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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to investigate the relationship between the crime rate and the youth unemployment in Sri Lanka while focusing on its effect to the country's national security. The research was carried out with both primary and secondary data and both descriptive and inferential techniques were used to analyse the data. Primary data was collected by interviewing prisoners and the selected sample size was fifty. Both the primary and secondary data were analysed using visual illustration techniques and statistical analysis was carried out by the SPSS 23. The research was conducted on the formulated hypothesis of there is a positive relationship between the crime rate and the youth unemployment. According to the hypothesis testing, null hypothesis did not reject, and the assumption is violated. The main reason behind this result of the research study is limited data. There is not enough data to test the hypothesis because the required data are difficult to find. On the other hand, crime rate and the youth unemployment rate have no proper pattern, and therefore, those variables have not correlated each other. This is one of the main limitations which was found from this study. Further research and studies are very important to identify the more factors which can be affected to increase of crime rate. In order to improve the precision of the study, need to take significant sample considering the population size or interview the people who are newly penalised for improving the reliability of the study or narrowing down the scope. It will give specific a perfect answer for the objective. On the other, the researcher can do a qualitative study to obtain the perception of experts.