**The Reasons behind Rise in Crime**

There is no single cause to any disorder, including crime. While clearly we are all ultimately responsible for our own actions, it is wrong to hold an individual wholly responsible for their unlawful act. There are certain factors in our society that exacerbatethe potential of criminal activities of an individual. Most criminals are simply too young, physically strong, unloading up the body muscles, but not enough thought has been given to the potential of criminals.

The reason why their strength becomes weakness is because they are not balanced. Being raised in a dysfunctional family, or coming from a disadvantaged background, or being discriminated against can cause crime.

Moreover, there are so many other factors behind committing crimes with such conditions. Poverty is often blamed for leading to crime, however, widespread unemployment in society could be one of the reasons. When people feel they are not valued, they may take drugs, or commit other criminal activities.

The faculty of reason took the human beings to the dooms and the.doors are wide open. Philosophy prepared human beings for the basic question, "What is life?" and the world around them. It was through philosophy that they started asking "why?". They did not just live in it but questioned its existence and its purpose. Questions of the purpose of their lives were raised.

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**Human Rights**

Human rights are an issue of the day. In 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document, known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, sets out a clear and concise list of human rights that everyone is entitled to.

The Declaration states that every human being is entitled to the following rights:
- **Freedom of Religion**
- **Freedom of Expression**
- **Freedom of Association**
- **Freedom of Movement**
- **Protection from Torture and Slavery**
- **Protection from Discrimination**
- **Protection from Arbitrary Arrest or Detention**

These rights are enshrined in international law and are therefore binding on all states. The United Nations has also adopted a number of other treaties that extend the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to specific groups of people.