

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of the Indian state of Kerala. It is the most populous city in Kerala with a population of 957,730 as of 2011. The encompassing urban agglomeration population is around 1.68 million.^[1] The city takes its name from the Malayalam word thiru-anantha-puram, meaning "The City of Lord Ananta", referring to the deity of the Sri Padmanabhaswamytemple located in the city. Thiruvananthapuram is also known in the literature, and popular reference as Ananthapuri derived from the Sanskrit word Syanandurapuram, meaning "The City of Bliss" in Carnatic kirtanas composed by SwathiThirunal, erstwhile Maharaja of Travancore. The city was officially referred to as Trivandrum until 1991, when the government decided to reinstate the city's original name Thiruvananthapuram. Located on the west coast of India near the extreme south of the mainland, Thiruvananthapuram is a major Information Technology hub in Kerala and contributes 55% of the state's software exports as of 2016. Referred by Mahatma Gandhi as the "Evergreen city of India" the city is characterised by its undulating terrain of low coastal hills.

The Thiruvananthapuram city police is the main law-enforcement agency in the city. It is headed by a commissioner of police. The Thiruvananthapuram city police are a division of the Kerala Police, and the administrative control lies with the Kerala Home Ministry. Thiruvananthapuram city police are the largest police division in Kerala, and it consists of ten circle offices and 21 police stations and a sanctioned strength of 3,500 police personnel. The Central Prison is the oldest prison in Kerala and the headquarters of Kerala prisons and correctional services. Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law & order in the rural area of the district, prevention and detection of crime, traffic management and various citizen centric services for the people of Thiruvananthapuram Rural area comprising Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Attingal subdivisions. Parts of Thiruvananthapuram and Neyyattinkara Taluks and whole of Nedumangad, Chirayinkeezhu, Varkala and Kattakada Taluks consisting of 99 Revenue Villages comes under the

jurisdiction of Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police. Thiruvananthapuram Rural Police falls under Thiruvananthapuram range which comes under South Zone. The District Police is headed by a Superintendent of Police having IPS cadre designated as District Police Chief, comprises of Deputy Superintendent of Polices, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Assistant Sub Inspectors, Senior Civil Police Officers, Civil Police Officers numbering around 2200 and approximately 35000 cases are handled per annum. In addition to this, there is about 80 ministerial staff that helps the staff officers in various service related matters. The Police District is divided into Sub Divisions and police stations each headed by the Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and Circle Inspector/Sub Inspector of Police designated as Station House Officer (SHO) respectively. Special Units/Cells like District Special Branch, Districts Crime Branch, District Crime Records Bureau, Narcotic Cell, and Armed Reserve is headed by one officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Women Cell and Cyber Cell are under the supervision of District Crime Branch. All of them help in maintaining law and order, crime prevention and crime investigation in the district.^[14]

Homicide is the act of one human killing another. A homicide requires only a volitional act by another person that results in death, and thus a homicide may result from accidental, reckless, or negligent acts even if there is no intent to cause harm. Homicides can be divided into many overlapping legal categories, including murder, manslaughter, justifiable homicide, killing in war , euthanasia, and capital punishment, depending on the circumstances of the death. These different types of homicides are often treated very differently in human societies; some are considered crimes, while others are permitted or even ordered by the legal system. First degree murder is the most serious criminal homicide.

Typically, first degree murder is both intentional and premeditated. Premeditated can mean anything from a long-time plan to kill the victim, to a shorter-term plan. The intent of the accused murderer does not need to be focused on the actual victim. If someone planned on killing one victim, but by accident kills someone else, the murder is still intentional and premeditated

meaning a first-degree murder charge. Manslaughter generally means an illegal killing that falls short of murder. The lowest form of manslaughter is involuntary manslaughter. This means that the perpetrator didn't intend to kill anyone, but still killed the victim through behaviour that was either criminally negligent or reckless. One common example is a DUI accident which kills someone. Someone driving drunk is behaving in a criminally reckless manner, even if they had no intent to kill anyone.

Some killings within the definition of homicide aren't illegal. Criminal laws carve out exceptions for some killings which would otherwise fall under criminal laws against manslaughter or murder. These are referred to as "justified homicide". One primary example is a killing in justified self-defence or defence of someone else. Such a homicide is deemed justified if the situation called for self-defence and state law allows lethal force in that type of situation. Most state laws allow justified homicide to defend oneself or another from credible threat of serious crimes such as rape, armed robbery and murder. Deliberate massacres of captives or civilians during wartime or periods of civil unrest by the state's military forces include those committed by Genghis Khan, the Golden Horde, the troops of Vlad the Impaler, the British Empire in its colonies, the Empire of Japan, the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany during the Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II, The Holocaust, the Nanjing Massacre, the Katyn Forest Massacre of Polish citizens in 1940 and the massacres of political prisoners after the launch of Operation Barbarossa.

Actions in which the state indirectly caused the death of large numbers of people include man-made disasters caused by the state, such as the famines in India during British rule, the atrocities in the Congo Free State, the Khmer Rouge years in Cambodia, the famines and poverty caused by the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution in the People's Republic of China, and the famine in Yemen triggered by the U.S.-backed Saudi Arabian-led intervention and blockade.

Femicide or feminicide is a sex-based hate crime term, broadly defined as "the intentional killing of females (women or girls) because they are females", though definitions vary depending on its cultural context. Feminist

author Diana E. H. Russell was the first person to define and disseminate this term in modern times, in 1976. She defines the word as "the killing of females by males because they are female." Other feminists place emphasis on the intention or purpose of the act being directed at females specifically because they are female; others include the killing of females by females. Often, the necessity of defining the murder of females separately from overall homicide is questioned. Intimate partner violence affects 3 in 10 women over a lifetime, and it is estimated that 13.5% of homicides globally involved intimate partners, and these percentage of killings are gendered. Opponents argue that since over 80% of all murder victims are men, the term places too much emphasis on the less prevalent murder of females; however, a partner is responsible in almost 40% of homicides involving a female victim, compared with 6% partner responsibility for homicides involving a male victim. In addition, the study of femicide is a social challenge.

An alternative term offered is gendercide, which is more ambivalent and inclusive. However, some feminists argue that the term gendercide perpetuates the taboo of the subject of the murder of females. Feminists also argue that the motives for femicide are vastly different than those for androicide. Instead of centering in street violence, much of femicide is centred within the home, i.e. domestic violence.

Infanticide is an act that goes directly against the Right to Life of children. Although it used to be more common in the past, today we can still come across cases of infanticide, particularly against girls (female infanticide).

Infanticide is the act of deliberately causing the death of a very young child (under 1 year old). In the past, and in many societies, it was a widespread practice, permitted by different cultures around the world. Nowadays, it is considered to be an unethical crime; however, it is still performed. In some cultures, children are not considered to be human beings until certain ceremonies have been performed (name-giving ceremonies or haircuts for example). Infanticide occurs rarely once those ceremonies have taken place but killing a child before them is not seen as a homicide. Infanticide is usually

difficult to report, because in most cases these deaths are covered as stillbirths or children are just not registered at the civil registry after the birth.^[1]

Homicides can be classified into several types. They are as follows:

Murder: Murder is typically broken down further into several sub-categories. The most common are first and second degree murder. First degree murder is the most serious of all homicide charges. It applies to situations in which someone is accused of killing another person after having planned to kill the victim. It requires malice (evil intent) and forethought (planning). These cases are usually considered among the most heinous crimes and as such, the most severe punishments are usually reserved

Manslaughter: The charge of manslaughter is reserved for instances where the accused did not plan the crime nor did he or she intend for the victim to die because of his or her actions. Manslaughter charges usually arise out of accidental circumstances where a person died because of the event. For example, a doctor who prescribes drugs that can have a lethal interaction for a patient, a parent that leaves a baby in a hot car, or a driver who causes a fatal car accident. Sentences for those convicted of manslaughter vary widely depending on state laws and the circumstances of the event in question, but are usually somewhat less than second degree murder.

Justifiable Homicide: Justifiable homicide is reserved for situations where an individual killed another in self-defence or similar circumstances. This really is not a legal charge, but rather a classification that police can use in an event where an individual died but no crime was committed, or as a defence in a homicide prosecution. Because the killing was justifiable, the person who committed the killing will not be held criminally liable for the death, though civil penalties may still apply under certain circumstances.

Other Homicides: Some states have developed other forms of homicide crimes. For example, one modern trend is the felony murder charge. In felony murder, a person has died while the defendant was participating in the commission of a crime, but the defendant did not actually cause the death. For

example, if several people storm into a convenience store for an armed robbery and one of them shoots the cashier, killing him, the other two can be charged with felony murder even though they did not actually kill anyone. States' laws are constantly evolving and diverging, so other forms of homicide may exist or may come into existence in the future.

The motive or motives which prompted a man to commit murder or other such heinous crimes were more or less the same in these primitive times as they are today. It is true, the primitive times as they are today. It is true ,the primitive society was entirely different from the modern one ,but it is also equally true that man ,the architect of society in spite of numerous changes in his exterior appearances , has remained the same so far as far as his inner instincts are concerned. Thus the causes of murder, like suicide , were , and are, and shall remain invariably the same throughout the ages. Although religions often played a great part in such murderous activities, human sacrifices were more or less a common practice with the people of ancient civilisations. What is deemed a heinous crime today was a heroic act in those days. Thousands of innocent people, war-captives and other victims were murdered without a sob or a sigh. Religion was twisted so as to cater their barbaric instincts. Thus, man, the devil, always got an upper hand over man, the divine.

Although we have numerous instances of homicides , human sacrifices and blood –feud in our ancient literature we get no definite mention of methods employed for the purpose , except the war between clans or tribes or communities .It is only from the detailed accounted of examination of the corpse of a man , in cases of sudden death , that we have the first historical clues to the modes or methods employed for murdering a man in those times .These clues when analysed firmly confirm our belief that as the instinct in the man to commit murder has remained unchanged not withstanding his centuries-old advance in civilisation , so have been his methods invariably the same.

The methods employed for murdering a man were as follows:

1. Killing by hanging
2. Killing by suffocation and suppression of breathing
3. Killing by drowning
4. Killing with stokes or ropes
5. Killing by throwing down
6. Killing by poisoning or medicine,
7. Killing with sword or cutting one's throat with other weapons
8. Killing by administration of juice of poisonous plants
9. Killing by incantations
10. Killing by a noose.^[6]

A 2011 study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime brought together a wide variety of data sources to create a worldwide picture of trends and developments. Sources included multiple agencies and field offices of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and national and international sources from 207 countries.

The report estimated that in 2010, the total number of homicides globally was 468,000. More than a third (36%) occurred in Africa, 31 percent in the Americas, 27 percent in Asia, five percent in Europe and one percent in Oceania. Since 1995, the homicide rate has been falling in Europe, North America, and Asia, but has risen to a near "crisis point" in Central America and the Caribbean. Of all homicides worldwide, 82 percent of the victims were men, and 18 percent were women. On a per-capita scaled level, "the homicide rate in Africa and the Americas (at 17 and 16 per 100,000 population, respectively) is more than double the global average (6.9 per 100,000), whereas in Asia, Europe and Oceania (between 3 and 4 per 100,000) it is roughly half".

UNODC (The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), in its 2013 global report, estimated the total number of homicides worldwide dropped to

437,000 in 2012. Americas accounted for 36 percent of all homicides globally; Africa 21 percent, Asia 38 percent, Europe five percent and Oceania 0.3%. The world's average homicide rate stood at 6.2 per 100,000 populations in 2012, but Southern Africa region and Central America have intentional homicide rates four times higher than the world average. They are the most violent regions globally, outside of regions experiencing wars and religious or sociopolitical terrorism. Asia exclusive of West Asia and Central Asia, Western Europe, Northern Europe, as well as Oceania had the lowest homicide rates in the world. About 41 percent of the homicides worldwide occurred in 2012 with the use of guns, 24 percent with sharp objects such as knife, and 35 percent by other means such as poison. The global conviction rate for the crime of intentional homicide in 2012 was 43 percent. Where homicide rates are high and firearms and organized crime in the form of drug trafficking play a substantial role, 1 in 50 men aged 20 will be murdered before they reach the age of 31. At the other, the probability of such an occurrence is up to 400 times lower.

Homicide is much more common in countries with low levels of human development, high levels of income inequality and weak rule of law than in more equitable societies, where socioeconomic stability seems to be something of an antidote to homicide. In cases of intimate partner and family-related homicide cases, women murdered by their past or present male partner make up the vast majority of homicide victims worldwide.^[13]

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

M Dwayne Smith et.al (1990) studied the types of homicide and variation in regional rates. A reanalysis of regional differences in homicide rates is conducted for two types of homicide, derived from the victim-offender relationship. A social — structural as opposed to sub cultural, explanation is supported, but is found to have limitations. Social-structural variables, particularly poverty, are shown to be important predictors of differences in primary homicide rates (generally involving family members or friends), but are less important in explaining variations in non-primary rates (those generally involving strangers).The results of this analysis serve to reconfirm the importance of social structural variables in predicting state homicide rates, and lend further credence to Loftin and Hill's refutation of subcultural explanations for regional differences in rates of homicide.

Mark Wilson et.al (1994) studied the spousal homicide. This paper examines patterns in spousal homicide in Canada between 1974 and 1992. Among the findings highlighted in this paper are: spousal homicide rates have remained stable with an average of 17 victims per million couples per annum over the period 1974-92; there is a substantial variation in provincial spousal homicide rates, with the lowest rates in the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island and the highest rates in the western provinces and territories; about 3.2 women have been killed by their husbands for each man killed by his wife; a married woman was 9 times as likely to be killed by her spouse as by a stranger over the period 1974-92; the rate of husbands killing wives is elevated in the aftermath of separation; risk of spousal homicide is greater in common-law marriages than in registered marriages for both women and men. Killings of spouses constitute a significant aspect of Canadian homicide

Carl P Malmquist et.al (1995) studied about the Depression and Homicidal Violence. The problem of those with depressive disorders who commit a homicide has received minimal attention. Although the connection

of depressive disorders with suicide seems axiomatic to many, questions about the relationship between depression and homicide often elicit querulous responses. A typical response is that the argument for a relationship is not persuasive or that it is speculative in nature. Such responses occur particularly among those who have not assessed depressed people who have actually engaged in serious acts of violence. The objectives of this article are to provide an appraisal of this problem, and to offer a hypothesis about homicides in connection with the vulnerability of psychotic depressive states. A dual approach is necessary to understand the possible relationship between depressions and homicidal behaviour.

Karen F Parker et.al (1999) studied the structural conditions and racial homicide patterns. This study examines the effects of structural conditions on racially disaggregated homicide rates in U.S. cities in 1990. Recent research has found the effects of structural factors to differ when examining separate black and white homicide offending models. Our study provides valuable insight into the differential effects of structural conditions on race-specific homicide rates and the complementary nature of race-relations literature and criminological approaches. This study demonstrates how structural theories of race relations complement criminological explanations when determining the effects of structural conditions on race-specific victim and offender homicide rates. Overall, structural theories of race relations emphasize the importance of the impact of racial residential segregation, labour market factors, and the political economy within local areas

C J John et.al (2000) studied the Family murder suicides in Kerala. For the past decade, the state of Kerala in South India has had the highest suicide rate in the country at 29 per 100,000, compared to a national rate of 10 per 100,000. But in the last few years an even more alarming trend has been developing within this already suicide-prone society: The incidence of family suicides is increasing dramatically, with 160 such incidents reported during 1998 and 1999, and 14 reported between 1 March and 15 April of 2000. These 14 incidents involved 44 deaths, 21 of which were children. This phenomenon of murder followed by suicide appears to take two main forms. In the first, the

husband becomes suicidal and convinces his wife to enter into a suicide pact, killing their children before killing themselves. In the second, the adult female becomes suicidal, does not share her feelings with her husband, but again kills her children before killing herself.

Eric P Baumer et.al (2000) studied the role of victim characteristics in the disposition of murder cases. Using data from prosecutors' files in a sample of 33 U.S. countries, they have examined how victims' conduct and victims' demographic characteristics affect the disposition of murder cases at various stages of the criminal justice process. They find that victims' age and past conduct do not significantly influence legal outcomes in murder cases, but their race, gender, and conduct at the time of the incident do so. Although these effects vary across the criminal justice decision-making stages considered, they generally are consistent with the claim that killings of disreputable or stigmatized victims tend to be treated more leniently. They also found some evidence that the effects of victim characteristics are stronger in jury proceedings than in bench proceedings, and that the influence of a victim's race on the disposition of murder cases is conditioned by the racial composition of the county in which the case is processed

Jean Dreze et.al (2000) studied the Insights from homicide data. This study presents an analysis of inter-district variations in murder rates in India in 1981. Three significant patterns emerge. First, murder rates in India bear no significant relation with urbanization or poverty. Second, there is a negative association between literacy and criminal violence. Third, murder rates in India are highly correlated with the female-male ratio in the population: districts with higher female-male ratios have lower murder rates. Alternative hypotheses about the causal relationships underlying this connection between sex ratios and murder rates are scrutinized. One plausible explanation is that low female-male ratios and high murder rates are joint symptoms of a patriarchal environment.

Marian J Borg et.al (2001) studied the Social structure of homicide clearance rates. This research has examined the utility of Black's theory of law

for understanding variation in homicide clearance rates across urban areas. The empirical results suggest support for the argument that economic, social, cultural, organizational, and normative factors in urban areas influence the likelihood of police to clear homicide cases at the aggregate level. Insofar as clearance rates, have not been empirically examined in this way, our analysis is suggestive and raises important issues for further investigation. To the extent that our primary intent has been to open and encourage such a dialogue in this area, we conclude by discussing several implications of our study and the directions for future analyses they suggest.

VN Ambade et.al (2007) studied the comparative and circumstantial approach of suicidal and homicidal death. The incidence of homicide and suicide is on the increase worldwide, including India. This upward trend noticeable across the world is a matter of concern. The rising trend may be due to rapid increase in the population, unemployment, industrialization, stressful living life and day-to-day frustration. The studied cases of suicide and homicide are reliable representative of whole district. The centre is an Apex Medical Centre, where about 40% of the total medico legal autopsies done across the district are performed here. In medico legal deaths, autopsy is compulsory by law. The suicide rate in the region is 23.1/100,000 population per year in comparison to homicide rate of 4.9/100,000population per year. Out of the total 5773 medico legal deaths during the study period of three years, an incidence of 4.2% homicide was recorded in contrast to 19.5% suicides, with rise in the suicidal and decline in the homicidal deaths. Thus, suicides were almost five times as common as homicides.

AkshatVij et.al (2010) studied the Retrospective review of homicides in Mangalore, South India. The incidence of homicide is increasing every year. It comprised of 5.30% of all autopsies per year during 1977-1980 and increased to 8.96% during 1988-1991 as per the data obtained from the Medical Records Department of the Government District Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore. The rising trend may be attributed to increasing population, unemployment, industrialization, easy availability of weapons, changing life styles and stressful living conditions. Likewise, in India, it is seen that there

are also urban and rural differences in the pattern of homicides in different states. Most of the victims were males as compared to females which are consistent with earlier studies. This is due to the increased exposure of males to the external environment leading to more frequent physical confrontation. Maximum homicide victims were in their third decade which was consistent with the findings of other studies. Most of the victims were between 30 and 50years which were similar to another study from South India.

CHAPTER III: AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Aim

To study the Statistical Analysis and Comparison of Homicide crime rate in the Urban and Rural areas of Thiruvananthapuram district in the year 2015-2019

Objective

- To analyze the rate of homicide crimes which have taken place in Thiruvananthapuram district in the past 5 years.

CHAPTER IV: MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Materials Required:

Database on homicide cases from District Crime Records Bureau,
Thiruvananthapuram

Methodology

The data on homicide crimes were studied which occurred in Trivandrum district in between the year 2015-2019. These crimes were divided between urban and rural. The homicide crime rate was made into a statistical form then they were compared with each other (Urban vs Rural). The victims, was also taken into consideration. An overall comparative study of differences in crime rate in urban and rural parts of Trivandrum can also be made, thereby a detailed statistical analysis in the increase and decrease in homicidal activities is carried out.

CHAPTER V: OBSERVATION

From the data collected from various sources, the analysis made for the homicide crimes were: -

URBAN DIVISION OF THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES REGISTERED
2015	09
2016	15
2017	13
2018	16
2019	14

Similarly, the number of homicide crimes was divided based on crimes against men and women.

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
2015	7	2
2016	11	4
2017	10	3
2018	11	5
2019	11	3

RURAL DIVISION OF THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES REGISTERED
2015	34
2016	28
2017	27
2018	22
2019	32

Similarly, the number of homicide crimes was divided based on crimes against men and women

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN
2015	28	8
2016	20	8
2017	22	5
2018	15	7
2019	20	12

Some additional information about these homicide crime rate collected were

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES DETECTED
2015	34
2016	28
2017	27
2018	22
2019	32

YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCUSED
2015	59
2016	66
2017	66
2018	50
2019	93

YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED
2015	56
2016	63
2017	62
2018	46
2019	41

Graphical Representation

Urban

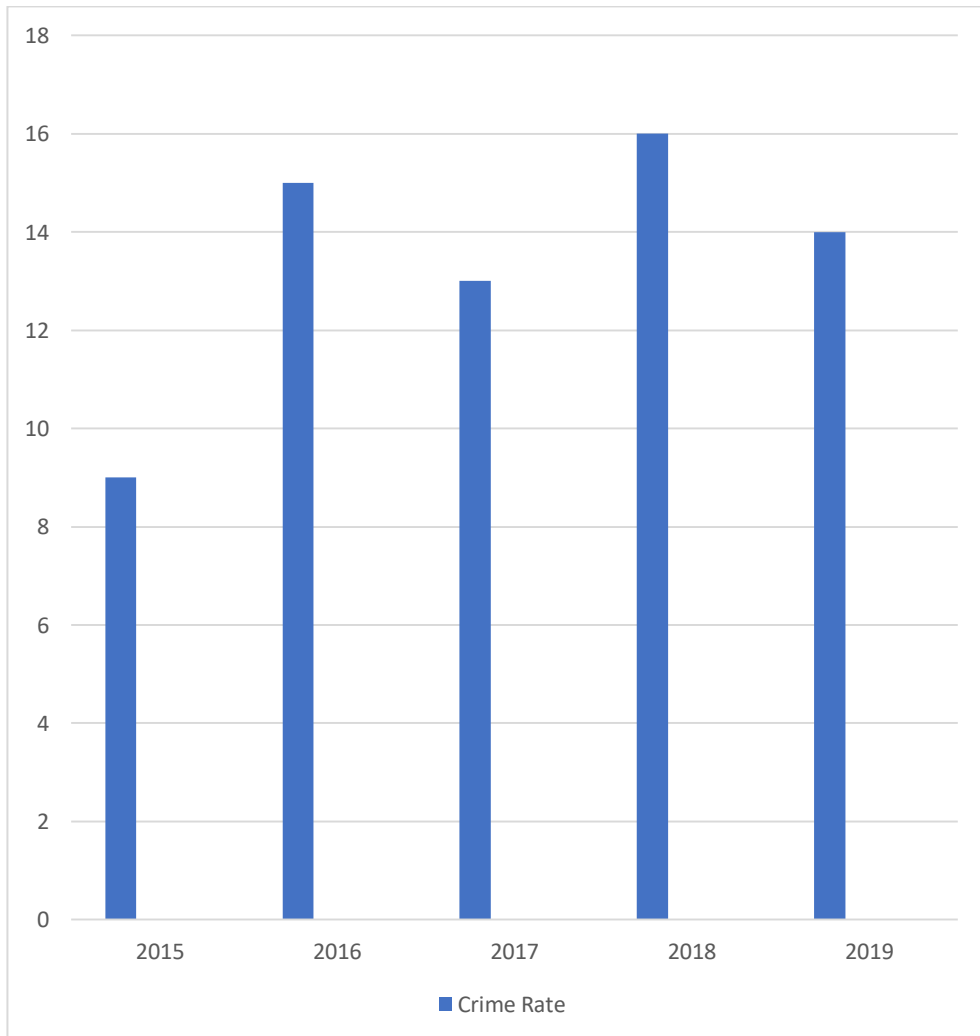


Figure 1: Graphical representation of homicide crime in urban area

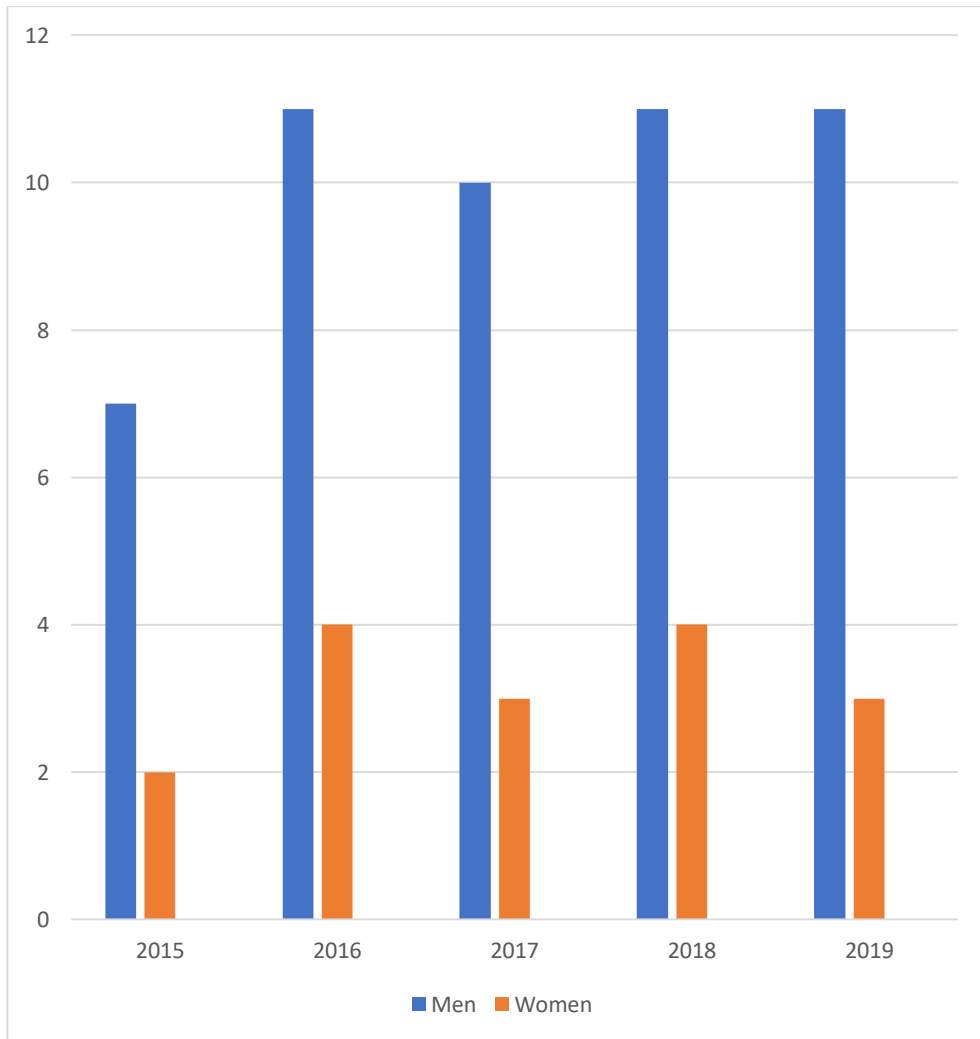


Figure 2: Graphical representation of number of victims of homicide crimes in urban area.

Rural

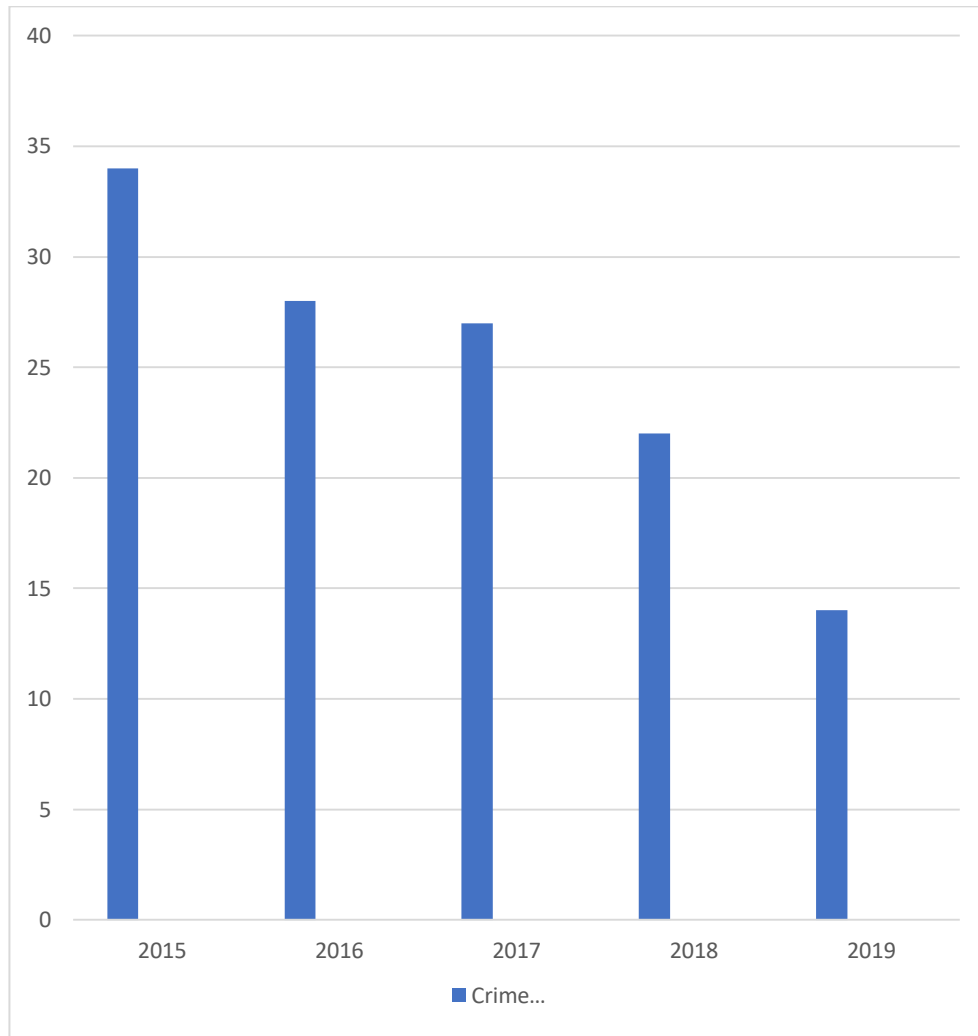


Figure 3: Graphical representation of homicide crime in rural area

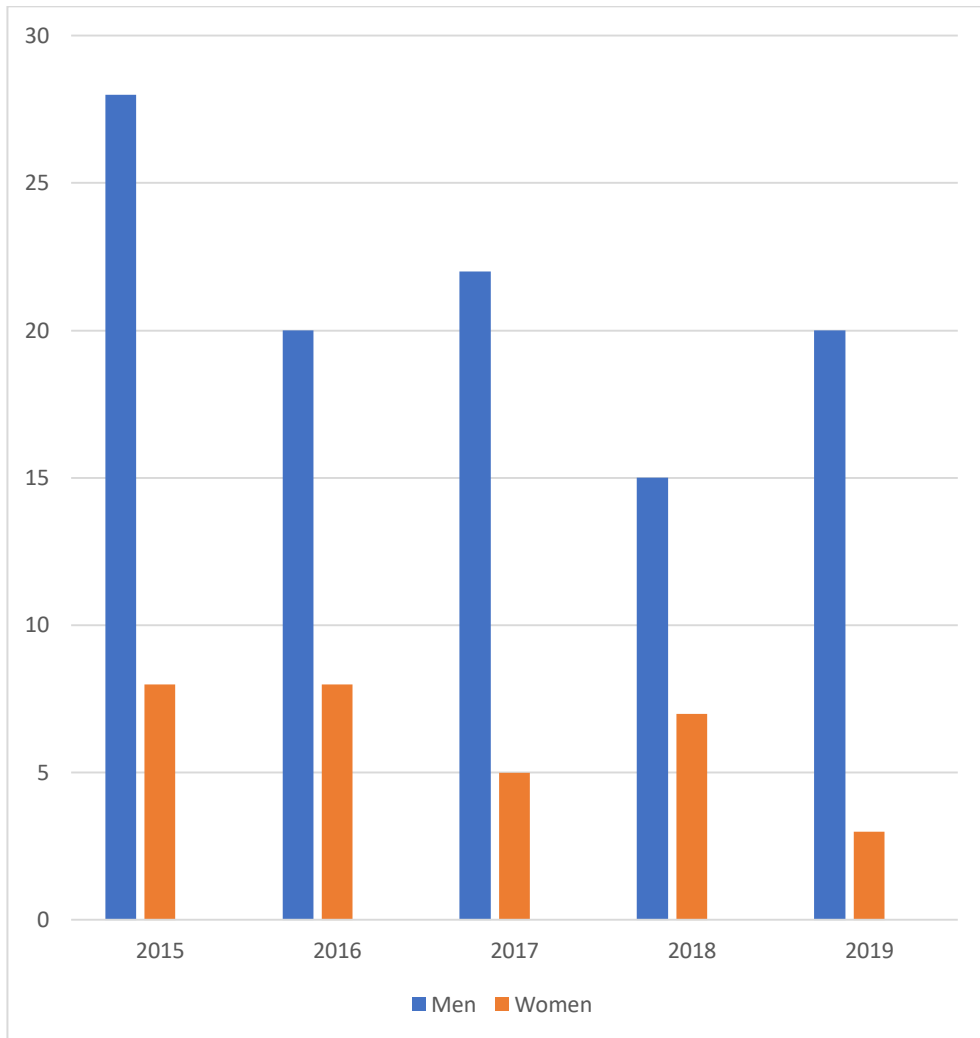


Figure 4: Graphical representation of number of victims of homicide crimes in rural area.

CHAPTER VI: RESULT AND CONCLUSION

Result

From the statistical analysis and comparative study made from the data collected and observed about the homicidal crimes happened in the urban and rural areas of Trivandrum district it is found that the crime rate of homicides in the past 5 years from 2015-2019 found to be more in the rural side than that of urban division.

Rural Crime Rate = 28.6 Urban Crime Rate = 13.4

When analyzed separately, in the urban side the crime was the highest in the year (16)2018 and lowest in (9) 2015. Similarly in the rural side the highest number of crimes were reported in (34)2015 and lowest in (22) 2018. Also the homicide crime against women had occurred the most on the year (12) 2019 and least on the year (5) 2017. The motives for these crimes are found to be similar in both the cases of urban and rural sides which are mostly:

Typically, an impulsive young man grew up in a discordant family where one or both parents had a criminal record, discipline will be erratic and human relations are usually cold and unpredictable. Most of the criminals are either too much emotional or weak in the psychology. Hence poor psychology is the beginning for crimes to take place. Criminal behavior is not, itself, indicative of mental illness. If it were, perhaps it could be treated medically. However, some criminals are motivated to engage in illegal and antisocial behavior by underlying psychiatric conditions, especially those conditions that manifest themselves in symptoms such as lack of impulse control and lack of inhibition.

Illegitimacy is the single most important social problem and of more important than crime, drugs, poverty, illiteracy, welfare and homelessness. Because it drives everything else. Single families and the cultural environment are the root cause of most violent crimes.

Most of the criminal activity surrounds around for economic benefits. Either individual or group, they try to achieve their goal through bad means. Besides rampant unemployment among the youth specially in cities drives them to these kinds of acts.

Criminalization of politics is a buzzword in today's political career. Gone are the days of value system that predicted at the time of independence. Every political party wants to capture power by any means leading of number of criminal cases against the peoples' representative either in parliament or in state assemblies.

Conclusion

In present study the homicide crimes in the urban and rural area of Thiruvananthapuram district in the past five years were analyzed statistically.

This study can be further used for easy analysis of homicidal crime rate in different regions of Thiruvananthapuram district.

The study needs to analyze the rate of different crimes statistically.

CHAPTER VII: REFERENCES

1. Upendra Thakur (1977) An Introduction to Homicide in India
2. M Dwayne Smith (1990) Types of Homicide and variation in Regional rates, *Social Forces* , 59 (Volume) Issue 1 Pages 136–147
3. Mark Wilson (1994) Spousal Homicide, *Juristat* 14(Volume) Pages 1-14
4. Carl P Malmquist (1995) Depression and Homicidal Violence, *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 18(Volume) Pages 145-162.
5. Karen F Parker (1999) Structural Conditions and Racial Homicide Patterns, *Criminology* 37(Volume) Pages 447-478
6. Shashi Shekhar Singh (1999) Crime in India.
7. C J John (2000) Family Murder Suicides in Kerala, *The Journal of Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention*, 21 (Volume) Pages 105-107.
8. Eric P Baumer (2000) Victim characteristics in the Disposition of Murder Cases, *Justice Quarterly* , 17(Volume) Pages 281-307
9. Jean Dreze et.al (2000) Insights from homicide data, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* , 26(Volume) Pages 335-352
10. Marian J Borg et.al (2001) Social structure of homicide clearance rates, *Law & Society Review*, 35(Volume) Pages 435-466
11. V N Ambade (2007) Comparative and circumstantial approach of suicidal and homicidal death, *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine* 14(Volume) Pages 253-260
12. Akshat Vij et.al (2010) studied the Retrospective review of homicides in Mangalore, *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine* Volume 17, Issue 6, Pages 312-315.
13. <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/india/homicide-rate>
14. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiruvananthapuram>