

# Crime in Rural Environment and Role and System of Police in Azamgarh District, Uttar Pradesh

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**Abstract:** The crime rate in the metropolitan cities and the rural settings is increasing constantly owing to numerous socio-economic, demographic, cultural and political factors. In the case of Uttar Pradesh districts like Azamgarh and other Muslim based localities the socio-economic structure in itself is a great crime booster. In Uttar Pradesh there are glaring disparities in the income and social living patterns. The highly skewed pattern of income leads to antisocial activities like bribe, hoarding, black marketing, cheating, profiteering, pilferage, adulteration, trade in spurious and harmful drugs, under invoicing, over invoicing, corruption and smuggling etc. unemployment in the rural settings is the main cause of the crime in Azamgarh district.

**Keywords:** Crime, Demographic, Unemployment, Awareness, Security, Social Provide, Police, Society, Rape, Reward and Public.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The research paper has been taken up for the investigation on rural crime and role of police in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. The area is known for its economic affluence, academic attainment, political awareness and social tensions-culminating very often into communal riots in the past. The statistics available with the security forces also indicates that the area is being identified as the den of terrorists, coming across from the national frontiers, often find involved in committing of heinous crimes. However, if the police-personnel are under work stress and therefore they are hostile to socio-administrative system, it may be hard to attain the objective of maintenance of law and order. In the past it has been observed that central areas of Azamgarh district had highly crime rates, whereas peripherals had low rates with a regular gradient with peak in the inner city. Azamgarh district which is an important part of Uttar Pradesh state. This research paper is related to the crime and police system in the rural environment of the selected areas of Azamgarh district. Uttar Pradesh abbreviated as UP, is the most populous state in the Republic of India. The two major rivers of the state, the Ganges and Yamuna, join at Allahabad and then flow as the Ganges further east. Azamgarh is the most famous city in technology and higher education era. Johar University is the study center for modern Urdu and Islamic studies in this area. However recent reports indicate that the rates of crime are mounting in the peripheral areas. In the recent past, we have come across with the news of Police, Paramilitary and Army personnel committing suicide or adopting a violent and aggressive attitude against their seniors while on duty. A grave concern for what appears to be mounting increase in the crime is felt nearly in all countries as anxiety is being expressed in all the types of media. The ever increasing crime against life and property has created fundamental problems and therefore, has attracted the attentions of geographers and social scientist. Moreover, crime is focal point of the consideration of many of the important issues in social organization. Crime relates the individual citizen to society and government and it reflects social decisions about the appropriate distribution of the districts, privilege and wealth and about the methods people use to attain them. The pattern of crime has long been as a touchstone that reveals the inner composition of the society. The number of police stations which come under the study area (Azamgarh District) are given below:

**Table 1.1 STUDY AREA NO. OF POLICE STATIONS**

S.NO	POLICE STATION NAME	S.NO	POLICE STATION NAME
1.	Ahraula	2.	MaharajGanj
3.	Atraula	4.	Mehanagar
5.	BansaraKhalsa	6.	Mehnajpur
7.	Bardan	8.	Mitthupur Bazar
9.	Bilyarganj	10.	Mubarakpur
11.	Deedarganj	12.	Nizamabad
13.	Deogaon	14.	Pawai
15.	Gambhirpur	16.	Phoolpur
17.	Jahanganj	18.	Ranikishari
19.	Jiyanpur	20.	Raunapur
21.	Kandharpur	22.	Sarimeer
23.	Kaptanganj	24.	Sidhari
25.	Kotwali	26.	Taharpur
27.	Tarwa		

## II. THEORY OF THE CRIME IN THE SAMPLED DISTRICT AZAMGARH:-

Today the nature of society has become complex and complicated due to industrialization, urbanization, westernization, technological development and globalization. Hence one can observe number of changes and problems in the society. The delinquency in the family, schools, community, crimes in the family neighborhood, community institutions are increasing day by day. To control this government has created number of laws and has framed the rules, created the mechanisms, provisions are made for punishment, and how ever neither the delinquency nor the crime is under control. Day by day they are increasing, challenging and threatening the people and the society.

For Mumbai's underworld are forever in search of sharpshooters who could be recruited as hitmen, Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh is a happy hunting ground. From as little as Rs 2,000 to Rs 50,000, the underworld hires men from Azamgarh to execute supari killings , a Mumbai police officer, who did not wish to be named, said. Gangster Abu Salem was himself recruited from Azamgarh by the Dawood Ibrahim gang.

## III. HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:-

The following hypotheses tested in the proposed study:

1. A classification of crime in changing environment is possible?
2. Persisting environment plays an important role in commissioning crime?
3. The elite in the society has to tended words administration that it is not able to play active role in this connection, etc.? Administration has failed in containing the crimes due to organizational, functional and material lapses?

## IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN:-

The basic single subject design was used for source work intervention. Single subject design aims at systematic evaluation of practice through the use of scientific research techniques. This AB design involves one baseline assessment and one intervention phase. It provides better evidence of intervention effects. Pre intervention data will be collected by standard scale then social work intervention will be done with the help of social group method. The

study focused on national perspective however; the field survey is confined in Azamgarh of Uttar Pradesh. The study covered police officials from different categories of Job and gender such as D.I.G. S.P. Dy. S.P.A.S.P., C.O. Sub- Inspectors and constables etc. as well selected common person of this area. This research study proposes to select about 400 police official and common men and collect the data for the research design.

#### V. DATA COLLECTION OF THE SAMPLED DISTRICT AZAMGARH:-

In order to collect primary data, a field survey conducted of the various police stations and the rural areas like villages and blocks etc. in the selected district. The primary data was used collected through structured interview schedules. The interview schedules contained the relevant questions, research points and scales of view perception related to work environment, organizational climate, nature of crime, role of politicians' data is compiled from the police records, reports, and documents. Besides; previous surveys, reports, studies, and other relevant research work have also consulted. Actually, geographers are more interested in the distribution of crime with a distinctive pattern of the variations within the central and peripheral areas of Azamgarh city and the patterns of occurrence of crime also very considerably by the type of offence. This study based on the followings:

Interview schedules is thoroughly checked and processed with the help of relevant statistical tools and techniques including appropriate software and tabulation. The primary and secondary data is interpreted, discuss and analyzed. Results, conclusions, trends and patters have drawn out from the analysis. Besides, the pertinent literature other critically reviewed for insight stimulation on the topic of research has consulted. Actually, geographers are more interested in the distribution of crime with a distinctive pattern of the variations within the central and peripheral areas of Azamgarh city and the patterns of occurrence of crime also very considerably by the type of offence. This study based on the followings:

#### VI. A LIST OF CRIME IS PREPARED AND A DETAIL OF CRIME IN EACH OF THESE POLICE STATIONS HAS TO BE PREPARED. FOR EXAMPLE

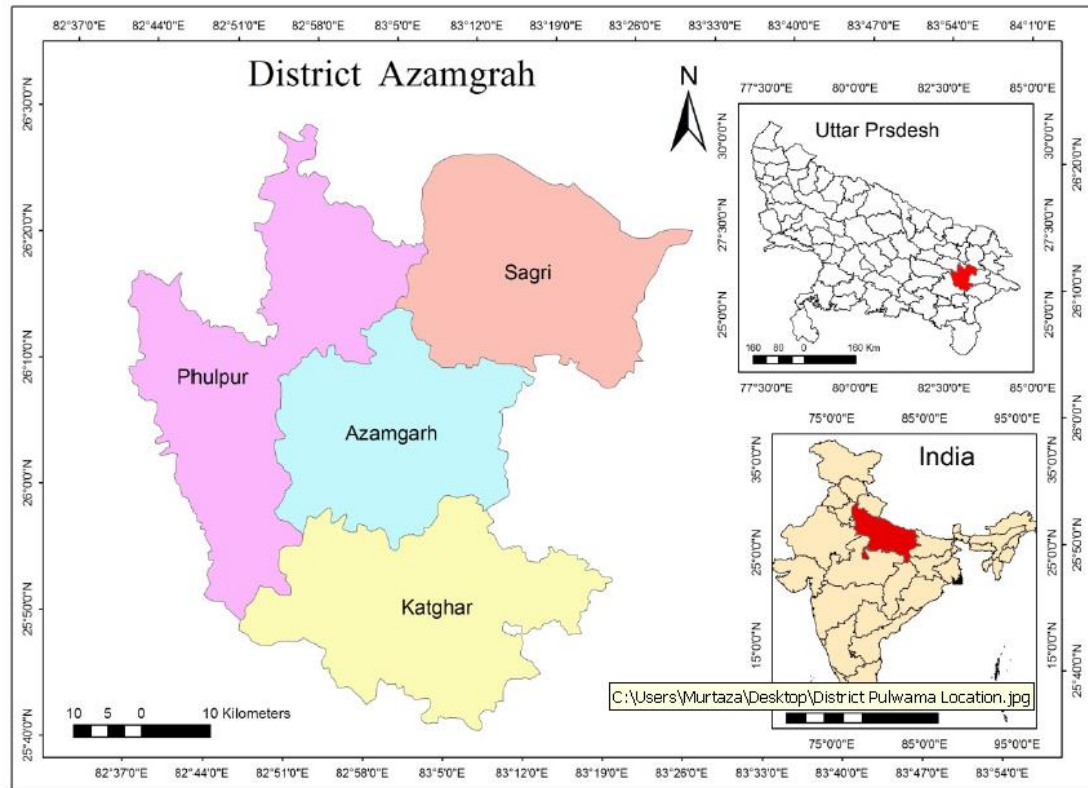
1. Number of Crimes against women: Rape, Dowry Deaths, Assault on women Intent to outrage her Modesty, importation of Girls and cruelty by husband & relatives.
2. Number of Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting Arson and Hunt.
3. Number of Dacoit of, Robbery, Burglary and Theft.
4. Number of Murder, Riots kidnapping causing Death by Negligence and IPC Crimes.
5. Crimes in Rural Areas against Lower sections of society, Communal Riots, Cyber Crimes.

The geography of murder differs from the geography of assault. While the geography of rape is different from both the preceding crimes and the causes of such variations need to be analysed and understood for proper control of violence. In this context the socio-economic bases deserves an in- depth examination and study. An ecological analysis of patterns of different offences may provide some clues about the relationship between crime and socio-economic environment of the selected Azamgarh district.

## VII. ROLE OF POLICE

## Map No. 1

## AZAMGARH DISTRICT MAP



The present study is a small effort in this direction. Hence, administratively, it seem to be the duty of both political and administrative personnel sitting on the highest echelon of the system to find of ways and methods to contain work-stress amongst the security personnel and ensure such an environment that they can work with an ease.

The work-culture is an outcome of different factors such as historical heritage, educational ethos, social scenario, economic compulsions etc. If work-culture is not conducive, work-stress bound to appear. Police is not free from this environment. In other words, work place stress is the result of the interaction between a person and their work environment. For the person, it is the awareness of not being able to cope with the demands of their work environment with an associated negative emotional response.

There is a deep relation between work- stress and work-culture of an organization including Police organization. Basically, work-related-stress can emerge from two types of factors:

1. Job Context (*How the workplace is organized?*)
2. Job Content (*What job involves?*)

The following table summarizes some of these factors which can place unreasonable demands on personnel (police) at work: Police, as an administrative organization, is an integral part of society. Police is a modern word but it traces its origin in the ancient system. With the changing situations, its work culture has also been changed. The foundations of the contemporary police administration in India were laid during the British rule, particularly after the enactment of the Indian Police Act, 1861, which created an organized system of constabulary. The reason-the new laws were patterned on the model of the 1861 legislation.

The National Police Commission, 1977 has also dealt with the problem and has made some significant observations: 'It has re-defined the role, duties, powers and responsibilities of the police with special reference to prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order. Measures have been suggested for to be taken for quick redressal of grievances of Police-personnel and to look after their moral and welfare; Keeping this consideration, we have chosen two hundred purposive samples from the three police stations of Azamgarh district, namely Sarai Rani a rural thana with less rate of crime, Sarai Mir crime prone thana and an urban moderate crime thana of Pawai so that a comparative conclusion could be derived of different stress levels on police hierarchy in different scenario. An analysis of the respondents data indicate that 38.5 % of them fall in the age group 25 to 35 years of age of which 94 % are females and 4 % are male, 47.5 % are graduates while 17 % are post- graduates, 83 percent come from rural background and rest from urban background. This shows why rural youth is inclined towards police-force. Cadre wise, 88 % of the respondents are Constables while 3 percent Sub- Inspectors and 1.5 % are Station-House Officers. It may be noted that 47.5% of them has entered in the service during 1991-2000 decade. Income wise, 75.5 % of the respondents earn an income in the grade of Rs. 17,000-25,000. 75.5 percent of the respondents have no other resources of earning than police job. 90 % of the respondents confess that they are accountable to more than three seniors.

All of them accept that they adhere to the command of higher ups and perform the job as directed by them. Their work is stretched from the maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime, traffic control to office-related works etc. without having any fixed hours of job, 73.5 % of the respondents admit that they work according to the orders of their seniors. 51 % of the respondents are not satisfied after the fulfillment of their job due to bad conditions of work, excess of work, no identity after work accomplishment, sacredness in working conditions, lack of facilities and lack of opportunities etc. However, 18 % of them prefer not to respond to the question. 72.5 % of the respondents agree that they live under constant stress because of continuous isolation from family, non-availability of holidays, lack of assets, constant face of violence and inhumane scenes and lack of exquisite salary, allowances and facilities etc. 34.5 percent of the respondents suffer from disease due to police job.

Ironically, 65.5 % of the respondents now regret of being in Police- Service. 60 % of the respondents confess that negative influence of their job is there on their family life and their relations with their family members are strained and stressful. 81 % of the respondents are of the opinion that if there would be some change in work, the work-stress could be reduced. 67.5 % of the respondents are of the view that negative opinion of the public despite good performance of police-personnel is also a reason of stress and their positive attitude could change the scene to some extent. 85% of the respondents admit that they do not have any say in policy-making at the police-station and it culminates in work- stress. 57.5 % of the respondents are of the opinion that the attitude of their seniors towards them is negative, aggressive and insulting and is a cause of stress as opined by 83 % of the respondents. 73.5 percent of the respondents accept that influence of their work-stress is negative on social life. 90 % of the respondents admit that lack of motivation augments stress and negatively affects efficiency and functional capability. This research study is an outcome of the various suggestions by the public and the police to improve the police system in Andhra Pradesh as enunciated through the list of suggestions served the respondents along with 'Interview Schedule'. Care was taken to combine the common suggestions and brief account is presented as an analysis for improving the police system in Uttar Pradesh. Police is working well in the guidance of new BJP government. Chief Minister Shri Yogi Aditya Nath promised to public for crime free environment.

### **Suggestions are as follows :**

1. Lay down broad policy guidelines and directions for the performance of preventive tasks and service-oriented functions by the police;
2. Evaluate the performance of the State Police every year and present a report to the State Legislature;
3. Function as a forum of appeal to dispose of representations from officers regarding their being subjected to illegal orders and regarding their promotions; and
4. Generally keeping in review the functioning of the police in the state.
5. Augmentation of educational and medical assistance for police- personnel and their families.
6. Holidays, facilities of entertainment, sports should be provided to them when required.

7. Numbers of police-personnel should be increased according to the density of population.
8. Adequate number of vehicles, arms and ammunitions should be made available.
9. Modernization of Organizational structure, Augmentation of salary and allowances.
10. Harassment of subordinates by seniors should be stopped.
11. Training methods should be reformed and improved.
12. Transparency in transfers and postings. Fixed working hours
13. Reform in Police Act in accordance with the suggestions made by the Honourable Supreme Court in its verdict of 2006.
14. Work allocation must be proper and adequate.
15. Suggestions: reward to discipline policemen:
16. Provide incentives or facilities to policemen/family:
17. Recruit more qualified policemen:
18. Arrange refresher course to policemen:
19. Adoption of modern techniques in training system:
20. Delegation of appropriate powers to sub-inspectors:
21. Periodical and orderly transfers:
22. Improve/strengthen and number / facilities of police stations:
23. Arrangements To Active Public Participation
24. Conduct seminars, debates, etc. On police public relations
25. Establish separate post of public relations officer:
26. Police-public liaison committees at various levels:
27. Counter to take complaints and suggestions:
28. Minimize political interference, Laws to be amended appropriately:
29. Action against police corruption, Provide Sophisticated Weapons And Equipment
30. Maintenance Of Coordination In Organization

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS

This research paper study related the measures suggested by the public and the police for the improvement of police system in Uttar Pradesh as enunciated through the list of suggestions served the respondents along with interview schedule. The results of the survey have been analyzed reinterpreted and highlighted and for streamlining police administration in Uttar Pradesh. In order to improve the police system: rewards, awards, incentives, facilities, service conditions, high salaries, well qualified and have with good physique in the police. They felt that the recruitment and training system at various levels should be modified. As felt by the public and the police periodical transfers, promotions and increase number of police stations also improve the police system. Both public and police suggested that active public participations, seminars, debates, discussions, establishment of separate part of PRO at various levels are more positive to build good police/public relations. Present laws are to be amended for executive police system. Present weapons and equipment are not enough to fight with anti-social elements. Hence they suggest that the police should be supplied sophisticated weapons and suitable equipment.

The policy measures and action plan is based on the analysis of research findings. This research study is not only significant to the social scientists but also to the law enforcing agencies of the rural and urban setting of the different districts in Uttar Pradesh state. This study is not only the analysis of the spatio-temporal pattern of the crime but also it has suggested some pragmatic steps and strategies to reduce presented to reduce the rate of crime in the capital which may be a model for the other cities of the country. A spatio-temporal analysis of crime and role of police in Azamgarh is imperative to understand its emerging trend over space through time. In fact, most aspects of the crime behavior seems to exhibit a definite spatio-temporal pattern of some sort, rather than being randomly distributed across the Azamgarh city. Secondly the socio-economic bases of the pattern are also warranted for the smooth planning to curb the trend of crime.

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