Prevention of Crime in Globalized Societies towards Sustainable System of Governance: A Comparative and Analytical Study of India and Hungary

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Abstract: Globalization has acquired to be a principal characteristic feature of the new millennium and it has become an inescapable reality in today's society. With the development of globalization most of the countries have come in its periphery and enjoying its outcomes. Earlier Hungary was a communist country with closed economic system and India also adopted mixed economic system after independence but with the wave of globalization both countries could not had isolated themselves and adopted the globalization economy. But with the positive impact of globalization it has also brought negative impact in developing countries as well as in developed countries. It has brought insecurity to the people and particularly in the young population so that incidents of crimes are coming in the air. Crime in a new form is coming out of the air due to advance technology and changing nature of the society. Criminals are taking advantage of new technologies in crime so it becomes the duty of the police to prevent the new emerging crime in the society and create the faith among the common men. The objective of the present study is to find out the responsible factors for increasing crime and suggest measures to combat with this problem.

Hypotheses

- There is a visible impact of globalization on the nature of crime?
- Cultural change, growth of crime in volume, nature and law and order situation all influence each other intensively?
- In the backdrop of globalization for an efficient policing the existing policing system requires a change.

An attempt was made to examine factors related to crime and their impact on the society. The data has been collected through direct interaction with the common men and police personnel during my one month stay in Budapest. In order to achieve the objectives and test the hypothesis, various statistical tools were used to draw the inferences of the study. The findings of the research will be helpful in making plan process, decision making at different level in both the countries.

Key Words: Prevention, Globalization, Sustainable and Governance

Full Research Paper:-

Economic liberalization in late 1990s led to globalization not only of the modes of investment, production and technology, but of the civil societies. Unhindered flow of information technology, people and the good has changed the structures, mode of thinking and functioning of societies.

Globalization of societies is the natural consequence of capitalistic mode of development. In contemporary world a society can hardly exist without going globalized. Globalization is a process in which geographical and cultural barriers become redundant. It is no more a theoretical concept, but a glaring reality, impinging almost upon every aspect of human existence. It has wide ranging impacts of various socio-political aspects besides others.

The way of governing globalised societies naturally must change as governance cannot sustain itself without going modern. As we know governance is a dynamic concept. Governance to sustain itself must cope up with the changed social milieu. A sustainable system of governance means that the governance does not lag behind the ever changing societies - their cultural, way of living and people's behaviour.

Crime in society is a perverted behaviour of individual or groups. Crime has always been there in all societies, but the pattern, magnitude, nature and intensities of crime differed according to the nature of social and political systems in various countries and ways and means of preventing the crimes have been devised according to specific nature and requirements of social systems. As mentioned earlier, the social systems are becoming globalised, plural, multicultural and techno-savvy, hence the crime patterns and criminal behaviour have also changed. The changed natured of crimes and criminals costs the development efforts dearly and peaceful existence of a society becomes hard. Hence the crime prevention mechanism needs to be modernised, only then the governance especially of law and order aspect of governance to sustain need a major change.

Prevention of crime and maintenance of law and order has always been prime function of every system of governance. But of late it has been observed by researchers, politicians and law and order administrators that crime prevention machinery lags behind the socio-economic and political changes and there is an urgent need to modernise the crime prevention machinery. To cope up with the problem, Police -the main agency for prevention of crimes, needs structural and behavioural changes. Methods of recruitment, training strategies and operational methodologies as well as skill inculcation among police personnel need a substantial review and changes.
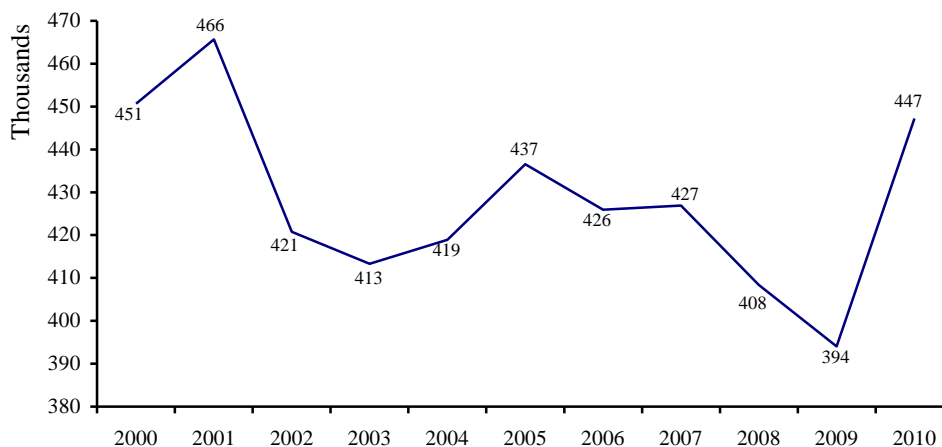
The present research paper is an attempt to make a comparative and analytical study of crime patterns in present scenario which needs special attention from all sides in different cross-cultural societies. In this context the objective of the present research paper is to explore responsible factors for changed nature of crimes and criminals and factors responsible for lagging behind the crime prevention governance. The researcher has taken two globalised societies in Hungary and India.

Regarding India and Hungary a few studies have been carried out in both the countries. Ilona Pergel[1] emphasized that information technology has positive impact on development in Hungary but negative impacts on the front of crimes. Deepa Mehta[2] discussed the economic crimes in globalize society particular in India - she categorized economic crimes into three categories - traditional economic

crimes, emerging economic crimes in cyber world and money laundering and hawala, etc. Katalin Gonczol[3] emphasized that since 1970s, a steady growth in the crime rate has been recorded in Hungary. The data presented clearly indicate rise in the number of unsolved crimes which in turn reflects the inefficiency of the police. Arvind Verma[4] presented historical and organizational analysis of structure and culture of Indian police and discussed the pattern of crime and public order in the society. The author reviewed the report of National Police Commission and suggested more measures to make police force effective. Dalbir Bharti[5] emphasized the need to develop police and people cooperation to fight crime and maintain public order for creating a safe, peaceful and harmonious atmosphere in the society. Crime data of various years has been analysed by Marianna Kopasz[6] shows the fluctuation of crime in Hungary.
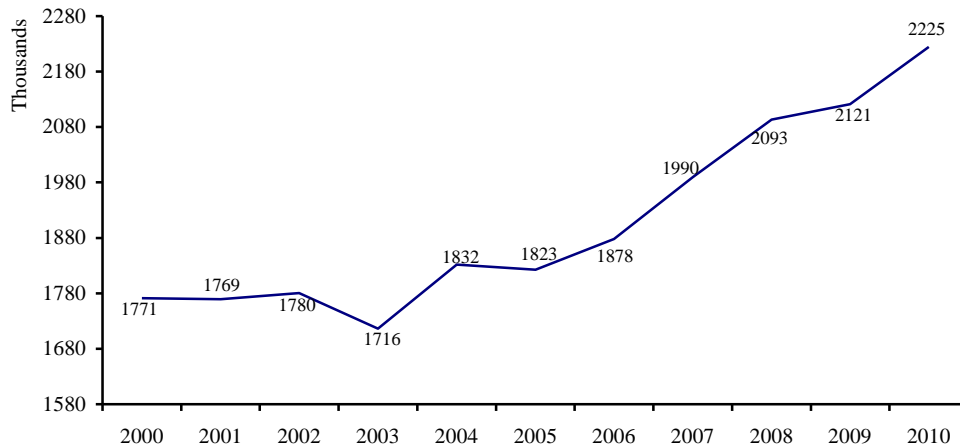
Earlier Hungary was a communist country with closed economic system and India also adopted mixed economic system after independence but with the wave of globalization both countries resorted to liberal globalized economies. With so many positive impacts of globalization, its impact on governance has been negative in developing as well as in developed countries. The following tables present a comprehensive overview of crime position in Hungary and India.

Incidence of Crimes in Hungary During 2000 to 2010

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office, http://portal.ksh.hu

Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) in India During 2000 to 2010

Source: Crime in India 2010, National Crime Records Bureau New Delhi, http://www.ncrb.ac.in

Though the numerical presentation of Hungary does not reflect a major change in the number of crime but in-depth analysis indicates that nature and mode of crime and criminals are different. Criminals have resorted to the use of modern cybernetics and high end technology therefore economic crimes have gained over conventional crimes. Several studies (as has been mentioned) reflect that police failed to cope with the changed nature of crime and criminals. The position is no different in India. The crimes have not increased numerically but in the metros the background and nature of criminals reflect structure the social milieu of societies. While Hungarian blame the social factors responsible for the changed crime and criminals' nature. They also maintain that ineffectiveness of police is because of their conventional methodology and strategies responsible for such crime position.

The data of Hungary also reveal that almost all types of crime are reoccurring continuously. In 2001 it had the maximum number which was 465694 crime. The analysis has very specific feature that property crimes were the maximum crime in registered crime i.e. in 2010, 273613 property crime were registered in respect of total crime 447186. The total numbers of property crimes are about 60 to 82 percent of the total crime in Hungary. In 1991 total property crime were 81 per cent of the total whereas in 2010 this percentage was 61.2.

The data of above table regarding India reveal that crime rate has been increasing continuously since 2001. Efforts have been made continuously to prevent the crime rate but position is still unsatisfactory which needs immediate attention. The factors responsible for changed nature of crimes and criminals are various, but important among these are- socio- economic and politico-legal factors.

In globalised societies, the structure and component of societies are plural. Societies are no more homogenous, but heterogeneous and have less integrating factors. Economic needs and to become overnight wealthy led to economic offences of various kinds. Use of Cyber-tech has helped in turning

criminals committing crimes at trans-national level. But the crime prevention machinery is still ill-equipped, ill-skilled and traditional training strategies and conventional legal systems have failed to impart justice as per requirements of the growing crimes. Actually now the need of the hour is to act at international level to prevent trans-national crimes. It needs some vital changes in the public and private international laws. Political will and consensus among countries can help this situation.

Nobody doubts that international action is required to counter the adverse effects of crime that is increasingly becoming trans-national just as any other economic activity, as well as the damaging impact of illegal money in the economy and the dangers of political terrorism. The fact that crime is not just localised but is trans-national requires not only local specific solutions but also globalised solutions. What has been seen globally is that as crime has permeated all cultures and spreads from one culture to another, nations have endeavoured to apply global theoretical or conceptual frameworks from which regional groupings or individual nations would move to develop national instruments to prevent and control local and global crimes.

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