



**Research Monograph
On
“Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A
Comprehensive Analysis”**

This Research Monograph Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the award of the degree in LL.B. (Hon’s) Department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU), Dhaka.

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To

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Subject: Submission of Thesis Paper.

Dear Sir,

This is a great pleasure to submit the Research Monograph on “**Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis**” as a partial requirement for the fulfillment of my LL.B. course under the Department of Law of the Sonargaon University (SU).

I have given due efforts to make this Research Monograph as fruitful one and to make it as informative as possible. I hope that this paper will not be the formality of academic course completion rather, it will be a source of information for other purpose on this topic.

Yours sincerely

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Certification

This is to certify that the thesis on “**Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis**” is done by Sadiqur Rahman is partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of LL.B. (Hon’s) from Sonargaon University (SU), Dhaka. The thesis has been carried out under my guidance and is a record of the Bonafide work carried out successfully.

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Declaration

I do hereby declare that the Research Monograph Title “**Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis**” prepared solely by me and which has been submitted to the department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU) for achieving the LL.B. (Hon’s) Degree. This is an original work of mine. No part of this research, in any way or in form, has been submitted to any University or Institution for any Degree, Diploma or for other similar purposes.

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Acknowledgement

***In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful".** Praise by Allah & thanks to Allah for patronizing me to finish this Research Monograph. I am very happy to finish it. It is a great Research of my life. It is a long-cherished hope of my life to become a great lawyer. That's why I have admitted in the Department of Law in Sonargaon University (SU) to fulfill my dream. But through my whole study life in this field, I did not get much more opportunities to examine and show my knowledge and skill in this wide field. Lastly, I have got a great chance to make my study meaningful when I got the chance to prepare a Research Monograph on **“Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis.”**

I acknowledge my grateful to respected course teacher **Naimul Razzaque** for instructing me how to prepare a Research Monograph and on this subject, he helped me to complete my task sincerely.

I am also thankful to my classmate as they help me to complete the Research Monograph. I am extremely paying my solitude to all the authors and writers whose works help me to draft this original Research Monograph.

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Abstract

This paper explores the intricate relationship between morality and crime, examining how ethical principles, social norms, and legal frameworks intersect in the definition, prevention, and response to criminal behavior. It investigates various moral theories, including moral absolutism, relativism, utilitarianism, and deontology, and their implications for understanding crime. The analysis also highlights the role of legal systems in defining crime, distinguishing between legal positivism and social contract theories, and considers how laws may or may not align with broader moral values. Additionally, the paper addresses the concept of crime as both a moral failure and a social construct, exploring how cultural and societal contexts influence the criminalization of certain behaviors. Key challenges, such as the ethics of punishment, rehabilitation, and discriminatory laws, are discussed to reflect on the moral complexities surrounding crime and justice. Ultimately, the paper emphasizes the need for a balanced approach to lawmaking and crime prevention, one that accounts for both moral principles and the practical realities of social order and individual rights.

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Chapter –1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The relationship between morality and crime is both profound and complex, posing fundamental questions about human behavior, societal norms, and the nature of justice. At the heart of this relationship lies the tension between individual actions, societal expectations, and the laws that govern behavior. Morality, as a set of ethical principles that define right and wrong, is often seen as the foundation upon which legal systems are built. However, the connection between moral standards and legal definitions of crime is not always straightforward. While many criminal laws are based on widely accepted moral values, not all immoral actions are criminalized, and not all crimes are universally seen as morally wrong.

1.2 Statement of the Study

By examining these dimensions, the paper aims to provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how morality and crime are intertwined, and to shed light on the ethical complexities that arise in efforts to prevent and respond to criminal behavior. Ultimately, this exploration offers insights into how societies can navigate the delicate balance between moral principles, legal frameworks, and social justice in the pursuit of a just and harmonious society.¹

1.3 Significance of the Study

This paper explores the dynamic interaction between morality and crime by delving into key philosophical theories that shape our understanding of both concepts. It examines how moral theories such as absolutism, relativism, utilitarianism, and deontology influence perceptions of criminal behavior and legal systems. In addition, it considers the ways in which crime is defined within different cultural and legal contexts, recognizing the role of social norms in shaping both moral values and criminal laws. The analysis

¹ Abagnale, Frank W.(2002) : The Art of the Steal : How to Protect Yourself and Your Business from Fraud, America's #1 Crime: USA, Broadway.

further investigates the ethical dilemmas and challenges that arise in the criminal justice system, including issues of punishment, rehabilitation, and the role of authority in defining what constitutes a crime.

1.4 Research Questions

- Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1. To critically review the concept of SCP
2. To analyse the techniques of SCP
3. To look in to the performance of SCP in various programmes
4. To understand the Crime reduction initiatives
5. To explore crime and disorder Relationship Between structure in the UK
6. To assess the applications of SCP in the Indian context

1.6 Methodology of the Study

In any thesis work, data collection is very important. Every research involves a method by which the desired result can be achieved. In this regard I have used both qualitative and quantitative methods. It is qualitative because I have analyzed the Law and theory. It is quantitative because I will show data. In this regard first and secondary sources have also been applied. First sources are Law, books, journal and secondary source is newspaper. To prepare the thesis paper I have been used some method and these are find out some journal whose are related with the public interest environmental rights.

1.6 Literature Review

The state's role in defining and enforcing laws is central to the moral and legal debate. For example, a government might pass a law that deems an action criminal (e.g., drug possession, blasphemy) that may not align with broader societal morality or global ethical standards. The state is seen as having the authority to regulate behaviors for the collective good, but this can be contested, especially in cases where laws are seen as unjust or

discriminatory (e.g., apartheid laws in South Africa or civil rights laws in the U.S. in the 1960s).

The idea of SCP traces its origin in the U.K. (Clarke, 1997). This statement appears to be correct. But the present structure of SCP was a gradual process. Infact, it has been the part of crime Morality history in the UK. A number of policy developments in the UK had something to do with the present idea of SCP. Hughes, McLaughlin and Muncie (2003) tracked down the history of crime Morality efforts in the UK.

The information given in Table below is an edited version adopted from Hughes, McLaughlin and Muncie (2003). This provides the progression of crime Morality initiatives in the UK over a period of time²

1.8 Conclusion

Time allocated for the preparation of the thesis paper is very short. Time is a great problem to finish the work properly within time. For the limitation of time I cannot go to the Effectiveness of the Crime Morality Strategy in Bangladesh office to take their interview to know about the public interest environmental rights practically.

² Beck, U (1992) : Risk Society : Towards New Modernity: Cambridge,Sage.

Chapter-2

Main Body

2.1 Introduction

Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis

The relationship between morality and crime has long been a subject of debate in various fields such as philosophy, sociology, criminology, and law. At its core, this inquiry seeks to understand how moral principles, values, and norms intersect with criminal behavior, as well as how societies define and respond to crime. This analysis will explore several key dimensions of this relationship, including moral philosophies, social constructs of crime, and the varying ways in which different cultures and legal systems approach crime and morality.³

2.2 Understanding Morality and Crime

Morality:

Morality generally refers to a set of principles or rules that guide human conduct, distinguishing right from wrong or good from bad. It encompasses ethical norms, values, duties, and virtues that societies and individuals use to navigate their interactions. The concept of morality is fluid and can vary greatly across cultures, historical periods, and philosophical frameworks. Some common elements of morality include concepts like justice, fairness, honesty, respect for others, and the avoidance of harm.

Crime:

Crime, on the other hand, refers to actions or behaviors that violate established laws within a society. Laws are typically designed to reflect a society's values, but they do not always perfectly mirror the moral consensus of the population. Criminal behavior is generally considered harmful to individuals, communities, or the social order, and the state typically punishes or seeks to prevent it.

³ Anderson D, Chenery S and Pease K (1994): *Biting Back: Tackling repeat burglary and car crime*, Crime Detection and Morality Series Paper 58, London, Home Office.

2.3 Theories of Morality and Crime

Theories about the relationship between morality and crime can broadly be divided into a few categories:

Moral Absolutism:

This viewpoint holds that certain actions are inherently right or wrong, regardless of cultural norms or social circumstances. Under this perspective, crimes such as murder, theft, and lying would be viewed as universally immoral, regardless of local laws or customs. A moral absolutist approach is often reflected in strict legal systems where laws align closely with absolute moral principles.⁴

Moral Relativism:

In contrast, moral relativism posits that moral judgments are shaped by cultural, historical, and social contexts. What is considered a crime in one society may not be viewed as such in another. For example, practices like euthanasia, same-sex marriage, and drug use might be considered crimes in some countries while being legal or morally acceptable in others. This perspective challenges the notion of universal moral laws and instead highlights the importance of context in determining the morality of an act.

Utilitarianism:

Utilitarian theories of morality focus on the consequences of actions, suggesting that an action is morally right if it leads to the greatest happiness or well-being for the greatest number of people. In the context of crime, a utilitarian view might argue that laws should be designed to minimize harm and maximize social welfare. From this perspective, some actions traditionally considered crimes (such as drug use or assisted suicide) might be morally permissible if they result in greater societal benefit.

Deontological Ethics:

This theory, associated with philosophers like Immanuel Kant, argues that morality is based on duties, rules, or laws, rather than the consequences of actions. A deontologist would assert that certain behaviors are inherently wrong or right, regardless of the outcomes. In relation to crime, a deontological approach would argue that laws should

⁴ Atkins S, Husain S and Storey A (1991) : The Influence of Street Lighting on Crime and Fear of Crime, Crime Morality Unit Paper 28, London, Home Office.

reflect moral duties (e.g., respect for human life) and that violating these duties is inherently immoral, regardless of the consequences.

2.4 The Role of Social Norms and Legal Systems

Crime can be understood as a violation of social norms, many of which are encoded into law. However, the moral justifications for laws are often debated:

- **Legal Positivism:** Legal positivists argue that laws are a product of social agreements and institutions rather than moral principles. According to this view, the legality of an act does not necessarily correlate with its morality. For instance, slavery was once legal but widely regarded as immoral. Similarly, actions considered criminal under certain legal frameworks might not be seen as immoral under others.
- **Social Contract Theory:** Thinkers like Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau have contributed to the idea of the social contract, where individuals agree to abide by laws in exchange for security and social order. In this context, crime is seen as a breach of the contract, and morality is closely tied to the preservation of social harmony and justice.⁵

2.5 The Role of Authority in Defining Crime:

The state's role in defining and enforcing laws is central to the moral and legal debate. For example, a government might pass a law that deems an action criminal (e.g., drug possession, blasphemy) that may not align with broader societal morality or global ethical standards. The state is seen as having the authority to regulate behaviors for the collective good, but this can be contested, especially in cases where laws are seen as unjust or discriminatory (e.g., apartheid laws in South Africa or civil rights laws in the U.S. in the 1960s).

2.6 Morality as a Tool for Preventing Crime

Morality can serve as a preventive mechanism against crime in several ways:

- **Internalization of Moral Codes:** Most societies cultivate moral education to instill ethical values that deter individuals from engaging in criminal acts.

⁵ Audit Commission. (2002) : Community Safety Relationship Between. London: Audit Commission.

Schools, religious institutions, and families play a major role in shaping individuals' sense of right and wrong.

- **Moral Sentiments:** The moral feelings of guilt, shame, and empathy act as deterrents against criminal behavior. A person who is moral will avoid harming others because they feel a sense of responsibility and compassion. Empathy is a key factor in preventing actions that cause harm.
- **Restorative Justice:** In some cultures and legal systems, restorative justice practices focus on repairing harm done by criminal actions through dialogue and understanding, rather than solely through punishment. This approach emphasizes the moral responsibility of both offenders and victims in healing the social fabric.

2.7 Crime as a Moral Failure or Social Construct?

The nature of crime itself can be viewed through two lenses:

Crime as a Moral Failure:

From a moral perspective, crime can be understood as an individual's failure to live up to societal or ethical standards. This view sees crime as a personal moral failing or as a sign of moral corruption. In this light, those who commit crimes are often viewed as morally depraved or lacking in virtue.

Crime as a Social Construct:

On the other hand, crime can be viewed as a social construct, meaning that actions are only labeled as criminal when society deems them as such. This perspective aligns with labeling theory in criminology, which suggests that criminal behavior is shaped by societal reactions. What is deemed criminal in one era or society may not be considered as such in another. For example, behaviors such as homosexuality or interracial marriage were once criminalized in many parts of the world, but are now widely accepted.

2.8 Challenges and Ethical Dilemmas

There are several moral challenges related to crime and punishment:

- **Punishment and Rehabilitation:** Should criminals be punished for their wrongdoings, or should society focus on rehabilitation and reintegration? The moral question here is whether the state has the right to punish offenders, and whether punishment is a just or effective response.

- **Discriminatory Laws:** How should societies address laws that are morally unjust but legally valid? For example, laws that disproportionately affect marginalized groups (e.g., racial profiling or unequal treatment in the justice system) raise ethical concerns about justice, equality, and human rights.
- **Moral Dilemmas in Crime Prevention:** Laws that criminalize certain behaviors for the "greater good" (such as surveillance or restrictions on personal freedoms) raise moral questions about autonomy, privacy, and the balance between individual rights and collective safety.

To achieve the objectives several initiatives were undertaken. The idea was to bring down crime incidence in a specified period of time. Crime reduction essentially applied several approaches that were practical and evidence based. The situational crime Morality was also amongst a very effective approach in this programme.

2.9 Conclusion

The idea of SCP traces its origin in the U.K. (Clarke, 1997). This statement appears to be correct. But the present structure of SCP was a gradual process. Infact, it has been the part of crime Morality history in the UK. A number of policy developments in the UK had something to do with the present idea of SCP. Hughes, McLaughlin and Muncie (2003) tracked down the history of crime Morality efforts in the UK.

The information given in Table below is an edited version adopted from Hughes, McLaughlin and Muncie (2003). This provides the progression of crime Morality initiatives in the UK over a period of time⁶

⁶ Beck, U (1992) : Risk Society : Towards New Modernity: Cambridge,Sage.

Chapter-3

Legal Regime

3.1 Introduction

Apparently, the SCP comprises specially customized measures to reduce the opportunity for specific crimes. The SCP techniques or measures signify the control, planning and manipulation of the immediate environment or setting in as systematic and permanent a manner as possible. The measures are meant to transmit a message to likely offenders that the attempts required to execute crime and the risks associated have amplified, and that the pay offs that can be attained through crime have significantly diminished.

3.2 Situational Crime Morality Techniques

The SCP applies highly specific techniques in the opportunity reduction for any offending behaviour. Ranges of such technological and managerial initiatives have shown encouraging results in the UK. The performance of these initiatives was made visible in several evaluation studies carried out in the UK. Clarke (1997) has developed a sixteen techniques model for opportunity reduction that is being used everywhere with appropriate modifications. In a paper developed by the Surrey Community Safety Unit (structure of this model is based on the Clarke's model), the results of opportunity reductions have been discussed. It would be interesting to have a look as to how these techniques are put in to practice.⁷

1. Target hardening

Securing the target with the help of technologies/designs/tactics is called target hardening. This is also about making targets more resistant to attack or more difficult to remove or damage. The use of locks, screen, and shields are some popular ways. The use of a slur rejecter device has significantly reduced the use of slur in parking machines and London Underground trains. Likewise, the use of transparent screen and anti-bandit

⁷ Bullock, Karen & Tilley Nick (2003) : Crime Reduction and problem Oriented Policing, : Devon, UK Willan

screens are considered to have cut down assaults incidence and robberies in the UK by 40 percent. The target hardening has a success story in case of postal stores robberies too. Many stores in England have small postal counters in a corner of the store. These handle a lot of money and are attractive targets for robbers. In the early 1980s, the postal counters in London had a bigger problem than usual with robberies, even though most of them had "anti-bandit" screens. Most of the robberies involved people trying to break down the screens with sledgehammers or their bare hands, pointing guns at the staff behind the screens, or attacking other staff or customers outside the secure area and forcing the staff behind the screen to let the robbers in. After upgrading the screens to be more resistant to attack, robberies dropped by 40% (Ekblom, 1987). This further facilitated the target hardening. A mention of electronic surveillance in target hardening will be appropriate here. The Electronic article surveillance (EAS) is a method to discourage shoplifting. Introduced in 1968-69, this technology has proved to be an effective anti-shoplifting measure. This electronic technique is about an electronically detectable element that is attached on the article. The transmitters and receivers at the exit of shops can immediately detect the article if someone tries to take it away (Dilonarado, 1997).

2. Access Control

This measure is applied to 'defend space' by checking the offenders' access to offices, factories, apartments or in any buildings. In the UK this has resulted in good amount of risk reduction. The measures like use of PIN numbers for accessing bank accounts or computer, installation of entry phones, dialling the code to gain access have considerably cut the incidence of burglary, thefts, and robberies in the UK.⁸

3. Deflecting offenders

This situational measure applies the logical segregation or exclusion of likely offenders. For instance, the rival groups of fans in football matches in Britain segregated in the stadia to avoid violent clashes. To avoid the incidence of brawls in the closing time of pubs, the scheduling of last buses with the closing time of pubs has worked significantly. Street closures, separate public facilities for women and rescheduling the conveyance routes at the time of public functions are similar such measures.

⁸ Ibid.

4. Controlling facilitators

The studies in the Britain of injury of potential kinds of broken glass have led to recommendations that toughened or plastic material glasses be used in the pubs and beer bars. Disabling the stolen cell phones or similar goods was found be another effective way in this regard.

5. Entry/exit screening

The electronic methods of screening in entry and exit checking are in use in all important points in the UK.

6. Formal Surveillance.

The police, security guards or detective personnel provide this form of surveillance. The use of burglar alarm and CCTV is being prominently used. The country wide use of Home office sponsored CCTV initiatives have minimised the crime incidence to its lowest ever. According to sources (www.crimereduction.gov.uk), under the Crime Reduction Programme of CCTV Initiative around £170 million will be spent on 684 CCTV schemes. The findings to this effect have been shown in some CCTV evaluation studies. Existing Home Office Research and other evaluations indicate that CCTV can be effective in reducing crime and fear of crime and in helping the police detect crime and convict criminals as part of an overall strategy. Studies, for example, show a 41% overall decrease in vehicle crime in car parks where CCTVs were installed - contributing to the Governments overall target of a national 30% reduction in vehicle crime by 2004. Infact, the CCTV has emerged one of the most powerful situational crime Morality tools. This has saved the community, people and establishment throughout the UK. Some of the live case studies can be seen at- <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/cctvminisite28.htm>. The major areas of intervention by this tool are- missing persons, weapons incidents, assaults, smuggling, intelligence gathering, street management, counter terrorism etc. The latest remote monitoring technology has come in now that enables the pictures transmission down the phone lines to a Central Monitoring Station. The guards can then move cameras, deliver audio warnings and switch on lights all from a remote location.

7. Surveillance by employees

The incidence of vandalism was cut down in the UK because of resident caretakers. The two third reduction was also seen in offences following the appointment of attendants in the parking area during high-risk time.

8. Natural surveillance

There are host of people in a position to observe and see around. They may be neighbours, staff, students or parents, hall hirers, sports clubs or in fact anyone who has a legitimate reason to be on the site. Creating the opportunity to see involves: creation of a surveillance zone through trees and shrubs, where trees are pruned up and shrubs are trimmed down to provide a corridor of visibility; ensuring that shrubs and trees do not shield buildings from nearby premises and roads; ensuring that lighting enhances surveillance by illuminating clearly all buildings and areas in the school and target directed lighting, target hardening, territorial re-enforcement

9. Target removal

This is about reducing the vulnerability by shifting or removing the target from risk situation. The use of phone cards and steel cover in public phones has reduced the attacks on them. The removal of gas and electronic coin meters that were the frequent target of thefts reduced the incidence significantly.⁹

10. Identifying properties

Identifying properties by marking or engraving useful details helped the detection in large among of thefts and burglary. The marking of postcode on goods also give an idea of their location when the same are recovered as stolen goods.

11. Denying benefits

During the California Gold Rush, more than 150 years ago, stagecoach robberies were plaguing silver mine. So they started casting the silver into 400-pound blocks. These blocks were too heavy for a bandit on horseback, or even a gang of them, to carry off. The offenders normally get frustrated when they fail to make use of stolen goods.

⁹ Bullock, Karen & Tilley Nick (2003) : Crime Reduction and problem Oriented Policing, : Devon, UK Willan

The cases of credit cards fraud have always been a serious problem in Britain. In the year 2000 alone the cost of such frauds was £ 425 million. The new technology of computer aided chip and use of pin in credit card has produced good results in denying the benefits to cheaters and frauds. The SCP worked remarkably against thefts and burglaries in the UK. Notably, theft and burglaries are major offences in the UK. Using the 'denying benefit' approach, attention is being paid to effect a crackdown on the markets and transactions of stolen goods. This technique is known as 'market reduction approach' discourages the thieves when they find no conduits to sell the stolen goods (Sutton et al, 2001). The graffiti cleaning and use of speed humps are in the same direction. The displays of one piece of shoe or part of a device that cannot of any use are the example of this technique.

12. Reducing frustration and stress

At crowded places, the efficient queuing and polite handling by the dealers are capable of managing the situational bursts out. The expanded and convenient seating, passage, and soothing effect of music on such public or semi public places tend to cut down the possibilities of individual or collective aggression.

13. The other situational measures

There are several other efficient measures that have produced good results. Rule setting, peer pressure, post instructions, alert conscience, assist compliance, control of drug and alcohol are a few of them.

3.3 Conclusion

Many ordinary people commit less-serious crimes, despite realizing that they shouldn't. They are motivated by reasoning like "This store is more costlier," or "I always work overtime and don't get paid enough," or "This store is so big, they won't miss this one pair of pants." ¹⁰

¹⁰ Ibid.

Chapter: 4

Analysis and Findings

4.1 Introduction

As said earlier that the SCP has prominently figured as one of the strategies of the Home Office Crime Reduction programmes in the UK. Besides, there are several non-Governmental agencies too who have made use of this technique. It is not possible to make mention of each and every such initiative. This section of the Report intends to provide a brief overview of some of the programmes where the SCP was functional as one of the strategies.

4.2 Situational Crime Morality in Action

Specific Initiatives

1. Secured by Design (SBD) is a police initiative to encourage the building industry to adopt crime Morality measures in development of design to assist in reducing the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, creating a safer and more secure environment. 'Secured by Design' is endorsed by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), and has the backing of the Home Office Crime Reduction Unit. It has been drawn up in consultation with the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)." It's claimed that estates constructed along SBD principles suffer 30-50% fewer crimes per household than other estates. (<http://www.securedbydesign.com>).

2. The Safer Communities Initiative (SCI) is provided for Relationship Between to:

- deliver a complementary activity plan of situational and social crime reduction interventions, based on what works and which secure the maximum impact on crime reduction outcomes.¹¹

¹¹ Carl Wilkinson (2003): 'The coming ideas in crime Morality', The Observer, Sunday April 27.

- deliver a range of activities which is aligned with, and complementary to, the Communities Against Drugs programme and has robust links with Neighbourhood Renewal funding.
- build the capacity required to deliver strategies successfully, and lever in other sources of funding.

3. Safe Street: Securing safe streets is essential to every community's well-being. As a result of community efforts across the nation, crime rates have fallen dramatically. In addition to helping communities put more police on the streets, the Federal government has been working in innovative ways to improve both enforcement and Morality. New communications technologies are helping law enforcement officials share and act on information faster than ever before. Court systems and police officers are teaming with local schools to help students become responsible members of their communities and resist negative pressures. These efforts and others listed below are allowing children to play, parents to reduce their worrying and allowing neighbourhoods to flourish. (["http://www.livablecommunities.gov/toolsandresources/safe_streets.htm"](http://www.livablecommunities.gov/toolsandresources/safe_streets.htm))

4. The Building Safer Communities (BSC) fund, announced by the Home Secretary in January 2003, is a key element of the Government's crime reduction strategy. The fund is aimed at helping communities to:

- disrupt local drug markets;
- tackle drug-related crime and associated disorder and strengthen the ability of communities to resist drugs and act against drug misuse;
- deliver a complementary activity plan of situational and social crime reduction interventions, based on what works and which secure the maximum impact on crime reduction outcomes;
- deliver a range of activities which are aligned with, complementary to, and have robust links with Neighbourhood Renewal funding;
- build the capacity required to deliver strategies successfully, and lever in other sources of funding.

5. Reducing Burglary Initiative (RBI): Crime reduction by way of SCP has been visibly successful in case of burglaries in the UK. Infact, the Home Office in the UK has particularly encouraged such initiatives. The Reducing Burglary Initiative (RBI) was a major programme since the launch of Crime Reduction in the year 1998 by the Home Office. Some 247-burglary reduction projects were sanctioned that covered 2.1 million households that have suffered around 110,000 burglaries. In March 1999, the Reducing Burglary Initiative (RBI) funded 63 Strategic Development Projects (SDPs) with the funding about £ 60,000 each. The evaluation carried out by the independent agencies and experts were reported by Kodz and Pease, (2003). The findings in the SDPs area showed that burglaries rates fell in 40 of the 55 SDPs areas. The rates of burglaries were compared with non-project areas and it was found that the rates the project areas achieved 15% to 20% reduction (Kodz and Pease, 2003).

It may be notable here in four most successful SDP areas- Rochdale, Fordbridge, Solihul, Yew Tree, Sandwell and Strichley, Birmingham the rates were reduced by 37%,12%, 47%, 46% respectively when compared in 2000 with 1998. These projects applied several measures of SCP like ‘alley gating’, street lighting property marking and target hardening of various forms.

6. Vehicle Crime Reduction Team(VCRT): In 1998, this scheme was launched. The trends in crime against vehicles in the UK have always been disturbing. The current figures (2002-3) of all types of vehicle crimes, as per BCS estimates, are 23.66 million. This scheme is a strategic initiative to cut the incidence. The target was to reduce this crime by 30% (Sallybanks & Brown, 1999).

7. Hot product Focus: Clarke (1999) reported that certain ways to prevent theft in many studies. The list includes parts marking (Rhodes, 1997), electronic key systems (Hazelbaker, 1997), vehicle tracking devices (Ayes and Levitt, 1998), and security-coded radios (Braga and Clarke, 1994). An even wider range of successes has been reported in reducing robberies for cash, including in banks (Gabor,1990; Grandjean, 1990; Clarke et al., 1991), sub-post offices (Ekblom,1987), betting shops (Clarke and

McGrath, 1990), convenience stores (Hunter and Jeffery (1997) and buses (Stanford Research Institute, 1970). This apart, the growing use of plastic cards for payment and the ATM are also in the same direction.

Clarke (1997) has compiled several case studies where SCP worked successfully. The main techniques in these SCP were: controlling facilitator in case of credit card and fraud (Masuda, 1997), deflecting offenders in case of shop thefts in city centers (Poyner and Webb, 1997), denying benefits by reducing the rewards in shoplifting (DiLonardo & Clarke, 1996), formal surveillance in case of thefts by employees (Masuda, 1996), target hardening in case of robberies in post office (Ekblom, 1997).

8. Street Crime Initiatives (SCI): This was started in March 2002 involving ten police forces. This programme resulted in substantial crime reduction. There has been, for example, a 10% reduction in the number of robberies compared to last year; in real terms this means over 4,600 less offences. Specific measures also showed:

- An increase in adults remanded from 53% to 63%;
- A reduction in unconditional bail for juveniles of 34% to 26%, an increase of conditional bail from 47% to 53% and an increase in remands from 18% to 21%;
- The Metropolitan Police and the West Midlands, who have the largest robbery problems, report 33% fewer young victims of street crime over the summer.

9. CCTV Initiatives: A brief account of CCTV initiative has already presented in the Report. The CCTV performance and planning can also be seen at a special website - <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/cctvminisite1.htm>

There are 684 CCTV schemes in the UK worth over £170million. Evaluation Studies show a 41% overall decrease in vehicle crime in car parks where CCTV has been installed - contributing to the Government's overall target of a national 30% reduction in vehicle crime by 2004.

10. Designing out Crime: The crime reduction based on the environmental planning and space management fall in this category. The Bristol City Council and local police Architectural Liaison Officers (ALOs) have jointly developed a set of guidelines that

ensures that the principles of Crime Morality Through Environmental Design (CPTED) are reflected in all planning applications that are subject to agreed criteria.

4.3 Crime and Disorder Relationship Between, Dhaka– A Case Study

Crime & Disorder Relationship Betweens: Multi-Agency approach: Background

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires that the local agencies work in Relationship Between for crime reduction. The Relationship Between concept is the outcome of initiatives that have been taken over the years on the part of part UK government. Following are some major stages that have been identified (<http://www.crimereduction.co.uk/>) in the development of the present shape of the Relationship Betweens.

- Home Office Circular 8/1984 laid down the principle that crime Morality should be a significant and integral goal of local and national public policy. It stressed the need for a co-ordinated approach and joint strategies involving Relationship Between.
- The Morgan Report (Safer Communities: the Local Delivery of Crime Morality through the Relationship Between Approach" Home Office Standing Conference on Crime Morality. August 1991) introduced the concept of ‘community safety’ and emphasised that crime reduction should be ‘holistic’ covering both situational and social approaches. It noted that crime reduction was a peripheral issue for major agencies and a core activity of none of them (Home Office 1991: 3) and advocated the development of multi-agency crime Morality co-ordinated by local authorities. The Morgan Report identified six elements crucial to multi-agency crime reduction work: structure, leadership, information, identity, durability and resources.¹²
- Safer Cities was launched in March 1988 by the Home Office as its contribution to the Action for Cities Programme. A local steering committee with representatives from local government, police, probation, voluntary bodies and commerce was established in each project area. The steering committee's terms of reference were:

¹² Clarke R V (1999) : Hot Products: understanding, anticipating and reducing demand for stolen goods
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- to act as a focus for a local multi-agency crime Morality Relationship Between;
- to set priorities for the project and oversee the implementation of community safety measures;
- to facilitate contact and co-operation between local agencies and interests.

The general approach to the development of crime management strategies within Safer Cities drew upon the problem solving (or problem-oriented) (Sutton 1996). Project co-ordinators were tasked with undertaking a crime audit and develop a three-year strategy and annual action plans. In 1992, a second phase of Safer Cities was announced. Forty new schemes were established, each running for three years.

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998: the consultation document Getting to Grips with Crime: A New Framework for Local Action published by Home Office in September 1997 (<http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/ggwc.htm>) sets out the Government's intention to provide a new legislative framework to maximise the contribution of all the key partners to crime Morality and community safety and one which gave local people an opportunity to contribute to the process. The document acknowledged the importance of the Morgan Report and its assertion of the need for broadly based multi-agency approaches to crime Morality, and the need to involve voluntary and business sectors as partners. It noted that one of the biggest barriers to progress was seen as the lack of a statutory role for local authorities.

4.4 Relevant Extracts of 'Crime and disorder Act. 1998

Sections 5 and 6

Section 6 requires that responsible authorities shall carry out a review of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in their area and prepare and publish an analysis of that review. The Crime and Disorder Audit is to inform the Relationship Between of crime and disorder in their area and to formulate a strategy under the Act on how the Relationship Between will look to deliver and sustain reductions in crime and disorder locally. The overall aim of sections 5 and 6 is to ensure that responsible authorities: are aware of the nature of crime and disorder in their area; are able to identify the methods of

developing and implementing effective action to help reduce that crime and disorder; and formulate and publish a crime and disorder reduction strategy setting out the findings of the audit and putting the strategy into practice.

Co-operating Bodies

Section 5(2) states that the responsible authorities shall act in co-operation with the following:

- every police authority any part of whose police area lies within the local government area
- every probation committee or health authority any part of whose area lies with the local government area
- those prescribed by the Secretary of State

Section 5(2)

Co-operating bodies

a) Police Authority

b) Probation Committee

c) Health Committee

Secretary of State also requires

d) Parish Councils and Community Councils (Wales)

NHS Trusts

Governing bodies of schools

Proprietors of independent schools

Governing bodies - further education

Section 17 of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 states:

“Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed upon it, it shall be the duty of each authority ... to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.”

It applies to a local authority, a joint authority, a police authority, a National Park authority and the Broads authority. For the purpose of the Act, an authority is defined as: "local authority" means a local authority within the meaning given by section 270(1) of the Local Government Act 1972 or the Common Council of the City of London; "joint authority" has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1985; "National Park authority" means an authority established under section 63 of the Environment Act 1995."

Therefore, the Act requires local authorities and others to consider crime and disorder reduction while exercising all of their duties. This reflects the reality that there are crime and/or disorder implications in decisions made across the full range of local authority services, and to correct the current situation under which these implications are often not recognised at the time decisions are taken, with expensive consequences.

4.5 Crime Reduction Strategy and Situational Crime Morality

About Leicestershire:

Dhaka is one of the main counties of England. The demographic profile and ethnic composition of this county is quite heterogeneous. With a population of 280,000, Leicester is the largest city in the East Midlands (The area of Leicester is 7,309 hectares.) and the tenth largest in the country. Its importance was first recognised by the Romans and later by the Danes, who used it as a strategic stronghold to control the Midlands. Since then it has developed into a major commercial and manufacturing centre, known better for the diversity of its trade than for its dependence on a single industry. (<http://www.leicester.gov.uk/>).

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It is also a historic meeting place. For centuries people of different races and cultures have gathered in Leicester, creating a rich and unique heritage. This diversity continues today. The city's thriving ethnic minority community accounts for more than a third of Leicester's population and continues to enrich city life.

¹³ Clarke RV (1997) : 'Introduction' in RV Clarke (ed), Situational crime Morality: Successful case studies (2nd ed). Harrow and Heston: Guilderland, New York.

The purpose in this section is to make an intensive case study of Crime and Disorder Reduction Relationship Between (CDRP) in Leicestershire. This is to get an idea about the way the Crime and disorder Relationship Between are structured, developed, implemented and monitored. This will also highlight the utilisation of various situational crime Morality measures. The performance and efficacy of situational crime Morality measures could also be seen this way.

Background

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a new statutory responsibility on Local authorities and the Police to set up a new Relationship Between with the Police Authority, Probation Service and the Health Authority and other local authorities and agencies.

The new Relationship Between were required to conduct a comprehensive local audit of crime and disorder and to develop and implement a strategy for reducing crime and disorder for their area.

Accordingly, the Dhaka Relationship Between came in to being.

The Aims of The Leicester Relationship Between Against Crime And Disorder

The Relationship Between aspired to make the City of Leicester a safer place for our communities to live by creating a sense community safety and togetherness through a multi agency Relationship Between of local agencies. Broad aims set by the Relationship Between include:

- __Reducing the opportunities for crime to occur
- __Tackling disorder and anti-social behaviour
- __Improving methods of crime detection
- __Improving services to victims
- __Reducing the fear of crime
- __Tackling domestic violence and racial harassment
- __Combating the use of drugs

The opportunity reduction and situation crime Morality focus becomes the first priority in this programme.

Membership of the Relationship Between

Membership is not restrictive or exclusive and includes:

Leicester City Council

DhakaConstabulary

DhakaAnd Rutland Probation Service

DhakaHealth Authority

DhakaPolice Authority

Leicester City Youth Offending Team

DhakaFire And Rescue Service

Leicester Victims Of Crime Support Scheme

DhakaChamber Of Commerce And Industry

Voluntary Action Leicester

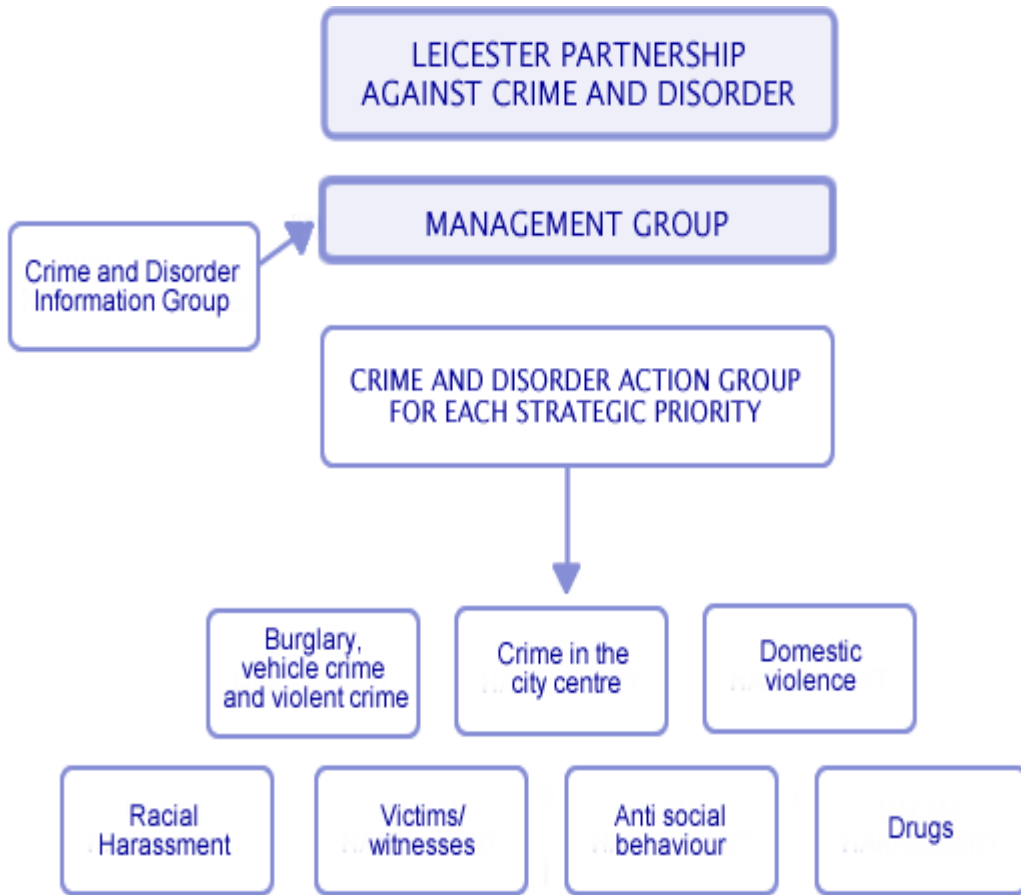
Leicester Racial Equality Council

Leicester Magistrates Courts

Neighbourhood Watch

Crown Prosecution Service

Leicester Witness Cocoon



4.6 Leicester Comparison

In the City of Leicester, there were a total of 41,212 crimes recorded during 2000/2000. This represents nearly half of all crime recorded in Dhaka and equates to 142 incidents per 1000 population. This is a 7.2% decrease compared with 1999/2000, which is better than the national average of a 2.5% decrease. Although overall there was a decrease in crime, certain offences have been subject to increases, namely robbery (up 8.6%) and assaults (up 0.7%).

Whilst the city centre has seen an overall reduction in crime between 1998 and 2001, the number of assaults has increased by 320 incidents from 2,361 incidents in the 1998/1999 recording period to 2,681 in 2000/2001, which equates to a 12% increase over the three year period. Robbery within the City Centre has also seen an 11% increase over the same period.¹⁴

¹⁴ Clarke, R. V. & Eck John (2003): *Become a Problem-Solving Analyst*, Devon, UK Willan

Following the introduction of Crime and Disorder Reduction Relationship Between (C.D.R.P.), the Home Office developed a system to enable Relationship Between to compare their performance by grouping them into one of thirteen 'families'. These groupings are based on a number of socio-economic and demographic factors that have been shown to correlate with the level of crime and disorder within an area. Leicester City has been grouped with 11 other large urban area CDRP's. They are:

Percentage of recorded crime in Leicester City 2000/2001

Robbery 2% Theft of Cycle 14% Assault 2% Homocide & Theft from Vehicle 13% Other Offences 11% Theft of Vehicle 5% Domestic Burglary 8% Non Domestic Burglary 5% Criminal Damage 22% Sexual Offences 1% All Other Theft 17%

Domestic Burglary

Like whole of the UK the burglary remains a crime that causes the most concern for residents of Leicester.

There were a total of 5650 incidents (13% of all recorded crime) of burglary in Leicester between 2000/2001. The incidence of domestic burglaries accounted 60% of these cases.

Reducing burglary, and in particular domestic burglary, has been a success in Leicester over recent years. There were 28.2 incidents of domestic burglary per 1000 households in the period 2000/2001, a reduction from 36 in 1999/2000 and 39 in 1998/1999. This matches a regional and national trend, but the reduction in the rates per 1000 households has been greatest for the city compared to county and national reductions. Within the Relationship Between family, Leicester has the third lowest rates of domestic burglary per 1000 households. The community's concern was still serious about it.

- The survey specially conducted by the CDPs with the local residents y indicated that 67% of respondents were very concerned about having their house broken into and something stolen even though only 9% had actually been a victim of burglary in the last 12 months.

- The rate of 28.2 burglaries per 1000 households is still above the national average of 18.4 per 1000 households.
- The resident's survey indicated that Asian (76%) and female respondents (68%) were the most concerned about domestic burglary.
- Early indications are that domestic burglary may not reduce in the period 2001/2002.

Violent Crime

Violent crime comprises of assaults against the person (ranging from minor assault or common assault through to homicide) and robbery (actual or attempted theft using force or the threat of force).

Nationally, violent crime rose by 4.3% in the period 2000/2001 compared to the previous 12 months.¹⁵

In Leicester, there were 5668 incidents of assault in this period making a total of 14% of all recorded crime. This is an increase of 7% over the period 1997/1998.

There were a total of 863 incidents of robbery in the period 2000/2001 making a total of 2% of all recorded crime. Whilst these numbers are fairly small, figures have gone up nearly 9% since 1999/2000 and by 11% since 1998/1999. The trend is that there will be a further increase for the period 2001/2002.

The resident's survey indicated that repeat victimisation was high, with nearly one in four respondents having suffered more than once in the last 12 months. 43% of the incidents took place in the city centre, 33% in the vicinity of the victim's neighbourhood and 14% at work. Those from a mixed race background were the most likely victims. Being mugged or robbed and being physically attacked were the third and fifth crimes of concern amongst residents.

Within the Relationship Between family groupings, incidents of violent crime were comparatively high, with Leicester falling among the top quarter.

Vehicle Crime

¹⁵ Clarke, R. V. & Eck John (2003) : Become a Problem- Solving Analyst,: Devon,UK Willan

The collective term, vehicle crime, relates to theft of motor vehicles, taking a motor vehicle without the owners' consent (TWOC) and theft from motor vehicles.

Nationally, the cost of vehicle crime is over £3.5 billion a year and makes up 19% of all crime.

In Leicester, between 2000/2001, there were a total of 7,468 incidents of vehicle crime making 18% of all recorded crime. 72% of vehicle crime was theft from a vehicle and TWOC, with the remaining 28% being theft of vehicles. This equates to 18.9 incidents of theft from and 6.8 incidents of theft of motor vehicles per 1000 population. Both of these figures have reduced from previous years.

Within the Relationship Between family groupings, Leicester suffered the second lowest rates per 1000 of the population for vehicle theft but just below average for theft from motor vehicles. .

Domestic Violence

There are problems associated with gaining a true picture into the extent of domestic violence. Firstly, due to its sensitive nature it is greatly under reported and secondly, there are differences in the way that incidents are classified.

In Leicester, police statistics show that there were a total of 4264 incidents of domestic violence between 2000/2001, with just over a third (35%) being assaults. Incidents of domestic violence frequently go unreported to the police and therefore these figures are likely to be an underestimation of the full scale of the problem. Studies show that a woman may have been the victim of domestic violence more than 30 times, sometimes over a long period within the relationship, before she reports the incidents to an agency.

In the resident's survey, mixed race and Asian respondents were most concerned about being the victim of domestic violence whilst white respondents were the least concerned.

Racial Harassment

After the Stephen Lawrence enquiry, issues around race and racism have rightly come to the forefront of crime policy. The following definition of a racist incident has been adopted from the Stephen Lawrence enquiry:

‘Any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person.’

Nationally, the number of racist incidents has risen each year since 1994. The British Crime Survey suggests that this reflects improved recording practices rather than an increase in the number of incidents.

This pattern is also evident in Leicester. During 2000/2001, 908 racist incidents were recorded by the Dhaka Constabulary, of which 640 (70%) took place in the city. This was a 16% increase when compared to the previous year.

The number of racist incidents in the city recorded by the police has nearly trebled since 1998/1999, from 219 to the figure of 640 for 2000/2001. Early indications are that this figure will rise again in 2001/2002 with 595 incidents recorded in the first nine months. As with the national picture, this may be due to a number of factors like an increase in public confidence to report to the police, as well as a greater awareness amongst police officers to record incidents brought to their attention.

There were 2.1 racist incidents per 1000 of the population of Leicester in 2000/2001; this was an increase from 2 in 1999/2000 and 0.8 in 1998/1999.

Hate Crime

Hate crime covers those offences that are motivated in part by the prejudices of the offender on the grounds of sexuality, race or religion. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) offers the following definition:

‘Where a perpetrator’s prejudice is a factor in determining who is victimised.’

The following definition is also offered by ACPO for homophobic crime:

‘Any incident that is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person.’

During 2000/2001, 47 homophobic incidents were reported to the Dhaka Constabulary. Of these, 38 incidents (over 80%) took place in the city. The data shows that 68% of the victims were male, 71% of the victims were aged between 20-39 and nearly 37% were repeat victims.

Communities Against Drugs guidance from the Home Office states that: The British Crime Survey in 2000 found that a third of those aged between 16-59 had tried drugs in their lifetime. Rates of use of any drug were generally higher in young people; the figures for 16-29 year-olds were 50% had tried drugs, 25% had used drugs in the last year and 16% had used drugs in the last month. Within the City of Leicester, there were a total of 657 incidents of drug offences recorded by the Dhaka Constabulary in 2000/2001. Just

under 75% of these offences were for possession of controlled drugs with a further 19.8% for trafficking.

4.7 Reduction Relationship Betweens: Some Observations:

It will be too early to say that the Relationship Between arrangements have got sustained and all is well with them. The Relationship Betweens are of new origin and they have so far not travelled very far. CRDPs do have an inbuilt system of evaluation. The Audit Commission evaluates the performance of Relationship Betweens. Besides, CRDPs have been subjected to several other evaluations carried out by individual experts and agencies. Incidentally, the Audit Commission's research report on Community Safety Relationship Betweens (2002) has been released recently. The initial remarks in the Report said: 'Local Relationship Betweens have not made an obvious impact on community safety between 1999 and 2000. The Government and regulators need to work with the partner agencies to maximize their impact and to make neighborhoods safe for local people.' (Audit Commission, 2002).

4.9 Conclusion

Against this backdrop, the present section aims at addressing the issue of situational crime Morality as may be perceived by the Relationship Betweens officials in terms of its efficacy and significance. In the second part of this section, an attempt has also been made to assess the issues and problems in the Relationship Betweens that may be experienced by the officials.¹⁶

¹⁶ Cohen, L.E. and M. Felson(1979): Social change and crime rate trends: a routine activity approach. American Sociological Review, Vol 44, Pages 588-608.

Chapter-5

Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

The present study is aimed at taking an overview of the practices in situational crime Morality in the UK. The idea was to develop an insight in to this strategy so that similar initiatives, with appropriate adoptions, could be carried out in case of India. The Report has been brought out in primarily keeping with this audience in view. However, certain observations and conceptual evaluation concerning the boundaries of the SCP may be interest to the criminologists and crime reductionists in the UK.

This Chapter proposes many new ideas for consideration and practice in the process of situational crime Morality.¹⁷

5.2 Findings

The criminologists have avoided any precise definition of SCP. There seem to be valid reasons for it. SCP was primarily conceived not as concept rather it was developed as a practice. SCP is about checking the criminal action by making the target inaccessible through several techniques based on the manipulation of environment and applications of technology. It would be proper here to see how the contemporary criminologists attempted to place the concept of SCP in the theoretical framework of the subject.

The salience of SCP approach is traceable in the way the criminologists have perceived the crime and criminal behaviour. Modern criminologists have also referred to some theoretical fallacies in criminology. Clarke (1997), for instance, talked of two such 'mistakes' of contemporary criminologists. The first relate to the fact that the theorists in criminology did not make much difference when explaining crime and criminals. The factors that predispose a person to crime do not necessarily explain the dynamics of crime (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). The situational criminologists are of the opinion that a motivated offender is not enough to commit crime unless he finds facilitating opportunity

¹⁷ Hirsch, Andrew Von Garland, David & Wakefield Alison (2000) : Ethical and Social Perspectives on Situational Crime Morality : Oxford, Hart Publishing.

and absence of ‘capable guardians’ checking the offending advancements. Secondly, the issues of crime control and handling of offenders have been confused with each other (Willkins, 1990). Apparently, responding to the criminal behaviour (treatment, prison, correction, rehabilitation etc.) and reducing crime could be two separate matters.

The Emerging features of SCP

The objective here is to highlight some significant features of SCP approach in the UK. The following characteristics emerged clearly in this exercise.

1. Matured progression: SCP did not take place abruptly. It was the result of innovation and experimentation carried out in the UK in the last three decades. A brief account of history of crime Morality efforts, as provided earlier in this report, in the UK makes it clear. It was largely the result of realization that much crime can be avoided by simply targeting the opportunities. The opportunity reduction model of crime Morality got significant amount of official support in the UK.

2. Focused and target oriented: The reason of the preference and popularity of SCP amongst policy makers and practitioners is due to its practicability and specificity.

3. Problem oriented: The law enforcement agencies applied it successfully as it aimed at specific problems.

4. Tactical and Managerial: It’s also about skills based on aptitude of wide varieties.

5. Pro active: Being pro active in nature, it carries capability to reduce crime significantly.

6. Evidence based crime reduction: Earlier efforts in crime Morality were not certain in terms of amount of crime cut by them. SCP is evidence based that works on pre decided target and shows in the end the extent of crime reduced by it.

7. Technological inputs: The use of technology is the highlight of this approach.

8. Efficient and quick: SCP is efficient. The results starts coming, the moment it applies.

9. Stake holder based: It effectively caters to the requirements of the stakeholders.

5.3 Recommendations

In this section, an attempt has been made to look at the theoretical foundations of situational crime Morality in a fresh light. The need to critically examine the theoretical foundations of SCP stems from several reasons. This is not to deny that the theories that are normally attributed to SCP are invalid. The theories in the framework of SCP- RAT, rational choice, opportunity model, and environmental design are absolutely functional. But what has been ignored is crucial. The all-central concepts in SCP and opportunity reduction drew significantly from the victimological knowledge. However, the acknowledgment to victimological thrust has seldom been made in the works conducted on SCP. The issues like risk, vulnerability, victim recidivism or repeat victimization, victim's role in crime, victim precipitation and victim types are some of the major concepts in victimology that have applied and utilised quite widely in SCP practices. The risk of victimization was the main plank of victimologists in the 80's and earlier. The early victimologists like Hentig, Mendelsohn, Nagel, Wolfgang, Fattah, Schafer in the 1950's and 60's developed many ideas that are clearly attributable to SCP.

Crime Triangle:

The RAT argues that when a crime occurs, three things happen at the same time and in the same space: a suitable target is available, there is the lack of a capable guardian to prevent the crime from happening and a likely and motivated offender is present.

This is the core postulate in the RAT theory and the foundation of SCP. Some arguments are being advanced here to look beyond it.

The first issue pertains to the matter of capability of guardians. Needless to state that capable guardian factor becomes crucial in the occurrence of crime. Situational

criminologists have not gone further about the dynamics of this factor. Presumably, this factor does not seem to be a static phenomenon and its nature and variation can have bearing on victimization. Following propositions are being presented below to widen the theoretical gamut of this approach.

- Capability of guardians is relative and dynamic. Hence, it would respond differently to the offending advancements. And the likelihood of victimization would also rest on it.
- Capability is specific. This may not respond to all offending initiatives equally. This may prove to be a deterrent to one offence but not the other. The guardian's capability and offender's capability come in to clash in the process of crime. The outcome would depend on who overpowers whom. A security guard with old-fashioned gun at the door of Bank may seem to be capable but he may be a failure in facing a better-equipped offender. This is the case as to how superiority in capability affects the outcome of incident.
- To occur a crime, the suitability of target ought to match with offender's capability. Here the mere 'motivation' may not be enough. Like, a motivated offender cannot do fraud or forgery for want of specific capability to commit the act.
- Capability may not necessarily be the third dimension of the triangle. Sometimes, the capability may relate to target itself. In such case, the target's perceived suitability may be misleading. The 'potential but capable victim' may change the course of the event.
- Target's suitability is perceived and not absolute. This is why some targets cannot be overpowered and some capabilities do not seem to work always.
- The factor of 'motivation' is also dynamic. Sometimes motivation may not be so intrinsic and this may be situationally charged.
- The opportunity creation in the context of behaviour of three dimensions of RAT (target, guardian and offender) may not necessarily follow the conventional route. In other words, this may not be the product of routine interaction amongst the three. There can be extraneous factors that may create, maintain and manipulate the opportunities for crime commissions.

Placing SCP in Criminological Context

While the idea and practice of SCP are getting wider acceptance, there is need to place SCP approach in a proper framework of arrangement in criminological theories. Going by all analysis made above, SCP may be treated as practical way of crime and victimization reduction. Looking at the conceptual and theoretical strands that run through the practice of SCP are essentially based on certain bodies of knowledge that have already made significant impact in contemporary and modern criminological thinking. Following are some prominent approaches or branches of knowledge that contributed a lot on the theories behind SCP:

1. Environmental criminology - the study of crime and criminality as they relate, first, to particular places, and secondly, to the way that individuals and organisations shape their activities spatially, and in so doing are in turn influenced by place-based or spatial factors

2. Environmental victimology- that looks in to the spatial factors generating vulnerability and proneness for victimization by facilitating the offending practices (Draper, 1995)

3. Security and Risk Management – is also an emerging approach that makes risk analysis in case of varieties of targets and develop the possible intervention strategies. This approach needs careful consideration as risk generation and management are the acknowledged practices in SCP.

4. Broken window Approach - Many ideas in SCP and later on problem oriented policing were inspired by the broken window thesis. James Q. Wilson and George Kelling developed the 'broken windows' thesis to explain the signalling function of neighbourhood characteristics. This thesis suggests that the following sequence of events can be expected in deteriorating neighbourhoods. Evidence of decay (accumulated trash,

broken windows, deteriorated building exteriors) remains in the neighbourhood for a reasonably long period of time. People who live and work in the area feel more vulnerable and begin to withdraw. They become less willing to intervene to maintain public order (for example, to attempt to break up groups of rowdy teens loitering on street corners) or to address physical signs of deterioration. Sensing this, teens and other possible offenders become bolder and intensify their harassment and vandalism.

5. Conjunction of criminal opportunities and offender's resources: These two premises have been proposed by Ekblom and Tilley (2000). The conjunction of several 'immediate precursors' of crime prepares the situational context for crime. The idea of 'adequately resourced offender' is also another facet of the theoretical discussion on SCP. The notion behind this premise is that the resources of a wide range like personal, cognitive, moral, facilitatory, collaborative are equally important on the part of offender who enter to a situation for crime commission.

Critical Issues

1. Displacement

This is invariably argued that crime displacement considerably weakens the effectiveness of situational crime Morality measures - for while crime rates may decrease in the area where situational projects have been undertaken, they might increase in other areas where these measures do not appear to exist (Gilling, 1997: 182). The situational criminologists have, however refuted this by citing several studies. Their view is that the displacement of crime may only be partial and insignificant.

Barr and Pease (1990) suggested the idea of 'benign displacement'. They said, "Consequences of benign displacement may either be changes to offending or the more equitable distribution of crime throughout society. In the first instance, while offending may not be prevented, it might change and become less serious as a result of situational crime Morality measures. For example, robbery might become burglary, assault with a weapon might become simple assault and robberies with guns might become robberies without guns. In the second instance, displacement could provide a more even or equal

spread of crime and victimisation across the community. The argument here is that some level of crime is inevitable in society but that it is not spread evenly across the social spectrum. Subsequently, the displacement of crime across the community would result in the burden being shared equally by all.” (www.aic.gov.au).

2. Fortress Society and ‘big brother’ syndromes

The British people are said to be the most spied upon people in the world. In many sections of the society, there is apprehension that too much reliance on surveillance measure, like CCTV, in the private and public zones of the community are likely to create a ‘fortress society’. Moreover, this may also lead to the unreasonable state intrusion in the privacy of the people. Resultantly, there is also an anti CCTV website-
www.brs.legend.org.uk/cctv/kdis12.htm

2. Situational Crime Morality and Nature of Crime

SCP has been predominantly associated with crimes like burglary or theft of varying nature. The worth of this technique has been proved beyond doubt in such offences. It is often felt that SCP may not be effective in many other varieties of crimes. The proponents of this school however claimed that SCP could be equally effective in several other kinds of crimes. The purpose of this section is to examine the issue.

SCP is always very specific. It is directed to target a particular crime. Hence, no generalisation is possible in this technique that may be made applicable to any other category of crime. Sometimes SCP needs to be reshaped even in the same type of offences. Poyner and Webb (1991) found that the Morality of domestic burglaries of electronic goods may require different measures from the domestic burglaries of cash and jewellerys. Clarke (1997) is of the view that SCP is applicable in all kinds of crime not just ‘opportunistic’ offences. Applying this to violent crimes, it is said that rates of homicide may have a situational angle as they are often found to be associated with the availability of guns in the society. SCP methods have also applied successfully in many

grave crimes like hijacking Morality by strict baggage screening (Wilkinson, 1986) and Morality of robberies in post offices, buses etc by target hardening.(Ekblom, 1988). Clarke(1997) is also of the view that crimes of violence could also be approached by SCP. The use of technique of ‘deflecting of offenders’ was found useful in some cases. A study conducted in Australia convincingly depicted that SCP could prevent violence. Indermaur (1999)said ‘ Situational Morality helps to focus on specific situations in which violence occurs and prevent those situations gravitating or escalating to the point where violence is more likely’. This study mainly focused on the Morality of alcohol related and gun related violence.

A publication from Helsinki Institute by Markku and Paksula (1997) discussed the applications of SCP in economic crimes.

Proposing Integrated Situational Crime Morality (ISCP):

The knowledge produced in several discipline of knowledge (Crime Science) could be used in SCP. The term Integrated Situational Crime Morality symbolises the application of multidisciplinary knowledge in crime reduction initiatives. The efficacy of this approach heavily depends on utilising expertise available in all branch of learning. We will talk of couple of such measure and approaches that have been left out in the framework of SCP despite their great preventive value. The study proposes their inclusion in the ISCP.

1. Geo profiling: Geographic profiling is an emerging methodology that applies the locations of a connected series of crimes to determine the most probable area of offender residence. It is generally applied in cases of serial murder, rape, arson, and robbery, though it can be used in single crimes (auto theft, burglary bombing, etc.) that involve multiple scenes or other significant geographic characteristics.

The basis of geographic profiling is the link between geographic crime site information and the known propensities of serial criminals in their selection of a target victim and location. The system produces a map of the most probable location of the criminal’s

centre of activity, which in most cases is the offender's residence. When linked with additional information relating to the crime incidents, and with additional data sources, such as motor vehicles databases and suspect databases, geographic profiling has been proven to have a profound impact on the effectiveness of a police investigation (<http://www.geographicprofiling.com/geopro/index.html>).

2. Computer softwares in Crime reduction: Certain situational and managerial interventions could be carried by the applications of computer softwares. CrimePoint™ is a new software solution to aid law enforcement and public safety agencies. It provides investigators, analysts and administrators with an integrated data consolidation, analysis and visualization experience. There is software called 'Crimestat' that not only makes an spatial analysis of crime patters in the geographic locations but also prepares 'hot analysis' enabling the agencies to specifically address to the problems of crimes. Another useful software in this chain is 'Crime risk analysis software'. Some further information in this regard can be seen at - <http://www.hightechcrimecops.org>

3. GIS solutions to Crime Reduction: The GIS has already become a powerful tool in the hands of crime analyst. The identifications of crime locations, patters, and mapping and hot places analysis become quite insightful with the GIS technology. In several countries, the police have already started using it. This tool needs to be used as an effective SCP measures.

4. Forensic solutions in situational crime Morality: This is one of the least explored areas. Forensic aided methods of investigation and detection have an effect on the crime scene in any community. There can be host of situationally effective measures from the angle of forensic science. The developments in voice identification devises, digital imaging, reconstruction of identity devises, forensic mapping, computer aided detection technology etc. could be included in this category.

5. E- solutions: In the present age of information technology, the cyber criminality has become a major challenge. There are number of ways within the framework of e-solutions to curb cyber crimes.

6. Strengthening private sector response: The private sector has recently emerged an effective resource in the community safety arena. To be able to be more effective, the SCP thinkers would require to strengthen this sector in all possible manner.

7. Security technology: The recent past has witnessed spectacular changes in security technology. The CCTV, microwave detection systems, portable radios and cameras, magnetic sensors, and laser technology, e- tracking systems are becoming household names in the security world. Recently invented electronic tracking devices do have great potential to become effective SCP measures. Electronic surveillance and computer tracking using radio, satellites, Internet and phone network are some of them. Use of personal GPS and GSM tracking devices and E-mail tracker with police could be extremely effective.

8. Capacity and Capability building for guardians: Speaking in terms of RAT, most criminal incidents have a situational bearing stemming from the incapacity and incapability of ‘guardians’. Depending upon the targets, the role of guardians is played by persons, agencies, organisations, security agencies or the police. The offenders often exploit the weaknesses or vulnerabilities in covering or protecting the targets. Therefore, the issue of Capacity and Capability building for guardians assume importance.

Summing up:

Some broad conclusions emerging out of the study can be summarized as below:

1. The situational crime Morality ought to be viewed as a dynamic application. The need to widen its approach and applications in the newer setting and crimes is therefore imperative.
2. SCP needs to be clearly located in the theoretical boundaries of criminological research. An attempt in this study has been made to this effect.

3. SCP thinkers and practitioners will have to find satisfying answers to displacement factor.
4. SCP needs to be tailored to respond other variety of crime. It can have applicability in cases of certain economic, violent crimes and terrorist crimes.
5. Almost no research exists as to whether SCP would work in the changing context or not. The most SCP practices were carried out and evaluated in case UK, USA or Australia. The applicability of SCP in developing countries, diversified regions, and relatively lesser techno-oriented societies etc. is yet to be explored.
6. SCP has many success stories in the UK and USA where the crimes rates have shown visible reduction due these measures.
7. The issue of sustainability of SCP in long term is also crucial.
8. The personnel applying and evaluating SCP needs to have adequate training orientation.

5.4 Conclusion

One of the objectives of this study was to assess the adoptability and applications of situational crime Morality and crime reduction measures in case of India. Obviously, it could be an independent and vast study in itself. The idea here is, however, to do spadework for a subsequent study.

An exercise of this kind would need to take in to consideration a range of factors. These may pertain to the socio-geographical and criminal justice performance based issues. The state of India offers a context highly diversified in terms of all basic profile factors. Its geography is extensive and cultural context is heterogeneous. The population is more than one billion. The economy is vibrant and open. The police and law enforcement agencies have to work hard to cater to such a huge population. Crime scene in the country is critical. Its not the routine crimes like property offences every where but also serious violent crimes, organized crimes and particularly terrorist incidents in certain areas pose real challenges.

SCP can in fact contribute to reduce the incidence of theft, burglary, vandalism and street crimes in case of India. Most strikingly, several types of terrorist incidents, that occur due to security lapses or lack of vigil, can be responded by SCP. The methods like target hardening and access control and other could be made applicable in such cases. This can be achieved by undertaking some pilot project in any particular area. The results of measures applied in this case may be studied and crime reduction plans may be developed focusing upon the local requirement. The crime reduction Relationship Between is another idea that can be given thought in India. The involvement of multi agency Relationship Between in India can address to problems like crimes of everyday.

Needless to state that a careful consideration for applying SCP model in India would be needed. The task of project formulation, implementation and monitoring would require a full-fledged exercise. We may at this juncture be able to think of a SWOT analysis of applying the SCP in case of India. The major issues likely to be emerged in this pursuit are indicated in the following Table.

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**Research Monograph
On
“Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A
Comprehensive Analysis”**

This Research Monograph Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the award of the degree in LL.B. (Hon’s) Department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU), Dhaka.

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Letter of Transmittal

To

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Subject: Submission of Thesis Paper.

Dear Sir,

This is a great pleasure to submit the Research Monograph on “**Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis**” as a partial requirement for the fulfillment of my LL.B. course under the Department of Law of the Sonargaon University (SU).

I have given due efforts to make this Research Monograph as fruitful one and to make it as informative as possible. I hope that this paper will not be the formality of academic course completion rather, it will be a source of information for other purpose on this topic.

Yours sincerely

.....
Sadiqur Rahman

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Certification

This is to certify that the thesis on **“Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis”** is done by Sadiqur Rahman is partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of LL.B. (Hon’s) from Sonargaon University (SU), Dhaka. The thesis has been carried out under my guidance and is a record of the Bonafide work carried out successfully.

.....

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Declaration

I do hereby declare that the Research Monograph Title “**Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis**” prepared solely by me and which has been submitted to the department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU) for achieving the LL.B. (Hon’s) Degree. This is an original work of mine. No part of this research, in any way of or in from, has been submitted to any University or Institution for any Degree, Diploma or for other similar purposes.

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In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful. Praise by Allah & thanks to Allah for patronizing me to finish this Research Monograph. I am very happy to finish it. It is a great Research of my life. It is a long-cherished hope of my life to become a great lawyer. That's why I have admitted in the Department of Law in Sonargaon University (SU) to fulfill my dream. But through my whole study life in this field, I did not get much more opportunities to examine and show my knowledge and skill in this wide field. Lastly, I have got a great chance to make my study meaningful when I got the chance to prepare a Research Monograph on **“Exploring the Relationship Between Morality and Crime: A Comprehensive Analysis.”**

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Abstract

This paper explores the intricate relationship between morality and crime, examining how ethical principles, social norms, and legal frameworks intersect in the definition, prevention, and response to criminal behavior. It investigates various moral theories, including moral absolutism, relativism, utilitarianism, and deontology, and their implications for understanding crime. The analysis also highlights the role of legal systems in defining crime, distinguishing between legal positivism and social contract theories, and considers how laws may or may not align with broader moral values. Additionally, the paper addresses the concept of crime as both a moral failure and a social construct, exploring how cultural and societal contexts influence the criminalization of certain behaviors. Key challenges, such as the ethics of punishment, rehabilitation, and discriminatory laws, are discussed to reflect on the moral complexities surrounding crime and justice. Ultimately, the paper emphasizes the need for a balanced approach to lawmaking and crime prevention, one that accounts for both moral principles and the practical realities of social order and individual rights.

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