**Crimes In India**

Crime is manifestation of myriad complex factors. The causes of criminal behaviour lie in the social processes and structures. People commit crimes due to the process of socialization that does not develop strong sense of right or wrong and due to the emerging opportunities, the enlarging desires that act as strong motivation for taking to crime to fulfil these desires. The genesis of crime can be traced to interplay of various social, economic, demographic, local and institutional factors. The presumption that crime occurs because of the failures of police therefore displays a complete lack of understanding of the theories of criminal behaviour. Further, these social factors along with other latent and concomitant factors vary significantly across different regions, states, and societies. The differences in procedures over large geographical regions and styles of functioning inherent between organizations also create wide variances. Hence, doing comparison among States/districts/regions/social groups etc. on the basis of these published data alone will be too simplistic and is best avoided.

Further, no weightage has been assigned to the gravity or nature of the crime. All crimes have thus been treated equal in counting the total crime for a State or City. More crime registered say, in a city is, therefore, not an indicator of its being comparatively unsafe than the city where total crime may be less. Lastly, as crime increases with population, Crime per lakh population (Crime Rate) may be a better indicator to assess increase or decrease in crime. However, a word of caution here! The primary presumption that the upward swing in police data indicates an increase in crime and thus a reflection of the ineffectiveness of the police is fallacious.

‘Rise in crime’ and ‘increase in registration of crime by police’ are clearly two different things, a fact which is often confused. Thus, an oft-repeated expectation from certain quarters that an effective police administration will be able to keep the crime figures low is misplaced. Increase in crime numbers in a state police data may in fact be on account of certain citizen centric police initiatives, like launching of e-FIR facility or women Helpdesks, etc. The increase or decrease in crime numbers, however, does call for a professional investigation of underlying factors jointly with local communities to suitably address the issues involved.

**Phase: -1**

**Data Collection/preparation part.**

1. The population of each state: - information downloaded from wikipedia.org
2. Literacy Rate in each state: - information downloaded from wikipedia.org
3. Area of each state: - information downloaded from wikipedia.org

Data obtain from this is store in three excel formats (Name: - Ans\_1, Ans\_2 & Ans\_3 Respectively and then it is uploaded in GitHub.) I have taken **year 2011** data for analysis purpose.

**Phase: -2**

Observations are as below:

**Ans 2.1)**

Arunachal Pradesh has lowest literacy rate (65%) with a total crime figure 2286. Whereas Kerala has highest literacy rate (94%) with a total crime figure 172137. By this figure we can conclude increase in literacy rate somehow also increase the total crime figure. There is a linear relation between this value (Literacy rate & total crime).

**Ans 2.2)**

When we Analyse type of crime vs each state vs Literacy rate, we have found that Uttar Pradesh have lowest literacy rate whereas large no of crime cases is registered in murder, rape, kidnaping, dacoity, robbery & theft. Whereas Lakshadweep has highest literacy rate and lower cases are registered of murder, rape, kidnaping, dacoity, robbery & theft.

**Ans 2.3)**

Here we have analysed crime rate for the last 31 years (i.e., from year 1990 to year 2020). And with reference to graphical representation, we can conclude here there is reverse relation between year and crime rate (For 100k population). As year increases crime rate goes on decreases.

**Ans 2.4)**

Lakshadweep has lowest available area in our dataset which is 32 square meters with a total crime figure 20, whereas Rajasthan has highest available area which is 342239 square meters with a total crime figure 165622. So, there is linear relation between available area and total crime figure.

**Ans 2.5)**

Uttar Pradesh has the highest population in our dataset which is 199812 with a total crime figure 195135, whereas Lakshadweep has lowest population which is 64 in our dataset with a crime figure 20. So, there is linear relation between population and total crim figure.

**Ans 2.6)**

From the graph plot we can conclude that, highest no of crimes reported in Madhya Pradesh whereas lowest no of crimes reported in Lakshadweep. Here if we calculate total crimes per unit of population for Madhya Pradesh it is 2.8 count per person & for Lakshadweep it is 0.3 crimes per person. Literacy rate might be another reason for increase in total crimes in Madhya Pradesh state. (Literacy rate in MP: - 69% & in Lakshadweep it is 92%). So, in MP we have to focus on increase in literacy rate to reduce the overall crime figure.

**Overall Conclusion: -** To Decrease the overall crime figure we have to focus on increase in literacy rate by opening schools, colleges in all states. More the people literate, better will be their prospective towards society. The second thing that we have to focus is Rapid industrialisation, this will ensure availability of income or cashflow. Another way to increase positive cashflow towards us is to develop our country according to tourism, more the tourist more will be the cashflow. Another thing we have to focus on population, we must have adequate control on population rate (Start it from yourself i.e., one child per family per family).