With the passing of every minute a homicide is committed in some part of the world. By all standards, homicide is one of the most aggressive, violent and anti-social acts which a human being can commit.

Most, if not all, societies have strong taboos against indiscriminate, unprovoked yet purposeful killing of their members except under very special circumstances and grave provocation, yet homicide flourishes more or less in all countries, whether civilized or uncivilized, developed or undeveloped, democratic or autocratic, secular or theocratic. In fact no country was ever rid of this heinous crime. In India, one homicide every twelth minute was an alarming rate of crime which is further aggravated by the fact that the rate has doubled itself since after independence homicide rate (4.6). The United States has one of the highest homicide rates (9.1) in the world, whereas Iceland has an exceedingly low rate of homicides.

The deaths due to a homicide and other injuries inflicted by another person are a major global health problem. In India (4.6) is the rate as per 10,000 mean population (1998-94), Bangladesh (2.0), Nepal (2.3), Mangloia (9.6), China (1.3), Shrilanka (11.1), Myanmar (1.4), Indonesia (0.9), Thailand (9.6), Malaysia (2.1), Taiwan (8.1), Newzealand (1.8), Canada (2.7), U.K (1.4), U.S.A. (9.1), Singapuar (1.8) and Japan (1.0). The rates per 1,00,000 mean
population vary largely among different countries. In Finland the rate of homicides and injury inflicted by other persons has been one of the highest in Europe being 2.9 in the year 1995. The figure was about twice that of Sweden (1.2) 1996 or Norway (1.0) 1995 and about three times that of Great Britain (10) 1994 and that is France (1.1) 1994. In the USA, the homicide rate was high being 8.6 in 1995. In the Southern Hemisphere country Australia, the homicide rate was 1.6 in 1995 (Statistics Finland 1999a). Whereas in the United States, female victims constitute between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of the total victims of homicides (about 25,000 to 30,000 every year), in India of about 38,000 homicide committed every year, women comprise about 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the total victims. Of the total persons arrested every year for committing homicides (about 89,000), 97 percent are males and 3 percent are females.

Usually, it has been found that offenders or anti social elements have greater predominance of insecurity and guilt than the normal group. Moreover, they suffer from extreme anxiety which is not seen in non criminals. The purpose of this kind of study is not only been to describe, socio-economic and political patterns of events, but above all, to seek the explanation for the phenomenon.

Homicide is increasing at a rapid rate and along with its concepts are also changing fast. Till now most of the researchers on homicide have confirmed themselves to males, because homicide has been considered male behavior. In India statistical report on homicide has always revealed men involved in grater offences than women, who are considered to be more religious minded than their male counterparts and less prone to unethical and immoral activities. Today, however, with the upsurge of homicide offenders in the country, the former notion is being proved wrong. Women like men suffer from jealousy, enmity and hatredness, which motivate them for homicide criminality.

In India, in one hour about 175 cognizable crimes under the IPC and 435 crimes under local and special laws are committed. In one day, the police grapples with 4005 criminal offences. Between 1970 and 1980, crime had registered a rise of 57%, while between 1980 and 1988, crime increased only by 7.0%. In the year of 1994 there about 187 cognizable crimes under the IPC and 443 crimes under the local and special laws are committed in one hour. In one day, the police recorded 4480 criminal offences. Between 1953 and 1983, crime had registered a rise of 2.2 times (from 6.09 lakhs to 13.49
lakhs), while between 1984 and 1994, crime increased only by 25 per cent (from 13.59 lakhs to 16.35 lakhs).

At a modest estimate, the figure of deaths in India due to nonpayment or partial payment of dowry could be placed around 5,000 per year. The increase in the incidence of dowry offences is evident from the fact that against 1,912 cases of dowry deaths in 1987, there were 4,215 cases in 1989, 4,836 in 1990, 5,157 in 1991, 4,962 in 1992, 5,817 in 1993, and 4,935 in 1994. The number of cases of cruelty by the husband and in-laws was reported to be 25,946 in 1994 as against 11,603 in 1983 (National Crime, Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs). Most dowry-deaths occur in the privacy of the husband's house.

Varying economic levels and homicide studies have shown that improved economic levels have a greater impact on the incidence of family homicides, including killings that occur between spouses, than for other types of homicide. The role of economic factors like economic inequality, unemployment levels and poverty influences spousal homicide.

Research on specific explanations for homicide is relatively new. It has only been within the past decade that research, primarily in the Gulbarga district has moved beyond documenting the increase in intimate partner homicide toward identifying factors that may be contributing to these patterns. The increase in violence between intimate partners will continue to occur and consequently lead to lethal outcomes. Three important social changes have been identified in this literature: (1) the domestic violence movement; (2)
increasing gender equality; and (3) the changing nature of intimate relationships. Summary of the findings of the research is given below:

Increase in gender equality (as measured by education, occupation, employment and income levels) have been shown to increase the lethal victimization of women, at least under certain conditions. That is, as women gain social status relative to men, their vulnerability to lethal victimization may also increase. This has been found to be particularly the case for wives. However, other studies found no association between gender equality and homicide rates or, alternatively, that increasing gender equality provides protection to some women. Thus, further research needs to continue examining for preventative solutions in this district and other parts of nations.

Research has shown that falling marriage rates have reduced the opportunities for intimate partner homicide at least among married couples. This factor appears to have had a substantial impact on lethal killing between younger couples (aged 20-29). One reason for the different patterns noted for spousal homicide in Gulbarga district may be attributed to varying definitions of intimate partner relationships. That encompasses the above relationships, but also dating couples or lovers. In addition, instead of relying on police information’s of victim-offender relationships we should analyse them by multiple source of information.

The changing nature of intimate relationships is no longer suitable to examine spousal relationships. Other types of intimate unions are becoming more popular. Researchers need to accommodate changing relational lifestyles
by adopting a broader definition of 'intimate partner' that includes these other
types of intimate unions such as boyfriends, girlfriends and lovers (including
same sex relationships).

The important characteristics of homicides and their victims as found in
my empirical study of 500 homicide cases are: (1) in a large majority of cases
(94%) homicide offenders and their victims are members of the same family;
(2) in about (82%) homicide belong to the young age group of 25-40 years;
(3) about half of the victims are women with long-standing relationships (more
than five years) with the male. Dowry-deaths as identified by empirical study
are; (4) middle-class women suffer a higher rate of victimization than lower-
class or upper-class women; (5) about 70 per cent victims belong to 21-24
years age group, that is, they are mature not only physically but socially and
emotionally; (6) the problem is more an upper-caste phenomenon than a lower-
caster problem; (7) before an actual homicide, several forms of harassment/
humiliation are used against the young brides which show the chaotic pattern
of social behavior of the members of the victim's family; (8) the most important
sociological factor in the causation of dowry death is the offender's
environmental stress or social tensions caused by factors endogenous and
exogenous to his family, and the important psychological factor is the killer's
authoritarian personality, dominant nature, and his personality maladjustment;
(9) no correlation exists between the level of education of the girl and her
murder committed for dowry; (10) the composition of a family plays a crucial
role in bride burning cases; (11) homicide mostly belongs to low status of
occupation and low-income groups; (12) (66%) of homicide cases are
unplanned and committed in the heat of passion or in a state of high emotional; (13) (80%) homicide are committed without anybody's help. Accomplice in planned homicides are also usually family members; and (14) petty domestic quarrels, illicit relations, and women's chronic illness are the main motivation in homicide.

The twentieth century is notable for the increase in sadistic homicide which raises the question: does 'motiveless homicide' exist? Should such a killer be exempted from the punishment or not. Motive holds a very important position in criminal law since it gives a clue to the intention of the accused in respect of the homicide committed by him. I have done an extensive survey of 500 homicide cases in Gulbarga district and also critically evaluated the cases which took place during last ten years i.e. from 1990 to 2000.

The data collected and compiled have been extensively analyzed with a view to finding out many important aspects of homicide cases such as their causes, motives and modus operandi. Bride burning cases naturally have to be included. The causes of homicide are very important for the investigating agency to trace the homicide offenders. The popular principle of investigation 'find the motive and find the homicide offenders' has helped many sleuths in solving complicated homicide cases. So also, the police always try to reach the homicide offenders after investigating the case of homicide.

1.1 AREA OF STUDY

A detailed geographic socio-economic and political profile of the study area consisting Gulbarga district of Karnataka :-
Karnataka is one of the 28 states in India, which came into existence from 1.11.1956. Formerly it was known as Mysore state and was renamed as Karnataka on 1st November 1973. It is situated in the Western part of the Deccan Peninsula and lies between 11.50 and 900 north latitudes and 740 and 780 east longitudes. The state has common borders with Maharashtra and Goa on North, Andrapradesh on the East, Tamilnadu and Kerala on the south, Arabian Sea on the West.

For the purposes of administration, the state has been divided into four divisions and 27 districts, the total area of the state is 191791 sq. km. as per 1981 census.22

1.1.1 Gulbarga District in Karnataka

Gulbarga district is one of the 27 districts in Karnataka state. It covers a total area of 16.224 sq. km. and is the first largest district in the state which is situated in the north eastern part of the state, and falls within the geographical area of north Maidan, which is characterized by large expanses of treeless plains with black soil, the rock land with some main rivers, lies between the longitudinal parallels of 760 and 4’ east and 770 and 42’ east and latitudinal parallels of 160 and 12’ north and 170 and 46’ north. The district is bound on the north by Bidar district of Karnataka state and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra, on the east by Medak and Mahbomnagar districts of Andharapradesh. And on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka state and Solapur district of Maharashtra state.23
LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT

 Denotes S.P.Office, Gulbarga
 Denotes Circle Offices
 Police stations
 Out police station
1.1.2 Historical Background

The name of ‘Gulbarga’ is referred to mean a place of ‘leaf with flower’, in Persian language as ‘Gul’ means flowers and ‘Barg’ means leaves. It is also known as Kalburagi which means stony land in Kannada language.

Formerly Gulbarga and other two districts like Bidar and Richur were the part of Hyderabad state and later these were integrated (merg) with Mysore state on 18th September 1948, which come into existence on 1st November 1956. For the purpose of administration it was divided into three revenue sub-divisions, These are Gulbarga, Sedem, and Yadgir, Gulbarga sub division being the biggest among them, which cover 40.8%, total geographical area, Yadgir 32.52% and Sedam is smallest sub division sharing 26.68% of the total district area.

The Talukas are further sub divided into revenue circles. There are 52 revenue circles in the district as under the group of ten Taluk’s, Afzalpur has three revenue cirulares, Aland, Chitapur, Shahapur, Jawargi and shorapur each have six and Gulbarga and Yadgir have seven each. Sadam and Chincholi have four revenue circles.

Before 1951, there was only one district court for the entire Gulbarga Suba which included the three Karnataka districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. The District Judge, Gulbarga, was the presiding officer for all these three districts. After April 1951, the Suba court was abolished and each district in the Hyderabad-Karnataka area was provided with a District and Sessions Court.
The District Judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. He is also the Session Judge of the district and is appointed by the State. Under the Mysore Civil Courts Act, Civil Judge has limited pecuniary jurisdiction with reference to original civil suits. Besides, he has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decrees and orders passed by the Munsiffs with reference to suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

The Munsiff-Magistrates have their courts in Gulbarga town Shorapur, Chitapur, Aland, Yadgir, Sedam and Chincholi. An additional post of Munsiff-Magistrate has been created temporarily at Shorapur with effect from July 1965. There are two other Munsiff-Magistrates Courts in Gulbarga called the First Additional Munsiff-Magistrate’s Court and the 2nd Additional Munsiff-Magistrate’s Court. These Munsiff-Magistrates dispense both civil and criminal matters and they exercise powers of First Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in their jurisdictions. Munsiff-Magistrates are responsible to the District Judge in all administrative matters. But under the code of Criminal procedure they are also answerable to the District Magistrate.

There are no separate juvenile courts in the district but the Principal Munsiff-Magistrate in Gulbarga town is invested with powers of a juvenile court.

The Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No.4 of 1964), was adopted and brought into force throughout the State with effect from 2nd April 1965, replacing the earlier Hyderabad Police Act which was in force in Gulbarga district.
In order to efficiently manage the police administration of the Mysore State, the districts are divided into police ranges, Gulbarga district coming under the northern Belgaum range administered by a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who has his head quarters at Belgaum. In Gulbarga, as in other districts, there are the local police and the armed police called the armed reserve wing. The Deputy Commissioner of Gulbarga district has control over the district police as far as maintenance of law and order is concerned. But the Inspector-General of Police guides, controls and supervises the recruitment, training, housing and equipment of the police in the district. The usual functions of the district police include the prevention and detection of crimes, maintenance of law and order, the apprehension of criminals, guarding of private and public property and the prosecution of offenders. They also perform many other duties including the control of traffic, service of summons in session's cases and other security precautions. The Superintendent of Police is the head of the police force in the district. He exercises general control and supervision over his subordinates. Immediately under the Superintendent of Police, there are seven Deputy Superintendents of Police in charge of sub-divisions. Next in the hierarchy are the Circle Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables.

Gulbarga district has been divided into seven sub-divisions viz. Gulbarga A, Gulbarga B, Gulbarga rural, Chincholi, Shahabad, Aland and Yadgir, which
are supervised by Deputy Superintendents of Police. There are fourteen police circles, one each in Afzalpur, Alard, Chincholi, Chitapur, Gulbarga town, Gulbarga rural, Guramitakal, Jevargi, Sedam, Shahabad rural, Shahapur, Shorapur, Sulepeth and Yadgir which are managed by Circle Inspectors.

There are 12 out police stations which are located at the following places:

Ijeri, Nalwar, Chummanchod, Yangundi, Yeragol, Kadechur, Sagar, Vandurga, Bendegumbi, Kakkeru, Jidga, Allgi.

There were four gazetted police officers in the district, viz., one Superintendent of Police and seven Deputy Superintendents of Police in charge of Sub-Divisions in 1990-2000. In the inspectors cadre, there are fourteen Circle Inspectors and two other Inspectors, viz., Reserve Inspector and Special Branch Inspector Besides, there were 54 sub-inspectors of police, 6 assistant sub-inspectors, 157 head constables and 1,070 constables in the district.

Attached to the Gulbarga district police, there is a separate armed reserve wing consisting of one Reserve Inspector, seven sub-Inspectors, six assistant reserve sub-inspectors, 4 head constables and 260 constables. In addition to this permanent strength, 15 head constables and 25 police constables are put under temporary establishment.
### There are 54 police stations are located at the following places

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Circle</th>
<th>Police stations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Afzalpur</td>
<td>Afzalpur, Devalgangapur, Revoor</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Aland</td>
<td>Aland, Narona, Nimbargi, Madanhipparga</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Chincholi</td>
<td>Chincholi, Ratkal, Konchavarom, Mariyan</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Chitapur</td>
<td>Chitapur, Wadi</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Gulbarga(A)</td>
<td>Station Bazaar, Ashok Nagar, Brahmaur, R.G. Nagar, Jagat</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Gulbarga(B)</td>
<td>Chowk, Roza, Gulbarga traffic, Gulbarga Addl.Traffic</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Gulbarga Rural</td>
<td>M.B. Nagar, Rural M.B.nagar, University, Mahagaon, Gramin, Kamalapur</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Jewargi</td>
<td>Jewargi, Yedrami, Nelogi, Farhatabad</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Sedam</td>
<td>Sedam, Kurkunta, Mudhol, Malkheda</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Shahabad</td>
<td>Shahabad rural, Shahabad town, Kalagi</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Shahapur</td>
<td>Shahapur, Gogi, Wadgera, B. gudi</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Shorapur</td>
<td>Shorapur, Kodekal, Kembhavi, Hunasagi, Narayanpur</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Sulepeth</td>
<td>Sulepeth</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Yadgir</td>
<td>Yadgir town, Yadgir rural, Gurmitkal, Saidapur, kadechur</td>
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The special Branch attached to the Gulbarga district police deals with confidential information concerning political parties trade unions, communal organizations, agrarian associations and the like. This branch is managed by an inspector who works directly under the Superintendent of Police.

The railway police force in Gulbarga district consists of one sub-inspector who is stationed at Wadi railway junction, eight head constables and 30 constables. There are three police stations under the railway police in Gulbarga district at Wadi junction. In order to check the evils, the railway police are on constant vigilance.

From early records it is seen that Gulbarga town had a jail under the control of the former reigning monarchs. The jail reforms were first introduced in 1897 by Mr. Hankin, who was the Director-General of Prisons of the Nizam’s Government. He was the founder of the modern system of prison administration. He organized district jails and compiled a manual for the administration of prison.

Gulbarga district has a central prison situated in the midst of Gulbarga town, at a little distance from the district offices. It is an old prison serving as a central jail for the three districts of the Hyderabad-Karnatak area. It is the only prison house for the whole district. The Central Prison has a total area of about 40 acres with capacity for lodging 750 prisoners of all categories. The hospital attached to the prison has 40 beds. The administration of the Central Prison is governed by the Hyderabad Jail Manual (Hyderabad Prison Rules, 1955).
Death sentences are not executed in the Gulbarga Central Prison. Prisoners admitted into this prison for sentence of death are transferred to the Central Jail at Bellary. A special feature of the Gulbarga Central Prison is that nearly 75 per cent of the inmates are life prisoners convicted for the offence of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal code. As on 1st December 1965, there were 386 life prisoners in the Central Prison. All prisoners who are awarded life sentences in the three districts of Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga are lodged in the Gulbarga Central Prison. The maximum period that a life prisoner can be lodged in the jail is 15 years.

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM:

Since, long Gulbarga district in Karnataka state is known for its aggressive individuals and terrible murderers. The problem of homicides and quarrels in this region is not only solved by law and order but it has some of its own customs and individuals who seek bloody vengeance upon the family members or group rivals. A small cause like a family dispute, a noisy quarrel for a piece of land or house, a mere supposed out rage of personal revenge or for their prestige sake or any such encounters become a big issue. It may even transform an innocent looking person to thirsty murderer. Blood feud and fight against their rivals is common. Majority of the murderers voluntarily surrender themselves to the police after satisfying their blood thirsty ego. It is interesting to note that these aggressive individuals are not correspondingly stigmatized in the region, but on the other hand, they have been respected by the public. Instances are not rare where the murderers are praised by the people for their extraordinary revenges.
The police operations have been able to catch the murderers but have seldom been able to deter the inhabitants from committing homicide. The social norms, value systems and the social environment in the region have been often described as more or less a distinct sub cultural entity within the larger cultural configuration. The social environment of the region supports its inhabitants, as a matter of course, a criminal’s proclivity which is tentatively termed as homicide proneness.

Whatever the reasons may be, this region of Hyderabad-Karnataka, has been identified with unruly, aggressive or homicidal prone behavior. It is noticed from the statistics that most of the homicides in Karnataka State belong to this region. The psychological or socio-economic cultural literature on the homicides in this region does not give any adequate analysis of the nature and problems of the murderers. So far, no study has been done for arriving at valid and firm conclusions as to the nature of murderers. Thus causation of homicides and reformation of murderers. The increase in homicides and scientific analysis of the problems created a curiosity to study the murders of this region. Hence, this present study is taken up to deal with it.

Some of the related etiological aspects related to aggressive behavior in the Hyderabad, Karnataka region has been outlined earlier. The special sub-cultural and environmental position of this region marks need of the some amount of further explanation. The individual and group environment life situations, norms of social practices obtained here has been pointed out. The term homicide proneness is being used here to show meaningful inclination that governs and leads individual or group behavior to aggressive behavior, namely homicide.
Many police and administrative officers who served in this region describe that environment of this region is influencing the homicidal behavior. The exploratory study has been taken up as a modest attempt to probe into some aspects of the problem of homicides in Hyderabad-Karnataka, mainly environmental and socio-economic and political view point. It is to ascertain how various factors have contributed towards the generation of aggressive behavior. This study also suggests remedial measures to reduce the homicide rate in the region.

If the criminal behavior is a part of social behavior then the problem of homicidal behavior in Hyderabad-Karnataka may be considered as an example in this regard. Life among these people has almost pulled uninterestingly towards the aggressive criminal behavior. It is worth while to examine certain conceptual view points in relation to the homicide problem of this region. It should be stated that the ensuring exposition, behavior is one such function of interacting social elements. It considers homicidal behavior as a manifestation of social maladjustment among the individuals.

The process of learning about the homicidal behavior begins with some prior knowledge and interrogative hypotheses which leads to the accumulation of empirical data in order to answer meaningful questions. The interpretations of the data may be applied or tested. It is aimed to determine whether homicidal behavior exhibits definite objective order, regularities, patterns, and if so, what is the form of sequential phenomenon? Although, the homicidal behavior is largely an unplanned act of violence, then it is assumed that there is discernible and empirical uniformities of specific social characteristics in the act.
Usually at least two persons are involved in every homicide - the victim and the offender. It is interesting to know that what are the differences between them. It is only one community, sex, or age group is likely to predominate in this crime? Do these same predominate attributes exist among offenders. If there are significant, community, sex and age differences with respect to the rate of frequency of criminal homicide, are they also manifested with respect to methods or weapons used to inflict death, motives, types of interpersonal relationships between victim and offenders etc? Is there any cultural preferences for particular types of weapons used? Are these men and women likely to use certain weapons with such high frequency that may speak of definite community and sex patterns? Do the people or does any one who kills, usually kill those with whom they have close social relationships or more distance ones? How often does a family relationship appear among who kill and are being killed? These factors are studied in relationship to the environment of this region.

Often human behavior has some tendency to recur at intervals and occurs more frequently during certain seasons, months, days, or hours.

What can be said about criminal homicide? Will it primarily occurs at night? Is criminal homicide largely a weekend phenomenon? Are there significant seasonal changes? Some people are killed and they may die immediately, thus giving no room for the police to question regarding the nature of the assault, the person who did it, and other important facts. It may be therefore of some importance only to the police to know something about the amount of time that elapses between the moment of assault and death.
In general, is criminal homicide characterized by important temporal patterns? Every crime occurs somewhere at some particular place. Are there spatial patterns observable in criminal homicide? Does the crime occur often in a home? If so, what meaning do they have? How often does homicide occur outside the home? And where outside the home?

In this connection some studies refer to the relationship between alcohol and offences against the person. Many have mentioned about the victims who had been drinking and who suffered a violent death or of assailant who had been drinking. But, it is interesting to discover an association exists between criminal homicide and the presence of the alcohol in either the victim, the offender, or both. It is meaningful to reveal that how many homicides occur during which any of the person - either victim, offenders, or both one has to see whether alcohol is present in him. That may be called significant with respect to the presence of alcohol and the commission of homicide?

All victims of criminal homicide may not die a natural death. Some people are killed in the act of violence, while others are repeatedly and brutally assaulted. It is necessary to distinguish between criminal homicides that are violent and those committed without violence, and it is useful to measure and analyze differences between them.

Criminal homicide is a crime against the person; it is useful to know whether the offender has been arrested previously. It is necessary to see if he has already been arrested for other or lesser offence against any person. If offenders in criminal homicide often begin their criminality by committing minor offences which led to the major crime of homicide, perhaps some clue to homicide prevention may be attained.
Analyses of offender’s, victims are believed to be important contributions of this study. Does the homicide occur more frequently within primary group relationships? With what frequently and under what kind of interpersonal relationships do these victims and their respective murderers are? When a woman kills a man, can the recorded motive, weapon, and other factor, different from a case in which a man kills a women? What is the relationship of the victims of the slayers?

Theories of social interaction maintain that criminal behavior is more indicative of a subject-objective relation than of the perpetrator alone, and that the agent and his victim work upon each other profoundly and continually, even before the act of disaster. Does it show any uniformity of interpersonal relationships in the commission of the act? Is male or a female upper class or lower class is more likely to precipitate their own death by extreme provocation of their killers? Is the victim who contributes to his own death by provoking the killer likely to have been involved previously in similar, though less drastic incidents?

These are the some of the major questions that the present research on criminal homicide seeks to examine.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Today much attention is devoted towards homicide crime; criminals and also pattern of life led by them inside the prison. Numerous studies have been done in this field; but they are mostly of the sociological type. No studies have been done on the homicide offenders in criminological point of view in
this district. The present study may prove significant from this point as it has attempted to study in empirical manner the existing negative feelings prevalent in homicide offenders, the low self esteem they may possess in the prison setting, and their attitudes towards authorities, this study is conducted on homicide its offenders on whose cases are conformed by the court, who are sentenced to undergo a long term of imprisonment in central jail Gulburga and who are still absconding from the court of law are playing significant role in controlling the criminal behavior in the Gulbarga district and to find out ways and means to rehabilitate those who have already entered into the criminal system. At this juncture an evaluation of the functioning of prisons is also important.

The homicide criminality has been a neglected field of research though the fact that their number is very large. There is a definite need for more in-depth and intensive study on homicide criminality to acquire greater insight into the problem. For the past two decades the topic of homicide and crime has begun to draw much attention because of the recent crucial threat to the developing civilized society.

Indian look at the homicide criminals has not yet been adequately dealt with and has much to be done in the treatment and rehabilitation. The lack of purposeful and perspective analysis of issues concerning homicide offences and the criminal justice system hinders our way in understanding, treating and rehabilitating the homicide criminals. The fact of our key interest in the subject may be attributed to the pervasiveness of the belief that the problem of the homicide criminality has not yet assumed any alarming dimension warranting
focused attention, action or research. Hardly very few empirical studies are available on Social work perspectives.

From Social work perspective, understanding of homicide offender is vital for designing of polices and programmes related to them. Added to this, the thought and knowledge towards homicide criminals were also eager. Hence an attempt is made to conduct an elaborate empirical study on Social Work perspectives on homicide criminals with special emphasis to family of procreation, details about husband, measuring of consequences on individual, children, family and society at large and suggestions for rehabilitation.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study attempt to develop the conceptual framework of risky factors of homicide in Gulbarga district. It has been essential to analyse the various factors which leads to heinous crime, like homicide. Further the feasibility of district homicide rate has to be examined and homicidal activities need to be identified and framed within the framework of Gulbarga district homicide rate.

On the basis of these considerations the following objectives are framed out for the study.

- To understand the socio-economic and political background of homicide offenders.
- To know the particulars regarding family of orientation.
- To trace the details of family of procreation.
• To know the cause, nature and pattern of homicide.

• To measure the consequences of homicidal criminality on individual, children, family and society at large.

• To study the future plan of the respondents and perceived acceptance of family and society and suggest suitable preventive and rehabilitative programmes.

HYPOTHESIS

A hypothesis is a tentative assumptions of the researcher postulated to draw out conclusions and test its logical and empirical consequences. Being a tentative explanation or proposition, it has been stated in testable form and attempts has been made to predict a particular relationship, two or more variables. The study an any topic is incomplete without hypothesis and their testing with the finding. Hypothesis is basically a major part of the study and helps the researcher to carry on his work towards testing them based on the information collected and conclusion drawn on the basis of the available data. Generally hypothesis are developed depending upon the issue of the study proposed, observation already made by similar studies carried out under similar circumstance, keeping in view of the main objectives and issues of this study and the established observation of similar studies already available on the subject. The present study purpose to evolve and test the following hypothesis on the basis of data collected from the field of homicide cases spread all over the district.
1. In Gulbarga district males have a higher rate of committing homicide than females.

2. In this district rural people have a higher homicide rate than urban people.

3. In Gulbarga district low socio-economic and educational background people have higher homicide rate.

4. Married, unemployed have a higher homicide rate than literate and employed.

5. In Gulbarga district 35 year and above have a higher percentage of being a murder offenders.

6. In this district cutting instruments are the most frequently weapons used to commit murder.

7. In Gulbarga district second most frequently used weapon for committing homicide are the firearms.

The above hypothesis are developed on the basis of main objectives of the study and perceived to be valid in the context of the issue involved in the study. At the same time the hypothesis are developed by observing the available studies under similar circumstances on the same subject on various project to India and abroad since the study is based mostly an empirical analysis exactly though upon the relevant situation providing upon the people.

1.5 PLAN OF STUDY

With a view to arranging the study in readable form the work has been divided in to six chapters. The first chapter being the present introduction which covered the background of the study area, statement of research problems, importance, objective & hypothesis of the studies.
The second chapter deals with definitions of homicide and review of literature both lawful and unlawful, culpable homicide and murder has been discussed in detail.

The third chapter discusses the methods (methodology) which are adapted for this study. Official records examined included, court docket books, (from district criminal court, Gulbarga) individual case files, present report which is reported by various agencies, police reports (from district crime record bureau) offenders statements regarding offences and case transcripts, in addition newspaper files were examined since last decade.

The fourth chapter is the heart of the research. In this topic statistical data analysis has been made by using fourteen variables like residential, causative factors, religion, age, sex, marital status, educational qualification, occupation, social economic class, modus operandi, during months, day and time with all these things that have happened during past 10 years have been explained.

The fifth chapter contains results and discussions of research findings by the using above said variables.

The last chapter draws summary and conclusion of the above mentioned aspects of the homicide, also requests for suggestion, have been made with the view of further research in detecting homicide offenders.

Homicide is a global phenomena which is in existence in all societies and all religions. Especially illiterate and backward areas like Gulbarga district stand out more prominently as compared to other areas.