PUBLIC OPINION ON CRIMES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Rakshitha H M[1] , J. Ethiraj[2.]
Student, Assistant Professor
Department of Forensic Science,
Garden City University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India.

Abstract : With an emphasis on public opinion, this study investigates the dynamics of crime perception and prevalence in both rural and urban areas. It seeks to comprehend the root causes, most prevalent crime kinds, and how society reacts to criminal activity. The study collected responses from 300 individuals in Kerala and Karnataka using a quantitative survey method, examining geographical differences, age, gender, and education.

According to the results, crimes are thought to be more common in cities (72.7%), with the most frequently reported crimes being robbery, cyber crime, and sexual assaults. On the other hand, views of crime in rural areas were dominated by physical violence and thievery. A sizable portion of respondents blamed socioeconomic reasons including unemployment, poverty, low levels of education, and lax law enforcement for the increase in crime.

Notably, it was shown that those between the ages of 21 and 30 were most likely to engage in criminal activity, indicating the necessity of focused juvenile intervention initiatives. Although metropolitan policing was thought to be more successful, there were many worries about law enforcement in rural areas being careless. In order to alleviate socioeconomic disparities and strengthen public confidence in the legal system, the study emphasizes the significance of proactive police, community-based crime prevention initiatives, and policy reforms.

The study offers a sophisticated comparison of crime patterns and public opinions across various geographies through a thorough literature review and data analysis. For more equitable and successful crime prevention, it also highlights the need for structural changes in the legal, educational, and policing frameworks.

Keywords: Public opinion, Crime perception, Rural vs. urban crime, Crime prevention, Youth and crime, Law enforcement, Socioeconomic factors, Cyber crime, Gender-based violence, Community policing, Criminal justice in India, Regional crime analysis, Proactive policing, Social disorganization theory, Crime statistics.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CRIME DEFINITION

Crime is defined as acts or omissions forbidden by law that can be punished by imprisonment or fine. Murder, robbery, burglary, rape, drunken driving, child neglect and failure to pay taxes are examples of crimes. Crime is a public wrong. It is an act of offense which violates the law of the state and is strongly disapproved by the society. The term crime is derived from the Latin word "crimen" meaning offence and also a wrong-doer. Crime is considered as an anti-social behaviour. Each society may define crime in a different perspective. A crime may be legal or illegal. Illegal and punishable crime is the violation of any rule of administration or law of the state or practice of any wrongdoing and harmful to self or against third parties, provided in criminal law. Legal and not punish-able crime is all acts of self-defence.

1.2 CAUSES OF CRIME
Poverty

Poverty is one of the main reasons for crime. Countries with high rates of economic deprivation tend to witness higher crime rates than other countries. Since people do not have the means to secure a living in the right ways, they invest their time in criminal activities since they are not only an easy means to get what they want but also do not require any other prerequisite talents. The ever-increasing divide we are witnessing between the rich and the poor can also be attributed to more and more of the poor looking to crime as a means for living. Not being able to earn and sustain themselves leaves people so frustrated that they resort to illegal means to sustain themselves and their families. According to the data collected by National Crime Records Bureau, theft is one of the most common crimes in India. All in all, the wealth inequality and insufficient means to acquire a living in an honest way is driving the poor in India towards a life of crime.

Peer Pressure

It is an established fact that peer pressure plays a significant role in the lives of all teenagers and young adults. That is a phase of life where people tend to look up to their friends and believe what they do is the right or rather 'hip and happening' thing to do. So, peer pressure compels them to join the bandwagon. The lack of wisdom and experience these people have just added fuel to the fire. As a result, many individuals in their youth subconsciously get drawn to vices like alcohol consumption and smoking just by looking at their peers. The problem goes out of hand when this peer pressure does not stay restricted to alcohol and cigarettes but extends to other illegal activities involving drugs that have the potential to become an addiction and subsequently ruin their lives.

Drugs

Crime and drug abuse are closely related. A person under the influence tends to indulge in criminal activities that they may have not indulged in otherwise. The main problem arises when they get addicted to the drugs and believe they require it to sustain themselves. In such a situation, drug addicts are ready to go to any extent to procure these illegal substances. According to the data collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, which is a wing under the National Institute of Health in the United States of America, over 70,000 people succumbed to drug overdoses in America, in the year 2019 alone. These figures are alarming. Under the influence of drugs, people feel the urge to do things that are not only illegal but also have the potential to ruin and at times even end their lives.

Politics

The interrelation between politics and crime is overlooked many times. This is problematic as many people have engaged in criminal activities while dealing with political issues. There are umpteen politicians with a criminal record. Additionally, there have been quite a few politicians in developing countries who have also been associated with violent crimes and murders. So many youth members of parties are often given weapons and instructed to handle matters violently during conflicts. Any political dispute, however insignificant, usually leads to rampant violence involving mobs. This not only exposes youth to criminal activities but also puts the lives of various citizens at risk. So, an unstable political situation in a country leads to an exponential increase in the crimes that take place there.

Unemployment

The lack of employment opportunities is an issue faced by developing and developed countries alike. A huge portion of the youth of today are unemployed and as per a report by the Confederation of Indian Industry, the youth employment rate is ever-increasing. According to the data recorded by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, the unemployment rate in our country is ever increasing. Naturally, this leaves the youth frustrated as despite spending a lot of time and money on their education they still find it tough to get a good job. This leads to a feeling of resentment towards the system in the minds of many youngsters who then rebel and resort to crimes early on in their lives.

Religion

Even today, unfortunately, various divides and issues of society can be attributed to religion.

Despite it being a basic human right, many people are deprived of practising their own religion. This leads to a feeling of resentment in the minds of believers. Moreover, there have been an awful lot of cases involving crimes over different schools of thought too. Innocent lives have been lost in this war over ideological concepts that have existed since time immemorial. This is an extremely sad state of affairs considering that it is already the 21st century and human beings have progressed so much in other areas. There are a huge number of crimes committed by religious fanatics while they try to further their cause by propagating their religion or at times try to establish their religious superiority over other faiths by resorting to destruction and vandalism.

Unequal rights

Deprivation is another significant contributor to the increasing crime rates. People resort to notorious activities when they are deprived of their basic rights since that impedes their means to obtain a livelihood in a conventional and honest way. They have limited options and are already at a disadvantaged position in society that they choose to make money and sustain themselves through hook or crook. This usually involves them engaging in criminal activities.

Society

In today's times, money is one of the most important aspects of everyone's life. The meaning of money is not restricted to the amount of wealth in a person's bank account but is instead also attributed to their societal status, worth, and even values. As a result of this, people value money more than their relationships and happiness. What other people think of a person is more important to them than how they feel. Even schools and universities do not teach children how to be happy and satisfied in life but instead teach them how to make more money, which indirectly attributes wealth to worth. A case in point would be people in awe of students who study and take up professions in the fields of science as opposed to art as conventionally, they have chances of earning more. As a result, people earning less feel unworthy and are compelled to indulge in a life of crime so as to make more money and feel more worthy.

COMMON CRIMES IN URBAN AREAS

➢ Murder
➢ Theft
➢ Cheating
➢ Rape
➢ Cyber crimes

> Kidnapping
> Robbery
> Crimes against women
> Crimes against child

CRIMES ARE INCREASING NOWADAYS

Nowadays different types of crimes are increasing in society at an alarming rate. Juvenile Delinquency is becoming a serious cause of concern all around the world.

To begin with, poverty and unemployment are two major factors responsible for the surge in criminal activities involving minors as poor parents are unable to provide education to their children. Moreover, unemployment forces people to run their household by hook or crook. Furthermore, homelessness also makes the youngsters live on streets where they are exposed to different anti-social elements. Sometimes striplings watch some misleading and violent television shows which put a detrimental impact on their immature minds and they become encouraged to imitate what they watch. Also bad company during school or college may push them into the quagmire of drug addiction and other kinds of criminal offenses. Domestic violence, family conflicts, social neglect and poor parental supervision as well as communication are some other elements that lead to this serious problem.

As every lock has a key, laws must be enforced with scrutiny so that there are no loopholes in penalizing the culprits. Also corruption should be eradicated so that no one can get away by bribing the police officials or judges. Markets that deal in stolen goods should be targeted and eliminated. Moreover, youth awareness programs must be organized to create consciousness among the young generation. Also there should be no availability of drugs or access to pornography and misinforming hostile T.V. shows. Delinquents must be sent to rehabilitation centers rather than prisons that can help in their character makeover, also they can be given proper counselling and kept under supervision over there. However, the ones who commit heinous crimes like rapes or murders must be sentenced without delay so that society may get a lesson from it.

To sum up, the burgeoning number of teenage crimes can be controlled by ensuring right to education for all, also creating more employment opportunities can help fulfil financial needs of youngsters by right means. Young generation is the nation builder hence it should be taken care of and ought to be kept on the right path.

ARE CRIME RATES HIGHER IN URBAN AREAS

Before continuing, we should examine the latest evidence about urban crime. Although most often assumed to be the case, an important question is whether crime levels are higher in urban versus rural areas. According to crime statistics, community size does make a difference, as crime rates are higher in urban than in rural areas. Violent and property crime rates in our largest cities (Metropolitan Statistical Areas, or MSAs) are three to four times as high as the rates in rural communities (Barkan). These statistics hold for nearly all types of crime. For example, according to 1995 statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports, in U.S. metropolitan areas, homicide claims 11 victims per 100,000 inhabitants and more than 25 per 100,000 in some of the largest cities. In small cities and in rural counties, homicide claims only 5 victims per 100,000, and fewer than 2 per 100,000 in our most rural states (Federal Bureau of

Investigation). This pattern also occurs for robbery and assault; they are much more common in large urban areas than elsewhere. Like violent crime, property crime is lowest in rural areas (Barkan). Further, this urban-rural difference has been found in Canada, England, Australia and the Netherlands. These statistics present criminologists with the challenge of explaining why crime levels are much higher in urban than rural areas.

1.3 CRIME PREVENTION

Crime Prevention is a term which means to prevent the occurrence of any future crime in a society. It is an attempt to stop or reduce the performance of an act that amounts to a crime. Crime prevention plays a very important role in ensuring a safer environment for the citizens of a nation. Policing for the lessening of crime prevention in a nation can be proactive or reactive. Proactive crime prevention policing means that it stops the happening of a crime in the first place while reactive aims at responding to a crime when it has already occurred. The reactive policing is often a budgetary burden on the Indian Justice System and also the displeasure of a common man to seek justice.

Crime prevention is of the utmost importance to law enforcement agencies as it provides for a sense of safety and protection among the citizens. Preventing a crime helps in avoiding the costs incurred because of the crime and the suffering that a victim goes through. Police are the key aspect in the prevention of crime as they can prevent crime at a local level and hence the police should more actively participate in activities that could prevent crime. Crime prevention is not only limited to police but it is also a responsibility of everyone.

Crime Prevention in India

In India, the crime rate is increasing every passing day and the burden on our justice system also keeps increasing while it is trying to cope-up with the previous criminal cases. It has become a never-ending cycle of crime and because of this reason, India needs effective crime prevention policing. Most often, Reactive Policing is witnessed in India which means that when a crime is already taken place, our justice system then responds to it. Due to this ineffective policing, India is facing a hike in crime rate. Proactive Policing should be adopted to avoid the occurrence of a crime and reducing the increasing rate of crime in a country like India which in turn will reduce the burden on the justice system. It also involves the examination of crime trends and educating the communities about crime prevention.

Crime prevention, if avoided at the local level, can be avoided at a large scale. The role of the police is very crucial in preventing crime at a local level as they can regularly observe the surroundings and anticipate an occurrence of a crime. India as a developing country, adopts new methods and technology to increase its growth prospectus. Despite being a developing country, it

is often noticed that India is in the backdrop of technological advancements particularly in respect to the investigation work of the police. Prevention of crime can only be done at the local level if there are ample resources available for the police and therefore the technological advancements are necessarily required for effective reduction crime.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study on Crime and Criminal Justice

Rural areas have specific problems with the criminal justice system, stemming in part from the strong urban bias of t: federal and State programs, the difficulties of attracting qualified personnel to rural areas, and the inherent nature of non-metropolitan areas. Some aspects of rural life contribute to lower crime rates-people tend to be more involved with their neighbour; some detract from the quality of services provided - rural criminal justice agencies often lack funds for round-the-clock coverage and sophisticated equipment. Interestingly, one study concluded that the strength of rural criminal justice-the cohesive nature of rural communities would be threatened if urban solutions were simply transplanted to rural settings. Recognizing the uniqueness of rural criminal justice agencies, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission reviewed 209 national standards and proposed special adaptations for rural and small town agencies.

Urban Violence and Crime: A Review of Literature
O. T. Aduloju, I. A. Adeniran, J. A. Ageh, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
Faculty of environmental science, University of Iloin P.M.B. Nigeria
Over the years, the field of urban planning has joined the spheres of criminology, social work, Urban anthropology or psychology who are traditionally and most associated with violence as an issue of individual, in studying urban violence and criminal pathology. UN-Habitat (2007) observes the rapid pace of urbanization coupled with the growth in city size and density is associated with increased crime and violence. Poor urban planning, design and management play a role in the shaping of urban environments that put citizens and property at risk. In the forecast of Doyle (2016), it was observed that the world is currently undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. However, it is widely believed that rapid urbanization and the marginalization of specific groups is one of the contributing factors to a rise in organized forms of urban violence.

Crime against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas - A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates
John J Gibbs United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
The data analyzed are from the national crime survey. The personal characteristics analyzed in this report are age, sex, race, marital status, family income, and major activity of victims. The crimes analyzed are rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. the major findings presented in this report are as follows: urban rates of personal victimization are greater than suburban rates of personal victimization, and suburban rates are greater than rural rates; the differences between urban, suburban, and rural rates are greater for violent victimization than for theft victimization; the victimization patterns within areas are similar (e.g., males have a higher victimization rate than females, and the young are more likely to be victimized than older persons in all populations); personal characteristics have more influence on victimization rates in rural areas than in urban or suburban areas (e.g., although males have a higher rate of personal victimization than females, the difference between the male and female rates is higher in rural areas than in suburban or urban areas.

Planning to Prevent Crime in India
Indian Journal of Social Work Volume: 47 Issue: 3 Dated: (October 1986) Pages: 327-334
Author: W Clifford
In India, a social defines approach to planning has resulted in a lack of integration of crime prevention planning with more general national and State plans. This limitation has compartmentalized crime within the narrow confines of social problems and is based on unproved assumptions about crime causation. Similarly, too great a reliance on law enforcement services and surveillance ignores the influence of other factors on crime rates and the possibility that police work may only peripherally influence both crime and the tendency to imprison. Planning also is hampered by weak coordination of national and State policy and a lack of integration of criminology and policy. Finally, politicization and bureaucratization also limit effective planning. Thus, there is a need for change and flexibility within the criminal justice system, greater coordination and integration in planning and policy, and a move from a narrow law enforcement orientation to one addressing the broader issues of crime prevention.

The Karnataka Crime Victimization Survey 2018–2019: A Primer for a National Crime Victim Survey
Part of the book series: Springer Series on Asian Criminology and Criminal Justice Research
Author and affiliates: National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Sudhir Krishnaswamy & Varsha Aithala
Azim Premji University carried out the Karnataka Crime Victimization Survey ("KCVS") in 2018–2019. It is the most recently completed crime victimization survey in India and the first State-wide survey of this kind. The survey included several urban centers like Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore, and Dharwad as well as the rural population of Karnataka. KCVS tracks crime incidence, reporting, and perceptions of safety and security and thereby allows us to study primary victimization of victims from their experiences of crimes as well as secondary victimization arising from the treatment of victims by the police. KCVS was designed to allow for the analysis of crime victimization across several diverse variables - geographies (police administrative

ranges and residential location), crime types, gender, caste, religion, and economic class of respondents. It includes all major offenses and so, presents a fuller picture of crime victimization than any other crime victim survey in India so far.

This chapter begins by clarifying the critical methodological choices made to ensure that KCVS is comparable with available official crime statistics and allows for administrative insights into police organization in Karnataka. We then describe the key findings from the KCVS and conduct a rigorous social scientific causal analysis on crime victimization. The experience of crimes by various demographic groups helps us in understanding the social and economic determinants of crime victimization, the likelihood of reporting crime, and perceptions of safety and security of people in Karnataka. We conclude with some lessons for India's first national crime victimization survey.

A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Residents' Trust in Police in Taiwan
International Criminal Justice Review Shun Yung Kevin Wang, University of South Florida,
Ivan Sun, University of Delaware

This study aims to examine residents' attitude toward the police, with an empirical assessment of survey data collected from both urban and rural areas of Taiwan, a Chinese society that has successfully transformed from authoritarianism to democracy. Prior studies using samples from different Chinese societies tend to find that the assessment of the police is uni-dimensional. Using procedural justice as the guiding theoretical framework, the present study examines whether urban and rural resident's express different levels of trust in police on procedural- and outcome-based measures. Findings revealed that urban residents had a lower level of trust in police on the outcome-based performance than their rural counterparts, while no difference was found in procedural-based dimension. In addition, Taiwanese attitudes toward the police were substantially influenced by media coverage of police misconducts and political ideology. This article concluded with discussions of plausible explanations and policy implications.

A case study of rural crime and policing in Pomurje region in Slovenia
Katja Eman, Tincara Bulovec, University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Kotnikova, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Rural environments are specific for some crime forms, which can be divided into four categories: 1) agricultural or farm crime, 2) equine crime, 3) wildlife crime, and 4) heritage crime (Hacin and Eman, 2019). Pomurje is one of the most remote and least developed regions in Slovenia, where the rural environment predominates. In the article, the rural crime occurrence and related rural policing in areas of Pomurje are discussed. We analyzed crime statistics and conducted structured interviews with the commanders of five police stations in the area of Police Directorate Murska, Sobota, where each police station's area has its specifics with accordingly organized police work. Individual criminal offenses are typical in all areas and do not differ from criminal offenses in urban areas (e.g., theft, robbery, vandalism, fraud). Illegal migration, crime related to motorway stops along the Pomurje motorway, environmental crime, crime related to Roma, domestic violence, especially against the women and elderly, and the production of illegal drugs are the most prominent forms of rural crime in the Pomurje region. Socioeconomic factors of smaller environments are reflected in rural settings and impact crime and policing. The police work in rural areas depends on residents' trust and respect for the police. This significantly affects the resident's willingness to cooperate with the police. Small size, mutual knowledge, and coherence reduce police operations' rigor and affect police officers' judgment. Police officers in Pomurje stick to the words 'together with the people for a safe local community'. Results show that police officers in a rural environment perceive neighbourhood safety more positively than colleagues in the urban environment. Good interpersonal relations and cooperation with the residents, committed and professional police officers, and management support are essential factors for successful policing in rural areas, reflected in a high percentage of investigated criminal offenses.

Situational Crime Prevention: A Study in Indian Context
Dennis P. Rosenbaum University of Illinois at Chicago

Situational Crime Prevention [also known as SCP]is a new crime prevention technique used in the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice System in this paper author tried to explain the various applications of SCP. Situational crime prevention is a crime prevention strategy that addresses specific crimes by managing, designing and manipulating the environment in a manner that seeks to increase the risk to the offender, while reducing the offender's potential reward for committing the crime. 'Situational Crime Prevention' (SCP) is the name given by criminologists to crime prevention strategies that are aimed at reducing the criminal opportunities which arise from the routines of everyday life. Such strategies include 'hardening' of potential targets, improving surveillance of areas that might attract crime (e.g. closed circuit television surveillance), and deflecting potential offenders from settings in which crimes might occur (e.g., by limiting access of such persons to shopping malls and other locales). While there has been much research and criminological discussion of SCP, it has focused on issues of effectiveness and other technical aspects e.g., does closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance 'work', in the sense of deterring offenders or aiding in the detection of offenses? The larger issues especially the ethical ones were little addressed. Situational crime prevention is a primary prevention measure. This means that it is directed at stopping crime problems before they occur. Like other primary crime prevention measures, situational prevention tends to focus on reducing crime opportunities rather than on the characteristics of criminals or potential criminals.

Community crime prevention: A review and synthesis of literature

In the absence of effective formal means for controlling crime in the Western world, community crime prevention has emerged as a major alternative and supplement to the criminal justice system. This article attempts to review what is known currently about the nature, extent, and effectiveness of community-based efforts to prevent residential crime. Included in this assessment are citizen actions to protect themselves, their property, and their neighborhood, as well as efforts to prevent crime through changes in the physical environmental and through innovations in community policing. The historical, theoretical, and empirical rationale for community crime prevention strategies are discussed, but primary attention is given to the results of evaluation research in the

field. Although community-based efforts are supported widely by theory, studies of natural co-variation, and by numerous poorly designed evaluations, there is a paucity of strong demonstrations and evaluations showing that such interventions can alter the behavior and local environments of persons who are not already predisposed to crime prevention. Substantially more research is needed to determine the collective benefits of community crime prevention strategies, but a number of promising approaches currently are being developed.

The Urban anti-crime patrol phenomenon: A case study of a student effort

During the past decade Americans have engraved property, joined block watch organizations, and organized anti-crime patrols, often because they believed crime was out of control. In general, such efforts tend to be short-lived, progressing from initial enthusiasm to a relatively brief period of operation and eventual death. What are the key factors in this natural history of citizen anti-crime actions? Drawing on interviews of patrol leaders and members, participant observation, an analysis of campus newspaper stories, and responses to open-ended survey items, this paper tries to answer this question by examining a student patrol at Drake University.

The research reveals that the campus crime "problem" was largely the product of student newspaper emphasis, the patrol was able to function because the university provided the necessary resources, and participants joined for a variety of motives. The patrol eventually declined, however, because the student newspaper no longer emphasized the crime problem; student participation decreased because of the monotony associated with surveillance and the existence of organizational problems, especially the lack of strong leadership.

Gender and Crime

Crime against women is a very serious issue in India. NCRB data and Delhi Police Annual report 2007 shows that a considerable proportion of the victims were minors. The reports show that the socioeconomic status of the victims disclose that a major proportion of victims were from lower strata (81 percent), while the majority of the victims were sexually assaulted by close family members and relatives and neighbour (Saikia, 2015). Apart from crime against women, nowadays women crimes were also on a rise which had a major impact on society.

Dreze and Khera (2000) made an interesting study on the topic "Crime, Gender, and Society in India Insights from Homicide Data" which mainly focused on inter- district variations in murder rate in India. The study found strong correlation between murder rate and the female-male ratio which means that districts with higher female-male ratios have lower murder rates. This study also observed that murder rates have no statistically significant association with urbanization and poverty.

A Study on Disparities between crime and criminals among city and rural areas
Melisa Karolina, University of Westminster, London

This review explores the disparities between crime and criminals among city and rural areas. The extent to which there are differences between crime rates and types of crime among city and rural areas has been documented throughout history. As will be displayed, a plethora of literature has recognized quantitative disparities between crime rates among areas with varying degrees of urbanization and some offer explanations as to why these differences exist. Crime rates are highest closest to the city and within areas with greater urbanization. Crime statistics for London and the surrounding areas have consistently displayed high crime rates in the city center where there are highest levels of urbanization. The central point of the city has above average rates of crime. Crime rates are average or below average further away from the city center, suggesting more rural areas consistently display lower levels of crime (Metropolitan Police, 2015). This idea that the more central one is to the city, the more crime occurs has always been consistent throughout literature on this topic. Burgess (1925, cited in Newburn, 2007), one of many among the Chicago School of criminology, examined disparities among crime rates between rural and city areas in the US. Burgess divided the city into zones. Zone 1 was identified as the city centre, with high property values and a low number of residents. Zone 2 was the area closest to the city centre that had a large number of residents; it was named the transition zone whereby residents begin to move away from the city centre. This area was identified as displaying the highest levels of crime and deviant behaviour; it had a large population which was poor and living in inadequate housing. The further away from the city, the more prosperous the area was said to be. Zone 5 was identified as the suburban area and the most prosperous, displaying the lowest levels of crime (cited in Newburn, 2007, p190-192).

Human Rights in the Context of Criminal Justice: A Study of Urban Crime
Randriamihanta Jery Elis, Yideng Liu, Department of Law, Central South University, Changsha, China

Urban areas are known by their facilities and enhanced opportunities of living and employment. With the availing all the facilities, many serious issues have emerged due to urbanization in developing countries. The most highlighted problems include security and crime in urban areas in developing countries. This paper is aimed to focus on the urban crime, the reasons behind the crime happened, the major indicators of crimes and what is the city response and what policy should be developed by police and society. To achieve the objective of this research secondary data was used. With the help of literature crime indicators were explored and explained well in this research. Eight countries were analyzed with the help of literature to check the overall crime situation there. Crime in those all eight countries was low to high level. It is in alarming in some areas of Africa and other developing countries. Study showed crime is increasing from last three years which is high. In any society urban crime prevails it created unsafe environment, threaten to lives, threaten to belonging and has impact on life quality and economy of the country. Law force agencies must be empowered and well equipped to control the situation. It's government responsibilities to create employment opportunities for youth so that they cannot engage into illegal activities.

Crime and policing in rural and small-town America
Ralph A Weisheit, David N Falcone, L Edward Wells Waveland Press, 2005

While most researchers see the urban setting as being the only laboratory for studying crime problems throughout the United States, Crime and Policing in Rural and Small-Town America directly challenges this notion with an authoritative look at crime

and the criminal justice system in rural America today. The assumption that rural crime is rare and comparable across various communities has led to incompatible theories and irrelevant practices. In order to transform this misconstruction, the Third Edition offers a clear outline of the definition of rural and provides a vital argument for why rural and small-town crime should be studied more than it is. The book also explores the individual nature of issues that emerge in these communities, including illegal drug production, domestic violence, agricultural crimes, rural poverty, and gangs, in addition to the training needs of rural police, probation in rural areas, and rural jails and prisons. Responding to rural crime requires an awareness of its context and how justice is carried out, as well as an appreciation of how features vary across rural areas. Understanding the relationships among crime, geography, and culture in the rural setting can reveal useful ideas and implications for crime and justice in communities across the United States.

Study on structural analysis of social disorganization and crime in rural communities in Australia
Patrick C Jobes, Elaine Barclay, Herb Weinand, Joseph F Donnermeyer
Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology 37 (1), 114-140, 2004

This paper extends research on rural crime beyond North America by analyzing associations between census measures of community structures and officially reported crime in rural New South Wales (Australia). It employs social disorganization theory to examine variations in crime rates between different kinds of rural communities. A typology of rural communities was developed from cluster analysis of demographic, economic and social structural measures of rural local government areas (LGAs) in NSW. Six distinct types of rural communities were found to have unique crime characteristics. Structural measures were statistically associated with four types of crime. Overall, the findings support social disorganization theory. Crime generally decreased across an urban-rural continuum, and more cohesive and integrated community structures had less crime. One highly disorganized type of small community had extremely high crime. These analyses demonstrate how specific structures of rural places are linked to rural crime.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 TITLE: Crimes in Rural and Urban Areas
3.2 AIM and OBJECTIVES: To know the public opinion on crimes in rural and urban areas
OBJECTIVES:
- ➢ To find out most common crimes seen in urban and rural areas
- ➢ Which age group people commit more crime?
- ➢ How does crime effect youth
- ➢ Why crime rates are increasing nowadays
- ➢ Does the nature of crime affect by the regional location?

3.3 AREA OF STUDY: This study is carried out in public of rural and urban areas

3.4 SAMPLE: A total of 300 samples were collected. The sample was randomly chosen without any preference or bias. It was a designed questionnaire in consultation with the study supervisor and distributed the same for the respondent for answering. After collecting the responses, the data was compiled using simple frequency distribution method.

3.5 PROCEDURE: The questions were formed based on the objectives of the research along with the guidance of the supervisor. The research was conducted and data was collected in online. The questionnaire had options and close ended questions were added because it is easy to administer and analyse. It was an open survey and the area of survey was only in Kerala and Karnataka. The data was collected over the period of two months twenty days (February 10 to April 30). All the people who were approached by the student participated in filling questions. Analysis of age, gender, educational qualifications, and regional status was done. Core analysis of the responses to each questions in the sample was taken and interpretations were drawn. In this study, confidentiality was maintained by keeping the collected questionnaires assorted and analyzed; frequency table and cross tabs were prepared with the help of M.S, Excel. It was graphically presented based on interpretations and results were given.

3.6 PERIOD OF STUDY: The study was conducted between October 2022 to January 2022

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE 4.1 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO AGE

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
15-20	120	40%
21-30	171	57%

|		
31-40	6	2%
41 Above	3	1%
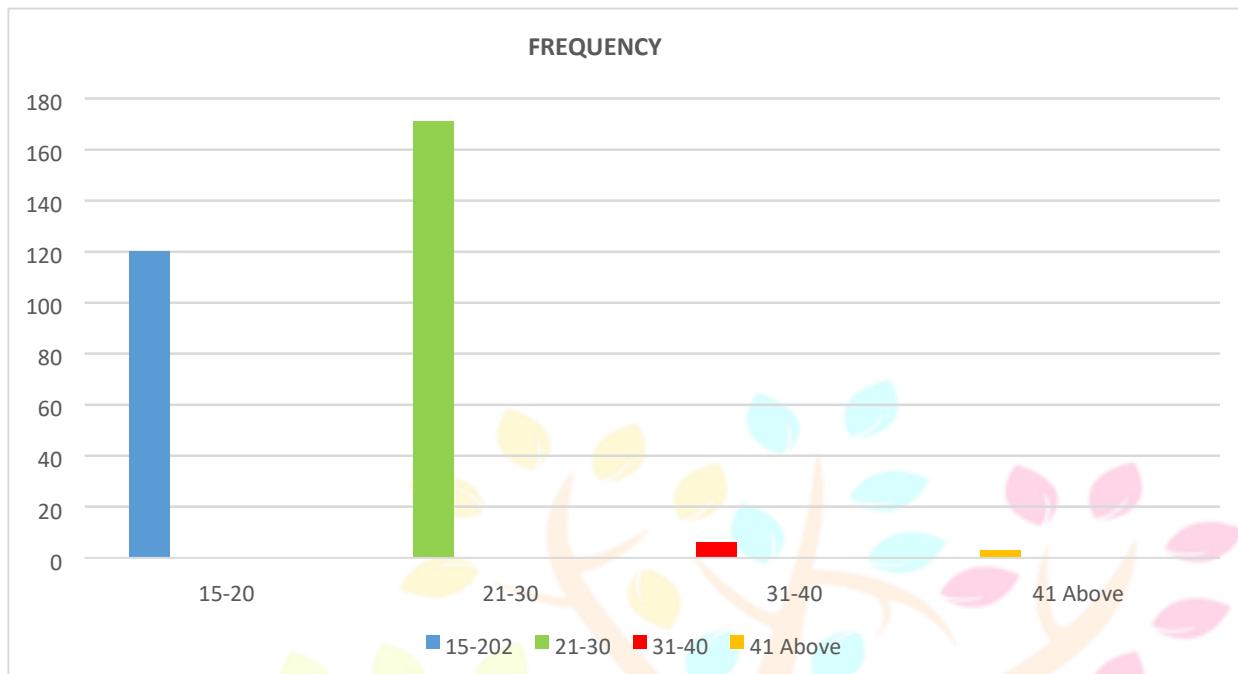
Table 4.1 shows the frequency distribution according to age. In this majority of the respondents are between the age group of 21 to 30 that is 57%, and 40% of the respondents are between 15 to 20, 2% of the respondents are between the age group of 31 to 40, 1% of the respondents are between the age group of 41 and above.

TABLE 4.2 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO GENDER

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	189	63%
FEMALE	110	36.6%
OTHER	1	0.3%
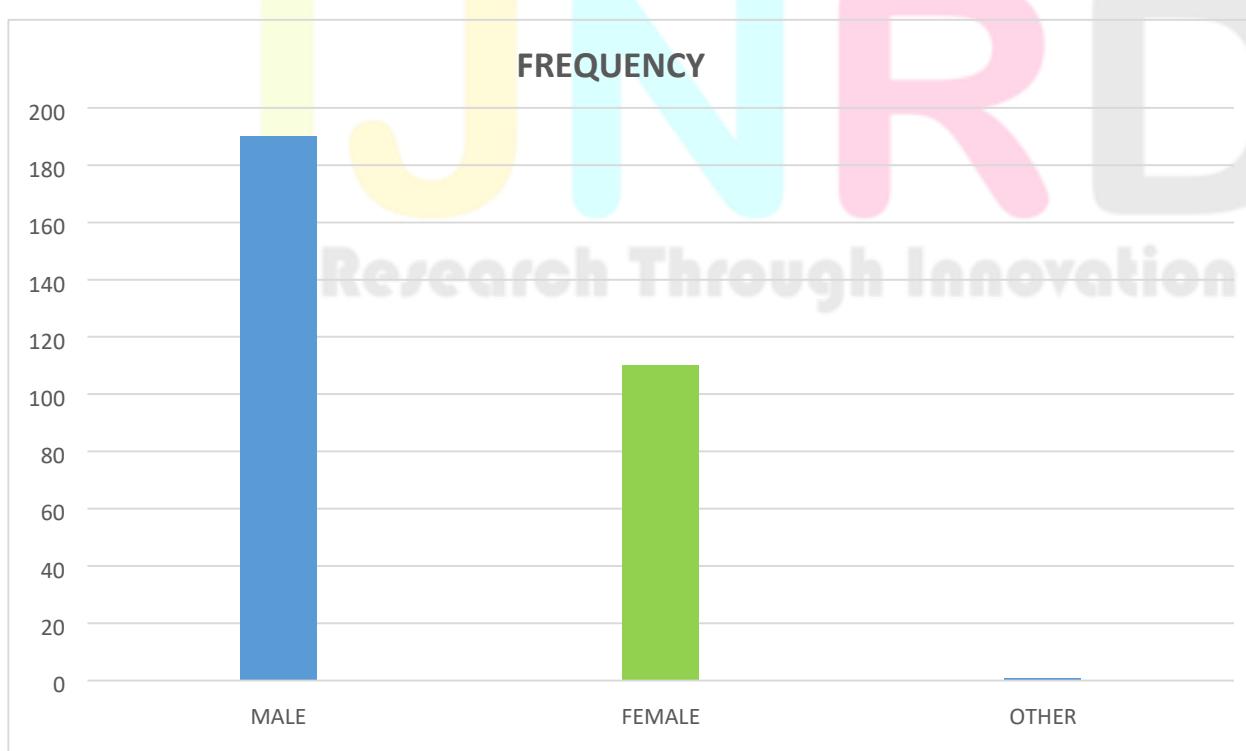
The table 4.2 shows the total of male, female and other respondents. The total was 300 out which 190 were male, 110 were female and 1 other respondent.

TABLE 4.3 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
10th	5	1.66%
12th	77	25.66%
UNDER GRADUATE	169	56.33%
POST GRADUATE	49	16.33%
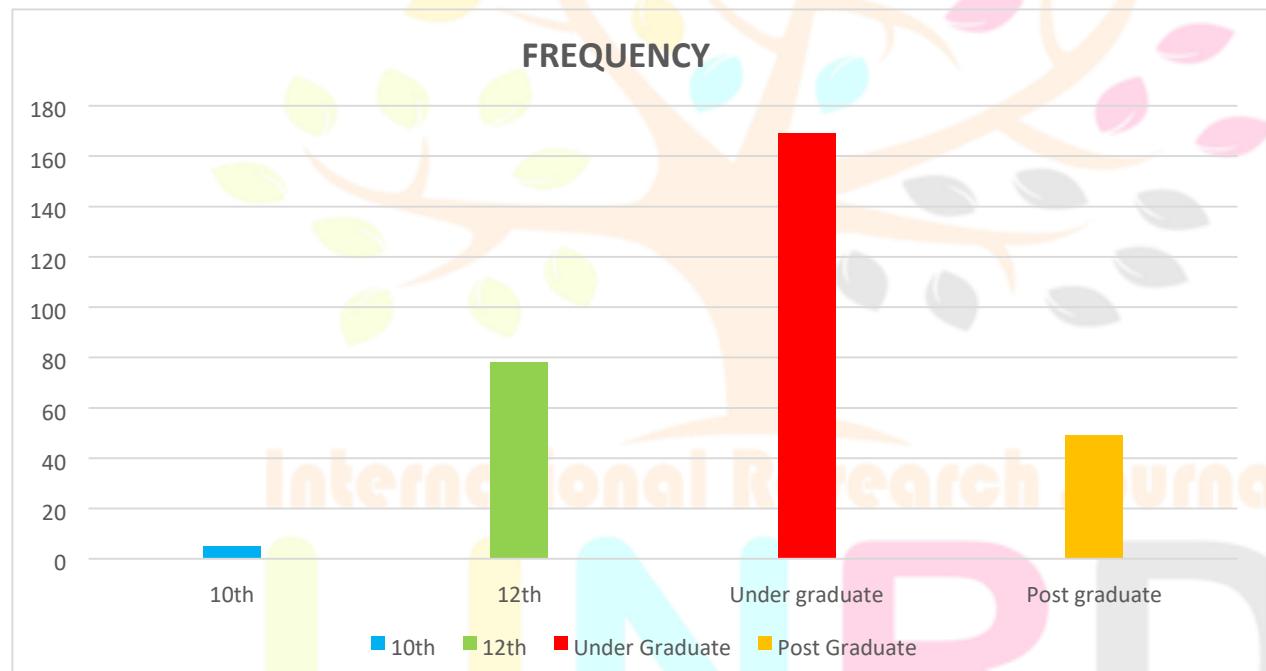
The table 4.3 shows the number of people who attended the questionnaire. In a total of 300 respondents, 169 of them were under graduate, 78 were 12th, 49 were post graduate, and 5 of them were 10th.

TABLE 4.4 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO REGIONAL STATUS

REGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
RURAL AREA	157	52.3%
URBAN AREA	143	47.7%
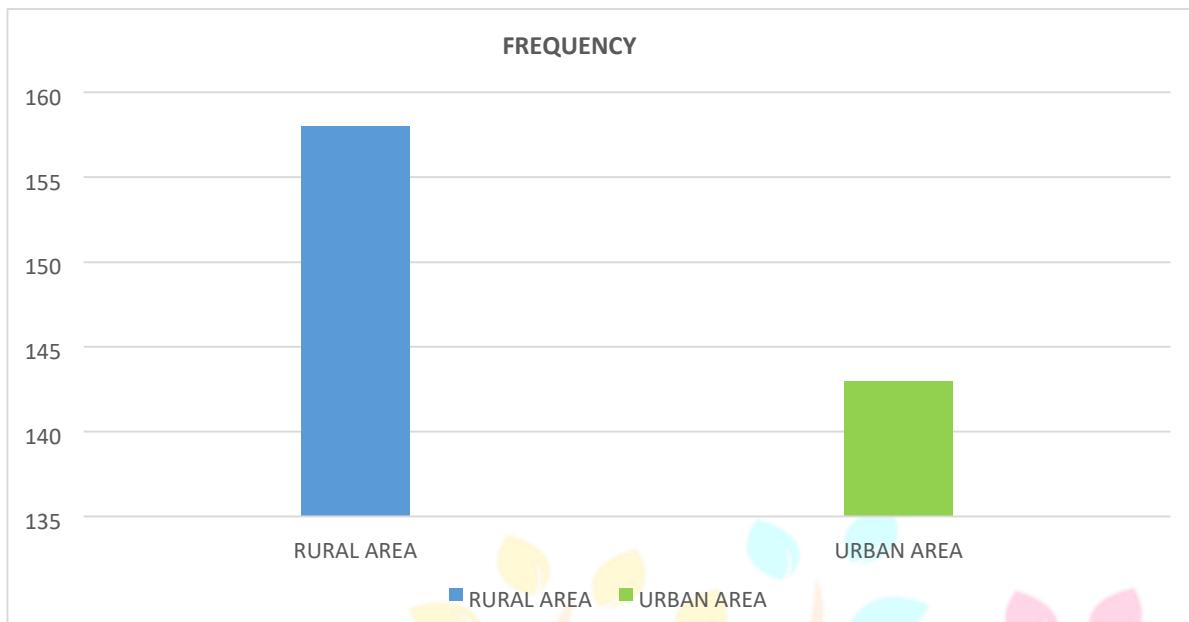
The table 4.4 shows the frequency distribution according to regional status. The total was 300 out of which 158 respondents were rural area and 143 were urban area

TABLE 4.5 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 1. WHICH REGION DO YOU THINK THAT THE MOST NUMBER OF CRIME HAPPEN?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
RURAL	82	27.3%
URBAN	218	72.7%
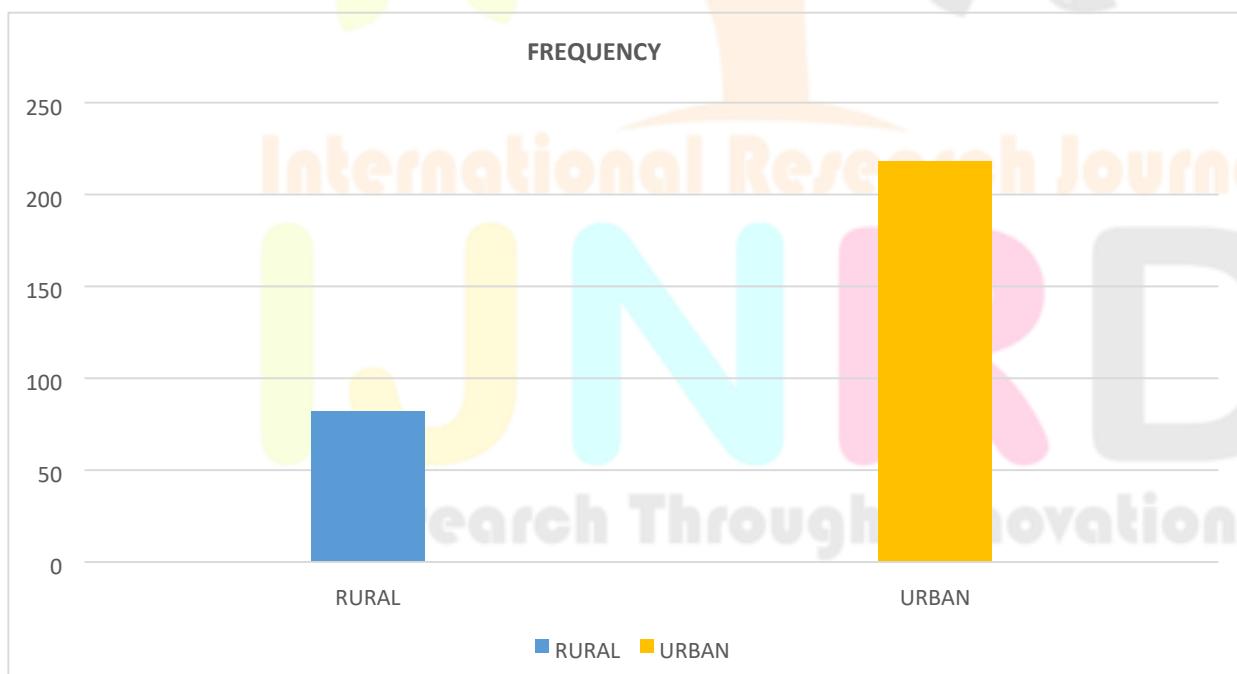
The table 4.5 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no1. In this 72.7% of the respondents thinks that more crimes in urban areas and only 27.3% of the respondents think that more crimes in rural areas.

TABLE 4.6 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 2. WHAT ARE THE COMMON CRIMES SEEN IN RURAL AREAS?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
THEFT	110	36.7%
MURDER	14	4.7%
CYBER CRIME	13	4.3%
ROBBERY	41	13.7%
RAPE	19	6.3%
KIDNAPPING	5	1.7%
ALL OF THE ABOVE	98	32.7%
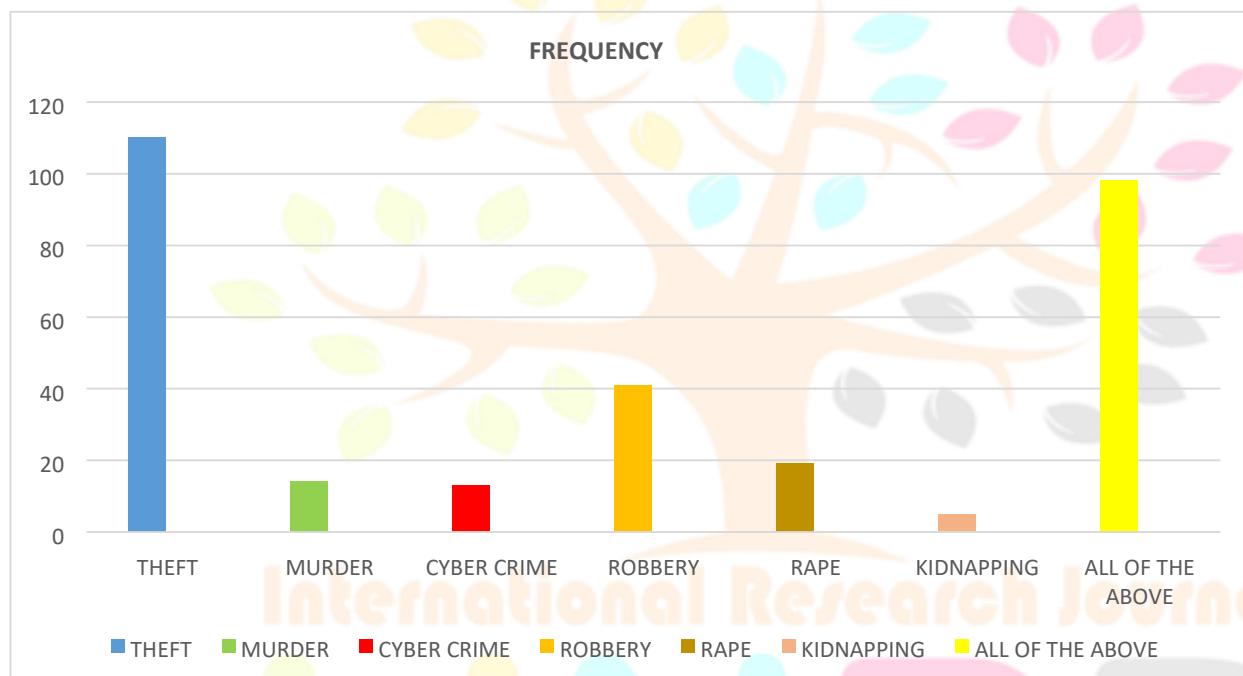
The table 4.6 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 2. In this 36.7% of the respondents think that theft is the common crime seen in rural areas.32.7% of the respondents thinks that all crimes are common in rural areas.13.7% respondents thinks robbery is the common crime.6.3% respondents thinks that rape is the common crimes seen in rural areas. Murder and Cybercrimes are selected by 4.7% and 4.3% of the respondents respectively.1.7% of the respondents thinks that kidnapping is the most seen crimes in rural areas.

TABLE 4.7 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 3. WHAT ARE THE COMMON CRIMES SEEN IN URBAN AREAS?

| RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
THEFT	30	10%
MURDER	36	12%
CYBER CRIME	39	13%
ROBBERY	30	10%
RAPE	16	5.3%
KIDNAPPING	5	1.7%
ALL OF THE ABOVE	114	48%
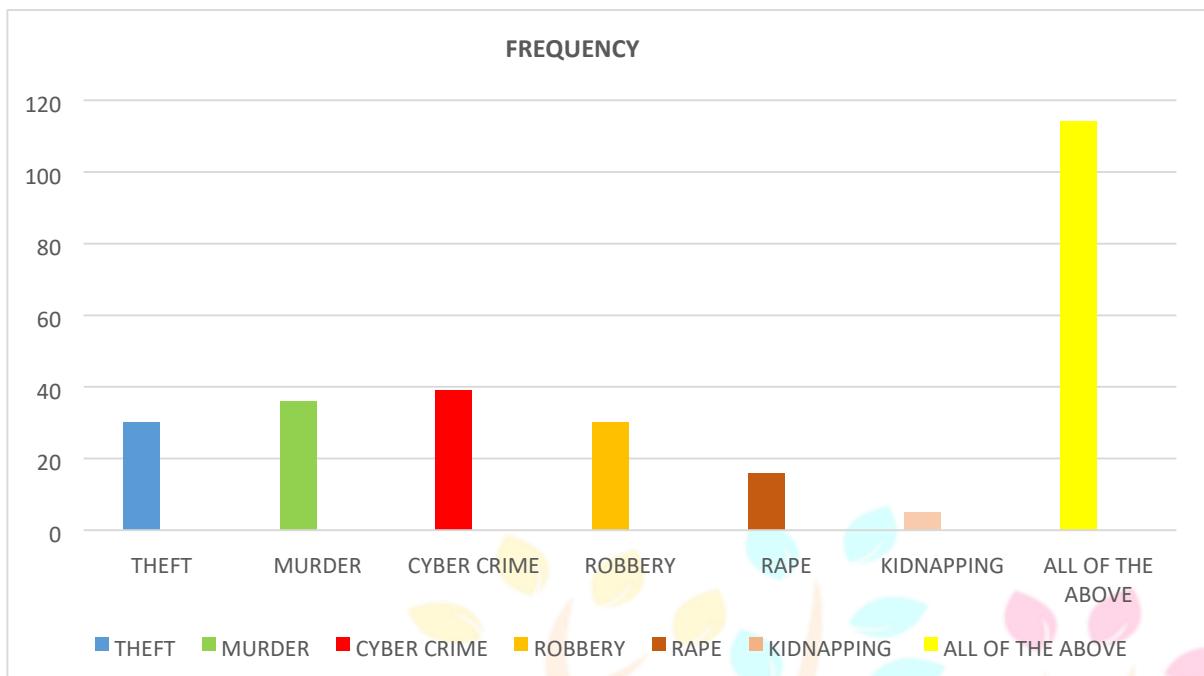
The table 4.7 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 3. In this 48% of the respondents think that all crimes are commonly seen in rural areas.

Cybercrimes and Murder has been selected by 13% and 12% of the respondents respectively. Theft and Robbery has been selected by 10% of the respondents. 5.3% of the respondents thinks that rape is the most seen crimes in urban areas. 1.7% of the respondents selected kidnapping as most seen crimes in urban areas.

TABLE 4.8 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 4. WHY CRIMES ARE INCREASING?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
LACK OF EDUCATION	65	21.7%
OVER POPULATION	28	9.3%
POVERTY	46	15.3%
ALL OF THE ABOVE	161	53.7%
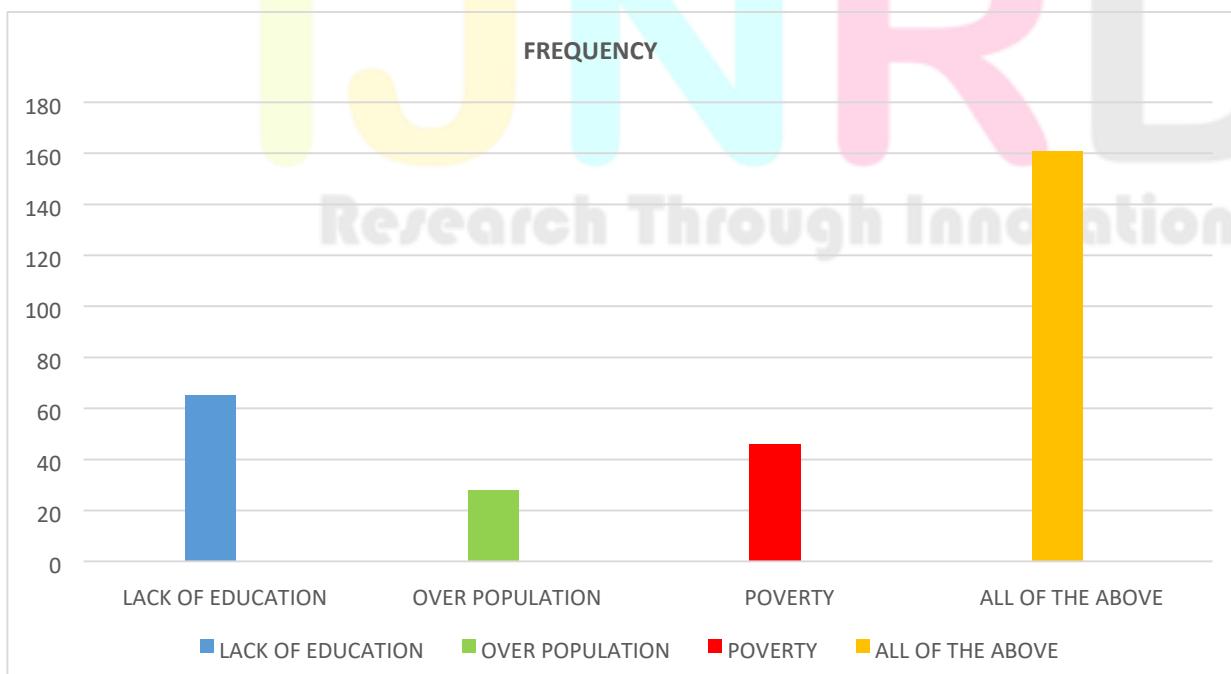
The table 4.8 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 4. In this 53.7% of the respondents are of the opinion that crimes are increasing because all of the above reasons. 21.7% respondents are of the opinion that crimes are increasing because of lack of education. 15.3% respondents think that poverty is the reason for increasing crime. 9.3% of the respondents are of the opinion that crimes are increasing due to over population.

TABLE 4.9 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 5. WHAT MAKES PEOPLE BECOME CRIMINALS?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
POVERTY	96	32%
UPBRINGING	102	34%
LACK OF EDUCATION	102	34%
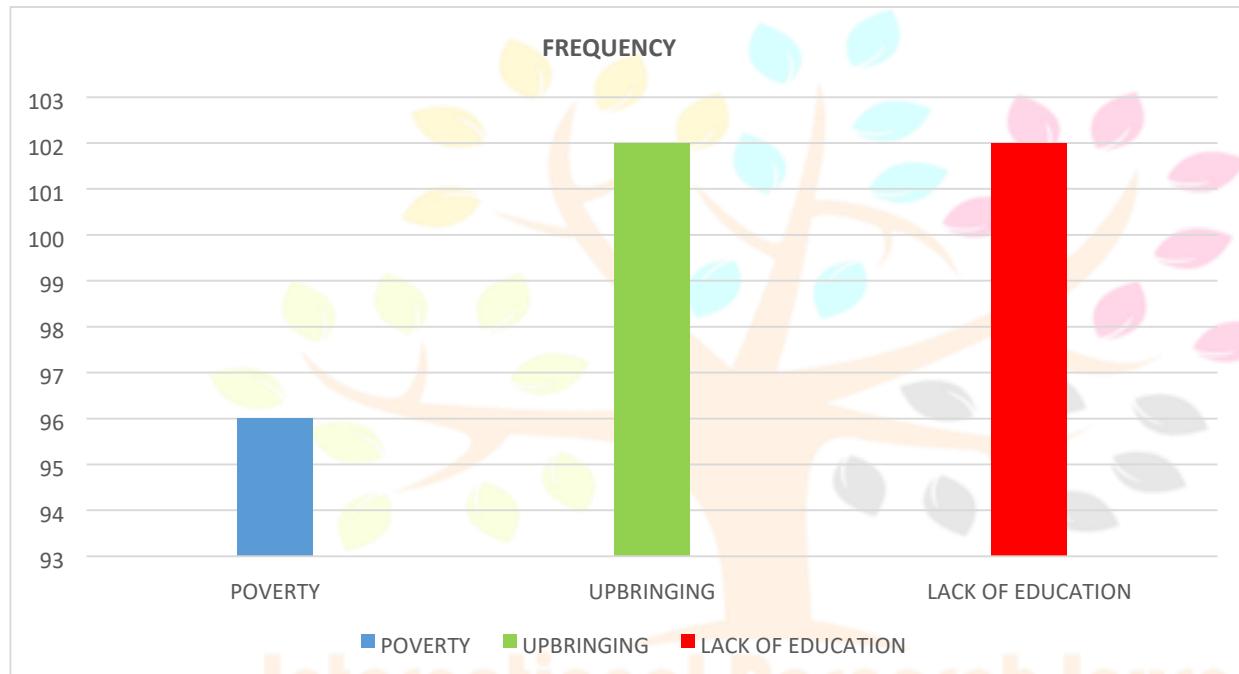
The table 4.9 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question number 5. In this 34% of the respondents thinks that upbringing and poverty makes people become criminals. 32% of the respondents thinks that poverty makes people become criminals.

TABLE 4.10 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 6. WHY CRIME RATE HIGHER IN URBAN AREAS THAN RURAL AREAS?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	POPULATION
GREATER POPULATION OF MIGRATION	72	24%
POPULATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE	42	15%
LACK OF EDUCATION	52	17.3%
ALL OF THE ABOVE	131	43.7%
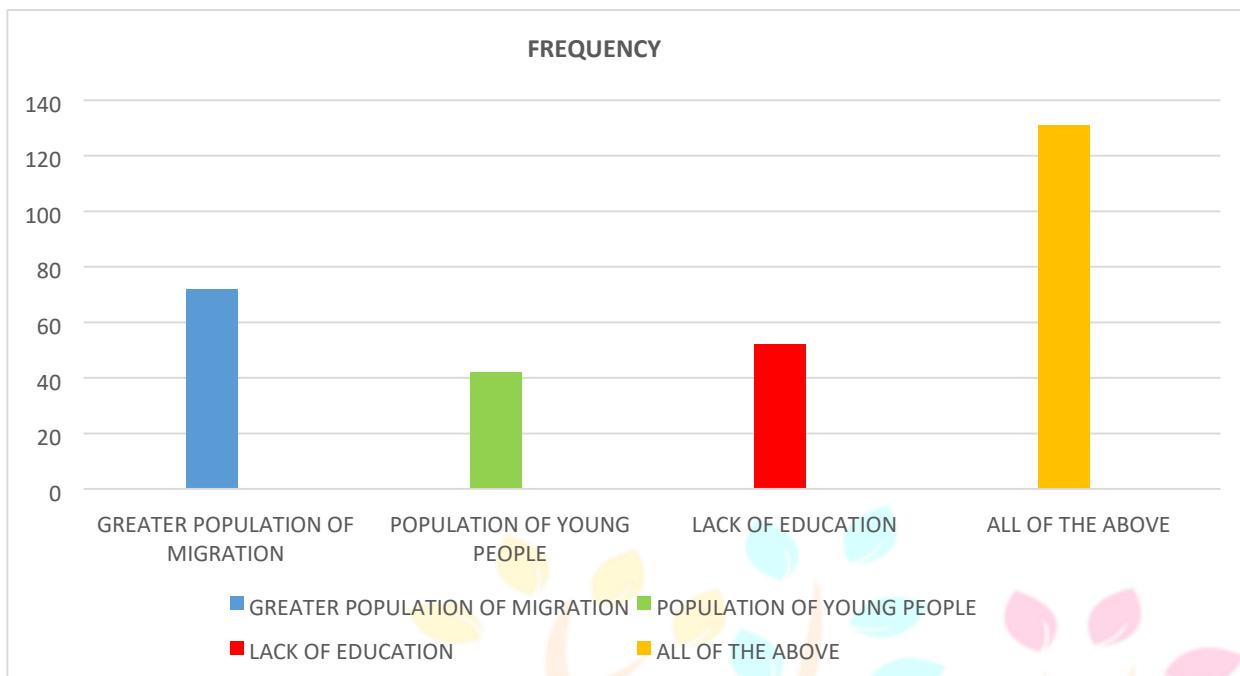
The table 4.10 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question number 6. In this 43.7% of the respondents thinks that all of the above are the reason for higher crimes in urban areas than rural areas. 24% of the respondents thinks that greater population of migration are the reason for higher crime rates on urban areas. 17.3% of the respondents thinks lack of education is the cause for higher crime rates. 15% of the respondents thinks population of young people are the reason for increasing crimes in rural areas than urban areas.

TABLE 4.11 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 7. WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE AGE GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO COMMITS MORE CRIME?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
15-20	26	8.7%
21-30	211	70.3%
31-40	49	16.3%
41- ABOVE	14	4.7%
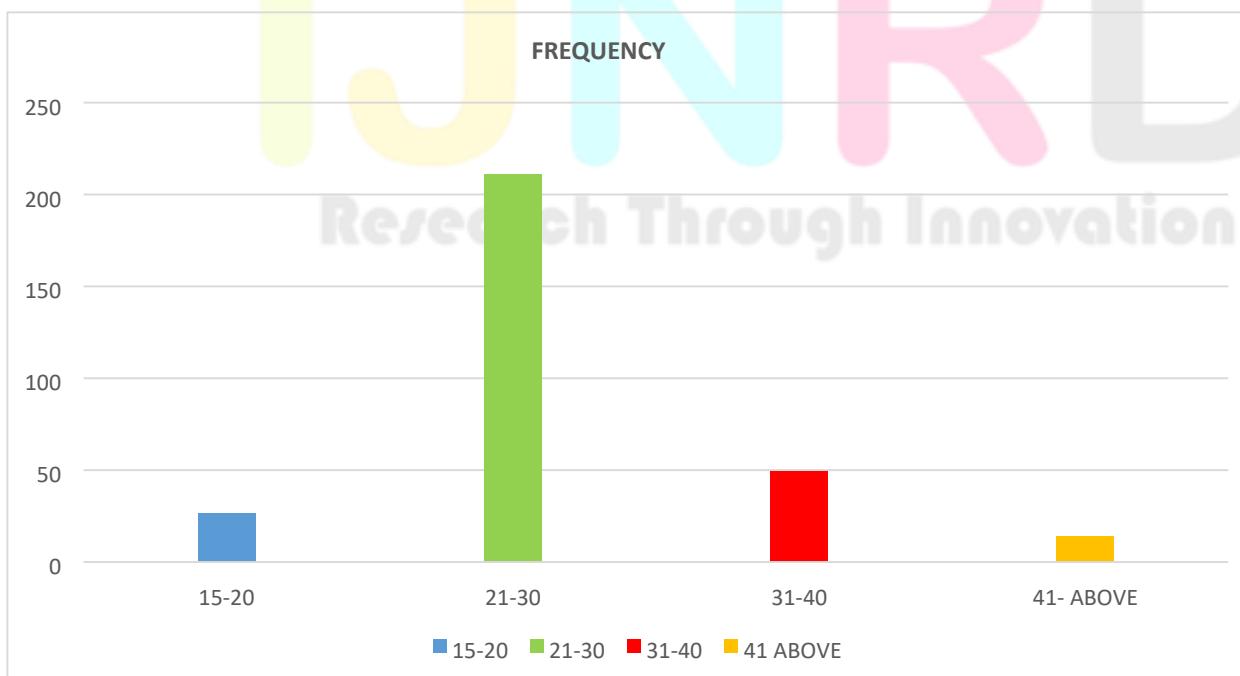
The table 4.11 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question number 7. In this 70.3% of the respondents thinks that people with age between 21-30 commits more crime. 16.3% of the respondents thinks that people aged between 31-40 commits more crime. 8.7% of the respondents think people aged between 15-20 commits more crime. 4.7% of the respondents thinks that people aged 41 and above commits more crime.

TABLE 4.12 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 8. IS THERE ANY PLACE YOU ARE AFRAID TO VISIT IN YOUR AREA BECAUSE OF HIGH CRIME RATE?

| RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	59	19.7%
NO	109	36.3%
MAYBE	92	30.7%
DON'T KNOW	40	13.3%
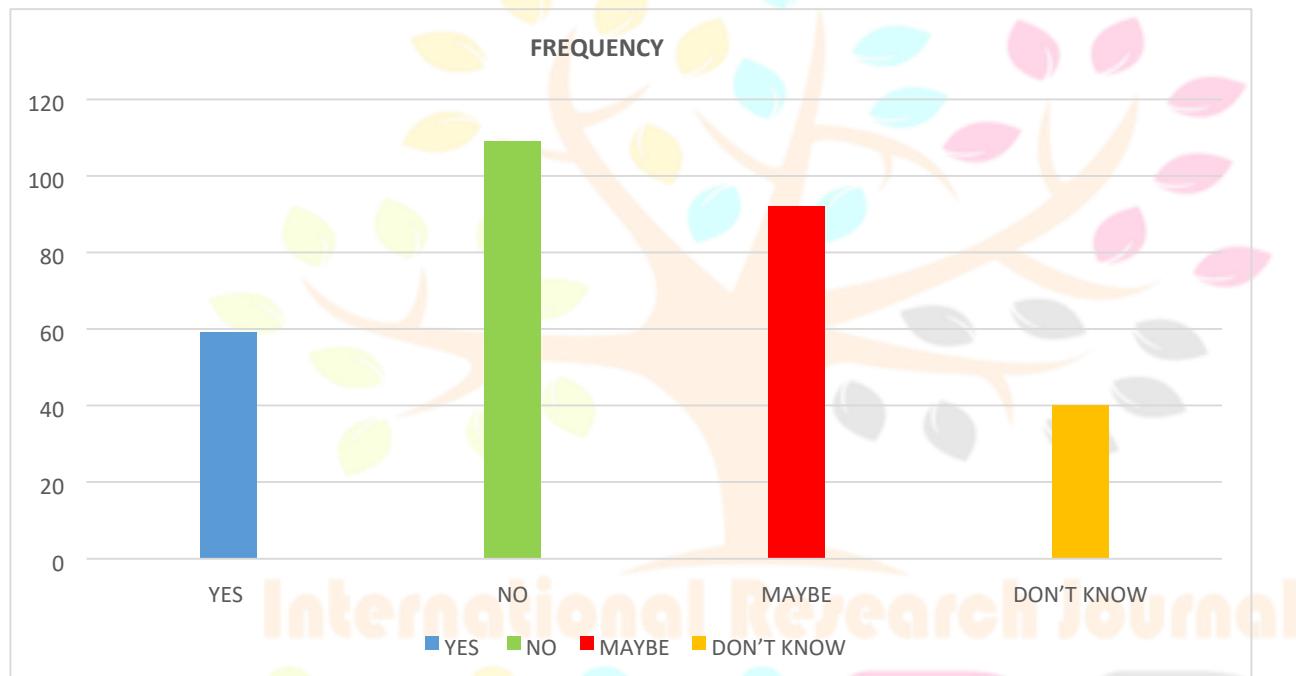
The table 4.12 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question number 8. In this 36.3% of the respondents don't have any place in their area which they are afraid to visit because of high crime rate. 30.7% of the respondents thinks that there may be any such places they are afraid of because of high crime rate. 19.7% of the respondents have places in their area which they are afraid to visit because of high crime rate. 13.3% of the respondents don't know about such places.

TABLE 4.13 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTON OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 9. IS CHILD ABUSE A PROBLEM IN YOUR AREA?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	55	18.3%
NO	130	43.3%
MAYBE	57	19.1%
DON'T KNOW	58	19.3%
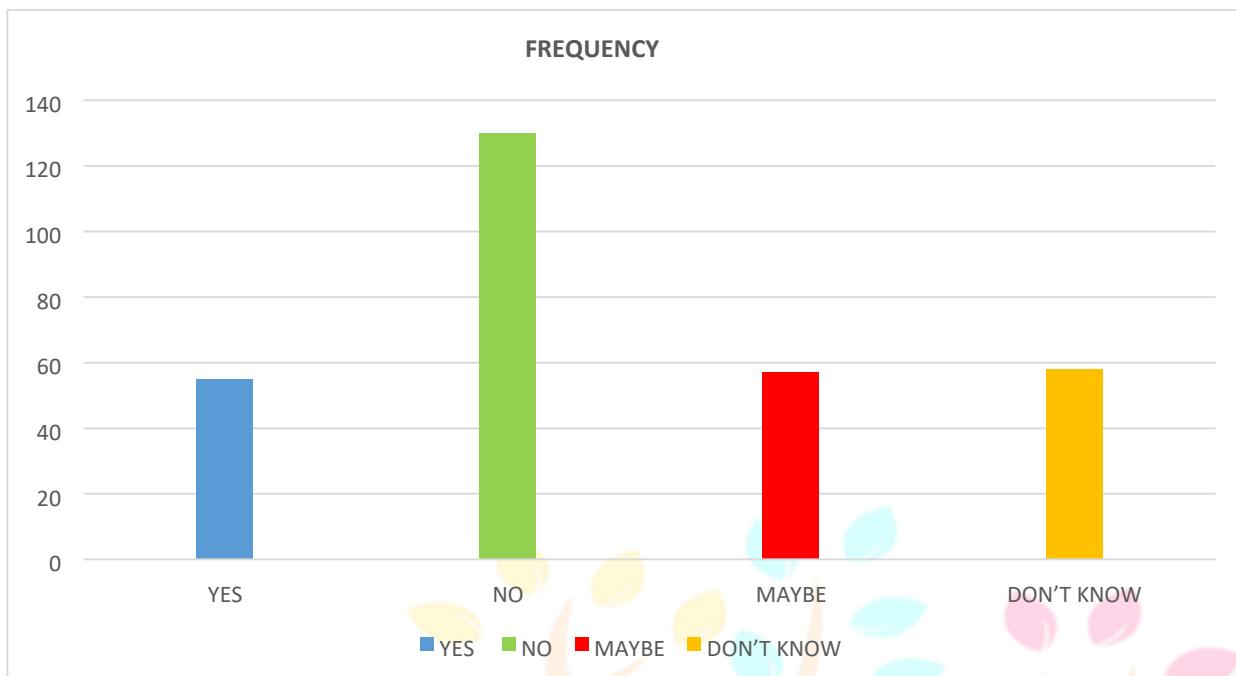
The table 4.13 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question number 9. In this 43.3% of the respondents don't have problem of child abuse in their area.

19.3% of the respondents don't know about the problem of child abuse in their area. 19.1% of the respondents thinks there maybe have the problem of child abuse. 18.3% of the respondents have problem of child abuse in their area.

TABLE 4.14 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTON OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 10. WHERE DO YOU THINK CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN REPORT MORE?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
RURAL	117	39%
URBAN	183	61%
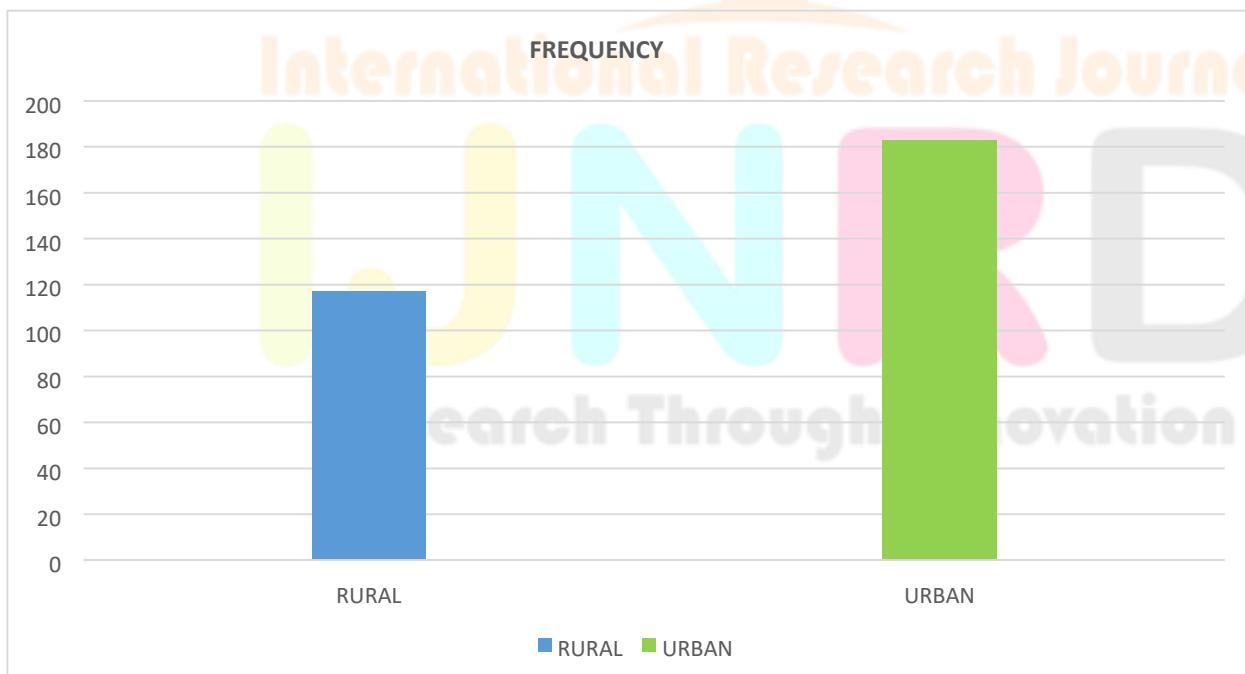
The table 4.14 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question number 10. In this 61% of the respondents thinks that crime against women are reported more in urban areas. 39% of the respondents thinks that crime against women reports more in rural areas.

TABLE 4.15 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTON OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 11. DOES THE COMMUNITY SIZE INFLUENCE CRIME RATE?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	115	38.3%
NO	35	11.7%
MAYBE	105	35%
DON'T KNOW	45	15%
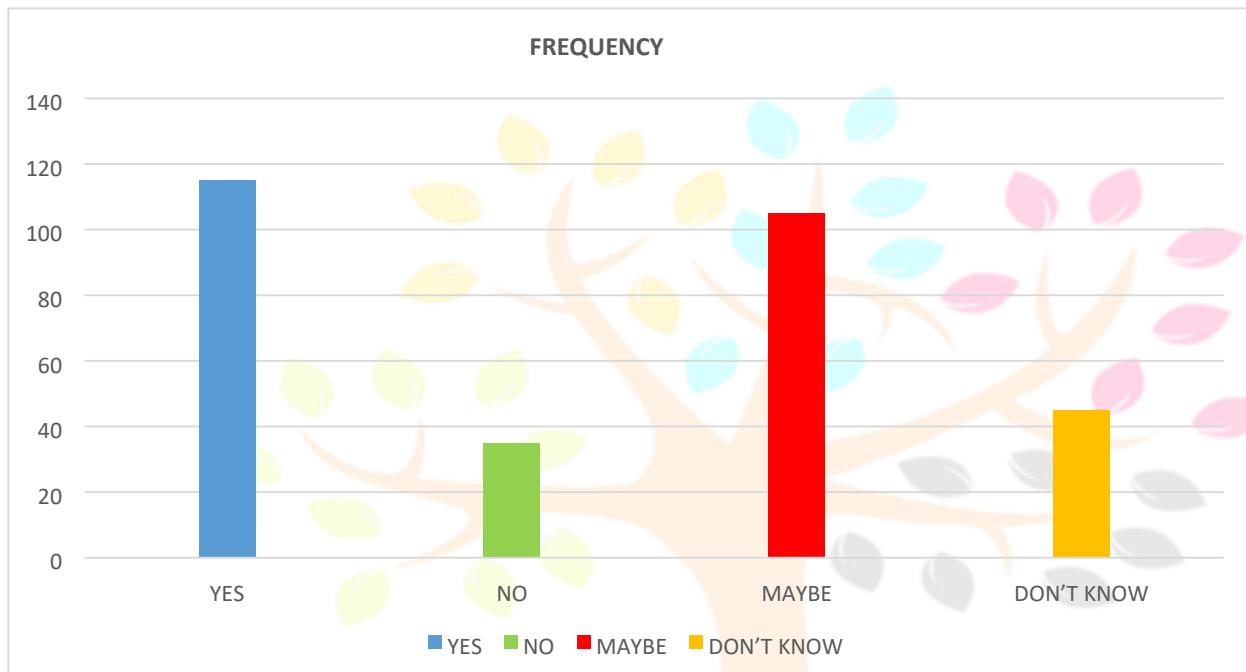
The table 4.15 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question number 11. In this 38.3% of the respondents thinks that the community size influence crime rate. 35% of the respondents thinks community size maybe influence crime rate. 15% of the respondents don't know about community size influencing crime rate. 11.7% of the respondents thinks that community size does not influence crime rate.

TABLE 4.16
THE QUESTION 12. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A VICTIM OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	25	8.3%
NO	231	77%
MAYBE	17	5.7%
PREFER NOT TO SAY	27	9%
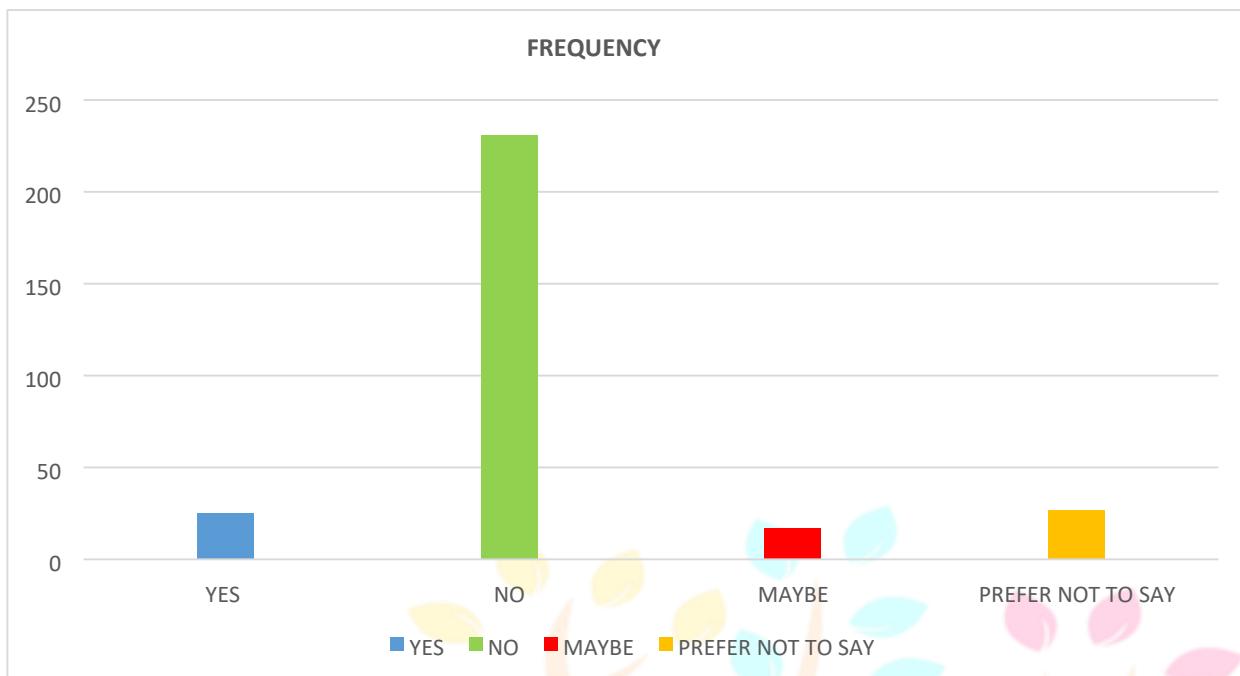
The table 4.16 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 12. In this 77% of the respondent have never been a victim to sexual assault. 9% of the respondent prefer not to say on the question. 8.3% of the respondent have been a victim of sexual assault. 5.7% of the respondents says they maybe been a victim of sexual assault.

TABLE 4.17
THE QUESTION 13. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ROBBED?

| RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	57	19%
NO	202	67.3%
MAYBE	17	5.7%
DON'T KNOW	24	8%
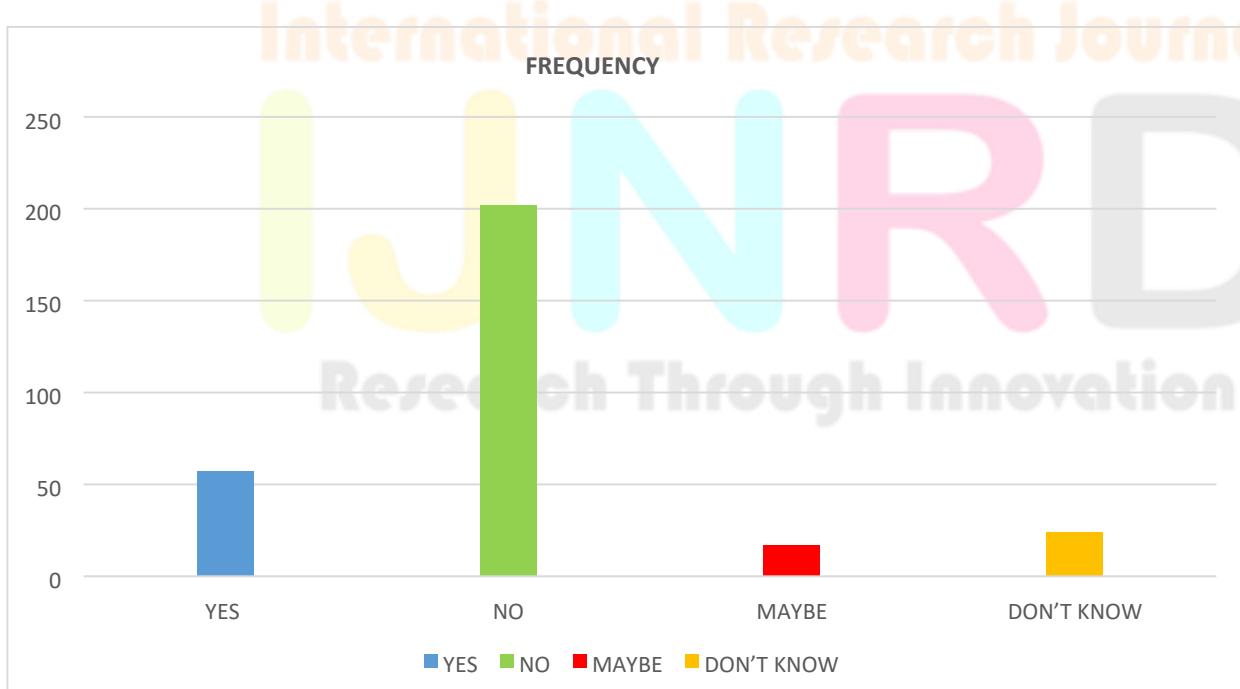
The table 4.17 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 13. In this 67.3% of the respondents have not been robbed. 19% of the respondent have been robbed. 8% of the respondent don't know they have been robbed or not. 5.7% of the respondents thinks they maybe have been robbed.

TABLE 4.18
THE QUESTION 14. WHICH REGION DO YOU THINK CRIMES ARE SOLVED QUICKLY?

| RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
RURAL	111	37%
URBAN	189	63%
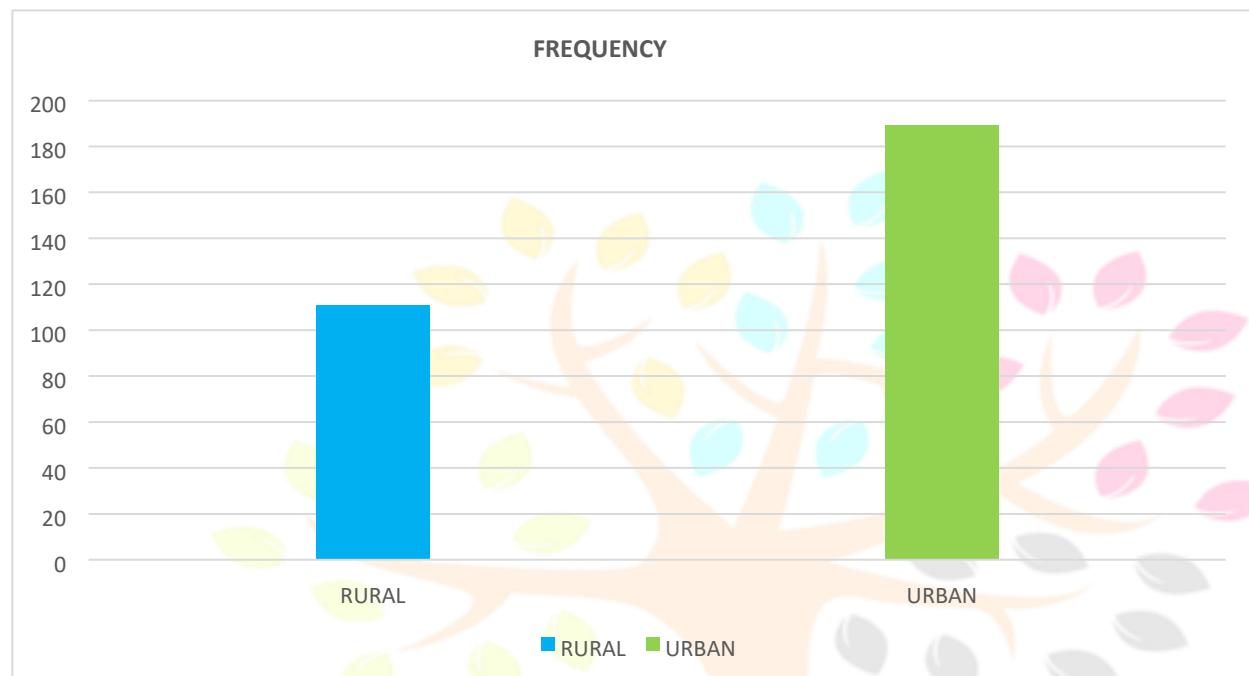
The table 4.18 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 14. In this 63% of the respondents thinks that urban area crimes are solved quickly. 37% of the respondents thinks rural area crimes are solved quickly.

TABLE 4.19
THE QUESTION 15. SHOULD THE LAWS BE MORE STRICT TO PREVENT CRIMES?

| RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	204	68%
NO	28	9.3%
MAYBE	29	9.7%
NOT SURE	30	10%
DON'T KNOW	9	3%
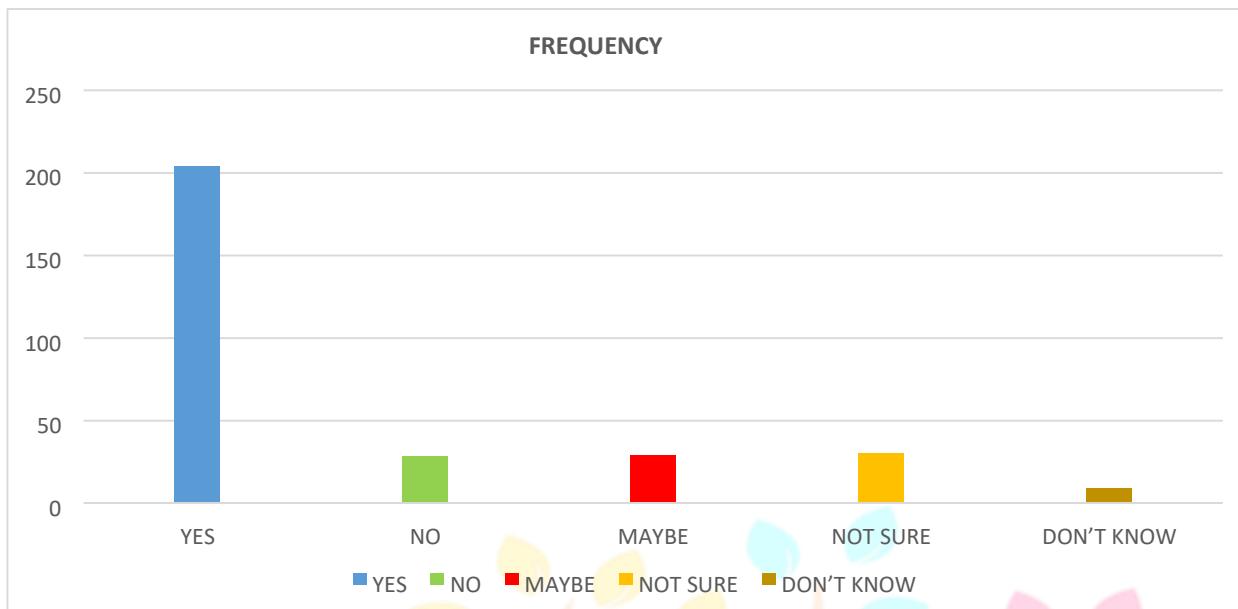
The table 4.19 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 15. In this 68% of the respondents says the laws should be more strict to prevent crimes. 10% of the respondents says they are not sure about making the laws stricter to prevent crimes. 9.7% of the respondents says making strict laws maybe prevent crimes. 9.3% of respondents says the law should not make strict to prevent crimes. 3% of the respondents says they don't know about this question.

TABLE 4.20
THE QUESTION 16. DO YOU THINK THE POLICE OFFICERS ARE NOT TAKING THE RURAL AREA CRIMES SERIOUSLY?

| RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	135	45%
NO	29	9.7%
MAYBE	62	20.7%
NOT SURE	51	17%
DON'T KNOW	23	7.7%
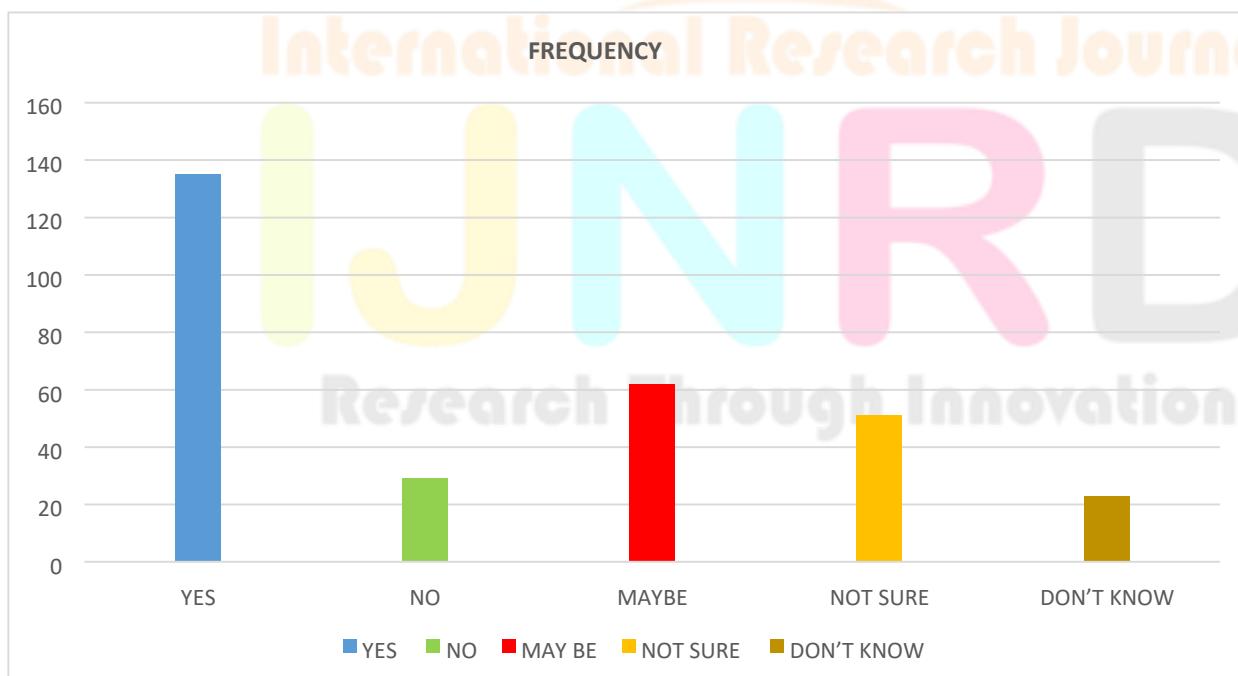
The table 4.20 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 16. In this 45% of the respondents thinks that police are not taking the rural area crimes seriously. 20.7% of the respondents thinks that maybe police are not taking the rural crimes seriously. 17% of the respondents thinks that they are not sure about the police work on rural crimes. 9.7% of the respondents think police are taking rural area crimes seriously. 7.7% of the respondents don't know about the policing on rural crimes.

TABLE 4.21
THE QUESTION 17. IS THE NIGHT PATROL IN YOUR AREA STRONG ENOUGH?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	66	22%
NO	102	34%
MAYBE	46	15.3%
NOT SURE	53	17.7%
DON'T KNOW	33	11%
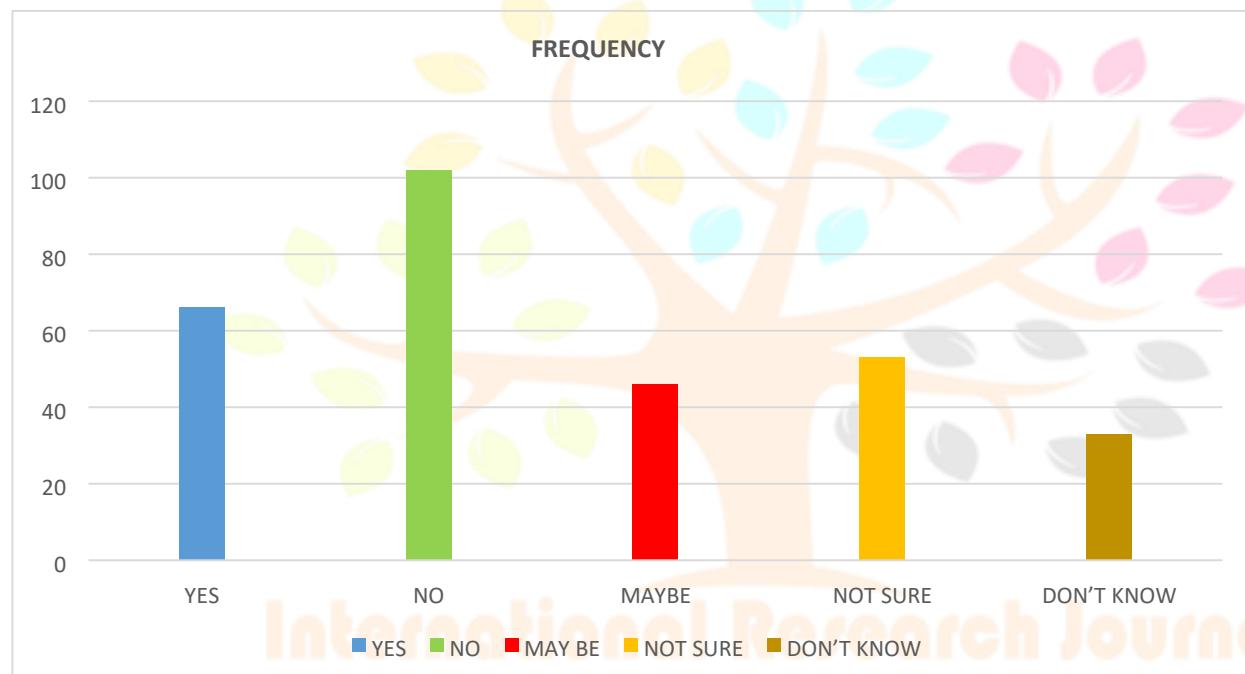
The table 4.21 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 17. In this 34% of the respondents thinks they don't have strong night patrol in their area. 22% of the respondents thinks they have strong night patrol in their area. 17.7% of the respondents are not sure about the night patrol in their area. 15.3% of the respondents thinks they maybe have strong night patrol. 11% of the respondents don't know about the night patrol in their area.

TABLE 4.22 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR
THE QUESTION 18. DO YOU THINK THERE IS A LINK BETWEEN DRUGS AND CRIME?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	218	72.7%
NO	15	5%
MAYBE	42	14%
NOT SURE	10	3.3%
DON'T KNOW	15	5%
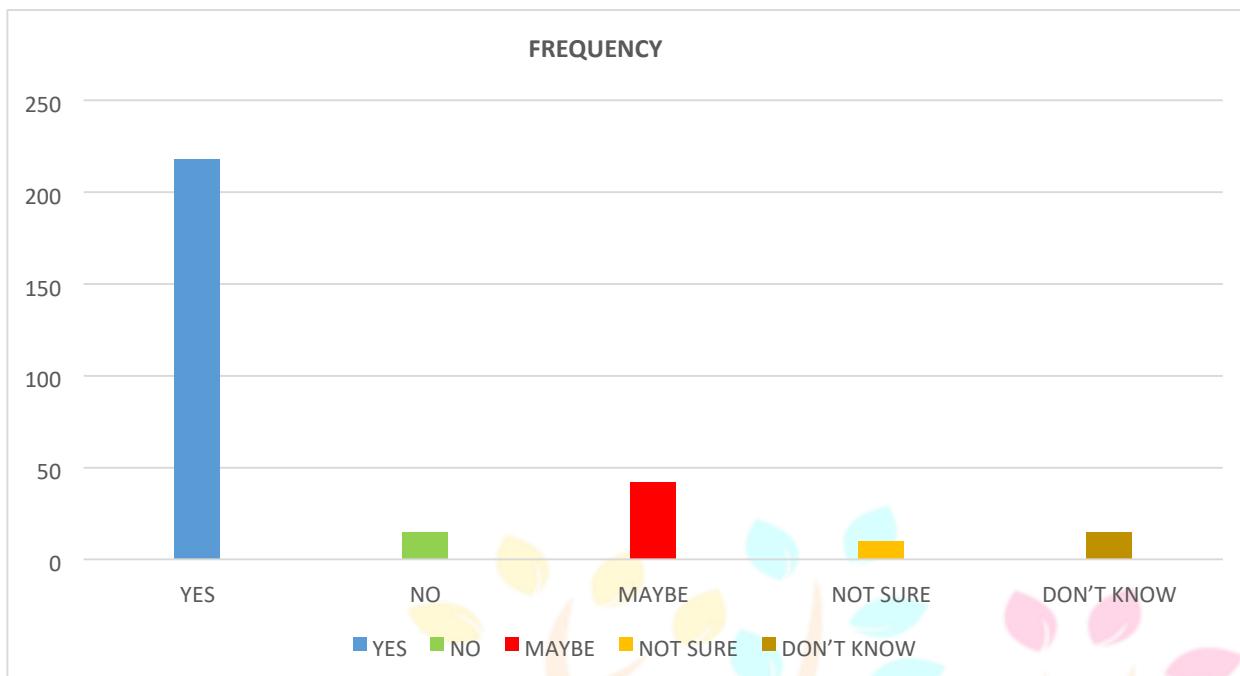
The table 4.22 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 18. In this 72.7% of the respondents thinks there is a link between drugs and crime. 14% of the respondents thinks there may be a link between drugs and crime. 5% of the respondents thinks there is no link between drugs and crimes. Another 5% of the respondents says they don't know about the link between drugs and crimes. 3.3% of the respondents are not sure about the link between drugs and crime.

TABLE 4.23 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 19. HOW CAN WE PREVENT YOUTH VIOLENCE?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
IMPROVE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT	50	16.7%
PROMOTE EDUCATION	37	12.3%
PROMOTE AWARENESS	37	12.3%
ALL OF THE ABOVE	176	58.7%
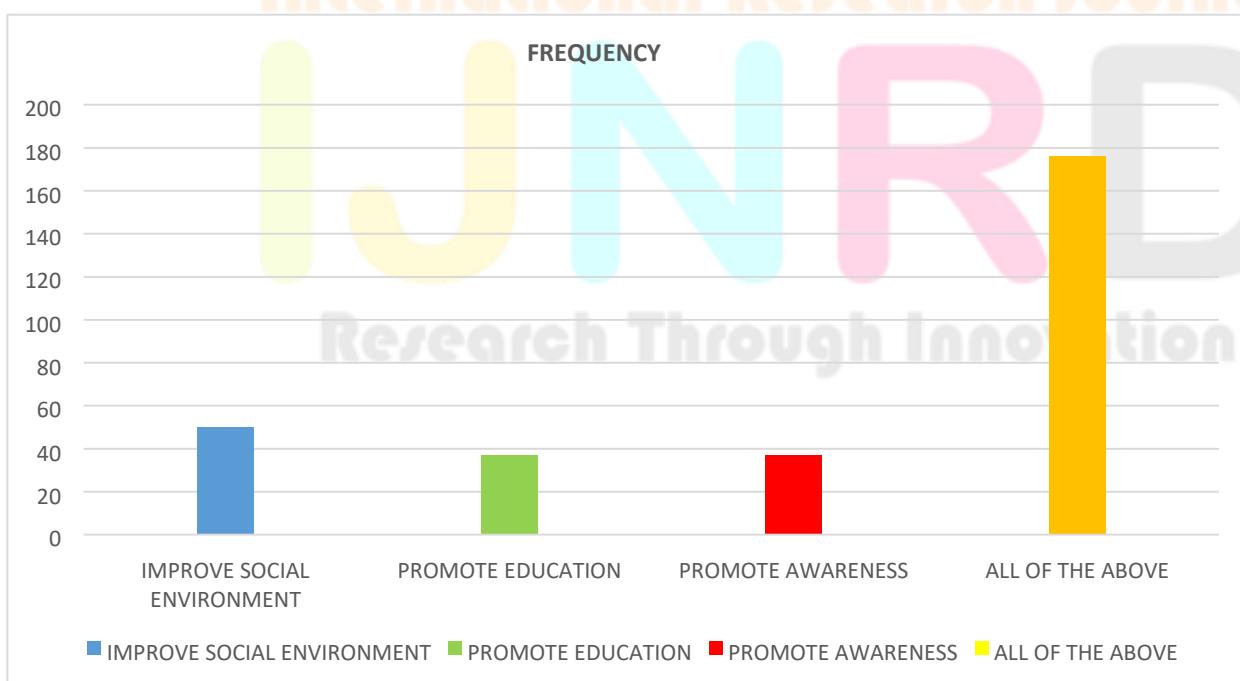
The table 4.23 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 19. In this 58.7% of the respondents thinks youth violence can be prevent by promoting education, promoting awareness and improve social environment. 16.7% of the respondents thinks improve social environment can prevent youth violence. Both 12.3% of the respondents thinks promoting education and promoting awareness can prevent youth violence.

TABLE 4.24 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION FOR THE QUESTION 20. DO YOU THINK THAT CRIME RATE WILL BE MORE IN FUTURE?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	164	54.7%
NO	12	4%
MAYBE	81	27%
NOT SURE	27	9%
DON'T KNOW	16	5.3%
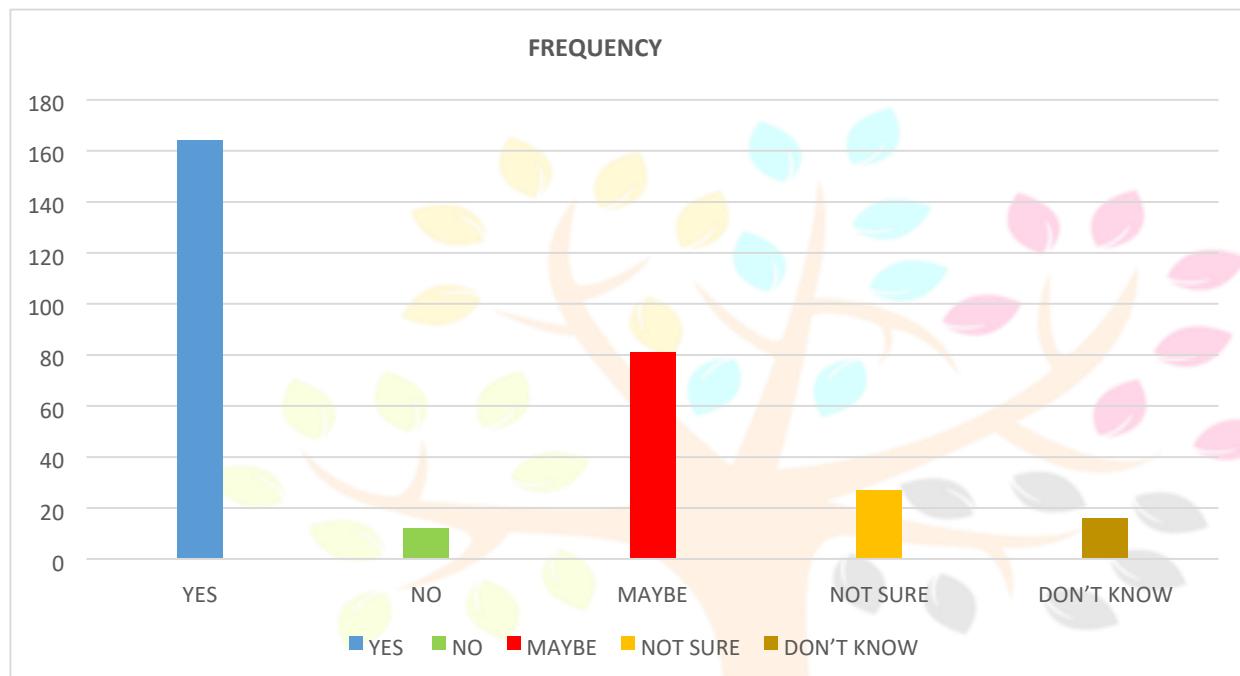
The table 4.24 shows the frequency distribution of the respondent's opinion for the question no 20. In this 54.7% of the respondents thinks that crime rate will be more in future. 27% of the respondents thinks crimes may be increased in future. 9% of the respondents are not sure about the increasing crime in future. 5.3% of the respondents don't know about the future crime rate. 4% of the respondents thinks crimes will not increase in future.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS

- ➢ 72.7% of the respondents thinks that there are more crimes in urban areas.
- ➢ 36.7% of the respondents thinks that theft is the most common crime seen in rural areas.
- ➢ 48% of the respondents thinks that theft, murder, cybercrimes, robbery, rape, kidnapping are the common crimes seen in urban areas.
- ➢ 53.7% of the respondents thinks that over population, lack of education, poverty is the cause for increasing crime.
- ➢ 34% of the respondents thinks that upbringing and lack of education makes people become criminal.
- ➢ 43.7% of the respondents thinks that the greater rate of migration, population of young people, lack of education are the reason for more crime numbers in urban areas than rural areas.
- ➢ 70.3% of the respondents thinks that people aged between 21-30 commits more crime.
- ➢ 36.3% of the respondents says there is no place they are afraid to visit in their area because of high crime rate.
- ➢ 43.3% of the respondents thinks that child abuse is not a problem in their areas.
- ➢ 61% of the respondents thinks crime against women reports more in urban areas.
- ➢ 35% of the respondents thinks that community size maybe influences crime rate.
- ➢ 77% of the respondents says they never have been a victim of sexual harassment.
- ➢ 67.3% of the respondents says they never have been robbed.
- ➢ 63% of the respondents thinks that urban area crimes are solved quickly.
- ➢ 68% of the respondents thinks the laws should be stricter to prevent crimes.
- ➢ 45% of the respondents thinks that police are not taking the rural area crimes seriously.
- ➢ 34% of the respondents thinks that the night patrol in their area is not strong enough.
- ➢ 72.7% of the respondents thinks that there is a link between drugs and crime.

➢ 58.7% of the respondents thinks that by improving social environment, promote education, promote awareness, we can prevent youth violence

➢ 54.7% of the respondents thinks that crime rate will increase in future.

5.2 CONCLUSION

This survey was conducted to get a better understanding on topic 'Public Opinion on Crimes in Rural and Urban Areas'. Both urban and rural areas are in constant transformation and crime reflects such dynamic in space and time. As the world become more interconnected with the use of mobile phones, social media and a wide array of ICT technologies, the risk for victimization is claimed to be increasing, and more importantly, regardless of where you are located. urban and rural environments are not exposed to crime in the same way. There are reasons to believe we need a more nuanced perspective of the types of crimes in particular local and regional contexts. We need to go beyond explanations of crime based on population density and supply of crime opportunities. A total of 300 responses were conducted of the survey. It includes 189 males, 110 females and 1 other gender. The survey was mainly conducted to know about the common crimes seen in rural and urban areas. This survey also focuses on the causes of increasing crimes and the age group of people who commits crime.

The research was carried out in public of rural and urban areas. A total of 300 responses were collected. The responses were collected using online questionnaire method. People of different ages took part in the survey. Analysis of age, gender, educational qualification, and regional status was done. After the collection of all responses, the results were analyzed and interpreted.

Majority of the respondents says that there are more crimes in urban areas and crimes such as theft, murder, cybercrimes, robbery, rape and kidnapping are common in urban areas. As this survey focus on the age of the criminals, majority of the respondents says people aged between 21-30 commits more crime and over population, poverty, and lack of education are the cause of increasing crimes. Poverty and unemployment are two major factors responsible for the surge in criminal activities involving minors as poor parents are unable to provide education to their children. Moreover, unemployment forces people to run their household by hook and crook.

The survey result says that there is a link between crimes and drugs. Drug abuse has led to a detrimental impact on the society. It has led to increase in the crime rate. Addicts resort to crime to pay for their drugs. Drugs remove inhibition and impair judgment egging one on to commit offences. Incidences of teasing, group clashes, assault and impulsive murders increase with drug abuse. Apart from affecting the financial stability, addiction increases conflicts and causes untold emotional pain for every member of the family.

BIBLOGRAPHY

- https://blog.ipleaders.in/causes-of-crime/
- https://indianlawportal.co.in/crime-prevention/
- https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=rural+crimes+and+policing&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1674583770868&u=%23p%3DAMKH_QH2SHQJ
- https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=86294
- https://www.studocu.com/en-gb/document/university-of-westminster/londonexplored/example-lit-review-1/8860837
- https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07418828800089791
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269751974_Situational_Crime_Prevention_A_Study_in_Indian_Context
- https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07418828800089781
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269751974_Situational_Crime_Prevention_A_Study_in_Indian_Context
- https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016721001480
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324010985_A_Comparative_Study_of_Rural_and_Urban_Residents'_Trust_in_Police_in_Taiwan

APPENDIX
QUESTIONNAIRE
PUBLIC OPINION ON CRIMES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

I am RAKSHITHA H M studying 4th semester FORENSIC SCIENCE at GARDEN CITY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU. I am conducting a study to understand about the crimes in rural and urban areas. The data collected will be confidentially maintained and is used only for research purpose. I request you to kindly participate in this study by choosing your answers.

*Required

Name:

Age:

Gender:
- Male
- Female
- Other

Educational Qualification
- 10th
- 12th
- Graduate
- Post graduate

Regional status
- Rural
- Urban

1) Which region do you think that the most number of crime happens?
- Rural
- Urban

2) What are the common crimes seen in rural areas?
- Theft
- Murder
- Cyber crimes
- Robbery
- Rape
- Kidnapping
- All of the above

3) What type of crimes are most common in urban areas?
- Theft
- Murder
- Cyber crimes
- Robbery
- Rape
- Kidnapping
- All of the above

4) What crimes are increasing?
- Lack of education
- Over population
- Poverty
- All of the above

5) What makes people become criminal?
- Poverty
- Upbringing
- Lack of education

6) Why are crimes rates higher in urban areas than rural areas?
- The greater rate of migration
- Population of young people
- Lack of education
- All of the above

7) What do you think is the age group of people who commits more crimes?
- 15-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- Above 40

8) Is there any place you are afraid to visit in your area because of high crime rate?
- Yes
- No
- Maybe
- Don't know

9) Is child abuse a problem in your area?
- Yes
- No
- Maybe
- Don't know

10) Where do you think crimes against women report more?
- Rural
- Urban

11) Does the community size influence crime rate?
- Yes

- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Don't know

12) Have you ever been a victim of sexual harassment?
- ◆ Yes
- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Prefer not to say

13) Have you ever been robbed?
- ◆ Yes
- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Don't know

14) Which region do you think crimes are solved quickly?
- ◆ Rural area
- ◆ Urban area

15) Should the laws be more strict to prevent crimes?
- ◆ Yes
- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Not sure
- ◆ Don't know

16) Do you think the police officers are not taking the rural area crimes seriously?
- ◆ Yes
- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Not sure
- ◆ Don't know

17) Is the night patrol in your area strong enough?
- ◆ Yes
- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Not sre
- ◆ Don't know

18) Do you think there is a link between drugs and crime?
- ◆ Yes
- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Not sure
- ◆ Don't know

19) How can we prevent youth violence?
- ◆ Improve social environment
- ◆ Promote education
- ◆ Promote awareness
- ◆ All of the above

20) Do you think that crime rate will be more in future?
- ◆ Yes
- ◆ No
- ◆ Maybe
- ◆ Not sure
- ◆ Don't know