CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This is the final chapter of study in which the researcher compiles the findings of the study along with conclusions. Crime is a threat to human survival. It affects human growth in terms of psychologically, socially and economically. The forms of crime are different in different countries. In advanced countries where most of crimes are well planned and technologically updated, therefore finding culprits are very difficult. But in developing countries some of crimes are unorganized and brutal.

India is second most populous country in the world, accounts for about 110 billions of population. The crime rate in India is increasing at an alarming rate. As per the NCRB, a total of 48,31,515 cognizable crimes comprising 29,75,711 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 18,55,804 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2016, showing an increase of 2.6% over 2015 (47,10,676 cases). In this background, the present examines the perception of victims and offenders in Murder case towards Police.

The study employed stratified random sampling method, about 104 victims and 112 offenders were selected across Chennai city. The questionnaire method was followed to collect information from the respondents. The key findings of the study are summarized here.
6.2 KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

6.2.1 Perception of the Victims

The researcher here provides the key findings emerged from the study. They are:

- It is found in the study that a considerable proportion of victimized were female.
- Majority of the victimized were in the age category of below 40 years.
- It is crystal clear from the classification that four by fifth of the respondents are married.
- It is found from the study is that majority of the victimized are educated and the ratio of illiterate is very marginal.
- It is evident from the table that about 47% victims are Daily Wage earners and Housewives.
- It is highlighted in the study that majority of the respondents was daily wage earners and their average income per day is Rs.167.
- It is apparent from the classification that Majority of the victims are Hindu.
- It is ostensible from the survey that majority of the victims are belonging to MBC and BC communities.
- Nuclear family system was followed by majority of the victims.
- The classification reveals that majority of the respondents were offenders of Murder crime.
- It is found from the study that Knife is the most using weapons to murder the people.
• The classification of the study revealed that most of the murders committed by single offender.

• The study underscored that majority of the victimized are affected by known people who may be their neighbours.

• Majority of the victimized reported that family members were the primary offender.

• An interesting finding is observed from the study is that about 4 percent of the respondents were attempted to defend from the offender. And, it is a general notion that everyone will be afraid and blank of mind when a sudden crime takes place.

• It is found from the table that about 66 percent of victimized reported extreme depression.

• It is understood from the study that majority of the victimized not afraid of being victimized.

• Majority of the victimized did not make any attempts to protect themselves further protective measures.

• The study found that majority of the victimized informed that Co-victimized informed to the police immediately.

• The study found that majority of the victimized knew the place where Police station is situated.

• An overwhelming percentage of the victimized reported that their complaints received immediately by police.

• All the victimized agreed that the response from the police personnel is good.
• Very strong percentage of the victimized informed that there is a comfortable place in police station to sit and writing complaints.

• Majority of the victimized informed that no assistance relating to case was provided by the police.

• The study found that police did not provide legal remedies information; suggestion relating to medical facility and no advice to them what to do next.

• It is to be noted from the study that the police personnel should treat the victimized in a good way then only they will assist for further investigation to identify the culprits.

• Majority of the victimized informed that police did not harsh them.

• The study also found that 91 percent had signed in the FIR.

• Majority of the victimized did not pay any amount to receive FIR copy.

• It is found in the study majority of the victimized know the investigation progress.

• Majority of the victimized called off frequently to the police station for investigation.

• It is found from the study that 96 percent denied that police the accused to escape.

• It is evident from the table that 89 percent have informed that the police did not compound the present with case with another case.

• 89 percent informed that police did not interfere in their privacy.
Majority of the victimized informed that police shared with them investigation progress.

It is found in the study that police never indulge to disturb the victimized.

94 percent of the respondents agreed that police did not waste their time during investigation.

It is found in the study that majority of the victimized frequently visited to police station for investigation and that did not affect their employment.

A very significant proportion of the victimized informed that police threaten them.

One-third of the victimized informed that police did not take any serious steps to protect them.

The study found that 67 percent of the respondents agreed that police visited their house and 33 percent negated it.

About 68 respondents informed that police visited more than twice to their home.

92 percent reported that they did not spend any money to the policemen to visit the Scene of the Crime.

98 percent negated and agree that policemen came to the spot immediately.

It is found in the study that about 93 percent reported that policemen did through search the scene of crime.

Majority of the victimized agree that policemen did their duty without expecting any recommendation.
• It is found in the study that about 49 percent of the respondents agreed that policemen did maximum effort to complete the investigation process.

• About 70 percentage of the victims strongly agreed that the victims are well treated by the police.

• The study found that about 80 percentage of the victims positively reported that police were assisted them and also they informed that the police were indifferent in treating victims.

• The study found that about 70 percentage of the victims reported that police are efficiently discharging their duties and they are committed to their works.

• Majority of the victims reported that police treated them equal manner and they are not biased in handing victims.

• But a worrisome fact found from the study is that almost 40 percentage of the victims have also reported that there is discrimination in handling victims. Police do some favors to victims according to their economic and social status.

• The study found that about 50 percentage of the victims in both categories reported that they neither agree nor disagree the fact that police are not involving in corruption.

• The study found that there is good relationship exist between police and victims.
6.2.2 Perception of the Offenders

- Majority of the offenders are male and worrisome fact is that considerable female respondents are also offender.
- Majority the offenders were in the age group of 25-40 years.
- It is found that 50:50 percentage of married and unmarried were participated in the survey.
- An interesting fact found from the study is that majority of the offenders are educated and the ratio of illiterate is very marginal.
- Majority of offenders are daily wage earners and private sector employees.
- The study that majority of the respondents’ income is Rs.5000-15000 and an average a day a respondent can earn Rs.500.
- Majority of the offenders as per the samples are Hindu and the participation of the Christian is also double compared with Muslims.
- It is ostensible from the survey that about 48% of the offenders are belonging to SC/ST communities.
- It is clear from the classification that majority offenders are young age and married and therefore they should be live with their parents only.
- Majority of the respondents do not have own house.
- Majority of the respondents who have property wish to register their family member name because there will not be any future issue over on property.
- It is found from the table that majority of the respondents net asset worth is above Rs.500000.
• Majority of the offenders use two wheelers for criminal activity.

• Majority of the respondents are not members of any gang; they involve individually in all criminal activities.

• Majority of the offenders informed that immediate provoke and illegal affairs were the foremost reasons to make a person to involve in offence.

• Majority of offenders agreed that they will make proper plan.

• The study found that 70 percent reported that their co-accused helped them to make proper planning about the scene of crime (SOC).

• It is documented in the study that 79 percent agreed that they used weapons.

• The study found that most of the respondents in general will use knife in the offence as it is powerful weapon.

• There is correlation between immediate provoke and weapons available at the movement used for crime.

• It is found from the study that majority of the respondents already reported that they had used knife as a weapon and the cost of knife as an average will be around Rs.200.

• It is found in the study that 61 percent reported that they disposed it the place where crime happened.

• It is found from the study that majority of the respondents possess two wheelers as well used it for crime and the same is used for escape from the scene of crime.

• It is found from the study that majority of offenders informed that vehicle used in the crime was not their own, it is of co-accused.
• Majority of the offender informed that they do not had any injury

• The study found that 35 percent reported that during the period of absconding they were harbored by their friends.

• It is inferred from the study that the maximum period of abscond is below 15 days.

• It is found from the study that majority of the offenders don’t prefer to surrender in the court.

• It is highlighted in the study that majority of the offenders are caught by police through their relatives and friends.

• It is found in the study that 74 percent of the respondents had spent below 5000 as advocate fee for surrender.

• It is found in the study that 89 percent of the respondents reported that Inspector enquired them.

• It is found in the study that 50 percent of the offenders reported that police emotionally threatening them.

• It is found in the study that 66 percent of the offender reported that police itself recovered the stolen property.

• It is found in the study 63 percent reported that based on the charge sheet filed against the offender the police will put them in remand.

• It is found in the study that 75 percent of the respondents had spent below 5000 for bail.

• It is found in the study that 40 percent of the respondents reported that above 180 days taken to complete the investigation.
• It is inferred from the study that court trail will take more than one year.

• It is found in the study that about 69 percent reported that more than three months required transfer the case to session court.

• It is found from the study that majority of the offenders reported that relatives will take care of their family when they are in jail.

• It is found in the study that about 63 percent of the offenders reported that offender himself take care of their family medical expenses.

• It is found from the study that 59 percent reported that they did not feel any difference.

• It is found in the study that 98 percent did not respond about number of sentence in jail.

• It is found in the study that 77 offenders reported that their family people visited jail to meet them.

• It is found in the study that about 52 percent reported that they had new friendship.

6.2.3 Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: There is no association between socio- economic status and motivation to commit offence.

The first hypothesis of the study has been accepted (except Education and Occupation).
**Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant association between socio-economic status and modern method of interrogation.

*The second hypothesis rejected (except age and gender)*

**Hypothesis 3:** There is no significant association between Socio status and experience in Jail.

*The third hypothesis has been accepted (except Education Status)*

**Hypothesis 4:** There is no significant association between social states and friendship in Jail.

*The fourth hypothesis has been accepted.*

6.2.4 Findings from Mean Test

- The study found that there is no significant difference in the perception level of male and female victims.

- The study found that there is no significant difference in the satisfaction level of male and female victims.

- The study found that there is no significance difference in the perception level of the victims who are either educated or illiterate.

- The study found that there is no significant difference in the satisfaction level of victims with respect to education status.

- The study found that there is no significance difference in the perception level of the victims with respect to their communities.

- The study found that there is no significant difference in the satisfaction level of victims with respect to their communities.


6.3 CONCLUSION

Education Status of the offenders are highly dependent on modern methods of interrogation. And, also the study highlights that social status such as Gender, Marital status and Economic status are not dependent with friendship in Jail.

The study clearly marks that there is no significant difference in the perception level of male and female victims. The study accepts that there is no significant difference in the satisfaction level of male and female victims. The study therefore concludes that there is no significance difference in the perception level of the victims who are either educated or illiterate and no difference in the satisfaction level of victims with respect to their communities.

The study brings out important findings that the murder case neither increased nor decreased over the study period. The police are unbiased in discharging their duties and there is no corruption in investigation. The police quickly traced the offender by using modern method of detection. The police helps the public for peaceful and happy living.

6.4 RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Though the study has covered various aspects of crime, but there are certain areas are open for further research.

1. The study may be conducted for rest of the states to validate the findings of the study.

2. Psychometric analysis of victims and offenders may be taken to understand the motivation for crime.