

## Analysis Of Crime Rates Against Weaker Sections In Karnataka

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### **Abstract:**

*Every community seeks to reduce the crime rates by increasing police levels and expenditures to prevent crimes in society. This philosophy is that a boost in the Police outlay will affect the efficient and effective Police force. Consequently, increase the chances of arrest rates and decreasing crime rates. India is a diversified country; she has many religions, Castes, and subcastes in the country. In this situation, S.C./STs are the most marginalized sections of Indian society. Many atrocities have committed against them since time immemorial. Hence, the study focuses on the Crime against weaker section in the Karnataka state and its Districts; therefore, the study uses secondary data sources from 2006 to 2015. The study found that Crime against weaker sections is varied from region to region in Karnataka.*

**Key Words:** Crimes, Weaker sections, Karnataka

### **Introduction**

The offense is a vibrant social phenomenon; it varies in quantity and character over time. The study of crime trends is similarly old as criminology itself. However, it is fair to say that criminologists have known smaller amounts about the factors affecting crime rates than those related to individual differences in criminal behavior. It is a significant information gap for both criminological applications and criminal justice strategies. Theory suffered when the community circumstances and changes impudence crime rates are indefinite or misunderstand, or cross-sectional research used to explain temporal changes in Crime. The policy is misinformed as a result.<sup>1</sup>

This study of crime trends explores the distribution and patterns of crimes; this would throw light on potential Policy prescriptions to give way for proper preventive policies to the concerned government departments in the State and the country. It would also assist in the proper allocation of resources in terms of deployment of Police personnel, mobilization of tools and equipment is in the State for crime prevention and management.

### **Profile of the Karnataka state**

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<sup>1</sup>Richard Rosenfeld and David Weisburd (2016) "Explaining Recent Crime Trends: Introduction to the Special Issue", J Quant Criminology (2016) 32:329–334 DOI 10.1007/s10940-016-9317-6.

Karnataka is one of the five southern provinces (states) of India. With the reorganization of the States, the present State of Karnataka appeared during 1956 with the joining of locale from Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras States, and Coorg inside the modern Mysore State. Mysore state previously has ten districts: Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur (Kadur), Shivamogga, and Chitradurga. Bellary moved from Madras State to Mysore in 1953. Kodagu became a territorial dominion, and Dakshin Kannada (South Canara) district transferred from Madras State, North Canara, Dharwad, Belgaum District, and Bijapur District Bombay State, and Bidar District, Gulbarga District, and Raichur District from Hyderabad State. Mysore is renaming Karnataka on the debut day of November 1973.

In 1989, the Bangalore Rural district was breaking apart from Bangalore. In 1997 Bagalkote district partition from Bijapur, Chamarajanagar district separated from Mysore, Gadag district split from Dharwad, Udupi district split from Dakshin Kannada, Haveri district split from Dharwad, Koppal district separated from Raichur. Davanagere district is created from parts of Chitradurga, Dharwad, and Shivamogga. Karnataka's capital, Bangalore, is the capital city of the State with a populace of in excess of 9.5 million.<sup>2</sup>

**Table-1** presents a glance of demographic characteristics of Karnataka. Karnataka is arranged in the south western locale of India. It is a standout amongst the most prosperous nations in India. Karnataka has gained gigantic ground in the areas of industry, academic, agriculture, horticulture, literature and the travel industry. Bangalore is also known as the Silicon Valley of India, because of its thriving Information Technology industry.

**Table -1 Demographic Characteristics of Karnataka**

Description	2011	2001	Percentage change
Population	6.11 Crores	5.29 Crores	15.50
Male	3.10 Crores	2.69 Crores	15.24
Female	3.01 Crores	2.60 Crores	15.76
Population growth	15.60%	17.25%	--
percent of Population to the nation	5.05%	5.14%	--
Sex ratio	973	965	0.82
Child sex ratio	948	946	0.21
Density	319	276	15.57
Area	1,91,791	1,91,791	--
Total child population	71,61,033	71,82,100	-0.29
Male population (0-6)	36,75,291	36,90,958	-0.98
Female population (0-6)	34,85,742	34,91,142	-0.99
Literacy	75.36%	66.64%	8.72

<sup>2</sup>2011 Census report, Govt of India.

Male literacy	82.47%	76.10%	6.37
Female literacy	68.08%	56.87%	11.21
Total literate (in numbers)	4,06,47,322	3,04,34,962	--
Male literate	2,25,08,471	1,76,61,211	--
Female Literate	1,81,38,851	1,27,73,751	--

Sources: Census of India 2011.

**Literature Review:** Crimes against the historically marginalized Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) by the upper castes in India represent extreme prejudice and discrimination.

**Mukherjee(2007)**<sup>3</sup> has explored the crime trends and patterns in states and municipal areas. The relative position of different countries with crimes has been contemplated. The researcher had through light the association of crimes and urbanization/industrialization. The urban life portrayed by quick social change, relocation, populace, and far dependence on significant product altogether all have specific impacts along with the crime circumstances in the urban areas. The study found that sex crimes had increased across the cities and towns.

**Ahlawat and Kumar(2012)**<sup>4</sup> have investigated the trend and pattern of offenses against women in Haryana. They discovered that the ACGR of assault, grabbing/kidnapping, and abetment to end it all and chain grabbing frequencies have been negative. In contrast, murder, settlement passing, attack, savagery to ladies, eve prodding, endowment forbidden act, the improper dealing act has been hostile during the period under thought in Haryana. Also, a stark contrast was found between missing female and male kids and the track-out rate of missing female and male kids. The examination likewise demonstrates that the seizing/kidnapping, abetment to carry out suicide, cold-bloodedness to ladies, chain grabbing, and shameless dealing act are the actual patrons in total wrongdoing against ladies in the State. Their investigation found that ACGR of assault, capturing, and snatching are negative in Haryana.

**Aaron Chalfin and Justin McCrary (2012)**<sup>5</sup> <sup>12</sup> in their study the effect of Police on Crime in the United States, investigates the impacts of Police on Crime and ongoing changes in crime rates in the study area. The study used panel data set of Crime in medium to large U.S. cities over 1960-2010. This assessment concludes that every dollar spent on Police relates to a roughly 1.60 dollars decreased in exploitation costs. The study also found that the Police lessen violent Crime than property crime.

## Objectives of the study:

<sup>3</sup>**Mukherjee Deol(2007)** *Women and Urban Crimes* Kalpaz Publications.

<sup>4</sup>**Ahlawat and Kumar (2012)** *Crime against women in Haryana: an Empirical Study* Global Advanced Research Journal of Peace, Gender and Development Studies, Vol. 2(1) pp.014-020.

<sup>5</sup> **Aaron Chalfin and Justin McCrary (2012)** *the effect of Police on Crime: New Evidence from U.S. Cities, 1960-2010*, NBER Working Paper No. 18815.

- To examine the crime against weaker section in Karnataka.
- To analyze whether regional variations in the incidence of violence against weaker section in the study area.

### **Methodology:**

The study mainly used secondary sources of data. The field chosen for the research was mainly in Karnataka and its districts. The data for the study collected from the National Crime Record Bureau, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, and the Districts wise Various Crimes related Data collected from the State Crime Record Bureau, Government of Karnataka. This study is about ten years for the period of 2006 to 2015. A simple summary of statistics with mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, Skewness, and Kurtosis have used.

### **Trends in Crimes against Weaker Sections**

India is a welfare State and multicultural country which are centered on the welfare and progress of its kinfolk. Correspondence of status and opportunity to all inhabitants of the country are guaranteed by the Constitution of India, which similarly gives that no individual will be abused on the grounds of religion, standing or sex. Focal Rights and express game plans, to be explicit, Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand announcement to the obligation of the State towards its family. The strategy of the State is to secure distributive value and task of advantages for assistance programs for social, budgetary and informative movement of the flimsier territories with everything taken into account and those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities explicitly to avoid inappropriate behavior and misuse.

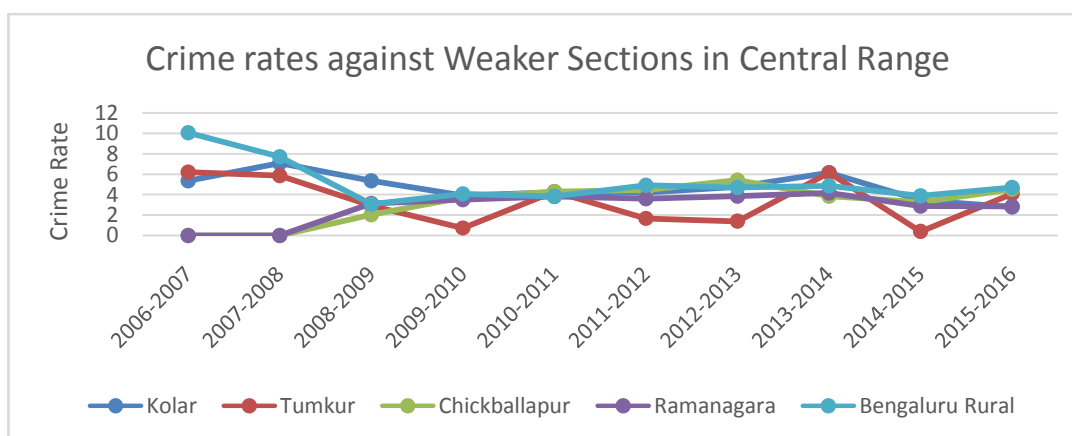
**Table-1 Range wise crime rates against Weaker Sections**

Year	Commissionerate	Central Range	Southern Range	North Eastern Range	Eastern Range	Western Range	Northern Range
2006-07	3.66	7.20	1.59	4.92	2.87	2.79	2.81
2007-08	2.97	6.88	1.73	5.53	2.80	2.36	3.00
2008-09	4.66	3.31	1.88	4.31	2.30	3.32	3.31
2009-10	2.85	3.19	2.68	4.79	2.93	2.33	3.56
2010-11	2.28	4.09	3.40	3.64	2.58	2.36	2.85
2011-12	2.59	3.76	3.56	3.83	2.23	1.79	2.94
2012-13	2.83	4.03	3.14	3.48	2.76	2.15	2.53
2013-14	3.17	5.04	2.97	2.45	3.05	2.31	2.15
2014-15	3.58	2.77	2.65	3.62	2.90	2.84	2.57
2015-16	3.05	3.79	2.73	3.60	2.68	2.80	2.36
Average	3	4	3	4	3	3	3
Max	5	7	4	6	3	3	4
Min	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
SD	0.67	1.52	0.69	0.88	0.27	0.43	0.43
CV	0.21	0.34	0.26	0.22	0.10	0.17	0.15
Skewness	1.20	1.16	-0.37	0.10	-0.87	0.34	0.27
Kurtosis	2.03	0.18	-1.15	0.12	-0.21	0.32	-0.24

Source: Author's Calculations from various issues of crime in Karnataka

The above table-1 shows the range-wise crimes against Weaker Sections in Karnataka during the study period. According to the various issues of Crime in Karnataka, the significant share of Ranges in Karnataka was contributed by the Central range (19.8%), followed by North Eastern Range (18.1%) commissionerate (14.2%), Northern range (12.6%), Eastern range (12.2%), Southern range (11.8%) and Western range (11.3%). Coefficient of variation (C.V.) reported variations in Crime incidents against Weaker Sections in different ranges. It indicates that the Central and southern ranges have more fluctuations than the other ranges, and the Eastern range has fewer fluctuations in Karnataka. The Kurtosis for Crime against Weaker Sections in ranges, Commissionerate, Central range, the North Eastern and Western ranges are Positive valued, southern range, Northern range, and eastern ranges are negatively valued. The Skewness can be used to shed light on the asymmetry of the probability distribution of the crimes. The Skewness for Crime against Weaker Sections in ranges, only Southern and Eastern ranges have negatively valued and remained all ranges have positive values.

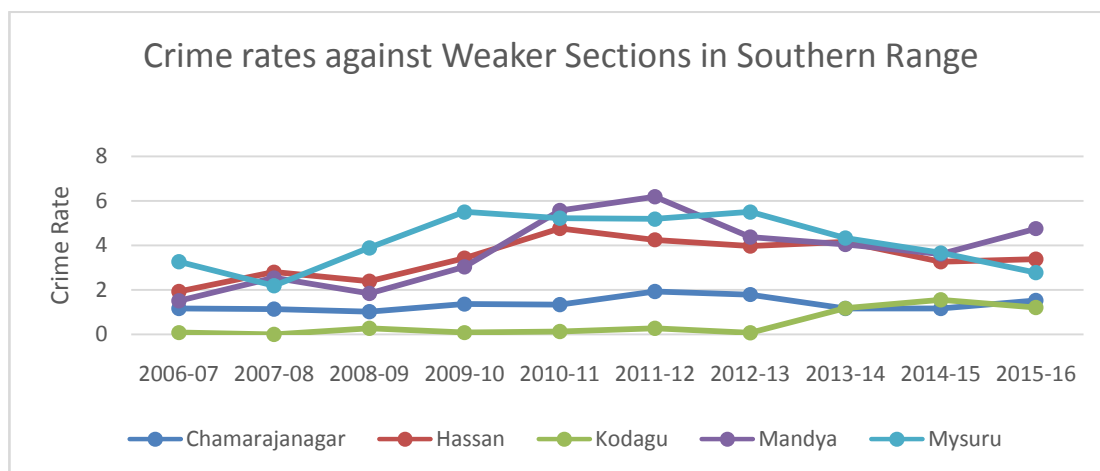
**Figure-1 Trends in Crime rates against Weaker Sections in Central Range**



Source: Researcher's calculations from SCRB data

The above figure-1 shows the district-wise crime rate against weaker sections in the Central range during the study period. According to the various issues of Crime in Karnataka, the share of districts in the Central range contributed by the Bangalore rural district (25.38%) followed by Kolar (23.4%), Chickballapur (16.96%), Tumkur (16.69%), and Ramanagar (14.78%). The average, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation values are 4, 1.52, and 0.34, respectively, in this region.

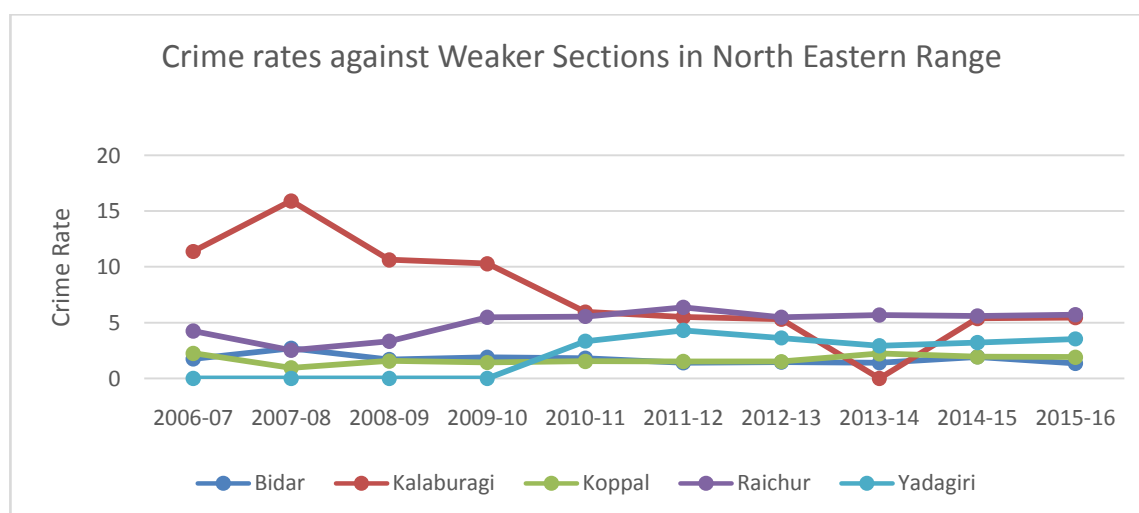
**Figure-2 Trends in Crime rates against Weaker Sections in Southern Range**



Source: Researcher's calculations from SCRB data

The above figure-2 depicts the district-wise rate of crimes against Weaker Sections in the Southern range during the study period. According to the various issues of Crime in Karnataka, the share of districts in the southern range contributed by the Mysore district (30.96%) followed by Mandya (28.72%), Hassan (25.97%), Chamarajanagar (10.18%), and Kodagu (4.14%). The average, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation values are 3, 0.69, and 0.26, respectively, in this region.

**Figure-3 Trends in Crime rates against Weaker Sections in North Eastern Range**

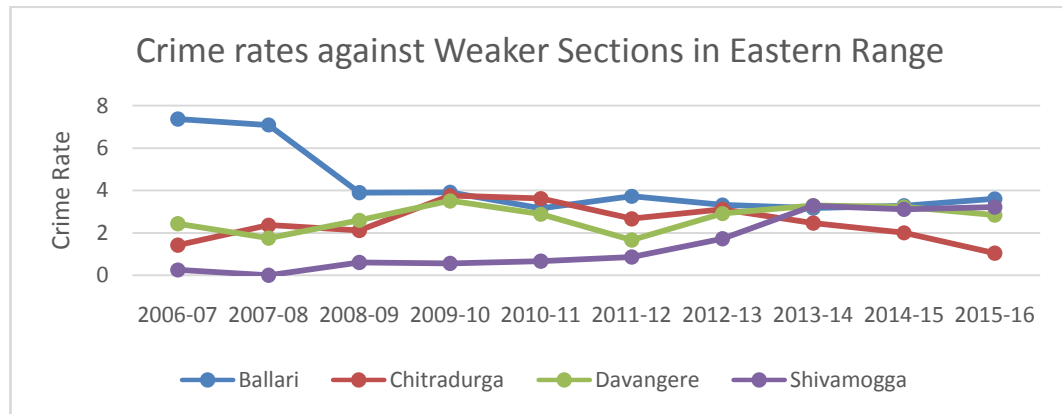


Source: Researcher's calculations from SCRB data

The above figure-3 shows the district-wise rate of crimes against Weaker Sections in the North Eastern range during the study period. According to the various issues of Crime in Karnataka, the share of districts in the North-Eastern range contributed by the Kalaburagi (39.41%) followed by Raichur (28.58%), Yadagiri (12.85%), Koppal (9.59%), and Bidar

(9.55%). The average, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation values are 4, 0.88, and 0.22, respectively, in this region.

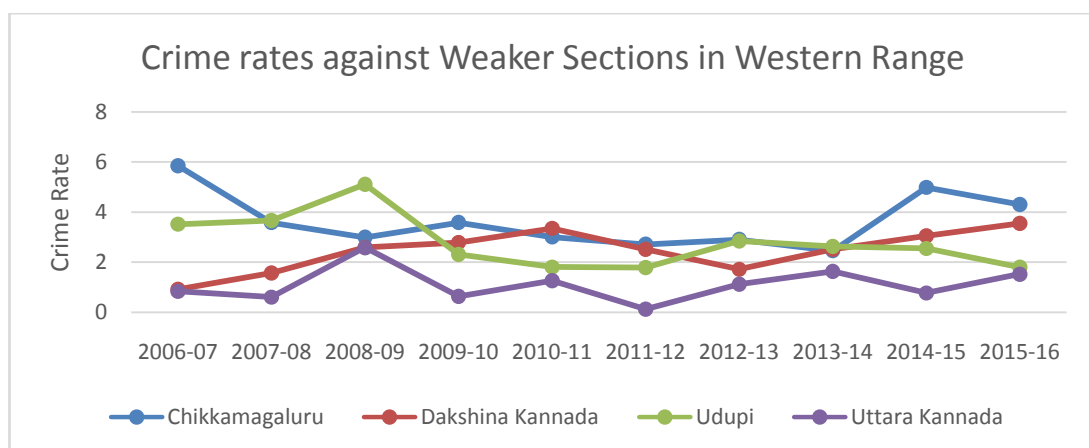
**Figure-4 Trends in Crime rates against Weaker Sections in Eastern Range**



Source: Researcher's calculations from SCRB data

The figure -4 illustrates the district-wise rate of crimes against Weaker Sections in the Eastern range during the study period. According to the various issues of Crime in Karnataka, the share of districts in the Eastern range contributed by the Ballari (37.58%) followed by Davanagere (25.32%), Chitradurga (22.29%), and Shivamogga (14.79%). The average, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation values are 3, 0.27, and 0.10, respectively, in this region.

**Figure-5 Trends in Crime rates against Weaker Sections in Western Range**

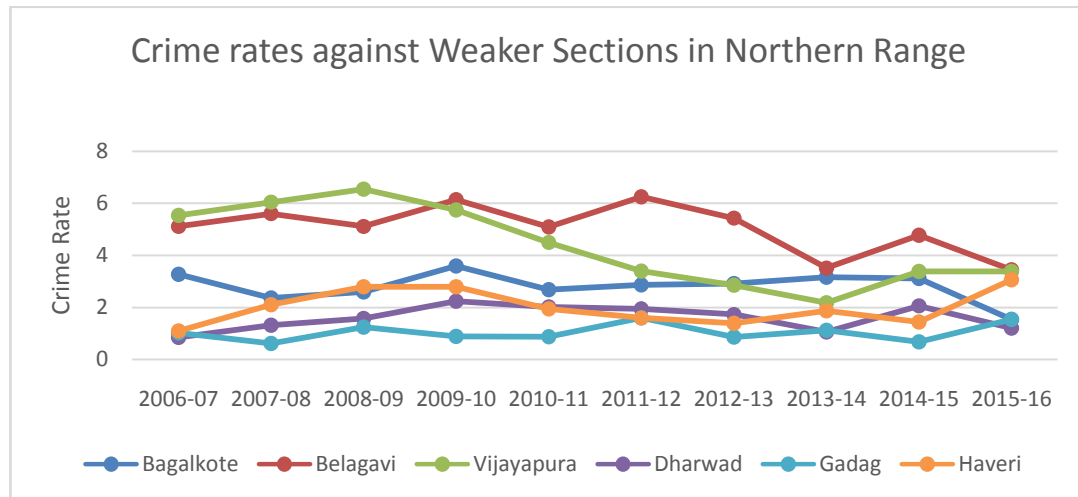


Source: Researcher's calculations from SCRB data

The above figure-5 shows the district-wise rate of crimes against weaker sections in the Western range during the study period. According to the various issues of Crime in Karnataka, the share of districts in the Western range contributed by the Chickmagalur district (36.06%) followed by Udupi (27.26%), Dakshin Kannada (25.26%), and Uttara Kannada

(11.4%). The average, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation values are 3, 0.43, and 0.17, respectively, in this region.

**Figure-6 Trends in Crime rates against Weaker Sections in Northern Range**



Source: Researcher's calculations from SCRB data

The figure-6 explains the district-wise rate of crimes against weaker sections in the Northern range during the study period. According to the various issues of Crime in Karnataka, the share of districts in the Northern range contributed by the Belagavi (29.85%) followed by Vijayapura (25.24%), Bagalkote (16.74%), Haveri (12.17), Dharwad (9.62), and Gadag (6.35%). The average, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation values are 3, 0.43, and 0.17, respectively, in this region.

## Conclusion:

The research paper delivers one of the analyses of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Karnataka to consider variations region-wise. Since S.C.s/S.T.s are a heterogeneous group- although constitutionally they are all given the same status- it would be interesting to measure conflict among various sub-castes on account of some sub-castes progressing politically or economically more than others. It found that range wise crimes against weaker sections in Karnataka were contributed by the Central range (19.8%), followed by North Eastern Range (18.1%) commissionerate (14.2%), Northern range (12.6%), Eastern range (12.2%), Southern range (11.8%) and Western range (11.3%) during the study period. Incidents of Crime against weaker sections in the State have increased from 1194 in 2006 to 1832 in 2015. District-level data show that in 2015, the maximum number of crimes against weaker sections reported in Bangalore Urban district (139), followed by Raichur (105), Kalaburagi (100), Mandya (87), and Bangalore Rural (86). These five districts constitute about 28% percent of total cases. The lowest crimes were found in the Chitradurga district (19), followed by Kodagu (22), Dharwad (22), Bagalkote (28), Gadag (28).

In order to mitigate the rate of Crime in society, the State must need to spend more expenditure on law and order, without which the society cannot lead a peaceful living. If society faces too many problems, economic growth cannot be achieved. Hence, more significant public expenditure is needed to achieve socioeconomic stability and protect the people from various threats and crimes.

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