



*The virtual circulation of digital rumors and mechanisms to
address them in Algerian legislation*

An inferential contrastive study in controlling laws

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Abstract ;

This study deals with the phenomenon of rumors as one of the features that have become characteristic of virtual circulation within social media platforms, through the historical narration to form rumor across successive cultures up to the current era in which the communication phenomenon has become hostage to the digital space, and we also dealt with the legal treatment of promoting electronic rumors with the Algerian legislator with View a group of Facebook page templates related to spreading rumors, We also dealt with the legal treatment of promoting electronic rumors by the Algerian legislator, along with reviewing a set of Facebook page templates whose activity is related to spreading rumors.

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Introduction

Social networks are considered to be the ideal form of the tremendous development in the field of communication technology, and the huge number of their users is evident to that. Perhaps the features offered by these networks by providing a wide space for opinion, posting photos, videos, and group chats in addition to the ability to quote have facilitated this popularity. However, these features may be a negative factor in some aspects when they are misused, especially in the context of spreading information and news through these pages, as they may carry with them false ideas and messages aimed at serving specific purposes such as rumours or allegations that are no longer false news and fake news that people publish mockingly, misinformation and obfuscation only, but it has become deliberate and systematic, with clear objectives to destabilise the political and security stability of the state and working to weaken its internal front.

Social media works, in spite of its effectiveness, in connecting and communicating individuals and transmitting information at a tremendous speed, but it constitutes a suitable environment and a fertile ground for spreading rumours and promoting them on a large scale, due to the easy use of these sites and the easy and simple services they provide, such as the "sharing" feature. This allows misinformation to quickly pass from one person to another.

Facebook is considered as the first site in the field of virtual gatherings, a hotbed for many confused people with destructive thoughts whose purpose is to instill seditions and plant them among the youth, as well as ideas that work to undermine the citizen's confidence, and expose the state of deterioration in the social fabric by using technology and electronic applications in access to the minds of citizens, especially the youth. From this standpoint, and considering Algeria as other countries affected by rumours, the legislative authority has taken the initiative to enact a package of laws to control the process of electronic publishing, especially in virtual networks, especially Facebook, in a way that preserves internal security, preserves social relations, and preserves the dignity of individuals, such as slander, defamation, etc. Through this study, we will try to address this issue through the following question:

"To what extent have the legislations regulating electronic publishing been able to curb electronic rumours, especially through social media pages?"

1 The systematic construction of the study

1.1 Study Approach :

Before proceeding to address this problem, we point out that although our study is informational, it is not related to the legal aspect. Therefore, we have relied on the inductive approach that is used in the interpretation, synthesis and application of general legal principles and provisions, especially in cases of restricted authority, constitutional jurisdiction, civil judiciary, adherence to the legal text and the will of the legislator to interpret and apply these rules (Awabdi, 1999, p96) .

1.2 Objectives of the study :

- Review of how electronic rumor spreads across virtual spaces.
- Detecting the types of rumors and the methods of passing them among the users.
- Show the most important legislative measures and legal regulations that contribute to limiting the spread of electronic rumors.

1.3 the importance of studying :

Social media networks are one of the platforms that have contributed to expanding the boundaries of the communication process, as they imposed a new communication environment in which the role of the communicator shrinks, allowing the exchange of roles between the parties to the communication process. However, the ease of dealing with this new virtual environment came at the expense of identifying the sources of information that users exchange, which made spreading false news, i.e. rumours, a process available at a time when the guardianship authorities are trying to formulate regulations and laws that regulate electronic publishing and determine the method of exchanging information in a way that preserves the safety of the country, citizens and social relations between individuals and this is what we will try to address in this research paper.

1.4 Terminology of study :

1.4.1 The rumor:

The linguistic definition of a rumor:

Rumour is the spreading news, The article “Shi’a” came in the tongue of the Arabs by Ibn Manzur: Graying has spread: it has spread, the news has spread: it is spreading, and the news is spread, and a man is popular: any meek does not keep a secret (Ibn Manzur,1977, p56) .

Al-Isfahani defined it in the vocabulary of the Qur'an's Gharib under the subject Shi'a, the Shi'a: Spreading and Strengthening (Saif Abdullah, 1977, p164) .

As for the Al-Wasit dictionary, it mentioned the word “rumor” and “rumor” and “rumor”: that it is news that is spread and is not proven. As for rumor, it is news that is spread and is not proven (The Arabic Language Academy) .

In the disclosure in the jurisprudence of the language, he said: Rumor: the news spread, is common, and it is common, and it is common and common, it appeared and spread and people learned about it, and it was popularized by the Shiites, and it was spread by it and it was also revealed and published and the rumor: the spread news and this is a common collection (Al-Hams and Shaldan, 2008/2009, pp 17-18).

Idiomatic definition of a rumor:

There are many definitions of rumour, and from the definitions provided by Arab scholars we mention, including:

Dr.. Mukhtar Al-Tohamy: “Rumor is the promotion of a different news that has no basis in reality, or deliberately exaggerating, or distorting the narration of a story in which there is a small aspect of the truth, or adding false or distorted information to a story most of which is true, or interpreting a true story and commenting on it in a manner that is different from reality and truth with the aim of psychological influence on local, regional, global, or national public opinion, in order to achieve political, economic or military objectives on the scale of one or several countries or on the global scale as a whole(Akl, 1985, p99).

1.4.2 Legislation:

Linguistically

There are varied definitions of legislation in different schools and legal trends, and according to the different authority that issued this legislation, and we can focus here on defining legislation in terms of the situation.

The first launch: "The enactment of legal rules by the competent authority in the state (the legislative authority) in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the constitution."

Or "it is a set of orders, prohibitions and rules set by an individual or group, that are chosen by those who have the authority to refer to them and to follow them in life (Hassan, 1983, p125), and the enactment of this general release is the source of the law." (Madkour,1954, p8)

The second release: "the same legal rule set by the competent authority, or the text issued by this authority, which contains one or more legal rules." (Al-Fassi,1991, p57)

Legislating this release is synonymous with the term of the law with its own release, such as press legislation or its law.

Procedurally

Legislation can be defined as the enactment of laws by the authority legally qualified to issue laws in a country, and the designation of the legislative authority differs from one country to another depending on the nature of the country's political system, and the type of legislation under study in this research is the legislation regulating the media of all kinds in Algeria.

1.4.3 Social networks:

Zahir Rady defines social media networks as "a system of electronic networks that allow the subscriber to create his own website, and then link it through an electronic social system with other members who have the same interests and hobbies." (Zaher, 2003, p23)

Muhammad Al-Mansour defines it as interactive social networks that allow communication for its users at any time they want and anywhere in the world. It appeared on the Internet a few years ago and changed the concept of communication and rapprochement between peoples, and acquired its social name as it strengthens relations between human beings. The latter has its social function to become a means of expression and protest, and the most prominent social networks are: Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, and the most important of which is the Facebook network, which is no more than six years old and the number of subscribers is more than (800) million people from all over the world (Al-Mansour, 2012, p25).

Social networking sites are also a system of electronic networks via internet that allows the subscriber to create a private website in it and then link it through an electronic social system with other members who have the same interests, and it is also a term given to a group of websites on the Internet that appeared with the second generation, which allows communication between individuals in a virtual community environment that brings them together according to interest groups or networks of affiliation (country, university, company, etc.) All of this is done through direct communication services from sending messages or viewing the personal files of others and knowing their news and information they allow for viewing (Jarrar, 2012, p37).

2 The theoretical construction of the study

2.1 Rumour levels

2.1.1 Rumours and psychological impact:

Rumor depends mainly on exaggerating certain news, promoting and publishing them on a large scale, or creating unfounded news in order to influence the opinions of a group of individuals for political, economic or military purposes.

Therefore, rumours do not depend only on fabric and the creation of imagination only, they may also depend on a part of what is real in order to find someone who accepts it among individuals. You often find the appropriate ground for its easy spread among people in social and economic crises, in times of war, and instability in society due to the psychological state experienced by individuals. So, rumours have become one of the means used by states in order to establish and pass their policies internally or externally. Summarizing the aims and motives of rumours in our time, especially in psychological warfare, in the following points:

- Influencing the enemy's morale and fragmenting their general forces to lead them to psychological terror.
- Using it to camouflage and obscure it as a smokescreen to conceal a truth.
- Promote false news and news of doubtful validity in order to weaken morale.
- The use of modern methods of psychology that serve the rumour to influence the psyche, morale and income of the enemy
- Destroying, exhausting and demoralizing the military and civilian fronts.

2.1.2 Rumours as a tool for psychological warfare and creating chaos

Rumours are considered to be one of the most powerful methods of psychological destruction, and the effectiveness of these methods depends on the level of short-term or long-term planning. Rumours often aim to break down social cohesion. In the field of practical application of the use of rumors in psychological warfare, we are stopped by the biggest rumor in history:

- Israel's claim that Palestine is their homeland, which, through that, was able to falsify history and attract immigrants.
- What happened to the Jews by Hitler was to turn the world's sympathy and gain its support for the right of the Jews to live in peace on the land of Palestine.
- The United States of America accused a number of third world countries of possessing chemical weapons, Iraq, 2003.
- After the events of September 11, some Americans spread a rumour that Islam is a religion of terrorism and that the whole world suffers from it, and then it must launch a preemptive war on its sources all over the world ((Al-Hams and Shaldan, 2008/2009, pp 15-17).

Thus, a means was found and a pretext was created for states to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries by spreading flimsy rumours with the aim of destabilizing their security and political stability, weakening the internal fronts of states and working to create loyalties that would ensure smooth and easy intervention and their inclusion in the new world order.

2.2 Social media; terms and limits:

2.2.1 Facebook:

Facebook is currently the largest chat and exchange of views in the world, or in other words “the largest virtual gathering.” As Facebook allows a wide area in expressing opinions and publishing videos, it can, by this principle, include false informal information and allegations. The anonymous source carries a meaningful message whose purpose is to harm people or pre-defined official institutions, which makes Facebook, as we mentioned previously, an arena for practicing virtual opposition, But the problem lies in the opposition that is not constructive, but rather destructive in its objectives, affecting the political and security stability of the state. Rather, these sites have become, in spite of the effectiveness that they are characterized by through linking people virtually at long distances, and the high ability to globalize ideas and information and their free flow of freedom to share them without any conditions or restrictions. The latter have become a threat to the state, especially on the political level, by creating opposers with an unknown political background that may carry in its issuances a grudge and hatred colored with a political overtones expressed in negative attitudes towards state institutions and individuals. We can determine the source of the real threat posed by Facebook which are the unofficial pages and anonymous accounts that use pseudonyms or names that express a certain orientation or background. Will the founders of Facebook put an end to these anonymous accounts? Yes, it has become necessary more than ever for the founders of Facebook to move towards putting an end to these principles and reformulating them that were used in a negative way that meets the desires of certain individuals and people.

Therefore, a set of conditions were set to rule the relationship between the founders, users and others, and among the most important of these conditions are:

- 1- Privacy: This is because of its great importance to benefit from Facebook services and to participate with the various interactors, in addition to how to collect and use user's information.
- 2- Sharing the content and information of the user: The ownership of the content and information is due to the user, where he can control his participation and that remains within the limits of the most appropriate use of the site.
- 3- Security: Helping to ensure the security of the user's account, keeping Facebook secure, and this includes the following obligations: not to publish any unauthorized commercial communications, not to collect any content or information about users, not to participate in illegal marketing, not to download viruses, not to offending or harassing any person, not facilitating or encouraging any violations of this statement.
- 4- Registration and account security: Contribute to helping the site's founders to preserve personal information by committing to not providing any false information or creating an account without declaring real information. This is in addition to maintaining the accuracy of the user's contact information.
- 5- Protecting the rights of other people: Respecting the rights of others by the founders of Facebook, and the user's commitment to the same thing (www.facebook.com/legal/terms).

2.2.2 Twitter

Twitter has adopted a set of conditions for its non-US users, represented in the following points:

- 1- Who can use the services: To benefit from the various services on Twitter, like other social media sites. The user must sign a binding contract to receive the services, in accordance with the laws of the country or region to which they belong.

2- Confidentiality: The user must provide the site's staff with various information related to the user to deal with it and the user's perception to transfer this information to the US or other countries in order to store and process it.

3- The content of the services: The user's responsibility to use any content sent or received, including compliance with laws and regulations.

4- Use of services: Those wishing to use Twitter must read the site's rules, which are part of the user agreement, which define what is prohibited, and there is no possibility to benefit from the services until after agreeing to the various terms, rules and regulations.

5- Limitation of Liability: Any access to the services or content and its use is at the responsibility of the user by understanding and agreeing to the preceding conditions and using them as permitted by law.

6- General regulations: Amendments and changes are made to the Twitter site in a way that does not affect the level of services provided nor the nature of the relationship between the site's owners and its users. The site's management seeks to inform users of every fundamental change or update on the site; if one of these conditions is not approved, the contract is null and void or unenforceable (<https://twitter.com/tos?lang=fr>).

What is observed on these conditions when reading at first glance that they are strict and prohibitive conditions for any violation of the law, but they protect the users and do not prevent their violations of corporate or natural persons or official and unofficial institutions, including a threat to the state and its security and political stability, through rumours of various kinds as well as allegations That is circulated among the pioneers of this site, which can tarnish the reputation of people and countries.

2.3 Examples of some Algerian Facebook pages related to spreading rumors

In the following points, we look at some examples of the most popular Facebook pages among Facebook surfers on the basis that it is the most popular social networking site for dealing with rumours of a political and security nature. Among these pages we mention:

2.3.1 The wiki dzair:

The activity of the "wiki Algeria" page began in 2010, during this period from 2010 to the present day, this page was closed three times, to return with a new look and with a new name while keeping the name of the nickname "wiki". The number of fans of the page is 110,556 users and the number is increasing in each post and new topic it deals with a new personality and specific destinations, in addition to the sharing and reposting feature (<https://www.facebook.com/Wiki-Dzair-575681745866534>), which is one of the features of Facebook to spread information widely among Facebook subscribers. However, recently the activists of the page were arrested and investigated before justice on charges of "forming an evil association", misdemeanor slander, compromising private life, insulting to statutory bodies, and misdemeanor publications for the purpose of advertising on Facebook pages.

2.3.2 Amir DZ:

The beginning of the activity of this page since the year 2015, during this period from 2015 to the present day, this page has been closed again, to return, the number of fans of the current page is 10 925 users and the number is rising in each post and new topic dealing with a new character and certain destinations in addition to the feature of sharing and reposting, which are features of Facebook, to spread information widely among Facebook subscribers. The

number of posts circulated on this page is 1673, and it is expected to rise (<https://www.facebook.com/amir.dz14000>) .

2.3.3 *The Algerian Youth Revolution:*

The page began in 2012, during this period from 2012 to the present day, this page has been closed. It returned several times. Publication, which is one of the characteristics of Facebook for disseminating information widely among Facebook subscribers. The number of posts on this page is 7390, and it is expected to increase (<https://www.facebook.com/revolution.jeunesse.algeriennes>)

2.4 *Methods of spreading rumors on Facebook pages:*

- Wrong media practices, whether intentionally or unintentionally, that contribute to the formation of rumors, such as:
 - Reliance on unknown sources, such as what the aforementioned Facebook pages do by using confirmation phrases "according to certain sources" "according to sources familiar with the subject" "" according to information
 - Emphasizing "According to informed sources," without referring to these sources by specific names, these sources remain anonymous and unknown in number and their relationship to the published topic and how did they obtain the information.
- Imbalance in the media material, such as the rumor publisher preventing the parties speaking about it from entering into direct dialogue with the owners of the page through the "membership freeze" feature.
- Using the method of suggestion and alluding, which lead the recipient to guessing and expectation, which leads to a false reading of events and thus fabricating rumours.
- Sensational headlines, which may differ from the content of the news. Example: The Facebook page "WikiDzair" recently published a post related to the elected body for the municipality of Souk Ahras by choosing an interesting and attractive title "The Municipal Gang of Souk Ahras" "The Corrupt Mayor" "" The Thief "" State property is plundered under the auspices of the National Gendarmerie and the Judicial Police "and many phrases and headlines sensational to attract the attention of the recipient.
- Promoting unfounded news, which is packaged in a consumable way by the public opinion, through the form of exaggeration in distorting and manipulating the truth with the aim of influencing, in order to achieve political, economic, social or war purposes on the local, regional or global level as a whole, to enter the masses in a manner. Imperceptible in the collective consciousness. For example: February 2015, the Facebook page wiki dzair spread a rumor that the "cleansing association", which is active at the municipal level of Souk Ahras, which carried out voluntary creative activities, claiming that it had seized an amount of 400.000 DZD. The results of this rumor were disastrous for its activity as it led to undermining the confidence of the citizen towards this association, until this rumor was refuted through the documents owned by the association.
- Harm or blackmailing: Some people publish information or documents with the aim of personal revenge against individuals, companies, and institutions that they previously worked in. Example: On June 15, 2015, the "Wiki dzair" page published a post about the "director" of an elementary institution aimed at undermining the credibility of the educational institution and accusing the principal She did not possess the required level in the first place that would allow her to advance in the position and that she did not receive any education, but this rumor was soon refuted by another publication that proves her true level that allows her to practice the position.

- Visual excitement: The aforementioned pages aim to spread excitement and lend credibility to their publications through visual stimulation by publishing images that confer a kind of legitimacy on their publications. Example: What the AMIR DZ page does by publishing pictures of the uniforms of the national army and police wires of various ranks. These parties show solidarity with the page manager, who is called "Amir dz", but the question arises of the reliability of these images due to the technical and informational development that facilitates forgery and manipulation of images.
- Suspense: The aforementioned pages play on the element of suspense and excitement in the publications by publishing a title that contains threatening and threatening and creating excitement for the recipient and asking page subscribers to publish this post as a condition for publishing the full content of the rumor so that it is widely circulated.

2.5 The effects of circulating rumors via Facebook

2.5.1 Political effects:

- Influencing the cohesion of the political system: especially when the rumor is related to the symbols of the state and its political leaders, its influence is stronger, especially if these symbols have a privileged position among the members of society, "the head of state." Here, the aim of the rumor goes beyond the psychological and psychological impact to an attempt to destabilize the country at all levels.
- Attempts to distort the image of the state in front of the outside world: by spreading malicious rumors about the conditions of foreign workers in the country, or spreading misleading information about the human rights and public freedoms situation in the country, and communicating it to international organizations that use this distorted information (rumors) in the reports it issues. It assesses the development of human rights or freedoms in the state, which confirms that rumors are also being used as a tool for political pressure by tarnishing the country's image abroad.
- Electoral reluctance: The electoral resistance according to the political approach results from the perception that the voter has about politics and the election. The voter's choice of opposition is consciously and reasoned for reasons that seem logical to him, especially if it is based on a justified awareness of false and unreliable prior information, such as rumors circulating on Facebook pages. The issue of the election and the results is settled in advance. Here, the voter is convinced not to go to the polls which increases the rate of electoral abstention, especially among young people.

2.5.3 Security implications:

- Creating panic and panic among community members: Especially that there are types of rumors related to issues affecting the daily life of citizens, which spread like wildfire in record time among the various community circles, and find those who believe them and add to them, which makes them closer to the news or the incident, especially in the popular movements And the protests by investing in them by transmitting rumors and false information on social media sites, such as the fall of a victim, for example, which deepens the state of tension and hatred.
- An attempt to destabilize the economic security of the state: by spreading misleading information about the financial markets, as these rumors cause a great loss that may reach millions, as it harms the reputation of some companies and may lead to their collapse. This confirms that rumors are used as one of the tools in economic wars, not only between

companies, but also between countries to economically harm competitors in the struggle for the share of trade profits in a commodity, or win a deal (Benyamina,2014, p53).

3 The inferential construction of the study

3.1 Legal and material means in the Algerian legislation to limit the spread of rumors

3.1.1 Rumors within the Algerian penal code:

There are elements that must be met in crimes based on rumors through social media, so that if one of these elements is neglected, the crime will not have a legal and statutory existence. These pillars are represented in the physical corner, and the moral corner. Modern criminal technologies have settled on the principle of the legality of crimes and penalties, or what is called the principle of “no crime and no punishment except with an act”, and the meaning of this principle is that the organizer must determine in advance what acts he considers a crime if it is issued by a person, and he determines for each crime its legal model, as it specifies It has the penalty (the Penal Code, the Official Gazette, 2004).

The penalties set by the Algerian legislator for this crime have varied according to the nature of the person who is the subject of the act. As for individuals, articles 298 to 303 have been included. And a fine from 10,000 to 25,000 DZD. The victim’s pardon ends the criminal prosecution. While Article 303 bis states: Anyone who intends to violate the sanctity of the private life of persons, by any technology, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to three years and a fine of 50,000 to 300,000 dinars.

If the offended person holds a public office, the penalties differ, so it is stated in Article 144: A penalty of imprisonment from two months to two years and a fine of 1,000 to 500,000 dinars, or one of these two penalties only, shall be inflicted on whoever insults a judge, employee, public officer, commander, or a member of the force Publicity by saying, signaling, threatening, sending or delivering anything to them, or in writing or drawing that is not public during the performance of their duties or on the occasion of their performance, with the intention of infringing their honor, status, or due respect for their authority.

As for the president of the republic, Article 144 bis: stipulates that he shall be punished with a fine for insulting, insulting, or defamation, whether by writing, drawing, or declaring, or by any mechanism for transmitting a voice or picture, or any other electronic, informational or informational means.

While Article 62 states: Every Algerian who participates in a project to weaken the morale of the army or the nation whose purpose is to harm the national defense shall be committed with the death penalty, while knowing this (Bara, 2017, pp 10-12).

3.1.2 Physical and human capabilities in monitoring social media pages:

in its various sectors has a duty to protect members of society and provide them with security in its comprehensive sense. Society, with its human, material and intellectual strengths, has the right to demand the state to protect its entity from those negative individuals, who, with what they release and promote rumors, can negatively affect society, especially on Some of its members are of low cultural level and limited thinking, who are unable to discover the truth on their own, and here the responsibility of the various state agencies in facing rumors emerges (Bara, 2017, p 14).

Despite Algeria’s weakness in the information aspect, it has established a group of centers and units for the purpose of confronting electronic crime, represented in:

3.1.3 A Center for the Prevention of Computer and Information Crimes of the National Gendarmerie

It was established in 2008, and aims to secure the information system to serve public security, as it works on analyzing data for the information crimes committed, identifying the owners of them, and securing and maintaining information systems. It also aims to assist the rest of the other security agencies in the performance of their duties. The center was able to deal with more than 100 cyber crimes in 2014, and more than 500 digital cases during the year 2015, including 300 crimes related to social networking sites "Facebook", and 20 digital crimes related to penetration Official sites for private and public institutions.

3.1.4 National Institute of Forensic and Criminology for the National Gendarmerie:

A public institution of an administrative nature under the direct tutelage of the Minister of National Defense charged with several tasks, including conducting expertise and scientific examinations within the framework of preliminary investigations and judicial investigations, with the aim of establishing evidence that allows identification of the perpetrators of felonies and misdemeanors, designing and implementing data banks, initiating and conducting research related to crime by asylum to micro technologies.

In order to fully perform its tasks, it contains many departments and specialized departments, the most important of which are the Department of Automated Media: at the level of this department, information penetration and piracy is monitored, monitored and tracked, as well as discovering stolen information and dismantling information programs.

3.1.5 The Central Department for Combating Information Crime of the National Security Directorate:

In response to the requirement of information security and combating security threats resulting from cybercrime, the security services established the Central Authority for Cybercrime, which was a platoon that formed the first nucleus of a special security formation to fight cybercrime at the level of the General Directorate of National Security, which was established in 2011, after which the Central Authority was established to fight crimes related to information and communication technologies by a decision of the Director General of National Security, and the organizational structure of the Judicial Police Directorate was added in January 2015.

3.1.6 The National Authority for the Prevention and Control of Crimes Related to Information and Communication Technologies:

This body was formed under Presidential Decree No. 15-261 and is an independent administrative authority at the Minister of Justice, operating under the supervision and control of a committee headed by the Minister of Justice and comprising mainly members of the government, security service officials and two Supreme Court judges. The Commission includes judges, officers and agents of the Judicial Police affiliated with the Military Information Services, the National Gendarmerie and National Security in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Law.

The authority was mandated to propose the elements of the national strategy for the prevention and control of crimes related to information and communication technologies and to activate and coordinate prevention processes, and to assist the judicial authorities and judicial police services in the field of combating crimes, through collecting information and providing it and through judicial expertise, and ensuring preventive monitoring of electronic

communications, in order to disclose for crimes related to terrorist and sabotage acts and harm to state security.

However, these devices still face many obstacles and challenges that hinder them in achieving electronic security and monitoring social networking pages, including the increase in the number of Internet subscribers, the widespread use of social networks, as the number of users of these sites in Algeria has reached more than 7 million users, which has greatly contributed to the rise in multiple types of electronic crimes, and the spread of high-speed Internet technology and, which puts the competent security authorities in front of the challenge of speeding up investigations.

In addition to concealment during the use of Internet services, which is one of the biggest problems that the authorities face in the investigation, and it requires the cooperation of multiple parties, and the need for coordination between states and governments, as it is known that cybercrime transcends borders and continents and therefore the effective fight against cybercrime calls for increased international cooperation fast, efficient, and highly coordinated. Therefore, it is necessary to provide all the material, financial and human resources necessary to achieve cybersecurity (Hijab, 2006, pp 78-79).

Study recommendations

Social media of all kinds remains a sea of freedom for individuals who practice some kind of virtual opposition, but this aspect of freedom, at the same time, gave individuals of different orientations and affiliations, whether official or unofficial, a wide space to spread false thoughts and information, for the purpose of incitement and instilling strife and hatred in society towards its officials and official institutions, which leads to the creation of a society, and from here we will try, at the conclusion of this research paper, to present some measures to reduce the electronic rumor in general:

- The need to issue a law that penalizes electronic rumors within the fight against cybercrime.
- Exercising a spirit of responsibility before publishing news, by ensuring that it is correct and that it is necessary to return to its source
- Firmness in applying the maximum penalties established by Algerian law on rumor mongers, whether intentionally or unintentionally, in order to obtain their just reward for what they did.
- Work on more religious awareness of community members, on the basis that rumors are something contrary to what the Islamic religion has stated in its entirety.
- The necessity of auditing the media requires the validity of the information that they publish from the official authorities, and secondly the development of a preventive media strategy that uses all media outlets in order to educate members of society about the concept of rumors and the circumstances related to their emergence and development, and the risks and effects resulting from them, and how to analyze them to reveal the lies and fallacies they contain (Deraa Al Watan electronic magazine, 2014)
- Providing awareness-raising methods to verify rumors through the media and official pages, that help Facebook users differentiate between true news and rumors.

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