



SPATIO- TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CRIMES IN HARYANA

Dr. JARNAIL SINGH

*** Associate Professor of Geography, Pt. C.L.S. Govt. College, Karnal**

Abstract

This paper is comparative study of the social crime in Haryana between 1991, 2001 and 2011. Crime is a worldwide problem. The term crime does not in modern times, have any simple and universally accepted definition, but one definition is that a crime also called an offence or a criminal offence, is an act harmful not only to some individual, but also to the community or the society. Crime is a problem around the world and represents a significant negative externality to the quality of life in a society. This requires an understanding of the actual and overall level of crime across India. Our paper provides a complete understanding of the various indicators of violent crime and the determinants of these crimes in Haryana using district level data for three census years, namely, 1991, 2001 and 2011. This paper examines the spatio-temporal pattern and growth rate of crimes in Haryana and inter-districts disparities in overall crimes. This study is primarily based on the secondary sources and data were collected from the Statistical Department' of Haryana. The data has been analyzed using simple statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation, composite index, growth rate.

Keywords- Crime, qualities, society, violent, harmful

INTRODUCTION

Crime is a social phenomenon. The term crime does not in modern times, have any simple and universally accepted definition, but one definition is that a crime also called an offence or a criminal offence, is an act harmful not only to some individual, but also to the community or the society. Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law. As recent work has been focused on the crime, it varies from society to society, country to country and also time to time in the same society. So it is difficult to give a universal definition of crime (Konch, 2013). Crime has been presented in all ages and all societies. In the past as well as in

the present day in societies there have been always a good number of crime cases found like murder, theft, kidnapping, robbery, cheating etc. It varies only in degree and form. No society can be completely exempt from it.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To examine the spatial pattern and growth rate of crimes in Haryana.
2. To examine the inter district disparities in overall crimes.

Fig-1 Insert Here For Study Area

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on secondary source of data. The data related to the crimes (murder, dacoity, burglary, theft, robbery, kidnapping, roiting and others). It has been collected from Statistical Abstract of Haryana published by Govt. of Haryana for the period of 1991, 2001 and 2011. The data has been analyzed using simple statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation, composite index, growth rate. It has been calculated per lakh population. To see the overall pattern of crime over the time has been used Composite Index. The Formula has been used:

$$z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S}$$

Where Z= Composite Score; X=variable; \bar{X} =Average and S=Standard Deviation.

For showing the temporal change in crime the compound growth rate formula has been used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Murder:

The unlawful killing of another human being without justification or excuse is called murder. The study (Figure 2) shows that the districts like Yamuna Nagar and Mahendergarh and Gurgaon are much less in number of cases of below 20 per 100000 adult persons. Sonipat and Rohtak have 40-60 murder per 100000 adult persons. The remaining districts lie in 20-40 murder in 1991.

In 2001, no one district lies in below 20 and above 80 murder incidents. Only one district Rohtak have 60-80 murder cases per 100000 adult persons and all Haryana besides Panipat, Sonipat, Jhajjar lies in 20-40 murder incident per 100000 adult population.

During the period of 2011, no one district lies in below 20 and only one district Rohtak have above 80 murder incident per 100000 persons. Sirsa, Fathebad, Panchkula, Kurukshetra,

Kaithal, Faridabad, Mewat have 20-40 murder incidents per 100000 persons. The remaining districts have in average murder cases.

Fig- 2 and 3 Insert Here

Dacoity:

Where five or more persons had committed or attempted to commit a robber, it is called Dacoity .The figure 3 shows that Haryana was found under safe zone in 1991. All Haryana besides Sirsa lies with below 3 dacoity per 100000 adult persons. During the period of 2001, only one district Panipat have above 12 dacoity and Fathebad, Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Sonipat, Jajjar districts have 3-6 dacoity incident per 100000 adult population. In 2011, dacoity incident have increasing. Only two district Jind, Sonipat lies in below 3 and Mahendergarh and Rewari have much more number of incidents per 100000 person while Panipat, Rohtak, Jajjar have have 9-12 incidents.

Fig-4 Insert Here

Burglary:

The criminal offence of breaking and entering a building illegally for the purpose of committing a crime. The figure 4 shows that all Haryana lies in below 100 and 100-200 burglary incidents per 100000 adult persons. Those districts that were along with NCR have 100-200 burglary while the western part of Haryana has below 100. In 2001, the cases have increasing. But no one district has above 400 burglaries. Yamuna Nagar, Jind, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Rewari have much number of incidents below 100 burglary and Panchkula, Rohtak have 100-200 incidents with per 100000 adult population. Only one district Ambala have 300-400 incident. The remaining districts lie with 200-300 incidents with per 100000 people. In 2011, the incidents of burglary have much increasing. Only two districts Mewat and Palwal have less number of burglary incidents below 100 while Ambala and Gurgaon have more number of incidents above 400 per 100000 persons. The remaining district have average burglary incident.

Fig-5 Insert Here

Level of Crimes:

With the help of composite index we see the overall crimes over time. In 1991, Only two districts Kaithal, Mahendergarh have much lesser crimes and identify safe districts. Jind and Bhiwani are also lies in safe districts and have low level of crimes. Gurgaon, Hisar, Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Rewari have moderate level of crimes. Rohtak is identifying very high level

of crimes. In 2001, Kaithal, Jind, Bhiwani, and Mahendergarh have very low level of crimes whereas Ambala, Rohtak, Panipat have very high level of crimes. Other districts are lies in low, moderate and high level. In 2011, Fatehabad, Kaithal, Jind, Karnal, Sirsa are much less in crime cases and lies in very low level. On the other hand Rewari, Panipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon districts are much more in crimes and lies in very high level. Other districts are lies in between very low and very high categories. Thus we find the study is that Kaithal, Jind have much less in number of crime cases throughout the years and Rohtak, Panipat have much more number of crime cases throughout the year.

Fig-6 Insert Here

Growth Pattern of Crime:

In 1991-2001, we find that Fatehabad, Hisar districts are increases very less rate of below 1 percent. Most of the districts of Haryana like Sirsa, Ambala, Panchkula, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Mewat with the ratio of observed cases of increase 1-3 percent. But in Kurukshetra and Kaithal have more increases growth rate above 5 percent. In the period of 2001-2011, overall Haryana have much increases in the crime growth rate. The highly increases in the growth rate districts are Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Jind, Rohtak, Panipat, Gurgaon, Mewat Include above 5 percent. 3-5 percent increases growth rate districts are Sirsa, Hisar, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Kaithal, Karnal, Sonapat, Jhajjar. During the period 1991-2011, the growth rate in medium level. Only one district Karnal lies in below 1 percent of growth rate. Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar, kaithal have same situation with the growth rate of 3-5 percent. Most of districts are like Fatehabad, Hisar etc. increases the growth rate of 1-3 percent. No one districts lies in higher increases growth rate.

CONCLUSION:

The crime pattern of Haryana has been entirely different throughout the years. The growth rate of crimes is increasing. The result present here the districts who along with NCR namely Sonapat, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Faridabad have much number of crimes. Because of these districts have highly urban population and high number of industries. It means the direct correlation between urbanization and crimes. Kaithal and jind districts have much less in number of crimes. The study helps to identify the worst crime districts and safe districts and also the pattern of crimes. Haryana record more crimes in murder, dacoity, theft, robbery etc. and these crimes are gradually increases. Crime is not the result of any single factor or

combination of factors, it makes no sense to seek to control crime by any single strategy or set of strategies. A mix of strategies will always be appropriate. Thus districts of Haryana are required to be taken proper care of, so to reduce the number of crime cases.

REFERENCES:

1. Gupta , J. 2014. Caste, Culture and Khap: No Honour, Only Killings. *International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Literature*, 2 (7): 39-48.
2. Seema, 2013. A Geographical Study of Crimes against women in Haryana- A case study of Bahadurgarh district. *International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Research*, 1 (3): 106-110.
3. Labanca, N. 2007. Colonial rule, colonial repression and war crimes in the Italian colonies. *Journal of Modern Italian Studies*, 9(3): 300-313.
4. Tayal, D. K., Jain, A., Arora, S., Agarwal, S., Gupta, T., Tyagi, N. 2013. Crime detection and criminal identification in India using data mining techniques. *Springer-Verlag London*, 30: 117-127.
5. Lohray, U. B. 2013. Criminalization of acid crimes and implementing the law in the South East Asian subcontinent. *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, 39(4):619-630.
6. Raju, S. 2013. Honour Killing – Crime against Mankind. *Journal of Humanities And Social Science*, 10(3): 01-04.
7. Choo, K. K. R., Amosun, P. A., and Ige, A. O. 2013. Impact of a participatory cyber crime prevention programme on secondary school students' attainment in crime prevention concepts in civic education and social studies. *Springer Science+Business Media New York*, 20:505–518.
8. Mamgain, R., P. 2014. Social exclusion, discrimination and atrocities on scheduled castes in India: The worrying spots and future challenges. *Journal of Economic & Social Development*, 10(1).17-30.

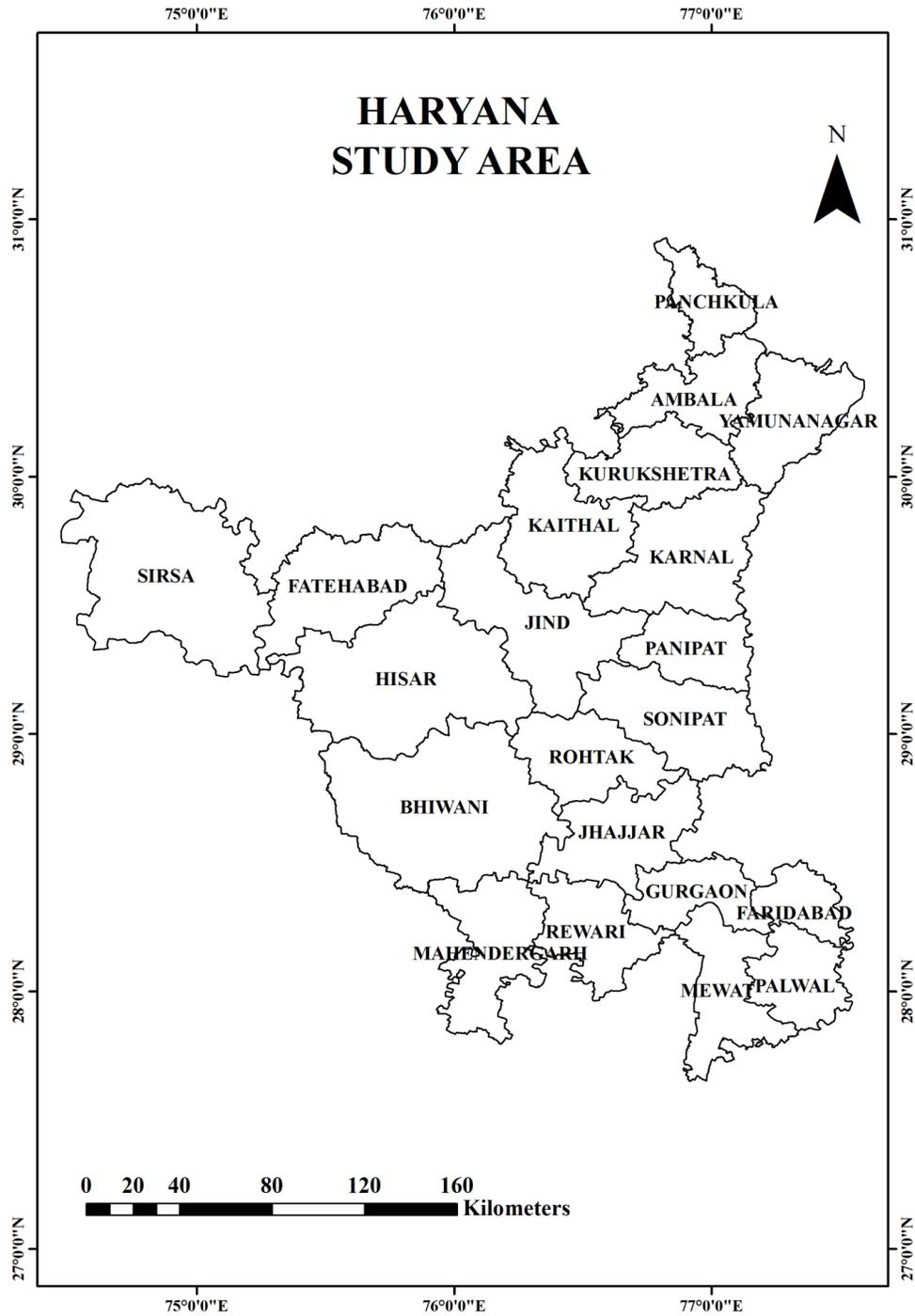


Figure 1

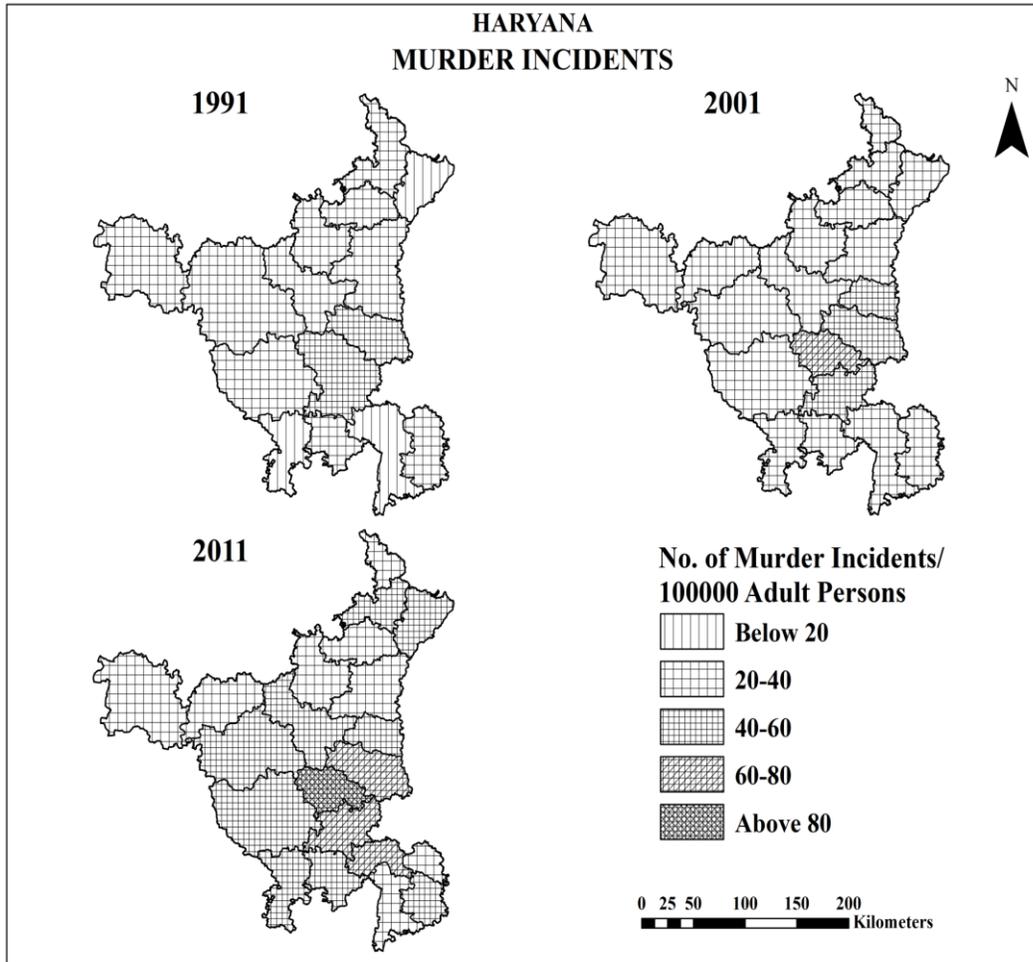


Figure 2

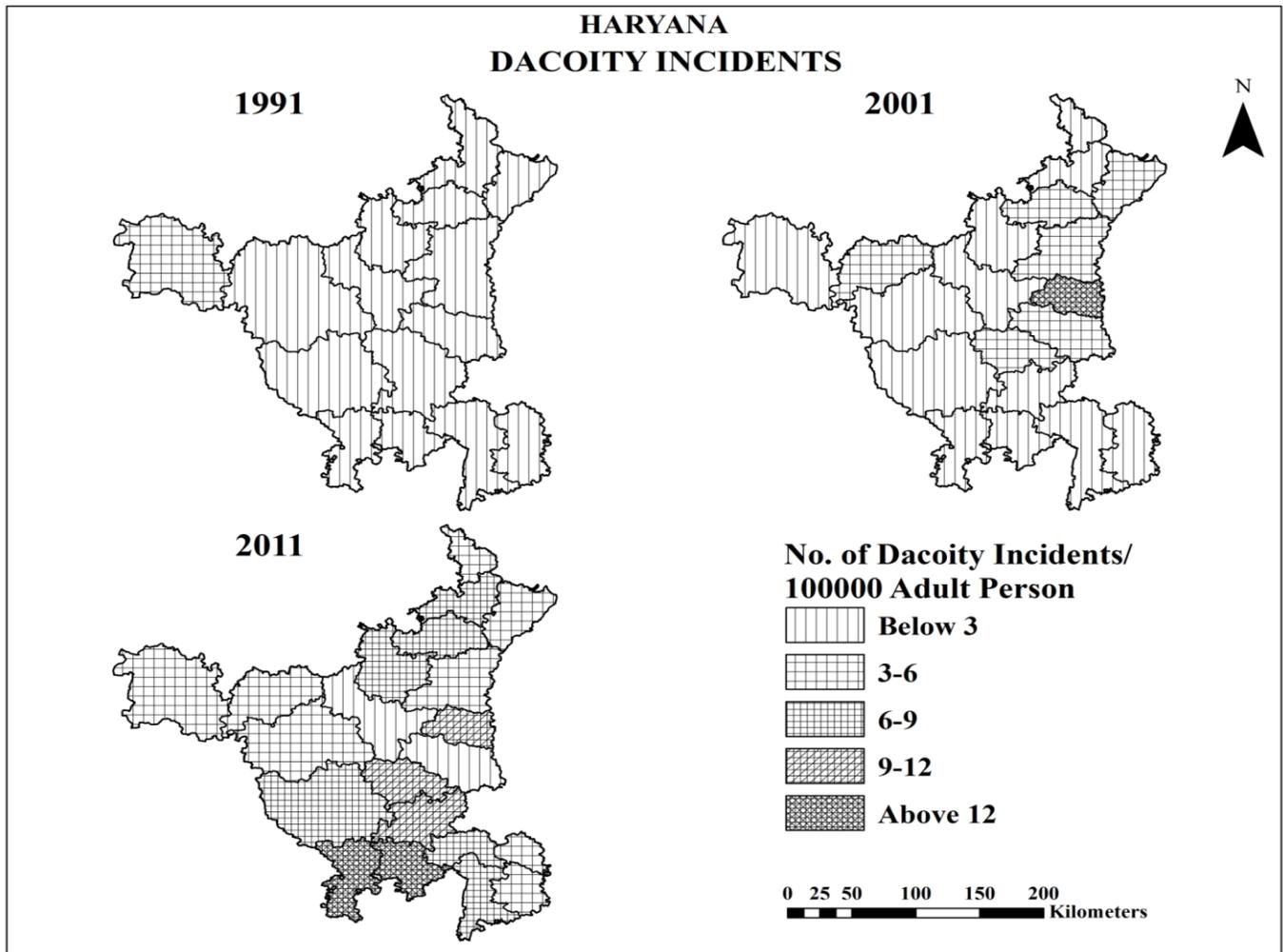


Figure 3

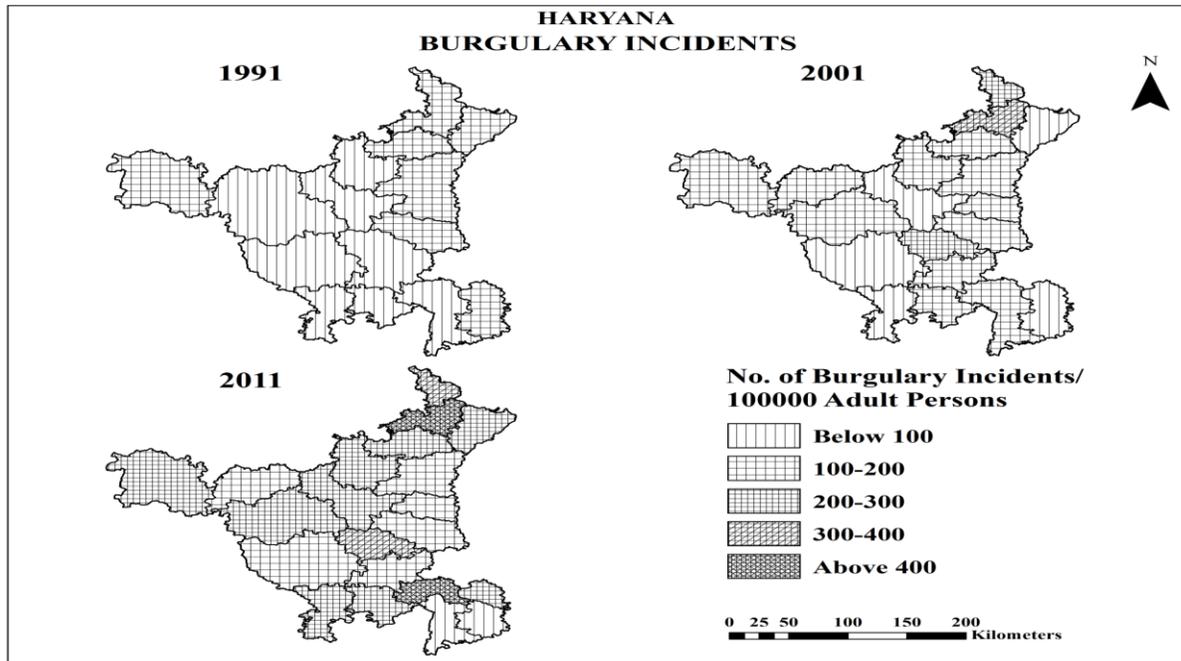


Figure 4

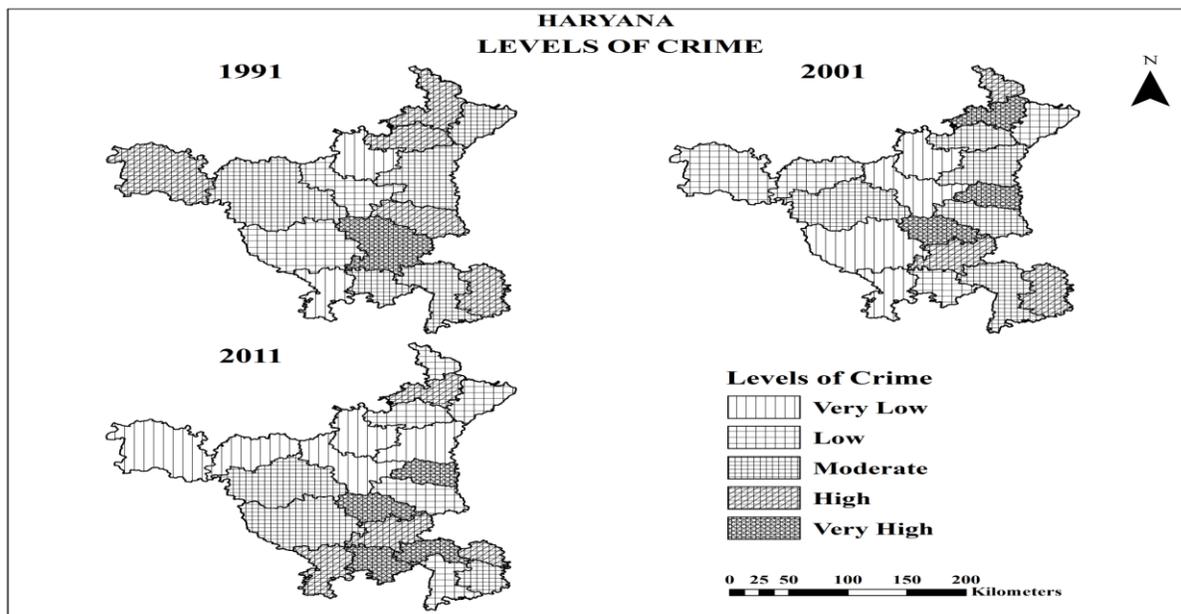


Figure 5

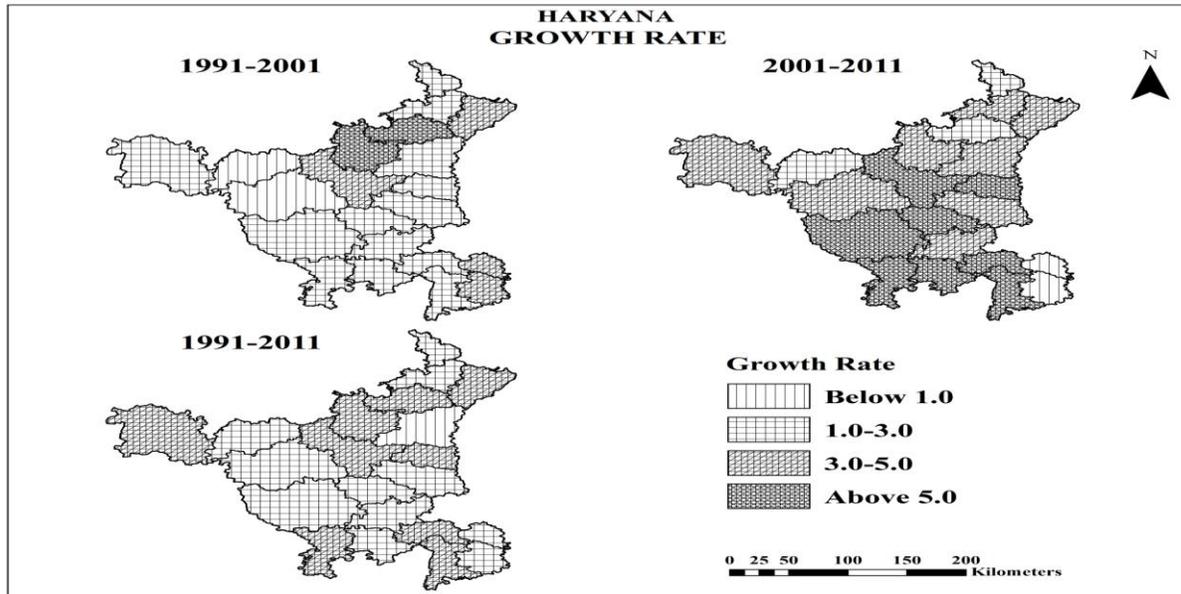


Figure 6