

## CRIME AND CRIMINALS IN THE SOCIAL CONTEX

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### INTRODUCTION

Human behavior in which social values are disregarded, and law is violated, is called crime. It is necessary that the concept of crime should be discussed separately on legal and sociological basis and reached to a general conclusion.

### A .LEGAL CONCEPT OF CRIME

The legal section of the crime is considered valid everywhere, due to the legal fear, the following are the main languages of the crime:-

"Crime is a violation of the law" - Hacker Wall

"Who has committed an offense which is forbidden by law to be punished with death, fine, imprisonment, work, correctional home, or imprisonment?" - Elliot and Merritt

Such behavior involves criminal intent. Crime is a violation of the law prevailing in the community. For this, there is a system of punishment from the state. Thus crime is concerned with the violation of law. In such behavior, the social and scientific view of the criminal offense involves the incorporation of legal intentions related to the action of the crime.

For this, there is a system of punishment from the state. Thus it becomes clear that willful breach of law in a wrongful manner and causing harm to public interest is an offense. In this sense, the legal section of the offense is comparatively complex all the features of the crime from the legal point of view.

### B. SOCIOLOGICAL MEANING OF CRIME

The sociological view of crime differs from that of the legal view, in that the legal view considers the declaration of the consequences of the crime as paramount. Whereas from the sociological point of view, the result is not considered to be of much importance in the explanation of crime. As much as the causes and circumstances of

crime do not give nature in the social scientific point of view. As much as in the fact that how can individuals be prevented from committing crimes in the future.

"Crime or juvenile delinquency is behavior that disrupts the system of human relations that society deems necessary for its existence." –Hackerwal

"Crime is the violation of the collection of mullahs accepted by organized society in a certain place." - Caldwell,

"Crime is such an act injurious to social values for which society provides a system of punishment." – Sutherland

It is clear from the study and analysis of the above definitions, that it is considered a social crime to behave contrary to the social values, customs, customs etc. prevalent in the society and accepted by the society. Thus, from the sociological point of view, there are two important things about crime, one is that every behavior is a crime which is against the interest of the society and the second is that for the crime not only the individual is responsible but the structure of the society, the nature of social adjustment and the social The problems are closely related to crime.

Thus the reality is that the concept of crime cannot be understood on a purely legal basis. Nor on sociological basis. Which behavior is a crime, it is determined by social values and social ideal rules, but in what situation any behavior will be considered a crime. And how the society will control it, it is the work of the law, that is why, the same act is a crime in a society, and normal behavior in a society.

### **C .BECAUSE OF THE CRIME**

Crime is a universal problem. Which is present in some form or the other in every society? To explain its reasons, scholars have propounded various theories related to crime. In which classical theory, geographical theory, modelist theory, psychosis theory and sociological theory etc. are prominent. The following common causes of crime become clear from the study and analysis of these principles

#### **1. BIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF CRIME**

It refers to those factors, which are related to the birth of the offender or his body

1. The age of the offender has a great influence on the amount and nature of a simple offence. Crimes are lowest in childhood, more so in adolescence. Most occur in puberty. In old age, crime decreases significantly. And among all that do happen, sex-related crimes have been found to be the most.
2. Men commit more crimes than women. This is mainly due to the physical structure of men, lack of control, excess of excitement and attainment of more social rights than women. Women mainly commit minor offenses like getting wrong, feticide, blackmail, kidnapping, etc. those who live there socially
3. According to some criminologists, abnormal physical appearance gives rise to inferiority. And such people turn towards crime to fulfill their needs
4. Species and place of birth have also been reported as causes of crime. Some species have been linked to more crime. Like Negroes commit more crimes than whites. But these factors can also be biased. Because such factors do not meet the scientific point of view

5. Marofalo, Ferry etc. was the idea of criminologists. That the offender brings crime from birth. Through genetics, criminal tendency comes in individuals from birth. And he becomes a criminal. But today it is not accepted.

## **2. PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF CRIME**

1. According to Goddard, mental infirmity is the only factor in crime, due to weak mind the person is unable to think about the consequences of actions. And easily turns towards crime. But according to Elton's jealousy, except prostitutes and sex offenders, other criminals are intellectually equal to ordinary people.
2. Some mental diseases like neurosis, cyclosis etc. hinder the individual and social efficiency and lead him to crime.
3. According to psychologists, when a person is not able to fulfill his desires. So he becomes a victim of emotional stability or conflict. Due to which he tries to understand himself satisfied by committing a crime.
4. Social ideals and beliefs do not matter in the eyes of people with corrupt character. That's why such characterless people start committing crimes.

## **3. FAMILY CAUSES OF CRIME**

The family plays an important role in controlling both the behavior of its members. There is a strong link between crime and family conditions. The following are the family conditions that encourage crime:-

1. It is known from the study of criminals that serious crimes are committed by married persons. Because the responsibilities on them are less. According to Elliot and Married, divorcees, widowers, widows, etc., commit more crimes in the unmarried group. because they are under emotional stress .
2. Fractal families are psychologically or materially broken families. There is a very tense atmosphere there. Which has an impact on the members especially the children? Due to which the chances of them becoming criminals become more.
3. Loose or rigid family discipline leads a person to abnormal behavior and crime. Partisan discipline also encourages delinquent behavior

## **4. ECONOMIC FACTORS OF CRIME**

1. Poverty is the mother of crime. And when a person suffering from deficiency is not able to discharge his normal responsibility. So he commits a crime, poverty has a big hand in the crime against property. Due to the prevailing feeling of relative poverty, many people get engaged in raising money illegally.
2. When people who are able to work and willing to work do not get employment. So many useless people suffering from despair start adopting many illegal methods for living. Many of them become regular criminals.
3. In the event of economic recession, inflation, ruin of industries and other such economic crises, many are deprived of the means of earning their livelihood. And they have to face difficult economic conditions. In such situations the increase in crime becomes natural.

4. People engaged in various occupations in capitalist economy want to earn maximum profit in less time. People of high profits resort to crimes like black marketing, smuggling, adulteration etc.
5. The stage in which wide inequalities are found in the distribution of wealth. There class struggle and crime are more.
6. Modernization and urbanization processes result in significant changes in socio-economic and other spheres of life of the affected community. Some of these changes create an environment conducive to crime. Due to which industrialization and crime in the urban area continue to grow.
7. Modern means of entertainment offer substandard entertainment to make maximum profit. Which has a very bad effect on the character of the children? Which leads them to crime?

#### **4. SOCIAL FACTORS OF CRIME**

1. Social evils encourage crime. Child marriage in India, dowry system, devadasi system, crime related to them is examples of this.
2. Cultural Conflict Sometimes cultural tensions arise due to the interaction of one culture with another. And the person gets confused as to what to do and what not to do. In such a state of instability and uncertainty, a person commits a crime.
3. The film has promoted crimes mainly child crimes, juvenile delinquents and sex crimes by promoting materialistic life philosophy and social disintegration
4. Social Perceptions and Values When there is distrust of the prevailing beliefs and values in the society. So because of the process of social disintegration being active, crime gets encouraged.
5. Unwanted by-products of slums, industrialization and urbanization It is common to have unethical places, polluted environment and unhealthy environment in slums. Situations induce a person to commit crimes by reducing his efficiency and increasing his greed.
6. An uneducated person gets misguided easily. and commits crimes. In this way education encourages crime. Illiterate people mainly commit white sex crime.
7. Prisoner Abuse Not being given good education in them. And as a result of mutual contact of crimes among them, crimes also get encouraged.

Thus we see that there is no one cause of crime, there are many causes of crime. And usually they are dependent on each other. and continue to exert their influence. Different forms of crime prevail at different times, directions, social and economic structures and political and cultural environments. Due knowledge of the factors of crime is very important for crime control in a special context in modern society.

#### **D. MEASURES TO PREVENT CRIMES**

Different scholars have presented different suggestions to prevent crimes. The following suggestions may be useful for preventing crime:-

Criminal law should be made very carefully. And efforts should be made that the majority should be disregarded at least, the public should be informed about the main provisions of these laws by using the medium of publicity.

Maximum spread of education should be done to prevent crime. Educated persons are more aware of their rights and responsibilities. As the doors of the school open, the doors of the jail food will be closed. In addition to general education, it will be of great benefit to lay emphasis on education regarding moral, religious, citizenship and utility of obeying laws.

Necessary for the prevention of offenses committed under the influence of intoxication. That effective prohibition of drugs should be implemented in the whole country.

Dr. Burt suggests that more and more psychological hospitals should be opened in the country so that the mental defects and diseases of the people can be cured. And such measures can also be taken so that people who are disturbed due to mental conflict can also get peace of mind, so that the main reasons for the crime can be overcome.

Economic inequality should be reduced, this will help in reducing property crimes.

Poverty and unemployment should be reduced, their eradication will reduce crimes.

Family disintegration should be prevented through family social work services, guidance and financial assistance. and using family planning tools. Family size should be reduced which will reduce crime.

Today, densely populated urban and industrial communities remain centers of crime. The standard of living of the community can be raised in them through facilities related to entertainment, housing, education, training, health etc. And crime can be reduced.

Clean and efficient administration is a pre-condition for reducing crime effectively. Where people engaged in law and order are honest, dutiful and loyal. There the common people also try to stay away from crime.

By using various measures, an atmosphere of hatred towards crimes should be created among the public.

By improving the condition of jails, they should be made like a hospital and an educational institution. Where the sympathetic behavior of the employees can generate a sense of remorse instead of retribution in the crimes.

For the same offence, different offenses should be punished separately according to their nature. So that criminals can get maximum motivation to improve themselves.

To prevent recurrence of crime, the jailed criminals should be given training in various crafts to make them financially independent.

## CONCLUSION

In fact, crime prevention has a very important responsibility. Such efforts are needed at the government and non-government level for its proper maintenance. to create such conditions. So that the hatred of the people towards the crime, by reforming the big and criminals, they can contribute their due contribution in the development of the nation as a good and honest citizen. This goal can be achieved only through organized efforts.

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