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Crime, it's Causes, Effective Method to Control and Impacts

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ABSTRACT

Aim of this study is to study the crime, causes of crime, and affective measures to control crime (a case study of Pakistan). It is a study of crime definitions, reasons of crime and criminal behaviors, factors due to which crime occurs and factor impact of crime rates and effective measures to control crime rate which can be applicable to control crime rate in Pakistan law. For this research secondary data of laws of United Nation, Department of Statistics, Constitution of Pakistan, Supreme Court and High Court decisions, and reports and research articles reporting crime, causes of crime and effective measures to control crime in Pakistan were taken. The relationship among the variables is examined. Finding of the study suggest that there is need to amend some crime rate maintaining laws in Pakistan and crime rate is increasing in Pakistan. This study can provide guidance to the policy makers who make law related to crimes, law makers, laws implementation departments, authorities and judiciary of situation of crime and implementing laws which decrease crime rate in Pakistan. Pakistan

authorities to look at a critical position of crime and crime rate increasing. The results are based on secondary data so the reliability is subject to accuracy of the source. It is showing crime rate is increasing day by day in Pakistan and need to study effective measures to control crime rates and implement the most effective way to control this increase in crime rate so peoples of Pakistan will be able to live in crime free state.

CHAPTER 1. CRIME

1.1 Definition

A crime is defined as an illegal act perpetrated by a person or a collective that breaches the current laws and rules within a certain area. (Lombroso, 1911) Crime is the result of irrational free will. Crime is caused by biological and organic circumstances as well as social and psychological components involved in crime creation.

Crime is a result of unlawful conduct, and bad behavior is a result of bad habits. When a big number of people live in similar very complicated relationships, their habits must be harmonious with one another if the group's well-being is to be ensured. While crime has become a habit, it is clearly an environment that allows crime to occur. When an individual's behaviors are misaligned, When the difference between a person and the other individuals in his group is too severe, we get an asocial reaction that leads to different types of compulsion, sometimes even the ejection and death of the violating individual. Criminal activity is a sort of maladjustment caused by the adoption of behaviors that the majority of the community perceives as harmful to its welfare. Crime is a phenomenon generated by civilization, although an imperfect civilization (Lombroso, 1911). A criminal is both a savage and a sick man. Born offenders are mentally ill people who become involved with the lawbreaking class. The guilty man must be examined, not just the crime itself; offenders must be considered as persons, not just their actions (Lombroso, 1911).

1.1.1 Introduction

Crimes can range in intensity and character, from small offenses like minor vandalism or theft to more serious offenses like harm, burglary, murder, or fraud. Criminal activity involving property (such as theft or arson), ferocious crimes (such as harm or assassination), crimes associated with drugs, white-collar offenses (such as theft or insider trading), as well as online crimes (such as hacking or one's identity theft) are just a few examples. Financial gain, personal disagreements, emotional causes, ideological views, or an urge for power and control are all possible motivations for committing crimes. Individuals that participate in criminal behavior may do so for a variety of reasons, including personal, societal, economic, or environmental causes. The judicial and penal systems are in charge of investigating and pursuing crimes, as well as inflicting appropriate punishments or fines on those found guilty of crimes. The criminal justice system's principal purposes are to ensure public safety, discourage future criminal behavior, provide punishment to victims, and rehabilitate criminals. Neighborhood policing, public education, and crime prevention programs, tackling fundamental economic and social problems, offering assistance for people at risk, and carrying out successful judicial and criminal justice practices are all part of attempts to avoid and reduce crime.

It is critical to recognize that crime is a complex issue impacted by a wide range of circumstances and that solving it necessitates a diverse and holistic strategy including multiple stakeholders such as law enforcement, legislators, community organizations, and individuals themselves.

1.2 Types of crime

Types of crime are property crime, violent crime, drug related crime, white collar crime and cybercrime.

1.2.1 Property crimes

Property crimes are offenses that entail the unauthorized acquisition, damage, or interference with the property of another person.

1.2.1.1 Types of property crime

Some property offenses are:

1.2.1.1.1 Theft

The unauthorized taking or possession of property belonging to someone else without their agreement is referred to as theft. Robbery (entering a building with the purpose to commit a crime), larceny (taking an individual's property), shoplifting (stealing products from a business), and motor vehicle theft are examples of such crimes. 1.2.1.1.2 Robbery.

Robbery is a criminal offense that entails taking something directly out of another person's possession using force, threats, or intimidation. It frequently entails conflict or violence directed towards the victim, such as a robbery or an armed robbery.

1.2.1.1.3 Arson

Arson is the deliberate lighting of fire to either one's own or another's property. Arson is a severe property offense since it may result in considerable property damage and put lives in danger.

1.2.1.1.4 Vandalism.

Vandalism is intentional harm or damage of another person's property, frequently through acts of vandalism such as spray-painting, destroying private or public assets, or other deliberate acts of property destruction.

1.2.1.1.5 Fraud

Fraud is the illegal acquisition of assets, cash, or other advantages via the use of dishonest or misleading means. Theft of identities, fraud with credit cards, fraud involving insurance, and investment fraud are a few examples of fraud.

1.2.1.1.6 Embezzlement

When an individual entrusted with another person's property or cash misappropriates or abuses them for personal advantage, it is called embezzlement. People with legal possession of the property, including workers or financial managers, are frequently involved.

1.2.1.1.7 Forgery

In order to trick others, forgers create, modify, or use fraudulent papers, signatures, or other materials. This includes printing false checks, papers, identity cards, or money.

1.2.1.1.8 Trespassing

It may involve breaking into land, buildings, or other sites that are off-limits. These are but a few illustrations of real estate crimes, and various jurisdictions may define and categorize them differently. Depending on the facts and the worth of the assets involved, property crimes can range in severity and may result in a variety of legal consequences.

1.2.2 Violent Crimes

Violent crimes are acts that cause pain, injury, or death to another person by using or threatening to use physical force against them.

1.2.2.1 Types of violent crime

Some types of violent crimes are:

1.2.2.1.1 Assault

The purposeful act of causing bodily discomfort or harm to another person is referred to as assault. Weapons, physical force, or the possibility of injury may all be used. Aggravated assaults, which entail substantial physical injury or the use of lethal weapons, can range from simple attacks, which involve minor wounds or threats.

1.2.2.1.2 Homicide.

The unlawful assassination of another person is known as a homicide. It involves various degrees of severity such as justified murder (killing in protection or to defend others),

murder (unintentional murder or death without malice), and manslaughter (intentional murder with malice aforethought).

1.2.2.1.3 Robbery

A violent crime called robbery is physically removing another person's possessions from their hands by using force, threats, or intimidation. Typically, there are physical altercations or acts of violence committed while the heist is occurring.

1.2.2.1.4 Sexual assault

It encompasses several types of sexual violence, including sexual assault, a plan to rape, sexual assault, and others. Sexually assaulting someone is a serious offense that harms the victim physically, psychologically, and emotionally.

1.2.2.1.5 Domestic violence

The term "domestic violence" describes aggressive behavior or abuse that takes place in close quarters or in the home. It may entail stalking, controlling behavior, sexual assault, physical violence, or emotional abuse. All genders are affected by domestic abuse, and victims may have lifelong impacts.

1.2.2.1.6 Kidnapping

The illegal taking or detention of another individual against their will is kidnapping. It entails the use of violence, compulsion, or deceit to restrain and control the victim's movements.

1.2.2.1.7 Hate crimes

Hate crimes are violent acts perpetrated against people or groups because of their racial, ethnic, religious, gender, sexual, or other protected traits. These offenses are driven by prejudice and aim to terrorize, intimidate, or cause harm to people based on what they know.

1.2.2.1.8 Gang violence

Gang violence refers to unlawful behavior carried out by formalized organizations or gangs. It frequently includes criminal assault, murder, trafficking in illegal substances, and territorial conflicts between opposing gangs. It's vital to remember that each jurisdiction may have different standards for violent crime severity and classification. Each jurisdiction's laws and definitions of these offenses are unique. Because violent crimes seriously injure both victims and society, legal punishments are frequently harsh.

1.2.3 Drugs related crime

Crimes involving drugs include any offences in which restricted substances are produced, distributed, possessed, or used unlawfully.

1.2.3.1 Types of drug related crimes

Some types of drug-related crimes are:

1.2.3.1.1 Drug possession

Drug possession is the illegal possession of prescription pharmaceuticals without an authorized prescription or other forms of restricted substances. Charges for possession can range in severity based on the kind and number of drugs involved, among other things.

1.2.3.1.2 Drug trafficking

Drug distribution, transportation, or sales are all aspects of drug trafficking. It includes cross-border or domestic commerce in illegal, organized, and controlled narcotics. Large quantities of narcotics are frequently involved in drug trafficking, which can also include criminal networks.

1.2.3.1.3 Drug manufacturing

Drug manufacture or cultivation is referred to as drug manufacturing. This covers practices like growing marijuana plants or making methamphetamine in secret laboratories.

1.2.3.1.4 Drug distribution

Drug distribution is the term used to describe the smuggling of banned drugs. It entails the transportation of narcotics from the point of origin to the final consumer, frequently via a variety of networks or persons engaged in the illegal drug trade.

1.2.3.1.5 Drug possession with intent to sell

Possession of controlled drugs with the intent to sell or distribute them constitutes this crime. Possession of significant amounts of narcotics, packing supplies, scales, or other signs of drug trafficking are examples of things that might show intent to sell.

1.2.3.1.6 Drug paraphernalia offenses

Drug equipment, such as needles, pipes, or other items used for the consumption of drugs, might be the subject of criminal charges for possession, production, or sale. These things are linked to drug usage and are frequently restricted or illegal.

1.2.3.1.7 Prescription drug fraud

The illegal acquisition or distribution of prescription drugs is known as prescription drug fraud. This might involve doctor shopping—getting many prescriptions from various healthcare professionals—forging prescriptions, or selling prescription drugs illegally.

1.2.3.1.8 Drug induced crimes

Certain offences are committed while using drugs or in an attempt to get drugs. This might involve crimes like theft or robbery carried out to fund a drug addiction as well as violence motivated by drugs. It's vital to remember that drug laws and punishments differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and that the categorization and severity of crimes associated with drugs rely on the particular rules and laws of the nation or state where the offences are committed. Among other things, the legal repercussions for drug-related offences might include fines, probation, jail time, and required drug treatment programs.

1.2.4 White collar crimes

Non-violent offenses known as "white-collar crimes" are frequently perpetrated by people working in commercial or professional settings in order to profit financially. These crimes are frequently distinguished by dishonesty, fraud, or breach of trust.

1.2.4.1 Types of white-collar crimes

Some types of white-collar crimes are:

1.2.4.1.1 Fraud.

Fraud is the deliberate deceiving of others for personal or financial advantage. Examples include identity theft, wire fraud, tax fraud, insurance fraud, and securities fraud.

1.2.4.1.2 Embezzlement

A person who has been given the responsibility of managing or controlling money or property commits embezzlement when they illegally steal them for their own benefit. It frequently includes workers stealing cash or other assets from their employers.

1.2.4.1.3 Insider trading

The unlawful purchase or sale of commodities caused by substantial, non-public knowledge about the firm is known as insider trading. Using insider knowledge to obtain an unfair advantage in the stock market is what it entails.

1.2.4.1.4 Money laundering

Money laundering is the process of hiding the sources of assets or money that have been acquired unlawfully in order to make them look genuine. It often involves a number of financial transactions, making it challenging to identify the unlawful source of the illicit monies.

1.2.4.1.5 Bribery

Bribery is the practice of offering, providing, accepting, or requesting anything of worth, such as cash, presents, or favors, with the purpose of influencing the conduct of a person in an office of authority or influence. Public servants, corporate personnel, or people from other industries may be involved.

1.2.4.1.6 Corporate fraud

Corporate fraud is the term for fraudulent actions carried out by businesses or their executives in an effort to mislead investors, authorities, or the general public. This might involve making false financial statements, trading on inside information, or using dishonest accounting techniques.

1.2.4.1.7 Intellectual property theft

The unauthorized use, development, or distribution of another person's proprietary rights, such as copyrights, trademarks, patents, or trade secrets, is known as intellectual property theft. It can involve stealing sensitive corporate data or selling counterfeit goods or pirated software.

1.2.4.1.8 Tax evasion

Tax evasion is the deliberate failure to pay taxes due to the government via underreporting income, exaggerating deductions, or engaging in taxable asset or transaction concealment through unlawful means.

1.2.4.1.9 Antitrust violations

Businesses who engage in anti-competitive behavior that limits trade, sets prices, or establishes monopolies commit antitrust offences. Examples include collaboration between rival businesses or price manipulation, bid rigging, or both.

1.2.4.1.10 Ponzi schemes

Ponzi schemes are dishonest investment frauds in which investors are guaranteed huge profits. In order to provide returns to earlier financiers, the scam uses money from new participants, giving the impression that the scheme is profitable until it ultimately fails.

1.2.4.1.11 Smuggling

The illicit transfer of commodities, chemicals, or persons across frontiers or within a nation is referred to as smuggling. It involves the avoidance of laws, taxes, tariffs, and customs rules. Smuggling can take many different forms, including illegal commerce substances, illegal weapons, fake products, fake cultural artifacts, and illegal people trafficking. The following are some important components and difficulties of smuggling:

1.2.4.1.11.1 Illegal trade

Smuggling frequently includes the illicit trading of things that are prohibited by laws, such as illegal drugs, weapons, endangered animals, or fake goods. The networks of criminals earn greatly from these illegal operations.

1.2.4.1.11.2 Border control challenges

Smuggling frequently takes advantage of gaps in law enforcement and border control protocols. Smugglers may evade customs and border officials by employing a variety of strategies, including deception, fabrication of documents, bribery, or corruption.

1.2.4.1.11.3 Organized crime networks

Organized crime groups which operate across frontiers and have sophisticated systems typically engage in smuggling operations. In addition to smuggling, these organizations also engage in violence and money laundering.

1.2.4.1.11.4 Economic impact

For governments and legal enterprises, smuggling can have negative economic effects. It robs governments tax money, skews markets, stifles legitimate commerce and can hurt sectors that deal with fake or illegally obtained items.

1.2.4.1.11.5 Security concerns

Serious security risks are posed by the smuggling of firearms, explosives, or other hazardous items. It can contribute to instability and war in some areas by facilitating organized crime, terrorism, and the spread of illicit weapons.

1.2.4.1.11.6 Human trafficking

Human trafficking, often known as people smuggling, is the unlawful transfer of people across borders for the purpose of forced labor, sexual assault, or other types of exploitation. It is a serious human rights violation that has to be stopped through coordinated efforts. There are many other subtypes and combinations of white-collar crimes; these are but a few instances. White-collar crimes can have serious financial and reputational repercussions for both the individuals and the organizations involved, generally entail sophisticated financial transactions, call for specialized expertise, and often involve.

1.2.5 Cyber-crimes

Cybercrime is the term used to describe illegal activity carried out through computers, mobile devices, connections, or the internet. These crimes take use of digital and technological infrastructure.

1.2.5.1 Types of cyber-crimes

Common types of cybercrimes are:

1.2.5.1.1 Hacking

Hacking is the process of breaking into computer networks or systems without authorization. Hackers take advantage of gaps in security mechanisms to access private data, halt operations, or take over the affected system.

1.2.5.1.2 Identity theft

When someone takes another person's personal data, account details, or data from credit cards, they are committing identity theft. This may result in monetary loss and reputational harm to the victim.

1.2.5.1.3 Phishing

Phishing is a technique used to trick people into disclosing private information, including passwords, usernames, or credit card numbers, by pretending to be a reliable organization through emails, instant chats, or phony websites.

1.2.5.1.4 Malware

Malicious software created to harm or gain unauthorized access to systems of computers is referred to as malware. This comprises spyware, Trojans, worms, ransomware, and viruses. Malware can be utilized to steal data, interfere with business processes, or take control of compromised systems.

1.2.5.1.5 Denial of service attacks

Attacks known as denial of service include flooding a target machine or network with an excessive amount of traffic or requests, rendering it unusable or unavailable to authorized users. Multiple systems attack a target at once during a distributed loss of service attack.

1.2.5.1.6 Cyberstalking

Cyberstalking is when someone is harassed, threatened, or intimidated via electronic communications like messages, websites, or messaging applications. It entails ongoing, unwanted touch and has the potential to hurt and disturb people emotionally.

1.2.5.1.7 Online fraud

The term "online fraud" refers to a variety of fraudulent activities carried out online. This includes advance-fee fraud, which involves promising victims a sizable quantity of money in exchange for an up-front payment, bidding fraud, online shopping fraud, phony investment opportunities, and so on.

1.2.5.1.8 Cyber bullying

Using internet tools to harass, threaten, or degrade others is known as cyberbullying. The victims may experience this through social media, chat rooms, or messaging programs, and it may have a profound psychological and emotional impact.

1.2.5.1.9 Data breaches

When unauthorized persons access private or sensitive data kept in databases, a data breach occurs. Credentials, secrets of business, or financial data may be revealed as a result, which may cause theft of identity, financial damage, or reputational harm.

1.2.5.1.10 Cyber espionage

Infiltrating computer networks or systems without authorization in order to acquire sensitive data is known as cyber espionage. Governmental businesses, commercial enterprises, or academic institutions may be the targets of hackers funded by the government or corporate spies that want to steal intellectual property or sensitive data. As technology develops, cybercrimes continue to change. To defend against these dangers, law enforcement businesses, cybersecurity experts, and citizens must continue to stay alert and take the necessary security precautions.

1.2.6 Illegal weapons and ammunition crimes

Offences involving the ownership, use, trafficking, or sale of ammunition and weapons that are against the law or were obtained without the required permits or permissions are referred to as illegal firearm and ammunition offences. These offences can have significant repercussions and constitute a major threat to public safety. Here are some important details about crimes involving illicit weapons and ammunition.

1.2.6.1 Possession and use of illegal weapons

Criminals who use or carry weapons or additional arms obtained or in their possession without the required licenses or permissions are committing illegal weapon crimes. This includes having access to weapons that have had their serial numbers altered or erased, having access to weapons that are illegal (such as some types of guns or hazardous devices), or having access to weapons in places that are restricted (like public places like schools or government facilities).

1.2.6.2 Trafficking and sale of illegal weapons

The transportation and sale of ammunition and weapons outside of authorized channels are also considered illegal weapon offenses. This is the smuggling of firearms and ammunition, sometimes for illicit purposes, between people or across countries. On the black market, trafficking networks may be active, providing individuals or illicit organizations with illegal firearms.

1.2.6.3 Organized crime and terrorism

Crimes involving illegal weapons and ammunition are frequently linked to terrorist groups and organized criminal syndicates. These organizations could deal illegally in armaments to fund their operations or supply weapons to their members. Illegal use of firearms and ammunition has the potential to worsen existing tensions, increase the level of violence, and jeopardize overall security.

CHAPTER NO. 2

CAUSES OF CRIME

The underlying root causes of violence are intricate and multidimensional, and they can change based on society and personal conditions. Crime is a product of a number of circumstances, not just one. Finding a concise, comprehensive, and non-technical account of the reasons for crime is challenging. Socioeconomic elements that contribute to an atmosphere where crime is more likely to occur include poverty, unemployment, and a lack of access to essential resources like housing, healthcare, and education. People may turn to criminal activity as a method of existence or to acquire material items as a result of economic disparity and social isolation. Family histories such as dysfunctional family situations, including parental abuse or neglect, family violence, substance misuse, broken or split households, and poor parenting might raise the chance of criminal behavior. There are many different causes of criminal behavior. Individual variables concentrate on features that can make criminal conduct more likely, such as gender, age, religion, civil

position, and education. Aggressive, racial, and impulsive actions may be influenced by biological variables such as genetic predispositions, brain disorders, and hormone imbalances; psychological components include mental health disorders like antisocial personality or behavior disorder, using drugs, low self-control, and an aptitude for excitement or reckless behavior, as well as meteorological and negative climatic conditions, can all be factored factors in criminal conduct. Past experiences like prior exposure to assault, trauma, or harm during early life, as well as a previous record of involvement in criminal activity, can also increase the probability of participating in criminal activities. Social variables take into account how the social environment affects criminal behavior. This includes peer and familial influences such as dysfunctional families, inadequate parental supervision, relationships with juvenile peers, the effect of civilization, and engagement in criminal activity an individual's involvement in gangs or other criminal networks might influence their criminal behavior and attitudes. Living in high-crime areas with limited social assistance, a lack of social services, and a high frequency of drug usage and gang activity are all variables in communities and neighborhoods that might lead to criminal behavior; Because people may turn to unlawful activities for financial gain, socioeconomic problems including poverty, unemployment, income disparity, and a lack of educational possibilities can promote a culture that encourages criminal behavior. The study of structural variables looks at wider social and institutional problems that fuel crime. They consist of legal and system of criminal justice criminal behavior can be sustained by ineffective law enforcement, dishonesty, harsh or uneven sentencing guidelines, unfavorable political and jail circumstances, and a lack of availability of rehabilitation services; The acceptance of violence, prejudice, and the marginalization of particular groups are examples of social attitudes and norms that can have an impact on criminal conduct and feelings towards the law. These elements frequently interact with one another, weaving an intricate web of impacts on criminal behavior. The development of crime avoidance and intervention techniques can be influenced by an understanding of these elements.

2.1 Personal characteristics and traits causes crime

Crime can have a substantial relationship to a person's personality and attributes. Even though not everyone who possesses these features will participate in criminal activity, some attributes may make it more likely. Several personality traits and qualities that might affect criminal behavior include:

2.1.1 Antisocial personality traits

Criminal behavior may be more likely to occur in people with antisocial personality disorders, such as a lack of empathy, contempt for other people's rights, impulsivity, and a penchant for manipulation. This covers actions like stealing, fraud, and violent crimes.

2.1.2 Low self-control

People with poor self-control frequently struggle to avoid instant satisfaction and have trouble controlling impulsive actions. The use of drugs, theft, or violent behavior are all examples of illegal behavior that can result from a lack of self-control.

2.1.3 Aggression and hostility

People who exhibit high degrees of hostility, rage, and aggressiveness are more prone to use violence and commit crimes like assault or homicide.

2.1.4 Thrill seeking and risk taking

Some people have a strong propensity to look for thrills, excitement, and adrenaline rushes. This characteristic may lead to involvement in risky or even illegal behaviors, such drug usage, reckless driving, or street racing.

2.1.5 Substance abuse and addiction

Abuse of drugs, especially drug addiction, can have a big impact on criminal behavior. It's not uncommon to see people engaging in drug-seeking behaviors, trafficking drugs, or doing crimes to fund their drug use. Multiple lines of evidence are converging to show that alcohol use, at least under some conditions, directly raises the likelihood of violent crime. First off, behavioral tests have demonstrated that alcohol increases aggressiveness (Boynum & Kleiman, 1995). Second, compared to light drinkers or non-drinkers, those who drink heavily are more likely to come forward with committing violent crimes connected to alcohol (Makkai, 1998).

Thirdly, according to (Jochelson, 1997), criminal assaults frequently occur close to approved locations. Fourth, violent crime is more prevalent in places where alcohol consumption is high (Stevenson, 1996). Although it is more complex, the impact of illegal substances on crime receives greater media coverage than the impact of alcohol. It's common for criminals to use illegal substances. Contrary to alcohol, there is minimal proof that illicit substances like heroin, cocaine, and marijuana have any direct physiological impact on a person's predisposition to commit crimes. In any case, the start of criminal activity typically comes before using illegal drugs (Dobinson & Ward, 1985).

This has prompted some to claim that there is no causal connection between using illegal drugs and crime, simply various forms of aberrant behavior. This idea is supported by the fact that numerous early familial antecedents to criminal activity are also present in families where illegal drug use is also prevalent. Illegal drug use very probably does contribute to crime, but not by encouraging a significant number of otherwise law-abiding individuals to commit crimes. The effects of using illegal drugs come from two different places. First off, a lot of people who have been involved in crime do many more crimes after becoming drug dependent. This is so that they can support their addictions to pricey illegal drugs, who frequently engage in greater rates of real estate crime (Stevenson & Forsythe, 1998). Second, there is some proof that the rivalry among drug dealers for dominance of the black market for drugs occasionally drives them to resort to violence against one another (Kleiman, 1992).

2.1.6 Impaired cognitive functions

Crime is more likely to occur when a person has certain cognitive deficits, such as low IQ, difficulty making decisions and solving problems, and poor impulse control.

Offenders are almost always shown to be less intellectual than non-offenders, on average, whether criminality is evaluated by self-reported or officially documented offending (Blumstein, Cohen, Roth, & Visher, 1986). There has been heated debate over how to interpret this evidence. Some claim that having an intelligence level that is low directly raises the chance of being involved in crime since it impairs one's capacity to understand the repercussions of what one do (Herrnstein & Murray, 1996). Others contend that the link between low IQ and criminal activity is caused by the fact that people with low IQs typically perform worse in school (Hirschi & Hindelang, 1977). It is well recognized that doing poorly in school is a major indicator of criminal activity. (Maguin, & Loeber, 1996) Children who perform poorly in school are more likely to engage in crimes, commit them more frequently, commit more serious crimes, and continue committing crimes. Even after controlling for socioeconomic level (SES) and previous behavioral issues, these correlations can still be seen (Maguin & Loeber, 1996). However, studies assessing the combined impact of IQ and academic success on crime typically discover that academic performance loses significance first (Maguin, & Loeber, 1996). This might imply that because individuals who perform badly in school are often less bright, criminality is the sole behavior that it is linked to. However, it has been demonstrated that measures that raise student achievement also lower criminal activity (Maguin & Loeber, 1996). This shows that school proficiency does have a causal effect on delinquency since treatments

that boost academic success are unlikely to have much of an impact on intelligence. The individual impact of IQ and academic success to criminality are still poorly understood. Truancy is another extremely potent sign of criminal conduct, however, there is some disagreement over why this is true. Truant children typically perform badly in school. Truancy's link to subpar academic achievement may be the only reason that it is connected to delinquency. Even after accounting for academic achievement, there is some proof that absenteeism is still linked to young people's involvement in crime (Baker, 1998). It is less apparent if it is still important after accounting for additional pertinent developmental variables. Juveniles who skip school are exposed to a variety of criminal chances they would not otherwise encounter, which is one rationale for believing that truancy may be a significant indirect cause of juvenile participation in crime while under the care and watch of school officials, experience (or the ability to take advantage of).

2.1.7 Age and gender

In terms of major crimes, men are more likely than women to commit crimes (Blumstein, Cohen, Roth, & Visher, 1986). According to a research, the ratio of men to women who commit crimes varies depending on the offence (Baker, 1998). However, crime predominantly occupies young people, both male and female. The average age at which criminal activity begins to occur is estimated differently in each study. The majority of predictions fall between the ages of 12 and 16 (Le Blanc, & Loeber, 1998), although far younger ages can also be predicted (White, Moffit, Earls, Robbins, & Silva, 1990). Usually, the likelihood of being involved in crime increases. After reaching a high in the late adolescent years, it starts to drop from late adolescence (Farrington, 1986).

It's critical to understand that personality features and attributes do not automatically predict criminal behavior. When protective variables are present, the interaction between these qualities and other factors, such as social and environmental impacts, can be lessened.

2.2 Biological factors cause crime

Biological factors can contribute to criminal behavior, although they are not the sole determinant. Biological factors that may cause crime are:

2.2.1 Genetic predisposition

Genetic factors can influence certain aspects of behavior, including aggression and impulsivity. Some individuals may inherit genetic variations that make them more susceptible to engaging in criminal behavior.

Criminal tendencies are inherited (Lombroso, 1912). The idea that criminal propensities were inherited fell into dis favor (Vold, & Bernard, 1986). It was revived in the 1970s with the discovery of the XYY chromosome. In the wake of this discovery there were suggestions that men with the extra Y chromosome are especially violent. Scholarly reviews of the evidence at the time failed to support this conjecture (Brennan, Mednick, & Volavka, 1995). A later study provided some evidence that those with the XYY chromosome are more likely to have an arrest record than those without such a chromosome. However, no difference between the two groups was found in relation to arrests for violent crime (Brennan, Mednick, & Volavka, 1995). More importantly, the vast majority of males involved in crime do not have an extra Y chromosome. This factor, therefore, is at best only of marginal relevance to our understanding of crime. Further evidence of a genetic propensity toward involvement in crime comes from studies examining twins or non-twin siblings who have been adopted out into different families at or soon after birth. Twin studies generally find that both members of a monozygotic or identical twin pair are more likely to be involved in crime than both members of a dizygotic or fraternal twin pair. The results of several adoption studies have also shown that there is greater similarity in the criminal histories of sons and their natural fathers than between

sons and their adoptive fathers (Brennan, Mednick, & Volavka, 1995). Such evidence is consistent with the idea that genetic factors make a contribution to the risk of involvement in crime. However, there are two reasons why it cannot be taken as definitive. One is that the method of selecting twins for separated twin studies has sometimes inflated the chance that both will be found to have an arrest record (Brennan, Mednick, & Volavka, 1995). Another is that the interaction between children and their adopted parents may itself increase the risk of later involvement in crime. Thus, while there is some statistical evidence consistent with the possibility that there may be inherited factors in crime, that evidence is also open to interpretation in ways which do not implicate genetic factors (Gottfredson, & Hirschi, 1990).

Genetics alone do not determine criminal behavior but can interact with environmental factors.

2.2.2 Brain abnormalities

Certain brain abnormalities or dysfunctions can be associated with increased aggression, reduced impulse control, and impaired decision-making. For example, abnormalities in the prefrontal cortex, which is involved in decision-making and impulse control, may contribute to criminal behavior.

2.2.3 Hormonal imbalances

Hormones play a role in regulating emotions, behavior, and aggression. Imbalances in hormone levels, such as increased testosterone, have been linked to aggressive and antisocial behavior, potentially increasing the risk of criminal conduct.

It's important to emphasize that biological factors interact with other influences, such as social and environmental factors, in shaping criminal behavior. Additionally, the majority of individuals with these biological factors do not engage in criminal activities. Understanding the complex interplay between biological, social, and environmental factors is crucial for comprehending the causes of crime.

2.3 Psychological factors cause crime

Psychological factors can contribute to criminal behavior in various ways. Some psychological factors may be cause of crime are:

2.3.1 Mental health disorders

Certain mental health disorders, such as antisocial personality disorder, conduct disorder, and psychopathy, are associated with an increased likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior. These disorders are characterized by a disregard for others' rights, impulsivity, and a lack of empathy.

2.3.2 Substance abuse and addiction

Substance abuse and addiction can have a profound impact on psychological functioning and increase the risk of criminal behavior. Drug abuse can impair judgment, lower inhibitions, and lead individuals to commit crimes to support their addiction or obtain drugs.

2.3.3 Low self-control

Individuals with low self-control struggle to resist immediate gratification, have difficulty following rules, and exhibit impulsive behaviors. This lack of self-control can contribute to engaging in criminal activities, such as theft, substance abuse, or acts of violence.

2.3.4 History of trauma and abuse

Experiences of childhood trauma, neglect, or abuse can have long-lasting psychological effects and increase the likelihood of criminal behavior. Trauma can lead to emotional dysregulation, impaired coping mechanisms, and maladaptive behaviors.

2.3.5 Cognitive factors

Certain cognitive factors can contribute to criminal behavior. For example, individuals with poor problem-solving skills, impaired decision-making abilities, or difficulties with empathy may be more prone to engage in unlawful activities.

2.3.6 Attitudes and beliefs

Negative attitudes and beliefs can influence criminal behavior. Individuals who hold distorted beliefs about the acceptability of violence, the legitimacy of authority, or the benefits of criminal behavior are more likely to engage in unlawful acts.

It's important to note that psychological factors interact with other influences, such as biological, social, and environmental factors, in shaping criminal behavior. Additionally, not all individuals with these psychological factors will engage in criminal activities, as the presence of protective factors and access to appropriate interventions can mitigate the risk.

2.4 Past experience causes crime

Past experiences play a significant role in shaping criminal behavior. Past experiences can influence crime.

2.4.1 Childhood experiences

Adverse experiences during childhood, such as physical or sexual abuse, neglect, or exposure to violence, can have long-lasting effects on an individual's behavior. These traumatic experiences can lead to emotional and psychological disturbances, increase the likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior, and contribute to the development of mental health disorders. The vast majority of young people who get involved in crime commit just a few offences and then desist (Coulam, 1994).

2.4.2 Exposure to violence

Witnessing or experiencing violence, whether in the family, community, or through media, can desensitize individuals to aggressive behavior and normalize violence. This exposure can distort their perceptions of acceptable behavior, leading to an increased propensity for engaging in criminal acts and crimes.

2.4.3 Modeling and social learning

People learn through observation and imitation. If individuals are exposed to role models or peers who engage in criminal behavior, they may be more likely to adopt similar behaviors themselves. This process of social learning can perpetuate a cycle of criminality within communities or social networks.

2.4.4 Reinforcement of criminal behavior

Positive reinforcement, such as gaining material rewards or social status through criminal activities, can reinforce and strengthen criminal behavior. Individuals who experience success or rewards from engaging in illegal acts may be more likely to continue or escalate their involvement in criminal activities.

2.4.5 Prior criminal involvement

A history of previous criminal behavior is a strong predictor of future criminal conduct. Engaging in criminal activities can create a pattern of behavior that becomes habitual and normalized, making individuals more susceptible to committing additional crimes. Generally speaking, those who start early in crime tend to finish late (Blumstein, Farrington, & Moitra, 1985). There is considerable evidence that juveniles who remain involved in crime commit more serious offences as they age. For most offenders, versatility, rather than specialization, is the norm. That is, most offenders commit a wide range of offences rather than concentrating on one particular type of crime. This is not the same thing as saying that someone who commits a theft is just as likely to commit a murder. Rather, those who are arrested for a specific offence or asked whether they have committed it, have generally also been arrested for or readily admit to committing a wide range of other offences (Gottfredson, & Hirschi, 1990). This means that factors influencing onset of involvement in a particular form of crime often have considerable relevance to

the onset of involvement in other forms of crime. Past experiences can contribute to criminal behavior, they do not excuse or justify criminal actions. Many individuals who have faced adversity and traumatic experiences do not resort to criminal behavior. The impact of past experiences on crime is influenced by a complex interplay of individual, social, and environmental factors. Providing support, rehabilitation, and addressing the underlying issues related to past experiences can help reduce the likelihood of individuals turning to criminal behavior.

2.5 Family and peer influence causes crime

Family and peer influence are significant factors in shaping criminal behavior and crime.

2.5.1 Family influence

The family environment plays a crucial role in the development of an individual's behavior and values. Family factors may be the main reason individuals get involved in crime (Weatherburn, 2001). Factors associated with or indicative of inadequate parenting are among the strongest predictors of juvenile involvement in crime. Our confidence that certain kinds of parenting behavior or family environment increase the risk of juvenile involvement in crime is strengthened by crime prevention research. If poor parenting truly increases the risk of involvement in crime, it should be possible to reduce that risk by improving the quality of parenting. Experiments designed to do just this have proved uniformly successful (Yoshikawa, 1994). The parenting factors known to be related to delinquency can be usefully grouped into four categories (Loeber, & Stouthamer-Loeber, 1986). In the first category are factors associated with parental neglect (e.g. large family size, poor parental supervision, inadequate parent-child interaction). In the second category are factors associated with parental conflict and discipline (e.g. abuse or nagging, harsh, erratic or inconsistent discipline). In the third are factors associated with deviant (parental) behaviors and attitudes (e.g. parental criminality, parental violence or tolerance of violence). In the fourth are those associated with family disruption (e.g. chronic spousal conflict or marriage break-up). Strong independent relationships have been found between factors in all four of these categories and juvenile involvement in crime. As a general rule, factors associated with neglect are among the strongest predictors, factors associated with deviant parental attitudes, values and family conflict are of intermediate strength and factors associated with family disruption are the weakest predictors (Loeber, & Stouthamer-Loeber, 1986). As might be expected, the children of families with several risk factors, whether from the same or different categories, are more likely to become involved in crime than the children of families with just one or two risk factors (Stouthamer-Loeber, & Loeber, 1988).

The following factors within the family can contribute to criminal behavior:

2.5.1.1 Parental neglect or abuse

Children who experience neglect or physical, emotional, or sexual abuse within their family are at a higher risk of engaging in criminal activities. Such experiences can lead to feelings of anger, resentment, and low self-esteem, which may manifest in antisocial or aggressive behaviors.

2.5.1.2 Family violence

Growing up in a household with frequent incidents of domestic violence can normalize violent behavior and increase the likelihood of an individual resorting to violence themselves. Physical violence toward children may be a major cause of their becoming violent as adults.

2.5.1.3 Inadequate parenting

Parenting styles that lack appropriate discipline, supervision, or consistent rules and boundaries can contribute to a lack of self-control and impulse regulation in children, increasing the risk of criminal behavior.

2.5.1.4 Criminal role models

Having family members involved in criminal activities can expose individuals to criminal behaviors, normalizing and encouraging their involvement in unlawful acts.

2.5.2 Peer influence

Peers have a significant impact on an individual's behavior, particularly during adolescence when the influence of peers becomes more pronounced.

It has been known for a long time that young people who associate with delinquent peers are much more likely to get involved in crime (Glueck, & Glueck, 1950). When the importance of family factors first came to be appreciated, some criminologists argued that delinquent peer influence exerted little or no influence on participation in crime (Hirschi, 1969).

Factors related to peer influence include:

2.5.2.1 Delinquent peer groups

Associating with delinquent peers who engage in criminal activities can increase the likelihood of an individual engaging in similar behavior. Peer pressure and the desire for acceptance or belonging can lead individuals to participate in unlawful acts. The strong association between having delinquent peers and being involved in crime was dismissed as a case of birds of a feather flocking together. More recent research suggests that family factors and delinquent peer influence interact in their effects on delinquency. Most studies examining the joint effect of family factors and delinquent peer influence find that family factors appear to exert little or no influence on the risk of involvement in crime in the presence of controls for delinquent peer influence (Elliott, Huizinga, & Ageton, 1985). Juveniles are most likely to form strong attachments to delinquent peers when parental controls or parental attachments are weak (Warr, 1993). This suggests that parental factors may be a distal cause of involvement in crime, association with delinquent peers being a proximate cause. It used to be thought that juveniles who mix with delinquent peers are more at risk of involvement in crime simply because delinquents communicate deviant attitudes and values. Recent research indicates that contact with offenders is important for another reason. The successful commission of many kinds of crime requires a certain measure of knowledge and skill. Delinquents are a valuable source of information about various techniques and opportunities for committing and profiting from crime (Bruinsma, 1992).

2.5.2.2 Gang involvement

Gangs often provide a sense of identity, support, and protection, but they also foster criminal behavior. Gang members may engage in activities such as drug trafficking, violence, and property crimes, which can influence and recruit vulnerable individuals into criminal behavior. Gang membership, in particular, often provides a valuable source of information about how to reduce the risk and increase the income associated with crime (Klein, 1995).

2.5.2.3 Norms and attitudes

Peer groups can shape an individual's attitudes and beliefs about crime. If the social environment normalizes or glorifies criminal behavior, individuals may be more likely to adopt similar attitudes and engage in unlawful acts. Addressing family and peer influences is critical in preventing and addressing criminal behavior. Strengthening family support systems, promoting positive parenting practices, providing mentorship, and creating opportunities for positive peer associations can help mitigate the negative influence of family and peers, reducing the risk of criminal involvement.

2.6 Community and neighborhood causes crime

Community and neighborhood factors can significantly impact crime rates and individual involvement in criminal behavior. Here are some ways in which these factors play a role:

2.6.1 Socioeconomic conditions

Communities with high levels of poverty, unemployment, and income inequality often experience higher crime rates. Limited access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities can contribute to frustration, desperation, and an increased likelihood of engaging in criminal activities as a means of survival or gaining resources.

2.6.2 Social disorganization

Communities with weak social ties, a lack of community cohesion, and a breakdown of social control mechanisms are more susceptible to crime. When residents do not feel connected to or responsible for their community, it creates an environment where criminal behavior can thrive. Closely related to the issue of criminal opportunity is what some have called 'informal social control'. The capacity of a community or neighborhood to police itself. Informal social control occurs, for example, when residents of a neighborhood are willing to confront juveniles engaging in vandalism, report truancy to school authorities or play an active role in supervising teenage social activity. Areas with reduced levels of informal social control have been found to have higher rates of crime and violence (Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997). Precisely why this is so unclear. Some argue that factors such as high levels of population mobility (i.e. population turnover), the spatial concentration of disadvantage and the exclusion of particular races or social groups from civic life render an area crime-prone by eroding informal social controls in the area (Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997). It is possible, however, that crime and lack of informal social control are simply two sides of the one coin produced by population mobility, spatial concentration of disadvantage and racial or social exclusion.

2.6.3 Neighborhood crime and victimization

High levels of crime in a neighborhood can perpetuate a cycle of criminality. Exposure to crime and victimization can lead individuals to adopt a defensive mindset, resort to self-protection, or even engage in retaliatory criminal behavior.

2.6.4 Availability of drugs and firearms

Communities with a high prevalence of drug trafficking and easy access to firearms often experience increased levels of violence and crime. The presence of illicit drugs and firearms contributes to criminal activities such as drug-related offenses, robberies, and homicides. Drugs addiction may be one of the cause of crime (Weather burn, 2001)

2.6.5 Quality of housing and physical environment

Neglected or deteriorating physical environments, including abandoned buildings, poorly maintained public spaces, and areas with limited lighting, can create a sense of disorder and insecurity. These conditions can contribute to an environment conducive to criminal behavior.

2.6.6 Presence of gangs and criminal networks

Communities with a significant presence of gangs and organized criminal networks often experience higher levels of crime. Gang activity can lead to violence, drug trafficking, and territorial disputes, which can influence individuals, especially vulnerable youth, to participate in criminal activities. It is natural to assume that crime-prone places are simply those where large numbers of crime-prone individuals reside. Even if this were true it would beg the question of why large numbers of crime-prone individuals reside in particular neighborhoods. In fact, the suggestion that areas are rendered crime-prone because crime-prone individuals reside there is only partly true. Sometimes neighborhoods are rendered crime prone simply because they contain attractive commercial or residential targets or criminal opportunities which attract both resident and non-resident offenders (Weather burn, 2001).

Neighborhoods are normally made crime-prone by the fact that large numbers of residents (or visitors) independently engage in crime. Sometimes, however, the crime problems of

an area are magnified by the emergence of gangs or other kinds of criminal groupings and organizations. This problem tends to be exaggerated by the print, electronic and social media, sections of which seem to depict every gathering of young people as a threat to law and order. Though there has been no formal study of the problem, it is doubtful that criminal gangs are anywhere near peoples as common in some countries. The underlying causes of this problem are not well understood, although the existence of a strong local market for drugs often plays a part (Maxson, 1995). The existence of strong illegal markets for sex and stolen goods probably also plays a role. The factors which influence the creation of gangs may, nevertheless, not be entirely monetary. It has been suggested by some that economic and social marginalization tempts young people to form gangs as a means of conferring the social status on themselves unobtainable from conventional society (Cloward, & Ohlin, 1960). Whatever the origins of gangs and other forms of organized crime, the crime problems they generate are often qualitatively distinct from those generated by neighborhoods which simply have a large number of individuals more or less independently involved in crime. Competition for control of illicit drug markets can result in violence, intimidation, extortion, money laundering and official corruption (Stares, 1996). Organized gangs may come to completely dominate drug production or distribution (Klein, 1995) and sometimes involve themselves in other large scale criminal enterprises, such as fraud (Levi, 1998). Addressing community and neighborhood factors requires a multi-faceted approach. Initiatives focusing on improving economic opportunities, providing social services, promoting community engagement and cohesion, enhancing community policing efforts, and implementing strategies to reduce the availability of drugs and firearms can help create safer and more resilient communities, reducing the prevalence of crime.

2.7 Socioeconomic factors cause crime

Socioeconomic factors play a significant role in influencing crime rates and criminal behavior.

2.7.1 Poverty

Poverty is strongly associated with higher crime rates. Individuals living in poverty often face limited access to basic resources, such as education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Desperation, frustration, and a lack of viable options can lead some individuals to resort to criminal activities as a means of survival or to obtain necessary resources.

Most studies examining the relationship between poverty, unemployment and crime have examined crime rates in areas marked by poverty and unemployment rather than rates of participation in crime by individuals who are poor and/or unemployed. The trouble with this kind of research is that, on its own, it cannot tell us whether it is the poor and unemployed who are committing crime. The tendency to draw unwarranted inferences about who is involved in crime from information about the characteristics of crime-prone places is sometimes referred to as the ecological fallacy. Studies which have examined the experiences of particular individuals generally find that individuals at the lower end of the socioeconomic status scale are more likely to participate in crime (Larzelere, & Patterson, 1990). There are some notable exceptions to this rule (Belknap, 1989) but, generally speaking, they involve crime which is relatively minor in nature (Braithwaite, 1988). Since crime frequently leads to arrest and imprisonment and this, in turn, reduces an individual's employment prospects (Fagan, & Freeman, 1999), it is possible to argue that crime leads to poverty and unemployment rather than vice versa. The only reliable way to determine the causal direction of the relationship is to conduct a longitudinal study to see whether crime follows or precedes exposure to poverty and unemployment. Longitudinal studies tend to find that low socioeconomic status individuals are more likely to become involved

in crime (Thornberry, & Farnworth, 1982). A similar pattern of findings has been obtained in relation to longitudinal studies of unemployment (Fagan, & Freeman, 1999). At least one major longitudinal study has also found evidence that individuals who are already prone to involvement in crime offend more frequently during periods of unemployment (Farrington, Gallagher, Morley, St. Ledger, & West, 1986). Poverty and unemployment are usually thought to cause crime because they motivate people to offend as a means of overcoming their disadvantage. More recent research has highlighted other possibilities. Parents exposed to economic or social stress have been found to be more at risk of inadequate parenting practices, such as neglect, poor supervision and inconsistent, erratic discipline. As we saw earlier, these parental behaviors increase the risk of juvenile involvement in crime (Elder, Van Nguyen, & Caspi, 1985). It is possible, then, that social and economic stress act as important distal influences on crime, their effects being mediated by family factors. This possibility is supported by empirical evidence (Larzelere, & Patterson, 1990).

Poverty, unemployment and income inequality have all consistently been found to render areas crime-prone. The effects of poverty and unemployment are not surprising. Poverty and unemployment increase the risk of individuals becoming involved in crime. Since children from poor households are at higher risk of involvement in crime, the spatial concentration of poverty brings actual and potential offenders into more frequent contact with each other. This further increases the rate of involvement in crime (Weatherburn, & Lind, 2001). The explanation of the effect of inequality on crime may vary according to whether the inequality exists at a neighborhood level or at a regional or national level.

2.7.2 Unemployment

High levels of unemployment contribute to an increased risk of criminal behavior. Unemployed individuals may face financial strain, feelings of hopelessness, and a lack of purpose, which can make them more susceptible to engaging in illegal activities.

2.7.3 Income inequality

Societies with significant income inequality have been shown to have higher crime rates. Income disparities can foster resentment, social tensions, and a sense of injustice, which can contribute to criminal behavior. The perception that some individuals have fewer opportunities and resources compared to others may lead to a greater likelihood of engaging in criminal acts.

The effect of income inequality on crime requires further comment since it is a characteristic of areas rather than of people. High levels of income inequality exist in an area when there are large differences in household income among residents of the area. Income inequality can exist at a neighborhood level or at a State or national level. Three different but not mutually inconsistent explanations for the effect of income inequality on crime have been put forward. On one account, income inequality motivates individuals to offend because it creates a sense of relative deprivation amongst those who are poor (Blau, & Blau, 1982). According to a second, inequality causes crime in an area because it brings those motivated to offend in close spatial contact with attractive targets for crime (Sampson, & Lauritsen, 1990). According to a third, the effect of inequality on crime stems from the fact that high levels of inequality result in poverty becoming concentrated in certain areas.

2.7.4 Limited educational opportunities

Inadequate access to quality education can hinder individuals from acquiring the necessary skills for employment and personal development. Without educational opportunities, individuals may face limited options for advancement, increasing the risk of engaging in criminal behavior as an alternative means of achieving financial stability.

2.7.5 Lack of social support

Communities with limited social support systems, including inadequate access to healthcare, counseling, and social services, may experience higher crime rates. The absence of support networks can contribute to feelings of isolation, despair, and a lack of guidance, increasing the likelihood of criminal involvement.

2.7.6 Neighborhood conditions

Disadvantaged neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty, unemployment, and limited resources often have higher crime rates. These areas may lack sufficient infrastructure, such as well-maintained public spaces, recreational facilities, and community services, creating an environment that fosters criminal behavior.

2.7.7 Criminal opportunity

Offenders commit more crime when there are more opportunities and incentives for committing it. The tendency of certain places or locations to stimulate crime can be gauged from the fact that, in one study of 326,000 calls to the police, fifty per cent of the calls were found to come from just 3 per cent of the city's addresses (Sherman, 1995). A host of factors can create opportunities or incentives for crime. These include lax physical security, (Eck, 1995) lax personal security, (Sampson, & Lauritsen, 1990) lax law enforcement or a low perceived risk of apprehension (Sherman, 1992), high levels of alcohol consumption (Stevenson, 1996), open illicit drug markets (Weisburd, & Green, 1995), attractive commercial or residential targets (Smith, & Jarjoura, 1989) and easy opportunities for selling or disposing of stolen goods (Stevenson, & Forsythe, 1998). Addressing socioeconomic factors is crucial for crime prevention and reduction. Efforts to alleviate poverty, promote economic opportunities, improve access to education and healthcare, and reduce income inequality can contribute to creating more equitable societies and reducing the prevalence of crime. Additionally, providing support systems and resources to individuals and communities facing socio-economic challenges can help break the cycle of crime and improve overall well-being.

2.8 Role of legal and criminal justice system on crime

The legal and criminal justice system plays a crucial role in addressing crime and maintaining social order. Here are some key aspects of their role:

2.8.1 Deterrence

The legal system aims to deter individuals from engaging in criminal behavior through the threat of punishment. The existence of laws and their enforcement sends a message that criminal acts will be met with consequences, discouraging potential offenders.

2.8.2 Law enforcement

Police forces and law enforcement agencies are responsible for maintaining public safety, preventing crime, and apprehending individuals suspected of criminal activity. They investigate crimes, gather evidence, and make arrests, thereby ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice.

The few studies which have attempted to determine the direction of the causal relationship between arrest rates and crime generally find that the higher level of police activity, the lower the crime rate (Marvell, & Moody, 1996). The scale of the effect, however, appears to vary depending upon a range of factors. Pro-active policing (e.g. targeting repeat offenders) appears to be more likely to reduce crime than reactive policing (Abrahamse, Ebener, Greenwood, Fitzgerald, & Kosin, 1991). High rates of arrest appear to be more effective in small to medium sized cities than in large cities (Brown, 1978). High arrest rates also appear to be more effective where there is a plentiful supply of legitimate work than where there is not (Nagin, 1998). Finally, for some groups of offenders and offences (e.g. unemployed males who commit domestic violence), increasing the arrest rate can increase crime (Pate, & Hamilton).

2.8.3 Due process

The criminal justice system provides due process to all individuals accused of crimes. This includes protecting the rights of the accused, such as the right to legal representation, a fair trial, and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

2.8.4 Adjudication

Courts and judges play a crucial role in the criminal justice system. They evaluate evidence, hear arguments from the prosecution and defense, and make impartial decisions on guilt or innocence. Courts impose appropriate sentences upon conviction and ensure that justice is served.

2.8.5 Punishment and rehabilitation

The criminal justice system aims to punish offenders for their crimes and protect society from further harm. Punishments can range from fines and probation to imprisonment or other forms of correctional measures. Rehabilitation programs within the criminal justice system aim to reform offenders, reduce recidivism, and facilitate their successful reintegration into society.

2.8.6 Victim support

The criminal justice system recognizes the rights and needs of victims. It provides support services to victims, including counseling, compensation, and assistance navigating the legal process. By addressing the needs of victims, the system aims to promote healing and prevent further victimization.

2.8.7 Prevention and rehabilitation

The criminal justice system also focuses on preventing crime and rehabilitating offenders. This includes implementing preventive measures such as community policing, education programs, and social interventions. Rehabilitation efforts within correctional facilities aim to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior, provide education and skills training, and promote successful reintegration into society. The effectiveness of the legal and criminal justice system in reducing crime depends on various factors, including the efficiency of law enforcement, access to justice, fairness in sentencing, and the availability of rehabilitation and support services. Continuous evaluation, improvement, and collaboration with other social institutions are essential to ensure a just and effective criminal justice system.

2.9 Role of societal attitudes and norms on crime

Societal attitudes and norms have a significant influence on crime rates and criminal behavior.

2.9.1 Perception of acceptable behavior

Societal attitudes and norms shape individuals' perceptions of acceptable and unacceptable behavior. When certain forms of criminal behavior are tolerated, justified, or even glorified, it can undermine the deterrent effect of the legal system and contribute to an increase in criminal activities. Public tolerance of crime is one of the factors that causes crime. Juveniles involved in crime generally evince attitudes and values favorable to law-breaking (Hirschi, 1969). This, perhaps, is hardly surprising. The role of attitudes and values as distal factors in the commission of crime, however, is not always so obvious. Though there appears to have been little direct research conducted on the issue, certain stereotypic attitudes in relation to race or gender may indirectly facilitate the commission of crime. Domestic violence is a good illustration of this point. No doubt many factors account for the high level of violence against women by men. One contributing factor, however, is probably the high level of public tolerance toward violence against women. Despite the fact that domestic violence is a criminal offence, survey reported that major population could see circumstances when such violence would be acceptable (Mugford, 1989). It would not be surprising if tolerance of violence by an individual lowers the threshold for their involvement in violent behavior. Public tolerance of law breaking, however, is almost

certainly not confined to domestic violence. There is evidence that it is a contributing factor to insurance fraud (KPMG, 1995) and the receipt of stolen goods (Allen, 2000). Tax evasion and drink-driving are two other areas where it may figure as a distal influence on crime.

2.9.2 Influence on values and morality

Societal attitudes shape individuals' values and moral beliefs, which can impact their behavior. If a society places a strong emphasis on honesty, empathy, and respect for others, it is more likely to discourage criminal behavior. Conversely, societies with values that prioritize material success, aggression, or individualism may contribute to an environment conducive to criminal acts.

2.9.3 Stigmatization and marginalization

Societal attitudes can stigmatize and marginalize certain groups, leading to social exclusion and limited opportunities for individuals. This can create a sense of alienation and frustration, increasing the risk of criminal involvement as individuals seek alternative means of survival or identity formation.

2.9.4 Influence on reporting and cooperation

Societal attitudes and norms regarding crime can affect individuals' willingness to report crimes and cooperate with law enforcement. Fear of reprisal, lack of trust in the legal system, or cultural factors can discourage victims and witnesses from coming forward, hindering crime prevention and investigation.

2.9.5 Social control and peer influence

Societal attitudes and norms influence social control mechanisms within communities. When communities actively discourage and disapprove of criminal behavior, peer pressure and social sanctions can act as deterrents. On the other hand, if criminal behavior is normalized or accepted within certain social groups or communities, individuals may be more likely to engage in similar acts.

2.9.6 Norms of masculinity and violence

Societal norms, particularly related to masculinity and violence, can shape behavior patterns. Culturally reinforced ideas of masculinity that equate strength with aggression or dominance can contribute to higher rates of violent crime. Challenging and reshaping these norms can play a role in reducing violent behavior. Addressing societal attitudes and norms is crucial for crime prevention. Promoting values such as respect, empathy, and non-violence, challenging stereotypes and prejudices, fostering inclusive communities, and promoting social cohesion can create an environment that discourages criminal behavior and promotes a safer society. Education, awareness campaigns, and initiatives that promote positive social norms are important tools for changing societal attitudes and reducing the prevalence of crime.

CHAPTER NO 3

EFFECTIVE METHODS TO CONTROL CRIME

There is no one-size-fits-all solution to controlling crime, as it is a complex issue influenced by various factors such as socioeconomic conditions, education, and community dynamics. However, there are several effective methods that can contribute to crime control.

3.1 Some approaches to control crime

Here are some approaches that have shown promise:

3.1.1 Community policing.

Establishing a strong partnership between law enforcement agencies and the community can help prevent and control crime. This involves proactive engagement with community members, fostering trust, and working together to identify and address local issues.

3.1.2 Targeted policing strategies.

Focusing law enforcement efforts on specific areas or types of crime can be effective. Strategies like hotspot policing, problem-oriented policing, and intelligence-led policing concentrate resources where they are most needed, resulting in more efficient crime prevention and response.

3.1.3 Crime prevention through environmental design

Designing and modifying the physical environment to deter criminal activity can be an effective approach. This includes techniques such as improving lighting, enhancing natural surveillance, and implementing security measures in public spaces and private properties.

3.1.4 Early intervention and prevention programs

Investing in programs that target at-risk individuals, particularly young people, can help prevent them from engaging in criminal behavior. These programs may focus on education, mentorship, skill development, and providing positive alternatives to criminal activity.

3.1.5 Social and economic development

Addressing underlying social and economic issues can significantly impact crime rates. Measures such as reducing poverty, improving access to education and healthcare, and promoting employment opportunities can contribute to a decrease in crime.

3.1.6 Rehabilitation and reintegration

Effective prison and rehabilitation programs play a crucial role in reducing recidivism rates. Providing inmates with education, vocational training, and mental health support can help them reintegrate into society successfully and reduce their likelihood of reoffending.

3.1.7 Legislative measures

Implementing and enforcing laws that address emerging forms of crime and enhance penalties for serious offenses can act as a deterrent. It is important to strike a balance between punishment and rehabilitation, ensuring fairness and proportionality.

3.1.8 Collaborative approaches

Crime control is a shared responsibility that requires collaboration between law enforcement agencies, government bodies, community organizations, and citizens. Encouraging cooperation, information sharing, and collective problem-solving can lead to more effective crime control efforts.

It's important to note that different strategies may be more effective in specific contexts, and a comprehensive approach involving multiple methods is often necessary. Evaluating the effectiveness of implemented measures and continuously adapting strategies based on data and evidence can help optimize crime control efforts.

3.2 Effective methods to control property crimes

Controlling property crimes requires a comprehensive approach that involves a combination of preventive measures, law enforcement efforts, community engagement, and social interventions. Effective measures to control property crimes are:

3.2.1 Community policing

Implement community policing strategies that foster collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the community. This includes building trust, encouraging community involvement in crime prevention, and establishing communication channels to report suspicious activities.

3.2.2 Crime prevention programs

Develop and implement targeted crime prevention programs that address the specific factors contributing to property crimes in a particular area. These programs may include neighborhood watch programs, security assessments, property marking initiatives, and education campaigns to raise awareness about crime prevention strategies.

3.2.3 Surveillance systems

Install and maintain surveillance systems such as CCTV cameras in public spaces, residential areas, and commercial establishments. Visible surveillance can act as a deterrent and aid in the identification and apprehension of criminals.

3.2.4 Target hardening

Improve physical security measures to make properties less vulnerable to crimes. This may involve installing robust locks, security alarms, and lighting systems, as well as securing windows, doors, and access points.

3.2.5 Public awareness campaigns

Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate communities about property crimes, their impact, and preventive measures. These campaigns can focus on sharing information about common crime trends, security tips, and encouraging reporting of suspicious activities.

3.2.6 Cooperation with businesses

Foster collaboration with businesses and provide support in implementing security measures such as employee training, proper cash handling procedures, and inventory controls to minimize the risk of property crimes.

3.2.7 Sentencing and deterrence

Ensure that property crime laws are enforced effectively and that penalties are appropriately imposed. Consistent and swift sentencing can act as a deterrent for potential offenders.

3.2.8 Rehabilitation and reintegration

Develop programs that aim to rehabilitate offenders and facilitate their successful reintegration into society upon release. These programs may include vocational training, educational opportunities, and counseling services to address underlying issues contributing to criminal behavior.

3.2.9 Addressing socioeconomic factors

Focus on addressing socioeconomic factors that can contribute to property crimes, such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to education and social services. Implement initiatives that promote economic opportunities, job training, and social support systems.

3.2.10 Collaboration and information sharing

Enhance collaboration between law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and other stakeholders. Sharing information, intelligence, and best practices can lead to more effective crime prevention strategies and coordinated responses to property crimes. It's important to note that each community and jurisdiction may have specific needs and challenges when it comes to controlling property crimes. Tailoring approaches to local circumstances and continuously evaluating and adjusting strategies based on the changing nature of property crimes is crucial for long-term effectiveness.

3.3 Effective methods to control violent crimes

Controlling violent crimes requires a multifaceted approach that involves proactive measures, targeted enforcement, community engagement, and addressing root causes. Here are some effective methods to control violent crimes:

3.3.1 Community policing

Implement community-oriented policing strategies that foster collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the community. This involves building trust, establishing strong relationships, and encouraging community involvement in crime prevention efforts.

3.3.2 Targeted law enforcement

Deploy targeted law enforcement strategies to address specific hotspots or areas with high rates of violent crimes. This may involve increased patrols, task forces, and intelligence-led policing to identify and apprehend individuals involved in violent activities.

3.3.3 Gun control and regulation

Implement and enforce strict gun control measures to reduce access to firearms by individuals with criminal intent. This includes background checks, licensing, and regulation of gun sales, as well as implementing measures to prevent illegal trafficking and the possession of illegal firearms.

3.3.4 Conflict resolution programs

Implement conflict resolution and mediation programs that provide individuals with non-violent methods to resolve disputes and manage conflicts. These programs can help reduce the likelihood of violence in personal relationships, neighborhoods, and communities.

3.3.5 Youth intervention programs

Develop and support programs that target at-risk youth and provide them with opportunities for education, mentorship, skill development, and positive engagement. These programs can help prevent youth involvement in violent activities and provide alternatives to criminal behavior.

3.3.6 Rehabilitation and reentry

Focus on rehabilitation and successful reentry programs for individuals involved in violent crimes. This includes providing access to education, vocational training, mental health services, and substance abuse treatment to address underlying factors contributing to violent behavior and reduce recidivism.

3.3.7 Early intervention and prevention

Implement early intervention programs that identify and support individuals at risk of engaging in violent behavior. This may involve outreach efforts, counseling services, and social support programs targeting individuals with risk factors such as a history of violence, substance abuse, or exposure to trauma.

3.3.8 Victim support services

Enhance victim support services to ensure that victims of violent crimes receive appropriate care, counseling, and assistance throughout the criminal justice process. This can help reduce the impact of violence on individuals and communities and encourage reporting of crimes.

3.3.9 Collaboration and information sharing

Foster collaboration and information sharing among law enforcement agencies, community organizations, social services, and other stakeholders. This allows for a coordinated approach, the sharing of intelligence, and the identification of emerging trends to respond effectively to violent crimes.

3.3.10 Addressing socioeconomic factors

Address underlying socioeconomic factors that contribute to violence, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of access to education and employment opportunities. Implement initiatives that promote economic development, social inclusion, and support systems to address root causes of violent behavior. It is essential to tailor approaches to the specific needs and characteristics of each community, continuously evaluate the effectiveness of strategies, and adapt them based on changing trends and local circumstances to achieve long-term success in controlling violent crimes.

3.4 Effective methods to control street crime

Controlling street crime requires a combination of preventive measures, community engagement, targeted enforcement, and addressing underlying social issues. Here are some effective methods to control street crime:

3.4.1 Community policing

Implement community-oriented policing strategies that promote collaboration and trust between law enforcement agencies and the community. This involves building relationships, conducting regular community meetings, and involving residents in crime prevention efforts.

3.4.2 Targeted patrols

Deploy targeted patrols in areas with high rates of street crime to deter criminal activity and increase police visibility. This includes focusing resources on crime hotspots and utilizing data-driven approaches to identify high-risk areas.

3.4.3 Crime prevention through environmental design

Implement CPTED principles to design public spaces and residential areas that discourage criminal behavior. This includes improving lighting, enhancing visibility, maintaining well-maintained properties, and creating natural surveillance opportunities.

3.4.4 Neighborhood watch programs

Encourage the establishment of neighborhood watch programs where residents work together to monitor and report suspicious activities. These programs enhance community engagement, foster a sense of ownership, and serve as a deterrent to street crime.

3.4.5 Youth outreach and programs

Develop and support programs that engage at-risk youth, providing them with constructive activities, mentorship, and opportunities for personal development. Investing in youth through educational, recreational, and vocational programs can reduce their involvement in street crime.

3.4.6 Substance abuse prevention and treatment

Address substance abuse issues through prevention programs, treatment options, and rehabilitation services. Substance abuse often contributes to street crime, and providing support and treatment can help individuals break the cycle of criminal behavior.

3.4.7 Access to education and employment opportunities

Promote access to quality education and employment opportunities, particularly in disadvantaged communities. Education and employment can serve as pathways to success, reducing the likelihood of individuals engaging in street crime.

3.4.8 Social services and support

Improve access to social services such as mental health support, counseling, and social welfare programs. Addressing underlying social issues, such as poverty, homelessness, and inequality, can help reduce the conditions that lead to street crime.

3.4.9 Youth and gang intervention programs

Implement targeted intervention programs aimed at preventing gang involvement and addressing youth violence. These programs may include mentoring, conflict resolution training, job skills development, and alternative dispute resolution methods.

3.4.10 Public-Private Partnerships

Foster partnerships between law enforcement, local businesses, community organizations, and residents to address street crime collaboratively. Engaging businesses in crime prevention efforts, supporting economic development, and improving community resources can help create safer neighborhoods.

It's important to tailor approaches to the specific needs and characteristics of each community, involving stakeholders and continuously evaluating the effectiveness of strategies. By addressing the root causes of street crime, promoting community engagement, and implementing proactive measures, it is possible to reduce street crime and improve the safety and well-being of communities.

3.5 Effective methods to control drugs related crime

Controlling drug-related crime requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach that addresses both the supply and demand aspects of the illegal drug trade. Here are some effective methods to control drug-related crime:

3.5.1 Law Enforcement

Strong law enforcement efforts are crucial in targeting drug traffickers, dealers, and producers. This includes conducting investigations, intelligence gathering, and proactive

operations to disrupt drug supply chains. Focused enforcement on high-level drug traffickers can have a significant impact on dismantling drug networks and reducing the availability of illegal drugs.

3.5.2 Border control and interagency cooperation

Strengthening border control measures to prevent the smuggling of drugs across national borders is essential. This involves employing advanced technology, increasing personnel, and improving coordination among different law enforcement agencies and international partners. Sharing intelligence and collaborating on joint operations can help intercept drug shipments and apprehend those involved in drug trafficking.

3.5.3 Disruption of drug supply chains

Targeting drug production and distribution networks can help disrupt the supply of illegal drugs. This can be achieved through strategic intelligence-led operations, seizure of drug shipments, and dismantling clandestine drug laboratories or manufacturing facilities. Cutting off the supply of drugs reduces their availability and increases the risks and costs for drug traffickers.

3.5.4 Prevention and Education

Implementing effective prevention programs and educational campaigns that raise awareness about the dangers of drug abuse can help reduce demand for illegal drugs. These programs can target schools, communities, and vulnerable populations, providing information about the consequences of drug use, promoting healthy lifestyles, and offering alternatives to drug involvement.

3.5.5 Treatment and Rehabilitation

Investing in drug treatment and rehabilitation programs is crucial to addressing drug addiction and reducing drug-related crime. Providing accessible and effective treatment options, such as counseling, therapy, and medication-assisted treatment, can help individuals overcome drug dependencies and reintegrate into society. Supportive aftercare services can also reduce the likelihood of relapse and reoffending.

3.5.6 International Cooperation

Drug trafficking is a transnational issue that requires international cooperation and collaboration. Sharing intelligence, coordinating operations, and extraditing drug traffickers across borders can significantly impact the global drug trade. International treaties and agreements, such as the United Nations Conventions on Drug Control, provide a framework for cooperation and the exchange of best practices in drug control efforts.

3.5.7 Community engagement

Engaging communities in drug prevention efforts and fostering partnerships between law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and local residents can strengthen the fight against drug-related crime. Building trust, providing resources, and involving community members in decision-making processes can empower communities to actively participate in crime prevention initiatives.

It is important to approach drug-related crime from a public health perspective, focusing on harm reduction, treatment, and prevention, in addition to law enforcement efforts. By combining these strategies, societies can work towards reducing drug-related crime, improving public safety, and promoting the well-being of individuals and communities.

3.6 Effective methods to control white collar crime

Controlling white-collar crime requires a comprehensive approach that combines preventive measures, detection methods, enforcement efforts, and regulatory oversight. Here are some effective methods to control white-collar crime:

3.6.1 Strengthen regulatory frameworks

Implement and enforce robust regulations and laws that govern corporate conduct, financial transactions, and professional practices. This includes ensuring transparency, accountability, and ethical standards in business operations.

3.6.2 Increase regulatory oversight

Enhance regulatory oversight by monitoring and auditing financial institutions, corporations, and professional bodies to detect and deter fraudulent activities. This involves conducting regular inspections, investigations, and compliance checks to identify potential violations.

3.6.3 Educate and train professionals

Provide education and training programs to professionals, employees, and individuals in positions of trust, emphasizing ethical conduct, legal obligations, and the consequences of white-collar crime. This can help promote a culture of integrity and ethical decision-making.

3.6.4 Whistleblower protection

Establish effective whistleblower protection mechanisms that encourage individuals to report suspected white-collar crimes without fear of retaliation. This can be done through confidential reporting channels, legal safeguards, and incentives for reporting.

3.6.5 Strengthen financial crime units

Enhance the capacity of financial crime units within law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute white-collar crimes. This includes providing specialized training, resources, and collaboration with relevant agencies to address complex financial crimes.

3.6.6 Cooperation and information sharing

Foster collaboration and information sharing among law enforcement agencies, regulatory bodies, financial institutions, and industry stakeholders. This can enable the identification of emerging trends, exchange of intelligence, and coordinated responses to white-collar crimes.

3.6.7 Public awareness and education

Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate individuals about the risks and consequences of white-collar crimes. This includes providing information on common types of fraud, financial scams, and methods used by perpetrators to defraud individuals and organizations.

3.6.8 Corporate governance and ethics

Encourage effective corporate governance practices within organizations, including the establishment of independent boards, strong internal controls, and robust ethical frameworks. Promoting a culture of integrity and responsible business practices can deter white-collar crimes.

3.6.9 Enhanced financial monitoring

Implement sophisticated financial monitoring systems to detect suspicious transactions, money laundering, and other illicit financial activities. This includes leveraging technology, data analytics, and artificial intelligence to identify patterns and anomalies that may indicate fraudulent behavior.

3.6.10 International cooperation

Strengthen international cooperation and collaboration to address cross-border white-collar crimes. This involves sharing intelligence, harmonizing regulations, and extraditing offenders to face prosecution in their home countries. It's important to note that white-collar crimes often involve complex investigations and legal proceedings. Therefore, a multi-disciplinary approach involving law enforcement agencies, regulatory bodies, legal professionals, and experts in financial and forensic fields is crucial for effectively controlling and prosecuting white-collar crimes.

3.7 Effective methods to control smuggling

Controlling smuggling requires a comprehensive approach that combines law enforcement efforts, international cooperation, targeted policies, and addressing the underlying factors that contribute to smuggling. Here are some effective methods to control smuggling: it is an ongoing challenge that requires adaption and coordination among various stakeholders

3.7.1 Strengthen border controls

Enhance border security measures, including the deployment of advanced technologies such as surveillance systems, scanners, and biometric identification. Improving inspection procedures, training border personnel, and establishing intelligence-sharing mechanisms can help detect and deter smuggling activities.

3.7.2 International cooperation

Foster collaboration and information sharing among countries to combat smuggling. Establish and strengthen agreements, such as mutual legal assistance treaties and extradition treaties, to facilitate cooperation in investigations and the prosecution of smugglers across borders.

3.7.3 Targeted intelligence-led operations

Utilize intelligence-driven approaches to identify smuggling networks, gather evidence, and conduct targeted operations. Intelligence sharing among law enforcement agencies, customs authorities, and international partners can help disrupt smuggling operations and dismantle criminal networks.

3.7.4 Financial investigations

Conduct financial investigations to track and freeze the illicit proceeds generated from smuggling activities. Disrupting the financial flows associated with smuggling can significantly impact the profitability of smuggling networks.

3.7.5 Strengthen legal frameworks

Enact and enforce comprehensive laws and regulations that specifically target smuggling activities. These laws should provide authorities with the necessary powers to investigate, prosecute, and punish smugglers. Penalties should be proportionate to the severity of the offense to deter potential smugglers.

3.7.6 Public awareness and education

Raise public awareness about the negative impacts of smuggling and encourage citizens to report suspicious activities to law enforcement agencies. Educational campaigns can help individuals understand the consequences of engaging in smuggling and discourage demand for smuggled goods.

3.7.7 Anti-corruption measures

Implement robust anti-corruption measures to prevent corruption among customs officials, law enforcement personnel, and other public servants involved in border control. Strong integrity systems, whistleblower protections, and transparent processes can help mitigate the risk of corruption enabling smuggling activities.

3.7.8 Strengthening international trade and customs cooperation

Enhance cooperation among customs administrations to facilitate the exchange of information, best practices, and risk analysis techniques. Harmonize customs procedures and standards to streamline legitimate trade while effectively targeting illicit trade.

3.7.9 Economic development and alternative livelihoods

Address underlying economic disparities and lack of opportunities that contribute to smuggling. Promote economic development, job creation, and access to legitimate trade channels to reduce the incentives for individuals to engage in smuggling activities.

3.7.10 Regional and international agreements

Participate in regional and international agreements and initiatives aimed at combating smuggling, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime or regional task forces. These platforms provide frameworks for collaboration,

information sharing, and joint operations. It is crucial to recognize that controlling smuggling requires sustained efforts, close collaboration among countries, and a multi-faceted approach. Combining law enforcement measures with addressing economic, social, and governance factors can significantly reduce smuggling activities and their associated negative impacts.

3.8 Effective methods to control cybercrime

Controlling cybercrime requires a multi-layered approach that combines technological measures, legal frameworks, law enforcement efforts, and public awareness. Here are some effective methods to control cybercrime:

3.8.1 Strong cybersecurity measures

Implement robust cybersecurity measures to protect systems, networks, and data from cyber threats. This includes regularly updating software, using strong passwords, employing encryption, implementing firewalls, and utilizing intrusion detection and prevention systems.

3.8.2 Public awareness and education

Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate individuals about cyber threats, safe online practices, and the importance of maintaining strong security measures. This includes promoting the use of antivirus software, caution in opening suspicious emails or links, and awareness of social engineering techniques.

3.8.3 Collaboration and information sharing

Foster collaboration and information sharing among government agencies, law enforcement, private sector organizations, and international partners. Sharing intelligence, threat data, and best practices can help identify and respond to cyber threats more effectively.

3.8.4 International cooperation

Strengthen international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance agreements, and sharing of cyber threat intelligence. Collaboration among nations is essential to track down and prosecute cybercriminals operating across borders.

3.8.5 Cybercrime legislation

Establish and enforce comprehensive cybercrime legislation that criminalizes cyber activities such as hacking, identity theft, fraud, and unauthorized access to computer systems. These laws should provide legal frameworks for investigating, prosecuting, and punishing cybercriminals.

3.8.6 Cybersecurity training and certification

Provide cybersecurity training and certification programs to professionals in relevant fields, including law enforcement, legal professionals, and IT personnel. This helps develop expertise in investigating cybercrimes and ensures a skilled workforce to address cyber threats effectively.

3.8.7 Cyber incident response planning

Develop and regularly update cyber incident response plans to ensure a coordinated and effective response to cyberattacks. This involves establishing communication channels, defining roles and responsibilities, and conducting drills to test the response capabilities.

3.8.8 Public-private partnerships

Encourage collaboration between the public and private sectors to share cyber threat intelligence, best practices, and resources. This collaboration can lead to faster detection, response, and mitigation of cyber threats.

3.8.9 Digital forensics capabilities

Enhance digital forensics capabilities to investigate and collect evidence related to cybercrimes. This includes investing in advanced forensic tools, training forensic analysts, and establishing dedicated cybercrime investigation units.

3.8.10 Technological advancements

Continuously invest in research and development to develop advanced technologies that can detect, prevent, and mitigate cyber threats. This includes artificial intelligence, machine learning, and behavioral analytics to identify and respond to evolving cyber threats. It's important to recognize that cybercrime is an ever-evolving threat, and controlling it requires continuous adaptation and improvement of security measures and enforcement efforts. Collaboration, public awareness, and a proactive approach are key to effectively combating cybercrime.

3.9 Effective methods to control illegal weapons and ammunition's crime

Controlling illegal weapons and ammunition crimes requires a comprehensive approach that involves various strategies and interventions. Here are some effective methods to control illegal weapons and ammunition-related crime:

3.9.1 Strengthening legal framework

Implement and enforce stringent laws and regulations regarding the possession, sale, and transfer of firearms and ammunition. This includes background checks for buyers, mandatory licensing and registration, restrictions on certain types of weapons, and penalties for illegal possession or use of firearms.

3.9.2 Enhanced law enforcement

Allocate resources and training to law enforcement agencies to combat illegal weapons and ammunition trafficking. This includes conducting targeted operations, increasing surveillance and intelligence capabilities, and collaborating with international partners to disrupt illegal arms networks.

3.9.3 Improved border control

Strengthen border security measures to prevent the smuggling of illegal weapons and ammunition. Utilize advanced technologies such as scanners and detectors, increase staffing and training for border patrol agents, and enhance cooperation and information sharing with neighboring countries to intercept illicit arms shipments.

3.9.4 Tracking and tracing

Establish systems for tracking and tracing firearms and ammunition to identify their origin and prevent diversion into illegal channels. Implementing unique identification markings and record-keeping requirements for firearms and ammunition can assist in investigations and hold individuals accountable for their possession and use.

3.9.5 Public awareness and education

Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the risks and consequences of illegal weapons and ammunition. Promote responsible firearm ownership, safe storage practices, and encourage reporting of illegal firearms to authorities. Engage communities, schools, and organizations in disseminating information and fostering a culture of safety.

3.9.6 Disruption of supply chains

Target and dismantle illegal arms trafficking networks through intelligence-led operations. Investigate and apprehend individuals involved in the illicit trade, seize illegal weapons and ammunition, and disrupt the production and distribution networks through cooperation with international law enforcement agencies.

3.9.7 Collaboration with stakeholders.

Foster collaboration among law enforcement agencies, government departments, and community organizations to tackle illegal weapons and ammunition crime

comprehensively. Establish partnerships with local communities, civil society groups, and gun shop owners to raise awareness, share information, and promote responsible practices.

3.9.8 Amnesty and buyback programs

Implement amnesty and buyback programs to encourage individuals to voluntarily surrender illegal weapons and ammunition without fear of prosecution. Provide incentives for compliance and ensure the proper disposal or destruction of surrendered firearms.

3.9.9 Technology and forensic analysis

Utilize technological advancements and forensic analysis to trace and identify illegal weapons and ammunition. Develop databases and systems to store and analyze ballistic and forensic evidence to link firearms to crime scenes and facilitate investigations.

3.9.10 International cooperation

Foster international cooperation and information sharing to combat cross-border arms trafficking. Collaborate with neighboring countries, international organizations, and law enforcement agencies to exchange intelligence, coordinate operations, and disrupt illegal arms networks operating across borders. By implementing a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach that combines legal measures, law enforcement efforts, public awareness campaigns, and international cooperation, societies can work towards effectively controlling illegal weapons and ammunition-related crime, thereby enhancing public safety and reducing the risks associated with these offenses.

3.10 Islamic methods to control crime

Islam provides principles and guidance on how to promote a just and safe society and control crime. Here are some key Islamic methods to control crime:

3.10.1 Emphasis on morality and ethics

Islam encourages individuals to cultivate strong moral values and ethics. By promoting righteousness, honesty, integrity, and compassion, Islam seeks to instill a sense of personal responsibility and self-discipline, which can act as a deterrent to crime.

3.10.2 Promoting justice

Islam emphasizes the importance of justice in society. It encourages fair and impartial judgments, ensuring that individuals are treated equitably under the law. Implementing effective and transparent judicial systems that uphold the principles of justice can help prevent crime and maintain social order.

3.10.3 Education and awareness

Islam emphasizes the value of knowledge and education. By promoting education and raising awareness about the consequences of crime, individuals can be empowered to make informed choices and avoid engaging in criminal activities. Islamic teachings encourage the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom to create a society that is knowledgeable about the harms of crime and the benefits of righteousness.

3.10.4 Strong family structure

Islam places great emphasis on the family unit as the foundation of society. By promoting strong family ties, fostering healthy relationships, and providing support systems, Islam aims to prevent the breakdown of families, which can be a contributing factor to crime. A stable family structure can provide guidance, support, and moral upbringing to individuals, reducing the likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior.

3.10.5 Rehabilitation and restorative justice

Islam encourages the rehabilitation of offenders and the restoration of harmony within society. It emphasizes the importance of forgiveness and providing opportunities for individuals to reform and reintegrate into society. Islamic principles support restorative justice approaches that focus on addressing the needs of victims, promoting accountability, and facilitating the rehabilitation of offenders.

3.10.6 Community engagement

Islam promotes the active engagement of individuals within their communities. By fostering a sense of communal responsibility, encouraging social interactions, and establishing support networks, communities can work together to prevent crime, support vulnerable individuals, and address social issues collectively.

3.10.7 Promoting economic justice

Islam advocates for economic justice and fair distribution of wealth. By addressing economic disparities, providing opportunities for employment, and combating poverty, Islam aims to reduce the socio-economic factors that contribute to criminal behavior. Ensuring fair economic systems can help minimize desperation and the resort to illegal activities for financial gain.

3.10.8 Spiritual guidance

Islam encourages individuals to seek spiritual nourishment and develop a strong connection with Allah. Through regular prayer, reflection, and adherence to religious teachings, individuals can find inner peace, contentment, and spiritual fulfillment, which can serve as a deterrent to engaging in criminal behavior. It is important to note that the implementation of these Islamic principles and methods to control crime requires a comprehensive approach that involves legal frameworks, education, community involvement, and the collaboration of religious leaders, scholars, and the wider society. By promoting Islamic values and principles, societies can work towards fostering a just, compassionate, and crime-free environment.

CHAPTER NO 4. IMPACTS OF CRIME

Crime can have significant impacts on various aspects of society, the economy, and individuals. Here are some key impacts of crime:

4.1 Social impacts of crime

Crime can create fear, insecurity, and mistrust within communities. It erodes social cohesion, disrupts community relationships, and can lead to a breakdown in trust among individuals. The presence of crime can impact people's sense of safety and well-being, limiting their freedom of movement and affecting their quality of life.

Crime has various social impacts on individuals, communities, and society as a whole. Here are some of the key social impacts of crime:

4.1.1 Fear and insecurity.

Crime creates fear and a sense of insecurity within communities. The fear of victimization can restrict individuals' daily activities, limit their mobility, and erode their trust in others. This can lead to social isolation, reduced community engagement, and a diminished sense of well-being.

4.1.2 Breakdown of social cohesion

High crime rates can contribute to the breakdown of social cohesion within communities. People may become less willing to trust and interact with their neighbors, leading to a decline in community connections and support networks. This can weaken the social fabric and resilience of communities.

4.1.3 Neighborhood deterioration

Areas with high crime rates often experience physical deterioration and neglect. The presence of crime can discourage investment, lead to the abandonment of properties, and contribute to the decline of infrastructure and public spaces. This can further perpetuate a cycle of crime and negatively impact the overall quality of life for residents.

4.1.4 Disruption of social services

The occurrence of crime can strain social services and community resources. Law enforcement agencies, healthcare providers, and social support organizations may need to allocate additional resources to respond to and address the consequences of crime. This

can divert resources away from other essential services and impact overall community well-being.

4.1.5 Impact on vulnerable populations

Certain segments of society, such as low-income communities, minority groups, and marginalized individuals, are disproportionately affected by crime. They may experience higher victimization rates and have limited access to resources for recovery and support. This can exacerbate existing social inequalities and deepen social divisions.

4.1.6 Impact on children and youth

Children and youth growing up in high-crime areas may be exposed to violence, trauma, and criminal influences, which can have long-lasting effects on their development and well-being. They may experience difficulties in school, struggle with emotional and behavioral problems, and have a higher risk of becoming involved in criminal activities themselves.

4.1.7 Impact on social trust and institutions

High crime rates can undermine trust in social institutions, such as the police, justice system, and government. When individuals perceive these institutions as ineffective in preventing and addressing crime, it can lead to a loss of confidence, decreased cooperation with authorities, and a sense of disillusionment with the broader social order.

4.1.8 Stigmatization and labeling

Individuals who have been victims of crime or have criminal records may face stigmatization and societal labeling. This can result in social exclusion, difficulties in finding employment or housing, and limited opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Addressing the social impacts of crime requires comprehensive strategies that focus on crime prevention, victim support, community engagement, and social cohesion. By promoting safe environments, providing support to victims, and fostering social connections, societies can work towards minimizing the social consequences of crime and creating safer and more inclusive communities.

4.2 Economic impact

Crime can have substantial economic consequences. It leads to direct financial losses for individuals, businesses, non-governmental organizations and governments. Stolen property, damages, the cost of investigations, prosecutions, and incarceration all contribute to economic losses. Additionally, crime can hinder economic development, deter investment, and negatively impact on productivity and job creation. Crime has significant economic impacts on individuals, businesses, and society as a whole. Here are some of the key economic impacts of crime:

4.2.1 Direct financial losses

Crime results in direct financial losses for individuals, businesses and governments. These include costs associated with property damage, theft, fraud, and vandalism. Victims of crime may also face medical expenses, legal fees, and costs related to repairing or replacing stolen or damaged property.

4.2.2 Increased security costs

Businesses and individuals often incur additional costs to enhance security measures in response to crime. This includes investments in surveillance systems, security personnel, alarm systems, and other preventive measures. These increased security costs can be a burden on businesses, leading to higher operating expenses and potentially impacting profitability.

4.2.3 Reduced investment and economic growth

High crime rates can deter investment in affected areas. Businesses may be reluctant to establish or expand operations in high-crime areas due to concerns about safety, increased

insurance costs, and the potential for loss or disruption. This can lead to reduced economic growth, fewer job opportunities, and limited development in affected communities.

4.2.4 Decline in property values

Areas with high crime rates often experience a decline in property values. Potential buyers and investors may be hesitant to purchase properties in these areas, leading to decreased demand and lower prices of properties. This can have long-term effects on homeowners' equity and the overall economic stability of the community.

4.2.5 Impact on tourism and hospitality

Crime can negatively affect the tourism and hospitality industry. Travelers and tourists may avoid destinations with high crime rates due to safety concerns. This can result in decreased tourism revenue, loss of jobs in the hospitality sector, and a decline in related businesses, such as hotels, restaurants, and entertainment venues.

4.2.6 Increased insurance costs

Crime-related incidents, such as theft, burglary, and vandalism, can lead to higher insurance premiums for individuals and businesses. Insurance companies adjust their rates based on the level of risk associated with the location and type of property. The increased costs of insurance can strain household budgets and reduce the affordability of coverage for businesses.

4.2.7 Burden on criminal justice system

The criminal justice system bears significant financial costs associated with crime. This includes the expenses of law enforcement, investigations, prosecutions, and incarceration. The allocation of resources to address crime diverts funds away from other essential social services and public programs, impacting overall government budgets.

4.2.8 Loss of productivity

Crime-related incidents, such as theft, fraud, or workplace violence, can disrupt business operations and lead to a loss of productivity. Businesses may experience downtime, delays, and increased absenteeism due to the aftermath of crime. The loss of productivity can have a ripple effect on the overall economy and hinder economic progress.

4.2.9 Increased healthcare costs

Crime can result in injuries and health-related issues that require medical treatment and rehabilitation. This leads to increased healthcare costs for individuals, insurance providers, and the healthcare system. Additionally, the psychological impact of crime on victims and witnesses can contribute to mental health issues, further increasing healthcare expenditures.

4.2.10 Cost of prevention and rehabilitation

Preventing and addressing crime requires substantial investments in crime prevention programs, law enforcement resources, victim support services, and offender rehabilitation efforts. These costs place a burden on government budgets and require ongoing funding to maintain effective crime control measures.

Addressing the economic impacts of crime requires a multi-faceted approach that focuses on crime prevention, law enforcement efforts, victim support, and community development. By creating safe and secure environments, promoting economic opportunities, and investing in crime prevention strategies, societies can mitigate the economic consequences of crime and foster sustainable economic growth.

4.3 Psychological impact

Victims of crime can experience significant psychological trauma, including anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and a loss of trust in others. Witnessing or being a victim of crime can have long-lasting emotional effects, impacting mental health and overall well-being. Furthermore, communities affected by high crime rates may experience collective trauma and heightened stress levels. Crime has profound psychological impacts

on individuals who experience it directly as victims, witnesses, or even perpetrators. Here are some of the key psychological impacts of crime:

4.3.1 Trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

Crime victims often experience trauma, which can lead to the development of PTSD. Trauma symptoms may include intrusive thoughts, nightmares, flashbacks, anxiety, hypervigilance, and emotional distress. These symptoms can significantly impact an individual's mental health and overall well-being.

4.3.2 Fear and anxiety

Crime can instill a pervasive sense of fear and anxiety in individuals and communities. The fear of becoming a victim or witnessing crime can lead to heightened levels of anxiety, impacting daily life and limiting activities. This fear can persist even after the crime has occurred and may result in hypervigilance and a constant sense of insecurity.

4.3.3 Trust issues and social isolation

Individuals who have been victimized by crime or have witnessed criminal acts may form relationships. This can lead to social isolation and a reduced willingness to engage with others, impacting social interactions and support systems.

4.3.4 Anger, frustration, and powerlessness

Crime can elicit feelings of anger, frustration, and powerlessness in victims and witnesses. The sense of injustice and violation of personal boundaries can result in intense emotions, which, if unresolved, may contribute to long-term psychological distress and impact relationships with others.

4.3.5 Guilt and shame

Individuals who have been involved in criminal activities may experience intense feelings of guilt and shame. They may feel remorse for their actions and struggle with self-forgiveness. These feelings can have a significant impact on self-esteem and mental well-being, potentially leading to ongoing psychological struggles.

4.3.6 Depression and emotional distress

Crime can contribute to the development or exacerbation of depressive symptoms and emotional distress. Victims and witnesses may experience feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and a loss of interest in previously enjoyed activities. The psychological impact of crime can interfere with daily functioning and overall quality of life.

4.3.7 Impact on children and youth

Children and adolescents exposed to crime may experience unique psychological effects. Witnessing or being victimized by crime can lead to increased vulnerability, anxiety, and difficulties in emotional regulation. These experiences can have long-lasting consequences on their psychological development and well-being.

4.3.8 Secondary trauma

Individuals who work in professions directly dealing with crime, such as law enforcement officers, healthcare providers, and counselors, may experience secondary trauma. Continual exposure to crime-related experiences can lead to compassion fatigue, burnout, and psychological distress, impacting their own mental health.

4.3.9 Coping mechanisms and resilience

While crime can have devastating psychological impacts, individuals also display remarkable resilience and adaptive coping mechanisms. Some individuals may seek professional help, engage in support networks, or develop effective coping strategies to manage the psychological effects of crime.

Addressing the psychological impacts of crime requires comprehensive support systems, including victim services, mental health resources, and trauma-informed care. Providing access to counseling, therapy, and support networks can help individuals cope with the psychological aftermath of crime and facilitate healing and recovery.

4.4 Public health impact

Certain types of crimes, such as assault or domestic violence, can result in physical injuries and long-term health consequences for individuals. Crime can also disrupt access to healthcare services and impact public health infrastructure. Additionally, the presence of crime in certain areas can contribute to stress-related health issues and impact community health outcomes. Crime has significant impacts on public health, affecting individuals, communities, and society as a whole. Here are some of the key impacts of crime on public health:

4.4.1 Physical injuries

Violent crimes, such as assaults and robberies, can result in physical injuries to victims. These injuries may range from minor cuts and bruises to severe trauma, fractures, or life-threatening wounds. Physical injuries can lead to hospitalizations, surgeries, long-term disabilities, and chronic pain, impacting the overall health and well-being of individuals.

4.4.2 Mental health issues

Crime can have detrimental effects on mental health. Victims of crime may experience psychological trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, and other mental health disorders. Witnessing crime can also contribute to psychological distress and increase the risk of developing mental health issues among witnesses and the broader community.

4.4.3 Substance abuse and addiction

Crime and substance abuse often intersect. Individuals who experience victimization or witness crime may turn to substance abuse as a coping mechanism. Additionally, involvement in criminal activities, such as drug trafficking or gang-related crimes, can contribute to substance abuse and addiction. Substance abuse further exacerbates health problems and increases the risk of overdose and other related health issues.

4.4.4 Intergenerational effects

Crime can have intergenerational impacts on public health. Children growing up in high-crime areas or experiencing violence within their families or communities may face adverse health outcomes. They may be at higher risk for developmental delays, behavioral problems, substance abuse, mental health disorders, and poor academic performance, leading to long-term health disparities.

4.4.5 Public safety and injury prevention

The presence of crime can undermine public safety and injury prevention efforts. Individuals may avoid public spaces or recreational activities due to safety concerns, limiting opportunities for physical activity and contributing to sedentary lifestyles. This can increase the risk of chronic diseases, such as obesity, cardiovascular diseases, and diabetes.

4.4.6 Healthcare resource utilization

Crime-related injuries and mental health issues place a burden on healthcare resources. Emergency departments and trauma centers often deal with the immediate consequences of crime, requiring medical interventions and specialized care. This diverts resources from other healthcare needs and can strain the capacity of healthcare facilities.

4.4.7 Community stress and social disruption

High crime rates can lead to chronic stress and social disruption within communities. Persistent exposure to crime and feelings of insecurity contribute to chronic stress, which has adverse effects on physical and mental health. Social disruption, such as neighborhood disorganization and breakdown of social cohesion, can further impact the overall health and well-being of communities.

4.4.8 Stigmatization and health inequities

Certain populations disproportionately bear the burden of crime and its associated health impacts. Marginalized communities, low-income individuals, racial and ethnic minorities, and vulnerable populations often face higher crime rates and experience health inequities. These disparities contribute to a cycle of crime, poverty, and poor health outcomes.

Addressing the public health impacts of crime requires a comprehensive approach that integrates prevention, intervention, and support services. This includes efforts to reduce violence, improve community safety, promote mental health and substance abuse services, and address social determinants of health. By addressing the root causes of crime and promoting holistic public health interventions, societies can strive to create safer and healthier communities for all.

4.5 Trust in institutions

High crime rates and perceived levels of corruption within law enforcement and criminal justice systems can erode public trust in these institutions. When people lose confidence in the ability of authorities to maintain law and order, it can undermine the effectiveness of crime prevention and justice systems. Restoring trust in institutions is crucial for maintaining social order and ensuring effective crime control measures. Crime can have a significant impact on trust in institutions within a society. Here are some of the ways in which crime can erode trust:

4.5.1 Law enforcement and justice system

High levels of crime can undermine trust in law enforcement agencies and the justice system. If individuals perceive that crimes are not adequately investigated, prosecuted, or punished, they may lose faith in these institutions. Lack of trust in the police or judicial system can lead to decreased cooperation with law enforcement, reluctance to report crimes, and a sense of impunity among criminals.

4.5.2 Government institutions

Crime rates can also impact trust in government institutions as a whole. When citizens perceive that the government is unable to effectively address crime and ensure public safety, they may question the competence and effectiveness of governance. This erosion of trust can extend beyond law enforcement to other government agencies responsible for crime prevention, social services, and community development.

4.5.3 Social institutions

Crime can undermine trust in social institutions, such as schools, religious organizations, and community groups. High crime rates may create a climate of fear and insecurity, leading individuals to question the safety and efficacy of these institutions. Parents may worry about their children's well-being in schools located in high-crime areas, and community organizations may struggle to maintain trust and engagement in affected communities.

4.5.4 Economic institutions

Crime can impact trust in economic institutions, such as banks, businesses, and financial systems. Individuals may be reluctant to invest or conduct business in areas with high crime rates, fearing theft, fraud, or disruptions to economic activities. The perception of an insecure business environment can discourage entrepreneurship, hinder economic growth, and erode trust in financial institutions.

4.5.5 Social cohesion

Crime can fracture social cohesion and trust among community members. In areas with high crime rates, individuals may become suspicious and wary of their neighbors, contributing to social isolation and a breakdown of community bonds. Reduced trust and social cohesion can impede collective efforts to address crime and create a sense of alienation and fear within communities. Rebuilding trust in institutions in the aftermath of crime requires proactive measures to enhance transparency, accountability, and

responsiveness. This includes improving the effectiveness and fairness of law enforcement and justice systems, implementing community policing strategies, promoting citizen engagement, and fostering collaboration between institutions and the communities they serve. By demonstrating a commitment to addressing crime and promoting safety, institutions can work to restore trust and rebuild relationships with the public.

4.6 Educational impact

Crime can negatively affect educational outcomes for individuals, particularly children and youth. High crime rates in neighborhoods or schools can disrupt learning environments, leading to lower academic performance, increased truancy, and higher dropout rates. This can have long-term consequences for individuals and perpetuate cycles of disadvantage and crime. Crime can have a significant impact on education, affecting students, teachers, and the overall learning environment. Here are some of the key impacts of crime on education:

4.6.1 Disrupted learning environment

The presence of crime, violence, and insecurity in and around educational institutions can create a disruptive learning environment. Students and teachers may feel unsafe, making it difficult to focus on academic activities. Fear of crime can lead to decreased attendance, increased truancy rates, and higher dropout rates, compromising educational outcomes.

4.6.2 Emotional and psychological impact

Exposure to crime, either as victims or witnesses, can have profound emotional and psychological effects on students. They may experience heightened anxiety, fear, and trauma, which can interfere with their ability to concentrate, learn, and participate in classroom activities. The emotional distress caused by crime can also impact social interactions, relationships, and overall well-being.

4.6.3 Academic performance

Crime-related stress and trauma can negatively impact student academic performance. The psychological effects of crime may impair cognitive functioning, memory, and attention, leading to decreased academic achievement. Students who experience high levels of crime and insecurity may struggle to keep up with coursework, leading to lower grades and reduced educational attainment.

4.6.4 School safety measures

In response to crime, educational institutions often implement security measures, such as metal detectors, surveillance cameras, and increased security personnel. While these measures are intended to enhance safety, they can create a tense and restrictive atmosphere that may hinder students' sense of belonging, trust, and engagement in the educational environment.

4.6.5 Teacher retention and job satisfaction

High levels of crime and violence in the community can impact teacher retention and job satisfaction. Educators who work in areas with elevated crime rates may experience increased stress, burnout, and a sense of personal risk. This can contribute to a higher turnover of teachers, which can disrupt continuity in education and affect students' educational experiences.

4.6.6 Disruption of school activities

Crime can disrupt various school activities, such as extracurricular programs, field trips, and after-school programs. Safety concerns may limit the opportunities for students to participate in enriching experiences outside of the classroom. This can have negative consequences on students' holistic development and limit their exposure to diverse learning opportunities.

4.6.7 Educational inequality

Crime can exacerbate educational inequality. High-crime areas often coincide with low-income communities, and students in these areas may face additional challenges, including limited access to quality educational resources, experienced teachers, and extracurricular activities. Crime-related factors can contribute to a widening achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their peers.

Addressing the impact of crime on education requires a multi-faceted approach that involves collaboration between educational institutions, law enforcement, community organizations, and policymakers. Strategies may include implementing comprehensive school safety measures, providing trauma-informed support services for affected students, fostering positive school climates, and promoting community partnerships to address the root causes of crime. By creating safe and supportive learning environments, educational institutions can mitigate the impact of crime and provide students with the opportunity to thrive academically and emotionally.

4.7 Community disruption

Crime can disrupt the fabric of communities by fostering fear, social isolation, and segregation. It can lead to the breakdown of community bonds, reduced civic engagement, and decreased community cohesion. Disrupted communities may struggle to address common issues, implement collective solutions, and support social and economic development. Crime can have a significant impact on community disruption, affecting the social fabric, cohesion, and overall well-being of a community. Here are some of the key impacts of crime on community disruption:

4.7.1 Fear and insecurity

High levels of crime create a climate of fear and insecurity within a community. Residents may feel unsafe in their own neighborhoods, leading to increased anxiety, stress, and a reduced sense of well-being. Fear of crime can restrict community members' daily activities, limit social interactions, and diminish trust among neighbors.

4.7.2 Social disorganization

Crime can contribute to social disorganization within a community. The presence of criminal activity, such as drug dealing or gang violence, can lead to the breakdown of social bonds, community fragmentation, and a decline in social capital. Residents may withdraw from community engagement and cohesion, which hinders collective efforts to address community issues and build resilience.

4.7.3 Reduced quality of life

Crime affects the quality of life in a community. Public spaces may become abandoned or avoided due to safety concerns, limiting access to parks, recreation areas, and other amenities. Residents may also experience property damage, theft, or loss, which can lead to financial strain and a decreased sense of security and well-being.

4.7.4 Disruption of social services

Crime can disrupt the provision of social services within a community. Service providers, such as healthcare professionals, educators, and community organizations, may face challenges in delivering essential services due to safety concerns or resource constraints. This can further exacerbate social inequalities and limit access to critical support systems.

4.7.5 Economic impact

High crime rates can have an adverse economic impact on a community. Businesses may be reluctant to invest or operate in areas with high crime, leading to reduced economic opportunities, fewer job prospects, and a decline in property values. Crime-related costs, such as increased security measures and law enforcement expenses, can also strain community resources and impede economic development.

4.7.6 Community engagement and empowerment

Crime can hinder community engagement and empowerment. Residents may become disengaged from community activities, such as neighborhood associations or local government initiatives, due to concerns for personal safety. This disengagement can impede collective problem-solving, limit community participation, and erode residents' sense of empowerment and agency.

4.7.7 Health and well-being

Crime has implications for the health and well-being of community members. Persistent exposure to crime and insecurity can lead to chronic stress, anxiety, and other mental health issues. Additionally, the physical and emotional consequences of crime, such as injuries or trauma, can impact the overall health and well-being of individuals and families within the community. Addressing community disruption caused by crime requires comprehensive strategies that involve collaboration among residents, law enforcement, community organizations, and local authorities. These strategies may include implementing community policing approaches, fostering community-based initiatives, enhancing social support systems, promoting neighborhood revitalization efforts, and addressing the underlying social determinants of crime. By promoting community resilience, social cohesion, and a sense of security, communities can work towards mitigating the impact of crime and restoring a sense of well-being and vibrancy.

Addressing the impacts of crime requires a multifaceted approach that includes effective law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, social interventions, rehabilitation programs, and community engagement. By addressing the root causes of crime, investing in social programs, and promoting collaboration between stakeholders, societies can strive for safer environments, stronger communities, and improved well-being for all.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION, IMPLICATION AND FUTURE RESERACH

We know a good deal more about patterns and causes of individual involvement in crime than about the factors which create crime-prone places. However, we also know a good deal more about the factors which create crime-prone places than about the factors which influence trends in crime over time. There is no single factor or set of factors which causes an individual to become involved in crime. Being criminal is not like having a disease. Most people at some stage in their lives commit crime of some sort, even if it involves nothing more serious than driving above the speed limit. A significant proportion of teenagers will commit relatively serious offences (e.g. break and enter) yet most of them will desist from crime without the need for any formal intervention. The risk and depth of involvement in crime is strongly influenced by the quality of parenting to which children are subjected. Poor parent-child attachment, poor parental supervision and inconsistent, erratic discipline all increase the risk of involvement in crime. So too, do parents who model deviant attitudes and values. The impact of family break-up and family conflict, while still significant, appears to be less important than the factors just mentioned. So far as young people themselves are concerned, poor school performance, association with delinquent peers and alcohol consumption increase the risk of involvement in crime. Illicit drug consumption appears to significantly increase the amount of crime committed by those who do become criminally active. As with individuals, places can be rendered crime-prone by a variety of factors. The most common characteristics of crime-prone neighborhoods are poverty, unemployment and income inequality. In areas characterized by these problems one frequently finds a breakdown in the level of informal social control exercised by local residents against people who threaten to commit crime. Crime also tends to become concentrated at particular locations where there are increased opportunities or incentives for committing crime. Sometimes these opportunities give rise to gangs and criminal organizations which further exacerbate crime, both locally and elsewhere. Crime

rises or falls over time in response to a wide variety of factors. Economic factors (e.g. unemployment) appear to play an important role in shaping trends in property crime. Alcohol consumption and unemployment appear to influence levels of violent crime. Other potential influences on overall levels of crime include the availability of firearms, rates of family breakdown, the percentage of sole parent families living in poverty, levels of geographic mobility and the percentage of females in the labor force. The interpretation of these findings is the subject of much dispute. Because crime is not the result of any single factor or combination of factors, it makes no sense to seek to control crime by any single strategy or set of strategies. A mix of strategies will always be appropriate. The emphasis on particular strategies should vary according to the nature of the crime problem at hand, the available options for influencing the problem and the urgency with which change is required. Governments anxious to maximize their control over crime are better off trying to influence as many factors as possible, rather than concentrating all their efforts on one or two factors.

Future research can be done on this topic about determining other factors which are causes of crime in Pakistan, for knowing and determining more method and techniques to prevent humans from crime, more methods to identify criminals, stopping them from committing crimes, and for knowing more methods and techniques to deliver justice to peoples in minimum cost, less possible time, and efficient justice by training peoples who works in law enforcement departments, judiciary and prosecution, prison, media.

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