



## فقدان خصوصية المجتمع الاسلامي في عصر التكنولوجيا

### The Loss of Privacy for the Muslim Community in the Era of Technology

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## الملخص

في هذا البحث قمنا بتفصيل أنواع الخصوصية وأشكالها وطرق استخدامها وتأثيراتها وكيفية الحفاظ عليها من خلال تقنيات وشروط محددة يجب اتباعها. كما تم توضيح مدى تأثير مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والإنترنت والأجهزة الذكية على حياتنا ومدى انتهاكها للخصوصية مثل يوتيوب وفيسبوك وغيرها، بالإضافة إلى أن الخصوصية التي نفتقدها اليوم ترجع إلى التطور التكنولوجي الذي يحدث في مجتمعنا. حياة لم تكن موجودة في العصور القديمة، حيث أصبحت مسألة الحفاظ على خصوصيتنا تشكل تحدياً في ظل التطور التكنولوجي المستمر الذي ينتهكها. وفي الختام أضفنا بعض التوصيات التي ينبغي اتباعها للحد من الأضرار الناجمة عن استخدام الإنترنت ومواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بشكل عام في اختراق الخصوصية وتأثيرها علينا.

## الكلمات المفتاحية :

التكنولوجيا , الخصوصية , مواقع التواصل

## Abstract:

In this research, we detailed the types of privacy, its types, shapes, methods of use and effects, and how to preserve it through specific techniques and conditions to follow. It also demonstrates how social media sites, Internet piracy and smart devices affect our lives and how they violate privacy like YouTube Facebook, etc. In addition, the privacy that we miss today is due to much of the technological development that is taking place in our lives that did not exist in ancient times, where the issue of preserving our privacy has become a challenge in light of the ongoing technological development that violates it. In conclusion, we have added some recommendations that should be followed to reduce the harm caused by the use of the Internet and social media sites in general in hacking privacy and its impact on us.

## Keywords:

Technology, Privacy, Social Media

## Introduction: -

Technology was invented in the 21st century, as it is the age of inventions and discoveries that have changed people's lives and significantly affected them.

Technology is the focus of different languages and civilizations; at other times, it is the product of actual knowledge. It has become one of the essential things accompanying man in all aspects of his working life because of his fundamental and outstanding role in daily life. Because technology has the potential to facilitate human life, and on that basis, this idea has been strengthened. To increase its qualifications and increase the quality of the services provided to us by technology, it does not hinge on specific boundaries or values. However, it takes us towards broad areas and courses of action and creativity, which will improve life. We increase their welfare. We are all soldiers in promoting technology and leveraging this incredible value that has been and continues to exist in all aspects of everyday life. However, everything in this life has its positive and negative aspects. Just as technology has pros, it also has many downsides, including that it makes Muslims lose their privacy by looking to constantly evolve and love to explore more, as depicting everyday life and posting it on social media for some has become very important and integral to their day. Hence, our privacy is violated by access to these apps and sites, their entry into our daily lives, and reliance on them primarily and heavily, even in our business [1].

### **Research Problems: -**

In this research, we will discuss some of the widespread problems affecting Muslims in the era of technology, as follows: What are the reasons for the loss of privacy for the Muslim community in the era of technology? What is the effect of losing privacy for a Muslim, and how does technology affect it?

### **Research objectives: -**

- 1- Explaining the reasons for the loss of privacy of the Muslim community in the era of technology.
- 2- Clarify and explain the impact of the loss of privacy for a Muslim and the impact of technology on him.

## **Chapter One – main study**

### **1.1 Definitions of privacy**

Privacy is the ability of one or more individuals to isolate themselves or have information about them and thereby express themselves selectively and selectively.



Privacy in general (in the original defensive sense) is the ability of a person (or group of persons) to prevent information about him or herself from becoming known to others, especially organizations and institutions if the person does not voluntarily choose to provide the information.

The term privacy, which initially referred to the concept of the sphere of private life, has evolved in recent decades to a broader scope to guarantee the right to control personal data [2].

**Definition of Privacy in Language:** Individuals can isolate themselves or information about them and withhold it from others.

**Definition of Privacy Idiomatically:** An adjective that exists in one thing but not another,

Different cultures and individuals differ in how they draw and define privacy boundaries, but the basic idea is the same. When something is said to belong to a person, it usually means it is private or sensitive. The field of privacy also covers security (confidentiality of the information), which may include concepts such as the proper use and protection of information, and privacy can take the form of personal freedom.

The right not to be subjected to unlawful invasions of privacy by the government, corporations, or individuals is enshrined in the laws of many countries and a country's constitution. Nevertheless, almost all countries have laws that limit privacy in some way, for example, rules about taxes, which usually require sharing information about personal income or earnings. In some countries, individual privacy may conflict with laws about freedom of expression, and some rules may require disclosure of information that is considered particularly well in other countries or cultures.

However, privacy may be given up voluntarily, usually to achieve common interests, and specific risks and losses often accompany this. However, this is a strategic vision in human relations. Research has indicated that people are more willing to voluntarily sacrifice privacy if they perceive the collector as transparent and honest about the collected information and its use.

The concept of global individual privacy is of recent origin and is closely associated with Western culture, specifically British and North American culture, and

remained unknown in some cultures until recently. According to some researchers, the concept of privacy distinguishes Anglo-American culture from Western European culture, such as French or Italian. Most cultures specify for individuals their ability to withhold certain parts of their personal information from society, such as closing the house door [3].

There is almost unanimity on the principle of privacy and the need for the individual to enjoy this right. Still, there is a difference in what can be considered private. Nevertheless, defining the concept of privacy remains ambiguous, as it is not easy to define it or define it comprehensively and forbidding. Definitions have been identified, including the definition (Ladon) as an isolated state that individuals claim away from the control of others, and (Dang) identified its three characteristics:

- Solitude is when a person (the individual) is isolated and far from others, as if alone in a desert. This contradicts the fact that man is naturally civil and social, interacting with those around him, as he needs others in his society in various fields such as health care, education, marketing, and others.
- Secrecy: It is the state in which the individual wants his private information and data to be in his possession, and no one can see it.
- Autonomy, in which a person's decision is in his hands, free to direct his affairs.

It may be mentioned that privacy is when the individual is isolated from people and society as if he is alone in the desert, and this contradicts that man is by nature civil and social and interacts with those around him, and this may mean that the lack of complete or partial privacy as a person needs others in society for health care, education and marketing and others.

Privacy is known to be necessary for a person. When it is lost, a person loses his uniqueness, which becomes just an element in our society that is not distinguished from others by anything. Knowledge is an element of power. The more we know a person, the greater our ability to exploit him and harm him, and (Abbas mentions) in computer ethics that it is possible to "infer that privacy is a fundamental right for a person by linking it to human dignity, which many thinkers agree is a fundamental right, and the person who has been exposed For constantly violating his privacy, loses a large part of his human dignity.

The essential type of privacy is personal privacy, which means a person's privacy as an individual in his society and his right to own and keep everything he believes is suitable alone. The truth is that this specificity became a global value and recognition after the United Nations adopted it in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted in 1948 [4].

## 1.2 Privacy Concepts

A wide range of traditional, multicultural literature deals with the beginning history of discussions about the concept of privacy, and there is a way to classify all concepts of privacy, which is by considering all discussions as one of these concepts:

- The right to be left alone.
- The option to limit the ability of others to access personal information about the individual.
- Confidentiality or the option to hide any information from others.
- Controlling others' uses of an individual's personal information.
- Cases of privacy.
- Personality and autonomy.
- Self-identity and personal growth.

## 1.3 Definitions of the Muslim community

The Islamic society or the Muslim society is the one in which the word there is no god but God and Muhammad is the Messenger of God is embodied as a basic rule with all its requirements because, without the representation of this rule and its requirements in it, it is not a Muslim. Therefore, this rule becomes the primary basis for a complete approach to which the life of the Muslim nation is based. In its entirety, this life will not be established before this rule is established, just as it is not an Islamic life if it is based on other than this rule, or it is based on another rule along with it or several rules that are foreign to it [5].

Islamic society is distinguished from other societies by its laws and system that derives its provisions from the Noble Qur'an and the honourable Sunnah of the

Prophet. It is a society whose members share one belief, and they turn to one Qiblah despite the multiplicity of races, peoples, and different languages and customs.

The Muslim society is a society that bears characteristics that distinguish it from the rest of other societies, as it is a large number of individuals who are linked to each other by the bondseveralamic faith and are governed by the provisions of Islam. They share one way of life and live in one geographical area.

Community in the language is derived from the plural, collect the thing; That is, the joining of its parts, and the term society is applied to a group of people who live in the form of an organized group that is governed by a set of special laws, customs and traditions so that they share a geographical area, beliefs, and religion, and they have common interests and goals.

The definition of *society* idiomatically is a group of people among whom there are several common interests and social ties, and several systems govern and control their behavior. They are settled in a specific place.

### **Definition of the Muslim: -**

A Muslim is a person who acknowledges God as Lord, one God, denies divinity or divinity to others, takes Islam as a religion, follows Muhammad as a prophet and messenger, takes the Qur'an as a book of guidance, and performs the five pillars of Islam.

**Definition of a Muslim linguistically:** He is the submissive, and it is the active noun of the one who embraced Islam [6].

Defining a Muslim idiomatically: "He is the one who believes in the message of Muhammad - may God's prayers and peace be upon him - and shows submission acceptance to it, that is, whoever converts to Islam."

### **1.3.1. Definitions of technology: -**

**Concept of technology:-** The concept of technology is one of the concepts discussed by many researchers and thinkers, and they differ in their view of it because of the difference in their specialization and the development of the characteristics of the technology itself, but it is agreed upon that the nature of technology is as old as human inventions themselves, as it was considered one of how Man discovered it when he was primitively adapting to nature, and then it

became a tool that he used to serve him and help him fulfil his growing needs. Then, its use became very important in his public and private life. It made some thinkers believe it was responsible for changes in contemporary society.

**1.3.2. technology is a language:** The word technology was recently used, and the term (technology) appeared in Germany in 1770 AD. It is a compound of two syllables (Techno), which means art or handcraft in the Greek language, which means science or theory. The merger of the two clips resulted in its definition of *technology* as the science of formal knowledge industry in the arts of industry or applied science. Moreover, it does not have an original equivalent in Arabic, but it is Arabized by transcribing its word literally (Technologie) [7].

**1.3.3. Technology idiomatically:** It is thought, performance, and problem-solving before it is just the acquisition of equipment. It is also a human activity that includes the scientific and applied sides. From the preceding, it is possible to define technology as a human effort, a way to think about using information, skills, experiences, and human and non-human elements and apply them to discover ways to solve problems, satisfy desires, and increase capabilities.

#### 1.4 Kinds of privacy

- **Protecting personal information and collecting data:**

These include rules governing the collection and management of private data such as personal information in identity cards, financial information, government records and medical records, which are usually associated with data protection.

- **Method of collection of preliminary data**

These are original direct data collected by data researchers. This process is the initial step of gathering information, and it is done before anyone conducts any additional or related research. Preliminary data results are high resolution provided that the researcher collects information. However, there is a downside, as direct research is likely time-consuming and expensive.

- **Method of collecting secondary data**

It is indirect data from other parties and has already undergone statistical analysis. This data is either information the researcher commissioned other people to collect or information the researcher searched for.

- **Privacy of communications:**

They are telephone correspondence, e-mail, cellular communications, etc.

- **Confidentiality of communications.**

They are telephone correspondence, e-mail, cellular communications, etc.

When you order a website using your smartphone, this request is sent from your browser via phone data to the nearest cellular connection tower. The cellular service is a provider that controls its towers, and any other provider with whom it has an agreement can retain access and control. Sometimes, the cellular service provider is the same as the Internet service provider. However, if it is a separate company, the order is passed on to the Internet service provider when it arrives at the cell tower. From there, it takes a similar path, as in the case of using the Internet via a computer[8].

Both smartphones and traditional phones have a dedicated networking gear called the Baseband processor that connects with the cellular network. In addition to voice communications and short text messages, Cell towers may allow different forms of data exchange. Sometimes, your voice call and SMS messages can be served via a data connection instead of a standard connection. Although the connection between a mobile phone and a cell tower is encrypted chiefly, it remains an easy goal to intercept and eavesdrop using different equipment.

Smartphones and some traditional phones allow safer apps to communicate via cell towers or internet data. Many of these apps offer unique versions for computers but consider factors that make connectivity using a smartphone different from using the same software for your computer.

- **Privacy of things:**

- This type of privacy refers to private property and details, Such as home, car, clothes, jewelry, furniture.. etc. You must understand that something that can and cannot be shared with others is good and healthy.



- Examples of expressing the privacy of things:
- I cannot give you more money, but I would be happy if I could help you in another way.
- I am happy to share my dress with you, but I need it next Friday.
- The more we begin to apply the principle of privacy, the more we realize it. The principle of privacy can make us better for others, thus helping them to be better for us.

## Chapter Two: Technological tools that affect our privacy

Information technology has a significant impact on privacy, as discussions related to privacy always revolve around modern technology, starting with genetics and the extensive study of biological indicators, brain imaging, drones, wearable sensors, sensor networks, social media, smartphones, and circuit television close, to government cybersecurity programs, direct marketing, RFID tags, big data, head-mounted displays, and search engines.

This section discusses the impact of some of these new technologies, focusing on information technology.

These developments have radically changed our practices in providing information, and the rapid changes have increased the need to consider the desired effects carefully. Some even speak of the digital revolution as a technological leap similar to the Industrial Revolution or a revolution in understanding human nature and the world. Focusing communication and interaction in the technical and cognitive sense, as physical space has become less critical, information has become ubiquitous, and social relations have adapted to that. Moreover, since communication increases access to information, it also increases the possibility for agents to act on new sources of information. Furthermore, when these sources contain personal information, the risks of harm, inequality, discrimination, and loss of autonomy quickly arise. Although technology operates at the hardware level, IT is made up of a complex system of socio-technical practices, and the context of its use forms the basis for a discussion of its role in changing access to information and, thus, the impact on privacy [9].

### 2.1 The Internet



It is a network that connects different telephone devices and networks, extends thousands of miles and allows the exchange of information between network users in other countries. The network can vary according to its uses for scientific research, commercial communications, security and defense units. It is made of a specific network or according to the technology used to send data. The World Wide Web: - (WWW) represents one of the modern Internet applications for obtaining information. It is a group of devices that contain electronic advertising pages specially designed using unique programming languages, the most important of which are (HTML) and (Java). The advertising page usually contains a lot of written, audio, visual or video information. The matter has been developed recently using browsing programs like Microsoft Explorer or Chrome from Google. It transmits information via image and sound to various devices, such as government agencies and devices for surveillance or espionage and protection. Home devices, including television screens, through subscription to private channels, or through various digital or tablet devices (tablet devices and social networking sites such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, e-mail, etc., as well as devices for games that are attached to the computer such as Play station and others). The Internet, designed in the 1960s and developed in the 1980s as a scientific network for exchanging information, was not designed to separate information flows (Michener, 1999). It was not expected that the World Wide Web would become what it is today or that its misuse would be possible. Social networking sites arose for use within groups of individuals who knew each other in real life—initially, they were primarily used in academic settings—and were not developed for a global community of users (Ellison, 2007). It was assumed that sharing information with close friends would cause no harm and that privacy and security issues would only come to the fore as the network grew. This means that privacy concerns were often dealt with as new issues treated as add-ons and not dealt with initially in By-Design.

A central theme in discussions of online privacy revolves around cookies (Palmer, 2005), which are small pieces of data that websites store on a user's computer to personalize the experience of visiting a site. However, some cookies can be used to track the user across multiple websites (tracking cookies), allowing, for example, to show advertisements for a particular product that the user recently viewed on a complete number of different websites. The purpose of using collected information is not always clear, and requiring user consent to use cookies is only sometimes successful in increasing the level of control since consent requests overlap with tasks. Users may click on requests (Leenes & Costa, 2015). Similarly, social



networking features on other sites (such as the 'like' button) can allow social networking to identify sites a user has visited (Krishnamurthy & Wills, 2009)[10].

The recent development of cloud computing has increased privacy concerns (Ruiter & Warnier, 2011). Before then, information was available from websites, meaning user data and software remained locally stored, preventing software vendors from accessing data and using statistics. In cloud computing, the data and programs are available on the Internet (in the cloud), and it is not always clear what the user-generated or system-generated data is being used for. As the data is located in different parts of the world, there needs to be more clarity about the applicable law and which authorities can claim access to the data. Moreover, the data collected by electronic services and applications, such as search engines and games, is of particular concern here because the data that applications use and report to the user (such as browsing history, contact lists, etc.) is not always precise, and even when it is. The only option available to the user may be not to use the application.

## 2.2 Smart device apps:

Smart Devices are digital devices characterized by their ability to provide solutions and applications that meet the needs of different types of users and their ages. Moreover, video is used as a game platform and for other things. It operates a system that allows it to connect to Internet service, e-mail, and social networking sites using wireless networks (WiFi) or through the services of telecommunications companies. Smart devices have types and features that differ in size, shape, characteristics, and use methods. There are three forms: small portable tablets such as phones and cards. Smart devices are medium-sized devices (Tabs), such as laptops and touch-screen convertible computers, and large-sized devices, known as boards, such as smart boards and others. One of the advantages of smart devices is their ability to connect to the Internet and provide them with high-resolution cameras, high storage space and multiple applications. They also have many operating systems such as Apple iOS, Android and Windows Phone. Furthermore, each has its advantages, characteristics, methods of use, methods of operation, applications, system strength, degree of security and privacy, and a language for operation and access to different sites[11].

Other kinds of intelligent apps specialize in voice and video calls, including WhatsApp and Viber.

### ● WhatsApp Application:

WhatsApp is one of the most popular instant messaging apps in the world, with about 1.6 billion users and 65 billion messages sent through it daily, according to Statista statistics.

WhatsApp is also easy to use and has security features, such as end-to-end encryption protocol to secure messages. However, some ways may hack the privacy of messages and your contacts are:

Pegasus voice call hack was discovered, in which a group of hackers exploited WhatsApp to install remote spyware on users' phones, whether running on Android or IOS, by making WhatsApp voice calls to their goals, even if the target does not respond to the call, the attack may still be effective. The target may need to realize that spyware has proven his device [12].

This hack allowed hackers to collect data from phone calls, messages, photos, and videos. It even allowed them to activate device cameras and microphones to take recordings.

Check Point security researchers revealed that WhatsApp gaps allowed hackers to intercept and manipulate messages sent in private and collective conversations, and the company failed to address them despite being informed about them a year ago.

The researchers called this attack FakesApp, where the problem was to use the quote feature in the group chat to change the identity of the sender, even if that person is not a member of the group, modify the text of someone else's response, and send a private message disguised as a public message to everyone for a particular participant in another group so that when the target individual responds, his message is visible to everyone in the conversation.

The researchers note that this attack can be used in disturbing ways to spread tricks or fake news. Although this loophole was revealed in 2018, the company did not correct it when researchers discussed it during the Black Hat security conference held in Las Vegas in 2019, according to ZNet.

### ● Viber Application:

Viber is a free call chat program. You can make free phone calls or text anywhere in the world. Provided the person you want to talk to has a Viber app on his mobile phone, Viber has become one of the world's most widely used programs. Some research has confirmed that the number of Viber users has reached more than 100 million globally. It also operates in more than one language, including Arabic. The Viber app was launched in 2002 and was founded by Viber Media [13].

**Despite the extraordinary powers provided by the Viber application, there are many disadvantages:**

- Using the Viber app allows access to all files on the phone. All messages on the phone can, therefore, be accessed whether you sent them or sent them to you, as well as all calls you made and received.
- Through Using the Viber app, you can accurately determine your geographical location.
- Using this app allows access to personal images on your device, videos and personal accounts, and phone settings and software on it.

There have also been many conversations about the owner of this app. The company's owner is Talmon Marco, an Israeli-American entrepreneur who served in the Israeli military for four years. Thus, this Israeli program raises many doubts and concerns about whether the program is for spying. It is one of the top 10 Israeli software used on mobile phones. This program is also anonymous. So far, people have yet to learn who finances this app. When you subscribe to this app, you receive a message from the company confirming that it does not look at your personal information and does not sell that information to anyone. However, there are some necessary cases where disclosure of such information is permitted, such as the protection of the company's rights, the protection of public security and the security of the user, as well as in case of compliance with the law. Thus, the company has the right to send personal information about you to anyone without informing you, Both the list of friends, their numbers and your messages as well as the registry to locate the caller and the recipient [14].

### **2.3 Social media:**

Social media poses additional challenges, as the question is no longer limited to ethical reasons to restrict access to information but also includes ethical reasons to

limit the invitation of users to provide all types of personal information, as social networking sites invite the user to add more data to increase the value of the site (such as informing you that "Your profile percentage is...% complete"). These sites entice users to provide their data in exchange for benefiting from the services, and users pay for this with their data and interest. Moreover, the user may not be aware of the information he provides, as is the case in the above example of the "like" button on other sites. Therefore, simply restricting access to personal information is not a fair solution to the issues presented here, and the more critical issue is directing users' behavior to share their information. It can be argued that data is required for payment when the service is free.

Then, he was talking about the right to communicate. (Right to know and information), has become about protecting human rights from the dangers of new preparation, especially the right to privacy (Privacy); users' data, personal information and communications are stored, collected and processed electronically, not only by network management and competent companies but also by everyone who can do so, whether it be hackers, service providers, government or other countries and companies [15].

A significant proportion of adolescents (study sample) is exposed to risks of the infringement of their privacy through Internet access (on average) 78.8%. The most critical risks for adolescents are: (Risks of exploitation for advertising, risks to my privacy risks through external penetration or spying on my account, and risks related to the theft of my data). These findings are consistent with the results of the Anna Rita Popoli study (2012), which confirmed that there is still a need for consumer awareness of how to preserve or use personal data without knowledge. And includes

### 2.3.1 Facebook:

At 41.8%, the most significant proportion of adolescents know that (Facebook) Allows Privacy of Violation Reporting Features (72.8%), and the lowest percentage is not interested in this matter, whereas they are 9%. This is due to the frequent

use of the social media site "Facebook" by adolescents, and because of their exposure to an invasion of privacy, they have sought ways to protect their data from hacking, which adolescents have confirmed (study sample) by exposing them (to contents with violent and cruel scenes), (having pages impersonating their friends)

or disseminate (fake news), exposing them (to undesirable or misleading content) s rights ", followed by (sexual content), (child abuse, and then severe or harmful acts).

Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg appeared before a U.S. Congresswoman in 2018 on the issue of leaking 87 million users' information to Facebook to Cambridge Analytica, and the investigation expanded to other issues, such as identifying users' faces and thus identifying them.

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission announced in July 2019 that Facebook had agreed to pay the largest fine in U.S. corporate history of up to \$5 billion to settle the issue of violating users' privacy. Facebook will also be forced to establish an independent privacy committee that is outside the control of the company's executive director [16].

Joe Simmons, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said: "Facebook has delegated the options of billions of users around the world to preserve their privacy, despite repeated promises that they can control how their personal information is shared."

These tools also have the advantage of enabling their users to violate each other's privacy and to spread what they want under pseudonyms without consideration, especially in the absence of laws and ethics governing these means, their users and their universality.

### 2.3.2 YouTube

It was founded on YouTube to share videos in 2005. It has gained tremendous popularity among Internet users emergence to date as a form of network known as "user-produced networks", referred to as user-generated content "UGC

Although there are hundreds of networks interested in presenting visual content as video files and visual films to their members well before that date, YouTube has entered the race and attracted attention to it for including web features and technologies in its structure such as Upload, manage, share, and view files by each beneficiary, as well as allow members to evaluate the digital content of the network and add comments on what they see from movies. This assessment is a social impact tool to raise the rate of film ranking. The most rated and watched upgrades to become the best video file on the site, which is now called most networks (Most viewed), and those features are not available in any way from any network that was



interested in sharing video files before. Because of the lack of flexibility, ease of use and interactive features, members have disassociated themselves from using these rigid networks and have shifted to using other networks such as YouTube.

When uploading clips by members, YouTube accepts all videos from (film clips - series - documentaries - clips produced by people - conferences - seminars - TV episodes - and music clips) provided that any of these extensions are (MPG et al.)

GP3 movies can also be uploaded directly from the mobile phone on the m.youtube.com network of mobile upload service, and the network converts the files sent to the FLV extension. When received by users, YouTube creates a metadata file. It links it to a file (video ID Video, upload date, video rating, running time, viewership, overall rating, number of ratings, comments, and related videos).

However, with all these features, there are a lot of negative aspects for YouTube users, including privacy hacks where YouTube will find many private parties that are generally posted and watched by thousands or even millions of people. This is in itself a violation of the privacy of party owners, invitees and attendees of women and children. People have become indifferent to posting themselves, their families, and their public events on all websites[17].

Also, there are many concerns, including the addition of adults, young people and even children to social media, as a new study by the International Media Center asked 200 students at the University of Maryland to refrain from using all media for 24 hours. After 24 hours of refraining, students were asked to write on their websites about their experiences to reveal their successes and failures without 24 hours. Students describe their feelings of refraining from using the media using the literal meaning of words associated with Badman Drugs and Alcohol (withdrawal, feverish passion, very passion for it, extreme forgetfulness, misery, disorder and insanity). Allowing children to access these sites is also a concern. In other words, should nine-year-olds be on Facebook?

The British government has used the Social Media Intelligence Programme (SOCMINT) To analyze data on social media sites without the need to infringe on users' privacy or access their messages by relying on working groups that monitor and analyze websites to produce statistical indicators about active users and influencers on social media sites.



## Conclusion and Recommendations:

This research included the privacy of life and its types and explained why it was lost in the Muslim community during the technological era.

Many tools and websites, such as social media sites, telecommunications sites, and the Internet, generally hack and trade our privacy. Privacy has several types, including the protection of personal information and collection of its data, the privacy of information, the privacy of things and many more. At the end of this research, we recommend the following points:

## Recommendations:

1. Constructing the best privacy settings for every one of the social media sites.
2. We adhere to the best privacy settings in each application.
3. Communication sites and accounts are not public but must be converted into personal accounts.
4. Not to allow publications to be posted on our page except with our consent. In addition, we must not post our photos on social media sites because this increases privacy hacking.
5. The passwords in our accounts must be significant and minor characters and contain numbers, codes, and signals so that it is almost impossible to penetrate them.
6. Reduce the number of social media sites and thus reduce the number of accounts we have on each site to the lowest possible number.
7. Not opening our accounts on several devices and not connecting our devices to public networks such as coffee shops and restaurants.

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