"Human or social ecology is concerned with the relationship which exists between people who share a common habitat or local territory, and which are directly related to the character of the territory itself, it is a study of social structure in relation to the social environment."

--Morris
3. **Criminal**

Criminal as the word denotes means a person who commits crime or violates laws of society. Normally property offenders and habitual law breakers are considered as criminals. But a simple person, with balanced mind, sometime breaks the law. The number of factors which constitute criminal behaviour include harm, conduct, mens rea and prescribed punishment. Herschel Prins has beautifully summerised it as follows:

1) "before behaviour can be called crime there must be certain external consequences of harm. Even if one decides to commit a crime, but changes one's mind before doing anything about it, no crime has been committed. The intention is not taken for the deed".

2) The harm must be legally forbidden; anti-social behaviour is not crime unless it is prohibited by law.

3) There must be 'conduct' i.e. there must be an intentional or reckless action or inaction, which brings the harmful consequences about.

4) There must be mens rea (criminal intent) * the violation of traffic rules are minor, simple violation, but it is considered as crime. Political agitators embarking on chakka jam violate the law of Indian Penal Code. Even Mahatma Gandhi and Jesus Christ violated laws of their own time. This chapter deals with violations of penal laws by habitual and first offenders. But for psychological and environmental study only habitual and property offenders are taken into account.

In 19th Century it was a common belief that criminal is born with certain specific peculiarity Lambroso, a noted criminologist suggested that a Criminal differ from others

---

in anatomy. They have retreated forehead, a small skull, and big ears. However later studies revealed that facial characteristics of the Criminals did not distinguish them from others. Galton has rightly said:

"I have made numerous composites (Portraits) of various groups of convicts, which are interesting negatively rather than positively. They produce faces of a mean description with no villainy written on them. The individual faces are villainous enough, but they are villainous in different ways, and when they are combined the individual peculiarities disappear, and the common humanity of low type is all that is lift."*

The general conception that criminality goes from generation to generation did not found favour from criminologists. In the case of habitual criminal tribes it is not the genetics but the environment which was responsible for continued criminality in future generation. Christiansen has rightly suggested that:

"No study carried out up to now can be said to have provided conclusive evidence of the dominance of genetic over environmental factors in the genesis of criminality. Given the nature of the genetic and environmental facts, it is still an appropriate a prior hypothesis, that heredity and environment always interact in a dynamic fashion to bring about and shape criminal behaviour, and that both the mutual interaction and the mutual strength of the two factors from a continuous dimension for all persons and situations."

Now it is established concept that a Criminal is product of three factors: (i) his own mental equipment, (ii) his social conditions and (iii) environment in which he is born. An individual conduct, habit and character are shaped mainly by his own mental equipment. Some times mental backwardness expresses itself in the form of mental deprivity. One suffering from mental deprivity may commit crime even

* Galton: East 1949 : 73
** Christiansen KO Threshold tolerance in various population groups 1977- London P-88
There can hardly be any difference of opinion in ascribing responsibility for a large number of crime to social conditions prevailing at a particular time and place. Social conditions giving fillip to commission of crimes whether directly or indirectly may be either positive or negative. Positive social conditions are those which being present in particular society either facilitate or provide crimes. Some of the examples of positive social conditions are poverty, disparity in the distribution of wealth and some calamities. Negative social conditions are the wants and drawbacks in the social organisation like ineffective police system.

Environment in which a man lives has great influence on the total personality of an individual. Family environment is the basic factor to determine the life of individual. Next comes the local environment which includes mental set up of general populace, and conditions prevailing in the locality. Environment afforded by caste, race and religion, and national environment also influence the individual. As such, an offender is a by-product of a number of circumstances and factors. The criminal comes from a sub-culture where knowledge, beliefs, values and normative codes of behaviour are typical.

**Socio-Economic Background of Criminals in Chhattisgarh Region:**

Chhattisgarh is basically a rural region with small number of towns. Rich in natural resources, it is witnessing a change through advent of basic industries. Industrial belt of Bilai and Korba have become focal points of new growth. On the one hand, we find new developing city culture with emphasis on material advancement, on the other, villages still depict the picture of the past age. Caste and old tradition play very important role in shaping the life in villages. Farming is the main occupation. Farmers are either rich or
very poor. Large land holdings are concentrated in a few hands. Disparity in the size of land holding is the highest in Bilaspur district in the State. Forty percent people living in the villages are landless labourers. Disparity is evident every where. The criminals in rural areas come mostly from poorer section of society. It is rightly said "What sin is there which the hungry man would not commit. Starving men can have no regard for tender virtues". In urban areas, the criminal is not always poor. He is a by-product of environment. Living in slums, coming in contact with other criminals, inadequate means of livelihood, and unanimity in society play very important role in creating criminals is urban areas.

On interrogation of a number of criminals, the author has found that the habitual criminals started their criminal activities under some pressing circumstances. They are from a poor stock. Sometimes food is not available for which they have to steal. Once a young person deviates from the right path, he becomes habitual criminal after some repeat performances.

Classification of criminals according to Birth Place:-

Criminals operating in the Chhattisgarh region may be categorised under 3 main heads according to place of their birth:-

i) Criminals who have their origin in the Chhattisgarh region.

ii) Criminals who are outsider, but recently settled in the Chhattisgarh region.

iii) Criminals settled outside the region but operating in this region occasionally.

Criminals who have their origin in Chhattisgarh Region:

Large number of criminals committing petty offences fall under this category. They are poor, uneducated, unsophi-
sticated. They indulge mostly in offences of theft and burglary. Some dacoit gangs spring up here and there. But on investigation it was revealed that master mind behind those gangs was some outside criminal who has settled in Chhattisgarh recently and who still has links outside. Poverty of environment play a very important role in making of the criminal under this category. Uncalled children are sometimes waylaid by other offenders. The criminal of this region are individual operators. They have neither skill nor capacity to form organised gangs. Chhattisgarh being land-locked area, have been free from violent crime for a very large part of the history. Criminals come from lower starts of society. Victims of crime were also weak and humble. Large part of region settled by aboriginals have been almost free from criminals.

Criminals who are outsiders but recently settled in Chhattisgarh.

Industrialisation has brought in thousands of people in this region. Came in engineers, doctors, as well as labourers of different discipline and criminals of different nature. Also came in administrators, educationists and traders. Criminals found it easy to operate in this area because people are simple who could resist least. Outside criminals developed local contacts after coming to this area. They mostly belong to middle class families. In the social hierarchy they have a higher place. They are intelligent. They know trick of the trade. They know how to illude police, how to escape and how to avoid the clutches of law. They commit dacoity, theft, house breacking, cheating and other violent offences. Most of the offenders operating in urban areas come under this category.

Criminals settled in outside the Region but operating in this region occasionally:
The criminals settled outside the region and operating in this region are of two types.

1. Sophisticated criminals who commit crime of new modus operandi. Most of the cheats, bank robbers, car lifters come under this category. A dacoity of 13 lakhs of cash was committed in year 1983 in B.N.C. Mills Rajnandgaon by educated and sophisticated dacoits in the day light. After looting the property they decamped in a car. Dacoits came from Allahabad of U.P. Most of the Bank robberies in the region were committed by professional criminals of Bihar. Criminals of this category come in this area study the location, establish their contacts and commit the offence. After commission of offence they escape and stay out of the region for a long time.

2. Ex-criminal tribes committing offences occasionally.

A remarkable feature of Indian criminality has been of wandering tribes comprised of about six million persons, whose main occupation in life was crime.

Risely has defined the word tribe as,

"a collection of families, bearing a common name which, as a rule, does not denote any specific occupation, generally claiming common decent from a mythical or historical ancestor. Occasionally it is derived from an animal, but in some parts of the country, it is held together, only by the obligation of kinship. Members usually speak the same language and occupy (or profess to occupy) a definite tract of a country."

The criminal tribe on the above analogy may be defined as tribes whose main occupation is to commit crime. It is not true that these tribe are spread all over the country in the form of thugs and dacoits. Thugs and pandaris were the first criminal communities operating in central

* Riskey H. The people of India, 1908 Thakur sprink and company, Calcutta, India P-61
provinces and Chhattisgarh Region. The word thug has been defined in Indian Penal Code as,

"whoever at any time after the passing of this act shall have been habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child stealing by means of or accompanied with murder is a thug."

The thugs of Central India plundered this region occasionally. Thuggee was controlled by Col. William Sleeman who was specially posted in 1829. He was later designated as superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee in India, with suppression of thuggee the tribes involved in the crime were either liquidated or settled in and around Jabalpur.

The Criminal tribes who operate in this region are Kanjars, Pardhis, Mang-Maratha, Bel Paradhi, Banjara, Minas, Vaghis, and Bowerias. They wandered in groups of ten or twenty families under the leadership of a strong patriarch whose enterprise held the families together. Their crimes ranged from cattle lifting to crop stealing, from train thefts to robbery, and from picking pockets to counterfeiting. Their women worked as spies for the men who learned stealing from early childhood under the patronage of an experienced person. The youth who did well in theft were applauded by the leaders, rewarded liberally and bestowed prettier brides. The children were trained to stay loyal to the group and were expected to keep any secret from the police if arrested. They had no guilt feelings: Their "GODs" approved of the crimes and they were very proud of their successful capers.

The tribe has a strict code of conduct and the members were responsible for the mutual safety. They all spoke the same dialect and used an elaborate system of signs to communicate with each other in the presence of the police and strangers. They settled their internal disputes through their own elder men's assembly and never approached the official criminal Justice system for any of their complaints because
they had a punishment code of their own.

These tribes originated when India was invaded by a series of foreign raiders from central Asia and the dislodged tribes became the wandering criminal tribes. Their economy was based on hunting, but they took to pastoral living. The British rulers labelled them 'criminal tribes', registered them arrested them and put them in reservation. Some tribes were restricted to their villages which they could not leave without a pass. Criminal tribes acts (1879, 1911 and 1924) were passed to regularise these restraints on the tribes. After the independence in 1947, efforts were made to decriminalize these tribes and absorb them in the rest of the society. Settled on agricultural lands they were supposed to give up their criminal activities. Unfortunately they still follow the old path.

Impact of wandering gangs on the crime situation of the Chhattisgarh Region.

On close scrutiny it is revealed that the Chhattisgarh region is prone to crime of burglary committed by Bawarias, Paradhis, Kanjars and Oreiyas. Although detection of offences committed by wandering gangs is very difficult, a number of offences are suspected to have been committed by them. These offences are sensational in nature and arouse spontaneous public anger. The number of offences in which wandering gangs were apprehended is very small. But there is no doubt that they commit murder, dacoity, robbery and house breaking all over the region and manage to evade police action. These outside criminals generally camp near the railway stations or the bus stands and commit offences during night and decamp swiftly over-night.

In the year 1976, Kanjars from Jhansi (U.P.) committed nine dacoities in Bilaspur district. They were arrested and prosecuted in these cases. Similarly in the year 1982, chita Pardhis, from distt Parbhani Maharashtra committed seven
dacoities in Durg district. They were also apprehended in these offences. In the year 1983, Bawarias from Tatanagar Bihar committed two dacoities and one house robbery in Raipur district. They were arrested and prosecuted in these offences. They have also committed two house-breakings in the year 1976 in Durg district.

Again in 1983 the pardhis of district Parbhani Maharashtra committed a highway dacoity with murder in Bilaspur district and another offence of highway robbery with murder in Durg district.

Causes of committing crime:

There has been an attempt to find out single indicator in the criminalological literature for causes of committing crime. Some variables like unemployment and low income were accepted in the 19th century. But in year 1974 Pyle in summarizing the most common single indicator, suggested a division into objective measures such as demographic, socio-economic, and living conditions and subjective measures, such as instability and stress. Following is the summary of his indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Sub-group at Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographic</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethnic status</td>
<td>Minority Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family status</td>
<td>Broken home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family size</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Un-employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low attainment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Condition</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Substandard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>density</td>
<td>Over crowded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td>Rented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Common objective attributes of offenders.)
We may accept this indicator in respect of Chhattisgarh Region. Demographic features are the most important objective attributes known offenders. Most offenders are young. In year 1983 for example 50% of offenders were under 25 years of age. For violent offences 37% of the offenders were under 25 years of age, and for property offences 51% offenders were under 25 years of age. Almost all offenders were male. Female in very small number were involved in minor offences. Most of the offenders are either single, and if married have broken family. Ethnic status is not very important factor attributed to criminality in this region. Castes with poor social and cultural background have produced more offenders. Children of broken home and large family size suffer from mental and economic stress which leads to criminality.

Socio-economic conditions influence the offenders. Most of the offenders come from low income group. They are either unskilled labourers or unemployed. Adverse living conditions also influence the individual. Most of the offenders come from slums, from the areas which are over crowded, and live in rented house.

Although these are some of the correlates of crime, offenders may also come from totally happy environments. The breeding ground hypothesis of (H.may flew 1862) is modified. Shaw and mokay (1942). Showed that "Deliquency area could be identified", but stressed that the "criteria used could not furnish explanations, these had to be sought in the field of more subtle human relationships and social values," Mays (1983) writes: "When we talk of a criminal area or of a deliquent sub-culture we are not saying that every individual living spatially close to the offenders is powerfully conditioned by their attitudes and behaviour that he is obliged to break the law himself. What we are saying is that within a broad zone which can be drawn upon a map,
a very substantial number of people commit offences and there is a general social tolerance extended towards, this behaviour......the area as whole is delinquency producing.... the exceptions do not disprove the generalization.

Sex and Age of the Criminals

Sex: Criminality in this region is limited to men. Women is hardly involved in any criminal act worth description. The women of the region are shy, tradition bound and least exposed to outsideworld. Although she works with men in field and factory, and she is healthier than man, yet social custom and inherent culture have been responsible for her limited life. Female offenders are involved mostly in pick pocket, shop lifting and minor hurt. Females constitute only 5.8% of violent and 3.5% of property offenders.

Age: Author has collected data of 4136 offenders arrested in 1983 in the Chhattisgarh region for dacoity, loot, house-breaking, thefts, murder and attempt to murder. For the sake of description we differentiate between property offenders and offenders involved in murder and attempt to murder.

Property offenders are mostly young people as is indicated by the following table:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age- Group</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 16 years</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 25 years</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 35 years</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 45 years</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 45 years</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3389</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We find that about 48% of the offenders involved in property offences belong to the age group 16 to 25 years. 28.6% of the criminals come from the age group 26 to 35...
years, 19.7% from the age group 36 to 45 years. Only .6% criminals are more than 45 years of age, children below 16 years of age constitute 3.2% of the total property offenders. Thus property offenders are mostly young people.

If we analyse the age group of offenders involved in violent crimes like murder and attempted murder the picture is slightly different. Most of the offenders under this category are young, but in comparison to property offenders they are of higher age group. The following table shows the age group of offenders of murder & attempted murder:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-group</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 years</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 25 years</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 35 years</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 45 years</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 45 years</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of offenders under this category are between the age group 16 to 25 years. While only 1.3% offenders come from the age below 16 years of age, 35.7% come from 16 to 25 years age-group, 30.1% from 26 to 35 years age group and 20.4% from 36 to 45 years age group. Even the matured people above the age of 45 years were involved in violent offences and they constitute 12.3% of the total violent offenders.

Age plays such an important role in criminal behaviour that old people are seldom involved in offences of moral turpitude. Young minds is more susceptible to allurements. They are least aware about the consequences of their act. With age comes the maturity of thought. Except for professional criminals, the offenders change their habits and engage in honourable professions with increase in age. Habitual criminals have difficult options. Once they are known,
they are chased by police. They are discarded by family and society. They have to fight their own legal battle. Circumstances force them to commit more offences and the chain continues.

The author has collected data of only I.P.C. offences. If we analyse the age of the offenders involved in violation of the offences of Minor Acts like Excise Act and gambling Act, we find that young children are employed as agents of the offence. They commit the offence for someone else to earn their livelihood.

Occupation of the offenders:

Data have also been collected about the family occupation of the offenders arrested for murder, attempted murder, Dacoity, loot, house breaking, thefts and cattle thefts. Following is the table showing occupation of the offenders or of their guardians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>No. of Offenders</th>
<th>Percentae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2938</td>
<td>71.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4123</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the Chhattisgarh region is basically an agricultural area, most of the offenders come from agricultural families. Although industrialization has taken place in pockets, the ratio of the offenders from these areas is only 23%. But looking to the population involved in industry this offender ratio is on high side. Other disciplines of occupation contribute little to the criminality.
In property offences following is the Distribution of Juvenile Delinquents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Less than 15 years</th>
<th>15-17</th>
<th>17-18</th>
<th>Total Offenders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>3389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Juvenile delinquency is of such small magnitude that it is hardly a problem from the standard of more industrialized societies. There is hardly any delinquency in rural area. Some noteworthy features of delinquency in this region are:

1. Juveniles make a relatively much smaller contribution to the total crime picture.
2. More children are arrested under special or local acts than under the Indian Penal Code. Many juveniles were not acting on their own. They were exploited by adult criminals specially in the manufacture and delivery of illicit liquor and for prostitution and immoral traffic in females.
3. Juvenile delinquency is a male activity.
4. Rural areas are mostly free from juvenile delinquents.
5. There is no gang of juvenile delinquents in this region.

Caste, Religion and Occupation of Criminals

Although caste and religion play very important role in Indian society, it is not correct to say that one caste or religion is more prone to criminal behaviour than other. However, tendency to commit crime and lead a life of habitual criminal, is seen in some ex-criminal tribes. This region is free from heavy concentration of any criminal pocket. Out of 3389 offenders arrested for various property
offences in the year 1983 in Chhattisgarh region 353 were Sahus, 335 were Satnamis, 744 Adivasis, 290 were Rawats, 181 Mohammaddans, 162 were Kewats, 130 were Rajputs, 112 were Kumis and 104 were Brahmins. This number is almost in the same proportion in which these communities are settled in this region. In the same way out of 734 offenders arrested for murder and attempted murder in the year 1983, 99 were Sahus, 130 were Satnamis, 185 were adivasis, 51 were Rawats, 14 were Mohammadan 28 were Kewants, 15 were Rajputs, 30 were Kumis & 25 were Brahmins. Following is the comparative ratio of offenders caste wise for property as well as murder & attempted to murder offences:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property offences</th>
<th>Sahu</th>
<th>Satnamis</th>
<th>Adivasis</th>
<th>Rawat</th>
<th>Kumis</th>
<th>Kewat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Attempted to murder</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rajput</th>
<th>Brahman</th>
<th>Mohammadan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This comparative chart shows that satnamis, Sahus are involved more in violent offences than property offences while Mohammadan are comparatively more involved in property offences. This is also reflected to the Socio-economic and cultural status of different communities.

Spatial Distribution of Offenders in Ratio to population.

Chhattisgarh region is basically an agricultural tract with islands of industrial belt. The region is large enough to display a distinctive and diverse patterns of living. City and towns have overcrowded localities while forest villages have sparse population. Like the diverse
social, economic and environmental conditions, offenders also have distinct character. Certain pockets of the region are almost free from criminal activities.

Author has collected data of criminals who were arrested by police in the year 1983 in each police station for violent offences and property offences. All criminals involved in these offences were not arrested. In some police stations higher rate of criminal arrest were effected due to active police action in comparison to other police stations. Thus the data collected about number of offenders may not be absolutely accurate. In absence of any other data available data based on arrested offenders is the only source for study of offenders in this region. Author will analyse the spatial patterns on the basis of two district category of offenders (1) Involved in property offences (2) Involved in murder & attempted murder in ratio to the population of the police station.

Spatial patterns of offenders involved in property offences

For every lakh of population, the offender rate varies from as high as 296 in PS Amanaka to as low as 3.97 in PS Parsabahar. The variation is tremendous. Amanaka is a city police station covering the outskirts of Raipur town. Parasabahar is an interior tribal police station. Socio-economic condition of both the police station are totally different. While there are slums and colonies in Amanaka, population in Parasabahar is sparse.

Fig. shows high rate area with 50 and above criminals per one lakh population, Medium rate area with 30 to 49 criminals, Low rate area with 20 to 29 criminals and very low rate area with less than 20 criminals per one lakh population.

The high rate area occur in police stations of city Kotwali Raipur, Amanaka, Civil Lines Raipur, Ganj,
CHHATTISGARH REGION

DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINALS OF PROPERTY OFFENCES

INDEX

- - DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- - THANNA BOUNDARY

LEVEL OF CONCENTRATION

HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW
VERY LOW

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{HIGH} & : \geq 50 \\
\text{MEDIUM} & : 10 - 49 \\
\text{LOW} & : 20 - 79 \\
\text{VERY LOW} & : > 20 
\end{align*} \]
Korba, Tarbahar, Ratanpur, Kota Gourella, Civil Lines Bilaspur, Balod, Durg, Bhilai Bhathi, Bhilai Nagar; Kotwali, Nowai, Rajnandgaon totally police stations. These are mainly town police stations. Towns are growing faster than rural area. People from other provinces and from rural area of this region migrate in cities in search of trade, employment and education. Clustering of people of different cultures and social background prevents homogeniety in city population. Property offenders get a shelter in unanimity. Slums, high population, want of easy money, availability of easy target are some of the factors for high offenders rate in towns. Society in town is disorganised. With rapid increase in city population even government finds it difficult to provide basic amenities to its people.

The poor environment in towns is another factor for high rate of criminality. David, Harbert, has rightly said.

"The cycle of poverty can clearly be seen in an over mechanistic way and there are many exceptions, but it does provide a framework within which the various facts of poor environment can be contested and the likelihood of delinquency as one output conceived."

Lack of occupation skills

Poverty

Low or irregular ways, unemployment.

Poor educational opportunity

Low aspirations Stress Poor accommodation
weak moral values ill health. low housing class.

(The cycle of poverty)

David Herbert, Geography of urban crime
The medium offender rate is found in urban as well as rural police stations. Urban police stations under this category are Purani Basti, Azad Chowk, Palco, Mohan Nagar, Chhawani. Except Chhawani, other police stations are settled by rich and middle class people with large number of slums. Chhawani is settled by middle class and poorer people. Although there are number of dens of criminals in the jurisdiction of this police station in the pattern as such because of its large population. The rural police stations having medium offender rate are: Tumgaon, Arang, Simga, Baloda Bazar, Bhatapara, Dharsiwa, Mungeli, Chakrabhata, Ranchirai, Pathalgaon and 31 others. The density of population in these police station are higher than other rural police stations. Soil is rich. People are either very rich or very poor. Disparity in economic condition is prevalent.

Low offender rate with 20 to 29 offenders per one lakh population was found in 23 rural police stations of the region. Prominent among them are Basana, Sihawa, Akaltara, Gurur, Nandghat, Bagbahara, and Kansabel. Reasons for low crime rate are almost same as are for very low offender rate police stations.

Very low offender rate with less than 20 offenders per one lakh population was found in 45 police stations of the region. All these police stations are rural. Most of them are settled by aboriginals. Aboriginals of this region are poor, simple and pleasure loving. They possess nothing. Property offences are rare. Social customs are sound. Living with nature they are more free. They are free from competitive world. Bane of advancement is not seen. Since entire village belongs to same ethnic group, unanimity is absent. In this crime free society, naturally offender rate would be lowest.

Spatial Patterns of violent offenders in ratio to Population.

Offenders involved in murder and attempted murder are necessarily not habitual criminal. Murders can be commi-
CHHATTISGARH REGION
SPATIAL PATTERN OF OFFENDERS OF MURDER & ATTEMPTED MURDER

INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF CONCENTRATION</th>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>≥ 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>10-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>5-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERY LOW</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 17
tted by people with good social standing. Property dispute, sex, enmity, madness and with craft are some of the important reasons to commit murder and attempted murder in this region. All the theories describing social disorganization, environmental effect and competitive society do not hold good for offenders of this category.

Fig.17. Shows high offender rate area for more than 15 offenders, Medium offender rate for 11 to 15 offenders, Low offender rate for 5 to 10 offenders and very low rate for less than 5 offenders for every one lakh population.

High offender rate area occur in 17 police stations. All of them have rural base. Some of the representative police stations are: Pithora, Abhanpur, Korba, Shakti, Berala, Gandai, Kansabal, and Tamnar. Offence of murder is generally registered in rural police stations. Naturally most of the offenders will come from rural areas.

Medium offender rate area covers 8 police stations of the region. Some of them have urban police stations like Durg Korba and Mahasamund come under this category. The rural police stations. Parasabahar, Konda, Pandaria come under this category.

Low offender rate covers 42 police stations of the area. It includes urban police stations like city Kotwali, Civil Lines, Ganj, Dongargaz and other are of rural base with tahsil head quarters like Demetara, Gariaband, Bhatapara, Katghora, Corella, Balod. Other rural police stations like Kapu and Chhal, Pangah, Sarsiwa also occur under this category.

Very low offender rate cover 42 police stations of the region. The most of the police stations are of urban base. Khamtarai, Civil Lines Raipur, Rajhara, Bilai Bhati, Rajnandgaon are some of the Examples. The rural police station under this head cover these pockets where people are more tolerant. Rajin, Kurud, Deobhog, Dhamaha, Saja, Daramkela,
CHHATTISGARH REGION
AREAS WITH LOW OFFENDER RATE

INDEX
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- THANA BOUNDARY

VERY LOW OFFENDER RATE OF PROPERTY AND VERY LOW OFFENDER RATE OF VIOLENT OFFENCE

Fig-18
Liloonga, Pathalgaon are some of the examples.

Spatial pattern showing inter-se relationship of offender rate regarding violent and property offenders:

Fig. 13 Shows area with very low offender rate of property offenders and very low offender rate of violent offenders. Police stations Deobhog, Palari, Bilaigarh, Arjun, Baradwar, Jaijaipur, Patan, Dhanda, Marwahi, Dondi, Lohara, Arjunda, Old Bilai, Saraipali, Chauki, Saria, Dhanmjaigarh are covered under this category. All these police stations are rural in character. People are mostly tribal. They are simple and honest.

Spatial pattern showing inter-se relationship High offender rate of violent offences offender and high offender rate of property offences.

Fig. 13 Shows police stations were offenders of violent offences and property offences are very high rate. Police stations are Ratanpur, Korba, Garghoda, and Tarbahir. These police stations are semi rural or have semi rural character. Korba is industrial areas as well as rural police station. Ratanpur is very close to urban centre. Korba is on the outskirts of Bilaspur.

High offender rate of violent offences and very low offender rate of property offences:

The police stations Pithora and Mustoori come under this category. People of these two police stations are quarrel some. Murders and other violent of offences are very common. But a they do not indulge in property offences.

Low offender rate of violent offences and high offender rate of property offenders:

Police stations Rajnandgaon, Bilai Bhathi, Civil Lines, Aranaka, Come under this category. The city police stations are settled by rich as well poor people. People
CHHATTISGARH REGION
AREAS WITH OFFENDER RATE

INDEX
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
THANA BOUNDARY

HIGH OFFENDER RATE OF VIOLENT AND
PROPERTY OFFENDERS,
HIGH OFFENDER RATE OF VIOLENT OFFENCE AND VERY LOW
OFFENDER RATE OF PROPERTY OFFENCES,
VERY LOW OFFENDERS RATE OF VIOLENT OFFENCES AND
HIGH OFFENDER RATE OF PROPERTY OFFENCES.
are not violent. But property offenders flourish due to city sub-culture where slums, rented houses, migrated people live.

Criminals are produced by slums and the unhygienic areas. In towns most of the criminals live at the outskirts of township. In Bilai criminals operating in property offences; are mostly residing in Chhawanio slums. Core sector of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg and Rajnandgaon towns is settled by well to do people.

Criminal in Chhattisgarh can easily be reformed. They are product of their environment which can be changed with proper economic growth of the region, spread of liberal education, and social control. Criminals who have their origin out of this region need to be checked by effective Policing.