Investigating Crimes Against Public Morality and Decency in Cyberspace from the Perspective of Criminology*

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[10.15408/jch.v10i1.24224](10.15408/jch.v10i1.24224)

Abstract
Criminalizing violations of public morals and morals on the internet will help lawmakers understand the strengths and weaknesses of the criminal problem. The act of the perpetrator violates the basic principle of freedom, and is a heinous act, and extreme means must be used to prevent and limit the perpetrator of the crime. Perpetrators commit crimes by trapping their victims using crime equipment such as computers, cell phones, and the internet. This study uses a qualitative research method with an empirical approach. The results of the study state that cybercrimes involve perpetrators who gain material benefits from violations through social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Telegram. Violation of perpetrators related to cyberspace can be overcome by implementing integrated countermeasures based on situational tactics, development, and social control. In addition to providing the necessary education and information.
Keywords: Ethics; Chastity; Cyberspace; Criminology

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Penyelidikan Kejahatan Terhadap Kesusilaan dan Kesusilaan Umum di Dunia Maya Dari Perspektif Kriminologi

Abstrak

Mengkriminalisasikan pelanggaran moral dan kesusilaan publik di internet akan membantu pembuat undang-undang memahami kekuatan dan kekurangan masalah tindak kriminal. Tindakan pelaku melanggar prinsip dasar kebebasan, dan merupakan tindakan keji, dan harus digunakan cara ekstrem untuk mencegah dan membatasi pelaku tindak kejahatan. Pelaku melakukan kejahatan dengan cara menjebak korbannya dengan menggunakan peralatan kejahatan seperti komputer, ponsel, dan internet. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan empiris. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa kejahatan dunia maya melibatkan pelaku yang memperoleh keuntungan materi dari pelanggaran melalui platform media sosial seperti Facebook, Instagram, dan Telegram. Penyimpangan pelaku terkait dunia maya dapat diatasi dengan menerapkan tindakan pencegahan terpadu berdasarkan taktik situasional, pengembangan, dan kontrol sosial. Selain memberikan pendidikan dan informasi yang diperlukan.

Kata Kunci: Etika; Kesucian; Dunia Maya; Kriminologi

Расследование преступлений против общественной морали и нравственности в киберпространстве с точки зрения криминологии

Аннотация

Криминализация нарушений общественной морали и нравственности в Интернете поможет законодателям понять сильные и слабые стороны криминальной проблемы. Действие преступника нарушает основной принцип свободы и является гнусным деянием, и необходимо использовать крайние средства, чтобы предотвратить и ограничить виновного в совершении преступления. Преступники совершают преступления, заманивая своих жертв в ловушку с помощью криминального оборудования, такого как компьютеры, мобильные телефоны и Интернет. В данном исследовании используется качественный метод исследования с эмпирическим подходом. Результаты исследования показывают, что в киберпреступлениях участвуют преступники, которые получают материальную выгоду от нарушений через социальные сети, такие как Facebook, Instagram и Telegram. Нарушения правонарушителей, связанные с киберпространством, можно преодолеть путем реализации комплексных мер противодействия, основанных на ситуационной тактике, развитии и социальном контроле, а также предоставления необходимого образования и информации.

Ключевые слова: Этика; Целомудрие; Киберпространство; Криминология

A. INTRODUCTION

Cyberspace is the product of modern advances in which an interconnected set of human beings come together through mass communication tools, regardless of physical and cultural geography, and interpersonal or group communication interactions are facilitated by the exchange of digital information. Naturally, with the growth and development of this field, a new form of crime has emerged. In addition to the differences with traditional forms, the new nature and hidden identity of the offender, age, gender, unknown place and time, along with the speed and ease of committing a crime are other characteristics of cybercrime. As a result, criminal policymakers have opened a new chapter in cybercrime. In cybercrime, crime against public morality and decency is of particular importance, because "public conscience and morality have always considered the commission of a crime as immoral and disgusting, so that this issue is one of the main principles of criminology. In the meantime, some crimes, which are referred to as "crimes against chastity" or "crimes against good morals", hurt the public conscience and morality more than others. Due to the wide dimensions of these crimes, legislators, jurists and criminologists pay special attention to legal and sociological causes and solutions to deal with it (Haddadzadeh and Mohammad, 2009, 115).

However, the widespread use of cyberspace has been associated with a significant spread of crimes against public morality and decency. Pimping, pornography, producing, publishing and trading obscene images, insulting and slandering, and spreading computer lies are examples of these crimes. In the law on computer crimes, a section is dedicated to crimes against public decency and morality, and these laws have been identified in Articles (742) and (743) of the Penal Code, but no research has been done on criminology. Identifying the grounds for the occurrence of these crimes is very important, based on which it is possible to formulate preventive strategies for crimes against public chastity and morality in cyberspace. It is obvious that certain factors such as cultural factors, vulnerability of its victims, etc. are involved in the occurrence of crimes against chastity, which are separate from other crimes and can have more destructive effects due to the characteristics of cyberspace. For this reason, the investigation of crimes against public morality and decency in the field of cyberspace has significant features and characteristics. At the same time, it seems that instances of crimes against chastity and morality are less considered in the cybercrime law, and as a result, more attention should be paid to identify the existing gaps and take the necessary measures. (Ghodsi& Mojtahed Soleimani, 2010, 2).

B. METHODS

This research studied the subject at theoretical levels based on descriptive-analytical method. The necessary data and information were collected in a library method using books, articles, and dissertations related to the research topic.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Technical concepts and functions of cyberspace

"Information technology" or "information and communication technology" consists of the two words "information" and "technology". It refers to technologies that use computer and telecommunication tools to record, store, process, retrieve, transmit and receive information in the form of sound, image, graphics, text, number (Pour Mohammad Bager, 2008, 67). Technically, this phenomenon also includes two aspects of hardware and software such as computers and their necessities, satellite, mobile phone, various types of virtual social networks and media, and internet software, that aims to accelerate human communication, exchange the required information, create welfare and comfort and improve the living process. Social media, such as Facebook, YouTube, Alexa, Instagram, Telegram, Viber, etc., have something in common. Being audience-oriented and content production are two commonalities of these media. The phenomenon of information technology immediately after its emergence left "overt" and "hidden" functions. Cyberspace can remove the restrictions on the exchange of information and communication, leading to the expansion of various activities, including virtual economy, virtual commerce, virtual education, and so on. As a result, today we are experiencing indescribable development based on the statistical society. However, the hidden functions of cyberspace have indirectly created negative and harmful effects. Virtual activities such as money laundering, pornography, prostitution, fraud, forgery, etc. are examples of these hidden negative functions. In fact, the positive or negative definition of cyberspace depends on virtual users and how they use this phenomenon.

2. Demographic and cyberspace characteristics

Based on the causal relationships in the world, since the Internet has direct and indirect effects on human societies, so human factors effect the use of the Internet. Demographic characteristics of users are the most important factor. In this ethical model, the influence of personal factors such as age and religion in the process of ethical decision-making is mentioned. Studies show that

demographic characteristics of individuals such as: gender, education, income, race, occupation, geographical area etc. have a high correlation with their use of the Internet (Sadeghieh Arani et al., 2012, 62). Although the Internet as an all-encompassing technology allows everyone to use it regardless of socio-economic status, geographical location, age and gender, but according to research findings, women use the Internet and computers more (Tavakoli Dargani, 2006, 87). According to statistics, housewives are the top members of virtual networks and the largest share of this sector with 28.2% belongs to them.

In addition, research suggests that gender affects the type of behavior of users and their willingness to use cybercrime. Women behave more morally than men. Also, older people are more inclined to observe moral norms. In some cases, age influences moral decisions, and in others it does not matter. Some experts believe that effective use of the Internet requires increasing public awareness and literacy. Also, observing ethical issues in the Internet has a very significant place and this is especially true for educated people (Sadeghieh Arani et al., 2012, 63 and 66).

3. Ethical examples of cybercrime

Prostitution and pornography are the two main pillars of cybercrime against public morality and decency, to which other crimes are a subset. Prostitution or sexual mediation is the main and most important type of sexual crime that has led to major crises for governments. According to Article (242) of the Penal Code: "Pimping means bringing together two or more people for adultery or sodomy" (Zahedi, 2014, 903).

Today, with the advent of Internet technologies, a new form of prostitution called Internet prostitution has become popular, which has more behavioral complexities than traditional one. The prostitute uses tools and cyberspace to identify, introduce, communicate, and in a word, mediate between the perpetrators. Virtual environments are modern methods that many traders use to deceive women, girls, men and even teenagers. Sex dating sites and blogs, social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Telegram, Viber, WhatsApp, are all Internet sites where traders have the best access to sexual prey and make the connection between "sex seeker" and "sex giver". Brokers in these spaces and chat rooms deceive others by using type and audio conversations and exchanging images and by making false promises of marriage, employment and earning a lot of money. In traditional prostitution, mediation is between two or at most people, and the informants of this crime are limited to the perpetrators, while in Internet prostitution, the scope of the act of prostitution is out of bounds and wide. In this case, the scope of

awareness is between two countries and it is global in nature and sometimes includes a large number of Internet users who are looking for prostitution in cyberspace. In traditional prostitution, the place and equipment are specific and the prostitute has a clear identity and brothels are a place to commit crime, but in online prostitution, the place and identity of the prostitute is unknown and the method of doing it in cyberspace is different. Social media such as Skype, Tango, WhatsApp, Viber, Telegram, Instagram, etc. are virtual places that are available to social criminals. Sexual information in the form of videos, images, audio, text, etc. are posted on these networks and morally obscene sites. Internet prostitutes easily attract the seeker by showing the tone of voice and vulgar sexual movements and reach their ultimate goal. It is very important to pay attention to popular applications such as AWACS, WhatsApp, Telegram, etc. Easy installation on mobile phones and computers, and high security factor in privacy protection are two attractive features of these programs. Video and audio are recorded in an instant and widely exchanged between virtual groups. You can easily take a photo while chatting with this software and send it to many people. Due to all these software attractions, cybercriminals safely commit their crimes. The most important destructive effects of Internet prostitution are unbridled expansion and promotion of morality and vulgar economic activities based on the spread of sexual corruption using obscene images, propaganda contrary to the norms of society, strong erotic inclination towards moral vices. Pornography means prostitution (Habibzadeh and Rahmanian, 2011, 91). In Iran, pornography is one of the crimes related to content, which is among the crimes against morality and public decency in the division of subject law, but this term is not explicitly mentioned in the Iranian legal literature. Rather, several legal texts refer to terms such as "contrary to public decency," "insulting public decency," "vulgar," and "obscene."

Since any crime begins with the intention of committing a crime, publishing sexual content in cyberspace with the intention of committing a sexual offense is considered a sexual offense. Only the nature of space is different. Today, the hidden nature of cyberspace provides the best tools for sexual crime to organizations and offenders because they can deceive others by publishing vulgar content. Observer sexual arousal is the basis for the formation of criminal behavior that occurs after arousing the victim's sexual emotions. The computer or cyber mother is the most practical tool for producing pornography in cyberspace. The production, modification, and widespread dissemination of pornographic works is the most useful tool for the production of pornography in cyberspace because the software capabilities of the computer make it possible to create unreal or surreal images of the

environment, people, devices, etc. by cutting, pasting, moving and simulating. Photoshop, CorelDraw, Picture It, Rebox, and Weiss Changer are some of the software that give cybercriminals the ability to create and publish an unreal product in cyberspace by making custom changes and manipulating images, photos, and voices of people.

Production, publication and trade of pornographic images: production, publication and trade of pornographic images is a form of pornography and is vulgar according to Note (1) of Article (742) of crimes against public decency and morality, i.e. "works that have pornographic scenes or images". Pornographic images in criminal law texts do not have an independent, clear and transparent definition and are not recognized independently from the legislator's point of view and are mentioned only in this note. However, according to Note 4 of the same article, immoral images are also included in the definition of obscene content. In Note 4 of Article (742) of the Penal Code. "Pornographic content refers to a real or unreal image, sound or text that expresses the complete nudity of a man or woman or the genitals or sexual intercourse of a human being. "Inferred from this definition, it can be said that the obscene image refers to a real or unreal image that represents the complete nudity of a woman or a man or the genitals or sexual intercourse of a human being. But from the legislator's point of view, the disadvantage of this definition is that sometimes the naked body images of children and adolescents are also used to prepare pornographic content in cyberspace. Therefore, the definition of the use of naked images of children and adolescents should be included in this legal article.

Computer Insult, defamation and roorback: Computer Insult, defamation and roorback is another example of immorality and public decency in cyberspace. The root of this word comes from false meaning lie and contrary and is specified in Article 698 of the Penal Code. This crime occurs by publishing, spreading, spreading a word, sentence, subject, and unrealistic and unreasonable event about a person or persons or a group whose intention is to rumor, destroy, and insult their spiritual character. In all religious denominations, including Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and even secular society, the roorback about the spiritual character of the citizens of a civil society is condemned. All free human consciences oppose the assassination of individuals and the destruction of their dignity, and Iran's international law and civil and criminal law are among the international civil laws that have taken measures to maintain the peace and mental security of its citizens. The provisions related to the protection of the dignity of individuals in judicial

proceedings have been approved by the Law on Respect for Legitimate Freedoms and the Protection of Citizenship Rights, approved on 2/15/2004.

Cyberbullying: Such crimes committed by computers in cyberspace are in the category of moral harassment. Cyberbullying is any intentional behavior through digital media or by individuals or groups to strike or harass with hostile communication or aggressive messages. The purpose of this type of harassment is to harm the victim, and includes things like sending malicious text messages, threatening and confidential emails to everyone on the contact list. Also, launching a website, chatroom or humiliating social network channel and inviting others to leave derogatory and immoral comments against the victim are other cases (Rismanchi, 2016, 8).

3. Legal function of ethics

Man is by nature moralistic and avoids immorality. Today, due to increasing developments, the discussion of moral values has witnessed significant changes. Laws are formulated with the aim of maintaining order and peace in society, and its ultimate goal is to establish order and justice in social relations. The scope of application of legal rules, unlike moral rules, which has its own scope, is limited to social ties and their external interactions. According to the purpose and scope of legal rules, it is necessary that its material and social implementation be guaranteed by a codified system. In this regard, one of the highest goals of ethics is to regulate social relations and interactions, but legal requirements do not cover the entire realm of ethical rules. In addition, the guarantee of the implementation of moral rules in Islamic law has been criminalized but its distinctions have not been determined; For example, the consequences of lying, absenteeism, slander, and desecration of human beings have always been discussed and its afterlife punishment has been stated, but the punishment of *hadd* or *ta'zir* for lying has not been specified. False testimony, concealment of the truth or defamation and slander that has been proven by a document and evidence and has financial, human and personal losses for the victim are among these cases because in Iran, the legislator deals with crimes against public morality and decency based on Islamic jurisprudence and the moral standards of Islam.

4. Ethics in cyberspace

Undoubtedly, environmental factors have a significant impact on changing the individual and collective behavior of individuals, and ultimately their social structure. As societies shifted from tradition to modernity, the traditional divisions of societies also changed. Cyberspace is the most important transformational phenomenon that has led to structural changes and the

introduction of new concepts of modernization. These developments are closely related to the type of structure and nature of this space and have covered identities and human relationships like a virtual mask. Virtual social networks have brought about serious fundamental changes in identity-building institutions. With the identity hidden and the lack of judgment of the audience, the possibility of abnormal performance of society increases and the offender feels social immunity and the absence of deterrents. In fact, with the advent of cyberspace and the entry of people into the new virtual society, social values underwent conceptual and structural changes. Individuals' moral insights were affected by these changes.

5. The role of criminals in cybercrime against public morality and decency

There are several theories in this regard:

Social pressure theory: According to this view, people in the lower class of society are more likely to deviate because society encourages them to achieve great success but does not provide them with the necessary tools (Safarishali and HezarJaribi, 2009, 47). When the aspirations of the lower classes of society for prestige are destroyed, the youth of this stratum are encouraged to achieve their goals by committing crimes. Of course, there is no evidence to suggest that people in the lower or middle classes are more likely to commit crime than people in the upper classes, as other factors, such as culture, belief, and proper education by the family and the school organization, may have activated internal control levers to prevent them from becoming delinquent, although economic pressure cannot be ignored. Scholars of this theory have a valuable role to play in replacing sociological explanations with psychological explanations for delinquency.

Developmental-oriented criminological theory: Focusing on delinquency in relation to changes that occur in individuals and their living conditions over time is a hallmark of developmental criminology. Childhood and adolescence are the focus of developmental criminology, and therefore most studies are devoted to this area. Continuity and change in behavior during adolescence, which include the beginning and end of delinquency, criminal profession and patterns of delinquency, are among the most important issues for development-oriented criminologists. The main approach of this view is: creating a strong basis for identifying young offenders, early interventions before the first crime and how the criminal justice system and social service providers work to help this age group before appearing in court (Mohseni, 2014, 145).

Weakness or lack of social control: According to Salimi and Davari (2001, 581), the rules related to traditional crimes have either originated from the moral culture of the society or have become part of its culture over time. Therefore, committing a crime in addition to violating official laws is also an attack on social values and norms. Social norms have two functions: on the one hand, with the internalization of social values, a person feels internal pressure when faced with crime, i.e. the "self-control" mechanism prevents crime, and on the other hand, fear of stigma resulting from arrest, conviction and punishment is extremely annoying for a potential offender. In other words, being controlled by inner beliefs or worrying about the bad judgment of others is the reason why many people do not commit a crime. This is the case with many other cyberspace behaviors. Some harmful behaviors in this area have not yet been criminalized because they have not penetrated into the culture of the community due to lack of necessary background and their commission does not provoke public opinion. For example, violating the privacy of celebrities and unauthorized access and publication of their private news in cyberspace is not as valuable as it should be for the avid readers of this type of news. Therefore, the self-control mechanism does not work here. On the other hand, the absence of the offender at the crime scene, the lack of observation of others and the low probability of arrest and punishment reduce the effectiveness of the mechanism of social pressure and control. In addition, from the perspective of criminal sociology, the lack of anti-value burden of a behavior prevents the imposition of more severe punishments. In other words, cultural conditions do not have the necessary context for prescribing severe punishments. In such circumstances, severe punishments would be disproportionate and unjust to the offender, society, the legislature and the criminal justice system.

Neutralization Techniques Theory: In this theory, the offender is a member of society and is not much different from others and respects society for social values, but more than others tend to violate social values. Thus, the most important step is to get rid of the conventional forms of social control so that one can move towards crime. At this stage, the individual interprets the norms of the normative system in such a way that while accepting, he can ignore and disregard them, so he does not show a fundamental opposition to a law-abiding society, but he considers his action a forgivable offense. Adults sometimes play delinquent roles but do not constantly become lawbreakers (Marsh et al., 2010, 194). In this theory, "denial of harm", "denial of victimhood", "denial of responsibility", "condemnation of convicts" and "resorting to a higher level of loyalty" are the main methods of neutralizing the inner conscience and ignoring the norms that help the offender to avoid the guilt of conscience as

much as possible. In the first three methods, the offender denies the existence of damages, the existence of the victim, or the citation of damages to his behavior. In the fourth case, he makes a projection and condemns all those who may blame him, and in the last method, he appeals to the ideals and values of the group to which he belongs in order to appease his conscience. (Salimi & Hajidehabadi, 2019, 48).

Self-control Theory: According to this view, all crimes can be explained by low self-control and opportunity. Self-control is an internal factor towards the individual. There are several factors involved in self-control that affect delinquent behavior. The first factor is that criminal behavior is associated with a sense of well-being, and one who has poor self-control cannot ignore that pleasant feeling; As a result, he takes actions that easily and effortlessly create momentary satisfaction, even if it is to his detriment in the long run (Younesi & Alivordnia, 2014, 101-103).

This element is compatible with cybercrime because the inherent nature of cyberspace allows these individuals to commit crimes without fear of being identified. The second factor in criminal behavior is the excitement of the outcome; thus, those who have poor internal control enjoy the excitement of risky behavior and thus satisfy their own internal weakness. This factor is also consistent with cybercrime, as the excitement of being anonymous in cyberspace, speed, the multiplicity of the target community, the many escape routes, and the exciting atmosphere doubles a person's desire to commit a crime. People, who do not have much credibility and maneuverability in the real world, consider cyberspace as a free platform to drain their weaknesses or show their hidden strengths. The third element of delinquent behavior is quick profit. This element is compatible with cybercrime, because, for example, a person can sit at home and quickly steal a large amount of money from someone's bank account by pressing a few keys and get the most benefit with the least effort. The fourth element of committing a crime does not require much ability or skill, so it is possible to commit a crime without the need for a previous plan and special technical skills. In the case of cybercrime, this element seems a bit unlikely, because cybercriminals must have a minimum of computer skills, and the more information they have about the environment and cyberspace software, the more successful they are in committing the crime. With these details, the low level of self-control increases the tendency to commit a crime and creates cyber distortions.

7. Environmental characteristics of cyberspace and victimization

Environmental characteristics of cyberspace have a great impact on people's sacrifice and victimization. Speeds, multiplicity, ease of commission, cheapness, limitlessness, anonymity, automation are some of the special features of cyberspace that have facilitated remote attack for cyber criminals. The theory of "space transfer" interprets the nature of the behavior of individuals who show their normal and abnormal performance in physical and cyberspace.

The following are seven basic hypotheses for transference: 1). Individuals: By prohibiting criminal behavior in the physical space, individuals tend to commit crimes in cyberspace. 2). Flexible identity: Anonymity, lack of deterrence, and flexible identity provide the conditions for committing a cybercrime. 3). Influence of criminal behaviors in both physical and virtual spaces: The behavior of criminals can be exchanged in two spaces. 4). Specific spatial and temporal nature: The chances of criminals escaping increase with the intermittent risky actions of the spatial and temporal nature of the stimulus. 5). Interaction of two spaces: A) Aliens in cyberspace join together to commit a crime in physical space. B) Physical space associations lead to integration for cybercrime, such as terrorist crimes. 6). The role of societal constraints in cybercrime: People living in closed societies are more likely to commit crimes in cyberspace than people living in open societies. The high number of hackers in China and Russia are clear examples of this claim. 7). Normative conflict of two spaces: Conflict of norms and values of physical space with cyberspace leads to cybercrime (Jaishnkar, 2016, 34).

The "lifestyle" theory is one of the theories that are discussed in cyber victimization. Gottfredson and Hindelang (1947-1974), two American sociologists, proposed this theory to answer the growing rate of crime in the United States. This theory explains the extent to which different lifestyles of individuals bring them closer to or away from victimization. Some risky lifestyles put people more in touch with criminals and encourage criminals to commit crimes against others. In this theory, Hindelang shows how the victim of a crime affects the process of crime. According to this theory, crime is not an accident, but rather the result of the behavior and interactions of a potential victim and can be significantly predicted and prevented. Community pressure, social interactions, and individuals' choices influence different lifestyles (Hindelang et al., 1978, p.240). The introductory element or foundation of this theory is the pressure of society on the individual. People in the community choose their way of life based on the expectations of the community and lead their lifestyle more or less according to the norms of the community. Paying

attention to the wishes of others affects the lifestyle and the rate of victimization. The second determinant, the choice of individuals, affects the rate of victimization because it reflects the activities that a person chooses as his lifestyle. According to the third element, the closer the victims are to the offenders and the more they interact with each other, the greater the possibility of victimization (Kennedy and Titan, 2002, p. 275).

According to this theory, there are three basic elements: a). The offender is provoked and has sufficient motivation to commit a crime; b). A suitable goal that has value, easy access, sufficient visibility and stillness; c). Lack of strong support. In a study, teens were asked to answer who they follow in choosing a profile picture, the content of comments, stickers, virtual videos and photo sharing. The answers given indicated that 60% of them paid attention to the requests and expectations of their physical friends and were influenced by their opinions. The importance of the opinions of family and other friends was 30% and 10%, respectively. This indicates the effect of willing or unwilling pressure of society on lifestyle and, consequently, the victimization of individuals (Salimi and Hajidehabadi, 2019, 49).

8. Cyberspace and the process of socialization

Functional structural theory, conflict theory, symbolic interaction theory, social exchange theory and growth theory are some of the different theories that have been discussed in the socialization process. Functional structural theory: this view focuses on the organization of society and the relationships between social units such as institutions. In this theory, social phenomena are explained in the form of a one-way flow, that is, from the social system to the individual. Socialization is also a one-way process, in which cultural patterns, values, norms, beliefs, language, etc. are internalized in the personality system of individuals, and as a result, social ties between individuals become stronger and the social system becomes more stable (Shahsani & Shamshiri, 2014, 69).

Theory of Conflict: According to this theory, class societies are based on conflict and competition, and existing social systems and values have imposed force and power on individuals. Karl Marx was the founder of this school (Shahsani and Shamshiri, 2014, 70).

Symbolic Interaction Theory: This theory cares more about the active and creative person than any other theoretical approach and is the main competitor of functional structural theory. The theory of symbolic interaction stems from attention to language. Proponents of this theory argue that socialization is a dynamic process that leads to the development and ability of thought. In

addition, socialization is not just a one-way process in which the actor receives information, but in this dynamic process, the actor adapts his needs to information (Shahsani and Shamshiri, 2014, 70-71).

Social exchange theory: Human behavior is based on the two principles of reward and punishment. Therefore, human behavior and goals are designed, mapped and organized based on profit and benefit. In other words, everything useful is valuable for the individual and vice versa (Shahsani and Shamshiri, 2014, 72).

Growth theory: Freud, Piaget, Erickson as experts on this view believe that a wide range of human phenomena are effective in understanding culture. According to Freud, when desires are suppressed, the "ego" cannot find a socially acceptable way to satisfy the plans, so it suffers behavioral damage. According to Piaget, human beings are born with two types of collective spirit: self-restraint, which includes the moral principles of those in power, such as parental orders, and the ethic of cooperation, which is based on understanding and cooperation and can be changed. Ericsson says that socialization is a lifelong process with eight distinct stages, each of which represents a challenge that, if it is satisfied, promotes the evolution of the "self" and a strong sense of "self" identity, and if it is not satisfied, human identity will be disturbed (Shahsani and Shamshiri, 2014, 73).

Social Learning Theory: In this view, moral behaviors, like other human behaviors, are influenced by actor conditioning and observational learning. On the one hand, morality is relative, and on the other hand, moral values, like other behaviors, are shaped by the principles of learning, reward, punishment, model, and pattern. According to this view, morality is a set of specific actions and behaviors accepted by society that are learned through reward and punishment. A comprehensive ethical theory must explain how moral reasoning, along with other psychological factors, governs moral action. Social cognitive theory adopts an interactive perspective in which personal factors such as moral thinking, emotional reactions and moral action as well as environmental factors play a decisive role and interact with each other. The comprehensive view of this theory originates from the emphasis on cognitive processes and social foundations of behavior as well as reliance on human potential (Alamzadeh Noori, 2009, 4).

Social control theory: Based on this approach, people's social behavior is largely predictable. Usually, people perform their duties in accordance with social expectations, and this makes social order and the existence of society possible. From this point of view, the system of social control is a tool to ensure

the behavior of people in the acceptable and expected channels of society, and social control begins with the flow of socialization that provides compliance. This conformity manifests itself in two ways: changing the appearance of behavior and changing personal beliefs and opinions. When socialization does not lead to harmony, society is forced to create it through punishment (encouragement and punishment) (Ghaffari-Fard, 2002, 2).

9. Cultural poverty and social actors

The basis of cultural poverty is the lack of role model and behavioral model of social actors in phenomena. With the emergence of any development phenomenon, its culture also emerges, and social actors adapt to change by imitating the original pattern. According to the definition of UNESCO (1997), every culture has different mechanisms that facilitate or prevent change. Now, if the change and composition of the cultural paradigm is such that it makes the actors of societies dynamic and commensurate with the desire for improvement, idealism and value of public morality, it can facilitate the exit from the recent cultural defect and the entry into the new culture; otherwise, the phenomenon quickly penetrates into the cultural context of society and due to cultural instability and appropriate behavioral modeling, the risk of social behavior abnormalities in social actors increases. This danger is not obvious and visible to the activists, and most of them unintentionally and unknowingly follow patterns that have nothing in common with their social customs, traditions and beliefs and have no effect other than abnormal performance. The diversity of cultural patterns is the main reason for this lack of awareness. According to the definition of UNESCO, on one side there are patterns such as eating, dressing, building a house, customs, rituals, holidays, etc., which are easily visible and generalized, and on the other side, there are patterns that are not easily visible. These are "silent patterns" that even anthropologists and sociologists can hardly recognize. These silent cultural patterns that are hidden in people's behavior and thinking have hidden functions that people do not recognize the impact of these patterns on their lives and therefore get used to it. Continuation of these patterns over time causes no social improvement and social activists are not aware of the consequences of their behavior, thus creating abnormal conditions by stabilizing the status quo. This is where the emerging phenomenon of cyberspace in the field of culture finds abnormal function and is unable to create value and ethics.

10. Crime prevention in cyberspace

Cyberspace is a new form of criminal environment. The situational prevention approach is a relatively new approach that affects the environmental

and underlying situations of the crime. The purpose of this approach is to neutralize the intent of the offender. Here; control and initiative take the place of punishment and inaction. In preventing a situation, the goal is to increase the security of the target and the cost and make it difficult to achieve. This strategy is one of the ways to prevent casualties that has 5 main techniques: 1). Increase the difficulty of committing; 2). Increasing the risk of committing; 3). Reduction of benefits; 4). Reduction of stimuli; 5). Eliminating excuses

Considering these strategies and theories of "lifestyle" and "theory of rational choice", and the theory of "neutralization techniques" in relation to delinquent control, it can be concluded that situational prevention is an effective and efficient approach in crime prevention against morality and public modesty in cyberspace. Because the negative consequences, anxiety, and insecurity of these crimes are greater in potential victims, especially women and adolescents, they can help better and individuals can play a more active role.

D. CONCLUSIONS

With the advent of information technology tools and space, a new form of crime emerged in which cybercriminals committed crimes thanks to their hidden nature and identity, and traditional forms of crime such as age, gender, place, and time changed. In addition, crimes against public morality and decency in cyberspace, which were the subject of this study, in the field of cybercrime, internet pornography, production and publication and trade of obscene images, insults, defamation, roorback, etc. was identified by the Iranian criminal legislator. On the other hand, Haddadzadeh Nairi (2009), Ghodsi and Mojtahed Soleimani (2010), Pourmohammad Baqer (2008), and Sadeghieh Arani et al. (2012) believe that certain elements such as sociological and psychological factors influence the commission of cybercrime.

In addition, according to the causal relations that govern the world, just as the Internet has a direct and indirect effect on human societies, so do humans affect the use of the Internet, and the type of human use of cyberspace determines whether it is useful or harmful. On the other hand, it was said that due to the scope of communication of human societies and the need to use technology, filtering and blocking the use of cyberspace is impossible, and researchers emphasize the need to use information exchange and communication through social networks. However, the lack of preventive control of cyberspace and the victimization of individuals, especially vulnerable groups of women and children by criminal gangs leads to irreparable damage to governments and civil society, the least of which threat the civil security of society and the family. Criminal policy-making in order to prevent cybercrime

requires identifying the nature and characteristics of cyberspace and its users in order to prevent the occurrence of crime before the crime with the tools of law and sociological solutions.

According to the author, education and public awareness at the community level is a useful and necessary solution, because, education and awareness, along with other protection strategies, can significantly guarantee the social security of citizens. As mentioned, education as the most important cultural, scientific, social and behavioral element is a powerful tool for change and transformation. Because with habituation and education, especially in the early stages of life, individual and social self-control is institutionalized in people, and as mentioned, the environment has a significant impact on human behavior and choice. Environments such as schools are the best centers for education and the development of morality, so it is essential that relevant authorities use ethics, prevention and guidance to move in the direction of ethics. Today, morality is a missing link that opens the way for solving many social problems and anomalies. Finally, it is suggested that the relevant authorities accept the phenomenon of cyberspace as an undeniable necessity and fully identify the harms, disadvantages and harms of cyberspace; In this case, it is possible to formulate, plan, design and implement socially oriented strategies and protect the privacy of individuals in cyberspace with complete nobility, high accuracy and a more comprehensive view. It is obvious that cyberspace is an integral part of today's human life and with its increasing speed has affected all aspects and areas of life. Therefore, the nature of this space and recognizing the conditions for becoming a powerful actor in this field is the first step of correct and legal social control and any disregard for this phenomenon will cause irreparable damage.

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