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Increasing Crime In The Society

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Statement of problem :

There has been extensive research on the aftereffects of crime on all parties involved, including the effects of criminal sanctions on perpetrators and the impacts of crime on the families of victims. It has been established that crime has negative consequences for society as a whole, including adults, kids, and women, as well as the economy and national progress. To begin understanding the capabilities of a criminal mind, researchers have used a variety of cross-sectional study approaches. Most people have concluded that criminal behavior has little to do with racial or ethnic background but rather is the result of individual decision-making.

While some studies stop there, others investigate the idea that criminals and evildoers have always been a part of human history, hence no amount of effort will ever be enough to rid society of crime entirely. This study covers this knowledge gap by extensively analyzing how we may genuinely eliminate or lessen the level of crime, the little effort has been done here to analyze the most common forms of crimes that occur in society and how that crime harms the disadvantaged.

ABSTRACT :

Conceptually, this inquiry is underpinned by the legal and practical repercussions of crime on individuals and their families, as well as by the broader societal effects of criminal behavior.
The paper concludes with a brief introduction providing context for the main topic of discussion, which is the rise of crime in modern societies. The paper provides in-depth information on the history and development of crime in the modern era when criminals spare neither humans nor animals in their pursuit of profit. In light of the data and analysis presented throughout this paper, the author concludes with some thoughts on the subject that are both insightful and actionable. This section will focus on the most prevalent forms of crime in our society today, specifically, violence against women in India, and the steps we can take to combat this problem.

INTRODUCTION :

Simply said, a crime is any action that violates the law and carries penalties from the government. The criminalization of human society is a steady process. Every day, news outlets cover horrific killings, dramatic robberies, rapes, thefts, and kidnappings. The graph of crime in modern society is, unsurprisingly, steeply ascending. The modern way of life is fraught with peril, unpleasantness, and danger.[1] The elderly and females are the most affected. The centers of our cities have developed into havens for illegal activity. New Delhi, the capital of India, has gained international attention for this reason.

[1] THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY, A REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, https://www.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh241/files/archives/ncjrs/42.pdf

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In addition to being the seat of government, it also holds the dubious distinction of being India's most dangerous city.

Educated young men are increasingly at risk of falling into criminal activity due to rising unemployment and a lack of drive. It's no longer just the illiterate roughnecks that steal and lay waste to property. The criminal underworld is populated primarily by recent grads who dress casually.[2] The modern trend of materialism has simply made the situation worse. Their drive is fueled by their obsession with Western fashion and beauty products as well as automobiles, motorcycles, and clothing. They require enough cash to satisfy their insatiable wants.

Separated or single-parent households are another major factor. Without anybody to care for them, these kids feel isolated and are more likely to turn to crime. Children who have had traumatic experiences may act defiantly toward authority figures. They are made much worse by media like the internet and mystery novels. There are no easy solutions to the problem of a rising crime rate in our society, but it is the responsibility of the police to ensure public safety, and if they do their jobs effectively and impartially, they will contribute to reducing crime.
There are, however, numerous other aspects that influence a society's overall well-being. You may buy anything from the horde of young males looking for work. Their thoughts and morals have been completely taken over by raw materialism and consumerism. The crime rate can be significantly lowered by the implementation of moral education programs in schools. In a nutshell, the youth of today are the adults of the future who will uphold the law. Everything needs to be built from the ground up. Making them ideal and preventing crimes is a shared responsibility between the government and the people.

History of crime in human society :
Humans have always considered vengeance to be an acceptable kind of punishment. According to historical accounts, it was not uncommon for the victim of a crime to meet punishment as an act of retribution. Often, the perpetrator would play the victim and seek their own form of revenge because the punishment was so disproportionate to the crime. Many families, like the Montagues and the Capulets in "Romeo and Juliet," were drawn into the cycle of violence.[3]

Some of the earliest thinkers have had a significant impact on modern ideas about crime and punishment. As an added bonus, they illuminate the significance of law enforcement and punishment. They taught us that the severity of a punishment should be proportional to the severity of the crime.

Our modern conception of how crimes are dealt with owes a great deal to the work of ancient Greek philosophers, especially Plato and Aristotle. Because of these two philosophers, we now know that preventing criminal behaviour is just as crucial as understanding why someone commits a crime. Further, they noted the two were frequently intertwined: Plato: According to Plato, poverty and a lack of education are important contributors to criminal behaviour. Those without the means to gain an education, such as the poor, are more prone to resort to crime. Of course, Plato thought that criminals deserved to be punished; he just thought that the harshness of their punishment should depend more on how much blame they deserved. The

[2] Balwant Singh Mehta\ The problem with joblessness\dailypioneer\ https://www.dailypioneer.com/2018/columnists/the-problem-with-joblessness.html\ Last Visited 05\01\2023
[3] Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment\ Chapter DOI:https://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781412950664

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punishment for a man who steals bread to provide for his starving family should be less severe than the punishment for a man who takes bread for himself.[4]
Aristotle: In the meantime, Aristotle was emphasising that sanctions and responses to crime should be used to deter future criminal behaviour. For him, criminal punishment should be severe enough to deter others from doing the same act and serve as a reminder to the offender himself not to return to criminal behaviour.

How Has Crime and Punishment Changed Today? :
The types of punishments that are legally authorised have been the most significant change in how we deal with crime and criminals in recent years. Thankfully, we no longer use punishment as an act of revenge, and we no longer use humiliating and painful punishments on criminals.[5] In its place, we're putting more emphasis on reform as a means of dealing with criminal activity. We no longer use public penalties like stonings or floggings because we've learned that they serve no rehabilitative purpose and only serve to shame offenders in front of their peers. Crime punishments gradually grew less public and more discreet.

Oppression of the weak :
From the beginning of time, history is littered with examples of the powerful oppressing the weak. The weaker members of society have always turned to crime as the most direct route to gaining power because of the detrimental effects that lack of it has on their own lives. It's reasonable to assume that crime rates wouldn't be exceedingly high if equality had been present since the dawn of human evolution.

Types of most performed crimes in human society :

- Possession of stolen goods
- Cybercrime
- Illegal drug trade
- Motor vehicle theft
- Kidnapping
- Property crime
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Homicide
- Rape
- International Terrorism
- Larceny theft

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Global crime :
If nations or governments in these countries don't collaborate, it can be impossible to punish criminals or hunt them down, as the globalization of crime means that crimes that can occur in one country can be committed by persons in another one. International collaboration is necessary for the effective investigation, arrest, and prosecution of international criminals. The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the European Police Office (Europol)

[4] Lee, Myungjoon, "Plato's philosophy of education: Its implication for current education" (1994). *Dissertations (1962 - 2010) Access via Proquest Digital Dissertations*. AAI9517932. https://epublications.marquette.edu/dissertations/AAI9517932
[5] Volocars \ https://www.volocars.com/blog/history-of-crime-and-punishment\ Last Visited 12\01\2023

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(European police office).[6] According to Karofi and Mwanza (2006), international drug, weapon, and people trafficking as well as money laundering, terrorism, and cybercrime are all examples of global crimes. The annual value of the worldwide criminal economy is above £1 trillion, according to research conducted by Manuel Castells (1998).[7]

In addition to the aforementioned, below are some instances of international crime:-

- Arms trafficking
- Trafficking in nuclear materials
- Trafficking of women and children
- Sex tourism
- Trafficking in body parts
- Green crimes
- Money laundering
- Trafficking in endangered species
- Smuggling of illegal goods
- Smuggling cultural artifacts
- Smuggling of illegal immigrants

Impact of crime on low-income and underprivileged sections of the society :
Because those who are victimized by crime have a harder time climbing out of poverty, crime is a root cause of urban poverty. Most people living in poverty are upstanding members of society whose chances of climbing the economic ladder are thwarted by the presence of violent criminals such as drug dealers, muggers, and others. The impoverished are more likely to become victims of these criminals because of their socioeconomic status.

Loss of property is typically uninsured in low-income households. As a result of the decline in property value due to crime, they will have a more difficult time saving for the future and getting loans. The quality of life in public housing developments is often threatened by crime. It drives up corporate expenses and scares away customers and suppliers, stifling urban commerce and industry. Another issue is that the criminal justice system is inefficient and fails to solve most crimes. However, those with fewer financial resources are sometimes helpless when victims of crime or oppression lack access to high-priced legal representation. The poor are confined to their neighborhoods and have few options for movement. The fear and insecurity that are stoked by crime and disorder are the germs that germinate into full-blown blight for a community. The only approach to stop this trend is via intensive anti-crime initiatives centered on tighter security. Many municipalities have had success in revitalizing their commercial districts by installing fences, lights, monitoring, and professional security guards. Proof from these initiatives demonstrates that commercial success is possible even in the most dangerous of settings thanks to the provision of security. When attempting to alleviate poverty in metropolitan areas, it is essential to focus first on lowering crime rates.
An increase in crime rates has a snowball effect, driving up prices and making it harder for the poor to buy food and other necessities, which in turn lowers people's living standards. The deficit also hinders the nation's economic growth.

[6] https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/TOCTA_Report_2010_low_res.pdf\ Last Visited 13\01\2023
[7] Sociology\ http://www.sociology.org.uk/cc_pdf/cc_global_text_crime.pdf\ Last Visited 13\01\2023

Increasing Crime against women in Indian society :

Rape :
It has been reported that a young female veterinarian in Telangana was the victim of a gang sexual assault and subsequent murder. The day after she disappeared, on November 28, her charred remains were discovered under a culvert. A law student of 25 years old was kidnapped and raped by a gang in Ranchi.[8] These incidents resurfaced the debate on the precariousness of women's safety in India on the top pages of all major newspapers and news websites. However, unless a particularly terrible event occurs, such news is typically relegated to the back pages of the paper on days when it does appear.

Dowry :
In India, dowries are widely blamed for fueling the prevalence of violence against women. To name just a few examples, these crimes might range from assault to the murder of a bride or young girl. When young women are pressured into paying a dowry, many of them take their own lives because they can't take any more of the abuse. Common methods of suicide include hanging, poisoning, and self-immolation.

Domestic violence :
The problem of domestic violence in India is widespread. Renuka Chowdhury, the former Union minister for Women and Child Development, estimates that 70 percent of women in India have experienced domestic violence at some point in their lives.

Prevention of crime in India :
Preventing criminal activity is crucial to keeping the peace in any nation. Criminals can be discouraged in one of the most common ways by just having more police officers on the streets. Nonetheless, the nature of their connection is intricate. There are a number of other factors that may contribute to India's high crime rates, including high unemployment, widespread poverty, and a low GDP per capita.

Ways to diminish increasing crime in society :

The panel can enhance women's security :
This city has a worrying upward trend in crimes committed against women. No centralized organization exists to track such crimes or follow up on police investigations. The UT should form a women's commission. There are many female students and working professionals in Chandigarh. Instilling more faith in women and speeding up the time it takes to rescue them, a statutory agency to investigate and review concerns connected to constitutional guarantees for women is crucial. A women's commission will assess potential danger zones and request more police patrols and security there. In addition, courses for the police on sensitivity and awareness campaigns for young women about crimes against women can be organized.

Law alone cannot protect :

[8] The Hindu\ https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/burnt-body-on-bengaluru-highway-was-of-missing-lady-govt-vet/article30106267.ece\ Last Visited 13\01\2023

The family unit serves as a barometer of social progress. Law by itself is insufficient to safeguard mankind. Truth and integrity are useful. The public at large, and the police in particular, must awaken and take action. Crimes against humanity may be reduced significantly if stricter laws were enacted and strictly enforced.

Set up a special cell for investigation :

It is a major topic as to why rapists continue to conduct horrific crimes despite the existence of strict laws. There is an immediate need to form a specialized unit consisting of counseling psychologists and psychotherapists in order to explore why rapists do not seem to be deterred by the prospect of facing capital punishment. When the investigation is complete, the special cell must produce a comprehensive report outlining steps that can be taken to forestall such crimes in the future.

Influence of electronic media to spread awareness :

Following religious and political leaders requires a shift in mentality. The criminal element seems unfazed by the strictness of the laws. With the aid of the law, society, and electronic media are capable of incredible feats. The police need to instill a sense of dread in the minds of criminals. There should be no way out for them besides jail time and public shame.

Speedy trials and severe punishments needed :

It is shocking that there has been a dramatic increase in rape and other forms of violence against women in the city. This uptick isn't the result of a perverted mentality, but rather a lack of respect for the law on the part of those who commit these crimes. Many incidents go unreported because of the associated societal stigma. Due to poor investigation and inconclusive evidence, the conviction rate is low among reported cases. The Nirbhaya rape[9] case from 2012 is an example of how the court process can drag on for a very long time and prevents justice from being served. The government must ensure women's safety and security. Accordingly, in order to reduce this social threat, there needs to be a significant increase in the number of police officers who are trained to investigate crimes quickly and fairly, and who can collect and present evidence that can stand up in court, such as forensic and medical records. In addition, rape trials should take place in special, expedited courts. The death penalty must be used only in cases where it is clearly justified.

Introduce patrolling in vulnerable areas :

Criminals act on their own accord in the city. They appear to have little respect for the authorities. It's true that it's impossible for already overworked police officers to patrol every inch of the city. Decoy police officers can be stationed all over the city to catch criminals in the act. Certain areas of the city, especially those close to border cities where crimes against women are more common, require to implementation of joint patrolling. In order to end violence against women, it will take a concerted effort from the public and the police. The public's assistance is needed to apprehend offenders. People should stop sitting on the sidelines and start doing action instead. They need to keep track of how many vehicles were involved, intervene to prevent more crime, and call the police without delay. All around the city, surveillance cameras are a must to deter criminal activity. All the shadows need to be brought into the light.

[9] Mukesh v. State (NCT of Delhi), (2017) 6 SCC 1

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Stop telecasting obscene programs :

Women are an integral part of any nation's success, and this is a widely accepted reality. Suppression of them has continued for centuries. Their liberation has come at last. Although women are making strides toward modernity and increasing their representation in all walks of life, moral standards and ethical conduct are deteriorating rapidly.[10] Laws that are tough enough to deal with the most severe of crimes are needed to slow this trend. To some extent, the media is partly to blame for the rise in crimes against women. Movies often feature bloody battles, abductions, and immortal heroes. Cease broadcasting sexually explicit content. We need to work together to stop this problem in its tracks. It is up to us to boost spirits and teach morals to the next generation.

Control access to pornography :

The city needs both preventive and rehabilitative measures to reverse the alarming pattern of escalating crimes against women. Educating young boys and girls to value the other sex should begin at an early age. Such teaching ought to persist all the way through a student's educational career. The proliferation of pornographic content has reached pandemic proportions and must be curtailed. Fast-track courts, which should hand down exemplary sentences to all perpetrators regardless of age, are necessary if curative measures are to be effectively implemented. Delinquency should not be taken into account when revising the legislation, and a more precise definition of what constitutes a cognizable and punishable offense is required.[11] Defense attorneys for offenders need the training to tell the difference between the victim's trauma or death and the warped right of the guilty, who should be battered psychosomatically as an exemplary form of retribution.

Improve the administration of justice :

Chandigarh, once known as the safest destination in India, especially for women, is no longer a utopia. There are so many crimes committed in the city on a daily basis that it has been dubbed the "Crime Capital" of the United States. Criminals who receive political favor are able to perpetrate the most horrific crimes with not even the slightest fear of repercussions, and the police establishment turns a blind eye to this epidemic. Weak legislation has failed to result in convictions and punishment for individuals on the wrong side of the law. The only way to stop the rising tide of violence against women is through tough laws and their rigorous application. There needs to be more help from non-governmental organizations and the general public if we're going to reduce the number of crimes committed against women. Finally, we need to improve our system for delivering justice.

Award harsher punishments :

Assaults on women and girls as young as two to four continue, seemingly without repercussions. There are also lawyers who deliberately drag out cases for financial gain. The rapist-cum-murderer receives no immediate punishment. Nothing will change until criminals receive harsher punishment, such as having the word "rapist" tattooed permanently on their foreheads and the death penalty for rapist-cum-murderers. Three execution orders have been

[10] MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA\ https://www.aicte-india.org/downloads/woman_empowerment.pdf\ Last Visited 13\01\2023

[11] Department of Justice\ https://doj.gov.in/fast-track-special-court-ftscs/#:~:text=Since%20October%202019%2C%20the%20Department,Officer%20and%207%20Staff%20Members.\ Last Visited 13\01\2023

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issued, but the Nirbhaya rape and murder convicts have not yet been hanged. After more than eight years, the case still hasn't been resolved.

Deliver judgments at the earliest :

The government should take all necessary measures to ensure women's security. Crime against women should be addressed by establishing a dedicated police force. After being checked by the police, taxis, and auto-rickshaws should be allowed to operate. All vehicles' license plates must be clearly visible at all times. Before getting in, customers should write down the vehicle's license plate number. They have a responsibility to monitor the behavior of motorists. Passengers are required to sound an alarm if they feel threatened. Rapists should face severe penalties, so the government should enact tough laws against them. In cases of rape, court decisions should be made as quickly as possible.

Control the population to curb crime :

Without population control, especially with the migrant influx currently flooding the city, it is impossible to manage criminal activities and keep law and order in good standing. The police force is ill-prepared for this crisis in its current configuration. Keeping women safe at all times is an impossibility. Many more people are needed in the current force, which is also not very modern or digitally advanced. This is an issue on a national scale as well. Thieves often target working women because they are easy targets, especially at inconvenient times or late at night. There needs to be a strict population control bill introduced by political groups and intellectuals in order to get ahead of the vote bank and appeasement politics.

Criminals come from all walks of life and adhere to all faiths. People fall into crime despite the teachings of every major religion, and their criminal psychology leads them to believe that terrorism is a form of worship. The best examples are ISIS and the Taliban.

Criminal psychology can aid in crime :

Knowing how a criminal thinks can help catch more of them. The contributions of psychology to the law help to ensure that justice, fairness, and morality are upheld in the legal system, marking a significant step forward in the process of making the law as effective as possible. The best way to reduce crime is to understand the criminal's mind, so studying criminal psychology can help prevent further crime in the future. Violent offenders can appear to be any demographic, including race, gender, and age. However, studies suggest that they may share some characteristics on the inside. Below is an overview of the biological risk factors that psychologists and others have linked to violent behaviour, as well as the interventions that are being tested to reduce that risk.

CONCLUSION :

It is often said that for the world to be better, people must have faith in it. In fact, things are likely to get worse unless the faith is constantly and routinely checked by recognition of human fallibility. The above discussion has taught us that crime has been with us for as long as there have been humans. History is littered with examples of dominant groups oppressing subjugated populations on the basis of superficial characteristics like race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, and geographical location. Those who have felt on the fringes of society all their lives often attribute their perspectives to those differences. Crime wouldn't be at its current level of fairness, morality, and love were more pervasive in society than evil. By enforcing rules and regulations and prioritizing the welfare of the underprivileged,

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especially the minority population, democracies can contribute to reducing crime and fostering social equality. Unfortunately, there's no way to know if or when crime will be eliminated for good. However, as societies progress and more people gain access to education, they become more aware of their own rights and the consequences of violating them. It doesn't matter who a person is or what demographic they belong to; anybody has the potential to be possessed by the evil inside them. What matters is how a person chooses to exert control over their wicked thoughts.

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