

# The Concentration of Victims and Offenders of Major Crime against Women

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**Abstract** – The principle of gender equality is revered in the Constitution of India. All together maintain and execute the Constitutional Mandate, the State has instituted different laws and taken measures proposed to guarantee equivalent rights, check social segregation and different types of brutality and abominations. In spite of the fact that women might be victims of any of the overall crimes, for example, 'murder', 'theft', 'cheating', and so on just the crimes which are coordinated explicitly against women for example gender explicit crimes are portrayed as 'Crimes against Women'. Different new enactments have been brought and corrections have been made in existing laws so as to deal with these crimes viably. These are comprehensively grouped under two classifications.

**Keywords** – Victims, Crime against Women

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## INTRODUCTION

The analyst had examined about the residuals from relapse for a few crimes against women to test the different speculation. From this time forward in section four Location Quotients is utilized to consider the spatial concentration of crime against women in Darjeeling area. Area Quotient is an apparatus created to quantify inequality of concentration or dispersal of any marvel. It is the extent or proportion of any attribute of a little unit region corresponding to an enormous unit region. This strategy, which has been utilized in different criminological examinations, has been acquired from the discipline of provincial financial aspects and territorial arranging. Having wide extension in evaluating the inequality it has been broadly utilized in local science and geographic exploration. The use of area remainder in crime was first acquainted with map the problem area of crime in metropolitan regions and to realize how one region contrasts in crime design and concentration from another (Zhang and Peterson, 2007). To contemplate crime against women, which happened in towns/towns of the examination region, Location Quotient is utilized to analyze the concentration of victims and offenders of crime against women. The estimation of area remainder depends on all out crime against women during the period 2004-2014 in Darjeeling region. It is determined by utilizing the accompanying formulae.

$$LQC_{in} = \frac{C_{in}}{C_{tn}} \bigg/ \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N C_{in}}{\sum_{n=1}^N C_{tn}}$$

Where: n = small area under study

N = total number of areas

C<sub>i</sub> = count of crime i

C<sub>□</sub> = total count of all crimes

From this strategy it very well may be discovered whether the concentration of crime against women is more in certain towns when contrasted with the rest. Its outcome is settled on the base worth of 1.00. The locale whose qualities are above 1.00, it implies the region has high extent of crime in contrast with the bigger region, and whose worth is underneath 1.00 the region has low extent of crime and if the worth is equivalent to 1.00 the event of crime in the space is similarly circulated (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1994, 1995). This part is isolated into four segments starting with dissemination of victims; besides, circulation of offenders, third is associates of offenders and victims of crime and fourth is an examination of casualty and guilty party inclined regions.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To examination the social segregation and different types of brutality and abominations.
2. The examination on elements of Realities of Victims and Beneficiaries.

## Distribution of victims of crime

In this part the scientist has examined exhaustively first, the appropriation of victims of crime (torment,

assault, attack and capturing and kidnapping) at town/police headquarters/square and district level and second, the area remainder of victims of crime.

### Victims of crime at police station/block/region level (2004-2014)

Among the police headquarters Siliguri, Matigara and Pradhannagar from Matigara block, from the terai locale, had the most extreme number of victims (1494, 669 and 610 137 separately). Lodhoma and Darjeeling Pulbazar from Darjeeling Pulbazar square and Sukiapokhari police headquarters from Jorebunglow Sukiapokhari block, from the slope locale, had the least (16, 24 and 24 separately) (table 1.1). Among the slope blocks, greatest victims were from Kalimpong (4.42 percent) trailed by Darjeeling Pulbazar (3.66 percent) and Kurseong (2.97 percent) and among the terai blocks most extreme victims were from Matigara (56.77 percent) trailed by Naxalbari (11.14 percent and Phansidewa (8.77 percent).

**Table 1.1 Distribution of victims of crime, Darjeeling (2004-2014)**

Region	CD Blocks	Police Stations	Town	Age	Kidnapping and abduction	Majority	Police Station	Total victims in blocks	Victims in %	Crime rate/100 of female population	Total victims in region	Region victims in %	Crime rate/100 of female population
Hill	Darjeeling Pulbazar	Sadar	46	30	25	40	139						
		Darjeeling Pulbazar	6	8	2	8	24	175	3.66	188.65			
		Lodhoma	5	5	3	8	26						
	Rangli Rangliot	Rangli Rangliot	13	7	4	15	36	36	0.74	102.56			
		Jorebunglow	16	26	10	36	109	130	2.66	236.34			
		Sukiapokhari	5	8	3	8	24						
	Kurseong	Kurseong	13	23	36	33	105	145	2.97	306.40			
		Minik	15	24	8	17	64	84	1.73	365.54			
		Kalimpong (A & B)	69	109	33	10	238	238	4.42	111.76			
	Karakathari	Gondathari	16	12	8	10	36						
		Jaldhaka	12	6	8	12	44	100	2.05	187.74			
Naxalbari	Naxalbari	112	40	45	24	220	544	11.14	676.04				
	Bagdiga	145	10	45	75	334							
Phansidewa	Phansidewa	112	40	39	29	209	209	1.51	502.00				
	Phansidewa	213	102	10	44	409	409	8.37	426.75				
Matigara	Matigara	217	83	31	180	509	2775	56.77	2880.80				
	Pradhannagar	86	9	16	143	169							
	Siliguri	849	124	210	108	1494							
							990	81.78	1206.56				

Albeit the slope district includes twelve squares and eighteen police headquarters and terai involves four squares and seven police headquarters, yet the level of victims was just 18.22 from the slope locale, which is a lot of lower than the terai (81.78 percent). It is broke down from table 4.1 that the pace of crime victims per lakh of female populace in terai was exceptionally high (1206.56) than the slope (274.12)

### Spatial concentration of victims of crime using location quotient

In all there are eighteen police headquarters and the computation for area remainder has been finished as for the area of towns in each police headquarters (reference section 3) From the spatial appropriation of victims of torment in towns/towns it has been tracked down that the high concentration of victims of torment lies in the northern piece of the sloping region when contrasted with the southern terai locale in spite of the fact that it has additionally been seen that in certain pockets inside the police headquarters limit the instances of torment are exceptionally high (fig 4.1). In every one of the 21 towns had high concentration of victims, six of Kurseong police headquarters, five of

Kalimpong, two every one of Jorebunglow, Sukiapokhari, Rangli Rangliot, and Mirik police headquarters and one each in Darjeeling Sadar and Jaldhaka police headquarters. The concentration of attack is high in the north western and south eastern piece of the region while the north eastern and south west part has extremely low (figure 4.2). Reasonably high victims of crime is dissipated all around the region. From the spatial dispersion of victims of attack in towns/towns it has been tracked down that high concentration of victims of attack lies on the western side reaching out from north to south and in north from focus to north east side of the region. In these towns the concentration of victims are more than 10% which is over the ordinary dissemination of crime. The area of towns is by all accounts extremely helpful for offenders to attack the victims.

### Realities of Victims and Beneficiaries:

Brutality against women is an infringement of essential opportunities and rights, like the right to freedom and security, as referenced in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU, 2000). Brutality against women can be homegrown just as open, physical, passionate or mental. Women have dread of brutality to them which causes the absence of investment in different everyday issues. Profound effect of the injury stays to them even after post-brutality restorative measures and recovery. The locale insightful and region astute conveyance of the respondents demonstrate that the victims are across the space. Rate shrewd distinction is noticed however the instances of savagery are found across the topographical region and inside the high and low predominance region. Essentially, the socio segment highlights of the respondents show that the instances of savagery are found across the gathering of individuals. There is no distinction dependent on religion, standing and schooling. Each age gathering of women have been confronting savagery in their life. A large portion of the instances of savagery for the most part occur during the day wherein the lady is out of the home, alone for job exercises, without no relatives being near. Shockingly in the majority of the cases the denounced are the people known to the casualty from the area or family. For the most part, it is expected that huge danger for women is from obscure individual than recognizable one, however the truth of the matter is totally different. Women are undependable among individuals they know well. In the present setting, she might be hazardous with dear and almost ones.

It is seen that by and large lady goes alone for enrolling the case and in numerous cases, they didn't get legitimate treatment from the concerned cop. Now and again, victims have gotten directing administrations yet in barely any they didn't get alluded for guiding. Large numbers of them have not gotten the administrations like, free legitimate guide and monetary help. For counteraction and control of crime, women should know about their reckless

conduct. They need to get prepared for, 'how to distinguish and shield themselves from the charged', as the vast majority of the blamed are in their nearby organization for individuals. To forestall such viciousness, they ought to be prepared for self-preservation. They ought to be made mindful of the arrangement of administrations for the victims like directing, free legitimate guide, monetary advantage for their assistance and backing. Above all the police division and the concerned officials should be prepared to foster affectability so they can manage the casualty with more sympathy and care.

### **Realities from Police Officers and Police Stations:**

Constitutionally, every crime ought to be accounted for, and each lady who confronted brutality of any structure ought to get equity. The patterns of detailing impacted by different socio-social factors, the legal frameworks and the mentality of the people in legal framework at different level. In India the pace of unreported sexual viciousness is "far higher" than insights show. Prior to the new demonstration and arrangements, in numerous States, police reactions to viciousness against women have been exemplified by wasteful help conveyance and underreporting by both police and victims. According to victims, and society as a rule, cops are one of the primary wellsprings of help accessible to victims if there should be an occurrence of brutality. Their mentality is significant in working with a feeling of security and solace to women looking for equity and backing for insurance. Undoubtedly, cops' perspectives and reactions towards savagery send an unmistakable message to victims, offenders, and the more extensive local area. This outcome in social objection and criticism, or alternately social resilience toward this sort of savagery.

Meetings were led with the cops of the distinctive police headquarters in both the high and low commonness region to comprehend the status, their mentality and reaction towards the issues of savagery against women and their proactive nature and drives to help the casualty of the viciousness for stretching out the equity to her. It is seen that the pattern in detailing cases is expanding. Individuals know and approach to report the cases. Albeit the cops are attempting to satisfy their obligations not many of them have less affectability towards the person in question. There is a need of building mindfulness and affectability among the police to manage the casualty all the more decidedly. Alongside recording First Information Report (FIR) they should assume significant part of an aide and advisor. In case they are touchier, numerous victims will be go ahead and gone to the police headquarters to report the case and secret frequency will be come in the light for legitimate activity. Subsequently police have an exceptionally critical job in forestalling the crime and furthermore assisting the casualty with making a represent legitimate move against the denounced.

### **Infrastructural amenities and economy of offender and victim prone areas**

On noticing the accessibility of various conveniences for 2011 (DCH Darjeeling, 2011), it was tracked down that every one of the towns of the relative multitude of squares had right around hundred percent instruction offices, phone offices, and force supply offices and just about 60% towns have clinical offices and 30 percent have mail center office. There are 55 banks and each square is having at least 2 banks and Phansidewa which has 103 towns have 15 banks. Generally there isn't quite a bit of issue all things considered as verified above, yet in all there are just 40 Agricultural Credit Society and Matigara and Naxalbari blocks have none and Jorebunglow Sukiapokhri and Kharibari have just 1 each. Indeed, even Phansidewa which is the biggest square has just 3 Agricultural Credit Societies. Pucca street is accessible just in 64% of towns of the area. Overall just 30% of towns in Darjeeling region had accessibility of transport administrations (as transport administration and rail office).

Among the different squares it was discovered just a small bunch of towns (seventeen) had any type of craftsmanship (broomstick making in 3 towns, bamboo 11, dry blossoms 1, picture creator 1, and wooden model 1). Shockingly, the greater part of the towns in twelve squares barely had any assembling unit aside from 67 with tea, four each with rice factory and bread shop, three with iron and steel works, two each with block making and dairy and one every one of squash making, manure, flour, medication, concrete and one with furniture. Hence just 91 villages (14.7 percent) out 687 had any type of painstaking work. On investigating the state of 41 towns with high area remainder of victims and offenders it was tracked down that 35 had Kucha Street as it were. 33 towns don't have transport administrations (aside from three towns of Phansidewa, two of Kalimpong, one every one of Jorebunglow Sukiapokhri, and Mirik with transport office) and 36 are not associated by area streets (aside from one every one of Jorebunglow Sukiapokhri, Naxalbari, Darjeeling Pulbazar, and Phansidewa). 15 towns are associated with the closest town by in excess of 25 km and in mountain regions with kucha street travel time is moderate (around 15-20 km/hr) for it is relying on climate condition and roughness of the territory. 16 towns are associated with town between 10-20 km. also, just 10 towns are associated with town with under 10 km. All things considered it was tracked down that out of 41 towns; just 6 towns had Agricultural Credit Society.

Also, the regions with high area remainder are all in rural regions and the rural regions need a greater amount of farming credit society which is extremely less. None of the towns had any film/video lobbies for amusement. This part was isolated into four segments starting with dispersion of victims, trailed by conveyance of offenders, connects of offenders

and victims of crime and ultimately an investigation of casualty and wrongdoer inclined regions. From the conveyance of victims and offenders of crime at police headquarters/blocks/district level, it was tracked down that most extreme number of victims and offenders were accounted for from Siliguri, Matigara and Pradhannagar police headquarters and among blocks it was accounted for from Matigara and from terai at provincial level. Disregarding eight squares and eleven police headquarters in slopes, terai (four squares and seven police headquarters) announced high rate and high level of crime. From the spatial dispersion of victims and offenders at town level it was discovered that victims and offenders of torment were moved in northern piece of the sloping area and assault victims in the north eastern, western, and southern and offenders in southern piece of the locale.

Victims of attack were for the most part from the towns of North West and south east though their offenders were from north, west, east and south western piece of the area. Victims of grabbing and snatching were amassed in the district stretching out from North West, west to southern part and offenders were from south focal south east, west and from few pockets of north. From the connection investigation it was discovered that victims and offenders had a positive huge relationship with segment pointers. The quantity of victims and offenders just as pace of crime is high where there is high thickness of populace, high level of SC populace, sick literates, and non-specialists and more noteworthy police strength. It was likewise discovered that where temperatures are high victims and offenders of assault are additionally high. From the area remainder investigation, the greatest casualty and guilty party inclined towns were portrayed and their populace attributes, infrastructural conveniences and economy were dissected. Towns with high thickness of populace and high level of SC populace, non-specialists, and literates had high concentration of victims and offenders. These towns have poor vehicle office, poor street organization, tough territories; modest bunch of assembling units and so forth In this manner from the investigation it has been tracked down that poor infrastructural conveniences and feeble monetary conditions prompts high concentration of victims and offenders.

## CONCLUSION

Subsequent upon the writing survey and from the insightful structure of the investigation, the end drawn was that crime is a result of complex interaction of different segment, financial, ecological and infrastructural offices and must be seen in that light. The accessible writing on crime in the Indian setting basically manages the spatial examples of offenses. It likewise manages strength of police which has bearing on crime. A for all intents and purposes missing part in the surviving of writing is the investigation of the homes of the lawbreakers and victims and the sort of financial conditions winning there which may have set off criminal conduct. The current investigation accepts

importance since its difficult examinations the spatial examples of crime and the job of police strength, yet in addition recognizes the towns of the lawbreakers and victims with related attributes of populace and infrastructural conveniences.

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