

IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON CRIME IN ROHTAS DISTRICT

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Abstract

Although population of Rohtas district constitutes almost 2.8% of the Bihar total, until recently little was known about it. From the outside, it was difficult to assess either the size of the population or growth trends. Moreover, because of political upheavals, including the Cultural Revolution, it was difficult to conduct population research within Rohtas. The district of Rohtas with a population of 29,59,918 according to 2011 census. Is divided into 19 community development blocks, comprising 2072 village and 10 towns. With 2.8% of the total population of state comprised within the district, Rohtas is a large sized district and rank 17th in state in order of population. the population of male and female are 15,43,546 and 14,16,372 spread over 4.2% area of the state. Sasaram Cd block is the most populous while suryapura is the least populated Cd block in district. Urbanization, as considered from the economic aspect is good as it facilitates achievement of economies and thus promotes growth of industries and development in the economy. However, taking the social point of view urbanization encourage crimes as is evident from the fact that the rate of crime is higher in large cities and in urbanized areas as has been proved by many empirical studies. Urbanization per se is not the only cause for rising trend of crime, but, there are many other determinants alongside urbanization and closely related to it, that have a direct say in the rising trend of crimes in urbanized areas.

Keywords:-Urbanization, population, growth, environmental issues, crime

1.Introduction:-

The changes from rural to urban wages of living are closely associated with changes in the family's composition and economic structure. As the city size increases, family size decreases; divorce rates go up; and income goes up. Cities are generally considered bad places as they are abode of crime, disease and strife which are inevitable consequences of cities. Urbanization is the process by which the population of an area shifts from rural to urban surroundings. The degree of urbanization is an important variable in the analysis of crime rates. Violent crime and property crime are higher in the city in a small town or rural area. Marshall and Clark (1952) wrote: "A crime is any act or omission prohibited by public law for the protection of the public and punishable by state in a judicial proceeding in its own name". Similarly Tappan (1960) defined that "A crime is an instrumental act or omission in violation of criminal law, committed without justification and sanctioned by the state as felony or misdemeanor". Crime is an activity which is against the law. The relationship between crime and evolution of mankind may also be considered a historical one as Cain (first son of Adam and Eve) committed first crime when he murdered his brother Able because of jealousy. The linkage between criminal activities and the socio-economic development of the society is undeniable. Due to the complex nature of the subject of crime, its varied causes and consequences, various academic disciplines such as criminology, sociology, geography, psychology and demography study it from their own perspective. A relatively new emerging field, however, is the economics of crime which tries to identify the socio-economic causes and consequences of criminal activities in a society. Since, urbanization is the process of growth in urban areas; industrialization, specialization, and economic development are considered as related to the theories of urbanization. A basic feature of urbanization is the shifting in employment from rural to urban or industrial sector. In other words, urbanization is an indicator of industrial development in the economy. Labor market pooling, trade of goods and services, knowledge spill over, high level of income and economic relations are the basic pillars of urbanization. This type of development is helpful for employment creation, poverty reduction and planned local business development in the urban regions. In agreement to most of the theories, it can be propounded that urbanization is good for promoting growth of industries and development in the economy, however, other face of this urbanization may be the encouragement of crimes as well, since, crimes normally occur in

large cities and in urbanized areas. In rural areas, due to lower population density, criminal persons have less chance of hiding themselves because people know each other. The opposite is true for urban areas. The main facts of crimes in urban areas are the less possibility of arrest and the less probability of recognition and families are less intact in urban areas. Therefore, it is argued that as urbanization increases so does crime. Hence, one may argue that urbanization is an indicator of higher crimes. This is a common observation for many countries in the world but not universal.

1.1 Objectives:-

The objective of this paper will be to analyze impact of urbanization on relation/proportionality between crime within the context. The paper will analyze various dimensions of crime in urbanized area and the association of such crimes with the process of urbanization.

1.2 Hypothesis

*Areas characterized by greater socio-economic and cultural diversities are more susceptible to incidence of crime and crime in checking the offenders hostility against society, measures like social transformation, creation of economic opportunities for all besides treatment of offenders are advisable.

1.3 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 903.93mm 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.

1.4 Methodology

The present study has been conducted through secondary sources like books, research papers, articles etc. Some empirical studies of researchers were also approached to decipher the relation of urbanization with crime and vice versa.

II. Impact of Urbanization

Several writers have recognized that there are quantitative differences in the incidence of crime in areas of varying degrees of urbanization. Scientific explanations for this variation, however, have been largely of a priori nature, as there has been little empiric research on the factors operating in the violation of legal norms in different types of societies. Durkheim was one of the first writers to state clearly that urbanization inevitably results in a greater amount of crime; and such apposition has, in part, been validated by later research which, however, has usually been restricted to one extreme of the continuum of urbanization, namely, the great metropolitan areas. Crime was an important topic of both governmental and popular concern in 19th century Europe. Increases in crime during this period were believed by many to stem directly from the social changes brought about by the complex processes of urban-industrial development. Among the determinants of crime were thought to be the conditions of poverty, low levels of education, population density and crowding, urbanism, and migration. Several pioneering efforts with mixed results were made to assess the empirical validity of these notions. The people act and react within a world they know, not the word that exists in any objective sense. Thus, the behaviour of not only the Criminal but of each of the person of the society is basically affected by the physic-socio and economic environment. Thus, the behavioural environment for crime can be categorized as under:

Variation of selected Crime Rates

The Table shows the annual variation of selected crime rate computed. The Examination of data makes it clear that there is a grant discrepancy in the individual crime rate. Fluctuations in crime rate. Fluctuations in incidence of crime are quite natural and a common feature in India. Sutherland cresses also observed "crime rates not only vary from one nation to another but also generally among the several section of each nation. Most cultural area of course, have crime rates between two extremes but wide variation sexist".

Rohtas District: Growth of Various types of Crime

Year	Murder	Dacaity	RObbery	Burglary	Theft	Riot	Kidnap	Other	Total
2011	126	23	45	184	571	248	104	2244	4594
2012	132	24	34	183	582	216	127	2206	4588
2013	112	09	57	172	615	268	165	2292	5481
2014	115	11	31	185	726	290	161	2418	5356
2015	102	11	44	162	713	312	153	2215	5636
2016	76	16	51	205	717	283	175	2396	5741
2017	101	08	59	255	1111	392	256	2629	7858

Source: crime branch S.P offices (Dehri)

The above data further reveal that there is a wide variation in crime rates

Between two extremes. The offence of murder has been recorded between a minimum 1.28 and maximum 2.88 during 2011 to 2017. The incidence of kidnapping showed almost regular increase and during the last year, there has been a decrease in the case of dacoity. The case of dacoity and robbery witnessed almost the similar rise variation. Normal discrete is registered in the riot and burglary.

Findings

Concluding the foregoing discussion on growth and pattern of crimes in Rohtas District, the following findings have been derived:

1. Crime like other components of population is a dynamic aspect and universal phenomenon.
2. There is wide variation in temporal changes of crime i.e., sometime positive and sometime negative.

3. The kidnapping and abduction criminally has been showing the fastest trend of all other crimes.
4. The incidence of riot has become very common phenomenon during the past few years. The volume of this offence is still the largest to fall.
5. The offences of theft have been rising with distortions at time interval. The magnitudes of these forms of crime are solely dependent on the extent of crime.
6. Burglary showed startling drop during the period 2011-2017 with very little fluctuation.
7. The volume of crime and crime rates generally correspond with each other and also with the rise of population.

Implementation of Law and Management Issues

It became easier for criminals if law enforcement agencies are weak or lack of implementation of strong rules and law. It approved by research that crime control agencies provide more space to enhance their criminal activities. Urban sustainability and stability has been associated to safety of securing and monitoring of urban zones. Problems of personal security became connected with urban “quality of life” and “livability” and talking crime has become a significant standard for a city’s excellence of life. In realism, the best tactic to crime management is crime prevention that is to stop crime before it occurs. This means obstructive all chances or avenues for crime to be dedicated, then criminals will be expatriate and muddled. This is one of the best and appropriate ways to control crime. Seemingly, crime anticipation involved any strategy that intended at reducing or removing the bulge level of criminal activities, risk of dwindling and fear of existence a crime victim. It is always quantified that prevention is well than cure. So, most appropriate way is to prevent the illegal acts before they occur. Absence of proper management in relaxing migrants to urban areas is the crucial features in urban crimes. Reducing crime and fear of crime can improve the quality of life, which is a crucial issue in producing developments that are more maintainable. As Some countries strained to tool some plans to control Urban crime.

Conclusion

Crime rates are increasing in rohtas district of urban areas. There is much debate as to why this is the case. Some claim that the increase is attributable mainly to the get-tough crime policy, while others claim it is attributable mainly to on balance ,research suggest that most of the drop in crime stems from a increased in number of the young people and from decreased police effectiveness.

The rate of violent crime among young males has raised subs tan tidally in recent area. We do not know the reason for this increase, but it seems likely to have arisen from a number of sources Disorganized communities, dysfunctional families, and decreased economic and educational opportunities. And effective attack on the youth crime problem may involve the criminal justice system only as a backup. Intensive work with at-risk families, organized community activities, and better educational and economical opportunities I provide a more effective front line attack. The relative costs of educational and imprisonment certainly suggests that reallocation of resource from in presentment to education and training is worthwhile.

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