

# Causes of Crime and Its Remedy: Bangladesh Perspective

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## Abstract

The word crime is derived from the Latin word *crimen* which means to accuse. It covers those acts which are against social order and deserve disapprobation and condemnation of society. In General sense, crime means which violates law, rules, regulation or which harmful or destroys human society or resources or which create problems in human life. The word Crime has not been defined in the Bangladesh Penal Code. In its broad sense, however, it may be explained as an act of commission or omission which is harmful to the society in general. But all acts tending to prejudice the community are not crime unless they are punishable under the law. According to Osborn, crime is an act or default which tends to the Prejudice of the community, and forbidden law on pain of punishment inflicted at the suit of the State. In its legal sense, therefore, crime includes such offences as acts or defaults which have been made punishable by the Bangladesh Penal code. It is apparent from the above that there is nothing which by itself is a crime, unless it has been declared by the legislature as punishable.

**Key words:** Crime, Remedy, Penal code, depression, hereditary, overpopulation, cyber crime, politics, violence.

## INTRODUCTION

Crimes are wrongs whose sanction is punitive, and is in no way remissible by any private person, but is remissible by the Crown alone, if remissible at all". But this definition has evoked criticism on the ground that there are indeed a number of compoundable offences that are remissible by the consent of the parties.

**According to Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary** crime is an activity that involves breaking the law.

**According to Black's Law Dictionary** an Act that makes punishable; the breach of a legal duty treated as the subject matter of a criminal proceeding.

**According to Dr. Nurul Islam** crime is an act which the group regards as sufficiently menacing to its fundamental interests of justifies formal reaction to restrain violator.

**Cross & Jones** define crime as a legal wrong, the remedy for which is punishment of the offender at the instance of the State.

**John Gillin** defines crime as an act that has been shown to be actually harmful to the society, or that is believed to be socially harmful by a group of people that has power to enforce its beliefs and that places such as upon the ban of positive penalties. Thus he considers crime as an offence against the Law of the Land.

**According to Donald Taft**, "Crime is a social injury and an expression of subjective opinion varying in time and place".

## RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Nothing is published of so well thought about nature, kinds, relief and prevention to abolish crime from Bangladesh. There is a hardly any standard books. Not only that, in this country there are cruises of standard statistics also. Because of these crimes in the country, only a small part is reported about crime. A report depends on the person, family, law enforcing authority whether the report will be or not. It is dependable on the conscious, communication and the role of the media.

As long as we are not getting skilled researchers and research this country is bound to depend upon the police system, co-operative system, weekly media and other media. If a question arises that what is the reason for crime in Bangladesh then we can say that it is of sexual, mental, economic, social, geographic, institutional, and others than it is possible to know about the crime situation in Bangladesh. These are the general information about crime in this country.

At last it can be said that, as a cause of crime in Bangladesh the socio-economic condition, mental and political condition is vitally responsible. It became possible to know about hints of a causation of crime in Bangladesh but this information is not enough and reasonable to justify the causes of crime in Bangladesh and any other country.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. To find out the present condition of crime in Bangladesh
2. To know what the reason of crime increasing day by day
3. To provide Suggestion for remedy of crime in Bangladesh

## HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Injustice or unfair justice creates more crimes in the society.

## METHOD AND MATERIALS

Organizations which are related with crime and punishment. Secondary data are collected from notable authorities on law, different journals, daily newspapers, various books, the newspaper, internet etc.

**Sampling Method:** Purposive sampling method will be used for data collection.

**Sample Size:** Total 400 (Four hundred) respondents will be interviewed for data collection.

**Sources of data:** Data will be collected from primary and secondary sources.

**Sources of primary data:** Primary data will be collected from the respondents of the study area.

**Sources of secondary data:** Secondary data will be collected from books, journal, research, reports, internet etc.

**Tools of data collection:** Questionnaire will be used for data collection.

**Method of data collection:** Data will be collected through face to face interviews with questionnaire and also primary and secondary sources.

**Data analysis:** Data will be analyzed by using computer software, Microsoft excel & SPSS Standard Programming for statistical survey.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Category Quantity Address Qualification Job title:

Category	Quantity	Address	Qualification	Job title
Civil Society	100	All districts	Bachelor and above	Civil Society
Law maker	50	All districts	Bachelor and above	Civil Society
NGO worker	100	All districts	Bachelor and above	Civil Society
Law enforcing agency	150	All districts	Bachelor and above	Civil Society

### Sample questionnaire:

1. Do you think people have enough availability/accessibility of information about the Causes of Crime and it's Remedy in Bangladesh?
2. Do you agree UN justice or UNfair justice creates more crimes?
3. Do you think the law and enforcing agencies are taking proper steps to prevent crime?
4. Do you agree that crimes are increasing day by day in Bangladesh?
5. What do you think is the chief Measure to prevent crime?
6. Do you think that there is a correlation between crime and punishment?

### **There will be 6 grips in result discussion**

#### **Types of crime:**

Crimes are often classified according to the level of seriousness, such as the distinction between felony and misdemeanor crime.

#### **According to Bangladesh penal code**

Under the Penal Code, Various offences have been classified into seven broad categories on statistical basis. They are:

- Offences against Person;
- Offences against property;
- Offences relating to documents;
- Offences affecting mental order;
- Offences against public tranquility;
- Offences against State
- Offences relating to public servants.

This classification seems to be more rational and elaborate from the points of view of administration of criminal law and penal justice.

#### **According to Bangladesh police crimes are mainly two such as...**

#### **Heinous crime: which are thirteen?**

- Robbery
- Killing (attempt to murder or murder)
- Other killing
- Rape

- Vikings
- Burglary
- Acid throwing
- Coping of coin and stump
- Stealing of telephone telegraph and electric cable
- Stealing of livestock
- Serious injury
- Preservation of illegal arms
- Sexual crime

**Non heinous crimes: which are eleven?**

- Stealing
- Terrorism
- Flattery
- Breaking of drug related law
- Gambling
- Violation of traffic rules
- Mass disturbs
- Disorganized behave
- To take the stealing goods and sale
- Breaking of 144
- Others

**Other types of crimes:**

**Economic Crimes:**

The Economic crimes include white collar offences such as –

- Tax;
- Evasion;
- Smuggling;
- Prostitution;
- Gambling;
- Foreign exchange violations;

**Social Crimes:**

Social crimes are those which are committed under social legislation such as-

- The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1978;
- The Protection of civil Rights Act, 1955;
- The Immoral Traffic Act, 1956;
- The Indecent Representation of women Act, 1986;
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000;
- The Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Act, 1989 etc.

**Cyber crimes:**

In General since cyber crime can be defined as the use of computer technology to commit crime. There are some offences which can be committed by using computers only but with the assistance of information and communication technology the area of crime has become wider and various crimes can be included in this area of crime of the twenty first century.

**Some of the notable reasons of cyber crimes:-**

- 1) Expertise of offenders in technology.
- 2) Difficulties for the commission of crimes in ordinary way
- 3) Increasing dependence on computers and information technology
- 4) Carelessness and unskilled be savior of users of computers and internet
- 5) Problems in identification of offenders.

**Cyber crime can be divided into two broad categories:**

- 1) Crimes where computer used as a tool of offence
- 2) Crimes where computers are used as a target of offence.

**Types of Cyber crime:**

There are different types of cyber crime. Such as: Financial crimes, Cyber pornography, sale of illegal articles, online gambling. Intellectual property crimes, Forgery, Cyber defamation, theft of information contained in electronic form, data diddling, virus attacks, web jacking, theft of computer systems etc. The parliament of Bangladesh has enacted Information and communication Technology Act, 2006 which defines certain activities as crime. These activities are: 1) Mischief of computer and computer system.

**Cyber Crime: Bangladesh Perspective:**

The parliament of Bangladesh has enacted Information and Communication Technology Act, 2006 which defines certain activities as crime. So we can say that the activities which were punishable under the Information and Technology Act of 2006 shall be the cyber crimes for the territory of Bangladesh. These activities are-

1. Mischief of computer and computer system.
2. Alteration of source code of computer.
3. Hacking the computer system.
4. Publication of false, indecent and defamatory statements or information in electronic form.
5. Access in reserve system
6. False representation and concealment of information.
7. False electronic signature certificate.
8. Transmission of secrecy.
9. Disclosing electronic signature for cheating.
10. Committing crime through the computer.

#### Cyber crime:

**Facebook:** most of the cyber crime occurred by facebook. According to the ICT department 40% cyber crime happens by facebook.

**Political:** according to the department of ICT 4% cyber crime happens by political party.

**Hacking:** The act of gaining unauthorized access to a computer system or network is called hacking. The person who is involved with this kind of criminal activity is called a hacker.

**Pornography:** 05% cyber crime happens by pornography. Criminals spread sexual videos on their websites to gain the attention of interested visitors and steal security information from their computers. It is a deceptive marketing tactics and trapping technology.

**Credit card fraud:** Due to unsecured electronic transactions credit card numbers can be stolen by the hackers who can misuse this card. In Bangladesh cyber crime has drawn public attention for the last couple of years. At present, the Skype conversation and blogging are the burning issues of our country. Pornography video and picture upload happen in our country as a regular basis. We should act hand in hand to stop these criminal activities. The ministry of information technology along with the IT professionals and the media must work together to prevent cyber crime.

#### Causes of crime:

Crime can be defined in many different ways. Different societies may also choose to define crimes differently. However, in general, crime can simply be defined as the breach of laws that are laid down by the ruling authority of the land. There can be many different causes of crime and many studies are conducted all around the world to understand and bring down criminal activities. It is a constant endeavor of governments and policing organizations all around the world to bring down crime rates so that the world becomes a safer place to live in. The fight against crime is not a new one in humanity and it has, since the establishment of society, tried to bring crimes down. Let us now attempt to look at some of the causes of crimes.

1. **Victim of unfair rulings and the correction system (prison system):** Victims of unfair or incorrect rulings from court often cause people to enter a life of crime. It often happens that a person is a victim of chance and happens to fall into crimes. Besides that, people are also often falsely accused of committing crimes which ends up in a court conviction. Jails or prisons often make worse criminals out of people because of the conditions that exist there. Corrections anywhere does not involve major rehabilitation for criminals and more often than not they end up being thrown in overpopulated jails full of people who are either victims or perpetrators of crimes more serious than their own. The declassification of people in prisons is also a major cause of crime creation.
2. **Depression and other social and mental disorders:** Depression is also a major cause of crime. Other than depression, people with grave mental disorders also end up committing crimes. Such people should be treated before their tendencies and ailments get out of hand. A person under depression or some other serious mental disorder can also easily cause harm to themselves.
3. **Family conditions:** There are a lot of things that go on in families that often cause people to get into a life of crime. Here again there are a lot of different conditions that lead a person into crime. Abuse during formative years from family members and other such acts also instigate a person into a life of crime. People who are neglected by their families and do not get the love and attention that they desire also get into criminal activities. Family violence and other issues are also related to crime in many ways.
4. **Regionalism:** Regionalism is a major cause of crime and unrest among people. Such people that harbor such regionalist feelings often go to great lengths to commit crimes against other communities. This fact is often ignored by people and the administrative bodies as they too are caught up in classifications of people by region. It is often that a victim of such regionalism gets influenced and enters the world of Crimes.
5. **Racism:** Discrimination based on race is a serious issue all around the world. All humans are in a way racist towards some people in some part of the world or another. Racism has contributed a lot of unrest to many places all around the world and it's mostly because of one or two idiots that such crimes are given birth to. It is a sad fact of the world that we live in that we

end up discriminating against something that is the same flesh and blood underneath even though the external appearance and the origins may be different.

6. **Politics:** Politics is often a cause of crime. It is seen that many political associations all around the world have their own mafias running which they use to manipulate and subjugate people. Political power is often misused to take advantage of weaker groups and people and the dissidence that rises out of such situations often force the victims to resort to crimes. Politics is more related to crime on a much large and a much heinous level than anything else.
7. **Poverty:** Economic deprivation or simply poverty is a major cause of crime all around the world. People are often driven to great lengths of desperation by poverty and this is a major cause of crime all around the world. The fact that such frustration is created is in itself a very dangerous thing for society on the whole as global inflation has risen significantly over the last few years. Although it does seem that in our world today, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.
8. **Overpopulation:** Increase in population is the biggest cause of crime and much of the world's worries. Although population increase is related to each and every cause mentioned here, it still needs to be looked at as a cause of crime. The increase of population triggers a dynamo effect in society and this leads to the creation of more people with some form of frustration or resentment towards society as such.
9. **Parental Relations:** Children who are neglected or abused are more likely to commit crimes later in life than others. Similarly, sexual abuse in childhood often leads these victims to become sexual predators as adults. Many inmates on death row have histories of some kind of severe abuse. The neglect and abuse of children often progresses through several generations. The cycle of abuse, crime, and sociopath keeps repeating itself. Children who are neglected or abused commit substantially more crimes later in life than others.
10. **Heredity and brain activity:** Searching for the origins of antisocial personality disorders and their influence over crime led to studies of twins and adopted children in the 1980s. Identical twins have the exact same genetic makeup. Researchers found that identical twins were twice as likely to have similar criminal behavior as fraternal twins who have similar but not identical genes, just like any two siblings. Other research indicated that adopted children had greater similarities of crime rates to their biological parents than to their adoptive parents. These studies suggested a genetic basis for some criminal behavior.
11. **Education:** Conforming to Merton's earlier sociological theories, a survey of inmates in state prisons in the late 1990s showed very low education levels. Many could not read or write above elementary school levels, if at all. The most common crimes committed by these inmates were robbery, burglary, automobile theft, drug trafficking, and shoplifting. Because of their poor educational backgrounds, their employment histories consisted of mostly low wage jobs with frequent periods of unemployment.
12. **Peer influence:** A person's peer group strongly influences a decision to commit crime. For example, young boys and girls who do not fit into expected standards of academic achievement or participate in sports or social programs can sometimes become Crack cocaine pipe displayed by police. Drugs and alcohol impair judgment and reduce inhibitions, giving a person greater courage to commit a crime. Children of families who cannot afford adequate clothing or school supplies can also fall into the same trap. Researchers believe these youth may abandon schoolmates in favor of criminal gangs, since membership in a gang earns respect and status in a different manner. In gangs, antisocial behavior and criminal activity earns respect and street credibility.
13. **Drugs and alcohol:** Some social factors pose an especially strong influence over a person's ability to make choices. Drug and alcohol abuse is one such factor. The urge to commit crime to support a drug habit definitely influences the decision process. Both drugs and alcohol impair judgment and reduce inhibitions (socially defined rules of behavior), giving a person greater courage to commit a crime. Deterrents such as long prison sentences have little meaning when a person is high or drunk. Criminologists estimate that alcohol or drug use by the attacker is behind 30 to 50 percent of violent crime, such as murder, sexual assault, and robbery. In addition drugs or alcohol may make the victim a more vulnerable target for a criminal by being less attentive to activities around and perhaps visiting a poorly lighted or secluded area not normally frequented perhaps to purchase drugs.
14. **TV violence:** Over the past 60 years, hundreds of studies have shown that viewing violence in the media can influence aggressive behavior. However, the vast majority of these studies are laboratory based, and tell us little about how media violence influences real criminal behavior. This paper reviews research involving crime statistics, offender populations, and longitudinal studies to evaluate the claim that such a link exists. When integrated with other long-term studies on the development of crime, it is concluded that the link between media violence and crime is weak after other environmental factors are taken into account.
15. **Regionalism:** regionalism sometimes causes crime in our country .There are many districts according to their position some people of some districts are brave and in this case they cause crime more.
16. **Victim of unfair rulings and the correction system (person System):** victim of unfair or incorrect rulings from court often causes people to enter a life of crime. It often causes the victim to chance and happens to flee into crime.
17. **Wrong sorts of influences:** Sometimes wrong sorts of influences cause crime. In Bangladesh it has been seen that some rootless people victimize such kinds of influences.

- 18. Stupid Law maker:** In our country it is seen that a number of law maker s are non s s c so it is a factor for causes of crime in our society. Because the lawmakers are not know what is law and what should be the law as a result his followers often cause crime.
- 19. Weapons Availability:** weapons availability is another cause of crime in Bangladesh. The concerned authority can't control the illegal arms or weapons so the criminal gets it easily so it causes more crime.
- 20. Private prisoners and strong facilities for prisoners:** If there is no difference between prisoners and general people if the criminal get facility in jail the criminal will be encouraged to commit more crimes.
- 21. Lengthy of cases and insufficient law and proper evidence and eye witnesses:** It is an important cause of crime in our country. Our criminal case depended on maximum time on eye witness. So sometimes there will be no eye witness of crime so it is difficult to prove the case as a result the criminal gets acquitted.
- 22. Injustice or unfair justice:** Injustice or unfair justice creates crime because if the victim doesn't get pure justice the victim take steps on hand so it creates more crime.
- 23. People have no enough availability/accessibility of information about the Law, Crime and punishment: In Bangladesh** Maximum people are uneducated and illiterate so they have not enough knowledge about the existing law and the effect of crime.
- 24. Law and Enforcing Agencies are not taking proper steps to prevent crime in Bangladesh:** In our country the Law and enforcing agencies are most intelligent and if they want to remove crime it takes time only 24 hours but in the case of mystery they don't do this. In various cases we observe that they arrest some criminal most tactfully.

#### **Loopholes of existing crime prevention policy:**

- (a) Corruption in law and enforcing agencies
- (b) Lack of proper Law
- (c) Administrative weakness
- (d) Partisan mentality
- (e) Nepotism
- (f) Lack of actual family grooming
- (g) Lack of proper Education

#### **Some criminal activities in Bangladesh:**

It has been known to all that the pattern of crimes is changing day by day. In previous time crime was very simple but at present time crime is becoming more complex .On the other hand some types of crime is increasing day by day such as sexual assault, murder, rape, and cybercrime etc. so the following statistics will clear the increase of crime.

#### **Comparative Crime Statistics: 2002 – 2014**

Year	Robbery	Murder	Women & Child Repression	Kidnapping	Burglary	Theft	Smuggling	Police Assault
2008	1583	4099	15246	817	4552	12188	7962	296
2009	1298	4219	13997	858	3456	9171	7817	357
2010	1059	3988	17752	870	3101	8529	6363	473
2011	1069	3966	21389	792	3134	8873	5714	581
2012	964	4114	20947	850	2927	8598	6578	659
2013	1021	4393	19601	879	2762	7882	6437	1257
2014	1155	4514	21291	920	2809	7660	6788	702

Source: Bangladesh police

#### **Violence against women:**

In today's Bangladesh, violation of women rights is a major problem. This pattern of violence is changing day by day. So now some case will be mentioned bellow that indicate changing pattern of violence against women.

#### **Teenage girl gang-raped in Uttara:**

A teenage working girl was reportedly gang-raped by some men, one of whom was her colleague, in the capital's Uttara area. Her brother-in-law said she left work around 8:30pm on Thursday, and her co-worker was accompanying her on her way home when all of a sudden two men joined them and the three men forcibly took her to an under-construction building nearby. There. They took turns at raping her until around 11pm, when they let her go home.

#### **Wife burn to death by husbands:**

A housewife, set on fire allegedly by her husband in Majhipara area of the district town. The deceased is Sheuly Akter, 27, wife of Sujon Mia, 35, of the village and mother of two children. Shibli Mia, brother of the deceased said, Sujon used to torture Shelly since their marriage several years ago over family trifling matters. As a sequel of their feud, both were engaged in an altercation and at one stage Sujon beat up Sheuly mercilessly and poured kerosene on her body and set her on fire.

#### **Violence against children:**

In Bangladesh a large number of children are deprived of their basic human rights due to unacceptable health, nutrition and education as well as social conditions. In addition, children are exposed to severe forms of physical and mental violence at home, in the workplace, in institutions and other public places. The nature and extent of violence against children irrespective of age, sex and class has been increasing day by day. So now some cases will be mentioned below that help to realize the severances of violence against children.

#### **The brutal killing of Rajon:**

On July 8, 2015 13 year old Samiul Alam Rajon was beaten to death on suspicion of stealing a rickshaw van. Rajon was forced to leave school and sell vegetables due to poverty. The perpetrators also videoed the incident which was later circulated on the internet. It was learnt that the rickshaw van owner, Muhit Alam and his brother Kamrul Islam took Ramon to Kumargaon bus stand and beat him for three hours. Rajon died of the injuries he sustained. After the death of Rajon, they tried to hide the child's body.

#### **Death of Rakib:**

Rakib was the worker of a motorcycle repair workshop was caused by pumping air through his rectum using a compressor by the workshop owner and his accomplice only because he changed workplace for better wage. The high pressure of air tore apart Rakib's intestine and burst his lung. He was taken to Khulna Medical College Hospital at night on the same day and the doctors declared him dead.

#### **Murder or Killing:**

At present time murder is a major problem for our country. Murder is increasing day by day and it's pattern is changing. According to Bangladesh police there have been 4514 murder was occurred in 2014 and this year many well discussed murder was occurred. Some of them will be mentioned below.

#### **Killing of blogger Avijit Roy:**

Blogger avijit roy and his wife Rafida Ahmed Bonnya were attacked by two criminals while they were waiting for tea at a road side stall in front of Suhrawardy Uddan adjacent to TSC in the Dhaka University campus, after coming out of the Ekushey Book Fair Two armed criminals attacked them in the presence of police and fled the scene after stabbing them indiscriminately with sharp weapons. Despite the tight security presence the criminals were able to Attack the couple and escape.

#### **Student Nusrat Jahan Rafi Dies after Being Set on Fire:**

Nusrat Jahan Rafi was set on fire after reporting sexual harassment by her principal. She died in the hospital after suffering burns on 80% of her body. Rafi's death has sparked outrage and protests across Bangladesh, where thousands of people attended her funeral.

"Girls, they are in school, they are getting harassed. Girls in their family," Bangladeshi actress and activist Alisha Pradhan said. "In Bangladesh, 70% of the women that are abused are being abused by their closer one, by their family members. This is beyond a punishment."

On March 27, Rafi reported her principal to the police. She said he had touched her inappropriately during a meeting and had repeatedly sexually harassed her in the past. One officer filmed her statement and illegally shared it on social media— footage reportedly shows officers minimizing the incident.

The principal Maulana Siraj ud-Daula was arrested on March 27 and many students reportedly organized protests to call for his release. On April 6, Rafi went to school to take her final exams. She was tricked into going onto the school's roof. A group of disguised students doused her in kerosene and lit her on fire.

A police chief said the incident was "made to look like a suicide," but Rafi escaped and was able to make a statement before she died.

#### **Human trafficking:**



Source: Internet

#### **Impact of crime:**

Crime has a great impact on every aspect of people's life. It hampers the general condition of people. so the impact of crime will be mentioned below.

#### **Social impact of crime:**

Crime is a major part of every society. Its costs and effects touch just about everyone to some degree. The types of costs and effects are widely varied. In addition, some costs are short-term while others last a lifetime. Of course the ultimate cost is loss of life. Other costs to victims can include medical costs, property losses, and loss of income.

#### **Economic impact of crime:**

Crime not only affects economic productivity when victims miss work, but communities also are affected through loss of tourism and retail sales. Even the so-called victimless crimes of prostitution, drug abuse, and gambling have major social consequences. Drug abuse affects worker productivity, uses public funds for drug treatment programs and medical attention, and leads to criminal activity to support the expenses of a drug habit.

#### **Psychological Impact of crime:**

Crime and violence also impact us psychologically, whether we are directly exposed, involving self, a family member or friend, or indirectly exposed, via our residence in the community/society or exposure to media coverage. After a family member or friend is killed or hurt or after indirect exposure to crime, it is natural for us to experience strong feelings and effects. Some natural psychological reactions are the following: stress, anxiety, fear, shock. Also, our sense of safety is shattered; therefore, we feel unsafe, insecure, vulnerable, helpless and powerless and may feel anger and outrage. Additionally, we may experience nightmares and flashbacks, relive the experience over and over, have bad dreams and difficulty sleeping, feel tense, startle easily, feel numb or display hyper-vigilance, have memory blocks regarding the incident, lose interest in activities, avoid places or things that remind us of the incident and have angry outbursts. Other possible reactions are withdrawal, disassociation, amnesia, depression.

**Increasing political corruption:** Corruption, bribery and abuse of power are not related to any specific government of Bangladesh. BNP and Awami League governments can not only be blamed for that rather they become an inevitable part of the corrupt state mechanism and political culture. Transparency international mentioned that politics has been commercialized and criminalized and politicians are involved in corruption. Political corruption creates obstacles to the development of Bangladesh.

**Political Instability:** Criminal activities create unstable situation in our country, that is hampered our economic development, people can't fulfill their basic human rights, throwing petrol boma on the vehicle, for this reason, many people have to suffer this vulnerability, this criminal activity is not accepted by the society and that's legally prohibited.

**Familial disorder:** Crime causes familial disorder in the rural and urban society in Bangladesh. If one of them create criminal activities such as Petty theft, rape, murder, and others. For this result, becoming disorder situation in the family.

**Increase the Divorce:** Crime sometimes causes for divorce. This scenery is available in our country, especially in urban area. If any husband creates any criminal activity that is legally prohibited and socially unrespectable. For this reason, create a quarrel situation among the husband and wife. As a result, wife decides to divorce her husband that is happening in the society.

**Decrease Family Status:** Criminal behavior decreases family status in the society. No person doesn't like the criminal person in the society. For this reason, criminal's family members have to suffer this assault, and decrease their social status, society's people don't respect them, they always get blame or assault from society for criminal activities or behaviors.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Age group of the respondents**

From the result it was found that Age group 41-50 was 28% which was maximum, Age group 31-40 was 24% which was second position, Age group 21-30 was 18% which was third position, Age group 51-60 was 17% which was fourth position and age group 61 and above was 13% which was the minimum.

### **1. Do you think people have enough availability/accessibility of information about the Causes of Crime and its Remedy in Bangladesh?**

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) No comments

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	300	60%
No	88	30%
No comments	12	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the result was found that 60% respondents express yes about availability/accessibility of information about the Causes of Crime and its Remedy in Bangladesh 30% respondents express no about the availability/accessibility of information about the Causes of Crime and its Remedy in Bangladesh, and 10% respondents express strongly disagree about availability/accessibility of information about the Causes of Crime and its Remedy in Bangladesh.

### **2. Do you agree injustice or unfair justice creates more crimes?**

- a) Agree

- b) Disagree
- c) Strongly disagree
- d) Strongly agree
- e) Neither agrees nor disagrees

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	75	15%
Disagree	2	5%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Strongly agree	300	75%
Neither agrees nor disagrees	3	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the result was found that 15% respondents express agree about injustice or unfair justice creates more crimes in Bangladesh, 5% respondents express disagree about the injustice or unfair justice creates more crimes in Bangladesh, and 0% respondents express strongly disagree about injustice or unfair justice creates more crimes in Bangladesh and 75% express strongly agree about injustice or unfair justice creates more crimes in Bangladesh, 5% express Neither agrees nor disagrees about injustice or unfair justice creates more crimes in Bangladesh.

### 3. Do you think the Law and Enforcing Agencies are taking proper steps to prevent crime in Bangladesh?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	73	14%
No	300	75%
Neutral	23	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the result was found that 14% respondents express yes about the Law and Enforcing Agencies are taking proper step to prevent crime in Bangladesh, 75% respondents express no about the Law and Enforcing Agencies are taking proper step to prevent crime in Bangladesh, and 11% respondents express neutral about the Law and Enforcing Agencies are taking proper step to prevent crime in Bangladesh.

### 4. Do you agree that crimes are increasing day by day in Bangladesh?

- a) Agree
- b) Disagree
- c) Strongly disagree
- d) Strongly agree
- e) Neither agrees nor disagrees

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	100	12%
Disagree	8	11%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Strongly agree	290	72%
Neither agrees nor disagrees	2	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the result was found that 12% respondents express agree about that crimes are increasing day by day in Bangladesh 11% respondents express disagree about that crimes are increasing day by day in Bangladesh, and 0% respondents express strongly disagree about that crimes are increasing in Bangladesh and 72% express strongly agree about that crimes are increasing day by day in Bangladesh, 5% express Neither agrees nor disagrees about crimes are increasing in Bangladesh.

### 5. What do you think is the chief Measure to prevent crime?

- a) Social Measure
- b) Economic Measure
- c) Legal Measure
- d) No comment

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Social Measure	175	40%
Economic Measure	73	30%
Legal Measure	150	25%
No comments	2	5%

Total	400	100%
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From the result was found that 40% respondents express social measure about the chief Measure to prevent crime in Bangladesh, 30% respondents express economic measure about the chief Measure to prevent crime in Bangladesh and 25% respondents express legal measure about the chief Measure to prevent crime in Bangladesh, and 5% respondents express no comments about the chief Measure to prevent crime in Bangladesh.

#### 6. Do you think that there is a correlation between crime and punishment?

- Yes
- No
- No Comments

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	350	85%
No	45	13%
No Comments	5	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the result was found that 85% respondents express yes about there is a correlation between crime and punishment in Bangladesh, 13% respondents express know about there is a correlation between crime and punishment in Bangladesh and 2% respondents express no comments about there is a correlation between crime and punishment in Bangladesh.

#### RECOMMENDATION

**Preventive measures against crime:** Crime is a complex term. we cannot remove it easily, our mental willingness is enough to prevent crime. We can minimize it by taking more steps. So necessary steps to prevent crime will be mentioned below.

**Necessary Economic Measures to prevent crime:** Poverty and economic problems are one of the major reasons behind the committing of crime in developing countries like Bangladesh. For establishing an effective crime prevention strategy, Taking place of some economic measures carries much importance.

**Ensuring adequate job opportunities:** Unemployment problem is the root of all problems which deserve great care from the Govt. as well as from private stakeholders. Unemployment gives birth to poverty that causes crime in most cases. Ensuring adequate job opportunities, a vast portion of unemployed can be gagged in productive works and thereby bringing stability in life, a substantial portion of crime can be prevented before occurrence of these crimes.

**Enriching the standard of living:** After managing the required job, another emphasisation needed to improve the minimum standard of living. For ensuring the minimum standard of living, Facilities should be managed from the Govt. organization and other related service providers.

**Social betterments and economic co-operation:** Only managing the required job and improving the standard of living fulfill a part of crime prevention. For a more effective and practical crime prevention strategy, the Govt. is needed to cooperate with the valid citizens with providing the money on loan basis for any emergency situations. Govt. banks and enlisted banks of private ownership can provide monetary help in facing the special situation and regain this money in installment basis.

**Perfect economic framework as demanded:** Sometimes it seems that a particular economic system is favorable for criminals and their resort under the umbrella of that economic system .Sometimes it is urged that the capitalist economic system is well furnished for prevention of crime because it inspires the class system. Since the rich are being richer and the poor are being poorer in this system particular groups are being exploited and hereby tending to commit crime for ensuring the basic needs. So the economic system must be determined in accordance with assets, cultures, human beliefs, religion and educational proportionality so that every citizen can be treated equally and proportionally what they deserve.

#### **Necessary Social Measures to prevent crime:**

Humans are the inhabitant of Society and their human psychology and behavior are nourished in the society. Where inequality, injustice and lack of proper social structure exist, Commission of crime is the regular phenomena in that society. So, some social measures deserve to be followed to formulate an effective and sustainable crime prevention strategy.

**Population control for crime prevention:** Population in one sense is an asset of any country. But lacking the other accessories support as to the territorial limitation, it turned into liability instead of being asset. Population must be controlled. Otherwise fulfillment of other requirements will not be fruitful as expected. Optimum population is much more important to bring the fruitful change in the society as well as framing the effective crime prevention strategy.

**Ensuring the standard childhood period to every child:** Childhood is the most appropriate period of forming the personality of any human being and it is proved from various research works that the crime prone mentality of any person is the output of childhood experience. So, it is our inevitable duty to give a productive and positive childhood to every child. Especially, the burden goes to the parents whose help is very much influential to their children. Creating a positive anti-crime mentality from the very beginning will be very beneficial in a broad sense not to engage in criminal activities. These lead a movement of not to take part in criminal activities taking cognizance of the moral point of views.

**Engagement in community safety participation:** It has been seen that in different crime prone areas, members of the community form voluntary groups to prevent the crime and criminal activities. It works to help the law enforcing agencies to prevent the crimes. It works as a supplement to the regular crime prevention agencies introducing the steps demanded in the critical stage. In different countries of the world it has been seen that some emergency measures have been initiated to meet any emergency situation or any special types of crime.

**Role to play by educational institution:** Educational institutions are regarded as one of the most holy place of the world. Where the basic human characteristics are taught to make the student proper human being. It is the duty of teachers to nourish the students with utmost care and spread the anti-crime mentality to bring peace in humanity. Teachers are the ides of the students and their speeches are always followed by the fellows. Some basic crime prevention measures can be taken by the teachers to make the students conscious about the crime prevention and it's necessary.

**Role to play by religious institutions:** Religion and religious institutions are the most holy place of the world and the reflection spreader from the religious institutions and followed by its followers. So to make the world a peaceful place which is also a basic goal of religion itself? Religious institutions and religiously wise people can play a very important role in this respect .It can be intimate to bring a great change to human life by making the mass people virtuous, principled and anti-criminal minded.

**Segregation of criminals: Condemning** views of the criminal from the all walks of people from the society can make an effective contribution to prevent the crime in some special circumstances it required, criminals can be segregated from general people. This will make the criminal socially boycotted and mentally helpless. Hence finally he, the criminal, can give up the recidivism.

**Leisure periods passing: How a person passes his leisure time; what kinds of persons** accompany him in his leisure period is sometimes important to examine the intensity of the committing of crime of a particular person .Good accompaniment keeps us out of criminal activities more or less. So it is not possible to restrict bad accompany by enacting law or by economically solvating someone but the social measures which can stop these ill accompany and passing the leisure period involving social activities and other constructive activities:

- Create awareness among the people
- Help to formulate crime related policy
- Build social movement
- Counseling to criminal
- Correctional Program
- Provide Education
- Help to find out the causes of crime
- Research on Crime

**Required legal measures to prevent crime:** Law is used as a tool of controlling the criminal and criminal behavior. In a simple sense, Legal measures play the most important role to prevent the criminals. Our judicial system, prison system are also administered by legal administration. It is the legal measures which can directly prevent the crime and make an example to the criminal by providing severe punishments in one sense. In another sense, by managing some precautionary measures provided by law, Crime can also be prevented to a great extent. It relates to the following sub-points-

**Activism of law enforcing agencies:** Main roles of maintaining law and order situation delegated to law enforcing agencies whose activism mostly relates to the prevention of crime. The all rules and regulations in respect of prevention of crime are vested to law enforcing agencies and they play the key role in crime prevention. If there arise a problem in law enforcing agencies, the whole strategy doesn't work up to the mark. So, we should give our special attention in law enforcing agencies if we want to reside in a crime free non-violent society.

**Effective and Speedy Court System:** Effective and speedy judicial systems can boost the crime prevention movement throughout the whole country by doing their works in accordance with what ought to be done by rules and regulations. By pronouncing proper judgment, by not being partial in any particular party, by not being corrupt, it can play a great role in crime prevention.

**Proper laws to be formed:** For effective and sustainable crime prevention and community safety policy, Proper laws should be legislated from the parliament leaving the partisan views to criminals. Taking cognizance of the need for crime prevention, legislators should be aware of legislating proper laws.

**Implementation of existing laws:** Only law framing is not enough to prevent the crime before its happening rather proper implementation is much more important than the legislation process. Law enforcing agencies should be given enough power having the check and balance to implement such laws.

**Monitoring agencies to be formed to monitor the law and enforcing Activities:** it has been frequently reported to different newspapers and other electronic media that Law enforcing agencies are not functioning properly according to law. They are engaged in corruption and serving the criminal in exchange of money. So a proper monitoring system to these laws enforcing agencies deserves keen attention from the government to boost up the crime prevention movement.

**Reforming person system:** Reformation of the prison system also deserves to be worked on because our prison system is not working well what ought to be worked .With aiming to reforming the criminals. Several Statistics and specialists opined that our prison system makes a small criminal a bid high profile criminal. So taking in account the researchers and criminologist views regarding the reformation of prison systems. It should be started to work on.

**Mass media for preventing crime:** It is the mass media which influences us in every part of our life and in every happening of our life. It can carry a mass movement on crime prevention. It should be careful about its program planning and telecasting. It should telecast legal awareness programs. It should advertise the existing Laws necessary to crime prevention. It should telecast the investigative news and should try to explore the behind scenario of the facts.

#### **Reformation of prison system:**

**Role of social worker to combat crime:** A social worker can play an important role to combat social problems like crime. It plays an effective role to combat social problems in different ways. Description will be mentioned below.

**Create awareness among the people:** Social workers work at the root level of the community. so they have good communication with the community people .If they can build up awareness among the people about crime that will help to minimize crime.

**Help to formulate crime related policy:** Social workers can work with the root level people and know what types of policy can be needed for crime. so they can provide enough knowledge to the authority to formulate crime related policy.

**Building social movement:** Social worker can build up social movement against crime .If they can build up social movement against crime such as rape, burglary etc that will minimize crime.

**Counseling:** Social workers can provide counseling programs to the victims and offenders. If they will provide it properly that will minimize crime.

**Correctional program:** Social workers can provide correctional programs to the offenders that will help to reform the offenders. It helps criminals to rectify their attitude and mentality. Thus crime will be removed from the society.

**Provide Education:** Social workers can provide enough knowledge about crime. They will be able to realize that crime is the breaking of moral rules so that people will know about crime and avoid committing crime.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Despite legal, social, psychological and penal measures for combating crime, the problem still persists in alarming dimensions. With the change of time, new crimes are coming up and the traditional crimes are vanishing fast. The advancement in knowledge of human behavior and growth of commerce and industries has brought in their wake new complexities in life. These complexities account for the rising incidence of criminality. It is therefore apparent that crime. There is no reason to be upset with the present increase in crime rate. Nor should it create a misleading impression that the penal programmes have totally failed or proved ineffective. It must be stated that criminality in Bangladesh is for less than in many other countries of the world. The reason being that Society of Bangladesh still retains the virtues of tolerance, mutual respect and coexistence through its social institutions such as religion, family, parental control etc.

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