

IMPACT OF URBAN CRIMES ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: There are many problems of urban development today. One of big problems is the urban crimes. This not only impacts on developing of urban but also make negative on economic development in general. In this paper, the authors will analysis the situation of urban crimes in Vietnam and the policy of Vietnam Government to govern that problem. From there, authors propose solutions to solve it in the future.

Key words: economic development; urban crimes; public policy; fact; solution; Vietnam.

1. Introduction

The world is in the period of 4th industrial revolution. The economy development speed is very high, especially in urban area. Urban economic development has impacted both positive and negative on the life of people. One of the negative impactation is the urban crimes increasing. The government try to make new policy to control this situation.

Following are reasons why the crime is increasing in urban where develops economy:

- It is a place where people are concentrated and where many social goods are concentrated. Crime levels occur in urban areas and especially in central cities, higher than in other regions.
- Households and businesses are very sensitive to crime, so the choice of place of business where the business is affected by crime levels in the area.
- Social crime has a great impact on the economy: high prevention costs, serious consequences.

Social evils and crimes from an economic point of view:

- Social evils and social crimes are illegal activities that damage the economic and personal lives of the community. The more developed a society is, the higher the level of democracy and freedom, the higher the level of crime and evils.
- The situation of social evils in Tra Vinh is increasing, especially in the town and some towns.
- Classification of social evils and urban social crimes is essential for the study of the relationship between crime and economic problems.

There are three types of social evils:

- Gambling: Participants.
- Drug addiction: addicts.
- Prostitution: Buyers - Sellers.

There are seven types of crime and are divided into three groups that we often see:

- + Personal crime:

- Killing.
- Rape.
- Beat the person who caused the injury.
- Robbery.
- + Property Crimes:
 - Motorcycle theft, pilfering, stealing the night.
- + Social Crimes:
 - To organize drug injection and drug trafficking.
 - Casinos, prostitutes.

Individual crimes endow the victim with a danger to his / her life, dignity, and material damage.

Property crime is less of a use of force, only property damage to the victim.

Social crime is a form of illegal trade that harms the interests of the national community.

Social and social crimes have a very causal relationship. The slavery of the addicts, the overstepping of the economic ability of the individuals who brought them to the crime

Damages caused by social evils and crimes.

Damages caused by urban crime are increasing and serious, and damage can be considered on different levels. Directly or indirectly to the victim, on the scale of the victim's and society's damage.

- Direct Damage:
 - Damage to human life in murders, robbery in gas stores, shops, robbery on the street
 - The consequences of injecting drug use can be identified by the cost of medications for treating social diseases such as gonorrhea and AIDS.
 - Property Damage: The value of lost property.
 - Business losses of businesses: robbery in the supermarket, theft, business fraud, insurance fraud, intentional fire.
- Indirect Damage:
 - Social Damage: Government discredited, people diminished trust in social regimes, the relocation of businesses and households because of social evils and crime in the area, reduced substance the life of anxiety over social issues.
 - The cost of direct crime prevention and social evils is rising in society: the cost of building the protection system, the cost of the police system, the court, the prison.
 - The opportunity cost for the prevention of crime and social exclusion is the sum of the values of resources used to prevent and be used in other socio-economic activities.

2. Literature review

2.1. Overview on relation between economic development and urban crime in Vietnam

The relationship between crime, social crime and urban economic development issues is the reason – result relation. The detail as following:

Crime and income: For the population, the higher the income, the higher the crime rate for this group because the cost of prevention for this group is higher, in other words this group of wealthy people is more alert and cautious. For low income groups, the number of incidents is higher but theft is normal, no use of force and no organization.

Crime and habitat: crime rates in densely populated cities are higher in less populated cities, higher downtown, more organized than non-central cities.

Crime and property prices: The level of evils and crimes in different cities also affects real estate prices in cities. Cities with high crime rates, high levels of social evils, real estate prices tend to decrease and vice versa.

From the actual monitoring activities of the National Assembly, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly in general, the National Assembly's Council of Ministers and other committees of the National Assembly on aspects of socio-economic life; Supervision and survey activities belong to the professional fields of the Judicial Committee on the observance of law in investigating, prosecuting, adjudicating and executing judgments; Corruption prevention in the past years, in depth analysis of the causes of crime and violation of the law and the report of the Government stated, please give a number of reasons for the crime, The current law violations are as follows:

(1) Caused by social management

- Our law enforcement is not really serious
- The widening of the rich and poor gap in our country's social life

(2) Due to the responsibility of state management agencies

One of the causes leading to the criminal situation in Vietnam is the "lethargy", the avoidance of responsibility and the collision of some state management agencies in reality. Take responsibility for yourself.

The cover of a number of functional agencies, persons holding positions for acts of law violation. One of the reasons leading to the crime situation, breaking the law increasingly complicated development is the cover of the competent person. The law clearly stipulates environmental protection conditions when implementing investment projects. However, in order to attract businesses to invest, many local governments or authorities have ignored or exaggerated the behavior of businesses, leaving out mandatory items to keep them active. Exposure to the environment does not affect the living environment of the people. The phenomenon of illegal sand mining on many large lines of the country with large scale and publicity to blatant, but the authorities in many places answered unknown, not grasp, only when the media report , denouncing the new military force.

And these are just one of the causes for crime, breaking the law that has "land" to operate.

(3) In education today, we lack a life skills education program for young people

(4) Our legal policy is inconsistent in the handling of criminal offenses

(5) Our economic policies and financial management have many "holes" that facilitate crime.

(6) We lack a policy, system of agencies and organizations to effectively work in welfare and social security for underprivileged juveniles.

2.2 Related empirical studies

Urban crimes and Public policy is very hot topic, so there are many authors and researchers have written about it. Following are some of studies:

- Hoang Ba Thinh, Urbanization and Urban Crimes, Social Science Magazine (Vietnam), Volume 08, 2011. This Paper analysis the negative impacts of urbanization in United States, Canada based on C. Mac and Angel methodology and have connect with reality in Vietnam.
- Ann Dryden Witte, Florida International University, Urban Crimes: Issues and Policies, Housing Policy Debate, Volume 7, 1996. The Research suggests that some social and criminal justice policy can affect the crime rate. This article considers the major criminal justice and social policy issues related to urban crimes, such as drug, domestic violence, property values, and underground economy.
- Anna Crayton, John Jay College and Paul Glickman, News Director, 89.3 KPCC-FM and 89.1 KUOR-FM, Southern California Public Radio, Crime and Public Policy, Follow-up Report 1 – John Jay Poll November-December 2007. For this report, we took a closer look at the survey data relating to the importance of crime as a public policy issue in today's political environment. Among our most interesting findings: Democrats were the most likely to perceive an increase in crime, and suburban Democrats and African-American Democrats were more likely to say that reducing crime is the most important issue facing the country. This is particularly intriguing with regard to suburban Democrats, since they did not perceive crime as increasing.

3. Methodology of research

The methodology is the theory of the method consists of systems approaches, worldview and worldview of people who use methods and principles to solve the problems posed.

The methodology of scientific research is divided into common methodology for science and methodology for each scientific discipline. The methodology for each science is the specific method based on the object of study of each science and research methods accordingly.

To study the topic, the authors will use synthetic methods such as theoretical research methods of analysis-synthesis, methods-inductive interpretation, statistical methods, and comparative method. When the authors annalistic the issues, the authors use secondary data sources and descriptive statistics... to go from research the actual evolution to generalize and make a judgment general trend.

4. Findings and discussion

4.1. Urban crimes situation in Vietnam

Not all harmful behaviors are criminal. What is harmful and what is not varies with time and space. Some behaviors, such as killings, rapes, robberies, serious assaults, and taking other people's property, are criminal in almost all places. Some behaviors, such as witchcraft, heresy, adultery, homosexuality, and gambling, are not now crimes in most Western countries, but in earlier times they were. Other behaviors, such as child abuse, domestic violence, drug use, prostitution, and environmental despoliation, were until recently generally not considered the law's business, though now they are. And still other behaviors, including cybercrime, identity theft, human smuggling, hate crimes, and money laundering, became significant crimes only when they recently became technologically possible or were legally proscribed.

In Vietnam, the report of the Government on prevention of crime and violations before the National Assembly at the end of each year from 2011 to 2016, showing the results of prevention and combat crimes and law violation in the country. We have made positive changes. If in 2011 the crime situation and the law violation were recognized by the Government as complicated, most crimes increased over the same period in previous years (both in terms of crime and crime), with the increasing nature and severity of criminal offenses; Organized crimes in the form of gangs that cover restaurants, debt collection in the name of establishment of restaurants, discotheques, pawn shops, high-tech crime, human trafficking, ... tend to increase; Criminal offenses against persons performing high-level offenses; the crime of using weapons has a tendency to increase, the crime of delicate, maneuverable, reckless, murderous crime is brutal, brutal, causing social trouble ... then from 2012 until in 2016, the crime situation has been restrained and especially in 2016, the overall crime situation has been reduced.

- A review of the criminal structure in the Government report from 2012 to 2016 shows that:

+ Some types of crimes such as murder (due to outbreak of conflict among people), theft, robbery, property robbery, crime against people on duty reduction ... tends to decrease next year than last year.

+ Some types of crimes, such as fraud, appropriation of property; Illegally buying or selling illegal weapons, explosives and support instruments; Gambling, gambling or silver raises.

+ The crime of infringing on the economic management order, the corruption reduction in the number of cases and the number of the accused.

+ Environmental crime reduced in number of cases but increased in number of accused.

Crime using high technology has increased dramatically in both number of cases and number of accused.

+ Drug crime increased in number of cases and number of accused.

As follows:

- In 2012: the number of violations of social order decreased by 0.74%; Discovery rate was 1.56% higher than the same period of 2011. In which:

- Murder: 1,100 deaths, an increase of 10 cases (0.92%); The nature of the case is more serious, reflecting on issues of alarming social morality; the number of organized crime cases increased by 10.8%; Crime of trafficking increased by 23.36%; [in 2013: 1,094 killings, down by 0.55%; robbery fell by 15.3%; trafficking off 26.5%, ...]; 2014: reduction in number of accidents and number of accused; increase the number of human trafficking;

- Offenses of infringement of property: The rise is the crime of robbery, robbery, rape assets are increasingly serious, the number of crimes of using hot weapons increased 41.62%; Crimes of property theft occupy a high proportion in the structure of criminal offenses, especially in rural areas, but the rate of investigation and discovery is low; [2013: rape of property increased by 20.9%; asset theft increased 11.3%]; In 2014, the number of accidents decreased;

- The crime against people on duty has increased, with 780 cases (an increase of 126 cases = 19.27%). There have been a number of cases involving public servants who have a large number of participants. (Charge against public servants, down 6.54%, but the number of people involved increased);

- Gambling crime increased sharply (up 34.09% in number of cases, up 30.26% in number of subjects). Many target groups use the Internet to gamble. [2013, down 16.6%]; 2014: increase, many large scale

- Crime of economic management order: Increased 1,037 cases = 11.83%, focusing on the appropriation of bank assets, black credit; using high technology; Using ATM cards, fake payment cards to withdraw money ... smuggling, illegal trading foreign currency, gold smuggling across the border ... [in 2013, but there are still cases causing serious consequences. pressing the public, social, affecting the economic management order of the state]; 2014: increase in number of accidents and number of accused;

- Crime on environment: increased 341 cases (3.97%), treated 8,685 subjects, increased 561 subjects (up 6.91%), and prosecuted 492 accused (up 32.26%). Crime is primarily the discharge of untreated industrial waste into the environment or the enterprise does not construct a wastewater treatment plant. (Complicated 2013 - illegal import of waste; illegal mining).

- Drug crime: Complicated happenings, detected 16,140 cases, increased 2,107 cases (15.01%), many lines sold from 30 to 100 cakes of heroin. (Decrease in number of cases in 2013 but increase in offenders and narcotics seized); 2014: Reduced number of cases and number of accused.

- Corruption: found 803 cases (an increase of 555 cases = 223.79%) with 1,719 subjects, an increase of 1,193 subjects (226.81%); Prosecutors investigated 270 cases (up 22.17%) with 554 accused (up 26.2%). It is noteworthy that the abusive behavior of bankers when lending money to customers [2013: complicated developments, large cases with the money appropriated or cause two thousand billion VND]; by 2014, the reduction in the number of cases and the number of accused.

In terms of the nature and severity of the offense, the report of the Government showed that in 2016 the number of crimes decreased but the level of danger of criminal offenses was made more and more sophisticated. , causing great material damage; the number of drugs seized through drug cases has increased. With certain types of crime determined to be offenses such as murder, the nature of the crime remains very serious. Murder by individual offenders is more than 80% of the crime rate, notably some murders committed by juveniles are caused by video games on the Internet, murder cases increased dramatically. Crimes against persons on duty reduced in number but the nature of the offense increased, the offender used the weapon, attracting many participants against the person on duty.

4.2. Public policy of Vietnam Government on issue of urban crime

4.2.1. The Government makes a plan and enacts enough laws and regulations for the legal system to prevent and fight new crimes in urban

On the causes leading to the reduction of crime in 2016 can be seen, the report of the Government has noted, in addition to the efforts of anti-crime forces of law enforcement agencies that cops. The police force, the participation of the people and the agencies, organizations and unions in crime prevention and control, also pointed out that the crime rate decreased due to the change.

The criminal policy by the National Assembly Resolution No. 109/2015 / QH13 on the implementation of the Penal Code 2015 does not provide for criminal acts with some acts previously identified as crimes (including: Illegal marriage registration (Article 149); Illegal trading (Article 159); Intentionally acting against the regulations of the State. Economic

management has serious consequences (Article 165), false reporting in economic management (Article 167). Thus, resulting in reduced crime rates in 2016 is technically cause is the change. In other words, crime prevention and control is still at a very low level, especially in terms of the number of offenses, but the nature and severity of crime has increased. But looking at the prevalence of this type of crime is a wake-up signal for social morality issues such as increased murder rates; the level of danger of acts against public servants has also increased; Criminals increase the expression of profitable lifestyles, despite the trick of getting rich (fraudulent behavior through multi-level business).

Crime prevention and control is an important issue that has always been a concern of the Party and State since we gained our independence and unification. In recent years, the crime prevention and control activities continue to be paid more attention by the Party and the State in the guiding documents:

- Conclusion No. 86-KL / TW dated 05/11/2010 of the Politburo on the implementation of Directive No. 05-CT / TW dated 14 October 2006 on "Strengthening the Party's leadership in work assure national security in the new situation ".

- Directive No. 21-CT / TW dated 26 March 2008 of the Politburo (Term X) on "Continuing to strengthen the leadership and direction of drug prevention and control in the new situation".

- Directive No. 48-CT / TW dated 22/10/2010 of the Politburo on "Strengthening the Party leadership on crime prevention and control in the new situation".

- Directive No. 09-CT / TW dated 01/12/2011 of the Secretariat on "Strengthening the Party's leadership for the movement of the whole people to protect the Homeland Security in the new situation".

- Instruction No. 18-CT / TW dated 04/9/2012 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee (Term XII) on "Strengthening the Party's leadership in ensuring road safety and safety , railways, inland waterways and overcoming traffic jams. "

- Resolution No. 28-NQ / TW dated 25/10/2013 of the Central Committee of the Party (Term XI) on the strategy of defending the country in the new situation.

- Conclusion No. 95-KL / TW dated 02/4/2014 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee (Term XII) on the implementation of Directive No. 21-CT / TW dated 26 March 2008 of the Politburo. The X) on "Continue to strengthen the leadership and direction of drugs prevention and control in the new situation";

- Instruction No. 46-CT / T W dated 22/6/2015 of the Politburo (Term XI) on "Strengthening the leadership of the Party towards security and order in the new situation";

- The National Assembly promulgated Resolution No. 37/2012 / QH13 dated 23/11/2012 on the prevention and control of law violations and crimes, the work of executing judgments in 2013.

- Resolution No. 63/2013 / QH13 dated 27/11/2013 of the National Assembly on strengthening measures to prevent and combat crimes;

- Resolution No. 111/2015 / QH 13 dated November 27, 2015 of the National Assembly on the prevention and combating of law violations and crimes, the work of the People's Prosecutors, the People's Courts and the work to execute the judgment in 2016 and the following years.

- Resolution No. 21 / NQ-CP dated 12/5/2009 by the Government on the National Strategy for Preventing and Fighting against Corruption by 2020.
- Resolution No. 98 / NQ-CP dated 26/12/2014 of the Government on strengthening the direction of prevention, control and detoxification in the new situation.
- In 2016, the Parliament of Vietnam enacted a new Code of Criminal.
- In 2017, the Government is preparing the draft of Cyber security Law to proposal the Parliament enact this Law in 2018

4.2.2. Increasing of international co-operation in preventing and fighting Urban Crimes

In the face of complex changes in the world and regional situation, the Vietnamese People's Police force continued to effectively implement foreign affairs and international cooperation, creating security posture for defense and security. The orderly, remote, important contribution to the foreign achievements of the country.

Cross-national agreement about what should and should not be considered criminal is narrower than is sometimes recognized. It is conventional to contrast developed Western countries with others, but that is an oversimplification. In many Muslim countries heresy, apostasy, homosexuality, adultery, and failure to observe important cultural conventions remain crimes. Conversely, some behaviors that are criminal in Vietnam, such as paying fees to middlemen as conditions of winning commercial or government contracts (Vietnam law like that of most developed countries considers such payments bribes), are commonplace and sometimes legal in much of the developing world.

One of the prominent foreign affairs events of the People's Police Force in 2015 is that on May 21, in Hanoi, the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam hosted and successfully organized the conference. The Ministers of the Parties to the Mekong Sub-region Cooperation Agreement in 1993 with the participation of six countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region including Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand and Viet Nam and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

General Tran Dai Quang, Member of Politburo, Minister of Public Security of Viet Nam, stated that as the host country, 20 years after it officially became Member of the Mekong Sub-Regional Co-operation Agreement, Vietnam has actively participated in the regional sub-regional cooperation action plan, has an important voice in the regional and national forums. The fight against intolerance and violence against drug addicts has contributed to enhancing the role and position of Vietnam in the international arena.

As a result, multilateral and bilateral cooperation through the sub-regional mechanism has been more and more effective, considered to be one of the region's most dynamic and effective cooperation frameworks. The cooperative mechanism has achieved encouraging results in important issues

4.3 Recommendation

From the analysis above, the author recommends some solution to promote the development of economy and decrease the rate of urban crimes in Vietnam as following:

4.1. Make the regulations and policy more transparent

Transparent regulations and policies will help not only the citizens and people but also the authorities and government agency can understand clearly and apply law exactly as law-makers

means in legal documents. This will make the prevention and fighting urban crimes easier and effectively.

4.2. Make the policy of urban crimes combine with sustainable development policy

Vietnam is still considered a country with abundant natural resources. But these advantages become disadvantages to develop the economy of Vietnam. For a long time, to increase economic growth, Vietnam has only focused on exploiting the natural resources available, such as wood, coal, oil and gas, seafood, salt, ... without any attention to the financing though how much material wealth is going to have the time exhaustion. The development of the economy should go hand in hand with the preservation and development of natural resources, to preserve for future generations can continue to exploit.

The most recent case is that a mining company of Taiwan, Formosa Steel had discharged a toxic waste into the sea, polluting the water supply, causing dead fish is an example of the type that best exemplifies the problem unsustainable development in Vietnam today.

Therefore, when make the police on urban crimes, the law – makers need to notice to make the law and regulations to balance the protect security and developing economy sustainable. Because, we do not live for us, we prepare for next generation. We try to make the policy to build a better social environment in the future, economy development with no urban crimes.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, there are many kind of urban crimes emerging when the economy is developing in urban area. Besides the traditional crimes, urban have new crimes. The authority try to enact new policy and regulations to govern and control the situation of urban crimes nowadays. The research suggests that some social policies and some criminal justice policies can reduce the urban crimes rate. Among social policies, efforts to provide meaningful activities? (For example jobs; school; education; ...) to young males, particularly minority males, and preventive or supportive programs, particularly programs directed to young children and their families, can reduce crime. There are also evident that structured, communities – oriented, and valued-centered schools can improve educational performance and lower levels of juvenile delinquency.

Among criminal justice policies, both police resource and police policies can deter crime, but the effect is not large. Prisons can incapacitate offenders, but they do not appear to deter them significantly. The effect of this incapacitation on the crime rate depend on the rate at which new offenders take the place of incarcerated offenders on the street.

Research ethics (Not applicable)

- We further confirm that any aspect of the work covered in this manuscript that has involved human patients has been conducted with the ethical approval of all relevant bodies and that such approvals are acknowledged with in the manuscript.
- IRB approval was obtained (required for studies and series of 3 or more cases)
- Written consent to publish potentially identifying information, such as detail sort he case and photographs, was obtained from the patient(s) or their legal guardian(s).

Intellectual property

We confirm that we have given due consideration to the protection of Intellectual property associated with this work and that there are no impediments to publication, including the timing

of publication, with respect to intellectual property. In so doing we confirm that we have followed the regulations of our institutions concerning intellectual property.

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