

Research Article

Homicide Vs Suicide: A Matter of Passion Management

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Abstract

This study, "Homicide vs. Suicide: A Question of Passionate Management among Young Mozambicans," aims to understand homicide vs. suicide in Mozambique. Of all the crimes covered by Mozambican criminal law, homicide is the crime that generates the greatest interest among the population. Thus, it deserves attention, but not only for that reason. Homicide attacks the most precious asset: life. It highlights the factors or causes associated with homicide-suicide in Mozambique, highlighting the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, as they have the highest incidence of homicides that culminate in suicide. It also examines several related factors in these areas. This study is descriptive, exploratory, and qualitative in nature. The study involved 14 PRM officers of both sexes, who were administered semi-structured interviews. The study's data analysis focused on understanding homicide versus suicide in Mozambique, the causes, factors, and strategies implemented by the PRM to mitigate homicide-suicide. The results also reveal that homicide-suicide stems from two factors: internal factors such as emotional/sentimental factors, obsession, psychosis, behavior, psychological distress, mental health, and psychopathy. External factors include drug use, stressful environments, romantic disappointments, high-stakes gambling, and loss of life expectancy due to family and social problems. These factors deserve close attention in the context of social investigations to combat them. First, as a way to introduce the study, we sought to discuss the classification of criminal offenses. To then analyze the means of evidence admitted in the crime of homicide, mainly explaining the direct and indirect forensic examinations and also discussing the crime of homicide itself.

Keywords

Homicide, Suicide, Crime, Mental Health

1. Introduction

Homicide that culminates in suicide is a phenomenon that concerns several Mozambican social research entities due to its increased incidence in recent years. It has occurred especially among young people and adults. In this case, homicide, according to the penal code, in the decree of December 24, 2019, enshrined in the Bulletin of the Republic, argues that it is a criminal act provided for in Article 69 (Prohibition of Application) of the penal code of Mozambican legislation, which repeals the prohibition of the application of non-custodial sentences whenever the perpetrator has committed any of the fol-

lowing crimes: crimes against humanity and cultural identity; intentional homicide; rape of a minor, among others.

From this perspective, homicide combines a mixture of diverse emotions at the time of its commission, such as passion, hatred, and resentment. Furthermore, the murderer is the perpetrator of a single crime, which they usually regret. And suicide is the intentional act of killing oneself. Its most common cause is a mental and/or psychological disorder/psychological distress that can include depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, alcoholism, and drug abuse. Finan-

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cial and/or emotional difficulties also play a significant factor.

Therefore, this research study, which focuses on: Homicide vs. Suicide: A Question of Passionate Management among Young People in Mozambique, highlights the factors or causes associated with homicide-suicide in Mozambique, highlighting the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, as well as locations such as Magude, Maputo Province, Nampula, Zambézia, Nampula, and Manica Province, as locations with the highest incidence of homicide that culminates in suicide due to passionate management issues. This study aims to understand homicide vs. suicide as a matter of passionate management in Mozambique.

The research reveals trends in the incidence of homicide vs. suicide, especially among young people and adults, which emerge from several factors, such as stress and depression. Disappointment in love, gambling, high debts, and other practices are phenomena that plague Mozambican society. PRM reports specifically reveal that most homicides that culminate in suicide are due to passionate motives, i.e., disappointment in love, while others are behaviorally motivated after illicit drug use. Therefore, establishing the materiality of the homicide is not sufficient for conviction when the act is atypical or unlawful, if the perpetrator cannot be determined, or if there is insufficient evidence to determine the perpetrator, or if circumstances exist that exclude the crime or exempt the defendant from punishment [9].

They argue that problems related to mental disorders, such as depression, anxiety, and stress, in certain cases, favor the development of suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior. Individuals with psychological vulnerabilities become the gateway to manslaughter, which leads to suicide at the end of the criminal act [9].

An instantaneous crime "is one that ends with the occurrence of the result." For the author, a permanent crime "is one whose completion extends over time, dependent on the perpetrator's activity, which can cease whenever he or she wishes." It is important to remember that the latter cannot be confused with an instantaneous crime with a permanent effect, "whose permanence is independent of the perpetrator's continued action [5]."

Found that the problems that lead to a positive association between suicidal ideation and high maternal control, reduced affection on the part of both parents, negative parenting practices, and a negative family environment [14].

Looking at the authors cited above and the results of the study, it is clear that there are several problematic factors that trigger homicide versus suicide in a matter of managing passion, and these factors are both internal and external in origin. Internal factors emerge from the individual's psychological characteristics, such as psychological distress, mental health, psychopathy, and psychosis. External factors include the stressful environment the individual is exposed to, romantic disappointments, high-stakes gambling, and the loss of life expectancy due to family and social problems.

The concepts of homicide and suicide in situations that lead to these behavioral acts are highlighted by several authors

who have developed studies on this problematic phenomenon.

Homicide is the destruction of another person's human life by another person. In other words, homicide is the unjust death of a person, perpetrated by another, directly or indirectly. In line with the concepts established by the authors above, it can be seen that homicide is a criminal act, whether consciously or unconsciously committed by the perpetrator to take or interrupt human life, whether that of another person or not [19].

Suicide can be defined as a desperate strategy for liberation that occurs when all known strategies for communicating sadness and loneliness have been used. It is not only an individual act, but also an act full of messages. Considering the perspectives of the authors above, it is understood that suicide is the attempt or act of the perpetrator to take or pause their own life, as a mechanism to seek a way/way to escape the problems that haunt or plague their life. Therefore, homicide vs. suicide is a criminal act orchestrated by a criminal perpetrator to take human life in a way that is not theirs, in which the perpetrator trusts to avoid legal responsibility by interrupting or pausing his own life [20].

Therefore, stress can be characterized as a state of tension that causes an internal imbalance in the body. Although, if moderate, it can motivate and stimulate creativity, if this condition is maintained for a long time and with high intensity, it can cause damage to health. Among the possible symptoms that stress can cause, we have psychological symptoms, such as anxiety, depression, prolonged anger, aggressiveness; and physiological symptoms, such as memory deficit and insomnia [6].

In this sense, according to, the anticipators of the suicidal act include experiences such as separation, loss and conflicts in relationships; financial problems; narcissistic damage (disillusionment of unfulfillable desires); exacerbation of pathological conditions; adverse life events; harassment and intimidation [11].

2. Methodology of the Study

The methodological approaches of this research are outlined through scientific procedures. This study is of a mixed and descriptive nature, as it applied semi-structured interviews and an integrative review. Its exploratory and qualitative approach is supported by the integrative review. This study involved 14 PRM officers from Gaza province in the districts of Chôkwé, Xai-Xai, and Chongoene, and from Inhambane province in the districts of Massinga and Panda, as well as other cities and provinces (in Magude, Maputo province, Zambézia, Manica, and Nampula city) in Mozambique. The integrative review was the method that facilitated consultation of SERNIC data and news reports, such as RM, RTP-Africa, and TV Miramar, for updates on homicide phenomena. From September 2023 to March 2024, data collection involved three techniques: presentation of the researcher's official document, interviews, and data recording. This research used semi-structured interviews. It also relied on consulting SERNIC news reports on

homicides to link their causes to suicide.

The research results were based on presentation, analysis, and discussion of the results. This is a set of communication analysis techniques that uses systematic and objective procedures to describe the content of messages [1].

The data analysis phase was supported by three scientific categories: pre-analysis, material exploration, and presentation and analysis of results.

3. Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion of Results

This unit presents the results of the data collection. The objective is to cross-reference scientific theories with information gathered from interviews with PRM agents and from

the news pages consulted. However, the data are aggregated in two formats that represent each category of information (tables and transcriptions/records): first, the profile of the participants is presented, followed by the results related to "Homicide vs. Suicide: a question of passion management among young people in Mozambique." Finally, information on combating homicide-suicide practices is presented.

Participant Profile

This study involved 14 PRM agents, six (6) female and eight (8) male, ranging in age from twenty-one (21) to fifty-two (52). Three (3) serve as Operations Chiefs. Furthermore, one (1) is a commander and one (1) is a SERNIC agent. The nine (9) participants are ordinary PRM agents. Also, based on an integrative review of articles and news reports that present data on homicide and suicide, we sought the causes or factors of these phenomena.

Table 1. Participant profile.

Participant	Sex	Age	Function	Professional Career Time
E1. PRMpor. X.	Feminine	41	Head of Operations	12 years
E2. PRMpor. CKW.	Masculine	52	Head of Operations	18 years
E3. PRMpor. Mssg.	Masculine	46	Head of Operations	10 years
E4. PRMpor. P.	Masculine	39	Commander	13 years
E5. PRMser.	Masculine	41	SERNIC	20 years
E6. PRMA.	Feminine	23	Agent	1 years
E7. PRMA.	Masculine	27	Agent	1 ano
E8. PRMA.	Masculine	21	Agent	1 years
E9. PRMA.	Feminine	23	Agent	1 years
E10. PRMA.	Feminine	24	Agent	3 ano
E11. PRMA.	Feminine	22	Agent	1 years
E12. PRMA.	Masculine	24	Agent	4 meses
E13. PRMA.	Feminine	25	Agent	3 years
E14. PRMA.	Masculine	39	Agent	6 years

Source: research data (2024).

Perception of Homicide and Suicide in the Context of SERNIC

Category 1: Homicide

Table 2. Description of the concept of homicide vs. suicide.

Topic: Homicide vs. Suicide
In your opinion, what is your understanding of homicide and suicide?
Concepts of Homicide

Topic: Homicide vs. Suicide

- E1. PRMby. X. Homicide is a criminal act that involves taking the life of another (Date: February 18, 2024).
 E2. PRMby. CKW. Any criminal act that aims to take someone's life is considered homicide (Date: February 8, 2024).
 E3. PRMby. Mssg. I can define homicide as any criminal act that aims to take human life (Date: October 10, 2024).
 E4. PRMby. P. A homicide is any crime, premeditated or not, that aims to take the life of a human being (Date: October 21, 2024).

Concepts of Suicide

- E1. PRMby. X. Suicide is different from homicide, because suicide is the act of taking one's own life (Date: February 18, 2024).
 E2. PRMby. CKW. - Suicide is when a citizen takes their own life (Date: February 8, 2024).
 E3. PRMby. Mssg. - I understand that suicide is when an individual or citizen takes their life voluntarily (Date: October 10, 2024).
 E4. PRMby. P. - It is considered suicide when someone takes their life with any instrument that can end their life (Date: October 21, 2024).

What age group commits the most homicides? What is the estimated number of cases?

- E1. PRMpor. X. - In the case of the Chongoene district, this is the range of youth and adults. And we have approximately four recent cases due to the last months of the year (date: February 18, 2024).
 E2. PRMpor. CKW. - In our district of Chokwe, in these last months of the year, we have registered six cases, and five are young perpetrators of these crimes (date: February 8, 2024).
 E3. PRMpor. Mssg. - In fact, these crimes mostly involve young people, but this year we have only registered one case of manslaughter, involving a 31-year-old woman who took the life of a young man, claiming that the victim had stolen some money from her (date: October 10, 2024).
 E4. PRMpor. P. - Currently, we have only registered three homicide cases. Where one of them is an adult and the others are juveniles (Date: 10/21/2024).

What are the most common types of homicides this facility has recorded? What age groups are most frequently served?

- E5. PRMser. - At the PRM command post in Chongoene, we only have recorded mostly negligent homicides, and young people are the most affected (Date: February 18, 2024).
 E2. PRMpor. CKW. - Here we have almost every type of homicide, whether negligent or painful, and they are always young here in Chokwe (Date: February 8, 2024).
 E1. PRM. CKW. - In Chokwe, we have recorded several types of homicide committed by citizens of all ages (Date: February 8, 2024).
 E4. PRM. P. - Although it is a practice that rarely occurs, I think negligent homicide is much more common (Date: October 21, 2024). E12. PRM. Mssg. - combined with the case that occurred this year, they have the highest occurrence of harmful and negligent homicide (Date: 10/10/2024).

What are the factors/causes that lead to homicide practices in this district?

- E9. PRM. Mssg. - Considering how long I have been in the profession, I am sure that many of the homicides are caused by betrayal or disappointment in love (Date: 10. 10. 2024).
 E7. PRM. P. of the homicide cases that have occurred here are caused by jealousy that comes from information seen on cell phones (Date: 10. 21. 2024).
 E11. PRM. CKW. - Many cases in which we have intervened are due to jealousy, betrayal, disappointment in love and others are due to the consumption of illicit drugs, which we see are of behavioral origin (Date: 02. 08. 2024).
 E14. PRM. X. - the cases that occur here arise through drug use, disagreements, and passionate motives (Date: 02. 18. 2024).

What strategies has the PRM used to combat homicide?

- E1. PRMpor. X. - Recently, we held some meetings with leaders and communities to discuss these practices (Date: February 18, 2024).
 E5. PRMser. - We have conducted research on behalf of SERNIC with the aim of neutralizing these lawbreakers so they can be punished according to the law (Date: February 18, 2024).
 E2. PRM. CKW. - Our primary strategy is investigation, neutralization, and blocking of drug trafficking networks, as one of the causes is drug use, and we have held lectures on the consequences of homicide (Date: February 8, 2024).
 E4. PRMpor. P. - The only strategy is to neutralize the perpetrators so they can be punished according to the law (Date: October 21, 2024).

Source: prepared by the author (2024).

Category 2: Suicide

Table 3. Description of the perception of suicide.**Theme: Perception about Suicide**

What age group commits suicide the most? What is the estimated number of cases?

E1. PRMpor. X. - Regarding the ages of those committing suicide, we've noticed that there are over 4 young and older people this year (Date: February 18, 2024).

E2. PRMpor. CKW. - From last year and this year alone, we've recorded 7 suicide cases, two of which were adults and the rest are young people, and the others are involved in gambling debts (Date: February 8, 2024).

E3. PRMpor. P. - We're aware of 2 suicide cases this year, both involving adults (Date: October 21, 2023).

What are the most common types of suicide that this clinic has recorded? What are the most frequent age groups?

E5. PRMser. - the most frequent suicides have the characteristics of negligent crime practices (date: 02/18/2024).

E2. PRMpor. CKW. - these are suicides of a first-time negligent crime practice and then commit suicide due to guilt (Date: 02/08/2024).

E1. PRM. CKW. - since the majority of those who committed suicide from last year until this first year committed homicide, because the majority take the lives of their wives and then hang themselves (Date: 02/08/2024).

What are the factors/causes that lead to suicide practices in this district?

E5. PRMser. - Most of the suicides we have recorded are caused by passion, or fights over partners (Date: February 18, 2024).

E2. PRMpor. CKW. - Many suicides are caused by jealousy with partners, leading to self-intoxication and debts from illegal gambling (Date: February 8, 2024).

E1. PRM. CKW. - In this city, of the 7 cases we have recorded since last year and this year, they are caused by romantic disappointment and betrayal between partners. And our records reveal that the victims commit homicide and then commit suicide (Date: February 8, 2024).

E4. PRM. P. - Most of the suicides we have here are caused by jealousy (Date: October 21, 2024).

What strategies has the PRM used to combat suicide?

E5. PRMser. - We have held community outreach talks (Date: February 18, 2024).

E2. PRMpor. CKW. - We have held awareness talks for the population to ensure good relationships with partners to avoid these practices (Date: February 8, 2024).

Source: prepared by the author (2024).

Category 3: Homicide vs. suicide

Table 4. Description of the perception of homicide vs. suicide.**Topic: Perception of homicide vs. suicide**

How many homicide cases end in suicide? In what age group?

E1. PRMpor. X. - There is an average of 3 cases of this nature, and both victims are young (Date: February 18, 2024).

E2. PRMpor. CKW. - This type of case seems to be more common in the city of Chikwe, because all cases have this characteristic. We have 7 cases of this nature, and only 5 are young (Date: February 8, 2024).

E13. PRM. CKW. - There are 7 cases that we are aware of, of which 5 victims are young (Date: February 8, 2024).

What are the causes of homicide that ends in suicide?

E1. PRMpor. X. - Four cases have the main cause of homicide followed by suicide due to jealousy and disagreements (Date: February 18, 2024).

E2. PRMpor. CKW. - Of the recent cases, the cause of suicide is jealousy, disappointment, stress, gambling debts, disagreements, and betrayal. After the homicide, the victims commit suicide (Date: February 8, 2024).

E4. PRMpor. P. - Each of the cases only ends in homicide followed by suicide (Date: October 21, 2024).

Topic: Perception of homicide vs. suicide

What mechanisms has the PRM implemented to mitigate these practices?

E1. PRMpor. X. - The PRM has been developing lectures to educate the public about these issues (date: February 18, 2024).

E2. PRMpor. CKW. - We have held meetings with community leaders to raise awareness in the community, specifically among young people, about abandoning homicide and suicide and combating illegal gambling (date: February 8, 2024).

Source: prepared by the author (2024).

Homicide vs. suicide cases in issues of emotional management elsewhere in Mozambique

According to the RM, it states that "Gaza: Police concerned about the wave of suicides in the province. " Published: 03/06/2024, 8: 2 AM. The Police of the Republic of Mozambique in Gaza (PRM) is concerned about the growing wave of suicides occurring throughout the province.

The spokesperson for the PRM Provincial Command in Gaza said that last week alone, the province recorded two cases of suicide in the districts of Bilene and Mandlakazi, caused by social conflicts and emotional issues. The spokesperson discourages the practice of suicide and urges society to seek legal assistance to resolve problems. Furthermore, RTP Africa, on November 29, 2023, at 9: 15 AM, reported that: "Mozambique – SERNIC has already reported 35 suicides this year in Nampula due to emotional reasons and high cost of living. " Between January and November of this year, 35 suicides were recorded in the northern province of Nampula. Both emotional issues and the financial difficulties faced by many people in the region are cited as the main causes. The National Criminal Investigation Service at the provincial level is monitoring with concern this significant increase in the number of suicides in Nampula.

According to the HUMAN RIGHTS BULLETIN, Tuesday, March 26, 2024, reports that: A PRM agent remains at large after killing his ex-girlfriend in the Magude District. Where a PRM officer, assigned to the PRM District Command in Magude, Maputo province, takes the life of his ex-girlfriend. The CDD released information about a homicide committed by a police officer in the Magude District, motivated by passion. Today, approximately two weeks after the incident, the police officer involved in the aggravated homicide continues to enjoy freedom, and the justice administration institutions remain undeterred by the situation.

In this context, it is ensured that the police officer for having caused the death of his ex-girlfriend may be charged with the crime of aggravated homicide under the terms provided for in paragraphs b) and i) of article 1600 of the Penal Code, which determines that: A prison sentence of 20 to 24 years is applied to anyone who causes the death of another person in circumstances that reveal special censure or perversity, namely: being an ascendant, descendant, adoptive parent, adopted child, stepparent, stepson, spouse, ex-spouse, or person with whom the person lives as such, even without cohabitation; as well as being a public servant and committing

the act with abuse of power of authority. Tuesday, March 26, 2024 I Year V, No. 202 I Director.

The website Online Domingo, on Friday, May 17, 2024, under the title: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: More than one hundred women died in the last two years, published that: Between 2022 and 2023, one hundred and twenty-two women and girls were murdered as victims of domestic violence in different parts of the country. Of this number, seventy-seven deaths were recorded between January and November of last year, according to data recently released on Sunday by the General Command of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM). The same report indicates that the victims range in age from 4 to 76. The motivations are varied, including jealousy, emotional issues, refusal of sex, and superstition.

On January 7, 2024, the murders were caused by jealousy and nine by emotional issues. The perpetrators are often people with whom the victims have had sexual relations. And on Friday, May 17, 2024, it states: Passionate motives lead young man to kill wife in Manica. The case occurred in the Vanduzi district, where the young man found his wife with a lover on a street near the couple's home. When the boyfriend noticed the husband's presence, he fled. The spokesperson for the National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) in Manica province said the report reached the authorities through neighbors who, upon noticing the couple's absence after hearing about a fight the day before, broke down the door.

4. Discussion

In this perspective, we analyze and discuss the data collected through interviews and from magazines and news reports about the phenomenon under study, in this case, and discuss it with other scientific theories.

Perception of Homicide and Suicide in Mozambicans as a Matter of Passionate Management

The study results reveal that Mozambican societies have a higher incidence or practice of homicide crimes that culminate in suicide. Homicides are mostly caused by two factors: internal factors such as emotional/sentimental, obsession, psychosis, behavioral issues, psychological distress, mental health, and psychopathy. Furthermore, external factors such as drug use, stressful environments, romantic disappointments, high-stakes gambling, and loss of life expectancy due

to family and social problems. It should be noted that suicidal behaviors should be viewed as a phenomenon that fits within or is better explained by dynamic systems theory, rather than as a linear phenomenon [9].

4.1. Homicide vs. Suicide Ratio: A Question of Passionate Management in Mozambique

SERNIC data also reveals that in 2023, surveys conducted in various parts of the country have revealed that several districts and provinces of Mozambique are being ravaged and torn apart by these phenomena of homicide vs. suicide from a passionate management perspective. This phenomenon is a psychological plague that spreads throughout the country. Therefore, this phenomenon deserves intervention at the political, scientific, and social levels. Psychosocial intervention aimed at raising awareness in Mozambican society about mental health care from the perspective of marital or romantic relationships is crucial for individual and marital well-being. This is how a harmonious society and home, free from psychological consequences, are built.

Political intervention in these practices will involve establishing social assistance offices for partners living in marital unions, as well as for those who have entered into a marriage contract. Furthermore, promoting methods that provide assistance in choosing or identifying a sexual partner will mitigate the formation of sexual partners without a high level of self-awareness. In this case, young people, and Mozambican society in general, must be aware of the importance of psychologists' work in providing guidance on how to behave, as well as the home, in this case, to mitigate the incidence of crimes and suicides.

A negligent crime occurs when the perpetrator caused the outcome through recklessness, negligence, or incompetence. And finally, a crime known as preterintentional or preterintentional is one whose final result is more serious than the perpetrator's intended. It is worth noting that this criminal offense combines intent in the antecedent and fault in the subsequent, meaning the perpetrator intends a minus, but produces a majus [13].

4.2. Type of Homicide and Suicide Most Commonly Committed for Passionate Reasons

According to results provided and collected from websites, several types of homicide stand out, including: A PRM officer remains at large after killing an ex-girlfriend in the Magude District; The police chief involved in the crime of aggravated homicide; The perpetrators are people with whom the victims often shared their intimacy and life stories, most notably husbands, boyfriends, brothers-in-law, nephews, fathers, stepfathers, stepmothers, even neighbors and former partners. There are reports that the deceased are humiliated, tortured, and sexually assaulted before being killed. The results of the

interviews also reveal the following: many homicides are caused by betrayal or disappointment in love. In this case, these are negligent and intentional homicides.

Given these homicides, the data highlight the types of suicides that emerge through homicides committed by victims, such as: RM, about four suicides in Zambézia allegedly due to passionate matters.

The source added that suicides due to passion have been frequent in recent months. While appealing to parents, guardians, and families in general to engage in dialogue to resolve their problems, the Mozambique Republic Police in Gaza (PRM) is also concerned about the growing wave of suicides occurring throughout the province. Data from those interviewed reveal that the causes of suicide include heart-break, betrayal between partners, and the anomic nature of suicide. This is because victims commit homicides and, through intense guilt and a heavy conscience, turn to suicide as a means of resolving the problem. A crime is consummated when the crime is fully committed, when all the requirements of the objective type are met. Furthermore, a crime is considered consummated when the perpetrator commits all the elements that constitute the criminal type. Furthermore, a crime is consummated when the concrete act is subsumed under the abstract type described in criminal law [12].

However, the study results show evidence of the prevalence of homicide versus suicide among men, and in a specific age group, specifically young people. Therefore, the analysis highlights the provinces of Gaza (Xai-Xai and Chôkwè) and Inhambane (Massinga and Panda), and in Magude, Maputo, Zambézia, Nampula, and Manica provinces, where the highest incidence is among young people and adults who are vulnerable to these practices.

Contemporary youth have increasingly shown feelings of hopelessness, with implications for their health, motivation to live, and a sense of transformation and dreaming [10]. Students with a history of previous suicidal behavior value reasons for living less than individuals without. Feeling like a burden and the perception of being unable to secure relationships with peers have been shown to be predictors of suicide risk in university students [7]. The results still support the idea that most criminal acts resulting in suicide are caused by passion, revealing the types of manslaughter, intentional homicide, suicide, and aggravated homicide. Those who commit these crimes view them as a way to avoid criminal responsibility for committing suicide. However, the perception of social support from family, friends, and the community, the presence of meaning in life, and resilience are identified as protective factors. Peer relationships can provide support in adverse situations, developing resilience skills and mitigating the effects of stress and negative life events [15].

Therefore, a progressive crime would be one in which the perpetration necessarily occurs through the commission of another, less serious crime. This is the case with homicide, since its perpetration necessarily involves the crime of bodily harm [17].

Main factors/causes of homicide vs. suicide: A question of managing passions among young people in Mozambique. The main factors/causes of homicide vs. suicide include betrayal, disappointment in love, illegal gambling, illicit drug use, obsession, psychological distress, stress, and lack of attention between the parties [2]. Therefore, a simple crime is formed by the type in its basic, fundamental form. When it is formed by the minimum elements, its subjective content is determined without any circumstances that increase or decrease its seriousness. Examples include simple homicide and simple theft [16].

There are various scholarly positions that link suicide from the individual to the social dimension, and others that articulate the two dimensions in different ways. At the individual level, considered a health disorder, clinical aspects stand out, analyzed by mental health professionals. At the social level, social and economic problems are considered; in this case, suicide would be related to the pressure exerted by social cohesion on individuals [18]. The strategies implemented by the PRM to combat homicide versus suicide include: the installation of public speaking offices; socializing communities to abandon homicide and suicide practices; neutralizing perpetrators of homicide; and developing police operations to combat drug trafficking networks and illegal gambling.

Therefore, following the same understanding, states that heinous crimes are those that, "by their nature or the manner of execution, are repugnant, causing public outcry and intense revulsion [3]." He further states that heinous crimes are those "repugnant, sordid offenses, resulting from conduct that, by the manner of execution or the objective severity of the results, causes intense revulsion." However, instability consequently affects interpersonal relationships, where individuals adopt a narcissistic stance, fragmenting relationships [4]. Furthermore, it heightens the need to be original, and in a hostile environment where individuals become solely responsible for their successes and failures, they feel helpless—the malaise of contemporary humanity.

Despite occupying this position, the data may be even more worrying, as suicide statistics raise doubts regarding their representativeness, as their rates are underestimated due to a lack of surveillance and flawed records, resulting in misclassification [8].

5. Conclusion

This research aimed to understand homicide versus suicide in Mozambique. The results reveal that homicide-suicide is a criminal act orchestrated by a perpetrator to take another person's life, in which the perpetrator trusts to avoid legal responsibility by interrupting or pausing their own life. Homicides are mostly caused by two factors: internal factors such as emotional/sentimental factors, obsession, psychosis, behavioral issues, psychological distress, mental health, and psychopathy. External factors include drug use, stressful environments, romantic disappointments, high-stakes gambling, and loss of life expectancy due to family and social problems.

Most criminal acts resulting in suicide are caused by passion, which includes negligent homicide, intentional homicide, suicidal homicide, and aggravated homicide. And those who commit these crimes see it as a way to avoid criminal responsibility for committing suicide.

The strategies implemented by the PRM to combat homicide versus suicide include: establishing public speaking rooms; socializing communities to abandon homicide and suicide practices; neutralizing those who commit homicide; and developing police operations to combat drug trafficking networks and illegal gambling.

However, these homicide practices that culminate in murder plague Mozambican society and are a concern for law enforcement agencies, as well as social investigation agencies, which require swift and effective intervention to combat these practices.

Abbreviations

PRM	Police of the Republic of Mozambique
SERNIC	National Research Service
CDD	Center for Democracy and Human Rights
RTP Africa	Radio and Television of Portugal in Africa
RM	Radio de Mocambique
E1. PRMby. X.	Interview with the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, Xai-Xai City (Chief of Operations)
E2. PRMby. CKW.	Interview with the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, Chokwe City
E3. PRMby. Mssg.	Interview with the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, Massinga Town
E4. PRMby. P.	Interview with the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, Provincial Commander
E5. PRMser.	Interview with the Police of the National Investigation Service
E6. PRMA.	Interview with agents of the Republic of Mozambique Police

Author Contributions

Isa às Silvestre Siteo is the sole author. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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