

## Threats of Modern Crimes to Community Security in Algeria - Challenges to Reality and Requirements for the Future

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### Abstract:

This research paper deals with the modern crime that threatens community security. Through it, we tried to clarify the meanings of the modern or emerging crimes and the meanings of community security and its various dimensions, with the observation of the inter-relationship between these two concepts.

Among the most prominent results that were reached, it is that community security is at great risk due to the wide spread of modern crimes of all kinds. This is due to the difficulty of combating it because of its characteristics. Moreover, each of its types has special effects in certain aspects that consumes the capacity of the individual and society, and hinders its progress and development.

**Keywords:** Crime; modern crimes; threats; security; community security.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Social security is a fundamental objective of human societies. They sought to achieve it at all stages of its history. This is done through the various systems and laws it enacts in order to preserve the order of society and ensure the stability of its members. The fight against crime of all kinds has been one of the fundamentals of these regimes, from the time of Greek civilizations to Jewish, Christian, and Mohammadist civilizations. Despite the fundamental differences between these civilizations in terms of the nature of religion and ways of thinking, their view was unified in considering the phenomenon of crime as a threat that must be tackled in various ways and means.

With societies' scientific and technological advances, social security has become difficult given the many challenges that stand in its way. Moreover, the continuous development from one stage to another has further complicated and evolved the

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methods of crime. The quality of crimes that were widespread in the agricultural community was more traditional than those committed in the society that experienced a major industrial revolution. In addition, if we compare these two communities and the nature of the methods adopted in crime to today's information society, the risk has multiplied in that it is no longer associated with a particular place and instruments as it was at the traditional stage. This confirms that today's societies face an information revolution that has resulted in technologically based methods of crime.

Thus, speaking of social security in light of the spread of new crimes, it has become a scientific necessity for researchers and specialists to raise their problems, diagnose their causes, and determine their nature. It is also more serious to focus attention on their implications for the security and stability of the individual and their effects on societal values, especially with the threats to the future of human beings from biological development and chemical radiation, the extensive use of electronic devices and the web, and the resulting many social distortions.

From this serious challenge, this study addresses the threats to social security, including the individual and the family, by presenting certain types of crimes that have affected the privacy of society, the privacy of its members, and the implications of this for family stability. Accordingly, we pose the following problem:

**What are the threats to social security in the context of the growth of new crimes?**

To answer this key question, the following sub-questions must be answered:

- What is the modern crime, and what are its methods and characteristics?
- What do we mean by social security, and how do intellectual approaches address it?
- What are the repercussions of crimes on daily life practices?

### **1.1. Research Objectives and Dimensions**

The purpose of this study is to monitor the relationship between new crime and social security and the main challenges it poses. It also seeks to reveal the secrets of the new crime and its violation of the privacy of individuals, especially in view of the extensive use of social media and websites. It also aims to present new visions for the maintenance of community security in view of the serious threat it faces.

### **1.2. Study Methodology**

In this study, we have relied on the descriptive approach because it is based on the characterization of phenomena and the interpretation of all the circumstances surrounding them, which we have found appropriate to the nature of the subject. We have worked to identify the phenomenon of crime as a challenge to social security and

to place it in the right context by defining its nature, its causes, and its implications for the individual and society.

### **1.3. Study Themes**

For the purpose of comprehensive understanding of the topic and reaching relevant conclusions, the article is divided into the following Themes:

- The first Themes: Modern crime: definition and procedural concept.
- The second Themes: Community security is a cultural imperative in Algeria.
- The third Themes: Threats to community security in the context of the growth of modern crimes.

## **2. Modern crime: definition and procedural concept**

Since a concept is a mental representation that a researcher uses to describe various meanings and ideas in order to transmit them to various academics (students and researchers), the researcher must properly define his notions as part of the first methodical step<sup>(1)</sup>.in light of this, the definitions of the crime introduced were numerous in terms of the nature and characteristics of traditional crime, but before dealing with the subject, it was methodologically first necessary to lure the concept of crime in general into some of the disciplines and directions it dealt with

The attempt to capture the concept of crime within the literature of sociological research reveals a growing interest in this concept, especially after it has moved from the legal and legislative fields to the social sciences field and has led to the creation of a new culture of social science. Academic interest in the subject of crime has been reflected in the steady growth of scientific research indexed within the various types of national and international academic data. In addition, the subject has been brought to public attention through the efforts of civil society organizations and various non-governmental organizations to confront crime at all levels. The theoretical accumulation built around the concept of crime reveals the diversity of the developmental backgrounds behind it, as well as the purposes that have had to be addressed and the central problems that have affected it.

Moreover, in order to move this concept from an abstract level of public discourse to a procedural level, we must create a suitable definition of crime and govern its developing indicative fields. It is important to note in this situation that there is no authoritative or consistent scholarly definition of crime. Therefore, in this study, we will just concentrate on highlighting a few facets of this idea in the social sciences.

Some scientists have argued that crime has a different characterization than old age, and that the most important indicator of the determination of action as a crime in

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<sup>(1)</sup>- Frederic Maatouk, **Dictionary of Sociology English-French-Arabic**, Edited and Revised by Mohamad Debs, Beirut, Lebanon,1998, p102.

modern societies is that it is defined by laws and by [other] characteristics. Equal applicability of personal penalties established by laws<sup>(2)</sup>, consequently, crime in modern societies is an act, the limits of which are determined by law, and as a result, certain penalties are imposed that are different from past times. And somewhere else, the term "crime" in the law was called "every breach of criminal law"<sup>(3)</sup>, it is therefore any act or omission that is criminalized and punishable by law, whether the penalty is a penalty or a precautionary measure. It is stated here that the offence exists or is a legal object found in the law and is not considered outside the law. It should also be noted here that the law, the Penal Code in general, covers the Penal Code and all other laws that criminalize and punish certain acts, such as the Traffic Act, the Tax Code, the Forestry Act, the Taman Act, the Customs Act, etc.

According to McGuire, a crime is any public behaviour that is against the law, and the definition of a crime can vary from one community to another as well as depending on the time and situation. Because crime is a social product, what constitutes a crime is determined by three factors: society, culture, and the spirit of the time<sup>(4)</sup>.

In the same context, there is some variation in the agreement on what constitutes crime, and in turn, Canadian criminal scientist John Hagen introduced one of the important concepts of crime as a continuous variable<sup>(5)</sup>, This ranges from a breach of rules to a slight deviation from accepted standards of conduct, largely from subsequent acts involving serious harm, which in turn consists of a difference in the social norm prohibited under the Criminal Code.

For social scientists, crime is any serious departure from the social values considered by the general public or a serious violation of the rules of conduct in society, and Emil Durkaim considers it "every act punishable"<sup>(6)</sup>, according to him, people don't really cry because it's a crime; it's a crime because people blame it...

Based on these short definitions, it seems clear that the concept of crime varies from field to field. There are those who focus on the criminal aspect and the penalties prescribed by law. He or she focuses on the study of the offender, the criminal behaviour, and the circumstances surrounding the offender. In return, there are those who associate it with consciousness, will, and freedom, and each of these definitions stems from the nature of the orientation and the field of knowledge contained therein. In

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<sup>(2)</sup>- Gökhan, Gokulu, **Perceives Risk of Victimization and Fear of Crime: a Case Study of metu Students**. Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Sociology, The Graduate School of Social Sciences of Middle East Technical University, 2011, p25.

<sup>(3)</sup>- Edgar. F, Borgatta, and Rhonda J.V, Montgomery (Eds). **Encyclopedia of Sociology**, Vol 01, 2<sup>nd</sup>ed, Macmillan Reference, New York, 2000, p529.

<sup>(4)</sup>- Fatih, Özdemir, Bengi Öner-Özkan, The nature of crime: Different approaches toward the causes of the criminal act, **Nesne**, Vol05, No11, (2017), p347.

<sup>(5)</sup>- Mark M. Lanieret al, **Essential Criminology**, 4<sup>th</sup>ed, West view Press, New York, 2015, p22.

<sup>(6)</sup>- Emile Durkheim, **Règles de la Méthode Sociologique**. (Un document produit en version numérique par Jean-Marie Tremblay), Collection « Les Classiques des Sciences Sociales », Université du Québec, Québec, 2002, p32.

addition, from the foregoing, the researcher adopts a definition of crime that includes any act or abandonment that violates the applicable legal norms and established social norms, faced by society with legal sanction or social outrage, in short, any conduct contrary to the law and the culture of society.

On the other hand, it is difficult to find a specific definition of modern crime because of its nature, so it is always associated with traditional crime in terms of differences between them at the application level and the tools used, so any definition of it has to address the comparison between them. In the same field, the specialists have distinguished between it and traditional crime in that the latter is represented in those crimes that are legally recognized with punishment. Because of their prejudice to the interest, such as theft, murders, and kidnappings, while the modern ones are those crimes that are associated with contemporary technological developments and are not represented by a specific legal text.

This type of crime is based on the use of modern technological methods that reduce distances, time, and even financial costs, as criminal research and police security are difficult to detect as a result of the widespread knowledge of the crime, particularly recently with the digital revolution, which has covered all fields of contemporary life, including social, economic, and political. They range from drug offences to transnational organized crime, cybercrime, money-laundering offences, terrorist offences, exchange offences, and corruption offences.

The characteristics of the crime that has been introduced are numerous and varied, but the most important feature that can be initiated is their association with technology by:

"The various facilities that have come from the development of long-range communications in all fields have opened the way to the commission of a wide range of crimes using such modern technology as computers, mobile phones, and the computer network. This has helped them escape the limits of time and space."<sup>(7)</sup>

This is unlike traditional crimes, which were linked to certain material means within a specific place and time. In the old days, stealing money was a matter of going to a particular bank at a certain time to rob it, but this operation has recently been carried out by only a set of buttons, through which people's financial accounts are being hacked into somewhere else where the criminal is. This has given it the distinct feature of being free of national borders, as groups involved in new crimes, particularly organized crime and transnational crimes have become multinational, making it difficult to control and prosecute them outside of any country's political and legislative authority.

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<sup>(7)</sup>- Abdullah Abdulaziz Al-Yousef, **Modalities for the development of programmes and training curricula to counter emerging crimes**. Hamid Publishing and Distribution House. s Rights, Jordan, 2014, p77.

The perpetrators of this crime are multinationals and from various countries, connected through websites in order to achieve their criminal agendas without any need for attendance at meetings, which increases the seriousness of this crime by allowing the offender to escape with no trace of his or her crime. This makes it difficult for the security police to pursue and arrest him/her, except in rare cases after a very considerable effort has been made.

One of the common features of this type of crime is the absence of legal structures and formal social control mechanisms to combat it at the domestic and international levels, since criminal law and its implementing authorities continue to take on a regional character. Legislative follow-up to the crime requires a material and moral component through which it identifies the causal links to the creation of the crime and traces the offender through, for example, fingerprints. However, the modern crime lacks all these elements, making it easier for offenders to exploit these legal gaps for their own benefit, especially if their methods are professional and advanced. This is, of course, a constraint on their statistics and on their prevalence rates, which impedes the adoption of preventive measures against it by those responsible for protecting the country and community security, thus contributing to their proliferation and increasing the risk of their proliferation. Governments may be forced to pay a high cost because of their effects, particularly when it comes to community security.

**Table 01:** Comparison of traditional and modern crimes

<b>Data</b>	<b>The Traditional Crime</b>	<b>The Modern crime</b>
Realistic Crime	Happening on the Community Ground	Happening the virtual space
Characteristics of criminal	Its features and shape appear to be visible and identifiable.	It is hard to recognize.
Geography of crime	It has a time and spatial dimension	It misses the time and spatial dimension
Application of the crime	It needs planning, physical and psychological strength to do the criminal act, and to get rid of its effects.	It doesn't need physical effort or a complex planning, it needs a smart person with electronic skills.
The effects and consequences of the crime	Its direct negative effects are clear when and where it occurs	It is hard to estimate its results in the near future.

**Source:** Designed by the two researchers

### **3. Community security is a cultural imperative in Algeria**

One of the important themes dealt with in this study is community security as a linguistic compound between the terms security and community, which requires us to know the meanings of the word security, both in dictionaries and in security studies. In

order to make it easier for us to conclude that relationship between security and society and its various dimensions.

It should be mentioned that security is a concept that is difficult to determine because of the diversity of its fields. According to researchers in security studies and international relations, it is difficult to provide a precise definition of what this word means, as are many of common words that lack a specific definition that can be conclusively estimated, so we will try to deal with this word with some analysis and discussion.

As social life and its complexities have evolved today and as international relations have changed, talk has emerged of more than security. Security from poverty, hunger, theft, and looting to intellectual, economic, financial, and military security and, above all, cyber security, which has become the cornerstone of any international security, and each country has to assume its own security with a range of measures that it deems necessary to achieve what is known as the security community.” It is thus a means of settling conflicts because common security often means common beliefs, values, and understandings of good components when discussing long-term peace<sup>(8)</sup>. In other words, finding solutions to international and national insecurity.

In considering the aforementioned, we find that the concept of security is always linked to the meanings of reassurance and familiarity as expressed in linguistic definitions. This is similar to the terminological concept in that the definitions generally agree that security is a sense of security at the individual and communal levels, in terms of protecting their material and moral demands as well as different social relations.

It is also possible to speak of national security and the defense of State policies against any counter-attacks, which are inextricably tied to military capabilities and deterrence in order to preserve the values of the State. In other words, the nation remains so secure that it is not at risk of sacrificing fundamental values if it wishes to avoid a war and remains capable of preserving those values by winning such a war.

It may be useful to note that "community security" has a number of intellectual visions throughout history that have been concerned with the conditions for building societies, enacting the necessary laws to regulate relations between individuals, and safeguarding their rights in order to ensure the continuity of the State and the development of human civilizations. Each step towards progress in the way of development is linked to the security of the societies of these States and their observance of human rights. These conditions may vary from vision to vision, from one age to another and from civilization to another depending on religious, cultural, and value ties, but the objective of security remains the one that direct them.

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<sup>(8)</sup>- Kim Dahlbeck Jadersand, **Security communities-A case study of the long-term peace between Jordan and Israel(Master Thesis)**,Swedish Defence University political Science with a focus on Crisis Management and Security,2021, p16

In the Greek age, as represented by Greek philosophy and in the conversation between Socrates and Terri machos about the virtue of justice in the Republic's book for Plato was that constructing societies was required to achieve this virtue among individuals. In order to avoid any distinction, injustice creates division, hatred, and sedition. Justice distributes proportionality and friendship, so injustice, whether in the city, the state, or the military, inherits disobedience. Moreover, despite the city's need for the State to protect individuals, justice is what keeps world order and security.

In the period of Islamic thinking, Ibn Khaldoun is the best model for theorizing the construction of society and the State through his book "El-Moukadima", where he saw:

"The sustainability and security of societies are inextricably linked to the system of States and its strength. The necessity of human assembly requires the judgement and determination to which they refer. But the condition that it is based on legitimacy taken from God requires that they be led to him by their belief in and punishment for the reward, as well as a mental policy to which they must be led by what they expect from that governor's reward after knowing their interests. Thus, States that collapse and fail to achieve their security are marked by the moral degradation of their rulers' injustice, corruption, and sole preoccupation with pleasures, without any justice in their system".<sup>(9)</sup>

Based on these perceptions, community security has long been a concern of human civilizations, each of which has provided a perspective commensurate with its social, economic, political, and cultural realities. However, in the twentieth century, this concept has undergone a major development, represented by numerous international instruments that defend human rights and guarantee their freedoms and peace. The 1948 Charter is an important international instrument that links between human rights and human security in all its forms and manifestations, both in terms of security, which takes the image of personal security. Protection from arbitrary detention), community security (e.g. the provision of basic needs such as food), and international security (the right to live in a secure international order), but in this context, the question arises: to what extent are these allegations true in light of recent scientific developments and the resulting cybercrimes?

This concept evolved with the currents of contemporary thought, with Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his book Social Contract, where he sees:

"Community security is achieved through a collective agreement on a contract that contains a number of laws guaranteeing the

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<sup>(9)</sup>- Abdul Rahman Ibn Khaldoun, **Ibn Khaldoun's introduction**, Modern Library, Beirut, 2002, p27



rights of individuals that they are based on the will of the individual, in order to avoid social chaos and disintegration caused by conflicts of interest and private property. People usually have no other option for survival if they cannot create new forces but can unify and direct existing ones".<sup>(10)</sup>

**Table 02:** shows the ranking of some of the world’s leading counties in crime and security rate for the year 2019

Country	Crime rate (%)	Security rate (%)	Arab Ranking	World Ranking
Syria	63.59	36.41	01	16
Libya	59.18	43.82	02	22
Egypt	50.71	49.29	03	36
Morocco	50.24	49.76	04	37
Algeria	48.33	51.67	05	43
Iraq	45.56	54.44	06	53
Lebanon	44.27	55.73	07	59

Source: Addad Aderrahmane & Charfaoui Hadj abdou, 2020, p32

#### 4. Threats to community security in the context of the growth of modern crimes

It is important to begin by defining threats as a set of risks and challenges to community security. social, economic, cultural, health, and educational destabilization of its communities, and as contemporary technology has evolved, these threats have multiplied, with diverse methods of crimes against humanity adversely affecting the security of societies, including drug trafficking, organized crime, and computer crime. In this context, some of them will be addressed in order to determine the rate of such threats to the future of community security.

##### 4.1. Threats of drug crime to the social present

The family is the best place where all groups, including young people, can live, and the family's deviation from its functions leads to crime and violence as an inevitable consequence of this diversion, but today the role of the father in the family has been reduced. The authoritarian trend has prevailed only as a formality, despite the importance of his role in the social development of his children by securing, protecting, directing, and controlling security. If this functional element is disrupted, parents and children are discouraged, which makes the son insecure about himself and others. This explains cases of delinquency and crime outside the family, such as extortion, kidnapping, association with criminal gangs, and the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. (...).

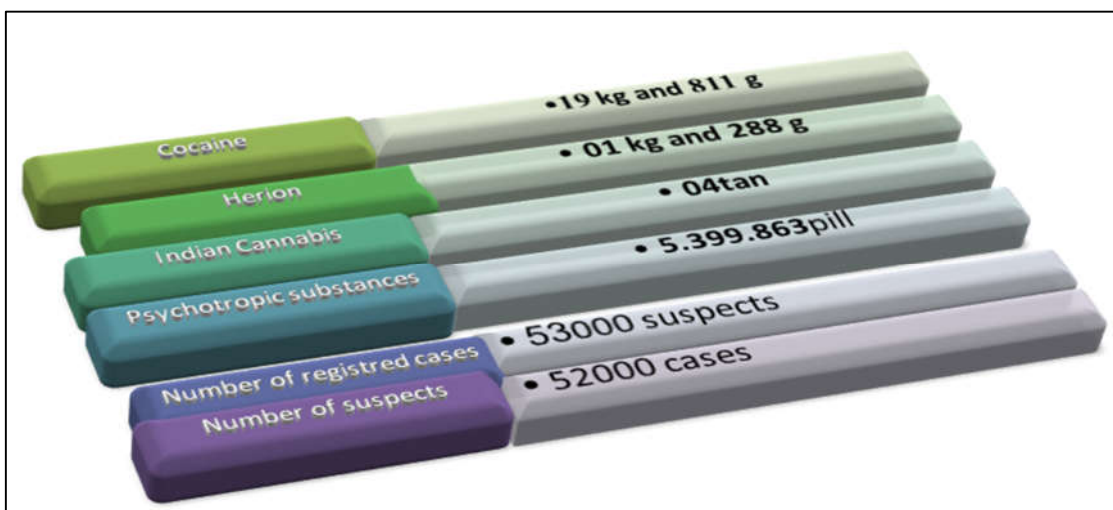
<sup>(10)</sup>- Jean-Jacques Russo, **Social contract**, Hindawi Foundation for Education and Reading ,Cairo, 2012, p37.

This sort of crime has recently grown widely among most social groups, particularly among young people, sometimes through trafficking and sometimes by professionalizing it as a money-making career. Drugs are defined differently in different domains and disciplines. They are defined scientifically as a chemical that produces drowsiness, sleep, or loss of awareness, accompanied by pain relief, but Caballero defines them in his "Droit de la drogue" (2000) as:

"Drug is defined as any natural or manufactured substance that can encode a psychological effect on the central nervous system, physical or psychological dependence, as well as a health and social danger".<sup>(11)</sup>

It is a well-established fact that most addicts begin their addiction in about 20 years, as some studies confirming that the prevalence of drug addiction is particularly prevalent among young people [18–25 years old], an age group with a high incidence of sexual crimes. This leads us to distinguish between an addict and an accustomed person in terms of the degree of psychological restraint and internal resistance. The user finds him reluctant to use the substance, but the addict is not entirely resistant. He relies entirely on the substance psychologically and physically, so its need becomes urgent and even outweighs the importance of food and drink. From this point of view, it has been a major threat to the future of young people, especially the security of society in general. This is because of its negative effects. The moment these toxins are needed, the addict is unable to distinguish between right and wrong, between enemy and friend, and between beneficial and harmful.

**Figure No 01:** The outcome of the first semester of narcotics and psychotropic substances for the year 2023



**Source:** Official website of the Directorate-General for National Security. <http://www.dgsn.dz>.

Date of visit: 31-07-2023

<sup>(11)</sup>- Hadrien Fouillade, Orsini, **La concentration du crime et les caractéristiques de l'aménagement de l'espace urbain à Marseille**, Thèse de doctorat en Géographie, Université Côte d'Azur, Français, 2018, p 65.

Before drugs have an impact on community security, they pose a threat to the brain of an addict. According to some medical reports, all drugs have an impact on the brain. They cause the arrest of nerve centers, especially in cases of excessive quantity, and affect the mentality of an addict. The latter is always in a state of tension and anxiety. All these psychological and physical effects adversely affect the social relations of drug users and their effectiveness in society, especially in cases of violence and oppression during childhood.

Moreover, the abuse of these substances also poses a threat to personal, social, and even economic security, with the incidence of violence, theft, kidnapping, and immoral practices rejected by religion, law, and proper ethics. It also opens the way for increased suicides. There is a close relationship between drug use and suicide, as most of the deaths recorded were caused by drug overdoses

In addition, the addict's psychosocial oppression also threatens the security of the family as the basic nucleus of society, causing the disintegration of family relations, the fragmentation of family members, and the abundance of daily conflicts and disputes between them in the total absence of a language of reason and dialogue. It may also affect the rate of expenditure, which may lead the family to poverty, homelessness, and unemployment, or to illegal ways of earning money quickly. All these and other impacts have a negative impact on society's effectiveness, security, and development.

Based on the foregoing, drugs are a social scourge that poses serious risks to public health and community stability in Algeria. Despite Algeria's ratification of all relevant international conventions and protocols, social reality proves that deterrence is ineffective. Hundreds of those accused of drug crimes are brought before courts and tribunals daily. Many of them are repeatedly brought before the courts and tribunals, thus demonstrating the failure of the policy of deterrence and the weakness of the outcomes of the penal policy aimed at reducing this crime in society and among all its groups. This requires the strengthening of prevention efforts, mainly through the entry of all social factors and the abandonment of confrontation through sensitization and awareness - raising.

#### **4.2. Transnational organized crime as a threat to community security**

This crime is particularly widespread in the twenty-first century and is characterized by accuracy in the work and planning of organized hierarchies and each section has its own work. One of the definitions is Linda Smith's definition that "organized crime is a professional crime encompassing a range of relationships defined by mutual obligations and advantages".

On December 2000, the United Nations developed the first legally binding instrument in the field of crime in Palermo, Italy, by which it attempted to provide a

universal definition of organized crime. After ratification by more than 120 States, Article 2 was reached:

"Organized crime" consists of an organized group of persons or more, present for a period, committing one or more offences in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, financial profit or other material benefits. "Serious crime", which constitutes an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or by a more severe penalty, in addition to "organized group," means a group that has not been formed indiscriminately to commit an offence. This needs to define the basic roles of its members and the continuity of their membership in a sophisticated structure".

(1)

In terms of the seriousness of this crime, it is widespread and characterized by great force, especially because it does not recognize national borders. It is perpetrated in many countries and even in neighbouring countries. It is also built by many people. This threatens the future of individuals, especially young people, who are interested in rapid financial gain, self-realization and influence. Studies on organized crime have shown that poverty and unemployment are among the root causes of individuals joining criminal gangs" (2). What is more serious is that today it is part of the criminal culture of the peoples of the entire Earth. Like the exchange of community cultures, which has become a modern feature of the global village, the exchange of criminal cultures is also a form of this age's cultural transfer.

One of the dangers of this crime is that it threatens the cohesion of society and its economic security because of its professional methods of stealing public money, attacking private property (land fraud), and killing. In such ways, it targets "the elements of social cohesion, destroying the social fabric through its criminal activities such as drug trafficking and creating special values that are contrary to the values and ethics of society, causing failure to noble work, moving towards rapid profit such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, and others, which in turn affects the economic situation of society and the State. They may also be a major catalyst for the growth of terrorist cells, which is the greatest threat to community security.

Furthermore, organized crime uses predatory tactics such as intimidation, violence, and corruption with the aim of achieving goals and preserving profit gains, which are characterized by a kind of complexity where they are hidden or overt as they are used to secure economic gains by illegally monopolizing goods and merchandise, in addition to infiltration. To institutions with legitimacy and integrity in practising their various activities, and corrupting their employees as part of implementing their strategy

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(1)- Jay. S Ambanese, **The Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice**, fiestedtion John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2014, p03

(2)- Addad Adrahmane & Charfaoui Hadj abdou The Consequences of Organized Crime at the social level in Algeria, **Aleph, Langues, medias et societies**, Vol 07, No 04, 2020, p40

effectively and in particular, as indicated by one study, "When organized crime begins to carry out a project in an illegal way, it brings to this project all the techniques of[...]"<sup>(1)</sup>

If we apply the concepts of the theory of the broken windows on organized crime in Algeria to all its social institutions, everyone will know that the concepts of the theory are deeply rooted in the culture of society. A human being, of course, is a fan of security, discipline, and compliance with the law when a safe and conducive environment is in place. It goes away when he sees an environment conducive to chaos, and why crime is spreading in all its forms in Algeria, particularly smuggling, money-laundering, trafficking in human beings, etc., is a natural consequence of the weakness of the law and its lack of respect. Thus, such situations may be (infectious) and may be transmitted to all segments of society.

#### **4.3. From old to new terrorism: the changing nature at the national and international levels**

It is very easy to monitor violent words or what some call verbal slippage. Manifestations of violence and crime have swept large areas at the national and international levels. The term terrorism appears to be one of the most threatening words in terms of intimidation and violence. It is clear that the means of this type of crime have evolved in proportion to the development of scientific methods. Thus, as terrorist operations rely on simple material means, scientific intelligence is now being used to produce viruses, which is described as biological terrorism in its most precise sense. The adoption of chemical weapons has become an explicit manifestation of the chemical war, which is a threat to human and community security.

With the spread of terrorist crimes, members of society lose the reassurance that is an essential requirement in this life because of the panic and terror that spread within society. Terrorism aims to destroy the structure of society, dismantle its systems, and disrupt the role of life facilities. This includes obstruction of movement, disruption of the functions of places of worship, destruction of State installations, attacks on persons, defamation of the State, incitement to violence and dissemination of hate speech in society.

One of the historical examples of bioterrorism that has threatened human life and community security, (*Bacillus Anthracis*), is the most frequently used microbe in micro terrorism, along with many other microbes that have caused many diseases in communities and threatened their health security. In addition, to plague, smallpox, rabbit fever and other examples of high professionalism in community health abuse.

The threat of war against vulnerable and oppressed peoples is compounded by the use of highly sophisticated weapons, such as nuclear radiation, which threatens one's

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<sup>(1)</sup>- Velde Richard .w &all ,**Organized crime -Report of the Task Force on, Organized crime**, washington, 1976, p8

health and social security, such as the Hiroshima bomb that Japan was hit by in World War II. Moreover, the widespread phenomenon of terrorism, especially with the attacks on America in September 2001, there have been Security Council resolutions condemning all terrorist tactics. " Resolution 1272 not only condemns the specific manifestations of terrorism in certain parts of the world but also addresses terrorism as a general phenomenon and establishes a framework for improving international cooperation in combating terrorism".<sup>(1)</sup>

#### **4.4. Cybercrime as a new form of the modern crime**

Cybercrime is a linguistic compound between crime and informatics, which is a crime that depends in its practice on the engineering, conversion, and operation of information systems and is a criminal activity involving a computer, either as a tool, as a target, or as a means [...] <sup>(2)</sup>", scientists also have varied in their definition of their parts, which is due to the rapid development of information technology and the different roles played by that technology in crime. The modernity of cybercrime and the different legal and cultural systems among States have led to a lack of agreement on a uniform term to refer to it, which has resulted in the absence of a uniform definition of this criminal phenomenon for fear of being confined to a narrow field.

The hypothetical nature of this crime has helped it to emancipate from time and place. "These crimes are often committed in a place different from where the harm is done, and this is a powerful factor in encouraging criminality within society, because criminals have little difficulty saving themselves, thus making it difficult to reach the perpetrators, as they" can easily conceal true identity on the Internet"<sup>(3)</sup>.

It is also more difficult to detect if it comes to the question of the search for evidence of the crime in that it is "An offence occurring in an electronic environment where information is transmitted and invisible electronic fingerprints are circulated and there are no paper documents. This characteristic has helped it expand and replicate. Here we conclude that all these and other features of cybercrime are a clear threat to community security and an imminent danger to the penetration of society's values and cultural foundations.

In the same vein, in a proactive framework aimed at protecting national information systems, Algeria's cybercrime services enable successive achievements and qualitative security operations in community security ", which operates within an integrated police system to maintain the security of individuals and address all threats to

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<sup>(1)</sup>- United Nations, **International legal framework to combat chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism**. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. s Rights, Vienna, 2017, p11.

<sup>(2)</sup>- Chawki Mohamed & all, **Cybercrime, Digital Forensics and Jurisdiction**, New York, Springer ,2015, P03

<sup>(3)</sup>- European Crime Prevention Network. **Theoretical Paper Cybercrime**, Brussel: Cybercrime: A theoretical overview of the growing digital threat, February .2016.p7.

community security, Combating all forms of crime, and in the annual results recorded by the interests for 2021, which will be presented in the following table:

**Table 03;** Number of Cases and Treatment Rate for Cyber Crime 2020 and 2021

Annual proceeds of cybercrime	Treatment ratio(%)		Number of cases	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<b>prejudice to persons</b>	76.28	72.15	2146	2816
<b>Prejudice to information systems</b>	59.83	53.74	371	330
<b>Fraud</b>	89.40	89.49	500	238
<b>Electronic terrorism</b>	91.36	100	71	51
<b>Child porn</b>	89.74	93.64	39	110
<b>Posting content that violates the system</b>	90.84	97.50	994	1366
<b>Sale of prohibited goods</b>	90.52	90.80	118	175

Source: The official website of the General Directorate of National Security  
<http://www.dgsn.dz>

## 5. Conclusion

At the end of this research, based on an analysis of the new crimes and threats to community security in various dimensions, including health, economics, family, and personal security, we can mention some findings that the modern crimes are a major threat to the future of human societies and one of the reasons for the underdevelopment of some states as a result of the massive depletion of their cultural, intellectual, and material wealth because of their inability to combat this type of crime due to their distinctive characteristics.

In this context, social security is a civilizational necessity for the building and maintenance of nations. Countries have paid great attention to it throughout history. Therefore, only by preserving this dimension and protecting it from all threats can we talk about the development of a State. In addition, the search for threats to the types of modern crimes for community security, it is clear that these crimes are targeting the community structure, disrupting its system, destroying its values and the minds of its members, and it has become easy and dangerous in our modern life. Moreover, the modern crimes not only threaten community security, but also infringe on the dignity of the human being. It is an expression of inhumanity in all its forms and manifestations, especially when we speak of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism.

Based on what has been raised, it has become important to guard against threats to these crimes of all kinds and the need to combat them, which are the responsibility of all members of society and the State. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State to

provide for groups suffering from psychological and social oppression, especially those suffering from material problems and social exclusion and marginalization, which are the causes of crime. In addition, parents have the responsibility to instill moral values in their children, and this begins with the development of role models and intelligent observation as they communicate with the Internet and social media. The prevalence of crimes in developed societies that have achieved material satisfaction is clear evidence that these crimes enable souls who suffer from a spiritual vacuum, and thus the development of one's spiritual aspect and internal satisfaction is an effective mechanism in combating criminal behaviours. Only the law ensures its punishment, but society's role is to develop effectiveness and positivity within all its categories.

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