MODUS OPERANDI OF THEFT, DACOITY, AND RAPE CRIMES IN KARNATAKA

Mr. Abhishek A G
Mr. Timothy K Sam
Ms. Jiby Joy

INTRODUCTION

Criminology is the scientific study of crime and criminals and their motivations for criminal behaviour. Criminology is a branch of social science, traditionally examining human behaviour, communication, and organisation. However, it also connects research and theories from other fields of study, such as philosophy, anthropology, biology, and psychology. Crime experts explore a variety of topics related to crime. They are committed to studying not only the causes of crime but also the social background and impact. The ultimate goal of crime is to clarify the causes of criminal behaviour and to develop effective and humane ways to prevent it. These objectives have produced a number of schools of thought within discipline, each looking at the different aspects involved in misconduct and reaching different conclusions about how best to deal with problems.

When it comes to the manner and extent of data collection differs considerably from country to country and also even within countries that have federal systems, it may vary accordingly. The variables include how often the data are collected and published, also it would have the date on what items are given importance, whether the choice is between complete listings or the surveys, and also on what the ratio between governmental and the private research are.

These differences are combined with differences in law and legal system and administration also in the popular views and its habits have also made it difficult to devise a meaningful system of the international

criminal statistics and to also to compare the national statistics that are collected separately as well.

One of the most common data used in criminological research are official statistics which are collected and analysed as part of the operation of criminal justice agencies or organisations. For example if a police collect the data on the crimes they know about and on the people they have arrested for committing those crimes, the courts collect the data on the cases that are brought to them and also on the outcomes of those cases, including prisons, jails and convictions as well.

Modus operandi is a Latin word that describes the individual or group way of working, which makes a visible pattern. The word is used primarily when discussing criminal behaviour, but is not limited to this context. Modus operandi can also be defined as a specific operating system. Understanding Modus Operandi Different groups of people or communities often display patterns of thought or behavioural patterns that are specific to those cultures.

AIM

To study various modus operandi used in crimes particularly theft, dacoity and rape and to analyze the pattern of crime and influencing factors.

METHODOLOGY

The analysis of Modus Operandi is done using the crimes, taken place in the State of Karnataka and that has been Reported in Police Records. A set of fifty such cases were taken into consideration for the Research. All Fifty cases are taken from the official website of Indian Kanoon. These cases are referred to understand the methods of Operations and Summarise the case study.

Later the study was done by tabulating the details such as year and time of crime, the location, no. of persons involved, their physical attire, means of transportation, missing property and whether the cases are

reported or not and if reported which court did the judgement etc. After tabulating the data, calculating the percentage of weapons used as well articles or property that has been stolen.

FINDINGS
- Theft

Percentage of weapons used

S.NO	TOOLS/WEAPONS USED	NO. OF CASES	PERCENTAGE
1	Iron rod	4	8%
2	Duplicate keys	4	8%
3	Ransom virus	1	2%
4	Riggers	1	2%
5	Pipes	1	2%
6	Containers	1	2%
7	Tool kit	1	2%
8	Hammers	2	4%
9	Drillers	2	4%
10	Axe	2	4%
11	Stock	1	2%
12	Stone	2	4%
13	Chloroform liquid	2	4%
14	Computer system	1	2%
15	Ropes	1	2%
16	Bag	1	2%
17	Boxes	1	2%
18	Shovel	1	2%
19	JCB	1	2%
20	Knife	5	10%

Percentage of missing property

S.NO	MISSING PROPERTY	NO. OF CASES	PERCENTAGE
1	Jewellery (gold, silver, diamond)	16	32%
2	Food (Areca nut)	1	2%
3	Cell phones	2	4%
4	Home appliances	2	4%
5	Cosmetics	1	2%
6	Cars	4	8%
7	Crypto currency	1	2%
8	UBBP Cards from mobile towers	1	2%
9	Cash	8	16%
10	Watch	1	2%
11	Bikes	1	2%
12	Utensils	1	2%
13	Mining (sand, iron ore)	5	10%
14	Documents	3	6%
15	Electronic Gadgets	1	2%
16	Liquor bottles	1	2%
17	Cheque	1	2%
18	Minerals (coal, diesel)	2	4%
19	Gold Idols	1	2%
20	Electricity	2	4%
21	Sandalwood	1	2%

As per the above percentage calculation knife is the most used weapon in theft crime and jewellery items are the most stolen property this sequential year.

From the analysis, we can find that during lockdown periods the number of cases were lesser than that of the previous years.

- Dacoity

Percentage of weapons used

S.NO	WEAPONS USED	NO. OF CASES	PERCENTAGE
1	Knife	23	51.11%
2	Rod	4	8.88%
3	Chopper	2	4.44%
4	Chilly powder	3	6.66%
5	Stick	3	6.66%
6	Chain	1	2.22%
7	Petrol	1	2.22%

Percentage of missing property

S.NO	BOOTY ITEM	NO. OF CASES	PERCENTAGE
1	Gold	20	44.44%
2	Cell phone	13	28.88%
3	Car	4	8.88%
4	Bike	5	11.11%
5	Money	20	44.44%
6	Silver	1	2.22%
7	Diesel	1	2.22%
8	Laptop	1	2.22%
9	Bank card	1	2.22%
10	Spare parts	1	2.22%
11	Cloths	1	2.22%
12	Autorickshaw	1	2.22%
13	Tractors	1	2.22%

Demographic data of accused

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE
18-24	7	0
26-30	14	1
31-35	12	0
36-40	7	0
41-45	3	0
46-50	1	0

- Rape

Age groups of victims

S.NO	AGE OF VICTIME	NO. OF CASES	PERCENTAGE
1	11	7	15.56%
2	12	4	8,89%
3	13	1	2.22%
4	14	1	2.22%
5	15	2	4.44%
6	17	5	11.11%
7	18	6	13.33%
8	19	10	22.22%
9	20	6	13.33%
10	21	2	4.44%
11	22	1	2.22%

CONCLUSION

The study shows the common modus operandi and victim choice in certain crimes in the region of Karnataka.

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