



The Role of Digital Parenting in Achieving Intellectual Security for Children in the Algerian Family.

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Abstract:

The term digital parenting is used to describe the parental behaviors and strategies employed to mediate and reduce the negative effects of media on children. It also refers to the way parents increasingly participate in managing their children's relationship with digital media. Digital parental mediation is the way parents integrate digital media into their children's daily activities and parenting practices to achieve digital safety and safe navigation in the online world with children. This helps parents their children's online activities and regulate their use of computers and smartphones to maintain their safety. Intellectual security for children is considered the core essence of achieving comprehensive digital safety for them and their families. Therefore, this article includes the following elements: 1. Study concepts 2. The role of parents in children's digital safety 3. The role of the family in intellectual security 4. The role of digital parenting in achieving intellectual security for children 5. Algeria's efforts in establishing digital parenting.

Keywords: Digital parenting; Intellectual security ; Children ; The Algerian family.



1. INTRODUCTION

The family is considered the central nucleus in building society and the first line of defense to protect children from all potential risks. It is also the primary source for the socialization process of children, through which values and norms are transmitted to them. It enforces social control rules by providing them with a clear reference that enables them to distinguish between permissible and forbidden, right and wrong, beneficial and harmful, to shield them from intellectual and behavioral deviations.

The contemporary technological revolution has affected the functions of the family, which have seen a significant decline in both quantity and quality. Its content has changed, and socialization of children in the digital environment has become more challenging and difficult for parents and educators due to the significant threats posed by this new environment to the family, children, and current generations in general. This has led to the emergence of many new concepts to protect the family from the dangers of the internet, including: digital security and safety for the family and children, digital socialization, digital rights, digital parenting, digital parental treatment, etc.

This study comes to attempt to address a contemporary issue related to linking the mechanism of digital parenting as a modern method mediating between digital technology and children's use of various digital tools such as computers or smartphones, aiming to protect children from numerous threats endangering their intellectual security within the contemporary Algerian family.

Digital parenting is a recent term introduced by the United Nations referring to the behaviors and strategies of parenting used to mediate and reduce the negative effects of media on children. It indicates the way parents increasingly participate in organizing their children's relationship with digital media. Digital mediation, or parental mediation, is the method by which parents integrate digital media into their children's daily activities and parenting practices. Motherhood, as is the case when doing so.

Digital parenting programs is created to achieve digital safety and safe navigation in the internet world with children as a means to enhance and improve the efficiency of parents in dealing with technological tools, developing safe access skills in the digital environment, in addition to building trust and the ability to achieve self-sufficiency, which helps parents monitor their children's activities on the internet, and organize their use of computers and smartphones to maintain their security and safety. Intellectual security for children is considered the primary nucleus for achieving comprehensive digital safety for them and their families, and it is one of the most important pillars of social security, in addition to all other forms and types of security in various fields of life.

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Digital parenting plays an important role in achieving intellectual security for children, which enhances the optimal benefit from the digital space, keeping pace with the era, and raising children in a sound, safe intellectual, behavioral, moral, and social manner.

This study has been divided into five elements: the first relates to the study concepts, which are: digital parenting, digital safety for children, intellectual security for children, and children's digital rights. The second revolves around: the role of parents in the digital safety of children, then the third element: the role of the family in achieving intellectual security for children, while the fourth section discusses: digital parenting and intellectual security for children, including: - the role of digital parenting in achieving intellectual security for children and - Algeria's efforts in establishing digital parenting.

2. Study Concepts

Many changes have occurred in the family due to the emergence of modern technological means, where it now faces many challenges, which have led to a deficiency in its educational role for children, resulting in a decline in many functions. The responsibilities borne, especially those related to social upbringing, have become shaped by contemporary means that form minds and mold educational and social concepts, which has caused disturbances in the personality of children reflected in their behaviors and values. The family's ability to fully interact with its members has diminished because it has lost many of the components and mechanisms for dealing with new developments in the lives of its members, which requires a role for the family in attempting to mitigate the risks resulting from digital technology. Thus, the term digital parenting emerged.

2.1 Digital Parenting

It is a recent term introduced by the United Nations referring to the behaviors and parenting strategies used in an attempt to mediate and reduce the negative effects of media on children.

A common, multi-meaning concept that refers to the way parents increasingly participate in organizing their children's relationship with digital media, digital mediation, parental mediation, and the way parents integrate digital media into their children's daily activities and parenting practices as they do so.

The Family Safety Institute online defines it as educational tools that bridge the gap between parents and technology that transforms their children's lives through expert guidance and industry advice. These educational tools are designed to form sound digital parenting; they help parents and caregivers understand safety, risks, harms, and benefits of their children's lives online and teach them to build digital safety strategies and safe navigation in the online world with children.



It is also: a set of knowledge, skills, and attitudes acquired by parents through digital parenting programs to meet their needs, control their children's digital lives, secure a safer environment for them on the internet, and empower them with modern creative methods, skills, and strategies that help them elevate the level of Digital parenting (khelaifia.A, 2022).

It is also: a set of organized and planned efforts to disseminate knowledge, skills, and attitudes that meet the needs of fathers and mothers and bridge their digital gaps to ensure a safer environment for their children on the Internet. (Khlaifiya, 2011).

From the above, it is clear that digital parenting means all the organized and pre-planned processes and procedures aimed at involving parents in regulating their children's relationships with digital media, guiding their use, benefiting from it, and reducing its harmful effects on the health, psychological, social, mental, and spiritual aspects of the children.

2.2 Digital safety for children

It is defined as: providing protection for children from potential dangers resulting from their use of the Internet through modern electronic devices, which is achieved by taking the necessary precautions to provide self-protection for them and by parents fulfilling their responsibility in this regard and raising their awareness of methods to monitor and supervise their children to ensure their digital safety during and after Internet use (Alshudafi, 2023).

It is: taking the necessary precautions to ensure personal safety and information security presented to the child while using technological devices and the Internet.

Also: these are the measures taken by parents to provide a safe and healthy environment for the child and prepare them to live, adapt, and cope with technological developments in a way that ensures their security and safety (Alsamahi, 2022).

From the above, it is clear that digital safety for children is a fundamental goal sought by the contemporary family immersed in the digital environment to provide normal and safe living conditions for children and achieve positive adaptation to the new digital reality.

2.3 Intellectual security for children

SecurityIntellectual immunity is: intellectual immunity against various deviations that contradict the creed, identity, values, or interests of society, and this immunity is achieved through measures taken by the individual and society through its institutions (Aldosari, 2013).

It is also defined as the joint activity and measures between the state and society to prevent individuals and groups from social, intellectual, or psychological impurities that cause deviation in behavior, thoughts, and morals from the right path or lead to ruin (Mohamed, 1992).

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As for Professor Al-Hajj Belqasim - may God have mercy on him - he sees that intellectual security is linked to the idea of protection and providing stability for constructive ideas of civilization, not destructive ones, while taking into account the internal particularities of each society or what is known as local culture. Intellectual security is the care for the safety of minds and intellects and preserving them from deviant intellectual and cultural influences in order to reach correct results without any extremism or exaggeration. It is a social phenomenon that requires every individual in society to be aware of the danger of the threat of extremist thought through various modern means (Belkacem, 2011).

Ibrahim Al-Feki defines it as: the feeling of spiritual, psychological, physical, mental, and material security in a way that does not conflict with the religion, principles, high ideals, and ethics that the individual and society believe in and does not negatively affect his thoughts and the lives of others (Alfaqih, (1430 AH)).

3. Digital children's rights.

These are a set of related rights concerning the Internet, represented by the freedom to access the digital world, ease of use of digital technologies and expression through them, data protection and privacy, the right to protection from digital dangers and threats... and other rights that parents must guarantee for their children.

Digital safety for children is expressed through a necessary bridge, which is ensuring the digital rights of children and their adaptation to the digital environment by benefiting from its useful features. These rights are: (Khalaifia, 2021).

The researcher Khlaifia clarified in his study on good digital parenting the digital rights that must be preserved for children within the Algerian family by the parents, which are considered a necessity of the era and one of the most important pillars of good digital parenting in the contemporary family. They are as follows:

- 1- The right of children to access the digital world.
- 2- The right to e-learning.
- 3- The right to education.
- 4- The right to support positive thinking.
- 5- The right to creativity.



6- The right to beneficial entertainment and recreation.

7- The right to interact with society.

8- The right to protection from digital risks.wich are:

- a) The right to protection from psychological and health harm to the child.
- b) The right to protection from behavioral disorders.
- c) The right to protection from recruitment and exploitation.
- d) The right to protection from social harm.
- e) The right to protection from intellectual, cultural, and value invasion. (Khalaifia, 2021).

The researcher emphasized that preserving the digital rights of children is the sole guarantee for the successful application of good digital parenting that safeguards these rights and protects children from digital risks when using communication tools such as cyberbullying, emotional and sexual exploitation, and cultural and value invasion. It also works to increase opportunities to benefit from websites to elevate our children's scientific, intellectual, and creative levels, as well as to rationalize their use of the internet. And controlling their times and determining the media and entertainment content without causing psychological and physical harm, away from addiction, wasting time, neglecting studies, rejecting social relationships, or negatively affecting the family bond.

4.The role of the family in achieving digital safety for children

The digital technological development has affected the family's performance of its psychological, social, educational, and economic functions, which have significantly declined, impacting the family value system of Algerian society. Children have become under the threat of digital world risks. Consequently, new functions have emerged for the family in the contemporary digital environment, and achieving digital safety for children is one of the most important and complex of these functions. Parents face difficulties in monitoring their children and following their online activities, and they lack digital knowledge to handle electronic devices, which has led them to let children engage in the digital world without supervision. (Alsamahi Z. M., 2022).

Digital safety for children is defined as the methods and procedures undertaken by parents to protect children from the risks of the digital world. To achieve this, digital awareness must first be available to parents through self-education and keeping up with digital developments in essential aspects:

Cognitive aspect: includes information related to the digital world and its rapid developments, dealing with modern applications, understanding the importance of technology in our lives, and the

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main problems children may face while using digital devices and the correct way to address these problems.

Skill aspect: includes technological skills that parents must master, learn, and teach their children to avoid problems children face while using digital devices and the internet.

Behavioral aspect: addresses Ethics and values with a sense of the importance of technology in the lives of children so that they appreciate and evaluate it, identify its positives and negatives, deal consciously with technological sources, anticipate the associated risks, and emphasize the necessity of protecting children and adopting ways of thinking about technology related to respecting the environment.

This is achieved through:

- The ability to bear responsibility regarding the use of technological sources and systems.
- Making decisions related to choosing what is useful and best among the technological tools and devices surrounding the child and benefiting from them.
- Regulating children's digital behaviors in light of the values and culture of society, which helps the child form a personality capable of facing this digital technology with awareness and safety.

For parents to do this, they must engage in self-education, adopt positive and purposeful dialogue with their children, utilize their knowledge, accept differing opinions, develop critical thinking, analysis, synthesis, and deduction skills, accept the idea of rapid renewal and development, avoid mental closure and rigidity, and bear responsibility.

In a study on family and digital tricks, the researcher referred to the concept of the contemporary balanced digital family that makes a peace treaty with technology to turn it into a friendly ally, without compromising the characteristics and traits that give technology a human character such as harmony and mutual support, and allocating a degree of human communication.

The balanced family has seven essential characteristics: (authors, 2016).

- 1- Absorbing the electronic invasion that swept the world mercilessly and developing a systematic mechanism to deal with this invasion in a way that enhances and supports family values and traditions.
- 2- Learning from mistakes and establishing a culture of gaining experience through failures, providing opportunities for children to fail by outlining ways to learn from these shocks, listening to them, and adding to their experiences. And to their knowledge, they bear responsibility for their words and actions, so there is no point in reprimanding and blaming.



3- Encouraging individual play that allows the child to invent entertaining ideas that satisfy their desires and imagination, and group play, i.e., family play, which is not limited to friends and peers of the same age, but includes all spectrums from different generations. Children can be relied upon to invent games - non-electronic - as they are experts and great at playing, and they internally realize that real play only begins when we think we are working, and real work only begins when we think we are playing.

4- Encouraging serious interactions that reflect feelings, values, expectations, and an optimistic outlook. It is essential for families to innovate ways to gather, interact, and communicate about successes, failures, trip plans, and other matters.

5- Creating mechanisms for expressing opposition and differences when our children disagree with us or take a different stance. Usually, stubbornness and obstinacy control our reactions, but the best way to teach them skills of constructive disagreement and emotional control is through setting strict boundaries and consequences, and establishing dialogue between parents and children based on communication, honesty, and tolerance, not on reprimanding and blaming.

6- Providing experiences that allow children to build bridges of communication with their dreams and desires and return to nature. Instead of resorting to earphones that isolate the child from the whole world, balanced families encourage their children to listen to their conscience, control their impulses, reflect on their experiences, and communicate honestly with themselves. Also, returning to nature remains a concept of isolation that many children fear and that controls their behaviors and motives. (authors, 2016).

Practical steps to achieve digital safety and usage Safe use of digital devices (Alsamahi Z. M., 2022).

To achieve the safe use of digital technology by children, the family must help develop the children's abilities and skills for the safe use of these devices based on three fundamental principles: learning, respect, and protection, to make the child have a positive digital personality and protect them from the dangers of information technology and the internet at the educational and social levels, and to prevent them from becoming addicted to electronic devices.

1- Strict supervision and not leaving children alone in rooms connected to the internet, ensuring that they use the internet in an open place under the watchful eyes of adults.

2- Setting a specific number of hours for children's internet use, not exceeding half an hour daily, and teaching children the psychological and social safety rules when using the internet.

3- Using child protection programs on computers and mobile phones.

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- 4- Helping children browse purposeful and beneficial websites that contribute to shaping their personalities and supporting their abilities and skills.
 - 5- Involving children in sports, social, and recreational activities outside the home to diversify their sources of knowledge.
 - 6- Parents spending some time with the child using the internet during play, or searching for new places to visit during vacations, or getting to know other individuals from around the world, enabling the child to participate actively and develop self-monitoring.
 - 7- Parents asking their children to teach them more about how to use the internet, computer, and mobile phone; such a request will make the child teach the mother or father more tricks they resort to, which will help understand the children's tendencies when using the internet.
 - 8- Parents requesting from Children get to know some good websites, and this will help parents to know the sites that the children visit.
 - 9- Children are not allowed to enter private chat rooms without the parents' permission or without supervision.
 - 10- Children should be warned not to put any important personal information on the internet such as: personal phone numbers or private photos of themselves or their family members.
 - 11- Place the computer in a location that is easily visible and accessible to the entire family.
 - 12- Children should know that the parents will monitor their online behavior from time to time by reminding them periodically.
 - 13- Know if the child uses a pseudonym on the internet and know their email and password.
 - 14- Under no circumstances should the child be allowed to meet anyone met online alone or without their permission.

4.The role of the family in achieving intellectual security for the children.

The family is the first world in which the child opens his eyes, and from which he draws concepts, ideas, and values. The parents embody the primary role model in the child's life, and the family is the cornerstone among other institutions as it is the first building block in building society. The child lives within it to receive what he needs of educational, moral, health, and psychological care. It is the first cradle that undertakes the care, upbringing, and nurturing of children on the values expected by society from its members, such as correct intellectual values, and imparting social and moral values and attitudes that define the features of their personality, identity, and their ability to



adapt properly to society. Thus, the child acquires his first membership in a group and learns. It includes how one deals with others in their pursuit to satisfy their needs and achieve their interests.

The issue of intellectual security is primarily related to the family, which reinforces cultural and religious identity and deepens the sense of belonging to it among individuals and groups that make up society. Therefore, intellectual security is of great importance to individuals, families, and communities. The family can achieve intellectual security for its children through:

- 1- Providing a suitable and stable family environment.
- 2- Equality among children in treatment.
- 3- Proper selection of companions for the children.
- 4- Parents accompanying their children

5. The role of digital parenting in achieving intellectual security for children

We mentioned at the beginning of this research paper that digital parenting programs were created to achieve digital safety and safe navigation in the internet world with children as a means to enhance and improve the efficiency of fathers and mothers in dealing with technology tools, developing skills for safe access in the digital environment, in addition to building trust and the ability to achieve self-sufficiency, which helps parents monitor their children's activities on the internet, and organize their use of computers and smartphones to maintain their security and safety. Before addressing the relationship between digital parenting and intellectual security for children by referring to the steps of digital parenting, it is necessary to point out the importance of new digital parenting in family life.

5.1 The importance of new digital parenting in family life

Studies have shown that the most searched information on the internet was about parenting and skills in using technology and how to deal with smartphones, email, social networks, and the use of webcams and video, as 77% of parents of children in adolescence search for information related to their children's activities on the network. Internet, monitoring and examining their internet access history and the websites they browse, and that parents feel fear and anxiety about their children being exposed to internet risks such as explicit pornographic materials, talking to strangers online, or being subjected to cyberbullying and sexual harassment behaviors, which makes them worried about their children's safety on the internet. Parents urgently need to enhance internet safety by identifying their needs and recognizing gaps in their digital knowledge. Therefore, child protection is a family and societal responsibility that no longer only involves providing food, clothing, and shelter or offering health and material services. Rather, it has become a preventive process and a

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psychological, moral, and humanitarian fortification primarily.... Thus, it is evident that digital parenting is of great importance for parents to keep up with the times and be familiar with digital technological knowledge to support contemporary education for their children. Accordingly, digital awareness for parents and families is necessary and important to enable them to monitor and supervise their children's use of digital technological means, protect them from its risks, and benefit from its advantages.

5.2 Steps of Digital Parenting

There are a set of steps that parents must follow to achieve good digital parenting according to the Family Safety Institute on the Internet (Khalaifia, 2021).

5.2.1 Smart Dialogue: Parents should spend more time with their children and engage in activities with them to enhance dialogue and overcome their shyness in speaking.

5.2.2 Digital Culture: Digital culture is considered the minimum information and essential skills an individual must possess to be able to operate a computer and handle its programs And using the internet and benefiting from it, meaning the importance of parents researching reliable advice and sources, consulting experts and specialists in this field, and using available means to build a solid knowledge base regarding the child and digital media.

5.2.3 Using parental controls: through several methods

- Electronic monitoring: parents using parental control tools embedded in devices, as well as some applications that help monitor what children do when browsing the internet, including some applications to protect children.
- Personal monitoring: this type is common with children when using smartphones or accessing the internet, and this monitoring may be based on prohibition and commands or based on empowerment and sharing with children to be able to assist and monitor them in a smart and indirect way.
- Setting basic rules through:
- Restricting where and when devices can be used
- Removing financial privileges when rules are broken

5.2.4 Empowering mediation: Restrictive mediation can be effective in reducing children's exposure to online risks, but it has many side effects as it limits children's opportunities to develop digital literacy, build resilience, and activate their ability to operate within the child-parent relationship. Therefore, children must be empowered and supported in their active participation in online media through friendship and follow-up without chasing or tracking children on social media, and respecting their personal space and freedom.

5.2.5 Ability to use technology: It has been proven that behavioral, social, and other patterns are acquired through imitation and observational learning to prevent their bad digital habits.

5.2.6 Showing how to interact and appear respectfully to build a good digital reputation and providing a practical model for how to influence and be influenced socially online.



6. Algeria's efforts in establishing digital parenting

Algeria has not officially implemented digital parenting programs in a systematic manner as is the case in Western countries, and even in some developing Arab countries. However, the Algerian reality is not devoid of some initiatives and attempts that mark the beginning of interest in the topic of digital parenting. Among these is the announcement by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications on July 15, 2020, of the Guide to Protecting Children on the Internet. This practical guide aims to protect children from potential dangers that may result from their use of the internet, due to their curiosity and spontaneity, which make them vulnerable to harm and violations, both moral and even physical. The mentioned guide is based on a comprehensive approach to protecting children of different age groups (early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence), relying on the involvement of all actors in their immediate environment such as parents and educators. This guide includes a set of themes represented by an accurate diagnosis of the errors and harms threatening children during their internet access, a detailed definition of concepts and elements of discourse (vocabulary) related to these dangers, along with clarifying the practices and behaviors that parents and educators should teach children to ensure safe internet use. It also contains other themes revolving around the technological means available to frame internet use, including software and applications for protection against harmful and offensive content to children, and clarifies the procedures and means available for parents, guardians, and educators to report cases of child exploitation on the internet to the competent authorities. The digital parenting project in Algeria has not yet risen to the level of being formal programs. Comprehensive, systematic, and planned, but it is still at the stage of individual or institutional initiatives limited to publishing a guide, giving a lecture, or holding a forum on an occasion or national day related to children's rights, etc., without forgetting the attempts of some specialists and those interested in spreading digital parental awareness. Nevertheless, the field remains open for Algerian fathers and mothers to advance their digital awareness, especially given the possibility of accessing and benefiting from global and Arab programs in particular, and taking from their content that establishes mature and sound digital parenting through the digital space, especially social networks.

Despite this, Algeria witnesses continuous activity and dynamism in the field of promoting general social awareness and raising the level of awareness, educating, and protecting the family and children in the digital world, including:

- 1- The national awareness campaign on: protecting children from the risks of misuse of the internet.
- 2- The national campaign on digital safety for children.
- 3- Protecting children with disabilities from cybercrimes.

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4- The national campaign on risks related to the use of social media.

The (Family Safe) project, organized by the General Directorate of the Information Society at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, includes the following awareness elements in the Parents window:

Risk indicators:

- Your child spends a lot of time on the internet, especially at night, and refuses to tell you what he is doing or who he is talking to.
- Your child receives phone calls from adults you do not know or makes calls, sometimes between cities, to phone numbers you do not know.
- Your child asks for a webcam or takes your webcam to a more private place.
- Your child receives mail, gifts, or packages from someone you do not know.
- When you enter the room, your child turns off the computer screen or quickly changes the screen content.
- Your child isolates themselves from family activities.
- Your child uses someone else's online account.

Early Childhood

- The child begins in the pre-school stage to discover digital devices; their first clicks and internet browsing are through playing, watching videos, and consulting search engines. They may even download games, music, or pictures. At this stage, the child tries to adapt to the real world and is therefore not yet ready for the virtual world.
- Boundaries should be set to clarify whether children are allowed to use their mobile phones to access the internet and how often they can use them.
- Children under the age of three are prohibited from using electronic screens.
- The type of content that can be downloaded using your digital devices

Middle Childhood



Curiosity is a characteristic of children at this age, driving them to explore the unknown, which makes them vulnerable to various harms through forming new friendships online. They do not realize that sharing their photos and videos can have serious consequences.

- Manage your child's free time and guide them towards sports, cultural activities, and the like.
- Ensure the child uses the internet in areas frequented by the family (such as the living room).
- Accompany your child when they use the internet. Engage in dialogue and interaction to understand what they see or do online.
- Install parental control applications or programs to filter access to unwanted content and reduce risks of exposing the child to offensive content.
- Talk to your child about grooming by explaining its meaning and drawing attention to the groomer's personality and behaviors.

ADOLESCENCE

This age group is considered the most vulnerable to internet risks and its harmful content.

Risk categories: (1 - Content 2 - Publishing personal or private data 3 - Communication with the virtual community)

- Direct your child to age-appropriate platforms.
- Pay attention to your child's games, especially those that include a chat unit.
- Check the history of visited websites and downloaded applications.
- Adjust the privacy settings of your child's account.
- Observe how your child manages their new independence once they have a laptop, tablet, or smartphone.

5- Launch of a major training program by the Algerian Ministry of Post and Telecommunications: It is the free 7.77 digital training program in Algeria, dedicated to all age groups from 7 to 77 years old. Learn cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, safe internet use, and digital services with the possibility of in-person or remote registration via the official platform. Registration is on the website: <https://777.mpt.gov.dz//>. The national digital empowerment program "7.77" attracted more than 64,000 registrants nationwide, according to the **Algerian News Agency**.

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7.Mechanisms to confront digital risks

In a study on: The reality of digital parenting programs in Algeria. A theoretical analytical reading concluded the following results: (Summary)

That digital parenting awareness and parent education programs are an urgent contemporary necessity, to spread scientific and practical knowledge about the negative and positive effects of new technologies on children, as well as being among the most prominentThe ways through which they can be rescued from the risks and threats they face in their digital world. Therefore, a set of recommendations was proposed to achieve the desired results.Digital and the era of digital transformation.

3- The necessity of parental support for activities provided to their children with digital technologies.

4- Providing more opportunities for children in early childhood in the field of digital intelligence and digital technology to access information, beneficial play, and develop skills and hobbies under the direct and indirect supervision of parents.

5- Launching safe websites for parents in partnership with their children, such as the one launched by Google in 2016 called Kiddle, which is specifically directed at children and offers safe search services to protect the child. Also, YouTube in 2017 launched an app aimed at children that displays a collection of videos children can watch according to a certain educational system... but it focuses only on one aspect and neglects other aspects of the child's comprehensive development.

6- The child has the right to cooperate and partner with their parents to learn and discover digital skills and digital intelligence, so they can turn risks into opportunities in the digital world. These risks include cyberbullying, data theft, fraud, extremism, and electronic addiction.

7- Holding simple seminars to introduce children to how modern digital technologies work, their uses, and their effects on them and others, and to equip them with the necessary skills to use them safely.

8- Refraining from giving out personal data and geographic location through social media posts.

9- Avoiding discussions with strangers, as they may impersonate fake identities trying to access the child's data and cause harm.

10- Using their electronic devices in open places and not in secret so that the child's browsing sites can be monitored and guided to useful sites.



- 11- Not leaving phones in the hands of children without supervision or guidance and working on the use of technological control methods that allow them to control what the child watches.
- 12- Assisting parents in continuously monitoring the child, not leaving them in permanent isolation, and avoiding the culture of {bedroom} where each child has a phone isolated from others.
- 13- Developing parents' skills in managing the phones used by the child.
- 14- Training parents to be role models for their children.
- 15- Modifying parents' behavior to positively engage with digital technology and educate each other through virtual workgroups.
- 16- Developing and improving parents' attitudes towards dialogue with the child on various topics.
- 17- Raising parents' awareness of applications dedicated to protecting their children.
- 18- Enhancing parents' knowledge about the characteristics of the age stage, the requirements of the digital transformation era, and understanding children's digital rights to support dialogue and discussion.
- 20- Promoting a culture of digital parenting.

4. CONCLUSION

The current era is characterized by very rapid changes in various digital technologies that have affected all aspects of life without exception. It has become necessary to understand this new environment and adapt it to serve humanity, not destroy it. The family is considered the primary gateway and foundational fortress from which the upbringing of generations for this digital environment begins and protection from it is ensured. This protection encompasses all aspects collectively in an integrated collective effort involving all stakeholders without exception to prepare the youth to live within the contemporary digital environment by focusing on prioritizing the project of building a generation that preserves its identity, creed, and behavior and uses digital technology to build its present and future. Digital parenting comes as one of the mechanisms that can help the contemporary family adapt to the modern environment and perform its functions towards generations. Our country, Algeria, has made significant strides very much in this field, but digital awareness for parents and families must continue, convincing them of the seriousness and gravity of the matter, then engaging in the process voluntarily and consciously, and facilitating the task for everyone who seeks in this direction, with a note on the necessity of integrating the efforts of the entire community, both official and unofficial actors, for the success of good digital parenting.

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