Effect of Crime on the Wellbeing of the Elderly: A Content Analysis Study of Indian Elderly

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Abstract

The cases of crimes against the elderly are rising fast in India. Today, they are facing problems such as cheating, robbery, theft, mistreatment and murder. The paper analyses the different variables such as sex of victim, crime rate of an area and crime scene through content analysis and paper also examines victim-offender relationship through news items and other studies. These news items have been collected relating to crimes against the elderly from March 2012 to July 2012 (*Amar Ujala* and *Dainik Jagran* –Hindi language news papers, New Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand Edition). The findings have shown that a number of elderly have been murdered and victimised due to property. Finally, the paper critically analyses the provisions initiated by the State for safety and security of the elderly. Study found that government has started "elderly helpline" in which elderly may register their problems. Government has also initiated "neighbourhood watch progamme" in collaboration with NGOs.

Introduction

A close examination of the social and ethical reality of India divulges the fact that the elderly person is always revered and respected for the virtue which is deeply rooted into the social and ethical realities of social domains. The elderly have always enjoyed the decision making power in the context of Indian society. They have provided the entire fabric of the social reality with proper care and concern which have played a nurturing role in society. The colossal events of industrialisation, urbanisation and globalisation have troubled the fabrics of social realities and hence they have not only affected the decision making power of elders but have also helped in bringing a number of problems before them. Today, they are facing the number of problems of such as crime, abuse, maltreatment, mental and physical torture, fear of crime and heedless ignominy from the family and the society. Among the aforementioned problems, rising crime in different forms against the elderly have become alarming issues across the country. Consequently, these problems have affected the wellbeing of the elderly to a large extent from the society as well as family.

According to census 2001, population of India is 1.02 billion. Total number of elderly population is 7.7 crores in which population of men and women are 3.8 crores and 3.9 crores respectively. This population is growing day by day as life expectancy has increased from 40 years in 1951 to 64 .78 years

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in 2011. Growth rate of elderly (3.09) is higher than that of general population (1.9) and the elderly have constituted 7.5% of total population of the country (Group for Economics and Social Studies 2009, 20). There is steady rise in the population of older persons in India, from 19.8 million in 1951 to 76 million in 2001 and projections indicate that the number of 60 or more years in India will increase to 100 million in 2013 and 198 million in 2030 (Ganapathy 2011,1). Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Paducherry have more than the national average 7.5% of proportion of the elderly population (Help Age India 2011, 1). With the steady increase of old persons the rate of their problems is also increasing in which crime against the elderly, elder abuse and fear of fear of crime among the elderly are major problems.

According to National Crime Record Bureau report (2010), 32496 senior citizens have been murdered in all over India from 2001 to 2010.Criminologists have rightly pointed out the problem in question is not only an issue of law and order but it is also embedded into the social realities and circumstances and hence it has some serious sociological implications. They feel that these murders are the extension of the isolation of old people in the society (Das 2009, 21). Patel has done a study on crime against the elderly in Madhya Pradesh through content analysis. She found in her study that 25% crimes against elderly are committed by their own family members. Particularly, they are son, daughter- in–law, relatives and neighbours. In some cases servants are involved in crimes. She has explained that the causes responsible for crime against the elderly are property and land disputes, caste rivalries, living alone, lack of attention of police to crime against elderly and rural factionalism (Patel 2010, 395,396).

Moreover, Help Age India (2011) has done study in twelve major cities of India and reported different kinds of elder abuse cases in its study. According to it, elderly are abused verbally (60%), physically (48%), emotionally (37%) and economically (35%) and 20% elderly feel neglected themselves from the family as well as society. Furthermore, this study has reported that the major types of crimes faced by the elderly are burglary, molestations and criminal acts. Similarly, Group for Economic and Social Studies (2009) has studied in four metropolitans of India and reported different types of crime that are committed against the elderly. These crimes may be defined as crime against the body (murder, attempt to murder, hurt and kidnapping etc.), crime against the property (dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft) and economic crime (cheating, criminal breach of trust etc.). Rich elderly are more vulnerable to exploitation, pressure and physical threats for property and financial gain from their family members, relatives and antisocial elements.

Further, the study by Rufus D. and Shekhar (2011) in Tiruneveli district of Tamil Nadu revealed that many of the respondents have been abused financially, emotionally and physically by their own family members. Similarly, Sebastian and Sekhar (2011) have done their study in Kerala and tried to explore that elderly poor are vulnerable to different forms of abuse along with rich elderly in Indian families. Elderly women especially widows are more affected by mistreatment. Son, daughter, son-in-law, servant and others mistreat on basis of physical, verbal, neglect and financial level. Moreover, Bagga and Sakurkar (2011) have studied on elderly women in Pune and examined that most elderly women are ill-treated by their close relatives such as daughter- in- law (43.5%), son (21.7%), husband (8.6%) and neighbour (4.3%). These studies reveal that elderly are not more safe own family and in neighbour because today crime against the elderly are committed in family as well as in their neighbour. Today elderly are targeted for murder, sexual assault, grievous hurt, neglectful and abusive behaviour. The neighbour, relatives, children and strangers target them for various types of crime and abuse. From the preceding lines it is apparent that crime against the elderly is a contemporary social problem in India and therefore, there is a dire need of scientific enquiry to analyse this issue from multiple perspective.

Objective of Study

There are three objective of this study. First objective analyses the different variables such as victims' sex, crime rate of an area, crime scene and nature of crime through content analysis. Second objective examines victim-offender relationship through news items and other studies. Third explores the nature of crime in which elderly have been victimised. Finally, the paper critically analyses the provisions initiated by the State for safety and security of the elderly.

Definition of Concepts

In India, persons aged 60 or above are considered elderly or senior citizens. The Maintenance and Welfare of parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (Gazette of India, 2007) defines a senior citizen as a person who has attained the age of 60 years or above. National Center on Elder Abuse (2008) has defined " Elder abuse or crime against the elderly is a term referring to any knowing, intentional or negligent act by a caregiver or any other person such as family members or relatives that causes harm or serious risk of harm to a vulnerable adult"(Gupta and Chaudhari 2008,375). Further, International Network for Prevention of Elderly Abuse has stated that elder abuse or crime against the elderly is "neglect, violation of human legal and medical rights and deprivation of the elderly". Here the violence is not just physical but also, psychological and economic (Ganapathy 2011, 1).

Victimological Approach to Elderly Victims

Crime against the elderly has been studied through victimological approach according to its subject matter. Victimology is the scientific study of victimisation, including the relationships between victims and criminals and it also establishes relationship between victims and criminal justice system (Paranjape 2011, 663). Victimology studies such people who have been victimised physically, psychologically, emotionally and financially (Paranjape 2011, 663). It also focuses its study on impact of victimisation in the increasing of fear of crime and effect on the wellbeing of the elderly. Victimology sees that elderly victims are victimised physically, psychologically, emotionally and financially in their family and in the society. The emergence of Victimology is emphasised on the criminal activities which are based on victims and why such activities take place. This focuses on the development of victim typologies, whose motive is to identify common characteristics of crime victims. Von Henting (1948) has produced a typology suggesting thirteen characteristics associated with victims of crime. "The elderly" is one of the vulnerable category in his typology. According to this, the elderly are physically and sometimes psychologically weaker than the young (Heap 2008, 5). However, gerontological study is marginalized within Victimology but it has taken an important place within victimological study. Victimological study argues that elder abuse is the violation of the elderly's human and civil rights including wellbeing by any other person. This abuse may be physically, psychologically, emotionally and financially. Moreover, fear of crime and elderly is also a common area in victimological study. It has been found in victimological study that the elderly have higher levels of fear of crime than other age groups (Heap 2008, 11, 12). Whenever any elderly feels about fear of crime, it affects wellbeing.

Methodology

This study is based on secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from news papers (*Amar Ujala* and *Dainik Jagran*, New Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand Edition*).*These news items have been collected from March 2012 to July 2012. The news items relating to crimes against the elderly have been systematically collected and their content have been analysed. The analysis has been shown in tables and figures. Thus, in this paper method of content analysis has been used for analyzing the crime statistics of the elderly.

Content Analysis

Content analysis is a method of qualitative and quantitative data analyses which aim is to analyses the content of documents, books, newspapers, magazines and other forms of written material. Berelson (1952) has defined that "content analysis is a research technique for the objective and systematic description of the manifest content of communication (verbal and non-verbal materials)". The researchers choose a sample of materials for the content analysis. The researchers should always keep the components of population in mind. Three types of populations have been considered relevant by Singleton such as communication sources (news papers, novels and speeches), documents (specific news papers issues) and text within the documents. Moreover, nowadays, other sources are also being considered relevant such as T.V. channel reports and other sites available on the electronic media (Ahuja 2009, 273).

The study included five areas of different size, namely, Delhi, Kanpur Lucknow, Roorkee, Unnao for analysis of crime against elderly. These regions have been divided into rural and urban areas. A total 125 incidents of crimes against the elderly have been collected through news papers from these areas. These incidents of crimes have been categorised in seven items such as victims' gender, age group (55 to 60 year, 61 to 65 year, 66 to 70 year, above 71 year and not available age), crime rate of an area (rural and urban), crime scene (home and outside), nature of crime (Murder, attempt to murder, theft, cheating, hurt, robbery, chain snatching and mistreatment), victim-offender relation (family members/relatives, neighbours and strangers) and time of committing crime (morning, noon, evening and night). Based on the data obtained from the news items, we have applied content analysis technique to understand and explain the causes and consequences of fear of crime among elderly.

Results

News papers have shown that crime against the elderly is an emerging social problem in Indian society. A total of 125 cases have been collected during four months (March 2012-July 2012). 55 cases of murder, 6 cases of attempt to murder, 9 cases of cheating, 12 cases of robbery and 3 cases of kidnapping have been analysed out of total 125 cases. Moreover, 6 cases of theft, 11 cases of hurt, 9 cases of chain snatching and 7 cases of mistreatment have been analysed.

1. *Victims' Sex***:** Table 1 shows that a total of 59 (47.2%) incidents of crimes have been reported against the elderly men as compared to 56 (44.8%) incidents of crimes reported against the elderly women. While, there are 10 (8.0%) cases where both elderly men and women have been victimised.

2. *Age Group***:** Looking at the age group of the victims (Table 2), we find that the elderly in the 61-65 year age category have been victimized the most. There are 38 (30.4%) such cases in that age group. There are 18 (14.4%) incidents reported in the 55- 60 year age group. While 18 (14.4%) incidents belong to 66-70 year age group, 16 (12.8%) incidents of crime have been found against elderly of 71

and above age group. Moreover, 35 (28.0%) incidents of crimes are related to such elderly victims, whose age is not available in news items.

3. *Crime Rate of an Area:* Table 3 shows that a total of 46 (36.8%) incidents of crimes have been reported against the rural elderly as compared to 79 (63.2%) incidents of crimes reported against the urban elderly. The most common determinant of fear of crime is crime rate of an area. The crime rate of an area reveals anxiety about crime and it is also seemed that crime rate is higher in urban areas and urbanities are more fearful than rural areas (Miethe and Lee 1984, 400).

4. *Crime Scene:* Table 4 shows that a total of 55 (44.0%) incidents of crimes have been reported against the elderly within the house, while 70 (56.0%) incidents of crimes reported outside house. These incidents reveal that elderly are not safe in their own houses.

5. *Nature of Crime:* The apathy of family members towards their elderly is a common scenario in entire the globe. Victimisation may be motivated psychological, social and economic basis. The nature of crime ranges from loss of property to murder (Patel 2010, 400). The break-up of 125 cases of crime (Table 5) shows that there are 55 cases of murder, six cases of attempt to murder, nine cases of cheating, 12 cases of robbery and three cases of kidnapping, six cases of theft, 11 cases of hurt, seven cases of mistreatment and nine cases of chain snatching. The remaining seven cases pertain to accidents and suicides.

6. *Victim-offender Relationship:* Table 6 shows that 29 (23.2%) incidents of crime have been committed by family members and relatives. The neighbours of the elderly persons were found to be involved in 24 (19.2%) incidents of crime. If we add up the data on crime perpetrated by family members and neighbours, the number obtained is 43 (42.4%). This is a substantial percentage which reveals that the elderly are not safe in their own homes or from their neghbours. Infact, some studies have already indicated this trend where the family members, relatives and neighbours pose serious threat to physical and mental and financial well-being of the elderly (Patel 2010,400 and Rufus D. and Shekhar 2011, 33). In our study we found that 63 (50.4%) cases of crime have been committed by unknown persons and strangers. Moreover, 9 (7.2%) incidents of crime have occurred as accidents. In these incidents, criminals are not involved but these incidents points to the negligence of village as well as town municipal administrators. For instance, some elderly persons lost their lives due to attack from animals or they fell into uncovered potholes.

7. *Time of Occurrence of the Crime:* Table 7 shows the time of occurrence of the crimes committed. There were 35 (28.0%) incidents of crime which took place at night as compared to 24 (19.2%) incidents during morning. The morning crimes were committed when the elderly have gone for morning walk. While 20 cases were reported to have taken place during noon, 13 cases of crime happened in the evening. The newspapers have not reported the time of crime in as many as 33 cases. Though we do not find any trend regarding the time of occurrences of crime, still one can notice that the elderly are quite vulnerable during night as well while they go for morning walks.

Discussion

Victim-offender relationship is the most important elements in the study of crime against the elderly because victim-offender relationship plays an important role in effecting of wellbeing of the elderly. It may be claimed that victim-offender relationship rises due to social disorganisation. Social disorganisation is a strong predictor of abusive behaviour against the elderly. Social disorganisation has also affected the wellbeing of the elderly to a large extent because norms and values of the society, social control, collective efficacy and social cohesion have weakened due to social disorganisation. Social

disorganisation refers to the break down in traditional social control and organisation in the society, community, neighbourhood and family. According to Shaw and Mckay (1942) social disorganisation is the outcome of a community's inability to realize common values and to solve the problem of its residents, resulting in the breakdown of social networks within that community (Donder et al 2005, 366). There are four factors that cause social disorganisation and by which crime against the elderly increase: low socio-economic status of the family, high residential mobility, disrupted families and growing urbanisation.

Victim-offender relationship may be discussed as a consequence of social disorganisation. Social disorganisation weakens the social bonds such as commitment, attachment, involvement and belief. In India many researchers have tried to explore the relation among elderly victims and offenders. Patel (2010) has done a study on crime against the elderly in Madhya Pradesh through content analysis. She found in her study that 25% crimes against elderly are committed by their own family members. Particularly, they are son, daughter- in –law, relatives and neighbours. In some cases servants are involved in crimes. She has explained that the causes responsible for crime against the elderly are property and land disputes, caste rivalries, living alone, lack of attention of police to crime against elderly and rural factionalism. Further, the study by Rufus D. and Shekhar (2011) in Tiruneveli district of Tamil Nadu revealed that many of the respondents have been abused financially, emotionally and physically by their own family members. Similarly, Sebastian and Sekhar (2011) have done their study in Kerala and tried to explore that elderly poor are vulnerable to different forms of abuse along with rich elderly in Indian families. Elderly women especially widows are more affected by mistreatment. Son, daughter, son-in-law, servant and others mistreat on basis of physical, verbal, neglect and financial level. Moreover, Bagga and Sakurkar (2011) have studied on elderly women in Pune and examined that most elderly women are ill-treated by their close relatives such as daughter- in- law (43.5%), son (21.7%), husband (8.6%) and neighbour (4.3%). These studies reveal that elderly are not more safe own family and in neighbour because today crime against the elderly are committed in family as well as in their neighbour. Today elderly are targeted for murder, sexual assault, grievous hurt, neglectful and abusive behaviour. The neighbour, relatives, children and strangers target them for various types of crime and abuse. In this study researcher has also found that 41% incidents of crime by known persons such as family members and neighbours and 59% incidents of crimes by strangers have been committed against the elderly during four months (March 2012 to June 2012). Moreover, most of crimes against the elderly have been committed due to property.

There are some basic types of crime against the elderly in the society which affect easily the life and wellbeing of the elderly. Theft is a common crime in India. It is the crime of stealing something from a person or place burglary, robbery and mugging are its examples. Six incidents of theft and eight incidents of hurt have been found by the researcher in this study. Cheating is to trick or deceive somebody, especially when they trust the other person. Kidnapping is also a form fear of crime. In which a person away illegally and kidnappers keep him in their control and order to get money or something else for returning him (Das 2009, 22). Further, abusive and neglectful behavior is also cause of crime against the elderly. Various types of abuses such as mistreatment (to treat roughly or wrongly), cruelty, ill-treatment (cruel or inhuman treatment), violence, neglect, exploitation, misuse, manipulation, taking advantage, mishandling, misapplication (embezzlement- the fraudulent appropriation of fund or property entrusted to your care but actually owned by someone else), insults, verbal abuse, swearing, name-calling, foul language, molestation, physical abuse such as violent behaviour, batter, hurt, harm, injure, shout abuse, hurl abuse (Gupta and Chaudhury 2008, 383,384 and Rufus and Shekhar 2011, 33). Results also show that three cases of cheating, three cases of kidnapping, five cases of hurt and three case of mistreatment have been committed against the elderly within four month. Moreover, assault is a attack or fear of bodily harm, an unlawful threat of bodily violence or harm to somebody else, or an attempt to do such violence or harm. Finally, murder is the worst form of crime against the humanity. Today, murder cases are increasing fast against the elderly (Patel 2010, 395). Study also reveals that 35 incidents of murder have been reported against the elderly within four months.

There is variation in the cases of crime against the elderly, when data were analysed area wise and scene wise. The number of cases of victims of crime is very high in urban areas and number of cases related to crime have been committed within the victims own houses. It is fact that ways of committing crime reveals the cruelty behind the crime. Researcher has discussed some important cases here related to crime against the elderly which would rise fear of crime among the victimised and non-victimised elderly. These cases have been collected from both rural and urban areas. An elderly couple has been robbed in their home during afternoon in Lucknow. After robbery when police went for investigation, they were fearful and saying that they are not safe in their home. In another cases, a retired sub inspector was going his home, on the street some thieves theft his 50 thousand rupees from his bike and also threaded him. Further, a elderly woman was walking in the park during morning in Lucknow. Her golden chain was looted by some strangers during returning the house. After rescue of police, she said that now days walking on the streets are unsafe. One case has been reported in Delhi, in this case daughter-in- law and his grandson were accused in kidnapping of his elderly father. They were got to kidnap him (elderly) for the property.

So for now, we discussed the cases of robbery, theft, chain snatching and kidnapping. Now we will highlight the cases of murder related to elderly. A girl accused that her cousins have murdered her father for his property. Moreover, six elderly women have been murdered after robbery in their homes in Lucknow. After investigating it was found that these elderly women were living alone at their home. These six cases were reported within five months. Similarly, in another incident of murder was committed in Roorkee Town. In this case a elderly couple had been murdered after robbery during night in their home. Further, in another case a son has murdered his father for the property and his father forbade him that he leave illegal activities. It is apparent from this discussion that crime against the elderly is a serious problem. Today they are not safe anywhere whether within the home or outside the home. These cases reveal that committing of crime against the elderly is increasing fast in urban areas as well as in rural areas which affect the way of life of the elderly. In this study, it has been found that 67% incidents of crimes against the elderly have been committed in urban areas. It has been also found 41% incidents of crime against the elderly have been committed by known persons such as family members and neighbours. Such cases reveal the risk involved for the elderly in staying alone. In many cases the elderly has no choice but to stay alone as their children are residing elsewhere due to their jobs. Such crime cases are predictor of fear of crime.

Police Accountability

Police is the backbone of society and play an important role in the maintenance of peace and enforcement of law and order. It has been quoted about police in International Code of Enforcement Ethics "As a law enforcement officer my primary duty is to serve mankind, to defend life and property, to protect the innocent against the deception, the weak against intimidation and the peaceful against the violence and disorder and to respect constitutional right of all people to liberty, equality and justice" *(Chaturvedi 2007:216)*. Community policing is such strategy of modern policing which can play an important role in reducing of crime, fear of crime and social disorder. This strategy can also enforce the law and order effectively. The concept of community policing is based on humanistic philosophy of modern policing, which motive is to establish a fearless and crimeless society. The underlying assumption of community policing is to entail the formation of police and community relationships, address to root causes of crime and disorder as well as innovate the strategies for the welfare and protection of people.

Community policing also puts emphasis on the improving of quality of life and reducing of fear of crime. Dietz while explaining about the importance of community policing in the reducing of fear of crime says, "reduction of fear of crime has been associated with community policing programs since their inception." There are three reasons that community policing is able to reduce the fear of crime among the elderly. First reason is that when police engage in community partnerships it enhances the level of police

presence among the elderly, thus police presence can reduce the fear of elderly. Second reason is that as police become more actively involved with elderly, security satisfaction will rise among the elderly and it is believe that if elderly have higher satisfaction with the police, they will have less fear of crime. Third reason is that when police do become involved with elderly through neighbourhood level groups, neighbourhood watch programs, these groups and programs strengthen the actual bonds between police and elderly and possibility of fear of crime would be less among the elderly (Roh and Oliver 2005, 674).

Moreover, some suggestions should be followed by police in the protection of the elderly. These are such as: (a) Senior citizens cells should be established by police head quarter of every district. (b) Police should start elderly helpline in which elderly may register their problems (c) Police should pay attention towards security of life and property, elderly who are living alone (d)The effective patrolling should be begun by police both during daytime and nighttime and check undesirable elements, who are wandering in parks, neighbour and market (e) Police personal should be given training which help them in the take care of the elderly (f) Police should punish those family members, who abuse and neglect the elderly *(GESS, 2009:85)*.

What Should Elderly Do for Their Safety and Security?

Researcher has found in his study that elderly are not safe in their neighbourhood and home. So, researcher has suggested some guidelines for the safety and security of elderly. These suggestions would help in the protection and safety of elderly's life as well as their property. Some of the suggestions can be adopted to prevent crimes are:

- If any stranger enters the house, first ensure personal safety by locking yourself inside a room and immediately inform the police control room and the local police station/beat staff giving clear address of your house. Mobile phone would be useful under such situation.
- Give intimation to local police station or the beat staff whenever alone in the house for a long period of time or out of town.
- Take initiative for the police verification of servants, drivers, chowkidars, tenants etc.
- Take services of causal labourers like painters, carpenters, plumbers, electrician AC/Refrigerator/TV mechanics etc. only after prior personal verification or on the recommendation of any known person.
- If a person visiting you poses as a representative, salesman, etc., demand identification and credentials be slipped under the door. Call the employer to verify the business. Immediately inform the police if you find anything suspicious.
- Keep telephone numbers of local police/police Helpline/emergency services/neighbours etc. so that in case of any mishap immediate help could be sought.
- Maintain good neighbourly relations for spontaneous help. Keep watchful eyes over the activities of labourers working in your neighbourhood.
- Install good locks/auto locks on doors and windows. Also, use door chains, magic eye and strong grills on the doors and windows. The rear courtyard should be covered and front and rear lights should be switched on at night.

Conclusion

In this paper crime against the elderly has been seen as a contemporary problem which is increasing fast around the country today. Paper explores such regions through content analysis of news items where incidents of crimes relating to elderly have been committed. In this paper five variables have been categorised such victims' sex, crime rate of an area, crime scene, victim-offender relationship and nature of crime (murder, attempt to murder, theft, hurt, robbery, cheating, kidnapping and mistreatment). The paper also explores that in 41 % cases known persons such as family members and neighbours have committed crime against elderly and in 59% cases have been committed by the strangers. In this study researcher has found that number of elderly have been murdered and victimised due to property and also found that many elderly have been victimised due to living alone. Finally, the paper suggests about the police accountability for the protection of the elderly from crime as well as fear of crime. Police should implement neighbourhood watch programs through community policing. Police Friendly Mobile System should be implemented by police, which motive is to solve the public problems and elderly's problems. The paper also suggests some guidelines for the safety and security of elderly.

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Appendix

Victims' Sex Table 1

Sex	Number of Cases	Percentage
Male	59	47.2%
Female	56	44.8%
Both Sex	10	8.0%
Total	125	100%

Age Group Table 2

Age Group	Number of Cases	Percentage
55-60 Year	18	14.4%
61-65 Year	38	30.4%
66-70 Year	18	14.4%
Above 71 Year	16	12.8%
Not Available	35	28.0%
Total	125	100%

Crime Rate of an Area Table 3

Crime Rate of an Area	Number of Cases	Percentage
Rural Area	46	36.8%
Urban Area	79	63.2%
Total	125	100%

Crime Scene Table 4

Crime Scene	Number of Cases	Percentage
Outside the Home	55	44.0%
Inside the Home	70	56.0%
Total	125	100%

Nature of Crime Table 5

Nature of Crime	Number of Cases	Percentage
Murder	55	44.0%
Attempt to Murder	6	4.8%
Theft	6	4.8%
Hurt	11	8.8%
Robbery	12	9.6%
Kidnapping	3	2.4%
Cheating/Fraud	9	7.2%
Mistreatment	7	5.6%
Chain Snatching	9	7.2%
Others	7	5.6%
Total	125	100%

Victim-Offender Relation Table 6

Victim-Offender Relation	Number of Cases	Percentage
Family Members/Relatives	29	23.2%
Neighbours	24	19.2%
Strangers	63	50.4%
Others	9	7.2%
Total	125	100%

Time of Occurrence of the Crime Table 7

Time	Number of Cases	Percentage
Morning	24	19.2%
Noon	20	16.0%
Evening	13	10.4%
Night	35	28.0%
Not Available	33	26.4%
Total	125	100%