

# Socio-Economic Perspective on Crimes in Rohtas District, Bihar

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## ABSTRACT

*A few works have been done on socio-economic traditions of crime patterns. Osborn (1935) correlated crime rates with socio-economic and demography measures for the three size groups separately and found more inverse correlation than direct correlation. Positive correlations were found with the percentage of black population. He further propounded high crime rates clustered with high rate growth, rising wages, higher monthly living costs and increasing population. He recognized that urban area and the action fields of urban Residents, growth, law, abiding and criminal extend beyond city limits. Crime has always been integral part of our civilization. Crime and criminality have coexisted with mankind. Over the centuries, thousands of years since the dawn of human civilization concerned and capable people have sought the causes and cures of crime. Various theories have been put forward, yet there is no single synthesized, approach towards crime correction. Concurrent with the progress of civilization and term endues advances in technology; there has been a corresponding advancement in the culture and technology of crime. In the world today, because of technological progress and vastly increased human interaction across boundaries, crime has become a growing problem. Thousands of assassinations by terrorists with the country really have their source (conspiracy and planning) in another country. Such politically motivated Crime is becoming more common along. With an increase in every kind of criminal activity. The people act react within a world they know, the behaviour of not only of the criminal but of each of the person of the society is basically affected by the physic- socio and economic environment for Rohtas district in the social crime.*

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## 1. Introduction

The word 'crime' is born of Latin, 'Crimean' which means 'charge' or 'offence'. the concise encyclopaedia Of crime and criminal defines 'crimes' thus," A crime is an act of default which prejudices the interests the community and is forbidden by law under of punishment". Dr. sethna gives the definition of crimes" an act or omission, sinful or non-sin fut., witch' a society or a state has thought fit to punish under its law are known as crimes".

From an analysis of the above definition it may be noted that:

1. A crime is an act or omission, which is punishable 'under law.
2. It is an act which is believed to be socially harmful, to curb which law prescribes certain penalty on the doer.
3. Crime is linked with social norms. It is not fixed quality, for society prepares the crime, the criminal commits it.
4. Crime is not vice. It is not punished as offence against the God, but it is prejudicial to society.
5. It is something done against the dictates of society or law and is due to failure to adjust one self to such dictates.

## 2. 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' and 84°22' East longitude. The district encompasses a geographical area of 3,881 sq km. and it is bounded on the north by the district of Bhojpur and Buxer 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. The present district of Rohtas consists of areas under Sasaram Sub-division of the old Shahabad district the district come in to existence in the year 1972 taking into areas under Sasaram and Bhabua sub-divisions of the old district Shahabad of the state of Bihar. In the year 1991 the Rohtas District was further bifurcated into two district Bhabua and Rohtas. In the year 1994 the erstwhile Bhabua district was renamed as Kaimur. Now the district has three sub division viz. Bikramganj, Sasaramsadar and Dehri with its district headquarters at Sasaram the district has got 19 Community Development Blocks.

## 3. Objectives

The objective of this paper will be to socio- economic perspective in the relation / proportionality between crimes within the context. The paper will analyze various dimensions

of crime in area and the association of such crimes with the process of environmental.

#### 4. Methodology

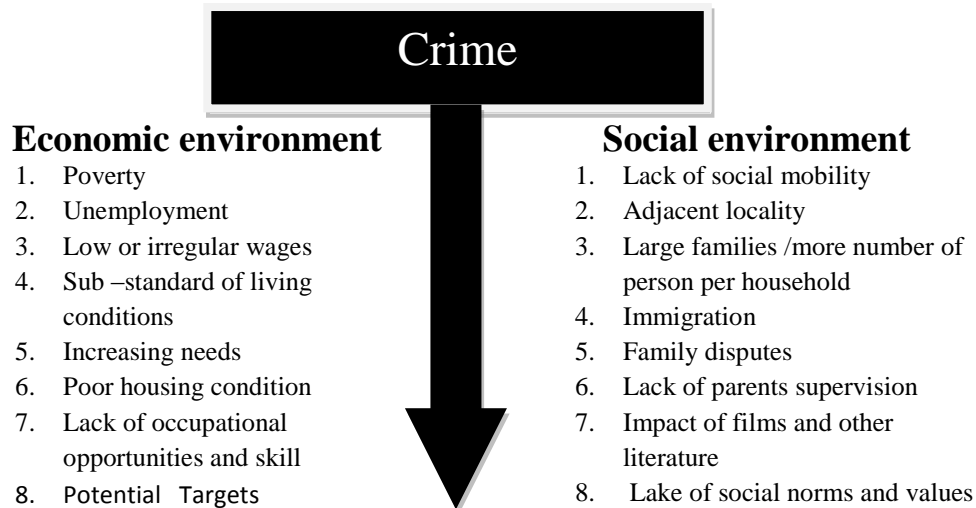
The present study has been conducted through secondary sources like books, research papers, articles etc. Some empirical studies of researchers were also approached to decipher the relation of socio- economic with crime and vice versa.

#### 5. Socio – economic crime perspective in environmental

Knowing the definition of crime, we should also know that is economic social factor between to environment relationship. Economic factors are stated to be the most important in causation of various crimes. The effect of economic conditions the has been observed from different angles. Crime after increase with economic depression and decrease with the improvement of economic conditions of the area. There are some crimes directly related to economic conditions such as stealing prostitution, robbery and dacoity. Rama swami asserts that criminality is strongly influenced by the economic situations, the favourable factors for increase in crime being feeble monsoon, bad harvests and rising prices.<sup>1</sup>" The commission of such crime is accounted for sheer economic necessity. Such crimes are committed when individuals are not satisfied with their lawful earnings and adopt. unsocial conduct for satisfaction of their desires. The miscellaneous group which accounted for largest number of criminals belonging to unemployed. The growth of industrial has led to agglomeration of the people in large number of especially from rural areas and from different strata of societies. Majority of these people are strangers to one another. They are after unaccompanied of their families and therefore, deprived of the establishing factors of home and family life. As the individual is unable to the changed circumstances to the new economic and social values, he drifts towards criminal behaviour. In Social Factors media are suppose to be very important in determinants of crime causation. Numerous researches are on situational and environmental conditions leading to various fo of offences have been carried out. Some of the important are (G) family background, (ii) religious and social condition of family, and (ii) addition of alcoholism and drugs. Among the various social and cultural factors, the family or the home is the fundamental social institution which has enormous influence on the development of the personality of a child. Broken homes constitute an important factors in the causation of juvenile delinquency mainly because of early mother child relationship. Difficult family relationships are more than twice as numerous amongst delinquents as amongst non-delinquents." Lack of family ties, broken homes (due to divorce, separation or desertion, absence of loving mother in early childhood or an

affectionate and loosening of family cohesion are very important social environmental factors which has significantly contributed to the increase of delinquency. Certainly, it may be considered as established fact that children without proper adequate supervision at home are more liable to run wild than those who have a stable and secure home background. Deteriorated home or family conditions are as a matter of fact, very important factor of producing criminal behaviour.

The experts of criminology probed mainly the genesis and nature of crime with the social theories and approaches. The spatial theories that explain the distribution of crime were either altogether ignored or under examined. Spatial may be classified under three categories i.e.(I) macro,(ii) meson, and (iii) Macro theories look at the spatial differentiation of large areas, mansion theories explore spatial differentiation at regional level while the micro theories probe with in urban areas, cities or small regions. in the present study our Focuses analytical studies exploring the relationship between the economy and crime have produced mixed results. The economic conditions are also one of the most important reasons of high rate of crime. The empirical studies show mixed results when crime and economic factors were corrected and found that the relationship between crime and the economy is not evident but is inserted complex. Two well known studies linking economic conditions and crime ware done by vold(1958) and Fleischer (1966).In examining the relationship between crime and unemployment in the United States during the first part of the present century, vold found no strong and consistent relationship between unemployment and the rate of crime. A Dutch criminalist, Bonger(1916) propounded the theory of economic causation of crime attributing criminal acts particularly crime against property, directly to the poverty of the proletariat in a competitive capitalistic system. And the findings ware replicated in the studies of Herbert (1976) found that poverty is the central focus of the crime. The occupation of individual and the dominant occupation in the area have also been found to be positively correlated with crime. It has been found that unemployed and non- workers are more prone to crime. Moreover, commercial areas attract the criminals as well(Guerry,1831).Recently, the ecological patterns of crime within urban areas have also been studied by taking sophisticated small area and mobility analysis. Thus, Criminal's areas may be located in any part of the city but crime areas will form the pockets of particular type of the crime depending upon the favour able environment to the criminal.



Much criminological theory has concentrated on determining what social factors in fluency crime. Generally, studies of social factors and crime have shown that family structure and relationships, peer-group relationships, education and occupant status are related to Crime some individual, who are in identifiable by their socio- economic characteristics, cannot achieve success by means accepted by society. They are blocked from legal success and reach for success by criminal means. Deviancy, like other forms of behaviour, is seen as a product of the composition of local population, with the cultural traits of certain groups being more productive of unconventional or deviant behaviour than others. He tried to explain the pattern of delinquency in terms of the social economic characteristics of the various enumeration districts. The areas were principally related to the effect of local government, slum clearance and public housing activities.

Crime is not caused by a simple factor, but out of the studies on correlates of crime, one factor emerges which deserves some careful attention. Researchers have traditionally looked for the relationship between socio-economic or socio-economic demographic variables and crime, but scant attention has been given to the relationship of opportunity to crime. It, therefore, has great social relevance to investigate the crime patterns, crimes concentration and identification of factors that promote a particular type of crime in a locality or region. The mere delineations of spatiotemporal patterns is not enough as such exercise conceals the causes of crime. Stress need to be given on the socio-economic basic of such delinquencies. These factors need to be tested and proved with sound statistical and cartographic techniques, so that a proper planning for prevention, detection and reduction of crime could be formulated and which can be useful not only for the academicians, planners, but for the police department .

## 6. Conclusion

Crime rates are increasing in rohtas district. 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.

Finally, it may be stated that in densification of the reason for predictive success of the independent variables is very complex, though a support of the concept has been found by testing of the hypothesis by statistical technique. Today, the causation of the crime is attributed to a host of complex factors including historical, social, economic, political, cultural and environmental factors but the increased economic disparities and declining moral values are the most powerful determinates of massive growth of crime. The influence of these factors is increasing in modern as a result of growing unemployment concurrent with rapid growth of population and improvement in communication facilities. However, the present study is insignificant to account for the rampant growth of crime, as there are many more factors associated with the whole gamut of offence to the society which have to be indentified and investigated carefully and cautiously the analysis of which may produce more satisfactory result.

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