

The Sociology Of Crime In The Digital Society: Adapting Technological Tools

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Abstract:

Living in a time of rapid digitization causes crime to rise to the level of this digitization as much as our ways of life, and through this process, crime changes from an immoral phenomenon based on the inevitableness of value estrangement and normative emptiness that can be detected and disclosed on a collective basis to a phenomenon ambiguous with the tools of digital modernity, which transcends common understanding. The crime created on this basis takes precedence. The majority of society members cannot take a clear value position, unlike the classic crime, and the glowing surface of the post-civilization covers the fundamental flaws supporting the expansion of crime, and because crime is a human act, it will always be adaptable to the tools of the times. In this academic paper, we attempt to approach a recently committed crime and connect the crime to the contemporary context that enabled it to modernize and keep up with the tools of the digital age based on characteristics of a scientific approach to the analysis of new crimes.

Keywords: new crimes, rapid digitization era, technology, globalization, value rupture.

1. Introduction: crime from an academic stance

While some researchers went on to define the newly created crimes by outlining the characteristics that set them apart from traditional crimes as the result of the modern technological explosion and freedom from the temporal and spatial privacy of social buildings, which led to its internationalization, others went to define the newly created crimes as the criminal phenomena produced by modern changes in society that do not fall under a punitive text. The multiplicity of the nationalities of its perpetrators, the disappearance of temporal and spatial compatibility between the perpetrators and the victims, its higher cost than the traditional crimes, and the absence of legal texts and official social control mechanisms for combating these crimes at the local and international levels (Ayman Muhammad Al-Sayed Al-Ahwal, Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Desouky, 2013)

Despite the positive effects of modern means of communication, it is clear from these two definitions that the new criminal phenomenon began as a result of the changes that the world is experiencing due to the technological level and speed of information and news circulation among all people in different countries. These changes allow for simulation in both positive and negative ways. The global information network argues that “the Internet is good for people by increasing the volume of knowledge and exchanging useful ideas, but it also has a negative impact through the development of criminal methods and support for organized crime operations (Ayman Mohamed El-Sayed El-Ahwal, Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Desouky)

The most violent and effective methods to stop them must be used to confront and deter newly created crimes, which are contemporary crimes that have recently emerged and accompanied scientific and technological progress. As a result, they pose a threat to society (Shehani Omar, 2017, pg: 291). The book “**Created Crimes... A Sociological Analysis**”, authored by Dr Naji Mohamed Salim, sheds light on the modern crimes that resulted in them and led to their fueling by the political, economic and social changes accompanying the technical progress in recent times. Deep radical changes in their lifestyle and their human and social relations, urgent calls to confront the negative effects resulting from the reality of these results resulting from the types of material and moral harm resulting from these modern changes and their penetration in contemporary societies, which, to the extent that they had positive aspects, were reflected in In one way or another, on the crime and its nature, many new images and patterns of crimes have emerged, known as “new crimes” (Aya Ehab, 2015).

The book demonstrates that the new crimes are, in the simplest sense, acts committed by individuals using scientific and technological advancements in order to further their own selfish interests at the expense of those of others. The book's chapters and study themes centre on the nature and dimensions of these crimes, both in terms of their concept and characteristics, the causes of their commission and spread, and the context in which they appeared, in light of the risks posed by recently created crimes.

Based on this approach to the analytical vision, and guided in this regard by the heritage of sociology crime and delinquency, the first chapter of the book “Created Crimes.. Sociological Analysis” deals with the definition of newly created crimes, which mean different types of illegal

and unfamiliar behaviour, in which modern technology is used in order to facilitate the criminal process, and its appearance or presence results in harm or Harm, moving to the characteristics of newly created crimes, as well as the factors responsible for the emergence of newly created crimes (Aya Ihab)

The recent economic and social changes, reform policies adopted by Arab nations, the improvisation that went along with these in terms of making decisions and enacting laws, the emergence of reform capitalism based on wealth creation, and the emergence of some means of illicit gain are some local factors that contributed to the emergence of the newly created crime. In addition to the widespread corruption brought on by foreign businesses in the Arab world, many crimes, particularly information crimes, are committed by taking advantage of technological advancement.

Along with the decline in economic growth, savings, and investment rates, the emigration of Arab capital, the rise in unemployment rates, the emergence of poverty and widening social disparities, the rise in the external debt of some Arab nations, the weakness of religious orientation and social, economic, and political upbringing practices, and the lack of faith in Arab criminal laws, all of this was additionally occurring. In addition to the distance from the application of the provisions of the tolerant Islamic Sharia in the field of crime prevention and control, all of this contributed to the manifestation of the newly created crime (Abdul Karim Al-Radaydah, 2013, p.: 70)

2. Crime in the era of globalization

After the trade, borders have been removed and the movement of people and goods has become possible in this regard. The security issue becomes a common concern for all countries in the system of globalization and the changes that the entire world is witnessing in various aspects of life. In addition to the fact that the activity of organized crime will become more global than local or regional, boundaries and continents, the field of that activity will become on an international scale, and violent crimes and terrorism will increase, as its recent features have begun to increase the phenomenon of political violence, and this is followed by the increase in the phenomenon of crime in its international form as a result of openness which globalization heralds, and the phenomenon of drug trafficking spreads more in the absence of borders and security controls for movement and movement, as such crimes will increase on the international scale and will find popularity in light of globalization (Abdul Karim Al-Radaydah, p. 69).

Depending on the perspective of the concept's owner and his or her functional, professional, and scientific interests, the concept of globalization can have a wide range of implications. Globalization refers to capitalism and international trade freedom, as well as liberalism as a political philosophy and the right to free speech. It is based on the following tenets: respect for human rights, rationality, and elements of science and technology, as well as individual freedom and individual responsibility.

Therefore, globalization as a theory and a phenomenon is not the focus of our research; rather, we are interested in how it has affected security issues, the growth of crime, and the means of

combating it. Organized crime, drugs, terrorism, illegal immigration, and so forth. The ability of security agencies around the world to easily cooperate in order to share knowledge and technological solutions for preventing new crimes and finding their perpetrators is a positive.

The challenges faced by security services are growing as a result of the procedural definition of globalization as the free flow of goods, services, ideas, and people without restrictions or borders. In order to monitor these newly created criminal phenomena and their impact on the national security of the countries in which they operate, these agencies must include experts in various social and economic fields, and politics, and learn about the various phenomena (Ayman Muhammad Al-Sayyid Al-Ahwal, Ahmad Muhammad Ahmad Desouki)

3. The modernist construction of crime: a crisis of values

It is accurate to say that modern society lacks morals and noble values in general because of the worsening abandonment of high human morals. The adoption of modernist principles and what has resulted from them, and in this, Robert Artigani says: “The war has revealed the flawed crack and the dangerous deficiency in modern science that is disintegrated from values. , leaving us dwarfs in morals, but with the separation of values from reality, the first thought of the twentieth century opened the door to an unstoppable ideological orgy” (Muhammad Mahmoud Sayed Ahmed, 1434 AH, p. 160-161), and as a result, it is based on this value void.

The exploitation of women in propaganda is an example of a breach of morals that prevents crimes from happening and becomes the natural extension that establishes the solidity of the non-human stance towards these crimes. In this scenario, crime becomes a normal form of social action until a value review occurs over time.

An official response was recently elicited as France moved to amend the media law based on a value review of these transactions. The advertisement, which was initially established under the guise of liberation and openness for women, and the glorification of the wave of consumption, turned into excessive exploitation of the feminine body in marketing everything.

4. Technology as a tool for crime

In a recent study titled, “**The Hoax of Technology,**” the negative effects of scientific progress, are visible and invisible. Murder, theft, rape, loss of compassionate social relations, and other things are among the dangers of technology, as they raise many serious problems at the same time, such as the spread of influence, attacks on private life and unjust wars, and all of what the study called “the price of technology” or “the monster.” Technology” (Mohammed Mahmoud Sayed Ahmed, previous reference, p.: 171), and in contrast to studies and analyses that highlight the role of technology in deciphering crime, and giving unprecedented solutions in helping to do so, this role is limited to solving crimes that are less modern than technology which was used at the time, as crimes committed using modern technology demand newer technologies and experienced experts in order to keep up with the quick-changing patterns of these new crimes. Explain them given that the common and simple understanding cannot pursue these crimes in a

timely and moral manner and that time has passed and newer technologies have emerged that allow us to analyze these crimes.

Researchers can take a stand against these crimes with the development of an appropriate level of understanding and a deterrent legal framework operating under the penalty of value review in society, but it's important to note that these remedies for new crimes are actually contemporary remedies for old crimes, or, to put it another way, crime is always an initiative.

5. The digital society and its effects on crime

A variety of explanations have been provided through interdisciplinary concepts like network society for the desire of criminologists and others to better understand the impact of diversity on modern social art and technology practices (kastilz, 1996), information society (Webster 1995), Internet culture (Levy 2001 and cybersociety Jones 1994 similar studies of the same issue but from different angles. Present in the age of “computer” and “cybercrime,” many of these explanations have focused on a particular component of techno-social transformation to highlight or explain the cause of change.

Despite a few restrictions, one of the ways in which criminology can explain the enabling and disabling effects of the technologies: depicting crime, delinquency and justice as increasingly techno-social practices within digital society, Gere (2002: 12) defends the usefulness of digital as a “**mark of culture**” that includes all artefacts and systems of signification and communication that clearly highlight our contemporary way of life from others.

Recognizing the change in social and cultural norms, behaviours, and lived experiences that blurs the lines between the online and offline worlds is therefore essential to understanding the digital society. By focusing on digital, Deuze 2006 asserts, researchers can explore the impact of technologies shaping cultural artefacts and arrangements and contemporary activities of new life, both online and offline, by understanding the disintegration of the boundaries between online and offline as new realities, notes Baym 2015: 1) that the distinguishing features of digital technology are the way in which they have transformed how people interact with each other.

This disruption of social digital is also referred to as the digitization of society, and society cannot be understood or represented without the tools of technology (1996:5 kastilz), such as the Internet, and criminologists are required to move Beyond framing “computer” or “internet” and criminal justice as fundamentally distinct from or opposed to “**non-technological**” forms of crime and justice at the same time, encouraging research under a more pervasive concept of digital society draws criminal imagination toward an exploration of relational cultural, emotional, and political dimensions and the structural social of crime and justice that is reproduced, re-established and perhaps resisted, in both familiar and unfamiliar ways, in fact, and then adapted to become more resilient.

The digital society is also opening up many new and rapidly emerging foci of crime theory and research., Although there is no comprehensive list,

However, we identify seven areas of study of crime, delinquency and justice in the digital society, drawing on examples from interdisciplinary research across sociology, cultural and media studies, journalism, policing, observational studies, law and criminology (Stratton G, Powell A and Cameron R (2017), p 24)

6. The Internet is a new source of values

The social control perspective has focused on the transmission of values and the regulation of behaviour through local interactions. More specifically, social control theorists suggest that adults shape adolescent morals and behaviour through setting and applying standards, usually through face-to-face interactions. Sampson and Groves (1989) state that Adolescent behaviour “does not simply depend on the family of one child, but on a network of collective control over the family. This implies that there are numerous social control mechanisms at work in the neighbourhood, which have an impact on how kids interact with their parents and other neighbourhood adults by giving kids a reason to associate with a particular group.” What occurs, however, when social norms and values are established by interactions that take place online, as opposed to the rejection of morals and norms in society? How does this influence social interaction?

Online interactions have significantly changed communication techniques and have an impact on social behaviour, particularly in young people because their value systems are still developing and because technology makes it possible to connect with people, even those who do not share the same values and beliefs as the local adults. Therefore, Technology expands public life and allows people to be exposed to a set of norms that can be accommodated and acted upon offline, whereas the traditional social control perspective focuses on relationships that are physically in the same location, and does not take into account the pressure it places on young people (Sheena Lewisa Dan A Lewis, 2011, p: 763-764)

7. Towards adaptability

Robert Merton asserted that there is a close connection between social change and crime and that, whenever important changes in the goals or structure take place, we should anticipate parallel changes in the social sectors that have been subjected to these pressures the most. (Lamsri Jamila, Habbeh Wadea, 2014, p. 177), Contribution In the emergence of some new phenomena, such as criminality, which results from a lack of societal values.

After the creation of electronic knowledge, the new generation began to teach its parents how to use it, and thus the old generation became the future and the new generation sent in the process of upbringing, and this is one of the necessities of social change, meaning that the family was affected by this change in terms of its functions and was replaced by other institutions.

The Arab individual today aspires to goals in the technological world that are incompatible with his sociocultural and socioeconomic data, and this has made him live in a non-normative value state with intellectual dependence, social alienation, and cultural alienation.

All of this contributed to a social imbalance that allowed for the emergence of numerous novel and peculiar criminal phenomena that were unique to Arab societies. impediment. The risk is that the typical information criminal views his actions as a form of self-proofing and a test of information technology rather than criminal acts.

The information revolution had a great impact in making the crime phenomenon reach its present level of fame and enormous spread, and the inability of traditional values, this is what leads us to talk about the importance of contemporary dialogues in the era of globalization for the possibility of protecting the privacy and security of society from extraneous values accompanied by destabilizing societal security in general. Human nature does not change, but what changes is the social value environment of man, whether through time or place” (Muhammad Boumakhlouf, 2013, p. 61.), and values occupy two positions for the individual, an ideal position and a realistic position, and the conflict between them generates a conflict of values among individuals (Muhammad Boumakhlouf, Pg.: 59) A complex social environment full of contradictions that produce cases of loss of standards and the occurrence of crimes. Therefore, the effectiveness of overcoming the newly created crime depends on the ability to positively adapt to all technological and contemporary developments in all societies in general and Arab societies in particular.

Abd Al Hussein argues that “Technology is the engine of globalization, and we will not be able to deal with globalization unless we understand what happens when the boundaries between time and space are mixed.” In the context of the digital age, technology and openness to markets, it was obvious that a cross-border crime would be realized as one of the most prominent negative secretions of digital technological developments.

8. Conclusion

In this context, crime continues to be seen as a concept that emanates from reality as a given and its aggravation as a diseased phenomenon that carries in its system a value defect and moral inability that needs to be addressed. New crimes are the result of civilization and digital culture, and no one can deny the scientific and technical progress that science has achieved in those recent years in various fields. because of this, the phenomenon of newly created crime continues to be one of the contemporary phenomena connected to the quick, instantaneous developments in technology, information, and media, and it is extremely difficult to search for and investigate crimes other than newly created crimes. The ability to adapt modern development between traditional values and the factor of modernity or modernity is necessary for ordinary, and thus a social act governed by a specific cultural pattern.

It is necessary to fight crime in the post-modern era with the same weapon, which is contemporary technology, by adopting a strategy to combat it derived from the socio-cultural heritage by promoting moral values, social education, and social awareness by highlighting its dangers through awareness campaigns for all members of society. This calls for an appropriate and successful local Arab treatment that is not Western but rather grounded in scientific research and has a real-world application.

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