



Proposed Solutions To Face Electronic Extortion Of Divorced Women From The Point Of View Of Social Workers In Ramallah And Al-Bireh

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the proposed solutions to face electronic blackmail for divorced women from the point of view of social workers in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate. The researcher used the descriptive analytical approach. The study sample consisted of (112) specialists representing specialists in government institutions, NGOs, in addition to specialists in private institutions in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate. A questionnaire was distributed to them, which included (16) paragraphs measuring the proposed solutions to face electronic blackmail.

The results showed that the arithmetic mean of all the paragraphs of the proposed solutions to face electronic blackmail is equal to (4.21), which means that there is a very large degree of approval. The results also showed that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the averages of the proposed solutions in electronic blackmail for divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of social workers attributed to variables (gender, educational qualification, years of experience) while there are statistically significant differences at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the averages of the proposed solutions in electronic blackmail for divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of social workers attributed to the variable of the field of work, in favor of those whose field of work is a government institution, while it was found that there are no differences between the rest of the other groups.

Keywords: electronic extortion, divorced woman, social worker, Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate

Introduction and Study Background\

The world has witnessed development in all fields, including technological fields, and the emergence of the Internet and its various applications. Some of them facilitated communication between individuals worldwide, which turned it into a small village, which led to a number of negative effects, and the fact that forms of deviations did not exist before, so that they now target private information that is targeted remotely, causing concern to communities and threatening their security (Bu 'nara, 2015).

The increasing use of the Internet has been accompanied by an increase in the use of smart devices. The development in the means of communication has created an easy environment for the spread of the phenomenon of extortion, which has become a threat to all groups of society, women and men. According to studies, females and children are the most victims of electronic extortion (Al-Ruwais, 2020).

In the contemporary world, there is a state of transformation through which time has been reduced, and social networks have become the alternative to the traditional activities of the past, and the state of interaction between today's societies with the environment, and the ocean is the one that controls communication systems to an eye-catching degree, which confirms a radical transformation in the tools of communication, as these networks spend many young people and adolescents a very long time interacting with each other, which led to a real revolution, and fundamental changes that affect all fields (The customer and Abu Saeilik, 2015).

Electronic blackmail entails great moral damage that may cause suicide a lot, and it is worth noting that the divorced woman passes through negative effects on psychological and social aspects, and she finds herself in

difficult confrontations with circumstances, which contributes to a number of problems, as she goes through a number of problems in her life at the level of the family and society and is exposed to harsh and often humiliating speech (Al-Ghurair, 2018).

In the latest reports of the American Internet Fraud Complaints Center (IFFC), a comprehensive analysis of the complaints received by the Center since it began its work in May 2000 until November of the same year - in just six months - has reached (6087) complaints, including (5273) cases related to computer penetration over the Internet and (814) related to other means of entry and intrusion such as phone access or direct access to the system physically, noting that these cases are the only ones that have been reported and do not represent the real numbers of actual fraud cases, and they relate only to the crime of online fraud, which is one of many patterns of computer and Internet crime. The losses related to these complaints amounted to approximately \$4.6 million, which is approximately 33% of the losses arising from all traditional fraud crimes committed in the same period. 22% of these losses resulted from buying products online without actually delivering the goods to buyers, and 5% of them resulted from credit card fraud (Ammar, 2022).

According to data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics in a preliminary survey of violence in Palestinian society in 2019, (10%) of unmarried adolescents between the ages of 18 and 29 years and (9%) of children between the ages of 12 and 17 years on social media sites talk to them about things outside the main purpose of social media sites, such as stealing bank accounts and emails, as happened in 6% of young people of the same age who were subjected to violence through others (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021).

During 2016, the establishment of the first public prosecutor for the prevention of cybercrimes in Palestine took place to follow up on cases within the framework of the Internet, such as piracy, information theft, defamation and violations that occur on the Internet, as well as, of course, the spread of viruses in a first step followed in 2018 by the issuance of a specific penal code for both the crimes of threat and extortion, and the Palestinian legislator set it at a financial amount in addition to the penalty of imprisonment with temporary hard labor, provided that the case reaches the court, which the Palestinian society considers, due to social circumstances, to be shameful to do so, and the account is only canceled or the prohibition feature is used (Al-Tamimi, 2019).

Sociologists believe that the misuse of the Internet, especially social media, increases the gap of tension in family relations and also threatens the stability of many families. Many studies have confirmed that one of the reasons for the increase in divorce cases is social media, which increases the percentage of marital disputes, raises the degree of nervousness in dealing, and raises new types of marital infidelity, such as electronic infidelity, in addition to emotional emptiness and emptiness (Kurdi, 2016).

Extortion is due to a number of reasons, including a weak sense of censorship, images, poverty and need, moral decline, women's fear of resorting to the police, the proliferation of smart devices in abundance, and the researcher believes that divorced women, like other girls in society, are looking for love and interest in an imaginary relationship through social media platforms far from the society that describes them and calls them the worst judgments.

According to what the researchers have extrapolated about the role of the social worker in intervening in crises and resolving conflicts, working on providing advice and holding awareness workshops, and his therapeutic role that he can exercise with the divorced woman to overcome the psychological and social pressures that her family and community submit to her, which she often escapes through the means of communication, so she falls victim to a blackmailer who infiltrates her life under the pretext of love and attention, and his intervention can represent a way to overcome electronic blackmail, warn her of it, and train her on the mechanism of dealing with such situations.

Statement of the Problem:

Cyber blackmail is a novel crime, threatening the security and public safety of society, making the individual vulnerable to violation, and subjecting him to a range of psychological and social conflicts by the blackmailer (Al-Enazi, 2022).

It is difficult to control the phenomenon of extortion, because it is used in modern techniques and developments in the methods used by the blackmailer to achieve his goal and reach his goal. The danger of this phenomenon lies in the fact that it is considered extended, resulting in a number of crimes such as theft, murder and drug promotion stemming from the fear of the victim and his response to the requests of the blackmailer. Electronic extortion is one of the negatives left by the unsafe use of the Internet and social media, as victims of extortion are hunted through the means of communication that society uses frequently, especially among girls because they suffer from emptiness and emotional deprivation, as the relationship begins with imaginary confidence and deceptive methods, and we note that the absence of a culture of positive dealing with the Internet, weak family control, and poor awareness of the aspects of preventive awareness of electronic extortion (Muhammad, 2022).

Statistics issued by the General Investigation Department indicate that there is a remarkable increase in this phenomenon. In 2015, (502) cases were recorded, and in 2016 (1327) cases were recorded, and in 2017 it rose to (2025) cases, but in 2018 it rose to (2568) cases (Azriqat, 2019).

Many girls are afraid to report being blackmailed either for fear of scandal and community perception, lack of confidence in laws and community perception, or fear of the media following up on these issues, so we note

that there are individual attempts by some activists to help girls. They live in social isolation for subjective or family reasons imposed by customs and traditions.

The Ruwais study (2020) confirmed that the phenomenon of extortion is more directed against girls, and we note that studies that dealt with the role of the social worker in confronting the phenomenon of extortion are scarce, but the Qahtani study (2022)) that there is a preventive and therapeutic role for the social service in reducing cybercrime in general and not only electronic extortion. Hence, the researcher went to shed light on the divorced woman on the one hand and the scarcity of studies related to the social worker, so he strived to research the electronic blackmail of divorced women and the solutions proposed by the social workers in confronting and reducing the phenomenon. Therefore, the problem of the study is determined in answering the following question:

1. What are the proposed solutions to face electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of the social workers themselves?
2. Are there statistically significant differences in the proposed solutions to face electronic extortion of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of social workers according to the following variables:(gender, educational qualification, years of experience, field of work)?

Objectives of the study

1. Identify proposals to confront electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh from the point of view of social workers.
2. Identify whether there are statistically significant differences in the proposed solutions in the prevalence of electronic extortion of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of social workers due to gender variables, educational qualification, years of experience, and field of work.

Significance of Study

The importance of the study comes from the importance of its subject, as it dealt with the proposed solutions that may contribute effectively to identifying electronic blackmail, especially in light of the lack of studies in the Palestinian society. It may contribute to finding proposed solutions to limit its spread, increase awareness among users of modern devices of the dangers of this crime, take care in use, and reveal what are the proposals to confront electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of social workers, in addition to taking the results and indications issued by them for guidance and guidance in the preventive framework by raising awareness of Palestinian society and enlightening them of the consequences of this phenomenon and its repercussions on the individual, the group and society.

Study Limitations

1. Time limit: The study took place in the academic year (2023/2022).
2. Spatial limitation: This study was conducted on the Palestinian community in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate.
3. Al-Haddad Al-Dashri: The study was limited to social workers in the Palestinian community in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate, from the beginning of 2022 until the end of 2022.

Terminology of Study:

1. Electronic blackmail: "It is a wrongful act resulting from a sinful will that is punishable by law" (Abdullah, 2018, p. 53). Procedural definition of reasons for cyber blackmail: The degree to which social workers obtain by responding to the paragraphs of the reasons tool used in the current study.

Divorced woman: She is the woman who is the victim of a man who does not value marriage and does not bear responsibility, and he is one of those who move from one flower to another (Al-Quraishi, 2014).

2. The procedural definition of the proposed solutions is a set of proposed solutions that were presented by the researcher after knowing the reasons leading to electronic blackmail and its implications, and its degree was determined by the response of social workers to the questionnaire used in the study.
3. Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate: It is one of the northern Palestinian governorates, and it is inhabited by all sectors of Palestinian society, as it constitutes a political, social, and cultural center, if it becomes the focus of everyone's attention (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021).

Literature Review

The topic of electronic blackmail is one of the topics that many researchers have addressed because of its importance and great impact on the behaviors of the individual and society.

In a study conducted by Karim (Kareem, 2021), a study aimed at revealing the risks of girls being subjected to electronic blackmail, highlighting the role of social awareness in confronting it. The study followed the inductive and deductive approach. The results showed that the spread of electronic blackmail is due to the rapid developments of technology, the frequent use of technical systems of communication and information, and the increase in the number of people who use the Internet around the world. The results also showed that electronic blackmail practices affect all members of her family because of living, especially girls. The results stressed the

importance of raising the level of social awareness of vulnerable groups represented by girls, as an attempt to prevent the risks of electronic blackmail.

Ruwais (2020) also conducted a study aimed at identifying the degree of awareness of the social effects of the phenomenon of electronic extortion. The researcher used the descriptive approach within the framework of the method of social survey using the sample using the questionnaire tool. A deliberate sample of them was selected in the available way (coincidence) and its size reached (1134) from the parents of students' families in the stages of public education. The tool was applied electronically through social media, and it reached a set of results, the most important of which: There is moderate awareness of the concept of electronic extortion and its forms. It was also found that there is moderate awareness of the social effects of it. Advanced statistical analyses revealed that there are no statistically significant differences between males and females about their vision of the effects of the spread of the phenomenon of electronic extortion in favor of females.

As for the study of Muhammad (2022), it aimed to identify electronic blackmail directed against women using the descriptive analytical approach. The researcher conducted a case study through in-depth interviews of girls who were subjected to electronic blackmail. She also conducted an electronic questionnaire on university students of both sexes (males and females) consisting of (250) male and female students. The study concluded with a set of results, the most prominent of which is that electronic blackmail is a widespread phenomenon in Egyptian society.

Monni (2018) conducted a study aimed at clarifying the causes and psychological effects of cybercrime on girls towards social security, which may often lead them to commit suicide to get rid of their lives. The researcher deliberately selected a sample of (50) girls aged between 10-20 years, using in-depth interviews. The study concluded that the psychological and social effects of cybercrime on girls in Bangladesh were embarrassment, depression and isolation from family and society, which drives them to suicide in an attempt to escape from those terrible psychological and nervous pressures caused by cybercrime.

Muhammad (2021) conducted a study aimed at determining the role of the individual service specialist in rationalizing the use of the Internet and its relationship to social standards among students in schools in 6th of October City. The researcher used the Wasl method in the analysis. The study sample consisted of (210) male and female students and (34) social workers from seven schools for the academic year 2019-2020. The researcher used a questionnaire directed to social workers in rationalizing the use of the Internet and its relationship to the formation of social facts among students. The results of the study showed the importance of the professional role of the social worker in rationalizing the use of the Internet because of its impact on the formation of social standards among students in schools.

Hamayel and Musleh (2020) conducted a study aimed at identifying the educational role of the educational counselor in reducing the damage of electronic blackmail in the schools of Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate. The researchers used the descriptive survey approach, and the number of community members reached (114) counselors. The study was conducted on a sample of (65) counselors. For this purpose, a questionnaire was designed consisting of four axes, namely: the first is the educational role of the educational counselor with the students, the second is the educational role of the educational counselor with the school principal, the third is the educational role of the educational counselor with the teaching staff, and the fourth is the educational role of the educational counselor with the students' families. One of the results of the study is that the overall score on all axes was large. The results also showed that there are differences in the educational role of the educational counselor in reducing the damage of electronic blackmail in Ramallah and Al-Bireh schools attributed to the gender variable, in the axis of reasons related to the teaching staff in favor of males in the school.

To Follow Up on Previous Studies

It is clear from reviewing previous studies that I dealt with the topic of electronic blackmail of divorced women from different angles, but each study I dealt with from one side deserves research, and for a study, that the current study is consistent with previous studies in terms of its subject matter, but it differs in terms of dealing with the subject areas, and the study is similar to studies in employing the descriptive analytical approach and knowing the proposals to confront electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorates from the point of view of social workers using the questionnaire as a study tool. They also differed in the environments in which those studies were conducted, the nature of the institutions to which they were applied and the diversity of the variables they addressed. The researcher also benefited from choosing the appropriate approach and how to build the study tool, formulate its phrases and interpret the results to be reached.

Methodology and Procedures

Study Curriculum

The researcher used the descriptive analytical approach to suit it for the purposes of the study, which is concerned with studying the phenomenon as it is in reality and analyzing it in light of the surrounding factors, and describing it accurately and expressing it quantitatively and qualitatively (Al-Titi and Abu Samra, 2019).

Community and Sample

The study population consisted of all social workers in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh, who at the top of their work (147) specialists and specialists representing specialists in government institutions (63), civil institutions in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh (30), in addition to specialists in private institutions (54).

Distribution of the study population by field of work and gender

Table (1): Study sample

Category	Males	Females	Total
Government Organizations	25	38	63
NGOs	7	23	30
Private CEFIMO	21	33	54
Total	43	104	147

Due to the lack of a list of social workers in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh, in addition to the difficulty of accessing the selected sample, the researcher resorted to social workers in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh who are on duty in social institutions in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh.

Study sample:

The researchers selected the deliberate sample, consisting of (112) social workers in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate. The percentage of the sample from the community was approximately (76%) from the original community, and this percentage is appropriate according to the rules of scientific research.

The following points show the distribution of the study sample according to the personal data of the study sample:

Table (2): Characteristics of the members of the demographic sample

Characteristics of the study sample	Frequency	PERCENTAGE %
Gender		
Male	38	33.9
Female	74	66.1
Education Level		
Diploma	32	28.6
Bachelor	44	39.3
Masters and above	36	32.1
Years of Experience		
5 years ago	60	53.6
5 to less than 10	24	21.4
More than 10 years.	28	25.0
Scope of Work		
A Governmental institution	46	41.1
مؤسسة أهلية	16	14.3
Private CEFIMO	50	44.6

3 Study Tool

The study followed the following procedural steps in building and drafting its paragraphs: such as reviewing the literature from books, theses, and summaries of specialized research in the field of education in general and social service in particular (Muhammad,2021; Hamayel, Musleh, 2020; Monni,2018; Kareem,2021; Ruwais,2020; Hilal, Adra, and Darawshah,2017).

Identify key indicators surveyed. Collect and identify the questionnaire paragraphs. Drafting and preparing the questionnaire, which consisted of (16) paragraphs in two sections of the questions, the first section: It included the raw data (gender, field of work, educational qualification, years of experience), and the second section: It included the questionnaire and its paragraphs. The researcher used the five-point Likert scale, where he met each paragraph of the questionnaire with a list bearing (I strongly agree, agree, neutral, oppose, strongly oppose). The two researchers also set a graduated estimation scale in front of each paragraph of the study tool, so that the scale contained five levels, which are as follows:

In a big way.	Big	Medium	- A few.	Very few.
5	4	3	2	1

Validity of the tool

The study tool was presented in its initial form to a group of experienced arbitrators specialized in the field of study holding a doctorate degree in education, social service, measurement and evaluation, and educational psychology, where they reached (8) arbitrators from Al-Quds Open University, Al-Najah National University, and Al-Istiqlal University, with the aim of verifying the validity of the study tool and the extent to which it is filled with the objectives of the study. They were asked to determine the appropriateness of the paragraphs with the level of psychological pressure, the integrity of the language for each of the paragraphs, and to modify, clarify, and delete the inappropriate paragraphs from their point of view, which are not consistent with their belief and by virtue of their extensive experience, and the comprehensiveness of the study. The paragraphs that the arbitrators requested to be amended and added were amended, and an agreement percentage was adopted between the arbitrators (80%) to approve the paragraph. Based on the arbitrators' opinions and observations, the questionnaire in its final form became composed of (16) paragraphs.

Stability of the tool:

The internal consistency method was used to extract the stability coefficient of the study tool, through the Cronbach_ Alpha equation, after the process of applying this questionnaire to the study sample of (112) individuals. It was found that the stability coefficient through internal consistency (Cronbach_ Alpha) on the tool as a whole reached (0.961), and this is considered a high and acceptable value for the purposes of applying the study.

Implementation of the study

In carrying out the study, the researcher followed the following steps:

1. Preparing the study tool in its final form, after ascertaining the indications of its sincerity and stability and identifying the study sample members.
2. Obtaining the approval of the competent authorities.
3. Distributing the tool to the study sample, and retrieving it, (147) questionnaires were distributed to all social workers in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh.
4. The data was emptied not related to the responses of the sample of the study members, and then the appropriate statistical analysis was conducted using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) program.
5. Unpacking statistical results, scheduling them, discussing them, and making recommendations.

statistical processing

After unpacking the responses of the sample, they were coded and the data were entered using the computer, and then the data were statistically processed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program.

The following statistical treatments were used:

1. |||UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_START||| والانحرافات الحسابية، والمتوسطات المئوية والنسب التكرارات، |||UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_END||| المعيارية
2. Test (V) for independent samples (T.test)
3. One-Way ANOVA.
4. Alpha-Cronbach equation.

Study Variables

1. Dependent Variable

It is represented in the responses of the respondents from the social workers in the Palestinian community in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh to the paragraphs of the study tool that relate to the proposed solutions to face electronic blackmail among divorced women from the point of view of social workers in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh.

2. The independent variables include:

1. Gender: It has two levels (male and female).
2. Educational level: He has three levels (diploma, bachelor, master and above)
3. Years of experience: has three levels (less than 5 years, 5-10 years, 11 years and above)
4. Field of work: It has three levels (government institutions, civil institutions, and private institutions).

Study Results and Analysis

In order to explain the value of the arithmetic mean of the study's paragraphs (the questionnaire), the criterion shown in the following table was used:

Table (3): The significance of the arithmetic mean

Arithmetic Mean	Relative Weight	Scale of agreement
From 1.80 - 1	36%- 20%	Minimal.

Greater than 2.60 - 1.80	Greater than 52% - 36%	- A few.
Greater than 3.40 - 2.60	Greater than 68 -52%	Medium
Greater than 4.20 - 3.40	Greater than 84% -68%	Big
Greater than 4.20 - 5	Greater than 100%- 84%	Big Ones.

The following is a presentation of the results of the study, its analysis according to the question of the study, and its hypotheses:

First: The results related to the first question and its text: What are the proposals to confront electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of the social workers themselves?

In order to answer this question, the arithmetic means, standard deviations and the relative weight of each paragraph of the study tool were used and the results of the following table illustrate this:

Table No. (4): Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative weight and order for each of the paragraphs in the field of "Proposed solutions to the phenomenon of electronic blackmail"

H E	Article	Arithmetic mean	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight	Order	Degree of approval
1	Not browsing anonymous sites	4.39	0.89	87.78	2	Big Ones.
2	Not messaging unknown people at all	4.30	1.00	85-93	5	Big Ones.
3	Protect mobile phone by setting programs that show anonymous caller numbers	4.35	0.95	87.04	3	Big Ones.
4	Do not put personal information by activating the privacy tool.	4.28	0.96	85.56	6	Big Ones.
5	Conducting intensive awareness campaigns about electronic extortion.	4.41	0.83	88	1	Big Ones.
6	Train social workers to deal with victims of cyber blackmail.	4.31	0.86	86.30	4	Big Ones.
7	Paying attention to updating the system and popular software on the device	4.26	0.91	85.19	7	Big Ones.
8	Proper disposal of old appliances so that they are not exploited	4.24	1.00	84.81	8	Big Ones.
9	Communicate with the anti-extortion number.	4.11	0.96	82	14	Big
10	Talk to a family member to find exemplary solutions to the problem.	4.17	0.98	83.33	11	Big
11	Talk to someone you trust to find exemplary solutions to the problem.	4.24	0.91	84.81	9	Big Ones.
12	Not obeying what the blackmailer asks of you.	4.15	1.01	96	12	Big
13	Keep up with the blackmailer until a final solution is found.	3.74	1.04	81	16	Big
14	Communicate with the unit specialized in combating cyber extortion crimes.	4.11	0.96	82	13	Big
15	Communicate with the competent social institutions in the field of electronic extortion .	4.09	1.06	81.85	15	Big
16	Talking with the security authorities and disclosing all information about the issue of extortion openly.	4.20	0.95	84	10	Big Ones.
	Proposed solutions to the phenomenon of electronic blackmail in general	4.21	0.73	84		Big Ones.

Table (4) shows that the arithmetic mean of all paragraphs of the field of proposed solutions to the phenomenon of electronic blackmail is equal to (4.21), so the relative weight (84.19%), which means that there is a very large degree of approval of the paragraphs of the field in general, and it was also found that the highest two paragraphs in this field were: Paragraph No. (5), which stipulated "conducting intensive awareness campaigns

on electronic blackmail" ranked first with a relative weight of (88.15%), and Paragraph No. (1), which stipulated "not browsing anonymous sites" ranked second with a relative weight of (87.78%), and that the lowest two paragraphs in this field were: Paragraph No. (15), which stipulated "communicating with competent social institutions in the field of electronic blackmail" ranked fifteenth with a relative weight of (81.85%), and Paragraph No. (13), which stipulated "keeping up with the blackmailer until a final solution" ranked last with a relative weight of (74.81%).

The researcher attributes this to the fact that the degree of proposals to confront the phenomenon of electronic extortion of divorced women in the governorate of Ramallah and Al-Bireh is very large from the point of view of social workers, as these solutions are subject to personal considerations first and social considerations second, and here it must be noted the importance of community awareness of such things that occur with women and how to confront them, and therefore there must be awareness campaigns on this issue at the community level and in all public institutions and civil society in order to introduce this phenomenon and how to confront it. Because awareness is of great importance in the pleasures of such a phenomenon and dealing with it in a correct way, and it is necessary to have social workers who are able to deal with the victims of electronic extortion professionally by identifying the effects and results and how to treat the victims, especially since the cases in many of them are sensitive, and the lack of communication with known people to develop programs to detect callers is one of the most important ways to protect divorced women from extortion, and the proper disposal of old devices so as not to be exploited is important as the old devices and the photos on them are exploited in operations Blackmail, carried out by blackmailers.

Suggestions about the phenomenon of electronic extortion start from the person himself through the protection measures he carries out on his personal files, in order not to fall into the hands of others. Involving the family in solutions puts an end to the extortion process by searching for model solutions to this. The competent authorities in the police have an important role in the process of detecting extortion and holding it accountable under the Electronic Crimes Law.

The local community, through its various institutions, also plays an important role in the process of community awareness of this phenomenon and confronting it, as these institutions have the responsibility to educate the community about the risks involved in electronic blackmail because of its harmful effects on the individual and society, and since they represent the local community, they are obliged to raise awareness of this phenomenon that is spreading. This result was consistent with the study of Muhammad (2022), which showed that electronic blackmail is a widespread phenomenon, and these results were consistent with the study of Muhammad (2021), the importance of the professional role of the social worker in rationalizing the use of the Internet because of its impact on the formation of social standards among students in schools, and with the study of Abdul Karim (Kareem, 2021), which resulted in raising the level of social awareness of vulnerable groups represented by girls as an attempt to prevent the risks of electronic blackmail, and with the study of Monni (Monni, 2018), where the methods that help to limit or mitigate the impact of the spread of electronic crimes were to support the participation of young people in the content of targeted programs by the state and its government agencies and focus on social development issues, and with the study of Muhammad (2021), which showed the importance of the professional role of the social worker in rationalizing the use of the Internet because of its impact on the formation of social standards among students in schools.

Second: Findings related to the second question, which states that:

Are there statistically significant differences in the proposed solutions to face electronic extortion of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of social workers according to the following variables: (gender, educational qualification, years of experience, field of work)?

First: Results related to the gender variable.

In order to examine the validity of the second question related to the gender variable, a test(T) was used for independent samples, to confront the electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of the social workers themselves, and the following table results illustrate this:

Table (5): T-test results for two independent samples - Gender

Scope	Gender	Number	Arithmetic mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Significance level
Proposed solutions to the phenomenon of electronic blackmail	Male	38	4.23	0.67	0.231	817.
	Female	74	4.20	0.77		

From the results shown in Table (5), it was found that the probability value (Sig.) The corresponding T- test for two independent samples is greater than the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that there are no

statistically significant differences between the averages of the sample members' estimates attributed to gender.

The researcher attributes these results to the agreement of both genders on the reasons leading to electronic blackmail and its implications and the proposed solutions to this phenomenon, as there is a sense of both of them of the direction of this phenomenon and its dangers to society and individuals, so there was no fundamental difference in the response to these areas between them because they feel the importance of the topics at hand, and that they live in the same environment.

These results were consistent with the study of AllahLallaT., Adra and Darawshah (2017) on the absence of statistically significant differences on the gender variable, and these results conflicted with the study of Ruwais (2020) on the existence of statistically significant differences between males and females on their vision of the effects of the spread of the phenomenon of electronic extortion in favor of females, and with the study of Hamayel and Musleh (2020) on the existence of differences in the educational counselor's awareness role in reducing the harms of electronic extortion in schools in Ramallah Governorate and Al-Bireh attributed to the gender variable.

Second: Results related to the educational level variable.

In order to examine the validity of the second question related to the educational level variable, the "single contrast" test was used to confront the electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorates from the point of view of the social workers themselves, and the following table shows this.

Table (6): Results of the "Single Variance" test – educational level

Scope	Source variance	Sum squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F value	Significance level
Proposed solutions to the phenomenon of electronic blackmail	Between Groups	217	2	1.109	UNTR	0.126
	Within Groups	.066	109	0.524	ANSLAT	
	Total	284	111		ED_CO NTENT_ START 2.114 UNTRA NSLATE D_CON TENT_E ND	

From the results shown in Table (6), it was found that the probability value (Sig.) The corresponding "single variance" test is greater than the level of significance (0.05), so it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the sample members' estimates attributed to the educational level.

The researcher attributes these results to the fact that social workers at different educational levels agree on the solutions that must be taken to confront this phenomenon based on their personal experiences and their dealing with similar cases.

These results were consistent with the study of machines, eddies and dervishes (2017) in the absence of statistically significant differences on the variable of educational qualification.

Third: Results related to the variable of experience.

In order to examine the validity of the third question related to the variable of years of experience, the "single contrast" test was used to confront the electronic blackmail of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorates from the point of view of the social workers themselves, and the following table shows this.

Table (7): "Single Variance" Test Results – Years of Experience

Scope	Source variance	Sum squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean squares	F value	Significance level
Proposed solutions to the phenomenon of electronic blackmail	Between Groups	12.079	2	1.039	1.977	0.144
	Within Groups	.205	109	0.526		
	Total	284	111			

From the results shown in Table (7), it was found that the probability value (Sig.) The corresponding "single variance" test is greater than the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the average estimates of the sample members attributed to years of experience. The researcher attributes that the variable of experience did not play an important role in finding differences in the responses of the study sample towards the proposed solutions through their dealing with such cases, so there was near agreement on these matters and areas, and the extortion processes are similar in what they involve and the reasons leading to this phenomenon as a result of technological development, and therefore they are aware of the nature of the ongoing social transformations in society.

These results were consistent with the study of machinery, tuberculosis and dervishes (2017) in the absence of statistically significant differences on the variable of work years.

Fourth: Results related to the variable of the field of work.

In order to examine the validity of the second question related to the field of work, the "single contrast" test was used to confront the electronic extortion of divorced women in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate from the point of view of the social workers themselves, and the following table shows this.

Table (8): Results of the "Single Variance" Test – Scope of Work

Scope	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean squares	F value	Significance level
Proposed solutions to the phenomenon of electronic blackmail	Between Groups	0.005	2	0.003	0.005	0.995
	Within Groups	279	109	546		
	Total	284	111			

From the results shown in Table (8), the following can be concluded:

Probability Value Sig Greater than the significance level (0.05), so it can be concluded that there are no statistically significant differences between the averages of the sample members' estimates about these areas attributed to the field of work.

The researcher attributes this to the fact that the nature of the work, whether in government, private or private institutions, was not a difference in solutions, that is, they agreed on solutions to address the phenomenon due to knowledge of the psychological and social consequences and solutions to this phenomenon through their own experiences, but they differed in terms of the reasons and this is due to the difference in the nature of the work between government and private institutions.

Recommendation

In light of the findings of this study, I have concluded with some recommendations:

1. The need to raise awareness of the phenomenon of electronic extortion by holding seminars and lectures and referring to the causes of the phenomenon and ways to address it.
2. Going to a family member when being blackmailed to get help and not bowing to the demands of the blackmailer.
3. Tightening the procedures against those accused of extortion cases to instill confidence in the victims.
4. Providing psychological and social support to divorced women, especially those who are subjected to electronic blackmail, and giving them confidence that they are victims of blackmail.
5. Cultivating moral, social and religious values in society to reduce the phenomenon.
6. The need to guide women in the mechanisms of preserving their privacy through social media platforms and protecting them from piracy.

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