

The Victim of Cybercrime between Support, Acceptance, and Social Rejection

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Abstract:

The study aims to elucidate the characteristics of cybercrimes amidst the alarming increase and widespread expansion of digital spaces. The research highlights the severity of this emerging type of crime, which significantly differs from traditional crimes, particularly regarding its temporal and spatial dimensions. The current study also underscores the importance of support and acceptance for the victim, which can facilitate their recovery and help them overcome the often distressing and discouraging experience, as well as the severe and dangerous consequences. On the other hand, social rejection of cybercrime victims, for various reasons, foremost being the social stigma used by the family as a pretext to abandon the victim, can cause a secondary psychological setback. The study concludes by emphasizing the importance of supporting the victim and providing psychological and social assistance, which serve as a strong foundation for the victim to cope with the effects of the crime. This support helps to build psychological resilience, reducing the intensity of the psychological and social pressures surrounding them. The study adopted a descriptive methodology to analyze and interpret cybercrime, its dimensions, and the extent to which society in general, and the family in particular, influence overcoming the trauma resulting from cyber attacks. Finally, the study emphasizes the importance of social acceptance and containment for cybercrime victims, which alleviates psychological pressures and facilitates their reintegration and recovery from the traumatic event.

Keywords: Victim, Cybercrime, Social Support, Social Rejection.

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Introduction :

Human beings, as social creatures, are both influenced by and exert influence on their surroundings, making them the fundamental link in this universe. They may be impacted by external changes either negatively or positively, or they may influence these changes themselves. Throughout the various stages and eras that the world has witnessed, and specifically humanity, change has been a defining characteristic of every phase. This is due to a variety of factors, requirements, and necessities. For example, the process of communication and interaction is one of the most essential processes that individuals cannot forgo, as it is the foundation of human continuity. As a result of this process, which forms a connective relationship between individuals and societies, there have been many negative social phenomena that are socially unacceptable, psychologically abnormal, and religiously prohibited, such as murder, assaults, robbery, and theft, among others.

In the context of the social changes that the world has experienced in conjunction with technological advancements, the proliferation of social media, and the emergence of the digital and informational world, most societies have witnessed the appearance of new and emerging phenomena. These phenomena are the products of advancements in electronic technologies and are primarily associated with smartphones and computers. This is what is known as cybercrime, also referred to as electronic crime or crimes of the age.

Cybercrimes share certain elements with traditional crimes, as they involve the infringement and violation of others' privacy and rights, as well as the existence of tools and parties involved in the crime. However, they differ in terms of their severity and implications, particularly given their disregard for temporal and spatial boundaries, the difficulty in detecting them, their speed and breadth, and the potential for evidence to be obscured, all of which pose significant challenges to prosecution.

From this perspective, the victim of cybercrime often finds themselves utterly incapable of reclaiming their rights and overcoming the traumatic experience that has caused numerous psychological disturbances, such as anxiety, panic, and phobias. In many cases, cybercrimes have led to suicide due to the victim's inability to cope or the violation of their privacy and personal life through acts such as defamation and blackmail. This is often the case for cybercrime victims, as the individual may suffer both material and psychological harm, leading to internal conflict that can result in isolation, withdrawal, difficulty in adapting to others, and challenges in accepting the components of the society to which they belong, as this society has caused them health and psychological issues. Additionally, cybercrime victims frequently find themselves at odds with their families or communities due

to a lack of acceptance or support. In many cases, families reprimand and blame the victim, avoiding reporting the incident to the authorities out of fear of social stigma. This exacerbates the psychological wound and internal conflict of the victim, who becomes a victim not only of the cybercriminal but also of a family that seeks to cover up the incident out of fear of scandal, which is often seen in honor-related crimes.

Although investigating the reasons and motives behind criminal behavior is necessary and important for analyzing its nature, the impact of crime on its therapeutic and consequential aspects has a profound effect on the victim's psyche. This, in turn, enhances their self-confidence and trust in others, facilitates their reintegration into society, helps them overcome the effects and repercussions of the trauma, and mitigates internal conflict.

1- Research Problem:

Addressing the issue of cybercrime inevitably leads us to explore its concept, forms, and various dimensions before delving into its characteristics, which make it far more dangerous than traditional crimes. This exploration prompted us, as researchers, to interpret the phenomenon from psychological and social perspectives. Cybercrimes can take different forms, including those that target equipment, computers, and systems with the intent to destroy or hack them, as well as to seize information and data. Other forms primarily involve infringing on privacy, violating individuals' rights, blackmailing them, and causing psychological and emotional harm. This paper focuses on these latter aspects of cybercrime.

Cybercrimes can result in numerous negative psychological and social effects, with some leading victims to suicide due to their inability to cope with the situation, coupled with a lack of social support that would enable them to confront and resist the psychological pressures arising from the sudden and often violent traumatic event. This is particularly true for those who suffer from psychological vulnerability, lack self-confidence, and have limited or nonexistent social relationships. Numerous studies have shown that the presence of social support for the victim helps alleviate feelings of guilt, self-reproach, and constant stress. Providing support to the victim, whether from family or the community, serves as an effective therapeutic mechanism, especially for victims of cybercrimes related to honor. Families of such victims often refrain from reporting the crime, which necessarily involves concealing it, leaving the victim with a negative impact as they perceive their family as indirectly supporting the cybercriminal. This perception leads the victim to feel that their family is punishing them and holding them responsible for the incident.

Although the cyber attacks targeting devices, known as "crimes of the age," are dangerous, the psychological and physical harm inflicted on individuals is far more severe, carrying negative consequences for both the individual and society. The concepts of social support and social rejection are closely linked to an individual's relationship with others who share the same geographic space and often the same social and cultural values. Hence, the research problem can be summarized as follows:

- Does social support play a major role in supporting the cybercrime victim?
- Does social rejection affect the victim of cybercrime?

2- Study Objectives:

The study aims to:

- Understand the relationship between the victim and society, and the role of the latter in alleviating conflict and tension.
- Identify and explain the positive impact of social support, as well as the extent to which social rejection of the victim affects their psychological and physical well-being.
- Contribute, in one way or another, to reducing cybercrime and enabling the victim to overcome the effects of the crime by highlighting the essential and significant role that society plays through acceptance and social support.

3- Significance of the Study:

The significance of the study aligns with the severity of the phenomenon under investigation. The more a subject concerns researchers and society in general, the more important it becomes, particularly when researching deviant and criminal phenomena that threaten individuals' safety.

The study's importance also lies in its attempt to understand the phenomenon and shed light on the necessary and interconnected relationship between the victim and society amidst the spread of cybercrimes.

There is a scarcity of Algerian studies specifically addressing the psychological aspect of cybercrime, as most existing studies are predominantly legal and focus on the material elements of the crime.

The study could serve as a valuable reference for future researchers in this field, contributing to the body of existing literature.

THE FIRST TOPIC : STUDY TERMINOLOGY

FIRST REQUIREMENT: The Nature of the Victim and Cybercrimes

Firstly: Definition of the Cybercrime Victim

Victims of crimes are defined as individuals who have suffered harm, whether individually or collectively, including physical or mental harm, psychological suffering, economic losses, or deprivation of their basic rights due to acts of negligence that constitute violations of criminal laws (Salami, 2021, p. 193).

A recent study has successfully linked cybercrime victims to physical symptoms as well as internal issues, such as stress, suicidal thoughts, depressive symptoms, anxiety, and isolation. It also connects them to external difficulties, particularly behavioral problems, as well as the excessive consumption of drugs and alcohol (Jeanne Viau, 2018, p. 2).

Cyberbullying is considered a risk factor related to mental health issues in adolescents, such as depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, and even suicide attempts (Kingsbury & Arim, 2023, p. 4).

Secondly: Definition of Cybercrime

Some define cybercrime as a crime committed using a computer or other modern technologies that target another computer, provided that a network connection exists between them (Muhammal, 2017, p. 9).

Others define it as criminal activity in which computer technology is directly or indirectly used as a means to carry out the criminal act (Al-Qur'an, 2018, p. 19).

Another definition describes it as behavior that is illegal, immoral, and inappropriate, related to information networks, and regarded as crimes of the digital age that target money, knowledge, trust, and reputation (Al-Rubai'a, 2019, p. 9).

In 2014, the inter-ministerial task force responsible for combating cybercrime proposed the following definition: Cybercrime encompasses all criminal offenses committed against or through information and communication systems, particularly the internet. Solange Ghernaouti defined cybercrime as any criminal activity carried out via the internet and digital technologies, including any form of harmful behavior executed through the use of computers, electronic equipment, and communication networks (Ventejoux, 2019, p. 14).

Thirdly: Operational Definition of Cybercrime:

Cybercrime is the infringement upon individuals' privacy using technology and modern communication methods with the intent to cause harm, whether physical, moral, or psychological. It also involves the misuse of modern

technologies for dubious purposes conducted through computers or smartphones across various applications to violate individual rights.

SECOND REQUIREMENT: THE CONCEPT OF ROLE - SOCIAL SUPPORT - SOCIAL REJECTION

Firstly: The Concept of Role:

The concept of a role is a model of certain rights and duties associated with a specific status within groups or a particular social position. A person's role in any situation is defined by a set of expectations held by others and adopted by the person themselves. It is also defined as a set of interconnected activities and behaviors that determine all expected actions in specific situations. Roles lead to the ability to predict individuals' behaviors across various scenarios (Al-Shahrani, 2019, pp. 329-344).

Secondly: Social Support:

Sassoon (1986, p. 1222): Defined social support as "the presence or availability of individuals to whom one can turn or rely upon, and who care for, value, and love us".

Williams, Buckley, and Schmid (2004, p. 83): Described it as "the acquisition of information that allows an individual to believe they are loved, accepted, and respected, and that they are part of a social network offering mutual obligations".

Habra (2005, p. 9): Defined social support as "the cognitive assessment of being consistently connected to others, recognizing one's value, being loved, and having individuals available to assist when needed."

Thirdly: Operational Definition of Social Support:

This refers to the support an individual receives in times of need from members of their community or environment, who may be connected through social, human, familial, or professional relationships. The nature of the support varies depending on the nature of the need, such as psychological, moral, or social support, among others. It can also be defined as the range of situations and behaviors that may alleviate an individual's stress and internal conflict, helping them to cope with psychological pressures and the negative effects associated with a violent or sudden event that requires external intervention from family or community.

Fourthly: Concept of Rejection in Terminology:

Rejection is the deprivation of certain social rights to an individual as a member of society, as well as the deprivation of benefits from their original community or group. It can also involve their rejection and mistreatment due to

committing a crime and reoffending despite having served the punishment (Abd El-Moaty & Al-Harbi, 2021, p. 2).

1- Definition of Social Rejection: Social rejection is the deliberate social non-engagement with a person, excluding them from relationships either individually or collectively. This exclusion can take various forms, including violence, bullying, ridicule, and mockery, extending to neglect and cold, silent treatment (Abd El-Moaty & Al-Harbi, same reference, p. 3).

2- Operational Definition of Social Rejection: Social rejection is the exclusion of an individual from their assigned social role within a group due to certain considerations or their non-compliance with social norms and principles, as well as their violation of societal customs and traditions. It is also defined as a set of situations and behaviors that indicate an individual's non-acceptance within a social system due to their inconsistency with it. This can lead to psychological and physical harm, potentially resulting in a counterproductive personality that harbors a desire for revenge to gain self-esteem and respect.

3- Rejection, Exclusion, and Ostracism: Social rejection is defined as the explicit exclusion from a group or social relationship or receiving negative social feedback from an individual. Social exclusion is often characterized by a broad range of events related to group membership, including threats to social belonging or negative social reactions such as rejection. It strongly enhances hostility and diminishes positive social behavior, potentially leading to more aggressive or less positive behaviors within the community.

Although social rejection occurs throughout the lifespan, age can affect the behavior resulting from rejection. For example, sensitivity to social rejection peaks during adolescence, and adolescent behavioral responses to rejection may differ from those of adults. Aggressive behavior varies from early childhood to mid-childhood, rises during adolescence and young adulthood, and then declines in adulthood (Quarnley & Fleadman, 2023, pp. 4, 3).

According to studies and research, social anxiety and isolation are characteristics resulting from certain cybercrimes such as bullying. These outcomes can be explained by the fact that children with social anxiety, introversion, and social isolation find it challenging to confront or resist and defend themselves (Jeanne Viau, 2018, p. 18).

THE SECOND TOPIC: CYBERCRIMES - THEIR FORMS, TYPES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

SECOND REQUIREMENT: SOME COMMON FORMS OF CYBERCRIME

Firstly : Online Shopping Crimes: These crimes are characterized by the inability to inspect goods before purchasing them or the absence of direct interaction between the buyer and seller.

Secondly : Online Banking Fraud: This occurs when a cybercriminal gains access to a victim's bank account via the internet and proceeds to transfer funds.

Thirdly : Malware: This includes a range of software designed to damage the victim's device in order to gain control over it, such as viruses (Al-Jasser, 2021, p. 204).

Cybercrimes can also be categorized into two main sections: crimes against individuals and crimes against systems. The following are examples:

1- Crimes Against Individuals:

a- Defamation and Slander: The perpetrator uses offensive language and derogatory terms that damage the honor and reputation of the victim, such as insults and abusive language. The internet provides a broad platform for such violations. Criminals often expose the victim and mislead others with false information, targeting both individuals and institutions, including commercial and political entities.

b- Threats and Harassment: The aim here is to instill fear and anxiety in the target through various practices such as intimidation and threats, which may include either actions or omissions. The threat is intended to coerce the victim into complying with the perpetrator's demands.

c- Identity Concealment: Many applications have emerged due to the significant advancement in modern technologies, which allow users to hide their identity while accessing the internet. This anonymity enables criminals to discuss inappropriate topics without being identified and use email accounts with unknown identities, making it difficult to trace the sender.

d-Production and Distribution of Pornography: Countries strive to block websites that oppose their social values and norms. Some nations seek to prevent the distribution of pornographic and sexual content to protect their cultural and social principles, which are inconsistent with such sites.

e- Identity Theft: This involves the cybercriminal misusing another person's data on electronic networks to harm the individual's identity. This data includes addresses, dates of birth, social security numbers, and other information used to impersonate the victim. The criminal may apply for credit cards online, often targeting institutions with weak security measures (Mbareki, 2017, pp. 71-72).

2- Crimes Against Property and Systems:

With the proliferation of various fields, specialties, and transactions, particularly in commerce, the internet has become a vital and primary factor, whether related to buying or selling. This has led to the innovation of new payment

methods, providing opportunities for criminals to exploit these methods through theft, fraud, and unauthorized money transfers. Additionally, credit card fraud is a notable issue. Examples include:

a- Online Theft: This involves the unauthorized access and seizure of intellectual property belonging to others or the theft of disks containing information and data produced by other individuals. All these criminal acts are carried out using information technology, including the misuse of data processing systems.

b- Fraud: This pertains to the misuse of computers to obtain money unlawfully. Fraud is perpetrated by deceiving the victim into believing in a false project or promising substantial profits, leading the victim to transfer money to the cybercriminal based on the alleged agreement.

c- Electronic Money Transfers: These are financial transactions conducted through electronic means, with automated accounts serving as tools or methods to control the transfer processes within the system. The system's components form an integrated and coordinated network aimed at collecting payments for goods and services and transferring money (Ali Mohammed, 2021, pp. 462-463).

According to the European Commission, cybercrimes encompass three types of criminal activities:

a- Forms of Traditional Crimes: Such as fraud and information forgery.

b- Distribution of Illicit Content: Through electronic means, including content related to sexual violence against children and infringement of intellectual property rights.

c- Network-Related Violations: Such as hacking (Reda, 2021, p. 115).

The Budapest Convention categorizes these crimes into four main groups:

a- Crimes Affecting Privacy: Including the integrity and availability of data and computer systems.

b- Computer-Related Crimes: Such as forgery and fraud.

c- Content-Related Crimes: Including crimes related to pornography involving minors.

d- Crimes Related to Copyright and Authorship (Budapest Convention, 2001, No. 185).

SECOND REQUIREMENT: CHARACTERISTICS OF CYBERCRIME

Cybercrime is considered a natural extension of technological advancement, particularly in the realm of computers. Over the past two decades, cybercrime has increased significantly, expanding its scope and reaching a global scale. Cybercrime exhibits unique characteristics that differentiate it from traditional crimes, both in terms of methods and tools, as well as in terms of evidence and investigation. The key characteristics include:

Firstly: International Nature

Cybercrime transcends national borders and geographical boundaries due to its execution via information networks. This international dimension introduces various legal, administrative, and political challenges, particularly concerning criminal prosecution procedures.

Secondly: Concealment and Stealth

Cybercrime occurs under covert conditions that make it difficult for victims to detect and recognize. These crimes are often hidden from non-experts, making them challenging to uncover. Examples include malware attacks, espionage of confidential data, and website breaches.

Thirdly: Soft and Subtle Crime

Cybercrime is characterized by its quiet and subtle nature, occurring in environments devoid of physical violence and force, unlike traditional crimes. However, it requires significant knowledge and expertise in computer technology, modern electronic systems, and the internet.

Fourthly: Intelligent Perpetrators

Cybercriminals are often highly intelligent and skilled, possessing advanced technical abilities and a deep understanding of modern technology and computer systems. Unlike traditional criminals, who are typically average individuals with moderate skills, cybercriminals are usually well-integrated into society and may have substantial financial resources. Their primary motivation is often to challenge and exploit computer systems rather than to obtain money.

Fifthly: Difficulty of Proof

Proving cybercrime is challenging for investigative authorities because these crimes do not leave visible external traces. Cybercrimes lack physical violence, blood, or signs of forcible entry and are instead represented by numbers, data, and information that can be easily altered or erased from computer records (Maino & Arouss, 2022, pp. 54-55).

THE THIRD TOPIC : SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL REJECTION

FIRST REQUIREMENT: SOCIAL SUPPORT - FUNCTIONS AND MODELS

Firstly: Functions of Social Support

Social support has several functions, contributing to emotional well-being by providing positive interactions that lead to psychological comfort. Individuals with strong social networks and mutual trust can better face challenges and risks. According to Shumaker and Brown (1984), social support has two main functions:

1- Maintaining Physical and Psychological Health:

Social support helps in maintaining overall mental and physical health, enhancing the happiness and satisfaction of the recipient, and providing psychological comfort and security in their life. This function includes:

a- Fulfilling Belonging Needs:

Social support satisfies individual needs by connecting them with others and integrating them into social groups, providing feelings of belonging through care, love, attention, and understanding.

b- Preserving and Strengthening Self-Identity:

Social interaction develops an individual's personality and self-awareness. It helps individuals evaluate and clarify their beliefs by comparing them with others, through feedback and appropriate behavioral models.

c- Enhancing Self-Esteem:

Social support contributes to an individual's sense of worth and competence through affirmation, praise, and expressions of respect (Larari, 2015, p. 28).

2- Reducing or Preventing Negative Psychological Impact from Stressful Life Events:

This function is divided into:

a- Cognitive Appraisal:

Initial appraisal involves how an individual perceives potential stressors. At this stage, social support can expand the individual's interpretation of situations by providing relevant information.

b- Secondary Appraisal:

Social support at this stage can broaden the range of coping options by providing information and problem-solving strategies.

c- Qualitative Model of Support:

This function involves providing the necessary resources to address specific needs triggered by stress factors (Larari, 2015, p. 29).

Sarason et al. (1990) proposed an interactive model of support centered around a personality variable called "sense of acceptance," where social support is related to an individual's sense of acceptance, the nature of the stressful situation, and the quality of current primary relationships. This aligns with traditional attachment theory, which posits that children develop a general framework for social relationships based on early experiences with primary caregivers, usually parents. This framework then shapes their expectations and perceptions of future close relationships, including peer relationships and romantic partnerships. Some theorists extend this perspective by suggesting that feelings of acceptance rooted in early childhood experiences with parents make social support a stable personal trait (Marie & Devilly, 2003, p. 3).

A study by Kaniasty and Norris (1992) found that social support systems continuously protect victims of violent and property crimes from symptoms of depression, anxiety, hostility, and fear. A recent cross-sectional study of women who were victims of violence indicated that psychological and social support serves as an effective mediator in the relationship between violence and distress. Path analysis results showed that lower levels of social support significantly contribute to higher levels of victim distress, with a high proportion of the impact of maltreatment on conflict and severity being indirectly moderated by social support (same reference, p. 10).

Secondly: Models of Social Support

1- The Main Effect Model:

The main effect model is one of the crucial models of social support, as it helps mitigate the negative impacts to which individuals may be exposed. It aids in avoiding distressing experiences and replacing them with positive ones. Additionally, this model addresses how social support influences an individual's role, contributing to stability in various life aspects. According to El-Shanawi and Abdel Rahman, a decrease in social support within this model increases the likelihood of psychological disturbances such as anxiety and depression. This can lead to a state of psychological imbalance, negatively impacting physical health, such as increased stress hormones that reduce immune system efficiency, which in turn may lead individuals to engage in unhealthy behaviors like smoking, alcohol consumption, or drug use.

2- The Buffering Effect Model:

According to this model, social support is specifically related to health, particularly for individuals under stress. This model, known as the buffering effect model, views social support as a factor that protects individuals from being overwhelmed by psychological stress and its adverse effects on health.

3- The Comprehensive Model:

Proposed by Liberman and Piralin, the Comprehensive Model suggests that social support can demonstrate its effectiveness and efficiency before the occurrence of stressful and traumatic events in the following ways:

- a- Social support can prevent the occurrence of stressful situations.
- b- Social support has the ability to alter or adjust individuals' perceptions of stressful events, thereby reducing potential stress.
- c- Social support affects the relationship between stressful events and the level of associated distress.
- d- Social support directly influences the level of adaptation. (Aqel, 2015, pp. 36-35).

Thirdly: Social Support and Rejection or Hostility

It has been consistently observed that there is an inverse relationship between rejection or hostility and social support. For example, Hart, Linden, and others (1993) found that the negative correlation between rejection or hostility and perceived support was stronger for women than for men. Hart proposed that overt expressions of hostility violate role expectations for women, thereby having a greater impact on their social environment. By using cluster analysis and measuring expected or perceived social support, they identified three subgroups of respondents:

a- Affiliates: Individuals reporting high levels of perceived support and low levels of hostility and rejection across all dimensions.

b- Hostiles: Individuals indicating high levels of behavioral aggression, moderate levels of anger and hostility, and tangible support.

c- Hostile-Isolated: Individuals with high scores on all measures, particularly in anger and hostility, and low levels of support.

These findings suggest that the cognitive domain of rejection and hostility is related to perceived support. (Habra, 2005, pp. 15-14).

SECOND REQUIREMENT : SOCIAL STIGMA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH REJECTION

Link et al., based on Goffman's contributions, identified six main dimensions related to social stigma, which are as follows:

Firstly :Labelling Differences:

Differences among people may be separated through a range of social processes within a group, referred to as "differences".

Secondly : Associating Stigma with Negative Stereotypes:

The public links social labels and the negative attributes of individuals within the stigmatized group (Link, 1987). This is similar to Goffman's assertion that stigma links traits with labels.

Thirdly : Segregation of Stigmatized Individuals from Society:

This is known as isolation, where stigmatized individuals are placed into distinct categories to separate "us" from "them".

Fourthly : Emotional Reactions:

Emotional responses occur between the stigmatizer and the stigmatized, particularly involving anger, anxiety, fear, as well as isolation and embarrassment.

Fifthly : Bias and Loss of Status:

This dimension concerns stigmatized individuals.

Sixthly : Power:

The process of stigmatization relies on the ability to access social, economic, and political power, which leads to defining disparities, constructing stereotypes,

and isolating stigmatized individuals into distinct groups, thus rejecting and excluding them. (Al-Badainah, 2012, p. 49).

So social stigma is the process that attributes moral decay and faults to certain individuals in society, characterizing them with undesirable traits or attributes that induce feelings of shame or create rumors. It extends beyond formal societal reactions towards individuals who have acted inappropriately or revealed differences from other group members. (Abd al-Maati, al-Harbi, op. cit., p. 7).

Stigma can manifest in various forms such as ostracism, neglect, avoidance, rejection, isolation, and peer bullying, including defamation and blame. All these manifestations stem from the process of devaluing individuals from specific groups, stripping them of their humanity and creating a divide between "us" and "them." To combat stigma, it's crucial to address its external and internal dimensions. Stigmatized individuals often experience embarrassment and shame, leading them to silence and avoidance. Positive perception helps others to change their behaviors and supports individuals in facing stigma. Numerous victim support networks have demonstrated their ability to understand the challenges and often provide support within the group. Since stigma is deeply rooted in social and cultural norms, raising awareness of the phenomenon, considering cultural and religious contexts, and opposing it are necessary. (Albuquerque, 2012, pp. 24-23).

One significant form of social rejection is parental rejection, which consists of three dimensions:

1- Perceived Aggression or Hostility:

This dimension reflects various forms of behavior from parents that the individual perceives as a type of harm, whether verbal or physical. The individual may interpret parental behavior as anger, mockery, or painful criticism.

2- Perceived Indifference or Neglect:

The individual may interpret this behavior as a lack of interest and concern from parents, perceiving them as being preoccupied and indifferent to their needs, interpreting this behavior as a form of neglect and indifference.

3- Unspecified Perceived Rejection:

This dimension refers to a sense of rejection and lack of acceptance from parents in a non-specific manner, without overtly hostile behaviors such as aggression or neglect. The individual perceives that parents do not love or care for them and that there are no feelings of affection or warmth towards them (Mohamed, 2021, p. 173).

Conclusion:

The discussion on cybercrimes and the numerous efforts to curb their widespread nature necessitates a deep dive into their background, considering the negative consequences and impacts they have on both individuals and society.

Since the individual is the core element in the emergence and perpetration of these crimes, their protection and ensuring their stability and safety become paramount. The study concludes that social support plays a crucial role in achieving psychological safety for cybercrime victims, serving as an effective means of protection and providing the strength that victims desperately need. Conversely, social rejection or lack of acceptance of the victim has severe negative effects on their mental and physical health, exacerbating the victim's psychological vulnerability and leading to various psychological disorders due to feelings of abandonment and exclusion. The study clearly indicates that the attitudes and behaviors exhibited by those around the victim, whether in the form of support or rejection, can significantly influence the victim either positively or negatively. This underscores the necessity for the victim to receive understanding and support from family, friends, colleagues, and others, to address their feelings of weakness, guilt, and psychological pain.

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