

The Crime Cases Composite Indexes: An observational Investigation on Causes and Consequence of Non-Registered Crime Cases

Anil Mavarkar¹, Dr. G. S. Venumadhava²

¹Research Scholar, Dept. of Studies in Criminology and Forensic Science, Karnatak University Dharwad.

²Assistant Professor and Coordinator, Dept. of Studies in Criminology and Forensic Science, Karnatak University Dharwad.

Abstract

Crime analysts have known about the extreme results of the non-registered crime cases of police records for crime avoidance techniques. Crime statistics address police measurements' impediments as crime information sources, and gauges delivered from studies can relieve predispositions in police information. This paper provides assessments of violations obscure to the police composite indexes, Crime Survey and investigates the non-registered crimes and geographical inequality of crimes from the public point of view. The non-registered crime cases are more prominent in small urban areas that are denied and in affluent regions. The non-registered crimes are additionally more significant in rural neighborhoods with enormous centralizations of inadequate residents, migrants, and another category population.

Keywords: Legal, Reporting, Victim, Curbing, Reliability

Article Received: 18 October 2020, Revised: 3 November 2020, Accepted: 24 December 2020

Introduction

Criminologists analyze the non-registered crime cases to show the number of crimes perpetrated, which are not reported and registered. The term uses non-registered crime cases by the experts to understand the dark figure of crimes; the term dark figure explains that crimes are not found or registered. The composite indexes question the authority and police officers' viability and effectiveness while recording their crime in a jurisdiction. Inability, failure in recording the crimes that happen in some random place at a given time, some of them never answer the police, and some describe it as never recorded by the polices. In his proposal, Albert Biderman has portrayed Dark Figure crime as an 'events that by certain models are called crime yet that are not enlisted in the insights of whatever office was the wellspring of the information being utilized.' In the present circumstance, the sociologists characterize the contrast between perpetrated violations and the announced and recorded crimes as the dim figure of crime. This paper concentrates on understanding the causes and consequences of non-registered crime cases and their extent in society. It is necessary to understand the procedures for

reporting, registering crime, understand the limitation, the strength of reporting and recording crime, and some recent development to curb the non-registering crime problem.

Roots of crime

Non-Registration of crimes restricts the criminal justice system impediment capacity, adds to the misallocation of police assets, condenses casualties ineligible for public and private advantages, influences protection expenses, and helps shape the police job in the public eye' (Skogan 1977: 41). These risks have been intensified by speculating the utilization of crime mapping methods and region-based or local policing (Brantingham 2018).

Theorists concerning the development of criminology have developed many theories. The criminologist believes that crime in certain indexes represents social disorganization and local level conditions. Crime revealing rates are more significant for female casualties than male, and old residents are bound to report violations than youngsters (Hart and Rennison 2003; Tarling and Morris 2010). Likewise, context-oriented variables

clarify why the dark figure of crime might be more prominent in specific regions. Casualties from rural territories report violations less often than metropolitan and dominant residents (Hart and Rennison 2003; Langton et al. 2012), and the neighborhoods' monetary disservice, the convergence of settlers and social attachment influence crime revealing rates (Goudriaan et al. 2006; Xie and Lauritsen 2012; Berg et al. 2013; Xie and Baumer 2019). The dull figure of crime additionally differs between crime types (Gove et al. 1985; Tarling and Morris 2010).

The actual crime data comprises police records from the different parts of the Nation since they portray infringements and crimes by the concerned offices. Along these lines, argue that it is anything but a misstep to neglect to record a crime. There must be understanding that if a crime is not recording, it is ignoring to meet the meaning of crime's standards by those engaged with it. In this manner, the crime may not be falling inside the accord of violations by the crime classification. Subsequently, as indicated by this hypothesis, non-registered crimes do not exist in the public arena.

Crime recording procedure

Three main things must be provided to register the crime; In the first scenario, a person must know the occurrence of a crime. This means the victim must know that crime has occurred; the committed crime must be seen by others while a commission of a crime (Coleman, & Moynihan 1996). In second crime must be reported in concern authoritative by the victim or one who seen the commission of a crime. Thirdly the reported crime must be confirming that the offense has been taken place against the present law. If the reliability of crime in question, it is a complex social protocol, and police will decide whether to register the case.

Review of literature

Police often evade registering the cases for investigation purposes in specific circumstances, reported in the police station (National Police Commission 1978-82). Image of the police officers in public seems unethical in practice; 50% of the respondents mentioned 'non-registration of reported crimes in the police station is common malpractice (Indian Institution of Public Opinion). The report also found that the partiality among potent personalities, stakeholders, and influencing personalities protects them against the crime

registration and avoids legal procedures. We remove the distinction between the cognizable and non-cognizable offenses to make it easy to investigate cases (Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System 2001-03).

Registration of FIR is the first step in a criminal investigation. It set the criminal justice system in subtle motion from reporting criminal cases and investigation till justice is done (Fifth Administrative reformation report 2005). Police must register the complaint immediately after reporting the offense's event and caste name. Minorities' information must be added in FIR (Central Dalit Rights). Accountability of registration of crime report is provided in International Human Rights Framework. Registration of FIR is Mandatory (sec 154 CrPC) under the circumstance of cognizable offenses.

A police officer for investigation of crime incidence was never made available, and non-registration of crime already prevalent the lousy reputation on police in public (Gupta A 1979 The Police in British India 1861-1947). The strength of police power in minimum made the crime investigation ineffective, and as a result, the view persists the weaker criminal justice system practices. The public's unwillingness to aid the police investigation identifies the main reason victims are unwilling to report the crime in a police station (Shukla KS 1973). The report also stated the informer wait for a longer time to register; police would not entertain the high-profile complaints, presence of stakeholder to a complaint the crime, not to respond against the minor crimes by police officers (Mishra and Arora 1980). The victim must carry any influence. Visitor or accompanying friend, and non-familiar atmosphere for community citizens more so in weaker section fear to attend the police station to report the crime (Earayil A. I 1985).

Objectives

The paper concentrates on the index crime and the impact of non-registration of crime cases. It analyzes the situation from a public point of view to better understand the consequences of non-registered crime cases and crime types, which are generally under-reporting and unreported.

1. To understand the types of crime unreported and public opinion on police while reporting the crime.

2. To analyse the consequences of non-registered crime cases

Methodology and Scope

To collect the primary data different part of the state has been considered and selected the police ranges and stations. Sample size (n=207) from various stakeholders, victims/ complainants from different demographic conditions. Apart from this focus group discussion (FGD=33) for observational analysis of police and public opinion on the present problem. Tabulation and qualitative analyses of data has been carried out for a better understanding of the problem and synthesis of police and public viewpoint to bring out the conclusion.

The collected data shows that the age group of 19-30, 31-40 years is 23% and 35%, respectively. For the present paper, four senior citizens (60+) samples are approached to collect the information. It reveals that the crime against elderly citizens under the non-registration of crime did exist. Data shows that only 19.8% of women and other weaker section categories complain, and the remaining complainants are male (80.2%) in selected research areas. Among these, 9.2% are Muslim, 88.9% are Hindus, 2% of Christians, and 1% other category people visit the police station. However, 13% of people show the different categories of religion and caste for the identification and nature of observation.

Table 1.1.victimization pattern

	Frequency (n=207)	Percentage %
Nature of crime against a victim		
Bodily offense	78	37.7
Property	95	45
Domestic violence	19	9.2
Injury	14	6.8
Others	1	0.5
Who committed the crime?		
Unknow person	98	46.8
Known person	64	30.9
Family member	35	16.9
Influencing person	06	2.9
Others	02	1.0
Werther first time crime?		
First-time victim	183	88.4
Repeated victim	24	11.6

*source Primary Information

The table indicates that victims know the accused (46.8%), and 30.9% are unknown to the accused. The relation with the table is the victim in first-time offenses (88.4%) were willingly or unwillingly report the crime. Focus group discussion reveals in 34.4% understand the

commission of a crime, where 66.8% of the victim don't know the commission of the crime. This indicates that the victim was also not aware that an offense had been taken against him after the commission of a crime.

Table 1.2.registration of crime and outcome result

Result outcome	Frequency (n=207)	Percentage %
FIR Registered	118	57
NC Registered	34	16.4
Crime reported an entry	15	7.2
No action taken	24	11.6
Others	16	7.7

*Source Primary Data

The table represents the crime reporting in a police station and action taken against reported crime, where 57% of crime were registered in collected

data and 16.4% NC got registered. The indication represents more than 50% of the reported crime are not getting written, and 11.6% of the reported

crime are not considered even for action-taking. In the mandatory cases, 7.2% got registered and maintained the diary of police investigation officers. In other phenomena, 7.7% of crime reporting is taken place.

In different conditions, police attitude while recording the complaint in police station 40.1% of

the respondents feel that police were helpful while taking the complaint, 32.9% of respondents think that they are not trusting the police. The respondents further questioned the respondents, 35.7% were sensitive to the report, and 15.0% of respondents say that police attitude is not right.

Table 1.3 consequences of non-registered crime cases

Consequences	Frequency
Live in fear	19%
Helplessness	28%
Financial loss	22%
Family under threat	7%
Physical injury	5%
Negotiation	25%
Others	7%

*Primary Source

The table represents different consequences due to the non-registration of crime in the police station. It also describes the victim's conditions that cause the not reporting of offenses in the police station. 25% of the cases are reported but not registered due to negotiation with culprits in the police station and outside of the legal premises. 19% are live n fear, 28% of respondents feel helpless due to non-registration of crime, 22% have undergone financial loss, 5% with physical injury, and 7% of them thought other consequences.

Discussion on Causes and Consequences of Non-Registration crimes:

Focus group discussion with non-judicial reveals other faces of the current problem, the main facts found throughout the discussion are briefly discussed here. The first fact that causes the non-registration of crime is "inadequate police force for the investigation of crime," the current police force (23.6%), skill, and lack of modern technology available to the investigation purpose. There is an argument that the number of police officers is willing to investigate the crimes. Still, they must attend the other security duty, law and order maintenance, and mandatory beats. The other argument is "Police behavior towards the complainant," especially women and marginalized section of society, was not good. They believe that (75%) were opposed to police and avoid coming forward to report unless it was severe and intolerable. Inadequate Facilities in rural police stations taking the complaints, on, and maintenance create insufficient police work resources. "The political economy of crime

statistics" is another reason for making the loop in functionary's performance appraisal, as on the cause of non-registration of crime. "False complaint to the police" to gain the benefits and harm the weaker, an influential person's interface in particular cases load with the false arguments and gain report for self and interfacing the police procedures. "Time is taken for registration of crime and bribing nature among police." It is noticed that duty officers generally seek the permission of senior officers or station house officers to register cases. In such conditions, the absence of senior officer reported crime takes a longer time to register, delaying the other criminal justice system processes. Sometimes officers intentionally delayed the enrollment to seek the bribe from the victim.

Analysis of observation and Recommendations

The recommendations of police commissions and Model Police Act (2006) introduce the coordinating police force, which must be in ration with the population. It is proposed that the minimum rank in the police station must be head constable, maintain the separate unit for the civilian query, helpdesk for victims, and proper training must provide to such the police unit. Service-oriented officers and up-grading public dealing and their legal knowledge with soft skills, each police person needs to be studied about the standard procedure, stress-handling methods, and mild language with anger management. The self-esteem of the police officers is also essential to curb corruption in the police. Reliability in crime static is also very much necessary to understand

the trending crime pattern, so it is crucial to political economy to allow the recording and registration of crime to understand both registered and non-registered crime and victim base analysis the crime static more reliable. Since all investigations and registered crimes must stand before the court of law, quick registration and investigation will bring public reliance about the police and legal procedures.

Conclusion

The Causative variables for non-registration of crime cases are generally known. The current Study helped in measuring and assessing those variables. The examination also helped discover a portion of the previously revealed issues that are non-existing or, somewhat, lost their significance. The arrangements recommended above are additionally not obscure. Indeed, a significant number of these were spelled by different Commissions/Committees. What is most required is acknowledging the concrete recommendations and attempting to actualize those measures on the ground. The examination group truly trusted that the requirements complete by it would be considered with the earnestness they merit.

References

1. A.D. Biderman et al. (1967), On exploring the "Dark Figure" of Crime, *Annals of the Amer. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci.*
- A. Blumstein, (1974), Seriousness weights in an index of Crime, *Amer. Soc. Rev.*
2. Baumer, E. (2002), 'Neighborhood Disadvantage and Police Notification by Victims of Violence,' *Criminology*, 40: 579-616.
3. Bayley, D. H. (1969) on the Police and Political Development in India (Princeton, New Jersey); Princeton University Press.
4. Berg, M, Slocum, L and Loeber, R. (2013), 'Illegal Behaviour, Neighborhood Context, and Police Reporting by Victims of Violence,' *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 50: 75-103.
5. Bottoms, A and Wiles, P. (1997), 'Environmental Criminology,' in M Maguire, R Morgan, and R Reiner, eds, *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology*. 2nd ed., 305-59. Oxford University Press.
6. Brantingham, P. (2018), 'The Logic of Data Bias and Its Impact on Place-Based Predictive Policing,' *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law*, 15: 473-86.
7. C.D.R. Annual Report January to December 2007, Jaipur: Centre for Dalit Rights.
8. Chambliss, W. (1975), *Toward a political economy of Crime, Theory, and Society*, 2 (1), 149-170)
9. Earayil, A.L. at el (1985), *Police & Society*: Trivandrum: Kailairi Book International.
10. Fifth Report of Second Administrative Commission, 2005, Ministry of Public Grievances and Administrative Reforms, Government of India.
11. Fifth Report of Administrative Reform Commission on Public order (2007), Government of India.
12. Fourth Report of The National Police Commission (1978-82)
13. FTR Colaso and KS Shukla (1973), "Reluctance of the Public to Aid the Police in the Detection of Crime and Crime Reporting at Police Station, New Delhi: BPR&D, M.H.A.
14. Goudriaan, H, Wittebrood, K and Nieuwbeerta, P. (2006), 'Neighbourhood Characteristics and Reporting Crime: Effects of Social Cohesion, Confidence in Police Effectiveness and Socio-Economic Disadvantage,' *British Journal of Criminology*, 46: 719-42.
15. Gove, W, Hughes, M and Geerken, M. (1985), 'Are Uniform Crime Reports a Valid Indicator of the Index Crimes? An Affirmative Answer with Minor Qualifications', *Criminology*, 23: 451-501.
16. Gupta, A.: *The Police in British India 1861-1947*, reprinted in 2007 by BPR&D, New Delhi
17. Hart, T and Rennison, C. (2003), *Reporting Crime to the Police, 1992-2000*. Special Report. BJS.
18. Human Rights Watch (2007) "Hidden Apartheid Caste Discrimination against India's "Untouchables,"
19. Human Rights Watch (2009) *Broken System Dysfunction, Abuse, and Impunity in the Indian Police*
20. J.E. Eck et al. (1979), Relationship between reported crime rates and victimization survey results: An empirical and analytical study *J. of Crim. Justice*.
21. Joshi. G.P (2003) *Police Accountability in India*. Commonwealth Human Right Initiatives.

22. Kislaya Prasad (2013) on "A Comparison of Victim-Reported and Police –recorded Crime in India" published in Economic and Political Weekly, August 17,2013, Vol.XLVIINO.33, pp 47-53).
23. Lalita Kumari vs. Govt. Of U.P.&Ors. S.L.P. [(CrI.) No. 5986 of 2006].
24. Langton, L, Berzofsky, M, Krebs, C and Smiley-McDonald, H. (2012), Victimization Not Reported to the Police, 2006–2010. Special Report. BJS.
25. Malimath Committee (2003) Reforms on Criminal Justice System, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
26. Mawby, R. (1979), Policing the City. Saxon House.
27. M.D. Maltz, (1975), Crime statistics: A mathematical perspective, J. of Crim. Justice.
28. M.J. Hindelang, (1974), The Uniform Crime Reports revisited, J. of Crim. Justice.
29. Mishra and Arora (1980 Public Complaint in Selected Urban Police Stations of Delhi" Delhi: BPR&D, M.H.A.
30. N.B. Heller et al. (1973), Applications of crime seriousness information in police departments J. of Crim. Justice
31. Quinney, R.1980. Class, state and Crime, New York: D McKay Co. In Jacoby, J.(ed.) Classics of Criminology.(1994). Pp. 106-115. Waveland Press Inc.
32. Raghavan, V. et al. (2007): A Study of Registration of First Information Report by Police in aMetropolitan City, Mumbai: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
33. Rao, J, and Molina, I. (2015), Small Area Estimation. 2nd ed. Wiley.
34. Sellin Thorsten (1938) Culture Conflict Theory) by quoted in Ram Ahuja (2000) Criminology, Jaipur;Rawat, Publication,pp.75-76.)
35. Skogan, W. (1977), 'Dimensions of the Dark Figure of Unreported Crime,' Crime & Delinquency, 23: 41-50.
36. Tarling, R, and Morris, K. (2010), 'Reporting Crime to the Police,' British Journal of Criminology, 50: 474–90.
37. Taylor I., Walton P. Young J. (eds) (1975) Critical Criminology, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
38. Teacher, Law. (November 2013). The Dark Figure of Crime. Retrieved from <https://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/criminology/the-dark-figure-of-crime.php?vref=1>.
39. Tripurari (2009) Policing without using force, The Jalpaiguri experiment" Indian Police Journal (July-September 09).
40. Weisburd, D, Groff, E and Yang, S. (2012), The Criminology of Place. Street Segments and Our Understanding of the Crime Problem. Oxford University Place.
41. Xie, M and Lauritsen, J. (2012), 'Racial Context and Crime Reporting: A Test of Black's Stratification Hypothesis,' Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 28: 265–93.
42. U.N.B Rao., Tiwari Arvind, Devasthali Sheetal & Kamlesh Kumar (2016). "A Study on Non-Registration of Crimes: Problems and Solution." *Human Rights Education (H.R.E.), School of Law, Rights and Constitutional Governance (SLRCG), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai*. Retrieved from <http://www.bprd.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/201612200235022990797Report-Non-RegistrationofCrimesProblems&Solutions.pdf> Accessed on 09.07.2019.