

An Analysis of Crime in India's Largest Urban Areas

P. Subramani, Prof. (Dr.) Sanjaya Choudhury
Research Scholar, Deptt. of Law, Bhagwant University, Ajmer
Professor, Deptt. of Law, Bhagwant University, Ajmer

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Abstract:

Verifying the relationship between the crime rate and its cause in any settlement is a complex issue. The process of urbanization is still going on in India. Therefore, today there is a need to investigate this topic in depth.

Keywords: India, Crimes, Relationship, Depth, Urban etc.

Introduction:

The society in which the individual lives is called human society. In human society, human rules and laws are made for different societies to run the social system. Breaking the social rules made is counted in the category of crime. In social rules, the rules of economic, political, religious and human living, are propounded according to different times and civilizations.

Crime When human society was created, that is, man started his social organization, from that time he made moral, social orders to protect his organization. The observance of those orders was called the 'dharma' of man. But, from the time the human society has been formed, from that time those who work against its orders have also been born and till the human nature does not change, such persons will continue to be equal.

Attempts have been made to explain crime since ages. Therefore K. Sen has acknowledged the persecution of crime even before the history period. Hence it is difficult to explain. It was equally a crime to break the moral, religious and social rules of the early laws of Eastern and Western countries. Sergeant Stephen wrote that it is a crime to act contrary to what the majority of the community thinks is right. Blackston says that there is a duty towards the whole

community and the disobedience of the rights which he has, was decided by the whole people of the city. In today's law, an offense is treated as an object of 'public harm'.

Till two hundred years ago, it was a definite policy of all the countries of the world that one who disobeyed the orders of the society should take revenge. That is why the criminal was severely tortured. In prisons he was treated worse than an animal. This sentiment has now changed. Today there is a definite belief of the society that crime is both physical and mental disease, so the offender should be treated. While returning him to the society, he has to be returned by making him a civilized, civilized, moral citizen. Therefore, prison is not for torture, but for reformation.

It became clear that if crime is the name of disobedience to moral and social orders, then no definite meaning of this word can be given. Scholars of Freud class call every crime the result of sex and scholars like Healy call it the result of social environment, but both these views are not valid. There is not only one type of religion in one country. There is not even the same type of social organization in each one, there is difference in living standards, there is difference in morals, in such a situation the crime of one country can become completely proper conduct in another country. Somewhere it is legal to divorce a woman, somewhere it is completely forbidden. Somewhere joint family life is proper, somewhere there is no legal rule of family life. In 1946–47, in England, thieves in law were punished severely, in France it was considered an 'ordinary' thing. Many countries consider only a marriage performed religiously as valid. In Eastern Europe and many other communist countries, marriages performed by religious practice have no legal significance.

The United Nations has also tried to explain crime and has accepted only 'anti-social' or 'anti-social' acts as crime. But this cannot lead to a worldwide moral and criminal legislation. Broadly speaking the truth, not stealing, not hijacking other's money or life, respect for father, mother and teachers, control over sex, this is the fundamental morality which is followed in every society and against which it is a crime to act .

Modern psychoanalysis

Psychology considers crime as the result of human mental confusions. The person whose childhood is not spent in the atmosphere of love and encouragement, their mental glands of

various types of inferiority are formed in his mind. A lot of his mental power is stored in his mind in these glands. Dr. Alfred Adler has said that a person who has mental glands of inferiority in his mind inevitably commits many types of crimes. He commits this crime so that he can prove himself stronger than other people. The gland of inferiority resides in the mind of a person, he is always in a state of inner mental dissatisfaction. He keeps himself busy all the time in such works so that everyone looks at him and praises him. The mental gland of inferiority engages man in such works, due to which man has to hear many kinds of condemnation. Such a person always wants to keep himself the subject of discussion. If it is not discussed for its good deeds, then it should be for bad deeds only. His mental gland does not allow him to remain calm. She always inspires him to do special work. If such a person is punished, it does not improve him, but it complicates his mental gland even more. A mental therapist is needed to treat such criminals.

Modern psychology has told us that to reduce crime in the society, it is not enough to tighten the penal law. For this good education is needed in the society. When any tendency of man becomes strong from childhood, then later it gets published in special types of works. These actions are beneficial to the society or are anti-social. Anti-social work is the only thing we have to have a proper attitude towards the individual. The child who is pampered with great affection and is allowed to do all kinds of things, does not have the capacity to sacrifice his own happiness for the happiness of others. The social feelings of such a person remain undeveloped. Life is not made of goodness. Due to this, he can neither think of good and bad from social point of view nor gets the ability to stop himself from bad deeds. The parents and the surrounding environment and schools of the child play an important role in this. One of the aims of proper education is that the child should have the ability to control himself. The higher the state of self-control in a person, the less he commits crime.

Many people in the society commit crimes against their conscience. What is the reason of this? According to the discoveries of modern psychology, the childhood of such people would not have been spent properly. These people were proficient in intellect from birth, so they could know many types of thoughts. But such permanent feelings were not formed in their mind in their childhood so that they could stop themselves from doing wrong things. Unless these

permanent expressions become a part of human nature, they do not give the ability to stop man from misdeeds. Such learned people commit crimes and even curse themselves for them. Due to this they increase their mental confusion. Sometimes they use their scholarship to prove the morality of their wrongdoings. They cannot be improved by ordinary penal legislation. They come up with many ways to avoid them. In order to improve such people, it is necessary that the aim of education should not be to earn a livelihood or to acquire practical skills, but to complete development of human personality i.e. intellectual and emotional development. When a man starts seeing his own interest in the interest of others and acquires the ability to behave according to this understanding, then only he becomes a good citizen of the society. When such a person does something, it is only for the benefit of the society.

Crime is a type of social inequality. It is the result of individual mental disparity. This type of disparity starts in childhood itself. In order to improve it, one has to make a habit in the beginning that he should feel his own happiness in the happiness of others. He should do such work which is in the interest of all and everyone praises him.

Hindu belief about crime

According to Hindu theology, generally it is an offense to behave against the rules of the religion, social rules and rules of law. The scope of Hindu theology is very wide, under which the idea of violation of all kinds of rules like economic, political, social etc. is found. According to this, 32 types of offenses have been mentioned in Hindu scriptures in general. Their number can also be more because according to the variation of country, time and society, there is also a difference in the nature of these crimes. That's why they seem to express different views. Hindu Dharmashastra or Smriti texts seem to express different views regarding crimes and their punishment. Manu, Yajnavalkya, Parashara, Narada, Brihaspati, Katyayana etc. are considered as evidence to consider the nature of crime under Hindu theology.

Psychophysiological vision

Considering crime from a psycho-physical point of view, Lambrozo said long ago that the body of a criminal is a special structure. But his opinion was not recognized at that time. Recently some experiments were conducted on criminals, which concluded that 60 percent of criminals

have abnormal body structure. The 21st chromosome pair of criminals was found to be abnormal out of the 23 chromosome pairs residing in the blood cell. In the year 1968, a man who killed his four children argued in a court in Seledan that the structure of my chromosomes is supermale, that is, the sequence of chromosomes in my blood cells is 'XY' (chromosomes in normal male blood cells) The sequence of 'X Y' remains) due to which the reason for my guilt attitude is natural and I have killed my children to take away the responsibility in abnormal mental state. Although the court did not mention his abnormal mental physical appearance in the judgment, yet the offender was released on the ground of abnormal condition.

In 1969, Dr. Hargobind Khurana received the Nobel Prize for propounding the genetic code theory, according to which the behavior of a person depends on the composition of his gene set and the composition of the gene group is based on the lineage. As a result, criminal attitude can also be obtained in empty.

Analysis

On October 2019, the National Crime Records Bureau of India released the statistics of crimes committed across the country in the year 2017. For a proper comparison, the NCRB has presented crime rates as per the scale of crime per one lakh population. The correct way to make a comparison is to look at the crime records of a state in proportion to its population. If we look only at the number of crimes committed in that state without looking at the size of the state and its population, then this will not be a true picture of crimes. Apart from this, NCRB has given crime statistics related to murder, kidnapping, crimes against women, children and elderly people. Crimes committed against are also divided into the categories of economic crimes and cyber crimes. This time NCRB has presented its data in two parts. The first is the state-wise details of crimes. And second, the number of crimes committed in 19 major cities of the country. The population of these cities is more than two million. In this article, we will specifically analyze the crime statistics in these cities. Crime statistics in the urban population are actually statistics for a wider urban settlement. That is why this time the statistics of crimes committed in Kozhikode, Coimbatore, Kochi, Ghaziabad and Patna have also been included in this. The population of these cities is less than two million. But, by adding the settlements around them,

they become with a population of more than two million. That is why the number of crimes of these cities has also been given place by NCRB in its data.

Even though the NCRB has released the figures of cities with a population of more than two million separately. But, there are many of these cities, whose population is more than 20 million. Five of these are the largest cities- Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore. Of the 19 urban settlements where crime figures have been released, three cities each are from Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. At the same time, there are two cities each in Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu. These include one city each from Bihar, Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana and West Bengal. For comparison, in this article, we have grouped six large urban settlements (Delhi, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow) together as northern cities. At the same time, Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Kochi and Kozhikode have been kept in the status of southern urban settlements. For the sake of simplicity, the numbers after the decimal point have been ignored in the crime statistics.

Talking about the crimes registered under the IPC sections, 1306 crimes have been registered per one lakh population in Delhi, which is very high as compared to other cities. Delhi is followed by Kochi, Patna, Jaipur and Lucknow. The number of crimes committed under IPC sections per one lakh population in these cities are 809,751,683 and 600 respectively. Talking about the cities with the lowest number of crimes registered under IPC, it is 141 per lakh in Kolkata, 144 in Coimbatore, 187 in Hyderabad, 212 in Mumbai and 221 crimes per one lakh population in Chennai. The rate of crimes under IPC sections in northern cities is almost twice as high as in southern cities.

In such crimes due to which death has occurred, Bihar's capital Patna is at number one. Here 9 incidents of murder were registered per one lakh population. At the same time, 8 incidents of murder per one lakh population were registered in Nagpur, Indore, Jaipur and Bangalore. Kozhikode, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Hyderabad recorded the maximum number of murder cases. In all these cities there were less than one murder per one lakh population. That is, the cities of northern India are seven times more than southern India in the crime of murder.

Talking about crimes against women, 179 crimes were registered against women per one lakh population in Lucknow. This figure was 152 in Delhi, 130 in Indore, 128 in Jaipur and 118 in Kanpur.

Talking about crimes against women, 179 crimes were registered against women per one lakh population in Lucknow. This figure was 152 in Delhi, 130 in Indore, 128 in Jaipur and 118 in Kanpur. The lowest crimes against women were reported in Coimbatore (7 per lakh), Chennai (15), Surat (28), Kolkata (29) and Kozhikode (33 per lakh). In this case, the crime rate in northern cities is three times higher than in southern cities.

Delhi is at the forefront of crime against children. Where 35 cases of crime were registered against children per one lakh population. After this 19 crimes were registered in Mumbai, 8 in Bangalore, 7 in Pune and 4 crimes against children per one lakh population in Indore. The lowest rates of crime against children were observed in Coimbatore, Ghaziabad, Patna, Kochi and Kozhikode. In all these cities, less than one crime against children was registered per one lakh population. The situation in Mumbai is the worst in terms of crimes against the elderly. Where, the rate of this crime is 30 per one lakh population. After this, 20 cases were registered in Delhi, 14 in Ahmedabad, 13 in Chennai and 5 cases of crime against elderly people per one lakh population in Bangalore. In this context, the best cities for the elderly were found to be Kanpur, Indore, Kozhikode, Ghaziabad and Patna. In all these cities, the crime rate against the elderly is less than one per lakh population. In this category of crime, the position of cities in northern India is better than the cities of southern parts.

Talking about economic crimes, Jaipur tops with an average of 141. After this, Lucknow has 65, Bangalore 41, Delhi 30, and Kanpur has an average of 26 economic crimes per one lakh population. Coimbatore, Chennai, Kozhikode, Patna and Ahmedabad have the best position in terms of economic crime. The average economic crime per one lakh population in all these cities is less than 10. Overall, the crime rate in cities in the northern region is more or less double than in cities in the southern part. Known as the information technology center of India, Bangalore also tops the rate of cyber crime, where the rate of cyber crime per one lakh population is 32. After this, 22 in Jaipur, 21 in Lucknow, 8 in Kanpur and cyber crime in Mumbai were registered

at an average of 7 per one lakh population. Chennai, Kozhikode, Coimbatore, Delhi and Kolkata saw the least number of cybercrimes, where it was less than two per lakh population.

On analyzing all these figures, one thing becomes clear. That is, Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Indore and Patna are far ahead in terms of crime. The average crime rate in all these cities is much higher than the rest of the country. On the other hand, Kozhikode, Coimbatore, Chennai, Kochi and Kolkata have the lowest crime rates as compared to other cities in the country.

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It is generally believed that crime is more in cities. There are more crimes in metropolitan cities than in smaller cities. A summary of the 1994 data from America says that the crime rate in the metropolis there was 79 percent higher than in other cities. Incidents of violence were recorded to be 300 percent higher in cities than in rural areas. In addition, New York and Los Angeles, the two largest US cities, had four times higher crime rates than other large cities. Higher crime rates in big cities were cited as reasons for higher wealth in these cities and less identities among the larger population. Lack of identity makes criminals less afraid of arrest. The reason for more crime than people in urban areas is also that there are a lot of criminals in the large population here.

Conclusion

Looking at the Indian context, more work still needs to be done to find the reason behind urban crimes. At present, it is difficult to reach any conclusion to know the reason behind the crime from the data released by the NCRB. For example, Delhi has the largest urban population in the country. It is also on top in terms of crime. But, in terms of population, Mumbai, which comes second after Delhi, or the third largest city Kolkata, or the fourth metropolis Chennai, does not have the same crime rate. The reality is that the crime rate in Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai is very low as compared to other cities in comparison to Delhi.

A part of the NCRB data confirms that crime is increasing in cities. This is the reason that the crime in the cities of the states of northern India is much more than in those states. This applies

to all categories of offenses registered under IPC sections, including murder, kidnapping, crime against women, economic offenses and cybercrime. But, the same thing does not apply to the states of southern India. Because these urban settlements have generally seen low crime rates. And this lower number applies to all categories of crime. For example, Patna, Jaipur and Lucknow have an average of 751,693 and 699 respectively in crimes registered under the IPC. Whereas Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have an average of 171, 229 and 139 crimes across the state. If we argue that crime rates are higher in urban areas, then why does this not apply to cities in southern India? Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana and Karnataka have an average of 256, 656, 323, and 232 IPC crimes per one lakh population. However, the average of crimes registered under IPC in Chennai, Coimbatore, Kozhikode and Hyderabad is only 221, 144, 235 and 187 respectively. Which is much less than the state average of these cities. This difference in statistics should prompt us to investigate more deeply the reasons for the higher crime rates. Such as the habit of people from different areas towards crime, people from outside, the lack or improvement of the police system or the number of policemen per one lakh population, criminal justice system and other aspects should also be taken into account. .

Verifying the relationship between the crime rate and its cause in any settlement is a complex issue. The process of urbanization is still going on in India. Therefore, there is a need to investigate this topic in depth today. The results of this analysis will help us to redefine the settlement and development of our cities and towns.

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