

# POLITICAL AND COMMUNAL CONFLICT ON MURDER CASES IN INDIA

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Conflicts that resulted in murder were examined in detail, as well as the formal and informal options available to and selected by the parties involved, as well as how a crime came to be committed, as well as the role played by criminal justice systems and any other relevant elements. Three years of data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reveal a modest but practically consistent rise of statistics related to violent categories, with the numbers of crimes against body exceeding crimes against property, and murder statistics indicating a little incline despite this. According to the 2013 Global Homicide Study, a substantial majority of killings are the result of interpersonal conflict, with India accounting for the highest percentage of homicides linked to interpersonal conflict at 48 percent (UNODC, 2014)*

**KEYWORDS:** Political, Communal, India, Conflict on Murder.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Prior attempts to define war date back to the 1950s and were spurred on by the lessons learned from World War II. For Closer, conflict is "a fight between opponents over values and claims to scarce status, power, and resources" (1956). He defined conflict as "bargaining situations in which the ability of one actor to attain his aims is reliant on the choices or decisions that are made by the other player" (Schell, 1960). "A dynamic process where structure, attitudes and behaviors are continually changing and affecting one another," said Gauteng (1969).

Both conflict and dispute are commonly referred to as disagreements. Argument or disagreement is the definitions given by the Oxford Dictionary (p. 197) for the word dispute. Alternatively, "a severe disagreement" has been defined as the definition of conflict. Murder is a complex crime that can take place in a variety of situations. There is a wide range of emotional states in which murderers might conduct their crimes, ranging from intensely impassioned to coldly indifferent. Among the characteristics of murder are the degree of blameworthiness, the purpose, and the manner of the killing. Humans have used violence as a behavior type from the dawn of time for a variety of reasons,

including survival, conquest, competition, and control. Progress in civilization and development has resulted in efforts to limit the use of violence. Violence, on the other hand, has remained a constant in our lives despite our best efforts. There are several sorts of violence that have been made legal.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

**Elliott Ash, Sam Asher (2021)** More than 5 million criminal case records from 2010 to 2018 were analyzed for evidence of judicial in-group bias in Indian criminal courts. We use the quasi-random assignment of cases to judges to evaluate if defendant results are affected by the judge's identity. Based on common gender, religion, and last name, we estimate tight zero effects of in-group prejudice (a proxy for caste). When identification is a factor, we do discover a modest amount of in-group bias, although the impact sizes are smaller than those found in previous studies.

**Neelo Farooqui & Absar Ahmad (2021)** there is an increase in communal violence in India as a result of the unwelcome interplay of religion and political influence. An important social and public health problem, community violence also has long-term human and economic repercussions. Hindu-Muslim hostilities have been the most common kind of intercommunal violence in India. Post-violence research around the world has found a higher prevalence of mental health issues in the immediate and long-term aftermath of violence. There has been no prior research on the relationship between communal violence and self-reported psychological health in India, to our knowledge; As a result, the current investigation was carried out with the goal of adding new information about riot victims' experiences of mental stress. A primary survey (N = 300 participants) was undertaken in two riot-affected districts of Uttar Pradesh in India for the purpose of examining the relationship between riot victims' mental health and socioeconomic variables.

**Violette Graff (2013)** Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, a brilliant man from the historically famous United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh, UP), led a group of Congress leaders who, during the height of the struggle for India's independence, had a dream: once India was freed from British rule, a modern state would be built, one that would ensure that its caste and communal ancestral traditions were forgotten. A state that would unite people in a secular way. a brand-new socialism would be established Heavy industries, such as new temples, would sprout up, bringing the new India into the 21st century (Parry and Struempell 2008). Some of these fantasies might come true. As a result, many people's hopes for a better future were dashed by the Partition and the ensuing bloodshed in Northern India between 1946 and 1948 (see "India from 1900 to 1947" by Claude Markowitz [2007] and "Thematic Chronology of Mass Violence in Pakistan, 1947–2007" by Lionel Caxias [2008]).

**Anderberg, D.; Rainer, H.; Wadsworth, J.; Wilson, T. (2013)** do many critics believe that unemployment is a major factor in domestic violence? One of this paper's main contributions is to

look at how changes in unemployment affect domestic abuse rates both theoretically and experimentally. Increasing male unemployment has a negative impact on domestic violence, while increasing female unemployment has a positive impact on domestic violence. Data on domestic violence from the British Crime Survey and UK Annual Population Survey show excellent support for our theoretical hypothesis.

## **CRIME RECORDS OF VIOLENCE AND MURDER IN INDIA**

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has made its data available to the researchers in order to gain a better knowledge of crime in the country. Specifically, the research has looked at regions where there has been a lot of violence to see if there are any correlations between that data and the bigger trends that can be seen in the collected data.

According to the Indian Penal Code (IPC), crimes in India can be divided into five major categories: crimes against persons, crimes against property, crimes against public order, economic offences, and crimes against women and children. Kidnapping and abduction are included in the category of offences against the person's body, as well as intentional harm or death caused by negligence.

According to the first schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, the Indian Penal Code divides crimes into three categories: those that are punishable by death, those that can be released on bail, and those that cannot be released on bail. The terms "cognizable" and "non-cognizable" transgressions have been defined for the sake of this study. Police officers in charge of police stations can conduct investigations and arrest suspects without warrants in "cognizable" offences, whereas "non-cognizable" offences are those in which magistrates are not required to approve investigations or warrants, and police officers are not allowed to conduct investigations and arrest suspects without warrants in "non-cognizable" offences.

Besides the Indian Penal Code (IPC), there are also offences registered under Special and Local Laws (SLL) that include areas including guns, explosives, narcotics, and areas relating to mistreatment of minorities such as children, women and others.

The three-year period of study that was chosen for the research included 2010 through 2012. Three years of data have been presented in a table and described as a backdrop for the investigation. According to the research, the overall number of complaints filed across the country, as well as how many of those complaints were classified as cognizable offences, were of particular interest. A comparison of the severity of crimes against persons and crimes against property was also determined to be noteworthy and is included in the table. In addition, although there are many crimes against the body, the most relevant to the research were murder and attempted murder. Last but not least, the

impact of murder may be seen in the number of murder victims and the proportion of female and juvenile victims that have been shown so far.

First, the data is broken down by year, and then it is summarized in a table for easy comparison.

**Table 1.1 Categories of offenses and incidence of violence across three years**

Category	2010	2011	2012
Complaints reaching the police station countrywide	1,06,56,112	2,27,59,714	1,07,82,638
Complaints registered as cognizable offenses	67,50,748 (63.4%)	62,52,729(27.5%)	60,41,559 (nearly 56%)
IPC and SLL distribution	IPC – 22.25 lakhs SLL – 45.26	IPC – 23.26 lakhs SLL – 39.27 lakhs	IPC - 23.9 lakhs SLL - 36.5 lakhs
Category	2010	2011	2012
	lakhs		
Crimes against the body	5,00,343	5,25,798	5,60,699
Crimes against property	4,50,857	4,65,184	4,65,055
Cases of murder	33,335	34,305	34,434
Cases of Attempt to murder	29,421	31,385	35,138
Victims of murder	33,908	35,123	35,122
Female victims of murder	8,742	9,377	9,457
Youth victims of murder (18 to 30 years)	15,598	15,946	15,243

The 2011 Crime in India report paints a bleaker picture of violence and murder in India, which necessitates urgent response. According to this data, the number of complaints made to police stations

throughout the country has more than doubled in the past year. In terms of frequency, property crimes are still trailing behind violent crimes. Violent crimes have shown a slight uptick in incidence since 2010, according to government figures.

**Table 1.2 Categories of offenses and incidence of violence in 2011 (Crime in India, 2011)**

Category	Incidence	Comment
Complaints reaching the police station countrywide (oral, written, telephone, police initiated)	2,27,59,714	An increase over 2010 by 113.6%
Complaints that got registered as cognizable offenses	62,52,729	Nearly 27.5 per cent of the total Complaints.
IPC and SLL distribution	IPC – 23.26 laths SLL – 39.27 lakhs	-
Crimes against the body	5,25,798	22.61 % of total IPC crimes. An increase of 5.1% from 2010
Crimes against property	4,65,184	20.0 per cent of total IPC crimes
Cases of Murder	34,305	Increase of 2.9% from 2010
Cases of Attempt to murder	31,385	Increase of 6.7% from 2010
Victims of murder	35,123	Increase of 3.6% from 2010
Female victims of murder	9,377	26.7% of total murder victims. Increase of 1.7% from 2010
Youth victims of murder (18 to 30 years)	15,946	45.4% of total murder victims

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## CONCLUSION

The purpose of this document is to The 2011 Crime in India report paints a more bleak picture of violence and murder in India, which necessitates urgent response. The three-year period of study that was chosen for the research included 2010 through 2012. Three years of data have been presented in a table and described as a backdrop for the investigation. According to the 2013 Global Homicide Study, a substantial majority of killings are the result of interpersonal conflict, with India accounting for the highest percentage of homicides linked to interpersonal conflict at 48 percent (UNODC, 2014).

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