

CRIME PREVENTION AND COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

State Crime Prevention [also known as SCP] is a new way to prevent crime and describes the various SCP programs in this paper. State crime prevention is a crime prevention strategy that deals with specific crimes by managing, designing and manipulating the environment in a way that seeks to increase the risk to the perpetrator, while reducing the reward for the producer's power generated by the perpetrator. 'National Crime Prevention' (NCP) is a term given to crime experts in crime prevention strategies that aim to reduce the chances of crime arising from everyday life practices. Such strategies include 'strengthening' targeted capabilities, improving crime surveillance (e.g. closed television closures), and diverting potential offenders from potential crime areas (e.g. by reducing that access to shopping malls and other locations). Although there have been a lot of research and criminal discussions about the SCP, it has focused on efficiency issues and other technical aspects e.g. major problems, especially those with a minor nature, were minor. State crime prevention is an important means of protection. This means that it is intended to prevent crime before it arises. Like other crime prevention strategies, crime prevention often focuses on reducing the risk of crime rather than focusing on the characteristics of criminals or potential criminals.

Keywords: *Crime Prevention, Environmental Crime, Rational Choice Theory, General Work Theory.*

Introduction

Crime is a social phenomenon. The study of crime and penology links crime with human nature. However, it is important to punish those who commit heinous crimes in today's society, as they violate the rights of others and, as a result, deviate from their duties. Crime prevention is important in protecting the rights of all people - the fundamental foundation of modern democracy.

It is important to study the cause and effect of the energy a person tries to prevent. While the consequences of crime range from casualties to legal violations of the right to loss of life, the causes can vary and be multifaceted. The multidisciplinary approach to crime is explored here, broadly initially and applied directly to domestic violence as a crime.

Small numbers and those who are considered socially vulnerable are more prone to crime. Therefore, it is important to assess their role in crime prevention by assessing whether they are victims of a particular crime and if there is adequate legislation to protect their rights they are the most vulnerable victims of crime.

Crime Prevention- Laws in India

The very basis for studying crime is to find out why people commit crimes. That is assuming as humanity and society continues, so crime continues. Crime is as old as man and punishment was probably the oldest form of justice. Such punishments, perhaps, were given as an eye-opener, the life of the first forms of human punishment for the criminal, but, the community has moved on for a long time since then and a criminal justice system has been set up in a civilized society. In fact, recorded attempts to control the so-called "Immorality" go back to the ancient Babylonian Code of Hammurabi about 3700 years ago.

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The Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1974 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 are regarded as the basic structures that guide the authorities and the judiciary to arrest, apprehend, try and convict criminals in India. These laws are also supplemented by such ones as the Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace (Prevention, Prevention and Correction) Act, 2013, the Protection of Women in Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Child Justice Act (Child Care and Protection), 2015 and many more. These regulations are designed to deal with each criminal act and to intensify measures taken to prevent the occurrence of such cases in which the physical or mental actors are committing a criminal or illiterate act.

A brief look at this set encourages the viewer to face the fact that there are actually countless numbers of such legal systems in India. Clearly, the lack of a number of laws and regulations is not a problem in India. The level of these laws, their limited size, their ambiguity within them and their inconsistency with the practices and attitudes of all sections of society, however, are major weak links in this regard. For example, the act of domestic violence, today, is mistreated by a few women abusing their in-laws while true victims find the law and its claims inaccessible due to economic and social constraints. The Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act in the Workplace only addresses the harassment of women by a man and closes the possibility that a woman may harass a man, or a man may abuse another man, or a woman may appear to another woman, or a convert may be harassed at work.

More importantly, the inefficient and often corrupt workings of a highly underpaid and mistreated executive and bureaucratic apathy act as a barrier instead of a link between these legislations and the judiciary.

It is important to go back to crime and investigate the causes of crime to find the best way to prevent it. The famous scholar Aristotle wrote in his writings that "Poverty is the parent of change and crime". The similarities found between the 2012 Delhi Gang-Rape Case and the Hyderabad Vet Rape Case of 2019 prove the same thing - both criminals who looked like themselves came from social and economic communities and fought poverty for the rest of their lives. The perpetrators of such heinous crimes seem to have no fear of retaliation for their actions. This shows the failure of our legal system to bring criminals to justice - another cause of crime. Lack of education and employment are important factors in increasing crime and alcohol and drug abuse.

These situations exist outside the realm of adequate or inadequate regulation and require the concerted efforts of the legislature, administration and the judiciary to be considered as a first step in crime prevention.

Charges against Vulnerable Individuals

Crime can be identified by their victims. Authorities may also conduct tests aimed at preventing specific crimes against certain types of people. This is already reflected in the law aimed at protecting certain minorities. For example, the Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 aims to protect members of organized castles and nations from caste-based violence, acting as a Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 aimed at protecting women from sexual violence etc. . Crime against the elderly and children is on the rise. The Prevention of Child Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 and the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Older Citizens Act, 2007 were recently enacted to address future issues. These are the four categories of high-risk juveniles affected by targeted crime.

Of course, the above-mentioned laws, in addition to the assistance numbers and specific provisions imposed by the government of these vulnerable members of the community are unnecessarily enforced on the community, however, another community involved in such crimes but ignored by the rules is the LGBTQIA ++ community. Cases of hatred in this society are often high and most of its members are expelled from their families, and ultimately, from legal proceedings as they fail to grant them basic rights, freedoms and justice. Of course, the determination of section 377 of the Indian Penal Code by the country's Apex Court, was a direct step in this regard, however, members of this community are still fighting for a day when they will be treated fairly, not just in the eyes of the law. but also in the eyes of the public the law strives to reform it.

Indeed, it is a tedious process to respond to each change in terms of the individual and its different criminal protection needs that must be tried and found to be consistent with each section of the criminal legislature, but it is important to bring about change to protect both, and violating laws designed to their advantage to exploit others.

The Crime Situation during the COVID 19 Epidemic

Cases of robbery, kidnapping, damage to motor vehicles have increased due to inefficiency, cyber-attacks and digital fraud. As cybercrime escalated, there was an outbreak during the closure due to people doing all the legal and illegal activities on their laptops or phones. In addition to hackers directly attacking systems, fake websites are created to catch users.

- **Discovery** of criminal theft is an online crime where a criminal receives personal and user information through a link or email that appears legitimate but is actually fraudulent. Attacks on sensitive data theft have reached alarming proportions during this closure. Spyware attacks and ransom threats pose a threat to people who submit their information online. Spyware steals personal and user account information, and the intruder controls it and retrieves user login details. An app called 'Covidlock' is used as a ransom ware to identify worried people, the same dangerous representation as the coronavirus transmission tracking system.
- **Overcoming Companies and Offices:** According to a recent report by Price waterhouse Coopers, the number of cyber-attacks on various firms has increased several times since the advent of the corona. Companies have set up a VPN structure, to allow employees access to all information, which is now the mastermind of hackers. Hackers try to hack company software so that they can access all of their important information and details. The use of malware already developed by 'AZORult' has increased the crime of stealing sensitive information from companies. There have been cases of unwanted software attempting to break into the company's system of theft and malicious download.

The hackers also tried to hack into the Indian State Department of Taxes' computers to steal sensitive PAN card details, GST numbers, phone numbers and emails. There have been numerous attempts by bank robbers and Stock Market leading to money laundering. PMV bag PMV has also been one of the victims of the hijackers.

- **Dangerous Patients:** There have been cyber-attacks not only at local hospitals or testing centers but also at the World Health Organization (WHO) to steal the passwords of WHO staff. How attacks are were found in hospitals and other testing centers where important patient files were taken and could not be recovered until a certain ransom was paid. Hospitals have been warned about so-called rescue centers, so-called government agencies that constantly monitor corona patients but do not use the program.
- **Other News & Communications:** Social networking services such as Facebook, What Sapp have become an important tool for disseminating inaccurate information. Digital infrastructure around the world has a lot of overseas technologies like YouTube, Google, Facebook, Twitter etc. The social community has seen a complete change in these companies, without the control or accountability of their Modus Operandi. These 'false stories' create people, as they mentally believe these reports, and then start responding appropriately. Apart from this, these online chat apps are being misused to sexually harass people. It is inevitable that employees are constantly in touch, so they choose these social media platforms and sometimes end up being exploited in some way.

Global Crime Prevention: With COVID-19 emerging as a pandemic, the global community has been trying to respond. Although policymakers are beginning to think about rebuilding, they are still learning about the effects of the virus and fixing expectations. The work is great and has many thousands of items. The UN has played a key role in the disease and its resurgence. Part of its response includes the UN's response to COVID issues and crime. Key areas of accountability and recovery, from pay-per-service support to informal staff, face risks from criminal gangs and criminal activity. The following recommendations are given further on identified cross-cutting issues:

- Incorporate criminal economic analysis into key operational issues, such as food security, procurement and other urgent needs, as this will reduce efficiency in emergencies.
- Given the global reach of the digital environment, the preparation and response of anonymous online information during a disaster is essential to protect the health and well-being of citizens.
- Strengthen the focus on IFFs during this period, as improper allocation of funds will have a significant impact on sustainable recovery.

- Continued efforts and technical assistance with regard to demarcation and overcrowding in prisons.
- Evaluation and calculation of COVID's increased risk of crime management in economically disadvantaged communities and marginalized communities.

At the National Level

The epidemic and the closure have ensured that more crime has been reduced. However, many other cases have been raised or will take new forms soon. As we enter the opening mode, it is imperative that law enforcement officials think of ways to address new challenges in maintaining law and order.

During this time, however, there was a disturbing increase in cases of domestic violence. Tamil Nadu police, for example, reportedly received 2,963 calls on domestic violence in April alone. There are two major factors in this ascent. Most men are at home, or unemployed for fear of losing their jobs. Data show that domestic violence increases when there is a severe shortage of jobs. The fear and insecurity of these men caused tensions in the home and, unfortunately, women became victims of this conflict. The second reason is the lack of alcohol during the closure, which caused concern for those men who used to drink every day.

International studies have shown a modest decrease in crime in general. Large cities that report high crime rates are seeing an increase in crime rates during the closing period.

Preventing Domestic Violence and COVID-19- Case Studies

Crime prevention is a very broad issue that needs to be addressed. It is easy to develop a complete understanding of the concept by directly examining one type of crime in the case study and the various efforts made to prevent and reduce its presence in society. Domestic Violence is defined under Section 3 of the Protection from Women in Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and contains content that includes verbal, sexual, emotional, physical and economic abuse of a woman. It is important to note that the Act sets out the meanings of terms such as "victim", "woman" and "family" among others.

A WHO report states that more than a third of women in the world experience some form of domestic violence — physical or sexual, which makes this a public health problem with the severity of the disease, but, the report also says the problem can be prevented, as evidenced by a few pilot studies. Combining economic factors such as advancing education, reducing men's alcohol abuse, ensuring a uniform wage system and tackling the problem through a legal and robust process can see a reduction in the incidence. Cultural impacts such as male domination, gender power relations are some of the issues that need to be addressed to reduce the incidence of domestic violence. Significant measures are taken in all of the above categories to deal with this disaster.

"There is one truth in the whole world, which applies to all countries, cultures and societies: violence against women is totally unacceptable, unforgivable, and unbearable."

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (2008)

A non-violent life is a basic expectation and a legitimate right of every person - man, woman or child. Like domestic violence, globally, the COVID 19 epidemic poses new challenges to humanity. As more countries use locks to contain the virus and reduce morbidity and mortality, women are proving to be the most affected. Locking strengthens women and violent partners, and more dangerously, makes them isolated from the social and civic organizations that they seek as a means of escape. Social isolation makes it difficult to reach victims who need help. It is often a well-known practice that epidemics, epidemics, wars and conflicts of any kind make women great and make them easy victims. While Chinese government officials say that domestic violence cases tripled in the first month of COVID-19, the BBC reported that an estimated 1.6 million women and 786,000 men were abused in England and Wales in the year ended March 2019. Refugee shelters in Denmark also increased. since the plague struck. Similar cases are seen in Greece, Brazil, Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Spain, and Australia. Additionally, reports suggest that lockdown closures have made it closer — it is unlikely that women will be able to access emergency contraception. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) expects about 7 million unintended pregnancies to occur instead of abortions. Calls to change laws and policies are already being made in many of these countries due to difficult circumstances. The prosecutor in Italy also ruled that in the event of domestic violence, the perpetrator should leave the home and not the victim - this is very important during the epidemic. However, that provision already exists in Indian Law. In Germany, parliamentary leader Katrin Göring-Eckardt has urged authorities to consider converting vacant hotels and guest houses into safe havens for vulnerable women at home during these difficult times.

Conclusion

Of course, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has introduced a new domestic violence line during the closure, including in all countries where authorities have been notified of the seriousness of domestic violence during the epidemic with existing aid lines. Perhaps it is time for Indian policymakers to turn west and imitate their practices in preventing crime before the situation worsens. In addition, prompt testing and high levels of punishment are a matter of hours, such as ensuring that a fair, smooth, fair and just legal process will be guaranteed for every citizen who goes to court. This will put law-abiding citizens at ease and fear of being born in the minds of others, because, as Nelson Mandela put it, "If a person is denied the right to live the life he or she believes in, he or she can do nothing but be a criminal."

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