

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Crime is an act of deviance that is prohibited by laws. Crime like an anti social Virus pervades the world in different forms and developing countries often view this problem as an incurable socio-economic and political disease. As a developing country, Nepal is not immune to the impact of crime on the contrary; it has taken a firm hold in Nepalese society and has become a menace to peace and good governance and to the welfare of the people of Nepal.

Many scholars claim that in this Transition Period of the Nation, the old values are broken and new yet to form, the previous rules and regulations are broken and new are yet to draft creating a conducive opportunities to criminals which has led to the country to a situation of anarchy norm less ness and law less ness.

The study of crime, criminal and criminal law is of ancient origin. Historically the primary focus has been on attempts to explain the behavior of criminal. The modern study of crime involves more than an attempt to understand why people violate the law.

The crime is increasing rate in all over the world, police official in all the metropolitans know the situation is getting serious every day in their cities. Rich business man get robbed women are rapped behind the tinted car windows.

Crime is not only inevitable. It can also be functional. It is only becomes dysfunctional (harmful to society) when its rate is unusually

high or low. All social changes begin with some form of deviance and crimes.

Crime has become as complex as human nature. Modern technological advancement and tremendous progress in communication have facilitated criminals of every corner of the world to commit a crime using sophisticated equipment in one place and then escape to another place. The present day world faces the grim problem of illicit drug, trafficking smuggling, hijacking, kidnapping, Terrorism. In spite of Vigorous and Vehement national and international efforts towards combating such crime, it is quite disappointing to note that the crimes are rapidly growing in various forms.

Crime has adversely affected the societies of both developed as well as developing countries by impairing the quality of life, threatening human rights and fundamental freedom and posing a serious challenge to the community. No country has remained unaffected although the level of intensity of the problem might vary nation to nation.

A crime is one place and in one time may not be in another place or time. Intent and opportunities are two major factors that lead to the occurrence of a crime. An individual can not commit a crime unless and otherwise he gets an opportunity even if he has an intention to commit one. How do some people decide to commit a crime? Do they think about the benefit it and the risks? Why do some people commit crimes regardless of the consequences? This study was based on the quest the proper answers to these questions.

Talking about the crime cases in Nepal, crime has become the inevitable things rooted in social structure. Crime has become the main factors of terror and fear especially in Urban areas. Crime has become the normal part of an individual life in Katmandu.

This study was concentrated to point out the major causal factors of crime, difference types of crime committed by different age group, class, caste etc. in Katmandu.

Crime is a major problem of human society. It has become the feature modern risk society. Crime rate has increased in Nepal drastically since few years. Especially property and violence crime are increased in Katmandu. People's life is insecure due to the increasing different forms of crime in Katmandu. To control the crime is very challenging task. Crime will never control as well as abolished from the society. Al though crime can be reduces, if the mechanism of social control functions effectively. This is in fact a challenging issue in Nepal where the concerned authorities take a negative attitude towards offenders.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Crime is a universal problem. It is prevalence in all races social classes, castes, religions groups, sexes and ages. Crime cases registered in different police station, woman commission and other INGO have indicated the increasing of crime rate in Katmandu metropolitan city.

Only a few studies have been conducted on the subject of crime in Nepali society, whatever, little effort has been made by few scholars as well as from the government and non governmental side, for the official record.

In Nepali society, different crime cases are reported in police station. All the news channel news paper broadcast or published the different crime related news.

These all data related to crime reported in police station, broadcast in Radio Television channel, Publish in journal magazine news paper;

indicate the increasing violent and property crime in different part of the country, particularly in Katmandu city.

As the crime rates are increasing day by day it is extremely urgent to study about crime to find out cause and its proper solution. A holistic study of the crime is needed to bring out the cause of violent and property crime.

In Katmandu city no one feels the secure of their life. Parents are worried if the school going child would not return home in time. Crime related news has become the headline of both electronic and printed media. The people of Katmandu have faced difficulties in every day life because of the fear and terror of crime.

Rape, Rubbery, kidnap, murder theft arson etc. are become the part of urban life. Dispute between Y.C.L. youth force and other groups are also responsible to create social instability, anarchy norm less ness impunity.

Crime has given the huge challenge to good governance, rule of law, crime control and social security. Crime has linked with society. The offenders and Victims group are also the members of society, increasing crime directly affect to society.

Crime has occurred in Katmandu on the basis of psychological, moral, economic, political, religious, demographic, geographical setting. Thus this study was concentrated to find out the social effects of crime on the basis of qualitative and quantitative data of crime cases.

Most of the crimes are often occurs in Katmandu. Such crimes are robbery smuggling, alcoholism, Drugs uses, and murder. So, this study was focused on how such kinds of crime are often committed, and who inspired them to commit such kind of crime. Most affected areas of

crime are government and non government agency, administrative and securities agencies, economic sectors, human settlements area. The people of Katmandu has compulsion to live the life of fear and terror due to the different forms of crime.

The desire for material gain (money or expensive belongings) leads to property crimes such as robberies burglaries. White collar crimes, and thefts, the desire for control, revenge, or power leads to violent crimes such as murders, assaults and rape. These violent crimes usually occur on impulse or the spur or the moment when emotions run high, property crimes are usually planned in advance.

The causes of crime vary with time and space. The cause of murder in American society and Karnali Society is different. That is why the study of crime in Nepalese context is important. The big idea behind this study is that underlying causes of crime should be tackled through preventive interventions, such as rehabilitating of the offenders and giving them an alternative to crime. Punishment deals with the symptoms of crime, where as prevention deals with the root causes.

Reasons for committing a crime include greed, anger, jealousy revenge or pride. Some of the offenders decide to commit crime and carefully plan every thing in advance to increase gain and decrease risk. These peoples are making choice about their behavior, some even consider a life of crime better than a regular job believing crime brings in greater rewards admiration and excitement-at least until they are caught. Others get an adrenaline rush when successfully carrying out a dangerous crime others commits crime on impulse, out of rage or fear.

Now a days, murder rape, kidnap, theft are being normal in society. The violate group are busy to earn more wealth and property kidnapping the school going children. The people of the urban area have fear to keep

the valuable things such as wealth, ornament, money at home due to the fear of theft and robbery.

Different forms of crime has directly affect to all aspect of society, particularly in mental aspect of the people. In K.T.M no one feel themselves absolute secure due to the increasing different forms of crime.

There are approximately 28 crimes committed in a day. It means that larger and larger segments people are victimized exposed to risk anxiety, grief, trauma and despair.

Women are rapped, child are kidnapped, Businessman are looted, girls are Trafficked, youth are became the victims of drugs, alcohol, Smuggling, Teenagers are involving to increase vulgarity. Increasing crime is a big problem for society.

Research Questions

The research questions for this study derived from some selected literatures containing theories of crime and its criticism as described in review of literature.

The study aimed at answering the following questions.

1. What are the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents?
2. What types of crime often committed?
3. What are the prime causes of crime?
4. What are the solutions to prevent crime?
5. What are the major factors to in creasing crime?
6. Which age group most committed crime?
7. Is an individual inspired by the society? Or other person to committed crime?

8. Can an individual who committed crime left the way of crime and come back to normal life again?
9. Which group of the society most victimized from the crime?
10. Is society easily accepts them who involves in crime?
11. Is their any different between men and women involvement in crime?
12. Which classes, age group caste has high rates of crime cases?
13. What are the social consequences of crime?
14. What are the consequences of the family members after committing crime?
15. Whether crimes affect the future of family members?
16. Are the offenders naturally violent and cruel?
17. Are the dysfunctions of the mechanism of the social control leads to crime?

Variables

i) Independent Variables

1. Weak economic condition
2. Lack of Proper socialization process.
3. Unemployment and poverty.
4. Dispute with family.
5. Lack of education and social awareness.
6. Relation breakdown.
7. Social cultural environment.
8. Family violence.

9. Parental Criminality.
10. Abuse and neglect of Children.

ii) Dependent Variables

1. Increase new forms of crime.
2. Future of family.
3. Social condition of the family.
4. Emotionality of the families.
5. Resettlement.
6. Reaction of friends/Relatives/Neighbors.
7. Psychological disorder, madness.

Hypothesis

-) Political And Social Instability May Leads To Crime.
-) The greater the dysfunction of the mechanism of the social control, the greater the chances of crime.
-) The higher the using alcohol, drugs, smuggling, The higher the chances of crime.
-) Where the families of the offender economically poor, it is likely to leads crime.
-) Lack of good carling of the guardians may leads to crime.
-) The lesser of collective conscience, the greater are the chances of crime.
-) The dispute and conflict in family are likely to leads to property crime.
-) The higher the social changes, the higher the violent crime.

-) The higher the social complexities, the higher the chances of crime.
-) The higher the social problems, unemployment, poverty, social insecurity social instability, social conflict, the higher the chances of crime.
-) The higher the materialistic life, the higher the chances of crime.
-) The higher the social stratification the higher the chances of property crime.
-) The higher the migration rate towards cities, the higher the increase of crime
-) Poor, illiterate, ignorant, wage labors, factory workers more involve in property crime.
-) Social cultural environment is more responsible to increase crime.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of purposed study was based on following things.

1. To trace out socio-economic profile of the respondent.
2. To identify the cause and social consequence of crime.
3. To Identify factors that affect the distribution and frequency of crime.
4. To find out the social effect of crime
5. To recommend policy makers, government, crime investigation department and other concerned INGO agencies to take necessary actions to reduce crime especially in Katmandu metropolitan city.

1.4 Importance of the Study

The importance of this study is given below. Since very few systematic studies of crime have been conducted in the country. It is

hoped that this study may be provide to be a great landmark in studying the problems of crime in Nepalese society in social, economic and cultural setting.

There are very less studies in crime, though few scholars have made efficient research. So this study is helpful to trace out the causal factors of crime cases reported in Katmandu metropolitan city Hanumandhoka.

Without eliminating crime, there is no possibility of healthy society and nature. The present study is based on field research. The report helps students of the similar field to start another project.

It is expected that this study might generate useful information for the project planners, policy law makers, administrates and implementations. This study is useful to crime investigation department.

This study may useful to understand the crime cases increasing in Katmandu. Thus the interested NGO/INGO and government can plan and implement program to establish peace reducing the crime.

This study may fruitful to maintain peace and order eliminating the crime.

1.5 Conceptual Frame Work

The purposed study is based on the conceptual frame work.

There are different types of theories which deal crime.

Conceptual Frame Work of Crime

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is divided into 7 chapters. The 1st chapter includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, conceptual framework and the importance of the study.

2nd Chapter included the literature review where theoretical and previous studies, including books, articles, research reports etc. are reviewed separately in different topics.

3rd chapter includes the research method. In this chapter the research design, operational definition and measurable variables are described in detail. It also includes sampling method, data collection techniques and the validity and reliability testing methods.

4th chapter of the report is including the data collected from the study entitled under findings. The finding is presented under different headings as per the objective of the study.

5th chapter includes the analysis of the findings according to the objective and theoretical framework. The analysis was done using both previous theoretical perspectives from the writer's perspective.

6th chapter includes the solution to eliminate crimes.

Finally, with the help of the above findings, some recommendations for the cause and social effects of crime are given along with a summary and conclusion of the report in chapter seven. This report also consists of a references and appendices.

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Crime

Crime is an act of an individual or group of person who violate the rules and regulations of the society. The person who committed the crime punished by the state as mentioned in the rules and regulations (crime and punishment in Nepal) **Tulshi Ram Vaidya Triratna manandhar.**

Crime is an antisocial conduct that violates established laws and entails some penalty. Crime is an important part of the healthy society. Crime is an inevitable not every society because not every member of a society can be equally committed to the collective sentiment. (**Durkheim Emile/,The Rules of Sociological method (1938).**)

Man commits crime which is an individual affects when he finds it difficult to satisfy himself and fulfill his desire in a socially accepted manner. He starts doing such acts which no doubts satisfy him and fulfill his desire but result in an anti social behavior. Thus, a man commits crime due to many reasons like poverty, personal imbalance, discontentment, frustration and social disorganization.

2.2 Features of Crime

One in interesting characteristics of the crime is that it changes with time and places an act which is taken as a crime may not necessarily be regarded as such in other countries. For example, the sati system, self immolation of a female.

After the death of her husband was an accepted and a highly deemed ritual in the Hindu society at one time but it was considered as a grave crime by the contemporary westerners.

In Nepal also marriage between the children (cousins) of the brother and the sister is still an accepted practices and the certain communities, where as it is considered an incest in other communities. So, a crime in a society may be accepted as a social system in another society. Acceptance or of an act as a crime depend on cultural and religious feelings. Time and place with the change of time the outlook of a society also changes. The changes of the outlook of a society will also turns crime in to an ordinary social order and vice versa.

In social life, also a crime may be an act of privilege and honor of a society. In our social system, adultery is an anti social act. But it would be inhospitable for an Eskimos to refuse to share his wife to his guest. There are also other factors to determine the gravity of a crime. These factors are age, knowledge, educational background, mental condition sex, physical condition (crime and punishment, **Tulshi Ram Vaidya Tri Ratna Manandhar**).

2.3 Types of Crime

Generally, there are two types of crime, public crime, and private crime. Public crimes are those which are committed against (customs and traditions sacrilege etc.) Private crimes are those which are committed against private persons like adultery, theft murder and so on.

Public crime affect the whole public life and society while privates crimes affect the individuals whose personal life will be at stake with the development of society. Private crimes are deemed less and less as offences against the individual and more and more the breaches of law and social order. Incase of the rise of private crimes, the individual of the society feel themselves insecure and thus the whole society feels disordered (crime and punishment in Nepal/Tulshi Ram Vaidya, Triratna Manadhar.

2.4 Forms of Crime

I) Violent and Property crime:- Murder, Rape, are called violent crime against people. Burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These crime victimization rates for rape, sexual assault, robbery, and adult shows that victims of violent crime are more likely to be male, urban and young.

II) Juvenile Crime:- Young people are more likely to commit crime than other. Juvenile involvement in violent crime has increased over the past several decades. The present system of juvenile justice has encountered substantial failures either in deterring violent crime by the young or in deterring violent crime by the young.

III) Organized Crime:- Organized crime refers to large scale bureaucratic organizations that provide illegal goods and services in public demand. Such crime is likely to arise, where the state criminalizes certain activities (Prostitution, drugs pornography, gambling, and loan sharking) that large numbers of citizens desires and for which they are willing to pay.

IV) White Color and Cooperate Crime:- One type of crime that has been of particular interests to sociologists is white color crime most commonly committed by relatively different persons, often in the course of business activities included in white color crime are corporate crime, fraud, embezzlement, corruption, bribery, tax fraud, evasion, stock manipulation insider trading, white color crime cost society just as other crimes do and we are more likely to be victims of corporate crimes than of street crime. Many crimes committed in the course of business by persons of upper socio-economic status are handled by quasi judicial bodies. The small numbers of white color criminal who are prosecuted

and convicted are rarely given sentences comparable to those of other criminals.

V) Crime Committed by Government:- This forms of crime is committed by government. Government is of course, made up of people and those people are at least as likely to be involved in white color as those employed in the private sectors. Bribery and corruption have been documented at all levels of government.

Conflict theorists have drawn our attention to crime committed by government. (Nazi) Germany provides an extreme example more than six million Jews were murdered. In Hitler period, more recently other government have participated in ethnic clearing and mustered citizens who were the wrong religion or ethnic background.

VI) Victimless Crime:- A victimless crime is an offense in which no one involved is considered a victim. These crimes include gambling, the sale and use of illicit drugs and prohibited sexual relations.

Usually, a crime has an identifiable victim who suffers as a result of another person's criminal behavior. But the victim less crime, if there is any suffering, it is by the offenders, themselves. The behavior is criminalized because society or powerful groups within a society defines the behavior as immoral.

Paradoxically, then, laws prohibiting victimless offenses can result in more crime than there would be in the absence of such laws. Victim less crime involves acts that one private matter and thus are not rightfully the concern of government or other people (Bureau of justice statistics 1999' source books of criminal justice statistics Washington DC. U.S department of justice)

2.5 Cause of Crime

There are so many causes which are responsible for the crime in society. The main cause of crime is social change and change in monetary value. The changing in willingness of the individual and groups in society is also a main cause of crime. The root causes of crime are well documented and researched. Crime is primarily the outcome of multiple adverse social, economic cultural and family conditions. These are complex and interrelated, but can be summarized in three main categories.

I) Economic Factors (poverty):- Poverty is often blamed for leading to crime. In addition to lack of financial resources, poverty manifests itself in a lack of educational opportunities, lack of meaningful employment options, poor housing, lack of hope and the prejudice against persons living in poverty.

II) Social Environment:- Social root cause of crime are inequality, not sharing power, lack of support to families and neighborhoods, real of perceived inaccessibility to services, lack of leaderships in community, low value placed on children and individual well being, the over exposure to television as a means of recreation.

III) Family Structure:- Families are uniquely placed in contributing to raising healthy responsible members of society. But the task of putting children first goes well beyond the family to include communities and society. Dysfunctional family conditions contribute to future delinquency.

Other conditions include parental inadequacy, parental conflict, parental criminality, lack of respect and responsibility, abuse and neglect

of children, family violence. (**Vaidya Tulsi Ram, Manandhar Tri Ratna** 'crime and punishment in Nepal).

2.6 The Criminal Law

The national code called the **muluki Ain** Prohibit murder, attempted murder and physical assault. The state cases Act defines all crimes for which the state is the prosecuting party, murder and attempted physical assault known as kutpit is not include in the category. Thus, state prosecutors do not prosecute these causes. The section for national code dealing with physical assault, robbery, kidnap, theft, prescribes all manners of personal assault. Victim of domestic assault, sexual assault that does not rise to the level of attempted murder, however would have to hire a private prosecutor to prosecute.

Any remarkable change in society automatically brings modifications in the legal system. In Nepal, the nature of crime and punishment changed from time to time, mainly for two reasons i) external impact and ii) remarkable changes in Nepali society.

The **Muluki Ain** did not classify the society on the basis of caste and recommended punishment without discrimination of caste and sex. Equally before law is declared to be main motto of the **Muluki Ain**. It however does not mean that the new law abolished the caste system in Nepal.

The high caste people especially the Brahmins did not accept the provisions of law in their daily life. But the untouchables tried their best to defy caste principle.

In short, it can be said that the **muluki Ain** did not bring about revolution any changes in the conceptions of crime and punishment. In a few cases, some substantial changes materialized any in legal terms.

(Sharma, Shankar Kumar. 'A step towards victim justices' system Nepalese perspective)

2.7 Human rights and crime Victims in the Nepalese Constitutional Perspective

Human rights are those minimal right which every individual have against the state or the public authority or virtue of his being a member of the human family irrespective of other consideration.

Part (B) of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990 entitled fundamental rights with different (13) articles in number from (11) to (23).

Article (14) of the constitution states that no person shall be punished for an act which was not punishable by law when the act was committed, nor shall any person be subjected to a punishment greater than that prescribed by law in force at the time of commission of the offence.

Under the principle of double jeopardy, it is a constitutionally privileged that no person shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence in a court of law more than once.

The version of the article 14- (4) of the constitution for the benefit of the accused is that no person who is detained during investigation or for trial or for any reason shall be subjected physical or mental torture nor shall be given any cruel inhuman or degrading treatment and any person so treated shall be compensated in a manner as determined by law.

Nepal has ratified UN convention on May 14 1994. Article 13 of the united Nation convention against torture and other cruel in human or degrading treatment or shall assure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory. Under its jurisdiction has the

right to complain and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by its competent authorities. (**Dr. Shankar Kumar Sharma** 'A step towards victim justice system Nepalese perspective)

2.8 Sentencing Policy in New Civil Code

Crime in general has been defined in Nepal as an events and actions that are prescribed by the criminal law of Nepal. According to the civil code of Nepal first amendment (2021 BS) crimes committed by a child of under 8 years of age is not punishable while 8 to 12 years old offenders are to be scolded or given prison sentences of not more than two months. If the crime is a very serious one, child offender in the age group 12-16 normally given to adults. Person over 16 years of years get only half the sentence age are punishable according to the criminal law of Nepal.

Muluki Ain has clearly interoperated about the different forms of crime and punishment in different article under sector (4)

Section 4

Article 2:- Robbery- under this article, it has clearly interpreted that an individual must fine 25 per hundred. If he/she will found guilty.

Article 3:- Cheating – under this article an individual must paid 5000, and 5, year Jail punishment if he/ she will found guilty.

Article 4:- Theft- under this article an individual must get 10 year prison, if he/she found guilty.

Article 8:- kidnap, body Hostage, abduction:-under this article, an individual punished by paying 50 thousand to 2 lakh amount. Fine and 7 to 15 year prison if he/she found guilty.

Article 11:- Trafficking- Under this article An individual will punished by 20 years prison if he/ she found guilty in trafficking.

Article 13:- Prostitution- Under this article an individual will get 6 month to two years prison and 5000 to 6000 amount fines if he/ she found guilty.

Article 14:- Forcefully Rape Attempt- Under this article an individual will punished as follows if he will found guilty in rape attempt

Age	Punishment
If under 10 year girl child	10-15 year Jail
If under 14 to 10 year girl child	8-12 year Jail
If under 17 to 12 year girl child	7-10 year Jail
If under 20 to 17 year girl child	5-10 year Jail
If above 20 year	5-7 year Jail
If the pregnant and disable women raped	Extra 5 years Jail will be added.
If the women will raped in group,	extra 5 year prison will be added

Article 5:- Blood relation rape attempt:- Under this article, if the son rape attempt to his mother and if, he will found guilty, he will punished by life prison. If sister and daughter are raped by brother, he will punished by 10 year jail.

Article 10: Murder:- Life prison or 15 year Jail if an individual found guilty in murder case.

Article 9:- Kutpit- 10,000 amount fine and 8 year jail if an individual injuries with blind and infertile. (New national code)

2.9 Criminal Justice System in Nepal

Every one knows that the crime victims are victimized by the criminal as well as similarly tortured and in humanely treated by the

society and by the prevailing laws too. Their condition of being so tortured should also be considered as a problem of violation of human right. (Phase of Nepalese criminal justice system and role of related agencies.)

Sharma, Shankar Kumar 'A step toward victim justice system.

2.10 Re Socialization of Offenders

Lokendra Sharma has mentioned the correctional institutions as follows:

1. Probation- Probation is the suspension of a sentence during a period of liberty in the community conditional upon the good behavior of the convicted offender other institution closely related with probation are unsuspended sentences ii) conditional discharge iii) Recognizance
2. Parole- Parole is an act by which the criminal is released from the prison in which he has spent his life till then being tried for criminal action. The release is however conditional is so for as it dependent on a promise by the convict pertaining to good conduct and routine reporting to the parole officer.
3. Treatment of offenders- Treatment of offenders means the process of his resocialization. Under this, non institutional treatment might better than the institutional treatment.
4. After case Programme:- Under this, society will take care the settlement skillful training, employment, etc. of the offender Sharma has recommended that most of the techniques used in rehabilitating offenders are only very indirectly related to standard theories of crime causation. (**Lokendra Sharma** (Criminology))

2.11 Women in Prison

Krishna Bhattachan has concluded that prisoners had committed crime at a relatively young age. The majority of them were married, illiterate and have a large family size including not more than 3 children's. All of them normally depend on agriculture. Rural poverty,

unemployment, illiteracy, lack of sex education, conservative joint family, polygamous marriage system, and other factors seen to be responsible for the involvement of women in specific types of crime. All the Kaidis however claimed that they had committed crime on self defense and due to anger hatred and jealousy.

Bhattachan had recommended that in depth studies on various aspect of crime punishment prison life prisoner's families should be conducted.

Radio Nepal should broadcast programmes specially focusing on crime and related legal aspects. Abortion should be legalized. Income generating and employment oriented skills should be imparted to every prisoners.

He has concluded that the cause for crime theft, gold smuggling and trafficking in women may be related to the offender's greed for wealth. The cause of such crimes however sociologically speaking may be related to the offender's conformity to social values of the Nepali society that is to earn money by rejecting the approved institutional means. In some cases women had committed crime as and when they received help from other family member's relatives and friends (**Bhattachan, Krishna Bahadur** 'Nepali women in Prison.')

2.12 Unreported Crime in Katmandu

Binaya Kumar Jha, In unreported crime in Katmandu, concluded that the main reason for non reporting of the crime is ignorance of police and law, and recommended that the protector of the right of citizen and up holder of law and order. Police is the main cause of non reporting of crime so should be taken seriously.

2.13 Teen Age Vulgarities

Generally youth are involve in crime cases due to the lack of moral education, lack of rule of law mostly teen age group are involve in different forms of crime.

Especially the member of the high class family in urban area, choose the way of crime due to the proper counseling. Teen age young group are involves in crime to fulfill the ambition to spent luxuries life to become rich. Youth has vital role for the reform of the society as well as the construction of the country. They are the hope of society and nation. But these youth group are become the cause of fear and terror of the society. These youth group are not merely any fault. Their parents who nurture them society and peer group are responsible to involve them to commit crime. Teen age group of high class family mostly involve in crime cases robbery, theft etc.

The report of police investigation shows that teen age has needs to use drugs, Alcohol. They need approximately 500-100 rupees if they could not manage the amount, they choose the way of theft and rubbery. They can also use the weapon, knife, gun etc.

According to the chief of Katmandu metropolitan police, **Naba Raj Silwal**, those who are regular drug user use the weapons to manage money, first example, **Biplapman Singh** was the member of high class family.

According to the information given by Hanuman Dhoka police, he was arrested in one and half year age 1 ½ year ago, with the brown sugar (heroin). He has released deposing 20,000 rupees.

Similarly, he has also arrested on (Ashad 19 2066) under the public crime. He has released from the Jail deposing 28,000. He has thought

that he would easily release from the prison, depositing certain amount. Ultimately, he has inspired that he would be released from the prison, if he had killed the person. So he has killed six people while in driving.

Tashi Lama, (chose, the way of crime to collect the money to go aboard study in USA after the successful robbery of first the money needed to studied in USA by committing crime. He has robbed million rupees from the Sayakar Company, Everest Bank, Kantipur Finance, good will finance.

Third Example

Niranjan Khanal has surrender to police. He has spent short time in Jail. After released from Jail he became the dangerous criminal. Every individual has criminal attitude but if he get good guidance and proper socialization and have good friend he can easily kill his criminal attitude. But the criminal attitude of an individual has decreasing so they committed crime.

Rule of law has also become weak. So, it helps to increasing crime.

Teenager in Organized Crime

Most of the teenager and youth involve in organized crime. Teenager and youth have high ambition. So, the don of organizational crime easily used them. Youth are also mostly involves in kidnap.

Girls in Crime:- Girls involvement in organized crime has also increasing. According to police report, **Merina Shakya**, was also involve in **Khyati**, murder case. Basically girls are use in organized crime, because most people easily believe to girls.

Why Increasing Vulgarly

The main cause of youth involvement in crime is the lack of education. Formally and non formally, they most gain education about how to save from the crime and criminal.

Under the non formal education, there must not mention their involvement in vulgarly and society. Similarly, under the formal education, there must be mention about the Vulgarly in educational curriculum.

In present period, vulgarly, event are increasing because of the disobey of rules of the society adopt westerner cultured norms value and considering themselves modern and civilized. Similarly, lack of the rule of law also helps to increasing youth involvement in crime. Mainly, due to the lack of moral social and cultural educational, criminal attitude of teenager has increasing. In present period, they only learn right of an individual in opposite that, they has not teaches their duties. **Dr. Govinda Thapa 'former A.G.P'**

A social economic and other setting also direct the teenager to commit crime teenagers take inspiration from those who though were the criminals but living in the society a high states like and think that it is the right way. Drug, Alcohol and smoking make an individuals smart and odd (different). In this thinking, they become addict and commit crime.

Another reason for teenager's involvement in crime is their doom future though they get good education, their qualification worthless until they are from strong background. So, in a though so of getting success in a short time and way, they commit crime. So, the age group of 16-25, as the most Vulnerable to commit crime as well as the victim of crime. **Dr. Chuda Bhadur Shrestha 'Criminologist.**

Teenager want to show them different so, they do different thing like smoking alcoholism etc. They think that they are mature enough to understand will be lacking proper guidance and they will have a bad company commit crime. 'Chetna Loksham (crime Psychologist)

Khatiwada Bidur and Mukhiya Shiva Kantipur Saptahik Friday August 14 2009)

2.14 Fear and Terror Political Instability and Weakness Administration

Kidnapping has become the fear and terror in the major cities of the country. The belief of common people has losing towards the security. Society is becoming violent and cruel in the name of self defense. Due to the lack of security people has not felt secure because of the increasing fear and terror. People has frightened to pick up the phone and ringing the bell of the houses because of the increasing kidnapping cases. They have hesitated to talk with strong person. Business person faced more fear because of the gradual event of crime and kidnap. Most of the businessmen are living far from the public life. They have compulsion of changing the color and number plate of vehicle, mobile number.

Not only business person, but also doctor engineer professor, manager, banker etc, has also feared of kidnapping. A person having high income has compulsion to live in fear and terror because of the regular threatened kidnap and abduction.

According to sociologists, all the persons have not similar moral status in society so that, it is natural to occurred criminal acts but increasing crime is the matter of worry particularly the changing forms of crime has created the social instability. According to criminologists' economic crisis, increasing unemployment, unsystematic urbanization,

lack of rule of law are became the cause of increasing organized crime. Weakness of police administrative is also the cause of increasing crime. According to **Nabin Ghimire** (The speaker of home minister most of the police are mobilized to control political movement. Social crime control has become second priority. It is challenging to control social crime unless the cooperation from the political level.

According to the criminological assumption, the main duties of criminal are to do the task against society and get economic profit. The main feature of the criminal is to earn wealth easily. Kidnapping has become easy than the traditional crime. Theft, cheater rubber, smuggler also involve in kidnap. Mobil phone has useful for the kidnapper. Almost kidnapper group will establish the connection in foreign country; mainly Indian criminal groups are involved in the kidnapping case of Marwadi community.

According to the criminologists if the criminal get the success in an event, he will more involves to committing crime. Cinema teli film are also encourage to kidnapping and other criminal activities. Especially it will negative impact on teenager group crime related news published and broad cast from media also created the insecurity fear and terror in society. Theft kidnap, rubbery, abduction are the virus of the society. The violent and criminal groups are success to create instability, impunity disorder, in society. **Ram Bahadur Rawal (Nepal) Sunday 2066 Ashadh.**

2.15 Crime and Criminality

The advance in studies on crime in the west has been best discussed by **Dr. Cressey** 1972 he states the central theme running through criminological studies conducted by sociologist and social psychologists is that crime and criminality are products of the same kinds

of social conditions and processes that produce non criminal social behavior. The sociological attempts to define and identity the processes, by which, persons become criminals have involved the use of such social psychological concepts as imitation, race playing, differential association, differential identification, compensation, self conceptions, and frustration aggression. The sociological attempts to link variations in the crime rates of societies and groups with variations in social organization and culture have led to theoretical concern for such processes as mobility, competition and culture conflict political, religious and economic, ideologies, population density and composition and the distribution of health in come and employment.

2.16 Home Environment and Substance Abuse

There is a direct link between the abuse of women and child abuse and future delinquent behavior. This link is well researched and documented and shows that over 50% of violent young offenders witnessed wife abuse in the home. Physically abused children are 5 times more likely to be violent adults. Sexually abused children are eight times more likely to be sexually violent as adults. It has been estimated that up to 80% of incarcerated males have experienced some form of physical or sexual abuse as a child. Studies show that unwanted pregnancy and teen pregnancy create higher risk factors towards criminality ineffective parenting encourage youth to associate with peers who are involved in criminal activities. As children, offenders are less successful in school, have lower attendance rates and are more likely to leave school early than their peers.

Alcohol and substance abuse are often associated with criminal behavior. Many offenders are under the influences of drugs or alcohol when offenses are committed regular alcohol use during adolescence can

lead to higher conviction rates in adult hood. There is also some evidence that there are links between diet and violent behavior. (**Louise Delude**)

2.17 The Impact of Organized Crime

In many ways organized crime is the most sinister kind of crime in all over the world. Organized crime is not merely a few preying upon a few. In a very real sense it is dedicated to subverting in world. Organized crime is a type of conspiratorial crime. Sometimes, involving the hierarchical coordination of a number of persons in the planning and execution of illegal acts or in the pursuit of a legitimate objective by unlawful means. (**Sue Titus Peid**)

2.18 Crime as Imitation is Television to Responsible

(**Sue Titus Reid**) has illustrated some cases to prove that crime as imitation. The following crimes were reported in the media during recent years. Each case stated that the media was the cause of crime.

After arresting 70 years old accused of murdering his step mother and sister, police claimed the suspect was obsessed with the movie, **natural born killers'** Friends said the youth had been unhappy had threatened to kill his family and after seeing the movie shaved his head and wore tinted grandly glasses similar to those worn by the offender in the movie.

A Seventeen years old boy was convicted of murdering a woman, whom he stabbed and strangled. His defense was that he watched the movie named, **A clock work orange** 'several time and as a result did bad things.

A five year old boy accidentally shot and killed his 2 years old sister. Authorities say the boy learned how to load gun by watching television and learned to shoot by playing with his friend's air gun.

A Cornell university psychologist has called Television a thief of time. It robs children of critical hours required for learning about the world. Does television cause violence? ,A Yale University psychology professor who began a study of the causes of aggression in 1960. He reported a high co-relation between violence and the amount of television watched. The violent programming they had watched was related to the seriousness of the crime they committed, how aggressive they were to their spouses and event, to how aggressive their own kids were.

2.19 Murder and Suicide

The advance in studies on murder in the west has been best discussed by (**Verrier, Elwin (1943)**) he states: an important cause of murder is fear of witchcraft and magic. Eliminate this fear and the numbers of murders will decrease. But the belief in witch craft can only be removed by education. Another important cause of homicide is alcohol. Jealousy and the desire for revenge is probably the thief most important cause of murder. An individual commit murder for only two reasons. The first is accident when the person is drunk or when he gives someone a treating without intending to kill and the victim dies on their hand.

The second is when a man is driven to such despair that he decides to destroy his enemy and himself at the same time. The presence among criminal loss of self control in sudden quarrels between illiterate people is misleading to anyone who seeks to draw an inference from figures in an attempt to form an opinion of the criminal in stints and tendencies of a community. The murder or mostly ignorant of caste and race prejudice, to many of their darkness sins are simply the result of ignorance. A few of them are simply the result of ignorance. A few of them are cruel and savage. But the majorities are kind and loving.

2.20 Theoretical Review

There are different theories from different back ground and discipline to explain the cause and control of crime.

Biological Theories:-

The biological explanation shows the relationship between biological features and crime. They have a strong opinion that there is a different and deformed physical structure of deviance and criminals.

Italian criminologist **Cesare' Lombroso E.A, Hooten, William Sheldon**, emphases on heredity and physical features for the crime.

Psychological Theories:-

There are several psychological theories emphasis on the imbalance of a ego and super ego. The barrier to fulfill live interest need and necessities, the psychological diseases of psychosis, epilepsy, moral insanity, Oedipus complex frustration, repression of the basic drives etc.

Sociological Theories:-

A sociological theory shows the relationship between social factors and conditions and crime. The following sociological theory was analyzed in the study.

a) Anomie Theory:-

Durkheim ,and R.K, morton shows the relationship between social structure and anomies social disorganization is the main cause of anomie and thus crime for them.

b) Differential Association theory:-

Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential association shows the relationship between social structure and anomie with crime. For him

criminal behavior is learnt from intimate social groups of friends and colleagues.

c) Labeling Theory:-

Edwin Lemert and labeling theory of symbolic interactionism focus not on crime. He believed that most people violate rule and commit crime individual but the social process for the violate rule and commit crime because society does not labeled as deviant violation and crime. He believes that high status people commit more serious crime.

d) Conflict Theory:-

Marxist theorists believed that main reason for deviant behavior or crime is the unequal distribution of resources in modern societies. They opine that there is inequality means rich and poor have and have not in every society. So, the poor has not access and opportunities and some times revolt or resort.

e) Economic Theory:-

Economic theorists emphasize that the importance and motives of property and wealth is the main cause of crime.

f) Ecological Theory:-

Ecological theory shows the relationship between ecology and the crime. They believe that the reason south of equator is more likely show the cases of murder, rape etc. where as the people in the Northern, Hemi spies are more likely suffer from theft and robbery.

g) Multiple Factor Theory:-

The criminologist of this school shows the relationship between multiple factors and crime. They say that there are not the specific causes of any crime the cause and reason and crime the different from place to

place and time to time, so the cause of same crime may be different in different society and culture.

2.21 Theories of Crime Control

Though all of the above mentioned theories of crime shows different way of crime control. There are other theories too, which recommend some or more ways of crime control.

German and Italian classical philosopher has mentioned their own view of crime control. **Feurbach** shows the importance of deterrent and preventions to reduce the crime where as **Hegel** put forwarded the retributive theory of crime control. Tit for tat, Eye for eye, teeth for teeth is the offensive way of crime control. One of the pioneer criminology **Bentham** supports the labeling of criminals and the open punishment system to control crime. Italian great criminologist **Beccaria** support the role of administration and law to reduce the crime not the punishment.

2.22 Crime as a Problem

In Nepal, criminal activities has increasing social relation has become weakness due to the fear terror and insecurity.

In Nepal, change has occurred in social political and economic system. But crime rate has increasing day by day.

Uncontrolled migration, increasing urbanization, over population, impact of westernization, lack of rule of law, political instability, poverty, unemployment, decline of moral values, illiteracy, lack of collective conscience, sense of individuality etc, affect to increase crime rate.

The result of crime always negative and harmful as well as the destructive. Crime has increasing all over the world. So, global trends and regularities in crime and comparative study of crime trends should be necessary to understand the increasing crime in Nepal.

Absolute and relative growth on crime always ahead. Social legal control mechanism are behind. Crime will always one step ahead than the society. Increasing crime is not social disease. It is a consequence of social weakness. (Dr. Lokendra Sharma 'Criminology')

2.23 Social Consequence of Crime

The result of crime always negative and destructive the social consequence of crime presented below:

1. Decline of moral aspect of the society.
2. Decline of the psychological aspect of the society.
3. Destruction of property, wealth.
4. Longitudinal affect of murder, rape, kidnap etc, on psychological and moral aspect of an individual.
5. Direct affect in public life.

Social Consequence of Crime

Source: 'Sharma, Lokendra Criminology'

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Crime and society is a much discussed and debated subject in the contemporary world. But in Nepal the subject has not drawn much attention from social scientist. It is a sorry state of affairs that very little sociological study has been made in this field. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first ever research work on this type in Nepal. In fact, there was dire lack of past studies on the subject. Hence the study is explorative and descriptive in nature. The following methodology was employed to achieve the objective of the study.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

In the process of Urbanization, the settlement of Katmandu has become unsystematic. Different crime cases reported in Hanumandhoka was taken as the side of the study. The police station of the Katmandu metropolitan city Hanumandhoka had frequently visited for the data collection.

Katmandu being the capital city of Nepal is experiencing a increasing number of crime these days Kidnapping, theft, Rubbery are the day to day headline of the news. So the study of crime in the capital city not only helps to know the cause of crime but also helps to maintain peace and order. So, the study was conducted at Katmandu metropolitan city Hanumandhoka where different forms of crime are reported.

3.2 Research Design

The research design for the study is descriptive and analytical. Both qualitative and quantitative research design is it follows. The case study of the persons who committed crimes were part of study. The

particular aspect of research target is to find out prevalence of crime, it's cause and certain measure of its solutions.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

To fulfill the above mentioned objectives, this study has been based on qualitative and quantitative data obtained from the field work. The research was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected from the case study, interview with key informants, local people and offender also.

The secondary data has been collected from published and unpublished sources both qualitative and quantitative data were used in the study. The quantitative data about the offender's background, socio, cultural and economic setting and causes of crime were collected as per the questionnaires and quantitative data about the crime were collected from the published and unpublished report.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

The Universe of study is all type of crime committed in the Katmandu district within the 3/4 month and the sampling has taken from the whole population. To know the types and forms of crime and more information about the offender, Census study were done where as simple random sampling technique has used to choose the respondent. Non probability convenience sampling was used to interviewed with key informants.

All aged group over 15 years accused different crime cases district police office **Hanumandhoka** were included in the study population.

3.5 Data Collection Technique

The following data collection techniques were employed during the study.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Three sets of questionnaires as given in the appendix were used to collect the data required for the study. These were administered among the key informants, victims and police. The questionnaires were used to generate basic data e.g. Caste/ethnicity, educational qualification, occupation, class, position, economic status and so on.

3.5.2 Interview

This was an important tool to generate the data especially for the cause of crime. It was chosen for its flexibility. I encountered difficulties interviewing most of the offenders. The offenders were interviewed lasting from one hour to three hours. Similarly, the key informants were interviewed every week. Some co-operative offenders were repeatedly interviewed to delve deeper into their case. Together the socio-cultural background information and causes of crime more in depth study of the offenders were to be done. Police officers of the Hanumandhoka as well as the police chief of Kathmandu district police office were interviewed to collect data.

3.5.3 Case Study

Together with the socio-cultural background information and cause of crime more in depth study of the offenders were to be done. A few case studies on offenders were done in the study area, which are presented as they are in the appendices of the present work.

I have included few case studies in the study. These case studies highlight the back grounds of the victims, the general contexts of the crime and the factors affecting crime).

3.5.4 Observation

As mentioned earlier that, present study is based upon qualitative research design. Hence to acquire some qualitative data and information, observation method had been followed by the investigator. The researcher has observed the crime cases reported in Hanumandhoka during the period of data collection. In spite of this, the researcher has observed various phenomena through out the year. Together the more information about the whole studies, both participant and non participant observation techniques were used focus group discussion. A discussion meeting with the respondents were used to analyze the information.

3.5.5 Content Analysis

This study was based on primary data from the field, however the researcher has studied different literature publications and pertinent documents for the analysis purpose of present study. Data were also collected from the police station broad casting crime related news from the Radio, Television and other Magazine, News Paper. The researcher has quoted various publication of governmental and non-government source too.

3.6 Reliability and Validity of Data

The reliability and validity of data were based on its source data collection or organization in purposed of the study period.

Three different interviews with different group for the same question may also help for the same question may also help to make the collected data more reliable.

3.7 Operational Definition

1. Crime - An act prohibited by law.
2. Forms of Crime - The variety of crimes.
3. Violent crime - Murder, rape, assault etc.
4. Property Crime - Crime Burglary, theft, arson.
5. Organized crime - Crime carried by large beaurocratic organizing.
6. Causes of Crime - It indicates main reason for the crime.
7. Social background of crime - It indicate the information about family. Peer groups, social cultural back ground.
8. Criminals - The person who commit crime,
9. Murder - The act of killing of an individual.
- 10.Rape - Forced sexual intercourse or act of sexual assault.
- 11.Robbery - To take by force or stole of other's property.
- 12.Theft - Act of stealing the goods and property of others.
- 13.Arson - The crime of intentionally setting on fire the property.
- 14.Prostitution - In discriminated sexual inter course.
- 15.Burglary - House breaking
- 16.Prison - The place of captivity for law breakers.
- 17.Police - The system of regulations for the preservation of order and enforcement of law.
- 18.Punishment - a kind of penalty.
- 19.Kidnap - Forcefully taking away to person and controlled him.
- 20.Legal code - The law of the state.
- 21.Public - The people of the society or community.

22.Arrest - The act of apprehending a person for the alleged commission of an offense or by the action of an authority.

23.Detained person - Any person deprived of personal liberty except as a result of conviction for offence.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

Both the qualitative and quantitative data processing and analysis technique was used in this study. the quantitative data generalization and theory building technique was used. for the quantitative data classification, tabulation, frequency analysis central tendency and other statistical tools were used in analysis. The cause effect relationship reliability and validity test was used in the analysis of data. The key informants were contacted repeatedly to enrich the research findings. The quantitative data as well as some qualitative data have been tabulated. All names appearing in this study are fictitious. This is done to protect the identity of the concerned individuals.

3.9 Limitation of the Study

Each study has their own limitation and short comings. The researcher being a student has time and economic constraint. The researcher choose the Slum reported in police station of Hanuman dhoka

In addition to survey and few case studies some key informants were interviewed at the study are unstructured interview has done with various key informants for the collection of information.

There are many types of crime but the researcher choose to deal only violent and property crime which included 8 forms of crime murder rape robbery assault Burglary, theft arson.

The original research paper related to the present study was not easily available in Nepal. For this reason, the literature review was confined on the tertiary sources (text books)

Only offender who are accused in different crime cases in Hanuman dhoka, are included in the study information depends on the answers given by the respondents (offenders). The findings therefore can not be generalized for the other slum area of Nepal.

Crime is too complicated subject acknowledge my lack of experience in the field of social science research. The research was regarded to meet the standard of dissertation writing to be submitted to the department of Sociology and Anthropology further more the data collected during the certain months of a year (September 2009 to November, 2009) may impinge upon the generality of the finding of the research.

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

A number of problems related to crime, criminality and other problems of offenders may be better understood by knowing their socio, economic characteristics. No crime is committed in a Vacuum in and with out any motive or a reason. In fact, the actual problem of crime and criminality that is to be identified lies in the life of custody long before his or her offences.

In short, the general background, or the socio, economic characteristics of the offenders should be understood. The chapter focuses on the description and analysis of socio, economic characteristics of offenders in general.

Social characteristics include ethnicity, place of residence, age group, marital status, age at marriage, number of children, education family size of the offenders, their economic characteristics; include occupation and means of subsistence.

4.1 Social Characteristics

The social characteristics of the sample offenders are discussed below.

Ethnicity

Social scientists including sociologists agree that personality development of an individual basically depends upon the cultural specific, socialization pattern, which, in turn, is dependent on ethnicity. Ethnicity, therefore, may be related with crime in some way. But, right now, we are not to sure about its causal relations. a detailed study may reveal that such an association if any between ethnicity and crime does exist.

Young and Adults

It indicates that young people are basically involved in property crime, particularly the theft, robbery, kidnap, abduction, dacoit, etc.

4.1.1 Age at the Time of Crime

Age at the time of committing the crime by sample offenders range from 17 years and by sample offenders from 20 years. The majority of offenders alike have committed crime at the age of 20-30 years. The remaining offenders have committed crime at below 20 years of age or above 30 years.

Age at the time of crime of offenders accused for the theft, robbery, abduction, kidnapping are 30-31 years old. Those accused or convicted for smuggling are 20-30 years old and those accused of murder are between of 14 to 50 years of age. Similarly 15% Thunuwa charged theft allegedly committed the crime at the age of 20 years and another Thunuwa accused of illegal trafficking in women committed it at 20-25 years of age. See table No.1

The above facts suggest that proclivity to commit crime is, to some extent attached to a particular age group, social scientists however, believe that most of the crimes are committed by predominantly young offenders.

4.1.2 Marital Status

Among the interviewed sample offenders, 62% offenders were married, while only 38% offenders were unmarried. Early marriage including child marriage is a usual characteristic of rural Nepali society. It is therefore not surprising to find a majority of offenders married. See table No. 2.

Age at marriage:- Majority of offenders were married on the age of 12-20 years, very few offenders were married at the age of 20 years.

4.1.3 Education

Almost all offenders were illiterate. It seems therefore that lack of education is responsible for the involvement of offenders in various crimes. **See table No. 3**

Family Size:- The family size of the offenders relatively larger. The average family size of the offenders is 7.2 members which is larger than the average family size of Nepal.

The majority of offenders have rather larger family size which is not surprising since the joint family system is prevalent in Nepal.

It is not worthy that among married offenders 67% has no children and the majority of offenders have less than three children. Only six offenders have one daughter each, while the majority of them have one to three sons. **See table No. 4.**

Economic Characteristics:- The economic characteristics of offenders are discussed below.

4.1.4 Occupation

The occupation of a few offenders was commerce labor and lower form of administrative work. The majority of offenders before their inspiement practiced agriculture as a major occupation. This is not unusual because about 60% of total population of Nepal depend on agriculture. (CBS report 2009).

Mean while, the occupation of offender's husband or guardian include agriculture, driving vehicle wage labor. Street Shopkeeper were

as the occupation of offenders, wife include agriculture domestic house worker, peon in school and financial company. See table 5.

Subsistence half of the offenders did not have subsistence problem for the whole year. Among them two-thirds of offenders had an income was more than enough. On the other hand, the other half of the offender's income was not enough for subsistence for the whole year. Offenders belong to different ethnic group. Viz Brahmin Chhetri Tamang, Gurung, Magar Newar and untouchables. **See table no. 6**

Among 100 sample offenders 17% offenders are twice burn castes, Brahmin and Chhetri 30% offenders are Tamang. 20% offenders are Gurung, Lama, 13% offenders are Newar, 20% offenders are Magar and other untouchable caste. It clearly indicates that a majority of prisoners are Tamang and some specific matawali groups viz Gurung Magar Newar.

The majority of offenders irrespective of caste or ethnic status, are either under detention or imprisonment for crime against persons, which is usually murder or theft. Among the Reminders Gurung Magar is usually murder or dacoit.

It should be noted that ethnic diversity among offenders is not unusual in Nepali society which is characterized by ethnic linguistic religious and cultural diversities.

4.1.5 Place of Residence

There is some indicators about the relationship between crime and place of residence rural and urban. This, of course, is obvious because the rural and urban socio-economic and cultural factors are conducive for particular types of crime. For instance, crime such as smuggling,

trafficking of girls, theft, robbery, is an urban crime. While crime particularly murder is a rural crime in Nepal. See table no. 7

The previous place of residence of sample offenders include various districts viz Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Kavre, Manang, Bhojpur, Dhading, Sindhupalchok. Among sample offenders 20% are from Kathmandu, 30% from Kavre. 10% from Dhading. Thus, This clearly reveals that almost all the offenders are from the hilly regions of Nepal. It is quite interesting to note that out of the 10% offenders who are from Kathmandu. 3% migrant are accused for the smuggling, trafficking, theft, and the other migrant for the theft of gold. The Remaining 2% are accused of murder on the other hand, characteristically offenders from other area as than the Kathmandu valley are charged convicted for murder. It indicates that crime such as Smuggling theft, kidnap, robbery are rising rapidly. It also indicates that the emergence of modern Urban crimes in Nepal. See table no. 8.

4.1.6 Current Age

The current age of offenders range from 19 years to 52 years. It is interesting to note that offenders accused of murder are adults and those who are accused of illegal, trafficking in women, theft are very young.

It suggests that most of the offenders are young and adults which means an active period of their lives is being wasted

4.2 Variation of Crime Rates

4.2.1 Variation by Age

There is a statistically significant difference between the rate of crime among young adults and the rate among other age group. Old people may have prestige enough to avoid fingerprinting and arrest and young children might not be arrested as readily as either young adults or

old adults, for all crimes Taken collectively, the age of maximum criminality is in the adolescent period. Police show the maximum age of general criminality to be between 18 and 25.

Table No. 1
The Age of Maximum Criminality

Age	Types of Crime	Percentage
Below 16	Cheating, theft, rubbery	10%
16 to 19	Public crime, Drugs, Prostitution	33%
20 to 30	Murder, rape attempt, kidnap, dacoit, trafficking	37%
Above 30	Property crime theft, or copy right, Black market	20%
Total		100%

Source:- Metropolitan crime investigation Division

The table shows that young people have higher crime rates than older persons but that there are variations in the ratio of young persons to old persons in the criminal population. Thus, crime rates vary with age but in any age group the rate vary with specific any age group the rate vary with specific social conditions.

4.2.2 Variation by Marital Status

Table No. 2
Marital Status of the Offenders

S.No	Number	Age of marriage	Percentage
Married	44	12-20	62%
Unmarried	31	20-above	38%
Total	75		100%

The above table shows that, almost the majority crime rates occur in marital life. Few types of crime especially public crime and theft, Rubbery, Drugs, uses, occurs in before the marriage period. It also indicates that early marriage including child marriage is a usual characteristic of rural Nepali society.

It is therefore not surprisingly to find a majority of offenders were married.

4.2.3 Variation by Education

During the study period, I found that there is a deep relation between education and crime. I found that majority of offenders were illiterate. So, education is an important part for the healthy society.

Table No. 3

Educational Composition of the Offenders

Level of Education	Male	Female	Sample	Percentage
Illiterate	7	27	10	20
Literate	10	6	20	30
Grade 1-5	48	45	13	15
Grade 6-10	30	20	25	17
SLC above	5	2	7	18
Total	100	100	75	100%

The above table shows that majority of the offenders who were arrested accusing in different crime cases were literate. Majority of offenders were capable to read and write. Only few offenders both male

and female has passed intermediate level. It seems therefore that lack of proper literacy and employment are responsible for the involvement of offenders in various crimes.

4.2.4 Variation by Family Size

Family size also play key role for the socialization of the child. During the study period I found that in Nepalese society, lack of proper socialization process and lack of good nurturing process of the child is an invisible factors which may leads to crime rates.

Table No. 4

Type of Family Size of the Offenders

S.No.	Number of Sample offenders	Percentage
Nuclear Family	18	22
Join Family	12	18
Living Separate from house	45	60
Total	75	100%

The above table shows that the people who are living separately from the family has high rates of different types of crime cases, where as, the person of the Nuclear family has less rates of crime.

4.2.5 Variation by Economy Occupation

During the study, it was found that a numbers of factors play key role for the involvement of individual to commit crime. The occupation of the sample offenders are presented below.

Table No. 5**Occupation of the Offenders and Their Families**

Occupational Groups	Types of Crime	Male	Female	Numbers of crime
Driver	Cheating, Gambling Rubbery	35	-	45
Mechanic	Theft, domestic violence	-	10	10
Business person	Black market	10	15	25
Collie	Theft, robbery	5	-	5
Factory owner	Rape attempt	4	-	4
Domestic worker	Trafficking	2	-	2
Teacher	Rape attempt	-	-	1
Agriculture farmer	Theft	3	-	3
Student	Public Crime	3	-	3
Painter	Kidnapping, theft	2	-	2
Total		75%	25%	100%

Source: Katmandu Metropolitan City Crime investigation division.

This table clearly shows that low status people has high possibility to involve the crime cases such as theft, Rubbery, Kidnap, Trafficking, Rape attempt. These people involve to commit crime because of the greedy of money, in some cases the person who has high social status are also involve in crime. Such as corruption, public crime, murder, etc.

During the study period, I found that majority of the offender's families occupation was low rank.

4.2.6 Variation by Caste

During the study period, it was found that there is a deep relation between the caste and crime. The majority of the offenders who were arrested accusing in different crime cases were ethnic Gurung, Magar Tamang Lama. Etc.

Table No. 6

Caste Ratio of Sample Offenders

Caste Ethnicity	Types of Crime	Percentage
Brahmin Chhetri	Public crime property crime levy, polygamy	17
Tamang	Trafficking Rape attempt	30
Gurung/Lama	Theft, Rubbery murder,	20
Newar	Property crime, copy right piracy	13
Magar and other untouchable caste	Prostitution, Dacoit, Rape attempt,	20
Total		100%

Source: Crime Investigation Division, Kathmandu Metropolitan city. Hanuman Dhoka

It clearly indicates that a majority of Prisoners were Tamang and some specific Matawali groups Viz Gurung, Magar, Newar.

The majorities of offenders irrespective of caste or ethnic status are either under detention or imprisonment for crime against person which is usually murder or rape attempt. Among the reminders Gurung, Magar is usually murder or rape attempt. It should be noted that ethnic diversity

among offenders is not unusual in Nepali society which is characterized by ethnic linguistic religious and cultural diversity.

4.2.7 Variation by Residence

There is some indicator about the relationship between crime and place of residence rural and Urban. This of course is obvious because the rural and urban socio-economic and cultural factors are conducive for particular types of crimes. Such as smuggling, Trafficking of Girls, theft, robbery, is an urban crime while crime particularly murder is rural crime in Nepal.

Table No. 7
District of the High Crime Rates

S.No.		Types of crime	Percentage
1	Dhading	Trafficking	10
2	Nuwakot	Rape attempt	14
3	Kavre	Trafficking, Rape, Murder	30
4	Rashuwa	Theft,	5
5	Sindhupalchowk	Rape attempt, kidnapping	5
6	Dolkha	Domestic Violence	5
7	Bara	Dackit	5
8	Kathmandu	Smuggling, Drugs, Prostitution,	1
9	Makawanpur	Robbery, Rape	20
10	Nawal parashi	Adulteration	5
Total			100%

Source: Katmandu Metropolitan Police Crime investigation division

This table indicates that high rates of crime such as trafficking of girls, rape attempt, murder, theft etc. are from the Kavre District. I found

that the majority of offenders were from the Kavre district, while in Kathmandu, Smuggling, Drug supplies, theft and other property crime are committed by the migrants from the other district or even in the local residence of Kathmandu.

This table clearly shows that majority of offenders are from the hilly region of Nepal.

4.2.8 Variation by Community

Urban area has higher crime rates than rural area. Offences committed by rural criminals might not be reported or recorded as readily as offences committed in urban areas. But the urban rates generally so far exceeds the rural rate that it is reasonable to conclude that there is infact a great excess of crime in urban places.

Moreover large proportion of urban crime also is over looked and it is not at all certain that this proportion is any less than the proportion of rural crimes that is over looked.

The external to which are the crime rate in urban areas exceeds the crime rate in rural areas is not the same under all conditions. In some rural areas the crime rate, especially for some types of offenses, is higher than the rate in urban areas. Rubbery, murder, theft, physical assault are higher rate in town rather than rural areas.

During the study, periods, I found that, majority of offenders were from the rural areas. After interviewing with some respondent see appendix five case study of the offenders (**see appendix1**) found that the amount of excess of crime in urban areas varies in time. Thus, it was found that a crime rate has difference in both rural and urban community.

Table No. 8
Crime rates in Rural and Urban Communities

S.N.	Types of Crime	Numbers of offenders.
Rural	Trafficking Domestic, Violence, polygamy, murder	33
Urban	Theft, Rubbery. Rape attempt, Murder, levy, forgery,gambling,black market,smuggling	67
Total		100%

Source: Katmandu metropolitan, crime investigation division.

This table shows that crime such as theft, Rubbery Rape attempt, murder, prostitution, kidnapping are raising rapidly in urban areas especially in Katmandu city. It also indicates that the emergence of modern urban crimes in Nepal.

4.2.9 Variation by Sex

The crime rate for men is greatly in excess of the rate for women in all communities, all age groups. The extent to which the crime rate among female is not the same under all conditions There are variation in the sex ratio in crime Just as there are variation in the age ratio of crime.

The extent to which the crime rate among male exceeds the crime rate among females varies with area of residence with a city.

The extent to which the crime rate among male exceeds the crime rate among females varies with time.

Among young criminals the extent to which the crime rate for males exceeds the crime rate for females varies with the degree of integration in the family.

Table No. 9
Involvement of Sex Ratio in Crime

Sex	Types of Crime	Numbers of Offenders
Male	Trafficking, Kidnap, Rape attempt, murder, Dacoit, levy, forgery, gambling, bankrupt	69
Female	Cheating, Murder, Prostitution Theft, robbery, Smuggling	31
Total		100%

Source: Metropolitan Crime Investigation division.

The above table indicates that generally the higher the crime rates of one area, the lower the sex ratio in crime. It also shows that male have much higher crime rates than females but that the ratio of male criminals to female criminals varies with specific social conditions.

Table also clearly shows those males are involved in serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, Girls trafficking, where as female may assist to him committing such crime. In opposite that female has involvement of high rates of crime such as cheating, smuggling, prostitution, robbery, Drugs uses, Dacoit in some cases.

During the study period, I found that the majority of sample female offenders were committed crime because of the greedy of wealth and assisting of relative male members. I also found that male is the key in household affairs, moreover certain types of crime like alcohol, drugs,

burglary etc. are usually taken up by the male. Hence a large number of the victims were the male in the sample as well as the registered in concerned institutions.

4.2.10 Variation by Class

It is believed that if the member of the working class and a member of the upper class are equally guilty of some offense. The person on the lower level is more likely to be arrested convicted and committed institution.

In my research period, I found that the largest proportion of criminal population comes from the working class and there is also some evidence that the crime rate of working class persons exceeds the crime rates of other persons.

Table No. 10

Crime ratio on the Basis of Class

Class	Types of Crime	Percentage
Higher	Property crime land dispute, public crime money lending, corruption, exploitation, polygamy	20
Upper medium	violence against women, improper sexual advance, adulteration/high price	30
Medium	Burglary, Rape, murder, Theft, Burglary, Drugs, Smuggling, gambling, levy, forgery	12
Lower	Rape Attempt, Kidnapping, Girls trafficking, murder, dacoit, prostitution	38
Total		100%

Source: Crime investigation division Hanuman Dhoka

The table shows that all types of people on the basis of class are committed crime. There is no huge difference in crime rate. Although, in

my study. I found, that there is a difference crime rate on the basis of types and nature of crime. During the study period, I found that the incident of physical assault related to drug/alcohol child abuse violence against women, were the highest numbers of unreported crime. It was observed that most of the cases related to physical assault were related to male. But the most of the cases related to domestic violence were related to female.

Above table shows, high crime rates in are as occupied by persons of low socio economic status the extent of over presentation of working class persons in the criminal population is not the same under all conditions. In some situations, working class people have lower crime rates than those of other classes.

The ratio of working class persons to other persons in the criminal population varies by social groups. Member of the working class, who live in rural areas, similarly have relatively low crime rates. Female livings in areas where most residents are of low socio economic status have low crime rates.

Also, members of some groups in extreme poverty have literally starved to death rather than violate laws. Even in areas of great poverty and high crime rates, large proportions of the residents do not become criminal.

The ratio of working class persons to other persons varies by offense. High ratio of working class persons have concentrated on crimes against property such as burglary. The ratio is some what lower for sex offenses, and in fact, the crime rates of the working class may be lower than those of other classes for some sex offenses.

The person's position in the occupational structure determines the opportunities for some kinds of crime and also determines whether or not persons will possess the skill necessary to perpetrating some types of offenses.

Although, the above are only some of the social conditions with crime rates vary, the list is sufficiently long to enable us to draw the important conclusions that crime is social behavior that is closely associated with other kind's social behavior.

The crime rate is higher for young adults on the (basis of class) than for persons in later life, higher for men than for women, higher for Tamang, Gurugn, Lama (Mongolian) than Brahmin and Chhetri, Higher in cities than rural areas, and higher for working class than for other social classes. Such difference may be described as ratios the age ratio in crime, the sex ratio in crime, etc.

During the study period it was found that, a second set of facts points up the fact that these ratios are not constant. They vary in definite way.

These ratios and variations in ratios make up some of the facts that a general explanations of crime must fit. Similarly, an explanation of crime in terms of a traits of aggression or other personality characteristic must shows that the characteristics is much more frequent among men than women, among Mongolian than Brahmin Chhetri, Among young persons, as compared to old persons.

It also must show that the trait occurs infrequently among immigrant groups. After interviewing some of the key informants and police personal, I found that different classes people are involve in different types of crime.

4.2.11 Variation by Place Area

During the study periods, I found that there is difference crime rate on the basis of area. Some of the places has occurred high rate of crime where as other has not. Population settlement, Geographical structure, socio-cultural pattern, economic status, responsible to leads high rates of crime. It was found that, different types/nature of crime occurs in different places.

Table No. 11
Top Ten Places on the Basis of Different Types of Crime

S.N	Types of Crime	Number of Crime in Past Six month Baisakh- Ashoj
Thamel	Rape attempt, Cheating Kidnapping Drugs	10
Sinamangal	Robbery, Theft, Dacoit	13
Gausala	Public Crime, Cheating Theft, Kidnap	8
Dhapashi	Domestic Violence against women	7
Jorpati	Theft, robbery, kidnap, smuggling	10
Paropakar	Smuggling, Drugs	18
Mehepi	Rape Attempt, Murder	21
Bashbari	Girls Trafficking, Dacoit, Theft,	6
Dhalko	Prostitution, Murder, Rape Attempt	7
Total		100%

Source: Katmandu Metropolitan City Crime Investigation Division
Hanuman Dhoka

This table shows the different types of crime often occurred in. Many places of Katmandu Metropolitan city. I found the variation of different crime rates on the basis of these all areas mentioned above in table no. 11.

It was found that Mehepi is the area where majority of crime has occurred. Paropakar is another area where smuggling and Drugs uses looted, Rubbery crime has occurred in almost of the weeks. During the interviewing period of police personal, Nabaraj Silwal, Chieft the Katmandu Metropolitan city, (**See Appendix**) I found that, majority of property and violent crime occurs in Katmandu due to the impunity and law less ness as well as the dysfunction of the mechanism of social control.

No one of the general explanations of crimes makes good senses out of all the ratios, some of them explain one set of facts and other explain other set of facts, but no one of them explains all the facts.

I found that some of the general theories make better sense out of more of the facts than do others. These are the sociological theories that have as their general point the observation that crime and criminality is the product of social experience and social interaction.

During the study period I found that these all types of variation of crimes had their own feature. We must clearly better understand the socio, economic characteristics of the offenders on the basis of these all types of variations of crime.

4.2.12 Variation by Season

During the study, it was found that there are some indicator about the relationship between crime and season. This is of course is obvious

because the winter and summer season especially in festival period are conducive for particular types of crimes.

Table No. 12

Crime Rates Since Past Six Month of the Year 2066

Month	Total
Baisakh	232
Jesth	237
Ashad	257
Shrawan	286
Bhadra	313
Asoj	252

Source: Metropolitan Crime investigation division

This Table shows the comparative crime rate in different month. Particularly 303 crime cases have registered in Bhadra. While 232, less number of crime rates has been registered Baisakh.

During the study period I also found that there is possibility of high crime rates in the occasion of festivals and other long time vacation (**See Appendix**)

3. Measuring Crime Rates

A large number of crimes are hidden in the sense that they do not appear in any set of crimes statistics.

Crime known to the police probably constitute a better index of the true crime rate than the arrest rate, the arrest rate, in turn, is probably more efficient than the conviction rate and the conviction rate probably is more effective than the imprisonment rate.

After interviewing the police personal, offenders, and the key informants, it was found that a numbers of factors play role in reporting or not reporting of crime. The back grounds of the respondents have been taken as one of the basis of analyzing the reporting and unreporting phenomenon.

After few case studies of the offenders, it was found that, many factors has inspired them to committed crime (**see appendix IV**)

During the study period I found that, statistical data on the true crime rate can not be compiled, for the same reason that it is impossible to determine the amount of crime in any given locality at any particular time, many crimes are not discovered, other are discovered but not reported, still others are reported but recorded in any official way.

I also found during the study period the background of the offenders have been taken as one of the basis of analyzing the reporting and unreporting phenomenon.

CHAPTER - V

CAUSE OF CRIME

Sociologists and criminologists while studying crime in western societies have identified a number of causes for crime. These, of course include psychological, psychiatric, sociological and multiple factors theories of crime. With the help of these theories, we can better understand the relationship of crime and other socio, economic factors. Furthermore the subjective interpretation of causes of crime put forward by the offenders as well as the police record also help illuminate and further understand the nature and problems associated with crime.

Information on crime in particular and unreported crime in general is so difficult to collect the even the most experienced researchers are intimidated by the task. When crime occurs some where an individual is faced with a variety of options. The victims including witnesses think that they will be required to give a statement or testify if they go to the police. The police on the other hand, are not willing to take up the burden. Still worst, the key informants and some of the offenders told me that the police are involved in bribery. The police call the victims to the police station unnecessarily. Either the victims do not have enough time or they are just scared to enter the police station. Even the name of police evokes an image of dreadful creature.

It is important to note that a number of victims had in the past bitter experience with the police. These incidents were particularly related to the incidences of bribery. Quite a significant numbers of accused person felt that the job of the police was taking people in to custody.

The either discussion on the types of crime committed by prisoners, included murder, and rape attempt. This may be related to the relatively low status of offenders in comparison to other people.

Most of the offenders were illiterate and low social status as well as the victims of poverty. Most of them had a complex and problematic family life. Family disputes sometimes lead to murder of relative and furthermore, extra marital and pre marital relationship may also occur frequently which is denounced in Nepali society.

In the cases of women an illegitimate pregnancy leads to infanticide or murder of a husband or other relatives and this becomes inevitable as they have no knowledge or any access to abortion. While, in the cases of men, the key informants and the police record as well as the knowing information of cause of crime, from the accused person, especially those who were arrested accusing the theft, rape attempt and smuggling told me that they were committed the crime because of the lost of their conscience and greedy of wealth.

The cause for crimes, such as theft, gold smuggling girls trafficking may be related to the offender's greed for wealth. The cause of such crime however, sociologically speaking, may be related to the offender's conformity to social values of the Nepali society that is to earn money by rejecting the approved institutional means.

The offenders however have their own assessment about the reason to committing crimes when the accused person were asked to give reasons for committing crimes, the sample offenders replied that it was either for self defense or due to anger and jealousy. On the other hand the

majority of sample offenders did not accept that they had committed such crimes but instead claimed that they were trapped by their enemies or conspirators of the neighbors or the house owner. Only a few offenders accepted that the crime they committed was either to earn money or due to ill advice given by others.

The offenders convicted on murder revealed that they did it either due to anger, jealousy or for self defense. The offenders accused of murder on the contrary, denied such allegations and claimed themselves to be innocent; they further, claimed that they were trapped by others. Similarly kaidis who were convicted for infanticide accepted that they did it either in self defense or to deceive their husbands about the child born from the extramarital relationship one Thunuwa said that she had given birth to a dead child but was later accused of infanticide after the alleged report by her enemies in the village. Another Thunuwa said that no one was around her to look after the newly born child and since she was unable to take care of the baby. The child died she was, however, charged for infanticide after the report given by the house owner to the police.

Two Thunuwa accused for smuggling of gold frankly said that they wanted to earn money and to expand their business. Similarly one Thunuwa charged on Trafficking in women said that she did it solely for earn money.

During the study period, It was found that in some cases men had committed crime solely specially in pick pocketing, domestic violence against women, burglary, cheating while women had committed crime as

and when they received help from other family members, relatives and friends. About half of the sample offenders received help from others in committing the crime while the other half of the offenders did not get help from others. The Thunuwas usually received help from a friends martial uncle, cousins brother, husband, and own family members.

Those prisoners who were accused of gold smuggling were helped by their family members. Some of the offenders accused of or convicted for murder, were helped by their husband's wife/ relative/ villagers. They had provided their help to the prisoners either to earn money or because of their own involvement in the alleged crimes.

During the study period, it was found that there are so many causes which inspires to an individual to committing crime. The cause of crime depends on types and nature of crime.

The causes of crime found during the study period with the help of interviewing with offenders who were arrested accusing of committing crimes interviewing with police personal, police record, as well as the interviewing with key informants. I found that there was a variation of causes of crime. Different age group people has committed same crime not by the same reason, different classes, sex, community places occupation, caste, people has different causes to committing same crime.

Table No. 13
Causes of Crime Finding from the Offenders

Crime	Causes	Percentage
Murder	Self defense Jealousy, Anger	10
Rape attempt	Sexual desire, lost of conscience	5
Robbery, Theft	Greedy of Money	12
Cheating	Influence of Peers,	5
Dackit	Earn money,	10
Physical assault	Imitation of others	5
Kidnapping	earn money	20
Prostitution	Greedy of money, poverty	5
Motor vehicle theft	To earn money	5
Burglary	Lack of money	5
Domestic violence	To much using alcohol Gambling	2
Trafficking	To earn money	5
Pick Pocketing	To earn money	8
Threat and looted	To earn money	3
Total		100%

During the study period it was found that there are so many causes of committing same crime by the same age group or similar economic

class. This table shows the causes of different types of crime committed by the accused persons on 20% of the kidnapping cases were occurred due to the greed of wealth. Another 20% robbery and theft cases were committed by the offenders due to the same reason. Only 2% of the domestic violence crimes were committed due to the using to much alcohol.

Table No. 14

Causes of Crime Finding from the Police Record and Interviewing with Police Personal

Crime	Cause	Involvement male	Female	Total
Murder	Jealousy, anger, To earn money	70	30	100
gambling	To earn money	100	-	100
Rape attempt	Sexual desire	100	-	100
Robbery Theft	Greedy of Wealth	78	22	100
Prostitution	Poverty, unemployment	3	97	100
Kidnapping	Earn money	73	27	100
Trafficking of girls	Greedy of Wealth	80	20	100
Total				100

Source: Metropolitan Crime Investigation Division Hanumandhoka.

The above table shows the men/women involvement in different types of crime and the causes to committing the crimes. 80% crimes like trafficking of girls are committed because of the greedy of wealth. Similarly in murder crime cases men has high involvement to committing

murder rather than females. It was found during the study period, there are so many cause of same crime in different sex group.

Table No. 15

Cause of Crime Founding from the Key Informant

Crime	Cause	Sample	Total
Murder	Self defense, Revenge, property	2	5
Infanticide	Fear of the society	5	7
Rape attempt	Lose of self control, high sexual desire	8	23
Robbery Theft	To earn money, to get power	10	25
Prostitution	Poverty	5	10
Kidnapping	Greedy of wealth	7	23
Trafficking of girls	To be rich, high social prestige	3	7
Total		40	100%

The above table shows the cause of crime 25% of the sample key informants were agreed that the main cause of the crime like robbery and theft is often committed by an individual or group in society due to the reason to earn money and get high social prestigious life. During the study, it was found that in many crime cases like, prostitution smuggling murder, infanticide, there are so many causal factors which compelled to an individual to commit crime.

During the study period, it was found that most of the crime cases committed by the different age group, class, caste, sex, community occupation was the main causes of poverty Anger, jealousy, influence of peers, unemployment and careless of parents as well as the guardians.

Hence, I found that crime is too complicated subject. There are so many causes which are responsible to committing crime. I observed that on the basis of the information interviewing with police personal, accused person, as well as the key informants, age group between 20-30 are more committed crime. They committed crime because of the greedy of wealth.

Crime data recorded in police station also shows that less number of crimes has committed age after 30. Similarly, property and violent crime are occurred especially in urban areas because of the lack of employment and over population as well as the drugs uses.

It was also found that property is the main cause of crime. Majority of sample offenders has committed crime due to the extreme poverty condition. In many crime cases, economy was the main responsible factors to committing crime. Similarly, crime data reported in police station (field area) Hanumandhoka) shows that majority of offenders are committed crime because of the greedy of wealth. The key informants whom I asked told me that economy is the main cause of crime. But some key informants told me that economy might not be the main cause of crime, because those are many people who are living in extremely poor condition; however, they have not committed crime in their life.

After some case studies of the offenders who were arrested accusing different types of crime, it was found that, **(see Appendix IX)**

They committed crime due to the lack of money, poverty, as ell as the compulsion to uses drugs.

After studies some crime cases, registered in police station, it was found that poverty is often blamed for leading to crime. Similarly, it was

also found that family disorganization, dispute with family members and neighbors, parental inadequacy, parental conflict, parental criminality, Neglect of children, lack of collective conscience, family violence, increasing individuality, materialistic life, no hopes of better future are the main causes to committed crime.

I also found from the study, that a crime is one place and in one time may not be in another place or time. Intent and opportunities are two major factors that lead to the occurrence of a crime. An individual can not commit a crime unless and other wise he gets an opportunity even if he has an intention to commit one.

Reasons for committing a crime include greed, anger, Jealousy, or revenge, some of the sample offenders decide to commit crime and carefully plan every thing in advance to increase gain and decrease risk. These people are making choices about their behavior; some even consider a life of crime better than a regular job.

I had asked the question with key informants is poverty a major cause of crime? **(See Appendix ii)** majority of informants replied that poverty is a major cause of crime. Good number people in poverty live in bad neighborhoods where violence and crime are already an issue so it is carried on. Less number of informants had not accepted that poverty is not a major cause of crime. They replied, many people who are living in under the extreme poverty line, but they are honest they would not steal from or hurt any one, the major cause of crime is greed, jealousy etc.

During the study period, it was found that poverty and family disorganization are the main causes of crime. Although, poverty may be a factor in crime. It is not as sufficient as others. Poverty does appear to play a major role but not a solitary one when it comes to suicide. Many people believe poverty is a significant cause of crime.

Poverty does contribute to crime rates; however there is many other factors which give a larger foundation to criminality. It was found that family context and the impact of peers are also responsible to increasing crime.

After studying some crime cases reported in crime investigation division. Few case study of offenders, interviewing with police personal key informants and the offenders it was found that lack of love, lack of proper education lack of proper socialization process family disorganization, extreme poverty social cultural environment, family structure parental conflict, impact of peers, greed of wealth, jealousy, to much aggressiveness, parental criminality, lack of respect and responsibility, family violence are the main cause of crime.

It was also found that majority of different property and violence crimes are committed by an individual or group to earn money. A few numbers of crime cases committed to take revenge as well as to influence of peers.

5.1 Types of Crime

In Nepal, large numbers of males are accused of or convicted for committing various types of crimes, while very few women are accused of or convicted on a specific crime. Thunuwa in general are accused of or convicted on conventional crimes such as homicide including murder. A few women also accused of or convicted on serious crimes against persons including sex offences and violence, and on serious crime against property, including theft, smuggling and so on. While men are involved in committed crime like, murder, rape attempt, trafficking of girls, theft and so on.

During the study it was found that a large number of prisoners are given prison sentences on crime related to social disorganization.

It should be noted that both public and private crime were committed by the sample offenders as well as the police record.

During the study period, especially interviewing with police personal **Dadhiraam Neupane** police inspector of crime investigation division, Hanumandhoka (See **Appendix** public crime affect the whole public life and society, while, privates crimes affect the individuals whose personal life will be at stake with the development of society, in case of the rise of private crimes the individual of the society feel themselves insecure and thus the whole society feels disordered.

It should be noted here that Nepal's basically a male dominated patriarchal society where women have limited roles to play. Males are usually active in all out door activities while women are supposed to be confined to the four walls of the house, this, however is different in the case of an Urban society where few educated women have jobs in various governmental and nongovernmental organization. Nevertheless, most of the crimes committed by women are either murders smuggling or, trafficking of girls. They are hardly found to be accused for other crimes.

There are many types of crime but the researcher had chosen property and violent crime as mentioned in the chapter, I heading entitled. Limitation of the study there fore I have classified the crime in following types on the basis of recorded in metropolitan crime investigation division.

Murder, rape, robbery, assault are caused violent crime against people Burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and son on.

These crime victimization rates for rape, sexual assault, robbery and assault shows that, victims of violent crime are more likely to be male urban and young.

During the study period, it was found that people are more likely to commit crime than other violent crime has increased over the past several years.

Generally youth are involve in property crime due to the lack of moral education mostly teenager group are involve in different forms of crime.

The report of police investigation shows that teen agars has needs to use drugs, Alcohol they needs approximately 500-1000 rupees if they could not manage, they choose the way of theft and robbery, they can also use the weapons knife, gun etc.

According to the information given by metropolitan crime investigation division (**See Appendix**)

Most of the teenager and youth involve in organized crime, teenager and youth have high ambition So, the don of the organizational crime easily used them. Youth are mostly involves in kidnapping. Girl's involvement in organized crime has also increasing. According to the police report, **Merina Shakya** was also involved in **Khyati** murder case. Basically girls are used in organized crime because most people easily believe to girls.

It was found that, the people of the urban area have compulsion to live the life of fear and terror.

According to the data given by metropolitan crime investigation division, the main types of crimes are as follows.

Table No. 16
Involvement of Age Groups in Different Types of Crime.

Types	Involvement of Age group
Pick Pocketing	Under 16
Burglary	30-40
Theft,	16-20
Dackit	16-20
Smuggling	25-40
Drugs Uses	15-22
Rape Attempt	20-32
Trafficking of Girls	25-40
Domestic Violence	20-50
Adulteration	18-25
Prostitution	16-above
Kidnapping	20-30
Physical Assault	16-above
Murder	16-above
Homicide	15-40

Source- Katmandu Metropolitan crime Investigation Division
Hanumandhoka

The above table clearly shows that all age group especially above 15, are involves in different types of property and violent crime.

5.2 Factors of Crime

Sociologists and criminologists while studying crime in western societies a number of factors for crime. These, of course, include

psychological psychiatric, sociological and multiple factor theories of crime. With the help of these theories, we can better understand the relationship of crime and other socio, economic factors, further more, the subjective interpretation of the factors of crime put forward by the sample offenders also help illuminate and further understand the nature and problems associated with crime.

During the study, it was found that a number of factors play role to committing crime. It was concluded on the basis of the data given by crime investigation division, interviewing with police personal, (**Appendix III**) See few case studies of offenders (**see appendix IV**) interviewing with key informant (see appendix ii) there are many factors which are responsible to leads crime in society, such factors are

-) Biological factors - heredity and physical features for the crime.
-) Psychological factors- Ego, super ego, moral insanity, complex frustration, jealousy, anger.
-) Social factors- social disorganization intimate social groups, peers groups, social instability, social insecurity, bad socialization process, over population, lack of collective conscience, individuality, lack of cooperation, sense of materialistic life, parental conflict, over migration, unsystematic settlement,
-) Economic factors- lack of employment extreme poverty, money minded thought,
-) Multiple factors- There are found so many invisible factors which make in individual commits to crime. The factor of sample crime may be different in different society and culture.

5.3 Cause of Non Reporting of Crime

When crime takes place in society, it is handling by the police, the police arrest the criminal and the court decides the validity of the arrest and the punishment.

Information on crime in particular and unreported crime in general is so difficult to collect that even the most experienced researchers are intimidated by the task, when crime occurs somewhere an individual is faced with a variety of options. The victims including witnesses think that they will be repaid to give a statement or testify if they go to the police. The police on the other hand, are not willing to take up the burden.

It was concluded on the basis of the information given by the key informants (**see appendix ii**) many of the cases were related to sensitive issues. Rape cases, for example, went to the key informants because the family of the victims felt that they would lose social prestige, which ultimately would ruin the future of their daughter according to my respondent they felt that the marriage of their victim would be come impossible if the case were widely publicized by the formal channel. This cause for a special legal procedure for socially sensitive cases. My study shows that there are some of the reasons why many crime victims do not report to the formal channels.

My studies shows that phenomena of unreported crime directly related to the police and legal complexity ignorance on the part of the public police every where is the first agency, which takes note of the crime phenomena but sadly, my study shows that it is the behaviors of the police that has contributed most significantly to the non reporting of the crime.

CHAPTER - VI

EFFECT OF CRIME IN SOCIETY

Crime has become as complex as human nature. Modern technological advancement and tremendous progress in communication have facilitated criminals of every corner of the world. Crime has adversely affected the societies of both developed as well as developing countries by impairing the quality of life, threatening human rights and fundamental freedom and posing a serious challenges to the community.

Crime has been a growing issue that has affected our society in many ways. In past six month of the year 2066. It was reported about 286 crime cases in Baisakh, 313 in Jesth, 252 in Ashad, 232 in Shrawn, 237 in Bhadra, 257 in Ashoj, months, (See appendix V)

These all types of crimes have negative effect in society.

It was found during the study period, Areas that is high in crime hurt the society in so many ways. People's life is insecure due to the increasing different forms of crime in Katmandu. No one feels the absolute secure of their life. Parents and guardians are worried if the school going child did not return home in time.

Majority of the sample respondents (**see appendix ii**) had told me that crime has gave the huge challenge to good governance and social security. Crime has linked with society. The offenders and victims group are also the members of society, increasing crime directly affected to society.

According division to information given by metropolitan crime investigation Division see APPINDIX!!! Most affected area of crime are government and non governmental organization, administration, securities agencies, Economic sectors, human settlement area etc.

Respondents told me that they have to compulsions to live the life of fear and terror due to the violent and property crimes. The sample respondents has also told me that, the people of the urban areas has fear to keep the valuable things like, money, ornament and property etc at home because of the increasing of theft and robbery.

Different forms of crime has directly affect to all aspect of society, particularly mental aspect of the people. **(See appendix II)**

According to the information given by Hanumandhoka metropolitan crime investigation division **(see appendix III)** there are approximately more than 6 crimes committed in a day, it means that larger and larger segments people are victimized exposed to risk an anxiety, grief, and despair.

The respondents has told me that **(See appendixes)** women are rapped, child are kidnapped, Business person are looted, girls are trafficked, youth are became the victim of drugs, smuggling, teenager involving in vulgarity. Increasing crime has being a big problem for society.

Generally speaking about the effect of crime in society public crime affect the whole public life and society while private crimes affect the individuals whose personal life will be at stake with the development of society. Private crimes are deemed less and less as offences against the individual and more and more the breaches of law and social order. In case of the rise of private crimes the individual of the society feel themselves insecure and thus whole society feels disordered,**(see appendix II)**

My study shows that violent crime has become the fear and terror in the major cities of the country. The belief of common people towards

security has losing. Society is becoming violent and cruel in the name of self defense. Crime has affected the everyday life of the people. They has frightened to pick up the phone and ringing the bell of the house because of the increasing abduction. My sample respondent has told me that they will hesitate to talk with stranger even make the friendship. They will also hurry to return home in evening.

Business person has faced more fear than an ordinary person because of the gradual event of abduction. One of the sample respondents (see **appendix**) told me that Business persons has compulsion to live far from the public life. They has compulsion to changed the color and number plate of vehicle as well as the Mobile number due to the fear and terror of violent and property crime.

My study also shows that crime always negative effect to individual group in society. Serious violent crime affects people and group in a variety of ways.

Economically - Poverty, Business, excessive spending on security.

Psychologically - Stress, reduced overall enjoyment of life, over suspecting, mistrust, apathy, selfishness, mental disorder, suicides, addictive behavior,

Physically- Injury, physical ill health, reduced immunity abduction of drugs and alcohol, unwanted pregnancy,

Socially, Broken friendship, poor quality of family life, suspicion of other groups.

Crime has general adverse effect people in society after knowing the effect of crime in society, from the key informants and interviewing with police personal (see **appendix**) the silent issue I think for all of us is how and who are the groups most adversely affected and what should or could be done to help.

It was found that in most seriously adverse situations some groups who are most affected by the crimes seems to be vulnerable, whom child, old timer, physically and mentally frail or disabled, ethnic minorities, or culturally disadvantaged, ethnic minorities, or culturally disadvantaged vulnerable.

It should be noted that, crime is like and anti social virus which negative effects to all aspect of society all types of people (class caste, ethnicity, age group, race, sex, etc. But one thinks we should Reminder that especially women, child and old timer are more affected by the property and violent crime.

During the study period, I had asked the question (to the key informants). How does crime affect on society and groups, (see appendix No, 11) my key informants replied that crime always negative effect in society. The replied of the respondents given below:

Table No. 17
Effect of Crime on Society and Groups

Age group	Effects of crime	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	Mental illness, addictive behavior injury, social relation	15	20
21-25	Unwanted pregnancy, Broken friendship Abduction of drugs	5	8
26-40	Selfishness, lost of collective conscience,	15	20
40-above	Reduced overall enjoyment of life, over suspicion, mistrust.	40	52
Total		75	100%

Above table clearly shows the effects of crime in society and groups. It was found that crime has affect to all aspect of society and all groups of people.

My study shows that the result of crime always negative and harmful as well as destructive. Crime has in creasing all over the world. So, global trends and regularities in crime and comparative study of crime stands should be necessary to understand the increasing crime in Nepal. It was found that crime will always one step ahead than the society. Increasing crime is not social disease. It is a consequence of social weakness.

My study shows that we need to increase our police and other forms of justice and prevention. We lose money in the economy from drug related crime. It makes people afraid and pushes more anti theft neighborhood watch etc. crime makes people think twice before taking action.

I knew from the key informants as well as the information given by crime investigation division (**see appendix II**)

The economy and business are probably true ones who are the most affected by this due to stealing and robberies. Violent crime can affect the public/school and safety.

Crime affects people through out society because everywhere from simple purse, theories, to violent gang members, crime plagues many of the urban streets today.

It was found from my study, that crime is a major part of every society. It cost and effects touch just about everyone to some degree. The types and cost of effects are widely varied. In addition some costs, are short term, while others last a life, of course, the ultimate cost is loss

of life other cost too. A violent crime can happen in just a second, but emotional affects can last a life time. The negative effect of violent crime on our families and communities. Crime has a general negative effect on society. Many of my respondents (see **appendix II**) agree that violent crime might be targeted towards, specific groups other also look at the bigger picture in terms of the negative effect on society as a whole where in everyone suffers the ill effects due to the action of a few. Fear of crime can have devastating long term effects for the neighbors.

6.1 Solutions to Eliminate Crimes

During the study period I had asked the question to my sample key respondents as well as the police personal about the solution to eliminate crime (see **appendix No. II**) **Appendix No. III**) I got the difference solution to eliminate the crime. The view of the respondent and the police personal might helpful to reduce crime in society.

Table No. 18

Respondents with Different Solutions to Prevent/Eliminate Crime

S.No.	View of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Peace, political and social stability end of anarchy, impunity confrontation	40	53
2	Providing job opportunities.	15	23
3	Make people literate	2	2
4	Effective role of police	4	5
5	Mechanism of Social control should be functioned	4	5
6	Reducing poverty	3	4
7	Sense of Collective conscience	7	8
Total		75	100%

The above table shows that majority of the respondents stated that peace, political and social stability end of anarchy will help in prevention of crime. Other respondents stated that providing job opportunities, reduction of poverty effective role of police will help in prevention crime.

CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

Like in any country crime has always been a critical issue. Crime has been a growing issue that has affected our society in many ways. Crime like an anti social virus pervades the world in different forms and developing countries often view this problem as an incurable socio-economic and political disease.

Crime has become as complex as human nature. An act or omission of an act which is punishable by law is a crime. A crime in one place and in one time may not be in another place or time. Intent and opportunity are two major factors that lead to the occurrence of a crime. An individual can not commit a crime unless and other wise he gets an opportunity even if he has an intention to commit one. So, the real strategy for crime control is to provide no opportunities for a criminal to commit a crime either through tradition or community policing.

Human beings live in society we can not imagine human life in isolation. Human societies differ from each other. But at the same time human behavior is sufficiently predictable every society formulates certain types of roles and regulation usually known as norms. Norms are specific manifestation of the values up hold by the society. As a member of society individuals are expected to conform to these norms. When an individual falls to observe these norms he/she termed a deviant.

Every society formulates informal mechanism to settle the disputes with in the society most societies have norms forbidding murder theft, rape and other forms of hard core criminal deviance. Yet these same societies recognize exceptions to these rules. Killing in the form of

murder for example is a crime but killing an enemy in war is not. It is well agreed that crime is a harder form of deviance. That is why crime carries the threat of formal sanctions like fine and imprisonment. Like other forms of deviance crime is not absolute, what constitutes a crime changes with time and space. It differs in societies as finger prints do from one person to another.

Crime is one of the most exasperating problems which affects every sector of the society. It some times actually reflects the nature and the “health” of the society. Crime and society are inseparable, they are interrelated. Some of the types of crime have become absolute and many new forms have shown up.

Human society is in continuous flux. The nature and rate of crime have changed, so have the treatments to the criminals. A number of examples show that criminal laws are not fixed in any society.

In the twentieth century, for example almost all western and eastern societies have introduced legislation or empowered existing sanctions against the use of certain drugs. In same periods, many have removed sanctions against abortion under certain conditions. These in turn reflect the change in understanding the phenomenon of crime and society.

The main objective of the study was:

-) To find out the cause of property and violent crime.
-) To find out the effect of crime in society.
-) To collect solution for prevention and elimination of crime.
-) To recommend policy makes government and interested agencies to take necessary intervention to prevent and eliminate crime. The

descriptive/qualitative research design was applied to meet the objective of the study.

Necessary information was collected through interview with police personal, key informants and the offenders (accused person) too. Observation, case studies, and interview with key informants. The key informants (accused person did not easily agreed to talk with the researcher. However, they agreed to give an interview after telling them the purpose of the study.

The results were descriptively, analyzed for which descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage and table were used.

It was found truth, most of the teenagers groups age, 16-22, are involves in drugs usages, theft, and smuggling.

The majority of middle class family has high chances to involve in crime, the majority of literate people are involves in property crime. The majority of person, living separately from the home has high possibilities to commit crime; where as the person of the nuclear family has less rates of crime.

The majority of people having low occupation as well as the social status, involves in crime. The majority of the people from Tamang society have high involvement of the crime like trafficking of girls and rape attempt.

The majority of rape attempt and girls trafficking crime has occurs in Kavre district. It was found that Urban area has high crime rates than rural area, so that, crime has negative effect in social life of the people in urban area.

It was found that, male and female both are involve in crime cases although, male has high crime rates than female.

It was found that majority of teenager are guilty to increase vulgarity.

7.2 Conclusion

It was not always easy to conduct research on so complex a phenomenon as crime is during the course of interview some respondents were unwilling, reluctant and unable to give information readily where as some were eager to provide necessary information. During the process of interviews my relation with the participants become more friendly and talked about more general topics beside the research topic. I believe it gave me a good opportunity to establish such a cordial relationship unlike some participants who were anger to finish the interviews; some participants wanted to communicate even after having completed the interview with them.

It was found that, in regard to the socio- economic characteristics of the informants (accused person) the study revealed that the majority of offenders belonged to the twice born, caste, Brahmin and Chettri, Matawali caste Tamang, magar, other caste particularly Newar and the untouchables. Most of the offenders are from outside the valley particularly from the rural areas, of the hilly regions of Nepal. Most of them are young adults. They had committed crime at a relatively young age. The majority of them are married illiterate and live separately from home. All of their parent's guardians normally depend on agriculture.

After completing the study I was concluded that a majority of the offenders has committed crime because of the greedy of wealth, anger and jealousy. Key informants has told me that restore of peace, political and social stability end of anarchy, reduction of poverty and effective role of police, will be the solutions to prevent the crime.

7.3 Recommendation

The above findings of this study, obviously, have some policy implementation. A few general and specific short term and long term recommendation have to make in order to reduce the criminal activities.

1. General Recommendation

1. Majority of the Thunuwa has viewed that, the police had misbehaved with them. Some of the behavior was serious. So, Nepal police should take seriously of their behavior with the general people.
2. Radio Nepal, Nepal Television and other media agencies should broad cast programmed especially focusing on crime and related legal aspects.
3. Adult literacy classes and aware ness programme should be conducted to make people aware and awareness about the consequence of crime.
4. Taking alcohol drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people by role play drama etc. the local government should use coersive powered to stop these things through effectively mobilization of police in order to prevent and eliminate property crimes.
5. There must be free legal service to the victims of crime.
6. The parents and guardians must teach the moral lesson to their children and the children should not go against the social norms and value.

7. General principle of crime must be included in school level education, so that, the student can learn the negative aspect of crime.
8. Crime is a universal problem rooted in social structure. However in Nepal there will no significant efforts (researcher) has conducted, to study the crime. Therefore, it should be taken seriously that crime should be included in most of research agenda not only for government organization but also Nepal police as well as the concerned INGO who are working in peace building.
9. The result of crime always negative and harmful as well as the destructive so keeping mind this true we all should be aware to maintain peace and order in society.
10. Crimes will always one step ahead than the society. Increasing crime is not social disease. It is a consequence of social weakness. So, it should be taken seriously that society must not become violent and cruel in the name of self defense.

II) In Nepal, crime rate has increasing due to the dysfunction of the mechanism of social control, social instability, social insecurity as well as the political instability, impunity, confrontation and anarchy. So, it should be recommended that the mechanism of the social control must functioned effectively to reduce the crime rate and maintain peace and order in society

Specific, Recommendation for Prevention Reduction of Crime

1. There is a inter relation between crime and poverty. Higher the extreme poverty, higher the chances of crime. So, it should be taken seriously, that, poverty reduction programme should be effectively launched, to reduce the crime rates.

2. Unemployment is another factor to lead crime. So it should be taken seriously that employment opportunities must be created especially for the urban youth, who are wondering here and there due to the lack of employment.
3. The role of the Nepal police must be effective for the crime control. However, drastically increasing crime rate is not only the solo cause of the ineffective role of police administration. Civil society and public personal should cooperate to Nepal police for the prevention of crime. Collective effort is extremely needed to reduce their crime rates.
4. We all are equal in front of law. So, one should not break the rule of the law.
5. The leader of the political party should not take political preservation, to their political member if he/she found guilty.
6. Social and political instability should be created. Confrontation, impunity, and anarchy should be ended. Sense of brotherhood collective conscience, should be spread.
7. The security force should be alert to minimize the increasing property crime.
8. Social welfare is one of the greatest contra measures to keep unemployed individuals from restoring to desperate means in order to keep a head above water.
9. It should be taken seriously that to convert a criminal in to a honorable citizen it takes more than implementing fear of punishment.
10. The offenders should be socialized. Remodeling the system (educational, economic jurisdiction) that breeds criminals is a

core necessity. There is a saying telling that if you want to change others, start by changing yourself. Every thing is related and we all are in a way responsible for the way our world is. By transforming the cause (one of which is the system) we can both prevent and reduce crime.

11. There is no doubt every person who harms another should be punished, but also rehabilitated so that the crime is prevented from reoccurring.

12. Crime prevention must focus on improvements in all three areas.

i) From reaction to prevention.

Crime can be closely linked to the conditions for children in our community. There is a strong link between reducing risk and building resilience in children and decreasing crime. The offenders of tomorrow are often the vulnerable child of today. Vulnerable children are those at risk for significant and enduring social emotional or behavioral problem. All children are potentially vulnerable and may develop emotional or behavioral problems when their own physical emotional resources are unable to meet the challenge of their social and physical environment therefore there should be necessarily to take three level of prevention.

i) Primary Prevention:- Primary prevention efforts try to ensure the health of the community as a whole by attempting to stop adverse conditions from developing in the first place. It should be recommended that Primary prevention can be the most cost effective method to reduce crime.

ii) Secondary Prevention:- Secondary prevention attempts to stop a crime from occurring after certain warning signs. anti social or delinquent behavior e.g. Disrespect to older should be stopped through

early intervention in problems situations before they become more serious and lead to a life of crime or victimization.

iii) Tertiary Prevention:- Law enforcement efforts generally fall in to the category of tertiary prevention sentencing a person to prison ensures that they will not commit a crime while serving their sentence. So it should be taken seriously that law enforcement should be effectively functioned.

Successful prevention programmes should be effectively launched for following purpose.

1. Enhance children's mental health and promote a healthier environment for children.
2. Are freely accessible to all children.
3. Do not single out or stigmatize individual's families or communities.
4. Focus on education, building competence and skills.
5. Actively includes families and communities in development and implementation.

13 Community should play the vital role to reduce crime, costs. Neighborhood with high crime rates will maintain these rates unless there is community wide effort to stop it.

It should be recommended that the salient issue for all of us is how and who are the groups most adversely affected and what, or could be done to help.

In Urban areas majority of the violent group has used guns, knives and other weapons. So, it should be recommended that, the proper way of controlling guns and other harmful weapons may be the effective way to

prevent crime. Obviously it is impossible to completely eradicate firearms and weapons, but there has to be a start to at least have some effect. Society is full of loose ends, but eventually, if we pull together and start to make things happen, our society will become a better one.

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APPENDIX - I
QUESTIONNAIRES

1) Personal Information Details of Accused Person

a) Name and Surname:-

Permanent Address: - Temporary Address

How long he has been residing in the place?

Age - Children Adult

Please specify the exact age in years.

Sex Caste group

Ethnicity Community

Race

B. Education Status

Illiterate Literate Specify the level of education

C. Social Status

1. Marital Status

Married Unmarried Divorced

2. Occupation and Present source of subsistence

Own Parents

3. Types of family

Joint Nuclear

4. Numbers of family members?

Older Elder

5. where have you been reared and nurtured ?
6. Are you a member of any political party?
7. Did you take supervision and care from your family?
8. Did your peers were good/do you have positive or negative impact of them?
9. Do you think you learn deviant behavior from your friends?
10. What about your family status?
11. Who are your guardians in your temporary residency?

2. Economic Information

1. Whether family income is enough for Subsistence for the whole year or not?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) If yes, which way is it enough more than enough/Adequate
 - d) If not, for how long is it not adequate?
 - e) How do you make a livelihood during the rest months?
2. What is the income of your own employment are you satisfied
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
3. In which economic class do you rank your family?

High Medium Low

3. Other Information Related to his/her crime

1. What types of crime did you committed?
 - A Homicide murder,
 - B Crime against person- rape Trafficking
 - C Crime against property theft/Robbery
 - D Others (Please Specify)

1. If you had committed the crime, why did you committed it?
 -) In self defense
 -) By compulsion
 -) For social prestige
 -) Motivated by others
 -) To earn money
 -) Others please specify
2. Had anybody helped you in committing the crime? Yes No
 -) If yes, who was the relative?
 -) Why did he/she help you?
3. Time of crime- Morning day night
4. Place of crime Urban –rural -Public -Private
5. Where you made the plan Villager, Town, Public Place Private Place
6. Numbers of Persons involve in crime?
7. Did you committed same crime in Past?
8. Who reported the crime? Himself/ or not?
9. After how many days you are arrested.
10. What is the main cause of your crime?
11. Who inspired you to commit crime?
 - a) Media b) Relative c) Peers D) Others please
12. Whether or not you were aware of your crime?
 - a) Yes b) No
 - If yes please specify the reason.

13. What is the aim of your life

Decided/ not decided

14. What is your plan after your release?

15. Do you think crime raises social prestige?

Yes/No – if yes please specify the reason

16. Whether you had taken drugs, alcohol, drugs etc, while committing crime?

17. Are you regretting for your act

Yes/No If no please specify the reason

18. In your opinion what kind of support is needed for the victims of crime?

- a) Counseling
- b) family
- c) Legal advice
- d) Free legal Service
- e) Facility for medical Treatment
- f) Improvement in laws

19. Does society hate you? After releasing from the Jail? Yes/No, if yes how society behaves to you?

20. What might be the effective way for the Treatment of offenders? (Institutional/Non institutional if Non institutional please specify?)

21. Does your crime act affect the future of your family if? yes/ No If yes please specify.

22. Are you offender naturally violent and cruel? Yes/No

23. In your opinion does extremely poor economic condition lead to property crime? Yes/No

24. Which factor is more responsible to commit crime?

- a) Poor economic situation.
- b) Influence of Peers.
- c) Lack of good care of parents
- d) Lack of collective conscience.
- e) Imitation of others

25. Do you think that any kind of criminal act negatively affects society. A) Yes/ No b) It doesn't matter

26. Does crime increase or decrease the social status of an individual?
(Yes/No if yes, please specify the reason.)

27. Do you think that one can easily leave the way of crime and come back in normal life again, if society goodly treats them? Yes/No

28. Is it right to say that property crime mostly occurs in festival periods like Dashain and Tihar? Festival period like a) Yes/ No It doesn't matter

APPENDIX - II

Interview Schedule for Key Informants

1. Why do people commit crime?
2. Whether the politician's police force or law and court are weak to control crime?
3. Have you witnessed any crime? Did you report it?
4. Do you think that many of the criminals are living a high prestigious life?
5. Suppose you are driving a vehicle and by mistake, you killed some one, than will you accept your crime?
6. What might be the effective way of crime control?
7. Does social change and social complexities lead to crime?
8. What might be the effective way for the treatment of offenders?
9. Does society easily accept the offenders if he left the way of crime and came back normal life?
10. What is the negative effect of crime in society?
11. Do you realize the peace and secure in your place?
12. Does social cultural environment is more responsible to committing crime?
13. Does social stratification leads to property crime?

APPENDIX - III

Interview Schedule for Police Personal

1. Do you think that some of the criminal's escapes and some of the innocent become the victims?
2. In your opinion, what is the root causes of increasing crime in Katmandu?
3. Do you get any help from the public to assets the criminals?
4. How do you analyze the police role in crime control?
5. Have you ever been forced to release the criminals from higher officials and political leaders?
6. Do you think that most of the criminals get political preservation?
7. How can we reduce the crime cases in Katmandu?
8. In which area of KTM occurs more crime?
9. In your opinion sentencing of Violent and cruel criminals reduce the crime rates?
10. Do you think that the present law has some weakness in controlling crime, what might be the effective reform?
11. What might be the effective way of crime control?
12. What role should play by the civil society and public to control crime?
13. What might be the effective way for the treatment of offenders?
14. What is the social effect of crime in society?
15. What might be the consequence of crime?

16. Which age group, class, caste, race, community, sex, religion, has high crime rate? And what types of crime they often committed?
17. What types of persons committed more crime? (Poor, illiterate, less awareness, courageous, politically, powerless, Backward community, jobless, low social status less income)
18. Which crime they commit? Detail, murder Rape, kidnap, threatened, abduction, theft, dacoit, trafficking, prostitution, Gambling, child abuse etc.
19. Why do people commit crime?
20. Do you think that one can easily leave the way of crime, if society will good treat them?
21. Which types of people commits property and violent crime?
22. Is there any difference crime rate in festival period, than normal period?
23. How an individual become recidivist offender?

APPENDIX –IV

Case Study Number 1

(Bishal Tamang)

Aged 22, unmarried, permanent address <Kavre district, Now he is living with his roommate in Sinamangal. He had came in Katmandu at the age of 12. At first he had done work a small hotel as a cook boy. He had not satisfied for his salary. He earned more than 3000 rupees. He had always sent the money to his family at home so; he had the responsibility of his family. He had not satisfied with his job. So he had decided to leave the job then he began to seek the job. But he did not find the job from which he could have sent the money to his family. But he was unable to send the money to his family due to the difficulty to getting job.

One evening, his roommate introduced the other guy, named Ashok Gurung, who was involved in various theft cases. His roommate Manoj Tamang, who was the neighbors of his village. One day, he had told him that there are so many way to earn money if they would successes they will make more money after that, we will not face difficulty and seek to find job. Bishal was so surprised listening the way to earn money. Manoj said, we should began the pick pocketing and small rubbery. Hearing the idea from his friend, Bishal was so shocked, because he had no interest to earn money doing such tasks. But his two friends made him agree to began pick pocketing since than, they began pick pocketing in public place such as in vehicles in crowed. In the evening, any where, any place, especially in New road gate, Ratna Park, Sinamangal etc. one evening they were walking in Ratna Park, where there was crowed of people they made plan to looted the necklace of a women. But were fail to do so, than they made another plan to pick

pocketing at the same time they have got successes to theft of purse in side vehicle suddenly the purse holder had kept his hand many of the person caught him. At the same time a police man has arrested him.

Hence, he was arrested accusing theft rubbery cheating and pick pocketing he became the thief and cheater because of his habits to take drinks, alcohol, drugs, with the friends and greedy to earn money.

Case Study No. 2

Janak Nepali, Aged 24

Permanent address:- Dang, district. He has been living in Koteshwor for the past 6 month. He was arrested accusing trafficking of girls. He was the father of 2 years daughter. He was a restaurant owner. He was arrested accusing Trafficking of girls. There was three girls under 17 aged works at his restaurant. Different types of customers would come in his restaurant. One evening his one regular customer told him to sell the girls in Calcutta Janak was immediately agree with him. Since than they frequently meet in his restaurant. they made the plan to sell the girls from which they would make more money. But unfortunately, He was fraud; he was the relative of the girls whom we had made plan to sell. He had successes to escape the girl from his restaurant, now he does not know where they had hidden. The father of the girl reported the case of trafficking of his daughter. He has told that he was innocent so they raised the advantage of his innocence.

Case Study No. 3

Pramod Pariyar Age -23

Unmarried, literate in class-4

He has been living in Nakshal. He was arrested accusing theft of the commodity of the shop. He had no permanent job. He did the job as a sales boy in different sales office and company. He has the habit to take drugs, alcohol and ganja. His friends were also used drugs. He always used drugs with his Gang. In his group there were six to 10 members who always did the task of cheating rubbery and theft. One day, he had gone to his sale office where he had worked as a sales boy for six month. There was a dispute with his manager. He had the viewed that he had not getting 2700 money the manager had refused to paid him this amount so taking this issue he had reported to police to arrest him accusing the case of theft of the commodities of the office. Hence he was arrested he has viewed that he was innocent.

Case Study No. 4

Pramila Karki 7 – Aged -22

She has been living in Chhetrapati, Since 2 years. Her permanent address was Sindhuli district. She has passed SLC in 2062 and than came in Kathmandu for the future study. She lived with her roommate. At first she got a job of sales girls. She would not hesitate to tell that she has become the victim of sexual harassment by her senior staff. But she had no place to complain. The senior staff of his office always demanded the sex without her will. One day she told him that she would complain it to her boss.

One day she was coming office selling the comedies her boss has called her and to her that she will be dismiss from the office if she repeat the misbehave to the senior staff. Since she resigned from the job, after than she completely became jobless. After a long efforts to seeking the job, she found the job in restaurant one evening the police came in restaurant and arrest. All names in the case study are fictitious. This is done to protect the identity of the concerned individuals.

APPENDIX - V

Comparative data of Crime in Past Six months

S.No.	Crime	Baisak	Jesth	Ashad	Shawon	Bhadra	Aswin
1	murder	5	2	8	2	10	5
2	Attempt to murder	4	5	8	9	10	3
3	Accidental murder	9	9	11	36	34	28
4	other	19	9	20			
5	Suicide	19	17	24	25	19	20
6	Dacoit		1	1	1	3	3
7	Theft	8	18	19	15	15	25
8	Cheating	4	5	5	6	9	2
9	gambling		1			2	
10	Gov. Stamp duplication		3			2	
11	Drugs	7	10	5	6	10	11
12	Black market	2		1			
13	forgery	2	1	5	4	19	7
14	Public Crime	121	132	116	150	146	121
15	Kutpit		1	1			
16	Human Trafficking	2		3		1	
17	Kidnapping body hostage	4	2	8		3	
18	Kidnapping Body Hostage	4	1	1	1		1
19	polygamy			1	3	2	1
20	Rape	3	1	3	3	1	3

21	Attempt to rape	3			2	1	
22	Road accident	9	6	11	10	9	13
23	Accident		2		2	3	
24	Illegal weapons	3	5	3	3	2	2
25	Copyright theft	1					
26	Banking Crime		1				
27	Motor vehicle Theft	3	5	1	3	8	4
28	Escaping of Thunuwa			1			
29	Cattle preservation act			1	2	2	
30	Citizenship					1	
31	Firing				1		
32	Explosion				1	1	1

APPENDIX - VI

Few Monthly Data of Crime Since Past 6 month of the year 2066

Date and Place	Name	Type of Crime	Age	District
2066-1-29 Bhatboteni	Ramasish Mahato	Rape attempt	24	Ramechap
2066-1-30 Thamel	Jitendra Thapa Anita Timilsina	Drugs	24	Kavre Panauti, Kavre
2066-2-1 Thapathali College	Babu Thapa Rohan Thapa LokRaj Regmi Bhimsen Thapa	Public Crime	31 28 35 31	Sarlahi Sarlahi Sarlahi Sarlahi
2066-2-1 Gyneshwor ward 29	Asish Mahar Jan, Saurav Maharjan Anup mahargan	Public Crime	17 17 20	Kathmandu
2066-2-3 Thamel	Sonish Lama Sumit Lama	Public Crime	22 24	Kathmandu Kathmandu
2066-2-4 Ward 32 Ktm	Nilesh Karna Bishu Karki	Public Crime	21 22	Dhanusha Dhanusha
2066-2-5	Pashang Raj	Theft	35	Dhading

Kharlbot	Sunil Chaudhari	Theft	27	Rautahat
2066-2-5 Chandol	Sudip Gurung	Theft	23	Lamgunj
2066-2-5 Jaisidewal	LekhanathPaudel	Murder attempt	29	Kapilvastu
2066-2-6 Mitranagar	Safal Kunwar Sudip Chitrakar	Drugs Smuggling	24 26	Kathmandu Kathmandu
2066-2-7	Madan Bhagal Binod Bhatta Bikram Subedi Samrat Timilsina	Drugs Smuggling “ “ “	20 18 20 22	ParshaBirjung Chitwan Lamjung Chitwan
2066-2-5 Budhapark	Parbin Tamang Santa Thapa Manto Lama	Kidnap Body Hostage	26 22 21	Pokhara Kathmandu Kavre
2066-2-10 Anam Nagar	Rajesh Davai	Road accident, murder	21	Chitwan
2066-2-11 Inderni Mandir	Sunil Pariyar Ajaya Tamang	Murder Murder	23 19	Kathmandu
2066-2-11	Krishna Gurung	Cheating	29	Sindhuli

2066-2-14 Baneshwar	Ranjit Barkand	Theft	26	Jhapa
2066-2-14	Anil Gurung	Kidnap Body Hostage	16	Dhading
2066-2-18 Batisputali	Tilak Adhikari	Theft	33	Dhading
2066-2-11 Babarmahal	Manoj Baraili	Murder	24	Sindhupalchock
2066-2-16 Putalisadak	Bhesh Bahadur Thapa	Cheating	30	Kathmandu
2066-2-19 Kathmandu	Dipak Nepali	Theft	14	Gorkha
2066-2-20 Dhalko	Mahambad Ballav	Kutpit	26	India
2066-2-23 Hattishar	Lal. Bahadur Tamang	Murder attempt	27	Kavre
2066-2-24 Kalopul	Ram Parshad Chaulagai	Theft	22	Bara
2066-2-24 Baluwatar	Theft	Not Found		
2066-2-16 Naikab	Dawa Tamang Mahendra	Dacoit	21 22	Dolkha Baglunj

	Ghartimagar			
2066-2-25 Baneshwar	Dawa Lama	Drugs Smuggling	21	Dolkha
2066-2-27 Gaushala	Dhurba Thapa	Cheating	30	Kaski
2066-2-26 Sinamagal	Ram Kumar Baniya	Theft	19	Makawanpur
2066-2-23 Bishal nagar	Rajat man Shrestha	Murder	18	Kathmandu
2066-2-22 Gongabu	Santosh Kasaju	Cheating	25	Sunshari
2066-2-30 Mahabaudha	Minhu Palok Tamang	Murder attempt	21	Sindhupalchok
2066-2-30 Mehepi	Lokendra Pandey	Murder	21	Kailali
2066-3-18 Gongabu	Man Bahadur Pun	Dackit	36	Kaski
2066-3-5	Not found	Theft	N.F.	Not found
2066-3-22 Thapathali	Hem Kumar Lama	Kidnap	36	Sunshari
2066-2-27 Nayabazar	Bikash Tamang	Robbery	22	Kavre

2066-3-7 Kalanki	Ram Bahadur B.Ka	Theft	30	Chitwan
2066-2-22 Putalisadak	Biren Shrestha	Murder by Kidnapping	42	Kathmandu
2066-3-3 Bafal	Harish Pokharel	Cheating	28	Gorkha
2066-3-10	Harisharan Mahat	Cheating	32	Lalitpur
2066-3-12	Najma Jathan	Cheating	30	Bara
2066-1-29	Amir Shaha	Kutpit	39	Rajbiraj
2066-3-15	Rudra Shrestha	Theft	20	Dolkha
2066-3-14	Sushil Karki	Kidnap	20	Okhaldhunga
2066-3-15	Ukesh Bjuju	Smuggling	25	Chitwan
2066-3- gausala	Kasindra Ram	Murder attempt	26	Saptari
2066-3-17 Sorakhutte	Niraj Yadav	Theft	38	Rautahat
2066-3-22	Suman Gurung	pologamy	42	Kathmandu
2066-3-15 Paropakar	Sushil Pandey Nirmal Shahi	Smuggling of Drugs	21 23	Kathmandu Surkhet
2066-3-22 Mehepi	Safadar Shah	Drugs Heroin	24	Kathmandu

2066-3-19 Mahabaudha	Sange Sherpa	Murder	42	Dolkha
2066-3-23 Kalanki	Not identified	Murder attempt	18	Bhojpur
2066-3-24 Tinkune	Prakash Malla Sanju Lama	Drugs Herion	23 26	Bardia Kathmandu
2066-3-26	Mangal Singh Tamang	Kidnapping	31	Nuwakot
2066-3-24	Ganesh Pariyar	Murder	25	Kathmandu
2066-3-29 Thamel	Hari Devkota	Theft Robbery	30	Rasuwa
2066-4-1	Suman Thewe	Cheating	33	Taplejung
2066-4-1	Top Bahadur Argeja	Drugs	46	Baglunj
2066-4-1 Bashbari	Gam bahadur Adhikari	Drugs heroin	26	Newalparashi
2066-4-5 Thamel	Krishna Acharya	Drugs	39	Argakhachi
2066-4-9	Anoj Nepali	pologamy	22	Sindhupalchok
2066-4-11	Rejesh, B.C	pologamy	24	Dhading
2066-4-12 Bhimsen Gola	Lute Maila	Theft, Rubbery	20	Dolkha

2066-4-16 Thamel	Bharat Thapa magar	Theft	40	Magdi
2066-4-16	Upendra Aryal	Theft	29	Birgunj
2066-4-23	Prakash Karm Explosion of Public Wealth	Explosion in public place	22	Saptari
2066-4-30	Bijaya Chhetri	Illegal act	23	Sindhupalchowk
2066-5-2 Gothatar	Parvin Pardhan	Dckit	30	Kathmandu
2066-5-11	Nayan Lama	Drugs	33	Makawanpur
2066-5-16	Lalit Lama	Murder	40	Makawanpur
2066-5-29 Central Custody	Gangu Thapa	Drugs	20	Kathmanduq
2066-6-27 Kalanki	Buddha Lama	Dackit	20	Kavre
2066-6-7	Anil Pariyar	Theft	18	Makawanpur
2066-7-8	Janak Nepali	Theft	24	Dang

Source:- Metropolitan Crime Investigation Division Hanuman Dhoka

APPENDIX - VII

Theft Amounts in Last Six Months

Date	Amount
April May 2009	8,380,885
May June 2009	13,461,650
June July 2009	5,876,704
July-August 2009	5,717,886
August September	8,261,760

Source:- Metropolitan police criminal Division Hanumandhoka.

Secondary Source: Ishwar Rauniyar article published in the Kathmandu post Friday, October, 23, 2009.

Episode of Kidnapping

Date	Kidnapped person	Condition
2066-2-30	A Business person	Unknown
2066-2-22	Khyati Shrestha	Murder after Kidnapping
2066-2-22	Mahesh Sarada	Released after paying money
2066-2-4	Dundup Lama	Released after aday paing 70 lakh
2065-12-14	Ram Bahadur Gurung	Released by the efforts of police
2065-12-10	Parsama Shah	Rescue from police after 15 days

2065-12-4	Sonali Singh	murder after kidnapping
2065-9-1	Babu Raja Rawat	Released after a day paying I corod 50 lakh.
2065-9-1	Suman Katuwal	Murder after kidnap
2065-8-15	Niraj Kachepati	Released after 4 day paying 50 lakh
2065-8-15	Kedar Thapa	Released after 3 week paying 25 lakh
2065-4-19	Megha Devkota	Released after a week paying I corod 30 lakh.
2064-9-2	Mahesh Muranka	Released after week paying 70 lakh.
2064-6-24	Rohit Gupta	Murder after 3 rd day of kidnapping
2064-5-23	Bibek Sharma Luitel	Murder after kidnapping

Source: Metropolitan Crime investigation division,
Hanumandhoka.

APPENDIX -VIII

Code Language Used by Theft Dackit

Code Language	Meaning
Male bhara	Poice
Twak Twake	Gate keeper
Ghopte	Knife
Lighter	Pestol
Shi	Rath
Sun chara	Gold
Phone chara	Telephone
Chillo	Money
Polikhane kam	Night duty
Mamkara	Things by theft
Gaggi Herne	House watching
Mauri Ghara	House
Tinuwa	Pick pocketing
Thulale Napeow	Suspicion
Dasti Tod	Borrowing money
Gaz	Hundred Rupees note
Thek	Obstacle
Manbeche seti	Police Van
Tipli Master	Leader of Pick pocketeter
Kan Karyan Kurung	Mobile
Khadi	Lutpit

Thulo Bhale	Police with civil dress
Dasti	Money
Than	Thousand Rupees note
Lata	Uniform Police
Ghau Banaune	Cutting
Pilo	Gold
Seto ghar	Police Custody
Khadi marnu	Forcefully Luted
Chisho	Knives (Churi
Madal	Bag
Tyepe	Drugs using
Toppa	Gentle person of village

Source: Metropolitan crime Investigation division Hanumandhoka.

APPENDIX - IX

Technique Used by Dacoit

1. Dacoit by controlling to the family member
2. Dacoit on the name of Duplicate Police
3. Theft after general introduction
4. Dacoit with firing by Pistol
5. Looted by using sharp weapon and make injury.
6. Demanding money with motor cycle holder by thieving motorbike.
7. Looted by using sleeping Tablet
8. Looted wealth by showing duplicate Gold. Dacoit by the help of servant of the house.
9. Dacoit by Controlling Security Guard
10. Dacoit by using Poison to dog.
11. Dacoit camera, Laptop by ordering Photocopy

Source: Metropolitan crime investigation division Hanumandhoka.

Secondary Source: Bidur Khatiwada Shiva Mukhiya article published in Kantipur Saptahik Friday, September 11, 2009