

Social Protection Mechanisms for Victims of Human Trafficking Crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the mechanisms of social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This research is classified as descriptive research. The researcher relied, according to the type of research, on the social survey method with a sample, which is one of the most appropriate methods for descriptive research. The research community consisted of officials in the Department of Human Trafficking Crimes at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and in shelters in the regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The sample was determined to be a simple random sample of officials in the Department of Human Trafficking Crimes at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and in shelters in the regions of the Kingdom, and their number reached (111) individuals. The results of the research confirmed that the mechanism of advocacy for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes is represented by The mechanism for supporting social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes was represented by effectively confronting the threats resulting from electronic crimes and the continuous emphasis on families not to hide information related to electronic crimes. The mechanism for supporting social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes was represented by focusing the media on providing rapid information about cybercrimes, providing moral support to the family affected by the risks of digital transformation, and providing legal support to the family affected by the risks of digital transformation.

Keywords: Mechanisms, Social protection, Victims, Human trafficking crimes, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

1. Introduction

The reports also confirm the great danger of this global problem, in that it has become a threat to the lives of millions of people, due to their sexual exploitation or forced labor in hard and harsh work, or doing such work without pay, or for a small wage that is completely incompatible with the nature of the work they are assigned to do. Social protection has traditionally been associated with a set of public policies developed by wealthy industrialized countries in order to protect individuals from poverty and deprivation. These programs usually include labor standards, labor protection, and other systems for emergencies related to the life cycle (maternity, family benefits, and pensions), and compensation for work-related emergencies (unemployment and injuries resulting from work accidents) and violence and crimes of various kinds. The main

objective of social protection policies is to enhance access to services and resources to support families and vulnerable groups in mitigating risks and reducing vulnerability and disability, and victims of human trafficking crimes.

2. problem statement

The crime of human trafficking is one of the organized transnational crimes, which is based on recruiting, transporting, sheltering and receiving people by means of threat of force, or other forms of coercion and kidnapping, or fraud and deception for the purpose of exploitation, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies an advanced position in the classification of the index of combating human trafficking crimes, thanks to the great efforts that have been reflected in the legal structure in the field of protection from human trafficking. However, there remains a need to identify the reality of this problem and the forms and methods of practices that may fall into the crime of human trafficking, and to identify the efforts made to combat these crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. (Abdul Hafeez, 2021). It is known that human trafficking is a criminal act that takes many different forms and shapes, due to its mobility and adaptability according to circumstances, and because it is, like many other forms of criminal activities, a constantly changing activity, hence it requires international, regional and national efforts to prevent, suppress and eliminate it. (Hesham, 2020).

Weaknesses and chronic disability, and can be implemented formally by the state or the private sector or informally through community networks or support networks for individuals, groups and families. Based on the above, the research problem is defined in the main question: What are the social protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

1.1. Research questions

The following sub-questions branch out from the main question:

1. What is the advocacy mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes?
2. What is the empowerment mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes?
3. What is the support mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes?
4. What is the social support mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes?

1.2. Research objectives:

Main objective: Identifying the mechanisms of social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The following sub-objectives branch out from the main objective:

1. Identifying the mechanism of advocacy for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes.
2. Identifying the mechanism of empowerment for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes.
3. Identifying the mechanism of support for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes.
4. Identifying the mechanism of social support for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes.

1.3. The importance of the research:

1.3.1. Theoretical scientific importance:

1. The issue of human trafficking represents a social, security, political, economic, and media aspect, etc., that requires the concerted efforts and cooperation of all scientific specializations in order to confront it in a planned scientific manner.
2. Social protection has traditionally been associated with a set of public policies set by wealthy industrialized countries in order to protect individuals from poverty, deprivation and crime.

1.3.2. Practical and applied importance:

1. The results of the current research may help officials describe the mechanisms of social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. The results of the current research may contribute to activating social protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking crimes such as (advocacy, empowerment, support, social support).

3. Research concepts:

(1) The concept of mechanisms:

The mechanism is the systematic process through which the procedures and steps that must be taken are established to achieve specific goals in an effective manner, through which we seek to bring about change, reform or development in social protection policies. (Al-Ani et al., 2004)

Among the most important social protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking crimes according to previous studies are the following: (advocacy empowerment, support social support). Mechanisms are defined procedurally according to the current research as: a set of procedures followed according to systematic steps and within a specific time frame that aim to protect victims of human trafficking crimes, which include mechanisms (advocacy empowerment, support social support).

(2) The concept of social protection:

Social protection is defined as a set of public and private programs adopted by society to confront the lack of income or its interruption, as well as providing health, education and housing services to the population as required, which leads to the development of human societies and reducing the problem of poverty. (Al-Masry et al., 2007)

Social protection is a set of interconnected mechanisms and activities aimed at achieving social stability by freeing people from the pressure of need, deprivation, deprivation and disability, and reducing the losses they are exposed to (Social Protection Networks, 2016).

(3) The concept of human trafficking crimes:

Human trafficking is defined as a violation of human rights, including the right to physical and mental integrity, life, liberty, security of person, dignity, freedom from slavery, freedom of movement, health, privacy and safe housing. (Amnesty International, 2022) Human trafficking can be defined according to what was addressed by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, (Article 3, 2000). Human trafficking crimes are procedurally defined in the current research as:

Sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery, forced hard labor, or forced organ removal for some poor or vulnerable groups in Saudi society.

4. Previous studies:

Al-Mikhlaifi's (2017) study aimed to shed light on old and new acts at the same time, as they target vulnerable groups in human society who suffer from poverty, unemployment, hunger, and displacement from the homeland as a result of the circumstances that society is going through. Hence, the human right to life, human dignity, and the safety of his organs and his right to freedom and work became the subject of these acts called human trafficking.

The Omri (2017) study showed that protecting the victim of human trafficking is protecting society from this type of crime. Real and effective protection will certainly eliminate or at least contribute greatly to eliminating this scourge. A victim who knows in advance that there are mechanisms to protect him will undoubtedly resort to them.

Al-Naamani's (2020) study aimed to reveal international and regional efforts to combat human trafficking. It addressed several demands, in which he reviewed international charters and agreements related to combating human trafficking crimes. It also addressed the efforts of the United Nations and its agencies in combating human trafficking. The results of the research confirmed that human trafficking is inconsistent with morals, customs and religions that require confronting it as one of the most important pillars of advancing modern civil societies.

Abdul Majeed's (2020) study revolved around a topic entitled Coronavirus and the Future of the Crime of Human Trafficking. The study showed that the collapse of the prostitution sector, like other sectors, is due to the closure of clubs and nightclubs, the increase in the trend towards

ethical production. It also showed a decrease in the prevalence of human trafficking, due to the continued operation of brothels, deprivation of care and support, and fear of increasing debts.

Al-Sadiq's (2021) study aimed to review the phenomenon of human trafficking in the Red Sea Basin countries, study the reasons for its spread, identify the resulting effects, and analyze its repercussions on the security of the Red Sea Basin countries. The results of the study confirmed that there are health effects represented by the transmission of infectious diseases, which affects the health security of the state.

Al-Ajaji's (2021) study aimed to find solutions or preventive measures that help reduce the crime of human trafficking, whether in the legislative, security, technical, social, or media fields, as technological development and social and economic variables have produced methods that may help in committing one of the crimes of human trafficking, which requires development efforts to find a proposed vision for some measures that contribute to reducing this crime and preventing its spread.

The McCrary (2021) study shed light on the crime of human trafficking for the purpose of exploiting them in organ removal. It explained that it will only help in deepening the suffering of victims who are subjected to this form of exploitation on the one hand, and on the other hand, it will not achieve progress in combating human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal in general.

Ghanem's (2021) study addressed the issue of human trafficking in some Arab international legislation, and aimed to understand the motives and reasons behind the phenomenon of human trafficking, and to clarify the images and forms of human trafficking. The research concluded that the causes and motives of the crime of human trafficking have multiplied as a result of technological development and the modern information revolution.

Al-Qarqar's (2021) study also shed light on the crime of human trafficking and the mechanisms to combat it in Moroccan criminal legislation. The research revealed that Morocco did not hesitate for a moment after signing the UN Protocol in Palermo to combat the crime of human trafficking in issuing and issuing an internal law concerned with combating human trafficking.

Muhammad's (2021) study showed that the phenomenon of human trafficking is a form of contemporary slavery and a flagrant violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is an international phenomenon that is not limited to a specific country and its forms and patterns differ from one country to another according to the country's view of its concept.

Aishat's (2021) study also aimed to study the crime of human trafficking, which is the contemporary form of the crime of trafficking in slavery practiced against humanity since ancient times, and a form of slavery and servitude to which humans have been exposed in past times. The research concluded at the end that the crime of human trafficking is one of the most dangerous crimes.

Al-Hafsi's (2022) study explained that human trafficking is classified as a transnational organized crime, which requires intervention at the international and national levels through international and national legislation. The Moroccan legislator has limited the acts related to this crime. And strengthened the protection of its victims through two types of protection: objective

protection represented by criminalizing this act, and establishing a legal definition of the victim, to avoid overlapping laws.

The Makhlof (2022) study showed that the crime of human trafficking is one of the most dangerous crimes facing humanity throughout the ages, as it represents an attack on human rights and basic freedoms. The research clarified the legal mechanisms adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as one of the largest pivotal countries in the Middle East, and has the largest percentage of expatriate workers, by reviewing these mechanisms at the level of Saudi systems on the one hand.

The Kharram (2022) study also showed that the world today suffers from the most dangerous forms of human destruction, which is the crime of human trafficking. The research stressed the need to establish funds to care for victims of human trafficking crimes in a way that ensures the provision of material assistance to them through which the witness is protected. Islamic law preceded international covenants and positive legislation in compensating victims of crimes against an unknown person or in the event that the perpetrator is unable to compensate.

Ibrahim's (2022) study addressed the issue of administrative control of social media platforms as a preventive measure to combat human trafficking crimes, which take various forms that may be carried out through fraud, coercion, force, or exploitation; and for various purposes such as forced labor, involuntary slavery, human organ trafficking, or sex trafficking, and is carried out through social media platforms as a virtual community parallel to the real society.

Muhammad's (2022) study showed that the crime of human trafficking is one of the most dangerous crimes against humans, as this crime affects human dignity and rights; and its forms include: forced labor, sexual exploitation, or forms similar to slavery and servitude. The seriousness of these crimes increases if they target people with disabilities; therefore, this topic was the subject of research to shed light on the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to protect this group from human trafficking.

Al-Jabra (2022) study clarified that the crime of trafficking in human organs is among the most serious crimes that affect the sanctity of the human body, so intervention must be made to provide the necessary protection for this sanctity, in accordance with international agreements and the rules of Islamic law. The human body is not allowed to be the subject of any agreement, except for the purpose of its safety and maintenance.

Al-Masarwa (2022) study also showed that if the crime of trafficking in persons is considered one of the crimes of extreme danger to the interests of the individual and society in general, then this crime has forms in which it takes on greater danger and more serious effects, and at the top of these forms are crimes of trafficking in persons for medical purposes.

Abayna (2023) study clarified the mechanisms and measures taken by the administration in the Kingdom in order to provide the highest international quality standards in dealing with trafficking victims, opportunities for improvement, and a statement of the mechanism of work of these departments together in a way that ensures solidarity and achieves homogeneity, not disparity or overlap in jurisdiction. The research also included in some places a reference to the

international protocol to combat human trafficking, in the context of comparing national procedures and measures and their consistency with international standards.

Comment on previous studies:

Points of agreement between the current research and previous studies:

1. The current research agreed with previous studies in their treatment of an important research issue, which are (human trafficking crimes).
2. Points of difference between the current research and previous studies:
3. The current research differed from previous studies in its treatment of a different topic that had not been studied before, which is: social protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
4. The current research benefits from previous studies:

5. Methodology

5.1. The methods

The research is considered a descriptive research, which aims to describe the mechanisms of social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In line with the type of research, the researcher relied on the social survey method with a sample, which is one of the most appropriate methods for descriptive research.

5.2. Research community and sample:

The research community is represented by officials in the Department of Combating Trafficking in Persons Crimes at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and in shelter centers in the regions of the Kingdom. The research sample was determined in a simple random sample of officials in the Department of Combating Trafficking in Persons Crimes at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and shelter centers in the regions of the Kingdom, consisting of (111) individuals.

5.3. Data collection tools:

The research relied on the questionnaire tool for officials in the Department of Combating Trafficking in Persons Crimes at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and in shelter centers in the regions of the Kingdom. The questionnaire was designed within the framework of a set of methodological steps by reviewing theoretical writings, research and previous studies, and questionnaires related to the research topic. The dimensions of the questionnaire were determined as follows:

5.4. Questionnaire description:

The questionnaire consists of (40) statements that measure the mechanisms of social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in addition to a set of variables expressing the demographic characteristics of the research sample. Each statement in

the questionnaire was given a weight according to the three-point Likert scale (agree – somewhat - disagree). If the respondent’s answer was (agree), he would receive three points, (somewhat) he would receive two points, (disagree) he would receive only one point. The general arithmetic mean was calculated according to the following gradation:

Table No. (1) shows the gradation of the questionnaire according to the three-point Likert scale.

Degree	Level
1 to less than 1.67	Weak
From 1.67 to less than 2.32	middle
From 2.32 to less than 3	High

5.5. Questionnaire validity:

5.5.1. Validity of the arbitrators:

The researcher presented the questionnaire in its initial form to (5) faculty members in the Department of Sociology and Social Service at Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University in Riyadh, in order to reveal the extent of the validity of the questionnaire paragraphs in terms of: (the extent of the suitability of the phrases to the dimension in which they were placed, the extent of the phrase’s suitability to the trait it measures, the soundness and clarity of the linguistic formulation of the paragraphs).

(2) Construct validity: The validity of the expressions was calculated by using the appropriate expressions correlation coefficient criterion. The method of binary validity was used to calculate the validity of the research tool, which aims to identify It became clear that all questionnaire phrases were linked to the total score of the questionnaire with statistically significant positive correlations at the level (0.05, 0.01), which means that all questionnaire phrases enjoy a high degree of validity, which indicates high internal consistency coefficients, and indicates high and sufficient validity indicators that can be trusted in applying the research.

Questionnaire reliability: Reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha equation, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (3) Shows Cronbach's alpha coefficients for questionnaire reliability.

N	The axis	Number of phrases	alpha value
1	Advocacy Mechanism	10	0,78
2	Empowerment Mechanism	10	0,82
3	Support Mechanism	10	0,76
4	Social Support Mechanism	10	0,84
The questionnaire as a whole		40	0,80

It is clear from the results of Table No. (4) that the values of Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the stability of the questionnaire axes ranged between (0.78-0.84), while the stability coefficient of the questionnaire as a whole reached (0.73), all of which are high values indicating the stability of the questionnaire.

Discussion and interpretation of the research results:

(1) Results related to the primary data of the research sample:

(1) Results related to the primary data of the research community:

Table (4) shows the distribution of the study sample according to gender

n	Gender	t	%
1	Male	70	%65,6
2	Female	41	%34,4
Total		111	%100

The results of the previous table show that:

Distribution of the study sample of employees in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters, according to gender, came in first place with males at a rate of (65.6%) and in second place with females at a rate of (34.4%). This is due to the nature of work in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters, and the great efforts it requires that are more suitable for males.

Table (5) shows the distribution of the study sample according to educational qualification

N	Educational qualification	t	%
1	Bachelor's	39	%35,6
2	Master's	28	%26,7
3	PhD	26	%24,4
4	Other mentioned	18	%13,3
total		111	%100

The results of the previous table show that:

The distribution of the study sample of employees in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters, according to educational qualifications, came in first place with a bachelor's degree at a rate of (35.6%), in second place with a master's degree at a rate of (26.7%), in third place with a doctorate at a rate of (24.4%), and in fourth and last place with other mentioned at a rate of (13.3%).

Table (6) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the employer

N	Employer	t	%
1	General Department of Combating Trafficking in Persons	20	%18,0
2	Shelters	91	%82,0
Total		111	%100

The results of the previous table show that:

Distribution of the study sample of employees in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters, according to the employer, came in first place employees in shelters at a rate of (82.0%) and in second place employees in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons at a rate of (18.0%). This may be explained by the fact that the majority of employees in shelters, due to their multiplicity and spread across the regions of the Kingdom.

Table No. (6) Shows the distribution of the research sample according to job title The results of the previous table show that:

Distribution of the study sample of employees in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters, according to the employer, came in first place employees in shelters at a rate of (82.0%).

Table No. (7) Shows the distribution of the research sample according to job title

N	Job Title	t	%
1	Center Director	19	%17,1
2	Administration Director	22	%19,8
3	Head of Department	31	%28,0
4	Shelter Employee	39	%35,1
	total	111	%100

The results of the previous table show that:

Distribution of the study sample of employees in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters, according to job level, came in first place as an employee in the shelter with a percentage of (35.1%), in second place as a department head with a percentage of (28.0%), in third place as a department manager with a percentage of (19.8%), and in fourth and last place as a center manager with a percentage of (17.1%). This result is consistent with the nature of job titles and their numbers in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters in the Kingdom.

Table (8) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the number of years of experience in the field of work

N	Years of Experience	t	%
1	Less than 5 years	9	%8,1
2	5 to less than 10 years	15	%13,5
3	10 to less than 15 years	42	%37,8
4	years and above 15	45	%40,6
	total	111	%100

The results of the previous table show that:

Distribution of the study sample of employees in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelters, according to the number of years of experience in the field of work, came in first place with experience (from 15 years and above) at a rate of (40.6%), in second place (from 10 to less than 15 years) at a rate of (37.8%), in third place (from 5 to less than 10 years) at a rate of (13.5%), and in fourth and last place (less than 5 years) at a rate of (8.1).

(2) Results related to answering the research questions:

Answering the first question: What is the mechanism for advocacy for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes?

Table No. (9) Shows the mechanism for advocacy for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes

N	phrase	agree	to some extent	Disagree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	rank
1	The interest of all institutions in combating cybercrime.	96	12	3	2,82	0,94	3
2	The media's interest in cyber fraud cases.	51	42	18	2,30	0,65	9
3	The existing legislation guarantees the punishment of the digital criminal	95	12	4	2,80	0,91	4
4	The family is not afraid to report the digital criminal.	54	36	21	2,29	0,61	10

5	The state institutions defend the rights of the family in the virtual world.	76	25	10	2,59	0,77	6
6	Cybercrime cases are adjudicated quickly.	93	12	6	2,78	0,91	5
7	Cyber harassment cases are confronted with all firmness	68	27	16	2,47	0,67	7
8	There are many programs aimed at defending the family against cyber fraud.	94	17	0	2,85	0,111	2
9	The family is aware of its rights in the virtual world.	101	10	0	2,91	0,94	1
10	Everyone defends the family from victims of cybercrime.	57	39	15	2,38	0,68	8

The results of the previous table show that:

The mechanism of social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes came in the following order:

1. First place, statement no. (9) (The family is aware of its rights in the virtual world) with an arithmetic mean (2.91) and a standard deviation (0.94).
2. Second place, statement no. (8) (There are many programs directed at defending the family against electronic fraud) with an arithmetic mean (2.85) and a standard deviation (0.111).
3. Third place, statement No. (1) (The interest of all institutions in combating electronic crime) with an arithmetic mean (2.82) and a standard deviation (0.94)
4. Fourth place, statement No. (3) (Existing legislation guarantees the punishment of the digital criminal) with an arithmetic mean (2.80) and a standard deviation (0.91).
5. Fifth place, statement No. (6) (Electronic crime cases are adjudicated quickly) with an arithmetic mean (2.78) and a standard deviation (0.91).
6. Sixth place: Statement No. (5) (State institutions defend family rights in the virtual world) with an arithmetic mean (2.59) and a standard deviation (0.77).

The answer to the second question:

What is the mechanism of empowerment for social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes?

Table No. (10) shows the mechanism of empowerment for social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes

N	phrase	agree	to some extent	Disagree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	rank
1	Giving the family the ability to take legal action against the digital criminal.	36	23	52	1,89	0,66	10
2	Helping the family guide and advise their children about the risks of digital transformation.	75	28	8	2,60	0,74	6

3	Feeling able to express our point of view	88	17	6	2,74	0,83	5
4	Helping the family obtain legal compensation from the digital criminal	69	36	6	2,57	0,70	7
5	Helping the family regain its stolen rights	93	16	2	2,82	0,111	4
6	Participating in decision-making related to electronic harassment cases.	41	45	25	2,14	0,55	8
7	Empowering the family with information related to the risks of digital transformation.	93	18	0	2,84	0,76	3
8	Increasing the interest of officials in changing the family's situation.	101	8	2	2,89	0,80	2
9		105	6	0	2,95	0,76	1
10		48	29	34	2,13	0,76	9

Empowering the family to obtain its legal right

The results of the previous table show that:

The mechanism of empowerment for social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes came in the following order:

1. First place, statement No. (9) (helping the family claim its rights) with an arithmetic mean (2.95) and a standard deviation (0.76).
2. Second place, statement No. (8) (increasing the interest of officials in changing the family's conditions) with an arithmetic mean (2.89) and a standard deviation (0.80).
3. Third place, statement No. (7) (empowering the family with information related to the risks of digital transformation) with an arithmetic mean (2.84) and a standard deviation (0.76).
4. Fourth place, statement No. (5) (helping the family regain its stolen rights) with an arithmetic mean (2.82) and a standard deviation (0.111).
5. Fifth place, statement No. (3) (feeling able to express our point of view) with an arithmetic mean (2.74) and a standard deviation (0.83).
6. Sixth place: Statement No. (2) (Helping the family to guide and advise their children about the risks of digital transformation) with an arithmetic mean (2.60) and a standard deviation (0.74).

Answer to the third question:

What is the support mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes?

Table No. (10) shows the support mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes

N	phrase	agree	to some extent	Disagree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	rank
1	Design programs to raise awareness of the dangers of the Internet.	63	30	18	2,41	0,78	10
2	Provide social rehabilitation programs for the family.	92	16	3	2,83	0,111	6
3	Provide anti-virus programs easily.	92	14	5	2,78	0,91	8

4	Ensure electronic security to protect the family.	80	26	5	2,68	0,76	9
5	Provide an appropriate environment to improve the quality of life of the family.	94	13	4	2,81	0,92	7
6	Provide legal support for the family from the risks of digital transformation.	93	17	1	2,83	0,91	5
7	Effectively address the threats resulting from cybercrimes.	102	8	1	2,95	0,94	1
8	Provide cultural services to the family about the risks of digital transformation.	100	11	0	2,111	0,93	3
9	Achieve quality cybercrime prevention services.	99	9	3	2,86	0,111	4
10	Continuously emphasize to families not to hide information about cybercrimes.	101	10	0	2,111	0,92	2

The results of the previous table show that:

Continuously emphasize to families not to hide information about cybercrimes.

1. First place, statement No. (7) (effectively confronting the threats resulting from cybercrimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.95) and a standard deviation (0.94).
2. Second place, statement No. (10) (continuously assuring families not to hide information about cybercrimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.111) and a standard deviation (0.92).
3. Third place, statement No. (8) (providing cultural services to the family about the risks of digital transformation) with an arithmetic mean (2.111) and a standard deviation (0.93).
4. Fourth place, statement No. (9) (achieving quality cybercrime prevention services) with an arithmetic mean (2.86) and a standard deviation (0.111).
5. Fifth place, statement No. (6) (providing legal support to the family from the risks of digital transformation) with an arithmetic mean (2.83) and a standard deviation (0.91).
6. Sixth place: Statement No. (2) (Providing social rehabilitation programs for the family) with an arithmetic mean (2.83) and a standard deviation (0.111).

The family from the risks of digital transformation, providing social rehabilitation programs for the family, providing an appropriate environment to improve the quality of family life, providing anti-virus programs easily, ensuring electronic security to protect the family, and designing programs to raise awareness of the risks of the Internet.

Answer to the fourth question:

What is the social support mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes?

Table No. (11) shows the social support mechanism for social protection for victims of human trafficking crimes

N	phrase	agree	to some extent	Disagree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	rank
1	Providing emotional support to families affected by the risks of digital transformation.	99	10	2	2,87	0,92	2

2	Providing financial support to families to help them integrate into society.	88	15	8	2,72	0,89	7
3	Providing sufficient information to families to prevent cybercrimes.	82	25	4	2,70	0,77	9
4	Providing emotional support to families who are victims of cybercrimes	93	13	5	2,79	0,111	4
5	Focusing the media on providing quick information about cybercrimes.	88	25	6	2,88	0,79	1
6	Providing families affected by the risks of digital transformation with the necessary information.	111	17	4	2,77	0,87	5
7	Providing spiritual support to families to help them integrate into society.	91	14	6	2,76	0,88	6
8	Giving the family appreciation and not losing its confidence if it falls into cybercrime.	63	22	26	2,33	0,78	10
9	Establishing specialized social and cultural clubs that suit the needs of the family.	87	17	7	2,72	0,76	8
10	Legal support to families affected by the risks of digital transformation.	96	14	1	2,86	0,80	3

The results of the previous table show that:

The social support mechanism for social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes came in the following order:

1. First place, statement No. (5) (media focus on providing quick information about cybercrimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.88) and a standard deviation (0.79).
2. Second place, statement No. (1) (providing emotional support to the family affected by the risks of digital transformation) with an arithmetic mean (2.87) and a standard deviation (0.92).
3. Third place, statement No. (10) (legal support for the family affected by the risks of digital transformation) with an arithmetic mean (2.86) and a standard deviation (0.80).
4. Fourth place, statement No. (4) (providing emotional support to the family victim of cybercrimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.79) and a standard deviation (0.111).
5. Fifth place: Statement No. (6) (Providing the family affected by the risks of digital transformation with the necessary information.) with an arithmetic mean (2.77) and a standard deviation (0.87).
6. Sixth place: Statement No. (7) (Providing spiritual support to the family to help it integrate into society) with an arithmetic mean (2.76) and a standard deviation (0.88).

It is clear from this that the social support mechanism for social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes may be represented in: focusing the media on providing quick information about cybercrimes, granting the family affected by the risks of digital transformation emotional support, legal support for the family affected by the risks of digital transformation. Information to the family to prevent cybercrimes, granting the family appreciation and not losing its trust if it falls into cybercrime.

6. Conclusions:

The advocacy mechanism for social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes was represented in: the family's awareness of its rights in the virtual world, the multiplicity of programs aimed at defending the family against electronic fraud, the interest of all institutions in combating electronic crime, existing legislation that guarantees the punishment of the digital criminal, and electronic crime cases are adjudicated quickly.

The support mechanism for social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes was represented in: effectively confronting the threats resulting from cybercrimes, continuously emphasizing to families not to hide information about cybercrimes, providing cultural services to the family about the risks of digital transformation, achieving quality services for preventing cybercrimes, and providing legal support to the family from the risks of digital transformation. The mechanism of social support for the social protection of victims of human trafficking crimes may be represented in: focusing the media on providing quick information about cybercrimes, providing emotional support to the family affected by the risks of digital transformation, legal support to the family affected by the risks of digital transformation, providing emotional support to the family victim of cybercrimes, and providing the family affected by the risks of digital transformation with the necessary information.

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