



# A STUDY ON THE REASONS FOR THE INCREASING CRIME RATES IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE YEAR 2018 TO 2022

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## Abstract

There's a rapid-fire increase in the crime rate in our Indian frugality. These crimes are caused due to the unpunished malefactors. The problem of crime has been a grim imminence to society. From petty theft to thievery with violence, crime continues to be a migraine to the government of the day. The increase in crime rates over numerous countries is obligatory, and testament of the myriad of challenges that face society. The necessity to beat the bulk of those issues has led numerous governments into seeking results to a haul of that they don't understand the causes. The increased crime rate discourages the people to accumulate their means which in turn retards the profitable exertion and incapability to promote

development. Severance is also one of the main reasons for the increasing crime rate in India. Due to the unemployment rate the people tend to commit the crimes to earn to make ends meet. The main ideal of the study is to know the adding crime rates in India. An aggregate of 228 samples have been taken out of which is taken through a simple arbitrary slice. The independent variables taken also are age, gender, qualification, occupation, residence. and the dependent variables are utmost of the crimes done by juvenile malefactors are discipline for malefactors were effective in India the statistical tool used by the exploration is graph( mean), scaling. From this exploration it's set up that womens are not treated equally as men

**Keywords:**India, crime rate, crime dimension, trend analysis, global crime trend.

## Introduction

Crime rates in India are adding tremendously among countries and their variations in this dimension are orders of magnitude lesser than their variation through the time in a given country. Over the former many times utmost of the countries of the world have endured a remarkable increase in rate. there is no unequivocal reason for any complaint for felonious conditioning. Generally society, artistic factors, completely different family systems, political influences and enforcement are responsible for felonious conditioning of an existent. The crime rate is growing in India. Crime is also set up in multitudinous forms. systematized crime includes medicine trafficking, firing, concealing, highway robbery, and murder for rent, fraud, mortal trafficking. several felonious conditioning affect in political violence, religiously impelled violence, terrorism, and hijacking . The contrary kind of crimes includes homicide, thievery, assault etc. Corruption may be an important debit that's faced by India. The factors that hamper the adaptation process also justify the causes and consequences of crime. Indian society has its own distinctive character, and also the development of crime must be seen in terms of its peculiar nature. to know delinquency, one should assay the socialisation system, peer group influence, and also the structure of tardy gangs. The pivotal variables in delin- quency are age, coitus and status of the family. India has witnessed presto socio- profitable changes since independence. varied establishments are created and recreated due to structural and artistic changes over the once six decades. white- collar crime has acquired new confines. Political institu- tions have modified veritably snappily and artistic morals have not kept pace with them. Hence, there is a „ artistic pause “ in moment “ s India in the specialised circles. Crime degrades the quality of life in numerous ways. Controlling crime rates is thus important in developing countries like India. The number of crimes began from India is further than the crimes forming from the developed countries. A number of individualities have espoused malpractices to accumulate positions. profitable unevenness among completely different sections of society has been caused incompletely by the social heritage of the people and incompletely by the processes of modernization and change. The status hiatus created by these factors has been liable for making situations of crime and delinquency. Socialisation and crime are related. a person learns each positive and negative part as a member of a society. Dysfunctional places are imbibed by those members who are subordinated to pressure. conflict, dissension and dereliction rather of peace, harmony. cooperation and stability. stations towards one “ s

own life and towards those of others are determined by these factors within the system of socialisation. Power has also come a force of crime for the privileged sections of society. there is an inclination among important persons to abuse their influence and authority. numerous cases of rape and murder are bruited by wards of potent persons and political heavyweights within the recent history. white-collar crime could be a development set up among the educated people engaged in trade, professions and government services. **The aim of the study is to know the reason for the increasing crime rates in india**

## Objectives

**To know the increasing crime rates in India**

**To know the reasons for the increasing juvenile delinquency**

**To know the Initiatives taken by the government in order to eradicate the crime**

## Review of literature

**Devika Hazra (2020)** implications of some socioeconomic variables are consistent with those found in previous studies, literacy rates and deterrence variables were found to have a positive association with crime. In particular, in a developing country such as India, white-collar crimes tend to increase as literacy rates increase.(United Nations. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and International Bar Association 2003)**Shraddha RamdasBandeekar(2020)** A country's economic growth is adversely affected with the ever-increasing crimes every day. It is one of the most severe issues in our society and reducing the crime rates have become an extremely important task.(United Nations. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and International Bar Association 2003; Mainali et al. 2022)**Sami Ansari(2015)** study presents the trend analyses of police-recorded crime data in India. We demonstrate the long-term trends of serious violent and property crimes and examine whether the crime trend in India follows the global crime trend, especially the declining trend in the United States and West European countries.(Siegel 2016)**Varghese BP (2014)** Morality is the key psycho-philosophical faculty of the human mind that enables an individual to take right moral decisions and thus exhibit a moral behaviour. Moral behaviour is the act that is valued by an observer as right or good which effectively results in a common good. (Siegel 2016; Abozeid et al. 2019)**Ramphul Ohlan(2020)** Crime has been around for as long as human society. The present study examines whether there is a natural rate of crime in India at both national and state-level using annual data for aggregate and specific crime types. (Various Contributors 2021)**Gupta(2020)** In this astronomically immense world, tremendous amounts of data are generated every minute from a different domain which is referred to as Big Data. In the last few years the data is increasing day by day across the world.(Various Contributors 2021; Gupta et al. 2022)**Saurabh Mishra(2016)** In the current technological era, use of computers has become an essential part of our lives. But this part is also affected by a new breed of security known as cyber security. It is a global issue that arises by different organisations.(Various Contributors 2021;

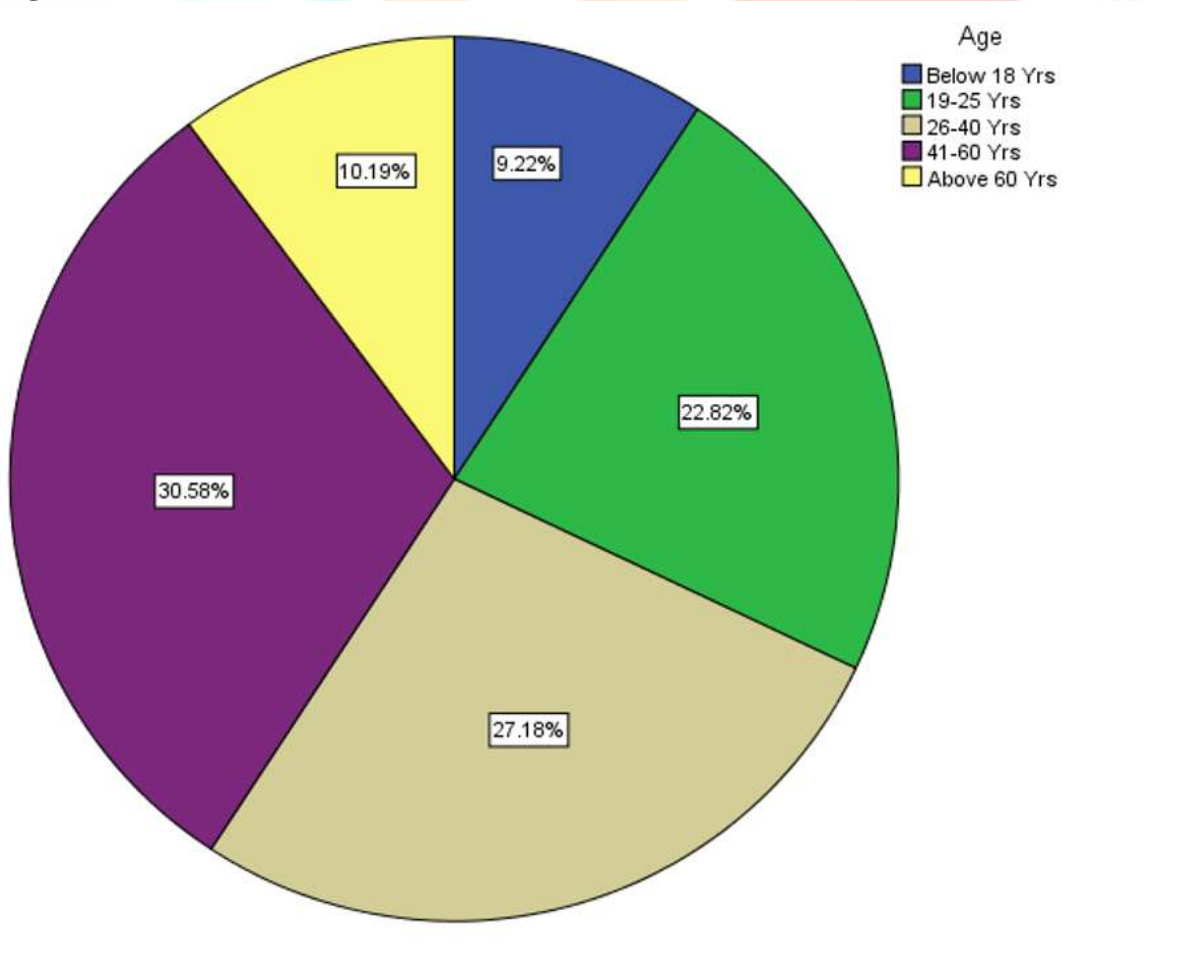
Gupta et al. 2022; Gautam, Saurabh Mishra (Research assistant), and Gupta 2015) **Aparna Kulkarni(2021)** Crime has always been a miserable cloud surrounding a country and hampering its growth. Complete freedom from crimes is a fictitious, fabricated goal with special reference to India. India is home to a large population, with people having different opinions and viewpoints.(Kulkarni 2021) **Suresh Bada Maths(2014)** Eroticism in ancient India was a well-studied concept as shown by the Kamasutra, written by Mallanaga Vatsyayana sometime during the 2nd or 5th century. It was considered to be an integral part of adult education at the time. (Kulkarni 2021; Bada 2014) **Ankita Mishra(2021)** Increased crime incidents, particularly crime against women, raise security concerns and increase the non-pecuniary cost of travelling, thus deterring women from working away from their dwelling. This raises the possibility that if crime reduces women's labour force participation, men may compensate for the loss of income by increasing their participation in the labour force. (Kulkarni 2021; Bada 2014; Singh and Pathak 2021) **Mamta Mittal(2018)** Trends of crimes in India keep changing with the growing population and rapid development of towns and cities. The rise in crimes at any place especially crimes against women, children and weaker sections of the society is a worrying factor for the Indian Government.(Mamta et al. 2021) **Gregory Dennis Breetzke(2010)** Tests of social disorganisation theory are commonplace in international criminological literature. Indeed a plethora of studies had emerged over the past seventy years examining and extending the theory throughout much of the developed world. (Harvey et al. 2021) **Avijit Debnath (2013)** Migration has been a major source of human survival, adaptation, and economic change over centuries across regions. Today, more than ever, migration forms a central part of the global flow of humans, practices, and ideas.(Roy et al. 2020) **Bharadwaj(2014)** Economic analysis of crime and criminal law addresses the question of individual welfare (utility) maximisation through optimal allocation of resources and time in accordance to their relative returns. In this paper I first summarise the theoretical and empirical evidence on the nexus between crime and socio economic indicators.(Roy et al. 2020; Varshney et al. 2022) **Khalid Zaman(2019)** examines the role of quality education in access to justice, using panel data of 21 diversified countries for the period of 1990–2015. The findings show that there is a positive relationship between the presence of scientific and technical journals (STJ) articles and crime rates.(Anser et al. 2020) **Xi Chen(2020)** the recent crime drop in Western societies has rejuvenated crime trend studies, little is known about the crime trends and the corresponding explanations in the East. This study aims to fill the gaps by examining different types of offences in Hong Kong between 1976 and 2017 (Zhang et al. 2022). **Chin-Hsien Yu (2017)** literature indicates climate change is likely to cause more frequent and intense extreme weather events along with higher temperatures and altered precipitation. Taiwan frequently suffers from extremes in the form of typhoons, and their effects threaten both social stability and public security. (Yu-Ning 2017) **CHOR FOON TANG (2009)** In a world of increasing crime, the policymakers and the criminologists have focused much on crime prevention. Furthermore, the Association of Southeast Asia Nations has been fostering international cooperation to combat transnational crime in the region report stated that crime was both the cause and consequence of poverty, insecurity and under-development, thus crime has been a major concern for many country's policymakers including Malaysia(Yu-Ning 2017; Tan, Hock, and Tang 2018) **Akash Verma(2022)** the unemployment rate is at its peak from the last 10 years. Moreover between 2000 – 2018 our population is continuously increasing, according to a report in this period crime rate

is also increasing. That shows that unemployment and crime are concurrently occurring, as India's population is increasing rapidly which will affect employment, and if people are unemployed then they try to earn money the wrong way which increases crime.(Harvey et al. 2021; Verma 2010)Kumar(2013) paper empirically examines the causality between crime rates and economic growth using state level data in India. A reduced form equation has been estimated using an instrumental variable approach to correct for joint endogeneity between crime and economic growth. Higher crimes may reduce the level of per capita income and its growth rate. (Kumar and Rai 2022)

### Methodology

The research method followed here is empirical research.A total of 203 samples have been taken out of which is taken through Convenient sampling method. The independent variables taken here are age, gender, qualification, occupation, residence.The dependent variables are Most of the crimes done by juvenile offenders are Punishment for offenders were effective in India.The statistical tool used by the research is graph (mean),scaling. Major issue that feminist need to initiate is on feminism is for women or better society The statistical tool used by the exploration is graph( mean), scaling

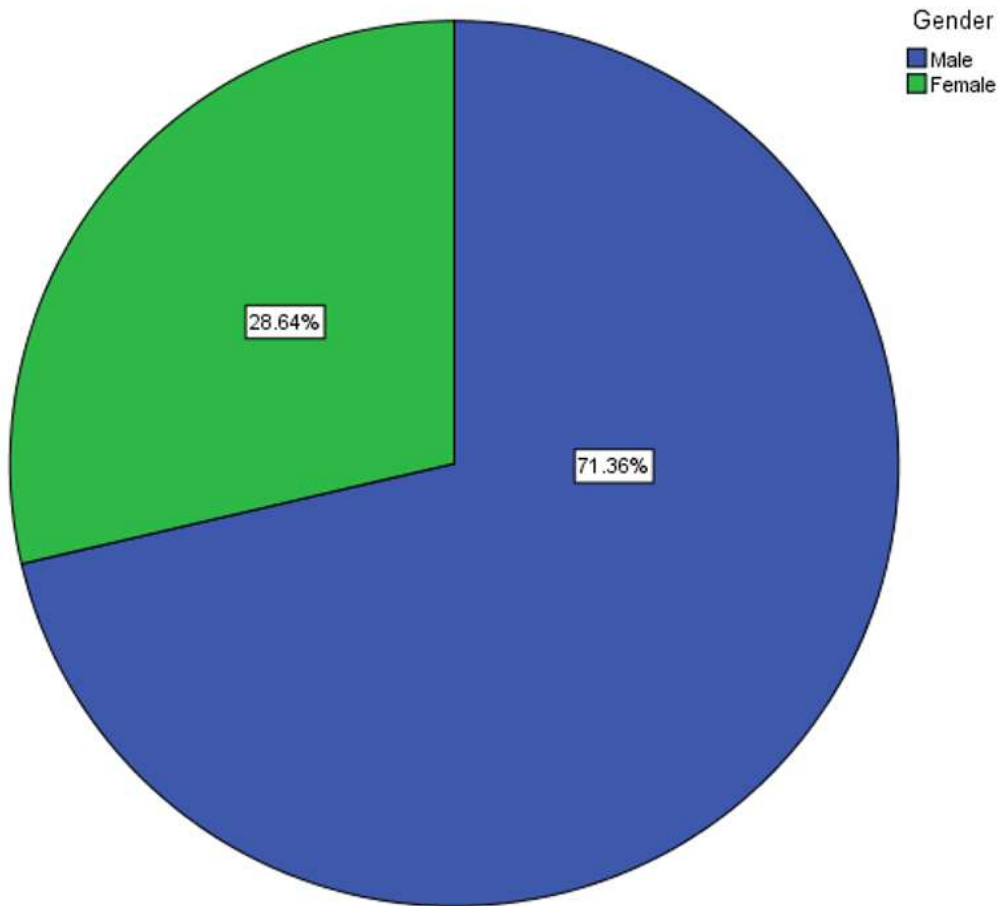
### Analysis Figure 1



### Legend

This graph represents the age of the responden

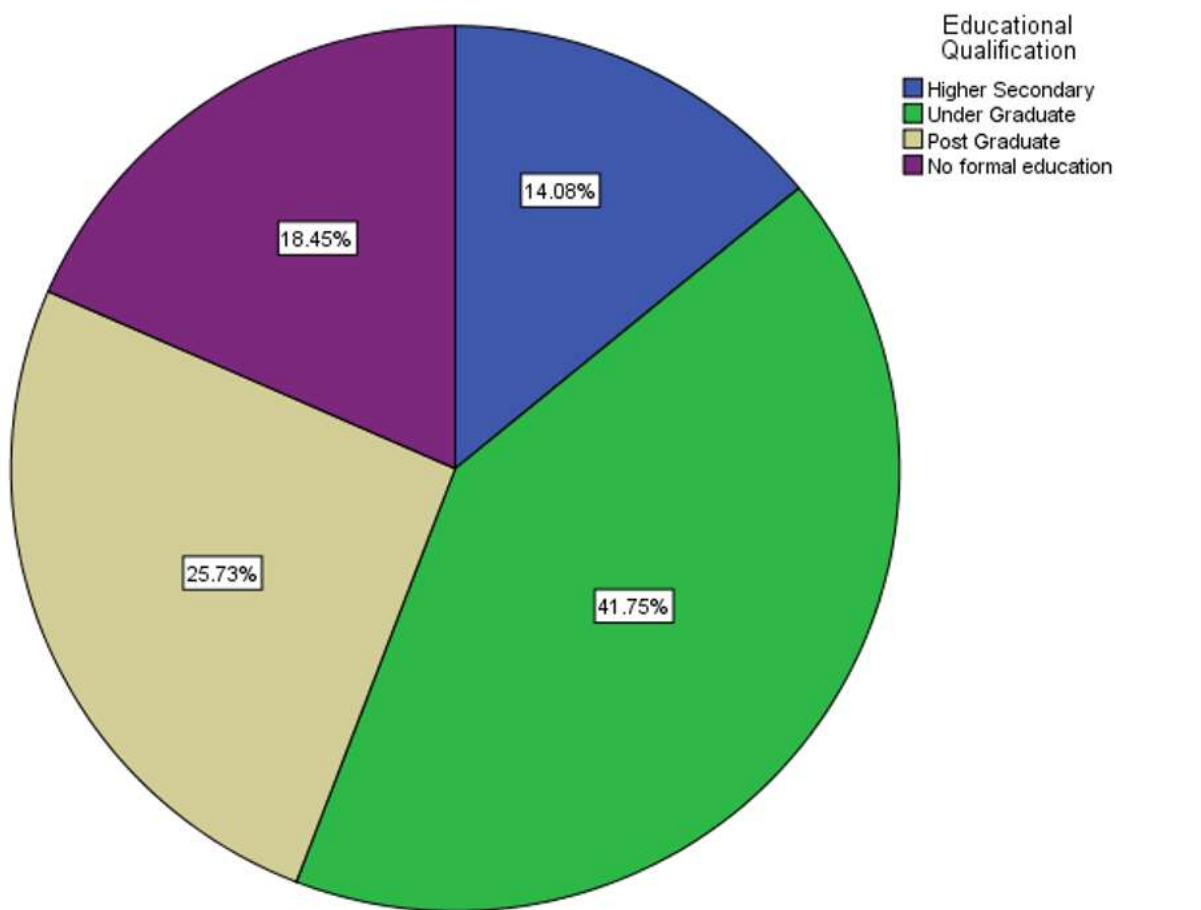
Figure 2



**Legend**

This graph represents the gender of the respondents

Figure 3



**Legend:**

This graph represents the educational qualifications of the respondents.

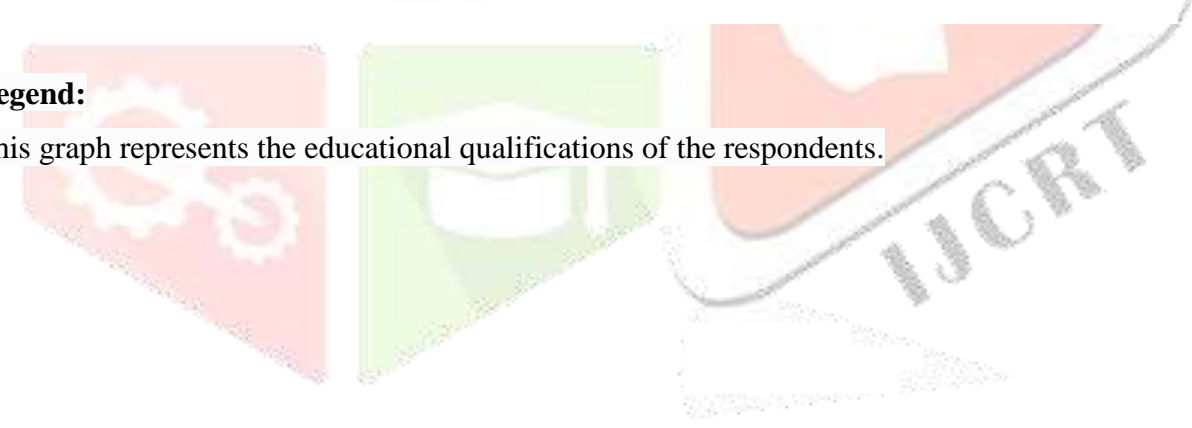
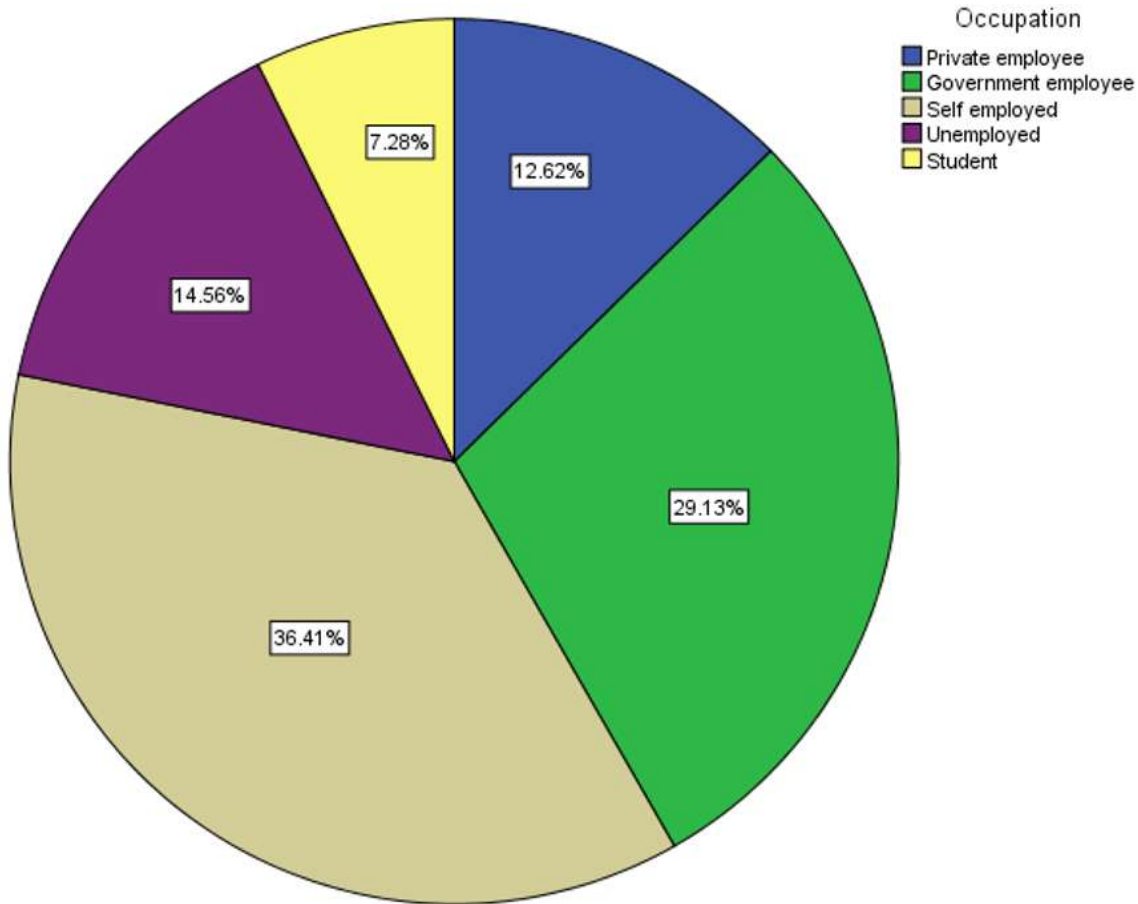


Figure 4

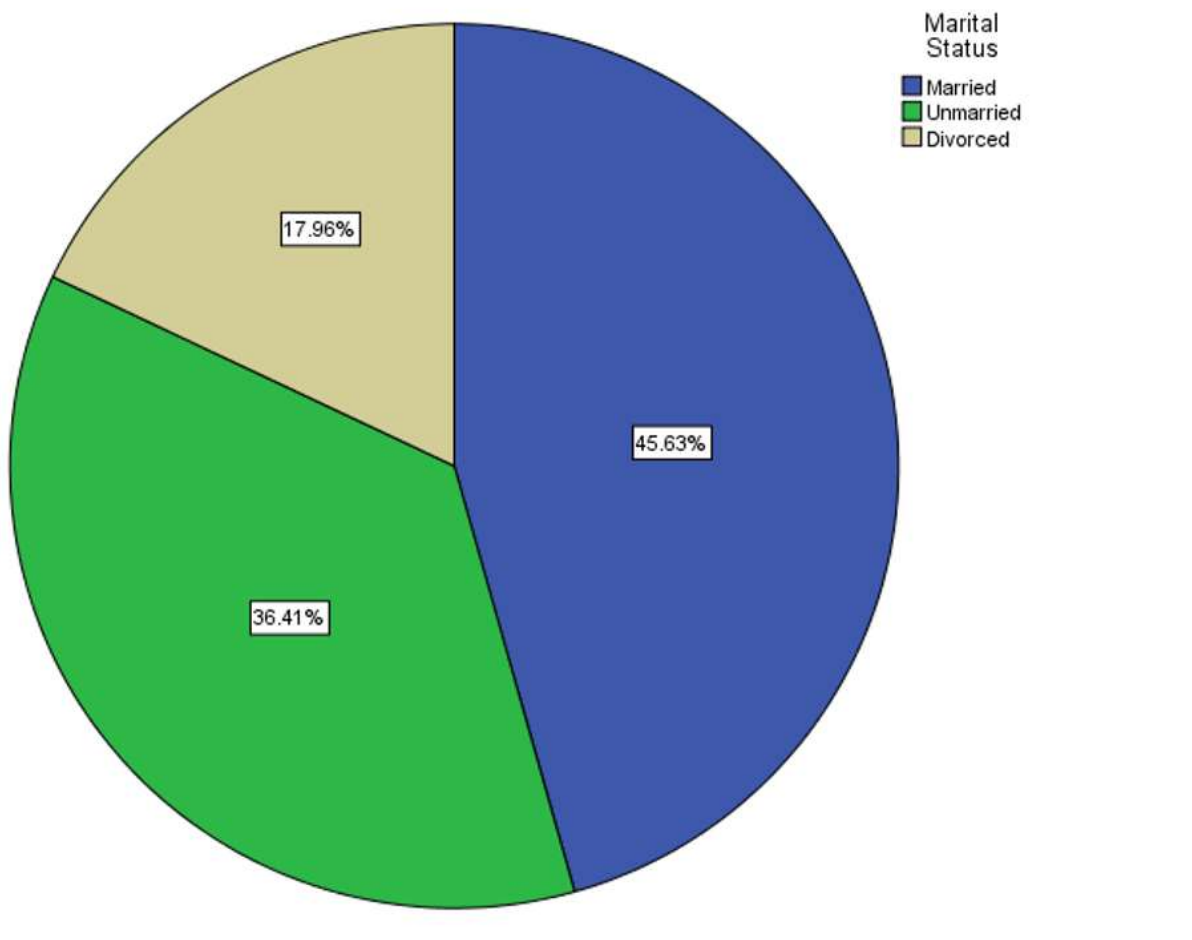


**Legend:**

This graph represents the occupation of the respondents.



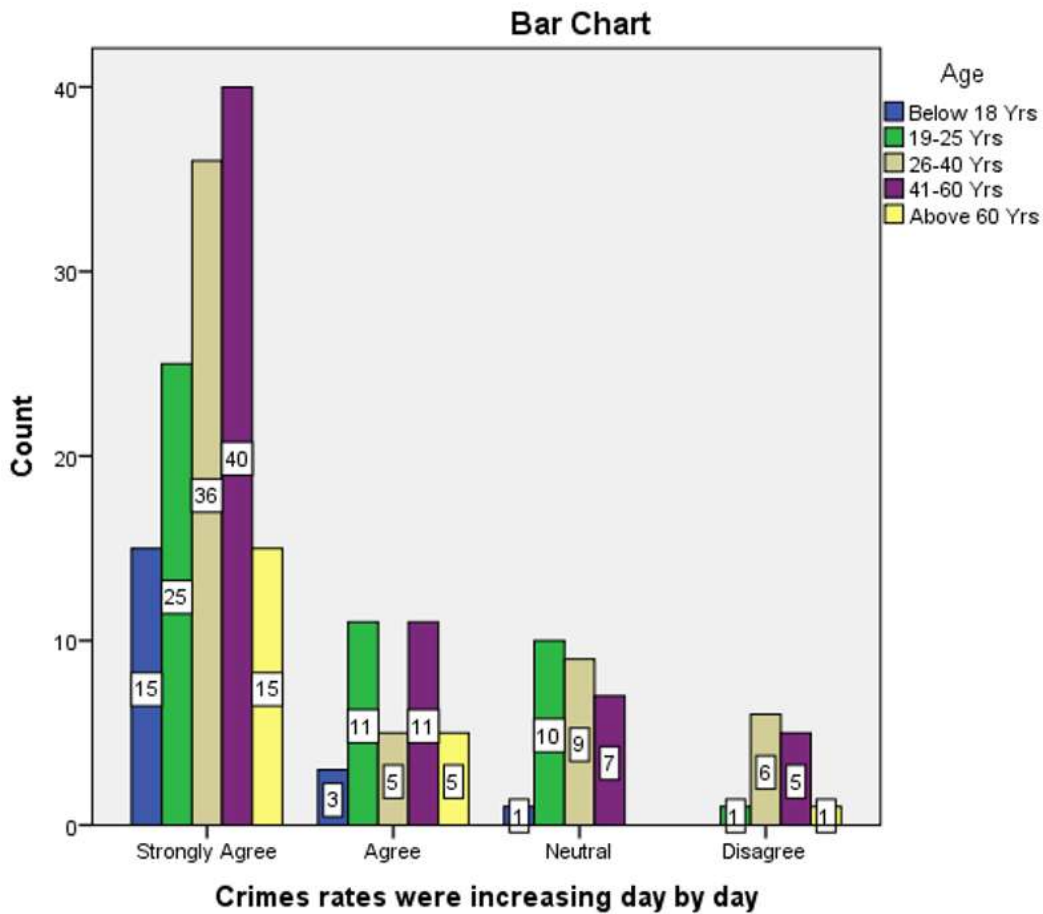
Figure 5



**Legend:**

This graph represents the occupation of the respondents.

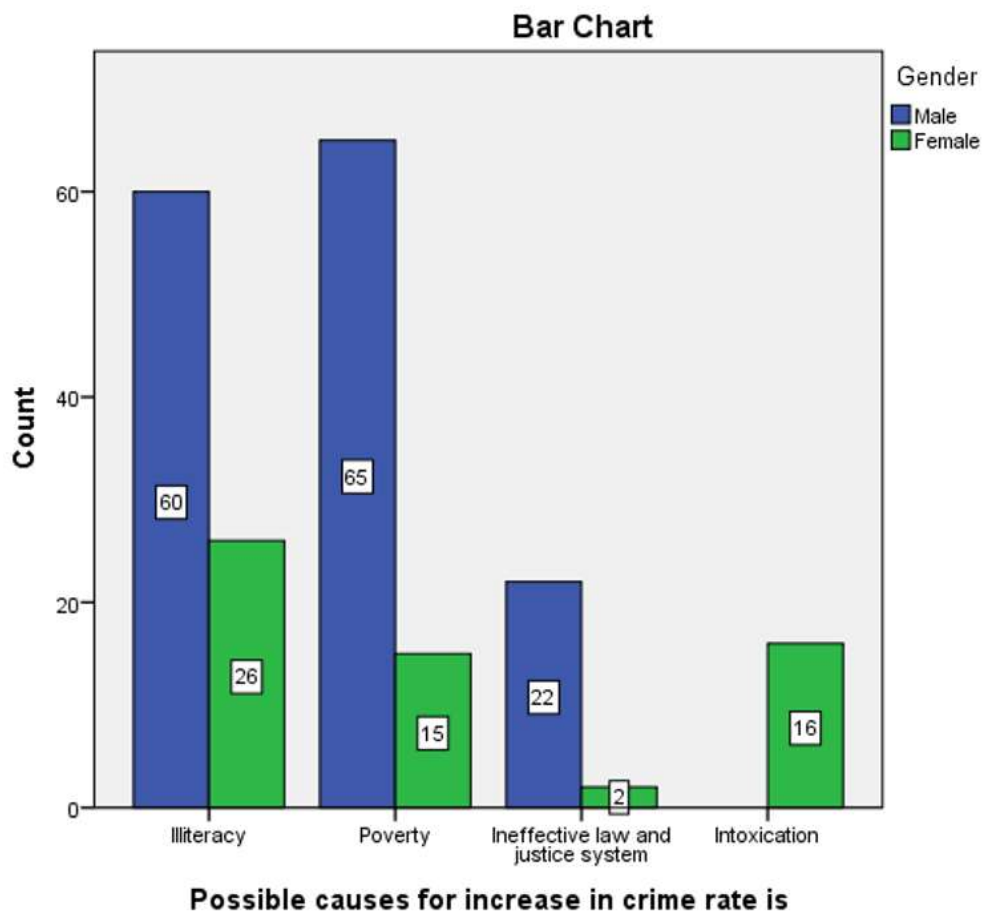
Figure 6



**Legend**

This figure represents the response of the public to the question Crimes rates were increasing day by day

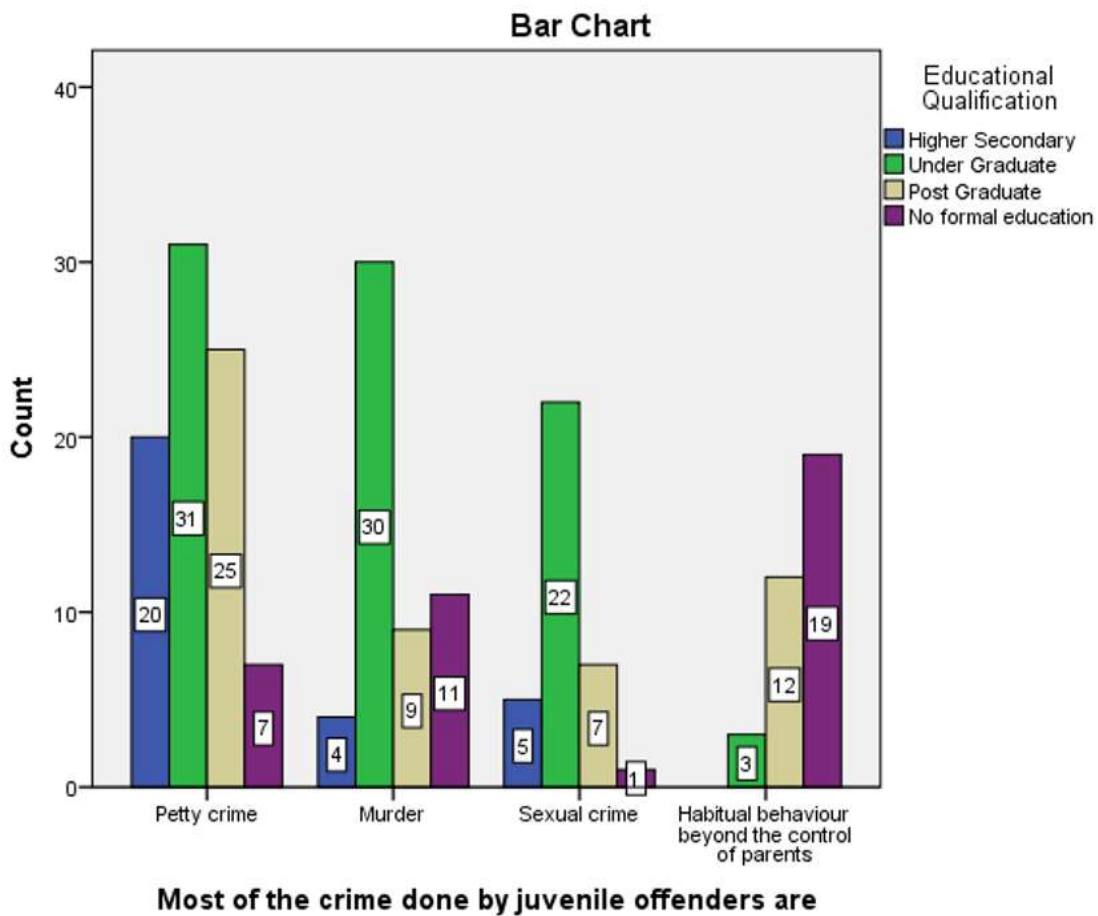
Figure 7



**Legend**

This figure represents the response of the public to the question Possible causes for increase in crime rate is

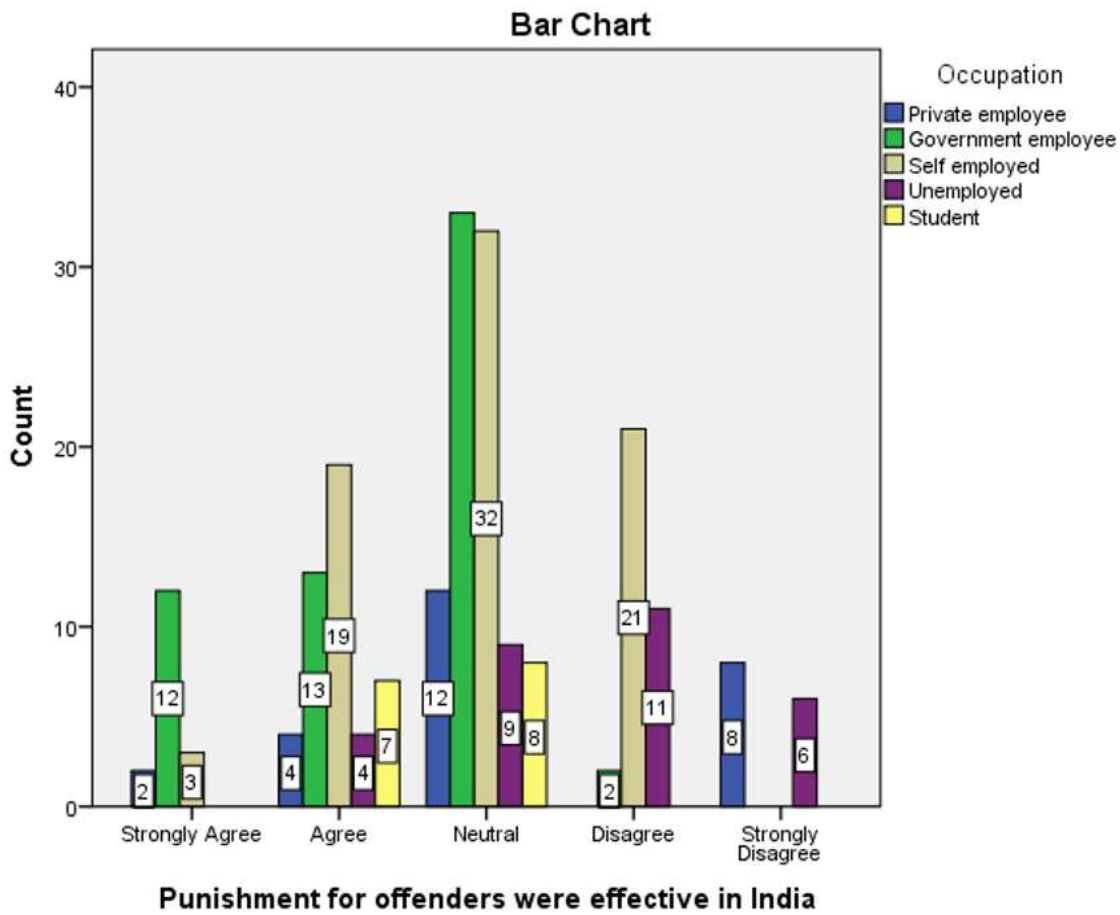
Figure 8



**Legend**

This figure represents the response of the public to the question Most of the crime done by juvenile offenders are

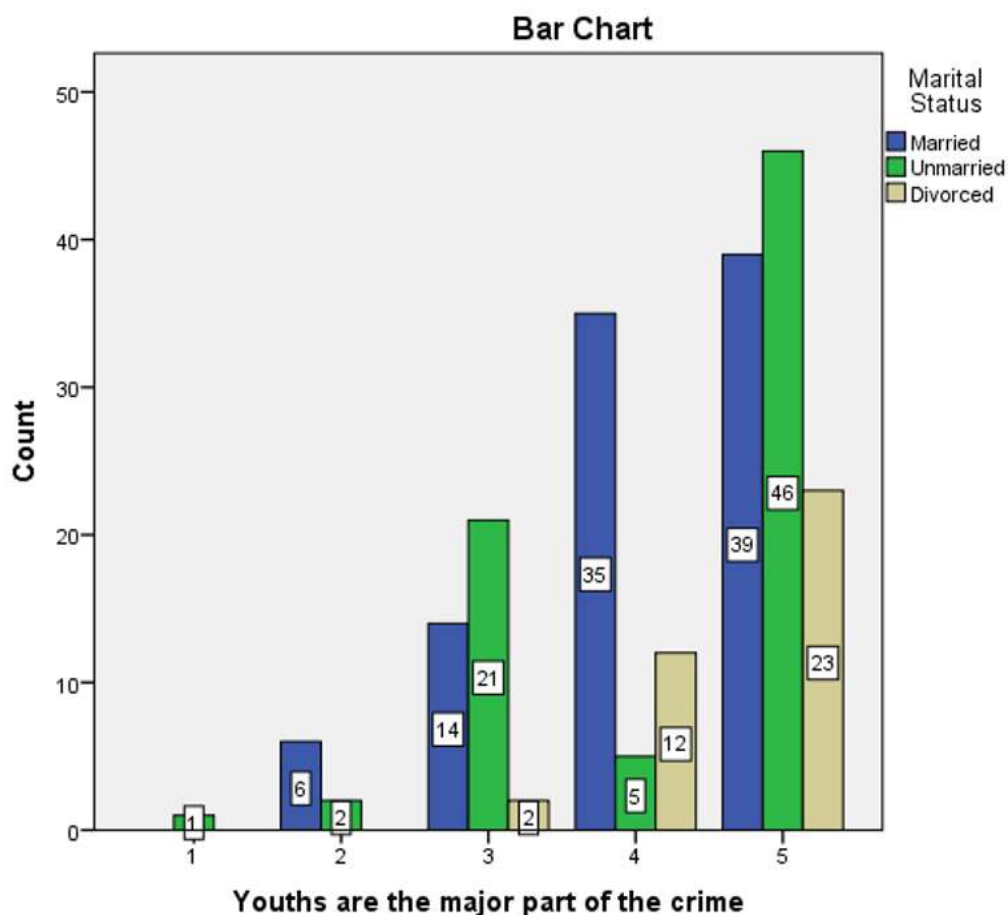
Figure 9



**Legend**

This figure represents the response of the public to the question Punishment for offenders were effective in India

Figure 10



**Legend**

This figure represents the response of the public to the question Youths are the major part of the crime

**Result**

From the figure 1 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the people age group of 26-40 yrs and the lowest response is from the people below 18 yrs. from the figure 2 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the male and lowest from the female. from the figure 3 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the undergraduate and the lowest responses were from the higher secondary. from the figure 4 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the self employed and the lowest from the student. from the figure 5 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the married people and the lowest from the divorced. from the figure 6 it is found that the highest response were from people aged 41-60 yrs strongly agreed that crimes were increasing day by day. from the figure 7 it is found that the possible cause for increase in crime rate is poverty. from the figure 8 it is found that most of the crime done by juvenile offenders are petty crime. from the figure 9 it is found that the highest response is neutral. from the figure 9 it is found that youth are the major part of the crime

## Discussion

From the figure 1 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the people age group of 26-40 yrs is 27.18% and the lowest response is from the people below 18 yrs is 9.22%. From the figure 2 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the male 71.36% and lowest from the female 28.64%. From the figure 3 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the undergraduate 41.75% and the lowest responses were from the higher secondary 14.06%. From the figure 4 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the self-employed 36.41% and the lowest from the student 7.28%. From the figure 5 it is found that the highest number of responses were from the married people 45.63% and the lowest from the divorced 17.96%. From the figure 6 it is observed that crimes were increasing day by day in which people from the age group of 41 to 60 yrs strongly agreed to that. From the figure 7 it is observed that the highest number of responses were poverty in which people's opinion is that for the question possible causes for increase in crime rate. From the figure 8 it is observed that the highest number of responses were from the undergraduate in which their opinion is that most of the crime done by juvenile offenders are petty crime. From the figure 9 it is observed that punishment for offender were less effective in India as people have given highest response as neutral for the question. From the figure 10 it is observed that youth are the major part of the crime in which the highest rating given by people is 5.

## Suggestion

Crimes in India, be it property crimes, violent crimes, or even cybercrimes, are on the rise in India. They have various causes that range from biological factors to even political and sociological factors. The government plays an important role in curbing crime. Two important things that would help in crime prevention are education and instilling morals in people from their childhood.

## Conclusion

The people should be made aware of their rights and remedies. Alongside this, all the youth should be educated not only on how to be good citizens but also on how to steer clear from online offences and avoid being victims of crimes. Furthermore, the faith of the people in the justice system should be restored by improving the system and also educating people on the approach they should take when faced with a crime so they can report it the right way and ensure they get justice. Criminals will also be deterred from engaging in criminal activities if the people they target are well equipped to handle the situation.

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