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Critical Analyzing the Status of Crime in Rajasthan

Abstract

Drug abuse, alcoholism, corruption, child abuse, terrorism, poverty, unemployment and crime are not individual problems but affect the public at large. Crime is one such important social problem which affects the society as a whole, crime is a changing concept and depends upon the social development of the people, i.e. upon the fundamental interests and values dominating their common belief.

The proportionate frequency of criminality and types of crime changes depending upon the region or division of place. In Rajasthan regional differences shows variant proportion of crime. It is interesting to note that in the areas where there is abundance of finance, facilities and conveniences, we find more criminal activities. From the crime data it is clear that the Eastern Rajasthan recorded maximum crime and variation. Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur are the most developed areas and registered maximum crime variation, whereas in areas affected by the natural calamities, scarcity and epidemics, we find crime but in lesser proportion. The western part or the desert area of Rajasthan, i.e. Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Barmer registered lesser crime and crime variation. The study tries to analyze the status and variation in crime in Rajasthan.

Keywords: Crime, IPC, Violence, C.V. (Coefficient of Variation), Level of Crime, Correlation, Density, Non-Workers.

Introduction

Crime is timeless, it has been here since society began and will be here forever. As long as society improves its safeguards, criminals will change their approaches. Crime and criminality have been associated with man since his fall. Crime remains elusive and ever strives to hide itself in the face of development. Different nations have adopted different strategies to contend with crime depending on their nature and extent.

Crime is one such important social problem which affects the society as a whole. A social problem has been defined as "Situation confronting a group or a section of society which inflicts injurious consequences that can be handled only collectively.

Definition of Crime: "The Legal definition of Crime is that it is behavior of an activity in evolution of the legal code."

Paul Tappan (1960-2010) has defined crime as "An initiational act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defense or justification and sanctioned by the state for punishment as a felony or misbehavior."¹

Hall Jerome (General Principles of Criminal Law, 1947: 8-18) has defined crime as "Legally forbidden and intentional action which has a harmful impact on social interest and which has a criminal intent and which has legally prescribed punishment for it."²

Study Area

The study area includes state of Rajasthan. It is situated in the north-western part of the India (23°30' and 30°11' North latitude and 69°29' and 78°17' East longitude. The Tropic of Cancer passes through south of Banswara town presenting an irregular rhomboid shape. The state has a maximum length of 869 km. from west to east and 826 km. from north to south. The western boundary of the state is part of the Indo-Pak international boundary, running to an extent of 1,070 km. It touches four main districts of region, namely, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar. The state is girdled by Punjab and Haryana states in the north, Uttar Pradesh in the east, Madhya Pradesh in the southeast and Gujarat in the southwest.

Aim of the Study

The objectives of the study are:



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1. To find out the major types of crime and their causes in Rajasthan state;
2. To examine the issues and trends of crime;
3. To suggest preventive measures toward crime control in the State.

Methodology

For study of Crime analysis the secondary data were used from the Police Records. For analysis SPSS software was used and Maps were prepared using QGIS.

Review of Literature

Robert H. Gordon observes that cities seem to produce and nurture considerably more crime than rural areas. One reason for the high urban rate is the presence of slum or ghetto areas with their poverty, unemployment and overcrowding results in crime.

Barnes, Harry Lemer and Teeters K. Negley (1966) in their work said that the Criminal justice system recognizes that the efficiency of the legal machinery depends basically on the quality of the initial work done by the police.

Coffey R. Alan, (1975) in his work opines that the increasing trend of urbanization, a characteristic of every modern society, has great influence on the conditions and on police community relations.

Adwani H. Nirmala, (1978) in her work points out that with the political theory, which maintains that crime, is the result of various social elements operating in the social environment. These elements are culture, social control, primary and secondary groups, social process, socialization, social change, social disorganization, status, role and personality of the individual.

Ram Ahuja (2000) in his book "Criminology" has pointed out various aspects of Crimes. He has also explained various factors related to crime and their key impacts. According to him, analysis of crime can be done accurately using Statistics and connecting it with spatio-temporal factors.

Bachman and Paternoster (2016) explains multi-variate statistical techniques which can be used to analyze the various aspects of Criminology.

Statistics of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), (2017) reported that Rajasthan is at 9th position in terms of crime rate in India. In women related crime it stands in top 5 states with Jaipur in top 3 cities of India where women related crimes are highest

Types of Crime

Crime has been classified on varied basis. In Rajasthan, according to Rajasthan Police crimes are registered into 18 categories. For analyzing level of crime in Rajasthan, I have classified and grouped it in 8 categories:

1. Property Crime
2. Crime Against Human Body
3. Crime Indulging Riots
4. Crime Against Women
5. Kidnapping
6. Economic crimes
7. Cheating
8. Others

Factors Responsible for Crime

In modern age, criminologists have explained that crime happens in the social structure only. They do not agree that a human being happens to be a criminal by birth. They also analytically put forth many social factors which induce human beings towards criminality by going against the system of social control. Criminologists have proved these reasons leading to crime. Hence, while studying the reasons for crime the following factors should be considered. These are two groups of factors leading to crime.²

1. Ordinary Factors
2. Specific factors

Ordinary Factors

These factors affect the whole of society. Further these ordinary factors are divided into 4 secondary factors.

1. Geographical
2. Sociological
3. Physiological
4. Atmospheric

Analysis of Crime in Rajasthan

Rajasthan once treated as the peaceful state of western part of India. But from 1991 onward increase in crime rate of registered during the period 2010-2015. Rajasthan reported 18% of total economic crime in the country, the highest share of any state followed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra which had 9.7% and 9.1% of the total economic offenses in the country.

The highest crime rate 100000 of population was recorded in Rajasthan (37.4) followed by Delhi (34.2), Telangana (24.6). During this period Nagaland (4.1) had the lowest recoded crime rate

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Table 1: District-Wise Crime Statistics in Rajasthan, 2015

S. No.	District	Property Crimes	Crime against Human Body	Crime Indulging Riots	Crime against Women	Kidnapping	Economic Crimes	Cheating	Other Crimes	Total	X-Bar	S.D.	C.V.
1	Jaisalmer	229	31	4	105	16	4	15	1016	1420	178	347	51
2	Dungarpur	167	43	109	389	129	15	132	1161	2145	268	378	71
3	Sirohi	275	72	46	364	86	15	326	1335	2519	315	434	73
4	Rajsamand	351	37	69	392	87	11	330	1496	2773	347	489	71
5	Pratapgarh	1365	47	35	619	125	10	122	1164	3487	436	550	79
6	Jalor	383	31	9	264	39	16	280	1690	2712	339	565	60
7	Banswara	194	39	108	395	131	11	166	1774	2818	352	586	60
8	Bundi	375	57	184	499	139	6	395	1937	3592	449	626	72
9	Jhalawar	577	83	138	848	155	47	221	1987	4056	507	660	77
10	Baran	520	87	183	647	133	29	315	2047	3961	495	663	75
11	Churu	435	106	37	376	76	24	44	2329	3427	428	784	55
12	Hanumangarh	424	132	30	768	86	17	518	2553	4528	566	847	67
13	Sawai Madhopur	754	57	1	423	138	18	403	2547	4341	543	851	64
14	Tonk	507	51	131	441	81	5	407	2671	4294	537	884	61
15	Jhunjhunun	616	63	21	469	93	16	631	2675	4584	573	890	64
16	Dholpur	544	96	19	389	116	16	229	2714	4123	515	907	57
17	Barmer	628	66	19	705	57	42	234	2708	4459	557	911	61
18	Bikaner	513	116	21	656	82	31	901	2793	5113	639	930	69
19	Chittaurgarh	863	85	76	865	167	17	162	2940	5175	647	990	65
20	Dausa	1057	56	14	280	94	17	583	2924	5025	628	996	63
21	Karauli	756	82	3	371	129	21	314	3005	4681	585	1009	58
22	Pali	702	98	9	807	139	10	790	3330	5885	736	1106	67
23	Sikar	977	87	7	582	147	18	992	3383	6193	774	1131	68
24	Kota	1607	183	133	1097	330	40	969	3416	7775	972	1134	86
25	Ganganagar	550	142	16	1132	125	40	710	3591	6306	788	1198	66
26	Bhilwara	1286	89	65	971	253	29	785	3628	7106	888	1204	74
27	Nagaur	799	154	7	726	184	33	356	3690	5949	744	1227	61
28	Ajmer	1365	91	17	1109	227	28	1364	3891	8092	1012	1308	77
29	Udaipur	1295	185	181	1155	283	43	964	4434	8540	1068	1446	74
30	Jodhpur	2147	179	19	1069	185	79	562	4838	9078	1135	1658	68
31	Alwar	3132	190	20	1220	355	31	1220	5755	11923	1490	2011	74
32	Bharatpur	1522	150	6	943	279	35	408	6507	9850	1231	2194	56
33	Jaipur	9896	287	85	2217	758	2319	6045	16543	38150	4769	5821	82

Source: State Crime Records Bureau, Rajasthan

	Property Crimes	Crime against Human Body	Crime Indulging Riots	Crime against Women	Kidnapping	Economic Crimes	Cheating	Other Crimes
$\sum X$	36811	3272	1822	23293	5424	3093	21893	108472
X-Bar	1115	99	55	706	164	94	663	3287
S.D.	1694	58	58	408	133	400	1025	2691
Mean + S.D.	2809	157	113	1113	298	493	1688	5978
Mean + 2*S.D.	4503	215	171	1521	431	893	2713	8669
Mean + 3*S.D.	6197	273	229	1928	564	1293	3738	11361

Source: Computed by Author

Conclusion

On the study of the above calculated data we can draw various conclusions for each type of crimes stated. The values in every data for a particular crime can be divided into various intervals with the help of values of means and standard deviations. The intervals can be defined as namely Very low deviation, Low deviation, Moderately deviated, Highly deviated and Very highly deviated.

The conclusion for each crime is as follows:

Property Crimes

The property crime generally occurs highest in the areas with a very high land value. According to the given data the property crime occurs highest in Jaipur (9896) and the lowest in Dungarpur (167) and Banswara (194).

Jaipur being one of the most developed cities in the state has the highest land value as compared to the other cities of the state. On the other hand Dungarpur and Banswara being a tribal region have the lowest land value leading to very less number of property crimes taking place.

The intervals for the data can be stated as:

Very Low Deviation (Below 1115)

Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Sirohi, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Tonk and Nagaur.

Low Deviation (1115 to 2809)

Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara and Ajmer

Moderately Deviated (2809 to 4503)

Alwar

High Deviation (4503 to 6197)

Very High Deviation (Above 6197)

Jaipur

Crime against Human Body

The highest count in this crime is in Jaipur District (287) which records highest population in the state and also high level of urbanization. The lowest is recorded in Jaisalmer (31) and Jalor (31) which records least density of population in the state leading to lower number of crimes against human body.

The intervals can be defined as:

Very Low Deviation (Below 99)

Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Baswara, Baran, Jalawar, Bundi, Sirohi, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Tonk, Bhilwara, Ajmer

Low Deviation (99 to 157)

Bharatpur, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Nagaur

Moderate Deviation (157 to 215)

Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Alwar

High Deviation (215 to 273)

Very High Deviation (Above 273)

Jaipur

Crime Indulging Riots

The highest number of riots have been recorded in Bundi (184) followed by Baran (183), Udaipur (181) and Jhalawar (138) which comprise the South-East region of the state whereas the lowest recorded in Sawai Madhopur (1) followed by Karauli (3) and Jaisalmer (4). The reason for less number of riots in these districts is the dominance of a single caste in these districts.

The intervals for the data can be defined as follows:

Very Low Deviation (Below 55)

Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Alwar, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Nagaur, Ajmer

Low Deviation (55 to 113)

Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Banswara

Moderate Deviation (113 to 171)

Jhalawar, Kota, Tonk

High Deviation (171 to 229)

Udaipur, Baran, Bundi

Very High Deviation (Above 229)

Crime against Women

The most cases were registered in Jaipur (2217) and Alwar (1220), the cause behind the same is due to low male-female ratio and migration of laborers from nearby states especially Haryana, Bihar and U.P. The least cases were registered in Jaisalmer (105) because the population density is low and it is a tourist centre.

The intervals can be stated as follows:

Very Low Deviation (Below 706)

Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Banswara, Baran, Bundi, Sirohi, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Bikaner, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Tonk

Low Deviation (706 to 1113)

Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar, Kota, Pali, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Ajmer

Moderate Deviation (1113 to 1521)

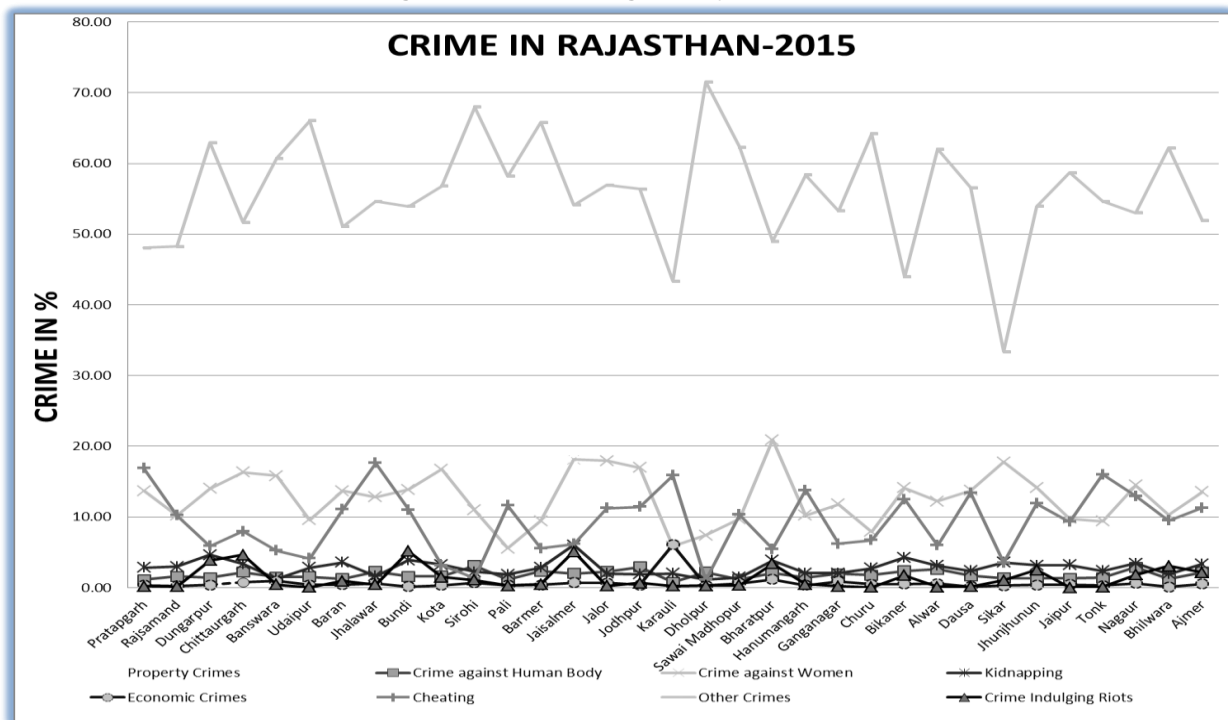
Udaipur, Ganganagar, Alwar

High Deviation (1521 to 1928)

Very High Deviation (Above 1928)

Jaipur

Fig 1: Crime Percentage in Rajasthan, 2015



Kidnapping

The maximum cases for kidnapping were registered in Jaipur (758), Alwar (355) and Kota (330). It is mainly due to the vast level of economic difference in the society in these cities. The lowest recorded in Jaisalmer (16) due to low population density.

The intervals can be divided as follows:

Very Low Deviation (Below 164)

Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Banswara, Jhalawar, Baran, Bundi, Sirohi, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Tonk

Low Deviation (164 to 298)

Chittaurgarh, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Nagaur

Moderate Deviation (298 to 431)

Alwar, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Kota

High Deviation (431 to 564)

Very High Deviation (Above 564)

Jaipur

Economic Crimes

The most cases were recorded in Jaipur (2319) and Jodhpur (79) mainly due to large difference in economic level of society. Also, high level of urbanization and migration of labor from different states. The lowest recorded in Jaisalmer (4) due to low level of urbanization and population density.

The intervals can be defined as follows:

Very Low Deviation (Below 94)

Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Udaipur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, Sirohi, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor,

Jodhpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Alwar, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Tonk, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Ajmer

Low Deviation (94 to 493)

Moderate Deviation (493 to 893)

High Deviation (893 to 1293)

Very High Deviation (Above 1293)

Jaipur

Cheating

The maximum is recorded in Jaipur (6045) followed by Ajmer (1364) and Alwar (1220) because these are main tourist centres of Rajasthan. The lowest recorded in Jaisalmer (15) because population density is very low and industrial development is minimum in the district.

The intervals can be defined as:

Very Low Deviation (Below 663)

Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Sirohi, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Hanumangarh, Churu, Dausa, Jhunjhunun, Tonk, Nagaur

Low Deviation (663 to 1680)

Udaipur, Kota, Pali, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Sikar, Bhilwara, Ajmer

Moderate Deviation (1680 to 2713)

High Deviation (2713 to 3738)

Very High Deviation (Above 3738)

Jaipur

All the districts in Rajasthan (excluding Jaipur) lie below moderate deviation and surprisingly Jaipur is the only city with such high deviation.

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Other Crimes

From figure 1 it is clear that the incidents of other crimes are registered high as compared to other crimes. The maximum number is recorded in Jaipur (16543), Bharatpur (6507) and Alwar (5755). This is due to high level of industrial development, high land value, large migration number, great variation in economic level of society and major tourist centers of state. The lowest value in Jaisalmer (1016) due to low literacy rate, low level of urbanization, lowest level of population density and least industrialization in the state.

The intervals can be defined as follows:

Very Low Deviation (Below 3287)

Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Sirohi, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Karauli, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Hanumangarh, Churu, Bikaner, Dausa, Jhunjhunun, Tonk

Low Deviation (3287 to 5978)

Udaipur, Kota, Pali, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Alwar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Ajmer

Moderate Deviation (5978 to 8669)

Bharatpur

High Deviation (8669 to 11361)

Very High Deviation (Above 11361)

Jaipur

Crime Variation in Rajasthan

From table 1, it is clear that the nature, variation and extent of crime vary according to class,

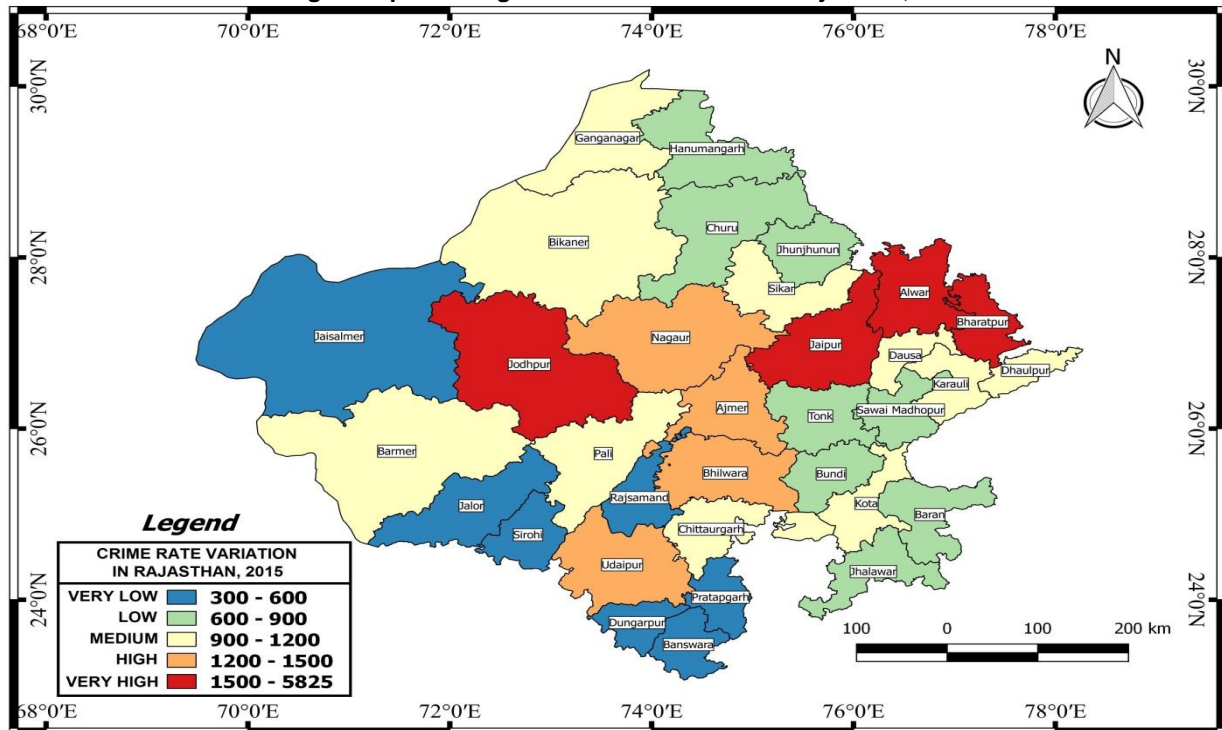
region, culture and the strata of the society across the state. The map below shows the Spatio -Temporal variation of crimes at district levels. The spatial distribution of recorded crime has been mapped to show the various crimes, analysis of variance have been calculated of the means and standard deviations and c.v.

In the figure below it is clear that the crime variation is maximum in the eastern parts of Rajasthan. The main districts are Alwar, Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Jaipur. Alwar and Bharatpur are the border areas attached to the state of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. The main cause of crime of maximum variation is the migration and the land value in these districts.

The districts of Rajasthan have been categorized according to the crime ratio variation in them as follows:

1. Very Low (300 to 600): Jaisalmer, Rajsamand, Jalor, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara
2. Low (600 to 900): Hanumangarh, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Baran, Bundi
3. Medium (900 to 1200): Chittorgarh, Kota, Pali, Barmer, Karauli, Dholpur, Sikar, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Dausa
4. High (1200 to 1500): Nagaur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur
5. Very High (1500 to 5825): Jodhpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur

Fig 2: Map Showing Crime Rate Variation in Rajasthan, 2015



By the above map we conclude that the maximum districts in Rajasthan lie in the range of Very Low to Medium Crime Rate Variation, hence it implies that Rajasthan can be considered a peaceful state as compared to others states.

Population is one of the important factor influencing incidents of crime. A direct correlation in growth and incidents of crime and the population of the state has been observed during 2006-2015. The factor influencing the crime situation at a particular place besides population could be growing

urbanization leading to migration of population from neighboring places due to unemployment, economic

inequality, etc.

Table 2: Relationship between Crime, Density and Non-Workers Percentage

S. No.	District	Total Crime	Density	%age of Crime	Non-Worker %age
1	Ajmer	8092	305	3.97	59.21
2	Alwar	11923	438	5.84	53.5
3	Banswara	2818	397	1.38	49.01
4	Baran	3961	175	1.94	54.81
5	Barmer	4459	92	2.18	53.82
6	Bharatpur	9850	503	4.83	57.97
7	Bhilwara	7106	230	3.48	52.33
8	Bikaner	5113	78	2.51	58.28
9	Bundi	3592	192	1.76	52.64
10	Chittaurgarh	5175	197	2.54	48.02
11	Churu	3427	147	1.68	55.73
12	Dausa	5025	476	2.46	58.12
13	Dhaulpur	4123	398	2.02	56.63
14	Dungarpur	2145	368	1.05	53.8
15	Ganganagar	6306	179	3.09	53.65
16	Hanumangarh	4528	184	2.22	52.93
17	Jaipur	38150	595	18.69	62.8
18	Jaisalmer	1420	17	0.7	56.87
19	Jalor	2712	172	1.33	50.97
20	Jhalawar	4056	227	1.99	51.39
21	Jhunjhunun	4584	361	2.25	58.14
22	Jodhpur	9078	161	4.45	59.6
23	Karauli	4681	264	2.29	56.88
24	Kota	7775	374	3.81	61.62
25	Nagaur	5949	187	2.92	56.89
26	Pali	5885	164	2.88	58.66
27	Pratapgarh	3487	195	1.71	44.54
28	Rajsamand	2773	248	1.36	52.37
29	Sawai Madhopur	4341	297	2.13	56.72
30	Sikar	6193	346	3.03	62.41
31	Sirohi	2519	202	1.23	59.49
32	Tonk	4294	198	2.1	54.33
33	Udaipur	8540	262	4.18	55.49
Total Sum		204080			

Source: Census of India, 2011

Population Density & Crime in Rajasthan

To study the relationship between population density & crime in Rajasthan we used Karl Pearson's Correlation Method. The correlation between the population density & crime, R value comes +0.557. It indicates significant positive relationship between them. It reveals that highest population density

indicates highest crime rate. In Rajasthan Jaipur records 38150 highest crime with highest density 595 persons per sq. km. and the lowest crime rate is recorded in Jaisalmer is 1420 with lowest population density of 17 persons per sq.km. The data clearly indicates the relationship between density and crime.

Table 3: Correlation between Total Crime and Population Density in Rajasthan, 2015

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Total Crime	6184.24	33	6207.593	1080.603
	Density	261.48	33	129.904	22.613
Paired Samples Correlations					
		N	Correlation	Sig.	
Pair 1	Total Crime & Density	33	.557	.001	

Non-Working Population & Crime in Rajasthan

The relationship between the non-working population and the crime in Rajasthan is also a positive relationship, $r = 0.413$. The study reveals that the highest crime rate is recorded in Jaipur 18.69%

and also highest non-working population 62.8% is recorded in Jaipur District. The lowest non-working population is recorded in Pratapgarh (44.54%) with low crime rate of 1.71% as compared to state average of 3.03% crime rate.

Table 4: Correlation between Percentage of Crime and Non-Working Percentage in Rajasthan, 2015

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	%age of Crime	3.0303	33	3.04111	.52939
	Non-Worker %age	55.4430	33	4.09373	.71263
Paired Samples Correlations					
		N	Correlation	Sig.	
Pair 1	%age Of Crime & Non-Worker %age	33	.413	.017	

Conclusion

Police data of last year suggest that Bikaner is safer than any other place in Rajasthan. Bikaner police range witnessed a drop of 13.06% in the crime cases in 2017 and the district topped among all 44 police district, recording 18.85% reduction in crime that invite action under provisions of IPC (Indian Penal Code).

Cases of human atrocities also registered a sharp decline of 23.11% in Bikaner range, making it a highest in state.

Rajasthan record a drop of 8.93% (2016) in major crimes but this year it stands at 5.80%, according to police data major cognizable offences murder, attempt to murder, loot theft and kidnapping have also witnessed a significant decline. Police data reveals a total of 169943 crime registered in 2017, compared to 180368 cases in 2016 (Drop of 11.61%) and in 2015 the registered crimes were 204080 (Drop of 5.86%). Officials attribute the decrease in serious crimes to better policing and registration of more cases under local & special acts.

Suggestions

1. Modernization of the Police forces with latest technology and equipments.
2. Improved coordination between Police Stations.
3. Recruitment of police personnel on large scale is needed.
4. Mapping of Police Stations should be done so that they can be geo-located.

5. Online FIR tracking should be used.
6. Motor vehicles should be modernized with GPS systems.
7. Coordination between police forces of different states is required.

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