	3	4.7
Total	64	100

The data of the previous table indicated that the dependence of Arab youth on social networking sites on obtaining information related to sustainable development issues is high by 90.6%, so it can be said that they rely on them as a main source of information related to sustainable development issues. Most of them stressed that these sites and electronic media applications in general represent the most appropriate means of communication to raise awareness and education in all areas of sustainable development and related issues, as these means can provide serious contents and reliable information in a manner that suits the conditions of exposure and appropriate speed. This result is consistent with the findings of the study (Suleiman, 2022), the study (Al-Anam, 2022), the study (Al-Ghamrawi, Abdul Hamid, 2022), the study (Salem, 2019), the study (Moussa, 2019), the study (Al-Aydi, 2018), and differs with the results of the study (Muhammad, 2020), the study (Abdul Wahid, 2017), and the study (Othman, 2017).

The researcher believes that it is possible to rely on social networking sites, as well as digital platforms in a scientific and thoughtful manner to support sustainable development in Arab societies as they are means that receive a large percentage of acceptance and interest, especially by the youth group, and this increases their effectiveness as an awareness of the importance of community development and stability in the future.

Eighth: A proposed strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in supporting sustainable development in Arab societies.

Based on the above, there must be a proposed strategy to activate the role of social networking sites in supporting sustainable development in Arab societies, which can be summarized as follows:

a) Adopting specific goals, not using social networking sites in sustainable development, based on the national goals of Arab societies, whether to reach an audience, raise awareness of development problems, or stimulate interaction and participation in development plans.

b) Creating attractive electronic content on sustainable development issues, such as guidelines and methods that can be used to achieve sustainable goals, by relying on the various capabilities of social networking sites such as photos, videos, text messages and other means to deliver awareness and education messages on sustainable development issues.

c) Working to expand the reach of the target audience, through the continuous use of means of promotion and advertising on social media sites for sustainable development issues and topics by the concerned authorities.

d) Launching awareness and educational campaigns that include different methods and methods to achieve sustainable development through the bodies and institutions concerned with sustainable development, by publishing educational content that includes different methods and methods to achieve sustainable development, as well as sharing success stories from Arab societies that have followed the principles of sustainable development.

e) To work in partnership with civil society organizations concerned with the Sustainable Development Goals, and activists on social media and encourage them to participate in awareness and education campaigns, and to identify common plans and goals to achieve sustainable development, allowing the exchange of knowledge, experiences and resources.

- f) Engage the public in dialogue on sustainable development issues, by launching surveys and opinion polls and participating in real community discussions.
- g) Motivate citizens to change and adopt sustainable development behaviors by offering incentives and prizes to those who adopt sustainable behaviors in their daily lives.
- h) Promoting government initiatives related to sustainable development, clarifying their importance and benefits, and encouraging individuals and local institutions to participate in them.
- i) Encouraging innovation in Arab societies and highlighting successful projects that use modern technology in achieving sustainable development.
- j) Regional cooperation by taking the necessary measures to deepen cooperation and coordination among Arab countries to achieve the goals of sustainable development, and the exchange of information, expertise and technology, which helps to achieve those goals.
- k) The expansion of academic studies through the adoption of national plans to conduct many research and academic studies related to the effects of media contents dealt with through electronic media on young people, especially the impact of those related to the development of Arab societies.

3. FINDINGS:

- a) turned out that the rates of Arab youth use of social networking sites are very high, and they are considered the main source that they rely on in extracting information about the events and issues surrounding them, as these sites are super-media with multiple uses and effects, in addition to their ability to provide the public with information as quickly as possible compared to traditional media.
- b) The respondents stressed that their attitude towards sustainable development issues that they follow through social networking sites is positive, as it increased their knowledge of the merits of development plans, developing their developmental behaviors, increasing their abilities to take

positive attitudes towards the requirements of community development, and supporting their orientations in contributing effectively to the development of their communities.

c) It was found that obtaining up-to-date and rapid information about development plans, the need to form correct opinions about sustainable development, and participating in discussions with others on those issues were the most important motives of the respondents to follow sustainable development issues on social media in addition to their desire to address development topics freely and openly compared to traditional media through interactive services.

d) It turned out that the gratifications achieved by the respondents as a result of following up sustainable development issues in social networking sites were increased knowledge of development issues, expanding their perceptions of local community issues and methods of development, and establishing a critical vision for development issues, and pushing them to participate in community work and events.

e) A Most of the respondents confirmed that they trust the information provided by social networking sites about sustainable development issues because they rely mostly on verified accounts, and this confirms that verifying accounts leads to a high level of trust among the target audience, while 9.4% of them confirmed that they trust that information to a medium degree, and 7.8% trust it to a low degree.

f) It was found that respondents rely on social networking sites as a main source of information on sustainable development issues. Most of them stressed that these sites and electronic media applications in general represent the most appropriate means of communication to raise awareness and education in all areas of sustainable development and related issues.

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The role of new media in information warfare

دور وسائل الإعلام الجديدة في حرب المعلومات

Dr. Mohammed Shafiq Aziz Nafie (Business Administration Faculty of Commerce - Kafr El-Sheikh University, Egypt)

د. محمد شفيق عزيز نافع (قسم إدارة الأعمال، كلية التجارة، جامعة كفر الشيخ، مصر)

مستخلص:

يُمثل الإعلام الجديد ثورة تكنولوجية هائلة في العصر الحديث، ويُحدث تغييرات عديدة في موازين القوى العالمية. فالحروب اليوم ليست حروب قوة عسكرية فحسب، بل هناك ما يُسمى بالقوة الناعمة ونشر ثقافة الإقناع والسلب والسيطرة. تُوجه حرب المعلومات نحو العدو لإقناعه بالتحول من العداء التقليدي والصراع المصيري إلى حالة من التعايش الطبيعي؛ وذلك بنزع إرادة المقاومة من العقول، وبالتالي نزع السلاح من الأيدي، والاستسلام لمرحلة التراخي وقبول الأمر الواقع.

تُوجه حرب المعلومات نحو العدو والصديق على حد سواء، وقد وُجّهت من السلطات إلى شعوبها، وكذلك إلى الشعوب الصديقة أو الحليفة. من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية، سنتناول مفهوم الإعلام الجديد، وأنواعه وخصائصه، وطبيعة حرب المعلومات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإعلام الجديد؛ التكنولوجيا؛ حرب المعلومات؛ الخداع الاستراتيجي؛ القوى العسكرية.

Abstract:

Try to the new media represents a tremendous technological revolution in the modern era, and it results in many changes in the balance of global power. Wars are currently not only wars of military power, but there is the so-called soft power and the dissemination of a culture of persuasion, dispossession, and control. Information warfare is directed towards the enemy to persuade it to shift from traditional hostility and fateful conflict to a state of normal coexistence; by extracting the will to resist from the minds, and thus extracting weapons from the hands, and surrendering to the stage of relaxation and acceptance of the fait accompli.

Information warfare is directed at the enemy and the friend alike, and it has been directed from the authorities to their peoples, as well as to friendly or allied peoples. Through this research paper, we will address the concept of new media, its types and characteristics, and the nature of information warfare.

Keywords: new media; technology; information warfare; strategic deception; military powers.

INTRODUCTION:

The rapid scientific and technical development since the late twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century has led to a significant development in the life of humanity in various parts of the world, and that progress and technology have entered into various aspects of life, including social life in society, which has led to a change in the form of social life in many developed and developing countries alike, albeit in varying proportions according to the progress or delay of each country.

One of the most prominent innovations of this technological development that the world has recently witnessed was the birth of the so-called new media; embodied in social networking sites on the Internet, and due to the many advantages and benefits enjoyed by these sites, people around the world have rushed to use them, especially young people.

1.1. The problem of the study

The problem of the study is to answer a set of important questions, namely:

- a) What is New Media?
- b) What are the advantages of new media?
- c) What are the types and characteristics of new media?
- d) What is information warfare and its strategies?
- e) What are Information Crimes and Strategic Deception?

1.2. The importance of the study:

The importance of the study is illustrated by the following points:

- a) Shed light on new media.
- b) Learn about information warfare and its strategy.
- c) Know the role of media soft power and its impact on information warfare.

1.3. Aims of study:

This study aims to clarify some important points as follows:

- a) Attention to the information aspect and its impact on the future; and a correct, rapid and exceptional response from the beginning to information and new media.

- b) Recognize the role of new media in informing the public.
- c) The importance of identifying the size and nature of the role played by the new media in the process of robbing minds and will.
- d) Knowing the ability of soft power - represented in the new media - to influence the future.
- e) The increasing influence of the new media makes the results and conclusions of this study a realistic contribution that can be used to determine the importance of media dealing with these wars in the future, and helps to develop a clear vision that the new media can contribute to reducing the negatives resulting from it.

1.4. Study method:

This study is a descriptive study that aims to describe and analyze the subject of events, people, beliefs, attitudes, values and goals, as well as various patterns of behavior. In media studies, descriptive studies are used for the purposes of abstract and comparative descriptions of individuals and groups, describing trends, motives, needs and uses of the media, preference and interest, as well as describing media systems and institutions, facts and events, and then describing and interpreting the interrelations between these elements and each other within the framework of hypothetical relationships that can be tested with the aim of reaching a high degree of accuracy in formulating results. Therefore, I used the descriptive analytical approach because it is commensurate with the nature of the study.

The researcher uses the survey approach to media content, which is one of the most appropriate scientific approaches suitable for descriptive studies in general, which aims to describe the construction and composition of the media audience and its behavior patterns in particular.

1.5. Study Structure:

After the initial reading of everything related to the research topic, collecting the scientific material from its sources and references, and arranging it according to the investigations that serve its purpose, and in adherence to the adopted curriculum, I opened with an introduction through which I explained the importance of the topic, the problematic and reasons for choosing it, the objectives it aims to achieve, and the approved research methodology. Accordingly, the research was divided into two axes, the first is the definition of new media, and the second is the impact of new media in information warfare.

2. Definition of New Media

2.1. Linguistic definition:

Media is a language of reporting, stating, conveying information to someone and confirming his knowledge of it, and the source of the quaternary verb is known. It is said: I know, he informs a media, and I informed him of the matter: I informed him of it, and I informed him of it, and it came in the Arabic language: (I inquired about so-and-so and informed him until I inform him, and he informed me of the news and I informed him of it) (Ibn Manzoor, 1988), and Dr. Mahmoud Safar says: "The media in the language: reporting, and it is said: I reached the people with a communication, that is, I connected them with the required thing, and the communication did not reach you, that is, you received (Safar, 1982).

2.2. Terminological definition: There are many definitions that deal with the term new media, including:

a) Definition of Digital Technology Dictionary: "The fusion of computer, computer networks, and multimedia" (Faisal, 2010).

b) Lister defines it: "It is the set of communication technologies generated by the intermarriage between the computer and traditional media, printing, photography, audio and video (Al Zain 2016).

c) It is the communication process resulting from the merger of three elements: computer, networks, and multimedia (Xian, 2012).

d) Computer-based media in the production, storage and distribution of information, provide this in an accessible manner at a low price, classify direct interaction, commit to the recipient's attention, and integrate traditional media, or it is all types of digital media that are presented in an interactive form (Sadiq, 2008).

e) It is born from the intermarriage of new and traditional communication and broadcast technologies with the computer and its networks. Its names have multiplied and its final characteristics have not yet crystallized. It takes this name as it resembles traditional communication media. Within it, a state of synchronization has arisen in the transmission of texts, moving and static images and sounds (Levro Lea, 2016).

f) Logan's definition, which refers to the use of digital means, is effective and bidirectional in contrast to traditional means, which rely on a unilateral direction such as television and radio that do not require any technology in their work (Mustafa, 2008).

It is clear from the previous presentation of definitions that there is no specific definition of new media.

2.3. Types of new media

Richard Davis and Diana wen in their book "New Media and American Politics" classify new media according to three types, and these types are (Davis & Owen, 1998):

a) **The first type: New media with old technology:** According to this classification, new media is represented in some forms of media in radio, television and newspapers, such as Talk Show in radio, Television news magazine such as Date line, 60 minutes, Live Shows and evening programs such as Night Line and well-known morning programs such as Good Morning America. In other cases, renewal includes a program model. Oprah Winfrey

b) **The second type: New media with new technology:** This type of media is represented in all the means that we are now experiencing, and it depends on the computer platform and includes different computer networks, especially the Internet. These means have enabled the integration of different technologies and means with each other, which facilitated mass interaction and provided a wide range of forms and applications of communication (Karkoub, 2015).

c) **The third type: New media with mixed technology:** Through this type, traditional media employ multiple platforms for new media, in a serious attempt to catch up with the various new media technologies and applications.

Abbas Mustafa Sadiq divided another division of new media on the basis of the platforms on which this media is based into the following four sections:

a) **The first type:** New media based on the Internet On line and its applications, and generates a range of applications such as electronic press sites, social media and social networks.

b) **The second type:** New media based on mobile devices, and new types of applications are emerging on various mobile tools, including mobile devices, personal digital assistants, and others, such as applications that allow media organizations to distribute news content on mobile phones and tablets.

c) **The third type:** a type based on the traditional media platform - radio and television - to which new features such as interactive, digital and responsive to demand have been added, including Talk Show.

d) **The fourth type:** New media based on the Offline computer platform. This type is circulated either online or by various means of preservation, such as optical discs and the like, and includes visual displays, video games, e-books, and others (Mustafa, 2012).

2.4. New Media Attributes:

a) **Asynchronous:** means that messages can be sent and received at a time that is convenient for the individual user, and does not require participants for them to use the system at the same time (Shaikhani, 2010).

b) **Kinetic:** New means of communication tend to be small in size with the possibility of using them to communicate from anywhere while their user is moving, for example small-screen TVs that can be used in a car or plane.

c) **Transition state:** Media components can be in a state of separate units, but at the same time they can be grouped together without losing their own identities. For example, an image can be processed by programs such as Adobe Photoshop by merging it into several layers, each layer containing a separate section of the image. It can also be processed later by dismantling the layers themselves without affecting them.

d) **Universal:** This is done in the cases of audio, video, animation and others broadcast by television stations in any country in the world that can be received and followed in several different places of the world at the same time through satellites, regardless of its location in the world (Abdul Hamid, 2010).

e) **Storage and preservation:** The receiver can now store, save and retrieve the communication message.

f) **Multimedia:** This means that information is presented in the form of a combination of text, image, animation and video, which makes the information more powerful and influential, and increases the experience of the recipient in the least time and at the lowest cost (Al-Madhoun, 2012).

3. The Impact of New Media on Information Warfare

3.1. First: Definition of information warfare

a) Sergei Kara Morza defined information warfare as: "A planned communication activity that does not carry violence directed towards the enemy, directed by the authorities towards their peoples, and directed towards friendly peoples. It is carried out under the cover of a state of satisfaction in which the discourse is devoid of the formula of orders and the recipe of arrogance, but it comes loaded with false values, deceptive purpose, and false messages with meaning through manipulation mechanisms; to accept reality in a way that we may see contradictory to our interests, and in unclear or understandable ways directed towards something that is hidden to the mind" (Tabala, 2014).

b) **Herbert sees. A. Schiller that information warfare:** «It is a planned communication activity to lay the foundations of the process of circulating information and images after processing, revising and tightening control over them, and those images and information that determine our beliefs and attitudes, and even determine our behavior in the end to produce disguised or misleading ideas and orientations that do not match the facts of social existence for the purpose of creating false meaning, and producing awareness that cannot willingly

understand the actual conditions of existing life or reject them, whether on a personal or social level»(Ismail, Ahmed, 2015).

c) Paul Linbager, a black propaganda expert, believes that information warfare is: «a propaganda activity that addresses the subtle and delicate details of thought in which people preserve their organization and personal guidance in a world that disrupts people's connections, uses language and may take for itself the sound of the footsteps of soldiers or the threat of the caring mother of her child, may take the language of the proficient teacher teaching his students instructions or warning of neglect in a school duty, may take the language of the friendly lover, may take the language of the little bird, may take the language of the actor, may take the language of the thug, may take the language of the journalist, may take the language of the preacher on the pulpit to the listeners of the world and the afterlife, may take the language of the doctor to inspire hope in his patient, and to use these languages in a sequential and harmonious manner in order to achieve a state of mental cessation with which the recipient can only implement what is asked of him» (Kafi, 2015).

d) **According to Noam Chomsky, information warfare is** "a planned communication activity aimed at pushing people to easily shift from one situation to another without feeling that something has happened," and according to Chukumisky, there are 10 strategies to manipulate peoples' awareness, which he identified as follows:

- Distraction strategy.
- The strategy of creating problems and providing solutions.
- Gradient strategy.
- Deferred strategy.
- The strategy of addressing the people as young children.

- The strategy of arousing emotion instead of thought.
- The strategy of keeping the people in a state of ignorance and folly.
- The strategy of encouraging people to embrace mediocrity.
- The strategy of maximizing the sense of guilt of the citizen.
- The strategy of knowing individuals more than they know themselves (Chomsky, 2003).

e) Dr. Hamid Rabie believes that information war is synonymous with the term "Intoxication", which is one of the terms that appeared in the French literature in the late 1960s, and it revolves around: "Cultivating certain ideas through deception and lying so that it leads to a perception of the situation that differs from its reality, which results in a kind of psychological trauma that leads to psychological paralysis, and then the inability to confront. In this sense, political poisoning is a prelude to a battle or later to this battle, and it is presented so as to allow the achievement of organic victory at the lowest cost and later so that it completes the victory over the absolute elimination of the opponent as a self-existence that struggles to adhere to its civilizational survival" (Rabie, 1982).

3.2. Second: The Role of Media in Information Warfare

Information warfare has entered almost all homes at a rate of 24 hours in 24 hours, that is, almost all hours of the day, night and day, through television screens, the Internet and cell phones, in light of the instantaneous, open, interactive and interconnected media, cultural and information globalization. There are statistics that say that the Arab recipient is exposed to six hours a day, that is, the sum of 1,500 hours a year from various types of media.

Previously, Walt Disney products have been used to shape the minds of children around the world through charming, exciting and joyful cartoons. Playstation chips are now used to

formulate children's awareness. Messages are passed, Western cultural patterns of thinking and designs are cultivated, a Western vision of the world is passed, terms and expressions are passed, and children are lured into types of adventure, oppression and violence!!

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The impact of the Internet is quite similar to the impact of television on the mind, and American Internet networks and websites have spread in cyberspace and facebook pages - which began in the year 2002- as launchpads for young people, women and men, each according to his wishes and sensibilities. In 2006, he entered Twitter and the reception and presentation sites of the video You Tube and won the popular turnout. Social networking sites Facebook and Twitter are the most attractive for Internet users, and according to some statistics, they account for two-thirds of the browsers.

They have also proven their effectiveness in mobilizing and mobilizing beyond the traditional media, especially in times of crisis and emergency. They are insurgent networks that suddenly wake up with momentum and a high and rapid ability to mobilize, and can organize protests and disturbances, and are directed by intelligence services with the aim of obtaining information and directing the masses to achieve the goals of those in charge of those services and achieve the interests of multinational companies run by the governments of intelligence services, but those sites are ultimately networks with superficial links, and do not create organized and coherent political and intellectual groups in the long term, unless they are matched by an effective organization on the ground.

Satellites, the Internet, and mobile communication devices (the cell phone, which has become equipped with a camera for photography, mail services, SMS text messages, an Internet line, and a television screen) have made strides in their ability to penetrate all human and social tissues, beyond human imagination and endurance, so that the media and communication have

spread and infiltrated inside homes and cafes, raided minds and senses without permission, invaded souls, dreams, and dreams, and became accessible to children, adolescents, and young people. The current media technologies employed are incredibly complex and cunning, as they are able to demolish many of the natural defenses and inhibitions of man, unless man is conscious and trained to sharpen his psychological defense capabilities and capabilities.

Robert Wiener, a correspondent for the Kuwait Network C.N.N in Baghdad during the Kuwait Liberation War, believes that "working in the field of video television news is by nature a collective adventure, and you can have the best man in the world in terms of being a reporter and a writer at the same time, but his report disappears unless he has the right image, and you may have the best and best images, but without an effective and influential voice, which weakens them, and the words may be good and the images are appropriate and the sound is influential, but the style of editing the news is what ultimately determines the success or failure of the news report, and unless the director is vigilant and anticipating things, he will not be able to broadcast that news" (Wiener, 1992).

Robert Wiener's words are completely true from a theoretical point of view, but if we put these words down on his practical practices, we would not have found an impact in reality. The video news coverage of the liberation war of Kuwait in the coverage of C.N.N was covered by television crews trained in Hollywood, linked to tanks, and subject to the control of the military media of the intelligence services. What those crews conveyed to viewers at home were scenes filmed away from the battlefield, and had nothing to do with the reality of the events taking place in it.

This coverage contributed to the fact that the war lost its character as a "painful human experience" and turned it into an "electronic experience" that is transmitted through the various

effects of the multimedia media, which separates it from the truth and makes it an imagined or imagined reality!!

C.N.N could not have played such a deceptive role without the support and patronage of intelligence services, which provided it with many information and reports through the code, and supported it with various types of technologies, including micro cameras, small phones to connect to satellites Inmarsat with the possibility of multimedia transfer.

4. Conclusion:

At the end of this research paper, which was divided into two axes, we dealt in the first with the definition of new media and its most important characteristics and types, and the second dealt with the role of new media in information warfare, we concluded with a set of conclusions and recommendations as follows:

4.1. FINDINGS:

Through this research paper, we talk about the most important results, including:

- a) Information warfare is a planned communication activity that does not carry violence and is directed towards the enemy as directed by the authorities towards their people and is a discourse devoid of command and arrogance.
- b) Information warfare has entered almost every home through television screens, the Internet, and cell phones.
- c) The new media is characterized by a number of features, including asynchronous, kinetic, universal, storage and preservation.
- d) New media is divided into several different types, including new media with old technology, new media with new technology, and new media with mixed technology.

4.2. Recommendations:

Through this research paper, we mention some of the recommendations that the researcher hopes to be taken into account for the future, including:

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- a) Preparing the necessary scientific research in the field of new media to determine its impact on behavior in general.
- b) Creating popular neutral websites away from authorities and government to bring popular views closer to a national goal.
- c) Paying attention to the community culture of the public through social clubs, cultural houses and libraries. To fix an alternative that mimics what these media systems offer and to bring out a generation capable of benefiting from the new media.
- d) Teaching young people self-censorship and safe search skills through which young people can block access to sites that may harm their idea.
- e) Integrating young people into real life and encouraging them to participate in dialogue and engage in the political process instead of escaping to the virtual world.
- f) Arab governments should address community members through various media and raise awareness of the pros and cons of new media.
- g) Working to develop technological skills to raise mental awareness among members of society.
- h) Trying to overcome technical difficulties in dealing with the Internet.

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Making Information Available: The Hidden Gateway to Financial Fraud and Cybercriminal Control

إتاحة المعلومات: البوابة الخفية للاحتيال المالي ومكافحة الجرائم الإلكترونية

Dr. Sharif Al-Husseini (Cyber and Communications Crime Expert, Egypt)

د. شريف الحسيني (خبير في جرائم الإنترنت والاتصالات، مصر)

مستخلص:

لقد ازداد ارتباط الإنسان بوسائل الاتصال حتى أصبح متداخلاً في جميع مناحي الحياة، مما دفع بالشركات المعنية إلى إنتاج وسائل الاتصال وتطوير برامجها من أجل الاهتمام بوسائل الأمن والسلامة لعملائها، إلا أن هذا التقدم الهائل أعقبه تطور أساليب إجرامية في اختراق برامج أمن المعلومات بهدف الإضرار بهم والإيقاع بهم.

وتتمثل مشكلة البحث في وجود فجوات علمية وقانونية وإجرائية في ربط توفر المعلومات للضحايا، مما يشجع المجرمين على زعزعة استقرارهم. وتتجلى أهمية البحث في نشر أساليب الخداع التي تستخدمها المؤسسات العلمية بين الناس، وذلك لمنع المجرمين من سرقة ضحاياهم.

وتم إتباع المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لدراسة هذه الجرائم، مع استخدام النماذج المطبقة لإثراء الدراسة. وقد تم تنظيم البحث حول ثلاثة محاور:

أولاً: الأساس القانوني لجريمة الاحتيال .

ثانياً: طرق جمع المعلومات واختيار الضحايا.

ثالثاً: أساليب جديدة للاحتيال عبر الهاتف المحمول.

وانتهى البحث بمجموعة من النتائج والتوصيات ومن أهمها ما يلي:

- جاء الباحث لرصد بعض الأساليب الجديدة في النصب والاحتيال مستغلاً إدمان الإنترنت، والتي استفاد منها مرتكبو الاحتيال والاحتيال عبر الهاتف المحمول من خلال تحديد أساليب جمع المعلومات واختيار الضحايا.

- يوصي الباحث المجتمع الدولي بسن اتفاقيات دولية فعالة للحد من جرائم الغش والاحتيال من خلال المجتمع الدولي مع مراقبة صورها وأساليبها الجديدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاحتيال المالي؛ الأساليب الإجرامية؛ الجرائم الإلكترونية؛ المجرم الإلكتروني. ضحية.

Abstract:

The human connection to the means of communication has increased so that it has become intertwined in all walks of life, prompting the companies concerned to produce means of communication and develop their programs in order to pay attention to the means of security and safety for their customers in order to allow them the easiest and most secure communications, but this tremendous progress is followed by the development of criminal methods in hacking information security programs in order to harm and trap them.

The problem of research is manifested in the existence of scientific, legal and procedural deficiencies in linking the availability of information from victims, which stimulates the energies of criminals to undermine them, the importance of research is shown in the dissemination of deceptive methods from scientific institutions with confidence among the public so as to prevent criminals from being able to withdraw their victims. The descriptive analytical approach to these crimes was followed with the use of some applied models to enrich the study. The research was divided into three axes:

First: The legal basis for the crime of fraud.

Second: Methods of collecting information and selecting victims.

Third: New methods of mobile fraud.

The research ended with a set of results and recommendations, the most important of which are as follows:

- The researcher came to monitor some of the new methods of scamming and fraud, taking advantage of Internet addiction, which benefited criminals of scamming and mobile fraud by identifying methods of collecting information and selecting victims.

- The researcher recommends that the international community enact effective international agreements to reduce fraud and fraud crimes through the international community while monitoring their images and new methods.

Keywords: financial fraud; criminal methods; cybercrime; cybercriminal; victim.

INTRODUCTION:

The problem of the Internet and the negative aspects and misuse of this positive system has included many crimes that affect citizens and violate their privacy. One of these crimes is financial fraud, which has developed with deceptive methods and mechanisms that undermine the simple people and their dreams of achieving the economic gains they imagine will help them to live with the profits they fancy from these operations. However, it seizes what they have of money in very intelligent fraudulent methods, taking advantage of the amount of information published by the victims on the Internet, which makes their ideological identity public to them, thus inciting the perpetrators to study and select the victims accurately.

1.1. Research problem:

The research problem is illustrated by the following points:

a) **On a personal level:** The problem is determined by the fact that it grows with a passion for dealing with the Internet and its applications and unlimited interaction with it, which, on the other hand, allows quantitative gaps that undermine the security of the user and encourages the perpetrator to select and identify the victim.

b) **The problem also arises at the personal level:** in the lack of a minimum level of personal self-security in a thoughtful understanding of the information published about the victim, which is sufficient to be studied to understand his personality, tendencies, inclinations and economic level, so that he is an easy target for the perpetrator.

c) **At the level of crime: The traditional crime of fraud & Scam** in which the criminal is characterized by subtlety in persuading the victim to hand over money with satisfaction and conviction, but in electronic fraud, the methods of fraud and information fraud are unique and the criminal is characterized by intelligence in studying and selecting the victim, but these capabilities are growing and help him in sniping the victim and open in publishing all the data and information that the perpetrator needs for the financial study and the feasibility of targeting him with fraud.

d) **At the level of crime, the criminal method of information fraud** aimed at achieving material benefit, there is an inverse relationship between the intelligence of the criminal and the lack of self-security of the victim. This relationship produces various methods, some of which are announced, and those who know are immune to it. Some of these methods are ambiguous and complex, so the problem increases in detecting the criminal method to educate citizens, investigators and the judiciary, especially if it includes methods of deception and misinformation.

e) **At the national level:** There is no urgent legal and procedural mechanism to trace, freeze and return fraudulent money to the victim.

f) **At the international level:** cross-border crime, space and time are difficult to trace the perpetrator, and there are no procedural mechanisms to trace the money obtained by the perpetrator across countries. There is no procedural or punitive system or agreements with operational mechanisms. These funds are increasingly problematic to trace, freeze and return.

g) The problem is also manifested in the existence of scientific, legal and procedural deficiencies in linking the availability of information from victims, which stimulates the energies of criminals to undermine them.

h) The problem of the research is that these methods affect the security of citizens and defraud their simple dreams of earning and winning through competitions or programs that delude them that they will achieve their dreams and ambitions in life, but strip them of their money.

i) The problem is exacerbated by the fact that these types of criminals have deceptive and misleading methods of escaping follow-up and monitoring, which disrupts the confrontation system and the right of citizens to retribution is lost.

1.2. Importance of Research:

The importance of the research is reflected in the fact that the subject of the research related to the illegal use of communications technology increases the risks of these methods, which requires understanding their nature and identifying their innovative methods to spread preventive cultural awareness and find ways to confront them. The importance of the research after considering its problems focuses on the following points:

a) There is an urgent importance to educate citizens about the dangers of publishing their data and accurate information about their lives and movements, which is necessary to raise awareness.

b) The importance of research is increasing by spreading deceptive methods from scientific institutions with confidence among the public so as to prevent criminals from being able to withdraw their victims.

c) The research sheds light on the importance of legal and procedural deficiencies in tracking funds obtained locally and internationally.

1.3. Study Methodology:

We will follow the descriptive analytical approach to those crimes with the use of some applied models to enrich the study.

1.4. Division of the research plan:

We will address this subject according to the following division:

- **First:** The legal basis for the crime of fraud.
- **Second:** Methods of collecting information and selecting victims.
- **Third:** New methods of mobile fraud.
- **Conclusion:** including conclusions & recommendations.

2. Legal basis for the crime of fraud

Cybercrime has evolved in a way that we have not been able to block it or define a comprehensive definition of it, and therefore it needs high technical expertise from those in charge and the investigation authorities, keeping pace with the successive changes and developments in the field of information technology (Halema.2009), especially the crimes of fraud and financial fraud, which were traditional by simple deceptive means but were affecting the security of citizens with serious financial damage (<http://www.topsarabia.com>).

The crime of fraud and fraud has evolved, taking advantage of technical development to exacerbate its negative impact on the financial economy of governments and people, especially when the punitive and procedural system was devoid of texts and procedures to confront it. Therefore, the international confrontation that was relatively earlier to confront cybercrime appeared in accordance with the Budapest Convention, followed by member and non-member

countries enacting laws, including Egypt, where it enacted the Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes.

Since the subject of research on fraud and fraud crimes, it was necessary for the researcher to address the penal texts of the crime of fraud and fraud, in order to integrate the legal and scientific approach to the subject of research, and we will address this according to the following division:

2.1. Budapest 2001 International Convention on Cybercrime:

The Convention came with the aim of unifying international efforts to combat computer crimes and developing an international system to identify and confront these crimes. Therefore, it included many definitions of criminal acts, leaving each country to determine the punishment it deems appropriate for the act. The Convention included several crimes, which dealt with their content in four chapters as follows:

- a) Chapter 1: to cover basic terminology;
- b) Chapter II: Actions to be taken at the national level;
- c) Chapter 3: International Cooperation;
- d) Chapter Four: Final Provisions.

However, the researcher will mention among them the crimes related to the subject of the research, namely the crimes of assault on funds, which is the point that the researcher wants to shed light on according to the following approach:

2.1.1. Assault crimes:

The terms and articles of the agreement stipulated the following:

Many cybercrimes have emerged that attack financial institutions, and management and accounting systems have been automated and the various branches of these institutions have been linked to each other through information networks to ensure the ease and convenience of managing financial operations within them, and in dealing with customers through direct communication through private information networks that are not available to Internet users (Private Networks), which had some spatial restrictions for communication or through the Internet through the presence of an interface for those transactions (Web Interface).

We should also not forget that credit cards and electronic payment (Credit Cards) of various types have been introduced to facilitate transactions and reduce transactions in direct cash within the framework of the transition to the cashless society (Cash-less Society), and a new term has emerged, which is electronic money, as it differs from credit cards, because electronic money is paid in advance, in addition to not being linked to the customer's account, as it is closer to tourism sukuk than to the credit card, that is, it is a floating entitlement on a financial institution, which is made between two parties, which are "the customer and the merchant" Without the need for the intervention of a third party, such as the source of this money (Al Shafee, 2004), for example, it is a set of protocols and digital signatures that allow the electronic message to effectively replace the exchange of fiat currencies (El janbihi, 2006) and some of these cards work by entering them into the center of the banking transaction with the seller or creditor, where the nominal data was transferred from the card to the seller's terminal device to transfer the results of sales and purchases to the seller's bank, and the emergence of electronic markets (Electronic marketplace) to market and sell goods and services as a result, the emergence of many services that can be

performed through the network, such as subscription to private clubs or Participating in online competitions, gambling or other games for a specified fee.

The phenomenon of money laundering resulting from illegal activities is also one of the most prominent new criminal patterns carried out by organized criminal networks, which take high degrees of coordination, planning and spread throughout the world. The statistics of the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund indicate that more than 30 billion US dollars of dirty money is laundered annually through the Internet, penetrating the borders of 67 countries in the world (Hegaze, 2007, p.609).

2.1.1.1. Types of cybercrime guaranteed by the Budapest Convention:

The agreement dealt with types of cybercrime, of which we will shed light on the location of the infringement of funds "fraud" (El Zent, 2013, p. 299), intentionally using the computer (computer-related fraud) without the right and in a way that causes the loss of property to others by entering, deleting, modifying or suppressing computer data or by interfering with the operations of the computer system or its programs with the intention of obtaining an economic benefit (economic benefit) for himself or others (Taha, 2017, p. 22).

Inspection and seizure of stored data: The Convention notes to States Parties that they must adopt legislation in their procedural laws that gives one of their authority's competencies to ensure the search for and seizure of evidence of crime. The procedures for inspection and seizure of data stored in the computer information system or in the information storage pillar, whether these data are stored in a single device or in a telecommunications system, and this article specifies the procedures for collecting evidence in the following:

a) Similar search or entry: Personal freedom is a natural right and is inviolable. Except in the case of flagrante delicto, no one may be arrested or searched except for something necessitated by the need to investigate and maintain the security of society. Thus, all, if not all, of the world's constitutions stipulate, which is no secret to legislators in the Convention, that each State party must adopt legislation that entitles the competent authority to search or similar entry. Determining the term search does not pose any difficulty, as it is intended to search and search for evidence of crime by examining data and trying to know its content or itinerary (Taha, 2017). As for the new term here, which is access and what is sometimes expressed in access, it is a term specific to technology and communication systems, which achieves access to stored data, and is naturally required to conduct an inspection and obtain evidence, and therefore there is a difference between the two; (Access is a procedure for inspection and inspection as a means of collecting evidence, although in practice the two terms inevitably depend on each other, and despite this distinction, they are considered investigative measures that affect the rights of individuals), so their adoption must be based on a legal and the US legislator has adopted the inspection system stipulated in the Budapest Convention as a means of obtaining information and data in computer and cybercrime; to legitimize the actions taken to search for evidence of crime, as addressed by France in its legislative system.

b) Seizure or Acquisition: The Convention obliges each State Party to the Convention to enact legislation that gives the competent authority the competence to seize or obtain stored data, and this competence includes the following procedures: seizing or accessing data, verifying and seizing a copy of data, preserving the integrity of data, preventing access to such data or removing it from the information system.

c) Real-time collection of data pipeline data: The Convention decided that the actual collection of data pipeline data should be carried out by States Parties in their legislation so that the competent authority can do what it can to detect the crime, in particular: collection or registration, which is now facilitated by means and programs on which the data related to the data pipeline is located at the correct time, obliging the service provider to take care in collecting and recording data related to the data pipeline in a timely manner.

It is no secret to anyone that all this is to facilitate the investigation authorities in collecting technical evidence and detecting the perpetrator, and the real-time collection of data related to the data line is different from the rapid seizure of data related to the data line, which the US legislator did.

2.1.2. Law No. 175 of 2018 on Combating Cybercrime:

The Egyptian legislator responded to the enactment of a law to combat cybercrimes, and the legislator was enlightened by the Budapest Convention to enact that law, and we will address from the articles of the law the provisions on crimes of assault on funds, which are mentioned in Chapter Two of the law under the title (Crimes committed by information systems and technologies Fraud crimes and assault on bank cards, services and electronic payment tools).

a) A penalty of imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and a fine of no less than thirty thousand pounds and no more than fifty thousand pounds or one of these two penalties shall be imposed on anyone who uses the information network or one of the information technologies means to unjustly access the numbers or data of bank cards, services or other electronic payment tools. If this is intended to be used to obtain the funds of others or the services it provides, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than six months and a fine of no less than fifty thousand pounds and no more than one hundred thousand

pounds or one of these two penalties. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than a year and a fine of no less than one hundred thousand pounds and no more than two hundred thousand pounds or one of these two penalties if he succeeds in seizing such services or the property of others.

b) A penalty of imprisonment for a period no less than six months and a fine no less than ten thousand pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties, shall be imposed on any person responsible for managing the websites, the private computer, the e-mail, or the information system whose negligence caused any of them to be subjected to one of the crimes stipulated in this law, by failing to take the insurance measures and reserves mentioned in the executive regulations of this law.

c) The linguistic definition of the crime of fraud: It means the monument of the first monument: the singing of the monument, the monument of a trick, and the monument to him: fraud, lying, and deception (<http://www.almaany.com/home>, 20/2/2013).

d) The legal definition of the crime of fraud: The Egyptian legislator did not define the crime of fraud, and was satisfied with the images and methods of fraud used by the perpetrator in the crime of fraud and the statement of the punishment prescribed for it, and the fraud can be defined as: "Seizing movable property owned by others with the intention of owning it (Tantawy, 1997), and by using one of the fraudulent means stipulated in the law with the intention of owning it, or seizing something fraudulently owned with the intention of owning that thing, or seizing the property of others by deception with the intention of owning it, or seizing movable property owned by others with the intention of owning it, and the person who practices this is called the quorum, the impostor, or the fraudster.

2.1.3. Difference between (Scam & Fraud) and Theft:

Fraud and theft are crimes of assault on property in which the aim of the perpetrator is to obtain and seize the property of the third-party victim and to include that property in his property.

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a) The method of seizure in the fraud and theft: The method of seizure in the fraud is fraud by the perpetrator through fraudulent methods, which affects the will of the victim and makes a mistake that leads him to hand over his money to the perpetrator, and without this mistake resulting from fraud and fraud when the victim undertakes this delivery, and the method of seizure in the theft is embezzlement based on dispossession of the victim's money without his knowledge and consent, unlike the fraud in which the victim hands over his money to the perpetrator, and accordingly the victim's handing over his money to the perpetrator is a denial of the act of embezzlement in theft whenever his building is a mistake or fraud, this delivery does not preclude the occurrence of the crime of the fraud; Because it is one of the elements of its physical corner, in which the crime is complete only.

b) Elements of the crime of fraud: The crime of fraud, like other crimes, has two elements that must be met by the material element, and the moral element, and we will address their statement as follows:

– **Material element:** The perpetrator carries out a positive activity by using one of the fraudulent methods stipulated in the law in order to be able to seize the victim's money. These fraudulent methods include lying and external appearances (interference by another person, carrying out material work, exploiting existing circumstances), and deluding the victim by order of one of the things specified by the law (delusion of the existence of a false project, or a forged incident, creating hope of a fictitious profit, or paying an amount taken by fraud, delusion of the

existence of an incorrect debt bond, and delusion of the existence of a forged clearance bond) (Abd El Satar, 2000).

– **Moral element:** The crime of fraud is an intentional crime, which requires the availability of general criminal intent with its elements of knowledge and will, in addition to the special criminal intent represented by the intention of the perpetrator to own the property of the victim, who seized it by fraud and deception, the crime of fraud (El Hemely, 2020), provided that the delivery of the money is the result of fraud and as a result of one of the methods set forth in Article 336 Penalties.

– **Criminal consequence:** Seizure by handing over the victim's money to the perpetrator.

– **Causal relationship:** It is the direct relationship between the action and the result.

c) **Punishment for the crime of fraud:** Whoever seizes money, offers, debt bonds, clearance bonds, or any movable property, and this was done by fraud to steal all or some of the wealth of others, either by using fraudulent methods that would lead people to believe in the existence of a false project, a forged incident, or events of hope for a profit, a fictitious payment of the amount taken by fraud, or their belief in the existence of an incorrect debt bond, or a forged clearance bond, or by disposing of a fixed or movable property that he does not own or has the right to dispose of, or by taking a false name or describing it incorrectly, shall be punished by imprisonment. As for those who attempted to commit fraud, and did not complete it, they shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

From the above, it is clear that the researcher has been keen to address the specific legal and treaty basis for punishing IT crimes. We have dealt with the Budapest International Convention 2001 for Cybercrimes, specifying our goal by referring to crimes of assault on funds, according to what emerged from the cybercrimes that targeted this, through attacks on credit cards and

electronic payment that turned the world into a cashless society, and electronic money, and electronic markets have emerged all over the world, which required the international community to intervene to confront crimes of assault on funds and maintain those economic variables of international transactions and new non-monetary currencies generated by those variables. It also resulted in procedural variables to prosecute and control those types of criminals, and to inspect and seize stored data that represent evidence of these crimes. Some Member States have begun to amend their legislative system to confront these new types of crimes.

a) Law No. 175 of 2018 on combating cybercrime dealt with the attack on funds, bank cards, services and electronic payment tools, which established deterrent penalties.

b) The legislator has singled out the crime of fraud and fraud in Chapter Ten of the Penal Code under the title of fraud and breach of trust in Articles 336: 343 of the Penal Code. The difference between fraud and theft and the elements of the crime of fraud and fraud has been addressed.

In summary, the researcher did not find the comprehensive definition of the crime of fraud through Internet applications, which target individuals and companies by exploiting them.

3. Methods of Information Gathering and Victim Selection

Every good and advantage announces itself, which is evil and a crime that disturbs safe use, by maligning the intentions of criminals and the meanness of their goals, so they exploit Internet applications, and study citizens, their intellectual identity, economic status and psychological abilities, so they identify their gaps and weaknesses through which they carry out deceptive methods that correspond to their specific identity, and facilitate deceptive approach, thus achieving their goals that harm their calm and enjoyment of this technology in general, and harm their economies and achieve monetary gains for the perpetrators, and we (<https://mawdoo3.com>.) will explain this as follows:

3.1. Presence Weakness and Addiction:

Feeling frustrated when not opening the computer or laptop for a few hours Decreased professional performance and school performance at work and school, due to sitting too long on the Internet, acknowledging that the Internet is the real reality and rejecting the real society (<https://www.dailymedicalinfo.com/view-article.>), the spread of meaning has reached the point of children in Germany holding demonstrations against parents inviting them to play with them and not with the mobile, which has come to dominate our minds and take up all our time (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDmmapsfBfs.>), which negatively affected social communication and replaced it with social disconnection (Al-Husseini, 2018).

We will conceptualize the information that the victim publishes about himself that negatively affects information security. It is also clear that whenever the victim becomes available in online presence and interaction, he or she intentionally or unintentionally leaves behind a huge amount of important information that allows the perpetrator to study the victim thoroughly, identifying the keys to his personality, psychological nature, and economic level. The perpetrators carefully identify their victim according to the information collection methods they carry out. We will explain them in the following point:

a) **Internet addiction:** It is a pathological attachment to social media. You cannot integrate with ordinary society, and in these cases you do not care about anything other than the Internet and consider it a clearer window than your world in which you live.

b) **Signs of Internet addiction:** There are signs and symptoms that show you that you are addicted to the Internet, which is the urgent desire to use the Internet frequently, which is the urgent desire to use the Internet unnecessarily, leaving friends and family councils to open the Internet without being necessary, such as working on the Internet, sitting for a long time on the

Internet just to sit without taking advantage of different information, with no appreciation of time.

c) **Social Separation:** We see that Internet applications have turned citizens into a state of social separation, and lack of direct communication with those around them, which led to the addiction of being in a virtual world that may separate them from reality, so the criminal deals with children without parental protection, and with a father who does not see his children, so he completely besieges the victim's Internet applications, and making it available on the Internet enables the perpetrator to study him in depth and carefully, enabling him to have the right opportunity to catch him in time, and obtain the appropriate material value for the victim's economic situation.

3.2. Methods of collecting information from the Facebook application:

By following Facebook through criminal elements specialized in fraud and fraud, it is possible to access how much information makes the perpetrator able to identify his victim, according to the following approach:

a) **Identifying the name of the victim:** It is easy to identify him through the personal page of the victim if he has announced his name, but if he has put a code name or a phrase or a sentence that does not explain his name, then following up the comments on his page may indicate his name, and it is possible by publishing posters asking him for his name, and the name may indicate economic values and financial ability, especially if he is from families known for economic ability and extreme wealth.

b) **Identifying the victim's job:** It is easy to identify him through the personal page of the victim if he announces his job, or through his photo if he has a uniform indicating his job, or through a photo at the workplace or training, or by following up comments on his page that may

indicate his promotion or transfer, and it is possible by posting posts asking him to specify his job, and the name with the job expects information about the workplace and the means of transportation, and the expected promotions, and co-workers and those closest to him through their interaction with him, and the way of writing comments indicates the content of the relationship.

c) **Determining the date of birth of the victim:** It is easy to determine it through the personal page of the victim if he announces the date of birth - or through photos of his birthday celebration, or through Elvis celebrating his birthday, or his friends celebrating his birthday, and then the tower determines, and then your luck today, so the birth of the tower, and every information is apparent and hidden - and the danger of the date of birth is that it may be one of the protection components of the victim's pin code and this is an accurate gap, and the date of birth with the image of the victim constitutes a determination of his age, and the age predicts the tendencies and trends of the person, as the age of the boys cares about cartoons and games, and these interests change with the change of age, and this enables the formation of the identity of the victim, and the determination of his attitudes and methods of the victim's withdrawal of financial fraud.

d) **Identifying movements:** By following the victim's page - after citizens used to publish their movements and that habit became a social infection that infected everyone by publishing and uploading movements on the Facebook page - it became easy for the follower to identify all the movements made by any victim, as the perpetrator collects information about him, and by analyzing those movements he stands on his economic level, and may even be able to fabricate a meeting in the places that the victim frequents constantly, and by analyzing those places it is possible to determine the economic level compatible with those places, and confirmed by the

frequency of movement, presence and the capacity of time, which gives indications of financial ability that correspond to his clothes, car, name, job, and the level of the place, which draws the attention of the victim to study and target him.

3.3. Methods of collecting information from mobile applications:

All programs and applications on the mobile pull the data and information on the mobile; so that any professional in hacking information - or a programmer of the program available and offered on mobile phones - can seize the name and function through caller identification programs, on the movements through weather programs, or maps, and the mobile camera can be hacked and operated for the account of the perpetrator (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tluDugv8y4o>).

We will be exposed to samples of programs that run on our mobile phones while downloading them, asking us to allow them and their administrator to view all data, pictures, files, on the mobile, as follows:

- a) Caller identification programs: A form of which asks to see the full contacts, the phone with all that it contains, (photos, media, files), device knowledge and call information, and the mobile holder agrees to this!!!
- b) Used Device Selling Software: Which requires the mobile holder to agree to view (device and application history, identity, location, SMS messages, phone, photos, media, files, Wi-Fi connection information, and the mobile holder agrees to this.

3.4. Ideological Identification of the Victim:

Man's desires control his tendencies and tendencies, and there are general rules governing them. For every period of time that we go through, there are tendencies. The lust for attachment to the mother in childhood and attachment is due to lack of food and breastfeeding, and then the

need develops and the size of needs increases and varies with age, so the child relies on other foods, so the attachment begins with alternatives, including play, and then the attachment to cartoon films, and recently the attachment to mobile and social media has become addictive.

In order to determine this information, the perpetrator follows the victim's page, and it is enough to watch his interaction with this post, which appears humorous. However, it contains a quantity of psychological information that informs the perpetrator of the identity of its impact through which the victim is withdrawn (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tluDugv8y4o>).

It is worth mentioning that all the information referred to are only examples from which we clarify the amount of information that comes out of us of our own free will and we are not aware of the danger of professional dealing with that information, processing it, linking it and analyzing it in order to make the target person malleable in dealing and targeting in a way that facilitates his luring and undermining in financial fraud crimes.

It is clear from the above that the perpetrator of mobile fraud and fraud crimes can, by following up the Facebook of the victims and following up the mobile phone in the event of losing it or putting spy programs on it, see all the information of his life, which becomes an easy and easy target to trap them in order to achieve financial profit as a result.

4. Innovative Mobile Scam Methods:

Availability on the Internet applications that are exploited by criminals, financial fraud professionals who are studying citizens and analyzing their data and information in a way that makes the victim an open book expected to act, and a specific exciting and stimulating book that he responds to without realizing that he is making a choice that he has no choice in. Here, the crime of financial fraud is an easy crime for the criminal with the help of the victim, who spared

no effort to provide all the necessary data and information to attract the attention of the criminal, carry him a load and push him to get him, and we will clarify this according to the following approach:

4.1. Motivating and provoking victims to lure them to fraud and financial fraud:

After the perpetrators have collected and analyzed the information, they make attempts to motivate the victim to respond and surrender to their criminal method, and we will clarify these new methods and a model of them where the perpetrator follows the victim, and he learned through his Facebook page that he is following and interacting with the horoscopes and astrology, and he wants to take easy prey to pitch him and make material profits from it, he will motivate him from this gap according to the following approach:

4.2. Motivation and excitement of the victim: The perpetrator will send news and content from the pages of the horoscopes about the good news entitled (Urgent now is a joy coming to you, God willing, it will make you prostrate to God in tears of joy, just write there is no god but you, Glory be to you, I am one of the wrongdoers), a lot of money is on the way to you.

4.3. Monitoring of methods of fraud and defrauding victims announced by Facebook pages:

a) **Gifts:** On the occasion of the passage of two years on the page, 50 iPhones were offered gifts, and the competition ends on 25/9. To participate: (Work Lake, the color of your iPhone, Share to Post), and thus succeeds those who want to defraud the other to gain credibility through these procedures, as we will participate with him in publishing and collecting victims for him, and then the victim will decide that he won the iPhone 7, and that he must send a recharge card of one hundred pounds for sending the mobile to him.

b) **Another type of gift:** There are frequent pages on Facebook claiming that it is for a queen, or a princess daughter of a king, from a royal family, and a ruling family, and that she created the page to help the poor achieve their dreams, by offering gifts on the occasion of, and unsuccessfully, deciding for any victim that you are lucky to have that post appear to you, and asking him to fulfill his hopes to interact, or posting on his page.

c) **Dream Competition:** Congratulations, you have earned with us a Honda Stanavia 2017. We want the cost of shipping expenses to send you the car from Jordan or a winner to receive it. The shipping expenses are 500 Egyptian pounds, your full name, address, and phone number. After 24 hours, if you do not pay, the prize offer will end. These are the conditions of the competition. If you do not agree to say to give it to someone else, if you now pay shipping expenses in a batch of cars coming down today, Egypt.

d) **Telecom Egypt:** With the beginning of the work of Telecom Egypt, criminals from fraudsters put forward this post, share and earn a WE line, a gift charged with 200 pounds. Make a post and like our page to confirm your subscription. Write we in Komont and Lazem Share to the post, and inquire about their identity from We Company. It turns out that they are illegal, and that the offering is a start to attract victims.

4.5. Mobile Fraud & Scam Methods

a) **Surrender to the resistance of the mind and motivation with the hoped-for gains:** The perpetrator collects a large amount of private information about the victims, according to the various data and information channels above the statement, in a way that is sufficient to manage a persuasive dialogue, and that the caller represents one of the official authorities, such as an employee of one of the mobile companies, and here the perpetrator has calmly put forward a large percentage of the mental surrender of the victim to refuse to interact with him, and here

comes the role of motivation that call is the opportunity of the victim's life to achieve his dreams and ambitions, and the mental stimulation referred to earlier can be used.

b) **Examples of mobile scams:** We will show models of mobile scams and their evolution, according to the following approach:

○ **Balance transfer message:** Some text messages received from a mobile number were monitored and as a way to use a deceptive method that is written at the forefront of the message "The customer service number of one of the telecommunications companies is deceived, and removed by the text of a message stating that a balance of 100 pounds has been transferred to him." This is followed by a phone call to the victim and begging him to return the balance that came by mistake and that he is in urgent need of the balance, and some citizens may be deceived and indeed send a balance at the value claimed by the perpetrator, and the perpetrators were professionals of those methods get small amounts so that the victim does not think about it.

○ **The deceptive criminal method (access to the customer's account):** Criminals have developed their deceptive mechanisms, so they have devised a more professional and skilled criminal method in which they exploit the Internet, and they log on to the Vophon company's website, for example, and then log on to the customer's account, and then log on to create a new account (with the intention that he is a customer of the company and should be configured for his number on the website via the Internet, so the website asks him to enter his phone number (so the perpetrator enters a distinctive number as it may be owned by a well-off person), so the website is notified that once the sending icon is pressed, the code will be sent In a message on the number recorded in the account, and here the criminal stops for a moment and then makes a phone call with the same number recorded and possessed by the victim in good faith, and notifies him that he is a customer of the mobile company, and that he has won a gift from the company

as a distinguished customer, and when the customer doubts about him - as the number that appeared in front of him is not a customer service number - the perpetrator deceptively presses the icon of sending a message and decides that he will send him a message from the company until he is sure of his identity, and then resumes his conversation with the customer who already has a real message before him from the company, so he is sure The customer believes that the criminal is actually a representative of the mobile company, as he demonstrated his sincerity and sent him a message from the company, so he asks him while he is still calling him to read the message and the code in which it is the code to activate the award, so he deceives the victim and transmits to him the content of the message, and with that code the perpetrator seizes the victim's balance and transfers it to his account, and that the victim, if he reads the message in full, finds that it is prohibited to inform anyone of the content of the code (Al-Hussaini, p.92).

○ **The criminal deceptive method (impersonating a customer service officer):**

Criminals have developed their deceptive mechanisms and skill, taking advantage of what the hackers and the professionals of the illegal programs have produced by creating deceptive programs that enable the holder to make a connection via the Internet, by setting the operating system of the program to put the customer service number, and the caller shows the victim the customer service number, and here the perpetrator deludes the customer that he has earned the B M W car, and that it is necessary to activate the gift by shipping five thousand pounds, and tell him the pin code of the card to prove the sincerity of his claim, and find a response from the victim customer, so he develops the matter by asking him to ship an amount of three thousand pounds to add accessories to the car, and it may continue to the extent that the victim goes to an immediate branch and receives the mobile and asks the immediate manager to do

everything dictated by the fake customer service employee up to the amount of up to 27,000 pounds, for example.

It is clear from the above that his economic situation motivated the perpetrator to study him and plan to set him up with ease and ease with what I know of his needs.

5. Conclusion

The researcher wanted to allude at no great length to the growing crime of fraud and financial fraud through Facebook and mobile applications in a blatant violation of ordinary citizens in a way that disturbs their financial situation, and they seek to relate to any gains that help them in life and destitution, which they feel and make them eager for any way to gain quick profit. Therefore, we will refer to the findings and recommendations drawn by the research as follows:

5.1. Findings:

a) The 2001 Budapest International Convention on Cybercrime came at that time to draw the limits and controls of the international confrontation of these crimes, but the crime of fraud and fraud was not singled out for its own articles.

b) Law No. 175 of 2018 on Combating Information Technology Crimes specifies dealing with attacks on funds, bank cards, services and electronic payment tools, and establishing deterrent penalties. However, the crime of fraud with its specific indications is not explicitly mentioned in that law.

c) Chapter Ten of the Egyptian Penal Code, entitled "Fraud and Breach of Trust", also came in Articles 336: 343. The difference between fraud and theft and the elements of the crime of fraud and fraud was addressed, but it clarified the crime of traditional fraud and fraud only, and no

amendments were made to it with the developments that occurred in that crime after the emergence of information technologies.

d) The researcher monitored some of the new methods of fraud and fraud exploited for Internet addiction, which benefited the criminals of fraud and fraud via mobile; by identifying methods of collecting information and selecting victims, by continuously making them available through Internet communication channels and publishing their interaction with a huge amount of important information, and they scam customers via mobile and Facebook pages.

5.2. Recommendations:

5.2.1. Recommendations at the international level:

a) We recommend the international community to enact an international convention to reduce the crimes of fraud and fraud across countries, and to monitor its images, and its new methods.

b) The need to track and apprehend criminals, their tools, and their means of communication across countries is similar to Interpol.

5.2.2. Preventive, Awareness and Advertising Recommendations:

Monitoring all criminal methods of fraud and mobile fraud, and means of Internet communications, and announcing them to citizens through awareness bulletins and approved websites informing citizens of the patterns of fraud and fraud for awareness issued by the Ministry of Interior (Media and Relations Sector).

5.2.3. Recommendations to investigators:

Requesting data from mobile companies in the crime of fraud once the report is received, the prosecution from the mobile companies decides the following:

- a) Verify the receipt of the call between the amount and the number that he called to be spoofed, if it is indeed a valid number, or an Internet program.
- b) Trace the balance and freeze it in the phones and chips that it moved to until the investigations are completed.
- c) Monitor and identify all segments used by the perpetrator to transfer, distribute and hide those balances, and update their actual data to trigger the criminal case against them.
- d) Monitor all amounts transferred to those numbers and request investigations into the identification of victims.

Finally, whatever the level of this study, we do not claim the perfection of its absorption of all the branches and molecules that its title organizes. We also find ourselves rushed to ask for an excuse for what may seem to be a misstep or defect in the study and its manifold turns. Perfection is for God alone, and the lack of human characteristics, and every human being is taken from what he said and returned to him. There is no infallibility except for the prophets and messengers of God. What was right in this research is with the success, repayment and grace of God Almighty, and what was wrong or shortening of our mouth, and we do not lack our scientific responsibility for it. Whoever finds in this research what must be changed, we appeal to God in reforming it and performing the right of advice in it.

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