



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

CRIMES IN KARNATAKA

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMES WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO MURDERS



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CRIMES IN KARNATAKA

(Statistical Analysis of Crimes with particular reference to Murders)

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In recent years, social research has assumed greater importance. Social research is connected with social life. Some condition of order pervades all forms of existence and human society is also based on some order or organisation. The very essence of society implies an arrangement of parts into an integrated whole and such a harmonious functioning of society is known as social organisation.

But in practice, no society is completely organised and we find that there are elements of organisation and also disorganisation. The primitive as well as the modern society exhibits certain elements of organisation and disorganisation and there are degrees of social organisation and degrees of social disorganisation. In a dynamic society, social structure is always in a process of change and the elements of organisation and disorganisation always exist side by side. While the elements of social organisation develop those relationships which persons and groups find satisfactory, the elements of disorganisation replace such relationships and bring disappointment, irritation and unhappiness.

Social disorganisation thus refers to the failure of social order and a disorganised society is composed of individuals whose lives are more or less disorganised. Social and individual disorganisation are therefore closely connected. When an individual is disorganised, the society also suffers from its effects. Individual disorganisation is ultimately a problem of individual adjustment with his social environment and is manifested in terms of crime, drink, mental deficiency, insanity and suicide.

Crime is one of the most baffling problems of human society. In fact, crimes have been associated with the development of society. The factors involved in the causation of crimes are as diverse as the crimes and environmental factors are said to be responsible for the crimes. There

has been increasing interest in the study of crimes. In this study, the available statistics of crimes for Karnataka have been analysed. The data made use of in this study are made available by the State Police Department.

This analysis was done in the Social Statistics Unit of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Smt. R.M. Vasanthakumari, Deputy Director, was in charge of this study and she was assisted by Sri G.R.Dwarakanath, Senior Statistical Assistant. It is hoped that this study will be of use to those who are interested in social problems and to those who are engaged in social planning.

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Dated 22nd June, 1978

JkP.

Every country has some social problems and some of the problems like crime and delinquency are common to many countries. Criminals are one type of disorganised persons whose life organisation is not in conformity with the norms and values set by the society. They violate the law and their behaviour has effect on the society. Thus the chief reason for the marked social disapproval of the criminals is that they are dangerous not only to the well-being of society, but to the individual liberty as well. Crime is not some thing new; in fact criminal activities have been associated with the development of society. From the reports available, it is observed that in 1973, 10.8 lakhs of cognizable crimes of serious nature against person and property and the state were committed in India. The annual variations in the volume of crime are explained with reference to prevailing socio-economic conditions. Consequently, there has been an increasing interest in the study of crimes.

What is Crime?

The modern definition of crime is the legalistic one, according to which crime is an act of violation of the law of the land and the criminal is a person who does an act in violation of the law. Different criminologists have given different conceptions of crime and they are 1) demonological, (2) legal, (3) sociological, (4) socio-legal and (5) psycho-socio-legal. The modern criminal codes have kept all these considerations in view. According to Justin Miller, crime is the commission or omission of an act which the law forbids or commands under pain of punishment to be imposed by the State. In this sense, crime is an act done against the state because it is the state which has declared a particular act as a criminal act. Therefore, any act which is prohibited by the criminal law is a criminal act.

The legal definition is sociologically inadequate. The inadequacy of the legal definition lies in the inadequate nature of the law itself, its changing values according to the prevailing concepts of moral and social obligations cast upon the members of the society. Crime is thus a changing concept which is dependent on the social evolution of the people. Whether viewed from a purely legal angle or a purely sociological angle, crime is no more than a failure to adjust oneself to the dictates of society. In modern times, therefore, crime is considered as a social, psychological and psycho-social problem.

Causes of Crimes.

The causes which lead to individual disorganisation are biological, environmental, loss of security and crisis in life. In the case of criminals, these causes have been investigated by many physicians, anthropologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, criminologists, sociologists and economists and they have built up different theories on the causation of crime. There is no unanimity of opinion among them and it is difficult to state what exactly are the causes of crime.

Modern researches have shown that not one but many factors may be responsible for the causation of crime. They have been grouped under two heads viz., 1) general factors and 2) specific factors. The general factors include the physical and geographic factors, sociological factors, areal and regional differences and the factors of class, age, sex and race. These factors affect the community as a whole and not a particular individual. The specific factors include the biological and the environmental factors.

The physical factors such as climate, season and geological conditions may have some effect on the human organism; however the influence of physical environment is indirect. The frequency of offence observed to be greater in an unstable society than in a stable society. It has also been observed by sociologists

that crime varies in volume and form by areas and regions. It has been asserted that crime varies in amount by population categories such as social class, sex and age, race and nativity.

Among the specific factors are the environmental factors and the biological factors. The biological factors include, constitutional factor, hereditary factors, glandular factors and mental and psychological factors such as mental deficiency, mental disorders, mental mechanisms, motivation to behaviour etc. The most important environmental factors are the family conditions (broken homes, size of family, unsatisfactory parent-child relationships, demoralised homes, lack of control over children), companionship factor, community conditions (community disorganisation, density and overcrowding, cinema) economic conditions, religious and other factors.

Among the biological and environmental factors, the latter have been subjected to more vigorous, objective, critical and statistical tests of validation than have been the biological ones. But the progress in the etiology of crime has not been satisfactory. The positive verified knowledge about the etiology of crime has not been possible because of many uncontrollable factors which operate to produce antisocial behaviour. Crime is assignable to no single universal source; it springs from a wide variety and usually from a multiplicity of alternative and converging influences.

Crime and economic conditions.

Much of the earlier empirical work in criminology was concerned with the relationship between crime rates and the state of the economy. Now it is known that it is a popular misconception that adverse economic conditions have a direct bearing on the incidence of crime. It may be true that offences like robbery and thefts may be traced to economic causes to the extent that the criminals are poor or unemployed. But it cannot be established that they are driven to crime by extreme necessity or hunger.

the bulk of crime with adverse economic conditions. According to some, criminality is strongly influenced by the economic situation, the favourable factors for increase in crime being feeble monsoons, bad harvests and rising prices. But the findings of some other criminologists show that poverty alone did not produce crime. But certain conditions and consequences of poverty such as economic insecurity, unemployment, under-nourishment, denial of elementary necessities and lack of recreation produce frames of mind dangerously near to anti-social behaviour.

In a country like ours with huge additions to the population every year, unemployment also increases. Large scale unemployment means social disorganisation which leads to crime. Of course, no systematic studies on the effect of unemployment have been conducted in our country. Studies made in America have shown that the unemployed ranks have supplied much material to the prison and that unemployment figures prominently in acquisitive crime. The problem can be examined by analysing the vocational distribution of criminals. But such data is not available.

Accelerated industrialisation leads to unbanisation, migrations and unhealthy concentrations of population and consequently crimes. It enhances the desire for material things and creates disparities in wealth. The rural immigrants create problems of maladjustment. Such factors are favourable for a social breakdown.

Classification of Crimes.

Crimes are classified as cognizable crimes and non-cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code and are classified under the following main heads recognised by the United Nations Social Welfare Board.

2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
3. Rape
4. Kidnapping and abduction
5. Dacoity
6. Robbery
7. Burglary
8. Thefts
9. Riots
10. Criminal breach of trust
11. Cheating
12. Counterfeiting

Out of them, murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft are considered to be 'grave crimes.'

Statistics of Crimes.

The inadequacy of criminal statistics in India or elsewhere is familiar to all police administrators and researchers in criminology. The element of uncertainty in criminal statistics stems from the very concept of crime, its interpretation and the administrative processes devised to deal with it. Such factors as public apathy, distrust of police, disbelief in the efficacy of courts, interference of influential parties, lack of reporting facilities, suppression of crime and manipulation of statistics by the police, and a general tendency to disregard crimes which are of a trivial nature are some of the important causes which contribute to the comparative inaccuracy of statistics of crimes. It is practically not possible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the exact proportion of unreported and unregistered crimes.

Yet the importance of crime statistics is self-evident and needs no elaboration. Regardless of the scientific accuracy of the figures, they provide a rough index of the total social situation in which crime is generated, give some idea of the effectiveness of law enforcement and constitute a reasonable basis for policy formulation and reform of criminal law. On the other hand crime statistics create two attitudinal extremes of alarm and complaisance in the society.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the crime situation in Karnataka with particular reference to murders. Statistics of crimes are being collected by the State Police Department since 1950. For the reorganised Karnataka State, they are available since 1957. The statistics collected and maintained by the Police department are the only basis and they have been made use of ⁱⁿ this study. The cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code (Class I to VI) reported in Karnataka during the year 1957 was 24051. In the year 1976 the cases reported was 50640. During over a period of 20 years the number of crimes reported has doubled. The trend of crimes in Karnataka since 1959 can be seen from the following table.

Table 1.

Total cognizable crimes reported 1959-76

| Period | No. of cognizable crimes reported. | Index | No. of crimes per lakh of population. |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 1959 | 24993 | 100 | 111 |
| 1960 | 25364 | 101 | 111 |
| 1961 | 26074 | 104 | 110 |
| 1962 | 25490 | 102 | 105 |
| 1963 | 25820 | 103 | 105 |
| 1964 | 27703 | 111 | 110 |
| 1965 | 28877 | 116 | 113 |
| 1966 | 31991 | 128 | 122 |
| 1967 | 32525 | 130 | 122 |
| 1968 | 35441 | 142 | 131 |
| 1969 | 35566 | 142 | 129 |
| 1970 | 35566 | 142 | 127 |
| 1971 | 36557 | 146 | 125 |
| 1972 | 37786 | 151 | 126 |
| 1973 | 44401 | 178 | 144 |
| 1974 | 48321 | 193 | 153 |
| 1975 | 49491 | 198 | 152 |
| 1976 | 50640 | 203 | 152 |

Source: Police Department.

From 24,993 in 1959 the number of cognizable crimes increased to 31,991 in 1966 and it further increased to 44,401 in 1973 and it touched 50,460 during 1976. Thus between 1959 and 1976, the number of cognizable crimes has increased by 103 per cent. The table also indicates that a serious crime is committed in Karnataka every ^{ten} minutes and there is one criminal among every 658 persons. These figures exclude such offences as road violations, gambling, prohibition crimes, prostitution, vagrancy and public nuisances. If they are also included, the number of offences would have been really astounding. As population increases, there is bound to be a corresponding increase in crime. But does that mean increase in over-all criminality also? A mere increase in the number of crimes will not give a clear picture of rate of growth of crimes. Hence, the increase in crimes must be viewed in relation to increase in population. The number of crimes per lakh of population was 111 in 1957 and it increased to 152 in 1976. The crime rate at 105 per lakh of population was lowest in 1962 and 1963, while it was highest in 1974 (153). The figures indicate that the rate of crimes has also gradually increased.

The details of incidence of cognizable crimes for the years from 1959 to 1976 are shown in statement 1. The important crimes reported under Indian Penal Code in Karnataka classified by types are given in the following table for two periods, viz, 1959 and 1976.

Table 2.

Types of cognizable crimes reported.

| Sl. No. | Particulars | 1959 | | | 1976 | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Cases reported. | Percentage to total. | No. per lakh of population. | Cases reported. | Percentage to total. | No. per lakh of population. |
| 1. | Murder | .. 646 | 2.6 | 3 | 699 | 1.4 | 2 |
| 2. | Culpable homicide not amounting to murder. | .. 14 | 0.1 | - | 11 | 0.2 | - |
| 3. | Rape | .. 46 | 0.2 | - | 42 | 0.1 | - |
| 4. | Kidnapping and abduction.. | 236 | 0.9 | 1 | 182 | 0.4 | 1 |
| 5. | Dacoity | . 109 | 0.4 | 1 | 129 | 0.2 | - |
| 6. | Robbery | .. 190 | 0.8 | 1 | 223 | 0.4 | 1 |
| 7. | Burglary | ..4588 | 18.4 | 20 | 8138 | 16.1 | 25 |
| 8. | Thefts | ..9401 | 37.6 | 41 | 14058 | 27.8 | 42 |
| 9. | Riots | .. 862 | 3.4 | 4 | 2713 | 5.4 | 8 |
| 10. | Criminal Breach of Trust. | .. 695 | 2.8 | 3 | 894 | 1.8 | 3 |
| 11. | Cheating | .. 336 | 1.3 | 2 | 1188 | 2.2 | 4 |
| 12. | Counterfeiting | 14 | 0.1 | - | 100 | 0.2 | - |
| 13. | Other crimes | ..7856 | 31.4 | 34 | 22263 | 44.0 | 67 |
| Total | | 24993 | 100.0 | 109 | 50640 | 100.0 | 152 |

Source: Police Department.

The most common offences committed are thefts and burglaries. Thefts constituted 37.6 per cent of the total offences during 1959 and 27.8 per cent during 1976, while burglaries accounted for 18.4 and 16.1 per cent respectively in 1959 and 1976. The heterogeneous group of crimes accounted for 31.4 per cent of the total in 1959 but had increased to 44.0 per cent in 1976. Murders constituted 2.6 per cent during 1959 and 1.4 per cent during 1976. Riots formed 3.4 per cent and 5.4 per cent of the total during 1959 and 1976 respectively.

Comparing in terms of absolute numbers, it is seen that burglaries have increased by 77.4 per cent between 1959 and 1976, while during the same period the thefts have increased by 49.5 per cent. The number of riots has also increased from 862 in 1959 to 2713 in 1976. Similar increase is noticed in respect of such crimes as cheating (253.6 per cent) and counterfeiting (614.3 per cent). Some decrease is observed in the number of rapes and kidnappings. The increase is prominently seen in the case of burglaries, thefts, riots and other unspecified crimes.

The number of crimes per lakh of population was 109 in 1959. It had increased to 152 in 1976. Burglaries amounting to 20 per lakh of population in 1959 increased to 25 in 1976, while riots increased from 4 to 8, cheating from 2 to 4, thefts from 41 to 42 and other crimes from 34 to 67.

Inter-State Comparison.

It would be interesting to compare the crime rate in Karnataka with the crime rates in other States in the country. The latest year for which comparable data on crimes is available for all the State is 1973. Statement 2 shows the details of crimes reported in various States. The total number of cognizable crimes reported for the country as a whole during 1973 was 1,077,181. In 1956, the number was 582,217 and thus it has increased by 46 per cent over a period of 17 years. In Uttar Pradesh, the number of crimes reported exceeded 2 lakhs (220567) and it exceeded one lakh in Maharashtra (128,992) and Madhya Pradesh (110,811). The number of crimes (6,622) was least in Jammu and Kashmir. As the size of the area and population varies from State to State, the absolute numbers of crimes do not have much significance. The number of crimes reported at 759 per lakh of population was highest in the Union Territory of Delhi. Among the States the number of crimes per lakh of population was high in Madhya Pradesh (252),

Maharashtra (243), Uttar Pradesh (240), and Bihar (200). The crime rate for the country as a whole was 188 per lakh of population and it was 145 in Karnataka. At 89, the crime rate per lakh of population was lowest in Haryana and Punjab. Thus the high incidence of crime is seen in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Crimes in Districts in Karnataka.

Within the State, the incidence of crimes varies from district to district. The districtwise details of cases reported for 1976 are shown in Statement 3. Out of 50,640 cognizable crimes reported for Karnataka during 1976, as many as 15053 or nearly 30 per cent of the total are reported from Bangalore district. Bangalore city alone accounts for 12560 crimes or about 25 per cent of crimes committed in the State. Bidar district has reported the least number of crimes, that is, 1151 or 2.3 per cent of the total crimes reported for the State. By categories of crimes, Belgaum district accounts for over 15 per cent of the total murders committed in the State. Nearly 22.4 per cent of total robbery cases have been reported from Bangalore district. Bangalore district also accounts for more than 26 per cent of burglary offences. Similarly, 40-45 per cent of thefts and cheating cases are reported from Bangalore district only. Among the cities in the State, the highest number of crimes reported was from Bangalore city i.e., 12560. Among other cities, excepting Mysore, the crimes reported are less than 1000.

Murders in Karnataka.

Murder is a grave form of crime that is reported under cognizable crimes of the Indian Penal Code, which defines murder as an act causing death of a human being with the requisite knowledge and intention. Between 1959 and 1976, more than 14,000 murders have been committed in Karnataka. During this period the highest number of murders (785) was

committed in the year 1974 and least (646) was reported during the year 1959. The statistics on murders show that murders form 2 to 3 per cent of the total number of cognizable crimes in Karnataka. The trend of murders in our State between 1959 and 1976 is shown below.

Table 3.

Number of murders in Karnataka.

| Sl. No. | Period | (((| No. of murders. | (((| Total number of cognizable crimes. | (((| Percentage to total (col.3 over col.4. | (((| No. of murders per lakh of population. |
|---------|--------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|--|
| 1. | 1959 | .. | 646 | | 24993 | | 2.6 | | 3 |
| 2. | 1960 | .. | 648 | | 25364 | | 2.6 | | 3 |
| 3. | 1961 | .. | 693 | | 26074 | | 2.7 | | 3 |
| 4. | 1962 | .. | 712 | | 25490 | | 2.8 | | 3 |
| 5. | 1963 | .. | 665 | | 25820 | | 2.6 | | 3 |
| 6. | 1964 | .. | 703 | | 27703 | | 2.5 | | 3 |
| 7. | 1965 | .. | 757 | | 28877 | | 2.6 | | 3 |
| 8. | 1966 | .. | 753 | | 31991 | | 2.4 | | 3 |
| 9. | 1967 | .. | 680 | | 32525 | | 2.1 | | 3 |
| 10. | 1968 | .. | 739 | | 35441 | | 2.1 | | 3 |
| 11. | 1969 | .. | 731 | | 35566 | | 2.1 | | 3 |
| 12. | 1970 | .. | 694 | | 35566 | | 2.0 | | 3 |
| 13. | 1971 | .. | 759 | | 36557 | | 2.1 | | 3 |
| 14. | 1972 | .. | 684 | | 37786 | | 1.8 | | 2 |
| 15. | 1973 | .. | 712 | | 44401 | | 1.6 | | 2 |
| 16. | 1974 | .. | 785 | | 48321 | | 1.6 | | 2 |
| 17. | 1975 | .. | 753 | | 49491 | | 1.5 | | 2 |
| 18. | 1976 | .. | 699 | | 50640 | | 1.4 | | 2 |

Source: Police Department.

There has been a fluctuation in the number of crimes from year to year. But, as a proportion ^{to} total crimes, there has been a gradual decrease in this proportion as can be seen from this table.

The year to year cases of reported murders for all the districts for the period from 1959 to 1976 are shown in Statement 4. Nearly 50 per cent of the murders reported in the State are from Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Gulbarga districts. Between 1957 and 1976, out of about 14,000 murders

reported in the State, 2257 were reported from Belgaum district, 1523 from Bijapur district, 1264 were reported from Dharwad district and 1082 murders from Gulbarga district. These four districts have a high incidence of murders in Karnataka. The following table gives a comparative picture of murders reported in all the districts for 1959 and 1976.

Table 4.

Murders in Districts 1959-1976.

| Sl. No. | District | 1959 | Percentage to total. | No. per lakh of population. | 1976 | Percentage to total. | No. per lakh of population. |
|---------|------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Bangalore | 36 | 5.6 | 1 | 54 | 7.7 | 1 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 128 | 19.8 | 7 | 106 | 15.2 | 4 |
| 3. | Bellary | 24 | 3.7 | 3 | 38 | 5.4 | 3 |
| 4. | Bidar | 33 | 5.1 | 6 | 21 | 3.0 | 2 |
| 5. | Bijapur | 71 | 11.0 | 4 | 55 | 7.9 | 2 |
| 6. | Chikmagalur | 17 | 2.6 | 4 | 21 | 3.0 | 3 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | 14 | 2.2 | 1 | 25 | 3.6 | 2 |
| 8. | Dakshina Kannada | 22 | 3.4 | 2 | 31 | 4.4 | 1 |
| 9. | Dharwad | 64 | 9.9 | 4 | 52 | 7.4 | 2 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | 59 | 9.1 | 4 | 60 | 8.6 | 3 |
| 11. | Hassan | 14 | 2.2 | 2 | 14 | 2.0 | 1 |
| 12. | Kodagu | 12 | 1.9 | 4 | 23 | 3.3 | 5 |
| 13. | Kolar | 31 | 4.8 | 2 | 35 | 5.0 | 2 |
| 14. | Mandya | 12 | 1.9 | 2 | 27 | 3.9 | 2 |
| 15. | Mysore | 29 | 4.5 | 2 | 26 | 3.7 | 1 |
| 16. | Raichur | 35 | 5.4 | 3 | 35 | 5.0 | 2 |
| 17. | Shimoga | 19 | 2.9 | 3 | 34 | 4.9 | 2 |
| 18. | Tumkur | 12 | 1.9 | 1 | 23 | 3.3 | 1 |
| 19. | Uttara Kannada | 12 | 1.9 | 2 | 16 | 2.3 | 2 |
| 20. | Railway Police | 2 | 0.2 | - | 3 | 0.4 | - |
| | State | 646 | 100.0 | 3 | 699 | 100.0 | 2 |

Source: Police Department.

With 106 murders out of 699 murders reported in 1976, Belgaum occupied the first place, followed by Gulbarga (60), Bijapur (55) and Dharwad (52). Thus Belgaum accounted for 15.2 per cent of the total murders in the State, while Gulbarga came next with 8.6 per cent, Bijapur and Dharwad accounted for 7.9 and 7.4 per cent respectively.

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Related to population, the number of murders per lakh of population was highest at 7 in Belgaum district during 1959. Bidar district occupied the second place with 6 per lakh of population. Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Kodagu and Chikmagalur districts take the third place with 4 each. In the year 1976 the number of murders at 5 per lakh of population was highest in Kodagu district and Belgaum district took the next place with 4.

The following table presents the highest and lowest numbers of murders during the period from 1959 to 1976 and the relevant years.

Table 5.

| District | | Highest at | Lowest at |
|---------------------|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bangalore | .. | 73 - 1974 | 30 - 1961 |
| 2. Belgaum | .. | 128 - 1959, 1962 | 95 - 1970 |
| 3. Bellary | .. | 38 - 1976 | 13 - 1963 |
| 4. Bidar | .. | 51 - 1968 | 18 - 1966 |
| 5. Bijapur | .. | 101 - 1963 | 55 - 1976 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | .. | 21 - 1976 | 6 - 1970 |
| 7. Chitradurga | .. | 38 - 1966 | 12 - 1962 |
| 8. Dakshina Kannada | .. | 48 - 1966 | 21 - 1961 |
| 9. Dharwad | .. | 82 - 1968 | 52 - 1976 |
| 10. Gulbarga | .. | 78 - 1971 | 51 - 1968 |
| 11. Hassan | .. | 25 - 1974 | 6 - 1963 |
| 12. Kodagu | .. | 26 - 1972 | 8 - 1960 |
| 13. Kolar | .. | 41 - 1969 | 21 - 1964, 1967 |
| 14. Mandya | .. | 27 - 1976 | 10 - 1972 |
| 15. Mysore | .. | 42 - 1964 | 21 - 1962, 1968 |
| 16. Raichur | .. | 63 - 1974 | 35 - 1959, 1976 |
| 17. Shimoga | .. | 41 - 1971 | 11 - 1963 |
| 18. Tumkur | .. | 30 - 1968 | 12 - 1959 |
| 19. Uttara Kannada | .. | 27 - 1965 | 8 - 1968 |
| Railways | .. | 9 - 1963 | 1 - 1964 |
| State | .. | 785 - 1974 | 646 - 1959 |

Motives for Murders.

The motives for murder as reported have been classified under categories as shown in the table below for the murders committed during 1971-76.

Table 6.

Motives for Murders' 1971-76

| Motive | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Gain .. | 43 | 25 | 46 | 56 | 52 | 28 |
| 2. Property dispute | 93 | 75 | 81 | 119 | 85 | 95 |
| 3. Personal vendetta | 99 | 65 | 61 | 88 | 77 | 80 |
| 4. Sexual causes | 122 | 120 | 102 | 109 | 119 | 137 |
| 5. Sudden provo- cation.. | 58 | 44 | 59 | 76 | 92 | 56 |
| 6. Lunacy .. | 12 | -- | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. Other causes* | 332 | 355 | 360 | 334 | 326 | 301 |
| Total .. | 759 | 684 | 712 | 785 | 753 | 699 |

* Other causes include political rivalry, party feelings, monetary disputes, family quarrels, etc.

Sexual causes appear to be responsible for considerable proportion of murders. Out of 699 murder cases reported during 1976, 137 or 20 per cent were due to sexual causes. Property disputes accounted for 95 or 13.6 per cent of the total. Personal vendetta comes third with 80 cases or 11.4 per cent. The other motives which include political rivalry, party feelings, monetary disputes, family quarrels and technical murders and cases where the accused or the identity of the deceased is not known, account for nearly 50 per cent of the cases reported in all the years.

The data on motives for murders for all the States in India is available for 1973 and the same is shown in Statement 5. The motive of gain appears to influence 25.6 per cent of murders committed in Jammu and Kashmir. Disputes over property are important in Tamil Nadu (20 %), Assam (20.8%) and Bihar (31%). Personal vendetta or enmity has a high influence for murders in Assam (22.1%), Bihar (21.0%), Kerala (31.9%), Rajasthan (29.3%), Tamil Nadu (20.0%), Uttar Pradesh (36.2%) and West Bengal (24.6%). Sexual causes are of considerable significance in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Sudden provocation is responsible for

a good proportion of murders in Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan. Taking the country as a whole personal vendetta or enmity is a major motive for murders and accounts for 21.5 per cent of murders, followed by dispute over property (15.1%).

This type of simple classification of murders is at best an incomplete analysis of causes. It does not take into consideration the profound motivations which are disguised and hidden in the complex personality of the murderer. Murder has psychological root in the person's aggressions related to attack and defence. In a country with rapidly increasing population, life is cheap and its destruction - violent or normal - is accepted with a sense of resignation.

The offenders involved in Murders.

The number of persons who were involved and arrested by the police for committing murders classified by sex is given in the following table for the period from 1971 to 1976.

Table 7.

Number of persons arrested for Murder.

| Year | Males | Per cent | Females | Per cent | Total |
|------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-------|
| 1971 | 1501 | 94.6 | 85 | 5.4 | 1586 |
| 1972 | 1375 | 94.8 | 76 | 5.2 | 1451 |
| 1973 | 1355 | 94.8 | 74 | 5.2 | 1429 |
| 1974 | 1493 | 96.7 | 51 | 3.3 | 1544 |
| 1975 | 1586 | 94.7 | 89 | 5.3 | 1675 |
| 1976 | 1443 | 96.5 | 53 | 3.5 | 1496 |

Among the persons involved and arrested for committing murders about 95 per cent are males. Thus the complicity of women in murders is negligible. An important factor in producing the apparant male-female differential is the conventionally determined difference in role between men and women.

Analysed by age groups it is found that persons in the age group 21 to 40 years are more prone to committing murders. Nearly 60 to 80 per cent of total arrested persons belong to this group. Crime is predominantly a youthful pastime. The number of arrested persons according to different age groups is shown below.

Table 8.

Number of persons arrested by age group.

| Year | (Below 21 years.) | Between (21 and 40 years.) | (Above 40 years.) | Total |
|------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1971 | 55 | 933 | 598 | 1586 |
| 1972 | 80 | 1017 | 354 | 1451 |
| 1973 | 20 | 1042 | 367 | 1429 |
| 1974 | 20 | 1008 | 516 | 1544 |
| 1975 | 25 | 1211 | 439 | 1675 |
| 1976 | 22 | 1198 | 276 | 1496 |

Incidence of Murders in Belgaum,
Bijapur and Dharwad districts.

A study was conducted by the State Police Department on the incidence of murders in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad ~~districts~~ and this study covers a period of three years from 1972 to 1974. The main findings of this review are summarised here.

1) Number of murders.

During 1972, 1973 and 1974 Belgaum district reported 324 murder cases, Bijapur 225 and Dharwad 166. Altogether, 715 murders were committed in three years in these three districts.

2) Time of murders.

Out of 715 murders, 288 were committed during day time and 427 murders took place during night time. Thus, darkness is more favoured for committing murders.

3) Place of occurrence.

In these districts, more murders have been committed in agricultural fields. Out of 715 murders, as many as 220 have been committed in the fields. Next comes the residential houses (173), followed by unfrequented places (137) and thoroughfares in residential localities (130). The incidence of murders appears to be high in poorer localities and slums (310) and the lower middle class localities (186). The unclassified areas which include forests, fields, wells, temples and toddy groves, etc., account for 146 murders.

4) Means adopted for murders.

The most common method adopted for committing murders is cutting with sharp instruments such as swords, axe and sickles, etc. Out of 715 murders, 325 were committed in this manner. The next common method was by beating with sticks (82), followed by drowning (76), crushing head with stone (66) and strangulation (62).

5) Motive for murders.

Out of 715 murders, property disputes claimed 154, while sexual factor accounted for 152. Sudden provocation was a motive in 124 cases.

6) Victims.

About 65 to 70 per cent of the victims are males. Amongst them, it is in the age group of 31-45 that more persons (more than 50 per cent) are murdered. Amongst women, more victims (40 per cent) are in the age-group, 16-30. The females below 15 years of age account for 31 per cent of victims. This fact establishes a direct link to preponderant sexual motive.

7) Profession of victims.

Most of ^{the} victims (40 to 45 per cent) are agriculturists. This is, of course, understandable as these three districts are predominantly agricultural. Housewives constituted 18 per cent of the victims, followed by the manual labourers who constitute 17 per cent and the children or dependents who constitute 14 per cent.

8) Age and sex of offenders.

The majority of offenders are men and are in the age group of 31-40 ^{years}. By profession, manual labourers top the list of offenders followed by agriculturists and landlords.

Some other interesting observations made in the study are;

1. The incidence of murders is high in the poorer classes where the educational standard is low.
2. Compared to other parts of the State, the climate in these districts is warmer which may excite passions leading to murders.
3. The food in these parts is more spicy contributing to hot temperament.
4. Social barriers are more marked and any slight insult from the person of lower strata is taken very seriously leading to murders.
5. Family feuds die hard. Moral fall amongst womenfolk is viewed more seriously and the person responsible faces no other punishment than death by murder.
6. Consumption of liquor is said to be heavy and is said to be one of the contributory factors for murders.
7. People in general attach less importance to life.
8. Party feelings and affiliations are very strong. Traditionally people are violent and do not care much for the consequences of their grave acts.

Conclusion.

An analysis of available statistics on crimes indicates that there has been a gradual increase in the number of cognizable crimes reported in the State. The number of reported cases has gone up from 24,933 in 1959 to 50,640 in 1976. Though the number of murder cases reported remains more or less constant, the other crimes such as thefts, burglaries, riots, cheating and counterfeiting have increased considerably.

The statistics on crimes at present available are, by no means adequate for a meaningful analysis of crimes. According to modern notion, defective environment is responsible for making a man a criminal. Causation of crime is being explained with reference to environmental factors. Crime is always a personal situation complex. Like social behaviour, criminal behaviour is also learned. Criminals are not born, nor do they inherit criminality. Crime is the product of environment. The factual information which can throw light on situation is not available. Referring to murders, Frankel Emil states that "much scientific work remains to be done and systematic enquiries will have to be made to give us more accurate knowledge and the inherent characteristics of the individual murderer, a social economic environment out of which he grows and the motive which compelled him to such grave act." The data at present being collected do not cover many points of interest to the sociologists or any research worker. This is due to the fact that the investigation officer is faced not with the long range problem of the study of socio-economic and cultural background of the crime but with the immediate task of apprehension and prosecution of the offender.

Another limitation is that there is no unanimity about the definition of crime, although it is one of most important problems of human society. From the legal point of view, crime refers to an act which is prohibited by the existing law. But from the social point of view, crime is an act which goes against the social interest. Again, crimes are not homogeneous and therefore there should be a proper classification of crimes.

That crime is a bad thing and should be eliminated is widely accepted. But the idea of total elimination of crime is unreal. It is difficult to find ways and means of controlling it. A crimeless society where there is no fear and where there is no scope for the inter-play of such vile passions as greed, covetousness, rage, jealousy and other passions cannot exist. But it is possible to take measures for reducing crimes. The measures par excellence for reduction of crimes would be "the institution and maintenance of adequate standards of family life; the limitation of family size; provision of adequate supervision of children; the preservation of reasonable harmony between parents; the avoidance of excessive use of alcohol; the abandonment of materialistic goals; the scrupulous observance of good parental standards of honesty and gentleness - in short, the standards which do tend to obtain in the homes of crime-avoidant children."

JkP.

STATEMENT-1

NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES REPORTED IN KARNATAKA 1959-1976

| Year | Murder | Culpable homicide not amount- ing to murder | Rape | Kidna- pping & Abdu- ction | Dacoity | Robbery | Burglary | Thefts |
|------|--------|--|------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1959 | 646 | 14 | 46 | 236 | 109 | 190 | 4588 | 9401 |
| 1960 | 648 | 8 | 34 | 190 | 90 | 140 | 4555 | 9151 |
| 1961 | 693 | 5 | 36 | 175 | 69 | 154 | 4705 | 9180 |
| 1962 | 712 | 21 | 46 | 190 | 89 | 157 | 4778 | 8491 |
| 1963 | 665 | 8 | 25 | 147 | 74 | 139 | 4829 | 8742 |
| 1964 | 703 | 6 | 31 | 140 | 145 | 150 | 5750 | 9441 |
| 1965 | 757 | 2 | 25 | 116 | 121 | 147 | 5770 | 10204 |
| 1966 | 753 | 5 | 37 | 120 | 99 | 137 | 6990 | 11792 |
| 1967 | 680 | 10 | 23 | 127 | 89 | 131 | 7168 | 11852 |
| 1968 | 739 | 7 | 9 | 113 | 107 | 170 | 6884 | 11985 |
| 1969 | 731 | 2 | 18 | 144 | 78 | 131 | 6220 | 11211 |
| 1970 | 694 | 4 | 29 | 125 | 81 | 136 | 6193 | 10688 |
| 1971 | 759 | 7 | 28 | 115 | 78 | 152 | 6472 | 11235 |
| 1972 | 684 | 6 | 36 | 119 | 106 | 144 | 6660 | 11196 |
| 1973 | 712 | 5 | 35 | 133 | 250 | 224 | 8287 | 13554 |
| 1974 | 785 | 4 | 23 | 177 | 168 | 222 | 8621 | 16156 |
| 1975 | 753 | 5 | 48 | 181 | 151 | 261 | 8983 | 15183 |
| 1976 | 699 | 11 | 42 | 182 | 129 | 223 | 8138 | 14058 |

contd....

| Year | Riots | Criminal breach of Trust | Cheating | Counter- feiting | Others | Total Cogni- zable Crime |
|------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1959 | 862 | 695 | 336 | 14 | 7856 | 24993 |
| 1960 | 1035 | 685 | 460 | 27 | 8341 | 25364 |
| 1961 | 966 | 651 | 455 | 8 | 8977 | 26074 |
| 1962 | 591 | 714 | 351 | 9 | 8941 | 25490 |
| 1963 | 1016 | 638 | 349 | 6 | 9182 | 25820 |
| 1964 | 1082 | 652 | 297 | 11 | 9295 | 27703 |
| 1965 | 1080 | 678 | 357 | 35 | 9576 | 28877 |
| 1966 | 1024 | 762 | 377 | 83 | 9803 | 31991 |
| 1967 | 1080 | 716 | 404 | 109 | 10136 | 32525 |
| 1968 | 1802 | 882 | 494 | 75 | 12156 | 35441 |
| 1969 | 1563 | 826 | 731 | 31 | 13880 | 35566 |
| 1970 | 1953 | 768 | 530 | 33 | 14332 | 35566 |
| 1971 | 1707 | 738 | 599 | 75 | 14592 | 36557 |
| 1972 | 2576 | 680 | 714 | 50 | 14815 | 37786 |
| 1973 | 2877 | 677 | 783 | 34 | 16820 | 44401 |
| 1974 | 2842 | 804 | 1000 | 73 | 17446 | 48321 |
| 1975 | 2794 | 789 | 938 | 34 | 19371 | 49491 |
| 1976 | 2713 | 894 | 1188 | 100 | 22263 | 50640 |

msp :

Statement -2

Number of cognizable crimes reported in different States in India 1973.

| Sl. No. | States | Murder | Decoity | Robbery | House breaking | Theft | Rioting | Others | Total |
|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,247 | 191 | 221 | 6,383 | 12,437 | 3,144 | 27,645 | 51,268 |
| 2. | Assam | 466 | 253 | 351 | 5,723 | 8,432 | 3,819 | 12,963 | 32,007 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1,716 | 1,973 | 1,420 | 18,410 | 29,499 | 12,498 | 26,552 | 92,068 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 765 | 130 | 530 | 5,185 | 15,424 | 915 | 22,472 | 45,421 |
| 5. | Haryana | 216 | 6 | 30 | 1,618 | 2,664 | 105 | 4,749 | 9,388 |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 90 | 14 | 10 | 925 | 1,117 | 671 | 3,795 | 6,622 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 712 | 260 | 224 | 8,287 | 13,554 | 2,877 | 18,487 | 44,401 |
| 8. | Kerala | 523 | 49 | 186 | 4,574 | 5,270 | 5,695 | 25,551 | 41,848 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 1,737 | 372 | 1,333 | 22,526 | 40,499 | 3,259 | 4,085 | 73,811 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 1,455 | 723 | 2,598 | 21,707 | 59,965 | 2,552 | 39,992 | 1,28,992 |
| 11. | Orissa | 406 | 152 | 357 | 6,140 | 12,512 | 1,807 | 9,878 | 31,252 |
| 12. | Punjab | 714 | 8 | 55 | 1,561 | 2,639 | 50 | 7,484 | 12,511 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 699 | 149 | 1,146 | 7,503 | 10,728 | 5,807 | 18,197 | 44,229 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 970 | 24 | 100 | 7,255 | 23,329 | 5,473 | 35,292 | 72,443 |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | 4,063 | 4,932 | 8,567 | 48,695 | 84,356 | 13,635 | 56,319 | 2,20,567 |
| 16. | West Bengal | 889 | 1,255 | 1,103 | 9,189 | 32,209 | 9,743 | 27,924 | 82,312 |
| 17. | Delhi (U.T) | 152 | 27 | 417 | 3,319 | 19,748 | 454 | 10,057 | 34,174 |
| 18. | Other Union Territories. | 252 | 109 | 209 | 2,433 | 5,030 | 884 | 44,950 | 53,867 |
| | India | 17,072 | 10,627 | 18,857 | 1,81,433 | 3,79,412 | 73,388 | 3,96,392 | 10,77,181 |

U.T (Union Territory)

STATEMENT-3

NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES REPORTED IN THE DISTRICTS OF KARNATAKA— 1976.

| DISTRICT | Mur- der | Daco- ity | Robb- ery | Burg- lary | Cattle thefts | Ordinary thefts | Culpable ho- micide not amounting to murder |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Bangalore | 54 | 13 | 50 | 2122 | 73 | 5792 | 1 |
| 2. Belgaum | 106 | 5 | 12 | 276 | 27 | 379 | 1 |
| 3. Bellary | 38 | 3 | 2 | 257 | 33 | 219 | 2 |
| 4. Bidar | 21 | 14 | 15 | 173 | 62 | 271 | - |
| 5. Bijapur | 55 | 13 | 16 | 327 | 40 | 382 | - |
| 6. Chikmegalur | 21 | 1 | 6 | 334 | 18 | 291 | - |
| 7. Chitredurga | 25 | 3 | 5 | 223 | 36 | 310 | 1 |
| 8. Dakshina Kannada | 31 | 2 | 5 | 333 | 7 | 284 | - |
| 9. Dharwad | 52 | 20 | 16 | 522 | 40 | 661 | - |
| 10. Gulbarga | 60 | 25 | 20 | 311 | 58 | 431 | - |
| 11. Hassan | 14 | - | 1 | 307 | 43 | 343 | - |
| 12. Kodagu | 23 | - | 14 | 247 | 23 | 179 | - |
| 13. Kolar | 35 | 7 | 5 | 519 | 38 | 493 | 1 |
| 14. Mandya | 27 | - | 1 | 290 | 15 | 306 | 1 |
| 15. Mysore. | 26 | 2 | 11 | 761 | 74 | 1329 | 1 |
| 16. Raichur | 35 | 10 | 12 | 208 | 38 | 227 | 3 |
| 17. Shimoga | 34 | 1 | 3 | 274 | 25 | 607 | - |
| 18. Tumkur. | 23 | 5 | 12 | 337 | 33 | 251 | - |
| 19. Uttara Kannada | 16 | 5 | 12 | 311 | 17 | 390 | - |
| Railway police | 3 | - | 5 | - | - | 215 | - |
| STATE | 699 | 129 | 223 | 8138 | 700 | 13358 | 11 |

| DISTRICT | Rape | Kidnapp- ing & ab- duction | Ri- ots | Criminal breach of trust | Cheat- ing | Coun- ter feiting | Others | Total cogni- zable crimes |
|------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. Bangalore | 5 | 53 | 265 | 246 | 544 | 46 | 5789 | 15053 |
| 2. Belgaum | 4 | 14 | 170 | 55 | 33 | 3 | 815 | 1900 |
| 3. Bellary | 2 | 17 | 131 | 49 | 28 | 1 | 1588 | 2370 |
| 4. Bidar | 2 | 4 | 104 | 16 | 21 | - | 448 | 1151 |
| 5. Bijapur | 3 | 8 | 239 | 67 | 77 | 6 | 1885 | 3118 |
| 6. Chikmagalur | 3 | 4 | 98 | 39 | 21 | 1 | 600 | 1437 |
| 7. Chitradurga | 1 | 4 | 150 | 26 | 45 | 3 | 714 | 1546 |
| 8. Dakshina Kannada | 2 | 6 | 77 | 34 | 47 | 1 | 1442 | 2277 |
| 9. Dharwad | 1 | 2 | 87 | 42 | 21 | 1 | 167 | 1632 |
| 10. Gulbarga | 1 | 10 | 140 | 35 | 33 | 9 | 236 | 1369 |
| 11. Hassan. | 5 | 3 | 62 | 38 | 23 | 1 | 625 | 1465 |
| 12. Kodagu. | 5 | 7 | 203 | 31 | 34 | - | 1669 | 2435 |
| 13. Kolar. | 1 | 11 | 177 | 48 | 30 | 1 | 1163 | 2529 |
| 14. Mandya. | - | 6 | 35 | 34 | 18 | 2 | 745 | 1480 |
| 15. Mysore. | - | 14 | 90 | 59 | 81 | 1 | 1275 | 3724 |
| 16. Raichur. | 2 | 3 | 177 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 629 | 1387 |
| 17. Shimoga | 2 | 10 | 34 | 14 | 45 | - | 252 | 1301 |
| 18. Tumkur. | 3 | 1 | 224 | 19 | 42 | - | 1119 | 2069 |
| 19. Uttara Kannada | - | 4 | 248 | 23 | 29 | 7 | 1015 | 2077 |
| Railway police | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | - | 87 | 320 |
| STATE TOTAL: | 42 | 182 | 2713 | 894 | 1188 | 100 | 22263 | 50640 |

m.s.p.:

Statement 4.

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED UNDER MURDER IN KARNATAKA ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS 1959-76.

| Sl. No. | District | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Bangalore | 36 | 51 | 30 | 38 | 45 | 44 | 38 | 55 | 41 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 128 | 115 | 110 | 128 | 106 | 124 | 115 | 112 | 120 |
| 3. | Bellary | 24 | 19 | 31 | 29 | 13 | 21 | 21 | 32 | 26 |
| 4. | Bidar | 33 | 24 | 25 | 38 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 18 | 20 |
| 5. | Bijapur | 71 | 84 | 103 | 82 | 101 | 92 | 91 | 78 | 66 |
| 6. | Chikmagalur | 17 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 13 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | 14 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 18 |
| 8. | Dakshina Kannada | 22 | 30 | 21 | 35 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 48 | 39 |
| 9. | Dharwad | 64 | 66 | 61 | 80 | 68 | 65 | 71 | 67 | 70 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | 59 | 55 | 55 | 52 | 55 | 59 | 71 | 46 | 53 |
| 11. | Hassan | 14 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 21 |
| 12. | Kodagu | 12 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 17 |
| 13. | Kolar | 31 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 25 | 21 | 27 | 35 | 21 |
| 14. | Mandya | 12 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 25 | 12 | 20 | 17 | 16 |
| 15. | Mysore | 29 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 27 | 42 | 30 | 40 | 30 |
| 16. | Raichur | 35 | 42 | 53 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 54 | 43 | 51 |
| 17. | Shimoga | 19 | 14 | 17 | 24 | 11 | 29 | 32 | 23 | 16 |
| 18. | Tumkur | 12 | 18 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 28 | 21 | 25 |
| 19. | Uttara Kannada | 12 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 20 | 12 |
| 20. | Railway Police | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| STATE | | 646 | 648 | 693 | 712 | 665 | 703 | 757 | 753 | 680 |

Contd....

| Sl. No. | District | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Bangalore | 46 | 50 | 42 | 51 | 49 | 55 | 73 | 72 | 54 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 106 | 118 | 95 | 103 | 108 | 103 | 115 | 108 | 106 |
| 3. | Bellary | 36 | 32 | 20 | 33 | 14 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 38 |
| 4. | Bidar | 51 | 27 | 39 | 41 | 30 | 31 | 44 | 34 | 21 |
| 5. | Bijapur | 78 | 88 | 71 | 64 | 74 | 84 | 78 | 68 | 55 |
| 6. | Chikmagalur | 15 | 15 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 21 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | 31 | 28 | 23 | 27 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| 8. | Fakshina Kannada | 39 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 38 | 28 | 38 | 40 | 31 |
| 9. | Dharwad | 82 | 55 | 59 | 67 | 54 | 59 | 53 | 44 | 52 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | 51 | 61 | 75 | 78 | 70 | 55 | 69 | 58 | 60 |
| 11. | Hassan | 19 | 18 | 12 | 21 | 14 | 21 | 25 | 17 | 14 |
| 12. | Kodagu | 24 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 23 | 17 | 23 |
| 13. | Kolar | 35 | 41 | 33 | 25 | 32 | 24 | 38 | 36 | 35 |
| 14. | Mandya | 19 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 27 |
| 15. | Mysore | 21 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 26 | 37 | 28 | 37 | 26 |
| 16. | Raichur | 38 | 38 | 46 | 47 | 54 | 54 | 63 | 58 | 35 |
| 17. | Shimoga | 31 | 25 | 27 | 41 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 25 | 34 |
| 18. | Tumkur | 30 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 28 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 19. | Uttara Kannada | 8 | 12 | 22 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| 20. | Railway Police | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| STATE | | 767 | 731 | 694 | 759 | 684 | 712 | 785 | 753 | 699 |

Statement -5

Motives for Murder in different States 1973.

| State | Gain | | Dispute over property | | Personal Vendetta Enmity | | Sexual cause | | Sudden Provocation | | Lunacy | | Other causes | | Total |
|-----------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--------------|------|--------------------|------|--------|-----|--------------|------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| India | 1208 | 7.1 | 2569 | 15.1 | 3673 | 21.5 | 1412 | 8.3 | 1359 | 7.9 | 112 | 0.6 | 6739 | 39.5 | 17072 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 96 | 7.7 | 75 | 6.0 | 124 | 9.9 | 155 | 12.4 | 47 | 3.8 | 5 | 0.4 | 745 | 59.8 | 1247 |
| Assam | 11 | 2.4 | 97 | 20.8 | 103 | 22.1 | 9 | 1.9 | 79 | 17.0 | 2 | 0.4 | 165 | 35.4 | 466 |
| Bihar | 131 | 7.6 | 532 | 31.0 | 360 | 21.0 | 73 | 4.3 | 109 | 6.4 | 23 | 1.3 | 488 | 28.4 | 1716 |
| Gujarat | 21 | 2.7 | 69 | 9.0 | 40 | 5.2 | 59 | 7.7 | 77 | 10.2 | 8 | 1.0 | 491 | 64.2 | 765 |
| Haryana | 11 | 5.1 | 40 | 18.5 | 27 | 12.5 | 37 | 17.1 | 58 | 26.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 42 | 19.4 | 216 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 23 | 25.6 | 7 | 7.8 | 8 | 8.9 | 5 | 5.6 | 3 | 3.3 | - | - | 44 | 48.8 | 90 |
| Karnataka | 46 | 6.5 | 81 | 11.4 | 61 | 8.6 | 102 | 14.3 | 59 | 8.3 | 3 | 0.4 | 360 | 50.5 | 712 |
| Kerala | 17 | 3.3 | 44 | 8.4 | 167 | 31.9 | 5 | 1.0 | 60 | 11.5 | 4 | 0.8 | 226 | 43.1 | 523 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 157 | 9.0 | 276 | 15.9 | 331 | 19.1 | 161 | 9.3 | 112 | 6.4 | 6 | 0.3 | 694 | 40.0 | 1737 |
| Maharashtra | 90 | 6.2 | 83 | 5.7 | 154 | 10.6 | 200 | 13.7 | 154 | 10.6 | 35 | 2.4 | 739 | 50.8 | 1455 |
| Orissa | 34 | 8.4 | 57 | 14.0 | 72 | 17.8 | 32 | 7.9 | 52 | 12.8 | 1 | 0.2 | 158 | 38.9 | 406 |
| Punjab | 25 | 3.5 | 128 | 17.9 | 69 | 9.7 | 75 | 10.5 | 156 | 21.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 260 | 36.4 | 714 |
| Rajasthan | 18 | 2.6 | 90 | 12.9 | 205 | 29.3 | 39 | 5.6 | 89 | 12.7 | 8 | 1.1 | 250 | 35.8 | 699 |
| Tamil Nadu | 32 | 3.3 | 194 | 20.0 | 194 | 20.0 | 164 | 16.9 | 89 | 9.2 | 8 | 0.8 | 289 | 29.8 | 970 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 276 | 6.8 | 659 | 16.2 | 1468 | 36.2 | 225 | 5.6 | 129 | 3.2 | - | - | 1300 | 32.0 | 4063 |
| West Bengal | 206 | 23.2 | 101 | 11.4 | 219 | 24.6 | 36 | 4.0 | 39 | 4.4 | - | - | 288 | 32.4 | 889 |
| Delhi (U.T.) | 2 | 1.3 | 8 | 5.3 | 40 | 26.2 | 22 | 14.5 | 22 | 14.5 | - | - | 58 | 38.2 | 152 |

U.T. = Union Territory.

END