

The Relevance between White Collar Crime Detention and Digital Legal Application Systems

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Abstract

Gaining an understanding of the relevance between white-collar crime detention and digital legal application systems is the main objective of this study. For us to understand this goal, we have conducted data searches on research evidence released by several well-known journal publication data sources, including publications from Taylor & Francis, Elsevier, Google Books, Sagepub, and magazines and heads of state laws and regulations released by the Law Department and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, our efforts to seek understanding are carried out with the help of an in-depth evaluation, coding, and interpretation system of data until we understand and draw conclusions if the data has answered the core questions of this study. So based on the data and discussion, we can summarize the relevance between legal digital applications and the reduction in white-collar crime in Indonesia. Thus, the results of this study can be helpful in efforts to develop digital law applications in the future.

Keywords

legal digital applications; white collar crime; criminal reduction; the legal system; the application of the law



I. Introduction

White-collar crime is a dangerous mistake made by elites, financial experts, brokers, or officials who access critical settings through power, extortion, or fraud (Payne, 2016). Financial violations in the capital market sector, especially those involving money and banks, are significant for monetary violations because they are behavior that violates the laws and guidelines of the monetary sector and the country's economy. According to Kamasa (2016), financial violations are any actions that violate the rules and norms in the economic and financial fields and are threatened with law. Although middle-class crime is on the rise, public law instruments do not have a comprehensive legal codification. Furthermore, banking is a kind of psychological oppression. It seems that the whole Act strengthens and even protects the lawless bullies in the middle class who continue to benefit those in power. Indeed, how to deal with white-collar crimes or crimes committed by the government or the private sector (Maulidi, 2020), officials can be carried out, among others, by top leaders. It is hoped that they will always carry out impromptu inspections and monitoring so that the actual situation in the field can be seen so that they can take firm action according to the law for the perpetrators of white-collar crimes, which until now are still easy to find (Gottschalk, 2010).

The parties that can maximize their role in reducing white-collar crime are the police, the Corruption Eradication Committee, the Corruption Watch, and the Financial Supervisory Agency in conducting financial audits (Butt, 2017). Then the state can strictly select candidates who will occupy positions and upgrade their qualifications to crack down on such crimes. However, all that has been done, and in fact, white-collar crime is even more widespread (Dick & Mulholland, 2016). This is all because the legal and political

systems are often mixed so that the state and society often receive the brunt of these crimes. Then the question arises why white-collar crimes are difficult to trace? Thus, one of the main reasons white-collar crimes in many underdeveloped countries appears with many faces and is difficult to eradicate is that the essence of popular sovereignty has never been enforced because the law must guarantee full democratic rights (Somadiyono, 2014). When examined from the causes of the crime, among others, historical factors: a history from the Dutch Colonial period that was conveyed to the public; cultural factors: one of the community's cultures that are abused and become a habit; as well as potential factors and human nature as elites, entrepreneurs, bankers, or officials who have strategic roles and functions or strategic access policies through corruption, fraud, and fraud which are very destructive and cause mass casualties (Setiyono & McLeod, 2010).

In Indonesia, white-collar crime is common and is often referred to as endemic and systematic (Zaidan, 2019). This case is due to the ineffectiveness of law enforcement and the methods used to control and reduce crime rates. One of the main reasons why white-collar crime is difficult to eliminate in our multifaceted country is that the principle of popular sovereignty has never been enforced, and material means such as technology-based systems are still low and cannot be efficiently employed. As previously stated, Hazel Croal (2012) coined the term "white-collar crime" to describe various crimes that occur in government organizations, both structurally involving a group of individuals or individuals. According to Hazel Croal, white-collar crime is "a lawful abuse of authority as defined by law." White-collar crime scandals are notoriously tricky to track down because authorities carry them out to make essential laws and decisions. White-collar crime occurs in a restricted setting, allowing for a patronage structure. White-collar crime enslaves and deceives the public. People who are not politically educated give up, but authority gains greater authority because of their departure (Payne, 2016).

The terms "white-collar crime" and "blue-collar crime" are used interchangeably. If the phrase "white-collar crime" refers to state leaders and officials, the word "blue-collar crime" refers to any criminal scandals of lesser quality and quantity. However, we must keep in mind that lower-level criminality has a trickle-down impact. So, if we want to eliminate different crimes in government organizations, we must begin with white-collar crime rather than blue-collar crime (Croall, 2015).

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Law that is Precarious

White-collar crime has become regular news in our society, and it is often reported, seen, and experienced (Payne, 2016). The poor appearance of law enforcement in the nation glorifies white-collar crimes in a culture where individuals are never discouraged from stealing people's money, oppressing and defying them. Our country's chronic and systematic white-collar crime is a result of law enforcement's poor public image. If we claim that white-collar crime in our country represents the nature of society so tolerant and compromised, we are not far off. Law may be exchanged for a reasonable price. The people are trapped in the crater of disaster and poverty that has engulfed their existence. White-collar crime runs itself and establishes regulations to the extent that it can allow him to survive. The core of public sovereignty has never been enforced, which is one of the fundamental reasons white-collar crimes in our society, which has many faces, is difficult to remove. In election momentum, sovereignty is only achieved once every five years. On the other hand, politicians and power holders in the state's lack of political empathy allow white-collar criminals to parade and yell sacred mantras from their filthy lips and hearts.

Will the government expel the bandits who have infiltrated the political, economic, and legal institutions and other aspects of life (Kendi, 2019).

We will undoubtedly turn to the function of the law. Is it possible to enforce the law? Just laws must underpin a democratic state. A fair law ensures the full enjoyment of democratic rights. In truth, democracy is a method of enforcing political collaboration in a legally binding way. Democracy is based not just on a shared intention but also on a political cooperation strategy (Teti, 2012). Foucault saw politics as a vital tool for people to check and balance one other, preventing white-collar criminality from taking root.

2.2 Use of CCTV Technology

In 2020, the rate, there was a 38.45% increase in Kamtibmas disturbances compared to the previous week (Cox, 2017). Closed-circuit television (CCTV) technology is one of the government's efforts to reduce this crime (Harkrisnowo, 2020). He was misbehaving for fear of being found out. China is now the country with the most surveillance cameras to keep an eye on the actions of its citizens. According to Gagliardone (2013), China as a persuader reported that in 2019, China had 200 million CCTV units, far exceeding the United States (50 million units), Germany (5.2 million units), the U.K. (5 million units), and Japan (5 million units). Umar Surya Fana, Director of the General Criminal Investigation of the West Java Police, said in 2018, the presence of CCTV in various areas immensely helped the performance of security forces in revealing the perpetrator's identity in the event of a crime (Prawranegara & Kusuma, 2019). According to Umar, the West Java Police uncovered 18 criminal incidents using CCTV between January and October 2017. Abdul Aziz, Chairman of D.K.I. Commission B of the Jakarta DPRD also emphasized the need for the use of CCTV to prevent criminal acts. After a spate of robberies targeting bicycles, Abdul Aziz proposed that D.K.I. The provincial government increased the number of CCTV cameras on several roads in the capital city in October 2020 (Khanafi & Wahyuningsih, 2018).

2.3 Smart City Technology

CCTV is widely used in Indonesia and essential for the local government's Smart City initiative. While the use of information and communication technology or digital to solve problems and improve the quality of life of individuals and local communities is referred to as Smart City (Effendi et al., 2016). Because the government can obtain information from various data sources, which can also be obtained from various IoT devices, Smart City technology can improve government performance. Later, the government can use the data to make better decisions or a Decision Support System. In addition, CCTV in various places can be integrated with Intelligent Video Analytics technology which can help reduce criminal activity in the surrounding environment (Offenhuber, 2019). It is possible to analyze visual data using this technology, such as identifying license plates, measuring the number of cars, detecting dangerous things such as sharp objects or weapons, and recognizing faces. Various possible difficulties can be predicted from the start with CCTV placed in several locks and integrated areas and equipped with CCTV so that CCTV becomes one of the strategies to reduce high crime rates (Syalianda & Kusumastuti, 2021, March).

Technological advances in industrial revolution 4.0 have brought significant changes to everyday life. However, the development of technology poses a threat and a sense of worry and has advantages. For example, artificial intelligence (AI) is one of the technologies currently widely used and developed in various scientific disciplines, one of which is the law (Silberglitt et al., 2015). Edwards et al. (2015) said that technology has

been easier for humans. However, what has happened has rest technology has been in digital imperialism, where technology is constantly changing rapidly so that the development of legal science follows technological developments. There are not many legal rules governing the use and impact of this technological development. The legislators have not fully discussed the draft law on the protection of personal data. Other regulations related to information technology may need to be regulated, such as the Cyber Security Bill (Mohammed, 2015).

III. Research Methods

This section will describe how we carry out this legal and technological study following the scientific work procedure. First, we determine the question and continue with a technological search for data on secondary data published by well-known journals in the world of law and white-collar crime. After a series of data collection, the evaluation effort through a review involved an in-depth data coding system in answering the questions of this study with the principles of high validity and reliability (Heale & Twycross, 2015). The database sources we visited included law and technology journals published in various journals such as Elsevier, Sagepub, Google Books, and Taylor & Francis. In reporting this study, we chose a descriptive qualitative design with a phenomenological approach. This is following the direction (Lambert & Lambert, 2012).

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Understanding White Collar Crime

In Indonesia, white-collar crimes are referred to as tie crimes (Meliala, 2021). Maulidi & Ansell (2020) proposed and developed white-collar crime for the first time, which was later in his speech from Sutherland, which is always remembered as the concept of white-collar crime in his speeches. Paul Tappan criticizes Sutherland's view, which stems from Durkheim's thought that an action is considered evil based on society's reaction. In his book *Who is the Criminal*, he criticizes Sutherland's views. For investigation and prosecution, he believes that the idea of white-collar crime, especially its conduct, should be based on the relevant legislation. Ross calls this crime a criminalized person who wants wealth through dishonest means but is not considered an offense by society and is not classified as a criminal by association. Gottschalk & Tcherni-Buzzeo (2017) use the phrase "top world criminal" to describe crimes committed by perpetrators who cannot be detected because of their position, talent, or intelligence, which allows them to blend in with others and avoid being classified as criminals.

Since then, research has expanded the idea of white-collar crime to damage large numbers of people and businesses in every country. Pontell (2016) investigated the antitrust misbehaviour of businesses during World War II. Calavita & Pontell (2016) investigated abuses by drugstores/pharmacies, and Benson & Gottschalk (2015) investigated antitrust violations by corporate electricity. White-collar crime is an act or series of illicit activities that are non-physical and surreptitious to obtain money or products, prevent payment or loss of money or goods, or generate profits for the company or themselves. Munir Fuady (2014) defines it as a non-violent crime committed with the intention of obtaining financial gain through fraud by people with employment status as entrepreneurs, professionals, or semi-professionals who take advantage of technical abilities and opportunities as a result of their work. Alternatively, the activities are undertaken by people with a particular talent and professional understanding of companies

and governments to achieve financial gain by fraud regardless of their job (Munir Fuady, 2004).

According to some definitions of white-collar crime, there is a stark difference between traditional crime and contemporary crime. The losses incurred are more significant than street crimes, perpetrators are more challenging to track, and victims suffer more (Badri, 2017). White-collar crimes lead to a loss of public trust in political institutions, procedures, and leaders, as well as a decline in public morals. White-collar crime is divided into four types, according to Jo Ann Miller, a criminologist at Purdue University (Drake et al., 2012). Work crime in the workplace (crimes committed by organizations or companies). Work crimes in government (crimes committed by the government or on behalf of the government). Crime in the workplace (Professional crimes). Crimes of Occupation by Individuals (crimes committed by individuals). At the same time, Policastro et al. (2015) categorize white-collar crimes into five categories; 1) On a personal level (performed by professionals like lawyers, doctors); 2) Employees company or business (e.g., corruption); 3) The official in charge of company policy (e.g., in antitrust cases); 4) Company employees vs. the general public (e.g., advertising fraud); 5) Business actors vs. their customers, for example, consumer fraud (Dodge, 2019).

According to the characteristics mentioned above of a white-collar crime, if an activity meets the following conditions, it qualifies as a white-collar crime. They act in ways that are against the Law on purpose (Goldstraw-White, 2011). It is a danger to society and the state and is against the criminal law. The act is criminal. Committed by a particular group of people The element of intentionally committing an act against the Law is the main element in a criminal act; The existence of this intentional element stipulates that the prohibited act is carried out intentionally, consciously, and according to the Shari'ah as a result of the action desired by the maker, in violation of the Law. This way is detrimental to the community or has the potential to harm the state budget. Almost all criminal activities harm society and disturb society. Victims of criminal acts such as fraud, theft, and others generally suffer losses. Victims of crime may be individuals or formal entities, such as companies. The harm of white-collar crime, on the other hand, is more significant, affecting society as a whole, such as the crime of breaking into a bank, where a bank as a financial organization that keeps customers' money is broken into by someone, resulting in the loss of customers' money. Corruption is the most visible type of white-collar crime in state financial losses (Simpson, 2013).

Corruption is defined as taking public funds outside the Law to benefit oneself or others (Johnston, 2017). Corruption can only be committed by people directly or indirectly involved in state finances, who have been given power, or who hold certain positions. As a result, the Corruption Crime, which includes the act, is prohibited by law, and the Law is threatened (Nawfal, 2021). The Law stipulates what actions are prohibited, and violators are subject to criminal sanctions. Writing letters, for example, is expressly prohibited under the Criminal Code. Forging letters is not something anyone can do; only those with the necessary experience and knowledge can do so. Perpetrators and money from crimes committed and their operations are a critical difference between white-collar crime and conventional criminal activity. White-collar criminals own intellectual property and are connected to the influence of power, position, and wealth. They claim that "they are immune to the law" and ridicule the public with that influence. This assumption is based on the belief that Law can be "purchased" (Usman, 2015).

Difficulties in uncovering white-collar crime cases require difficulties in locus delict issues, as mentioned above, and a firm commitment to law enforcement (law enforcement). Proceeds of crime are often utilized to meet secondary demands such as purchasing luxury

vehicles, residences, buying luxury items, investing in land, depositing funds in banks, and so on. Ordinary crimes mainly serve to supply basic needs such as eating, drinking, and other biological requirements (Fuady, 2014). The modus operandi of white-collar crime is much more complex than that of conventional crime. He argues that there is a tendency for law enforcement officers to be more corrupt in handling white-collar crimes because they involve billions of businesses, and it is not easy to bring such cases to court.

4.2 Technology to Prevent White-Collar Crime

Because of its quality, White Collar Crime, as a type of high-level crime, is difficult to avoid and fight even by utilizing the development of science and technology (Levi, 2013). No matter how complex the forms and types of crimes, these crimes must be eliminated and avoided not to cause significant harm to society as a whole. Crime prevention strategies, sometimes known as "criminal politics," may have many applications. Crime prevention efforts can be carried out in the following ways; 1) The use of criminal law (application of criminal law); 2) Prevention without retaliation 3) They are using the media to influence public opinion about crime and punishment (using the media to influence public opinion about crime and punishment). Yes, two types of crime prevention (Friedrichs, 2019). Remediation uses "penal" (criminal law). Repetition in a "non-penal" (i.e., non-criminal) manner. As referred to in paragraphs (2) and paragraph (3), efforts can be included in the group of non-penal efforts. The correctional method focuses on the repressive aspect of preventing crime after it occurs, while the non-penal route focuses on the preventive nature of preventing crime before it occurs. The application of criminal law in white-collar crimes cannot be handled by traditional criminal law, which is strictly limited in the Criminal Code. Therefore, legal reforms are needed that can reach white-collar crimes (Kempa, 2010).

4.3 Law and Technology

Information and communication technology issues. Information technology has emerged as a significant industry to meet needs (Buabeng-Andoh, 2012). In addition, by linking telephone lines with computer technology that creates video captions, various information collection systems have emerged, enabling telephone users to access a wealth of information anytime and from anywhere. Due to the advancement of fibre optics, cable television systems now have the same range. Electronic technology that continues to develop allows the production of various inexpensive communication tools in small sizes that can be easily used by the general public, such as computers, radios, music players, and televisions (Robitaille, 2010). Social media is an example of a relatively recent development of information technology (Marbun *et al*, 2020). Communication through social media promises a comfortable state of communication (Marlina, 2020).

The evolution of Indonesian law and other technological advances has led to a communication revolution that has made people's lives in diverse countries inseparable and even dictated by information and communication (Serenko et al., 2016). For the international community, this phenomenon has given birth to a global trend of interconnectedness. Advances in information and communication technology have a direct effect on the degree of human civilization. The influence of global technology is closely related to the emergence of layers of agricultural society, industrial society, and information society (Chase, 2018). As a result of this technology, we can distinguish two types of reality: the reality created by God and the reality created by humans. Both of these realities are based on their application to humans. Most industrial history records more technical improvements, changes in tools or equipment used, and so on than the

development of information technology. The new equipment or machinery in question only affects the physical aspects of the company's operations. In this revolutionary era, the discovery and use of new technologies have little impact on human processing; information processing is still something that only people can achieve (Lloyd, 2020).

The balance of technology growth has shifted in recent years. The information processing technology is now developing faster than physical activity technology, and its costs have decreased (Goerner et al., 2015). The costs of storing data, analyzing data, and publishing conclusions are all dropping rapidly. Meanwhile, the influence of the development of information technology on society is as follows: Computer media has a fascinating nature because it can react to any stimulus given by its consumers. It was just too exciting, making people feel like they had discovered a tiny universe they did not want to leave. Playing games on the computer can serve as a stress reliever (Oliar, 2012).

On the Internet, people may see a lot of cruelty and sadism. Because Internet material is unlimited, site owners market their sites in various ways (Loader & Dutton, 2012). One way is to flaunt things that are vile and sadistic. Experiments have shown a link between playing computer games and increasing crime rates among young people, especially those involving violence and homicide. According to research, there is also evidence that computer games have more harmful effects than violence on television or in real life. This way is common in children (Lemley et al., 2011). They will be insensitive to each other, leading to aggressive and violent behavior in children and encouraging them to behave in their way (imitating violent incidents). Likewise, pornography is a common misconception that the Internet is synonymous with pornography; however, this is not true. Pornography is increasing because of the capacity of the Internet to transmit information. Many people, especially parents, worry that their children may consume pornographic material because there are so many pornographic sites on the Internet (Kulesza, 2012).

4.4 Use Big Data

When advancement is utilized to submit more inconspicuous offenses, cops and law implementation logically utilize innovative instruments to battle mishandles (Weisburd et al., 2014). Keep up with public security and human life, the criminal value industry should utilize progressed programming, worldwide situating systems, and that is just a glimpse of something larger. Individuals who focus on criminal equity today are at the forefront of life-saving development. Here is a glance at some exciting developments that took an essential part in criminal equity today (Darroch and Mazerolle, 2013). As IBM brings up, extensive data is a fundamental piece of each industry because the world creates 2.5 trillion bytes of data consistently. The combination of data in criminal value legitimates experts in more than one manner. For instance, DNA and fingerprints can be put away in a database and separate suspects all the more rapidly. Data can likewise assist with executing laws by understanding examples of infringement and making suitable advances (Moses and Chan, 2014). Remarking on the Uniform Crime Reporting Program report, the police boss spoke to legitimate approval associations to progress to the National Incident-Based Reporting System. This structure means to assemble authenticity and take a more precise point of view on maltreatments in Indonesia through complete honesty of data. The Department of Justice noticed a few break information systems that are available to both the criminal value neighborhood and non-criminal value office (Desmond et al., 2016).

4.5 Progressed ID Procedure

The enormous information approach has likewise prompted temporary ID structures, which license police to quickly see people's criminal accounts through huge assessments

(Bolón-Canedo et al., 2015). People who pull over while driving without an award can be immediately perceived through the in-vehicle PC search. The contraption's Next Generation Identification framework uses biometrics to mastermind people with their criminal history data, including fingerprints, iris affirmations, and facial affirmations. Current advances in the system are constantly being revived, and new ones are added to make the structure the broadest method of social affair excellent data about individuals examined (Kayaalp, 2018).

4.6 Checking and Wrongdoing Situating

Today, cases can utilize advancement to perceive and address destructive behaviors that occurred by then. Maybe than responding, these advancements license law approval to be more proactive (Jackson et al., 2015). A part of the perceiving, breaking down, and setting up advancement structures legitimating essentials incorporate Robots: When the police need an aeronautical perspective in a spot, robots can help maintain laws concerning a region.

4.7 Overall Positioning System

This system does not simply help the police get to the wrongdoing area or find more hooligans without any issues. It is like manner helps the working environment better screen police powers, as police sending rules can guarantee more region is covered. Getting GPS together with other police frameworks helps with making information all the more remarkable, as region associations are continually connected with dissemination (Ribaux et al., 2010).

4.8 Delivery Advancement

Shoot headway recognizes the shot and permits police minutes to direct the shooting locale, similarly as data on the number of shooters open and the number of shots released. The Chicago Police Department has seen fantastic results with gunfire improvement, as both discharging and murder scenes were liberally decreased by 20% in explicit spaces from 2016 to 2017 (Schakel et al., 2016).

4.9 Label Check

Programmed tag isolating headway draws in police to expeditiously check if the vehicle in their place has been taken or the reverse way around in case there is a driver's catch warrant. Police central command in Camden uses name perusers to consider vehicles that have been fundamental for a drug exchange, as shown by Future Trends in the Policing Report by the Police Executive Research Forum and the Judiciary Branch (Tyler et al., 2015).

4.10 Observation Cameras

Reconnaissance cameras can get events in a specific district and give authentic endorsement genuine encounters. Discernment contraptions can help legal endorsement if all else fails by ensuring accurate nuances during appraisals (La Vigne et al., 2011).

V. Conclusion

In this late section, we summarize the study results and discuss the relevance of the use of technology in reducing white-collar crimes. We believe that the content and results of this study have answered the questions of this study through a review of several legal

science and technology publications from international publications. We also believe that the data that we present in this report is the latest data considering that we have specifically examined the publications published between 2010 and 2021. Besides this excess data, we also admit that this study is still far from perfect in that we only present secondary data in a qualitative design. Descriptive. As for the core results that we can conclude, among others, technology has made it easier for the government and its apparatus to minimize white-collar crimes, which are increasingly being exposed, assisted by the use of technology in recognizing and proving white-collar crimes. Technology, among others, by using big data, integrating technology in the duties of the police, judges, and committees of criminal acts, especially by state officials. Finally, we can be sure that there is a relevance between the reduction in white-collar crime and the application of technology in the realm of the legal apparatus.

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