Crime Prevention Strategies in Tennessee State, USA

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Abstract

Crime has become one of the most serious security concerns confronting many nations in the World. Crime is widespread in both rural and urban areas, but it is less prevalent in both. Hence, crime prevention strategies are key in any country. In Tennessee State, Crime has been a growing problem. Hence, the study examined the crime prevention strategies employed to combat its widespread. The study was literature based. The study found that some crime prevention strategies include using ICT, holding meetings and increasing government public participation. The importance of increasing government public participation is that criminals are within the society and, in some instances, known. It becomes easy to find criminals if society is involved in the process. Security meetings reduce deviant activities and encourage compliant behaviours of their members through effective socialization about criminal awareness. The research concluded that security meetings, the use of ICT and increasing government public participation are essential components of effective crime prevention. Leaders travelling from one location to another and raising understanding of the role of communities, government policing agencies and the community in security reduces the chances of crime. The study recommended effective strategies be employed to reduce crime in Tennessee State. There should be no use of a single strategy when combating crime. Residents in local areas should be directly involved in policing exercises. A culture of shared responsibility and decision-making, and persistent commitment from both government policing agencies and the community, is required. Through the relevant Ministry, the government should fully understand the mechanisms that create, alter, and lower the insecurity issue through security meetings. Identifying which social group is severely affected by the problem is also critical.

Keywords: *Crime, Prevention Strategies, Tennessee State, USA*

1.0 Background of the Study

Crime control has different meanings associated with the central provision of controlling the criminal justice system and preventing crime (Završnik, 2020). Crime control is everything from how police agencies are organized to how crimes are categorized. Crime is ubiquitous throughout society. No human society does not have some level of crime, while the causes, definitions, and punishments are different (Lessing, 2021). A significant part of the evolution of human civilizations has resulted from leaders' desire to lower, control, and punish crime. Progress in controlling crime is important within any country. It has started and ended wars, resulted in mass executions and pardons, and served as justification for genocide.Crime costs the community millions of dollars annually in insurance claims, police courts and disciplinary charges, and reconstructing structures and facilities damaged by arson and vandalism (Baughman, 2021).

The goals are overflowing, and the courts are clogged. However, in difficult economic times, governments are hesitant or unable to respond to public concern regarding the rising crime rates by constantly boosting police forces, using more money on courts, making tougher laws and increasing penalties, or establishing new goals. And insurance firms are not willing to insure anybody who does not take some responsibility for their property protection (Feeley, 2018). As a result, individuals are turning to less expensive ways of crime control. Public or private security should examine the risky scenario in their area of operation that could lead to crime or property loss and devise potential measures to avoid it (Koehler, Schierenbeck, Saliba, Lust & Grimm, 2020). The four major preventative measures are law enforcement, developmental, community, and situational prevention. It improves security around homes, businesses, and public locations to prevent criminals. In recent years, crime prevention has become a successful technique for crime management because it strikes a balance between prevention and punishment (Berkel, 2019). There are some good impacts felt from testing alternative crime-control tactics, and hence a need to explore other crime-control strategies to guard residents and their property. We live in a dangerous world, and a thorough investigation of crime control and security management has yet to receive the attention it needs.

To minimize crime, these security meetings require the collaboration of various government agencies, even those that cannot control crime, as part of their regular job (Safa, Maple, Furnell, Azad, Perera, Dabbagh & Sookhak, 2019). Seriou's crime is high in "hotspots" that are characterized by disorder and a general lack of amenities; thus, security meetings "problem solving" to minimize criminal opportunities in these regions might necessitate the cooperation of housing and zoning authorities, trash collectors, alcohol licensing boards, mental health providers, and others. Cooperation with state and federal criminal justice agencies is also critical (Nanes, 2020). It becomes easy to find criminals if society is involved in the process. Security meetings reduce deviant activities and encourage compliant behaviours of their members through effective socialization about criminal awareness. Security meetings, the use of ICT and increasing government public participation are essential components of effective crime prevention.

Crime is widespread in both rural and urban areas, but it is not equally prevalent in both (Chiodelli, 2019). Participation of indigenous groups in crime deterrence activities has emerged as an alternative and effective way to crime prevention and security maintenance worldwide.

Tennessee's rural areas, like its metropolitan ones, are infamous for various illegal activities. The biggest bottleneck limiting people'speople's ability to detect and prevent criminal crimes in rural areas is a lack of essential equipment, resources, and inadequate infrastructure (Weaver, Papachristos & Zanger-Tishler, 2019). As a result of the growing crime rate and inadequate operation of law enforcement organizations, rural regions have adopted a community policing method to defend society from potential criminal threats. In Tennessee State, Crime has been a growing problem. Hence, the study examined the crime prevention strategies employed to combat its widespread.

2.0 Literature Review

Ullah and Ibrar (2019) conducted study to examine how security meetings affected crime control in Khyber, Pakistan. The target population was 230 people who were either directly or indirectly participated in crime control. They included Khyber Province's Police, Community Policing members, and opinion leaders. The sample size was 197 people. Primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. The results also showed that leaders moved from one location to another, that locals were mobilized on time, that there was a greater understanding between communities and government policing agencies and the community about their role in security, and that there was a greater dialogue between communities and government policing agencies. Security meetings have had a tremendous impact on crime control; the government, through the Ministry of security, should make this a priority. The study suggested that it is critical to know the social groups which are severely affected by the problem and to build a framework to guide the program's implementation. Security agencies should attempt to organize regular and structured meetings that result in concrete resolutions that should be carried out. Identifying which social group is severely affected by the problem is also critical. Security agencies should attempt to organize regular and structured meetings that result in practical resolutions that are put into effect. Security meetings have a considerable impact on crime prevention and control; thus, through the relevant Ministry, the government should fully understand the mechanisms that create, alter, and lower the issue of insecurity through security meetings.

Koehler, Schierenbeck, Saliba, Lust and Grimm (2020) found that some crime prevention strategies include using ICT, holding meetings and increasing government public participation. he use of ICT and increasing government public participation are essential components of effective crime prevention. Leaders travelling from one location to another and raising understanding of the role of communities, government policing agencies and the community in security reduces the chances of crime. The importance of increasing government public participation is that criminals are within the society and, in some instances, known. It becomes easy to find criminals if society is involved in the process. Security meetings reduce deviant activities and encourage compliant behaviours of their members through effective socialization about criminal awareness. The study recommended effective strategies be employed to reduce crime in Tennessee State. There should be no use of a single strategy when combating crime. Residents in local areas should be directly involved in policing exercises. A culture of shared responsibility and decision-making, and persistent commitment from both government policing agencies and the community, is required. Through the relevant Ministry, the government should fully understand the mechanisms that create, alter, and lower the insecurity issue through security meetings. Identifying which social

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Khan and Ahmed (2020) discovered that priority should be given to crime control in urban policymaking. High crime rates stifle community development and bring in a significant burden on households that cannot afford to relocate. Controlling theft, vandalism, public disruption (typically connected with drug dealing), and notably violence lays the groundwork for increased property values, investment, job growth, and a higher standard of living. Most of the large towns are a bit safer nowadays as compared to two decades ago, which has led to their growth. Nonetheless, crime rates are more unpredictable than other social indicators and need ongoing monitoring. Recent study has shown that substantial variations in crime rates may happen with little change in the underlying socioeconomic conditions. Even though crime is high in low-resource regions year after year, crime rates are not only controlled by socioeconomic conditions. The quantity and quality of police are important. Police effectiveness involves public collaboration and would be improved by programs that encourage more voluntary cooperation. The private sector also plays a critical role in crime control, with many private security guards serving as sworn police officers, but the connection between public and private efforts is not fully understood. Social policy, consisting of social services, housing, education, and mental health, has the potential to be crucial in the long run in the control and prevention of crime, and city agencies responsible with social policy ought to adopt crime reduction as one of their goal. Security meetings have a considerable impact on crime prevention and control; thus, through the relevant Ministry, the government should fully understand the mechanisms that create, alter, and lower the issue of insecurity through security meetings. Identifying which social group is severely affected by the problem is also critical. Security agencies should attempt to organize regular and structured meetings that result in practical resolutions that are put into effect.

Abraham and Ceccato (2022) performed study to determine the engagement of community security meetings in crime prevention in rural areas of Louisiana, USA. The study used social capital theory to examine the potential of community policing in crime control. The mixed data collection strategy was utilized to determine the intrinsic potential of local rural populations of Louisiana State for crime prevention. The researcher used a purposive sampling to identify 370 respondents for information collecting. In-depth interviews with Station House Officers (SHOs) were also done to learn more about the state of criminal activity in the area. A comprehensive survey was carried out, and the data gathered was evaluated utilizing descriptive statistics and Markov chain analysis. The findings confirm that a lack of established infrastructure, insufficient police presence, and government reluctance to provide job prospects to the increasing youth bulge have exacerbated the criminal situation in the study area. Although local community policing has been identified as a successful technique to deter crime over the last five years, it lacks the institutional capacity to deter crime on a bigger scale. Poor government funding allocation and lack of oversight of senior officials were impeding effective community policing implementation.

It was determined that, despite the countrywide adoption of a community policing approach in Louisiana, its rural sector is significantly underperforming in implementation. As a result, the study recommends skill development and training programs that will not only employ unemployed kids but also aid to lower crime rates. Furthermore, an inclusive public-police relationship is required to overcome the trust gap and ensure peace and security. Similarly, community can reduce deviant activities and encourage compliant behaviors of its members by effective socialization about criminal awareness by all social agents such as family, schools, neighborhood, and religious institutions. Infrastructure such as decent roads, electricity, CCTV, and communication facilities should be created by the government and business sector without excluding community people who constitute social capital. As established infrastructure not only serves as a pillar for every society's socioeconomic development, but it also aids in crime prevention and deterrent.

Stenson (2019) conducted study to examine the role of security meetings in crime control in Alabama State. The majority of earlier research that evaluated the role of security meetings in crime control in Alabama State depended on data collected from public participants. The research, on the other hand, employed original data obtained from public and security meetings samples picked from three purposefully chosen urban areas of the state. According to the findings, locals were not in the habit of reporting crime to security meetings. It additionally finds that the majority of respondents judged the efficiency of security meetings in crime control in the research area as either good or mediocre. It was discovered that the security meetings' crime-control skills were impeded by a lack of people with the required knowledge on security matters. The study emphasizes the importance of security meetings, and the National Orientation Agency, in educating the public about the importance of reporting illegal activity to security meetings on a regular and timely basis. It also suggests charging cases not resolved in-house at the security meetings level to court as soon as possible, improving the security meetings intelligence collection method, and holding more periodic meetings with various groups of the public to assist in improving public perception of the security meetings in the research region.

Cherney (2020) argued that steady surge and alarming incidences of criminal activities in Afghanistan is the reason for concern for all. This is in stark contrast to the past, when traditional methods and procedures were utilized to combat crime, as opposed to today's technological methods. Arguably, the sophistication of weapons employed by security agents has not considerably reduced crime in recent years, which is due to the development of social instability in the normative system. As a result, this study examined the old techniques of crime control in Afghanistan. The study investigated how crime and criminal-related activities were dealt with in the past with the hope that if these methods can be applied contemporaneously to arrest the meteoric rise in crime, its occurrence in current Afghanistan can be reduced because modern or Western methods have not dealt with crime significantly. Anomic theory was explored to explain the phenomenon of crime, and according to the results, the research suggests the following: Traditional methods should be encouraged to supplement the efforts of government security agencies, and traditional methods' practices that are repulsive to natural justice and violate morals should be abandoned in order to effectively combat crime.

Soska and Ohmer (2018) noted that crime has probably become one of the most serious security concerns confronting India nowadays. Not only has the nation lost a significant amount of people

and other important resources as a result of various criminal cases, but also the social and political ramifications of these phenomena have emerged as the most recent threat to Indian citizens. Although the government's deployment of a combined team of security personnel, police, and other security services has resulted in some successes, it is believed that much more success would have been noted if this response had gained the trust of the local residents, particularly since insurgents often stay and operate among these individuals. In light of this, and based on the success stories of local crime control groups in West Bengal slum in India, the study investigates the potential of security meetings in crime control. The study is founded on the twin theories of community participation and partnership policing, and it draws information from gathered through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with members of identified community crime control groups, police personnel, community leaders, and members from four Indian slums. Because of their proximity to the people and the great goodwill they have, the study proposes enlisting community-based crime control groups in the war against crime. The government would therefore make the war against crime more participative and inclusive, as well as foster a sense of connection with and ongoing responsibility for the exercise.

3.0 Findings

The study found that some crime prevention strategies include using ICT, holding meetings and increasing government public participation. The importance of increasing government public participation is that criminals are within the society and, in some instances, known. It becomes easy to find criminals if society is involved in the process. Security meetings reduce deviant activities and encourage compliant behaviours of their members through effective socialization about criminal awareness. The use of ICT and increasing government public participation are essential components of effective crime prevention. Leaders travelling from one location to another and raising understanding of the role of communities, government policing agencies and the community in security reduces the chances of crime.

4.0 Recommendations

The study recommended effective strategies be employed to reduce crime in Tennessee State. There should be no use of a single strategy when combating crime. Residents in local areas should be directly involved in policing exercises. A culture of shared responsibility and decision-making, and persistent commitment from both government policing agencies and the community, is required. Through the relevant Ministry, the government should fully understand the mechanisms that create, alter, and lower the insecurity issue through security meetings. Identifying which social group is severely affected by the problem is also critical. Security meetings have a considerable impact on crime prevention and control; thus, through the relevant Ministry, the government should fully understand the mechanisms that create, alter, and lower the issue of insecurity through security meetings. Identifying which social group is severely affected by the problem is also critical. Security agencies should attempt to organize regular and structured meetings that result in practical resolutions that are put into effect.

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