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**Exploring the Fundamental Cause of Social Crime: A Study of Sexual
Violence, Mass Murder, Burglary, and Corruption**

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Abstract

There are effective police mechanisms administered by the governments in each country, for instance, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in India and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) of Nepal Police in Nepal. The authority claims its mechanism is intact and highly alert to find convicts, but they appear to be walking out in the street freely. This indicates that the police mechanisms have been unable to control the crimes despite their high alerts. This article explores the fundamental causes of social crimes that are increasing alarmingly. The study shows that the fundamental cause of crime is the inherent weakness of a person who cannot control emotions of jealousy and anger. The uncontrolled anger of a person leads them to the stage of crime. The criminal may also have a psychological disorder leading to accidental crime. Several types of social crime are prevalent, but this study discusses the causes of sexual violence, mass murder, burglary, and corruption. The study has applied the psychoanalytical approach to investigate the issue.

Keywords: anger, counseling, police mechanism, psychoanalysis

Exploring the Fundamental Cause of Social Crime: A Study of Sexual Violence, Mass Murder, Burglary, and Corruption

Governments of many nations have spent a large amount of wealth, energy, and time to prevent, control, and deter social crimes. Likewise, researchers have systematically investigated the causes of crime and suggested measures to mitigate them. Yet the crime rate has not decreased significantly. It is thus interesting to know why crime has not diminished. Have the controlling mechanisms become weak in implementing the laws effectively, or is it because of the inherent nature of human beings?

Legal historians, who focus on changes in laws, have researched the operation of the criminal justice system in the eighteenth century (Donovan, 2010). This is the twenty-first century, and thousands of criminal justice systems have been implemented. The developed countries have spent a lot of money in the field of research. As Hostettler (2009) says:

In the main, three objectives of punishment are usually, and have been for some time, put forward. First is deterrence, both for the criminal and potential criminals. Secondly, rehabilitation of the offender, and thirdly, retribution or vengeance with incapacitation. Many people accept the validity of one or two of these but rarely all three. Deterrence is part of the utilitarian traditional belief that discouraging people from committing a crime, by one means or another, makes for a stable society. (p. 146)

It is assumed that although punishment and prisons have not controlled crime according to international practices, deterrence seems to be satisfactory for discouraging people from committing a crime for a stable society. Rehabilitation and retribution have helped prevent crime to some extent. But the majority of the criminals seem to have been controlled by deterrence.

Violating the regulations has been a common practice. Maintaining peace and order by controlling criminal activities is the primary responsibility of a nation, and every government is trying its best to minimize crime. Lessening crime has become a big challenge to even developed countries. Some poor people get involved in criminal activities such as theft for survival, whereas even some high-class people get involved in crime for aggression. Predominantly, the victims suffer from their friends and relatives. Young people seem to be responsible for crime compared to other age groups.

There are various types of crime. As Ndlovu (2008) points out “that [t]he crimes include murder, extermination, and enslavement” (p. 233). A murder of a person occurs for a petty interest, but extermination or mass killing occurs in wartime for a broader interest. Accordingly, there are several types of criminals because there are different sorts of crimes. They can be found locally, nationally, and internationally. For instance, a serial killer, Charles Sobhraj, was arrested at the Vikram Hotel in Delhi (Neville & Clarke, 2020, p. 246) in India, although he came from another country.

Criminals commit crimes for different reasons. Individuals may commit crimes when they are in a financial crisis. An individual, for instance, with low economic status, usually commits crimes like robbery, thieving, etc. Their crime turns into a profession for a livelihood forced by the obligation to meet the dire needs of everyday life.

A pervasive theme in sociology criminology has always been that law violation is linked to the individual position in the social structure (Tittle, 1983). He argues that [c]riminal behavior is seen to vary inversely by social status, with particular concentration in the lowest economic socioeconomic stratum of any society (Tittle, 1983). The lowest economic socioeconomic stratum is responsible for instigating crime though this is not only the cause. Greed and over-temptation are other responsible factors or causes of crime. Except for rape and sexual

violence, murdering, scamming, thieving, robbery, and corrupting are all because of the socioeconomic stratum.

A criminal may commit a crime due to their psychological disorder also. An individual has a coherent organization of mental processes called his ego, which controls the discharge of excitations into the external world and supervises its constituent processes (Ajvazi, 2021). Their ego loses the balance between the id and the superego. Sometimes, there is no coherent organization of mental processes. This happens in some individuals who cannot control the excitation that results in the crime. He risks his life career for whatever results as his/her id becomes overactive and his ego and the superego become passive. The individuals commit the crime at this time. The culprit does not account for the social prestige or the possible consequence. The revenge motive riggers the crime.

Any person may commit a crime, but someone may sometimes commit an unforgivable crime. The criminal is guided by different psychology, a kind of mental illness that differs from normal people. Lombroso (2006) argues that criminal psychology involves the study of the passions, writings, jargon, religion, morality, education, and mental illnesses of offenders, as well as of the influences of history, climate, heredity, and nutrition on crime. In addition, crime is caused by different conflicts. According to conflict theory, no human product could ever be unlimited in magnitude (Marx, 1955), and because of limited resources, people fight for survival. Sometimes, this fight turns into a big crime. There are hundreds of crimes; however, the study delimits the unforgivable crimes like murder and genocide, rape and sexual violence, robbery or burglary and thieving, corruption, and scamming.

Research gap

Some instances of the research cited above show the various causes of crime, but they have not adequately delved into the fundamental cause of crime. This research, therefore, attempts to explore human psychology as a primary

cause of social crime. Some questions are still pertinent to ask. What makes a man over-aggressive? Is it because of certain food items, or does global warming cause it? Or is there any valid reason for crime?

Statement of Problem

The crime rate has not decreased as expected. A new variety of crimes, like cybercrime, organ trafficking, etc., has appeared in society. With the development of science and technology, crime has changed its route also. The old police mechanisms cannot control crime until there are updated mechanisms. There is no significant decrease in crime despite the use of ultra-modern technology like the CCTV camera. It is also likely that influential people can manipulate the control mechanism. In such a context, it seems that effective mechanisms for controlling crime can be found only through systematic research into the essential causes of crime. This research, therefore, delves into the core aspect of research about social crime.

Research Questions

This research attempts to answer these questions: what is the primary cause of crimes? Do people commit social crimes for their interests, or are they forced by circumstances? Can there be any remedy to mitigate them?

Objective

The major objective of the study is to explore the fundamental causes of social crime and suggest possible measures to mitigate them. More specifically, it aims to investigate the causes of four areas of crime: *sexual violence, mass murder, burglary, and corruption and how they are forced by circumstances to commit crimes.*

Significance of the study

The conclusion of this research can be effective in mitigating social crimes if taken seriously. It can contribute to making and implementing laws by the government and crime-controlling mechanisms at work. It can also contribute to

developing an ideal society with a culture of no crime or reducing it to the minimum.

Methodology

This study adopts Freud's psychoanalytical approach to analyze the primary causes of social crime. Moreover, Marx's conflict theory and Lombroso's criminology theory have also been employed, but the major discussion is based on Freud's approach. This research uses methodology is qualitative, and it analyzes the data collected from different book chapters, journal articles, and websites relevant to the thesis statement.

According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory, the id, ego, and superego network play a vital role in every person's activities. He says that id is an animalistic part of the mind guided by the pleasure principle, whereas the ego part of the mind is guided by reason and logic that does not force him/her to commit a crime. And superego is the parent, and it tries to balance between the two. Freud divided personality into three structures: the id, the ego, and the superego. He states that his analytical study has a major role in one's personality and how it influences the individual's actions (Ajvazi 2021). Those who have no good balance between these three can commit a crime sooner or later. Or if a person's id is overactive and his ego cannot balance, s/he may commit a crime. This is a kind of illness. People suffer from illness, like speaking a lie or so. This type of crime is negligible. But in the language of criminology, telling even a lie is a crime.

Discussion of the Results/Findings

Society attempts to minimize the crime rate, but it has not decreased significantly. When crime seems to decrease, another kind of crime, such as cybercrime, appears. Crime might have started with the use of working tools and developed with the discovery of explosive machines. Even a simple device like a knife instigates, especially the crotchety-minded person. When a crotchety-

minded short-tempered person has a weapon with him, they can attack the other person with whom they have a row. This crotchety-minded person does not account for any social values and norms. A person's aggressive nature or uncontrolled anger leads him to an abnormal state, and when his conscience does not work correctly, he performs any bloody crime. This is because of the accessibility of ultra-modern weapons within reach of ordinary people. In the case of an over-aggressive state head, war with another country takes place for a simple boundaries debate. Both the governments and the individuals are equally responsible for the crime. The overproduction of weapons has instigated criminal activities. This research locates the four major areas of social crime.

Murder and Genocide

Mass murder or genocide is killing mass people at once, either by an atomic bomb or by using poisonous gas. Especially during WWI and WWII, there were 75 (20 million+55 million respectively) million deaths. World wars, civil wars, and different ethnic conflicts are responsible for fostering crime. Holocaust or mass killing, or genocide is an unforgivable crime. The people who are war-mongering love killing. Most superpower countries seem to have warmongers, and they wage war, for instance, the war between USSR and Ukraine. The following is the proof of mass killing:

By genocide, the murder of hostages, reprisal raids, forced labour, "euthanasia," starvation, exposure, medical experiments, and terror bombing, and in the concentration and death camps, the Nazis murdered from 15,003,000 to 31,595,000 people, most likely 20,946,000 men, women, handicapped, aged, sick, prisoners of war, forced labourers, camp inmates, critics, homosexuals, Jews, Slavs, Serbs, Germans, Czechs, Italians, Poles, French, Ukrainians, and many others. (Rummel, 1992, p. 1)

Nazis were a monster as well as a devil who devoured millions of people. Likewise, Stalin and Hitler were other devilish figures who killed millions of

people. The killing of thousands of students in Tiananmen square in China is an unforgettable incident. Mass killings in the years between 2009 and 2020, the horrific scenes of mass shootings have haunted the nation's collective conscience. Each breaking news alert floods the nation with grief and anger at this senseless, preventable violence (Mass Shootings in America, 2021). America is the last destination for a number of people from different parts of the world because this is the country of system and law. But America itself suffers from such nasty crimes. World's most civilized people reside there, but this country is also not free from crime. Since 2009, there have been 277 mass shootings in the United States, resulting in 1565 people shot and killed and 1000 people shot and wounded (Rummel, 2021). This sort of bloody crime is all because of the crotchety nature of people. Unnatural deaths and wounded have been common in many modern societies.

A culprit denies the charge they are accused of. No culprit realizes their mistake at the beginning. In "Tell-Tale Heart," for instance, Edgar Allan Poe (2009) presents a criminal character who never accepts that he is a culprit. More or less, the nature of the culprit is so. In the story, the culprit is in prison. He has been waiting there for a long as per the law. But he never accepts his crime. He disagrees, "True!—nervous—very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am: but why will you say that I am mad?" (Poe, 2009, p. 109). Others say he is mad, but he does not agree with this charge.

The criminal activity is a madman's business. The culprit claims that he has been blamed. Normal people do not commit bloody crimes. The madman can do anything, whether it is a bloody crime or a minor crime. The normal person applies their conscience. The abnormal person does not count this and that. Likewise, the prisoner is no more ready to accept the accusation for which he has been imprisoned. He knows all the stories about how he killed the old man for no

reason at all. The reason is not a big one. The boy lived in the old man's house like a father and a son.

This is a brief story. The old man loved the boy very much so did the boy. But the old man had a vulture eye, and the boy would go nervous when his eyes fell upon him. To get free from this problem, the boy decided to take his life, and he did it. Still, the boy is not ready to accept his crime. The boy, who is the culprit, claims that he is not a madman. He says that he went to the old man's room so cautiously. He did it for seven long nights (Poe, 2009, p. 110). He murdered the old man on the eighth night. He told this story. Despite the heinous murder, the boy wants to prove himself innocent. This is what a culprit tries to dramatize. The main thrust of the story is that crime speaks for itself. Poe seems to make criminal-minded people aware of severe punishment. The crime rate has not gone down, no matter whether research has been done and several solutions have been invented. Murder crime, rape, and sexual violence crime are other most common crime society faces.

Rape and Sexual Violence

Mass murder is occasional, but rape and sexual violence as such are frequent in many societies. Although every crime is sensitive, rape is much more sensitive. Generally, the rapists in gangs rape the girl and murder her. For instance, Nirmala Pant's case is still pending or on the verge of dismissal. She was raped and murdered. The whole media sensitized her issue, but there was no result.

Pamela Singh, one of the sufferers or victims, has a trauma that she has had from the perpetrator. Her experience of rape by a stranger who infiltrated her apartment in Canada . . . showing that rape and abuse happen everywhere, in developed Western nations as well as in poor, developing ones. These crimes are a global phenomenon demanding global attention (Chatterjee & Orenstein, 2016).

Likewise, there is another case that the uncle sexually harassed his own niece. The narrator tells her own daughter's experience:

My daughter complained to me about the sexual harassment which she got from my husband's brother. Because of his bad behavior, she was feeling depressed, nervous, and frightened. As it was from my family member, I could not say anything to the perpetrator, and I was compelled to keep such a crime within two persons: my daughter and me. (Gyawali, 2020, p. 83)

Sexual harassment is an unforgivable crime that has been going on among family members in such a manner.

Sexual harassment is not only seen as a social crime but also has very severe effects on human physical and mental health that was found responsible for increasing stress, anxiety, and depression, reducing the confidence and internal creative potential of the victim (Gyawali, 2020, p. 84). The victim's trauma has multiple negative effects. Some sufferers also commit suicide. Rape is more common in underdeveloped countries. The third most concerning subject of the study is robbery and thieving. This crime has victimized many little girls, young girls as well as age-old women. The perpetrators are all males of different age groups. Not only young boys or young men but also males of about seventy over are responsible for committing this crime.

Robbery and Thieving

Burglary and thieving are primarily due to unemployment problems. Exceptionally, some people, who are good for nothing and over-ambitious, involve in robbery and thieving. Livelihood has become so costly that these days that the regular income source does not support modern necessities. Usually, the employed people do not involve in such bad work. Some unemployed people do involve in the burglary. Bank robberies are relatively uncommon: only about 2 of every 100 robberies are of a bank (Weisel, 2007). Another type of burglary or

robbery might be easy access, but bank robbery is a bit challenging. Despite the difficulty of bank robbery, the robbers risk it for a good amount of money. This problem is not only in Nepal; it is happening in developed countries like the United Kingdom and the United States. In U. K., banks suffer the highest average losses from armed robberies. In the U.S., bank robbers net over \$4,000 per robbery; this represents about 60 percent of financial losses from commercial robberies (Weisel, 2007). Most robbers think that bank robbery is a low-risk target for them but more beneficial. Such countries' security system is unquestionable, but they face financial losses from commercial robberies. The United States could not have controlled it as they had expected. The fourth concern of the study focuses on corruption and scamming as the last one.

Corruption and Scamming

Last but not the least is corruption and scamming in this discussion section. Like robbery and thieving, corruption and scamming are frequent activities. These crimes have become very common now. People are inclined to corruption only because of the devilish nature of the monetary matter. Very few high officials have been nominally punished for corruption. The law does not seem to be very effective. Some officials still attempt to violate the law despite the punishment provision. Many officials have succeeded in hiding their corrupted money, so the rest also seem to try to do that. The corrupted people are tagged as criminals in criminology. All these criminals have not been put under the law, and they have not been fined yet, although they have a lot of extra earnings. There is no such mechanism that checks the official's real income transparently. So, corruption by high officials will be higher in countries where courts, prosecutors, and police pose a low level of integrity and substantially low risk of punishment to would-be embezzlers and bribe-seekers (Gupta et al., 2018, p. 48). Because of the substantially low risk of punishment, corruption seems to have been fueled up and sprouted. There are rates confirmed by the middlemen in

many government offices. In this regard, Nepal has been trapped or stuck in the quicksand of corruption. It shows that Nepal will never be corruption free so far. During the Year between 2005 and 2015, the Central Development Region had the highest annual number of corruption and improper complaints registered (Gupta et al., 2018, p. 1). Sometimes, corruption occurs in the eastern region and sometimes in the west, but it never gets discouraged. It has been a big challenge that corruption has been developed institutionally as a kind of culture. The corrupted people think that it is not a crime; they think that it is their right.

The root of corruption has been badly deepened in developing countries like Nepal. There has been a kind of competition to have more money, the illegal black money, either from the office budget or from the clients. This trend has been well-sprouted. So, corruption crime has not been controlled yet. The nation has made strict laws like the Prevention of corruption act to control corruption. The Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 is the principle of anti-corruption legislation. It criminalizes corruption, bribery, money laundering, abuse of office, and facilitation of payments in the public and private sectors (Gupta et al., 2018, P. 274-275). Whatever the act or bill is passed to control corruption, the corrupted people easily violate the rule without caring about the penalization. They think that everything is dealt with by money. If they are found red-hand, they will be suspended for some days or months, but all of these accused people are not punished harshly; they are forgiven. If they have corrupted a million rupees, they are ready to spend half of it because it is not the money they have earned.

Scamming is another dangerous crime that is continuously going on in societies. Many youths have been homeless, and thousands have been bankrupt because of fraudulent manpower companies. Not all, but some manpower companies work fraud. For example, Bheri Overseas Manpower has been found to have swindled youths out of Rs 300 million, promising them lucrative jobs abroad (Khadka, 2021, p. 1). There are many other Bheri Overseas Manpowers

that have swindled many youths out of millions of Rupees. Some youths go abroad but do not find a job there. They have to hide from the police as they have gone there illegally. Foreign rules are very strict for such illegal entries. When the police arrest the youths, they are put into jail for months. Some youths die of depression and hunger. And some youths are helpless at the airports. Some get back to Nepal after their relatives send them air tickets. The murder of twelve youths in Iraq is an unforgettable event.

This paper has discussed these four main areas for analyzing criminal activities and exploring the causes of crime in society. So far as the objectives mentioned above are concerned, the study attempted to explain them respectively. While exploring the inherent causes of social crime, the early imprisonment of children is the most remarkable. Sir Eardley Wilmot, a magistrate for the county of Warwick, concluded that early imprisonment of children was a direct cause of crime (Hostettler, 2009, p. 191). When the government sentences the children, they get a chance to learn about committing a crime from the seniors in prison. Then they may become more dangerous criminals. Once they come out of jail, they become more skilled. A prison is a complicated place for the pastime. Narrow space, dirty and unmanaged as women, children, and other men, are assembled like animal husbandry. This makes the prisoners irritated and crueler than they were ever before. They may well become more hardened and anti-social, and return to the freedom that must come someday, firmly pledged to prey rather than cooperate (Downes, 2021, p. 40). The prisoners get irritated by the bad behaviors of jailers and police. This instigates the prisoners to commit more crimes. Therefore, the government mechanisms have to behave the criminals not inhumanly because they may change. If this concept is developed, crime will be minimized.

The government mechanism has to hire psychologists as good counselors to convince the culprit not to commit a crime again. This can minimize the crime rate in societies:

The military tribunal that was established to prosecute war criminals under the London Charter indicted 24 persons, all of whom were German. Of the 22 who were prosecuted, 3 were acquitted, 12 were sentenced to death, 3 were sentenced to life imprisonment, and the rest were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 to 20 years. One defendant committed suicide at the end of the trial. (Çakmak, 2017, p. 23)

Either during or in the aftermath of the war, the hostages are captured and sentenced to death or sentenced to life imprisonment. These two ways might be the middle path of ultimate solutions of minimizing the crime rate for whatever nature of the crime. It depends on the nature of the culprits. So, the counselors must be real counselors.

Another way to minimize crime is a mutual understanding between police mechanisms and local authorities. Home Office Circular 44/90 encouraged local areas, notably police and local authorities, to adopt partnership-based strategies to prevent crime (McCarthy, 2014, p. 36). For the management of crime as permanently as possible, every government has to create the condition that everyone should respect the law (Pohlmann et al., 2020, p. 156) and strategy for better solutions to criminal activities in societies. After this strategy, crime can be reduced.

Conclusion

This study concerned these issues: murder and genocide, rape and sexual violence, robbery and thieving, and corruption and scamming. Although there are thousands of crimes in societies, the researcher found these four areas worth researching because they are more frequent than the rest. This paper assumes that there will be peace and silence if these four crimes are controlled. The criminals

of all these are to be effectively counseled so that they would realize that crime is always a crime, never a prize. After all, the crime management problem has to be sorted out by hiring psychologists and counselors, not only by hiring.

The crimes addressed in this paper are mass murder, bank robbery, sexual violence, corruption, and scams. The one-sentence solution is the life imprisonment of the murderers with good counseling by highly experienced psychologists in the prisons because some are highly intellectual culprits, too. Strict implementation of the laws and severe punishments for the culprits might not control criminal activities. According to psychologist Sigmund Freud, whatever type or category of crime is, there is all because of a person's crotchety nature and psychological disorder or the consequences of his abnormality. Human nature is almost of a similar type. Everyone possesses anger and emotion, and this pushes a person toward some destructive activities. But if the id, ego, and superego network are in balance, crime is less if not naught. Sometimes, the effect of criminal activities is minor, but sometimes it goes beyond the imagination, like in the destruction of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The study, which applies the psychoanalytical approach for the discussion and analysis, concerns the frequent criminal activities that society is suffering from. Close friends and relatives are the most responsible for the criminally inflicted suffering.

There are very few cases of crime that strangers have caused. Man-to-man crime is deadlier than animal-to-animal crime. Animal killing is made for food, whereas man's killing is a highly political and revenge motive and has more to do. One most relevant reason for the crotchety nature of man might be because of global warming and junk food, and only this is not responsible, but mainly the person's psychology. The uncontrolled overaggressive nature of a person instigates criminal activities. Although it is not easy to control the crimes, they can be minimized by changing the nasty habits of chemical aggression in foods, schools, colleges, villages, and in working places and generating employment

opportunities. First, we should change the world mentality by saying "NO WAR," "NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE," "NO ROBBERY," "NO SCAMMING," etc. In the case of mental preparation, anything can be made possible. Secondly, the superpower countries should lead the world strictly for this, but the problem is that they seem to have been violating international law. For instance, was war necessary between the USSR and Ukraine? Thirdly, the developing, developing, and undeveloped countries should follow in the footsteps of the big brother countries. They should not think that superpower countries have dominated them. The superior or inferior complexities also work that they should be neglected. The reason is too minor, but the result is too big. If all the countries start thinking from this angle, reform is possible, peace is possible, the crime rate can be lessened, and peace and silence can be maintained even if it is the most challenging task.

Increasing the number of prisons and sending criminals to jail is not the ultimate solution; increasing employment opportunities has also not been a solution; making a strict law, and effective police mechanism has not been a solution.

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