Contribution of Youth Centers in Facing the Problem of Electronic Extortion of Adolescents

Prepared by

Dr. Ahmed Saber Mohamed Ibrahim

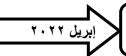**Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work**

Community Organization Specialty

Director of Postgraduate Studies, Higher Institute of

Social Work - Sohag

Contribution of Youth Centers in Facing the Problem of Electronic Extortion of Adolescents

Abstract:

The current study aims to identify the following: causes of the problem of electronic extortion for adolescents: the social effects of the problem on them, the role of the social organizer to confront the problem, mechanisms followed by the state in limiting its spread, and the most important proposals for limiting the problem from the point of view of them. The study belongs to descriptive studies.

The study was applied to a sample of (150) adolescents who are students in the secondary stage, frequently visit the youth center and benefit from the programs and activities offered at it.

The study reached a set of results. The most important are the vast majority of the respondents are males. The majority of the respondents enrolled in industrial education schools. It indicated that the majority were subjected to electronic extortion.

The results of the study revealed that entertainment and harassment of others are among the most important reasons for the spread of electronic extortion It indicated that feeling shame and disgrace were the most important social effects of electronic extortion.
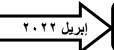
The study showed that the establishment of a specialized unit in electronic crimes is one of the most important mechanisms that the state follows to reduce it. It revealed that not communicating with strangers through social media is one of the most important proposals from the point of view of adolescents to reduce the problem of electronic extortion.

Key words: Youth centers, electronic extortion, adolescents.

ملخص الدراسة:

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على أسباب مشكلة الابتزاز الالكترونى للمراهقين، والتعرف على الآثار الاجتماعية لظاهرة الابتزاز الالكترونى للمراهقين والتعرف على دور المنظم الاجتماعى لمواجهة مشكلة الابتزاز للمراهقين والتعرف على الآليات التى تتبعها الدولة فى الحد من انتشار ظاهرة الابتزاز والتعرف على أهم المقترحات من وجهة نظر المراهقين والتى تحد من مشكلة الابتزاز الالكترونى، والدراسة تنتمى إلى الدراسات الوصفية.

وطبقت الدراسة على عينة قوامها (١٥٠) من المراهقين من الطلاب فى المرحلة الثانوية ومن المترددين على مركز الشباب والمستفيدين من البرامج والأنشطة التى تقدم بالمركز.

وتوصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج أهمها أن الغالبية العظمى من المبحوثين من الذكور وأن غالبية المبحوثين ملتحقين بمدارس التعليم الصناعى وأوضحت نتائج الدراسة أن الغالبية تعرضوا لابتزاز الكترونى.

وأسفرت نتائج الدراسة أن التسلية ومضايقة الآخرين من أهم أسباب انتشار ظاهرة الابتزاز الالكترونى، وأوضحت الدراسة أن الشعور بالخزى والعار كان من أهم الأثار الاجتماعية لظاهرة الابتزاز الالكترونى.

وأسفرت نتائج الدراسة أن أنشاء وحدة متخصصة بالجرائم الالكترونية من أهم الآليات التى تتبعها الدولة للحد منها. واسفرت الدراسة أن عدم التواصل مع الغرباء عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى من أهم المقترحات من وجهة نظر المراهقين للحد من مشكلة الابتزاز الالكترونى.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مراكز الشباب، الابتزاز الالكترونى، المراهقين.

Introduction:

The massive and accelerating technological progress at the end of the last century and the beginning of the current century led to an advanced communication revolution in the means of modern technology, especially in social communication. The latter affected all segments of society. Among the most affected by these sites are "adolescents ". A phenomenon appeared among youth. Openness to the outside world of both sexes with social networking sites on the Internet. In a short time, its services have multiplied and diversified to include the needs, requirements and aspirations of adolescents. Everything has become permissible for them in their dealings with these modern means. There is no censorship or taboo for anything, anytime, anywhere, or with anyone.

Electronic extortion of adolescents has become one of the crimes that has begun to spread significantly in recent times because of the development in modern technology and means of communication, accompanied by an increase in the use of modern electronic devices. It has become a serious threat to in adolescents. This is through the increase in crimes of sexual harassment, electronic blackmail, surveillance and spying on phones, hacking, obtaining pictures, videos or information contained in these devices as a means of blackmail and threat.

First: Problem of the study

Recently, our human societies are witnessing rapid and successive progress in communication technology and information exchange. Modern means of communication have brought people who are geographically distant closer together. It made the world look like a small village. This is manifested in ease of communication, exchange of information, experiences, and openness to the outside world without censorship or permission. It has become an insignificant part in the life of human society in all its categories and segments.

The seriousness of this type of crime (electronic extortion) is clear. It is considered an extended crime. It entails problems with other crimes such as theft, sexual harassment and drug trafficking. In addition, the victim contributes to the spread of this type of crime by refraining from reporting the blackmailer for fear of his reputation. (Al-Mutairi : 2015 ,27)

Recently, the crimes of electronic extortion have spread, affecting all segments of society, males and females. Technological advances helped the spread it. There have been many complaints recently of extortion operations, especially the in adolescents who are constantly exposed to extortion operations by blackmailers. This is done by threatening to display pictures of them on social networking sites. It is noted that these crimes are constantly increasing among adolescents. (Al-Udayan : 2018 , 162 – 163)

The extortion may be photos or private videos or taken by force or coercion. It is one of the most common forms of extortion on social networks. It may be financial through bargaining by publishing dangerous information. It may take place via the Internet using e-mail or instant dialogues on the network. It includes intimidating messages or harassment. It is consistent with its counterparts outside the network in the goals embodied in the desire to control the victim. It is distinguished by the ease of concealing the identity of the criminal and communication through the network. In addition, social networks are used to threaten in adolescents and instill fear in them. Thus, threatening of others is considered one of the most important illegal uses of the Internet. The perpetrator sends an e-mail message to the in adolescent (the blackmailer) that contains phrases of intimidation. (Treki: 2014, 199)

Adolescents spending long hours on the Internet have many risks to their personality and behavior. Rather, this extends to the family and social environment. The in adolescent becomes more isolated, his level of academic achievement is affected. The possibility

of mixing with unknown people may increase because he simulates a hypothetical world. Those networks and what goes on in them may be a fertile environment for most behavioral deviations. So it is necessary for the social work profession in general, and the community organization method, in particular, in cooperation with the family, to use control methods that guarantee the safe use of social networks and reduce the various risks resulting from them. (Rakha: 2018, 920)

This was confirmed by Arab and foreign studies that dealt with the problem of electronic extortion on the grounds that it is a phenomenon or a problem that affects all parties, whether the individual, the family or society.

Results of Peter, Valkenburg patti M,'s study (2009) confirmed that adolescents are the most Internet currently users among the youth groups. They spend more time on the Internet than adults do. They use social interaction more than adults do. The study revealed that some previous studies showed many behavioral problems for students and adolescents in the light of social and cultural variables. This had a direct impact on the value system, including recklessness, violence, aggression, social isolation, withdrawal, social alienation, theft, and sexual problems.

Saleh's study (2012) showed that social networks lead to the development of knowledge of participation in public and social events. It works to strengthen the culture of dialogue with others, but one of its most important drawbacks is the falsification of youth awareness of the value of belonging to the homeland.

Al-Mutairi's study (2016) aimed to identify the role of social networks in extortion leading to immoral crimes. The results concluded that most of the roles of social networks represented in committing crimes of extortion. It is the blackmailer obtaining personal photos, personal videos, or personal data of the girl. One of the most common types of immoral crimes through communication networks is forcing the girl to be alone with the blackmailer, illegal seclusion, and emotional blackmail.

Al Luwayah's study (2018) revealed the problem of electronic extortion among post-basic education students. The study sample consisted of 122 male and female students. It reached the factors that led to electronic extortion. These factors include getting money, then sex, practicing vice and revenge. Money was the blackmailer's first request then the meeting and the practicing vice.

Abdullah's study (2019) reached some results. The most important of one is that achieving school social security faces a set of

challenges. These including the weak role of educational media in dealing with social security and its requirements, the negative effects of cultural globalization, the crisis of values in Egyptian society, the lack of training programs provided and related to school social security. This requires the activation of various activities in security at school.

Saidui's study (2019) aims to identify the young people attitude towards cybercrime. The study revealed that males are the most executing category of cybercrime, more than females, at a rate of 64%, compared to 36% for females. It also showed that the quality of electronic crimes as perceived by the respondents. Harmful and annoying messages came in the first place, followed by file theft, then pornography that takes place via the Internet, and finally viruses. The results showed that the negative effects of cybercrime came in the first place, the destruction of the victim's computer, followed by material effects on the victims of cybercrime, and finally material losses. The study indicated that the procedures that governments must follow to combat cybercrime are the enactment of strict laws that criminalize these crimes, which helps to limit their spread, followed by spreading awareness among young people, which helps not to fall prey to these crimes.

Al-Ruwais's study (2019) concluded that the level of family awareness of the retaliatory factors leading to electronic extortion is the desire to tarnish the reputation. The study also concluded that the effects of the spread of the phenomenon of electronic extortion are feelings of shame and disgrace. The study recommended the need to activate the preventive aspects by creating accounts in social networks concerned with spreading community awareness and educating the phenomenon of electronic extortion.

Mshana's study (2019) aims to identify the impact of cybercrime on society. The study concluded that cybercrime has negative effects on society. Among those effects: child abuse and violation of their rights by displaying pornographic and immoral materials, electronic harassment, electronic piracy and stealing important files from the victim's computer. Pushing them towards doing some inappropriate behaviors, such as creating some fake accounts through which they harass some people and other crimes that harm others To reduce electronic crime, it is possible through a set of methods, including the use of protection programs on computers, that can bridge the security gaps that can penetrated and also the enactment of legislation that acts as a deterrent to perpetrators of electronic crimes. Tanzania enacted a law criminalizing acts under the name: The
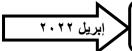
Electronic and Postal Communicative Actions: which led to reducing the spread of electronic crime, albeit by a small percentage, but it is considered an important step to prevent the spread of such crimes.

The Musab's study (2017) aimed to conduct a social survey in Baghdad from the perspective of lecturers and university students in Baghdad. This study attempted to identify electronic crimes and their characteristics in general. The most important social networking site where students are subjected to extortion is Facebook. It come the first in terms of sites where students were subjected to extortion. The lecturers' answer were limited to four websites in which there was extortion they are Facebook, Messenger, WhatsApp, and Viber. The most important type of extortion that students were subjected to during the study was financial extortion. The study recommendations were: there is a need to spread and activate the religious discourse, the need to embrace the girl and provide her with passion and kindness to avoid falling into the trap of extortion.

Abdel-Baqi's study (2018) aimed to investigate electronic crimes, and how to control and collect digital evidence from topics of legal and practical importance. The most important findings of the study is that electronic crimes are investigated by a specialized prosecution according to special rules of evidence. He / She is assisted by a judicial officer specialized in electronic crimes, in contrast to the traditional crimes that the Public Prosecution Office is specialized in investigating

Hanash's study (2020) aimed to reach people or entities that use technology for of threatening in all its forms. As well as identifying the adequacy of criminal protection for the crime of threatening via electronic means, and the adequacy of the current Iraqi and Jordanian laws in combating and confronting the crime of electronic threat. The study recommended the need for the Iraqi legislator to issue a cybercrime law and include criminalizing the crime of electronic threat, with the need for the judge to have a background in the means of technology and the Internet in order to consider the case in front of him.

Abdel kareem's study (2021) aimed at the most important social risks of electronic extortion and highlighting the role of social awareness in confronting them. The study reached a set of results: electronic extortion is one of the main risks faced by social media users who do not have sufficient knowledge of information. Consequently, they fall victim to different types of electronic blackmail, especially if the girl is threatened with private family photos, explicit clips and

pictures, or private conversations, whether between the blackmailer and the victim, or the girl has private conversations, so he threatens her using different methods and means, whether financial or moral.
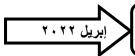
Social Work as a profession with noble goals is keen to play a major role in supporting and assisting adolescents in various youth care institutions. (Jony: 1987, 34). Social Work plays an important role in helping adolescents to face their problems, enrich their abilities and develop their skills to address those problems that impede the performance of their social functions and develop the social spirit, which leads to their understanding of the affairs, problems and conditions of their society, and give them the ability to bear responsibility. (Al-Sayed: 2016, 56)

Community organization method is one of the methods of the social work profession. It is carried out by specialists who are interested in guiding adolescents to acquire experiences and skills, invest and employ their abilities to work on bringing about change and build positive relationships among them. As well as among other systems, that exist in society (Ahmad: 1986, 51). With the scientific and professional programs, methods and techniques available to them, it should play a vital role in helping youth centers to face the problems faced by adolescents. (Habib: 2003, 166)

Youth centers are considered one of the community institutions working in the field of youth care. It aims to enable young people to satisfy their needs and improve their performance of social functions. It also helps adolescents to learn a specific skill, or to contribute to a public service, relate to the values and aspirations of society, such as belief in public goals, the importance of cooperation, participation, and shouldering responsibility. (Hamed: 2014, 10)

Youth centers seek to develop care for adolescents in order to satisfy their needs and address their problems. This is done through the quality of programs and various activities of the Youth Center, whether they are sports, social, cultural and religious. This is done with the aim of upgrading these services and programs and establishing rules for working with them in order to achieve the maximum possible investment of their energy and benefit from them in the advancement of society. They promote it to build generations capable of facing these changes with a new thought that transcends the limits of reality and anticipates the future with its threats.

From the previous presentation, it is clear that there is a growing interest from countries, governments, and organizations of all kinds, and between the various sciences and human and social studies,
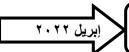
in studying societal problems and helping to treat them in general, and the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents in particular.

Based on what was previously presented through the theoretical framework and previous studies, and clarifying the role of social work in particular, the current study came to shed light on the causes of electronic extortion of adolescents, the problems and their implications, and the opinion of adolescents in reducing them. Accordingly, the problem of the study was crystallized in the contribution of youth centers in facing the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents.

Second: Importance of the study

Scientific and technological progress in the means of communication has led to the emergence of a new pattern of cybercrime, which is the phenomenon of electronic extortion for the adolescent. The issue came to the fore in a disturbing and frightening way, because it threatens the security and safety of adolescents, their families, and their community. It is very important because it affects adolescents, as they are the most influential by using electronic communication sites. These sites acquire a social character to form friendships and acquaintances. It has become their daily practice in which they spend most of their time without family control. They are in a stage of rebellion against authority. They are not interested in means security to save them. Alternatively, they may fall into frauds and threats through pictures or videos obtained by blackmailers for adolescents, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, under threat to carry out an illegal order, or in order to obtain money, or out of revenge, or defamation of the adolescent's family, or sexual harassment. This is the ugly face of technological progress that is used to spread electronic crime. They are not aware of saving their data and choosing their friends. They may fall under pressure or a threat that they cannot face alone. Here comes the role of the family, which has to dialogue with them. The role of youth centers through teamwork and the social organizer who notices changes in the characteristics of adolescents and conduct awareness programs to reduce falling victim to electronic extortion.

The study sheds light on the images and forms of electronic extortion crimes and the problems arising therefrom, both for the adolescent and his family. The study provides a set of data and information by identifying the electronic extortion crimes.

Third: Objectives of the study

1 – To identify the causes and motives of the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents.

2 - To identify the social effects of electronic extortion on adolescents.

3 - Identifying the role of the social organizer to confront the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents.

4 - Identifying the mechanisms followed by the state to limit the spread of electronic extortion.

5 – To identify proposals to reduce the spread of the problem of electronic extortion from the point of view of adolescents.

Fourth: Questions of the study

1 - What are the causes and motives of the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents?

2 – What are the social effects of the problem of electronic extortion on adolescents?

3 - What is the role of the social organizer in reducing the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents?

4 - What are the mechanisms followed by the state in facing the problem of electronic extortion?

5 - What are the proposals that limit the problem of electronic extortion from the point of view of adolescents?

Fifth: Concepts of the study

Youth centers concept

It is defined as a civil, youth and educational organization of public benefit. It has an independent legal personality that contributes to the comprehensive development of youth. It qualifies them spiritually morally, culturally, scientifically, physically, psychologically, socially, and economically. It enables them to participate effectively and politically by investing their free time in practicing various cultural activities, social, sports and patriotism. It seeks to provide them with the skills that guarantee carrying responsibility within the framework of the law and the general policy of the state. (Bylaws of the Basic System of Youth Centers: 2013, 3)

It is defined as "those agencies that work to serve young people and prepare them to invest their spare time in order to satisfy their needs and develop their inclinations under the supervision of a specialized leadership. (Helal: 2010, 45)

It is also defined as "every organization equipped with buildings and capabilities established by the state, local councils, or individuals in cities and villages intended to develop young people in different

stages of life, and invest their free time in the practice of recreational, social, sports and national activities. (Othman: 1998, 45)

It is also defined as "a private educational youth organization of public benefit. It has an independent legal personality that contributes to the development of young people and youth by investing their free time in the practice of various cultural, social, sports and national activities. It seeks to provide them with skills that ensure responsibility within the framework of the law and the general policy of the state. (Alshbab: 2009)

It is also defined as "every organization equipped with buildings and capabilities established by the state, local councils, or individual or cooperative individuals in cities and villages with the aim of developing young people in different stages of life, and investing their free time in practicing recreational, social, sports, national and related activities under the supervision of a specialized leadership. (Ali: 2003, 184)

The procedural concept of youth centers

1 - Governmental institutions that provide programs and activities for young people.

2 – They are affiliated to the Ministry of Youth.

3 - They operate in accordance with the laws and regulations organized by the state.

4 - They are subject to the supervision and control of the state.

5 - They carry out various educational activities supervised by specialists.

Electronic extortion concept

It is defined as the act that a person performs by warning another of a danger that inflicts on him in person or his money or with the person or money of another. This warning, whether verbal or written, is equal to any phrase that would cast terror into the soul of the victim, or merely disturb him or frighten him of a danger that might befall himself or his money. (Al-Buraiki: 2015, 113)

It is defined in legal terminology as a crime committed against a person to force him to hand over money or sign a document with a threat to reveal a specific matter, or to accuse him of committing a crime. (Abdel Wahed: 1987, 157)

It is defined as "every crime or illegal behavior used by computers, or any crime of copying, deleting or destroying programs for computer , or any crime whose implementation is related to rules and information sciences, or any illegal behavior related to automated data processing.   (Omar: 2012, 23)

Extortion is also defined as "a form of electronic crime where the crime is committed through modern technology. It represents crimes committed against individuals or groups motivated by damage to the victim's reputation or material or moral harm by using social networks via the Internet. (Frisen: 2013, 26-32)

Cybercrime is defined as every illegal, ethical or unauthorized behavior related to the automated processing and transfer of data. (Ibrahim: 2009, 74) Electronic extortion is defined as "a threat to disclose certain information about a person or to do something to destroy the threatened person by revealing a specific matter or information that is embarrassing, personal, or of a destructive nature to the threatened person socially or psychologically. (Al saggaf: 2016, 1-16)

The procedural concept of electronic extortion

1 - A method used by the blackmailer to bargain with the adolescent.

2 - Using modern means of communication.

3 - The method of pressure used on the adolescent to obey in order to achieve goals.

4 - It uses the means of modern technology by forcibly photographing the adolescent victim. Or by obtaining a picture and information from adolescent's phone when it is sold, repaired, or hacked through special programs.

5 - The method of luring is used by enticing the adolescent to do special things and photograph himself.

Adolescence concept

It is defined as "the gradual progression in physical, mental, emotional and social maturity. It is the transition from the childhood stage to the stage of adulthood and maturity. (Zahran: 1973, 629)

It is defined as the period after childhood. It falls between puberty and adulthood. In this period, the individual (boy or girl) undergoes fundamental changes and disturbances in all aspects of personality, physical, mental, social and emotional growth. (Mahmoud: 2006, 9)

It means "the period between the end of childhood and the beginning of adulthood. It is unique to the changes of puberty, and the associated spurt in physical growth and changes in body dimensions, measurements and appearance, addition to the new sensations that the adolescent feels because of abstract maturity. He begins to experiment with these capabilities and examine his ideas. It is easy to determine the beginning of adolescence, but it is difficult to determine its end. The

beginning is puberty, and the individual reaching full maturity in the various aspects of growth determines the end. (Salama: 1991, 142)

Operational concept of adolescence

1 - The stage of person's nature in which his/her undergoes physiological, social, emotional, psychological and mental changes.

2 - Natural changes for the transition from childhood to adulthood.

3 - It is characterized by rebellion, independence, and an attempt to experiment.

4 - Adolescents who frequently visit youth centers and who have a basic education stage, students in the secondary stage, and beneficiaries of the services of the center.

Theoretical guidelines of the study

Organizations theory

Organizations theory is because organizations help the local community in achieving its goals through the needs of the population of this community and contribute to facing economic and social problems. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the organizations and make a change in their policies and programs so that the goals of the community members can be achieved. The organization works within the framework of the environment with other organizations for its survival and continuity, which includes interaction with the natural and social environment and finding and developing means that support it and work on its progress. (Abdel-Latif: 2009, 143-145)

There is a need to understand the local community within which the organization operates. Understanding the conditions and circumstances of the community is the logical start to help it. By understanding the local needs, problems and obstacles that faced it while it was in the process of finding its projects and how to confront them to help it in a more realistic way to achieve more developmental achievements. (Sadek: 1999, 174-176)

Community organization method depends in achieving its strategic goal of contributing to the events of intended social change on its professional practice. Through various organizations, this goal is translated into a tangible reality or an actual contribution to the development of society. That is why this method is concerned with studying and analyzing organizations within the framework of the social work profession. It is concerned with focusing on. (Mohamed: 1999, 158)

1 - Understanding the nature of organizations and their goals.

2 - Identifying the most important problems facing organizations and methods of confronting them.

3 - Benefitting from organizations as a tool to influence the behavior of individuals and direct them positively.

(Abdel Latif: 2010, 221) believes that the organization is:

1 - Unity-entity of social constructions.

2 - This organization will be established based on prior planning   on a well-thought-out scientific basis.

3 - The intent of its establishment is to achieve economic, social, political, cultural, religious, health and sports goals.

4 - The organization uses a set of tools to achieve its goals such as interviews, meetings, seminars, trips, camps, and sports competitions.

5 – It is staffed by professionals, administrators, and volunteers to achieve the goals that it seeks.

6 - It is based on interaction between its constituent elements and based on interaction with the surrounding community.

7 - The relations between its employees and the community are regulated by a set of written and recognized laws and regulations. There is   to a set of values, customs and traditions in the light of the   state's general policy.

Regulatory Requirements for Organizations

These requirements are defined as follows: (Qassem: 2005, 309)

1 – **Individuals**: who are the working members of the organization and who belong to it? They represent it's the human resources.

2 – **Equipment and tools**: represent material resources.

3 - **Formal organizations:** the rules and procedures that   represent the   organization's workflow plan.

4- **Informal organization**s: the   informal   relationships   between individuals,   which stems from the inability of the   formal organization to satisfy its   needs.

Methodological procedures of the study

1 - Type of the study

This study belongs to the descriptive studies. It aims at describing a specific phenomenon or a specific situation. It is also concerned with identifying the beliefs and attitudes of individuals and groups by collecting information and data and expressing them in quantity and quality, or both, which explains their characteristics and features. (Khalil: 2015, 212) The descriptive study aims to report certain characteristics or a specific situation that is predominantly specific. It relies on collecting facts, analyzing them, and interpreting them to extract their significance. Through this, we obtain

generalizations about the situation or phenomenon under study. This is what the current study implies.

2 - The method used

Curriculum is defined as studying specific aspects of social situations in a limited geographical area. These attitudes have a social significance that can be measured. It is a method for analyzing a situation, a problem, or an audience regarding an issue. (Khalil: 2015, 311)

The current study relies on the social survey methodology in the sample method for adolescents who frequently visit youth centers and have modern means of communication.

3 - General framework of sample

All adolescents who fall in the age group of 15-18 years and study at the secondary level and benefit from the programs and services of Neida Youth Center, and their number reached 330 male and female adolescents.

4 - Sample of the study

A systematic random sample of 50% of the beneficiaries and visitors of youth centers services and programs. The sample was chosen according to the following considerations:

• A registered student in the secondary education stage.
• Residents of Neida village and its dependencies.
• The adolescent's agreement to complete the research steps.

5 - Tools of the study

The researcher designed a questionnaire for adolescents who benefited from the services, programs and projects of the Youth Center about the contribution of the Youth Center in confronting the phenomenon of electronic extortion. Referring to the theoretical framework and previous studies related to the subject of the study to determine the phrases that are associated with its variables.

6 - Validity and reliability of the questionnaire

The validity of the questionnaire was carried out. The researcher conducted the apparent validation of the questionnaire to ensure the clarity of its questions. The questionnaire was presented to (12) faculty members at the Higher Institute of Social Work in Sohag and the College of Education in Sohag and some experts in the field of youth .Through application, the agreement reached 84%.

The stability of the questionnaire was calculated by applying it to (15) adolescents who benefited from the services and programs of the Youth Center. The questionnaire was re-applied to them after (15) fifteen days. The validity of the questionnaire calculated at a percentage

of 88%. Therefore, the researcher was able to rely on the questionnaire and use it in the application of the current study.

Eighth: Fields of the study

A- **Spatial field**: The youth center was located in Neida village, Sohag Governorate. This center was chosen for a set of considerations:

 - Effectiveness of the center in Sohag governorate for rural youth centers.

 - Existence of a professional relationship between the researcher and those responsible for managing the youth center.

- The study sample consisted of (150) adolescents who benefited from the services of the youth center through inspection.

 -**Time field**: It is the period of time in which the data was collected and the study was conducted. It lasted from 1/12/2021 to 1/2/2022.

Table (1)Description of the study sample   (n =150)

No	Gender	Response		No	Education	Response	
		k	%			k	%
1	Male	117	78%	1	General secondary	33	22%
2	Female	33	22%	2	Industrial secondary	66	44%
Age				3	Agricultural secondary	12	8%
1	From 15 to less than 16	66	44%	4	Commercial secondary	39	26%
2	From 16 to less than 17	45	30%				
3	From 17 to less than 18	39	26%				

It is clear from the results in table (1) that:

 • The percentage of males ranked first and at percentage 78%, followed by the females at 22%. This agrees with the fact that the participation of males is greater than that of females due to the nature of the rural society, which is characterized by customs and traditions that prevent females' participation in activities.

 • With regard to age, the category from 15 to less than 16 years came in the first rank with a percentage of 44%, followed by the category from 16 to less than 17 years with a percentage of 30%, then in the third rank came the category from 17 to less than 18 years with a percentage of 26%.

 • As for the quality of education, in the first rank came the adolescents of the study sample who are enrolled in education in industrial secondary schools with a percentage of 44%, followed by the category of adolescents enrolled in secondary commercial schools (management and services) with a percentage of 26%, In the third rank came the

category of adolescents enrolled in general secondary schools with a percentage 33%. In the fourth rank came adolescents who are enrolled in agricultural secondary schools at a percentage of 8%.

Table (2)The extent to which an adolescent or his friends are Exposed to electronic extortion   (n = 150)

No	Variable	k	%
1	yes	120	80%
2	To some extent	12	8%
3	No	18	12%

It is clear from the data of table (2) that the adolescent or his friends were exposed to electronic extortion at a percentage of 80%. They have been to some extent exposed at a percentage 8%. . The study sample respondents believe that they are not subjected to electronic extortion at a percentage of 12%.

Table (3)The number of times the adolescent or his friends have been subjected to electronic extortion   (n = 150)

No	Variable	k	%
1	Once	48	40%
2	Twice	42	35%
3	Three times	18	15%
4	More than three times	12	10%

It is clear from table (3) that the adolescents in the study sample were subjected to electronic extortion. In the first rank, they were subjected to electronic extortion once at a percentage of 40%. In the second rank came those who were subjected to two times at a percentage of 35%. In the third rank came those who were subjected to electronic extortion three times at a percentage of 15%. In the fourth rank came those who were subjected to it more than three times at a percentage of 10%.

Table (4)Electronic extortion leads to the commission of other crimes (n = 150)

No	Variable	k	%
1	Yes	90	60%
2	To some extent	21	14%
3	No	39	26%

It is clear from the data presented in table (4) that the electronic Extortion of adolescents leads to the commission of other crimes. 60% of the respondents believe that electronic extortion does not lead to the commission of other crimes.14% of the respondents believe that electronic extortion may lead to the commission of other crimes.

Table (5)Type of crimes that are committed   (n = 150)

No	Variable	k	%
1	Quarrels	39	26 %
2	Stalking others	27	18 %
3	Killing	6	4 %
4	Drug promotion	9	6 %
5	Threaten others	42	28 %
6	Sexual perversion	27	18 %

It is clear from the data of table (5) which shows the type of crimes that are committed. They came as follows: Threats to others came in the first rank with a percentage of 28%, followed by quarrels at a percentage of 26%. In the third rank came stalking and sexual perversion with a percentage of 18%. In the fourth rank came drugs promotion with a percentage of 6%, followed by Killing with a percentage of 4%.

Table (6)Reasons for the spread of the phenomenon of electronic extortion of adolescents   (n = 150)

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	K	elative weight				
8	The need to satisfy instincts and pleasures	114	0.123	29	0.101	7	0.031	407	2.71	3	High
9	Getting money	105	0.113	28	0.097	17	0.076	388	2.58	4	High
10	Exploitation of leisure time	105	0.113	28	0.097	17	0.076	388	2.58	4	High
11	Entertainment and harassment of others	131	0.142	12	0.041	7	0.031	424	2.82	1	High
12	Desire to discredit the individual	107	0.116	10	0.034	33	0.149	374	2.49	5	High
13	Desire to settle scores	87	0.094	30	0.104	33	0.149	354	2.39	6	Medium
14	Desire to implement what is asked of the adolescent	51	0.055	69	0.240	30	0.135	321	2.14	9	Medium
15	Boredom and deadly routine	120	0.130	22	0.076	8	0.036	412	2.74	2	High
16	The easy way of getting rich	85	0.092	34	0.118	31	0.140	354	2.36	7	High
17	Many family demands	87	0.094	25	0.087	28	0.126	349	2.32	8	Medium
Total		922		287		221					

It is clear from the data of the previous table: The reasons for the spread of the phenomenon of electronic extortion of adolescents that:

In the first rank came phrase No (11) Entertainment and harassment of others, with a weighted average of 2.82. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrase No (15) Boredom and deadly routine, with a weighted average of 2.74. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (8) The need to satisfy instincts and pleasures, with a weighted average of 2.71. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fourth rank came phrases No (9) Getting money and (10) Exploitation of leisure time, with a weighted average of 2.58. The phrases were achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (12): Desire to discredit the individual, with a weighted average of 2.49. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (16) the easy way of getting rich, with a weighted average of 2.36. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the seventh rank phrase No (13) Desire to settle scores, with a weighted average of 2.36.it is achieved with a medium degree.

And in the eighth rank came the phrase No (17) many family demands, with a weighted average of 2.26 It was achieved with a medium degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (14): The desire to implement what is required of the adolescent, with a weighted average of 2.14. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

This is consistent with what was confirmed by the results of the studies of Al-Luwayhiya (2008), Al-Mutairi (2016), and Faisal (2016)

Table (7)Social effects of electronic extortion's problem for adolescents (n = 150)

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
18	Feeling of shame and disgrace	123	0.123	15	0.066	12	0.050	411	2.74	1	High
19	Disorder of	68	0.068	32	0.141	50	0.210	318	2.12	8	Medium

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
	social relations										
20	weak sense of family security	74	0.074	60	0.265	16	0.067	358	2.38	6	High
21	Feeling withdrawn and socially isolated	118	0.118	20	0.088	12	0.050	406	2.70	3	High
22	Committing deviant criminal behaviors	113	0.113	11	0.048	26	0.109	387	2.58	5	High
23	prevalence of defamation cases	123	0.123	16	0.070	11	0.046	412	2.74	1	High
24	Committing crimes before murder - drug promotion	120	0.130	-	-	30	0.126	390	2.60	4	High
25	Prevalence of quarrels among families	125	0.125	10	0.044	15	0.063	410	2.73	2	High
26	Lack of confidence in others	72	0.072	62	0.274	16	0.067	356	2.37	7	High
27	Emergence of negative values such as hatred	60	0.060	40	0.176	50	0.021	310	2.06	9	Medium
Total		996		226		238					

It is clear from the data of the previous table that explains the social effects of the problem of extortion for adolescents that:

In first rank came phrases No (18) Feeling of shame and disgrace and (23) Prevalence of defamation cases with a weighted average of 2.74. The phrases were achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrase No (27) Emergence of negative values such as hatred, with a weighted average of 2.73. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (21) Committing deviant criminal behavior with a weighted average of 2.70. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fourth rank came phrase No (24) Committing crimes before murder - drug promotion, with a weighted average of 2.60. The phrase was verified with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (22) Committing deviant criminal behaviors with a weighted average of 2.58. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (20) Weak sense of family security, with a weighted average of 2.37. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (19) Disorder of social relations, with a weighted average of 2.12. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (27) Emergence of negative values such as hatred, with a weighted average of 2.06. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

This is consistent with the results of the studies of Faisal (2016), Sadui (2013), and Al-Mutairi (2016). And Valkenburg & Patti (2009).

Table (8) The role of the social organizer in reducing the problem of electronic extortion for adolescents (n = 150)

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
28	Protecting adolescents and children from electronic extortion	124	0.117	15	0.054	11	0.064	413	2.75	2	High
29	Cooperation of civil society organizations in educating families about the dangers of electronic extortion	133	0.126	7	0.025	10	0.058	433	2.88	1	High
30	Using dialogue with adolescents about the problems they face	123	0.116	15	.054	12	0.070	411	2.74	3	High

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
31	Communication of the social organizer with the families of adolescents	72	0.86	62	0.224	16	0.093	356	2.73	6	High
32	Raising awareness of the need to inform adolescents' families	113	0.107	18	0.065	19	0.111	394	2.62	4	High
33	Not to communicate with strangers through social media	74	0.070	40	0.144	36	0.210	338	2.25	7	Medium
34	Adolescents' participation in beneficial leisure-time programs	115	0.109	15	0.054	20	0.116	395	2.63	5	High
35	Educating adolescents about the safe use of social media	58	0.055	62	0.244	30	0.275	328	2.18	8	Medium
36	Not to place pictures and private information on mobile devices	118	0.112	25	0.090	7	0.40	411	2.74	3	High
37	Educating adolescents not to keep up with the blackmailer	123	0.126	17	0.064	10	0.058	413	2.75	2	High
Total		1053		276		171					

It is clear from the data of the previous table that clarifies the role of the social organizer in reducing the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents that:

In the first rank came phrase No (29) Cooperation of civil society organizations in educating families about the dangers of electronic extortion, with a weighted average of 2.88. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrases No (37) Educating adolescents not to keep up with the blackmailer and (28) Protecting adolescents and

children from electronic extortion, with a weighted average of 2.75. The phrases were highly verified.

In the third rank came phrases No (30) Using dialogue with adolescents about the problems they face and (36) Not to place pictures and private information on mobile devices with a weighted average of 2.75. The phrases were achieved with a high degree.

In the fourth rank came phrase No (32) Raising awareness of the need to inform adolescents' families, with a weighted average of 2.64. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (34) Adolescents' participation in beneficial leisure-time programs, with a weighted average of 2.63. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (31) Communication of the social organizer with the families of adolescents, with a weighted average of 2.37. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the seventh rank came phrase No (33) not to communicate with strangers through social media, with a weighted average of 2.25. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (35) Educating adolescents about the safe use of social media, with a weighted average of 2.18. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

This is consistent with what was confirmed by the results of the studies of Muhammad Abdel-Al Muhammad (2014), and Hiba Abdulmhosin (2021).

Table (9)Mechanisms followed by the state to confront the problem of electronic extortion of adolescents (n = 150)

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
38	Enact deterrent legislation to combat cybercrime	105	0.125	17	0.044	28	0.093	377	2.51	3	High
39	Establishing a unit specialized in electronic crimes	131	0.159	7	0.018	12	0.039	419	2.79	1	High
40	Using an advanced media system to raise awareness of the dangers of electronic	90	0.109	42	0.111	18	0.059	372	2.48	4	Medium

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
	extortion										
41	Using modern technology to combat electronic extortion	85	0.103	34	0.089	31	0.102	354	2.36	6	High
42	Introducing internet ethics in pre-university education	12	0.146	23	0.060	7	0.023	413	2.75	2	High
43	Educating citizens to maintain the security of their private information	65	0.079	85	0.224	-	-	365	2.43	5	High
44	Providing guarantees and protection for informers of electronic extortion	22	0.026	40	0.105	88	0.292	234	1.56	10	Weak
45	Establishing hotlines to receive citizen complaints	58	0.070	56	0.148	36	0.119	322	2.14	9	Medium
46	Participation of civil society organizations in raising awareness of the dangers of electronic extortion	60	0.073	57	0.150	33	0.109	327	2.18	8	Medium
47	Preparing a special and trained cadre to face the problem of electronic extortion	85	0.103	17	0.044	84	0.159	337	2.24	7	High
Total		821		378		301					

It is clear from the data of the previous table that:

In the first rank came phrase No (39) Establishing a unit specialized in electronic crimes, with a weighted average of 2.79. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrase No (42) Introducing internet ethics in pre-university education, with a weighted average of 2.75. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (38) Enact deterrent legislation to combat cybercrime with a weighted average of 2.51. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fourth rank came phrase No (40) Using an advanced media system to raise awareness of the dangers of electronic extortion, with a weighted average of 2.48. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (43) Educating citizens to maintain the security of their private information with a weighted average of 2.43. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (41) Using modern technology to combat electronic extortion, with a weighted average of 2.36. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the seventh rank came phrase No (47) Preparing a special and trained cadre to face the problem of electronic extortion with a weighted average of 2.24. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (46) Participation of civil society organizations in raising awareness of the dangers of electronic extortion, with a weighted average of 2.18. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (45) Establishing hotlines to receive citizen complaints, with a weighted average of 2 14. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the tenth rank came phrase No (44) Providing guarantees and protection for informers of electronic extortion, with a weighted average of 1.56. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

Table (10)Proposals from the point of view of adolescents to reduce the problem of electronic extortion (n = 150)

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
48	Breaking the barrier of fear and reporting it	104	0.114	7	0.034	39	0.132	365	2.43	8	High
49	The need for deterrent laws to confront the	98	0.107	23	0.114	29	0.098	369	2.46	6	High

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
		k	relative weight	k	relative weight	k	relative weight				
	phenomenon of electronic extortion										
50	Not communicating with strangers through social media	138	0.151	12	0.059	-	-	438	2.92	1	High
51	Organizing seminars to educate adolescents about the dangers of electronic extortion on the individual, family and society	104	0.114	13	0.064	33	0112	371	2.51	5	High
52	Safe use of social networking sites	106	0.116	18	0.089	26	0.088	380	2.53	3	High
53	Not keeping photos and private and sensitive information on the phone	95	0.104	7	0.034	48	0.136	367	2.44	7	High
54	Family follows up on the children as they communicate with others	70	0.077	23	0.114	57	0.193	313	2.08	10	Medium
55	Using dialogue by the family with adolescents	95	0.104	55	0.253	-	-	395	2.63	2	High
56	Not taking pictures in public places	100	0.110	13	0.064	37	0.125	363	2.42	9	High
57	Follow-up of adolescents while using social media	105	0.115	20	0.099	25	0.085	380	2.53	3	High
Total		909		201		294					

It is clear from the data of the previous table: The proposals from the point of view of adolescents to reduce the problem of electronic extortion that:

In the first rank came phrase No (50) Not communicating with strangers through social media, with a weighted average of 2.92. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came statement No (55) Using dialogue by the family with adolescents, with a weighted average of 2.63. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (52) The Safe use of social networking sites, with a weighted average of 2.54. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came the phrase No (57) Follow-up of adolescents while using social media, with a weighted average of 2.53. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (51) Organizing seminars to educate adolescents about the dangers of electronic extortion on the individual, family and society, with a weighted average of 2.51. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (49) the need for deterrent laws to confront the phenomenon of electronic extortion, with a weighted average of 2.46. The phrase was highly verified.

In the seventh rank came phrase No (53) Not keeping photos and private and sensitive information on the phone with a weighted average of 2.44. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (48) Breaking the barrier of fear and reporting it, with a weighted average of 2.43. The phrase was highly achieved.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (56) Not taking pictures in public places, with a weighted average of 2.42. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the tenth rank came phrase No (54) Family follows up on the children as they communicate with others, with a weighted average of 2.08. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

Results of the study

1 - The results of the study showed that the vast majority of the respondents were adolescent males at a percentage of 78%.

2 - The results of the study revealed that the vast majority fall in the age group from 15- to less than 16 years at a percentage of 44%.

3 - The results of the study revealed that the vast majority of the respondents are enrolled in industrial secondary schools with a percentage of 44%.

4 - The results of the study showed that 80% of the respondents had been   subjected to electronic extortion.

5 - The results of the study showed that the vast majority of the respondents had been subjected to electronic extortion once at a percentage of 40%.

6 - The results of the study revealed that electronic extortion leads to the   commission of other crimes at a percentage of 60%.

7 - The results of the study showed that the type of crimes that were committed was threatening others with a percentage of 28%, followed by quarrels with a percentage of 26%, then sexual perversion, stalking others with a percentage of 18%.

8 - The results of the study revealed that one of the reasons for the spread of the phenomenon of electronic extortion among adolescents was entertainment and harassment of others.

9 - The results of the study showed that one of the social effects of the problem of electronic extortion for adolescents was the feeling of shame and disgrace.

10 - The results of the study indicated that cooperation of civil society organizations in educating families about the dangers of the phenomenon of electronic extortion is one of the most important roles of the social organizer to reduce the problem of electronic extortion for adolescents.

11 - The results of the study revealed that the establishment of a specialized unit in electronic crimes is one of the most important mechanisms that the state follows to limit the spread of the phenomenon of electronic extortion.

12 - The results of the study revealed that not communicating with strangers through social media is one of the most important proposals from the point of view of adolescent respondents to reduce the problem of electronic extortion.

Recommendations

1 - The need to pay attention to the youth group, especially adolescents, and help them to face the problems they face.

2 - The importance of media attention and development according to advanced technology, highlighting the problem of electronic extortion, and educating adolescents about the dangers of electronic extortion on the individual, family and society.

3 - The need for the state to enact new and deterrent legislation to reduce the problem of electronic extortion.

4 - Establishing specialized units to monitor electronic extortion operations.

5 - Establishing a special prosecution office to investigate electronic crimes and be trained in modern technology.

6 - The need to benefit from the results of scientific and technological progress to overcome the dangers of electronic crimes.

7 - The need to educate families to pay attention to their sons during adolescence and to use dialogue to face the problems they face.

8 - Conducting more studies and scientific research that clarify the dangers of electronic extortion on the individual, family and society.

References:

1 - Abdel-Baqi, Mustafa (2018) Investigating and Proving Electronic Crime in Palestine. A comparative study, Studies in the Sciences of Sharia and Law, Volume 45, Number 4, Appendix 2.

2 – Abdel kareem, Heba Abdlmohsin (2021) the social risks of electronic, journal of archaeology of Egyptology 18 (4).

3 - Abdel Latif, Rashad Ahmed (2010), Foundations of Community Organization Method in Social Work, Introduction to the Study of Society, Dar Junaidi, Cairo.

4 - Abdel-Latif, Rashad Ahmed (2009) Models and Skills of the Community Organization Method in Social Work, An Integrated Introduction, The Modern University Office, Alexandria.

5 - Abdel Wahed, Karam (1987) A Dictionary of Legal Terms, Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya Library, Cairo, 1st edition.

6 - Abdullah, Mohamed Abdel-Al Mohamed (2019) Envisioning a Future for the Development of Secondary Schools in Egypt to Achieve Social Security in the Light of Local and International Conventions. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Faculty of Arts, Ain Shams University.

7 - Ahmad, Muhammad Shams al-Din (1986) Working with groups in the context of social work, University Book Publishing and Distribution Center, Cairo.

8 - Al-Buraiki, Zakaria Khamis (2015) Penal liability for misuse of modern means of communication, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman.

9 - Ali, Maher Abu Al-Maati (2003) Social Work in the Fields of Professional Practice, Cairo, Zahraa Al-Sharq Bookshop, 2nd ed.

10 - Al-Luwayah, Afrah bint Khamis bin Amer (2018) the problem of electronic extortion among post-basic education students. The role of social work in the school field in dealing with it. Master Thesis, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman.

11 - Al-Mutairi, Nouf Ali (2016) the role of social networks in extortion leading to immoral crime, an unpublished MA thesis, Naif University for Security Sciences, Riyadh.
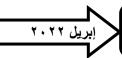
12 - Al-Mutairi, Sami Marzouq (2015) Criminal Responsibility for Electronic Extortion in the Saudi System (MA Thesis, Naif University for Security Sciences), Riyadh.

13 - Al-Ruwais, Faisal bin Abdullah (2019) Social awareness of the phenomenon of electronic extortion among families in Saudi society. A field study of factors and effects, research published in the Journal of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Suez Canal University, Part 2, Issue 33.

14 - Al Saggaf, y. (2016) an exploratory study of attitudes towards privacy in social media and the threat of blackmail. The views of a group of Saudi women. The Electronic journal of information systems in developing countries.

15 - Al-Sayed, Hassan Al-Busaty (2016) A proposed program from the perspective of the general practice of social work to develop the social performance of university youth, research published in the Journal of Studies in Social Work and Human Sciences, Part 11, Issue 41, October.

16 - Al-Udayan, Suleiman bin Abd al-Razeq et al (2018) Pictures of electronic blackmail crimes, their motives, and the psychological effects resulting from them from the point of view of teachers, members of the commission, and psychological counsellors (Journal of Security Research at the Center for Research and Studies, King Fahd Security College, Volume 27, Issue 69.

17 - Bylaws of the Basic System of Youth Centers (2013) No. 90, Article No. 1.

18 - Frisen, A, Slonje. R, & smith p. k. (2013) the nature of cyber bullying and strategies for prevention, combating human behavior. 99 (1).

19 - Habib, Jamal Shehata et al (2003) General practice of social work in the field of youth care, and the school field (Center for Publishing and Distributing University Books), Helwan University, Cairo.

20 - Hamed, Yasmine Mostafa (2014) Contributions of youth group programs to the development of citizenship among its members (unpublished MA thesis), Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University.

21 - Hanash, Sarah Muhammad (2020) Criminal responsibility for threats through electronic means, a comparative study, an unpublished MA thesis in law, Department of Public Law, Faculty of Law, Middle East University, Jordan.

22-Helal, Ali El-Din & Samir Mohamed Abdel-Wahab (2010) Decentralization and Empowerment of Local Communities, International and Egyptian Experiences, Journal of Economics and Political Science, Decentralization Policy Support Unit.

23- http:// www.Alshbab.gov.eg/ARyowthAspx.2009

24 - Ibrahim, Khaled Mamdouh (2009) Information Crimes, Dar Elfekr Eljamimy, Alexandria.

25 – Jony, Jeffs& Mark smith: (1987) Youth Work, Practical Social Work. London, Macmillan Education, ltd.

26 - Khalil, Mona (2015) Research in Social Work, Methodological Foundations and Scientific Applications, Modern University Office, Alexandria.

27 - Khalil, Mona (2015) Ibd.

28 - Mahmoud, Muhammad Iqbal (2006) Women, Arab Society Library, Jordan.

29 - Mohamed, Mohamed Abdel-Fattah (1999) Modern Theoretical 1 Trends in the Study of Community Organizations, Modern University Office, Alexandria.

30 - Mshena, J.A (2019) Cybercrime an empirical study of its impact in social security of Tanzania, international review of law, computers and technology, 3.

31 - Musab, N. (2017) the crime of cyber blackmail against girls: A field social study from the perspective of lecturers and students of Baghdad University.

32 - Omar, Nader Nabil (2012) The Criminal Protection of the Electronic Store in Information Crimes, a Study in the Electronic Store Surrounded by Legal Protection and Examining Vocabulary Covered in Care and Application in Egyptian and Comparative Law, New University House, Cairo.

33 - Othman, Abd al-Rahman Sufi et al (1998) Social work in the field of youth care, Bell Print for Printing and Publishing, Cairo.

34 - Peter, Valkenbyrg patti M, (2009) Social consequences of the internet for adolescents- A Decode of Research, Current Directions in psychological science- February.

35 – Qassem, Muhammad Refaat et al (2005) the method of organizing society, theories - models, Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University.

36 - Rakha, Mohamed Abdel Aziz El-Desouki (2018) The Role of Social Work in Enhancing Family Control to Protect Children from the Dangers of Social Media. A research published in the twenty-seventh annual scientific conference, Social Work and Arab

Women's Issues, Fayoum University, Faculty of Social Work, from   May 2-3, Part Two.

37 - Sadek, Nabil Mohamed (1999) Analysis of Social Welfare Organizations in Abdel Halim Reda Abdel-Al et al, Social Welfare   and Social Work. Without a publishing house, Cairo.

38 - Saidui, L. (2019) Cybercrimes and its effects on teens' perception of   social security: An empirical study, international journal of cyber   criminology; 3(2)

39 - Salama, Mamdouh (1991) Psychological Counseling, a Developmental Perspective, Anglo-Egyptian, Cairo.

40 - Saleh, Khaled Saleh (2012) The Impact of Social Media Networks on the Social Values of University Youth, Helwan University, Faculty of Social Work. Journal of Studies in Social Work and Human Sciences, Part One, No. 33,

41 - Treki, Hassan (2014) Security Threats Related to Bad Uses of Social Media, Journal of Law and Human Sciences, Zayan Ashour University, Algeria.

42 - Zahran, Hamid Abdel Salam (1973) the Psychology of Development, World of Books, Cairo, 3rd Edition.