

STATUS OF CRIME IN RURAL AND URBAN AREA OF ROHTAS DISTRICT

Dr. Satyendra Singh Chandra
M.A. PhD. (Geography)
Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, Bihar

Abstract: The past and present populations are closely associated with the morphology of any city and these have adhered of certain social and economic customs and followed distinctive occupations. The population, density, literacy number of persons belonging to scheduled caste, number of persons per household, slum conditions, unemployment and various types of occupations, conditions, unemployment and various types of occupations, though may be crude measures, yet have their implications in the study of city since they are the indicators of the nature of its specialized services, its stage of growth and level of development in an attempt to identify the communality area of Rohtas. Urban social areas trends deriving from the increasing scale of society. The present paper aims at analyzing and examining urban-rural variation of crime in rohtas district of bihar.

Key word: crime, concept of crime in geography, rural of selected incidence, rural-urban variation of crime, Rohtas district

Introduction

Crimes are so much diverse and complex social problem that is very difficult to ascertain any single factor for the causation of all forms of offence. Of course, it is result of interaction of a communication of physical economic social and political factors mutually stimulation and supplementing. Burt also observed that "crime is assignable to no signal in universal sources; it springs from wide verity and usually from a multiplicity of alternative and converging influence". This approach is widely expected now days for the explanation of individual criminal behaviour.

The World 'Crime' is born of Lation 'crimean' which charge or 'offence' The Concise Encyclopaedia of Crime Criminals defines 'crimes' thus, " A crime is an act of default which prejudices the interests of the community and the forbidden by under pain of Punishment".

It is an offence against the state, contrasted with a tort or a civil wrong which is a violation of an individual and which does not lead to a punishment. The most important categories of crime in English and U.S.A are felony and misdemeanour.

Halsbury defines 'crime' as an unlawful act or default, which is an offence against the public, and which renders the perpetrator of the act of default liable to legal punishment.

Relevance of the study

Certain moral sentiments develop in the history of human society, how they developed is not our present concern certain of these moral sentiments become of such interest to the whole group that conduct out ranging then a made a crime. There is a relation between crime and immorality. In early societies these crimes arose out of the feeling that conduct that offended the deity threatened the general security. Crime is a changing concept, dependent upon the social development of a people that is upon the fundamental interests and values dominating their common beliefs.

Crime is thus the international commission of an act deemed socially harmful; or dangerous and the reason for making any given act a crime is the public injury that would result from its frequent participation. The every organization of each community is based on certain morals and breach of this moral faith by misbehavior is considered as crime. In various communities there are family relations, marital relations are governed by certain moral rules. Going against these rules is condemned. Publicly displaying the nudity and showing openly the love or body, attractions are definitely moral crimes. Lying, tempting for extramarital relation, Do it, inducing for drug addiction or betting etc are also moral crimes.

Study area:-

Rohtas district, a part of Patna division is a district of Bihar state with its administrative headquarters located at Sasaram, which is well known for its historical importance. Geographically, Rohtas district is located on global Map between 24°30' and 25°25' North latitude and 83°45' and 84°22' East longitude. The district encompasses a geographical area of 3,881 sq km and it is bounded by Buxar district on the north, Jharkhand state on the south west,

Aurangabad district is characterized as sub tropical climate. During summer the climate of the district remains dry hot and it remains fairly cold during the winter. The actual rainfall in the district was 903.93 mm in the year of 2015-16. Administration wise, the district is divided into 3 sub-divisions namely Sasaram, Bikramganj and Dehri. Moreover, it comprises 19 sub district, 10 town and 2072 villages in district. There are 3 Lok-sabha and 7 Assembly constituencies in the district.

Methodology:- Availability of reliable data from different Sources from the base of every geographical study. But the reliability of crime data has been questioned in every corner of the globe. The present study is based on published (secondary) and unpublished (primary) data sources. Relevant data are collected from local police stations, district crime record and recorded or mentioned. Some of them are very also under reported data on rural-urban crime are not separately record and analyzed. It was very difficult to obtained data during field survey but however data have been collected, tabulated, calculated and then inferences have been generated by the authors carefully.

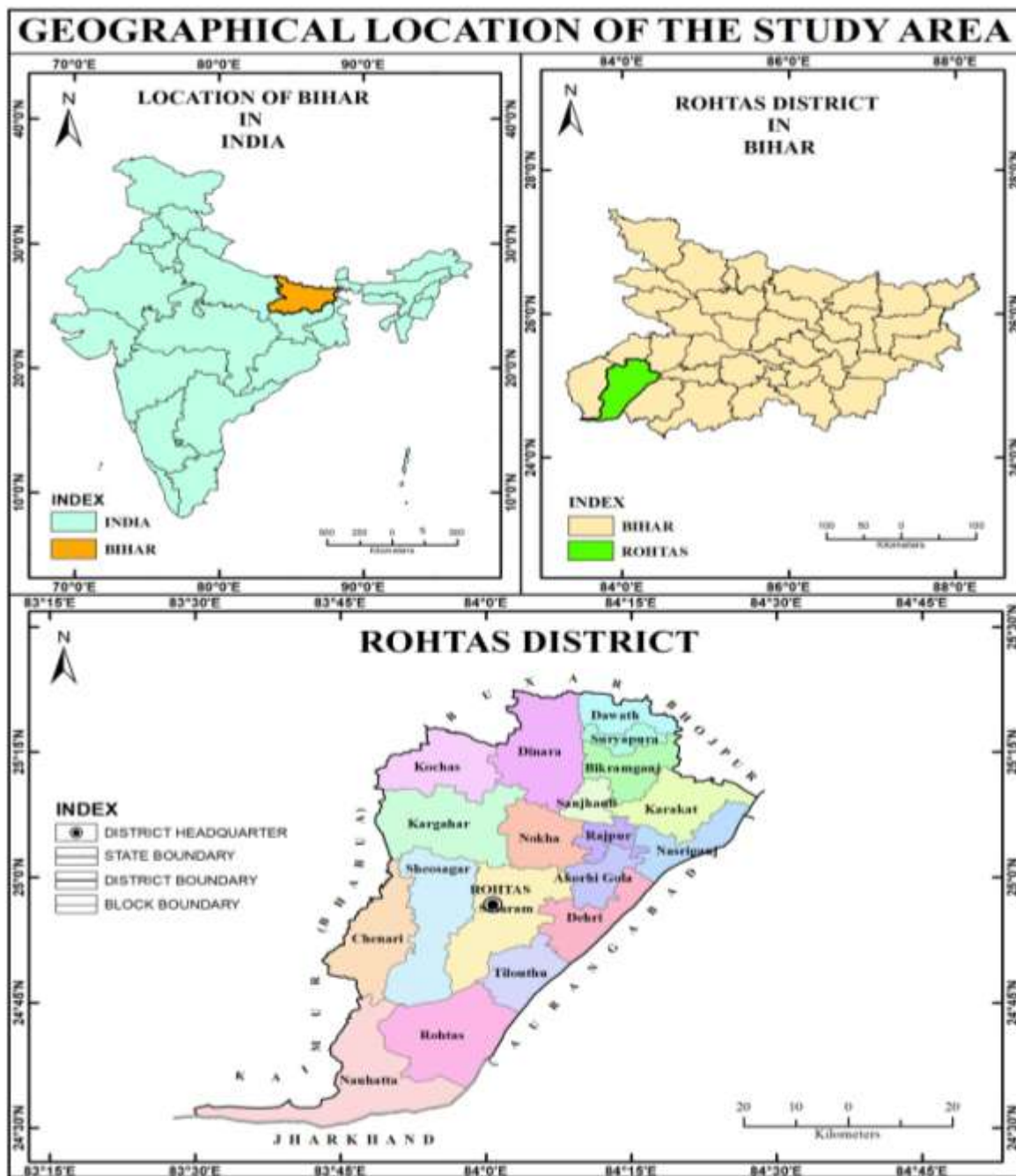


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Objectives:-

The objective of this paper will be to analyze in urban-rural variation of crimes. Rohtas district within the context will analyze various dimensions of crime in area and the association of such crimes with the process of Rohtas district of Bihar.

Hypothesis: -Areas characterized by greater socio-economic and cultural diversities are more susceptible to incidence of crime.

Neighbouring region and their impact on crimes:-

When spatial analysis of crime is conducted, the analyst should not ignore the spatial units that data are aggregated into and the impact of this choice on the interpretation of findings. Just as several independent variables are considered to determine whether they have statistical significance, a consideration of multiple spatial units of analysis should be made as well, in order to determine whether the choice of aggregation level used in a spatial analysis can result in biased findings.

The first law of geography is that everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things. The most important point about this law is that we are comparing the spatial arrangement of at least two phenomena. If just one variable is mapped, refer to this as a "mapless map." A mapless map is a mere description since it describes how one variable is distributed in space; whether it is clustered or uniformly distributed for example. In order to determine "why" it is distributed the way it is, the spatial distribution of at least one other variable needs to be considered. The choice of this additional variable is determined by the underlying theory we wish to test. In other words, theory suggests "why" a variable such as juvenile delinquency is spatially distributed the way it is. Data are then collected to determine whether or not one variable is spatially associated with another. This data often is arranged in spatial units. In geographic analysis, it is important to understand the nature of the units of analysis that determine the level of aggregation of the data. This is because the way data are regionalized may partly determine the nature of the spatial associations identified. At the most basic level, units of analysis are commonly differentiated between spaces and places. Places are generally depicted as points in space while spaces have an aerial extent. The appropriate unit of

analysis to be used depends both on the research question we wish to address and the availability of data. If the data are available, research generally begins with the smallest level of aggregation possible which is a point pattern of places. Point patterns can always be aggregated into spaces but spaces cannot always be disaggregated into places. However, in almost all the cases, even place data are gathered with respect to some aerial unit such as a postal zip code, police district, or census tract. Researchers commonly accept the space boundaries that are available to them uncritically. analysts seldom draw their own spatial boundaries. This is unfortunate since the purpose of regionalization for analytical purposes is to construct regions so that the variance in the dependent variable is minimized within the bounded region and maximized between the regions. In other words, the objective is to construct boundaries around like areas. Unfortunately, crime analysts commonly take the bounded space that is available to them rather than construct their own boundaries. The problem is that most of these boundaries are constructed for administrative purposes rather than for reasons of sound research designs. For example, census boundaries are constructed for purposes of enumeration of the population, zip code boundaries for postal delivery, police districts for allocation of resources, and political boundaries for purposes of administrative responsibility. Generally, these administratively defined boundaries violate the research objective of minimizing internal variance and maximizing between unit variance. When analysts uncritically accept the data that is available to them, they encounter problems that often are not recognized. These problems can be categorized into classes. In the following discussion, four classes of problems that arise when we analyze data that is bounded in space are identified and solutions suggested. The first class of problems is associated with the somewhat arbitrary nature of the boundaries that are drawn for purposes other than scientific research. The second class of problems is associated with the edge effects of bounded space that can truncate data and skew the results of subsequent analyses. The third class of problems surrounds the issue of the relative size of the units of analysis. The critical issue here is that the results of spatial analyses can be influenced by selecting different levels of aggregation, a phenomenon commonly referred to as the modifiable aerial unit problem. The final class of

problems stems from the fact that the selection of appropriate statistical models in spatial analysis is affected by changes in the level of aggregation employed in the analysis.

Rural of Selected Incidence

The study has considered the territorial jurisdiction of police stations based on the position of 2011 now there has been police stations in Rohtas District. Difference in the size of police station in seen in Rohtas is due to rural component, the smallest police station has only area while the largest police station, Rohtas has many police substation in this area Dehri, Rohtas, Sasaram, Nasriganj, Kochas, Bikramganj. These police stations are located within the City of Rohtas.

The remaining jurisdictions shows the following pattern of distribution,

- (i) Very low and Low incidences are interchanged in some jurisdictions spatially and temporally.
- (ii) Low incidence areas changed to Moderate incidence areas.
- (iii) High incidences areas are distorted to moderate incidence area.
- (iv) Very low incidence areas are altered to low incidence area.

From the above observations, it is concluded that the criminal broadcast in Rohtas rural division is mixed, which is influenced by the local environment. Control measures of the respective jurisdictions or stations are rather than a uniform out break as the observations carried out in other crime blocks as in Sasaram, Dehri and other. Therefore, the conceptual study is required for effective measures to control criminal incidences at regional level in Rohtas rural jurisdiction

Urban-rural variation of crimes:-A Summary distinction needs to be highlighted between rural and urban areas in respect of material cultural and interacting forces of incidence of crime. It is needles to mention that the city dweller have be far the larger share of a public amenities like residential building, communication, health, education and sources of entertainment. Besides, urban areas on the other hand rather.

It is factor is extensively a primary worker factor which is associated with the rural area. The factor is enriched by the primary workers and rural area. A large proportion of population is engaged in the primary occupation. Therefore, their means of live hood are based on the rural

economy. The very high negative loadings of literacy and tertiary workers show that the illiteracy is prevailing and very few persons are engaged in the negative occupation. Conversely, not a single police station has a negative score. Thus, no police stations can slam just above mentioned the Rural Area.

There is much greater variation in the incidence of crimes of rural and urban areas. The volume of offence in town and cities is much larger than in village. The Examination of data reveal that the block with large urban sprawls are more prone to the causation of crimes than rural areas. A Summary distinction needs to be highlighted between rural and urban areas in respect of material cultural and interacting forces of incidence of crime. It is needles to mention that the city dwellers have far the larger share of a public amenities like residential building, communication. Health, education and sources of entertainment. Besides, urban areas on the other hand are rather archaic under privileged and uncomfortable bias.

An interesting feature of urban is the development of blighted and squatter area which serve as breeding ground for criminals. The functional ecology of urban areas has been studied by several scholars. Morrise stated that crime is more prevalent in cities than in rural countryside. Similar observations have also been made by show and makey, Adedakum and Kassebaum Crimes are not very much centralized in cities but with some exception, the large the cities the higher the volume of crime and greater crime rate. Smith and Shannon, have shown that the crime in the rural areas is not only less than the urban area.

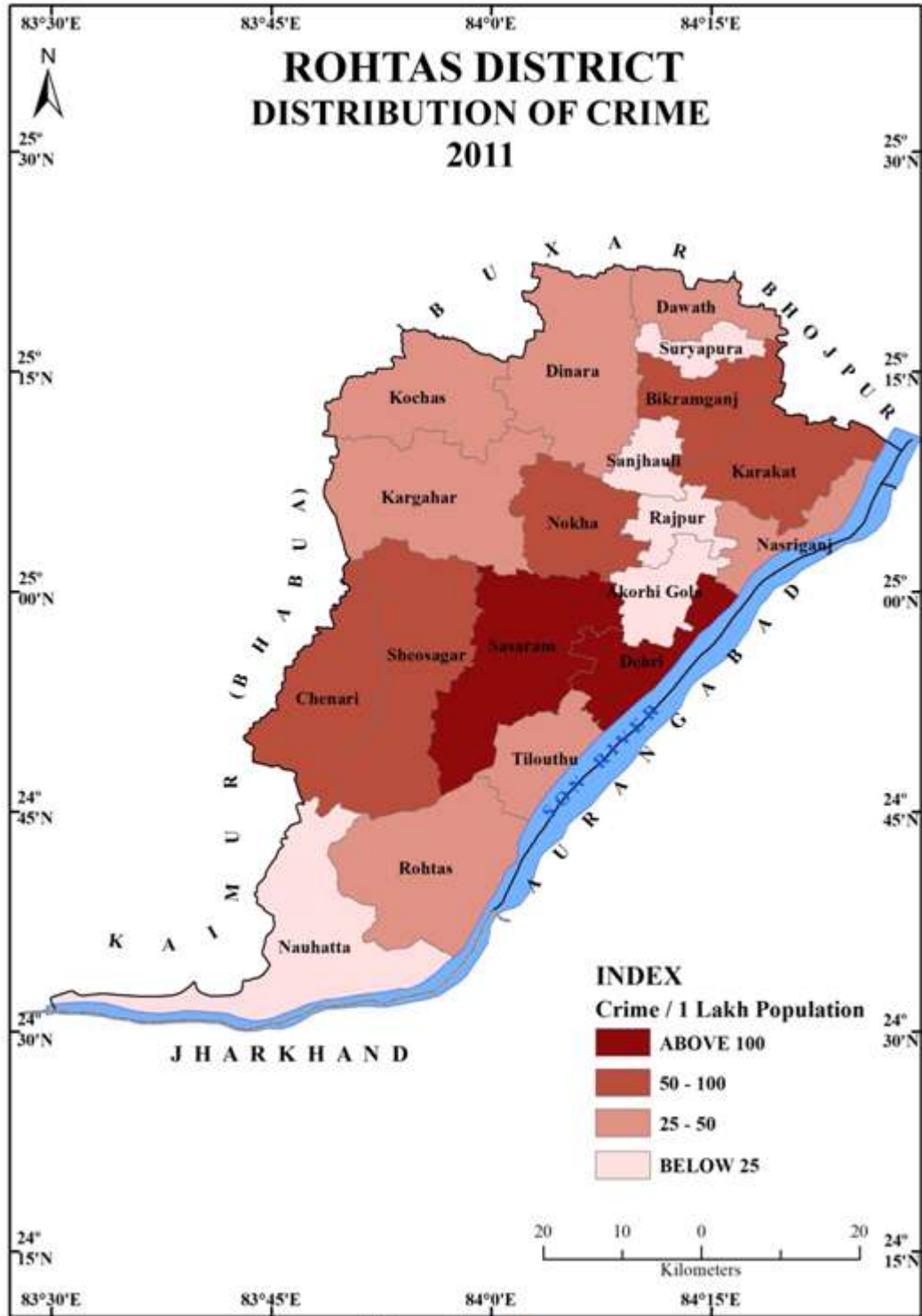


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The shows that block having urban population accounted for greater volume of reported crime. The sprawl of large urban centres of sasaram along the river sone is responsible for greater preponderance of crime and crime rate of the total nineteen blocks in Rohtas District. Only two blockssasaramand dehrihave concentration of urban population. Interestingly enough, the magnitude of crime in urban area outnumbered the crimes in rural area. It was almost three times larger than rural areas. Where asthe rural areas of these blocks could register much lower number of case areas are nauhatta,suryapura,sanjhauri, rajpur, akorigola. In his study of crimes by population groups observed that high crime rates are characterizes of large size cities and there is a tendency of crime rate to decrease with the increase in distance towards rural countryside. As such, the crime incidence declines with the increases in distance from the city canter. Dehri,sasaram,bikramganj blocks are being the largest urban canter in the district accounted for the larges it number of all major serious crimes.

It appears, therefore that uncontrolling growth of slum dwellers in urban areas has some association with simultaneous rise in various crimes against property where as enmity and gang rivalry are related to crime against person (murder, riot, kidnapping). It is further noted that property oriented crimes are large than crime against persons in both rural and urban areas.

Rural areas on the other hand show high cultural and demographic homogeneity. Besides, villagers do not possess so much wealth as to tempt criminals. Majority of people migrating to towns and cities are strangers, who are little known to each other and this acts as a breaking force in the moral deterrent to abnormal behaviour Diversity ideographic and cultural structure promotes crimes in urban area. To the contrary, the rural population is homogeneous, compact and tradition bound. Comparatively lower rate of incidence of crime in rural area is attributed to greater homogeneity, lesser of crime in rural area is attributed to greater homogeneity, lesser mobility, stable rural family, denser population lesser awareness to modern amenities and many others.

Finding:-The spatial analysis of distribution major crime in Rohtas district,the following findings are traced out.

1. The Urban areas are more prone to criminal activity. This is why the Block having large urban population are also characterized by greater preponderance of social maladies including serious crime.
2. The pattern of distribution of crime in the district of Rohtas is not uniform. But more generally the spatial distribution of crime corresponds with distribution of general population.
3. Dehri block because of large urban sprawls in the district accounted for largest number of all type of crime in the district which is attributed to the greater concentration of wealth and assemblage of heterogeneous cultural groups of population.
4. Crime which is universal phenomenon, exists in every strata of human society. The magnitude and forms, however vary from one area to another and from one society another depending on the level of the development of the area.

Rural and Urban Planning

Planned way rural and urban development certainly brings about transformations and changes in the society. It leads to infra-structural innovation and creation of job opportunities. Urban areas because of several reasons are more tempted to offenders than the rural counterpart. Urban development through planning process means removal and clearance of shanty slums and rural enclaves which are evidently the breeding grounds of delinquents and offenders. The unemployed youths from rural areas often migrate to towns and cities in search of job opportunities and usually find shelter in blighted areas because of low residential value. In order to keep themselves survived and finding to means of livelihood, they are found involved in anti-social activities. Hence, identification of slum dwellers and squatters areas is essential measures towards melioration of crime phenomenon. In addition formation of youth welfare organizations and implementation of unemployed welfare schemes are other advisable steps to be taken. Measures should be taken to prevent inflow of unemployed working force to urban slums who are responsible for disequilibrium and environment degradation.

Rural development has traditionally focused on the exploitation of natural resources such as agriculture, forestry and mining. However, changes in economic drivers and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas in recent times. The need for

rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers and recreation have competed with agriculture, forestry and resource extraction as dominant economic drivers. In addition, the encroachment of mining for coal and gas into traditional productive agricultural lands has caused conflict between these sectors. Planning in rural areas aims to allow the establishment and operation of productive agricultural industries while conserving important natural areas and allowing urban activities in appropriate areas.

Conclusion:-

It has been observed that crimes increase with economic depression and unemployment and decrease with the improvement of living condition. In order to arrive at some valid generalization, the author with the help of a few selected variables has attempted to present an account of the variation of crime in the study area.

Finally, the author considering the inferences made by Sociologists, Psychologists, Criminologists, Psychiatrists and others, proposed some remedial measures to bring down the tempo and dimension of crimes. The important measures are rural-urban planning, agricultural development, industrial development, population planning, flood control and infrastructural development.

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