

# CHAPTER-I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The term social class often shortened to class is used by sociologists to refer to the horizontal stratification of population. Class is defined as larger scale grouping of people who share common economic sources which strongly influence the type of lifestyle they are able to lead. Ownership of wealth together with occupation are the chief basis of class differences. There are several different dimensions of social class including 1. Income 2. Wealth 3. Power 4. Occupation 5. Race 6. Ethnicity. (Giddens, 2006).

According to Anthony Giddens western society is divided into four different classes:

The upper class consists of a small minority of people who have both wealth and power, and the chance of passing their privileges to the next generation. The rich are diverse and changing group. (Giddens, 2006).

The middle class is composed broadly of those working in white collar occupations such as teacher, medical professionals and employers in the service industry. In most industrialized countries; the middle class now encompasses the majority of the population. The working class is composed of people working in blue collar or manual occupations. Members of the working class are more affluent than they were a century ago. An individual's class position is at least in some part achieved. It is not simply given from birth. People in the same social class typically share a similar level of wealth, education, achievement, types of job and income. (Giddens, 2006).

The underclass is the segment of the population that lives in severely disadvantaged conditions of the margins of society. Members of the underclass have living standards that are significantly lower than the majority of people in society. Many are among the long term unemployed, or drift in and out of job some are homeless or have no permanent place in which to live. (Giddens, 2006).

The terms such as upper class, middle class, lower class, working class, and underclass attempt to differentiate social groups according to their access to economic, social, political, cultural, or lifestyle resources. Economic resources consist of the wealth and/or income controlled by different social groups. The extent to which groups can exert political influence and/or cultural authority constitutes social resources, and the ability to directly shape the actions of governmental institutions such as political leaders or governmental functionaries, or indirectly through the exercise of power outside of government, constitute political resources. Cultural capital refers to the capacity of social classes to shape popular perception through access and control of [mass media](#), education, and other platforms of public

communication. Finally, the phrase lifestyle resources refer to the degree to which group-based patterns of behavior and belief are valued or devalued within a society. These include such things as modes of speech, style of dress, attitudes and values, and preferred and/or available pleasures. As illustrated in studies of ghetto youth (see, e.g., Bourgois, 1995, and Wilson, 1987), the less individuals can look, talk, dress, and act in the approved white, middle-class manner, the less likely they are to be hired, even when they have the necessary skills for a job. (Miler, 2016).

### **What is crime?**

A normative definition views crime as deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms and – cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally (Sharma, 2016).

What is a “crime” to one person may not be crime to another, and for a given person, whether an incident is a “crime” may depend upon the conditions under which it occurs. What people considered to be crime varies with its location and direction in social space. Any given person will describe some conduct as “crime”-or this will depend upon such factors as the social status of the people involved as “offender” and “victim” the nature of the relationship between them, and the layers context in which the incident occurs. (Donald, 1979).

The idea that acts like murder, rape and theft are prohibited exists all around the world. What precisely is a criminal offence is defined by law of each country no such comprehensive status exists. (Sharma, 2016).

### **Types of crime:**

There are ten different types of crime.

**Crimes against persons:** crimes against persons, also called personal crimes including murder, aggravated assault, rape, and robbery. Personal crimes are unevenly distributed in the United States, with young urban, poor and racial minorities committing these crimes more than others. (Sharma, 2016).

**Crimes against property:** property crimes involve theft of property without bodily harm, such as burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. Like personal crimes young urban, poor and racial minorities generally commit these crimes more than others. (Sharma, 2016).

**Crimes against morality:** Crimes against morality are also called victimless crimes because there is not complainant, or victim. Prostitution, illegal gambling, and drug use are all examples of victimless crimes. (Sharma, 2016).

**White - collar crimes:** White – collar crimes are crimes that committed by people of high social status who commit their crimes in the context of their occupation. This includes embezzling stealing money from one’s employer), insider trading, and tax evasion and other violations of income tax laws.

Crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation. White-collar crimes generally generate less concern in the public mind than other types of crime, however in terms of total dollars, white-collar crimes are even more consequential for society. Nonetheless, these crimes are generally the least investigated and least prosecuted. Following are the most common forms of white-collar crimes: fraud, bribery, adding and abetting criminals, burglary, corruption, misuse of power, fraudulent advertisement, misuse of public fund, corruption, unfair labour practices, false certificates, evasion of income and sales tax, misstatement, misrepresentation, concealment of facts and other crimes which are hidden or lies without prosecution due to external pressure.(Sharm,2016) .

**Public order crime:** In criminology public order crime is defined by Siegel(2004) as"... crime which involves acts that interfere with the operations of society and the ability of people to function efficiently", i.e. it is behavior that has been labeled criminal because it is contrary to shared norms, social values, and customs .Robertson maintains that a crime is nothing more than "...an act that contravenes a law." Generally speaking, deviance is criminalized where it is too disruptive and has proved uncontrollable through informal sanctions.

public order crime should be distinguished from political crime. In the former, although the identity of the "victim" may be indirect and sometimes diffuse, it is cumulatively the community that suffers, whereas in a political crime, the state perceives itself to be the victim and criminalizes the behavior it considers threatening. Thus, public order crime includes consensual crime, victimless vice, and victimless crime. It asserts the need to use the law to maintain order both in the legal and the moral sense. Public order crime is now preferred term by proponents as against the use of the word "victimless" based on the idea that there are secondary victims( family, friends, acquaintances, and society at large) that can be identified.(Sharma, 2016).

**Political crime:** In criminology, a political crime is an offence involving overt acts or omission (where there is duty to act) which prejudice the interest of state, its government or the political system. It is to be distinguished from state crime when it is the states that break both their own criminal laws and public international law.

States will define as political crimes any behavior perceived as a threat, real or imagined, to the states survival including both violent and non violent oppositional crimes. A consequence of such criminalization may be that a range of human rights, civil rights, and freedoms, are curtailed and conduct which would not normally be considered criminal in other words, that is not antisocial according to those who engage in it is criminalized at the convenience of the group holding power.

Thus, while the majority of those who supports the current regime may consider criminalization of politically motivated behavior an acceptable response when the offender is driven by more extreme political, ideological, religious or other beliefs,

there may be a question of the morality of a law which simply criminal ordinary political dissent.(Sharma, 2016).

**Religious crimes:** where there is no clear separation between the state and the prevailing religion, the edicts of the church may be codified as law and enforced by the secular policing and judicial authorities. This is a highly functionalist mechanism for enforcing conformity in all aspect of cultural life and the use of the label “crime” adds an external layer of stigma to those convicted. (Sharma, 2016).

**Ideological crime:** in addition to what is considered traditional organized crime involving direct crimes of fraud swindles, scams, racketeering and other Racketeer Influenced and corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) predicate acts motivated for the accumulation of monitory gain, there is also non- traditional organized crime which is engaged in for political or ideological gain or acceptance. Such crime groups are often labeled terrorist organizations and include such groups as AlQaeda, Animal Liberation Front, Army of God, Black Liberation Army. The Covenant, The Sword, and the Army of the lord, Earth Liberation Front, Hamas, Hezbollah, Irish Republican Army, Kurdistan Worker party, LashkareToiba, May 19 Communist Organizations. The order, Revolutionary Armed forces of Colombo, Symbioses Liberation Army, Taliban, United Freedom Front and Weather Underground. (Sharma, 2016).

**Terrorism:** people convicted or suspected or certain crimes classified as terrorism by the government of their country (or some foreign countries) reject that classification. They considered that their fight is a legitimate one using legitimate means, and thus their crimes should be more appropriately called political crimes and justify special treatment in the penal system (as if they were soldiers in war and therefore covered by the Geneva Convention. States tend to consider the political nature of the crimes an aggravating factor in the sentencing process and make no distinction between the terrorist and “ordinary” offenders, e.g. the convicted murderers of Action Direct consider themselves political prisoners. (Sharma, 2016).

**Organized crime:** organized crime committed by structured groups typically involving the distribution of illegal goods and services to others. Many people think of the Mafia when they think of organized crime, but the term can refer to any group that exercise control over large illegal enterprises ( such as the drug trade, illegal gambling, prostitution, weapons smuggling, or money laundering). A key sociological concept in the study of organized crime is that these industries are organized along the same lines legitimate businesses and take on a corporate form. There are typically senior partners who control the business’ profits, workers who manage and work for business, and clients who buy the goods and services that the organization provides. (Sharma, 2016)

**Juvenile Delinquency:** it involves wrong doing by a child or a young person who is under the age limit specified by law. As per section 2(k) of the juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2000 juvenile or child means a person who has not

completed eighteen years of age. A juvenile in conflict with law is called a juvenile delinquent. A delinquent is a person under age who is guilty of anti-social act and whose misconducts is an infraction of law. A juvenile delinquent is a person of 15 and 18 years who breaks the law, is a vagrant, persist in disobeying orders whose behavior endangers his own moral life as well as others moral life. (Sharma, 2016).

Crime is a complex issue that may stem from many sources, but a lack of education, generational poverty, and the rupture of family structure each seem to play a prominent role.(Escareno, 2015).

Education is much more important today than it ever was. The quality and quantity of education a person receives is commonly viewed as a determinate of that person success and way of life. One aspect of the relationship between crime and education is that school is a place where children learn many important social skills (Education and Crime 1; Lochner 1-3). Poor school performance or low intelligence is an indicator of future criminal behavior (Karpowitz and Kenner, 4; Weatherburn, 4; Fagan, 11) dislike for school that eventually leads to truancy. Fagan quotes a professor from Cambridge University saying, Youth who dislike school and teachers, who do not get involved in school activities, and who are not committed to educational pursuits are more likely than others to engage in delinquent behavior[;] those who display this lack of ambition usually begin skipping school and eventually drop out altogether (Harlow,2003).

Growing up in poverty is like being exiled from society, it is being alienated in your own country (Krugman 1). One of the reasons that poverty has been associated with crime is because it is an opportunity for the poor to acquire materials that they could otherwise not afford. Poverty can also produce violent crimes because force is an easy way to get a large quantity of goods. Poverty causes desire, and in turn, increases the crime rate Murry, Williams, and Salekin believe changes in family composition over the past century have increased criminal activity in juveniles. They define a family structure in two separate ways. The intact family is a family that consists of both biological parents and their biological children (87-88). The broken home is a family that consists of a single parent or any other arraignment without both paternal parents (87-88). The break-up of the family is the main source of generational poverty. One clear fact is that a large percentage of families residing in broken homes live under the poverty line, although the two main premises of the broken home argument are illegitimate births and single parent homes, there are a few other familial characteristics that can help predict delinquency. These characteristics include the amount of family members in the household, inconsistent parenting, family problems, and child neglect. One side of the broken home argument states that out-of-wedlock births and divorce can increase crime. (Murry, Williams and Salekin, 2006).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Crime is social phenomenon which is interlinked with multiple adverse social, economic, cultural and family conditions. Crime has been a major problem in every society of the world.

Murder, rape, kidnapping, drug smuggling, robbery, theft, cybercrimes, dealing small arms, human trafficking, child molestation etc are different types of crime which are creating different types of tension in the society.

In context of Nepal statistic released by Nepal police shows that Kathmandu district has the highest crime rate in the country. According to data, Kathmandu, the most populated city and the country's capital recorded as many as 4,917 incidents of crime in the fiscal 2015/16. The country recorded 28,070 incidents of crime in the fiscal 2014/15 compared to 28,563 in 2015/16 an annual increase of 1.76 percent. Another data shows that 7,981 suspects arrested in connection with crimes registered during the last fiscal, 5,182 persons were unemployed. Likewise, 2,206 of them were daily wage earners, 372 farmers and 27 employees.

According to the latest Annual Household Survey, 2015 conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics in Nepal, unemployment rate stands at a mere 3.6 percent. But another 10.8 percent of people of working age who are economically active are unemployed. Similarly, 3.7 percent of the economically active population of working age is performing jobs that do not match their skills and another 2.8 percent are earning less as compared to their skill.

The term employment is related to occupation and income. It is important dimension of class on the basis of occupation and income people in society are categorized in different class group from higher to lower. While analyzing crime, class analysis must not be neglected.

This research will attempt to seek answer to the following question:

- What is the social background of the criminal?
- What is the nature of crime?
- What are the reasons behind criminal activities?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to analyze the association between social class and crime.

The following was specific objective of the study.

- To ascertain the social background of the criminal.
- To explore the nature of crime.

- To find out the reason behind criminal activities.

#### **1.4 Signification of the Study**

Different types of literature related to crime are available but very few articles have been found which interlink crime with the criminal social, economic, cultural and family condition. The relationship between crime and class is somewhere missing. There are various factors that led one person on the way to commit crime. Each and every day different types of crime like murder, kidnapping, rape, drug smuggling etc. are being committed in our society in order to reduce crime rate criminal social background should be analyzed deeply. The government should note down the facts and work on it. If this study would be successful it would be helpful to find out the various factor related with the criminal behavior and people won't look crime only as a deviant behavior rather, they will look it as a social phenomenon.

#### **1.5. Organization of the Study**

The study is presented in to following five chapters and the research has prepared as followings.

Chapter one is the introduction part which includes background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter two deals with literature review of the study. Where there is literature review, sources of literature review and empirical review of journal, articles and other documents related with the research.

Chapter three is related to research methods where there is rationale for selection of study area, research design, nature and source of data, i.e. primary and secondary sources of data, universe and sampling, data collection tools and techniques. Used in this research i.e. interview, field visit, procedure of data presentation and analyzing data and limitation of the study.

Chapter four includes introduction of study area, details of the respondents, it presents data analysis of the study. Data is shown in quantities form using numbers of tables and analysis of table are given just below the tables. There are altogether two tables shown in this chapter.

This chapter also includes details case study of five prisoners.

Chapter five includes major findings and conclusion of the study.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

social class typically fall into one of two types: (1) those following a Marxian model social class and (2) those following a Weberian model of social class. Marxian models are concerned with locating individuals within distinct groups with respect to their relationship to the means of production, for example, those who earn some or all of their income through the ownership of productive wealth versus those whose only source of income is their ability to work for a wage. Because the social structure of modern industrial societies involves many more class locations than the simple distinction between owners and workers would allow, some analysts have developed the notion of class fractions; that is, although many people work for wages, some, such as corporate managers, are more closely linked to ownership structures than others, such as low-income wage workers. Considerable effort has been devoted to creating more precise definitions of where one class fraction ends and another begins. This theoretically grounded approach to social class has been incorporated into sociological and economic research, but it has rarely been used within criminological research. Criminological research typically treats social class from a Weberian perspective that views class as a matter of relative income levels. A more useful model for viewing social class is to understand it not simply as a matter of relative income but as the intersection of economic, cultural, and political resources that place social groups somewhere along a social class continuum ranging from the least to the most advantaged groups. At the highest level of this social class continuum in the United States are those groups that (a) earn large annual incomes; (b) control much of the country's wealth, in the form of real estate and material objects as well as in financial securities such as stocks, bonds, and hedge funds; (c) exert substantial influence over developing and implementing laws and governmental policy; (d) use wealth and power to shape the content of mass media; and (e) live the kinds of lifestyles that many people envy and would like to emulate. At the lower end are social groups that (a) earn relatively low annual incomes; (b) own little material property and almost no financial securities; (c) have minimal influence over government or media; and (d) have patterns of speech, dress, and behavior that are often viewed as disturbing or "dangerous" by better-off segments of the society. Between these two extremes are other groupings characterized by differing configurations of economic, social, and lifestyle resources that afford them fewer benefits than elites but more than the worst off. (Miler, 2016).

Robert Merton (1938) argued that crime increased when there was a strain (gap) between society's success goals (achieving material wealth) and the available opportunities to achieve those goals through legitimate means (having a well-paying job) Merton called this imbalance between goals and the ability to achieve them "anomie". Merton saw crime as a response to the inability of people to achieve material wealth, emphasizing the role of material or economic factors.

Merton argued that crime was higher among the working class because they had fewer opportunities to achieve material success through criminal means through burglary or drug dealing. (Miler, 2016).



Consensus theory explain the higher rates of working class crime in terms of differential access the working classes and middle classes have in relation to the legitimate opportunity structure, which generates different cultural responses; Interactionism broadly rejects the consensus theory arguing that the higher rates of working class crime are a social construction: Marxism recognizes the fact that the high level of working class crime are a social construction in that emphasizes the role of crimogenic capitalism in generating crime. Right realism focuses our attention on the underclass, rather than the working class as the main cause of crime in society today, which Left realism sees crime as an outgrowth of inequality and marginalization, without blaming capitalism per se as Marxists do. Consensus theories generally accepted the fact that crime rates were higher among the lower social classes. (Miler, 2016).

Many theories of crime are based on partly on statistics provided by police, courts and the government. In countries like Britain and the USA these show that some groups are more involved in the crime than others. According to official data the working class, the young and some minority ethnic groups are more likely to commit crimes than middle class, the elderly females and whites. Sociologist have taken these figures to try and explain why this in the case. Merton, Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin all presume that working-class men are the main offenders but differ in their explanations to why this is the case. In Britain official statistics on crime are produced annually. These provide criminologist, the police and the media with two types of data. The first is total number of crimes committed. The second type of data official statistics provides the social characteristic of those that have been convicted of crimes by age, gender, or class and ethnicity. (Trueman, 2015).

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

According to the nation prison survey a larger number of inmates are from the lower level of class system. A large minority of male (41 percent) come from unskilled or skilled manual employment. Most self-report studies suggest a link between social class and crime. Street crimes are typically of the poor and are a police priority. They are also the types of crime that are likely to appear in self-report studies and structured interviews. Crime such as fraud and domestic violence are not as visible and so are less likely to appear in self-report studies and so it is no wonder that the working class and the poor seem as though they commit more crimes. (Trueman, 2015).

Thakuri (2016) attributed the crime rate in these districts Kaski 958, Kathmandu 4,917, Lalitpur 902, Rupandehi 1,179, Chitwan 1,241, Banke 744, Parsa 706, Sunsari 1,441, Morang 945, Jhapa 1,196 mainly in their urban centers to dense population concentration, rapid urbanization and economic activities as money and crime are interwoven. (Acharya, 2016).

A data analysis published by Metropolitan Police Office shows there is an urgent need to address the problem of unemployment especially among youth, in the valley. A majority of perpetrators (4,485) were unemployed youths aged 16 to 35 years, 1,725 aged 36 to 45 years, 987 aged 46 to 60 years, 271 aged above 60 years, and 121 aged below 16 years. This indicates that unemployment is the root cause of property crimes (Bhandari, 2017).

Figure of last five years released by Nepal Police show that crime rates in the country have seen a spike each passing year. According to the statistics, the country recorded 27,386 incidents of crime in the fiscal 2013-14, 28,070 in 2014-15, 28,563 in 2015-16, 31,462 in 2016-17 and 39,315 in 2017-18. Crime rates increased by 24.96 percent in 2017-18 compared to the previous fiscal. This shows an increasing trend in overall crime rates every year and exposes the tall claim of the government that peace and security situation in the country is improving. The crime rate in 2017-18 was the highest compared to the previous four fiscals. Numbers of crimes against women and children, including rapes, increased to 3,295 in 2017-18 from 2,439 in 2016-17, social crimes to 14,450 from 10,256, organized and financial crimes to 4,656 from 3,593, thefts to 1,628 from 1,617, suicides to 5,317 from 5,124 and accidental deaths and murders and attempted murders to 6,405 from 5,904. Similarly, 2,320 persons were killed in road accidents in 2017-18 compared to 2,150 the previous fiscal, up by 76 percent. Rape cases are also on an upsurge, posing a threat to safety of women and children in the country. A total of 1,480 rape cases had been registered in 2017-18 against 1,131 in 2016-17. Senior Superintendent of police Shailesh Thapa Keshetri, Nepal police spokesperson, attributed the increase in rape cases to increased public awareness and improved reporting. The report also claims that police maintain zero tolerance towards any form of violence against women and children. Police also urged people to immediately report to the law enforcement agency if they are subjected to physical or mental torture by anyone. Security officials conceded that the crime rate was yet to subside and blamed it on unemployment and financial temptation. Crime rates are higher in big cities than in small ones and rural areas because chances of being recognized and arrested in a large mobile population is lower. (Pokharel, 2018).

The overall crime rate in Kathmandu has shown an upward trend, show statistics released by police. Metropolitan Police Range, Kathmandu, filed as many as 6,841 cases at the court and district administration offices against crime suspects in the fiscal 2017-18 compared to 4,582 last fiscal. According to the statistics, police arrested 9,102 suspects in connection with 6,841 cases and 692 persons are still at large. MPR said the crime rate increased by approximately 33 per cent in the fiscal 2017-18 against the last fiscal. Public offence is the single biggest crime reported in Kathmandu. Of the 6,841 cases filed, over 3,500 cases were related to public offence. A total of 3,069 criminal cases have been recorded across the country between February 13 to March 14 this year, as per the monthly bulletin published by the Nepal Police, on Tuesday.

According to the bulletin, social crimes were the highest with 759 cases followed by 485 cases of suicide, 334 cases of narcotics, 295 cases of bank fraud, 190 cases of deaths in road accidents and 155 cases of rape, among others. The yearly record of the Nepal Police also shows that the number of [social crimes](#) is gradually increasing in the Valley as well as across the country. In the last fiscal year, 14,450 cases of social crimes were recorded across the country in comparison to the 10,256 cases in 2016/17 and the 8,689 cases in 2015/16. The monthly data fluctuates so we rely on the yearly record for a more concrete analysis of criminal activities,” DSP Umesh Raj Joshi, acting spokesperson of Nepal Police, told the Post. “However, the number of recorded crimes is increasing because the number of people reporting criminal cases is also on the rise.” Similarly, 95 cases of polygamy, 70 cases of attempt to rape, 62 cases of attempt to murder and 40 cases of murder has been recorded during the one-month period. Likewise, 279 cases of missing children were reported during the one-month period, of which only 80 children were recovered. The bulletin also shows that four tourists died in the country in the last month. (Poudel, 2019).

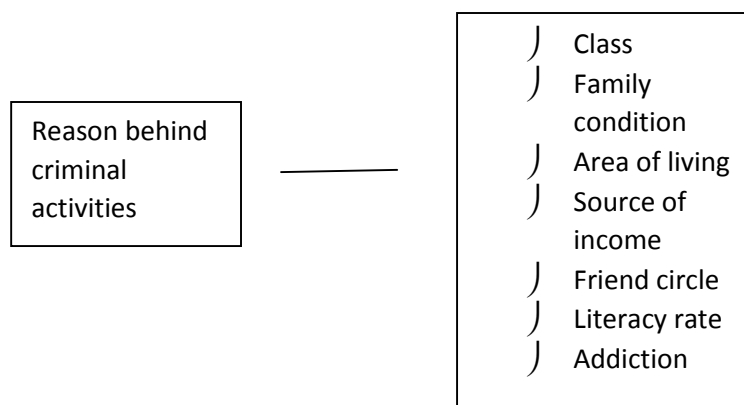
The following review of literature confirm that however further research is needed in order to find out clear linkage of class and crime in Nepalese society.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variation and contexts. A conceptual frame is a frame work where there is shown the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Here, in this research, crime is dependent variable which depends over different variables like class, family condition, society, culture, income, friend circle, and attitude. There are different reasons because of which a person commits different types of crime.

The following figure shows the conceptual framework of this research

**Figure 1 : Conceptual Framework**



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Rational for Selection of Study Area

As my research objective was to find out whether there is association among social class and crime. Based on nature of study the central jail Jagannath Dewal which is located in Sundhara in Kathmandu district has been selected as study area, because it is the prison where numbers of criminal who has committed different types of crime are kept together. As per the statistic released by Nepal police among 75 districts Kathmandu has the highest crime rate in the country. I choose the central jail as my field of study because it is the place where all types of criminal from different class, gender and age group from all over the nation are found easily. It is the place from where I collected all necessary primary data. And for secondary data I visited Department of prison management because it is the only place from where we can get whole country criminal data of different crime in other word it records whole country criminal record.

#### 3.2 Research Design

In this research the aim of my study is to find out social class of the criminal, nature of crime committed, and reason behind the crime in order to examine association of class and crime. As I have mentioned earlier there are three different class higher, middle and lower and there are eleven different types of crime. It was not possible to analyze all ten different crimes and its association with class so I limited my study on personal crime which includes murder, rape, robbery cyber crime, kidnapping, human trafficking, drug smuggling and child molestation. The indicator related to my study from which desired answer can be collected are: a. source of income, b. types of occupation c. type of land d. involvement e. literacy status f. family structure g. ownership of property h. friends zone i. area of living j. addiction. In this research the correct answer can only be acquire by understanding the feeling of the respondents deeply. The answer is qualitative in nature. Therefore, in this situation case study and in-depth interview method are suitable. Based on objective this research attempt to describe the criminal life history. The study aim is to explore crime and its association with social class.

#### 3.3 Nature and Source of Data

This research study is both qualitative and quantitative in nature using primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data has been connected through field work whereas secondary data was accumulated through published reports journals etc. But while describing and interpreting data qualitative method has been preferred.

### **3.3.1 Primary Source of Data**

This research is mainly based on primary data and according to necessity, primary data has been collected by doing case study of five prisoners. My respondent were all age group male and female prisoners accused for personal crime by preparing checklist information has been collected.

### **3.3.2 Secondary Source of Data**

The required secondary data were collected from different website articles audio video, TV, newspaper magazine, journals and from Department of prison management by analyzing criminal record and other statistic or data recorded by police related to crime

### **3.4 Universe and Sampling**

The purposive sampling design has been selected to fulfill the objective of the study. Therefore from large universe of the Kathmandu district only main central jail located in Sundhara is chosen for study. This research includes 5 respondents from different age group both male and female accused for different crime as a sample size.

### **3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

To generate the primary data the structured interview checklist, field visit, in-depth interview method has been applied.

#### **3.5.1 In-depth Interview**

Face to face in-depth interview is used as main tools of data collection. Interview is taken with the help of checklist. The necessary data about respondents who are imprisoned for involving in certain types of crime was taken in order to complete research paper. Questions were asked through face to face conversation with all the respondents. My checklist contains number, categories, and narratives questions. Interview of five prisoners was done. Basically, it is used to get details about personal opinion, attitudes and experiences to find out respondents overall past and present experiences and circumstances.

**3.5.3 Field Visit:** In order to fulfill the objectives of the study field visit has been used to get the relevant data and information for the study.

### **3.6 Procedure of Data Presentation and Analyzing Data**

All the acquired data and information are presented with simple tabulation and analyzed by descriptive way.

### **3.7 Limitations of the Study**

The required information to carry out the research is based on verbal interview with few prisoners inside prison located in Sundhara of Kathmandu district. It may not cover the overall picture of all prisoners of the country. Beside the primary data collection, the research is based on secondary data and on own analysis. Mainly due to lack of detail field work and detail on ground studies this research largely depends on secondary sources like Newspaper articles, crime reports presented by police station, and department of prison management. This research work primarily focused on analyzing the association between class and crime through face to face interview of the criminal who are imprisoned due to committing different types of personal crime such as drug smuggling, human trafficking kidnapping, and murder. This research doesn't cover the details of other 10 different types of crime and the crime which are committed but not recorded in any police department. The data represented in this research may vary with times as the socio-economic aspect affecting crimes in society is ever changing.

## **CHAPTER -IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction of the Study Area**

Before interviewing the respondents, general information regarding the crime rate, prisoners and criminal relations with class is analyzed by taking references of various types of data and information related to crime with the help of different types of theoretical and empirical literature.

This research is carried out in Central jail Jagannath Dewal Kathmandu located in Sundhara. Total 5 criminals who are accused for different types of personal crime from different district, age group gender was interviewed in order to generate information and to collect primary data and Department of prison management was second field from where secondary data related to crime was collected.

#### **4.2 Respondents Details**

The respondents are criminals of all age group and both male and female. The face to face in-depth interview with the help of checklist was done. The name given to the respondent is not their real name. The detail of questionnaire is in Appendix A.

### 4.3 Data Analysis

The detail of recent data collected from Department Of Prison Management on date 2076-08-09 related with person crimes are as following:

Table 1

#### Total Crime Record of Nation and Central Jail

This table describes about the number of criminals imprisoned in 75 districts as well as in central jail JagannathDewal Kathmandu by committing different types of personal crime.

The list of personal crime nation wide	Numbers of criminal with in nation	The list of personal crime of central jail	Number of criminals in central jail
Rape	4,974	Rape	693
Robbery	955	Robbery	228
Murder	4001	Murder	692
Drug Smuggling	5001	Drug Smuggling	1320
Kidnapping	215	Kidnapping	26
Human Traffickig	592	Human Traffickig	135
Total no	15,738	Total no	3,094

(Source : Department Of Prison Management 2019)

According to Table No 1, with in nation there are all together 15,738 criminals who are imprisoned by committing different types of personal crime among them 4974 are rapist, 955 are robber,4001 are murderer, 5001 are drug smuggler, 215 are kidnappers, 592 are human triffickers as well as there are all together 3094 criminals in central jail JagannathDewal Kathmandu Sundhara 693 are rapist, 228 are robber, 692 are murderer, 1320 are drug smuggler, 26 are kidnappers, 135 are human traffickers.



Table 2

Gender Wise Crime Rate Division

This table shows the involvement of men and women in different types of personal crime with in a nation.

Types of crime	Men	Women
Rape	4961	13
Robbery	938	17
Murder	3600	402
Human trafficking	451	141
Kidnapping	198	17
Drug smuggling	4685	326
Total	14,833	916

(Source Department of Prison management 2019)

The Table No2, shows that among 15,738 criminals there are all together 14,833 male and 916 female criminals. It is clearly visible that male commits more crime in comparison to female. In context of Nepal male is considered as a head of Family he takes responsibilities of whole family. The burden to fulfill family basic needs as well as to uplift the family standard is fully in his head. This can be the reason why the ratio of male is more in crime in comparison to female.

#### 4.4 A CASE STUDY OF PRIOSINOR

##### Case 1 Atharva (crime drug user and seller)

**Introduction:** Atharva Age 32 first child of the family and elder brother of **one** brother and sister. Live in nuclear family in urban area in their own house. They have house and land in rural seating too. Father (aged 54) is the head of family. Mother (aged 48) work as house wife. Family has their own business as source of income. He has up to master level education. Similarly, his brother is studying MBA and sister is studying nursing. He and his brother are still single and his sister recently got married. In free time all of them used to support their parents by helping them in family business. They have their own two wheelers and four wheelers vehicles for transportation. Being business person they have certain amount of lone as well as bank balance. From business they earn above 1 lakh per month.

**Any type of dispute at school with teacher and any students:** He and his siblings had completed their school as well as university life from private boarding school and college. Atharva was average student and was quite aggressive by nature. He had spent his school life at hostel (from grade 1to10). During his school life he was suspended for three times and the reason was leaking questions paper, smoking, damaging school properties, and small fights with friends and so on.

**Reason of crime:** He had spent his whole school life at hostel. He used to visit home during vacation only. He was more closed to his friends rather than his parents and siblings. He never got as much as attention, care and love from his family as he wanted and deserve. When he started his college life, he became free from hostel life. He had wide friend circle. He used to go club, film hall and used to visit different places with friends in his free time. He also used to help his parents in family business.

When he was in grade 12 he started taking drugs with his friends. After drug addiction his daily expenses increased. He was afraid of his parents. He doesn't want his parents to know about his addiction so he never asked extra money for drug. It was not possible for him to buy drugs everyday with limited pocket money. His everyday expense was around 1500 so he started selling drugs within his friend circle in order to afford drug daily.

Though he was drug addict his parents never knew about his drug addiction. He used to behave normally and was active in his family business. He was caught by police while using drug with a girl in a hotel room. After investigation police send that girl to rehab center and Atharva is living as prisoner since six years.

**Problem faced by family in society:** when he was caught by police for using drug and for selling drug within friend circles his as well as his family normal social life was disturbed. His family left their house of Kathmandu in rent to others and went

back to their permanent address and continues their family business there. Shift in business causes economic loss.

**Future plan:** since six years of his jail life he hasn't touch drugs. He has already left his drug addiction behind. In jail he is working as teacher. He teaches children. He has also learned different handicraft skill. After coming out from jail he wants to live normal life as usual. He will engage himself in family business and support his family.

## **Case 2: Aabeg (crime murder)**

**Introduction:** Aabeg aged 32 (married) army by profession for three years. Wife works as nurse at hospital. He has up to bachelor level of education. After married he and his wife live separately in Kathmandu. Third child of the family. He has one elder brother and younger brother. He spent his school life in rural setting with family. His father (aged 68) is the head of the family. His mother (aged 44) is house wife. He has two mothers and 8 brothers and 4 sisters as siblings. He is son from second mother. Both families used to live separately in different house in same location as nuclear family. His father used to give equal time to both families. There was tension between two mothers. They always used to quarrel and sometimes even fight with each other. Because of this his childhood got effected. His father was politician. Agriculture was the main source of income of his family. Their basic needs used to be fulfilled by agriculture. Due to large number of siblings they used to face certain types of crisis. They used to rare domestic animal but after Maoist moment they shift from their village to another village. Among twelve siblings eleven has got married. All of them have their own job. They have two wheelers and four wheelers for transportation.

**Any types of dispute at school with teacher or any student:** He and his siblings had completed their school from government school. In comparison to his brother he was quite aggressive by nature he was average student. At school there used to be minor fight with the class mate and discussion with teacher.

**Context of crime:** Once he and his friends from same army camp went to dowarisajh at evening. They were enjoying hard drinks, music, and food. In short they were having quality time. One of his friends was missing from the table. After some time he heard some kind of noise. He went to that place to find out what was that. He saw his friend was fighting aggressively with another unknown guy who was also there for enjoyment. Within a second without knowing the cause he also engaged in that fight and while fighting his and his friend killed the guy. The crime took place due to aggression and over use of alcohol. After this incident he and his friends were arrested and both of them are in jail from seven years.

**Problem faced by family and society:** After this incident his married life was mostly affected. After 5, 6 years of affair he got married with the girl. After two years of his married life he was arrested. And his wife family wants them to be separated. But as time passed they accept the reality now everything is normal between them.

**Future plan:** As his wife is nurse and he also has medical field knowledge. In prison too he is taking care of other prisoner health as per his experience he will contribute his life in health sector after coming out from jail. He is planning to open clinic.

### **Case 3:Rochak (crime Drug smuggler)**

**Introduction:** Rochak aged 48(married). Father of three children. He has two daughters and one son. He and his younger sister have up to SLC level of education from government school. Wife lives in village as house wife with mother in law (aged 70). One of his daughters is in Australia for study. His two daughters get married after SLC and now they are house wife. His son is waiting for SEE result. His children were in Kathmandu for education. From boarding school they have completed their school life. His father was Indian army by profession. Father died when he was 8 years old. Mother took responsibilities of them alone. His childhood was not easy, they faced certain types of problem after his father death. Father's pension and agriculture was the major source of income. They have huge amount of agriculture land. After marriage his sister didn't continue her study. Though he was talented student due to laziness he left his study. He got married when he was 18 years old.

**Any types of dispute at school with teacher or any students:** He was one of the good students. His academic was good in comparison to another student so he used to be leader in his group and used to control the whole class. He doesn't used to quarrel but as a fun he used to hide his friends' bag, and other stuff. He was really active student.

**Context of crime:** He was unemployed in Nepal. He as MR know all in his village. He used to do each and every different activity. In village every one used to call him to different kinds of work such as fixing light, writing in the holding boards with paint color in the shop. He used to help butcher too. He even used to cut hair of the villagers. He used to do all these things for free.one day one of his old friend who was in Dubai for one year return back to village. He came to know that he is in village to shift his family in Kathmandu permanently. He became surprised because the one who has just gone abroad in order to earn money with in a year he plan to shift in Kathmandu. He was very curious too know the truth. He was very good friend of him.one day he asked that friend about his source of income. At first he was not ready to share anything but after their long talk he came to know that one his friends is involved in drug smuggling and he supply drugs in many Asian countries. He asked him to join his group. After someday he took decision to go abroad He went to one the Asian country in tourist visa and worked as drug supplier for 15 years. He used to earned monthly 50 thousand too one 1 lakh. He used to spend half amount of his money in disco, alcohol, smoking and so on. He earned really good amount of money as a drug supplier. He became able fulfill all his children basic needs and wishes without any compromise. He was a perfect father in his children eyes. Nobody knows about his job in his family. Everything was going smoothly. He was really happy and a proud father, son and husband. He got arrested in Nepal from hotel with his friends

with some number of drugs when they were spending their holidays. He is in prison from 11 years.

**Problem faced by family in society:** Though he was arrested his family didn't face any sort of economic and other problem in society because with in these 15 years he had earn sufficient amount of money and property. Though the villagers used to back bite they never spoke in front of their family. From agriculture and bank balance they are easily fulfilling their basic needs.

**Future plan:** After coming out from jail he will go back to his own village and will start organic farming to support his family and wants to live normal happy life with family.

#### **Case 4:Saskar (Human trafficking)**

**Introduction: Saskar (aged 41)** father of two children. He has one son and daughter. His daughter is in UK for study after +2 and son read in Grade 2. He has up to +2 level of education and two of his brothers have completed master and another is in bachelor. He is third child of his family. Agriculture was the major source of income his family. They used to sell seasonal vegetables and other items. He and his brother got education from government school. He was 18 years old when he gets married. His wife is house wife and he had his own main power. This main power was the first occupation he was involved in. He migrated from his birthplace to Kathmandu to start business. His brother is taking care of his parents. His father is 69 and mother is 67 years old. His village house is in rent. He had 4 wheelers. He was quite aggressive by nature among his three brothers.

**Context of crime:** In his main power there were 9 staffs. Staffs used to get around 5-20 thousands salary as per their post. His main power is legally registered. His main power used to send people to golf country in working visa. From his main power one lady had gone to Saudi in house maid visa. The house owner used to sexually abuse her and she was not getting salary in time. She has faced number of problems in Saudi. She has gone as cleaner but she got to work at home. The salary amount differs. Everything was different. She struggled a lot in order to return back. After returning back to Nepal she filed complaints against his main power. After this incident he is in jail since 5 and half years.

**Problem faced by family in society:** After this incident his family shifts to another location in order to hide the truth. They even changed their children school. They sell their main power, the one and only source of income in fewer amounts. The way of life completely changed. The life was no more normal. As the head of the family is in jail bank balances help them to survive in crises. Not only his family whole family members face certain types of problem in society. his

**Future plane:** He is planning to continue the same business of main power after coming out from jail because it is the only skill he has in order to survive. He

desperately wants to spend quality time with his family. He wants to live normal life. He wants to earn same kinds of respect and trust from his family and society.

### **Case 5: Maya (drugs user)**

**Introduction:** Maya (aged 32) permanent resident of Kathmandu is single mother of two children. She has one son and one daughter. She left her study after completing grade 12 due to (inter cast love) marriage. She got married when she was 18 years old. She was average student and fun-loving girl. She is first child of the family. She has one brother and one sister. Her brother left his study after SLC due to marriage in order to support his father in family business. Her sister is in bachelor 2<sup>nd</sup> year. She and her siblings completed their school and college life from boarding school. Father (aged 55) is the head of the family. They have their own family business. Mother (aged 48) is housewife. They earn monthly eighty thousand to one lakh. They have 2 two wheelers and one 4 wheelers. She used to go swimming and shopping in free time.

**Any types of dispute at school with teacher or any students:** she was an average student in her student life. There was no any dispute between teachers and her but she used to quarrel with some of her class girl. She is a kind of person who don't like any kinds of dominative behavior.

**Context of crime:** she was in school when she falls in love with her husband. After 5 years of love marriage, her husband went another country in working visa. In order to live better life by earning more money. She used to work in her in laws shop in her free time to support them. Everything was good between them when they were together. After six months of her husband abroad stay, they took decision to divorce because her husband was in external marriage affair in abroad. Even her in-law's behavior changed they used to give certain type of mental touchier to her. They used to treat her like outsider. Due to inter cast marriage after 5 years they really want her to go out from their family. They don't even look after their grandchildren. Her husband used to call her just once in a month. During conversation he used to ask only about children condition. But won't send any amount in order to look after them. Her life became really difficult. Slowly his husband became out of touch completely. Lack of love, trust, and time led to divorce. She was helpless. She went directly to her parent's home after divorce with her two children. Her parents looked after her children without any hesitation. They took full responsibilities of children. She became free after this. Her daughter is studying in grade 8 and due to illness, her son left school in grade 10. Her parents look after them. Though her parents look after her they always wanted to meet their father. Because of their parent's relationship they can't enjoy their childhood. After divorce she started to spend more time with her friends. Her friends thought her to take drugs. They used to take drugs in hotel room. She used to behave normally with her parents and she was active in her household work too. Nobody knows about her addiction at home. Like other days she and her friend were using drug at hotel room and police caught them from the hotel. After this

incident she and her friends are in jail since 8 years. Family dispute, friends circle and lack of love leads her to use drugs.

**Problem faced by family in the society:** people perception upon her completely changed. Her children are deprived from mother's love, care, support and attention. Because of her jail life children don't want to talk about her in public. Their bond became weaker. Even for her parents it took really long time to accept the reality.

**Future plane:** She disparately wants to return home back soon. She wants to spend quality time with her family member. She wants to live normal life. After coming out from jail she wants to take the training of parlor and wants to open her own parlor for economic support.

### **Case 6: Bahadur (crime kidnapping)**

**Introduction:** Bahadur (aged 27) has 5 members in his family mother (aged 50), brother, sister, and sister in law. He is second child of the family. His father was an Indian army by profession. His father died at the age of 57 due to cancer. His father lay in bed for 6 to 8 months due to cancer. They took him hospital. He was hospitalized for 15 days and died in the hospital. Mother is house wife. He has up to +2 level of education. His brother has completed master degree. Sister's +2 running. He and his brother completed school from government school. His sister read at boarding school up to class 5 and after that in government. His brother and sister in law are teachers. His sister works in finance. After death of father brother's salary, pension and agriculture, is the major source of income. After Monthly income of his family is 30 to 35 thousand. He was the member of one club in village he used to collect donation, for different development activities. He was very close to his father he is the one to love his father more than other. After his demise he felt lonely. He was jobless and his father always used to give him certain amount as pocket money. After this incident he used to sit with his friends out from home most of the times. They used to drink alcohol. In free time he used to go film hall and used to visit different places with friends. His friends became more closer to him rather than his family members. They have two 2 wheelers for transportation i.e. brethren's bike. His brother and sister in laws are teacher so in village every one respects them.

**Any types of dispute with teacher and other students:** He was an average student in both school and college life. He was very composed and calm before but when his father fall sick he used to quarrel most of the time with his friends. He and sometimes even with his teacher.

**Context of crime:** He and his five friends were arrested for kidnapping a businessman in Pokhara. He and his best friend always used to hang together. They used to do each and every thing together. one day his best friend invited them to visit Pokhara and told them that he will pay all the expenses. They became very happy and came to Pokhara. They lived in his house and for two days they visited different place together. While traveling he lost his phone so his friend of friends gave him his old

used sim card and phone. His number was new so no one from his family member called him. His best friends and his friends had a plan. They planned to kidnap a businessman who used to live near his friend's house. The friends who was in Pokhara always used to follow that businessman for 6 months. He knows his all activities time of departure, arrival, the places where he used to visit most of the time during his office hours. They share the plan to kidnap with him. He was not convinced in the beginning but when he heard about the amount after few hours, he became convinced. They involved 2 more friends in their plan and kidnaped the businessman during his office hour. They had asked 50 lakhs but the victim family only paid 1/3 amount. When they leave the victim, the victim filed complaint and on the basis of that complaint he and his other 5 friends are in jail for 6 years. After 15 days they were arrested.

**Problem faced by family in the society:** It became very hard for family to digest this incident in the beginning. People perception upon that family completely changed. Whole family faced different types of problem for certain period of time his sister didn't went to school. Even his mother become sick. His brother and sister in laws took leave from school for certain days. The villagers used to say that the one who couldn't control his brother how can he control our children at school. Slowly everything became normal.

**Future plan:** Now he really wants to go home back. After coming out from jail. He wants to run small shop in his village for the source of income in order to support his family. He desperately wanted to spend quality time with his family.



## CHAPTER-V

### FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Findings

Merton in his anomie theory argue that the crime rate is higher among working class due to disjuncture between socially approved means (e.g., education) and culturally accepted goals (high income). Middle class people have fewer opportunities to achieve material success. Crimes arise from the divergence between the social objectives recognized as legitimate and the limited access to means necessary to achieve these objectives Middle class people have fewer opportunities to achieve material success. This research is based on the topic of social class and crime in Nepal. The study has been conducted to find out the association between class and crime. This study is conducted in central jail, Jagannath Dewal Kathmandu, Sundhara 5 respondents altogether has been taken as the sample for the study which includes criminals who has committed different types of crime such as murder, kidnapper, drug smuggler, drugs users, human traffickers and in-depth interview with the criminals has done with the help of checklist.

The major finding of this research is that “Middle class” people are more likely to commit crime in comparison to higher and lower classes. I came to know that the lower-class people are only involved in small kinds of crime like pick pocketing, stealing things from stores and so on. Lower class people are busy in their own work. Middle class people are always waiting for an opportunity to uplift their living standard/class in this materialist world they also want to live supplicated life. They want to double their income soon in order to do so they always look for easy way to go. They try to follow the higher-class path. This led them to commit different types of crime like burglary, drug dealing human trafficking, and kidnapping fraud and so on.

Crime is social construction. It is an outcome of social structure and behavior. Crime is connected with various aspect of society. Rupture of family structure lack of love and care, lack of opportunities, peer pressure, attitudes, and addiction are some kinds of reason behind criminal activities. There is interconnection between all this aspect broken family bond decrease love, care attention among family members this makes them feel isolated and lonely in search of love and care the person became close with friends and follow the path guided by the friends. In some cases, in order to fulfill the responsibilities of family after demise of their parents or head of the house in order to fulfill their basic needs as soon as possible in easy way they involve in different types of criminal activities. As criminal data gathered from Department of Prison Management the number of male criminals is double than female criminal. There are all together 15,738 criminals with in nation and 3,094 of them are in central jail who are imprisoned by committing different types of personal crimes. Among 15,738 criminals 14,833 of them are men whereas 916 of them are female.

In this case study we can see similar family background among these six respondents. They can afford all kinds of basic needs that a human need in order to survive very easily. Though in many theories illiteracy an extreme poverty is shown as the reason for crime but educated people and the person who is out from the line of poverty too commits certain types of crime. All these criminals are educated in certain level. Their family members are also well enough. In some case lack of family attention, care, and divorce led them in the way to commit crim. Similarly, in same case the eager to uplift their family standard or way of living became the reason behind criminal activities. In the same way their aggression, addiction and peer pressure became the reason to commit crime. Hence there is association between social class and crime middle class people are more likely to committee crime.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

There is association between social class and crime. Class and crime both are socially constructed. While analyzing crime class must not be neglected because in society on the basis of people's job, income, property they are divided into certain class group. They are treated in the society on the basis of their class group. The treatment and the way of living creates certain types of desire in person's life like desire to make house, desire to drive car, desire to buy land, desire to earn more money and in order to fulfill such desire easily with in short period of time they follow the shortcut way from where they can earn more money with in short periods of time in order to uplift their living standard. They are always afraid of losing their strata in society. They always want to occupy the space of higher-class groups. They want to uplift their living standard. These desires lead them to committee different types of crime.

The involvement of middle-class people is higher in comparison to lower and higher class while analyzing personal crimes such as kidnapping, murder, drugs smuggling, human trafficking and so on. There is various reason of criminal's activities such as lack of job opportunities, low wages, peer pressure, weak family bond their attitudes, behaviors and so on. While analyzing crime class and other factors must not be neglected. We must not forget the fact that crime is social construction. Different factors are hidden behind the criminal activities which is very important for everyone to know in order to reduce criminal activities.

In order to reduce crime rate government should take full details from the criminals about their family background. They must try to find out the reason behind criminal activities and try to work on it. One must not forget that class and crime are two parts of same coin. Crime data should be analyzed monthly so that in the end of the ratio of the crime can be analyzed easily.

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## APPENDIX

## Social class and crime

### Interview (checklist)

- Age: .....
- Gender: .....
- Temporary address: .....
- Permanent address .....
- Reason to leave permanent place: .....
- Number of family members .....
- Type of family (then, now) .....
- Head of family (then, now): .....
- Number of brother sister .....
- Number you belongs to .....
- Occupation of father .....
- If dead cause .....
- Age of father.....
- If separated cause.....
- Occupation of mother .....
- If dead cause .....
- Age of mother .....
- Siblings marital status: .....
- Occupations siblings involved in:.....
- Education status: .....
- Level of education: .....
- Type of school .....
- Type of program participate at school .....
- If droop out reason .....

- Any types of dispute at school with teacher or any student  
.....
- Source of family income:.....
- Marital status: .....
- Type of marriage: .....
- Age during time of marriage: .....
- Occupation of wife/ husband: .....
- Self Occupation: .....
- If separated reason: .....
- Number of child: .....
- Children school type:: .....
- Level of education: .....
- Children marital status:.....
- Bank balance: .....
- Lone: .....
- Monthly income: .....
- Type of house: .....
- Type of land: .....
- Number of cattle reared: .....
- Kind of vehicle used: .....
- Medium of communication within family: .....
- Skill: .....
- Participation: .....
- Source of entertainment: : .....
- Friends circle: .....
- Type of crime accused for :.....
- Reason of crime: .....

- Any kind of addiction: .....
- Duration in jail.....
- Problem faced by family member in society: .....
- Future plan: .....

**Among 54 items:**

Q.1 Age of respondent

Q13. Age of father

Q17. Age of mother

Q41. Number of cattle reared

Q29. Age during time of marriage

Q9. Number of brothers and sister

Q10. Number of children

Q6. Numbers of family members

Q11. Monthly income

**Allthese above 9 questions are Number.**

Q2. Gender

Q3. Temporary address

Q4. Permanent address

Q5.Type of family

Q8. Head of family (then and now)

Q10. Number you belongs to

Q11. Occupation of father

Q15. Occupation of mother

Q18. Sibling's marital status

Q19. Occupation siblings involve in

Q20. Education status

Q21. Level of education

- Q22. Type of school
- Q23. Type of program participate at school
- Q26. Source of family income
- Q27.marital status
- Q28. Type of marriage
- Q30. Occupation of wife
- Q31. Self occupation
- Q32. Children school type
- Q34. Level of education
- Q36. Bank balance
- Q37. Loan
- Q39. Type of house
- Q40. Type of land
- Q42. Kinds of vehicle used
- Q43. Medium of communication within family
- Q44. Skill
- Q45. Participation
- Q46. Source of entertainment
- Q48. Type of crime accused for
- Q50. Any kind of addiction
- All of these above 34 questions are category**

Q16.if death cause

Q14 and Q31. If separated cause

Q25. Any types of dispute at school with teacher and any students

Q49. Reason of crime

Q52. Problem faced by family member in society

Q53 Future plan

**All of these above 6 questions are narrative**