

EXPLORING LOVE-HATE CRIMES IN KERALA

Savithri K.K., Dr. Jayesh Joseph

M.Phil. in Forensic Psychology
Doctoral Scholar at University of Kerala

Criminologist
Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur, Kerala

Abstract

Love and Hate are two poles of emotion. Love and being hatred are very much different. When a lover kills/ hurts his ex-girlfriend or women because of love rejection or refusal of marriage proposal is a psychofan phenomenon. Love – Hate crimes are the new kind of crime in which women are killed or grievously hurt by the men with whom they had a relationship or by the men who proposed to her for marriage/love. Love-Hate Crime is quite different from global hate crimes. This research paper targets to get a multifaceted understanding about love hate crimes and explore the psychosocial facets of love hate crimes happened in Kerala.

Keywords: Rejection-violence, Gender-based violence, Love-hate crime, Acid attack

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women ranges from psychological abuse to Trafficking. It can be physical abuse, psychological, and emotional abuse, rape, acid attacks, trafficking; femicides to protect honor. In particular atrocities against women have piled up. The concept towards women is so different in Asian countries than in western countries. The poetries depicted her as a flower and too fragile. So, she can be crushed or destroyed by someone. Especially, Indian literature delineated fragility and femininity in a thread of the story. Research studies found levels of hostile and benevolent sexist attitudes are endorsed by Indian men is very high as compared to other countries. While considering Kerala – one of the southern states of India, 11124 crimes against women cases are reported in 2021 (up to September). Here comes the Love-Hate crime. Love – Hate crimes are the new kind of crime in which women are killed or grievously hurt by the men with whom they had a relationship or by the men who proposed to her for marriage/love. Hate crimes are Bias crimes where the perpetrator selects the victim who has belongs to some special group or racial, ethnic group. In Kerala, Love-Hate Crime is quite different from global hate crimes. In European countries, hate crimes are based on ethnicism and racism. In the northern part of India, hate crimes are truly based on casteism and honor. Love – Hate crimes are contrary to hate crimes that happening in North India or the Western part of the world.

Kerala, the Indian state that is well-fought against Covid 19, highest literacy rate, educated people, stands first among all states in SDG index – NITI AAYOG and what not?. Kerala makes obvious goals across all areas, unfortunate we strike in acid attacks at 4th position in all over India. There is no decrease in love-hate crimes, and the occurrence has been raised in crime records since 2014. Really what happened to Kerala youth? What is the real motive behind these love-hate crimes? What kind of behavior or attitude pattern led the perpetrator to do this crime? What is the victim's participation in this crime or do they have an obvious involvement in the love-hate crime. These all questions come to light in love-hate crimes. Love-hate crime is a new typology, often called rejection violence against women. Toxic masculinity, love-rejection fear, and patriarchal-infused thoughts are all contributing to love-hate crimes (Thacker, 2019). Rejection violence is a social phenomenon that can be seen in both Asian countries and western countries. When love-hate crime takes into account it can be seen only in Kerala Population. Here women are being attacked or killed by the perpetrator with whom she had a love relationship or marriage proposal. The decline of marriage proposal or break of love relationship becomes a reason for murder or to make grievously hurt women. How this “No” becomes a crime, is a million worth question among researchers.

This study tries to find the reasons behind love-hate crimes comprehensively and holistically. The current study focuses on the bifurcation of the victim-centered and offender-based approach and tries to unravel the motives that may boost the occurrence of love-hate crimes in the Kerala scenario.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The current study focuses on a new crime typology called love-hate crimes and tries to unravel the mystery behind the love-hate crimes. Love and Hate are two poles of emotion. Love and being hatred are very much

different. When a lover kills/ hurts his ex-girlfriend or women because of love rejection or refusal of marriage proposal is a psychofan phenomenon. Being in 21st century and still young people believes in toxic relationships, toxic masculinity, and gender inequality. Saying “No” to men is considers as big humiliation. Hearing a “No” from women is taken as failure. Simply a “No” made women’s life in misery as sitting near to a psycho-serial killer. Love-hate crimes basic motive can be rejection sensitivity. There is a huge research gap in love-hate crimes. It is necessary to do a research in love- hate crimes, because this type of crime is not explored by researchers. However, some studies related to hate crimes in western context, hate crimes in north Indian context, gender based violence against women, case studies of love- hate crimes in Kerala scenario and neuropsychology of emotion – love, hate will be considered in literature review.

2.1. Definition of Love- Hate crimes

Perpetuator kills or attacks woman because of love rejection or refusal of marriage proposal, victim had a love relationship or a well acquaintance with offender.

2.2. Difference between Love-hate crimes or hate crimes

Love-hate crimes are the novel typology of crime, very peculiar to Kerala state where the victim got killed or grievously hurt by offender because victim has rejected his love or rebuffed to marry the offender. Hate crimes happened in western countries or north Indian states are too different from the love- hate crimes happened in Kerala state. Hate crimes take place because of racism, casteism, and religionism, ethnicism. Hate crimes are biased crime in which offender attacks victim who has belongs to special culture group or race, religion, caste. Psychological researchers found that prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination are the adverse psychological elements.

Rejection violence and Toxic masculinity

Toxic masculinity can be described as “a specific model of manhood, geared in the direction of dominance and control. . .that views women ...as inferior, see intercourse as an act, no longer of affection however domination, and which valorises violence as the way to prove one’s self to twelve the world” (Marcotte, 2016, p. 1). toxic masculinity is governed using rules about gender norms, which includes what it means to be masculine or feminine, and the social conduct such norms promote is ingrained in us from the time we are born (Renzetti, 2013). Toxic masculinity promotes types of ideologies, narcissistic entitlement, and masculine honor ideals. Men’s reaction toward rejection is violence consisting of stabbing, shooting, acid attacks, defamation, rape, and so on. Male-on-female rejection violence – described right here as times wherein guys react violently closer to women who reject their expressions of romantic or sexual interest – is not unusual. Toxic masculinity and rejection violence can’t be disregarded

Scientists analysing the bodily nature of hate have discovered that a number of the anxious circuits in the brain accountable for it are similar to those which are used during the sensation of romantic love – even though love and hate. Both love and hate is a multifaceted phenomenon. There are several theories that emphasize different perspectives of love. Robert Sternberg’s triangular theory of love and fisher’s three stages of love are very prominent. Relational betrayal, betrayal trauma is very significant in rejection violence, there could be a correlation may exist with love hate crime as well. Relational betrayal leads to grief, guilt, fear, anger, hurt, insecurity, self-doubt, and humiliation. So, this uncertainty of love triggers danger or fear in partner, ultimately set off a sense of bereft, negative attitude towards ex-partner and prompted to do hurt.

The majority maintain the phrase betrayal as synonymous with infidelity. Perhaps, this is because it is the maximum not unusual shape of damaged trust in an intimate relationship, and represents the most basic factors that ruin faith between intimate companions. Devoted partners traditionally promise each other that they may remain faithful at some point of their dating and they use that sacred agreement as to the foundation of all other trusts between them. Whilst one breaks that promise, the fallout from that deception infiltrates the sexual, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual bond that couples have based their love upon. The ones attempting-hard-to-maintain-believing companions often come to be riddled with the anguish of a couple of damaged guarantees from partners who have vowed to surrender compulsive and detrimental styles of self-abuse. When couples commit to a relationship, they agree to comply with the ethics, values, and behaviours in order to make sure that their relationship keeps thriving.

According to the book ‘The Nature V/s Biosocial Debate in Criminology’ by Kevin M. Beaver, J. C. Barnes, and Brian B. Boutwell quotes two points specifically.

Theoretically, children receiving corporal punishment may learn to associate violence with love. They may see their parents use forms of physical touch, in the forms of violence and harm, as a method of communication and learn that conflict resolution is only possible through physical aggression. (Intimate Partner Violence theories) Feminist Theories suggest that men use violence to control female partners, feel powerful, and regain power when their status or authority is threatened. For example, men with comparatively “low” statuses – those who lack economic or social resources – would be more likely to use violence as a way of asserting control and obtaining the feelings of power lacking in other aspects of their lives (Gelles, 1974).

3. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESENT STUDY

Love-Hate crimes occur across Kerala and they mostly impact women. Even though it is unacceptable when these kinds of violence occur against males, but it mostly affects females disproportionately. The number of love-hate crimes is rampant per year. Studies show that most of the victims were women where most attacks occur in public places like roads and colleges or occur in the victims' home, and in most cases, the assailant is familiar or had an intimate relationship with the victim.

This research intended to gain a clear understanding of the causes, and common characteristics of assailants of Love-Hate Crimes. This report provides profiling of love-hate assailants and victims in whom information collected from the First Information Report and Case diaries. Love-hate violence occurs due to gender-based discrimination, gender stereotypes, and social norms. Prevents these kinds of violence from happening at the beginning by addressing its root causes is the best way to reduce it. That should begin early stages of life by educating and promoting respectful relationships and gender equality. Sex Education is critical in the prevention of gender-based violence or intimate partner violence against women.

AIM

This research intended to gain a clear understanding of the causes, and common characteristics of assailants and victims of Love-Hate Crimes. This report provides profiling of love-hate assailants and victims using first information report and case reports of love hate crimes.

Objectives:

- To explore the psychosocial facets of love hate crimes happened in Kerala
- To study the common crime pattern of love hate crimes
- To make Multifaceted understanding about love hate crimes

Methods

Secondary Data collected from FIR, Case reports of Love-Hate crimes happened across Kerala. A total of 16 love-hate crime case details were collected from Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur, and Kerala. A qualitative research design was used in this study. Case Histories of Love - hate crimes were made based on the First Information Report and Case Diaries. The content analysis technique had taken to analyses the data. The social Identities of the victims and suspects were removed from the case studies to protect privacy and confidentiality and most of the love-hate crimes are under trial in the court.

4.CASE HISTORIES

Case – 1

Year – 2016, District – Thiruvananthapuram, Victim: – S. 23. Accused: – S. P., 28.

Current Status - Pending Trial, Sections - 302 IPC

Summary of the case

The victim is S. and the accused is S.P. By profession S. was a staff nurse at a reputed hospital. According to police, the murder occurred in a town near the KSRTC bus depot on 27 January 2016 at 10 am. According to the witness statement, a person was running through the lane with a machete in the morning. Police traced the mobile location and got a link to the accused. Police found a 27-year-old man, who was unconscious in a lodge room in the Kollam district. The veins of both wrists were cut and backed with an overdose of Paracetamol tablets. According to the medical report, suspect attacked her neck with a machete. There was a deep wound on her neck and head. The lane has only a few houses and it is a less frequented area. On the day of the incident, S.P. and S. boarded a bus from their hometown and reached their Workplace town around 9:45. S.P. suspected that his girlfriend was in another relationship. Another reason was that the victim's family planned her marriage. He had kept a letter in her bag, which mentioned that the suspect is innocent. There was a dispute between them regarding their relationship. Police said that the reason behind the attack is revenge because of the rejection.

Case - 2

Year – 2019, District – Pathanamthitta, Victim: – K., 19. Accused: - A.R., 18.

Current Status - Under Investigation, Sections - section 302, 341 of IPC

Summary of the case

The incident happened on 12 march 2019 at 09:15 Hrs. The victim is K., and the accused is A.R. The victim was on her way to college. She was restrained by the offender. A heated conversation was had between the victim and the suspect who led to the attack. A.R. Came with two bottles of petrol and a knife. He poured petrol over the victim and set her ablaze as an act of revenge for rejecting his proposal. The girl who sustained 65% burns is undergoing treatment at the Burn ICU of a private hospital in, continuously her condition to be serious.

A.R. was taken into custody by the police on soon after the crime. In a statement, A.R. told the police that they studied together in school and they were in a relationship. The police could not take the complete statement from K. The police have submitted a charge sheet before the Magistrate Court. The charge sheet also says that the accused had deliberately attacked the girl intending to kill her.

Case – 3

Year – 2017, District – Pathanamthitta, Victim: – S., 23, Accused: – S.J., 18.

Current Status - Under Trial, Sections - 302 IPC

Summary of the case

On 14 July 2017 at 06.30 pm, 17-year-old S. was alone in her home at the time the incident occurred. The accused poured petrol over her body and set fire. The girl's father brings her to the hospital, where her condition was stated to be serious with over 80 percent burn injuries, and she succumbed during the treatment. Meanwhile, the accused also got seriously burned. The accused was arrested the next day. He was undergoing treatment at the Medical College for the burns he suffered during the incident. It is understood that they were in a relationship for some time but S. had recently decided to end it. Her family had rejected S.J.'s proposal of marriage since she was a minor.

Case – 4

Year – 2015, District – Alappuzha, Victim – S., 28, Accused – R., 28.

Current Status - Pending Trial, Sections - 307 IPC, 326 IPC

Summary of the case

According to the Police report, S. was going to her aunt's house by riding a scooter on 17th November 2015. The accused R. and his friend came on a motorcycle and overtook her scooter and poured acid on her face as revenge for refusing his proposal. The victim was working at Naval Base. Police arrested the accused R., age 25. The accused said in his statement, the victim was his college mate and best friend. He was senior to her. The victim and accused both have many family issues.

The accused said that his mother and sister committed suicide. After that, he lived with his father, his stepmother, and his step-sister. The victim's father and mother are also not alive, so both share family matters, and they gradually become close friends. He blamed once she got a job at Naval Base, she kept a distance from him.

Case 5

Year – 2017, District – Kottayam, Victim – L., 2, Accused – A., 28.

Current Status - Pending Trial, Sections - 302 IPC

Summary of the case

21-year-old L. an aspirant student was murdered at her college library by her friend with whom she had a relationship in the past. She was ablaze by the accused for the reason of rejecting his marriage proposal. He poured petrol over both of them and set fire as revenge. According to the police report, A. was a former Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPT) student at that college. A. had a love affair with L., however, she stopped talking to him after finding his character unacceptable. L. has rejected the marriage proposal of A. After that, he started harassing her. L.'s parents had complained to the local Police in this regard and both families were called to the police station a month ago for clarifying things. Further, Friend said that L. feared for her life, and had doubts that A. might

follow her. Besides she was disturbed by A.'s rude behavior, Which L. had conveyed to the Police. Despite her fears, she was forced to attend college on account of the impending annual exam.

According to L.'s friends on the date of 1st February 2017, A. around 10 am, reached the classroom and Wanted to speak to her. However, L. refused to talk. A. went back and returned with a bag on his shoulders by 1:00 pm. He poured petrol on both L. and himself and set fire. Judicial first-class magistrate Ratheesh Kumar recorded the dying declaration of A. and L. at the ICU. L. suffered internal bleeding and 60 percent burns while A. had 75 percent burns.

Case - 6

Year – 2016, District – Kottayam, Victim – S., 22, Accused – S.O., 27

Current Status - Pending Trial, Applied Sections: 201 IPC, 302 IPC, 316 IPC

Summary of the case

Based on the statement of the complainant about his daughter being found missing. Police started an investigation. S. was murdered and drowned by her lover S.O. in the early morning of that day. At the time of the murder, she was six months pregnant.

S. was a receptionist at a local private hospital and S.O. was a former ambulance driver there. Both were in a relationship. S. was six months pregnant from that relationship. But S.O. was already married to another woman and feared this relationship could destroy his marriage and fame. Both of them tried to abort it several times but they failed. On the day of the incident 13th October 2016, S.O. convinced her to abort the child and asked her to leave her home. S. took her luggage and gold and left her home pretending that she is going to work as usual. S.O. picked her up in a car. He had already planned to kill her. He gave her sleeping tablets telling her those are just painkillers, S.O. took her to an isolated place strangled a partially conscious S. and murdered her. Later he drowned her body in a nearby pond. Suspicious police found the accused and victim were in the car last night and further investigation led to the finding of her body and the arrest of the accused.

Case - 7

Year – 2014, District – Ernakulam, Victim – N., 22, Accused – B., 27

Current Status – Suspect committed Suicide, Sections - 302 IPC, 449 IPC

Summary of the case

According to the Police report; on 18th December 2014, B. went to N.'s house and reached the terrace, and attacked her using a billhook. The girl had suffered 13 injuries on her body. Though she had cried out for help, none of the neighbors dared to go to the terrace. After committing the crime, he walked out of the house and left the blood-stained dagger on the roadside. The victim sustained a deep cut on her neck which led to her death. According to the police, B. came in and attacked her from behind with a billhook several times while she was brushing her teeth on the terrace around 7:45 am when her father and mother were away at work. She died on the spot. N. and B. were in a relationship and tried to elope. As she was a minor then, her father took her back promising he will agree to their marriage once she turns 18. However, in the last two weeks or so, the accused suspected that she was having an affair with some other guys also which led to the tragic incident.

Case - 8

Year – 2017, District – Eranakulam, Victim – A., 20, Accused – AL., 26.

Current Status – Convicted, Sections - 307 IPC, 324 IPC

Summary of the case

The accused AL. attacked the victim A. who was once his lover, due to rejection of his proposal to marry her. The accused person killing the victim attacked her with a billhook on 07/02/2017 evening at 4:15 at Aryassery Temple road, Pathammile. His clear intention was to kill her and she was severely injured on her head and hand. She was taken to Thrippunithura Taluk hospital in a car. The Doctors of the Taluk hospital referred her to a specialist hospital because of the grievous nature of the injury. According to victim A., the accused AL. was stalking and harassing her for a long time. She had even given a complaint to the police about his behavior. The police called him to the station and warned him not to repeat it. "According to the perpetrator's statements, they had been in a relationship for the past four years but their families were not on good terms. AL. was taken into custody by the police soon after he attacked A., and a case of attempt to murder under section 307 and voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means under section 324 of the IPC has been filed against him. AL. has been produced before the Tripunithura Judicial Magistrate Court. Now AL. is convicted of rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and fined Rs. 1,00,000.

Case - 9

Year – 2019, District – Eranakulam, Victim – R., 22, Accused – M., 25.

Current Status - Charge Sheeted, Applied Sections: 307 IPC, 341 IPC

Summary of the case

On 14/03/2019 at 19:30 hrs., the complainant and her friend while traveling on a scooter a man came on a motorcycle wearing a helmet and poured petrol on them. His face was covered and not able to identify during the attack. The accused identified as M. was arrested after one month from Cochin International Airport. The incident occurred in a high-end residential and commercial area, in Kochi. According to the statement of the survivor, the man who came on the motorcycle M. asked the girls to stop their scooter. Without knowing the accused M.'s intention, the survivor stopped the scooter and the accused suddenly throw the petrol in a bottle at them. On the other hand, he had a newspaper. M. and the woman have been very close friends and distant relatives. They studied together in Coimbatore. He said that they were in a relationship for over five years. In January he came from Abu Dhabi and tried to convince her to marry him. But she refused. Then he returned to Abu Dhabi and made the entire plan to murder her. As per the plan, he took a flight to Trivandram and went to Coimbatore on March 12 and he reached Kochi with a rented bike the next day. He took a room near the shopping mall where the woman was working. He made two attempts to plot the murder but failed. The survivors were taken to a private hospital in the area for primary treatment and are reportedly safe. Police have registered a case invoking section 307 IPC - Attempt to murder and section 341 IPC - Punishment for wrongful restraint.

Case - 10

Year – 2017, District – Eranakulam, Victim: – S., 29, Accused: – P., 28.

Current Status: - Pending Trial, Sections - 302 IPC

Summary of the case

On 11/08/2017 at 10:30 hrs. the accused P. stabbed the victim S. at the beach. The police took the accused P. into custody on the charge of committing the crime. The accused P. was working as a cable network technician. He was staying on rent with a friend on the first floor of the victim's house. According to the statement of the accused P., he was bearing her expenses of the coaching for the last grade servant examination. Later he suspected she was getting late-night calls from someone else. This led to the heinous act. He planned to murder her, and on Friday morning both of them left home and visited a temple and had snacks before arriving at the beach. On arriving at the beach P. asked the victim to shut her eyes so that he could surprise her with a gift. He took out a knife and stabbed her repeatedly. She manages to escape and went to a nearby resort to ask for help. She was bleeding from multiple injuries and the knife was inserted into her body. She pleaded with the resort staff to take her to the hospital. They took her in their company vehicle to the hospital. There the Doctor referred her to A private hospital. On the way, she succumbs to death. In between the victim revealed to the resort staff that P. try to kill her and police arrested him. Police have registered a case invoking section 302 IPC - Punishment for murder.

Case - 11

Year – 2015, District – Thrissur, Victim: – S., 18, K., 55, Accused – S.B., 26.

Current Status - Convicted. 10 years Imprisonment, and a Fine of 50,000 under Section 436 IPC in default rigorous Imprisonment for 1 year and Imprisonment for Life, Sections - 302 IPC, 436 IPC

Summary of the case

On 07/04/2015 at 2:00 accused murdered the complainant's mother and sister by pouring kerosene and setting the fire while they were sleeping at their home due to enmity that the complainant's sister refused to marry the accused. The name of the accused is S.B. from West Bengal. And victims are S. and her mother K. The accused is an immigrant construction worker in a nearby house. The accused had close acquaintance with the victim S. and her mother K. Suspect knows Malayalam very well. The accused asked permission from K. for marrying her daughter. At that time accused loaned Rs. 10,000 to K. for her surgery. After her surgery accused again demanded K. for marrying S.

K. told him that her elder son has to come from abroad and then they can talk about the marriage. Then the accused demanded the money back. The accused threatened them also that he will publish the photographs and clips of S. in his possession if she is not married to him. At that time the accused was residing at Anchamkallu after completing the work of the house. K. told them about the incidents with her Son. And her son gave Rs. 2,000 to the accused in return for the loan and agreed to settle the balance soon. Due to the grudge against the deceased S. and her mother K., the accused had previously tried to kill them by inserting a live electric wire into their house but failed. K. told the incident to her son. He telephoned the accused and asked about the incident. The accused told him if S. is not married to him he will publish all the photos and clips of her in his possession. The accused also told that he will murder S. and K. if he gives a complaint to the police.

Later on, 07/04/2015 at 2:00 AM the accused committed murder by setting their house on fire carrying kerosene. He poured the same into the bedroom of the house by climbing above the house and setting the fire. The house was destroyed by fire. The deceased, K. died on the spot and the deceased S. sustained grievous burns and later succumbs to death. According to public prosecutor P Sunil, the accused committed the crime after K. rejected his demand to marry S. K.'s body was charred beyond recognition. S. died in the hospital after 7 days. Police have registered a case invoking section 302 IPC - Punishment for murder and 436 IPC - Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house etc.

Case - 12

Year – 2019, District – Thrissur, Victim: – NE., 22, Accused – NI., 27.

Current Status- Under Trial, Sections - 449 IPC, 324 IPC, 302 IPC

Summary of the case

On 04/04/2019 at 6:45 accused person trespassed into the house of the complainant. He bought a knife, petrol, and poison to kill the complainant's sister's daughter named NE. with an enmity that his proposal to marry her had been refused by them. The accused killed her by stabbing with a knife and burning her with petrol.

The victim NE was a student of Engineering. She was taken to a nearby private hospital but didn't survive. NE's mother and father were divorced earlier. After her mother's suicide when NE was 6 months old she lived with her grandmother and uncle. According to the statement of the accused, he was an IT professional. The accused and victim were in a relationship. Later she moved on. The boy came to her house for having a conversation. After engaging in a quarrel with the girl, the boy set the girl on fire. He entered her house through the back door in the morning. He got into her room. She was in the bathroom. When she came out of the bathroom, he stabbed her in the neck, chest, and different parts of the body with the knife in his possession. Then he poured the petrol on her and set her on fire to make sure that she won't survive. The girl was seen lying inside the bathroom after the attack and smoke were emanating from the room. She died while being taken to the hospital.

NI. was caught by her who was on the ground floor of the house at that time. He was handed over to the police. Police have registered a case invoking section 449 IPC - House trespass to commit an offense punishable with death, 324 IPC - Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, and 302 IPC - Punishment for murder.

Case - 13

Year – 2016, District – Wayanad, Victim – NY, 24, Accused – M.J., 25

Current Status – Convicted, Applied Sections: 307 IPC, 326 (A) IPC, 452 IPC

Summary of the case

On 13/08/2016 at 20:00 hrs, the accused person trespassed into the house of the complainant with the intention and preparation to murder his daughter due to the enmity of denial of a marriage proposal, and poured acid over her head. She got severe burns. The accused is M.J. and the victim is NY. The accused trespassed into the victim's house, shouted that he will kill her, and poured acid on her through the head. The victim's parents also suffered burns while trying to prevent M.J. from the attack. She is critically injured and admitted to a hospital along with her parents at Kozhikode medical college.

M.J. surrendered at the Mananthavady police after the incident. According to the statement of the accused, he knew the victim very well. M.J. was working abroad for three years and used to send money to the victim. She is a divorcee. A few days before M.J. returned from abroad and proposed to the woman but she and her father were not interested in this marriage. She did not attend his calls also. Later the accused came and attacked her with acid. Police recorded the victim's statements. Police have registered a case invoking section 307 IPC - Attempt to murder, 326 (A) IPC - Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc., and 452 IPC - House trespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.

Case - 14

Year – 2014, District – Kannur, Victim – R., 29, Accused – J. A., 45

Current Status - Pending Trial, Sections - 326 (A) IPC

Summary of the case

On 24/12/2014 at 22:30 hrs. while the complainant with his daughter, named R., and her kids A. and M. were going for midnight prayer to the church near their home. The accused came there by wearing Santa clause and poured acid on R. and A. as the victim denied marrying him. The accused is J.A. and the victim is R. On the way to the Christmas mass at the nearby church, she was attacked by the accused. R.'s father was walking ahead of her with her elder daughter. R. was carrying her seven years old son A. As they were walking a man who was wearing a costume of Santa suddenly approached them and poured acid on R. and disappeared into the darkness. Seeing the incident her parents took R. and A. to a nearby hospital. According to the statement of the accused, He attacked the woman because she rejected his proposal. First, they were in a relationship and now R. was trying to keep a distance from him. Police have registered a case invoking section 326 (A) IPC - Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid etc.

Case - 15

Year – 2018, District – Kollam, Victim – B., 18, Accused – A., 18

Current Status - Pending Trial, Sections - 307 IPC, 326 (A) IPC

Summary of the case

While the complainant was traveling by Train, when the train reached Kottarakkara railway station on 30/06/2018 at 13:45 hrs. the accused poured concentrated acid on the complainant to kill her and she sustained grievous burnings. The accused is A. and the victim is B. The victim is known to the accused earlier because they were classmates. She along with a fellow passenger was taken to the local government hospital. She suffered 35 % of burns and was referred to the Government Medical College. According to the statement of the victim, she was attacked while returning home from a coaching center. According to the statement of the victim, the accused and the victim were classmates at Government Higher Secondary School and they were in a relationship. But she was not interested to continue the relationship and said him the same. He continued stalking her. She had previously given a complaint to the police station regarding this. He was warned by the police about this and told not to stalk her again. The night before the attack there was a spat between the accused A. and the victim that led to the attack. Police have registered a case invoking section 307 IPC - Attempt to murder and 326 (A) IPC - Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid etc.

Case - 16

Year – 2019, District – Alappuzha, Victim – S.P., 34, Accused – A., 33

Current Status – Unavailable

Summary of the case

On 15/06/2019 the accused A. hacked and set S.P. on fire after pouring petrol over her. The accused is A. A. a civil police officer and the victim is S.P. a police constable. She was traveling on a scooter, when the accused following her knocked her down with a car, hacked her with a machete, and set her ablaze. She died on the spot. The accused who also suffered serious injuries by the act succumbed to death later at the hospital. In a statement given to the police and magistrate, the accused said that he attacked the victim who is a mother of three because she rejected his marriage proposal. He was also in a plan to set ablaze himself along with SP. They were known to each other. A. was a trainer at the police academy when S.P. was attending the training. S.P.'s mother Indira told that A. was repeatedly harassing her with a marriage proposal. A. had lent Rs. 1.50 lakh to S.P. and later when she returned it, he refused to take it back. But she credited it to his account but he returned it. A. threatened to kill her husband and children when she rejected his marriage proposal. According to the accuser's statement, he killed S.P. after she refused to marry him and for keeping a distance from him.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Case number	Place of crime	Victim's Age	Suspect's Age	Victim's relationship With Perpetrator	Modus of Operandi	Weapon used	Reason Behind the Attack	Offender's State
Case 1	Less frequented residential Area	23	28	Had a love relationship with offender - 4 years	- Stabbed victim using a machete - First cut was in the neck of victim - Deep wound on her neck and head	Knife	- Offender suspected that victim has another relationship - Family planned Victim's marriage - Dispute between victim and suspect about their relationship	- Both wrists were cut - Overdose of Paracetamol - Tried to commit suicide after crime
Case 2	Road Junction	19	18	Had a love relationship with offender since school times.	- Offender kept two bottles of petrol and knife with him - Heated conversation happened between victim and offender. - Offender poured petrol over victim and set her blaze	Petrol and knife	Victim broke up with the offender	
Case 3	Victim's home - when she was alone	23	18	Had a Love relationship	Accused poured petrol over her body and set fire	petrol	- Victim broke up the relationship with the accused - His marriage proposal denied by the victim's family	
Case 4	Public place	28	28	Love relationship	Offender poured acid on victim's face	Acid	- Victim got a job in Indian Navy - Offender blamed her to go	

							there for job and tried to stop her. After this incident, victim started to avoid the perpetrator.	
Case 5	college	21	28	Had a love relationship	Offender poured petrol over both of them and set fire	petrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marriage proposal rejected by the victim - Broke up the relationship had with the suspect. - He started stalking her and showed rude behaviour 	Offender poured petrol over his body with victim and set fire.
Case 6	Isolated place	22	27	love relationship with offender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victim and offender travelled together to abort their child. - offender gave sleeping tablets to the victim - Strangled victim using her own shawl when she was partially unconscious and murdered. - Later he drowned her body in a nearby pond 	Sleeping tablets shawl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offender was already married to another woman - Victim was pregnant. - He feared this pregnancy could destroy his marriage and fame. 	
Case 7	Victim's home	22	27	love relationship with perpetrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offender trespassed to victim's home. - Offender attacked victim using billhook. - 13 injuries were found on her body 	billhook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victim and offender were in relationship and tried elope when she was minor. Her father promised him their marriage. 	Committed suicide

							- Offender suspected that victim having another relationship and she cheated him.	
Case 8	Roadside	20	26	They had a love relationship for past 4 years	- Offender attacked victim from roadside using billhook. Severely injured on victim's head and hand	billhook	- Survivor and offender had a relationship. But their families are not in good terms. - Survivor quit the relationship with him. After this incident, offender started to stalk and harass her. Survivor's family complained this in police and police warned him. - Rejection of Marriage proposal	Convicted for rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and fined Rs. 1,00,000.
Case 9	High-end residential and commercial area	22	25	They were in a love relationship for more than 5 years	- Victim was travelling with her friend. Offender stopped her on road. He threw petrol bottle over her and set fire on her.	petrol	- Survivor and offender were classmates. They loved each other. - Rejected love - Rejection of marriage proposal	
Case 10	Resort	29	28	Love relationship	- Victim was with offender. Offender instructed her to close the eyes pretended to give a surprise gift.	Knife	They were in a love relationship. He suspected that she is in a n another relationship	

					- But he stabbed vigorously. Knife inserted to her stomach.			
Case 11	Victim's home	18	26	Offender was interested in the victim.	- Offender poured kerosene over victim's home. Victim and her mother burned to death.	Kerosene	- Offender was interested to marry the victim. Her mother borrowed 10000 rupees from the offender. But victim's family rejected his marriage proposal.	
Case 12	Victim's home	22	27	Suspect and victim were in a relationship.	- Suspect trespassed to victim's home. He stabbed victim repeatedly, poured petrol over her body and set blaze her.	Knife and petrol	Victim broke up with the suspect. Refusal of marriage proposal	
Case 13	Victim's home	24	25	Suspect interested to marry the victim	- Offender trespassed to victim's house and poured acid over the victim.	Acid	Refusal of marriage proposal	
Case 14	Near Church road	29	45	Suspect interested to marry the victim	- Victim and her kids were going to church. Meanwhile suspect dressed like Santa clause and poured acid over her and kids.	Acid	Refusal of marriage proposal	
Case 15	Moving Train	18	18	They were in a relationship	- Victim and offender were travelling in train. He poured acid on victim's body.	Acid	Victim broke up the relationship. Refusal of marriage proposal	

Case 16	Public road	34	33	They were in a relations hip	- She was travelling in motor cycle. Offender poured acid over her by stopping his vehicle.	Acid	Victim broke up the relationship
---------	-------------	----	----	------------------------------	---	------	----------------------------------

Table 1: Psychosocial aspects of crime

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9	Case 10	Case 11	Case 12	Case 13	Case 14	Case 15	Case 16	Total
Crime Location																	
Private Space			1				1				1	1	1				5
Public Space - Isolated	1					1				1				1			4
Public space		1		1	1			1	1						1	1	7
Type of Relationship																	
Love relationship				1		1				1						1	4
Broken love relationship	1	1	1		1		1	1	1			1			1		9
Marriage proposal only											1		1	1			3
Extramarital relationship						1										1	2
Year of Relationship																	
Below 4 years			1			1	1				1		1	1		1	7
4 Years and More than 4 Years	1	1		1	1			1	1	1		1			1		9
Execution of crime																	
Planned	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Unplanned																	
Weapon used																	
Easily available things used as weapon	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					11
Things are not easily				1									1	1	1	1	5

available used as weapon																	
Motive behind the crime																	
rejection of Marriage			1		1			1	1		1	1	1	1	1		9
Infidelity induced	1						1			1							3
Rejection of Love	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1			1			1	1	11
Offender's Behaviour towards victim (After the relationship)																	
Stalking	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1	1		1	12
Harassing		1		1			1	1			1						5
Rude Behaviours		1		1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	10

Table 2: No. of times repeated

Psychosocial aspects of crime	No. of times repeated
Crime Scene Location	
Private Space	5
Public Space - Isolated	4
Public space	7
Type of Relationship	
Love relationship	4
Broken love relationship	9
Marriage proposal only	3
Extramarital relationship	2
Year of Relationship	
Below 4 years	7
4 Years and More than 4 Years	9
Execution of crime	
Planned	16
Unplanned	0
Weapon used	
Easily available things used as weapon	11
Things are not easily available used as weapon	5
Motive behind the crime	
Rejection of Marriage	9
Infidelity induced	3
Rejection of Love	11
Offender's Behaviour towards victim	
Stalking	12
Harassing	5
Rude Behaviours	10

Love-Hate crimes have become frequent in Kerala state. Love is a beautiful feel, and is the freedom that great writers wrote in their writings. Ending one love relationship, if the partner is dissatisfied or toxic is freedom. However, lovers kill their partners after the end of the relationship or because of rejection of the marriage proposal. Women who were in a relationship getting murdered by their male partners. Not only do break-ups lead to crime, but the refusal of a marriage proposal is also ushered into love-hate crime.

Common psychosocial aspects of crime found in crime scene location, Type of relationship between victims and offender, years of relationship, execution of crime, weapon, motivation, and offender's behaviour. From the drawn result, love-hate crimes took place in public spaces. In Love- hate crimes, the victim/ survivor had a love relationship with the offender in their past life. After the end of the relationship, their male partner turned into a vengeful person and started to stalk, harass, and show rude behaviours. Suspects are used available things as a weapon. In five cases, offenders used acid to attack the victims. In eleven cases, rejection of love is the motivation to kill the woman. Rejection of marriage also triggered offenders to murder the victims. Stalking, harassing, and other rude behaviours are found in offenders towards victims after the rejection of marriage and rejection of love.

Most of the love-hate crimes are eventuated in public spaces. In five cases, the crime scene location is in private spaces. Especially, victims got killed at their own homes by their ex-lovers or the person who was interested to marry victims. Noticeably in nine crimes, the victim had taken initiative to break up the relationship and refuse to marry the offender. This led to the crime. Most of the victims and offenders had a broken relationship; they had a relationship of more than 4 years. Sixteen crimes are well-planned and executed. In eleven cases, perpetrators utilized accessible things as a weapon such as Petrol, kerosene, billhook, and knife. Five offenders used acid to assault victims.

Types of love-hate crime based on motivation

As per the results shown in table – 2, Love-hate crimes are based on two motivations.

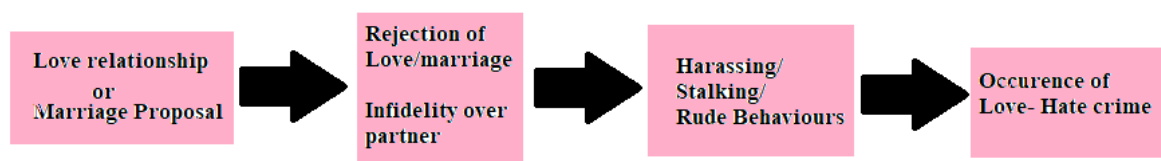
- Rejection-induced love-hate crime
- Infidelity-induced love-hate crime

Rejection-induced love-hate crime means love-hate triggered by the rejection of love or rejection of a marriage proposal from the woman or her family. If the women initiate the termination of a love relationship or refusal of marriage then the male partner tries to kill the female partner. In fourteen cases, rejection of love and refusal of marriage proposal was found common and which prompted the occurrence of crime.

Infidelity-induced love-hate crime can be defined as a love-hate crime precipitated by suspicion over the female partner with whom he is in a love relationship. The male partner suspects the female partner is having an illicit relationship with another person. This infidelity towards the lover triggers the offender to do a crime.

Offender's Behaviours towards the victim

After the rejection of the relationship or dissent of the marriage proposal, notable dangerous behaviours have been observed in the perpetrator's behaviour. Stalking the victim, where ever she goes, the offender harasses the victim for the rejection of love and marriage and shows rude behaviours towards her female partner. Suspicion over the female partner has also increased the stalking behaviour of the offender. They harass the victim and her family after the end of the relationship and stalk the victim to know her routine after refusal of love/marriage. Stalking behaviour has often been noted in offenders just before crime occurrence. From the results, we can see the connection between behaviours and crime occurrence.



6. CONCLUSION

Most love-hate crimes have happened in public spaces. Love-hate crimes can be divided mainly into rejection-induced love-hate crimes and infidelity-induced love-hate crimes. A specific pattern of the offender's behaviour has been seen in the results. The offender has shown stalking, harassing, and rude behaviours to the victim. This study employed a qualitative research design. Data was collected from the FIR, case diaries, and statements given by the witnesses.

7. REFERENCES

- [1] Aumer, Katherine (2016). *The Psychology of Love and Hate in Intimate Relationships* // . , 10.1007/978-3-319-39277-6(), -. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-39277-6
- [2] Ayduk, Ozlem; Mendoza-Denton, Rodolfo; Mischel, Walter; Downey, Geraldine; Peake, Philip K.; Rodriguez, Monica (2000). *Regulating the interpersonal self: Strategic self-regulation for coping with rejection sensitivity.* *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 79(5), 776–792. doi:10.1037//0022-3514.79.5.776

- [3] Beaver, K. M., Barnes, J., & Boutwell, B. B. (Eds.) (2014). *The nurture versus biosocial debate in criminology: On the origins of criminal behavior and criminality*. SAGE Publications Ltd, <https://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781483349114>
- [4] Bhullar, DS. (2014). *Acid Throwing: A Cause Concern in India*. *Indian Journal of Clinical Practice*, Vol. 24, No. 10.
- [5] Das, Advocate Arundhuti and Banik, Subhamoy. (2019). *A Study on Acid Attack in India and Its Impact*. *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)*.
- [6] Gelles, R. J. (1974). *The Violent Home: A Study of Physical Aggression between Husbands and Wives*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- [7] <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/9789241564625/en/>
- [8] *National Research Council. (1996). Understanding violence against women. National Academies Press.*
- [9] Patel, Mamta. (2014). *A Desire to Disfigure: Acid Attack in India*. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory*, Vol. 7, No. 2. 1-11.
- [10] Singh, Mousami & Kumar, Vijay & Rupani, Raja & Kumari, dr & Shiuli, & Yadav, Pradeep & Singh, Raghvendra & Verma, AnoopKumar. (2018). *Acid attack on women: A new face of gender-based violence in India*. *Indian Journal of Burns*.
- [11] Wright, John & Boisvert, Danielle. (2009). *What Biosocial Criminology Offers Criminology*. *Criminal Justice and Behavior - CRIM JUSTICE BEHAV.* 36. 1228-1240. 10.1177/0093854809343140.