

Child reality via internet: Confirmed risks and protection Mechanisms**Ouali nadia ^{*1}, Nebhi mohamed ² hadjira toumi ³****¹ Faculty of Law and Political Science - University of Bouira (Algeria), n.ouali@univ-bouira.dz****² Faculty of Law and Political Science - University of Bouira (Algeria), m.nebhi@univ-bouira.dz****³ Faculty of Law and political Science -university de Djilali bounaama khemis miliana (Algeria), h.toumi@univ-dbkkm.dz***Received: 11/03/2026**Accepted: 31/05/2026**Published:27 /10/2026***Abstract:**

The internet has gained a prominent presence in the professional and private lives of societies in general, and families and children in particular, due to the many benefits it offers this latter group in the areas of learning, communication, and entertainment, especially since information technology has become an approved educational subject within the curricula of some educational institutions. Despite the benefits of the internet in developing children's abilities and skills, it also represents a dangerous environment for them due to the numerous and varied risks it contains, including: cyberbullying, online harassment, the dissemination of private information, phishing, falling victim to scams, downloading malware, etc. Recognizing the importance of protecting children from the dangers of the internet, international and national legal mechanisms have been established to address or mitigate these risks.

Keywords: Child; Internet; Risks; Protection; Legal Mechanisms.**1.Introduction**

Our modern world is characterized by a powerful and global means of communication: the internet. The network has evolved to become user-friendly for everyone, even children. This is due to several reasons, including the natural instinct for possession and the desire for privacy. Children have a strong affinity for phones and computers. They can use computers to store personal information, communicate with

^{*} *Corresponding author*

loved ones, share photos, and access a wide range of available electronic services, such as video games, digital cameras, and so on¹.

Therefore, the field of information and communication technologies, and especially the internet, has a significant impact on increasing the dangers threatening children. Despite the advantages brought about by the spread of the internet and its use in various aspects of life, this world is rife with illegal attacks on children. Perhaps the most significant development in information technology lies in the emergence of computers and the internet, and the modern entertainment options they offer. Among the most popular in recent years are electronic games played via the internet and advanced digital devices.

This has reshaped children's lives, leading them to be dubbed "children of the digital society" or "internet addicts," as they are exposed to both the positive and negative aspects of that society. The effects of modern technology on children are particularly noticeable in developing countries, especially Arab countries.

Therefore, while the internet offers many benefits for children in developing their abilities and skills, it also presents a dangerous environment due to the numerous and varied risks it poses. These risks include cyberbullying, online harassment, the sharing of private information, phishing, falling victim to scams, and downloading malware, among others. These risks are often introduced without prior awareness or parental supervision. Furthermore, children's frequent visits to online gaming centers can make them vulnerable to engaging in deviant and criminal behaviors sooner or later.

With the increasing prevalence of these risks to children worldwide via the internet, there has been a growing emphasis on the need for international cooperation to address and combat them. Recognizing the importance of protecting children from the dangers of the internet, preventative and legal mechanisms (both international and national) have been established to counter or mitigate these risks. Given the significant importance of this topic, we were motivated to write about it by posing the following question: How effective are the preventative and legal protections in place for children against the dangers of the internet?

research methodology

Accordingly, this question led us to research the topic by studying and analyzing common internet risks and their negative impact on children. This study is dedicated to the preventative and legal protections in place for children against the dangers of the internet.

¹ - https://www.cst.gov.sa/ar/mediacenter/publicationsandbrochures/Documents/PR_PRN_025.pdf

2. Studying and Analyzing Common Internet Risks and Their Negative Impact on Children

The internet is a powerful and global means of communication in our modern world, significantly impacting the lives of individuals of all ages, including children. According to the United Nations, young people are the driving force and most active users of electronic communication. In 2022, 75% of people aged 15 to 24 used online communication, compared to 65% for the rest of the world's population¹. Children are spending more time online today than ever before, and at an increasing rate. Every half second, a child connects to the internet for the first time. This exposes them to constant risks that affect their psychological well-being and have repercussions on them. Regarding risks affecting other entities and their repercussions on children.

2.1.Risks affecting the psychological well-being of children and their repercussions on children

Many children are becoming almost addicted to the internet, seeing it as a valuable source of information and education. However, children spending long hours online playing electronic games without awareness or supervision exposes them to several significant technological risks. The risks affecting children's psychological well-being are numerous, and we will attempt to mention some of them below:

2.1.1.Loss of self-confidence

This is one of the most significant negative effects of the internet on children. The internet contributes to a child's loss of self-confidence and weakens their personality. It also exposes children to many ideas, some of which are erroneous, especially strange beliefs and cultures that are incompatible with their society and environment.

2.1.2.Information overload syndrome

A child's unsupervised use of the internet may expose them to an overwhelming amount of information, which they may encounter without verifying its accuracy. This can lead to what is known as "information overload syndrome," as well as social withdrawal and isolation from family and others.

The child may also become withdrawn and isolated from their family and peers.

2.1.3.Changing Children's Behavior

The internet negatively affects children's behavior for various reasons, especially when they play violent games. "These games create a violent child, as the child becomes attached to the violent scenes they contain, and their approach to dealing with

¹ <https://child-appeal.org/ar> , Internet Dangers for Children: How to Protect Our Children. Article published on the following website: <https://child-appeal.org/ar>. Accessed 02/05/2025 at 13:00.

problems becomes predominantly violent"¹. Furthermore, children are prone to imitating everything they see in video games, series, cartoons, or films. This reflects their tendency to interpret these scenes, leading them to engage in violent and aggressive behaviors. Their imagination becomes reality, motivating them to commit negative acts. This is due to their excessive and constant use of modern communication technologies, especially with the lack of supervision and parental responsibility (Hamish). The biggest example of this is the Blue Whale game, which led to the suicide of many children². They may also be exposed to pornography, which will negatively affect their personality and thinking. In the future.

2.1.4.Fatigue, Exhaustion, and Weakened Mental Abilities

Excessive hours spent by children in front of a computer or mobile phone browsing the internet can lead to weakened eyesight, headaches, and bone pain, especially since their bodies are still developing³

2.1.5.Loneliness, Violence, Academic Failure, and Emotional Abuse

Excessive computer or mobile phone use by children makes them unsociable, causing feelings of loneliness and introversion. It can also expose them to blackmail and harassment through aggressive and disturbing content sent to them via chat rooms or emails. Furthermore, children are exposed to emotional abuse, a behavioral pattern characterized by the continuous mistreatment of a child's emotions, resulting in ongoing negative effects on their emotional development. This can lead to feelings of fear or danger, as well as domestic violence and mental health problems⁴. See also on this topic⁵

Educational experts have confirmed that excessive electronic gaming by children, to the point of addiction, can lead to increased academic failure, as well as weakness in dialogue and expressing ideas. Numerous studies have confirmed the impact of games on children's brains and nervous systems. They also indicate that games cultivate aggression within children, which they initially direct at their siblings and then at others, until this behavior becomes a system upon which the child builds their interactions with others⁶.

¹ Zainab Salem Abdul Rahman, *The Arab Child and Electronic Culture*, 2nd ed. Algeria: Our Children's Publishing and Distribution House, 2017, p152.

² <http://M-youm7.Org>. (s.d.). Wikipedia website <http://M-youm7.Org>. Accessed: 05/05/2025 at 14:30.

³ Abdelaziz Chemlal, *Legal Guarantees and Mechanisms for Protecting Children from the Dangers of Information Technology and the Internet in Algerian Legislation*. Faculty of Law and Political Science, Larbi Ben M'hidi University, Oum El Bouaghi, Algeria, p195

⁴ <https://moi-cpc.ae/ar/CHILD.PROTECTION.DIMENSION.aspx>, Dimensions of Child Protection.

⁵ Shrouq Moghith and Najlaa Masoud, *Criminal Protection of the Child from the Dangers of Information Technology*. Algeria: Master's Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Ibn Khaldoun University, Tiaret, (2022/2023).

⁶ <http://www.al-sharq.com>

2.2.Risks Affecting Other Entities and Their Repercussions on Children

The internet is considered one of the most significant means of temptation for children, due to their ever-increasing curiosity. It attracts them to access both positive and negative content. It is a double-edged sword, and reality reveals that its negative impact on children is deeper and more dangerous due to the risks that surround them and affect several entities. Related entities, some of which we will mention below:

2.2.1.Cyberbullying and Extortion

Social media and online games represent the current virtual playground, and it is where much cyberbullying and its severe psychological effects, such as depression, anxiety, and isolation, occur¹ For example, children can be ridiculed in conversations on social media or in online games. They or their "game characters" can be subjected to constant attacks, turning a fantasy adventure into a harsh and humiliating experience².

2.2.2.Cyber Predators

Sexual predators and other abusers can stalk children online, exploiting their innocence and trust, and perhaps eventually luring them into extremely dangerous in-person encounters. These predators hide on social media and gaming sites that attract children (virtual playgrounds). Electronic). They can also be exposed to exploitation and sexual harassment because the minor child is the subject of sexual production, whether in the form of videos or images, which are then re-distributed to others via the internet³. They may also be subjected to harassment, stalking, and threats, which affect the child psychologically, their safety, and their future. See also in this regard⁴:

2.2.3.Publishing Private Information

Children do not yet understand social boundaries due to their young age and spontaneity. They may publish personal information about themselves or their family online that should not be made public, for example, in personal profiles on social media sites. This could be anything from inappropriate private photos to their home addresses, phone numbers, or their parents' credit card information.

2.2.4.Phishing and Fraud Falling into the Trap of Scams

Phishing is what cyber security professionals define as using emails that try to trick people into clicking on malicious links or attachments. ("Hi—I think you might

¹ Samir Ghouiba, Family Medicine Specialist, Director of Health Insurance in Ismailia, Family Medicine Specialist, Abu Dhabi, Medical and Scientific Editor, Physician and Researcher, Risk Management in Hospitals, Nutrition, Disasters, Occupational Safety and Resilience, and Geriatrics, Director of the Cupping Therapy and Alternative Medicine Unit, Hospital in Jazi. Retrieved from samirchoweba/comhttp://www.facebook.com.

² <https://moi-cpc.ae/ar/CHILD.PROTECTION.DIMENSION.aspx>, Dimensions of Child Protection.

³ Osama Ahmed Al-Munaghsha and Bilal Muhammad Al-Zaghbi, Electronic Information Systems Technology Crimes, 1st and 2nd Editions. Jordan: Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution, (2010/2014), p260.

⁴ Ghania Batli, Cybercrime. Algeria: Algerian House Publications, 1st Edition, 2015, p33.

like this!") Phishing can also occur using malicious text messages (then it's called "SMS phishing").

As for falling into the trap of scams, children can fall for deceptive messages offering prizes, such as free access to online games. Young people are easy targets for scams because they haven't yet learned to be cautious. As with phishing, scammers can use websites popular with children to identify potential victims and then promise them something in exchange for what they want, such as parental credit card information.

The best protection against falling victim to scams, for both children and adults, is to know that if an offer seems too good to be true, it probably is¹:

3.Preventive and Legal Protection for Children from Internet Dangers

The widespread use of the internet by children has led to a rise in the number of risks and violations they face. Since these children have become victims, it is essential to establish preventive mechanisms as well as international and national legal frameworks to protect them from the various violations and dangers they encounter online. we will examine the preventive mechanisms adopted to protect children from internet dangers, then address international mechanisms for protecting children from internet dangers, and finally, national mechanisms for protecting children from internet dangers.

3.1.Preventive mechanisms adopted to protect children from the dangers of the internet.

Children worldwide are exposed to many dangers, especially those found online, which jeopardize their future and affect them psychologically and physically. This phenomenon has prompted various civil society organizations to contribute in several ways to protect children from these electronic dangers. Therefore, we will discuss general preventive mechanisms to protect children from the dangers of the internet, followed by precautionary preventive mechanisms to protect children from the dangers of the internet.

3.1.1.General preventive mechanisms to protect children from the dangers of the internet.

Children's rights are among the most important humanitarian issues that require continuous attention and care. They guarantee children a dignified and safe life and provide them with a suitable environment for growth, learning, and enjoying good health. Protecting children's rights is not the responsibility of an individual or a specific entity, but rather a societal responsibility that requires concerted efforts between the family, the school, civil society, and the media. Undoubtedly, protecting children from the dangers of technology requires society, in all its components—the family, the school,

¹ <https://me.kaspersky.com/resource-center/threats/top-seven-dangers-children-face-online>

civil society organizations, and the media —to provide the necessary protection for these children.

First: The Family: The family plays a fundamental role in shaping a child's behavioral patterns. It works to raise their awareness and guide them toward correct understanding¹ and instill moral and social values. Families rely on real-life examples that illustrate the psychological and social dangers resulting from the misuse of modern technology. We observe that some aware and educated families have adopted a successful form of parental guidance: a written agreement between parents and children outlining the terms and etiquette for using information technology. Diligent children are obligated to adhere to these terms absolutely ². It is also necessary The family must foster family communication because it plays a crucial role in cohesion, which is defined as "increasing positive relationships within the group." The family should emphasize the importance of family gatherings, as they strengthen family bonds. This includes organizing and raising awareness among family members about the importance of these gatherings and ensuring that informational communication is not a substitute for these intimate family sessions. Furthermore, from a legal standpoint, the family is legally responsible for any risk that threatens the child with delinquency, neglect, or upbringing outside its framework.

Secondly: The school

The school plays a vital role in the socialization process, as it is the child's second environment. Furthermore, the teacher is the effective instrument capable of conveying the message of education and learning for excellence, provided they are a good role model in their behavior and actions, through which children are influenced and emulate them. The teacher, through their relationship with the child, enables them to overcome all obstacles and barriers. The child turns to their teacher for advice regarding their interactions and communication with the internet, seeking guidance from the teacher as a role model. In addition, the teacher plays a crucial role in protecting the child from the dangers of websites with programs designed to corrupt children, ensuring that the child is engaged in learning and studying³.

Regarding the school's application of technological means, Article 4 of Law 08-04, which includes the National Education Guidance Law, dated January 23, stipulates... 2008, Official Gazette, No. 04, dated January 27, 2008⁴, on integrating modern

¹ Awfi Mustafa Bin Ba'toush and Ahmed Abdel-Hakim, Modern Communication Technology and the Social Lifestyle of the Algerian Urban Family. Journal of Human and Social Sciences, University of Batna, Issue 26, 2016, p464.

² Samir Abdo, Rules for Protecting Children from the Dangers of the Internet. Retrieved from <https://www.alaraby.com.uk>.

³ Marwan Abu Juwaih, Contemporary Educational Curricula. Amman: Scientific Publishing and Distribution House, 2000, p85.

⁴ Law 08-04, which includes the Guiding Law for National Education. (2008). Dated January 23, 2008, Official Gazette, No. 04, dated January 27, 2008.

information and communication technologies into the student's environment and educational objectives.

Third: Civil Society Organizations

Civil society plays a leading role in mitigating the risks of the internet for children due to their addiction to social media and online pornography. Various associations and informal institutions contribute to and encourage awareness campaigns, and different guidance associations contribute to protecting children against cyber violence and abuse on the internet. However, despite this, their activity remains weak due to the astonishing development of internet risks. Quantity and quality. Mosques in Islamic countries are also social institutions in addition to being religious institutions, providing various social services such as instilling religious and moral values in children and youth.

Fourth: Media

Media outlets today contribute significantly to fulfilling some functions that were once considered the duties and concerns of the family. They play a vital role, in cooperation with the family, in raising the individual, shaping their personality, and providing them with knowledge. The role of media institutions in combating the dangers of the internet is evident in several ways, perhaps the most prominent of which are:

Raising awareness and knowledge through educational programs and articles that explain children's rights and the importance of protecting them. This encourages families and society to adhere to these rights and exposes violations by revealing abuses and dangers to which children are exposed, thus prompting relevant authorities to take appropriate measures to protect them.

3.1.2. Preventive and Precautionary Mechanisms to Protect Children from Internet Dangers

Internet use has made children easy prey for various dangers, leading to the development of special preventive mechanisms that complement and support general preventive mechanisms. These mechanisms are represented by the Ministry of Education (firstly) and the Scientific Police (secondly).

Firstly: The Scientific Police: Advances in modern communication technology necessitate the development of traditional methods in search and investigation processes, replacing them with advanced and modern scientific methods.

This requires supporting security personnel with experts and modern technologies in the field of information technology to expedite intervention processes and the ability to detect all types of dangers, such as websites harmful to children, as well as uncovering various violations that may affect children.

Secondly: The Central Administration: The central administration (which in Algeria is represented by the Ministry of Education) must support the educational system with experts specializing in psychology to participate in developing curricula in accordance with developments. The social and psychological development of children, in line with scientific advancements, necessitates the inclusion of IT experts in all educational stages to ensure children fully understand the advantages and disadvantages of the internet¹.

3.2.International Mechanisms for Protecting Children from Internet Dangers

The dangers of the internet to children can be considered acts or types of crimes against children. These cybercrimes are increasing rapidly and continuously at both the international and national levels, necessitating agreements, laws, and regulations to combat them. Therefore, countries worldwide strive to conclude international agreements to protect children from internet dangers, and the European Union is also working to address these risks.

3.2.1.International Agreements to Protect Children from Internet Dangers

The United Nations has issued a number of documents to combat the exploitation of children for any purpose. Children's rights have been gradually enshrined in several international conventions, some of which we will mention here as examples:

First: The Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989:

This convention, in Article 17, affirms the child's right to protection from harm, as does Article 34, paragraph (c), which criminalizes the sexual exploitation of children in all its forms.

Second: The Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography of 2002:

This protocol includes 14 articles supplementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly those protecting children from exploitation in prostitution, child pornography, and trafficking and sale.

Third: The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime 2001

Given the increasing risks and crimes committed online, countries have begun enacting specific legislation to combat this relatively new phenomenon. Among these countries are France, the United States, and the other member states of the European Union.

Article 9 of the Convention stipulates that signatory states must take legislative measures to criminalize the intentional distribution, display, transmission, or other

¹ Abdel Fattah Bayoumi Hegazi, *Juveniles and the Internet: An In-Depth Study on the Impact of the Internet on Juvenile Delinquency*. Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, 2004, pp301-302.

actions designed to provide or facilitate the provision of child pornography through computer systems, and to criminalize the production of child pornography materials for distribution via the Internet.

3.2.2.The European Union's Stance on Addressing Internet Risks to Children

The EU's stance has been to establish specialized security units to combat cybercrime, which poses risks to children, such as Europol. Europol is an agency that addresses risks and criminal activities online and holds meetings to combat this type of crime, including the sexual exploitation of children¹.

There is also Eurojust, an agency that facilitates police and judicial cooperation in confronting and combating all types of serious crimes. It represents a fundamental pillar in pursuits and investigations, particularly those related to cybercrime². To address this serious problem, the European Commission has developed a specific strategy to provide a safe online environment for children. This strategy aims to raise awareness and promote digital literacy among minors, parents, and teachers. It also combats online child sexual abuse material through its hotline network (INHOPE).

The United States has also enacted a federal law specifically for the protection of children's online privacy (COPPA). This law seeks to protect children under the age of 13 when they are online³.

3.3.National mechanisms for protecting children from the dangers of the internet.

Excessive internet use by children has led to their exposure to several dangers, including crimes in which they are victims, such as sex trafficking, cyberbullying and extortion, phishing, and others. This necessitates the existence of national mechanisms to protect them from negative online practices. We will attempt to address the legislative texts related to the risks and cybercrimes against children, and discuss the national organization and service program for protecting children from the dangers of the internet. Texts Legislation Concerning Risks and Cybercrimes Against Children

The Algerian legislature issued Executive Decree No. 97-494 concerning the prevention of dangers arising from the use of certain games. This decree included a set of provisions stipulating a number of standards that must be followed to protect children from the harm that some of these games may cause⁴.

¹ Nabila Heiba Harwal, Internet Crimes. Doctoral Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abou Bekr Belkaid University, Tlemcen, 2014, p195.

² Harwal, Procedural Aspects of Cybercrime in the Evidence-Gathering Stage: A Comparative Study, 2013, pp. 159-160

³ <https://www.aljazeera.net>, How to Protect Our Children from its Dangers... Are Our Children Safe on the Internet? Accessed 12/05/2025 at 11:00 AM.

⁴ Executive Decree No. 97-494, Dated December 21, 1997, concerning the prevention of dangers arising from the use of games. Official Gazette No. 85-1997.

Later, Law No. 04-15¹ was enacted, containing legal provisions that included criminal protection for information systems. Subsequently, Law No. 09-04² was issued, regulating legal provisions for the protection of children from cybercrime and its dangers to them.

Furthermore, Presidential Decree No. 15-261 established the National Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Crimes Related to Information and Communication Technologies³, which has played a crucial role in the ongoing monitoring and prevention of these serious crimes. The Algerian legislature has also strengthened children's right to protection by amending Penal Code No. 66-156 of June 8, 1966, through Law No. 14-01 of February 4, 2014, published in the Official Gazette No. 7 of 2014⁴. This amendment is distinguished by the inclusion of legal provisions that address the seriousness of cybercrimes while also safeguarding the data of children in particular. Despite all the laws enacted by the legislature to protect children from the dangers of the internet, Law No. 15-12⁵ (Law No. 15-12, 2015) was also issued to strengthen children's rights online and protect them from sexual exploitation through electronic communication.

Furthermore, the Algerian legislature has intervened to regulate recreational spaces such as internet cafes (game rooms, video game rooms, digital libraries, and water parks). This decree stipulates the procedures for granting licenses to operate these establishments and outlines the conditions for operating entertainment and leisure facilities⁶. The National Organization and Service Program for Protecting Children from Internet Dangers

Cyber risks are constantly and rapidly increasing, necessitating intensified efforts and measures to eliminate or at least mitigate them. This has led to the emergence of a preventive body (1) and a service program (2) to address these risks:

1/ The National Authority for the Prevention of Crimes Related to Information Technology.

The Algerian legislator stipulated the necessity of establishing the National Authority for the Prevention of Crimes Related to Information Technology, as included in Article 2 of Law No. 09-04, which contains the special rules for preventing and combating crimes related to information and communication technology. This authority

¹ Law No. 04-15 (2004), dated November 10, 2004, amending the law, Official Gazette No. 71 of 2004.

² Law No. 09-04, Dated 16/08/2009, containing the rules for preventing and combating crimes related to information and communication technology, Official Gazette No. 47, issued in 2009.

³ Presidential Decree No. 15-261, Dated October 8, 2015, concerning the establishment of the National Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Crimes Related to Information and Communication Technologies. Official Gazette No. 53, issued on October 18, 2015.

⁴ Law No. 14-01, dated February 4, 2014, amending and supplementing Order No. 66-156 of June 8, 1966, containing the Penal Code.

⁵ Law No. 15-12, Dated July 15, 2015, concerning the protection of the child. Official Gazette No. 39, dated July 9, 2015.

⁶ Ministerial Decree dated 29/10/2005

is tasked with preventive work to provide some protection for these children. However, the establishment of this authority is still pending and requires implementation.

2/ The Service Program. In light of explicit legal texts guaranteeing the protection of children from the negative aspects of the internet in particular, a program was developed to permanently block websites. This was stated in a declaration published in the daily newspaper Echorouk on December 18, 2018, indicating that the charter concerning the protection of children from the dangers of internet use, supported by legislative texts, would come into effect at the beginning of 2012. Furthermore, the Algerian telecommunications company launched a service called "In Safety" on August 22, 2013, which blocks terrorist and pornographic websites and allows parents to control and monitor their children's internet usage to protect them from the negative effects of such sites.¹

4. Conclusion

It is clear from the foregoing discussion of the dangers of the internet for children that children's relationship with the internet has become abnormal due to excessive addiction. This phenomenon is a responsibility we all share, as protecting children's rights is a responsibility that falls on everyone. This requires comprehensive cooperation between the family, civil society, the media, schools, and the government, because building a society that respects and protects children's rights promotes their development. It contributes to building a conscious generation capable of bearing responsibility and building a better future. Achieving this requires collective awareness and concerted efforts to ensure a decent and safe life for children.

Therefore, it is essential to consider finding effective legal and practical methods that aim to reconcile the needs of a child's age with the requirements of their health, intellectual, and educational well-being. Therefore, we offer the following recommendations:

- Strengthen supervision and do not leave children in front of the internet in closed rooms. Ensure they use the internet in an open area under the supervision of their parents.
- Teach children the guidelines for psychological and social safety when using the internet. Help them browse websites that are beneficial and contribute to their personal development and enhance their abilities and skills.
- Indirectly monitor children's phones and bookmark their favorite websites for easy access and viewing of their content.

¹ Harwal, Procedural Aspects of Cybercrime in the Evidence-Gathering Stage: A Comparative Study, opcit, p145. Murad Quraibiz and Aziz Ahmed Habirsh, National and International Efforts to Protect Children from the Dangers of the Internet. Heritage Journal, Volume 10, Issue 1, 2020, pp229-230.

- Provide suitable alternatives in this regard by creating purposeful recreational activities and beneficial entertainment, such as involving children in sports, social, and recreational activities outside the home to diversify their sources of knowledge.

- Invite specialists, including sociologists and psychologists, to analyze the relationship between children and the internet and offer appropriate scientific solutions to reduce or eliminate this negative behavior.

- Include specialized lectures in educational institutions, presented by specialists in psychology and sociology, to raise awareness of the dangers of the internet and teach students about digital safety tools and applications. - Activating the National Authority and implementing its crucial functions in the field to address the dangers of the internet to children.

- Strengthening international cooperation in collecting and exchanging information in the field of combating the risks and crimes of the internet, which are characterized by their seriousness, persistence, and continuous evolution. Through this cooperation, Algeria can issue new laws that keep pace with current and future online risks.

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- Samir Ghouiba. Family Medicine Specialist, Director of Health Insurance in Ismailia, Family Medicine Specialist, Abu Dhabi, Medical and Scientific Editor, Physician and Researcher, Risk Management in Hospitals, Nutrition, Disasters, Occupational Safety and Resilience, and Geriatrics, Director of the Cupping Therapy and Alternative Medicine Unit, Hospital in Jazi. Retrieved from samirchoweba/com<http://www.facebook.com>