



Internet Arab content between information security challenges and enrichment quality

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ABSTRACT

Recently, the Internet has seen an enormous development in various IT fields. The world is often represented as a small village that represents all aspects of life, including online Arabic content. The Internet and its emerging media, in contrast, were the most important inventions of the Modern Era to transform the world into a library without borders and education without walls and barriers. This is used to convey various kinds of knowledge such as text, video or audio, forms and maps and other inventions and creations. Navigate between pages and files stored on various sites linked in a link known as asteroid. The researcher notes that Arabic content is unable to keep global digital audiences updated by many barriers that prevent or enrich digital Arabic audiences in this ancient language and its glory over time. The knowledge's value is better than that of researching and developing a knowledge-based society and is often seen in authors' and publisher's rights-security structures that distract minds and support migration, deter governments and institutions, and lack of comprehensive policy planning and programming for the suitable Arab content industry.

Key words: Internet; Digital Arabic Content; Challenges; Information Security; Quality of Information.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is well acknowledged that ICT plays a significant role in generating information and information on Arabic digital content. There is no doubt that classification, dissemination and exchange of data plays a main part in financial, social and scientific growth. For this community, the communications revolution has created a data culture that makes data a product and a financial resource [1].

In this research, we address the difficulties of promoting digital Arabic material on the Internet while maintaining data safety and performance, in preparing for a definite signal to create an Arab approach to create digital content that is acceptable locally, regionally and worldwide, while maintaining data safety and confidentiality.

Since the enrichment and growth of Arabic material does not represent the fast development of this worldwide technical network and does not maintain speed with the development and enrichment of more current and used languages on the network, such as English, Russian, French and other languages preceding Arabic, Accordingly, the removal of barriers and challenges facing the growth and development of Arabic content on this network is one of

the priorities imposed by this era, so that we can find the information in our Arabic language and conduct dialogue and dialogue efficiently by overcoming the challenges and developments that stand in the way of enhancing Arabic knowledge content on this network.

It must be recognized that digital content is the correct route to reach the worldwide data community and will not be feasible without establishing a dynamic Arab sector for worldwide digital content. As a situation for joining Arab communities in the data era, it is essential to create an Arab electronic content sector and to decrease the growing digital gap between the Arab country and the developed world [2].

Improving the entry and production of Arabic online content pages and maintaining the safety of this material and moving towards a fast conversion of culture and improving user skills and ability to create the suitable information database as a civilized necessity and to satisfy the difficulties surrounding Arab content in order to achieve this, as well as based on the above, the researcher will use this document to discuss and evaluate the truth of Arab digital content by answering a range of the following fundamental issues:

- What is the reality of digital Arabic content in the Arab world?
- In order to achieve a qualitative leap in digital Arabic material, what are the most legal barriers and difficulties influencing the growth performance and improvement of the Arabic electronic content industry?
- What policies and processes are suggested to improve and enrich the electronic Arabic content sector and allow Arabic to speak?

2. DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

A - The concept of digital Arabic content

Is an element that can provide knowledge or information, whether it is text, sound, video, image, chart or billboard? This element can be created by - ordinary users through forums, for example, professional users, publishers, editors or by companies and institutions and associations and government agencies interested in the Arabic text on the Website, and the means to be published on the Internet either through the web browser or mobile platforms or any other digital means. It is an interconnected world of digital files, e-mail, free websites, and non-free databases, so text messages across phones and mobile devices can be digitally prepared [3]. Digital Arabic content can be defined on the Internet as "all data or sources of information in Arabic that are manufactured, stored and displayed in digital electronic format on the Internet, regardless of the format, content and storage media"[4] .

B- Digital content industry

The digital content industry is entirely dependent on what is converted or digitized from paper-based resources into resources available on networks or via media [5].

C - The reality of digital Arabic content

The Arabic language today faces the challenges of the information age, which requires specialized expertise in order to activate and facilitate the Arabic language presence on the Internet [25]. As the Arabic language is one of the six languages used in the United Nations, a recent study conducted by Google, in collaboration with the Wamda Research Laboratory, found that the Arab digital content reached 3% at the end of 2016. More than half of the population The Arab world has access to the giant network by 2017, an increase of 33% over the recorded in 2012, the study indicated a 600% increase in the number of Arab Internet users between 2001 and 2013, while Arabic ranked fourth among the 10 most frequently used languages on the Internet. The study found that the percentage of Arabic speakers on the Internet reached 36.9%, and about 39% of users in the Middle East and North Africa account on the site such as Facebook[6].

While the spread of the Internet and its uses in the Arab world, as shown in Figure 1, it is clear that it has not been positively reflected on the evolution of the Arab digital content on the Internet.

There is a significant gap in terms of the quality and quantity of the current Arab digital content. The network does not have enough Arabic content in its various forms. While Arabic has more than 5% of the world's cultural and scientific production Compared with the total population of the world, and studies indicate that the estimated content of the number of pages of information used in Arabic does not exceed 1% [7].

Some estimate the growth rate of the Arabic content market at about 10 to 20 percent per year, and the volume of content traditionally published is much larger than what is digitally published [8].

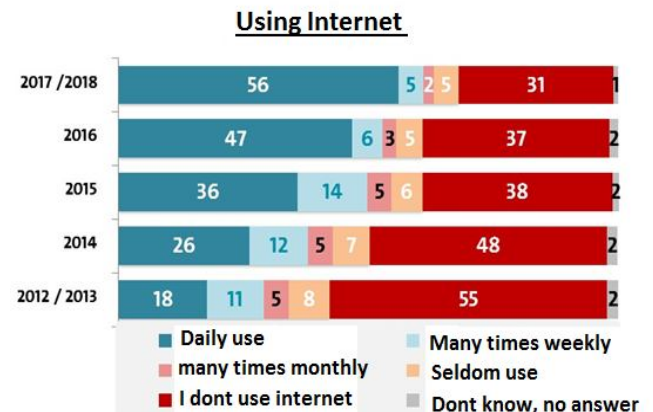


Figure 1: Percentage of Internet users from 2012 to 2018 in the Arab world [7]

The reality of the digital Arabic content about the current situation in terms of its modest size compared to:

- Total global content.
- The total volume of content in some other languages.
- The nature of that content and primarily available on the Internet.

Shows that the main features of the Arabic digital content are the following points:

- Absence of a comprehensive vision of the Arab sites that determine the components of building and ensure continuity.
- Poor design and low quality
- Weak interactive elements between sites and users.
- Poor content and tyranny of texts on other types of audio and video content.
- Lack of site management and irregularity of modernization, and the emergence of blogs and their growth very quickly.
- The shortage of specialized human resources.
- Almost entirely rely on software for non-Arab companies. However, it does not meet the special needs in the Arabic language, such as searching in Arabic and automatic translation of the Arabic language.
- The lack of richness and lack of diversity and low quality in design and the largest categories of this limited number are the sites of institutions that originally owned non-digital content, such as the role of newspapers and religious sites and monuments, such as banks and airlines.
 - Religious information systems are the most successful branches of the Arab content industry through various stages [9].

- The bulk of the Arabic content is just a translation of the contents of other languages and copied literally, and it contains many duplicate pages with the errors of language that is serious [10]
- There is a real problem related to the crisis of identity and our excessive use of foreign languages and our neglect of our mother tongue [11].

Finally, it can be said that digitizing the language is nothing more than a work of information storage that is subject to all languages. Arabic is neither incurable nor digitized, nor is it compatible with the requirements of civilized progress, which will reveal some of the features of the knowledge society.

3. PROBLEM STUDY

At the same time, intellectual, cultural and scientific production through the Internet is growing rapidly and in various forms to provide information and to provide knowledge. The contribution of Arab production through this network is modest. It does not rise to the Arab intellectual, cultural, and scientific heritage throughout history and history—challenges and difficulties to reach the expected contribution.

As the use of the Internet is one of the basics of life, this paper highlights the importance of the subject and the seriousness of the challenge faced by the Arab world and is faced by the stakeholders and the attention of the opinion-makers and decision-makers to revive the Arabic language and lift it to stand for the languages of other nations. The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies in Doha is the result of the 2017/2018 Arab Index, which was implemented in 11 Arab countries: Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait [7]

4. STUDY IMPORTANCE

Over 5% of the world's population considers Arabic to be their mother tongue, and more than half of them speak only Arabic. Therefore, it is becoming more important than ever to increase the availability and development of Arabic content on the Internet. The importance of the study in order to highlight the requirements of developing and improving the Arabic digital content from the procedures and opening the knowledge horizons to study the future policies and responses to the knowledge explosion and technological developments.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study represents the procedures followed by the researcher to reach the objective of the study related to the obstacles and challenges facing the enrichment of Arabic digital content on the Internet to reach suggestions and recommendations to describe the situation in which the digital content should be developed, enriched, increased and guaranteed its safety and security. Thus, the researcher relied on descriptive-analytical methodology to describe the current state of digital Arabic content on the Internet to analyze, collate and compile

data by addressing some published cases of digital Arabic content for information and analyzing and interpreting them to reach conclusions and recommendations that may serve To enrich Arabic digital content on the Internet, and to provide content of quality, quality and speed to meet the needs of Arab users, their interests and requirements and the requirements of their Arabic language service.

6. PREVIOUS STUDIES

The studies of the great scientist Francis Beckon during the sixteenth century in Europe, when he said "knowledge is strong", reflect the value of knowledge and information. This is true today of our fast-paced technological developments. Technological acceleration and communication revolution Is one of the most prominent features after the communications revolution cast its shadow over all parts of the world to become the world already a small village where the borders and languages faded. The differences between civilizations were eroded, and the international equations turned to become the one who knows has the power and control, Some even say that the next war is the information war.

Qumaty, 2017, said that the Arab digital content suffers from extreme poverty and weakness at all levels compared to other Western and international content, making Arabic the seventh place on the international information network after the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) A study published by the existence of a severe scarcity of Arabic content on the Internet, where the content on the Arab network does not exceed (3%) of the total proportion of the global language content [13].

Nisreen, 2017, wrote that the Arabic Content Index is an approximate measure of the size of the indexed and available pages in Arabic. The main problem is that there are dozens of statistics on the number of Arab Internet users, the ratio of Arabic sites, She pointed out that in recent years sites have appeared to enrich this content, and that despite its importance are still individual initiatives, Figure 2 shows that only 3% of the Arabic content compared to Western and international content, such as content in English, Russian, French, German, Japanese, Chinese, etc., showed that this percentage was reported by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in a study that referred to "extreme scarcity" Arabic content on the Internet [14].

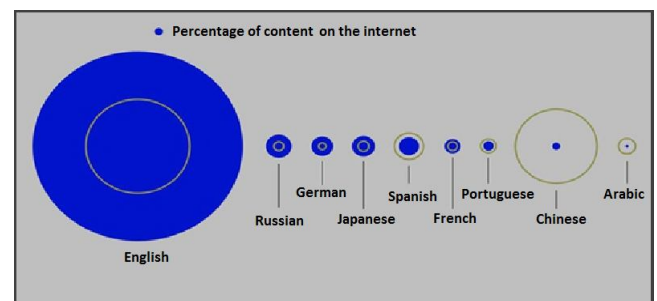


Figure 2: Percentage of Arabic digital content to the rest of the content of the world's distinct languages [14]

In a study of Fontaine, 2019, the leaders of change called for digital transformation to be viewed as a chronic "malignancy" to enable a deeper understanding of the radical changes of digital transformation and that the digital transformation must precede the adoption of essential developments in digital technologies, And that decision-makers should adopt practical ideas to address inequalities and inequalities of ever-growing social and economic inequality as a product of digital transformation, products, tools, services, digital platforms, personal computers, smartphones, the Internet, cloud services, social media channels, artificial intelligence technologies, robots and the Internet are still making progress, and their spread continues rapidly in various sectors, industries, governments and communities, which calls for countries to adopt these techniques and to study the effects of digital developments in the near term to draw up appropriate strategies and implementation plans [24].

According to the Wamda Report 2015, Arabic content is the size of indexed pages available in Arabic on the Internet. Arabic content is defined as Arabic digital and electronic content written in Arabic. Thus, Arabic content is a digital document that includes many Arabic means. The researcher presented the most important challenges facing Arab content in the era of digital media. And focused on the challenges faced by the Arabic language in the era of the entry of technology, which affected the course of the Arab individual's use of his language, which included the impact on the social and economic aspects and educational advantages and disadvantages.

One of the most prominent of these challenges is the use of English as well as Arabic in all areas of life. It can be seen that English has overshadowed the Arabic language in the educational aspect. For example, it started studying basic curricula in schools and universities in English, which has a significant role in influencing individuals. In foreign languages, the barrier of the Arabic language has become a barrier, which has become difficult for the rest of the population, resulting in reluctance in the field of education and a reduction in its use in various areas of life[15].

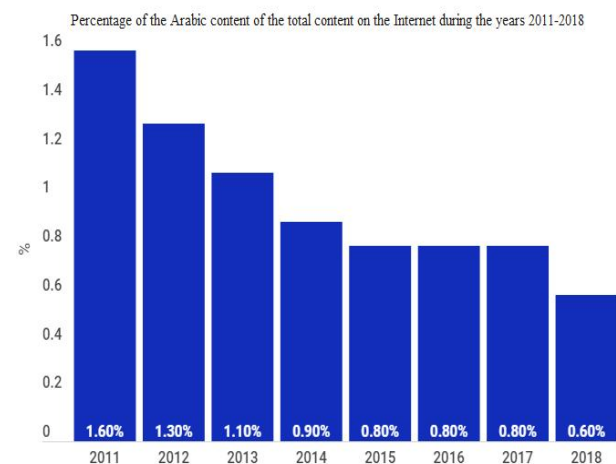
Said, 2014 said that it is not possible to deny the existence of names in English for some of the business activities such as restaurants, hotels and resorts, often these local companies [16]. Added Manna, 2013 that the English language and its astonishment by the users of the Arab led to use even in Arab scientific seminars. Not to mention encouraging and attracting users to download applications to learn English created via mobile phones [17].

Hasanain shows that the Arab users of technological techniques are random uses. For example, the Arab user may find himself facing a number of technologies that impose new trends and uses, and he is still trying to assimilate the previous technology, as happened with the generations of the Internet. And since the number of

residents in the Arab region is equivalent to 5% of the world's population, it is preferable that the proportion of the use of Arabic on Internet networks is equal to this ratio, some users have been successful in using colloquial terminology in standard Arabic and can be seen on radio, satellite and social networks. Not only the individual Arab dialect, but it is written in Latin characters instead of the Arabic letters that represent the words of our ancient culture and you may find the replacement of Arabic letters in Latin characters, for example, may write the word yes as (ٴٴٴ) or NA3M. [18].

On the other hand, in terms of social networks According to Sky News report, the proportion of users of social networking sites, especially Facebook for 2015 was 1.55 billion users, and Facebook accounts for 47% of the total Internet users. The reasons for the spread of this facet of the language are attributed to the fact that the basis of the invention of the computer and mobile phone that they did not initially carry the characters of the Arabic language, but confined to the English language, and the small size of the mobile phone led to shortening the language. This was a reason why some people preferred to resort to a hybrid language that mixes colloquial Arabic with English for communication. [19]

According to W3Tech [20], the percentage of the total Arabic digital content on the Internet is 0.6% by the end of 2018 and ranks 17th worldwide. Thus, the Arabic language has lost 8 grades in seven years within the list of the spread of content by languages on the Internet as shown in Figure 3 following the ratio of the Arabic language of the total content on the Internet during the years 2011-2018.



Source: www.w3techs.com

Figure 3: Percentage of the Arabic content of the total content on the Internet during the years 2011-2018

Although the Arabic language was ranked seventh in 2011 by 1.6 percent, it is experiencing a decline since 2012. It was not accompanied by Arabization of UNESCO in 2012 special day, which is today December

18 of each year. The biggest blow to Arabic content on the Internet was the closure of Yahoo-Maktoob blogs at the end of 2014, with the figure falling below 1 percent for the first time. English is still on the Internet content list at 53.8 percent by the end of 2018, as shown in Figure 4 [20].

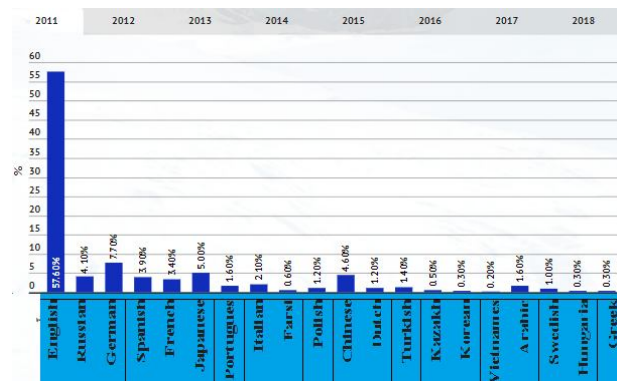


Figure 4: List of languages that make up content on the Internet

According to the United Nations website, Arabic is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world with 422 million people. And that the most sites that contain content in Arabic significantly: Facebook, Wikipedia, Yahoo, Twitter, Microsoft, WordPress, Bucking, Google, Saudi Arabia and Egypt [20].

The linguist Al Khabas assigns the weakness of the Arab digital content on the Internet to several reasons. First, "the web originated in the West, so the content in their language existed before the Arabic content, which contributed to its increasing size." "Unfortunately, they are a living nation, and we are not, and the civilization of these nations is based on their languages. In contrast, the Arabic language is spoken in its own country, and it is mixed with other languages in education, even in Riyadh," Al Khabas said. Children and they do not write and study only in their own language "[23].

AL_Khabas indicates that "The vast amount of content on the Internet is scientific," he explained. "We in Arab countries do not study medicine, engineering and other sciences except in foreign languages. This is one of the main reasons for the lack of interest in the presence of Arabic content on the Internet. Whether on the official or popular side "[23].

In 2005, Daifallah revealed that Arabic digital content faced a variety of different constraints that hinder its development and improvement, summarized in one of the workshops related to Arabic Digital Content for the following reasons [21]:

- Absence of successful policies that ensure that institutional support is supported for the knowledge society.

- The belief that building a knowledge society comes through importing science results only without investing in the production of knowledge locally.
- Accreditation in the formation of scientific cadres to cooperate with universities and research centers only in developed countries without creating scientific traditions that lead to the acquisition of knowledge in Arabic.
- Lack of useful systems that encourage innovation to produce knowledge.
- Absence of policies and future vision, weak organizational structures, lack of regional dimension and lack of resource sharing.

Some studies have confirmed that the constraints of the digital Arabic content industry are limited to the obvious lack of material and legal tools necessary to support the electronic activities associated with the content industry, especially in the context of the high cost of producing high-quality Arabic content and not keeping pace with the rapid technological development in all aspects of the content industry [22]. Thus, experts, stakeholders, consumers and scholars agreed on the following:

- The growth of Internet usage in recent years has not been reflected in the growth of digital content consumption, with a growth rate of 600% in the number of users during this period.
- The percentage of Arab access to the Internet from 2012 to 2017 increased by 32%.
- More than half of the Arab world has access to the Internet.
- There is almost no lack of laws and regulations that support content providers in the Middle East and North Africa
- Lack of a system that ensures copyright and intellectual property rights
- Arabic is still preferred by Arabs in most Arab countries.

7. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the reasons for the delay in the development, improvement and improvement of Arabic content are due to the absence of an Arab strategy to promote the digital content industry, as well as the existence of several obstacles that hinder the development and enrichment of Arabic digital content, some of them:

- The obvious lack of material and legal resources required to support content industry-related electronic operations, to protect their products' copyright and protection, and to counter hacking systems, although they may exist but are not enforced, especially in the context of the high cost of producing high-quality Arabic content. The mistaken belief of some governments that the import of knowledge is better than the research and construction of a knowledge society.

- Lack of effective systems of the innovation and creativity system, leading to the migration and depletion of creators and innovators through the material and financial temptations offered to them in their diaspora.
- Lack of investment in the nonprofit Arabic digital content industry.
- Encouraging governments, educational institutions and even the family to apply more than creativity and innovation.
- Lack of comprehensive and programmed government planning for the Arab content industry.
- Lack of an enabling environment and the emergence of various obstacles such as taxes and others, which leads to digital dependency, almost complete dependence of the West on content, and dependency (Arab content comes within other content)

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

After the development of small statistics and challenges facing the need for a strong Arab content on the network and the need to revive the comprehensive Arab content, so that Arab intervention within the promising digital and electronic forces in the correct form, it became necessary to identify the correct and fruitful processing methods, International information, through which we can compete digital and control the information and maintain its integrity through:

- In order to enhance the Arab contribution to the global knowledge economy and to achieve sustainable Arab development, a clear strategic vision must be developed to promote the digital Arabic content industry. This stems from the inevitable necessity of establishing a regional Arab bloc that exploits the human and material potentials and rewards of the Arab region—competitive Arab digital content as a regional renaissance project with the active participation of all Arab countries.
- They are enhancing scientific research. Quality and gravity start from quality in design and end with post-use and handling services.
- Starting where others ended, do not start from scratch, whether the product is adopted locally or globally.
- Focus on supporting the system of creativity and innovation to promote Arabic content.
- The profit side is not targeted at enriching digital content as a primary goal, and there is a role for associations, governments, and nonprofits.
- Seeking to erase the so-called digital illiteracy and develop awareness of the so-called Arab digital content and interest in promoting our Arabic language and retrieving value in Arab experiences.

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