

Analysis Of Social Crime Patterns in Regions Based on Demographic (Geographical) Distribution

Nam Trung Nguyen

Lecturer at People's Police University
Hochiminh City, Vietnam
Email:

charlesnguyen144@gmail.com

Melanie Elizabeth Lourens

Deputy Dean: Faculty of Management Sciences

Durban University of Technology

Melanie1@dut.ac.za

Dr.Ramkishan Manjre

Head, Department of Sociology, Shivaji

Mahavidyalay, Udgir, Maharashtra.

manjareramkishan@gmail.com

Vishal Prakash

Assistant Professor,
Department of Geography,
Shivharsh Kisan P.G.College,
Basti 272001 U.P. (Siddharth
University), Email-

vishal.geog@gmail.com

Dr.Swati Patil

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology, ssBahirji Smarak

Mahavidyalay, Baamatnagar

Maharashtra

swatipawar19744@gmail.com

Mohammad Rahim Kamaluddin

Centre for Research in Psychology and Human Well-Being, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

rahimk@ukm.edu.my

Abstract

Aim: In this research paper different factors that are able to make impact on criminal activities are being critically evaluated. This paper is aiming to prove different geographic regions have different issues that enhances criminal activities. Therefore, different states of India have different rate of criminal activities.

Methods: The methods of the topic have been as per the statistical analysis where the entire information has been related with the southernmost crime rate higher and a very low crime rate in the easternmost states.

Main findings: The highest crime rate has been recorded at Tamil Nadu with lowest in Nagaland and Mizoram. The rate of crime increases with religious nature and nature of the crime as per metropolitan culture. The rate has been higher due to wealth, and other factors where the value of the regression has been higher between the northern and southern region respectively. The nature of the murder crime rate has been found to be higher in South Africa compared to online dating scam in Malaysia. Along with that, as a prime part of South-East Asian countries, the crime rates of Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Hong Kong have also discussed with the help of graphical illustration.

Conclusion: The selected states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Assam, Telangana, Karnataka, Nagaland etc. it has also been identified in different states criminal activities during 2020 get reduced compared with criminal activities in 2019. Punjab is ranking on top in the India due to Drug cases as 35.8% of drug cases in the country belong to Punjab as well. Moreover, it has also been summarised that Vietnam has a higher crime index rather than other south-east Asian countries.

Keywords

Criminal activity, economic, culture, educational qualifications, social situation, south-east Asian.

To cite this article: Nguyen, N., T., Lourens, M., E., Manjre, R., Prakash, V., Patil, S., Kamaluddin, M., R. (2021) Analysis of Social Crime Patterns in Regions Based on Demographic (Geographical) Distribution. *Review of International Geographical Education (RIGEO)*, 11(7), 2827-2842. Doi: 10.48047/rigeo.11.07.260

Submitted: 09-10-2020 • **Revised:** 11-12-2020 • **Accepted:** 13-02-2021

Background

Criminal activities in an individual get influenced by their neighbourhood. For example, areas with high rates of deviant behaviour and crime tend to be densely populated and physically deteriorated processes with a substantial number of transients. As narrated by Hipp et al. (2019), a specific time is preferred to conduct criminal activities in a specific region as reported in Hindi from social media studies by the citizens. According to the study, the time of a ring and after that is mostly preferred for criminal activities in different locations, especially and ration on the omen is revealed in different criminal activities after evening. The location where the criminals have committed a crime several times before or good timing to commit a crime in that place gives birth to criminal activities in that specific region. The paper also finds the association of murder rate in South Africa along with online dating scam in Malaysia. In this context, the research paper also deals with the crime patterns of different South-east Asian countries such as Vietnam, Philippines, Hong-Kong and Thailand.

Behaviours of the individual get influenced by their demographic regions as the neighbours and environments are able to make an influence on the people. As explained by Bondy, Roth, and Sager (2020), the literacy rate of different religious areas makes patterns in the behaviour and criminal activities of different individuals as identified in different statistical analyses.

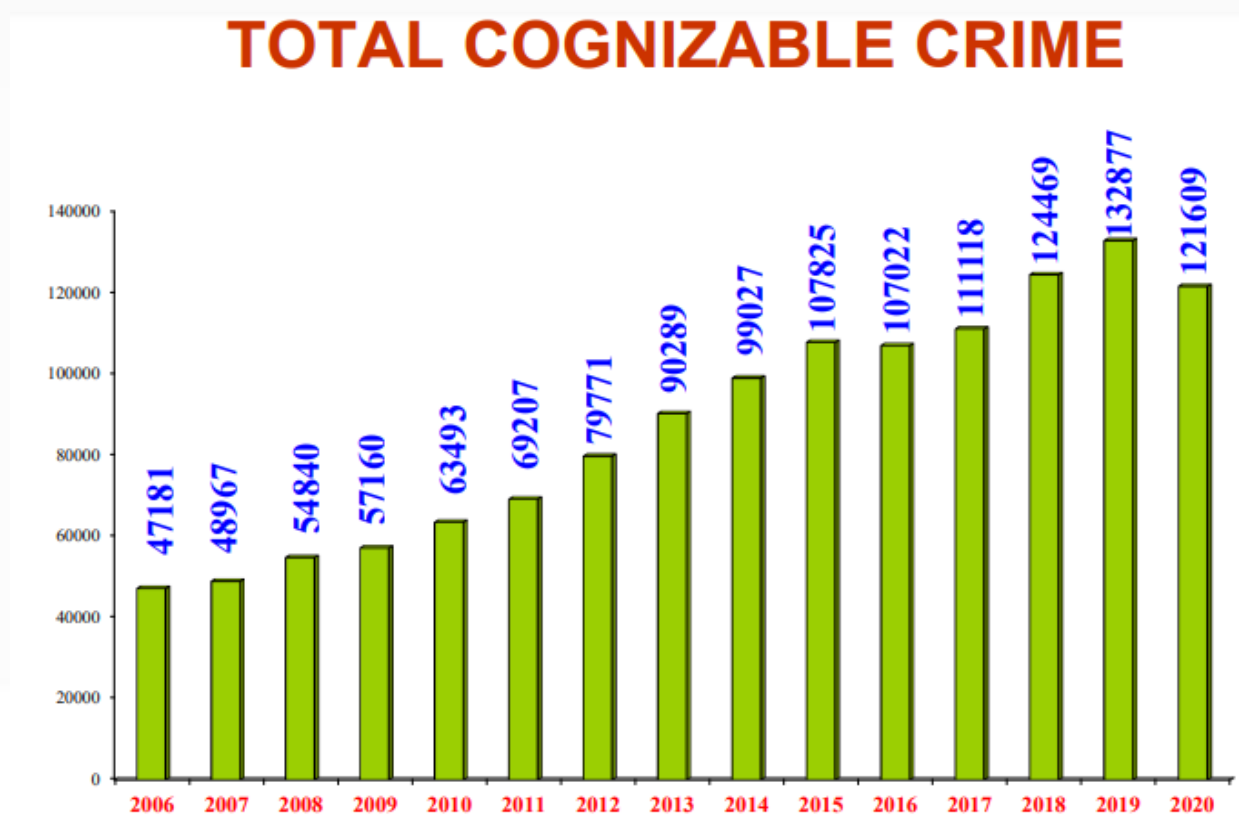


Figure 1: Rate of Crime in Assam

Assam, an eastern state in India, increasing crime rate each year as the crime rate in the state in the year 2019 was 132877 while it has become in the year 2020 21609 (Government Of Assam, 2021). Tuition in the crime rate in the year 2020 is affected due to the situation in the country. According to the Government of Assam, there are the highest cases of kidnapping reported in the year 2019, which amounted to 8249 (Government Of Assam, 2021). The case of the thief in Assam was reported by the Assam police to be 16641 in the year 2019, why in the year 2017 is used to be 14114 (Government Of Assam, 2021). Robbery cases in Assam have reportedly increased as in the year 2018 it used to be 1369 in 2019 it becomes 1961 (Government Of Assam, 2021). However, in this is the state of India, the rate of crime, whatever days robbery, kidnapping, murder or rape, is decreased in the year 2020 (Government Of Assam, 2021). Rape case in the year 2020 in Assam becomes 1736. It is used to be 1909 and 1952 in 2018 and 2019, respectively (Government Of Assam, 2021).

Crime rates in Vietnam



Figure 2: Crime rates in Vietnam

Based on the above illustrated diagram, it can be highlighted that bribery and corruption related crime rates are 77.95 which is very high (Numbeo, 2021a). Apart from this, Vietnam, a prominent country of South-East Asia has a high threat from local crimes such as Drive-snatching (OSAC, 2020). Also, Vietnam has a higher rate of malware and personal computer penetration issues due to prevalence of expired as well as unlicensed software (OSAC, 2020). The crime index rate of Vietnam is 45.89 (Numbeo, 2021a, 2021b).

KIDNAPPING

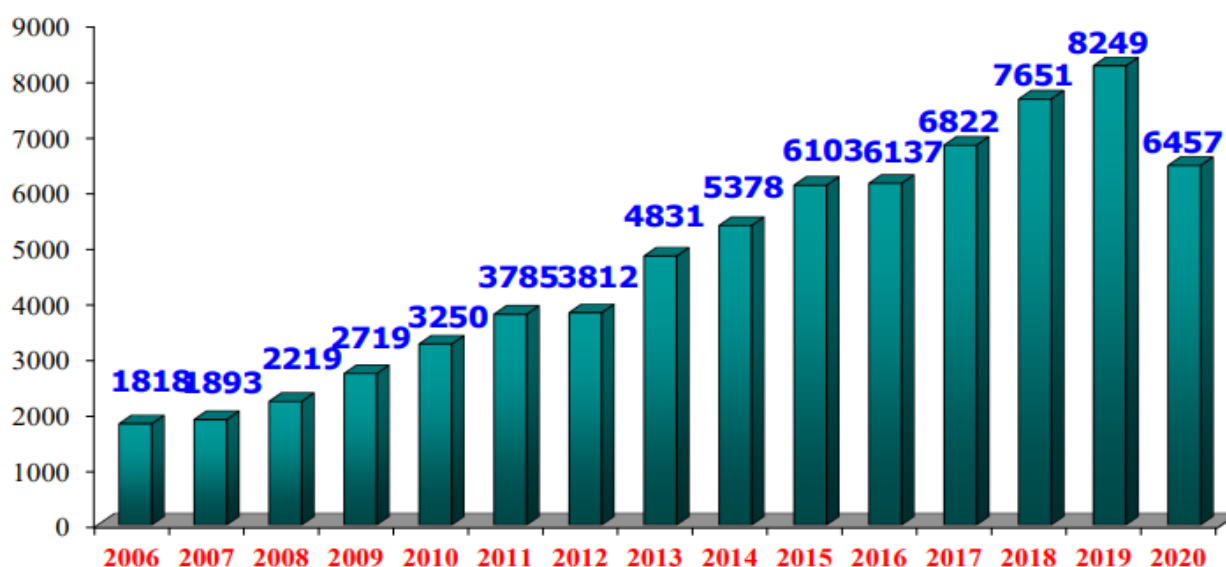


Figure 3: Rate of Kidnapping in Assam

The above graphical representation is indicating the kidnapping rate of Assam which is highest in 2019 with 8249 number of cases (Government Of Assam, 2021). Telangana, a South Indian state year the reported number of registered criminal activities 1,31,254 in the year 2019 (Indiatimes,

2020a). Contradictorily in the year 2018, the registered number of cases in this South Indian state was 1,18,000 (Indiatimes, 2020b). In the year 2019, there are 839 murder cases witnessed, while in the year 2018, the number of murder cases was 786 and in the year 2017-18 used to be 188 (Indiatimes, 2020a). As opined by Gutierrez and Kirk (2017), 46% of several activities are conducted by individuals who belong to the poverty affected regions. Article analysis of two States Assam and Telangana criminal activities rate of the states are not due to their poverty.

In Gujarat, a western state of India, there are reported to be 4088 criminal activities against the senior citizens of the state (Indiatimes, 2020b). Ahmedabad has ideally been recorded as the most unsafe place for senior citizens as there were 231 murders and 531 cases of thieves recorded in the year 2018, which raised 98% in the year 2020 (Indiatimes, 2020b). As narrated by Zhao and Tang (2018), traditional crimes generally get reported in the areas which already have records of criminal activities. Therefore, mostly those individuals who are intended to conduct the crime have a lower education and face difficulties in conducting connections with other demographic regions of the country.

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra, a western state of India, ranks fifth among the 19 top cities of India due to criminal activities (Hindustan Times, 2021). It is a metropolitan city. According to NCERT, there are 58,676 cases recorded under the Indian penal code and special and local law in 2020 (Hindustan Times, 2021). This used to be 57,073 in the year 2018 (Hindustan Times, 2021). NCERT has also reported that Maharashtra has become more efficient in crime over the last three years as the state has recorded 394,017 in the year 2020 from 47,726 in 2018 (Hindustan Times, 2021). According to the state government and police of Maharashtra, the steady increase in criminal activities of the state is being caused due to the increasing rate of unemployment in the state (Hindustan Times, 2021).

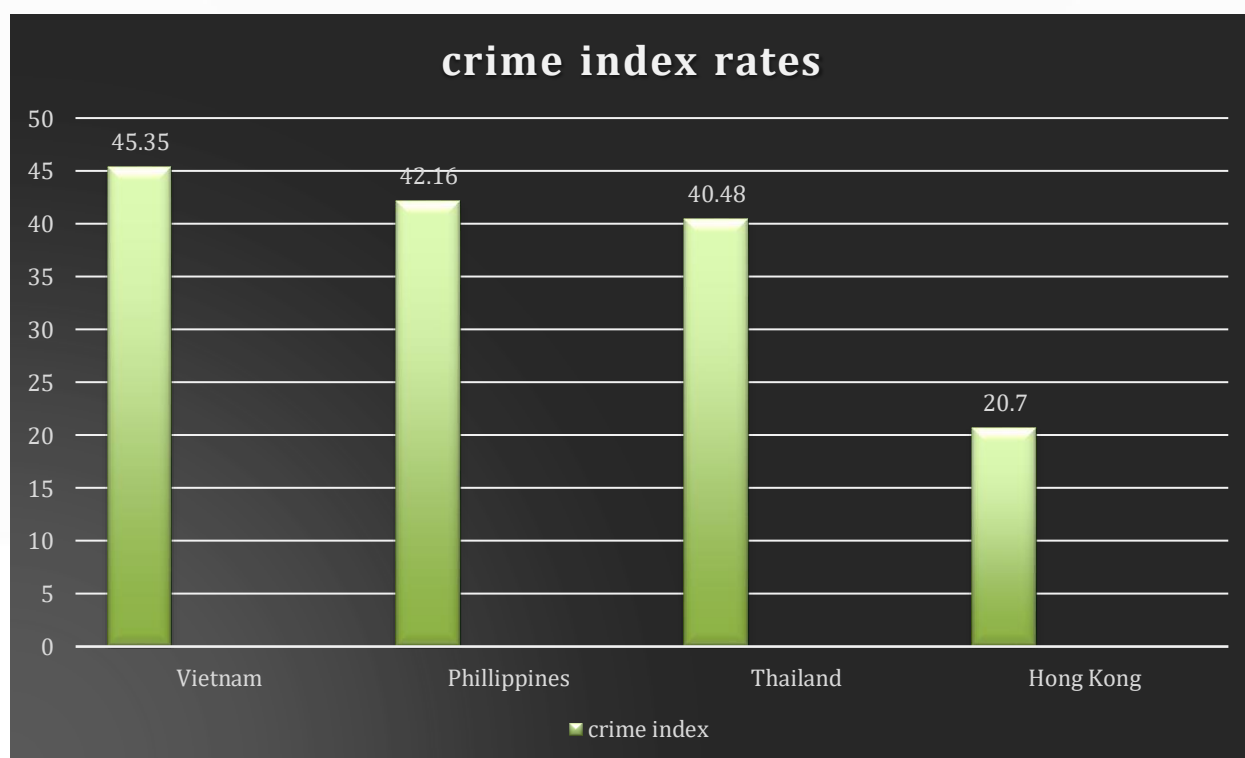


Figure 4: Rates of Crime in South Asian Countries

The above graphical illustration is indicated that Vietnam has higher crime index rate rather than Philippines, Thailand and Hong Kong (Numbeo, 2021a). Along with that, it also depicts that Hong Kong has a lower crime index among other mentioned South-East Asian countries. However, Thailand has comparatively higher rates than the other 3 countries of Asia. The crime rates of Thailand have been increased over 59.98% since the past 3 years that directly reflects the gaps in legal restrictions (Statista, 2021c).

As highlighted by Weisburd et al. (2018), exposure to violence being victimised and avoidance of social norms are the reasons behind the negative impact on the mental health of residence, which creates more criminal activities among the individuals. Individuals are being disconnected

from the other demographic regions along with the other states of the country intended to perform more crimes rather than the other states of the country. Nagaland, which is an eastern state of India, is reported to who conducted 8:44 criminal activities in the year 2020, which includes rape cases, attempt to murder cases, kidnapping, abasement along with dacoity cases all over the state (Nagaland, 2020). According to the police head of Nagaland state, Dimapur district is the most activated state for criminal cases (Nagaland, 2020). Under the IPC in Dimapur, 392 cases out of 844 cases all over the state (Nagaland, 2020). However, Kohima is reported to have the lowest rate of criminal activities, which is numerically 145 cases in the year 2020, according to the police record of the district (Nagaland, 2020).

CRIME STATISTICS OF NAGALAND STATE FOR THE YEAR 2020 UPTO OCTOBER													
SL	CRIME HEAD UNDER IPC	KMA	DMR	TSG	KPE	ZBTO	PHK	PRN	WKA	MKG	LLG	MON	TOTAL
1	Murder	-	11	2	1	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	22
2	Attempt to murder	1	6	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	2	2	22
3	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	01
4	Rape	3	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	10
5	Kidnapping and Abduction	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19
6	Dacoity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Robbery	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
8	Bulgary	3	30	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	37
9	Theft	16	246	6	3	5	1	3	10	11	5	16	322
10	Criminal Breach of Trust	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	05
11	Cheating	7	48	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	4	66
12	Forgery	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
13	FICN (Counterfeit)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
14	Extortion	17	79	-	3	5	3	2	-	-	1	4	114
15	Vehicle Accident	6	8	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	4	26
		4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
16	Rioting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Other IPC	5	87	3	1	4	10	9	8	13	1	22	163
Total		68	560	13	10	23	22	20	32	30	11	55	844

Figure 3: Criminal activities in Nagaland

The above table is determining the detailed criminal activities in Nagaland (Nagaland, 2020). Among the Northern states of India, Punjab also has a higher rate of criminal activities. Punjab state ranks 1 due to the drug cases of 13.5% all around India (Indianexpress, 2020). According to the NCRB, Punjab has a higher rate of criminal activities against women (Indianexpress, 2020). Eleven thousand five hundred thirty-six cases were referred in Punjab in the year 2019, where the consumption of drug cases in Punjab was reported to be 5,609 in the year 2018 (Indianexpress, 2020). Compared to Punjab, Maharashtra has a rate of 7,2779 cases of drug consumption across the country (Indianexpress, 2020). In the year 2017 has recorded 4620 cases of abuse of women, including rape cases which have also increased in the year 2019 and become 5886 in 2019 (Indianexpress, 2020). It has been identified that in all the states of India, no matter whether it is Southern or Northern eastern or Western state, crime against women is increasing day by day as a result of the increased violence level of males in the country. Therefore, different states have different level of criminal activities depending on different factors working on the states.

Methods

The research study has been based on the statistical analysis on the crime rates of India. The crime rate has been analyzed based on four regions in India- East, West, North and South where three consecutive states for each region have been taken for analysis. Along with that, some prime South-East Asian countries are also included such as Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong and Vietnam. The crime rates and patterns from these south-east Asian countries have also been evaluated in this research paper. Kulkarni and Singh (2021) had opined that the crime rate has been analyzed based on a primary research method where increase or decrease in rate of crime have been analyzed based on regression analysis. The association of the variables (states) of each region have been analyzed further based on the information collected from web-based articles and various research journals. Mittal et al. (2019) had argued that the ethical considerations which

have been considered involve collection of information from authenticated websites which gives exact information based on the research study. The information was mostly collected from specific government registered websites.

Findings

Crime rates in Malaysia

The police department have reported loss approximately RM32.09 million where almost 740 reports were registered related to online dating and scam (Shaari et al., 2019). The case of approximately 52 envelopes sent to individuals in order to dupe private belongings as well as duping information. The triggered characteristics involved a multiple number of Facebook pages where the "Romance Scam Research Malaysia" was established in 2015. The set of online conversation has been gathered from at least 60 victims who became a part of the online dating scam. The targets involved a large number of scammer profile addressed as potential true partner in scamming through online conversations (Shaari et al., 2019).

Crime rates in South Africa

385 murder cases in South Africa have occurred in the home of the victims and 206 murder cases have happened in the liquor shops of the country (SAPS, 2021). 66.2% of the reported crime cases in the country are of murder cases and 74.1% of the cases are recorded for sexual abasements (SAPS, 2021). Among 4467 recorded murder cases 72.4% cases are reported regarding rape cases (SAPS, 2021). Hence, is quite common that the rate of aggression for women is quite high in South Africa.

Table 1

Regression analysis

Regression Statistics								
	Multiple R							0.997441
	R Square							0.994888
	Adjusted R Square							0.992332
	Standard Error							150.642
	Observations							4
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>			
Regression	1	8833075	8833075	389.242	0.002559			
Residual	2	45386.03	22693.01					
Total	3	8878461						
	Coefficient	Standard	t Stat	P-value	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
	s	Error			95%	95%	95.0%	95.0%
Intercept	-561.776	140.7378	-3.99165	0.05741	-1167.32	43.76946	-1167.32	43.76946
X Variable	3.578225	0.181367	19.7292	0.00255	2.797866	4.358583	2.797866	4.358583
1			2	9				

According to the earth value identified from the regression analysis between crime rates of Malaysia and South Africa it has been identified to be 0.99. While the R squared value is also identified to be 0.99. Moreover, regression analysis has identified a **DF** value of one which is significant at the level of 0.00. Hence, the rate of crimes in South Africa has a higher potential compared to the crime rates of Malaysia and the relationship between the crime rates between both the countries are not highly associated. The relationship between both the countries is not equally proportionate. The in equal proportion and relationship between the crime rates of both the countries are identified due to the regression analysis formed between the crime rates of these countries. Furthermore, Kamaluddin et al. (2021) the criminal mentalities of the individuals are associated with their environments. Hence the environments of both the countries are not similar therefore, their criminal activities do not have proportional relationship.

Crime rate and patterns in south-east Asian countries

According to the recent statistical database, among the south-east Asian countries, Thailand and Philippines have huge number of prisons 309,282 and 215,000 respectively (Statista, 2021a).

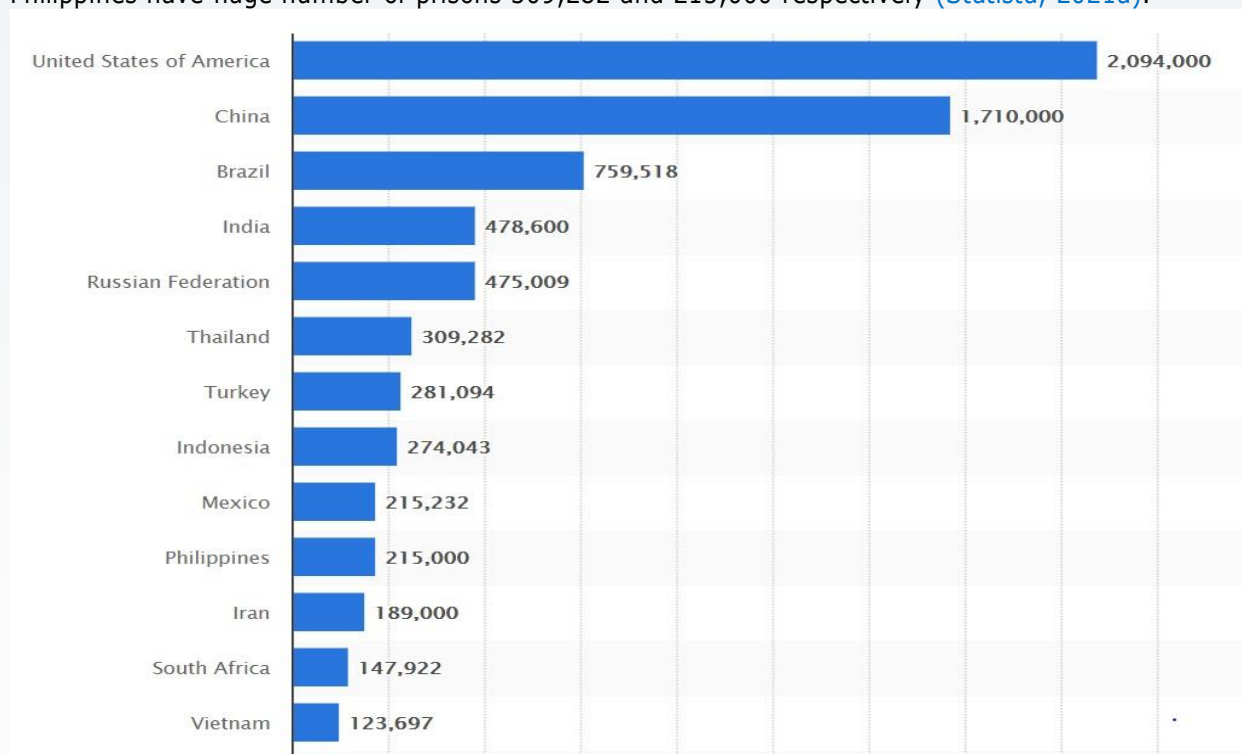


Figure 4: number of prisons in different countries

Whereas, the above graph determines that Vietnam has a smaller number of prisons than Philippines and Thailand as it has only 123,697 prisons across the country (Statista, 2021a). The following excel graphs has also represented that comparison between three south-east Asian countries mentioned earlier.

The overall findings suggested that the rate of crime has been higher in the northern region and have decreased comparatively in the easternmost regions based on Indian context as a part of Asian countries. This has been evident from the fact where it has been argued that the law as well as the order situation have been dependent on the law enforcement rather than the state size. Tyagi and Sharma (2018) has illustrated that the crime has been justified through a set of two divisive structures which includes crime on states and crimes reported on the "metropolitan cities". The rate of the analysis recorded the highest rate of crime among the northern states, specifically Delhi having the highest crime rate of 1306 /lakh population. The number of states which follow a lower rate of crime compared to Delhi includes Kochi, Lucknow and Jaipur where the rate of crime as per 2019 has been 809, 600 and 683/lakh population (JHA, 2019). The nature of criminal case has been found to be higher as one move to wealthy states and a lower rate of incidental murders from the abusive rate of problem in Kohima. The state has been reporting a lower rated of physical abuse, kidnapping and another petty thievery respectively.

The lowest rate of crime has been reported in Kolkata which is 141/lakh (JHA, 2019). The rate of crime further reveals that the greater crime propensity has been justified through the advanced social conditions of the city. It has been acknowledged that the megacities tend to have a crime rate which is larger compared with the smaller city. Based on the ideas of Steffensmeier, Lu, and Kumar (2019), the four times higher rate of crime in the metropolitan cities illustrates a number of reasons for this. The assigned reasons being the higher accumulated wealth and a greater scope to remain anonymous to conduct crime based on the larger size of the population. This leads to a lower chance of getting arrested as well as the urban population attracting larger areas of crime prone people (JHA, 2019). Furthermore, the nature of the reported dispensed problem has been found in the terms of a fatal attack which has been highest in Patna respectively. The rate of the attack has been the highest in case of abduction such as the "Indore (31), Patna (27), Lucknow (24) and Ghaziabad (23)".

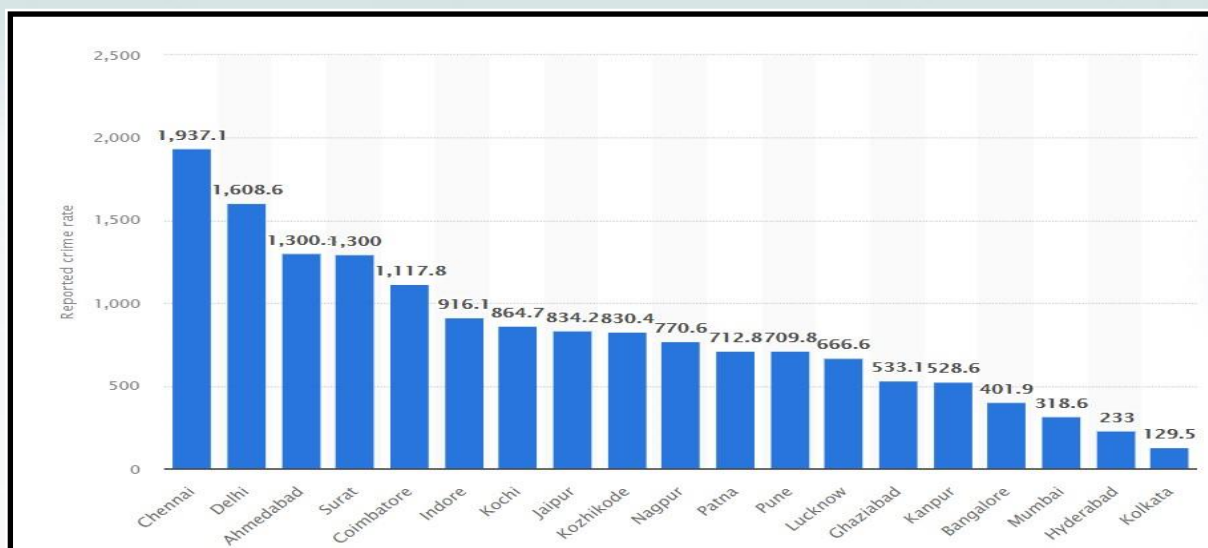


Figure 5: City wise crime rate in 2020 in India

From the above graph, it has been seen that the rate of crime has been highest in Chennai which has been 1937.1 while the lowest rate of crime has been in Kolkata which has been reported to be 129.5 (Statista, 2021c). The highest rate of crime till the present time has been highest in northern regions and starts decreasing as one moves towards the easternmost states (Statista, 2021b).

Result and Analysis

Table 2

Regression table

Regression between the northern and southern states

SUMMARY OUTPUT									
<i>Regression Statistics</i>									
Multiple R	0.902296								
R Square	0.814139								
Adjusted R Square	0.628277								
Standard Error	167388.6								
Observations	3								
<i>ANOVA</i>									
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>				
Regression	1	1.23E+11	1.23E+11	4.38035	0.28376				
Residual	1	2.8E+10	2.8E+10	3					
Total	2	1.51E+11							
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>	
Intercept	87931.77	124955.2	0.703707	0.609619	-1499774	1675638	-1499774	1675638	
X Variable 1	1.6959	0.8103	2.092929	0.28376	-8.59994	11.99174	-8.59994	11.99174	
RESIDUAL OUTPUT					PROBABILITY OUTPUT				
<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted Y</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Y</i>				
1	90840.24	112353.8	0.949242	16.66667	7932				
2	131502.8	-123571	-1.04401	50	203194				
3	538791.9	11217.08	0.09477	83.33333	550009				

Analysis

The value of regression between the two variables has been found to be 0.81 which shows a higher association between the variables. This means that the rate of crime between the two regions- northern as well as southern were found to be significantly higher.

Table 3

Regression table

Regression between the eastern and western states

SUMMARY OUTPUT									
<i>Regression Statistics</i>									
Multiple R	0.190923								
R Square	0.036452								
Adjusted R Square	-0.9271								
Standard Error	1320.715								
Observations	3								
ANOVA									
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>				
Regression	1	65987.31	65987.31	0.037831	0.877704				
Residual	1	1744287	1744287						
Total	2	1810275							
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>	
Intercept	874.3259	1335.866	0.654501	0.631058	-16099.5	17848.12	-16099.5	17848.12	
X Variable 1	0.001941	0.009978	0.194501	0.877704	-0.12485	0.128729	-0.12485	0.128729	
RESIDUAL OUTPUT					PROBABILITY OUTPUT				
<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted Y</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Y</i>				
1	1229.746	793.2537	0.849411	16.66667	121				
2	1150.245	-1029.24	-1.10211	50	1119				
3	883.0092	235.9908	0.252698	83.33333	2023				

Analysis

The rate of crime between the eastern as well as western states were found to be independent and have not been related. The rate of crime has been found to be higher among the western states compared to the eastern states which have a lower rate of crime. Hence, the value of the regression has been found to be 0.036 which shows a very low rate of dependency among the variables.

Table 4

Regression table

Regression between the western and northern states

SUMMARY OUTPUT									
<i>Regression Statistics</i>									
Multiple R	0.834158								
R Square	0.695819								
Adjusted R Square	0.391638								
Standard Error	72998.01								
Observations	3								
 <i>ANOVA</i>									
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>				
Regression	1	1.22E+10	1.22E+10	2.287516	0.371909				
Residual	1	5.33E+09	5.33E+09						
Total	2	1.75E+10							
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>	
Intercept	182067.4	63651.76	2.860367	0.21411	-626705	990839.6	-626705	990839.6	
X Variable 1	-0.28436	0.18801	-1.51245	0.371909	-2.67324	2.104532	-2.67324	2.104532	
 RESIDUAL OUTPUT					 PROBABILITY OUTPUT				
<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted Y</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Y</i>				
1	124288	58841.01	1.139946	16.66667	4474				
2	179811.8	-37645.8	-0.72932	50	142166				
3	25669.17	-21195.2	-0.41062	83.33333	183129				

Analysis

The rate of dependency among the variables have been found to be 0.69 where the dependency showed higher rate of crime among the western as well as northern states. However, the rate of crime has been found to be higher among the northern states respectively and it also signifies that the rate of crime has been dependent on each other.

Table 5

Regression table

Regression between the eastern and southern states

SUMMARY OUTPUT									
Regression Statistics									
Multiple R	0.053614								
R Square	0.002874								
Adjusted R Square	-0.99425								
Standard Error	1343.529								
Observations	3								
ANOVA									
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F				
Regression	1	5203.51	5203.51	0.002883	0.965852				
Residual		1805071	1805071						
Total		1810275							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%	
Intercept	1121.802	1002.941	1.118512	0.464424	-11621.8	13865.38	-11621.8	13865.38	
X Variable 1	-0.00035	0.006504	-0.05369	0.965852	-0.08299	0.082289	-0.08299	0.082289	
RESIDUAL OUTPUT					PROBABILITY OUTPUT				
Observation	Predicted Y	Residuals	Standard Residuals	Percentile	Y				
1	1121.203	901.7972	0.949242	16.66667	121				
2	1112.83	-991.83	-1.04401	50	1119				
3	1028.967	90.0329	0.09477	83.33333	2023				

Analysis

The above analysis shows that the rate of regression between the eastern and southern states were found to be less dependent. The rate of crime has been reportedly high among the southern states compared with the eastern states where the value of the regression has been found to be 0.002. [Paladugu et al. \(2021\)](#) had opined that the rate of dependency has been found to be insignificant as high rates of crime were found among southern states and low rate of crime on eastern states.

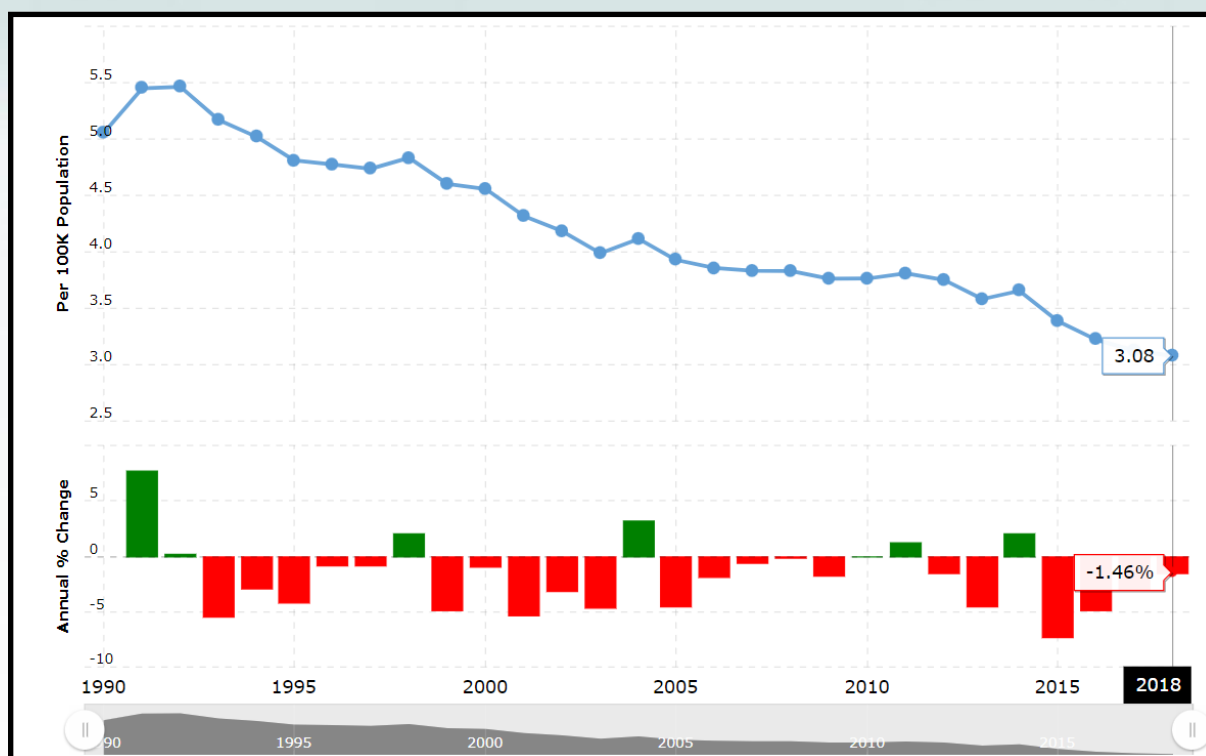


Figure 6: Comparison of crime rate for past twenty years

The rate of crime has been found to be declining when the crime rate for the past twenty years has been considered (Macrotrends, 2021). Furthermore, the rate of crime has been seen to be decreasing which arguably explains the rate of cyber-crime investigations to be higher. As per the views of Ansari (2017), the reasons for crime in most of the cities were explained to be a part of the intentional homicides where the purpose of the crime for the unlawful nature includes domestic dispute, violent conflict, land resource conflicts and trade disputes. It also mentions the fact that the rise in the predatory violence as well as related turf control or rather state disputes leads to the killing which has been intentional in nature. Also, the rate of incidence of the problem has been the political scenario which suggests a cohesive group of crime respectively. The crime rate declined by 7.34% in 2014, 4.86% in 2015, 3.02% rate of decline in 2016 and a 1.46% decline in 2017 (Macrotrends, 2021).

However, the south Asian countries have been always a victim of crimes also. However, the recent crime rates are increasing in Thailand and Vietnam. The less restrictions of laws and legislations have reflected the increasing number of the crimes. On the other hand, the crimes rates have decreased in Hong Kong and an impressive rate of decreasing rates of crime has been observed to secure the safety of the citizens (Weisburd et al., 2018). However, the less populated countries are observed to be safe than the over populated regions as the strictness of laws prevent the rates of crime.

Discussion

The rate of crime has been illustrated as the highest as per the rise in the density of the population and as per the anonymity which have been maintained as per the record of the crime. Agarwal (2018) had opposed that the rate of crime which has been analyzed as per the statistical analysis showed that the highest rate of crime has been recorded at northern and southern regions in India. The demographic condition further depicted the criminal activities as per social and environmental conditions. Furthermore, the rate of crime has been differentiated as per the nature of the crime where the highest rate of criminal activities has been registered in the state Telangana in 2020. As depicted by Jassal (2020), the rate of crime has been found to be depicting a higher crime prone individual due to the increasing rate of poverty in each region. It also justified the fact that the rise in the rate of unemployment especially due to the present pandemic situation further led to the rise in the kidnapping crime rate and asking for ransom.

The rate of cognizable as well as kidnapping crime has been reportedly higher in the year 2020 in

the state Assam which has been found to be 121609 and 6457 respectively. However, the rate of crime analysis as per the statistical calculation illustrated the highest report of 550009 cases registered under Haryana which has been a northern state (NCRB, 2015). The second most crime prone area which have been found for analyses have been Tamil Nadu where a crime case of 265853. The lowest crime rate has been found to be for the easternmost state namely Nagaland which has reported a total of 121 registered cases. As illustrated by Barua, Goel, and Sane (2017), also the rate of crime when compared with the graphical collection of information and as per the statistical analysis showed an effective connection between the rate of crime region wise. However, the western states like Maharashtra and Gujarat also respectively show a higher number of criminal cases reported which have been 183129 and 142166 respectively (NCRB, 2015). The required report of the cases has been also following a pattern as depicted by the consideration of the metropolitan cities.

The crime rates are observed to be increasing in the south Asian countries also. Moreover, the crime rates of the country are observed to be increase because of the financial problems, over population, less restriction of laws and also for mental disorders among the population respectively. However, the increasing rates of burglary and bribery are increasing at Vietnam whereas the rates of murder have been decreased in Thailand (Numbeo, 2021a, 2021b). Thailand has the comparative high crime rate but the rates of drug addicts have increased the ratio of crimes in the respective region. On the other hand, the literacy rates and poverty also vary in different regions that also acts as the influencing factor of crimes (Abdulai, 2020; Agrawal & Singh, 2020; Gull, Perveen, & Basit, 2021).

The rate of crime has also been depicted as per the nature of the population and the socio-economic condition of a region. As per the views of Barua et al. (2017), also, the crime rate has further succumbed to the activities where the nature of the cases has been dependent on the nature of the wealth and prosperity of the region. The nature of literacy has also been depicted as the most important reason which has led to a rise in criminal activity respectively. Furthermore, the overall nature of the criminal record pattern has also found to be varying as per the religious sentiment and caste prevalence (Kadar & Pletikosa, 2018). The nature of criminal records was found to be prevalent due to orthodox criminal activities and also due to the severe nature of the women and children's crimes. Paladugu et al. (2021) had opined that it has also been seen that the nature of the crime was further depicted as a rise in the nature of the criminal activity in a particular area which was earlier listed as a crime prone area.

Conclusion

The recommended measure for the rise in the crime rate could be significantly decreased with the help of more protection and increased employment rate. Also, the areas which have more jobs and less poverty would automatically depict a lower rate of crime. The metropolitan cities which have reported a higher crime rate must use more AI and cloud computing devices in order to identify the anonymous crime prone individuals. In the past twenty years' result depicted a fall in the rate of the incidental homicidal crime which could be further decreased with a strict law and order system. The law and order generated as per the constitution of India must comply with the monitored activities with increased safety given to trafficking of women and children. Furthermore, the court cases and orally mentioned cases which remain unregistered must have a proper record structure where justice could be denied. The criminal offences must have a lead base where none of the cases must go unnoticed and a strict law and order system must abolish the religion and caste discrimination.

The higher rate of criminal activity has been recorded in Malaysia where the online scammers set up a partner's profile in order to meet the duping of private wealth. The fake emails and emotional scam led to an RM32.09 million loss by the Malaysian police department. The South African crime rate however showed a value of 0.99 regression and 72.4% of murder cases explained a higher crime rate in the country. The regressed value however explained a larger crime rate in South Africa compared to Malaysia where the regression value showed a non-association of the variables which has also been explained from the larger potential of murder rate in South Africa. However, to restrict the rates the security systems of the country should be upgraded more and the legal entities should focus over the reasons that are causing the most of crimes. Moreover, the citizens also need to be aware to restrict and secure themselves from these issues. Higher criminal activity also reported lack of state government and central government

involvement in the rural crime prone areas. Also, it hinted at the fact that the highest rate of criminal activity has originated from those areas which have a higher record of past criminal activities. It also mentioned that women and children were mostly among the danger conditions where the required rate of crime has increased at a rapid rate. The rate of crime has been reported mostly in the category of kidnapping, cognizable crime and petty thieves which mostly rose due to poverty. Hence, it illustrated that the rate of crime were mostly a mixture of poverty and intentional crimes which led to the rise of the crime prone individuals to the country respectively. The criminal activity has also been rising with the rise in the literacy where terrorism and other activities were being planned as per scientific use of equipment's where the nature of the crime has been varying at southern and northernmost regions. The nature of the problems has been effective due to in efficient law and order system in the rural as well as in the areas where criminal activities rose up due to in efficient activities.

Limitations

The present research paper is based on secondary quantitative data sets. The regression analysis has been conducted in this research paper with the help of collected secondary quantitative data. Hence the limitation of this study is that no direct experiences of any victim from any state of India have been implemented in this research work. The effect of crying and the starting of criminal activities of many criminals are not explained here. This paper explains the quantitative data that has already been utilised by the other researchers for identifying whether religion does matter in criminal activities or not. Not explaining and implementing the experiences of any team or the criminal activities and its experiences of any criminal is reducing the reliability of this paper. This paper is based only on theoretical evaluations.

Future Scope and its Implications

This research paper describes a comparison between the criminal activities of the individual belonging to different regional states of India. These States have different economic conditions along with different educational and cultural perspectives. Therefore, this is clearly in those factors that affect and provide enthusiasm in developing activities among the criminals. All the types of criminal activities that alarm conducted in different states of India have also been discussed in this research paper. Therefore, the future readers of this paper are going to get a detailed idea about the different kinds of criminal activities being performed in different states. It is also able to help future researchers create mitigation strategies effectively for different states which have different rates of criminal activities in different crimes. This is also able to be incremented for identifying effective mitigation strategies for reducing criminal tendencies in different states with different criminal records of the areas.

Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge my teachers and my fellow friends who have helped me complete my research. I have also gone through the relevant nature of the topic with immense dedication and gathered a significant amount of knowledge.

With regards,

Reference list

- Abdulai, M. A. (2020). Examining the Effect of Victimization Experience on Fear of Cybercrime: University Students' Experience of Credit/Debit Card Fraud. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 14(1), 157-174. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3749468>
- Agarwal, D. (2018). Juvenile delinquency in India—Latest trends and entailing amendments in Juvenile Justice Act. *People: International Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(3), 1365-1383. doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.20319/pijss.2018.33.13651383>
- Agrawal, M., & Singh, R. (2020). Factors Associated with Police Depression: A Systematic Review. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 15(1), 34-50. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3819100>

- Ansari, S. (2017). Modernization and advances in crime measurement and crime classification in India: a critical review. In S. S.M. (Ed.), *Crime, Criminal Justice, and the Evolving Science of Criminology in South Asia* (pp. 81-108). London: Palgrave Macmillan doi:https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-50750-1_4.
- Barua, R., Goel, P., & Sane, R. (2017). *The Effect of Age-Specific Sex Ratios on Crime: Instrumental Variable Estimates from India*. Working paper series. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy. New Delhi. Retrieved from <http://www.nipfp.org.in/publications/working-papers/1807/>.
- Bondy, M., Roth, S., & Sager, L. (2020). Crime is in the air: The contemporaneous relationship between air pollution and crime. *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists*, 7(3), 555-585. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1086/707127>
- Government Of Assam. (2021). Crime Data. *Assam Police, Government Of Assam, India*. Retrieved from: <https://police.assam.gov.in/information-services/crime-data>
- Gull, R. H., Perveen, K., & Basit, A. B. (2021). Macroeconomic Determinants of Crime in South Asian Countries: A Panal Data Approach. *South Asian Studies*, 35(2), 421-430. doi: <http://journals.pu.edu.pk/journals/index.php/IJSAS/article/view/4145>
- Gutierrez, C. M., & Kirk, D. S. (2017). Silence speaks: The relationship between immigration and the underreporting of crime. *Crime & Delinquency*, 63(8), 926-950. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0011128715599993>
- Hindustan Times. (2021). Mumbai ranks fifth in crimes among 19 cities in India. Retrieved from: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/mumbai-news/mumbai-ranks-fifth-in-crimes-among-19-cities-in-india-101631723819519.html>
- Hipp, J. R., Bates, C., Lichman, M., & Smyth, P. (2019). Using social media to measure temporal ambient population: Does it help explain local crime rates? *Justice Quarterly*, 36(4), 718-748. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2018.1445276>
- Indianexpress. (2020). NCRB Report On Crime in India: With 38.5% crime rate, Punjab tops in drugs cases. Retrieved from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/ncrb-report-on-crime-in-india-with-38-5-crime-rate-punjab-tops-in-drugs-cases-6653750/>
- Indiatimes. (2020a). Crime rate up in Telangana last year, spike in murders and kidnappings. Retrieved from: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/crime-rate-up-in-telangana-last-yr-spike-in-murders-and-kidnappings/articleshow/78415061.cms>
- Indiatimes. (2020b). Gujarat has highest rate of crimes involving senior citizens. Retrieved from: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/78470183.cms>
- Jassal, N. (2020). Gender, Law Enforcement, and Access to Justice: Evidence from All-Women Police Stations in India. *American Political Science Review*, 114(4), 1035-1054. doi: [10.1017/S0003055420000684](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055420000684)
- JHA, R. (2019). An analysis of crime in India's largest urban agglomerations. Retrieved from: <https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/an-analysis-of-crime-in-indias-largest-urban-agglomerations-57166/>
- Kadar, C., & Pletikosa, I. (2018). Mining large-scale human mobility data for long-term crime prediction. *EPJ Data Science*, 7(1), 1-27. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjds/s13688-018-0150-z>
- Kamaluddin, M. R., Mahat, N. A., Mat Saat, G. A., Othman, A., Anthony, I. L., Kumar, S., . . . Ibrahim, F. (2021). The psychology of murder concealment acts. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 18(6), 1-17. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18063113>
- Kulkarni, A., & Singh, S. (2021). A critical study of Covid-19 pandemics on crime rates in India. *Perspectives*, 6(3), 41-46. doi: <https://doi.org/10.19275/RSEP119>
- Macrotrends. (2021). India Crime Rate & Statistics 1990-2021. *Macrotrends LLC*. Retrieved from: <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/IND/india/crime-rate-statistics>
- Mittal, M., Goyal, L. M., Sethi, J. K., & Hemanth, D. J. (2019). Monitoring the impact of economic crisis on crime in India using machine learning. *Computational Economics*, 53(4), 1467-1485. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10614-018-9821-x>
- Nagaland. (2020). Nagaland's crime rate declines. *Nagaland Post*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nagalandpost.com/nagaland-s-crime-rate-declines/226147.html>
- NCRB. (2015). Nature and Number of Complaints Received by Police and Cases Registered under IPC & SLL During 2015. *National Crime Records Bureau*. Retrieved from: [https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/crime in india table additional table chapter rep](https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/crime%20in%20india%20table%20additional%20table%20chapter%20rep)

- [orts/Table%201.1_2015.pdf](#)
- Numbeo. (2021a). Crime in Vietnam - Cost of Living. *NUMBEO*. Retrieved from: https://www.numbeo.com/crime/country_result.jsp?country=Vietnam
- Numbeo. (2021b). Crime Rates in South Asian Countries. *NUMBEO*. Retrieved from: https://www.numbeo.com/crime/rankings_by_country.jsp?title=2020®ion=142
- OSAC. (2020). Vietnam 2020 Crime & Safety Report: Hanoi. *Overseas Security Advisory Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State*. Retrieved from: <https://www.osac.gov/Content/Report/ef22f7dc-b89a-4411-b4e7-182890c1a65c>
- Paladugu, S., Yakkala, T. S., Boggarapu, N., & Modekurty, S. K. K. (2021). Crime Rate Prediction Using Machine Learning. *International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management*, 4(9), 245-246. doi: <http://journals.resaim.com/ijresm/article/view/1389>
- SAPS. (2021). Crime rates in South Africa *South African Police Service (SAPS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>
- Shaari, A. H., Kamaluddin, M. R., Paizi, W. F., & Mohd, M. (2019). Online-dating romance scam in Malaysia: An analysis of online conversations between scammers and victims. *GEMA Online® Journal of Language Studies*, 19(1), 97-115. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17576/gema-2019-1901-06>
- Statista. (2021a). Average monthly crime rate in the Philippines in 2018, by region. *Statista*. Retrieved from: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1166637/philippines-average-monthly-crime-rate-by-region/>
- Statista. (2021b). Countries with the largest number of prisoners as of July 2021. *Statista*. Retrieved from: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/262961/countries-withthe-most-prisoners/>
- Statista. (2021c). Total number of crime cases reported in India from 2005 to 2020. *Statista*. Retrieved from: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/632140/crime-cases-reported-india/>
- Steffensmeier, D., Lu, Y., & Kumar, S. (2019). Age-Crime Relation in India: Similarity or Divergence vs. Hirschi/Gottfredson Inverted J-Shaped Projection? *The British Journal of Criminology*, 59(1), 144-165. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azy011>
- Tyagi, D., & Sharma, S. (2018). An approach to crime data analysis: a systematic review. *International Journal of Engineering Technologies and Management Research*, 5(2), 67-74. doi: <https://doi.org/10.29121/ijetmr.v5.i2.2018.615>
- Weisburd, D., Cave, B., Nelson, M., White, C., Haviland, A., Ready, J., . . . Sikkema, K. (2018). Mean streets and mental health: Depression and post-traumatic stress disorder at crime hot spots. *American journal of community psychology*, 61(3-4), 285-295. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12232>
- Zhao, X., & Tang, J. (2018). Crime in urban areas: A data mining perspective. *ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter*, 20(1), 1-12. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3229329.3229331>