

## The Crime, Urbanization in India and it's Consequences

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### Introduction

**A** crime is an unlawful act punishable by state or other authority. Crime comes under the law. It would be prosecuted by law investigated by police according to the existing process. Harm, terror or danger situation create in the society by victims. Murder, rape, robbery, theft are general forms of crime in current scenario. The forms of crime vary as per the countries. Crime harm and injury to others without proved self-defence or insanity.

Urbanization is relevant to arrange a discipline including geology, geography, sociology, economics, urban planning and public health. The phenomenon has been closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization. Urbanization can be seen as a specific condition at a set time (example: the population and the total population or areas in cities or towns.) or as an increase in condition over time. So urbanization can be quantified either in terms of the level of urbanization can be development relative to the overall population and the rate at which the proportion of the population is increasing.

Urbanization creates enormous social, economic and environmental changes which provide an opportunity for sustainability with the potential to use resources more effectively, to create sustainable land use and to protect the biodiversity of natural ecosystems.

**“While every crime violates the law, not every violation of law counts as a crime”.**

### Definition-

**Tappan (1960)** - “An intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defence or justification”.

**Hall Jerome** - “legally forbidden and intentional action, which has harmful impact on social interests, which has a criminal intent, and which has legally prescribed punishment for it”.

**Mowrer-** Crime is antisocial act involve in any different forms.

- **Criminology**

It's a study of crime, its perpetrators, and its cases related, an interest in its prevention, and in the deterrence, treatment, and punishment of offenders. It is a branch of social sciences which deals with various types of crimes in thoroughly. Criminology is the criminal behaviour including biology, psychology, political and economics. Crime covers social structure and construction of the particular society in the respective nation.

- **Characteristics of Crime in India**

- **The following brief description of crime in our country:**

1. **As per the record-**

16.35 lakhs are cognizable crimes and about 38.76 lakhs are offences under the local and special laws

2. **Crime Ratio-**

Behind one lakh population, India

Crime rate per one lakh population is-

India- 614.79,

Canada- 10,955

Britain-10,404

United States -5,898

Japan - 1,510

2. **In India**, 21 lakhs cases of crimes investigated by the police in which 30 per cent come under law.

3. **Crime rate-**

Violent Crime- 14.4%(murder, rape, kidnapping, etc.),

Property crimes 26 % (theft, burglary),

White-collar crimes-3.1%(cheating, breach of trust, counterfeiting)

Other (uncategorized) crimes-56.5

4. Of the total (cognizable) crimes, a little more than one-fourth (28%) are economic (property) crimes relating to theft (18.6%), burglary (7.4%), robbery (1.4%) and dacoity (0.6%) (Crime in India, 1994: 7-8). Further, crime is greater for property offences than for offences against persons (murder, abduction etc).

The same is true about the United States too, where 77 per cent crimes are property crimes (burglary, larceny, auto-theft), and 23 per cent are crimes against person.

5. Half of India crime held in five states (50.6%) as follows

- Uttar Pradesh (12.7%),
- Maharashtra (10.4%),
- Madhya Pradesh (11%),
- Bihar (9.1%),
- Rajasthan (7.4%).
- Tamil Nadu (8.5%),
- Karnataka (6.4%),
- Andhra Pradesh (6%),
- Kerala (4.7%).

6. More than four-fifths of the offenders (85%) commit (cognizable) crimes under the IPC for which they get less than 6 months' imprisonment, that is, their crimes are misdemeanours.

7. Crime rate is much higher for males than females. Out of every 100 offenders, 96 are males and (38) are females.

8. The ratio of urban offenders is much less than the rural offenders.

9. Crime rate is highest in less income family or household.

10. Crime rate is highest (51%) in the age group of 18-30 years.

11. Rate of organised crime has been increased in today's age.

**Definition:**

Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas. "The gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas, and the ways in which each society adapts to the changes". It is predominantly the process by which the towns and cities are formed and become larger as

more people begin working and living in central areas. The United Nations projected that half of world's population would live in urban areas at the end of 2008. It is predicted that by 2050 about 64% of the developing world and 86% of the developed world will be urbanized. That is equivalent to approximately 3 billion urbanites, much of which will occur in Africa and Asia. Notably the United Nations has also recently projected that nearly all global population from 2017-2030 will be absorbed by cities, about 1.1 billion new urbanites over next 13 years.

**Characteristics-**

1. Highest growth rate of urbanization in cities.
2. Informal settlements occupy one third of the area in large urban centres like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
3. City planning is more focused on legitimate areas.
4. Urbization and migration are closely associated.
5. Increase in slums with unemployment, poverty, exploitation etc.
6. Urbanization occurs due to rural flow.
7. Demographic explosion and high density of population
8. Urbanization and industrialization are two sides of same coin

**Causes**

1. More people from rural areas tend to migrate to centralized locations for job opportunities and living purposes.
2. The number of people living in urban areas increases as country industrializes.
3. Industrial capital, financial capital, political capital has predominance over people from urban and migrated people from rural areas.
4. Urbanization can cause problems such as transport conditions, lack of sufficient housing etc.
5. Counter urbanization existing rapidly in the country.
6. Social and demographic changes are leading to a greater demand for housing.
7. Urban areas cannot dispose or treat their own waste as the land is limited. Therefore the space is used outside of urban areas.

**Effects**

1. There are many positive implications of urbanization such as creation of employment, improvement in transportation and communication facilities and also advancement in technology.
  2. It also improves quality of education, medical facilities and living standards.
  3. Urbanization leads to overcrowding of people in cities which results in congestion of people within the small area.
  4. Migration of people from rural to urban area is also the main cause of urban unemployment as problem of joblessness is more evident in urban areas.
  5. It also results into development of slums in urban areas which becomes an obstacle for developing cities.
  6. Due to rapid increase in population there are inadequate sewage facilities which makes it tough for governments to handle.
  7. It also affects the access and utilization of public services. Urban pollution is also the cause of allergies, asthma, cancer and even premature deaths.
  8. Due to many people moving to cities, there creates the lack of houses which leads to housing problems.
  9. As population increases, there is also increase in number of vehicles which results in traffic congestion consuming time of the people as well as causing air pollution.
  10. As we discussed above few problems such as lack of resources, house, poverty, these problems eventually result in crimes such as murder, rape, riots, kidnapping etc.
- environment such as investment in green infrastructure sustainable industries.
  3. Urban stakeholders must ensure all population within the urban areas have access to adequate essential social services namely education, health, sanitation, etc.
  4. The objective here is to provide and implement employment opportunities and wealth.
  5. Subsidies can also be availed by the government at lower costs.
  6. To lessen the negative effect of rapid urbanization while at the same time conserving natural ecosystems.
  7. Tourism promotion and the sustainable exploitations of natural resources.
  8. Key stakeholders in urban areas must provide campaigns and counselling for effective medical health clinics and family planning to reduce the high rates of population growth.

**Conclusion**

Urbanization has undermined old forms of political mobilization based on caste and religious identities and favours local issues to be resolved at right based approach. In the rural society the concept of family living is different from that in urban society.

In the urban society the families are usually nuclear. A very small percentage of households have joint families, whereas in rural societies most of the households have joint families. This change in family structure is a direct result of urbanization. In urban areas, especially in metropolitan cities people of extremely divergent culture live together. This has a positive impact. People come to know of each other's cultures and they exchange their ideas, breaking the barriers which earlier used to exist between them. This results in cultural hybridization.

The world needs inclusive and sustainable urbanization as a milestone in the path towards socio-economic development prospects which largely hinge on how well these growing cases are managed. There is directly correlation of crime with the globalization process.

**Suggestions**

1. Government should pass law that plans and provides environmentally smart cities and proper growth techniques, considering that people should not reside in unsafe and polluted areas.
2. Government should also encourage sustainable use of urban resources and support an economy based on sustainable

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