



UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIME: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF INDIA

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Abstract:

Crime can be defined in many ways, most simply as the breach of the rules that govern society. there are numerous variables related to crime. these include: poverty levels; family stability; individual and societal health; social and cultural background; along with geographic, demographic and political considerations. it is further argued that there exists a clear correlation between crime rates and inequality in this study, some of the most significant socioeconomic factors are utilised to measure the relationship with a crime such as GDP, HDI, inflation rate, and rate of unemployment in India. To investigate the Cointegration and causality relations among the socioeconomic factors and crime rate to applied such as Critical Analysis. The initial analysis examined is from the year 2008 to 2018. Here data was first collected about unemployment rate and crime rate. Subsequently, an ANOVA test was conducted and a graph of comparison was plotted. the unemployment rate was always in conjunction with an increase in the crime rate. The second analysis deals with the period during Covid-19, i.e., from 2019 to 2021. It can be concluded that socioeconomic progress always not assured the crime

Key words: *Quality of life, social pollution, socioeconomic factors, Crime, society*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

When a capable and qualified person who is willing to work at the available wage rate is not able to find work then such a situation is known as Unemployment. Unemployment disrupts the economic growth of the country. But is this the only effect of unemployment. Unemployment also has many other effects to it and one of them is increase in crime. It was observed in many studies that unemployment and crime are always correlated and consistent. A proper analysis of the trends of crime in the unemployed sector would help us come up with probable solutions to the problem. The following paper first tries to understand the concept of crime and unemployment. Subsequently, the paper analyses the problems of unemployed. The problems of the unemployed might help us understand about some reasons which push them to commit a crime. Thereafter, it explains the relation between crime and unemployment. Also, the paper takes up a statistical analysis to understand the relation between crime and unemployment.

Importance of the Topic

Crime stifles social development and welfare. Developmental studies often overlook the topic of freedom from violence and crimes. The issue of violence must be the top priority in order to enhance the quality of the livelihood. Understanding crime trends and the factors that cause the changes in these trends is very essential. The following paper tries to understand the trends of crime due to unemployment for this reason

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

With the rapid development of cities and increasing population, the trends of crime keep fluctuating. The increase in in crimes along with the increase in unemployment has been

worrying the Indian government. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) maintains the records the crime data in India. The harmony of humanity is deeply affected by crimes [1]. The victims in a crime suffer both mental and physical sufferings. The use of traditional data collection and examination to acquire precise approximation of the crime and unemployment relation cannot be used due to the increasing population of the country. Hence, a modern method of analysis has been used in this paper by the usage of previous records. This is very essential to understand the relation between crime and unemployment [2]. The types of crimes have been increasing along with the crime rates for the past 40 years. Index line graphs have been used in this paper to understand the relation between crime and unemployment. Studies have been conducted which show that increase in population and unemployment have widely affected the crime rates. Unemployment creates inequality and poverty in the society and this causes and instability which in turn leads to increased crime rate [3]. There have been various studies which have noted and examined the Unemployment & Crime relation. In theory, Unemployed people commit crimes for various reasons and eventually get deeply involved into them. An employed person has a good life to live and as compared to an unemployed, he has fewer problems but an unemployed person has nothing to survive on and because of this they are generally diverted to commit crimes to stabilize himself in the society [4]. Studies on crime have an important place in today's social science research. Especially in recent years, the significant increase in criminal behaviour makes it important to address the issue. Crime continues to be one of the most important problems faced in both developed and developing countries. Therefore, it is important for the future of the society to take the necessary measures to reduce or totally eliminate the factors that cause crime [5]. According to [6] Different socioeconomic conditions and crime rate are not strongly correlated in the state level of India. They resulted out that the literacy and crime rate negatively correlated except 'cheating'. They also conclude that high levels of urban expansion may be the reason behind the high crime rate in cities of India. Caste system plays an influential role in the crime. In India, SC political empowerment in local councils amplified the crime where the victims are particularly beleaguered only for their caste [7] In the case of North India, societal intervention and socioeconomic progress lead to notably decreasing domestic violence. In recent decades, the variation of crime creates a major puzzle in a social science discipline. Crime is one of the important determinants of social pollution, and it showcased the negative development of the society. Free from crime is a principal aspect of qualities of life [8]. Developing countries are facing more problems with crime issues. In this study, some of the most significant socioeconomic factors are utilised to measure the relationship with a crime such as GDP, HDI, inflation rate, and rate of unemployment in India

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The research paper aims to understand the relation between crime and unemployment. It explores the possible reasons about why an unemployed person might take up crime. It also tries to analyse the statistical data to understand if the unemployment rate and crime rate are co-related.

HYPOTHESIS

Unemployment causes a lot of problems not only to an individual but also to the family. An individual is financially, physically and emotionally affected to unemployment. Hence, the individual might be driven to such an extreme that he might commit crimes. It is important to understand these trends and try to prevent such crimes.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research employs the method of Analytical and Descriptive research. This paper utilizes secondary data and refers to various journal articles and newspaper articles to understand and examine the topic. The paper also refers to articles and reports which provide qualitative data regarding the topic.

What is Crime?

In general terms, the term crime means an unlawful act / an offense that is indictable by state. A renowned sociologist, John Gillin, had given the definition that "Crime is an act that has been shown to be actually harmful to society, or that is believed to be socially harmful by a group of people that has the power to enforce its beliefs, and that places such act under the ban of positive penalties." Crime according to law is an action which is committed or omitted which is an offense and is punishable by the law. Crime can be anything ranging from a petty theft to a grievous murder, every act punishable by law is crime. The kinds of crime that are discussed in this paper will mostly be crimes for money or income.

What is Unemployment?

When a capable and qualified person who is willing to work at the available wage rate is not able to find work then such a situation is known as Unemployment. It is usually expressed as a percentage and computed by dividing the number of unemployed people by the total workforce. There are various reasons that lead to unemployment such as increased population and competition, rapid technological changes, lack of proper education or skills. With the increase in the population and improvement in education there is an increase in the number of people who are job-hunting. In this situation the number of available jobs is very less compared to the number of people who competing for these positions. Thus, there will be an increase in the number of unemployed. This situation will continue until the demand-supply gap continues. This is a very obvious problem in countries with huge population like China and India Lack of proper education or skills is another major reason for unemployment. Though there has been an improvement in the provision of education, there is still a large number of people who are unable to get access to it. Due to this some people do not meet the requirements of certain jobs due to which they become unemployed.

Another reason is due to rising costs. Due to the increasing costs, many companies tend to reduce the number of workers, hence firing their employees and also not providing chances to newcomers which directly or indirectly leads to unemployment.

Relation Between Crime and Unemployment

Effects of Unemployment:

The following are the problems which are an outcome of unemployment. These directly or indirectly might compel an individual to commit crimes Finance and Income:

In the world everything is related to money and without it, it becomes very hard for a person to survive. A person with a job has a stable income which makes him financially stable but

for an unemployed person this is not possible. Since the unemployed do not have a job this results in them having very low or no income. Critical bills such as food expenses, health-care and living expenses are covered by their savings or loans since they do not have any other source of income. If an unemployed is the primary breadwinner of the family, then he must tackle additional challenges as he not only has to take care of his personal expenses but also provide for the needs of his family. Due to this the unemployed sector are usually thrown into debt traps and pushing them into a financial crisis.

Health Related Problems:

A person's physical and mental health are also adversely affected due to unemployment. A person faces a lot of stress due to his joblessness. This can lead to stress-related health issues like diabetes, headaches, heart diseases, back pain, high blood pressure, sleeplessness and such diseases. These ailments require serious attention from doctors and hence there is a pushing need for the person to get medical help.

Many people depend upon their jobs to provide for medical checkups and health insurances but an unemployed person cannot do so and hence it is very unlikely for them to have access to healthcare. The unemployed usually tend to skip health checkups and such other medical appointments to save money. This might adversely affect their health and the chances of future health deterioration is very high. The unemployed have very high chances of health deterioration since they do not spend money for health-related expenses such as nutritious food, physical fitness etc.

EFFECT ON FAMILY:

An unemployed person's family is equally affected by the adverse effects of unemployment. Unemployed people usually have lesser family and marital happiness and higher familial issues than the employed people. This was observed by the Society for The Psychological Study of Social Issues. It was also observed in this study that the tension of being unemployed has a significant effect on the wellbeing of couples. It was also noticed in various studies that the children of the unemployed have lesser income than that of the employed.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIME:

There are many policies which are put forward by the government to increase jobs and create opportunities to the unemployed. This has a direct and positive effect on crime rates. There are many studies which show that the increase or decrease of crime rate is directly related to unemployment rates. When a person is unemployed, he is more inclined to steal since the risks appear to be worth it. Poor financial circumstances are one of the primary causes of stress-related crime in modern countries. Crimes committed by unemployed are usually blue-collar crime. A blue-collar crime is one perpetrated by a member of society's lower social or economic stratum. These are primarily small-scale crimes committed for immediate monetary gain to the individual or group concerned. These crimes include narcotics manufacturing or distribution, sexual assault, theft, burglary, assault, or murder.

4.0 CRITICAL ANALYSIS

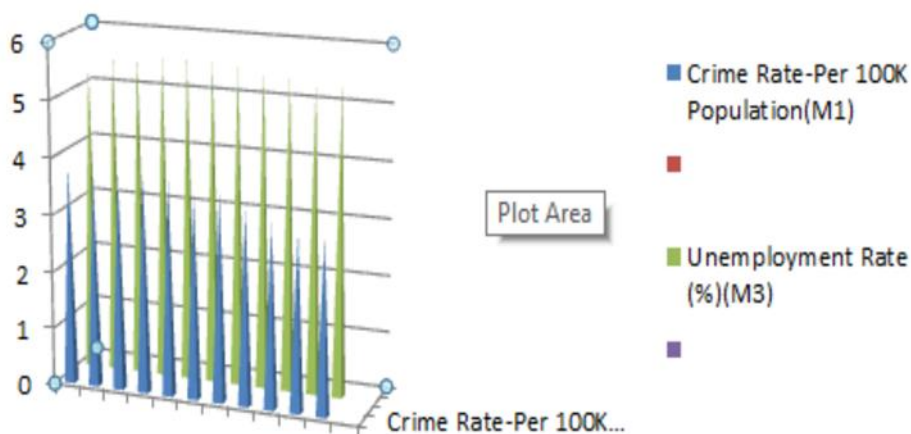
A study conducted for the article "System Checking Effect of Unemployment and Population on Crime in India" shows the unemployment rate and crime rate.

Crime Rate-Per 100K Population(M1)	India Population(M2)	Unemployment Rate (%)(M3)	Year
3.83	1200669765	5.36	2008
3.76	1217726215	5.61	2009
3.76	1234281170	5.65	2010
3.81	1250287943	5.65	2011
3.75	1265780247	5.66	2012
3.58	1280842125	5.67	2013
3.66	1295600772	5.6	2014
3.39	1310152403	5.56	2015
3.22	1324517249	5.51	2016
3.12	1338676785	5.41	2017
3.08	1352642280	5.33	2018

This information was collected using traceable sources. An ANOVA test was conducted by Akash Varma for his paper “SYSTEM CHECKING EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION ON CRIME IN INDIA” to analyze the relation between and crime. The above data was classified as M1(crime rate), M2(Population) and M3(Unemployment rate) to examine the data.

	M1	M2	M3
0	3.83	1200669765	5.36
1	3.76	1217726215	5.61
2	3.76	1234281170	5.65
3	3.81	1250287943	5.65
4	3.75	1265780247	5.66

After clear analysis the following graph was plotted to show the relation of unemployment and crime



An Analysis of The Statistics Related Covid-19

The analysis under examination took place in 2020 and it estimated that around 85 million people have been pushed into poverty and unemployment. It further mentioned that this estimate may increase to 150 million by 2021. The paper also examined the study which was

conducted in USA which showed a consistent relation between crime rates and unemployment rates.

It was observed that many people are forced into criminal because of the scarcity of jobs as the unemployment rates have increased from 7% (before the lockdown) to as high as 27.11% in the April of 2020. It was further seen that the labor force participation has reduced from a 43% in January 2020 to 40% in November which shows the significant number of people have been avoiding the job market, which has been compounded by the unemployment crisis. During the pandemic areas were classified as red zones, orange zones and green zones. The red zones were highly restricted areas while the other areas had low restriction. It was observed that because of the increased number of job losses and business closures, there was a higher prevalence of economically motivated crime in the red zones as compared to the orange and green zones. There was also an increase in the number of domestic violence and child abuse cases during the period of the pandemic as a lot of time was being spent at home. The pandemic has also increased violence against other vulnerable socioeconomic groups, including LGBTQ individuals, the elderly, and those living in extreme poverty. There was an increase in the calls for help. According to the 2020 UN Human Development Report, there was a 100 percent increase in calls for aid and requests for relief shelters in domestic violence cases during the last week of April compared to the first week of March. The number of recorded domestic violence cases in India is likewise at a 10-year high, despite accounting for only 14.3 percent of total instances.

Additionally, it was also discovered that there was an immense increase in cybercrimes and such other organized crimes. Interpol recorded a 788% spike in high-risk website registrations globally between February and March 2020, while a cyber security firm estimated a 600% surge in phishing emails solely in March 2020. In addition, the number of cyberattacks committed from India more than doubled to 2,299,682 incidents in 2020, up from 854,782 in 2019. There are incidents of organized criminal syndicates exploiting medical supply shortages by leveraging their existing supply chain of counterfeit products to distribute poor protective equipment such as masks and sanitizers, putting their customers' health at risk in Indian cities. In 2020, Interpol launched an international operation that resulted in the seizure of over four million potentially harmful pharmaceutical items valued \$14 million. Furthermore, fraudulent COVID-19 vaccinations are being marketed on the internet in impoverished parts of the world, and 2400 doses of a fake vaccine were smuggled into South Africa from China in March 2021.

CONCLUSION

The primary research objective of this paper was to understand the relation between crime and unemployment. An analysis was conducted based on previous analytical studies. The initial analysis examined is from the year 2008 to 2018. Here data was first collected about unemployment rate and crime rate. Subsequently, an ANOVA test was conducted and a graph of comparison was plotted. After clear examination of this graph, it was devised that an increase in the unemployment rate was always in conjunction with an increase in the crime rate. The second analysis deals with the period during Covid-19, i.e., from 2019 to 2021. Various news articles and journals were studied for this reason. During the pandemic time



many people have lost their jobs and the unemployment rate had increased significantly. It was observed that during this time the crime rate had also increased remarkably. There was evidence to prove that a number of crimes were reported in areas with huge unemployment rates. Hence, it can be concluded that for the last few years the unemployment rates and crime rates have always been closely associated with each other. To improve this situation, it is required that the number of job opportunities are increased along with providing some support to the unemployment. At the same time crime regulations must be strengthened, so that the chances of an individual committing a crime might decrease.

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