



Confronting cybercrime in the era of new information and communications technology (NTIC)

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Abstract:

The study is summed up in identifying the repercussions of the era of new information technology on individual privacy and public freedoms. It highlights the most important things that the era of information media has brought about, namely opening the way for openness to the virtual world and how to change and participate in it on the one hand, and it shows the transgressions of the media in their violation of life. Especially in light of the post-modern world, which is governed by economic interests and competitive tendencies on the other hand, such that only the strongest within this industrial society can survive.

Therefore, the study attempts to shed light on the most famous crimes of invading individual privacy in the world of the Internet, and what is the reason for this? Trying to find out how to confront this through human conscience and attention to values and morals in virtual space.

Keywords: new media and communication technology, privacy, information crime.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since the middle of the twentieth century, the world has witnessed a new revolution, which has been called the information media revolution, in reference to the prominent role that information has now played, as it has become a force to be reckoned with in the hands of states and individuals.

Information is currently considered a commodity or service that can be bought and sold and a source of economic, political and military power, due to its connection to various areas of human activity and its interpenetration in all aspects of modern life. Awareness of its importance has become a manifestation of the progress of nations and peoples.

However, the positive side of the information media era does not negate the negative repercussions produced by this revolution and this high technology, represented by the misuse of information systems and their exploitation illegally and in a way that harms the interests of individuals and groups, and thus the interest of society as a whole. This massive and rampant development has led to the emergence of new patterns of crimes, violations, and transgressions that are almost a criminal inevitability, and cyberspace is indispensable, especially virtual communities and new media applications.

In light of this era based on information and technological progress, which continues to threaten the lives of ordinary and legal individuals under the pretext of freedom of information and revealing the truth for the public interest, the need to respect and defend the right to privacy has increased, and because the human being needs to live a life devoid of Surveillance and spying: A person feels reassured and at peace in his home, his relationships, his correspondence, his information, and his ideas without external interference, intrusion, or penetration into his privacy and his physical or moral personalities.

The theory of moral duty came to address the crisis from its roots, considering the inner morality of the conscious soul to be the decisive and regulating constitution for the thinking and behavior of individuals within their societies, so that the further we move away from morality, the more we lose control over modern technology, and the more we are exposed to violent threats and attacks.

2. Conceptual field of study

Technology is defined as inventions that help the individual in his daily life. The concept of information and communication means information and methods of communication. It is noteworthy that the methods of communication in society have varied since ancient times, and among these methods is speech directly, or through letters, radio, television, etc.

Media technology is defined as the means of communication through technology, which means automated media devices or telephones. In short, information and communication technology is defined as all the technologies that are used to transform data in its various forms into various information. (Cantoni, 2015)

Sociologists define crime as a violation of social standards, and it is every assault on an interest that maintains the stability and survival of society, and through which it moves



towards progress. The sociology dictionary also defines it as behavior that violates the moral rules set by the group, and therefore It is every hostile behavior that causes a disruption to the existing system. Electronic crime is one of the forms of hostile crimes and violations that threaten the networked system and cause disruption in it. Although some consider it a traditional crime due to its lack of connection to the real world, it now threatens the private life of the individual and Its dependency often carries over into the normal life of the victim. (Bakis, 2007)

Considering that cybercrime arises in an electronic environment, it depends mainly on information technologies and media and everything related to the automated processing of data, so Professor Rosemblat defines it as an illegal activity directed at copying or accessing, changing or deleting information stored inside the computer. (Descours, 2017)

Privacy is a basic human right and the cornerstone of modern democratic societies. It lies at the foundation of the rule of law and the sanctity of violating private life. Privacy may be fused with the concept of data protection, and may fall under the scope of the sanctity of private life. There are those who consider privacy to be a combination of three basic concepts: restrictions on access to the personal world, control over personal information, and freedom from the surveillance of others. Privacy is exposed to a number of different threats: (Jones, Setter, & Esling, 2011)

Hardware threats: such as eavesdropping devices, CCTV, hidden cameras, microphones, and remote sensors.

Software threats: including malicious programs such as viruses, spyware, and other programs that can reveal personal data.

Digital content threats: This type includes the previous two threats, in addition to data extraction and analysis, and illegal database leaks. (Smith., 1994)..

3. Forms of violation of the right to privacy

Accordingly, the NTIC revolution came and the media mixed with a variety of issues related to information security that need legal treatment, as they affect intellectual property rights, confidentiality of information, privacy, and data protection. Information security and modern technology have also created a group of multiple crimes such as cybercrime, Cyber terrorism, financial fraud, theft, hacking, viruses, and many other crimes committed within cyberspace. (Lever, 2005)

Perhaps the most important of these challenges is the challenge of information crime, which is defined as those crimes resulting from the use of information and modern technology, and thus directly affects the right of electronic media based on information media through pirating, destroying and hacking the websites of electronic newspapers and social networking sites, spreading the virus and stealing. Data and violation of user privacy.

Violating an individual's right to privacy can be classified under the section of crimes against individuals, especially since personal information is widely circulated on electronic and social networking sites, making it vulnerable to violation by criminals. Crimes of



violating individuals' privacy are represented in the following:

- Threats, harassment and stalking

The threat occurs via e-mail by receiving spam messages that contain expressions of fear and intimidation. This unwanted data harasses users on the screen, and can also contain malicious obscene expressions or distorted and pornographic images.

- Impersonation and luring

Using the identity of another person to benefit from his reputation, money, or authority, for example. It is possible to impersonate the individual or the website, which prompts some users to impersonate other people and then send messages under their names or place advertisements under their names. These actions can include sending threats to the victim, or Publishing reputation-impairing information about the victim, or sending invitations in the victim's name. These invitations may sometimes include some details about the victim, such as his phone number, address, or both, but the identity of the perpetrator of these crimes may often be difficult to reveal. (Moore, 2010)

- Manufacture and dissemination of pornography

Trying to incite sex for adults and children alike, and these sites publish explicit sexual images of adults and children.

The manufacture and dissemination of pornography is a crime in many countries of the world, especially those that target or use children. Sexual exploitation of children on the Internet takes many forms based on images and visual recordings of violent sexual crimes.

- Slander, insult and defamation

It is the most common across the network, and is used to harm the honor or dignity of others. Chat rooms and user comments on virtual pages have become full of bad and offensive expressions, whether through audio, video or writing recording, which makes them visible and thus generates hatred. Cyberhate and Hatred between site users such as racial hatred, gay hatred, and misogyny. Facebook, Twitter, sites exposing personalities and celebrities, or even commercial and political institutions have become an unlimited theater that receives everything presented to them without restrictions or censorship. (Allen, 2016).

4. Causes of information crimes:

The globalization of the media has created serious problems at the ethical level in dealing with communication and information, especially the problem of censorship, as globalization and openness have eliminated any possibility of censorship, and it has become hopeless for the new media to be subject to censorship, as they are within the reach of every individual in the world as well. No one can stand against the freedom of the massive media flow of information and data.

On the one hand, the low cost and ease of use of modern technology played an effective role in its spread among various segments of society, to the point that we are experiencing a crisis of information inflation, and thus the difficulty of controlling and controlling it. (Tremblay, 2006).

The expansion of the media stock in new media has made users confused about what information they rely on and verify its authenticity in order to benefit from it. Thus, the



person using the information media has become vulnerable to many temptations and violent contents, which can direct his thought and behavior to act. Aggressive criminal activity through this medium and on the level of this virtual space, and what helped in this was the following: (Gutiérrez-Martín & Tyner, 2012)

- The ease of spread and information transcendence, which various technologies and applications that rely on reducing time and ease of publishing and sharing among the largest number of audiences connected in virtual spaces have contributed to its creation, such as the RSS service on websites, the PARTAGER button in virtual complexes, and the BIZZ technology. Through individual messages and group conversations.

This fragmentation of information, its processing, reformulation, and dissemination makes peoples fused together and eliminates any considerations of cultural privacy and identities, given that the Internet is the only community to which all individuals and societies belong.

- The emergence of the so-called media intellectual, through the spread of media awareness or what is known as the erasure of information illiteracy, Media Literacy, as the need to acquire dense and in-depth information and generate media content on issues that affect the interests of the individual and his society, created a new communication pattern that took the name citizen journalism. Coinciding with the increasing influence of the visual language and the spread of the culture of images and videos, and the exchange of news and live events as they happen via multimedia, the material has become accessible to everyone, which has made it difficult to monitor and control the process in a state of media generalization, without regard to private freedoms or laws. (François-Bernard Huyghe, 2005)

On the other hand, the digital and information gap between the countries of the North and the countries of the South has had a significant impact in strengthening the conflict tendency in order to achieve and establish individual identities and preserve privacy, protections and personal interests. It also contributes to generating competition, especially between institutions and companies from The same type, in search of survival and occupying the forefront. (McLuhan, 1977)

This is what prompts people to think about sabotaging and distorting the other in various hostile ways that later lead to transgressions and violations in their various forms.

- Media exploitation of the age group, especially children and young people, because they are the segment of society capable of change and resistance and full of love of knowledge and curiosity. We see the media directing targeted content such as electronic games, pornographic content, violence and terrorism, as they are mainly based on the objection of the young man or child. He receives vast and varied information that is not compatible with his development, personality, and culture, and it is often difficult for him to scrutinize and control it. It tries to infiltrate his thoughts and potentially confuse them, which can be reflected in violent or criminal behavior. (Rieffel, 2003).

Information media can justify the criminal determination of the individual in particular and societies in general through two directions:



i. A trend that says that crime is an inevitable result of the developments that accompanied the new media and what was witnessed in the era of infomedia, and that this is through the difficulty of controlling the contents and the spread of conflict and competition, as well as class disparity, disparity in media flow, and religious and ethnic differences.

ii. There is a trend that believes that criminal inevitability is the result of the individual's social environment in itself, or what is known as the individual's moral formation within his group and the resulting imitation and imitation of his environment. (Penalba, 2020)

In order to overcome this crime to some extent, it was necessary to start from within the individual, this individual who constitutes the nucleus of society. In the concept of new media, the user is primarily responsible for the contents of the virtual space. The responsibility is no longer placed on the journalist in his media organization, whether newspaper, radio, or television. Rather, it has shifted from the responsibility of practicing the profession to the responsibility of the moral duty of the ordinary user within the framework of "what should It must be the thinking and behavior of this individual towards the media medium and what is embodied by the individual awareness of the aspects of the various new technological media of information and media.

5. The problem has become moral and everyone's responsibility

It means that the person is the first and only responsible for his actions and behaviour, and in criminal law it is stated that the criminal responsibility of the person is a personal responsibility, and the person who undertakes an action that makes him an accomplice, involved, or an original perpetrator in the crime, is the person responsible and is punished criminally for what I did it voluntarily. (Malik, 2015).

Regarding liability in a journalistic crime, it is considered a personal responsibility, that is, the responsibility of the perpetrator or perpetrator (manager or journalist) in the event that he does not perform the legal obligations that fall on him, and neglects the charters of professional ethics. (Burgh, 2000).

Therefore, the law can protect the private lives of ordinary citizens. It also prohibits the use of precise electronic devices to obtain information. As for codes of honor, they oblige journalists professionally not to violate the right of the ordinary citizen or publish any information about his private life whose publication does not constitute a legitimate public interest that outweighs the importance of the right. Privacy and focus on information primarily related to their general work or what affects their performance of their work. (Chris Harman, 2011)

The development of information technology represents an important source of information for the media, as the information provided by individuals via the network, especially in its focus on violations of people's privacy and relying on eyewitnesses that their private rights were violated, all of this represents good information material for the media.

According to Kant, man is not just an animal seeking to satisfy his inclinations and



needs in order to maintain survival, but he is also a moral being who tries to direct his behavior and acts in accordance with this duty. (Bernard Bourgeois, 2007).

So a conflict breaks out in the human soul between duty and passion, or reason and lust, but once a person becomes aware of the requirement of duty, he soon realizes that his action is suitable to be a comprehensive, comprehensive law that is binding on everyone. Therefore, we find that Kant defines duty as the necessity of performing an action in respect of the law, and thus the three elements overlap in making the duty: conscience, respect, and the law. (Luc Ferry, 2006).

So that conscience forms an image of the rules on the human soul, and morals are what determine the nature of the individual's communicative behavior within his society.

Accordingly, it can be said that the origin of change stems from the human being and his morals with which he was born, as the issue is no longer a matter of imposed duty, but rather a matter of self-conviction, which is what many researchers and ethical theorists have indicated, considering that moral duty is based on independent self-awareness. It is free from any traditions or circumstantial personal tendencies, and is based on nature, human instinct, and spiritual dimensions. (Deuze I, 2001)

And with each individual inside cyberspace feeling his individual responsibility towards what he is trying to address and address in the media, we have a collective responsibility in which all members of one society participate, so that responsibility is defined in its simplest sense as the ability for a person to commit himself first to the laws, traditions and systems of society. And to be taken into account of his actions and what results from them.

Islamic media theory has based its structure on the basis of the individual as an independent entity with his own subjectivity and distinct understanding of things. In order for this subjectivity not to turn into tyrannical selfishness, it has approved a principle for dealing with others, which is the principle of emotional integration between all members of society, and thus an explicit call for integration. Participating emotionally and mentally in the sense of responsibility within one society. (Weight, 2011)

Ethics is considered the most comprehensive and powerful expression of the law. It is both the internal and external law of the individual, and it protects him from every vice and keeps him away from evil and indecency. For this reason, media practice is closely linked to the law of ethics and is concerned with the moral principle of the media person emanating from within him as an innate nature. A conviction that is not forced or imposed on him. This moral formation of the mediatic individual, which was ravaged by the infomedia revolution, serves as a determinant of the individual's thoughts and behavior, directing him to the spirit of clean values and distancing him from the malicious, criminal self.



6. CONCLUSION

The study came with a set of recommendations in the hope of reducing the severity of crime in the virtual space, as it is linked to the real other in many situations, and out of concern for protecting the private life of the individual and making him safe from the negatives of the information technology era, in which the information media overlapped with the media, and mixed in it. Standards of media freedom and openness with the dilemma of penetration and invasion. The recommendations were as follows:

Legislators of laws and legislation related to electronic media must establish the foundations and rules for managing networks with local authorities and international institutions in order to ensure good dealings and agreement on the foundations regulating users of modern means of communication and areas of use.

Working to develop plans and strategies to educate information media users about the issue of security, privacy, and information crimes.

Imposing censorship on websites that call for the destruction of the human spirit and stripping it of its nature, and strengthening user networks with alert and resistance software against viruses and hackers.

Governments of countries must pay attention to spreading and preserving the culture of intellectual property and privacy awareness among electronic media users.

Intensifying academic studies in the field of new media to clarify their role in expressing social phenomena and the problems that plague them and their impact in the short and long term, and not exploiting them to spread criminal activity within the virtual space.

Promoting media education in various educational, academic, and professional sectors in order to prepare the individual to understand information culture and interact with media content.

The need to provide the necessary resources to implement the necessary legal reforms and implement them as quickly as possible, and to apply penalties to website criminals in order to learn lessons and become aware of the seriousness of the situation.

Paying attention to the moral aspect of the individual who uses electronic media by instilling a set of values to modify his behavior, and creating other realistic opportunities that save him from addiction and spending more time on the Internet.

Feeding social sites and virtual aggregators with moral publications that establish the principle of religious faith and spiritual purity instead of satanic publications that generate hatred, violence, and terrorism.



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