

Efficiency of Human Rights Organizations in Defending Women's Rights against Cyber Crimes

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Abstract:

This study aimed at achieving a set of goals, most importantly is determining human rights organizations efforts in defending women's rights against cybercrimes and reaching for suggested mechanisms to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes. Several hypotheses have been developed to measure this and which were tested in this study. This study relied on the use of the comprehensive social survey method for officials of the National Council for women, Cairo branch, and there were (60) individuals. The study concluded that its hypotheses were proven as they were direct, influencing, and showed statistically significance between the efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes. The study recommended paying attention to media programs that contribute to developing societal awareness to protect victims of cybercrimes. Increasing awareness about adequate advertising of the services of human rights organizations to confront electronic crimes.

Key words: Human Rights Organizations, Women, cybercrime.

Introduction:

Modern technical developments have contributed to the emergence of new forms of communication via the internet, which has become the first destination for individuals from all over the world, the greatest technical revolution in the world, and a civilized progress throughout the ages. This tremendous progress has been accompanied by the emergence of electronic crimes, as social websites have become a crime scene for some people.

Moreover, cyber as apart of technological development has made communication between human being faster, cheaper and become an indispensable common phenomenon in society (J. Kerstens and Veenstra, 2015, pp:144-161).

Additionally, cybercrimes have become a daily menace with the unprecedented progress made in the information technology .Cyber infrastructures are exposed to serious cybercrimes and attacks everyday (Siddiqui and others, 2018, p15).

While cybercrime is still a rather novel topic for criminological research, investigations related to cybercrime defense and victimization

have been on the rise for the past twenty years (Diamond& Bachmann,2015).

Despite the substantial attention drawn to cybercrimes, studies investigating emotional experiences related to the threat of cybercrime victimization have been more scarce (Cross et al, 2016, pp518).

This is consistent with the study of Abozinadah (2017) where social media sites have enabled criminal groups and deceptive personal accounts to communicate with the general public to be victims of cybercrimes. One of the most prominent crimes is the deception of users of social sites by clicking on electronic links that enable the hacker to download viruses in personal devices.

In addition, a study of M Irfan and others (2018) noted that cybercrime is a threat in the digital age. Cybercrime is the activities made by people for destroying organization network, stealing others' valuable data, documents, hacking bank account and transferring money to their own and so on. This study presented an analysis on the expansion of cybercrimes and also suggested the preventive actions to combat against cybercrimes.

In the same line, the study of Xiao ling (2020), targeted on the development of artificial intelligence(AI). Cybersecurity faces the invasion of AI – based cybercrime, possessing a threat to national security. Additionally, the study of Govender and others (2021) find that cybercrime perpetuates as a major threat to the reputation and economy of a nation ,there is consensus in the media and academic journals alike, that cybercrimes have incremented over the years. During a global lockdown imposed by governments forced people to be home bound, leading to a subsequent surge in online users.

On the other hand, information technology has widened itself over the last two decades and has become the axis of today's global and technical development. The world of internet provides every user all the required information, fastest communication, and sharing tools making it the most valuable source of information. With the numerous advancements of internet, crimes involved the internet have also extended their roots in all directions. The cybercrime poses a great threat to individuals. Cybercrime is a global phenomenon and women are the soft targets of the new form of crime (Kaushik, 2014, p37).

Therefore, cybercrime is a global phenomenon with the advent of technology, cybercrime and victimization of women are escalating and it poses as a major threat to the security of a person as a whole. Even

though India is one of the very few countries to enact it Act 2000 to combat cybercrimes, issues regarding women still remain un touched in this Act (Jain, 2017, p13).

Consequently, women are exposed to many electronic crimes such as sexual harassment, stalking and extortion, where males pursue females through correspondence, conversation, or tracking with intent toward forcing the establishment of an affair through the use of e mails and electronic messages.

This is confirmed by many studies, for example the study of Abdallah (2019) has found that new technology has contributed in making a new type of violence against women which known as electronic violence. This type of violence is considered as the most dangerous one. Electronic violence influences, in a bad way, in all domains (e.g. psychosocial, social...etc.). Anyway, women that suffer from the electronic violence avoid their families and society.

This also comes in the line with Ara (2020) study which focused on the advent of the internet and its dramatic impact on human lives. The internet also opens paths for various criminal activities. Women are more vulnerable to cyber threats than men on social sites. The study has revealed that cybercrimes against women are at an alarming state in Bangladesh. Consequently, there is a need to inform the public about the different forms of cybercrimes and elevate awareness on safety precautions.

Furthermore, the study of Banerjee and others (2021) analyzed retrieving reports of cybercrimes against women in two daily newspapers, the times of India and Hindu between the years 2014-2016, and compare the ratio against the total number of cybercrimes in the same period reported by the National Crime Records Bureau, the study recommend to develop a simple media sensitivity index of cybercrime against women.

Human rights organizations have become the focus of attention in the Arab region. In recent years, they have witnessed an increasing activity in human rights organizations working to raise awareness of protecting freedom of information and combating violations against citizens.

Based on the above data, international, regional and national human rights organizations have played a role in changing the prevailing culture in democratic societies through a new thought that fits with modern requirements by proposing constitutional, cultural and

service projects at all levels in the light of freedom to circulate information on the throne of political, social and economic issues, as well. The state respects that defenders of the human rights organizations are independent in the right to access and circulate information as per international rights (Esau, 2006).

Furthermore, the crucial role for human rights organizations to set rules to monitor activities and work to raise awareness and protect the freedom of information circulation has been stated as they activate their role by setting policies and laws related to that (The Tshwane principles of National security and Right to Information, 2013).

Finally, human rights organizations carry out many activities to defend these organizations such as the National Council for Women where the council carries out many activities aimed at defending women's rights. Relating to women before presenting them to be the competent authority and recommending draft laws to advance the situation of women and holding training courses to raise awareness of women's rights.

This is confirmed by the study of Omar& Taha (2021) which focused on identifying the actual role that the National Council for Women plays through services, programs and political empowerment.

Study problem:

Based on previously mentioned theoretical studies, the following can be concluded

- 1) Cybercrime is a global phenomenon that threatens all societies around the world which requires fast and assertive legislations to limit it.
- 2) It is clear that the most vulnerable group to the phenomenon of cybercrime are women, who is exposed to multiple forms of crimes.
- 3) There is an important role for human rights organizations to set rules to monitor activities and work to raise awareness and protect and defend women's rights.

Accordingly, the study problem has been identified with (What is the efficiency of human organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrime?)

The study Goals:

1. Determining the level of human rights organizations' efforts in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.

2. Determining the level of competence of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.
3. Determining the difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.
4. Determining proposals to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.
5. Accomplish suggested mechanisms to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.

Theoretical frame work:**Organization's theory:**

It is possible to benefit from these theories in the current study through emphasizing the role played by human rights organizations represented in the National Council for Women as an example of such organizations against electronic crimes, and electronic blackmail. The theory of organizations also helps in identifying the obstacles facing the National Council for Women and how to face them and come up with proposals that lead to better performance.

Efficiency Model:

The Efficiency Model is considered one of the most appropriate models for the current study through which it is possible to identify indicators to measure the efficiency of human rights organizations represented by the National Council for Women in performing the roles entrusted in defending women's rights against cybercrimes on employees of the National Council for Women in order to achieve the desired goals.

The study Hypotheses:**The main hypothesis of the study was determined by:**

"There is a direct, influencing, and statistical significance between the efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes":

From this main hypothesis, the following sub-hypotheses emerged:

1. There is a direct, influencing, and statistical significance between the preventive efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.

2. There is a direct, influential, statistical significance between the defense efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.
3. There is a direct, influencing, and statistical significance between the technical efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.

Study concepts:**Human Rights organizations:**

It is defined as a group of people who come together to a specific goal (Empapy, 2016, p13).

A human rights organization is a non-governmental organization for defending human rights through identification of their violation, , its analysis and data publication, promotion of public awareness, institutions, advocacy, and lobbying to halt these violations (Lindblom, 2005, p52).

Practical Definition of Human Rights Organizations (Women) in the study:

Defined as those that are interested in defending women's rights against cybercrime and provide them with various services programs and activities that help them face their problems and satisfy their needs in reality, in addition to providing psychological, moral and material support to the victim.

Cybercrime:

It is defined as violations committed against individuals or groups of individuals motivated by the crime with the intent of harming the victim's reputation, whether materially or psychologically, to the victim, directly or indirectly, using telecommunications networks such as the internet (Halder & Taishnkar, 2011, p38).

The semantics of cybercrime point to a legal and technical phenomena that proscribe criminal activity connected with the cyber domain, such activity is categorically against the law which does not mount to criminal conduct in itself (Tikk, 2011, pp19-132) .

Practical Definition of Cybercrime in the Study:

They are those violations that are committed against women as a result of the crime with the intent to harm the victims' reputation, and they are those criminal activity in which electronic technology is used directly or indirectly to carry out the criminal act against women.

(1) Type and Method of Study:

This study is one of the An Assessment studies, and the study relied on the use of the comprehensive social survey method for officials of the National Council for Women, Cairo branch(60) individuals.

(2) Fields of Study:**(A) The Spatial Field:**

- It represents the spatial field of study in the National Council for Women, Cairo branch. Due to the following reasons;
- The National Council for Women is the first governmental entity that works to improve Egyptian women in social, political and economic fields.
- The National Council for Women interests in drawing a new framework for the development of women to empower them economically, socially, politically and educationally.
- The National Council for Women interests in preparing a national strategy for Egyptian women in the line with the sustainable development strategy, Egypt Vision 2030.
- The National Council for Women interests in the protection axis for women, represented in: the establishment of units to combat violence against girls in universities, the program to enhance the capacities of those dealing with violence and abused issues, the unit to combat violence against women, the joint program for the basic services package for women and girls who are victims of violence, and an awareness-raising initiative to combat harassment in public transportation in Egypt, a campaign of 16 days of activities to combat gender-based violence, a program of safe cities free from violence against women 2011-2020, the conference “Women Peacemakers: Together Against Terrorist Extremism 2017,” seminars on “Egyptian women and national security, and the preparation of a draft law to combat Violence against Women, Women's Complaints Office.

(B) The Human Field:

The human field of study was represented in the comprehensive social survey on 60 member of the National Council for Women, Cairo branch.

(C) The Time Field:

The time range of the study represented the period of data collection, which started from 2/4/2022 to 30/4/2022.

(3) Study Tools:

The Data Collection Tools are:

- **A questionnaire form for officials about the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes:**
 - The two researchers designed an electronic questionnaire form for officials by referring to the theoretical framework guiding the study, and previous studies with the dimensions of the study, **and the link to the form is as follows:**
 - <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSckkasTtEy6RBuErAJQd1ybhFHNe7xeueCS5IkM1Ux9UhVprA/viewform>
 - The dimensions included in a questionnaire for officials were identified, which were represented in four dimensions, then the phrases for each dimension were identified and formulated, which numbered (94) phrases, **and distributed as follows:**

Table (1) Distribution of the statements of the official questionnaire form

N	Main Dimensions	Sub dimensions	N of phrases	Phrase N
1	Efforts of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	- Preventive efforts	6	1-6
		- Defensive efforts	6	7 – 12
		- Technical efforts	6	13 – 18
2	Efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	- Employee performance rates	8	19 - 26
		- Optimum use of available resources and capabilities	8	27 - 34
		- The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities to human rights organizations	8	35 - 42
		- Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations	8	43 - 50
		- Availability of information systems in human rights organizations	8	51 - 58
		- Reducing as much time, material and	8	59 - 66

N	Main Dimensions	Sub dimensions	N of phrases	Phrase N
		human waste as possible		
		- Consistency of service results with the needs of the beneficiaries	8	67 - 74
3	Difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes		10	75 – 84
4	Suggestions to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes		10	85 – 94

- The officials' questionnaire form responses were; (yes, to some extent, no) and weight was given to each of these responses (a degree): yes (three marks), to some extent (two marks), no (one mark).
- The two researchers have relied on the content validity of the "logical honesty" of the officials' questionnaire by reviewing literature, books, theoretical frameworks, and previous studies and research that dealt with the dimensions of the study. Then analyze these literatures, research and studies in order to determine the dimensions of the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.
- The two researchers conducted the apparent validity of the officials' questionnaire by presenting it to (5) arbitrators from Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University and the Higher Institute of Social Work, Cairo, to express their opinion on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic integrity of the phrases and their relationship to the dimensions of the study. The percentage of agreement was not less than (80%), some phrases have been deleted and some have been reformulated, and accordingly the form has been drafted in its final form.
- In calculating the validity of the internal consistency of the officials' questionnaire, the two researchers relied on the correlation coefficient of each dimension in the tool with the total score, for a sample of (10) officials from the study community. It was found that it is moral, and that the validity coefficient is acceptable, **as follows:**

Table (2) Internal consistency between the dimensions of the official questionnaire form and the degree of the questionnaire as a whole (N=10)

N	The Statement	correlation coefficient	Sig
1	Efforts of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.833	**
2	Efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.776	**
3	Difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.736	**
4	Suggestions to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.795	**

** Significant at (<0.01)

* significant at (<0.05)

The previous table shows that:

The dimensions of the tool are highly significant for each dimension separately, and then the level of confidence in the tool and dependence on its results was achieved.

- The two researchers also conducted a statistical stability of a questionnaire for officials for a sample of (10) officials from the study community using the alpha-Cronbach coefficient for the estimated reliability values, **as follows:**

Table (3) the results of the reliability of the questionnaire for officials using the coefficient (Alpha-Cronbach) (N=10)

N	The Statement	(Alpha - Cronbac)
1	Efforts of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.86
2	Efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.96
3	Difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.84
4	Suggestions to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cyber crimes	0.85
The stability of the official questionnaire form as a whole		0.96

The previous table shows that:

The stability coefficients of the dimensions show a high degree of stability, so that their results can be relied upon and the tool is in its final form.

(4) Determining the level of competence of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes:

To judge the level of efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes, so that the beginning and end of the triple scale categories are: Yes (three degrees), to some extent (two degrees), No (one degree). The data was encoded and entered into the computer, to determine the length of the cells of the triangular scale (lower and upper limits), range = largest value – least value ($3 - 1 = 2$) was calculated, divided by the number of scale cells to get the corrected cell length ($2/3 = 0.67$) and then added. This value is reduced to the lowest value in the scale or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one, in order to determine the upper limit of this cell, **and thus the length of the cells became as follows:**

Table (4) the levels of the arithmetic averages for the dimensions of the study

Values	The Level
If value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 1 to 1.67	low level
If value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 1.68 to 2.34	Medium level
If value for the phrase or dimension ranges from 2.35 to 3	High level

(5) Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis Methods:

In analyzing the data, the study relied on the following methods:

- **Qualitative analysis method:** proportion was used.
- **Quantitative analysis method:** the data were processed using (SPSS.V. 24.0). The following statistical methods were applied: frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, range, and stability coefficient (Alpha. Cronbach's), simple regression analysis, Pearson's correlation coefficient, coefficient of determination, t-test for two independent samples, and one-way analysis of variance.

The results of the field study:

The First Axis: The officials' description of the study community:

Table (5) Description of the study community officials (N=60)

N	Quantitative variables	Mean	Std. D
1	Age	46	7
2	Years of work experience	17	6
N	Gender	Frequency	Percent
1	Male	6	10
2	Female	54	90
SUM		60	100
N	Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
1	Bachelor degree	44	73.3
2	Master's	9	15
3	PhD	7	11.7
SUM		60	100

The previous table shows that:

- The average age of the officials was (46) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (7) years.
- The average number of years of experience in human rights organizations is (17) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (6) years.
- The largest percentage of officials are females (90%), while males represent only (10%).
- The largest percentage of officials hold a university degree with a percentage of (73.3%), followed by a master's degree (15%), and finally a doctorate with a percentage of (11.7%).

The Second Axis: the level of human rights organizations' efforts in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole:

Table Number (6) the level of human rights organizations' efforts in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole (N=60)

N	The Dimensions	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange
1	Preventive efforts	2.69	0.33	High	1
2	Defensive efforts	2.61	0.32	High	3
3	Technical efforts	2.64	0.34	High	2
The efforts as a whole		2.65	0.28	High Level	

The previous table shows that:

The level of human rights organizations' efforts in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole, as determined by officials, is high, with an average of (2.65), and indicators according to the mean arrangement: The first rank is for preventive efforts with a mean of (2.69), followed by the technical efforts with an (2.64), and finally, the defensive efforts ranked third with an arithmetic mean (2.61).

The Third Axis: the level of efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole:

Table Number (7) the level of efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole (N=60)

N	The Dimensions	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange
1	Employee performance rates	2.65	0.31	High	5
2	Optimum use of available resources and capabilities	2.66	0.37	High	4
3	The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities to human rights organizations	2.43	0.35	High	7
4	Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations	2.73	0.33	High	3
5	Availability of information systems in human rights organizations	2.73	0.32	High	2
6	Reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible	2.64	0.33	High	6
7	Consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries	2.78	0.31	High	1
The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole		2.66	0.27	High Level	

The previous table shows that:

The level of efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole, as determined by officials, is high, with a mean of (2.66), and the indicators for this are according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: The first rank is the consistency of service results with the needs of the beneficiaries with an average of (2.78), followed by the second rank availability information systems in human rights organizations with a mean (2.73) and a standard deviation (0.32), then the third order is the compatibility between the departments and work sections within the human rights organizations with a mean (2.73) and a standard deviation (0.33), and finally the seventh order is the ability to provide the resources and capabilities necessary for human rights organizations with a mean (2.43).

The Fourth Axis: the difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes:

Table Number (8) Difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N=60)

N	The Phrases	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Inadequate advertising for the services of human rights organizations	2.33	0.71	6
2	Insufficient number of legal experts in the organization	2.2	0.71	7
3	Lack of financial capabilities necessary to provide services to victims of cyber crimes	2.13	0.62	8
4	Absence of long-term strategic plans to help victims of cyber crimes	2.13	0.72	9
5	Lack of full coordination between members of the work team in human rights organizations	2.13	0.72	9
6	Increasing the administrative burdens for workers at the expense of providing services to victims of cyber crimes	2.57	0.67	3
7	Weak cooperation of cybercrimes victims with human rights organizations	2.53	0.68	5
8	Weak awareness of cybercrimes victims in ways to defend themselves	2.57	0.56	2
9	Weak societal awareness in ways to confront cyber crimes	2.53	0.57	4
10	Weak community participation to support human rights organizations in helping victims of cyber crimes	2.6	0.49	1
Difficulties as a whole		2.37	0.41	High Level

The previous table shows that:

The level of difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as determined by officials is high, as the average reached (2.37), and the indicators for this are according to the mean arrangement: the first order is the weakness of community participation to support human rights organizations in helping victims of cybercrimes with an average (2.6), followed by the second rank, the weakness of cybercrimes victims' awareness of methods of defending themselves with a mean of (2.57) and a standard deviation of (0.56), then the third rank is the increase in the administrative burdens of workers at the expense of providing services to victims of cybercrimes, with a mean (2.57) and a standard deviation (0.67). Finally, the ninth rank is the absence of long-term strategic plans to help victims of cybercrimes and the absence of full coordination among the members of the work team in human rights organizations, with an average of (2.13)

The Fifth Axis: Proposals to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes:

Table Number (9) Suggestions to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N=60)

N	The Phrases	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Attention to adequate advertising of the services of human rights organizations.	2.77	0.43	3
2	Providing a sufficient number of legal experts in the organization.	2.73	0.45	4
3	Providing the necessary financial capabilities to provide services to victims of cybercrimes.	2.6	0.56	5
4	Attention to long-term strategic planning to help victims of cybercrimes.	2.8	0.4	2
5	Achieving full and complete coordination between the roles of members of the work team in human rights organizations	2.77	0.43	3
6	Giving priority to providing services to victims of cybercrimes in human rights organizations	2.8	0.4	2
7	Achieving cooperation between victims of cybercrimes and human rights organizations	2.9	0.3	1
8	Raising awareness of cybercrimes victims about ways to defend themselves	2.77	0.43	3
9	Developing societal awareness on ways to confront cybercrimes using various media	2.8	0.4	2
10	Develop community participation to support human rights organizations in assisting victims of cyber crimes	2.77	0.43	3
Suggestions as a whole		2.77	0.27	High Level

The previous table shows that:

The level of proposals to increase the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes, as determined by officials, is high, with an average of (2.77), and indicators for this according to the mean arrangement: The first is to achieve cooperation between victims of cybercrimes and human rights organizations with an arithmetic average (2.9), followed by the second arrangement is concerned with long-term strategic planning to help victims of cybercrimes, giving priority to providing services to victims of cybercrimes in human rights organizations, and developing societal awareness of methods of confronting cybercrimes using various media with an average of (2.8), then the third arrangement is concerned with an adequate announcement of the services of human rights organizations and achieving coordination and completeness. Among

the roles of the members of the work team in the human rights organizations, developing the awareness of victims of cybercrimes on methods of defending themselves, and developing community participation to support human rights organizations in helping victims of cybercrimes, with an average of (2.77), and finally the fifth arrangement, providing the material capabilities necessary to provide services to victims of cybercrimes with an average of (2.6) .

The Sixth Axis: the moral differences between officials' responses according to gender with regard to their determination of the level of efforts of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes:

Table Number (10) The moral differences between officials' responses according to gender regarding their identification of the level of efforts of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

N	The Dimensions	Research Community	N	Mean	Std. D	df	T-Test	Sig
1	Preventive efforts	Male	6	2.61	0.17	58	-0.0611	-
		Female	54	2.7	0.34			
2	Defensive efforts	Male	6	2.5	0.15	58	-1.634	-
		Female	54	2.62	0.33			
3	Technical efforts	Male	6	2.5	0.15	58	-2.076	-
		Female	54	2.66	0.35			
The Efforts as a whole		Male	6	2.54	0.08	58	-2.460	-
		Female	54	2.66	0.29			

** Significant at (<0.01)

* significant at (<0.05)

The previous table shows that:

- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (males/females) with regard to their determination of the level of human rights organizations' efforts in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole in favor of the responses of female officials.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (male/female) with regard to their determination of the level of preventive efforts of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes, the level of defense efforts of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes,

and the level of efforts Technical for human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.

The seventh axis: the moral differences between officials' responses according to gender with regard to their determination of the level of competence of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes:

Table Number (11) The moral differences between officials' responses according to gender regarding their determination of the level of competence of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

N	The Dimensions	Research Community	N	Mean	Std. D	df	T-Test	Sig
1	Employee performance rates	Male	6	2.46	0.06	58	-4.232	-
		Female	54	2.67	0.32			
2	Optimum use of available resources	Male	6	2.54	0.06	58	-2.264	-
		Female	54	2.68	0.39			
3	The ability to provide the resources	Male	6	2.42	0.17	58	-0.108	-
		Female	54	2.43	0.36			
4	Compatibility between departments	Male	6	2.42	0.06	58	-6.618	-
		Female	54	2.76	0.33			
5	Availability of information systems	Male	6	2.54	0.26	58	-1.565	-
		Female	54	2.75	0.32			
6	Reducing time, material and human consumption	Male	6	2.38	0.11	58	-4.511	-
		Female	54	2.67	0.34			
7	Consistency of service results	Male	6	2.54	0.17	58	-2.055	-
		Female	54	2.81	0.31			
The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole		Male	6	2.47	0.06	58	-4.705	-
		Female	54	2.68	0.28			

** Significant at < (0.01)

* significant at (<0.05)

The previous table shows that:

- There are significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (male/female) with regard to their determination of the level of workers' performance rates in favor of the responses of female officials.

- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (male/female) with regard to their determination of the level of optimal use of available resources and capabilities in favor of the responses of female officials.
- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (males/females) with regard to their determination of the level of compatibility between departments and work sections within human rights organizations in favor of the responses of female officials.
- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (males / females) with regard to their determination of the level of reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible in favor of the responses of female officials.
- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (males / females) with regard to their determination of the level of consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries in favor of the responses of female officials.
- There are statistically significant differences between the responses of officials according to gender (males/females) with regard to their determination of the level of competency dimensions of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes as a whole in favor of the responses of female officials.
- There is no detected significance between the responses of officials according to gender (male/female) with regard to their determination of the level of ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities for human rights organizations, and the level of information systems availability in human rights organizations.

The Eighth Axis: testing the study's hypotheses:

- (1) **The study's first sub-hypothesis test:** "There is a positive, statistically significant relationship between the preventive efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cyber crimes":

Table Number (12) the relationship between the preventive efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent Variable	correlation coefficient	Dependent variable
The Preventive efforts of human rights organizations	0.439**	Employee performance rates
	0.550**	Optimum use of available resources and capabilities
	0.594**	The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities of human rights organizations
	0.500**	Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations
	0.706**	Availability of information systems in human rights organizations
	0.771**	Reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible
	0.593**	Consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries
	0.715**	The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole

** Significant at (<0.01)

* significant at (<0.05)

The previous table shows that:

Strong correlation coefficient is seen between ‘The Preventive efforts of human rights organizations “ and “ Availability of information systems in human rights organizations”, “ Reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible “, and “The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole “. Additionally, a moderate positive correlation is seen between ‘The Preventive efforts of human rights organizations “ and “ Employee performance rates “, “Optimum use of available resources and capabilities “, “The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities of human rights organizations “, and “Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations “. **Consequently**, a conclusion that the first sub-hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a direct, positive, and statistically significant relationship between the preventive efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes." could be stated.

Table Number (13) Simple regression analysis of the impact of preventive efforts on the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R ²
The Preventive Efforts	0.600	7.797**	60.796**	0.715**	0.512

** Significant at (0.01)

* significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable “preventive efforts of human rights organizations” and the dependent variable “the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women’s rights against cybercrimes,” as determined by officials, indicates a positive, moderate correlation between the two variables. . Meaning that the preventive efforts of human rights organizations contribute to increasing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes **which contribute to the acceptance of the first sub-hypothesis of the study**, which states that "there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the preventive efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes.

(2) **The study’s second sub-hypothesis test:** "There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between the defense efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women’s rights against cybercrimes:

Table Number (14) the relationship between the defense efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent Variable	correlation coefficient	Dependent variable
The Defense Efforts of Human Rights Organizations	0.648**	Employee performance rates
	0.568**	Optimum use of available resources and capabilities
	0.623**	The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities of human rights organizations
	0.442**	Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations
	0.659**	Availability of information systems in human rights organizations
	0.576**	Reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible
	0.584**	Consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries
	0.705**	The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole

** Significant at (0.01)

* significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

Strong correlation coefficient is seen between ‘The Defense Efforts of Human Rights Organizations ‘ and ‘The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole ‘ , ‘Availability of information systems in human

rights organizations”, “ Employee performance rates “, and “The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities of human rights organizations “. However, a moderate relationship is seen between ‘The Defense Efforts of Human Rights Organizations “ and “ Reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible “, Consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries, “Optimum use of available resources and capabilities “, and “Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations “ . Finally, a weak positive correlation between ‘The Defense Efforts of Human Rights Organizations “and Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations is seen **which could lead to the acceptance of the second sub-hypothesis of the study**, which states that "there is a positive, statistically significant positive relationship between the defense efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes."

Table Number (15) Simple regression analysis of the impact of defense efforts on the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R ²
The Defense Efforts	0.610	7.567**	57.266**	0.705**	0.497

** Significant at (<0.01)

* significant at (<0.05)

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable “the defense efforts of human rights organizations” and the dependent variable “the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women’s rights against cybercrimes,” as determined by officials, indicates a positive yet, weak correlation between the two variables. **Which makes us accept the second sub-hypothesis of the study**, which is that "there is a positive, statistically significant relationship between the defense efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes."

(3) The third sub-hypothesis test of the study: "There is a positive, statistically significant impact relationship between the technical efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women’s rights against cyber crimes":

Table Number (16) the relationship between the technical efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent Variable	correlation coefficient	Dependent variable
The Technical Efforts of Human Rights Organizations	0.565**	employee performance rates
	0.651**	Optimum use of available resources and capabilities
	0.389**	The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities to human rights organizations
	0.715**	Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations
	0.655**	Availability of information systems in human rights organizations
	0.681**	Reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible
	0.538**	Consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries
	0.722**	The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole

** significant at (0.01)

* significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

A strong correlation coefficient between “The Technical Efforts of Human Rights Organizations” and “Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations”, “Availability of information systems in human rights organizations”, “The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole”, “employee performance rates”, “Consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries”, “Optimum use of available resources and capabilities”, and “employee performance rates” while a weak yet, positive correlation between “The Technical Efforts of Human Rights Organizations” and “The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities to human rights organizations” is seen. Thus, we can **accept the third sub-hypothesis of the study**, which is that "there is a positive, statistically significant, relationship between the technical efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes."

Table Number (17) Simple regression analysis of the impact of technical efforts on the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R ²
The Technical Efforts	0.585	7.950**	63.196**	0.722**	0.521

** Significant at (<0.01)

* significant at (<0.05)

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "the technical efforts of human rights organizations" and the dependent variable "the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes" as determined by officials indicates a positive, moderate correlation between the two variables. Meaning that the technical efforts of human rights organizations contribute to increasing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes **which makes us accept the third sub-hypothesis of the study**; "there is a positive, statistically significant, relationship between the technical efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes."

(4) Testing the main hypothesis of the study: "There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes."

Table Number (18) the relationship between the efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent Variable	correlation coefficient	Dependent variable
Preventive Efforts of Human Rights Organizations	0.647**	employee performance rates
	0.694**	Optimum use of available resources and capabilities
	0.626**	The ability to provide the necessary resources and capabilities to human rights organizations
	0.653**	Compatibility between departments and labor divisions within human rights organizations
	0.792**	Availability of information systems in human rights organizations
	0.796**	Reducing as much time, material and human waste as possible
	0.671**	Consistency of service results with the needs of beneficiaries
	0.840**	The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole

** Significant at (0.01)

* significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

There is a positive strong relationship between “Preventive Efforts of Human Rights Organizations “and all the studies items with the superiority of “The Dimensions of efficiency as a whole “which conclude the acceptance of the main hypothesis of the study, which states "there is a positive, statistically significant relationship between the efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes."

Table Number (19) Simple regression analysis of the impact of the efforts of human rights organizations as a whole on their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes (N = 60)

Independent variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R ²
The Efforts	0.827	11.786**	138.914**	0.840**	0.705

** Significant at (0.01)

* significant at (0.05)

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable “the efforts of human rights organizations as a whole” and the dependent variable “the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women’s rights against cybercrimes,” as determined by officials, indicating a strong positive correlation between the two variables. which leads to the acceptance of the main hypothesis of the study; "there is a positive, statistically significant relationship between the efforts of human rights organizations and their efficiency in defending women's rights against cybercrimes."

Discussion:

This study attempted to determine the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women’s rights against electronic crimes. The study reached a set of results that showed the following:

- The results of the study showed the level of efforts of human rights against electronic crimes. The preventive efforts, then the technical efforts. This illustrates the need to focus on the preventive role to protect and defend victims of electronic crimes in human rights organizations. This is consistent with the study of(Ara 2020), as it aims to make changes to defend women’s rights against cybercrime, as they are more vulnerable than men.
- The results of the study determined the level of efficiency of human rights against cybercrime through the agreement of the service results with the needs of the beneficiaries and the need to provide information systems in human rights organizations and

reconcile the departments and sections in the organizations, followed by the optimal use of the resources and capabilities available in the organizations and followed by the performance of workers in human rights organizations. This is consistent with study of Omar& Taha (2021) which aimed to identify their needs and competence.

- The results of the study showed the difficulties facing the efficiency of human rights organizations in defending women's rights against cybercrimes, including the weak community participation to support human rights organizations in helping victims of cybercrime and the lack of awareness of cybercrime victims with methods of defending themselves. This is confirmed by the study of Abozinada (2017) which focused on the communication with some people through social media and the rhythm of users because of the lack of social awareness of individuals and the lack of knowledge of their rights and ways of defend themselves.
- The results of the study identified proposals to increase the efficiency of women's rights against cybercrimes, including achieving cooperation between victims of cybercrime and human rights organizations followed by societal awareness of methods of confronting cybercrime through various media and attention to long term strategic planning to help victims of cybercrime possess a threat to national security, especially in the digital age, such as data theft and bank accounts, the study suggested taking preventive and legal measures to combat cybercrime.

Study Recommendations :

- 1- Paying attention to media programs that contribute to developing societal awareness to protect victims of cybercrimes.
- 2- Attention to adequate advertising of the services of human rights organizations to confront electronic crisis.
- 3- Work to increase awareness of laws and legislations to protect victims against cybercrimes.
- 4- Providing psychological and moral support to victims of cybercrimes and helping them to overcome the social crisis.
- 5- Achieving cooperation between human rights organizations to protect victims of cybercrimes.

- 6- Holding conferences and seminars to develop family awareness to protect women from cybercrimes and electronic blackmail methods.

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