

The Violation of Family Privacy on Social Media: Theoretical Dimensions and Contemporary Challenges.

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Summary:

The widespread use of social media has reshaped the concept of family privacy, as family data, images, and everyday situations have increasingly become accessible to the public—either voluntarily by family members or due to digital breaches. This study explores the theoretical dimensions of family privacy violations in the digital environment, analyzing the concept through the lens of social and informational theories. It focuses on mechanisms of informational exposure, the fluidity of privacy, and the blurring boundaries between the public and private spheres.

The study also discusses key contemporary challenges facing families in this context, including limited awareness of technical safeguards, the ambiguity of privacy policies on digital platforms, and the growing trend of sharing family-related content without sufficient understanding of its consequences. The study highlights the urgent need for an educational and legal framework that balances freedom of use with the protection of privacy.

Keywords: Family privacy; social media; informational exposure; digital environment; legal challenges.

I. Introduction

In the context of rapid digital transformation, social media platforms have become an essential component of daily life, providing fast and easy interactive means for communication between individuals. Despite the positive opportunities these platforms offer for social closeness and knowledge exchange, they also pose a range of challenges related to privacy protection, particularly within the family domain. The family, as the core unit in the social structure, faces increasing threats to its privacy due to the widespread and unregulated use of these platforms.

Family privacy is the right of individuals within the family to maintain their personal information and private lives away from interference or surveillance by others, whether from within the family or outside it. Family privacy is one of the fundamental dimensions contributing to the stability of family relationships, as it provides family members with a sense of security and freedom to express themselves without fear of intrusion or violation. In the digital era, which is witnessing a significant increase in the use of social media, maintaining family privacy has become more complex, as families may experience leaks of their private information due to unintentional data sharing or technical breaches. Although the family is the primary social unit in which individuals share details of their personal lives, the increasing exposure on digital platforms makes family privacy more fragile. Therefore, protecting family privacy is a collective responsibility, requiring awareness of the risks of the digital world and the implementation of appropriate protection measures to preserve this privacy and strengthen family cohesion.

Many studies have addressed the topic of privacy in the digital space, especially given the significant expansion in the use of social media, due to its increasing social and legal importance. Among the most prominent of these studies is the study by Laila Ben Berghouth (2022), titled “*Individual Privacy on Social Media: Between Violation and Voluntary Disclosure*”, which aimed to analyze the intersection between privacy violations and voluntary disclosure of personal information by users. The study concluded that the boundaries of privacy have become ambiguous for many individuals due to unmindful use of publishing and sharing technologies on digital platforms. Another notable study is that of Abed Samira (2022), titled “*Violation of the Right to Privacy on Social Media: A Comparative Study*”, which sought to understand the legal frameworks regulating digital privacy by comparing Arab and Western legislations. It concluded that there is a clear legislative shortcoming in the Arab environment regarding the protection of individuals’ digital privacy, including that of families. Similarly, the study by Chihab Adel (2023), titled “*The Impact of Social Media on the Algerian Family System: A Case Study*”, addressed the social changes imposed by the excessive use of social media and aimed to observe its

impact on family cohesion and internal interaction. The results showed a negative impact on family relationships due to the absence of controls in the use of these platforms.

Privacy on social media has become one of the central issues in the digital age, as individuals face major challenges in maintaining and protecting their personal data from violation. With the increased use of platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, users are increasingly exposed to the disclosure of their private information, whether through posting personal photos, sharing life details, or even daily interactions. One of the major privacy-related issues on these platforms is the lack of awareness regarding security settings, which makes individuals vulnerable to the unintentional leakage of their personal information.

Personal data is among the most vulnerable digital values on social media, as it can be collected and analyzed without the users' knowledge by commercial companies or even untrustworthy entities. In some cases, this data is used for commercial or political purposes, raising concerns about how such information is used beyond the user's control. Furthermore, targeted advertising can have unexpected effects on personal privacy, as data about personal activities is collected without explicit permission or scrutiny from the user.

Additionally, concerns about digital violations are increasing, which occur when unauthorized parties access personal accounts through digital breaches or cyber threats. Although social media platforms offer tools for privacy control, many users do not utilize these tools effectively, which contributes to increasing the risks of privacy violations.

This article starts by analyzing the theoretical dimension of the concept of family privacy as both an individual and collective right, intersecting with contemporary legal, social, and technological aspects. It also seeks to deconstruct the issues related to the exposure of families' private lives, whether through voluntary data sharing by family members themselves or due to breaches or unethical practices by external parties. These violations serve as an entry point for a deeper understanding of their impact on the stability of family relationships, the boundaries of internal communication, and the cohesion of the family structure in a digital environment that is not fully governed by ethical or legislative standards.

This study also discusses the challenges families face in managing their digital presence, including the lack of awareness about technical privacy policies and the increasing social pressures that may drive some to share personal or family details without fully considering the consequences. In this context, the role of digital literacy emerges as a necessary tool to raise awareness among family members about the risks of information exposure and the need to adopt responsible practices that preserve privacy and respect personal boundaries.

This paper aims to provide an analytical reading of the concept of privacy in the modern digital context and to propose a set of recommendations that may help reduce violations and formulate more conscious family practices regarding digital participation. It also focuses on privacy as a fundamental right that enables the individual to control their personal data and protect it from unauthorized use or distribution, emphasizing that privacy within the family goes beyond the individual dimension to become a core component in building trust and creating a safe and balanced family environment.

II. Conceptual Introduction

II.1. Definition of Privacy

Mohamed Ramsis Behnam defines the right to privacy as: "The right of a person to lead himself in the surrounding universe. This means the physical leadership of the human being, represented in the use of the five senses, and includes the movement of the body with all its muscles, whether it is expressed in moving from place to place or resorting to stillness and sleep. As for self-leadership, it is represented in freedom of thought, freedom of feeling, freedom of will, freedom of expression both privately and publicly, freedom of speech and correspondence, freedom of work, earning and spending, freedom to keep or reveal secrets, and the right to self-defense". (Mejadi, 2018/2019, p. 41)

The jurist Martin defined it as "The right to family, personal, inner, and spiritual life when a person lives behind his closed door". (Othman, 2007, p. 16)

Nerson defined it as "The right of a person to keep his secrets, which are practically impossible for the public to know unless the person concerned wills it, and which primarily pertain to his personal rights. He affirms that the right to private life falls within the domain of individual personal rights, although it does not encompass all of them." (Djallad, p. 15)

Privacy is the right of an individual to maintain the confidentiality of their personal information and protect it from unauthorized interference or surveillance by others, whether from members of society or governmental or commercial entities. Privacy relates to the degree of control a person has over how their data is collected, stored, used, and shared. The dimensions of privacy span several areas, such as personal privacy (related to personal data like names, addresses, and financial information), social privacy (related to personal relationships and social interactions), and digital privacy (related to how personal data is handled online). (Westin, 1967)

Legally, the right to privacy is considered an essential part of human rights, guaranteed in many international and local legislations as a fundamental right that ensures personal security and protection from intrusion or misuse of data. In today's digital age, the concept of privacy has become more complex, as individuals can share vast amounts of personal information through social media platforms, exposing them to various risks, such as data leaks or unlawful use (Solove, 2008).

Thus, privacy is the individual's right to control their personal information and protect it from unauthorized disclosure or surveillance. It pertains to the ability to keep details of one's private life away from external intrusions, whether from individuals or institutions. Privacy encompasses a range of dimensions, such as personal privacy (self-related information), social privacy (relationships and social interactions), and digital privacy (data protection on the internet). Respect for privacy is considered one of the fundamental human rights that contribute to ensuring personal safety and enhancing individual freedom.

II.2. Definition of Digital Privacy:

Digital privacy is defined as “the right to control personal information that is collected and used in digital environments, including when, how, and why that information is shared” (Solove, 2021). This definition focuses on an individual's ability to control their informational destiny amid the vast expansion of online data collection tools.

Westin (1967) also views digital privacy as “the right to be left alone,” a classic definition that lays the foundation for understanding privacy as a space determined by the individual themselves, including whether they want to share their information or not, and how that information should be handled by others.

Regan (1995) notes that digital privacy is not only a technological matter but also a political and ethical one, understood as “the right of individuals to be protected from unwanted intrusion and to regulate the use of their information in a way that reflects a balance between individual freedom and the demands of the digital society.”

II.3. Violation of Privacy

Privacy violation is considered one of the most sensitive legal and social issues in the digital age, as it involves infringing upon an individual's right to control their personal data. Solove (2006) defines privacy violation as “any act involving the collection, use, or dissemination of personal information without the consent of the concerned individual,” pointing out that such violations can take multiple forms, including surveillance, tracking, or the unauthorized disclosure of information.

Warren and Brandeis (1890) were the first to legally articulate the concept of privacy, describing its violation as “an unjustified intrusion into the private life of an individual,” affirming that every person has the right to be left alone—a legal foundation for many of today's privacy laws.

From a social perspective, Nissenbaum (2010) believes that privacy violation is not only about data collection but also about the context in which it is used. A violation occurs when an individual's information is used in a context that is unexpected or illegitimate—referred to as “contextual integrity breach.”

Tavani (2011) adds an ethical dimension to the concept, asserting that privacy violation occurs when information technologies are used in ways that lack fairness or transparency, thereby undermining individuals' trust in the digital space.

II.4. The Difference Between Traditional Privacy and Privacy in the Digital Age:

In the traditional world, privacy was about protecting personal information such as addresses and phone numbers—tangible information that was naturally considered private. Today, however, in the digital world, privacy has become more complex and difficult to control, as user data is widely collected, often without their knowledge. It can be said that traditional privacy was more transparent and easier to maintain compared to digital privacy, which heavily relies on modern technology, making it difficult to monitor how data is used.

Digital privacy now involves protecting everything a user does online. This includes:

- ✓ **Online searching:** where personal interests can be tracked based on search terms.
- ✓ **Online shopping:** where purchasing data and visited websites are tracked.
- ✓ **Digital conversations:** where messages and conversations on social media platforms are recorded.

In short, digital privacy is harder to maintain because it involves an invisible and continuous flow of data collected by technological systems, making users more vulnerable to privacy violations.

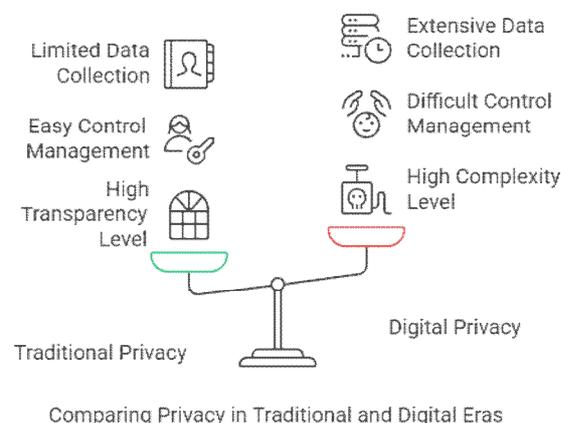


Figure (01): The Difference Between Digital Privacy and Traditional Privacy

II.5. The Importance of Privacy in the Family Context:

- ✚ **Building Trust:** Privacy is a fundamental element in building trust among family members. When each person feels that their private life is protected and respected, they develop greater trust in other family members, thereby strengthening family bonds.
- ✚ **Protecting Individual Identity:** A family includes individuals of different ages and interests, and each member has their own privacy and unique identity. Respecting privacy allows individuals to preserve this identity, which supports their personal and emotional development.
- ✚ **Safeguarding Family Relationships:** When a family member's privacy is violated, it may lead to relationship tension. Unauthorized sharing of personal data or interference in others' affairs can result in mistrust and emotional issues within the family.
- ✚ **Maintaining Psychological Safety:** In a private environment, family members feel psychologically secure. This includes the ability to express emotions and concerns without fear of criticism or exposure to others.
- ✚ **Resisting Negative External Influences:** In today's digital age, families may face external pressures from social media or the internet. Thus, maintaining family privacy protects individuals from cyberbullying or misinformation that could harm the family's reputation or mental well-being.

In summary, privacy is not just an individual right, but the cornerstone of building a cohesive family. It provides the proper environment for emotional and psychological growth for each member, which helps maintain stable family relationships. (Cheriet, p. 12).

III . Violation of Family Privacy through Social Media Platforms

The violation of family privacy through social media has become one of the contemporary issues of concern, due to the ease with which these platforms allow the publication of photos, information, and personal details without clear restrictions. Often, a family member shares content related to the family without considering the rights of others to privacy, leading to an unintended exposure of the family's private life. This creates an overlap between the public and private spheres. Such exposure may cause tension in family relationships and opens the door to external interference or digital exploitation, especially in the absence of sufficient awareness of the importance of digital privacy in the family context.

III.1. Forms of Family Privacy Violations via Social Media:

With the increasing use of social media platforms, it has become easy to share details of personal and family life publicly. Despite the benefits these platforms offer in enhancing communication and interaction, they also present opportunities for violations of family privacy. Below are the most prominent forms in which such violations may occur:

- **Intellectual Property Crimes:** Including illegal software copying.
- **Fraud:** Such as marketing fraud, identity theft, and fraud involving telecommunications and banks.
- **Funds Theft:** Billions of dollars are stolen through electronic transfers or from banks or stocks.
- **Software Theft:** Involves stealing application software, whether commercial, scientific, or military, which often represents accumulated research efforts.
- **Computer Sabotage:** Including email bombs, sabotage, data destruction, computer disruption, and data distortion.
- **Software Reproduction:** A major issue causing huge losses for parent companies and large profits for counterfeiters.
- **Espionage:** Gathering important and confidential information through spying.
- **Electronic Sabotage:** Conducted remotely by hackers using sabotage methods.
- **Electronic Messages and Booby-Trapped Emails:** The internet has become a platform for psychological information warfare tactics such as lying, disinformation, distortion of facts, public criticism, defamation, and harassment via hate messages, sexual harassment messages, and electronic junk mail (Spam), which is considered financial fraud. Only about 5% of it involves advertisements for legal businesses (Ben Berghouth, 2022, p. 597).
- **Sharing Photos and Videos Without Permission:** Family members often post photos or videos of other members (such as children or spouses) without their consent, exposing them to digital privacy violations.
- **Sharing Personal Life Details:** Sometimes, personal details about family life—such as marital conflicts, financial troubles, or health issues—are published, endangering family privacy and potentially harming relationships.
- **Unintentional Data Exposure:** Privacy can be violated when a family member incorrectly configures their social media privacy settings, allowing personal family information to be more widely disseminated than intended.
- **Unaware Information Sharing:** In some cases, family members share personal data such as geographic locations or real-time whereabouts on platforms like Facebook and Instagram, exposing them to tracking by strangers or attackers.

- **Exposure to Cyberbullying or Online Harassment:** In certain cases, personal photos or information of family members are exploited for cyberbullying or harassment, leading to psychological and social violations of the family.

III.2. Factors Leading to the Violation of Family Privacy

The violation of family privacy is considered one of the significant issues in the digital age, resulting from various factors that range from technological, social, cultural, to psychological causes. Below are the most important reasons that lead to the violation of family privacy:

- ✚ **Technological advancement and internet expansion:** With the increased use of social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and messaging apps like WhatsApp, individuals continuously share details of their personal lives. This widespread sharing makes family privacy vulnerable to violation, either by others or due to lack of awareness on how to protect such information. Additionally, many individuals lack the knowledge of how to use the internet safely, leading to the unintentional sharing of private family information and photos without considering the potential consequences of this exposure.
- ✚ **Curiosity and intrusion:** Some family members may intervene in the affairs of others unjustifiably out of curiosity or what is perceived as "care," which leads to crossing personal boundaries. For instance, one may search through others' phones or social media accounts without permission. Additionally, close family members or friends may transmit or publish sensitive information related to others without considering the impact this may have. This intrusion into private information poses a threat to individual privacy and may cause tension within family relationships.
- ✚ **Lack of privacy awareness:** Many people lack adequate understanding of how to protect their digital privacy, making them susceptible to violations. For example, individuals may not realize the importance of safeguarding passwords or using appropriate privacy settings on social media platforms. Furthermore, many ignore the need for antivirus software or encryption to secure their devices and personal data, thereby exposing their information to hacking and exploitation. This lack of technical awareness increases the likelihood of digital privacy violations.
- ✚ **Misuse of technology:** Technology can be misused by family members to violate each other's privacy. Some parents may excessively monitor their children's online activities, negatively affecting their sense of privacy. In addition, family members may post photos or information about their personal lives online without considering the resulting implications, thus endangering their private lives. These behaviors reflect a lack of awareness about the risks to digital privacy and increase individuals' vulnerability to potential violations.
- ✚ **Family conflicts or internal issues:** Some individuals may resort to sharing family secrets or personal details online or elsewhere due to family disputes. In such cases, the motivation may be revenge or defamation of family members, which puts family privacy at risk. Moreover, during times of family tension or divorce, individuals may threaten to publish private information or resort to cyber extortion, further complicating matters and creating an unsafe environment for the family both digitally and emotionally.
- ✚ **Social pressure and cultural expectations:** In some families or communities, there is a social expectation that individuals should be completely open with each other. These expectations may lead to the violation of personal boundaries and privacy, as individuals are expected to share all private aspects of their lives with others, thereby contributing to the loss of personal privacy. Additionally, some people, due to societal pressure or the influence of social media, may feel compelled to share details of their personal lives online to please others or to maintain a certain image. This behavior reflects the impact of social expectations on individuals' behavior in digital environments, which exposes their private lives to violation.
- ✚ **Addiction to social media:** Addiction to social media is one of the factors that leads individuals to share every detail of their lives, including family information and private photos. This constant desire for interaction and sharing makes individuals more likely to disclose sensitive or private information. Some people excessively share their personal lives without thinking of the potential consequences, thereby exposing themselves and their family members to numerous risks related to digital privacy, whether those risks are security-related or socially consequential.
- ✚ **Commercial exploitation:** In some cases, companies or digital platforms use individuals' information or photos for commercial purposes without obtaining their consent. These images or data may be

used in advertisements or promotional campaigns, leading to illegal or unethical violations of family privacy. Additionally, by using available personal data online, companies may target family members with personalized ads based on their interests or activities, creating an additional breach of their digital privacy.

✚ **Unintentional information leaks:** Private information or family photos may be unintentionally leaked due to improper privacy settings or technical errors. These accidental leaks may result from incorrect settings on social media platforms or mistakes in posting sensitive content. Even after deleting posts or photos, such information may remain circulating online and become difficult to control, making family information vulnerable to long-term exposure.

✚ **Psychological issues and self-esteem:** Some individuals may share their personal information or photos online to gain attention and approval from others, reflecting a need for social recognition and enhanced self-esteem. In some cases, this may be an attempt at self-documentation or obtaining social support, leading to the sharing of sensitive or private information. Furthermore, individuals going through psychological or emotional crises may express their feelings online without careful consideration, which exposes their personal lives to further violation due to a lack of awareness of the importance of maintaining privacy during times of personal vulnerability.

III.3. The Consequences of Violating Family Privacy

A. Social Consequences

- The violation of privacy leads to the erosion of trust within the family and the deterioration of social relationships, which negatively affects social interaction and cohesion (Al-Kadi, 2017).
- It also contributes to increased isolation and introversion due to feelings of embarrassment or the continuous loss of privacy (Abou Khalil, 2018).
- Furthermore, it opens the door to rumors and the distortion of the family's social reputation, which affects the family's societal status and may push some individuals toward social withdrawal (Abou Al-Futuh, 2020).
- In societies where privacy is constantly violated, fundamental social values such as mutual respect deteriorate, leading to disruption in the social fabric (Al-Khashman, 2021).

B. Psychological Consequences

- Individuals feel a loss of psychological security when their privacy is breached, which causes chronic anxiety and mood disorders (Al-Maliki, 2019).
- Some individuals, especially teenagers, experience a decline in self-esteem and low self-confidence due to the feeling of being exposed to others (Hassan, 2016).
- Repeated violations may leave long-term effects such as psychological disorders including depression, isolation, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Abdel-Jawad, 2020).
- Children also suffer from identity and social-psychological issues if raised in an environment that does not respect privacy (Al-Dhib, 2022).

C. Legal Consequences

- Privacy violation is considered a crime under most legislations and may lead to civil and criminal penalties for perpetrators (Al-Bouhairi, 2021).
- It may result in defamation cases and violations of copyright or digital privacy, especially when images or information are leaked without consent (Djoumaa, 2022).
- Modern laws, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), grant individuals the right to file legal claims for compensation (Al-Garni, 2023).

D. Economic Consequences

- Individuals and families bear significant legal and psychological costs to recover their rights or treat the consequences of the violation (Al-Chadly, 2021).
- In cases of financial or professional information leaks, this may lead to business losses or the bankruptcy of family projects (Abdel-Salam, 2020).
- Additionally, securing digital life and protecting privacy requires purchasing security software or hiring technical experts, which poses an increasing financial burden (Al-Yahia, 2022).

This table summarizes the consequences of family privacy violations on social media across social, psychological, economic, and legal dimensions.

Table No. (01): The Consequences of Violating Family Privacy Through Social Media

| Dimension | Consequences |
|---------------|---|
| Social | Weak trust among family members – Breakdown of family relationships – Social isolation of some individuals |
| Psychological | Constant anxiety and stress – Low self-esteem – Feelings of embarrassment or social scandal |
| Legal | Legal accountability for publishing information without permission – Difficulty in proving harm or restoring privacy – Legal consequences for minors or their guardians |
| Economic | Data exploitation in financial fraud – Losses due to cyber blackmail – Legal and technical costs for protection |

IV. Mechanisms to Reduce the Violation of Family Privacy Through Social Media

The protection of the right to privacy is considered one of the fundamental human rights, aiming to preserve individuals' personal lives and prevent unauthorized interference in their private affairs. With the advancement of technology and the increasing use of the Internet and social media, mechanisms for privacy protection have become more crucial. These mechanisms vary between legal frameworks, technological tools, and individual practices. Here are the most important mechanisms:

IV.1. Technological Means to Protect Privacy

States have moved toward subjecting automated data processing systems to strict legal oversight to prevent their misuse. This includes enabling individuals to review and correct their digital data (Al-Sayyid, 2021, p. 89).

- **Cryptography:** Used to protect digital data from breaches by converting it into unreadable formats that can only be deciphered using special keys, making it one of the most important tools for safeguarding privacy in electronic transactions (Hassan, 2020, p. 134).
- **Anonymity:** Allows users to interact with the Internet without revealing their identities, which is useful for protecting privacy, especially in environments affected by censorship or persecution. However, this technique may also be exploited for unlawful purposes, such as committing cybercrimes. (Al-Abed, 2022, p. 112)
- **Technical Defensive Tools:** These include firewalls, antivirus software, and intrusion detection systems. They are essential for protecting networks from cyberattacks and ensuring the confidentiality of users' data. (Khalil, 2021, p. 101)

IV.2. Preventive Measures to Protect Privacy

Due to the digital nature of crimes against private life, some systems have initiated urgent preventive actions to stop the spread of personal information before it causes serious harm (Al-Zahrani, 2019, p. 145).

- **Algerian Law as an Example:** Prevents the circulation or publication of content that infringes on private life through articles in the penal and civil codes. It also grants the right to compensation and to request cessation of harm. (Al-Djalali, 2021, p. 77)

- **Algerian Civil Code (Art. 47):** States that "Anyone who has been subjected to an unlawful assault on any of the rights attached to their personality may request that the assault be stopped and compensation for any resulting damage."

IV.3. General Legal Protection of Privacy

Most contemporary legislations have recognized privacy as a legitimate legal right, requiring legal protection for every individual against violations of their data or private life, whether through traditional or digital means (Abdel Hamid, 2020, p. 95). This protection includes both physical and moral acts that impact personal dignity.

IV.4. Constitutional Protection

Many constitutions explicitly stipulate the protection of privacy, affirming its central role among fundamental human rights:

- **Italian Constitution (Article 15):** Protects the freedom and confidentiality of communications.
- **U.S. Constitution (Fourth Amendment):** Criminalizes unlawful searches and ensures citizens' privacy.
- **Algerian Constitution:**
 - Since 1963, has affirmed the protection of human dignity based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - The 2020 Constitution reinforced this approach by:
 - Guaranteeing individuals' freedom without infringing on the privacy of others.
 - Considering the state responsible for protecting citizens from any physical or moral assault.
 - Recognizing the role of human rights associations in safeguarding private life. (Ben Youssef, 2021, p. 162)

IV.5. Penal Protection

Violations of digital privacy are among the most prominent forms of modern cybercrime, and legislation has sought to criminalize them explicitly to ensure deterrence and protect individuals. (Salem, 2022, p. 88)

- **French Legislation:**
 - Criminalizes, in Article 1-4-226 of the French Penal Code, identity theft and the use of others' data without permission, punishable by one year of imprisonment and a fine of up to €15,000.
- **Algerian Legislator:**
 - Since 2006, began criminalizing assaults on private life via electronic means through amendments to the Penal Code. Law No. 18-11 on health, in Articles 1 and 2, also stipulates the necessity of respecting citizens' private lives as part of public health protection (Al-Chenoufi, 2020, p. 203).

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that the violation of family privacy through social media platforms represents a major challenge in today's digital age. With the increasing use of these platforms, maintaining personal and family privacy has become extremely difficult, which threatens the stability of family relationships and exposes individuals to various psychological, social, and economic risks. The unintended or intentional leaking of private information can lead to negative consequences that may be permanent.

To confront this issue, individuals must have full awareness of how to use these digital tools safely, while adhering to privacy controls and protecting personal data. It is also essential that governments and tech companies implement stricter policies to protect users' rights and provide a digital environment that respects family privacy.

Despite the contemporary challenges surrounding this topic, collective efforts between individuals, society, and evolving legislation can contribute to enhancing family privacy protection. This, in turn, strengthens the stability of family relationships and safeguards individuals' security in the digital space. Achieving a balance between using modern technology and preserving family privacy requires joint efforts from individuals and families, as well as from society and the state. The greater the awareness, the more effective the ability to combat privacy violations—ensuring a safe and stable digital environment for all family members.

In light of the above, a set of recommendations can be proposed to address this phenomenon:

1. Enhancing digital awareness within the family through awareness and educational campaigns about the safe use of social media and ways to protect personal data.
2. Integrating digital education into school curricula, focusing on privacy management skills and responsible behavior in the digital space, especially among children and adolescents.
3. Encouraging family dialogue about digital boundaries and privacy values, to foster a climate of trust and mutual respect among family members.
4. Developing and updating legislation related to digital privacy protection, and enforcing penalties against those who violate others' privacy, whether individuals or commercial entities.
5. Encouraging digital platforms to take responsibility for protecting their users by strengthening security policies, simplifying privacy settings, and providing more effective monitoring tools.

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