

# CRIME IN INDIA



2009



**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

# Crime in India 2009

## Compendium



### National Crime Records Bureau

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**New Delhi.**

29 December 2010

**MESSAGE**

It gives me immense pleasure to see the report 'Crime in India' for the year 2009 being brought out by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). This is an annual publication presenting detailed information on various aspects of crime and criminal administration in the country.

Crime is an area of increasing concern not only in our country but globally. The effect of crime may be varied in nature. Criminals are constantly adopting new techniques and methodology and are developing new networks that transcend national boundaries. This is a challenge for the law enforcement agencies, policy makers, social scientists and other stakeholders of the criminal justice system. Detailed information on various aspects of crime are needed to properly analyse the phenomena and plan effective preventive and other intervention strategies. This annual publication of NCRB aims to fulfill the data requirements of various stakeholders. It is the principal reference for crime statistics in India.

I will urge the State Government and UT Administrations and Heads of various law enforcement agencies to send data pertaining to year 2010 to NCRB by the month of May next year so that the report for the year 2010 may be brought out by June 2011.

  
(Gopal K. Pillai)



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## FOREWORD

'**Crime in India**' is an annual publication of the National Crime Records Bureau. This publication contains detailed statistical information on the crime scenario of the country. The present edition pertains to the year 2009 and is 57th in the series which started in the year 1953.

Crime is an integral part of human society and information on different aspects of crimes and criminals is required to analyse the trends and design effective intervention strategies to prevent and combat crime in the society. This annual publication of NCRB meets this requirement of policy makers, police personnel, media, researchers, NGOs and other stake holders of criminal justice system. The information has been presented in different chapters with a view to facilitate easy reference of relevant data. With its detailed information contents, this publication has been the principal reference document on the concerned subjects. The information contained in the publication has been found particularly useful in preparing replies to Parliament Questions relating to various Ministries.



In order to cater to the requirements of the users of our data in a better manner, we have digitised all the previous editions of the publication and made them available on our website <http://ncrb.gov.in>. I hope this initiative will be of immense help to our data users.

I am grateful to the heads of Police of all States and UTs for their cooperation in sending the requisite data to NCRB. It has been our constant endeavour to bring out the report within the shortest possible time after the end of the reference year so that the data is available at the earliest to the various stakeholders. I, therefore, request heads of all the States and UTs to take personal interest and kindly ensure that the data relating to the year 2010 is sent to NCRB by May 2011 so that the 2010 edition of the publication may be brought out by June 2011.

I take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the hard work done by the officers and staff of the Statistical Branch of the Bureau in collecting and compiling the data and bringing out this report.

I would appreciate if the readers could kindly send their valuable suggestions to us in the feedback form attached at the end of this report to further improve the content and quality of the publication.

*N.K. Tripathi*  
(N. K. Tripathi)

29th December, 2010  
New Delhi

## DISCLAIMER

The information given in this report has been obtained from State/U.T. Police. All precautions have been taken to ensure that the data is statistically consistent. NCRB has only compiled and collated the data and presented it in the form of this report. NCRB shall not be responsible for authenticity of this information. However, any discrepancy observed in this report may be brought to the notice of the Bureau.

## LIMITATIONS

- Due to non-availability of actual police strength from Madhya Pradesh state, the sanctioned police strength has been taken equal to actual police strength.
- Caste-wise break-up of Police Personnel has not been furnished by Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.
- There has been variation in sanctioned police strength (women only) from Rajasthan State and sanctioned police strength (men and women) from Uttar Pradesh State due to creation of new battalions and sanctioning of new posts respectively.
- There has been variation in SLL crimes and persons arrested under them reported by Andhra Pradesh and Vishakhapatnam city due to reporting of Motor Vehicles Act cases (cognizable).
- There is no sanctioned women police strength in Maharashtra State.
- The actual census population of mega cities for the year 2001 has been used for calculating crime rates like previous few years in the absence of current mid-year population estimates of these cities.
- There may be some inconsistencies in tables in respect of data on Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC due to clarifications pending from Police units. This data is sent by Vigilance Departments of States/UTs.

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2) DG, NCRB greeting NCRB cricket team members during inauguration of internal Cricket Tournament.

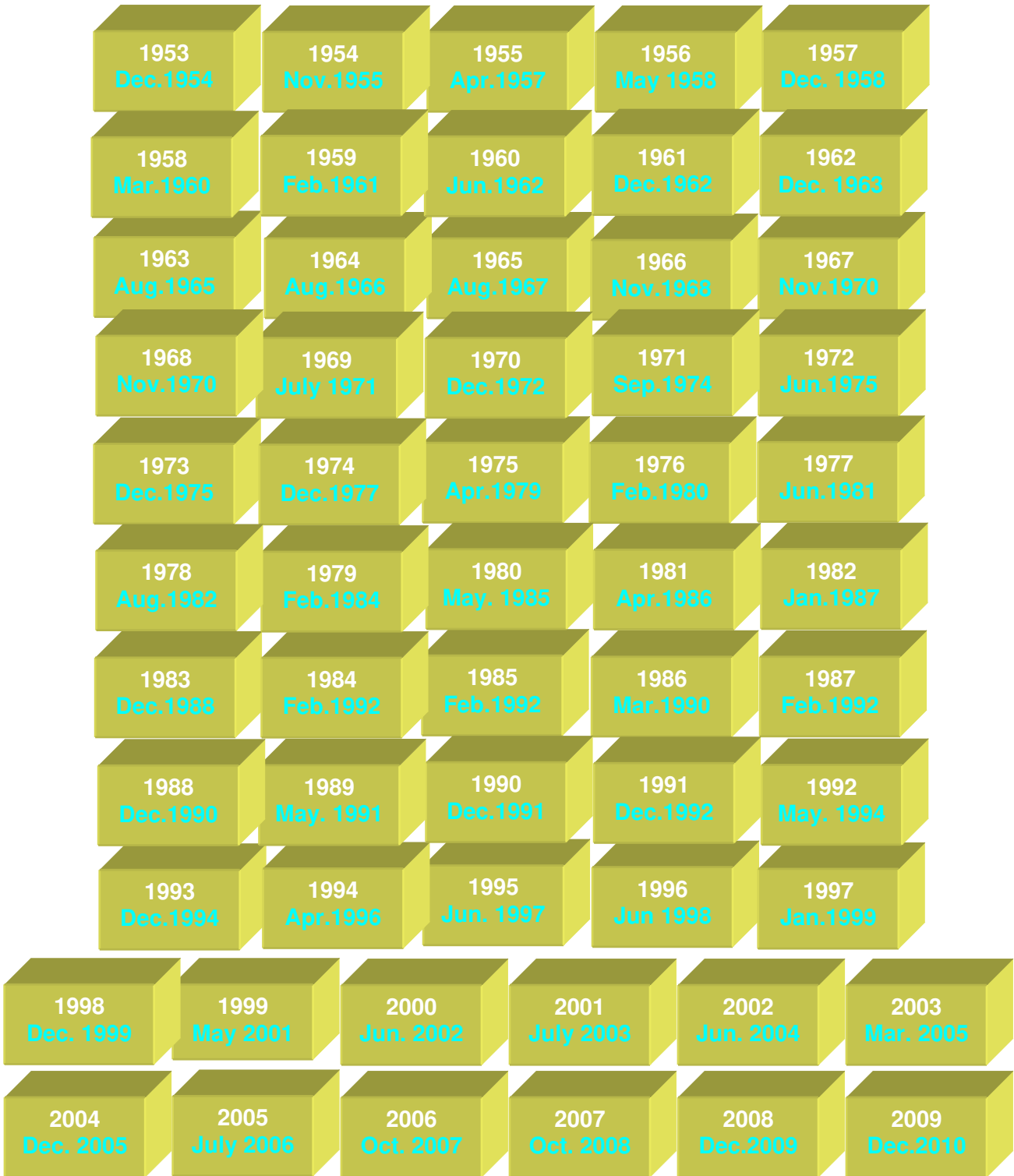
3) Group Photo of all Officials of Statistical Branch of NCRB.



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# Crime in India: Publication over the years



FIGURES AT A GLANCE-2009

SL. No.	CRIME HEADS	CASES REPORTED	% TO TOTAL IPC CRIMES	RATE OF CRIME	CHARGE-SHEETING RATE	CONVICTION RATE
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**A) VIOLENT CRIMES**

1	MURDER	32369	1.5	2.8	83.6	36.0
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	29038	1.4	2.5	89.0	29.2
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	3930	0.2	0.3	86.7	37.9
4	RAPE	21397	1.0	1.8	94.2	26.9
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	33860	1.6	2.9	72.0	26.8
6	DACOITY	4586	0.2	0.4	70.5	22.9
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2850	0.1	0.2	95.2	25.9
8	ROBBERY	22409	1.1	1.9	67.7	30.3
9	RIOTS	62942	3.0	5.4	89.2	20.3
10	ARSON	8736	0.4	0.7	68.1	19.5
11	DOWRY DEATHS	8383	0.4	0.7	91.7	33.4
	<b>TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES</b>	<b>230500</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>27.2</b>

**B) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)**

1	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	25741	1.2	2.2	73.5	26.8
2	MOLESTATION	38711	1.8	3.3	95.8	29.0
3	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	11009	0.5	0.9	96.6	49.2
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	89546	4.2	7.7	93.3	19.8
5	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	48	0.0	0.0	89.4	28.6
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)</b>	<b>203804</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>

**C) ECONOMIC CRIMES**

1	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16326	0.8	1.4	70.2	30.3
2	CHEATING	72718	3.4	6.2	69.2	29.2
3	COUNTERFEITING	2935	0.1	0.3	39.7	38.7
	<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>	<b>91979</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>

**D) PROPERTY CRIMES**

1	BURGLARY	92070	4.3	7.9	41.8	36.2
2	THEFT	324195	15.3	27.7	38.3	39.3
	<b>TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES</b>	<b>416265</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>

**E) CRIME AGAINST SCs**

	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST SCs</b>	<b>33594</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>
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**F) CRIME AGAINST STs**

	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST STs</b>	<b>5425</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>
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**G) CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN**

	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN</b>	<b>24201</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>
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**H) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC**

	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC</b>	<b>2121345</b>		<b>181.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>41.7</b>
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**I) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL**

	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>4553872</b>		<b>389.4</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>87.3</b>
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**J) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL**

	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL</b>	<b>6675217</b>		<b>570.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>
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NOTE: A4,A11 ARE PART OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN ALSO; A6,A7 & A8 ARE PART OF PROPERTY CRIMES ALSO



## SNAPSHOTS – 2009

### General Crime Statistics

INCIDENCE		RATE	
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2008 : 20,93,379	2008 : 38,44,725	2008 : 181.5	2008 : 333.4
2009 : 21,21,345	2009 : 45,53,872	2009 : 181.4	2009 : 389.4

- A total of 66,75,217 cognizable crimes comprising 21,21,345 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 45,53,872 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 12.4% over 2008 (59,38,104).
- IPC crime rate in 2009 was 181.4 - almost the same as in 2008 (181.5).
- The IPC crimes reported a higher growth rate of 20.2% as compared to a slower pace of population growth of 18.5% in the decade.
- Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra accounted for 9.8% and 9.4% respectively of total IPC crimes reported in the country.
- SLL crime rate in 2009 was 389.4 as compared to 333.4 in 2008 recording an increase of 16.8% in 2009 over 2008.
- Puducherry reported the highest crime rate (418.5) for IPC crimes which is 2.3 times the National crime rate of 181.4. Kerala reported the highest crime rate at 341.5 among States.
- Asansol (124.7), Chennai (169.7), Kolkata (103.0) and Madurai (251.0) were the only 4 mega cities which reported less rate of IPC crimes than their domain States – West Bengal (126.7), Tamil Nadu (260.3), West Bengal (126.7) and Tamil Nadu (260.3) respectively.
- The cities of Delhi, Bengaluru and Mumbai have accounted for 13.2%, 9.4% and 9.1% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 35 mega cities.
- Indore reported the highest crime rate (860.3) among the mega cities in the country followed by Bhopal (836.4) and Jaipur (722.4).
- The crime rate for IPC crimes at National level increased by 0.6% (from 181.5 in 2008 to 181.4 in 2009). However, the crime rate in cities has decreased by 1.0% (from 321.8 in 2008 to 318.6 in 2009).
- Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 9981.9 followed by Kanpur (5,279.0) among the 35 mega cities.

- Andhra Pradesh reported 83.3% cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of total cases reported under the Act in the country (704 out of 845).
- 28,49,025 persons were arrested under IPC crimes and 49,02,606 persons were arrested under SLL crimes. Overall 77,51,631 persons were arrested under IPC and SLL crimes. On an average, 1.3 persons were arrested per IPC case and 1.1 persons were arrested per SLL case in the country.
- 46.5% of the arrestees belonged to 18-30 years reflecting the drift of younger people taking to crimes.
- A large chunk of juveniles (64.1%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs 25,000/-. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs 50,000 - Rs 2,00,000) was 12.8%.
- The arrest rate was the highest for Hurt cases (42.2) followed by Riot cases (26.0) and Theft cases (16.6).
- Thefts (14,237) accounted for 65.0% of total IPC crimes in Railways.

### Violent Crimes

**INCIDENCE**  
**2008 : 2,28,663**  
**2009 : 2,30,500**

**RATE**  
**2008 : 19.8**  
**2009 : 19.7**

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has decreased from 11.1% in 2005 to 10.9% in 2009.
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported from Lakshadweep (71.8) followed by Manipur (42.0), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (36.7) and Kerala (33.2) as compared to 19.7 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 11.9% of total violent crimes in the country (27,414 out of 2,30,500) followed by Bihar with 10.2% (23,485) and Maharashtra with 9.2% (21,257).
- Uttar Pradesh reported 14.0% (4,534 out of 32,369) of total Murder cases in the country and 14.3% (4,141 out of 29,038) total Attempt to Murder cases.
- 9.3% (3,093 out of 33,159) of murder victims died as a result of use of fire-arms in the country.

**Crime against Women**

**INCIDENCE**  
**2008 : 1,95,856**  
**2009 : 2,03,804**

**RATE**  
**2008 : 17.0**  
**2009 : 17.4**

- Andhra Pradesh reported 12.5% of total such cases in the country (25,569 out of 2,03,804). Tripura reported the highest crime rate (42.5) as compared to the National average rate of 17.4.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 7.9% in 2005 to 9.2% during 2009.
- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (2,998) accounting for 14.0% of total such cases reported in the country.
- Andhra Pradesh has reported 32.0% (3,520) of Sexual Harassment cases followed by Uttar Pradesh 22.9% (2,524).
- Bihar (31) has reported 64.6% cases of Importation of Girls.
- Cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act decreased by 6.9% (from 2,659 in 2008 to 2,474 in 2009).
- Tamil Nadu reported 28.9% of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (716 out of 2,474).
- No case under Sati Prevention Act was reported across the country during the year 2009.
- Incest Rape cases increased by 3.9% in 2009 over 2008 (from 309 in 2008 to 321 in 2009).
- Maharashtra reported 23.7% of total Incest Rape cases (76 out of 321).
- Offenders were known to the victims in 94.9% of Rape cases (20,311 out of 21,397).
- Among 35 mega cities, Delhi city reported 23.8% (404 out of 1,696) of total Rape cases, 38.9% cases (1,379 out of 3,544) of Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, 15.2% cases (104 out of 684) of Dowry Deaths and 14.1% cases (491 out of 3,477) of Molestation.
- 49.2% conviction was reported in the country in Sexual Harassment cases (3,784 convictions out of 7,696 cases in which trials were completed).



**Crime against Children**

**INCIDENCE**  
**2008 : 22,500**  
**2009 : 24,201**

**RATE**  
**2008 : 2.0**  
**2009 : 2.1**

- 7.6% increase was reported in incidence of crime against Children in 2009 over 2008. Cases of Child Rape decreased by 1.4% during 2009 (5,368) over 2008 (5,446).
- A total of 8,945 cases of Kidnapping and Abduction of children were reported during the year 2008 as compared to 7,650 cases in the previous year accounting for a significant increase of 16.9%.
- Cases of Selling of Girls for Prostitution increased from 49 in 2008 to 57 in 2009.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 19.2% (4,646 out of 24,201) of total crimes committed against children in the country.
- The highest crime rate (16.0) was reported by Delhi UT as compared to National average (2.1).
- Madhya Pradesh (39) and Punjab (23) together have accounted for 44.3% (62 out of 123) of cases of foeticide reported in the country.
- The conviction rate at the National level for crimes against children stood at 33.9%.

**Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

**INCIDENCE**  
**SC**  
**2008 : 33,615**  
**2009 : 33,594**

**INCIDENCE**  
**ST**  
**2008 : 5,582**  
**2009 : 5,425**

**RATE**  
**SC**  
**2008 : 2.9**  
**2009 : 2.9**

**RATE**  
**ST**  
**2008 : 0.5**  
**2009 : 0.5**

- Uttar Pradesh reported 22.4% of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (7,522 out of 33,594) and Rajasthan reported 21.8% of total (1,183 out of 5,425) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country.
- Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crimes (7.5) against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 2.9. Dadra & Nagar Haveli reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (5.8) as compared to the National average of 0.5.
- The rates of crime against Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes remained at the level during 2008 - 2.9 and 0.5 respectively.

### Property Crimes

<b>INCIDENCE</b>	<b>RATE</b>
<b>2008 : 4,38,772</b>	<b>2008 : 38.0</b>
<b>2009 : 4,46,110</b>	<b>2009 : 38.1</b>

- Property crimes accounted for 21.0% of total IPC crimes. Such crimes reported an increase of 1.7% in 2009 over 2008.
- Auto Theft (1,40,027) cases accounted for 43.2% of all Theft cases (3,24,195). Chandigarh reported the crime rate at 101.8 for Auto Theft as compared to the National rate of 12.0.
- 25.6% of stolen motor vehicles (35,545 out of 1,38,600) were recovered during 2009 out of which only 27.1% (9,649 out of 35,545) could be co-ordinated (i.e. rightful owner traced).

### Cyber Crimes

- Cyber Crimes (IT Act + IPC Sections) increased by 50.0% in 2009 as compared to 2008 (from 464 in 2008 to 696 in 2009).
- Cyber Forgery 57.2% (158 out of total 276) and Cyber Fraud 32.6% (90 out of 276) were the main cases under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.
- 64.6% of the offenders under IT Act were in the age group 18-30 years (186 out of 288) and 45.2% of the offenders under IPC Sections were in the age group 30-45 years (119 out of 263).

### Disposal of crime cases

- 72.9% (20,46,820 out of 28,08,468) of all IPC cases registered were disposed off by police and 78.4% cases (15,05,951 out of 19,20,143) were charge sheeted.
- Trials were completed in 10,25,781 IPC crime cases out of total 81,30,053 cases pending for trials. 69,57,972 IPC cases remained pending for trial in courts as on December 31, 2009.
- Conviction rate for IPC crimes decreased marginally from 42.6 in 2008 to 41.7 in 2009.
- Mizoram reported the highest conviction rate for IPC crimes among States, (91.0%) (1,446 cases convicted out of 1,589 cases in which trials were completed) while Maharashtra reported the lowest rate at 9.6% (7,149 out of 74,273) as compared to National rate at 41.7.
- 30.5% of trials were completed in less than 1 year (3,12,913 out of 10,25,781), 32.5% of trials (3,33,495) were completed within 1 to 3 years, 22.6% (2,31,722) between 3 to 5 years, 11.4% between 5 to 10 years (1,16,452) and 3.0% (31,199) cases took more than 10 years.

### Police Infrastructure

- There were 62 Policemen (Civil + Armed) per lakh population in Bihar followed by Uttar Pradesh (76) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (81) against the National average of 133.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables in 2008 was 1:7 at the National level – the same as in 2008.
- There was no Woman Civil Police in Mizoram and Daman & Diu (actual or sanctioned).
- 32.8% of police force was provided the housing facility by the Government.
- 3,772 serving police officials died in 2009 as compared to 3,144 in 2008 reporting an increase of 20.0% in police fatalities. 954 (25.3%) police personnel of these died while performing their duties.

### Custodial Crimes

- 84 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country. 12 policemen were charge sheeted and 4 policemen were convicted during the year. 2 cases of Custodial Rape were reported in the country. Charge-sheet in respect of 1 case was submitted during the year and 2 cases remained under investigation. All the 5 cases for trial (including those pending trial from previous year(s)) were pending trial at the end of the year.

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**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads  
During 1953 To 2009**

Sl. No.	Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for dacoity	Robbery	Burglary (House-Breaking)	Theft	Riots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	1953	9802	*	*	*	5261	5579	*	8407	147379	256567	20529
2	1954	9765	*	*	*	5514	5395	*	7600	132457	223866	22777
3	1955	9700	*	*	*	5529	4779	*	6710	121744	212028	23609
4	1956	10025	*	*	*	5905	5397	*	7618	134556	236214	24700
5	1957	10419	*	*	*	5821	5560	*	7408	129632	233239	23750
6	1958	10661	*	*	*	6043	4658	*	7120	124695	236103	24942
7	1959	10712	*	*	*	6549	3774	*	6267	118205	233052	26987
8	1960	10910	*	*	*	6024	3981	*	6263	114540	228842	26890
9	1961	11188	*	*	*	6698	4213	*	6428	122605	232868	27199
10	1962	11586	*	*	*	7119	4890	*	7551	134324	252453	29096
11	1963	10754	*	*	*	6924	4997	*	7694	137025	242487	28114
12	1964	11748	*	*	*	8050	5287	*	8336	153862	273676	32693
13	1965	12310	*	*	*	7927	4955	*	8067	142015	273702	32940
14	1966	12631	*	*	*	7854	4817	*	8585	150180	298701	34696
15	1967	13398	*	*	*	8192	6300	*	10252	173575	339861	42447
16	1968	13849	*	*	*	8830	6384	*	10194	156206	315546	45801
17	1969	14732	*	*	*	8464	6049	*	9922	145429	300140	55796
18	1970	15708	*	*	*	10111	9837	*	16958	166339	337211	68331
19	1971	16180	*	2357	2487	9647	11193	*	18402	165807	335204	64114
20	1972	15475	*	2196	2605	9402	10411	*	17054	167062	346382	65781
21	1973	17072	*	2408	2919	10223	10627	*	18857	181433	379412	73388
22	1974	18649	*	2514	2962	10543	13697	*	22286	199878	436918	80547
23	1975	17563	*	2502	3376	11139	12506	*	21656	192854	421891	67241
24	1976	16673	*	2584	3893	11250	10910	*	17974	168655	365138	63675
25	1977	18376	*	2615	4058	12240	12599	*	22725	193622	432046	80449
26	1978	19314	*	2728	4558	13616	13195	*	22923	183991	437187	96488
27	1979	20349	*	3008	4300	13125	14028	*	22860	168574	430483	98896

Sl. No.	Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for dacoity	Robbery	Burglary (House-Breaking)	Theft	Riots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
28	1980	22149	*	3032	5023	13595	15194	*	23493	16695	431036	106957
29	1981	22727	*	3272	5409	13833	14626	*	22996	157540	422059	110361
30	1982	23339	*	3427	5427	13341	12700	*	21938	142726	375240	106511
31	1983	25112	*	3793	6019	13842	12382	*	21310	139103	353536	108101
32	1984	25786	*	4093	6740	15141	12301	*	23204	136272	330669	101460
33	1985	25970	*	3995	7289	16051	11254	*	22501	130354	330554	99757
34	1986	27269	*	4195	7952	15667	10444	*	22395	128946	323533	94197
35	1987	28513	*	3721	8559	15251	10036	*	22917	125466	310575	90789
36	1988	28771	20689	3755	9099	15771	9306	931	21611	124304	319848	94587
37	1989	31222	23748	4100	9752	17318	9896	1015	22480	129020	341240	98943
38	1990	35045	27095	4281	10068	18474	11089	1286	25440	131331	353191	102846
39	1991	39174	29778	4243	10410	20079	10831	1393	26428	132087	362928	105309
40	1992	40105	31202	4621	11708	20518	11308	1297	26444	127281	350582	104749
41	1993	38240	29725	3890	12218	19890	9357	1102	24354	123020	320434	93838
42	1994	38577	30020	3946	13208	20983	9271	946	23933	121536	303564	94344
43	1995	37464	29571	3830	13754	20426	8335	961	22443	116507	294306	96520
44	1996	37671	29597	3728	14846	20848	8035	888	22705	115097	284985	92831
45	1997	37543	29322	3869	15330	21898	7867	1049	22141	113319	277077	91812
46	1998	38584	30577	3681	15151	23520	8091	1266	23603	119260	287967	90767
47	1999	37170	29628	3912	15468	23236	7079	1501	21332	111296	271907	80838
48	2000	37399	30743	3773	16496	22871	6825	1505	20926	105391	258588	80456
49	2001	36202	31523	3367	16075	22487	6154	1614	19901	101182	252803	76222
50	2002	35290	30380	3624	16373	21850	6101	1841	18764	96461	247462	68945
51	2003	32716	25942	4029	15847	19992	5303	2302	17512	92827	245237	57334
52	2004	33608	27890	3935	18233	23327	5311	2340	18458	92490	273045	59971
53	2005	32719	28031	3578	18359	15750	5141	2834	17673	90108	273111	56235
54	2006	32481	27230	3535	19348	23991	4747	3129	18456	91666	274354	56641
55	2007	32318	27401	3644	20737	27561	4579	3205	19136	91218	285043	59915
56	2008	32766	28598	3863	21467	30261	4530	3217	20522	93742	316761	66018
57	2009	32369	29038	3930	21397	33860	4586	2850	22409	92070	324195	62942

**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads  
During 1953 To 2009 (Concluded)**

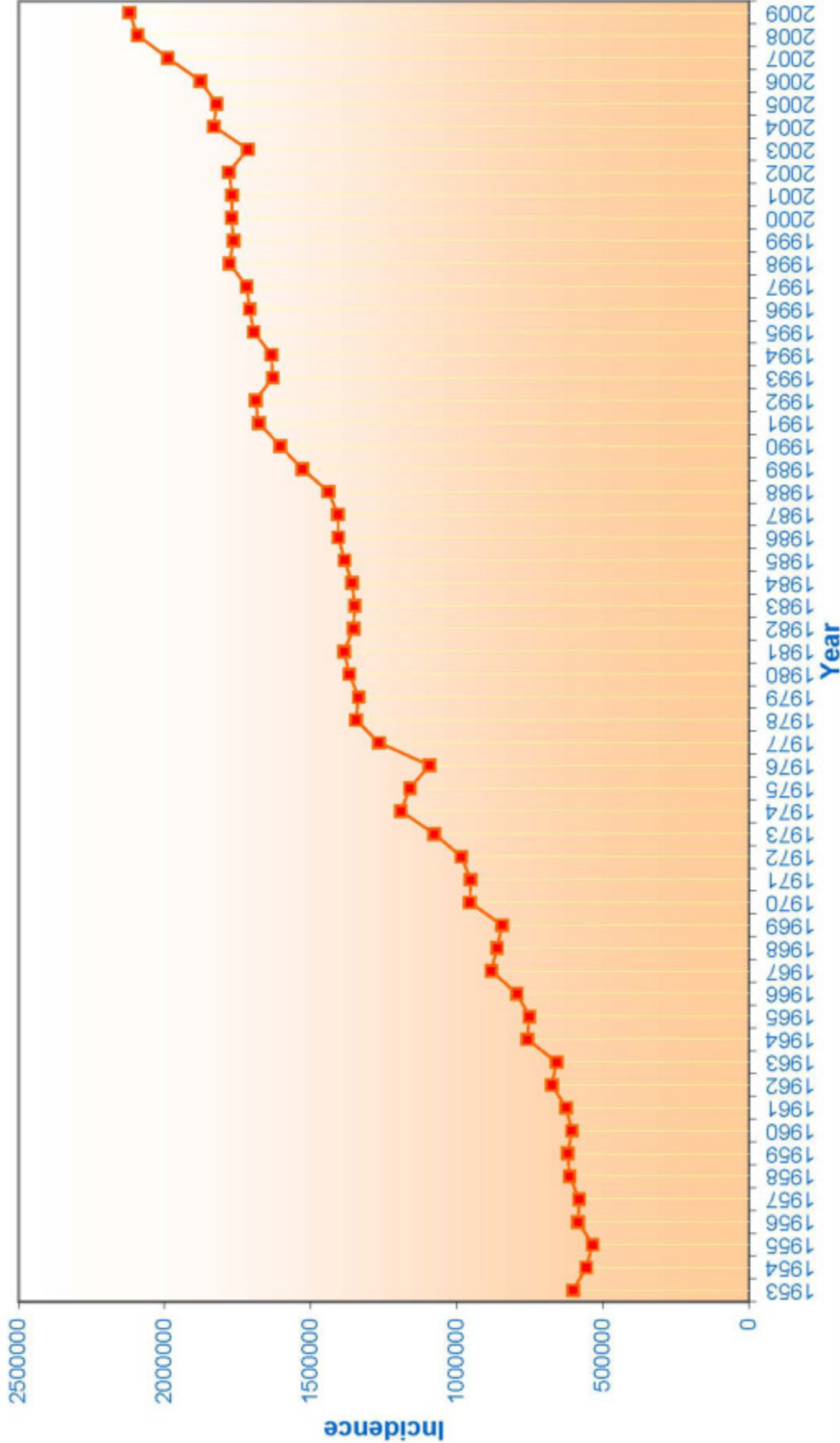
Sl. No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Importation of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1	1953	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	148440	601964
2	1954	15860	9934	815	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	122929	556912
3	1955	14644	9461	597	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	126435	535236
4	1956	15466	9519	596	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	135221	585217
5	1957	15362	9388	629	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	140163	581371
6	1958	16017	9503	555	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	173887	614184
7	1959	15878	9677	443	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	188772	620326
8	1960	15862	9207	554	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	183294	606367
9	1961	16895	9511	485	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	187561	625651
10	1962	18092	9738	423	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	199194	674466
11	1963	18438	8854	289	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	193254	658830
12	1964	21180	11670	317	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	232194	759013
13	1965	21354	11935	436	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	235974	751615
14	1966	22353	11606	655	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	242655	794733
15	1967	23950	12701	1413	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	249892	881981
16	1968	22408	12524	1425	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	268795	861962
17	1969	21118	12001	739	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	270777	845167
18	1970	22679	12331	650	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	295267	955422
19	1971	20270	11412	641	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	299711	952581
20	1972	21004	12646	670	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	318886	984773
21	1973	21837	14392	582	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	349358	1077181
22	1974	22274	15380	718	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	371987	1192277
23	1975	23287	17772	951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	373660	1160520
24	1976	23656	19588	887	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	395491	1093897
25	1977	22868	19623	784	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	451672	1267004
26	1978	23255	19821	636	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	514542	1344968



Sl. No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Atison	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Moles-tation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Importation of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
27	1979	22016	18370	525	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	526942	1336168
28	1980	20684	17416	830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	550480	1368629
29	1981	20579	17764	1004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	582265	1385757
30	1982	18259	17471	939	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	612586	1353904
31	1983	18514	19767	809	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	627578	1349866
32	1984	18428	19077	1118	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	664371	1358660
33	1985	18417	21016	1504	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	696069	1384731
34	1986	19021	22579	1687	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	727950	1405835
35	1987	17847	22115	1653	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	749550	1406992
36	1988	17352	22705	1537	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	750090	1440356
37	1989	17541	23691	2075	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	797803	1529844
38	1990	16552	24466	2576	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	840709	1604449
39	1991	17495	27466	4467	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	886287	1678375
40	1992	17925	29397	5133	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	907071	1689341
41	1993	17039	30079	3728	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	903082	1629936
42	1994	16523	31207	2851	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	924342	1635251
43	1995	15503	30678	2203	12028	203812	4648	26856	4689	28579	*	*	722583	1695696
44	1996	15368	33823	2796	12425	223977	5513	28939	5671	35246	*	*	714587	1709576
45	1997	15077	35228	2228	12363	228497	6006	30764	5796	36592	*	*	726042	1719820
46	1998	16157	38271	1353	12913	235870	6975	30959	8053	41375	*	*	744422	1778815
47	1999	15454	41403	1347	11218	236313	6699	32311	8858	43823	1	*	763835	1764629
48	2000	14581	41701	2299	10392	240580	6995	32940	11024	45778	64	*	779757	1771084
49	2001	14798	44727	1683	10534	271487	6851	34124	9746	49170	114	57182	701362	1769308
50	2002	14027	46271	1522	11820	265025	6822	33943	10155	49237	76	64044	730297	1780330
51	2003	13432	47478	2055	9365	261444	6208	32939	12325	50703	46	60672	700412	1716120
52	2004	14176	51939	1529	8637	276888	7026	34567	10001	58121	89	69423	741031	1832015
53	2005	13572	53625	2383	8451	270861	6787	34175	9984	58319	149	71698	741977	1822602
54	2006	13636	58076	2169	8480	264748	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	78513	779697	1878293
55	2007	15531	65326	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75990	61	86790	829206	1989673
56	2008	16487	66579	2991	9249	284969	8172	40413	12214	81344	67	92186	856963	2093379
57	2009	16326	72718	2935	8736	279214	8383	38711	11009	89546	48	98532	865541	2121345

“\*” Information not collected

# Incidence of Total Cognizable Crime (IPC) 1953-2009



**SNAPSHOTS (1953—2009)**

**Trend of some major crime heads over the years 1953-2009**

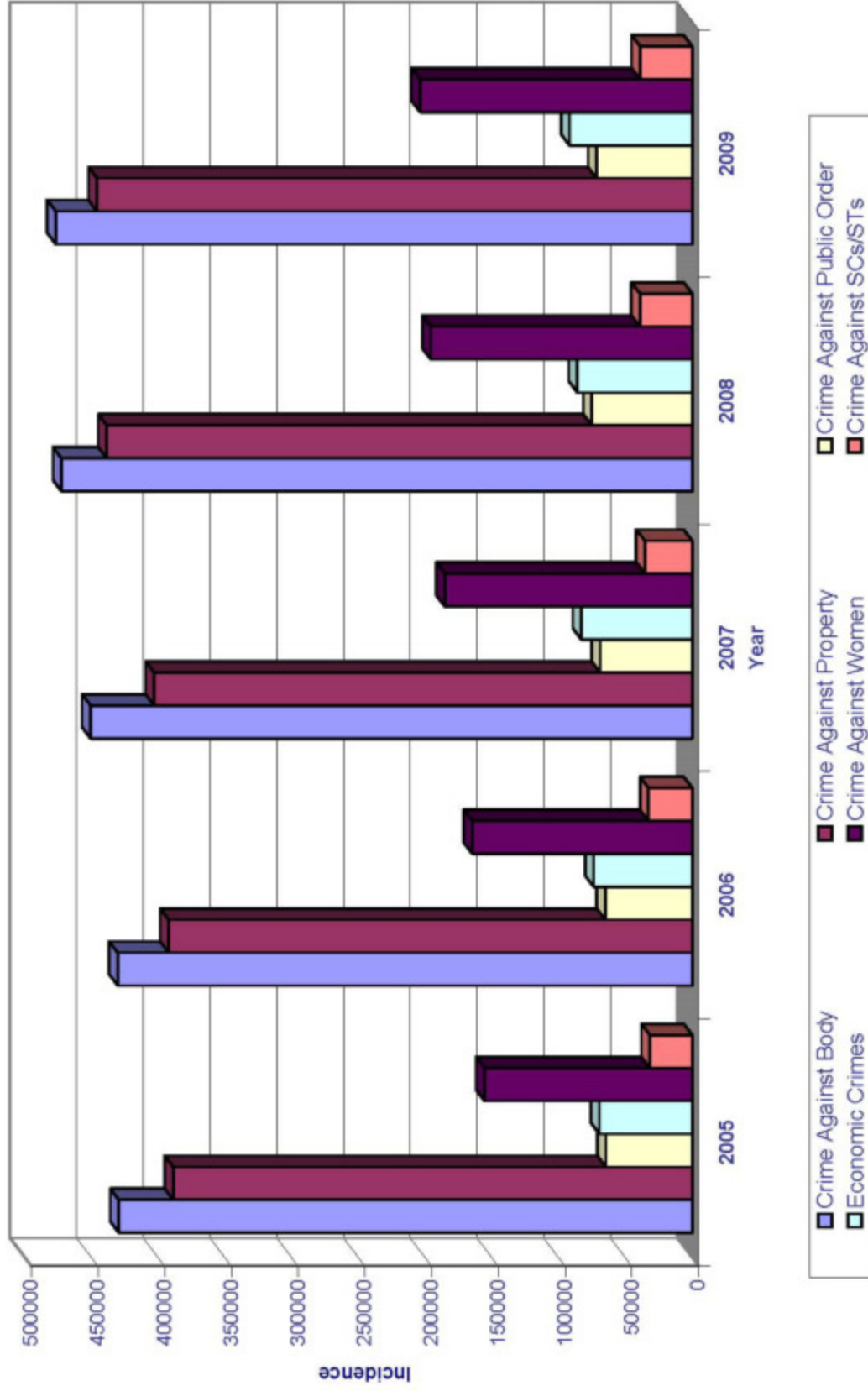
Year	Total Cog. Crimes under IPC		Murder		Rape		Kidnapping & Abduction		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary/House Breaking		Riots	
	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year
1953	6,01,964	1953	9,802	1971*	2,487	1953	5,261	1953	5,579	1953	8,407	1953	1,47,379	1953	20,529	
2009	21,21,345	2009	32,369	2009	21,397	2009	33,860	2009	4,586	2009	22,409	2009	92,070	2009	62,942	
<b>% Change in 2009 over 1953</b>	<b>252.4</b>		<b>230.2</b>	<b>760.4</b>	<b>543.6</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>-37.5</b>	<b>206.6</b>							

\*Bureau started collecting data on "Rape" since 1971 only.

*Note: All percentages shown have been rounded off.*

- The total cognizable crime under IPC in general has been rising as compared to previous years (except in 1954 when it declined by 7% as compared to 1953) by 6% in 1976 as compared to 1975; by 4% in 1955, 1993 and 2003 each as compared to 1954, 1992 and 2002 respectively; by 3% in 1975 as compared to 1974; by 2% each in 1960, 1963, 1968, 1969 and 1982 as compared to 1959, 1962, 1967, 1968 and 1981 respectively.
- It can be observed from the above table showing crime trends of major heads that Dacoity and Burglary / House breaking have shown **declining trend** over a period of **57 years**. Burglary / House breaking has declined by 37.5% (from 1,47,379 in 1953 to 92,070 in 2009) and Dacoity has declined by 17.8% (from 5,579 in 1953 to 4,586 in 2009), whereas Murder has **increased** by 230.2% (from 9,802 in 1953 to 32,369 in 2009); Rape by 760.4% (from 2,487 in 1971 to 21,397 in 2009); Kidnapping & Abduction by 543.6% (from 5,261 in 1953 to 33,860 in 2009); Robbery by 166.6% (from 8,407 in 1953 to 22,409 in 2009) and Riots by 206.6% (from 20,529 in 1953 to 62,942 in 2009).

Categorywise Cognizable Crimes During 2005-2009



**CHAPTER - 1**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**Introduction**

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) divides all the crimes into two categories:

- (i) Cognizable - Sec.2(c) CrPC
- (ii) Non-cognizable - Sec.2(l) CrPC

**Cognizable Crimes**

A cognizable offence or case is defined as the one which an officer in-charge of a police station may investigate without the order of a magistrate and affect arrest without warrant. The police has a direct responsibility to take immediate action on the receipt of a complaint or of credible information in such crimes, visit the scene of the crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender and arraign him before a court of law having jurisdiction over the matter. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorised as those falling either under the 'Indian Penal Code (IPC)' or under the 'Special and Local Laws (SLL)'.

**Non-Cognizable Offence**

Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which can not be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate. Police does not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission. First schedule of the Cr.P.C. gives the classification of the offences of the IPC into cognizable & non-cognizable

categories.

The various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

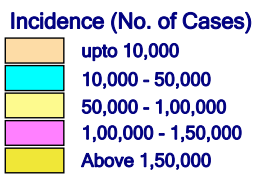
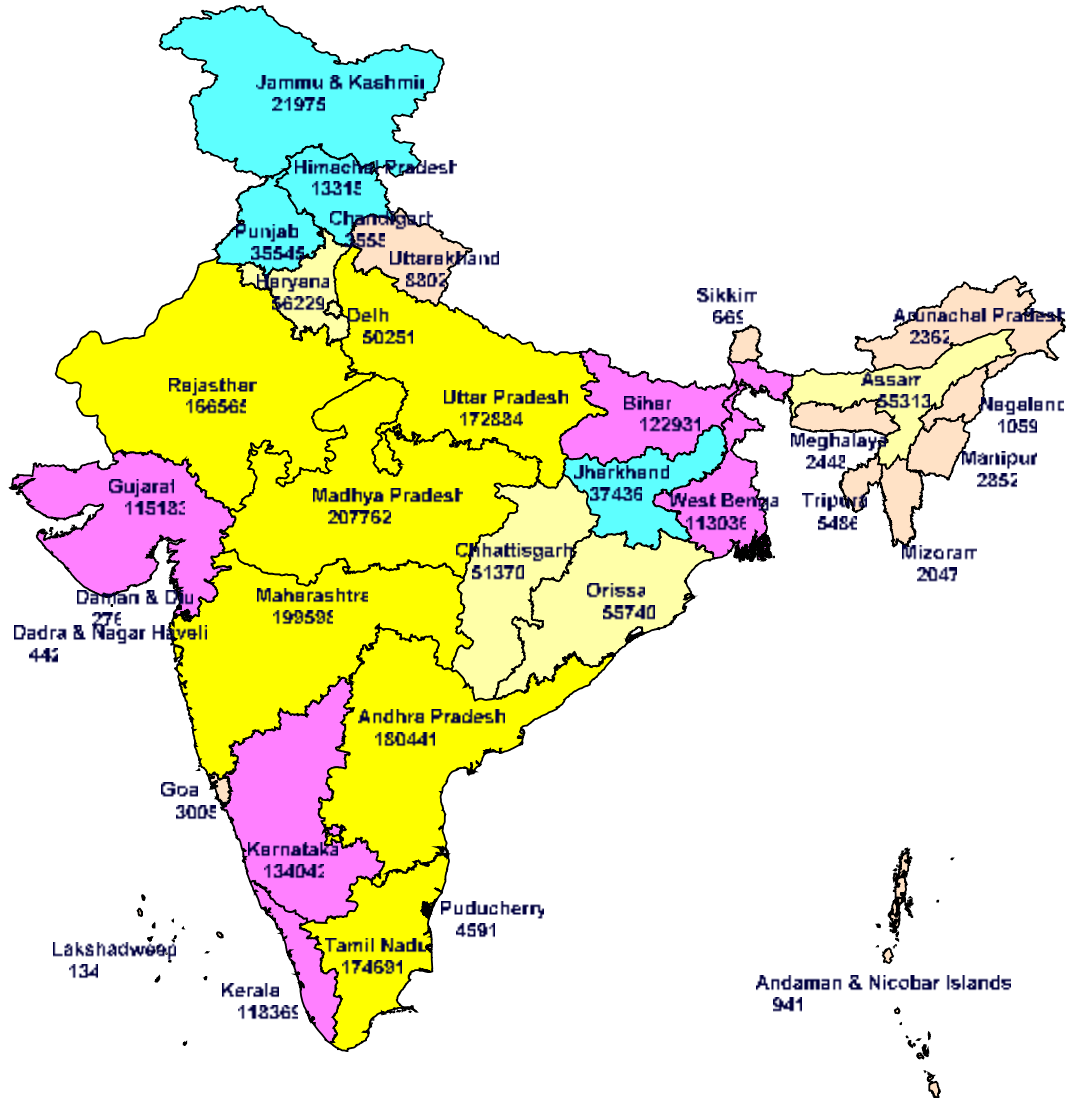
**Broad classification of crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- i) **Crimes Against Body:** Murder, Its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing Death by Negligence;
- ii) **Crimes Against Property:** Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary, Theft;
- iii) **Crimes Against Public Order:** Riots, Arson;
- iv) **Economic Crimes:** Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting;
- v) **Crimes Against Women:** Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Molestation, Sexual Harassment and Importation of Girls;
- vi) **Crimes Against Children:** Child Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Children, Procuration of minor girls, Selling/Buying of girls for Prostitution, Abetment to Suicide, Exposure and



### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2009

(All India 2121345)



- Abandonment, Infanticide,  
Foeticide;  
vii) Other IPC crimes.

**Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)**

- i) Arms Act, 1959;
- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
- iii) Gambling Act, 1867;
- iv) Excise Act, 1944;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;
- viii) Railways Act, 1989;
- ix) Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- xi) Indian Passport Act, 1967;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- xiii) Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act;
- xiv) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- xv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xvi) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929;
- xvii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xiii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xix) Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xx) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xxi) Forest Act, 1927;
- xxii) Other crimes (not specified above) under Special and Local Laws including Cyber Laws under Information Technology Act (IT), 2000.

**Complaints Received by Police**

The total number of complaints received by police whether oral, written, distress call or the ones initiated suo-moto by police have been collected since 1999 in order to assess the quantum of work load of police. The year-wise number of such complaints *vis-à-vis* actual number of cognizable crimes registered by Police are presented in Table-1.1.

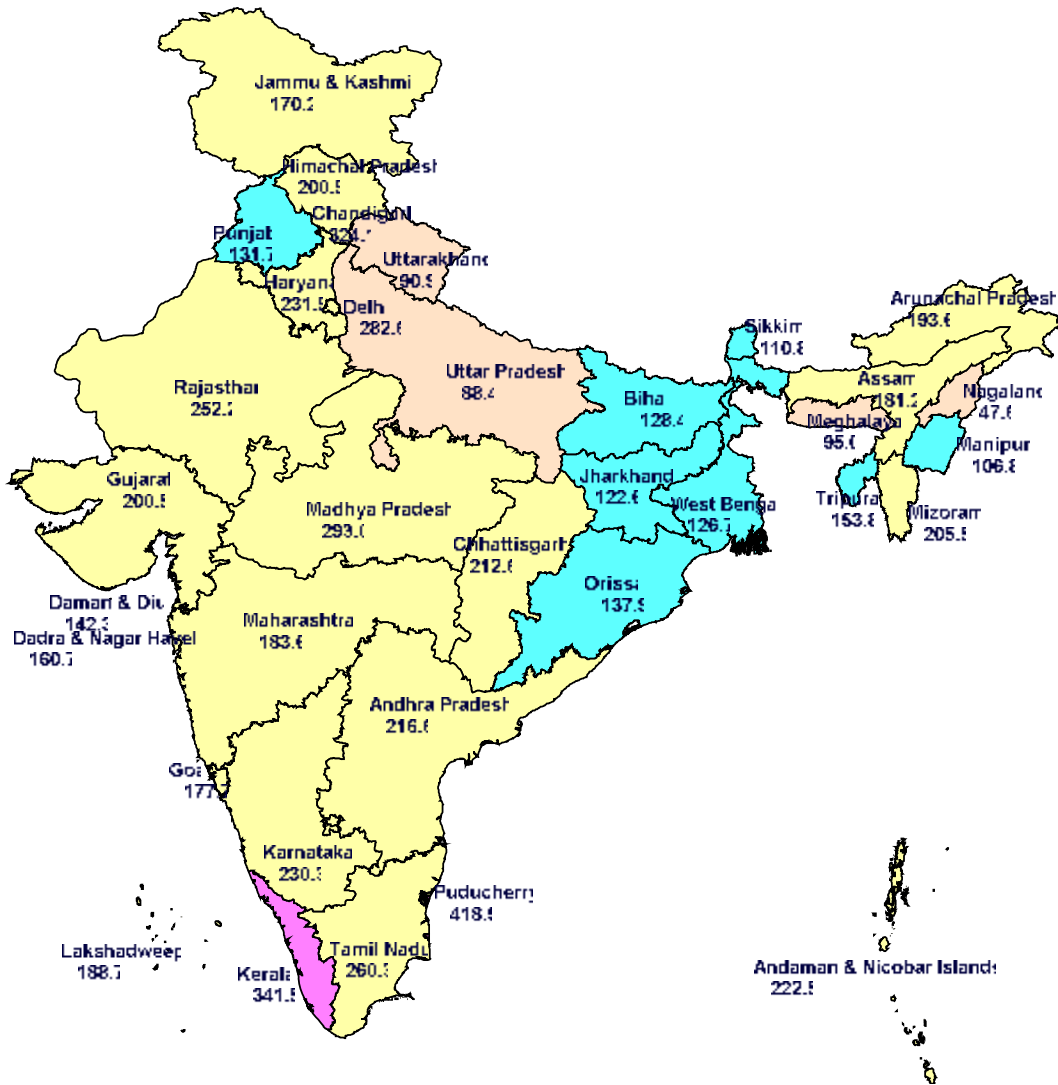
A total of 1,03,48,097 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2009 as compared to 81,60,624 complaints received during 2008 representing an increase of 26.8% over 2008. 29.7% of these were written complaints, 12.1% were oral complaints, 38.2% complaints were initiated by Police and 19.9% were distress calls reported over phones (No.100). It is observed that nearly 64.5% of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (66,75,217 out of 1,03,48,097).

**Cognizable crimes**

The incidence of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade 1999 to 2009 is presented in Table-1.2. *As many as 66,75,217 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2009 comprising 21.21 lakh cases under the IPC and 45.53 lakh cases under the SLL.* The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:1.76 in 2005 to 1:2.15 in 2009. In terms of percentage, 68.2% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2009 were accounted for by Special Acts

### RATE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2009

(All India 181.4)



**Rate of IPC Crime**

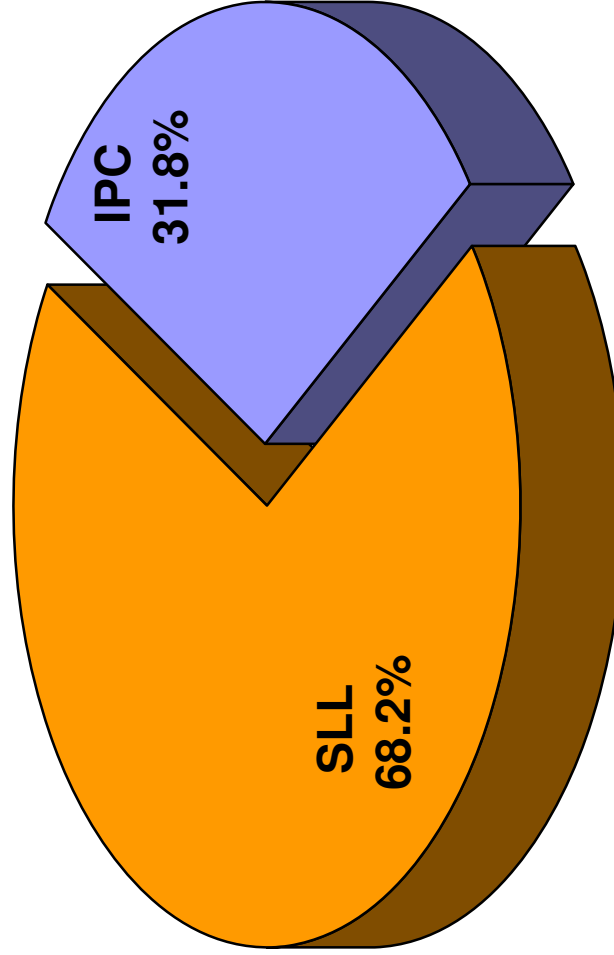
- upto 100
- 100 - 160
- 160 - 300
- Above 300

Note:

Rate of IPC Crime means number of IPC crimes per one lakh population.

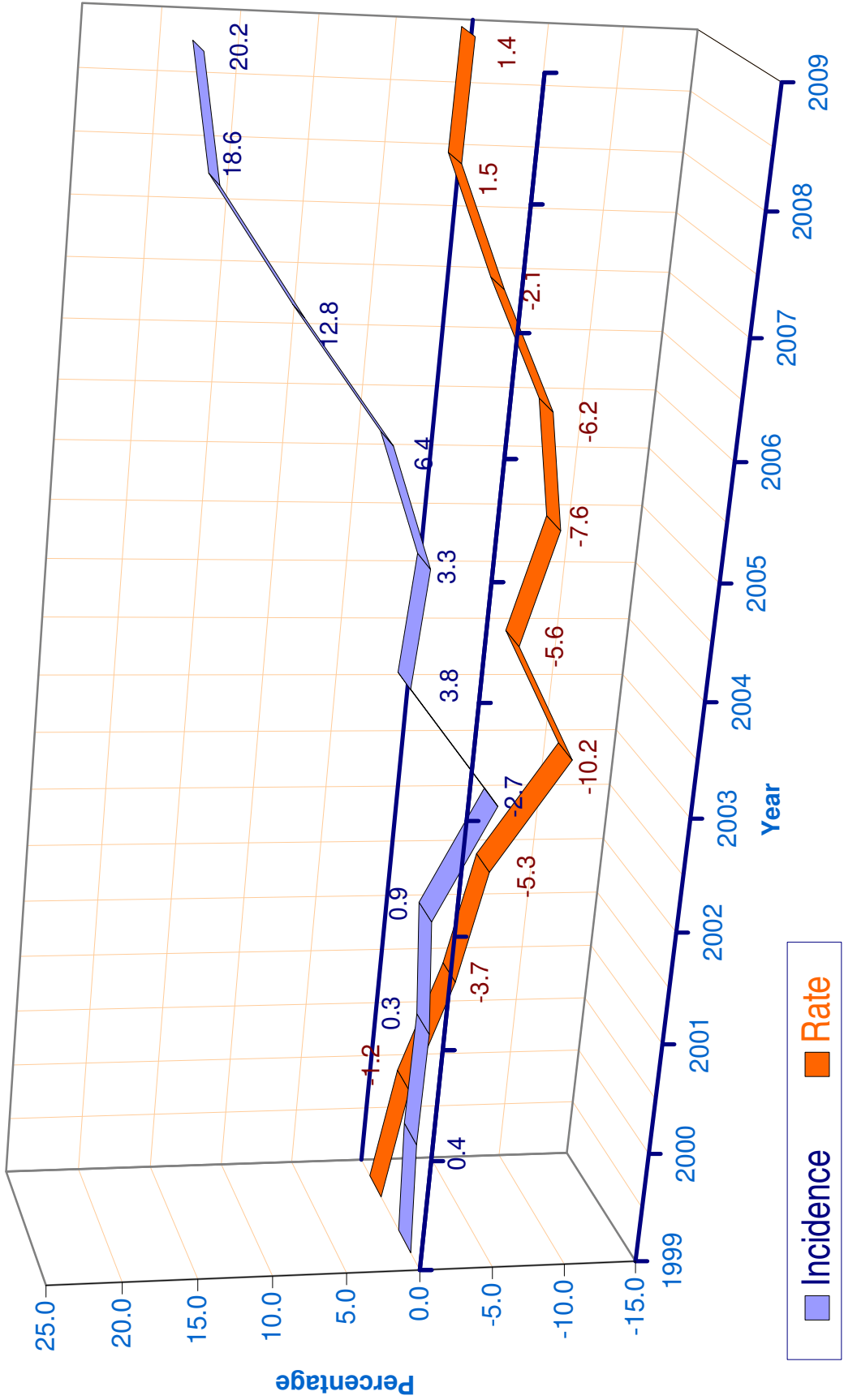
**FIGURE 1.1**

**Percentage Share of IPC and SLL Crimes during 2009**

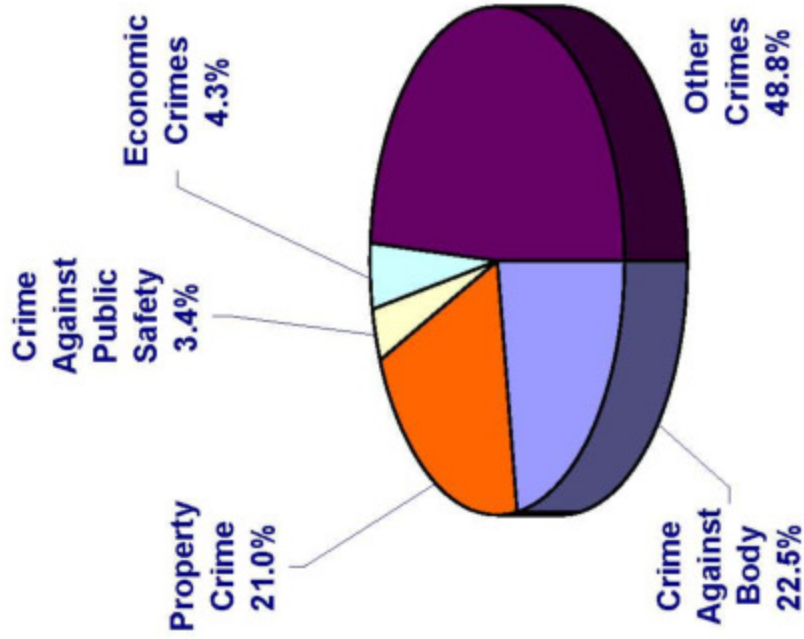


**FIGURE 1.2**

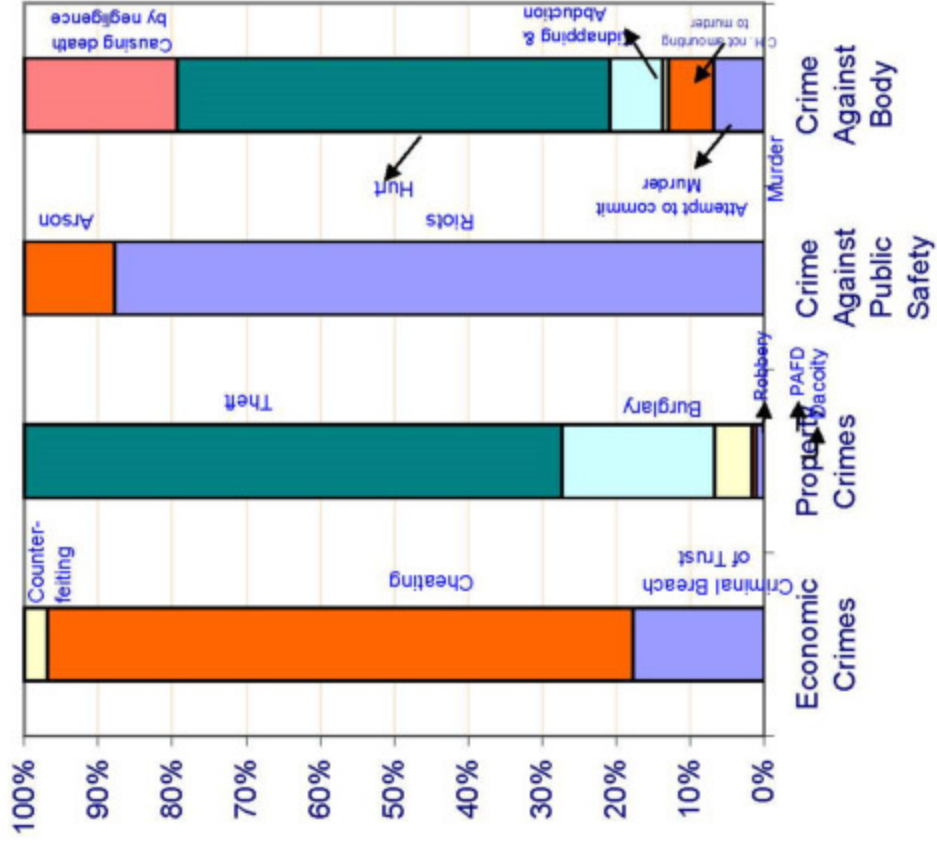
**Incidence & Rate of IPC Crime  
Percentage Change from 1999**



**Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2009**



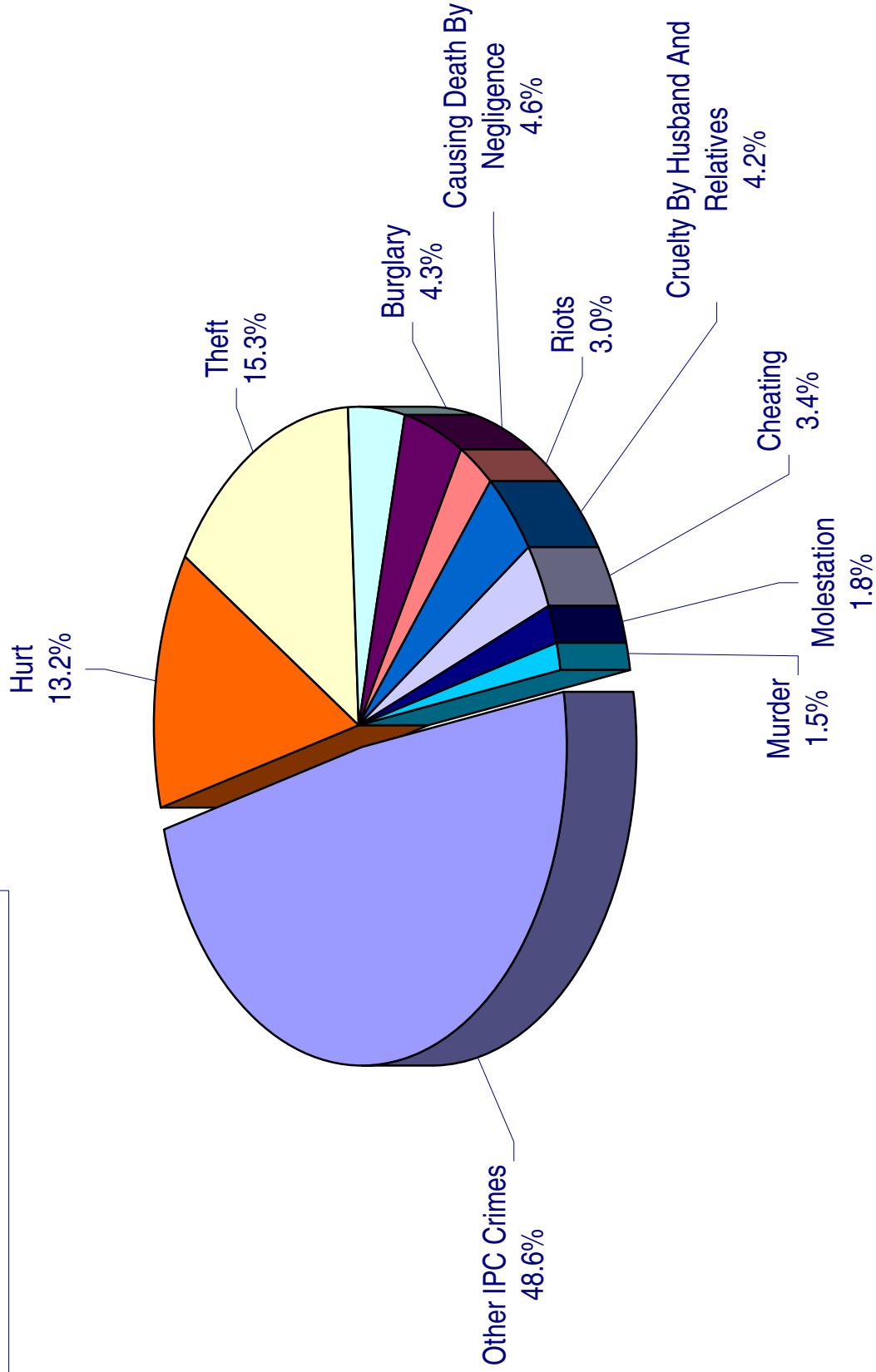
**FIGURE 1.3**





**FIGURE 1.4**

**Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2009**



**Table-1 (A)**  
**Cognizable Crimes registered during 2005-2009**

YEAR	Number Of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2005	18,22,602	32,03,735	50,26,337	1:1.76	455.8
2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	51,02,460	1:1.72	455.7
2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	57,33,407	1:1.88	504.5
2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	59,38,104	1:1.84	515.0
2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	66,75,217	1:2.15	570.8

& Local Laws and the rest of the cases (31.8%) by the Indian Penal Code.

*The rate of total crimes (IPC + SLL) was 570.8 in 2009 showing an increase of 25.23% over 2005 and an increase of 10.83% over 2008.*

*The IPC crimes reported a higher growth rate of 20.2% as compared to the fast pace of population growth of 18.5% in the decade (Table-1.2).*

**Crime Rate (IPC + SLL)**  
**(Crime Rate...570.8)**

**Population**

Mid-year estimated population is used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per one lakh of population). The estimated population of the country as on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2009 is 11,694 lakhs as compared to 8,866 lakhs in the year 1999. The population of the country in the decade (1999-2009) has increased by 18.5% with an annual exponential growth rate of 1.7%.

Population is one of the important factors influencing incidence of crime. A positive correlation between the growth in incidence of crime and the population of the country has been observed. A number of socio-economic factors, besides population, could influence the crime situation at a particular place. The present analysis of crime rate is restricted to the influence of population only, therefore, the analysis of crime rate of a particular State/UT shouldn't be construed as the sole indicator of crime position of that particular State/UT in relation to others.

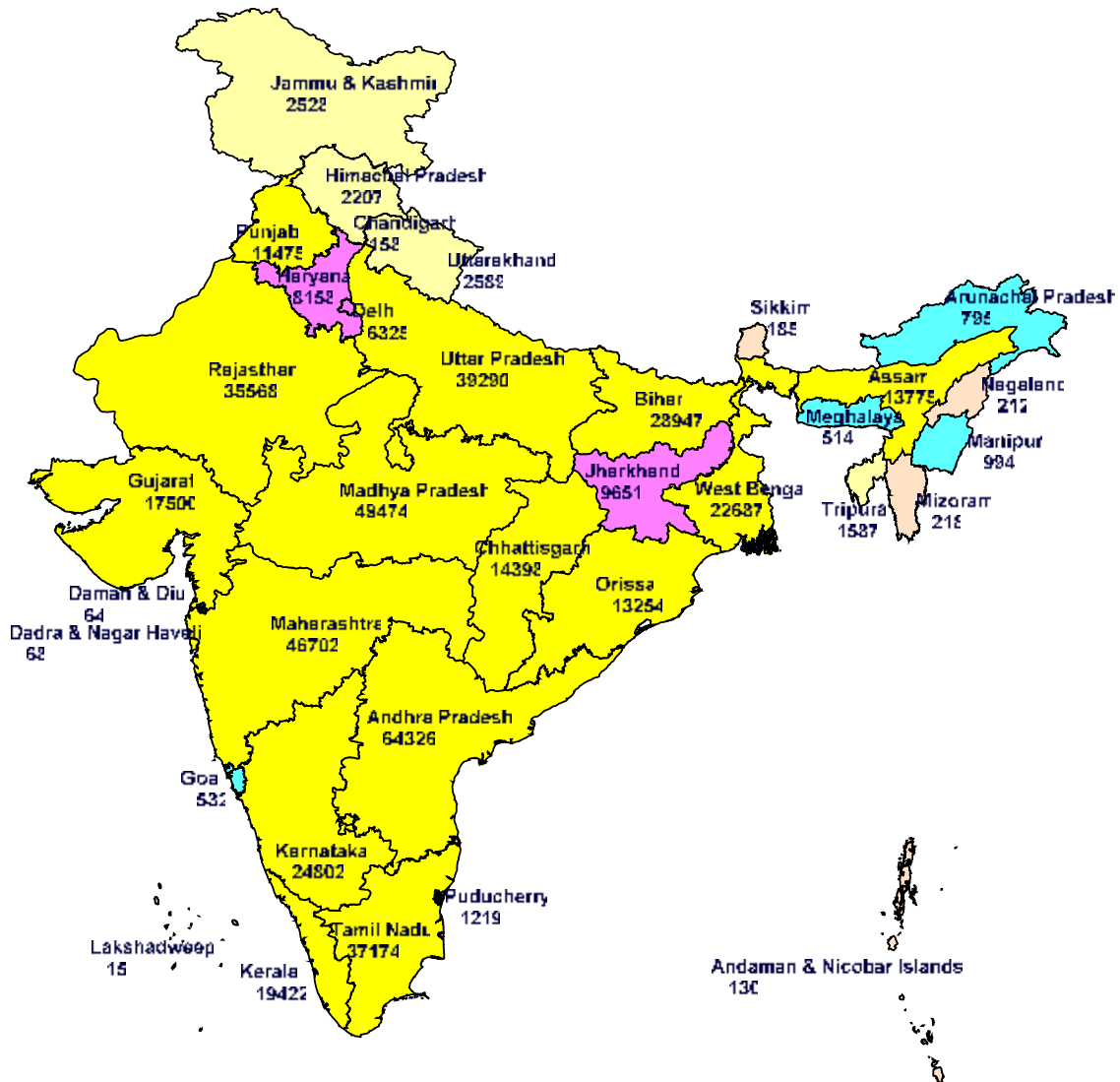
**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)**  
**(Incidence...66,75,217)**

Total incidence of crime gives an absolute picture of the crime situation in the country or the State. Comparative figures over a period of time indicate an increase or decrease in the incidence of crime requiring appropriate crime control efforts by the State police.

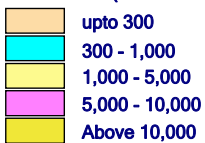
*The crime rate defined as the 'number of crimes' per 1,00,000 population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed a decreasing trend during 2002-2003 (from 526.0 in*

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2009

(All India 476943)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



2002 to 514.4 in 2003) rose to 555.3 in 2004 and declined to 455.8 in 2005 and further to 455.7 in 2006. However, it rose to 504.5 in 2007, 515.0 in 2008 and further to 570.8 in 2009. The crime rate has increased by 10.8% in 2009 as compared to 2008. The sudden drop in crime rate from 555.3 in 2004 to 455.8 in 2005 may be attributed to the exclusion of certain non-cognizable crimes by Kolkata Police in 2005 data, which were being included inadvertently under the crime-head 'Other SLL crimes' prior to 2005. *The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has decreased marginally from 181.5 in 2008 to 181.4 in 2009 and that for SLL crimes has increased by 16.8% from 333.4 in 2008 to 389.4 in 2009.*

**Crime Incidence- IPC  
(Incidence...21,21,345)**

A total of 21,21,345 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2009 against 20,93,379 in 2008 recording an increase of 1.3% in 2009. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms increased from 36.3% in 2005 to 36.8% in 2006. It declined to 34.7% in 2007, increased to 35.3% in 2008 and 31.8% in 2009, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2005 - 2009. *Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra accounted for about 9.8% and 9.4% respectively of total crimes reported in the country during 2009.*

**Crime Rate - IPC  
(Crime rate...181.4)**

The IPC crime rate has increased by 1.4% during the decade 1999-2009 from 178.9 in 1999 to

181.4 in 2009. It has increased by 5.6% during 2009 as compared with quinquennial average (during 2004-2008) rate of 171.7. *Puducherry (418.5), Kerala (341.5), Chandigarh (324.1), Madhya Pradesh (293.0) and Delhi (282.6) have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the National average of 181.4.*

**Trend Analysis**

**Crimes Against Body  
(Incidence...4,76,943  
Rate...40.8)**

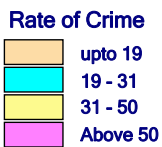
These comprise Murder and its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt and Causing Death by Negligence as defined in the beginning of the chapter. A total of 4,76,943 crimes were reported under this head in the country accounting for 22.5% of the total IPC crimes during the year 2009. Crimes Against Body showed an increase of 0.9% during 2009 over 2008. *The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Andhra Pradesh at 35.6% compared to National average of 22.5%. Details are presented in Table-1.9. The rate of crimes against body was also second highest in Andhra Pradesh (77.2 per lakh population) after UT of Puducherry (111.1) compared to National rate of 40.8.*

**Crimes Against Property  
(Incidence...4,46,110  
Rate...38.1)**

These comprise Dacoity, its Preparation & Assembly, Robbery, Burglary and Theft. A total of 4,46,110 such crimes were reported

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2009

(All India 40.78)



Note:

Rate of Crime against Body means number of crimes against body per one lakh population.

during 2009 as compared to 4,38,772 crimes during 2008 showing an increase of 1.7%. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 21.0% during the year. *The share of these crimes (56.4%) to total IPC crimes (2,006) was highest in Chandigarh.* The share of such crimes in the country was around 21% in each of the year from 2005 to 2009.

The average rate of crime under this head in the country during 2009 was 38.1. Table-1.10 may be seen for details.

**Crimes Against Public Order  
(Incidence...71,678  
Rate...6.1)**

Riots and Arson are the major components of this category of crimes against public order which constitute 3.4% of the total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has decreased by 4.8% from 75,267 in 2008 to 71,678 in 2009. The rate of such crimes has marginally decreased from 6.5 in 2008 to 6.1 in 2009. The rate of such crime was highest in Lakshadweep at 64.8 as compared to National average of 6.1. Table-1.11 may be seen for details.

**Economic Crimes  
(Incidence...91,979  
Rate...7.9)**

These crimes comprising Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Counterfeiting, showed an increase of 6.9% in 2009 as there were 91,979 reported crimes as

compared to 86,057 in 2008. The rate of such crimes varied from 6.3 to 7.9 during 2005 to 2009. These crimes have accounted for 4.3% of the total IPC crimes. Rajasthan and Punjab reported the highest share of 9.6% each of these crimes to its IPC component which has also reported the highest crime rate of 24.1 as compared to National average of 7.9. Table 1.12 may be seen for details.

**Trend Analysis - Major IPC Crimes**

The components of Violent crimes such as Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, its Preparation & Assembly, Robbery, Riots, Arson and Dowry Death have been separately analysed in the chapter on Violent Crimes. The crime head-wise analysis with 5 and 10 year trends for remaining crimes are discussed below.

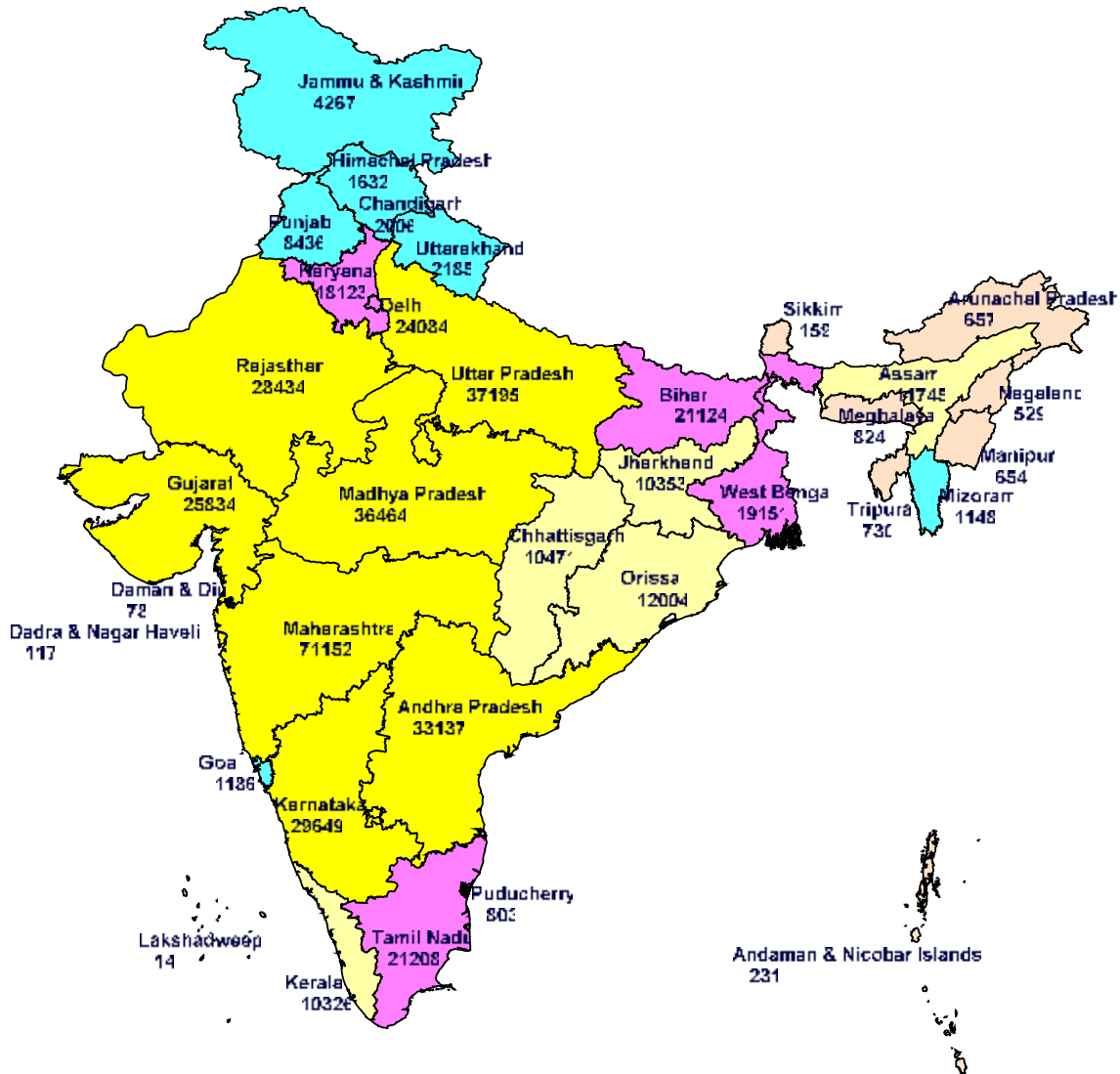
**Burglary (Sec. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460 IPC)  
(Incidence...92,070  
Rate...7.9)**

Burglary offences with 92,070 incidents in 2009 showed a decline of 1.8% as compared to 2008 (93,742).

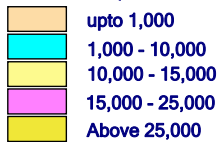
The trend analysis of Burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that there was a decline in such cases by 17.3% during 2009 from 1999 level and an increase of



**INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2009**  
**(All India 446110)**



**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



0.2% as compared to the average of last 5 years (2004-2008) (See Table-1.3).

Maharashtra reported the maximum number of Burglary cases (15,841) among States/UTs accounting for 17.2% of such incidents at the National level. Jammu & Kashmir has reported the highest increase of 16.3% in incidence of Burglary during 2009 as compared to 2008, followed by Sikkim (14.8%), Mizoram (12.7%), Rajasthan (11.8%) and A & N Islands (10.3%).

*Every 1,00,000 population in the country experienced 8 Burglaries on an average in 2009. The population in urban agglomerations experienced more than double of such crimes. The highest rate of about 38 Burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2009.*

**Theft (Sec. 379 to 382 IPC)  
(Incidence...3,24,195  
Rate...27.7)**

Theft cases reported an increase of 19.2% during 2009 as compared to those of 1999. There was 14.0% increase in 2009 as compared to average of such cases during last 5 years. The incidence of theft showed an increase of 2.3% in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Maharashtra has reported 50,930 thefts during the year reporting 15.7% of the total Thefts in the country. *There were about 28 thefts for every 1,00,000 population in the country.* The

Urban Agglomerations have reported more than triple rate with 95.5 thefts (per one lakh population). *Chandigarh and Delhi UT have reported a rate of 157.8 and 122.2 thefts respectively during the year 2009.*

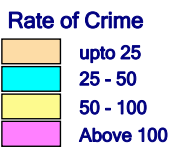
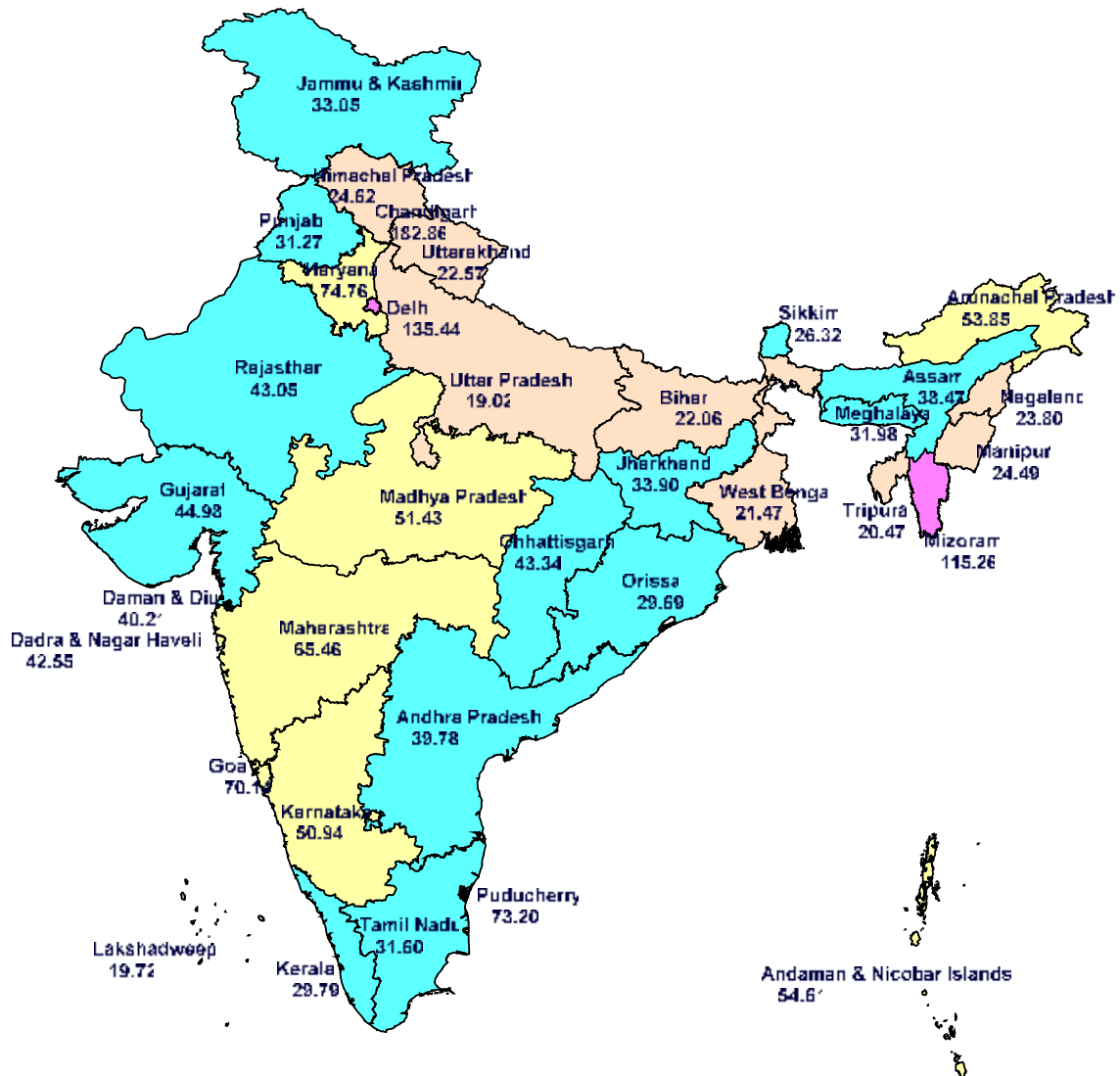
*Auto Theft has accounted for 43.2% of the total theft offences. A total of 1,40,027 cases of theft of automobiles were reported in the country during 2009 which accounted for an increase of 16.7% as compared to 2008 (1,20,032). Chandigarh has reported much higher rate at 101.8 as compared to the National rate of 12.0 Auto Thefts per 1,00,000 population.*

**Riots (Sec. 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153-A, 153-B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)  
(Incidence...62,942  
Rate...5.4)**

A total of 62,942 riot cases were reported in the country during 2009. Overall, riot cases have decreased by 4.7% in 2009 over those of 2008. As per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis, a decline of 22.1% in comparison to 1999 and an increase of 5.3% as compared to average of last 5 years (2004 – 2008) was observed. Bihar (8,554) has reported the highest number of riot cases accounting for 13.6% at the National level. However, Lakshadweep reported the highest rate of 62.0 cases per 1,00,000 population in comparison to 5.4 at the National level.

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2009

(All India 38.15)



Note:

Rate of Crime against Property means number of crimes against property per one lakh population.

**Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)  
(Incidence...16,326  
Rate...1.4)**

A total of 16,326 cases of Criminal Breach of Trust were reported in the country during 2009 which were 1.0% less than those of 2008 (16,487).

An increase of 5.6% from 1999 level and an increase of 11.2% from the average of last 5 years were observed as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.

Uttar Pradesh has reported 3,917 such cases reporting 24.0% of total cases at the National level. Dadra & Nagar Haveli has reported high rate of 6.2 as compared to 1.4 at the National level.

**Cheating (Sec. 419 to 420 IPC)  
(Incidence...72,718  
Rate...6.2)**

A total of 72,718 cheating cases were reported in the country during 2009 accounting for 75.6% increase from 1999 level and 9.2% increase as compared to the previous year. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases (15,037) accounting for 20.7% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (22.8) in comparison to National average of 6.2.

**Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 - 254 and 489-A to 489-D IPC)  
(Incidence...2,935  
Rate...0.3)**

A total of 2,935 cases of Counterfeiting were reported during 2009 showing a decline of 1.9% as compared to previous year (2,255). An increase of 117.9% from 1999 level and an increase of 30.1% from the average of last 5 years were observed as per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis. *Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Puducherry and A & N Islands have reported 700%, 200%, 150% and 100% increase in Counterfeiting cases over 2008 respectively.*

**Hurt (Sec. 323, 324 to 333, 335 to 338 IPC)  
(Incidence...2,79,214  
Rate...23.9)**

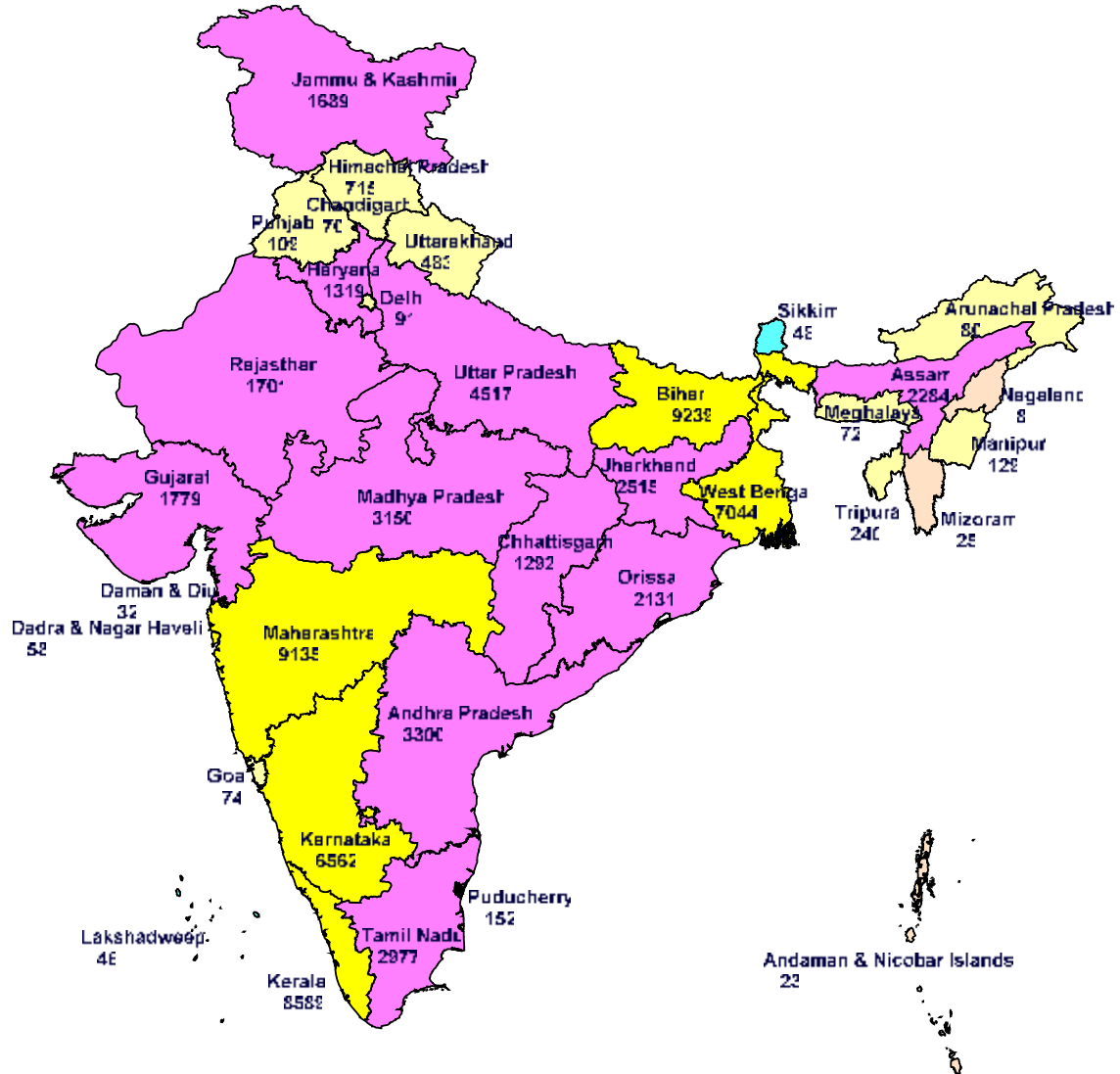
A total of 2,79,214 Hurt cases were reported showing a decrease of 2.0% during this year over 2008 figures. As per 5-year trend analysis, an increase of 1.9% over the average of last 5 years (2004–2008) was observed. Jharkhand has reported the highest increase of 46.2% in number of cases reported during 2009 as compared to 2008. Andhra Pradesh has reported highest incidence (44,488) accounting for 15.9% of total such crimes reported in the country.

**Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)  
(Incidence...38,711  
Rate...3.3)**

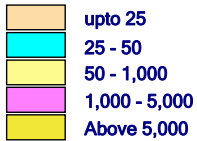
A total of 38,711 molestation cases were reported in the country showing a decrease of 4.2% over

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2009

(All India 71678)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



2008. Madhya Pradesh has reported 6,307 cases accounting for 16.3% of total cases reported in the country. Tripura has reported the highest rate (10.8) in comparison to the National average of 3.3.

**Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...11,009)**  
**Rate...0.9)**

A total of 11,009 cases were reported in the country during the year showing a decrease of 9.9% as compared to the previous year (12,214). 5-year trend analysis showed an increase of 3.6% over the average of 2004 – 2008. Andhra Pradesh reported 32.0% of total cases reported in the country during the year.

**Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...89,546)**  
**Rate...7.7)**

A total of 89,546 cases were reported in the country during the year with an increase of 10.1% over 2008 and 32.9% over the average of last 5 years (2004 - 2008). 18.0% of such crimes reported in the country were reported from West Bengal (16,112) alone. Tripura has reported the highest crime rate at 22.8 as compared to National average of 7.7.

**Importation of girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)**

**(Incidence...48)**  
**Rate...Negligible)**

A total of 48 cases of such crimes were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 67 cases in 2008 accounting for a decrease of 28.4% over 2008. *Bihar (31) reported the bulk of cases out of 48 cases reported in the country.*

**Causing Death by Negligence (Sec. 304-A IPC)**

**(Incidence...98,532)**  
**Rate...8.4)**

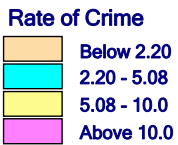
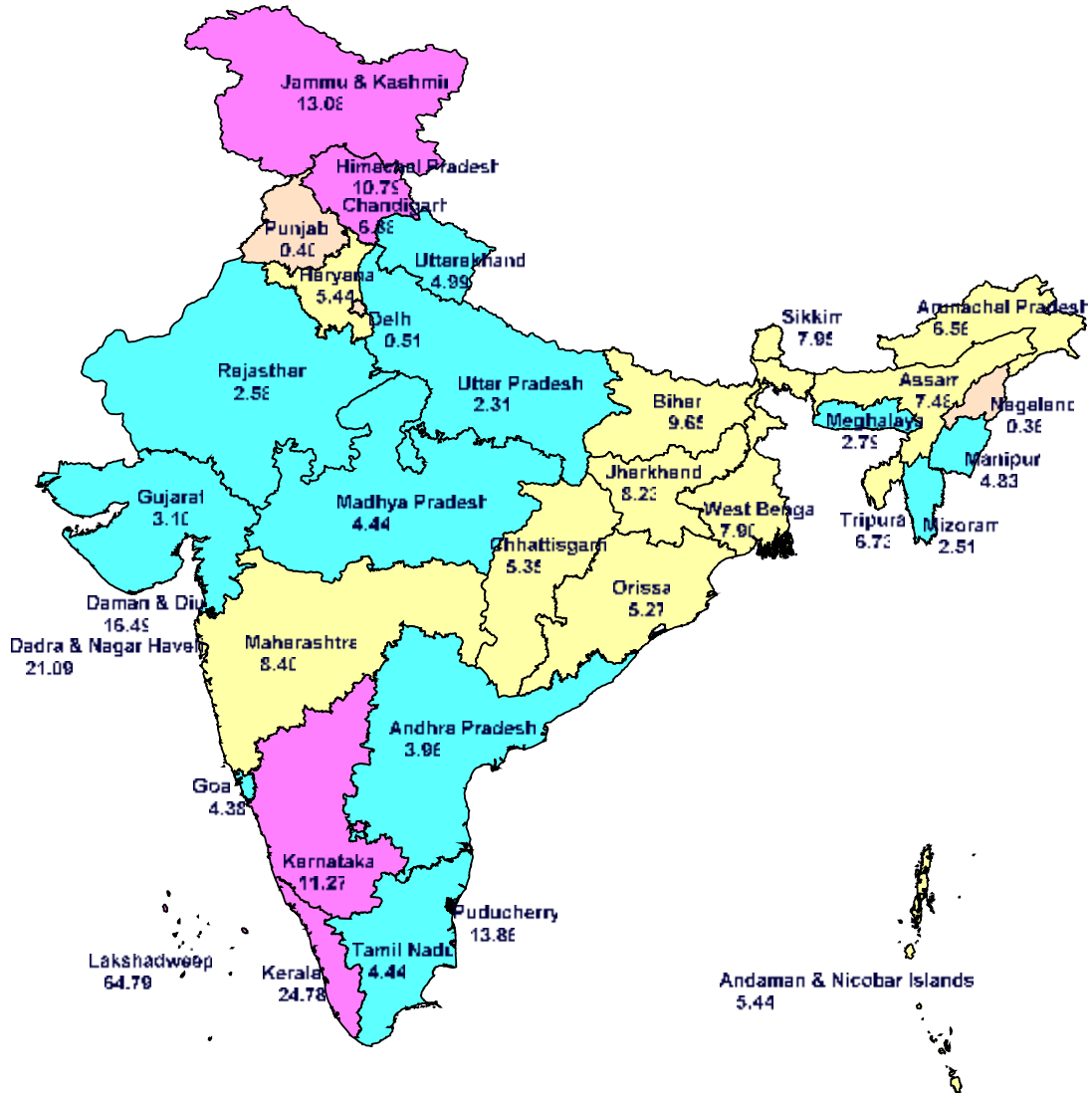
A total of 98,532 cases were reported in the country during 2009 showing an increase of 6.9% over 2008 (92,186). Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number (13,528) of such cases followed by Andhra Pradesh (13,438). These two States together accounted for 27.4% of total cases reported in the country.

**Incidence of IPC Crimes in Districts and Big Cities:**

Reporting of various crimes under Indian Penal Code for each district in the country is presented in Table-1.14. The distribution of IPC crimes in cities with population of more than 5 lakh is presented in Table-1.15. The complete information on 35 urban agglomeration centres with population of more than 10,00,000 (as per Census 2001) is presented in various chapters of the report. The crime analysis of these urban

**RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2009**

(All India 6.13)



**Note:**

Rate of Crime against Public Order means number of crimes against Public Order per one lakh population.



agglomeration Centres is discussed in the chapter on 'Crime in Mega Cities'.

There were as many as 732 districts in the country (including Railway Police Districts) during 2009. 20 districts of these have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 98 districts have reported crimes between 5,001 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 614 of them have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

The Police Districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2009 along with the incidence are as under:

**Table-1(B)**  
**Police Districts registering above 10,000 IPC cases in 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Incidence
1.	Bengaluru	32,380
2.	Mumbai	31,262
3.	Ahmedabad	20,726
4.	Indore	18,306
5.	Hyderabad	17,840
6.	Bhopal	15,440
7.	Cyberabad	14,841
8.	Patna	14,446
9.	Pune	13,848
10.	South 24 Parganas	13,624
11.	Kolkata	13,615
12.	North 24 Parganas	13,046
13.	Lucknow	12,424
14.	Ernakulam Rural	12,350
15.	Murshidabad	12,308
16.	Ghaziabad	11,821
17.	Chennai	10,905
18.	Thrissur	10,131
19.	Alwar	10,092
20.	Gwalior	10,029

*Bengaluru has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes during 2009. Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that Patna reported the highest*

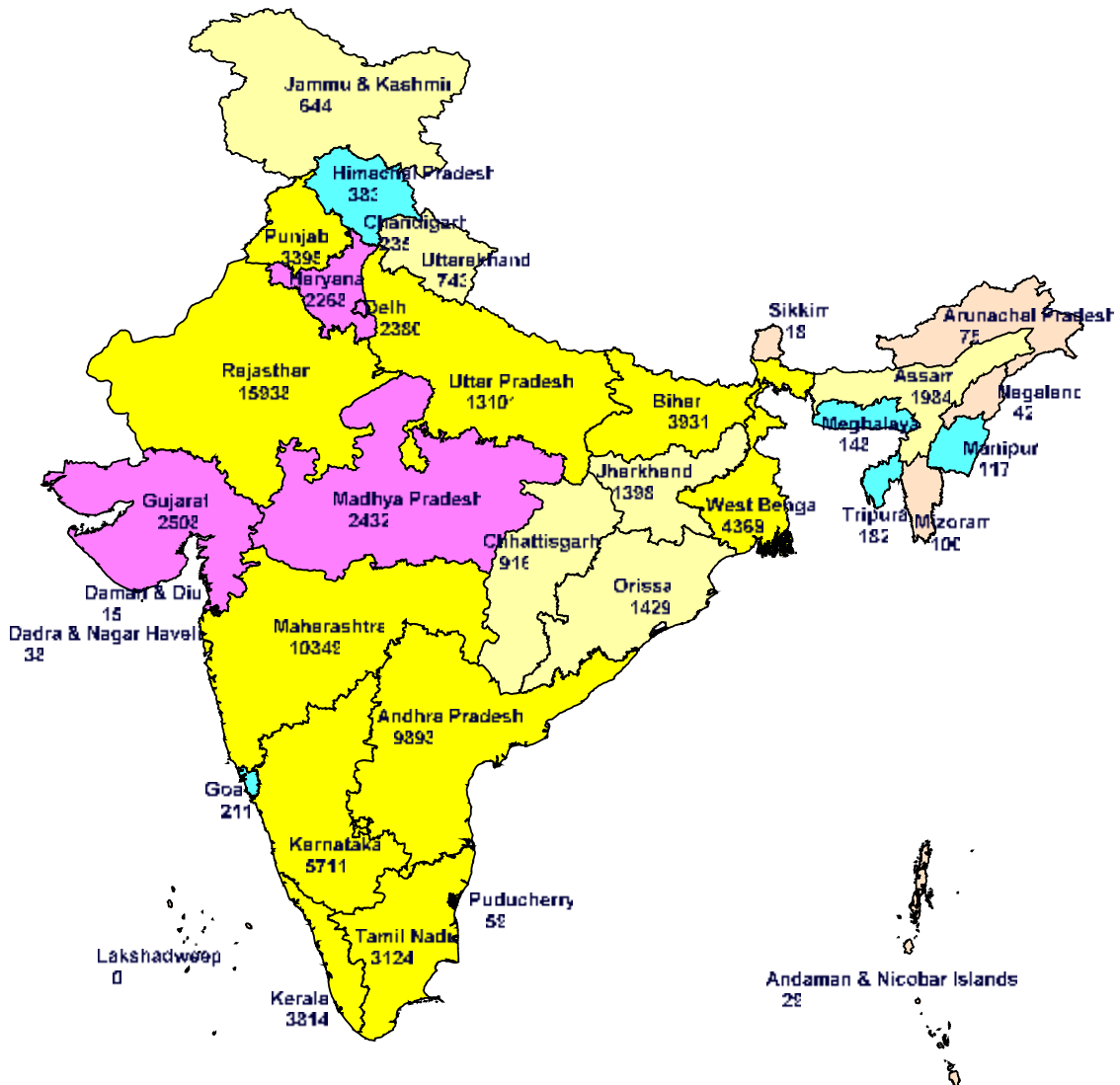
*number of cases under Murder (314) and Dowry Death (95). Murshidabad in West Bengal has reported the highest number of cases under Attempt to Commit Murder (607), Rape (568) and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (3,035). North 24 Parganas in West Bengal has reported the highest incidence of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (241). Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of Kidnapping and Abduction (491). Dhanbad in Jharkhand reported the highest incidence of Dacoity (73). Bengaluru reported the highest incidence of Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity (278) and Cheating (3,007). Ahmedabad has reported the highest incidence of Robbery (844), The highest incidence of Burglary (2,769), Theft (12,009), Criminal Breach of Trust ((511), Counterfeiting (129) and Hurt (3,892) was reported from Mumbai. South 24 Parganas in West Bengal has reported the highest incidence of Riots (1,233). Kannur in Kerala reported the highest incidence of Arson (113), Indore in Madhya Pradesh reported the highest incidence of Molestation (419) whereas Guntur in Andhra Pradesh reported the highest incidence of Sexual Harassment (451). Rohtas in Bihar and Cyberabad in Andhra Pradesh reported the highest incidence of Importation of Girls (23) and Causing Death by Negligence (1,063) respectively.*

**Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)  
(Incidence...45,53,872  
Rate...389.4)**

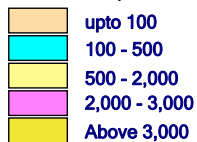
Cases under these Acts

### INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIME DURING 2009

(All India 91979)



**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



generally represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crimes generally indicates better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes reported under SLL. Local Acts are clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes. A total of 45,53,872 SLL crimes were reported in the country during 2009 accounting for an increase of 18.4% over 2008 (38,44,725). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 44.7% increase from 1999 level and 25.0% increase over the average of last 5 years (2004 – 2008). The rate of crime has also shown an increase of 16.8% as compared to 2008 (333.4). 10-year and 5-year trends for each crime are presented in Table-1.16.

The crime head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL is presented in Table-1.17. It is observed that the 21 specified crime heads accounted for 19.6% of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 80.4% were clubbed as 'Other SLL crimes'. The 'Prohibition Act' and 'Gambling Act', though enforced only in a few States, share 12.1% towards total SLL crimes. Next in order were the 'Excise Act' (4.1%), and 'Arms Act' (1.8%). The trend of major SLL crimes is discussed as under:

**Arms Act, 1959**  
**(Incidence...80,109 Rate...6.9)**

80,109 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during 2009 showing an increase of 4.0% over the previous year (77,016). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (53,141) of these cases accounting for more than

half (66.3%) of the total such cases reported in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate also at 27.2 as compared to 6.9 at the National level.

**Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**  
**(Incidence...29,401**  
**Rate...2.5)**

A total of 29,401 cases under this Act were registered in 2009 showing a decrease of 4.1% over previous year (30,645). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 46.0% increase from 1999 level and 1.0% decrease from the average of last 5 years (2004 - 2008). Uttar Pradesh has reported 48.6% (14,278) of the total such cases reported in the country. Punjab has reported the highest crime rate of 16.4 as compared to the National average of 2.5.

**Gambling Act, 1867**  
**(Incidence...1,62,218**  
**Rate...13.9)**

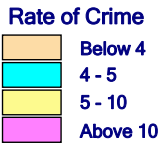
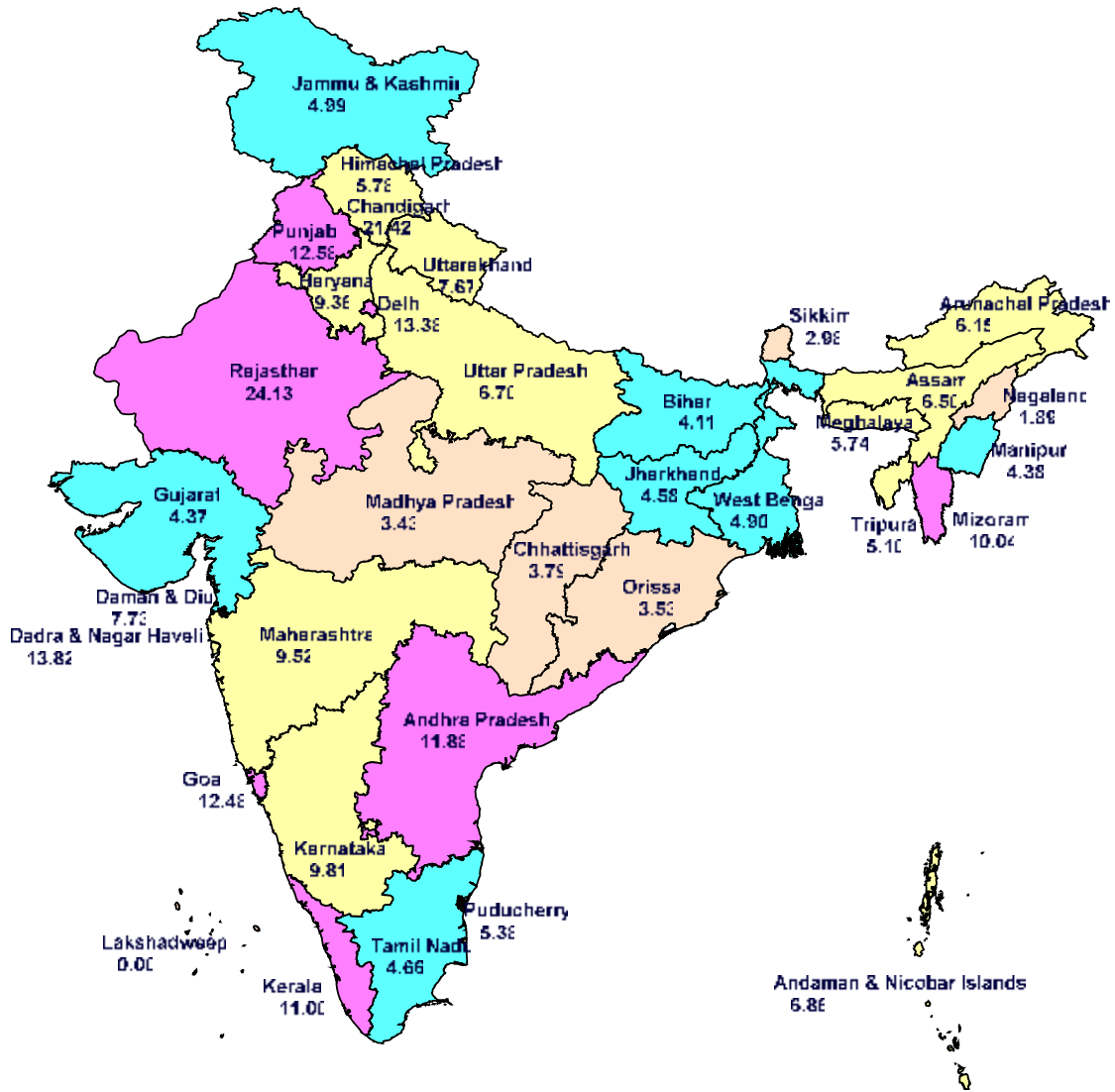
Incidence under this Act showed an increase of 3.8% over the previous year (1,56,247). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis indicated an increase of 39.2% and decline of 9.4% respectively. 34.9% of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (56,610). The crime rate was also the highest in Andhra Pradesh (68.0) as compared to 13.9 at the National level.

**Excise Act, 1944**  
**(Incidence...1,86,322**  
**Rate...15.9)**

The incidence under the Excise Act showed an increase of

**RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING 2009**

(All India 7.87)



**Note:**

Rate of Economic Crimes under IPC means number of Economic Crimes under IPC per one lakh population.

74.7% over the year 1999 and 15.2% over the previous year. *Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (74,908) accounting for 40.2% of the total cases reported under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from Chhattisgarh (63.3) followed by Haryana (54.8). A&N Islands (915.8) has reported highest crime rate among UTs as compared to National average of 15.9.*

**Prohibition Act  
(Incidence...3,87,029  
Rate...33.1)**

Cases reported under this Act have accounted for 8.5% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows an increase of 6.9% over the previous year (3,61,940). The incidence under this Act has declined by 29.3% over the year 1999 and increased by 12.0% over the average of 5 years (2004 - 2008). The highest number of cases under this Act (1,76,206) were reported from Gujarat followed by Tamil Nadu (1,16,512) and Maharashtra (71,814). These three States together accounted for 94.2% of the total cases registered in the country. The rate was highest at 306.8 in Gujarat against the National average of 33.1.

**Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908  
(Incidence...4,419  
Rate...0.4)**

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed an increase of 0.5% from 1999 (4,399) level and by 7.0% over the average of last 5 years (2004 - 2008). An increase of 8.7% in

incidence was observed over 2008. *The highest number of cases (1,050) accounting for 23.8% of the total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. The crime rate was, however, maximum at 1.4 in Kerala against the National average of 0.4.*

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956  
(Incidence...2,474  
Rate...0.2)**

The incidence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has declined by 73.6% over 1999 level (9,363), 44.8% over average (4,485) of last 5 years (2004 - 2008). *A decline of 7.0% was observed as compared to 2008. Tamil Nadu reported 28.9% of total such cases (716). Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate at 2.1 against the National average of 0.2.*

**Railways Act, 1989  
(Incidence...175  
Rate...Negligible)**

Cases registered under this Act declined from 224 cases in 2005 and further to 186 and 145 in 2007 and 2008 respectively but rose to 175 in the year 2009. Bihar (33), Uttar Pradesh (24), Madhya Pradesh (21), Maharashtra (17), Uttarakhand (15), Punjab (14) and Andhra Pradesh (12) contributed 77.7% of the cases reported in the country under the Act during 2009.

**Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930  
(Incidence...1,257  
Rate...0.1)**

Cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 20.8%

over 1999 (1,587) and 17.5% over previous year (1,524). *West Bengal alone has reported 71.8% (903) of the total cases reported at the National level while Goa has reported the highest crime rate of 2.2 against the National crime rate of 0.1.*

**Indian Passport Act, 1967  
(Incidence...1,249  
Rate...0.1)**

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have increased by 164.6% over 1999, by 27.6% over the quinquennial average of 2004 - 2008, and by 19.5% over the previous year (1,045). The highest incidence (371) accounting for 29.7% of the total cases in the country was reported from Tamil Nadu during the year. The highest crime rate was in Mizoram (2.9) against the National average of 0.1.

**Essential Commodities Act, 1955  
(Incidence...7,622  
Rate...0.7)**

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have increased by 35.2% over 1999, by 1.7% over the quinquennial average of 2004 - 2008 and declined by 16.3% over previous year (9,106). The highest incidence (1,964) accounting for 25.8% of the total cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh,

followed by Maharashtra (1,639) representing 21.5% of the total cases. However, the crime rate was highest in Puducherry (6.4) compared to the National average of 0.7.

**Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972  
(Incidence...36  
Rate... Negligible)**

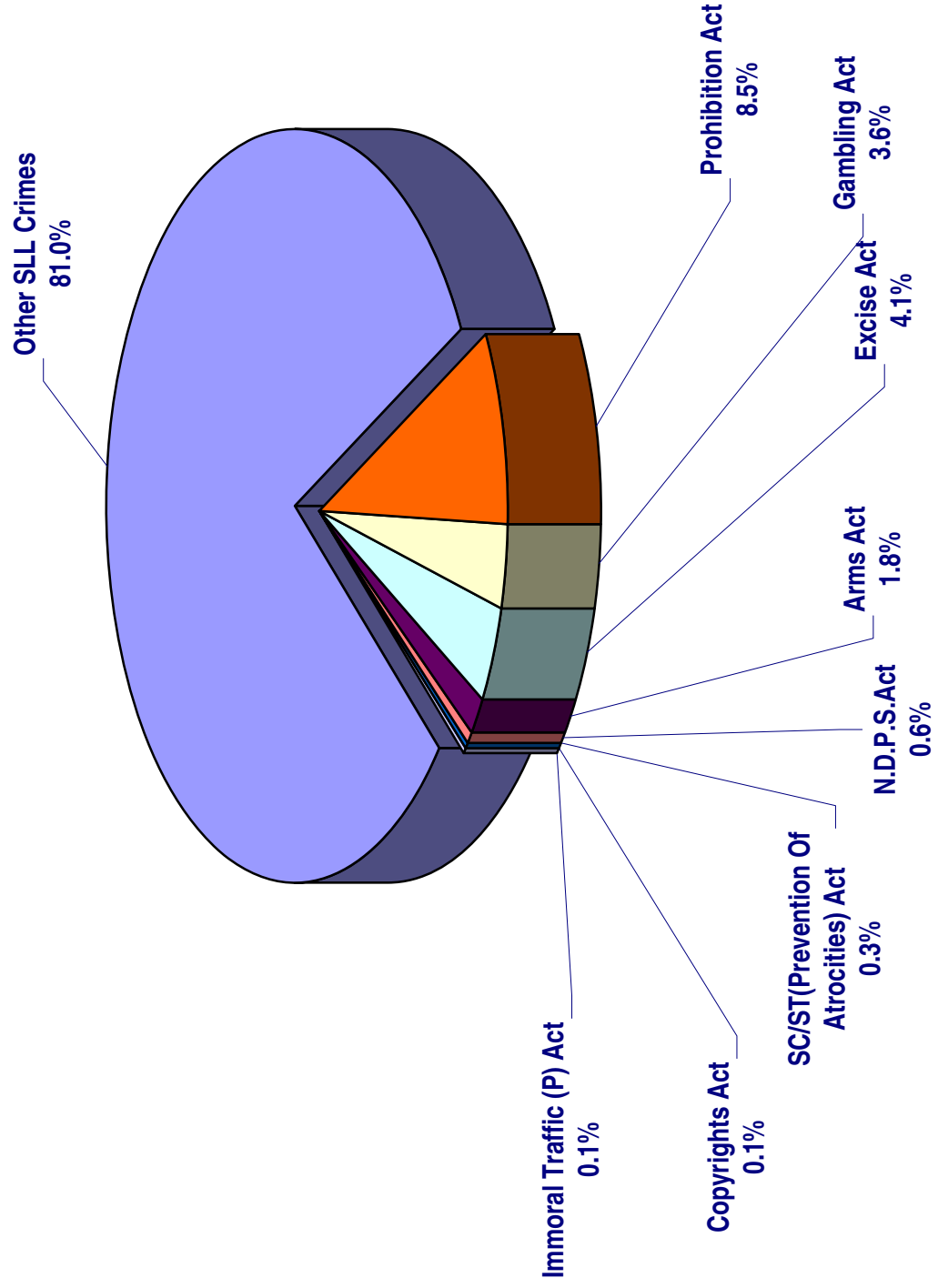
The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 125.0% over 1999, a decline of 32.6% over the quinquennial average of 2004 – 2008 and an increase 5.9% over previous year. *Maximum number of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (10) out of total cases 36 reported at National level.*

**Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961  
(Incidence...5,650  
Rate...0.5)**

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 84.4% over 1999, 25.7% over the quinquennial average and 1.7% over 2008 (5,555). *Andhra Pradesh (1,362) and Bihar (1,252) have accounted for 46.3% of the total cases reported in the country.* Orissa reported the highest crime rate (2.3) against the National average of 0.5.

**FIGURE 1.5**

**Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes during 2009**





**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (Incidence...845 Rate...0.1)**

The number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act have shown a decline of 47.7% over the average of 5 years (2004 - 2008) and 17.6% over 2008 (1,025). *Andhra Pradesh (704) has reported 83.3% of the total cases registered in the country. It has also reported the highest crime rate at 0.8 against the national rate of 0.1.*

**Copyright Act, 1957 (Incidence...6,049 Rate...0.5)**

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a mixed trend since 1999 with an increase of 205.5% over the 1999 level but decline of 8.3 over the 5 year average (2004 - 2008) and increase of 0.2% over 2008. Tamil Nadu (with 1,917 cases) has registered 31.7% of the total cases reported in the country.

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (Incidence...12,087 Rate...1.0)**

*The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a decline of 17.2% over 1999. However, incidence (12,087) of these cases has shown an increase of 13.6% over the average of last five years (2004 – 2008) and decrease of 4.3% over the previous year (12,624). 11,143 cases accounting for 92.2% of total 12,087 cases*

reported in the country were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes and 944 cases accounting for 7.8% were reported for crimes against Scheduled Tribes.

**Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (Incidence...170 Rate...Negligible)**

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decline of 82.9% over the 1999 level, 51.3% decline over the average of last 5 years and 33.1% decrease over 2008 (254).

98.8% (168 cases) out of 170 cases under this Act were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes while the rest 1.2% (2 cases) were for crimes against the Scheduled Tribes.

**Forest Act, 1927 (Incidence...4,802 Rate...0.4)**

The cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 5.7% over the previous year (5,090). Two States viz. *Rajasthan (2,416) and Uttar Pradesh (1,659) have accounted for 84.9% of the total cases reported in the country during the year. Rajasthan has reported highest crime rate of 3.7 as against the National crime rate 0.4.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**CHAPTER-2****CRIMES IN MEGA CITIES****Introduction**

The term 'Mega City' here refers to cities having population of over 10 lakhs (1 million). The number of such cities has increased from 23 in 1991 to 35 in 2001.

Mega cities are facing increased criminal activities on account of a number of socio-economic factors. This chapter deals with crime analysis relating to these cities.

The actual census population of these cities for the year 2001 is used for calculating the crime rates in the absence of mid-year population estimates for the year 2009 for these 35 cities from the Registrar General of India Office. The population of these 35 mega cities (see Table-1.6) constitutes nearly 10% of the country's total population.

27.8% of population lives in Urban areas as per 2001 census. The present analysis does not aim at complete urban crime pattern in the country but restricts to only 35 mega cities representing nearly 37.8% of total urban population (1078.8 lakh out of 2853.5 lakh as per 2001 census).

**Various forms of crime**

The present analysis on mega cities is restricted to 22 major specified crimes under IPC and 21 specified crimes under SLL. The city-wise details of these crimes for 35 mega cities are furnished in Chapter-I. Other related details on Property Stolen & Recovered, Crime against Women, Crime against Children and Cyber Crimes are also furnished in the respective chapters of the reports. The major crime pattern of IPC crimes & SLL crimes in 35 mega cities are discussed below.

**Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence  
(All India...21,21,345  
Mega Cities...3,43,749)**

A total of 3,43,749 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 35 mega cities during 2009 as compared to 3,47,153 crimes during 2008, thereby reporting a decline of 1.0%. *There was an increase of 1.3% in IPC crimes during 2009 over the previous year 2008 at the national level.*

The Urban agglomeration centres have accounted for 40.7% (57,038 out of 1,40,027) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 28.5% Counterfeiting cases (837 out of 2,935) and 26.9% Cheating cases (19,597 out of 72,718) of the nation's total IPC crime.

The cities of Delhi, Bengaluru and Mumbai have accounted for 13.2%, 9.4% and 9.1% respectively of the total crimes reported from 35 mega cities. Madurai city has reported significant increase of 21.5% IPC crimes as compared to previous year (2008) followed by Jabalpur (20.8%). Surat and Kanpur cities have reported a decline of 29.6% and 23.3% respectively.

**Rate of Crime (IPC)  
(All India...181.4  
Mega Cities...318.6)**

The average rate of crime in Urban agglomeration centres at 318.6 was much higher than the national crime rate of 181.4 (Table-1.6). Indore reported the highest crime rate (860.3) among the mega cities in the country followed by Bhopal (836.4) and Jaipur (722.4). The crime rate for each city is compared with the corresponding crime rate of the domain State in Table 2(A).

Crime rate (IPC) in cities was generally higher than the corresponding crime rate of domain State. The crime rate was lower than that of the respective State in case of Asansol, Chennai, Kolkata and Madurai. The crime rate in case of Dhanbad (123.7) was slightly higher than that of Jharkhand (122.6). The crime rate at national level increased marginally by 0.6% (from 181.5 in 2008 to 181.4 in 2009), however, the crime rate in cities has decreased by 1.0% (from 321.8 in 2008 to 318.6 in 2009).

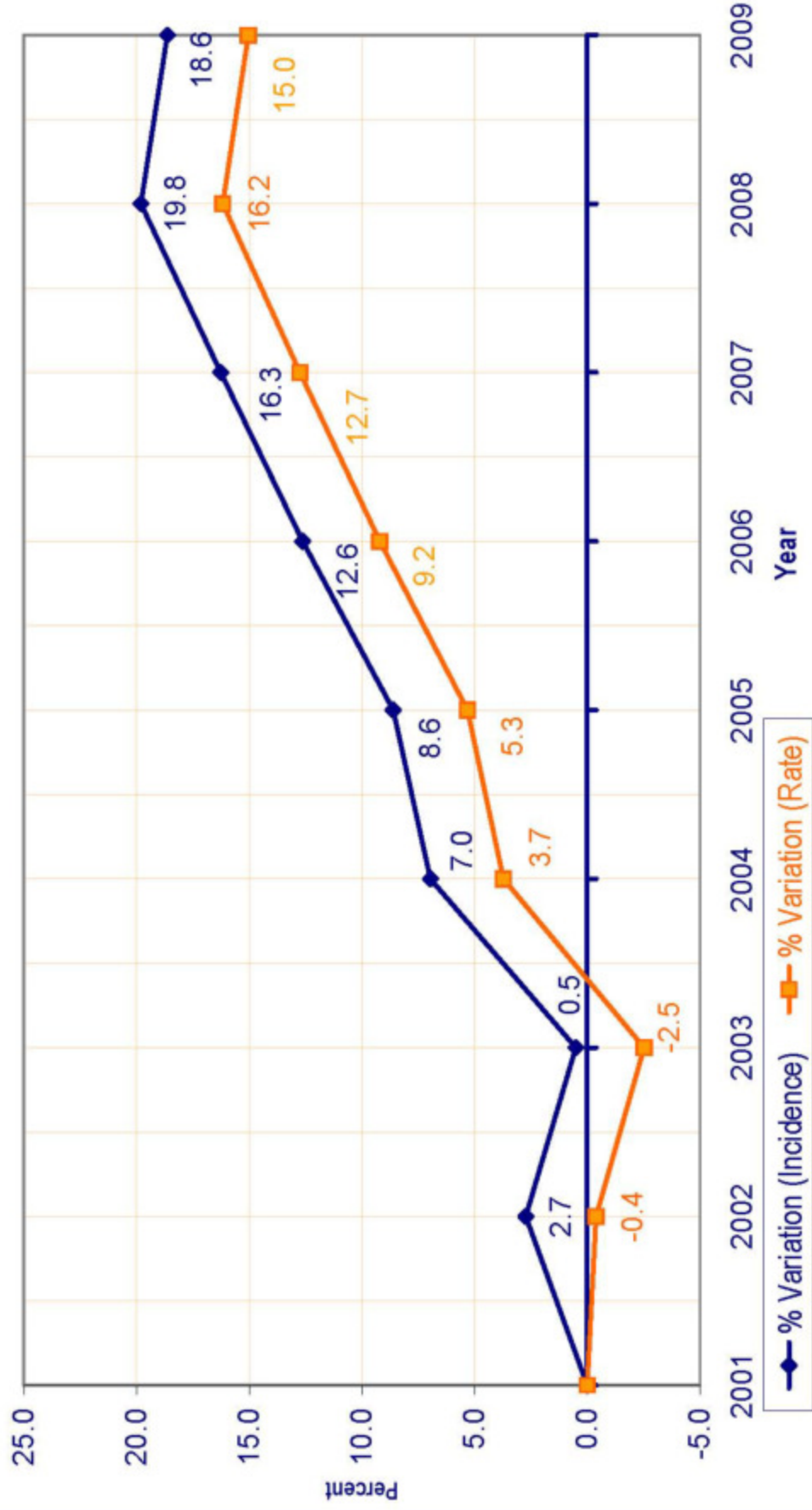
**IPC crime rate  
Mega Cities Vs Domain State**

Sl. No.	City	Rate of Crime (IPC)	
		Mega City	Domain State
1	Agra	366.1	88.4
2	Ahmedabad	458.6	200.5
3	Allahabad	197.4	88.4
4	Amritsar	213.4	131.7
5	Asansol	124.7	126.7
6	Bengaluru	569.4	230.3
7	Bhopal	836.4	293.0
8	Chennai	169.7	260.3
9	Coimbatore	298.6	260.3
10	Delhi	353.7	282.6
11	Dhanbad	123.7	122.6
12	Faridabad	417.9	231.9
13	Hyderabad	322.4	216.6
14	Indore	860.3	293.0
15	Jabalpur	554.6	293.0
16	Jaipur	722.4	252.2
17	Jamshedpur	279	122.6
18	Kanpur	253.2	88.4
19	Kochi	646.3	341.5
20	Kolkata	103.0	126.7
21	Lucknow	462.4	88.4
22	Ludhiana	207.0	131.7
23	Madurai	251.0	260.3
24	Meerut	208.3	88.4
25	Mumbai	191.0	183.6
26	Nagpur	366.7	183.6
27	Nasik	366.1	183.6
28	Patna	515.9	128.4
29	Pune	368.7	183.6
30	Rajkot	446.6	200.5
31	Surat	269.1	200.5
32	Vadodara	339.1	200.5
33	Varanasi	186.0	88.4
34	Vijayawada	512.4	216.6
35	Vishakhapatnam	407.5	216.6
Total (Cities/All India)		<b>318.6</b>	<b>181.4</b>

**Table-2 (A)**

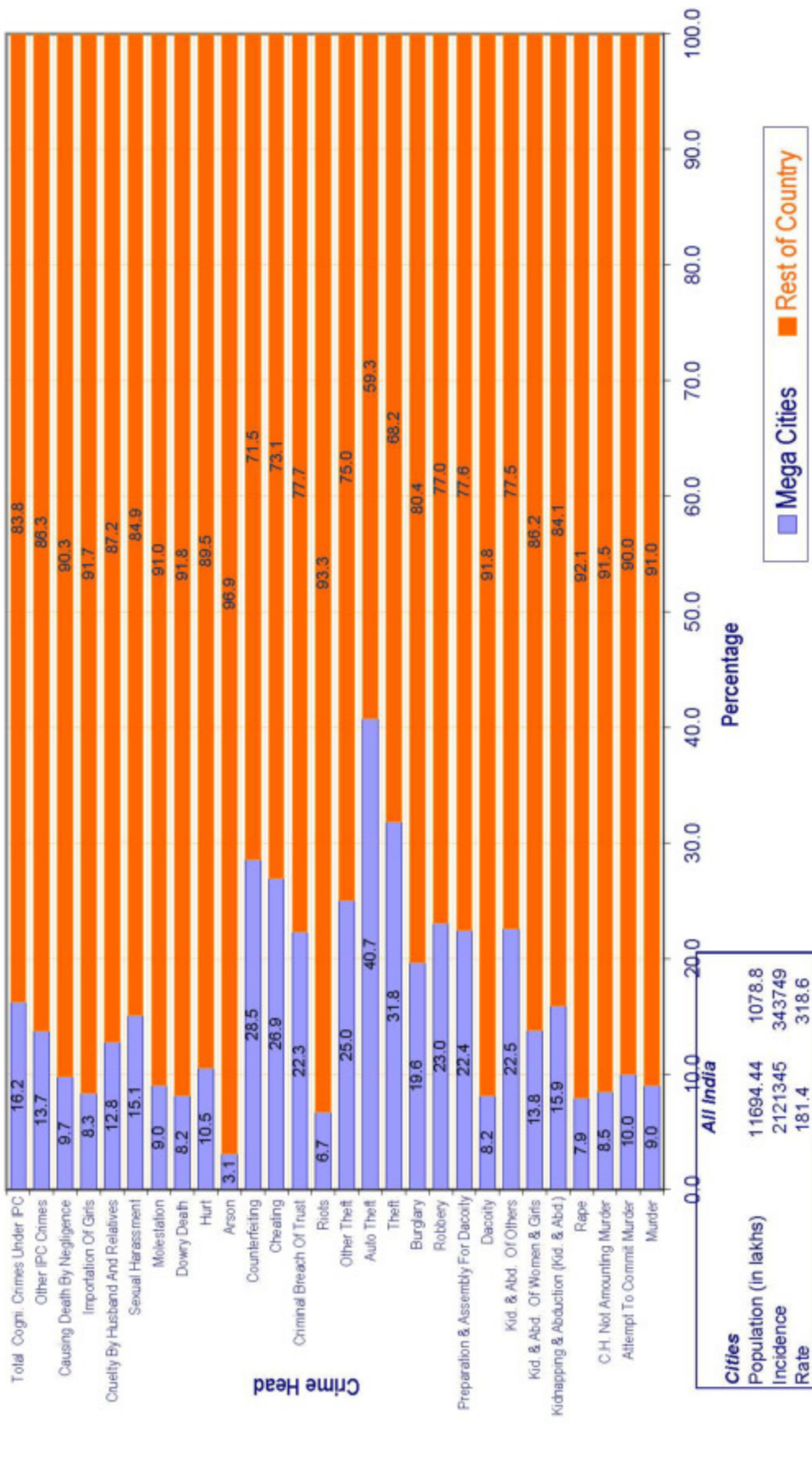
**Incidence & Rate of IPC Crimes (mega cities)  
Percentage Change From 2001**

**FIGURE 2.1**

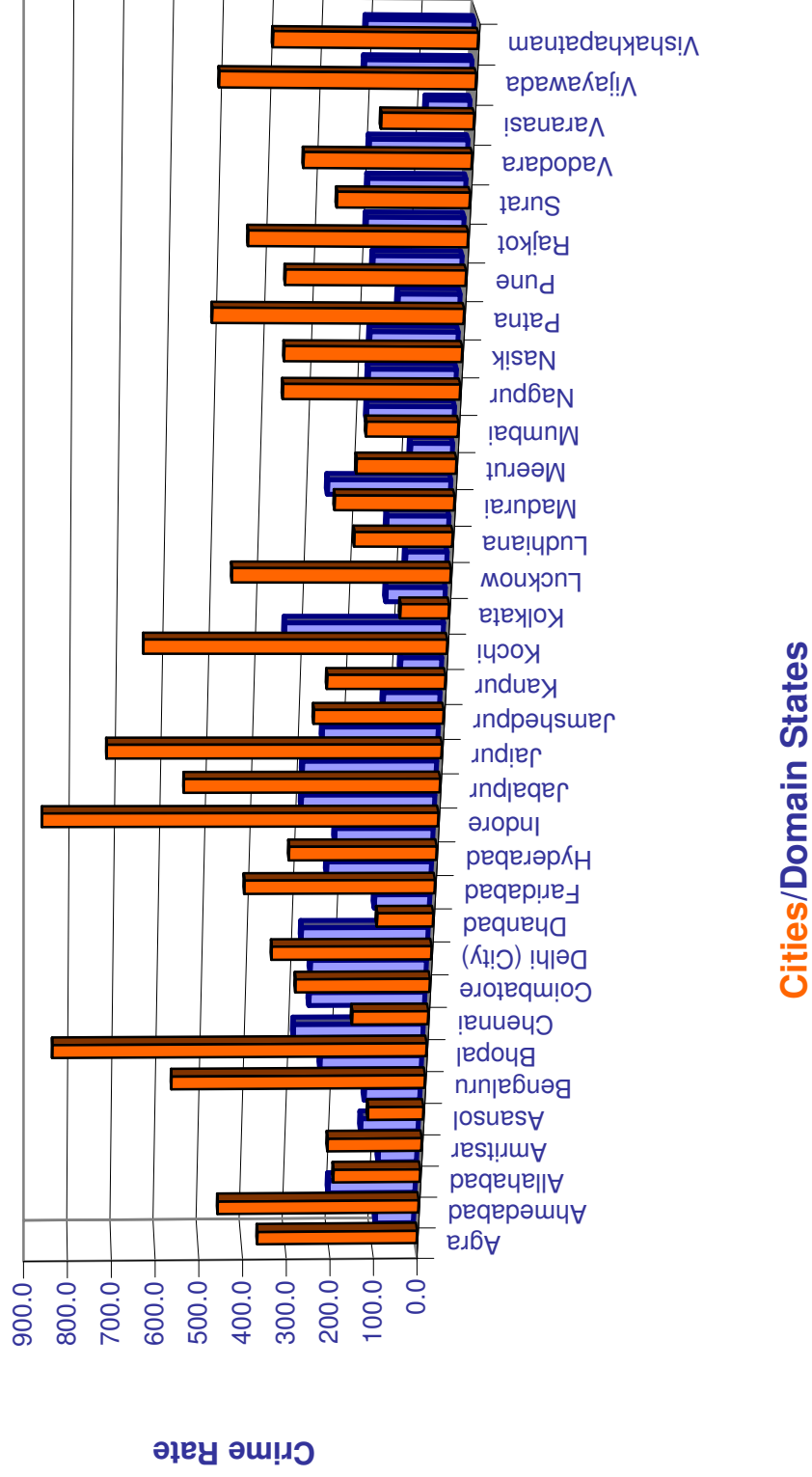


**FIGURE 2.2**

**IPC Crime (mega cities)  
Percentage distribution during 2009**



**FIGURE 2.3**  
**IPC Crime Rate During 2009**  
**(Mega Cities Vs Domain States)**





**Trend analysis – IPC crimes**

The details of IPC crimes in cities during 2005 to 2009 are presented in Table-2(B).

**Table-2 (B)  
Incidence & Rate of IPC crimes (mega cities)**

Year	Incidence	Rate
2005	3,14,708	291.7
2006	3,26,363	302.5
2007	3,36,889	312.3
2008	3,47,153	321.8
2009	3,43,749	318.6

**Crimes under Special and Local Laws  
(All India...45,53,872  
Mega Cities...8,91,576)**

35 cities have 8,91,576 reported cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws as compared to 6,38,986 in 2008. The incidence under SLL during 2009 showed an increase of 39.5% in cities as compared to an increase of 18.4% observed at National level.

35 Urban agglomeration centres have significantly accounted for 66.7% of the cases (2 out of 3) registered under Child Marriage Restraint Act in the country, 31.3% of the cases (774 out of 2,474) registered under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 27.1% cases (1,639 out of 6,049) registered under the Copyright Act in the country.

**Crime rate (SLL)  
(All-India...389.4  
Mega Cities...826.5)**

The crime rate in Urban Agglomeration centres (826.5) was 2.1 times more than the National average (389.4). *The highest crime rate of SLL crimes during 2009 was reported from Lucknow (9981.9) followed by Kanpur (5,279.0).* The city-wise details are presented in Table-1.18.

**Trends Analysis – SLL Crimes**

The details of SLL crimes in 35 mega cities during 2005 to 2009 are presented in Table-2(C). The crime rate in 35 mega cities has shown a mixed trend.

**Table-2(C)  
Incidence & Rate of SLL crimes in Mega Cities**

Year	Incidence	Rate
2005	7,66,619	710.6
2006	6,61,600	613.3
2007	7,53,760	698.7
2008	6,38,986	592.3
2009	8,91,576	826.5



**CHAPTER-3**

**VIOLENT CRIMES**

Violent crimes affect the life and safety of the people. Such crimes induce a sense of insecurity and fear in the community. The frequency and the magnitude of such crimes also affect the public peace.

The following IPC crimes reported to the Police authorities have been grouped as 'Violent Crimes' for the purpose of crime analysis in this chapter.

**I. Violent crimes affecting life**

Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Dowry Deaths and Kidnapping & Abduction;

**II. Violent crimes affecting property**

Dacoity, Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity and Robbery;

**III. Violent crimes affecting public safety**

Riots and Arson;

**IV. Violent crimes affecting Women**

Rape.

**Percentage distribution of Violent crimes during 2005-2009**

The percentage share of violent crimes reported in the country during 2009 was 10.9% of the total IPC crimes. *The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has decreased from 11.1% in 2005 to 10.9% in 2009.* Out of the total 2,30,500 violent crimes reported in

the country during the year, 46.7% crimes were violent crimes affecting life (1,07,580 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year were 12.9% (29,845 cases); those affecting the public safety were 31.1% (71,678 cases) and violent crimes directed against Women (Rape) were 9.3% (21,397 cases) of the total violent crimes.

**Trend of Violent Crimes (2005 – 2009)**

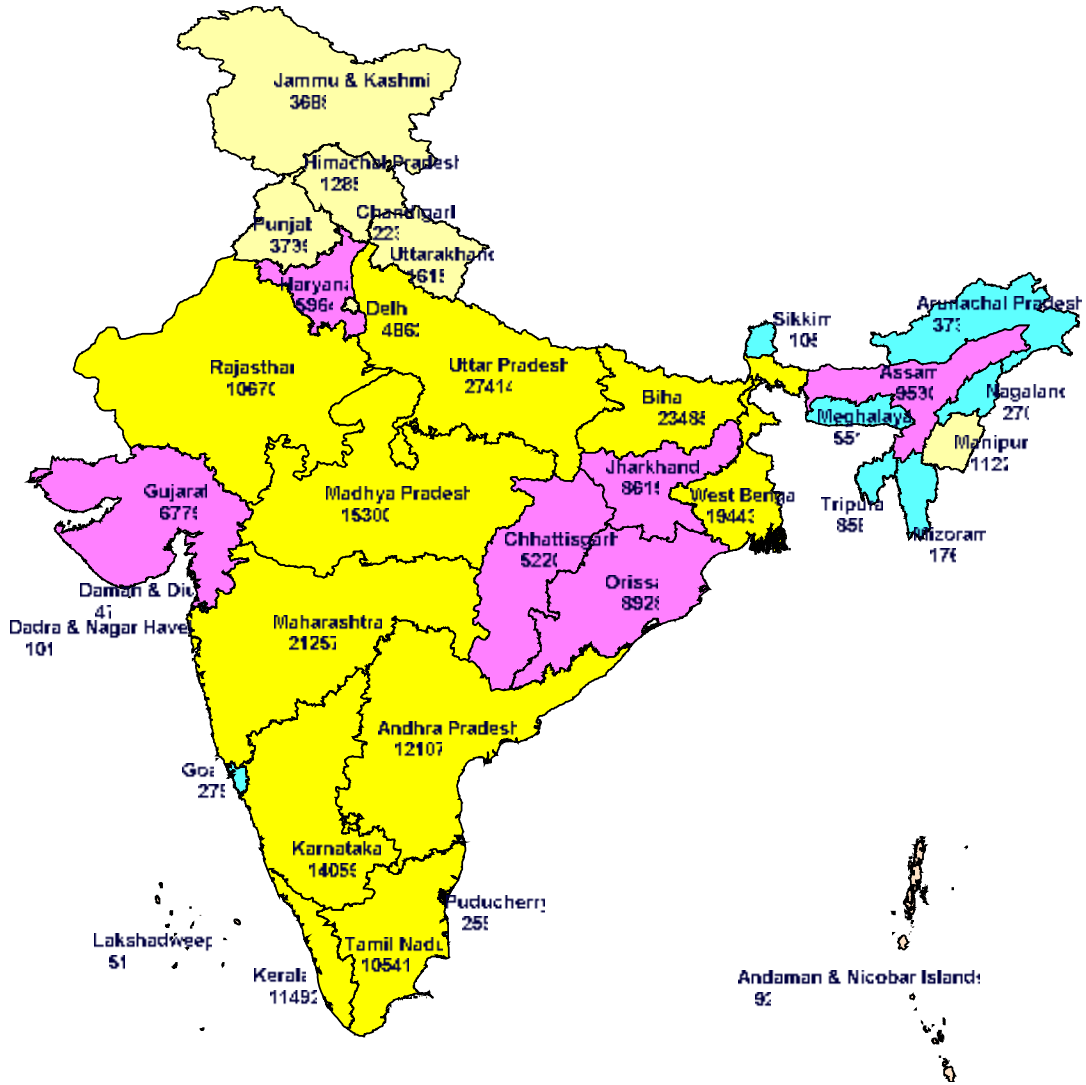
The quantum of total violent crimes is continuously increasing from 2005 to 2009. Though *the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has declined over this period (2005 - 2009), the share of violent crimes affecting life continuously decreased till 2008 and again increased in 2009. The share of violent crimes affecting women has increased continually from 9.0 in 2005 to 9.6 in 2007 and then decreased to 9.4 in 2008 and further decreased to 9.3 in 2009.* On the contrary, share of violent crimes affecting Public safety has declined during the period 2005 – 2006 and then increased in 2007 and 2008 and again declined to 31.1 in 2009. Share of crimes affecting Property has shown a mixed trend. This is a clear indication of change in the pattern of violent crimes over the years.

**Incidence of Violent Crimes (Incidence... 2,30,500 Crime Rate... 19.7)**

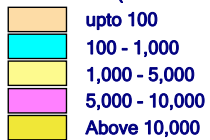
A total of 2,30,500 incidents of violent crimes were reported in the country during 2009 as to 2,28,663 during 2008 recording an increase of 0.8%. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2009 remained static during 2009 (10.9%, the same as in 2008).

### INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2009

(All India 230500)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



**Table-3(A)**  
**Violent Crimes reported during 2005 - 2009**

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)
1.	Total Violent Crimes	2,02,640 [11.1]	2,05,656 [10.9]	2,15,613 [10.8]	2,28,663 [10.9]	2,30,500 [10.9]
1.1	Affecting Life	93,947 (46.4)	94,855 (46.1)	99,017 (45.9)	1,03,660 (45.3)	1,07,580 (46.7)
1.2	Affecting Property	25,648 (12.7)	26,332 (12.8)	26,920 (12.5)	28,269 (12.4)	29,845 (12.9)
1.3	Affecting Public Safety	64,686 (31.9)	65,121 (31.7)	68,939 (32.0)	75,267 (32.9)	71,678 (31.1)
1.4	Affecting Women	18,359 (9.0)	19,348 (9.4)	20,737 (9.6)	21,467 (9.4)	21,397 (9.3)

Note: 1. [ ] Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total IPC crimes  
2. ( ) Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total violent crimes

### Trend of Violent Crimes

The State and UT-wise incidents of violent crimes and their rate during 2009 are presented in Table-3.1. *Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have reported high number of incidence with 27,414, 23,485 and 21,257 cases representing 11.9%, 10.2% and 9.2% respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country during 2009.*

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Lakshadweep (71.8) followed by Manipur (42.0), D & N Haveli (36.7), Kerala (33.2), Assam (31.2) and Arunachal Pradesh (30.6). *The lowest crime rate was observed in Gujarat (11.8), Nagaland (12.1) and Punjab (13.9).*

**Table-3 (B)**  
**Crime Rate of Violent crimes during 2005 - 2009**

Sl.No.	Crime Rate For Violent Crimes (IPC)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Affecting Life	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2
2.	Affecting Property	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
3.	Affecting Public safety	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.1
4.	Affecting Women	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
	Total crimes	18.4	18.4	19.0	19.8	19.7

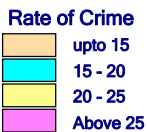
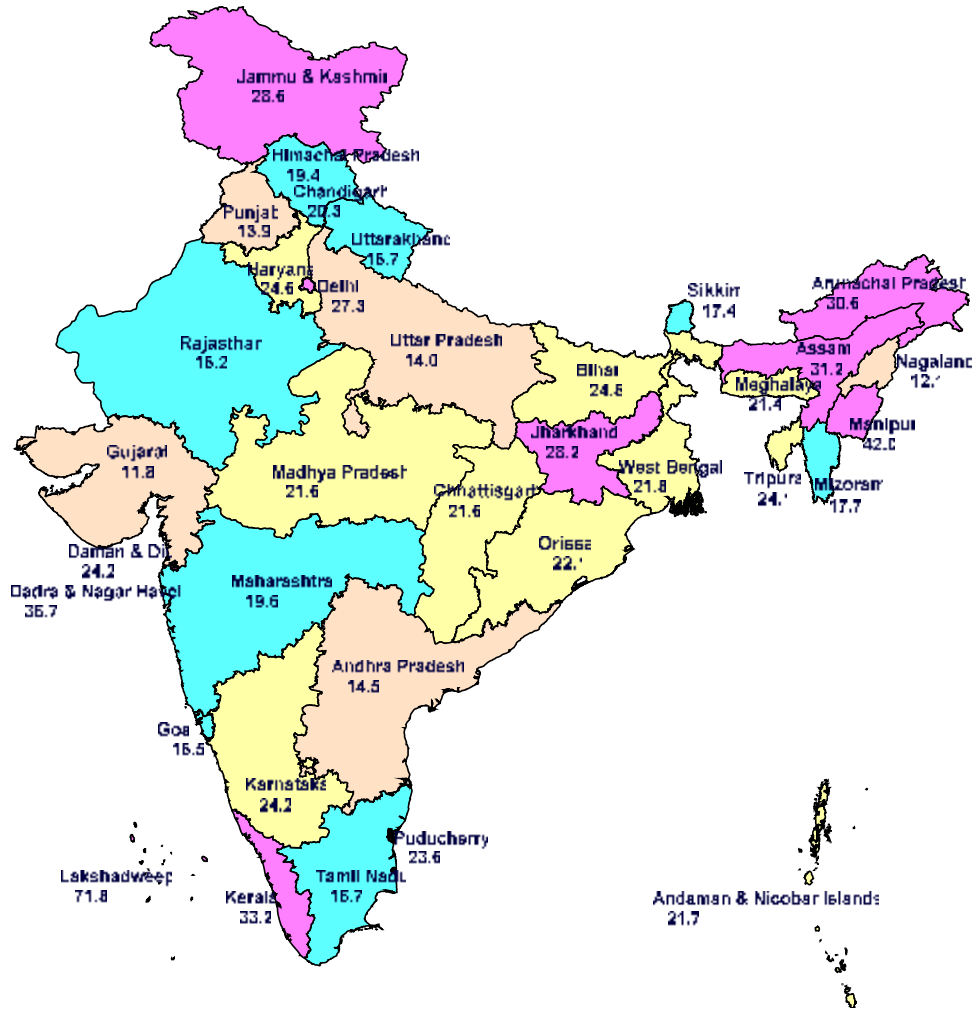
*The crime rate (19.7) of total violent crimes in the country has shown a decrease of 0.5% during 2009 over 2008 (19.8). The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2005 - 2009 at the All-India level are given in Table-3 (B). The rate of total violent crimes has continuously increased from 2006 to 2008 and declined marginally in 2009. Details can be seen in table 3(B).*

### Share of Violent crimes to total IPC Crimes

*The violent crimes constituted 11.1% of total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2005 whereas the share of these crimes was 10.8% in 2007, thereby showing a declining trend during the period 2005 - 2007. However, the share of violent crimes has marginally increased to 10.9% of total IPC crimes in 2008 and remained the same in 2009.*

### RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2009

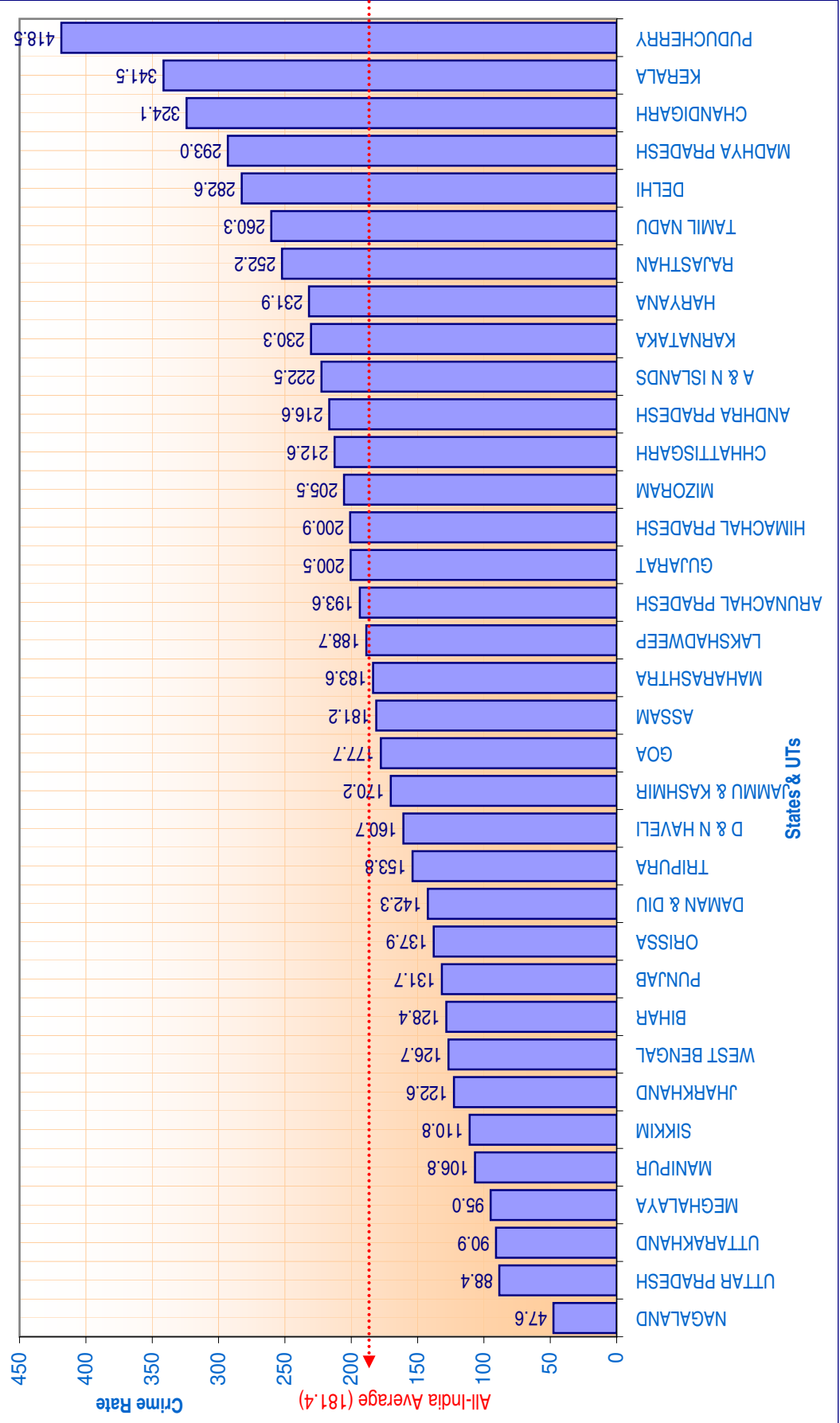
(All India 19.7)



Note:  
Rate of Violent Crime means number of violent crimes per one lakh population.

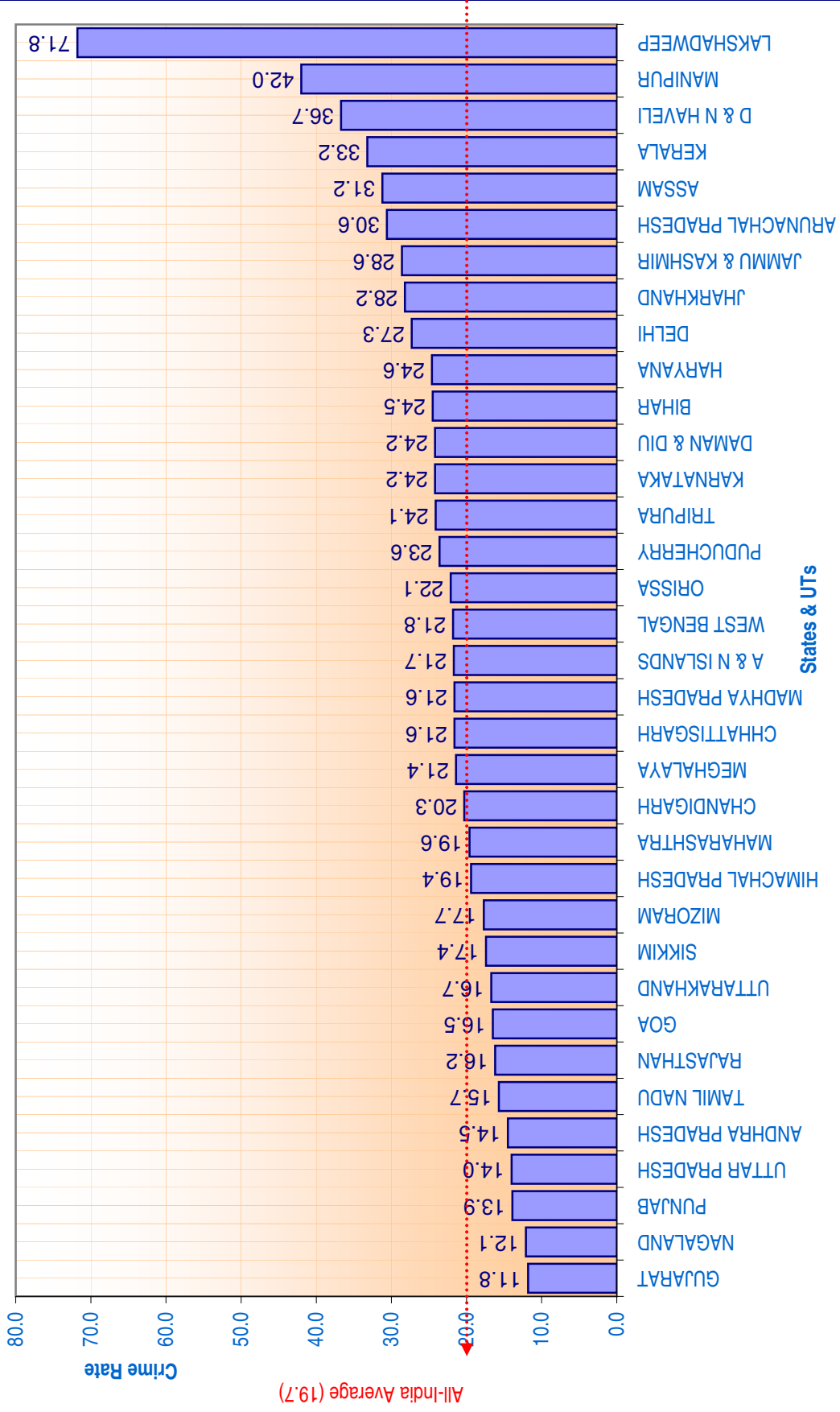
**FIGURE 3.1**

**State-wise IPC Crime Rate during 2009**



**FIGURE 3.2**

**State-wise Violent Crime Rate during 2009**



The comparative National level details are presented in Table-3 (A). *The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Manipur (39.3%) followed by Lakshadweep (38.1%) against the National average of 10.9%. This reflects that there was nearly one violent crime for every three IPC crimes in these two States (i.e. Manipur and Lakshadweep).*

### **Trend Analysis of Various Violent Crimes**

#### **Murder**

**(Incidence... 32,369  
Crime Rate...2.8)**

*The incidence of Murder (32,369) has decreased marginally by 1.2% as compared to the previous year 2008 (32,766). The highest incidence (4,534) of Murder, accounting for 14.0% of total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar reported 3,152 cases accounting for 9.7% of total Murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Jharkhand (5.4) followed by Meghalaya (5.0) as compared to the National average rate of 2.8 (See Table 1.8).*

#### **Motives of Murder**

The prominent motives behind murders were 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' and 'Property Dispute' as in the past, which accounted for 10.7% and 9.1% of cases of murder respectively. The other significant causes were: 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes' (7.9%), 'Gain' (5.7%) and 'Dowry' (3.9%). Bihar has reported 16.9% (311 out of 1,838) murders for 'Gain', 25.8% (836 out of 2,935) murders due to

'Property Dispute'. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 13.4% (467 out of 3,477) murders due to 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' and Chhattisgarh accounted for 60.7% (17 out of 28) murders due to 'Communalism'. Andhra Pradesh has reported 16.2% of murders due to 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes', 31.1% of murders due to 'Political Reasons' and 25.9% murders due to 'Class Conflict'. 21.2% of murders due to 'Dowry' were reported from Orissa. Gujarat accounted for 30.0% of murders on account of 'Lunacy'. Jharkhand contributed 21.1% of murders due to 'Witchcraft' and 40.4% murders due to 'Casteism'. Jammu & Kashmir accounted for 18.1% murders by 'Terrorist / Extremist Violence'.

#### **Attempt to Commit Murder**

**(Incidence... 29,038  
Crime rate... 2.5)**

The incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (29,038) during 2009 has increased by 1.5% over the previous year (28,598). As in the case of Murder, Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest (4,141) incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder followed by Bihar with (3,068) cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (17.9) against the National average of 2.5.

**Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder  
(Incidence... 3,930  
Crime rate... 0.3)**

The incidence (3,930) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to



Murder has increased by 1.7% over previous year (3,863). As in the cases of Murder and its attempt, Uttar Pradesh has reported highest number

Culpable Homicide cases for 'Gain' (32.6%), 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' (31.7%), 'Love Affairs' (23.1%) and 'Political Reasons'

Table-3 (C)

**Percentage share of Violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2009  
(All-India Average: 10.9%)**

State/UTs With Percentage Share Above All-India Average			State/UTs With Percentage Share Below All-India Average		
Sl. No	State	% Share	Sl. No	State	% Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	MANIPUR	39.3	1.	HARYANA	10.6
2.	LAKSHADWEEP	38.1	2.	MAHARASHTRA	10.6
3.	NAGALAND	25.5	3.	KARNATAKA	10.5
4.	JHARKHAND	23.0	4.	PUNJAB	10.5
5.	D & N HAVELI	22.9	5.	CHHATTISGARH	10.2
6.	MEGHALAYA	22.5	6.	A & N ISLANDS	9.8
7.	BIHAR	19.1	7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9.7
8.	UTTARAKHAND	18.3	8.	KERALA	9.7
9.	ASSAM	17.2	9.	DELHI	9.7
10.	WEST BENGAL	17.2	10.	GOA	9.3
11.	DAMAN & DIU	17.0	11.	MIZORAM	8.6
12.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	16.8	12.	MADHYA PRADESH	7.4
13.	ORISSA	16.0	13.	ANDHRA PRADESH	6.7
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	15.9	14.	RAJASTHAN	6.4
15.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.8	15.	CHANDIGARH	6.3
16.	SIKKIM	15.7	16.	TAMIL NADU	6.0
17.	TRIPURA	15.6	17.	GUJARAT	5.9
			18.	PUDUCHERRY	5.6

of cases (1,439) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder accounting for 36.6% of such cases reported at the National level. The crime rate was highest in West Bengal (1.0) against the National average of 0.3.

**Motives of Culpable Homicide (C.H.) not amounting to Murder**

'Property Dispute' (3.1%), 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' (2.3%) and 'Gain' (1.2%) were the major motives for Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. West Bengal has registered the highest number of

(50.0%). Bihar has registered the maximum number of such cases due to 'Property Dispute' (48.0%) and 'Dowry' (44.0%). Jharkhand accounted for both the cases of Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder due to 'Lunacy' and 'Class Conflict' each and 40.4% of such cases due to 'Casteism'. Orissa accounted for 66.7% cases due to 'Witchcraft', the lone such case due to 'Communalism' was reported from Haryana. A total of 3,595 cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, which accounted for 91.5% of total cases, could not be classified

under the specified motives category.

**Rape**  
**(Incidence... 21,397**  
**Crime rate... 1.8)**

The number of Rape cases showed significant increase of 38.3% over 1999 level (15,468), an increase by 9.0% over the Quinquennial Average of 2004 - 2008 and a decrease by 0.3% over the previous year (21,467) was observed. Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest number (2,998) of incidents accounting for 14.0% of all the Rape cases reported in the country followed by West Bengal 10.9% (2,336). Mizoram reported the highest crime rate of 8.3 against the National average of 1.8.

**Kidnapping & Abduction**  
**(Incidence... 33,860**  
**Crime rate... 2.9)**

33,860 cases of 'Kidnapping & Abduction' were reported during the year, showing an increase of 45.7% over 1999 level (23,236), 32.3% over the Quinquennial Average of 2004 - 2008 and 11.9% over the previous year (30,261). The highest incidence of

*Kidnapping & Abduction was reported from*

*Uttar Pradesh (6,083) accounting for 18.0% of the total cases reported in the country. The highest crime rate (14.3) was observed in Delhi followed by Assam (8.9) against the National average of 2.9.*

**Dacoity**  
**(Incidence... 4,586**  
**Crime rate... 0.4)**

The incidence of Dacoity showed a decline of 35.2% over the 1999 level (7,079), 5.7% over the Quinquennial Average of 2004 - 2008 and an increase of 1.2% over the previous year (4,530). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such incidents (780) accounting for 17.0% of the total cases reported in the country. Bihar with 654 cases was the next in order accounting for 14.3% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in D & N Haveli (3.3) against the National average of 0.4.

**Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity**  
**(Incidence... 2,850**  
**Crime rate... 0.2)**

*The incidence (2,850) of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity during 2009 registered an increase of 89.9% over 1999 level (1,501), and a decrease of 3.2% over the Quinquennial Average*

**Table-3 (D)**  
**Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2008 & 2009**

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2008			2009			% Share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	346	324	670	362	351	713	2.1
2.	10-15 years	276	156	432	263	153	416	1.3
3.	15-18 years	405	204	609	373	193	566	1.7
4.	18-30 years	11,306	3,928	15,234	10,689	4,190	14,879	44.9
5.	30-50 years	10,708	2,868	13,576	10,345	3,025	13,370	40.3
6.	Above 50 years	2,500	706	3,206	2,409	806	3,215	9.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,541</b>	<b>8,186</b>	<b>33,727</b>	<b>24,441</b>	<b>8,718</b>	<b>33,159</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

of 2004 - 2008 and 11.4% over the previous year (3,217). West Bengal has reported the largest number (724) of such cases accounting for 25.4% of total such cases at the National level. The crime rate of 7.0 was highest in Manipur against the National average of 0.2.

### **Robbery**

**(Incidence... 22,409**

**Crime rate... 1.9)**

The incidence of Robbery (22,409) showed an increase of 5.0% over the 1999 level (21,332), an increase of 18.9% over the Quinquennial Average of 2004 - 2008 and 9.2% increase over the previous year (20,522). The highest number of incidents (3,314) accounting for 14.8% were reported from Maharashtra. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest crime rate of 4.5 against the National average of 1.9.

### **Riots**

**(Incidence...62,942**

**Crime rate... 5.4)**

*Incidence of Riots (62,942) registered during the year has declined by 22.1% over 1999 (80,838), increased by 5.3% over the Quinquennial Average of 2004 - 2008 and a decrease of 4.7% over the previous year (66,018). The highest number of incidents (8,554) were reported from Bihar accounting for 13.6% of total such incidents in the country. The crime rate was the highest in Lakshadweep (62.0) against the National average of 5.4.*

### **Arson**

**(Incidence... 8,736**

**Crime rate... 0.7)**

The incidence of Arson during the year has decreased by 22.1% over the 1999 level (12,218), 0.4% over the Quinquennial Average of 2004 - 2008 and 5.5% over 2008 (9,249). Maharashtra (1,105) has reported the highest number of incidents accounting for 12.6% of the total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was reported in Manipur (3.0) against the National average of 0.7.

### **Dowry Death**

**(Incidence... 8,383**

**Crime rate... 0.7)**

Incidence of Dowry Deaths during the year (8,383) has increased by 25.1% over 1999 level (6,699), 11.2% over Quinquennial Average of 2004 - 2008 and 2.6% over previous year (8,172). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,232) like previous year followed by Bihar (1,295). The crime rate for Dowry Deaths was highest in Bihar (1.4) against the National rate of 0.7.

### **Victims of Violent Crimes**

The age-wise details of victims of various crimes viz. Murder, C.H. not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction and Rape

**Table-3(E)**  
**Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of C.H. not amounting to murder for the year 2008 & 2009**

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2008			2009			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	53	25	78	53	44	97	2.3
2.	10-15 years	29	20	49	41	32	73	1.7
3.	15-18 years	81	30	111	116	46	162	3.8
4.	18-30 years	1,614	327	1,941	1,609	342	1,951	45.6
5.	30-50 years	1,397	192	1,589	1,421	228	1,649	38.5
6.	Above 50 years	291	41	332	289	61	350	8.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

are compiled annually, besides the information on the use of firearms for Murder.

### Victims of Murder

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of victims of Murder for the years 2008 and 2009 at All-India level can be seen in Table-3 (D). The State/UT-wise details are presented in Table-3.3. Almost *one-third (31.3%) of the 713 Murder victims under 10 years of age belonged either to Maharashtra (142) or Tamil Nadu (81), while a little more than one-third (34.9%) (125 out of 416) of Murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years belonged to Uttar*

The incidence of Murder has decreased marginally by 1.2% during the year (from 32,766 cases in 2008 to 32,369 cases in 2009). The number of victims of Murder has also decreased by 1.7% (from 33,727 in 2008 to 33,159 in 2009). The share of female victims (8,718) was 26.3% of the total Murder victims (33,159) during 2009. *The share of victims in the youth age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 44.9% followed by those in the age-group 30-50 years (40.3%).*

### Victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

The age-wise and gender-

**Table-3 (F)**  
**Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction for the year 2008 & 2009**

Sl.No.	Age-group	2008			2009			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	357	272	629	571	410	981	2.8
2.	10-15 years	426	1,508	1,934	669	1,731	2,400	7.0
3.	15-18 years	553	4,812	5,365	710	5,387	6,097	17.8
4.	18-30 years	4,119	14,205	18,324	3,899	15,538	19,437	56.7
5.	30-50 years	1,776	2,334	4,110	2,064	3,067	5,131	14.9
6.	Above 50 years	191	42	233	204	54	258	0.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>23,173</b>	<b>30,595</b>	<b>8,117</b>	<b>26,187</b>	<b>34,304</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

*Pradesh and more than one-fourth victims in the age group 15-18 years (27.6% i.e., 156 out of 566) also belonged to Uttar Pradesh.*

wise profile of the victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder for the year 2008 and 2009 at all India level are presented in Table 3(E).

The share of female victims (753) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder was 17.6% of the total 4,282 victims during 2009. (45.6%) (1,951 out of 4,282) the victims were in the age group 18-30 years. The victims in the age-group 30-50 years (1,649 were 38.5% of the total victims under Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. The State/UT wise details are presented in Table 3.4.

**Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction**

Information on motive-wise, gender-wise, State-UT wise details on the Kidnapping & Abduction cases and their victims are collected since 1999.

Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction have undergone ordeal at the hands of the criminals for various causes, viz. for adoption, begging, camel racing, marriage, prostitution, ransom, revenge, sale, slavery and others. The State/UT wise details of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction are presented in Table 3.5. The causes or motive wise break-up of Kidnapping & Abduction at all India level is presented in Table-3.6.

A total of 34,304 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year 2009 as compared to 30,595 in the

previous year (2008), registering an increase of 12.1% over 2008. *More than three times number of females (26,187) were kidnapped compared to males (8,117) accounting for 76.3% during the year. 'Marriage' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of females accounting for 61.6% (16,122 out of 26,187) of the total females Kidnapped & Abducted. Correspondingly, 'Unlawful Activity' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of males representing 7.5% of the Kidnapped & Abducted males (607 out of 8,117).*

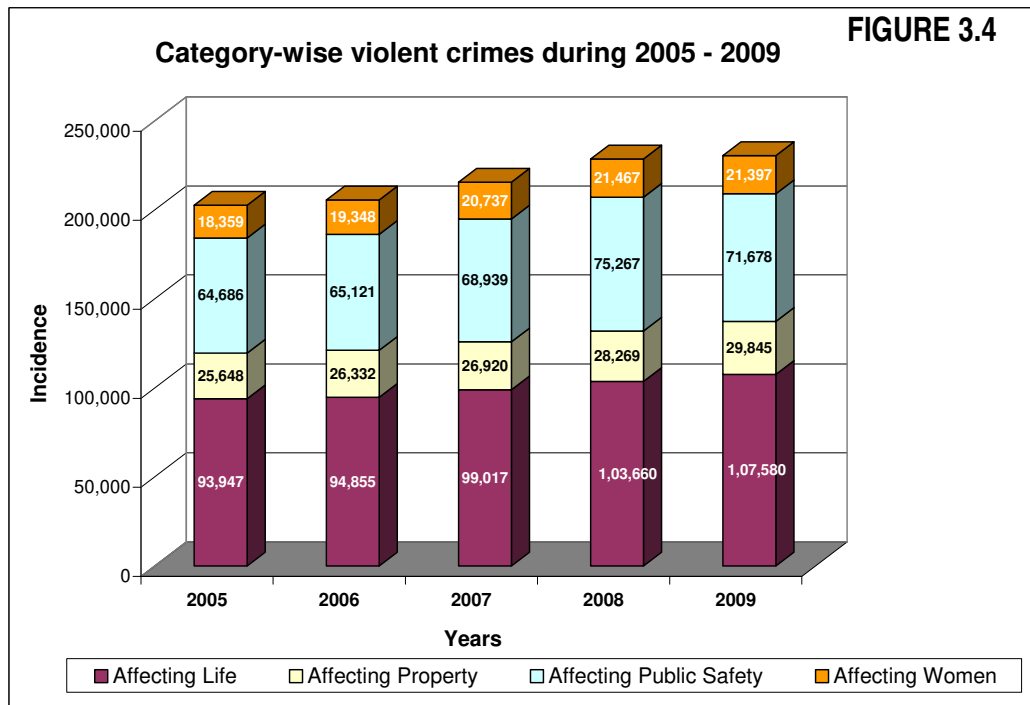
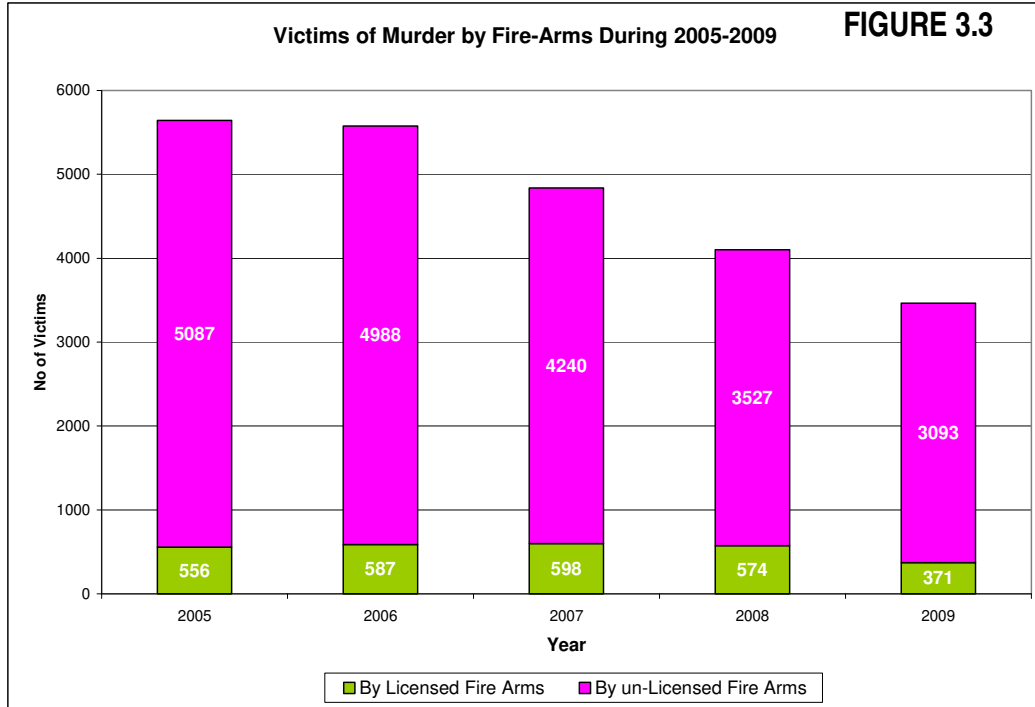
The number of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction was higher in the age group of 18 - 30 years (19,437). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 56.7% of the total such victims reported during the year.

*N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 7.8% of Kidnapping & Abduction victims, reported 55.2% (542 out of 981) of child victims (upto 10 years of age) and 37.7% victims for the age-groups 10 - 15 years (905 out of 2,400). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of victims for age group 15 – 18 years (1,259 out of 6,097 i.e., 20.6%) and 18 - 30 years (3,623 out of 19,437 i.e., 18.6%). Assam has reported the highest number of victims in 30 – 50 years (1,112 out of 5,131 i.e., 21.7%).*

**Table-3 (G)**

**Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2005 to 2009**

Year	Number of Victims Murdered			Total Fire Arms victims	Proportion of victims by fire-arms
	Total Victims	By Licensed Fire Arms	By un-Licensed Fire Arms		
2005	34,419	556	5,087	5,643	16.4
2006	33,808	587	4,988	5,575	16.5
2007	33,428	598	4,240	4,838	14.5
2008	33,727	574	3,527	4,101	12.2
2009	33,159	371	2,722	3,093	9.3



## Use of Fire Arms in Murder Cases

Information on the use of firearms for murdering the victims has also been collected from States/UTs since the year 1999. The State/UT wise details are presented in Table-3.7.

*The proportion of Murder victims by use of Fire-arms which was 16.4% in 2005, increased marginally to 16.5% in 2006, declined to 14.5% in 2007, 12.2% in 2008 and 9.3% in 2009. Thus, the proportion of Murder victims by Fire-arms in 2009 was almost the half of that in 2005. 3,093 victims of the total 33,159 murder victims fell prey to fire-arms. 371 victims of these were murdered by licensed firearms and 2,722 persons were by un-licensed fire arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (917), Bihar (718) and Jharkhand (326) have reported significant number of murder victims by use of fire-arms. These three States altogether accounted for 63.4% of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in 2009.*

On an average 8 persons were victims of fire-arms use everyday at all India level during the year. Uttar Pradesh which reported 14.0% of total Murder cases represented almost one-third (29.6%) of the victims of Murder by use of Fire arms at the National Level (917 out of 3,093).

## Un-Identified Dead Bodies

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in identification of un-identified dead

bodies for which inquest and detailed

enquiries are made for solving such cases. Such cases are subsequently registered on detection under other crime heads such as murder, C.H. not amounting to murder as per the evidence collected by the police.

The number of unidentified dead bodies recovered and for which inquests had been conducted during the last five years showed a mixed trend during 2005 - 2009.

A total of 34,902 unidentified dead bodies were recovered at All India level and necessary inquest as per the law was conducted by the police. Thus, the police had to conduct inquest for around 96 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies were Maharashtra (6,895), West Bengal (4,017) and Uttar Pradesh (3,297). The State/UT wise details are presented in Table-3.8.

**Table - 3 (H)**

### Un-identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest conducted during 2005 to 2009

S. No.	Year	No. of Un-Identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1.	2005	39,157
2.	2006	36,131
3.	2007	37,282
4.	2008	37,668
5.	2009	34,902



**CHAPTER-4**

**DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS**

**Disposal by Police (Decadal variations)**

The quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during last four decades are presented in Table 4(A). It is observed that the cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated increased considerably from 53.6% in 1961 to 78.4% in 2009 although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 84.2% in 1961 to 72.9% in 2009.

**Disposal of IPC cases by Police during the year**

There were 28,08,468 cases for investigation during 2009

including the pending cases from previous year. In 20,46,820 of these cases investigation was completed by police accounting for 72.9% of the total cases for investigation. The number of cases in which investigation was refused was 1,696 (0.1% of the total cases for investigation including pending cases from previous year(s)). 7,59,665 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2009. The details of police disposal of various IPC crimes during the year are presented in Table-4.1. The crime head-wise details of the police disposal and their percentage are given in Table-4.3.

The crime head-wise analysis of IPC cases pending for police investigation shows that the highest pendency percentage was recorded in cases of Dacoity (55.2%) followed by

**Table 4(A)**  
**Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Police-Decadal picture**

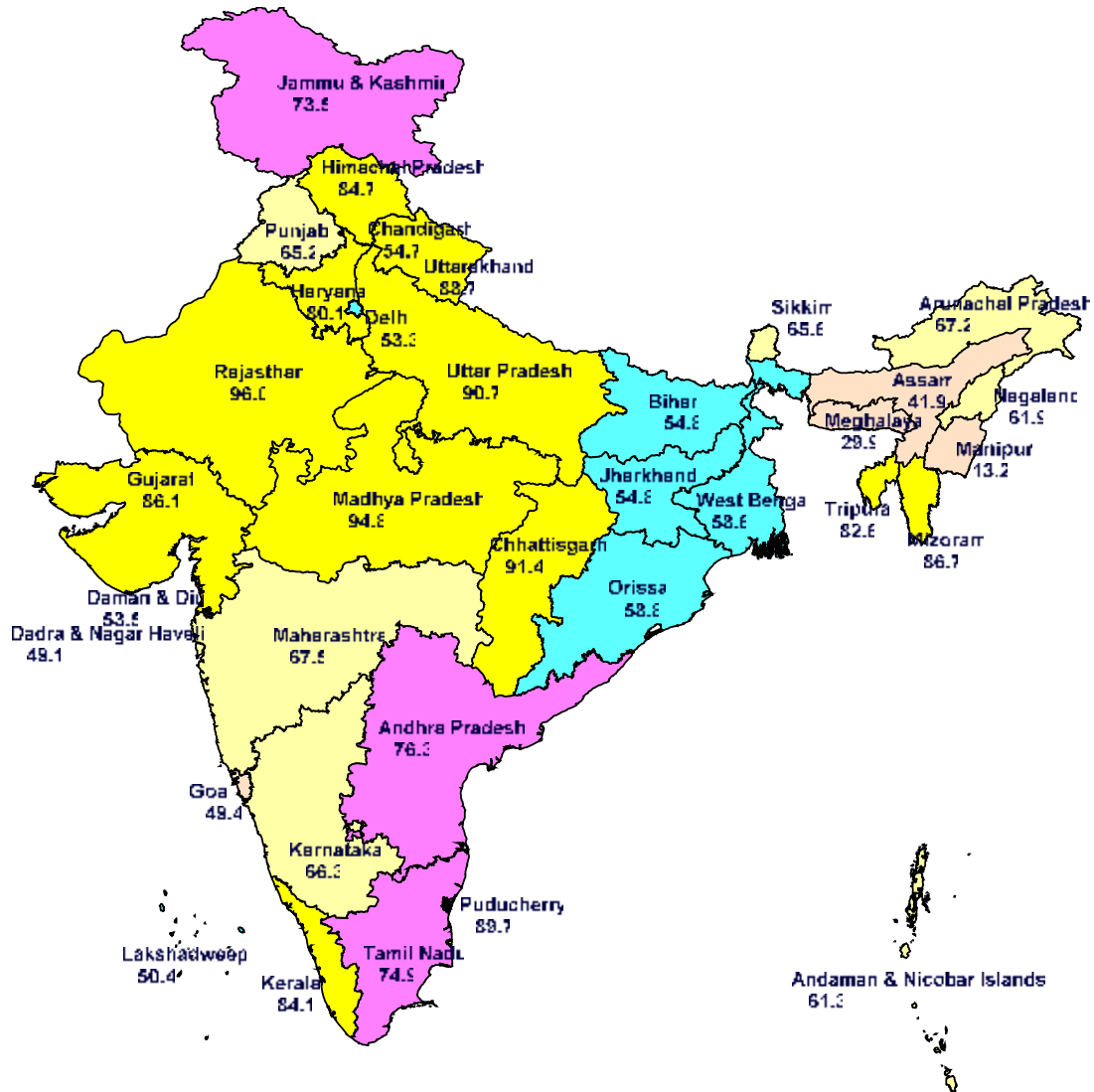
S.NO.	YEAR	Total No. of Cases for Investigation (including pending cases)	No. of cases investigated				Percentage of cases	
			Found F/NC/MF #	Charge-Sheeted	Total True cases@	Total* (Col. 4+6)	Investigated (Col.7 *100/ Col.3)	Charge-Sheeted (Col.5*100/ Col.6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1961	696155	54128	285059	532151	586279	84.2	53.6
2	1971	1138588	83663	428382	810691	894354	78.5	52.8
3	1981	1692060	127655	740881	1208339	1335994	79.0	61.3
4	1991	2075718	118626	1091579	1530861	1649487	79.5	71.3
5	2001	2238379	105019	1303397	1658258	1763277	78.8	78.6
6	2002	2246845	116913	1335792	1670339	1787252	79.5	80.0
7	2003	2169268	105383	1271504	1586562	1691945	78.0	80.1
8	2004	2303354	103249	1317632	1651944	1755193	76.2	79.8
9	2005	2365658	100183	1367268	1693652	1793835	75.8	80.7
10	2006	2447063	101372	1374282	1704802	1806174	73.8	80.6
11	2007	2626687	123434	1475711	1841411	1964845	74.8	80.1
12	2008	2752687	122211	1547188	1939738	2061949	74.9	79.8
13	2009	2808468	126677	1505951	1920143	2046820	72.9	78.4

# F/NC/MF - False / Non Cognizable / Mistake of fact.

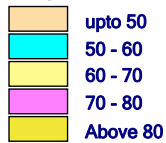
\* Excluding cases where investigation was refused; @ Cases charge-sheeted + Final report submitted.



**DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2009**  
 (All India 73.0)



**Disposal Percentage**



**Note:**

Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by police means percentage of cases investigated and cases in which investigation was not done by police out of the total cases for investigation (including pending cases) under IPC

Counterfeiting (53.4%) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (49.9%).

The rate of investigation of cases relating to crimes against women was better than that of other offences. The percentage of such cases investigated to total cases for investigation was 85.8% for Sexual Harassment followed by Molestation (79.1%), Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (71.8%), Rape (64.6%) and Dowry Deaths (62.2%).

Police could charge-sheet 53.6% cases out of the total cases for investigation. The cases for which 'final report submitted', 'charges found false/mistake of law etc.' and 'investigation refused' accounted for 14.7%, 4.5% and 0.1% respectively. 287 cases were withdrawn by the Government at investigation stage. The police investigation rate of 72.9% in 2009 was marginally lower than that of the previous year (74.9% investigation).

15,05,951 cases were charge-sheeted by police of the total true cases (Charge-sheeted + final report submitted) (19,20,143) investigated amounting to 78.4% of successful detection. 14.9% cases of Cheating, 12.6% cases of Kidnapping & Abduction and 7.2% cases of Criminal Breach of Trust were found false or related to mistake of law, as a result, no charge-sheet could be filed in such cases as compared to 4.5% cases found false or those relating to mistake of law in all the IPC cases at National level.

The States which have reported a higher percentage of pendency of cases at the end of the year for investigation by police are - Manipur (86.8%), Meghalaya (70.1%), Assam (58.1%) and Goa (50.6%). Highest such percentage among UTs has been found in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (50.9%).

### **Charge-sheeting Rate of IPC Crimes**

State/UT-wise rate of Charge-sheet (percentage of cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated) of all the IPC crimes is presented in Table-4.4. It was observed that *overall rate of charge-sheet was the highest at 91.4% in Mizoram, followed by Kerala (91.1%), Puducherry (90.2%), Orissa (89.6%), Tamil Nadu (89.1%), Madhya Pradesh (85.8%), Andhra Pradesh (85.4%), Himachal Pradesh (84.8%), Tripura (84.0%), Karnataka (82.8%) and Chhattisgarh (80.5%) compared to the All-India average at 78.4%. The Police, in Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Puducherry have charge-sheeted 100% cases of Sexual Harassment.*

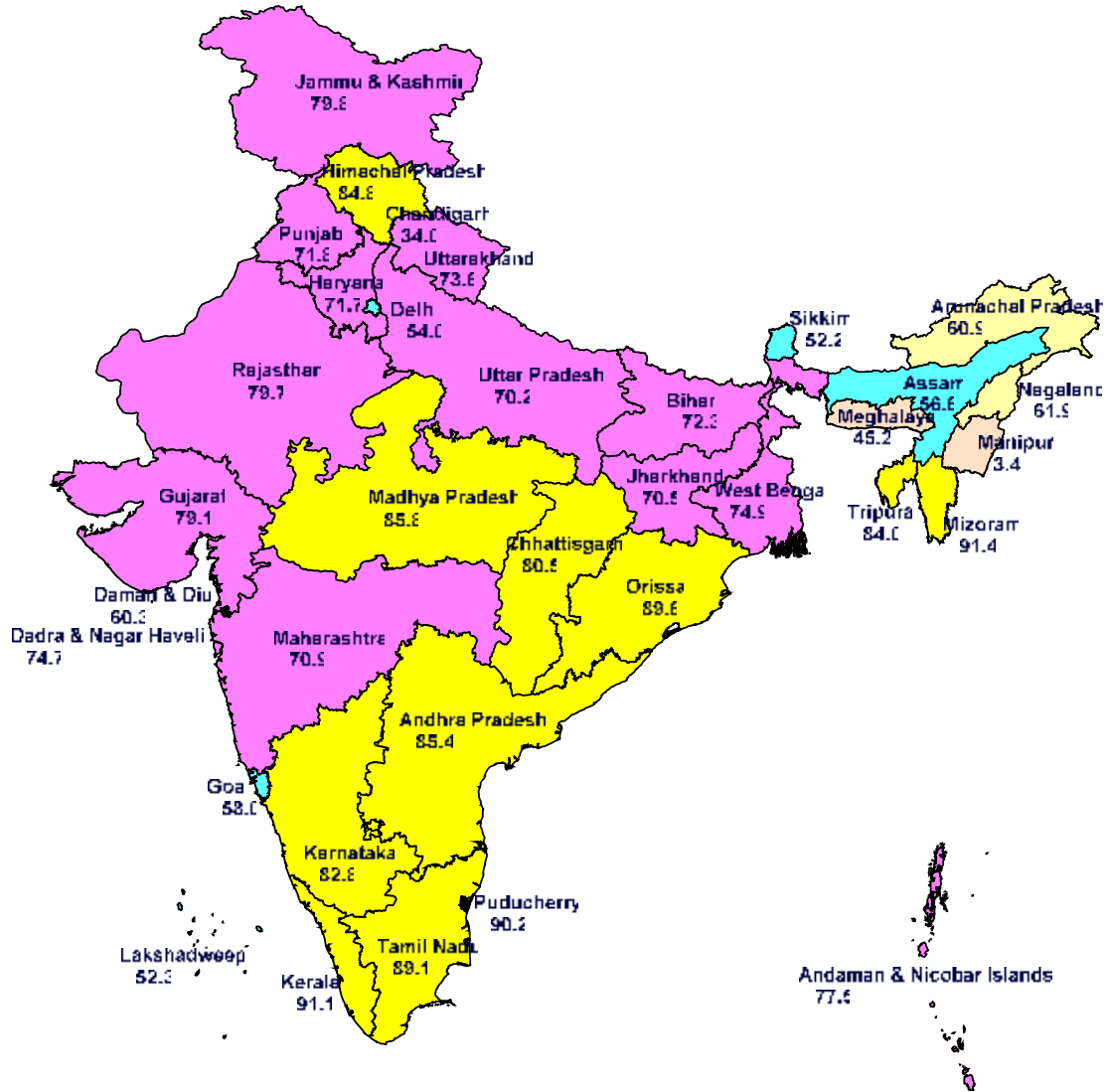
The rate of charge-sheet in respect of total IPC cases in Manipur was the lowest at 3.4%.

### **Disposal of SLL Cases by Police**

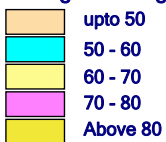
The disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime-heads is presented in Table - 4.5. Police completed investigation in 95.1%

## CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2009

(All India 78.4)



### Chargesheeting Rate

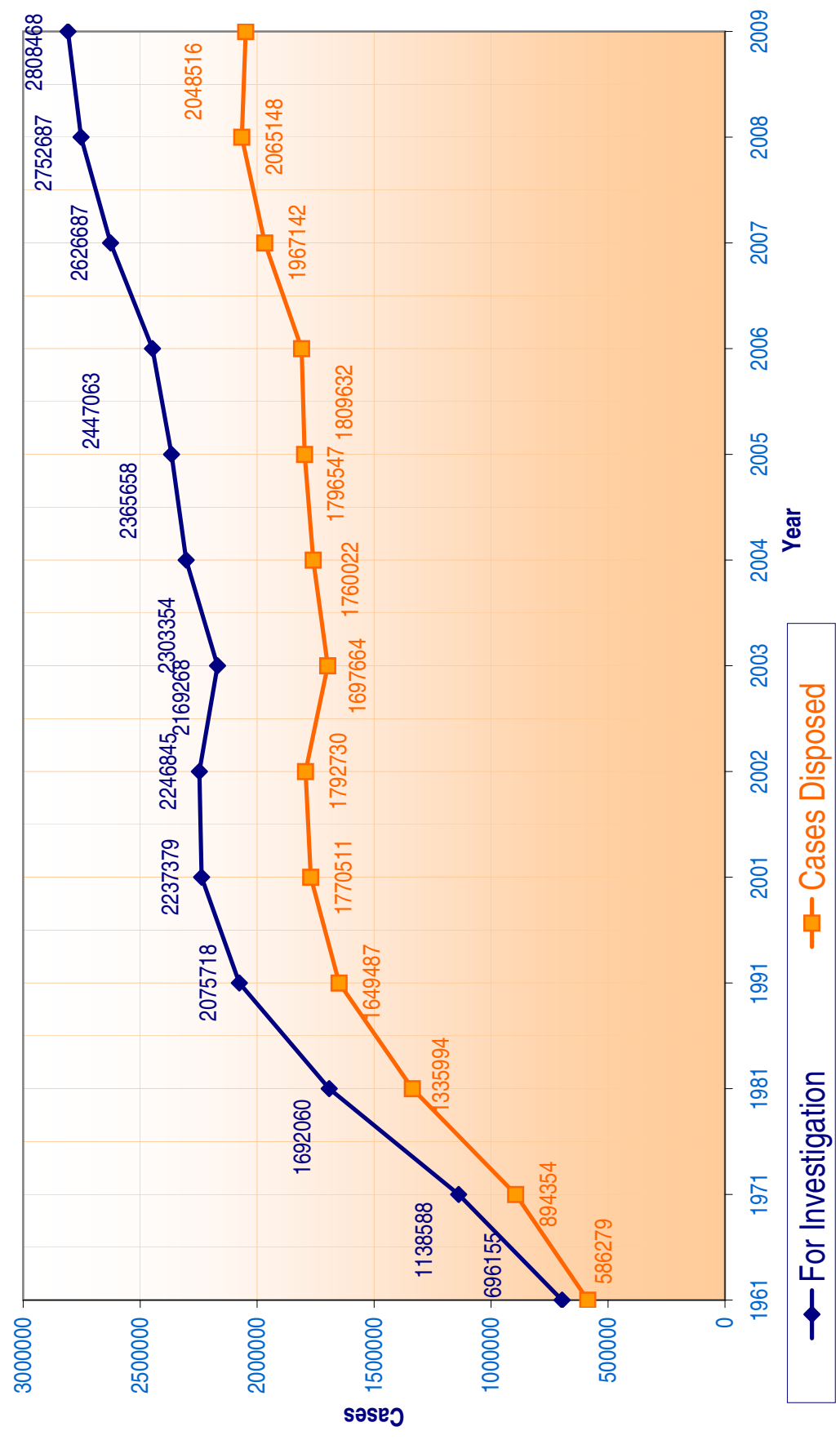


**Note:**

Chargesheeting Rate means percentage of cases chargesheeted out of total true cases (cases in which final report submitted +cases chargesheeted) under IPC.

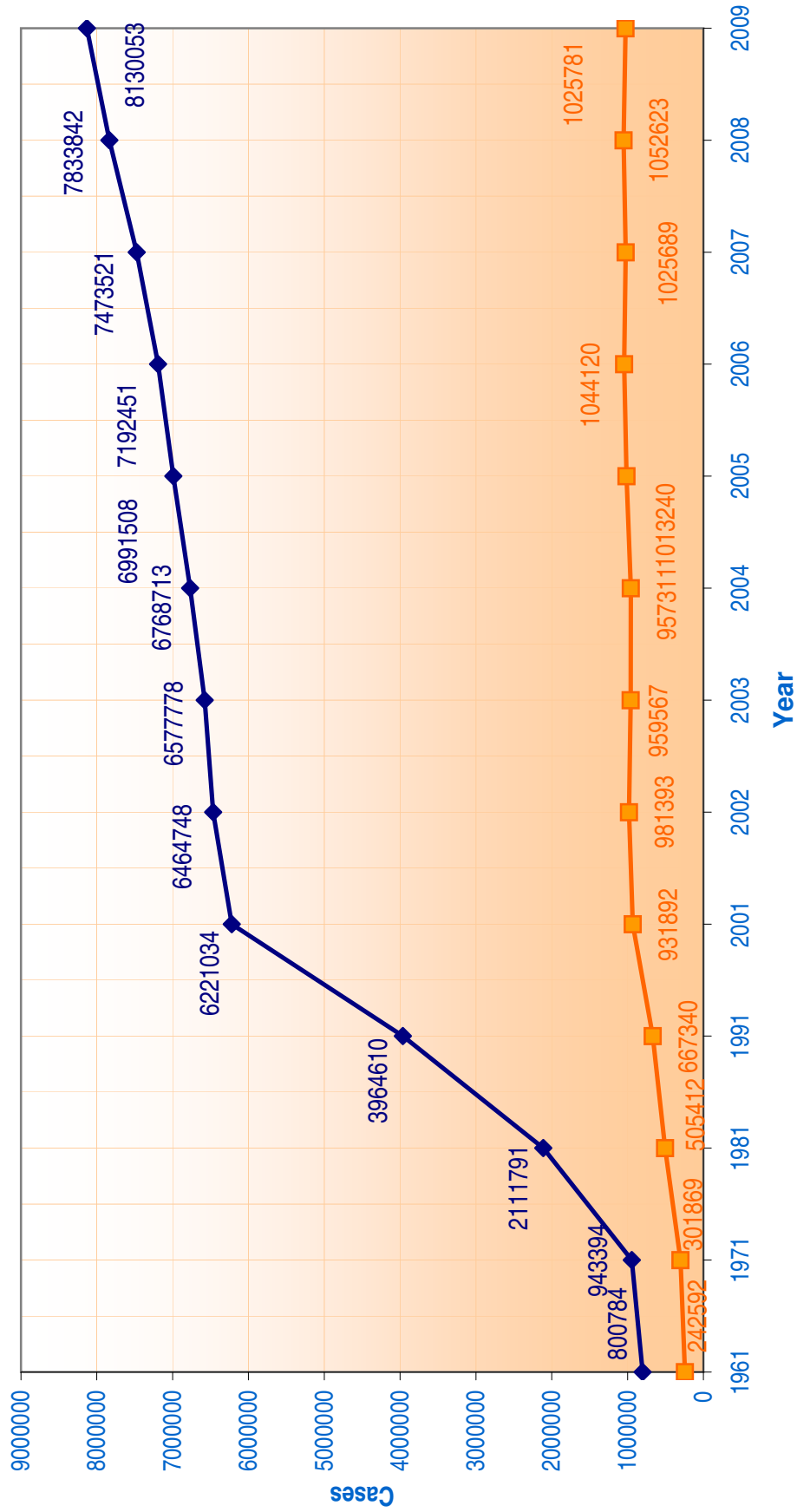
**FIGURE 4.1**

**IPC Cases For Investigation and their Disposal by Police**



**FIGURE 4.2**

**IPC Cases For Trial  
and their Disposal By Courts**



◆ For Trial    ■ Cases in which Trial Completed

cases and in negligible percentage of cases investigation was refused out of the total 47,78,770 cases (including the pending cases from previous years) meant for investigation. The percentage of SLL cases in which investigation was completed was better as compared to percentage of IPC cases (72.9%), as in the previous year. *Only 4.9% SLL cases were pending for police disposal at the end of the year 2009 against 27.0% under IPC.*

State / UT wise pendency of SLL cases for investigation by police (Table - 4.6) reveals that 90.9% cases were pending investigation at the end of the year in Manipur, followed by Assam (82.6%), Meghalaya (81.9%), Delhi (65.6%) and West Bengal (61.8%). The States / UTs which had appreciable police disposal percentage for SLL cases were Lakshadweep (100%), Chhattisgarh (99.9%), Uttarakhand (99.8%), Madhya Pradesh (99.6%), Uttar Pradesh (99.5%), Rajasthan (98.2%), Mizoram (97.8%), Andhra Pradesh (97.7%), Kerala (97.0%), Puducherry (94.6%), Haryana (94.2%), A & N Islands (91.2%), Gujarat (91.0%) and Goa (90.1%).

The details of disposal of SLL crimes under various crime-heads are presented in Table - 4.7. A high pendency was observed in TADA cases (97.3%), followed by Indian Passport Act (59.5%) and Child Marriage Restraint Act (58.3%) in 2009.

### **Charge-Sheeting Rate of SLL Crimes**

State / UT-wise details of Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes during the year 2009 are presented in Table - 4.8. The Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes was also fairly high (94.6%) compared to 78.4% for IPC crimes. *10 States / UTs have reported charge-sheeting rate of 99% or more for SLL crimes. These States are Chhattisgarh, A & N Islands, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep (100% each), Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttarakhand (99.8% each), Madhya Pradesh (99.7%), Orissa (99.3%) and Uttar Pradesh (99.2%). Manipur had a low charge-sheeting rate, which stood at 7.5% during the year.*

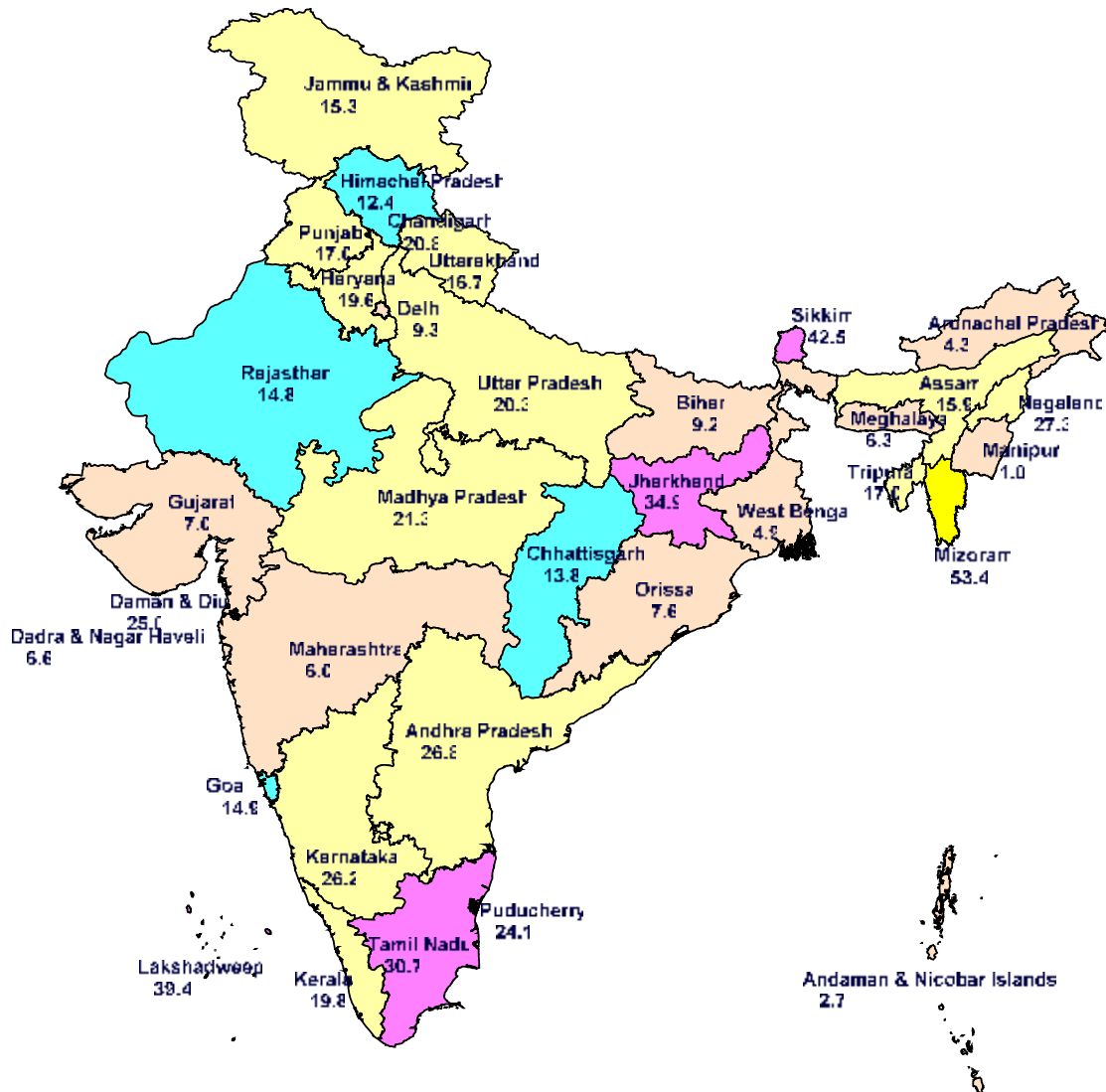
### **Disposal by Courts (Decadal variations)**

The quantum of IPC cases to be tried by Courts and the actual number of cases tried by courts resulting in conviction etc. during last four decades are presented in Table 4(B).

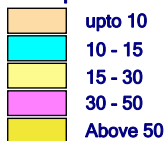
It was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial and percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a declining trend. These percentages were 30.3% and 64.8% respectively in the year 1961 which went down in 2009 to 12.6% and 41.7% respectively.

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2009

(All India 14.4)



Disposal Percentage



Note:

Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the number of cases compounded/withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as a percentage of total number of cases for trial (including cases pending trial from previous year) under IPC

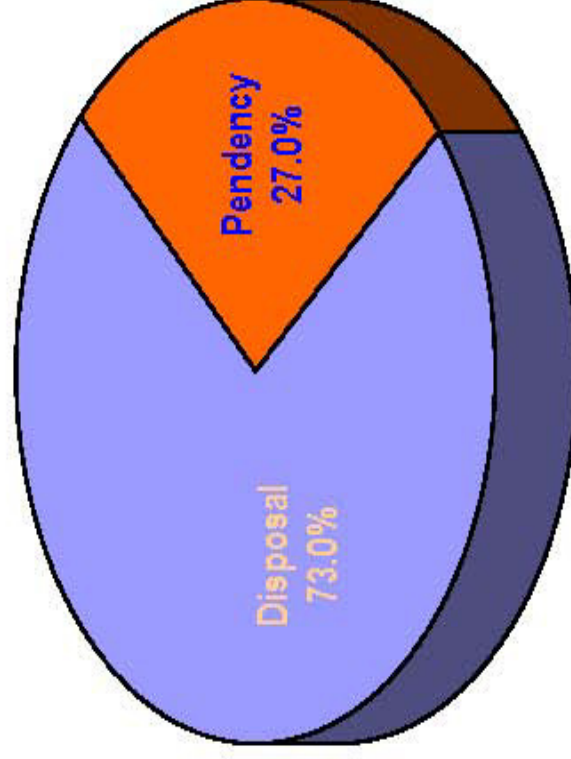


### Percent Disposal of IPC Cases by Police Crime-wise 2009

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	55.3	44.7
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	62.2	37.8
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	59.5	40.5
RAPE	64.7	35.3
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	56.2	43.8
DACOITY	44.8	55.2
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	50.1	49.9
ROBBERY	60.0	40.0
BURGLARY	68.0	32.0
THEFT	67.5	32.5
RIOTS	66.2	33.8
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	52.9	47.1
CHEATING	56.1	43.9
COUNTERFEITING	46.6	53.4
ARSON	65.0	35.0
HURT	81.7	18.3
DOWRY DEATHS	62.3	37.7
MOLESTATION	79.1	20.9
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	85.8	14.2
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	71.9	28.1
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	51.0	49.0
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	75.2	24.8
OTHER IPC CRIMES	79.3	20.7
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>

Note: Cases disposed by police is the number of cases for investigation less the no. of cases pending investigation (including cases pending investigation from previous years) under IPC

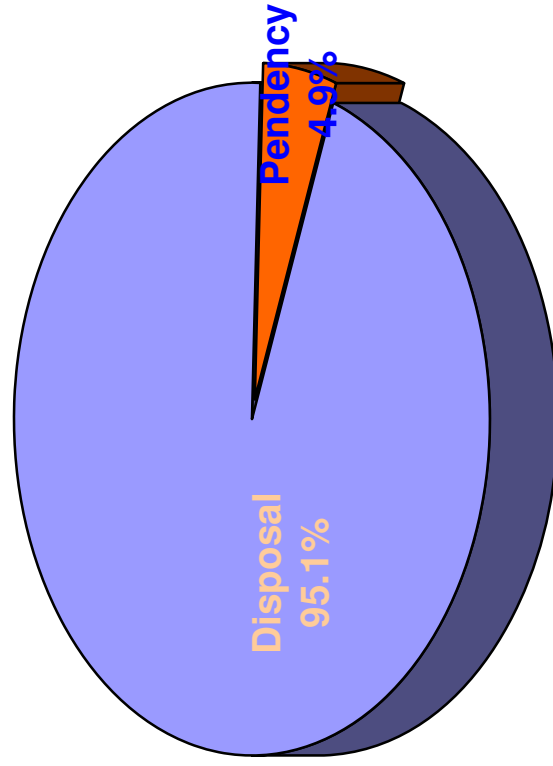
**FIGURE 4.3**



**FIGURE 4.4**

**Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Police  
Crime-wise 2009**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	85.2	14.8
NDPS ACT	70.9	29.1
GAMBLING ACT	93.2	6.8
EXCISE ACT	91.0	9.0
PROHIBITION ACT	81.1	18.9
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	56.0	44.0
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	64.7	35.3
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	52.7	47.3
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	67.3	32.7
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	70.2	29.8
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	40.5	59.5
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	65.0	35.0
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	2.7	97.3
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	51.9	48.1
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	57.8	42.2
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	41.7	58.3
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	95.6	4.4
COPYRIGHTS ACT	70.6	29.4
SATI PREVENTION ACT	100.0	0.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	64.0	36.0
FOREST ACT	89.2	10.8
OTHER SLL CRIMES	98.4	1.6
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>



**NDPS Act - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act**

Note: Cases disposed by police is the number of cases for investigation less the no. of cases pending investigation (including cases pending investigation from previous years) under SLL

**Table 4(B)**  
**Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Decadal picture)**

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Cases for Trial (Including Pending Cases)	No. of Cases		Percentage of	
			Tried*	Convicted	Trial Completed [(Col. 4 / Col.3) X 100]	Conviction [(Col. 5 / Col. 4) X 100]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1961	8,00,784	2,42,592	1,57,318	30.3	64.8
2	1971	9,43,394	3,01,869	1,87,072	32.0	62.0
3	1981	21,11,791	5,05,412	2,65,531	23.9	52.5
4	1991	39,64,610	6,67,340	3,19,157	16.8	47.8
5	2001	62,21,034	9,31,892	3,80,504	15.0	40.8
6	2002	64,64,748	9,81,393	3,98,830	15.2	40.6
7	2003	65,77,778	9,59,567	3,84,887	14.6	40.1
8	2004	67,68,713	9,57,311	4,06,621	14.1	42.5
9	2005	69,91,508	10,13,240	4,30,091	14.5	42.4
10	2006	71,92,451	10,44,120	4,47,516	14.5	42.9
11	2007	74,73,521	10,25,689	4,33,929	13.7	42.3
12	2008	78,33,842	10,52,623	4,48,475	13.4	42.6
13	2009	81,30,053	10,25,781	4,27,655	12.6	41.7

\* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

### Disposal of IPC cases by Courts during the year

Status of disposal of various categories of IPC cases by courts is presented in Table - 4.9. *There were 81,30,053 cases for trials (including pending cases from the previous years) during 2009 as compared to 78,33,842 during the previous year 2008.* The percentage of cases in which trial was completed has decreased to 12.6% in 2009 from 13.4% in 2008. 85.6% IPC cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year in various Criminal Courts of the country.

### Disposal of Violent Crimes by Courts

State/UT-wise and crime head-wise disposal details of Violent

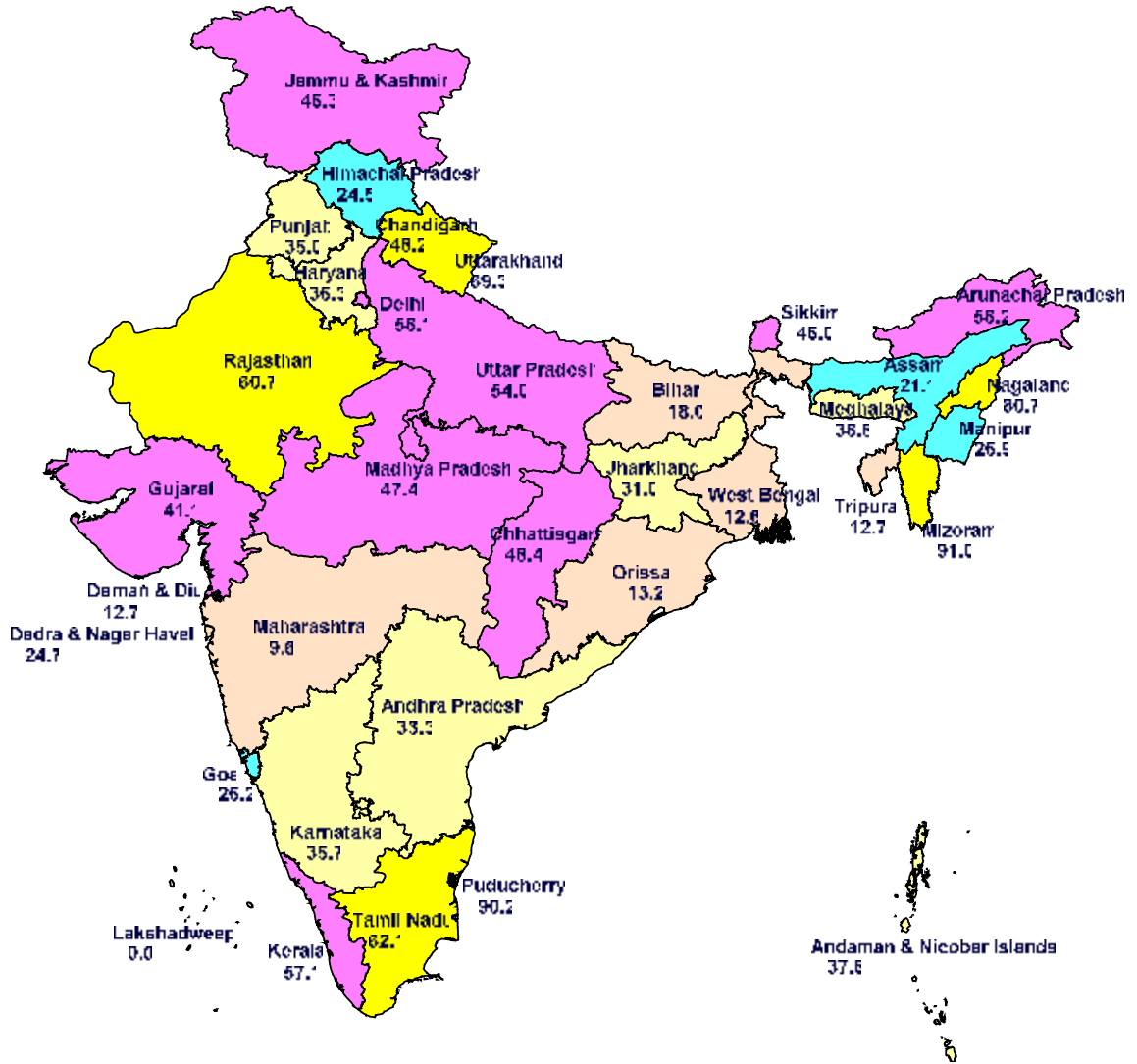
Crimes by Courts are given in Table - 4.17. Trials in as many as 1,29,706 Violent Crime cases were completed by Courts during the year 2009 representing 12.6% of trial of total IPC crime disposal (10,25,781) at All-India level.

It is observed from Table - 4.10 that the highest pendency was reported by Manipur (99.0%) followed by A & N Islands (97.3%), Arunachal Pradesh (95.7%) and West Bengal (95.1%).

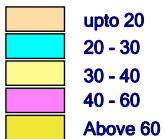
The details regarding crime head-wise pendency percentage of IPC cases for trial can be seen in Table - 4.11. More than 84% pendency was observed for most of the IPC crimes.

**CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2009**

(All India 41.7)



**Conviction Rate**



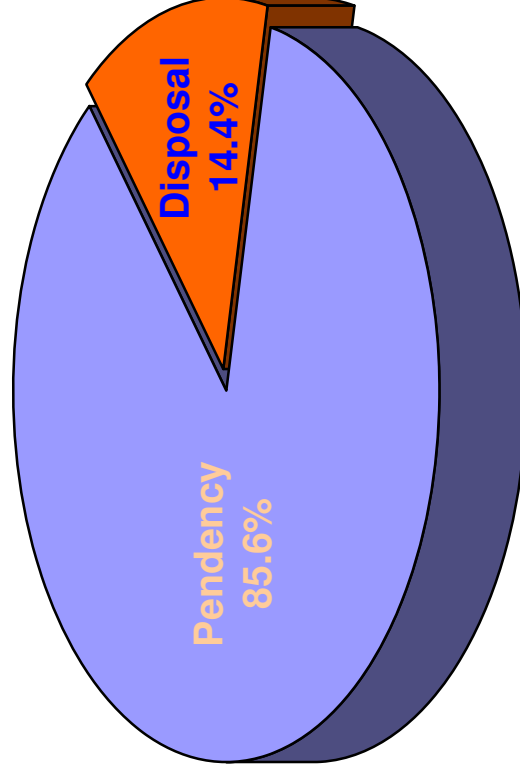
**Note:**

Conviction Rate means percentage of cases convicted out of cases in which trials completed under IPC.

**Percent Disposal of IPC Cases by Courts  
Crime-wise 2009**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	12.5	87.5
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	14.1	85.9
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING-MURDER	14.7	85.3
RAPE	16.4	83.6
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	12.9	87.1
DACOITY	9.9	90.1
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	11.6	88.4
ROBBERY	9.3	90.7
BURGLARY	10.6	89.4
THEFT	10.4	89.6
RIOTS	9.9	90.1
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8.3	91.7
CHEATING	9.2	90.8
COUNTERFEITING	13	87
ARSON	13.7	86.3
HURT	16.5	83.5
DOWRY DEATHS	17.5	82.5
MOLESTATION	15.7	84.3
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	24.1	75.9
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	13.7	86.3
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	7.1	92.9
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	13.6	86.4
OTHER IPC CRIMES	16.2	83.8
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>85.6</b>

**FIGURE 4.5**

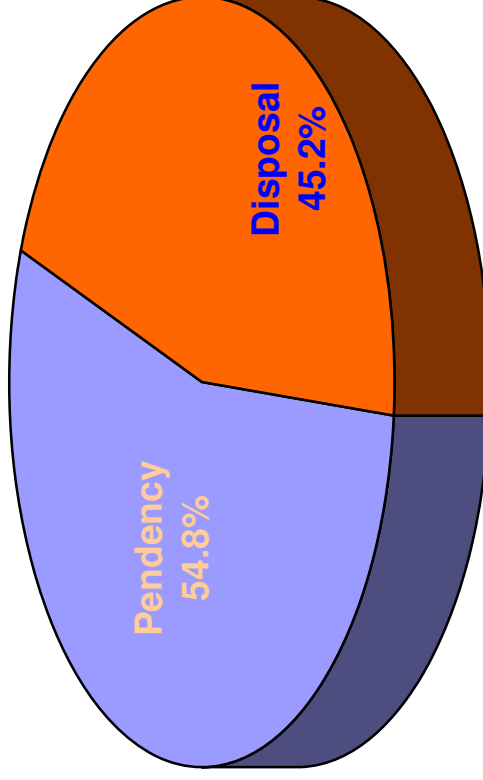


Note: Disposal percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded/withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trial (including cases pending trial from previous years) under IPC

**Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Courts  
Crime-wise 2009**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	18.2	81.8
NDPS ACT	18.0	82.0
GAMBLING ACT	34.3	65.7
EXCISE ACT	25.5	74.5
PROHIBITION ACT	15.4	84.6
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	12.9	87.1
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	19.5	80.5
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	10.9	89.1
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	9.7	90.3
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	18.5	81.5
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	20.5	79.5
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	9.8	90.2
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	1.6	98.4
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	10.3	89.7
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	18.0	82.0
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	18.1	81.9
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	47.5	52.5
COPYRIGHTS ACT	15.3	84.7
SATI PREVENTION ACT	50.0	50.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	17.1	82.9
FOREST ACT	22.1	77.9
OTHER SLL CRIMES	65.4	34.6
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>54.8</b>

**FIGURE 4.6**



**NDPS Act - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act**

Note: Disposal percentage of SLL crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded/withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trial (including cases pending trial from previous years) under SLL

## Conviction Rate of IPC Crimes

*The conviction rate i.e., the ratio of cases convicted to the total cases tried, in 2009 was 41.7% which was marginally lower as compared to 42.6% in 2008. The crime head - wise analysis revealed that the conviction rate was highest in cases relating to Sexual Harassment (49.2%). The next highest conviction rate was 39.3% in cases of Theft. The highest percentage of cases which were either compounded or withdrawn was reported for 'Hurt' cases (4.4%) followed by 'Molestation' (3.5%).*

State / UT-wise details of Conviction Rates are presented for various IPC crimes in Table - 4.12. It is observed that *Manipur and Mizoram have reported a 100% conviction rate for 'Kidnapping and Abduction' cases against the National average of 41.7% in respect of total IPC crimes.*

## Disposal of SLL cases by Courts

The details of SLL crimes disposed by the courts are presented in Table - 4.13. There were as many as 93,68,118 SLL cases, including those pending from the previous years, for disposal by Criminal Courts in the country during 2009. There was an increase of 0.9% in SLL cases pending trial in 2009 as compared to 2008. The pendency of SLL cases in Courts during 2009 was lower at 54.8% as compared to 59.7% in 2008.

The State/UT-wise disposal of SLL crimes by various Courts is given in Table - 4.14. The pendency

for SLL cases was reported to be high from Arunachal Pradesh (97.4%). The next in the order was Manipur (97.2%) followed by West Bengal (95.5%), Orissa (92.4%), Maharashtra (90.8%), Meghalaya (90.7%) and Jammu & Kashmir (90.5%). The highest pendency among UTs was reported from D & N Haveli (93.5%) followed by Delhi (92.4%).

The percentage disposal of various SLL crimes by Courts during 2009 is presented in Table - 4.15. *The percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried was highest in cases of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (91.4%).*

## Conviction Rate of SLL Crimes

State / UT-wise details of Conviction rate of various SLL crimes are presented in Table - 4.16. *The conviction rate for SLL crimes was much higher (87.3%) than that of IPC crimes (41.7%) at the National level. The conviction rate for SLL crimes was much higher than that of IPC crimes in respect of all States and UTs except Jammu & Kashmir where conviction rate in respect of IPC crimes was 46.3% as compared to 33.0% in respect of SLL crimes.*

## Duration of trials for IPC Crimes by various Courts

The duration of trials (for completed trials) compiled for the IPC crimes at various levels of Courts from all the States / UTs, is presented in Table - 4.18. It was observed that *31,199 trials (3.0%) were completed after 10 years of trial out of 10,25,781 completed trials, 11.4% between 5 to 10 years, 22.6% between 3 to 5 years, 32.5% between 1 to 3 years, 17.9% between 6 months to a year and 12.6% within 6*



*months. It may be seen that maximum disposal of cases by various courts (32.5%) took place between 1 to 3 years followed by 3 - 5 years (22.6%).*

### **Salient features**

1) Charge-sheeting rate for IPC crimes was low in Manipur (3.4%) against National average of 78.4%.

2) The Conviction rate for IPC cases was low in Lakshadweep (nil), Maharashtra (9.6%), West Bengal (12.6%), Tripura and Daman & Diu (12.7% each), Orissa (13.2%) and

Bihar (18.0%) as compared to National average of 41.7%.

3) The percentage pendency of cases (IPC and SLL both) for trials was found to be on higher side in North Eastern States except Mizoram.

4) The conviction rates for SLL crimes in respect of Orissa (16.0%), Maharashtra (18.8%), Tripura (19.7%) and Daman & Diu (25.0%) were very low against the National average of 87.3%.

**CHAPTER-5**

**CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**

Although Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as ‘Murder’, ‘Robbery’, ‘Cheating’, etc, only the crimes which are directed specifically *against Women* are characterised as ‘Crimes Against Women’. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

**(1) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (upto 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

**(2) The Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)**

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have

been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are -

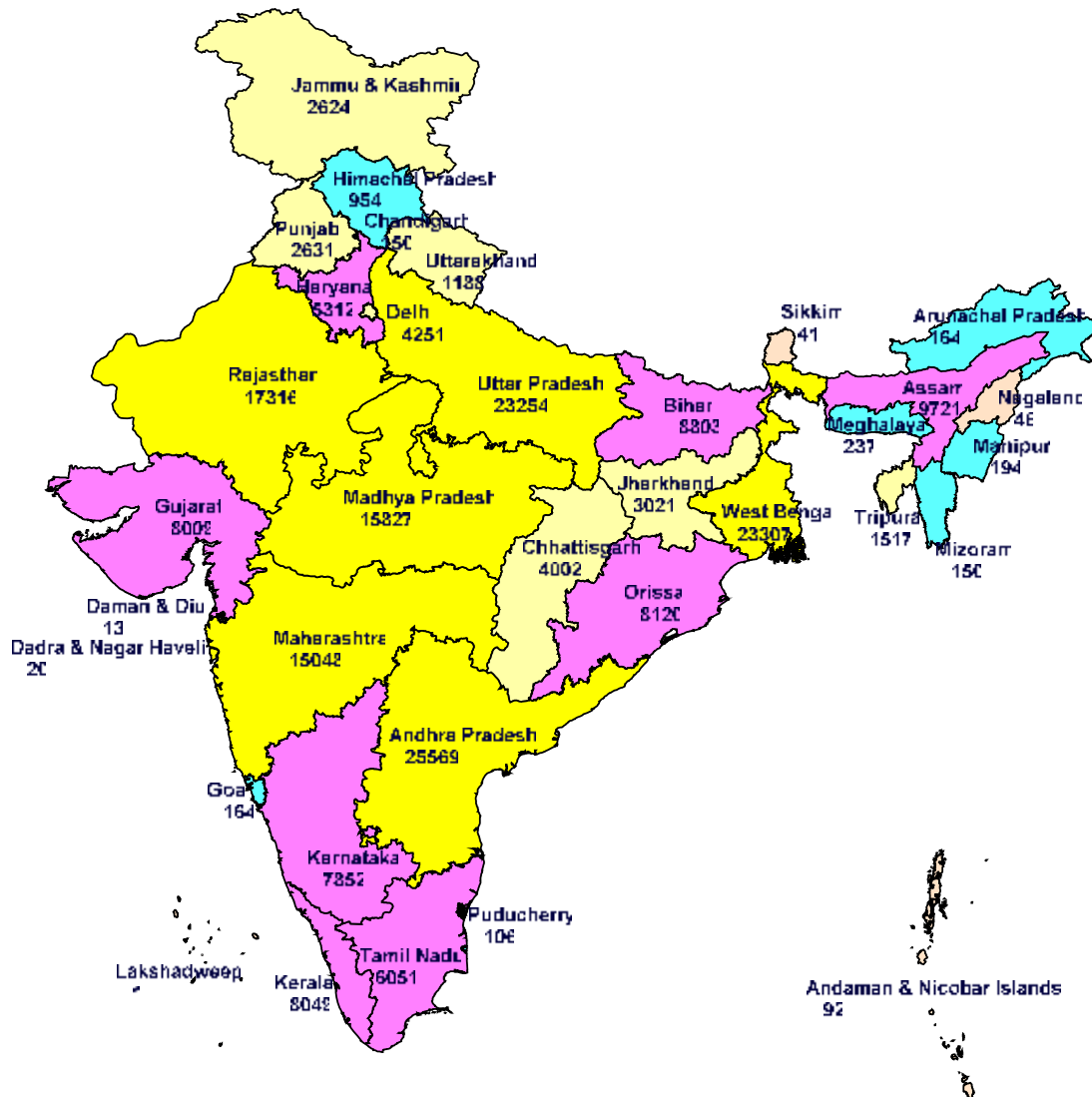
- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

**Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence...2,03,804)**

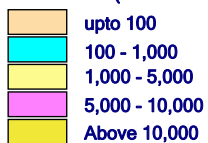
*A total of 2,03,804 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 1,95,856 during 2008 recording an increase of 4.1% during 2009. These crimes have continuously increased during 2005 - 2009 with 1,55,553 in 2005, 1,64,765 cases in 2006, 1,85,312 cases in 2007, 1,95,856 cases in 2008 and 2,03,804 cases in 2009. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.5% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 25,569 cases. West Bengal with 7.6% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 11.4% of total crime against women by reporting 23,307 cases in 2009.*

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2009

(All India 203804)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



**Crime Rate  
(Crime rate... 17.4)**

*The rate of crime has increased marginally from 17.0 during the year 2008 to 17.4 during 2009. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women at 42.5 during 2009.*

presented in Table-5(A). *The crime against women has increased by 4.1% over 2008 and by 31.0% over 2005. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.6% of total crimes and the rest 4.4% were SLL crimes against women.*

**Trend Analysis**

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2005 to 2009 along with percentage variation are

*The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased continually during last 5 years from 7.9% in 2005 to 9.2% during 2009.*

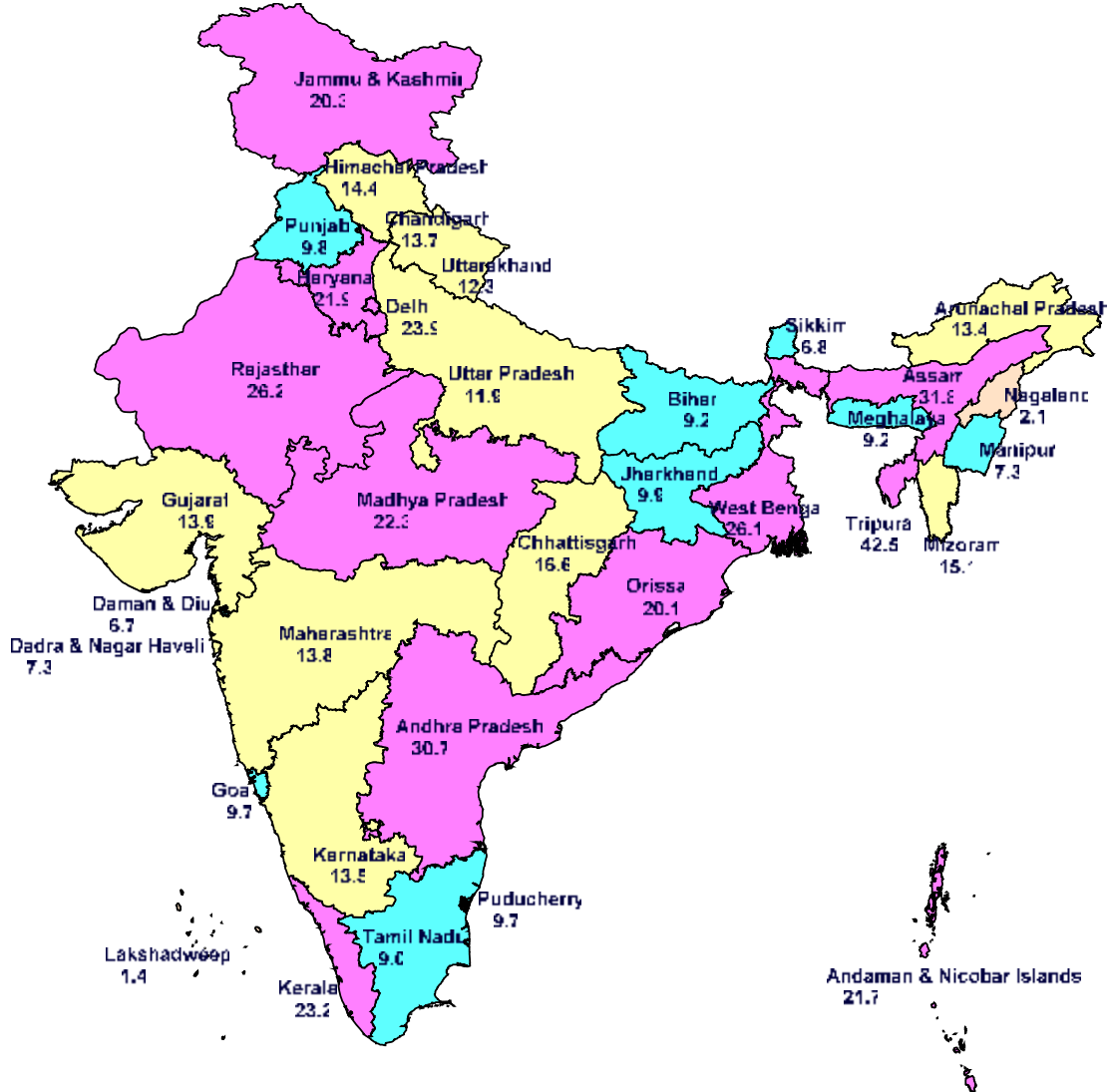
**Table - 5(A)**

**Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2005 - 2009 and Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008**

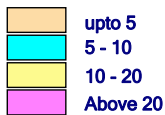
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	18,359	19,348	20,737	21,467	21,397	-0.3
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	15,750	17,414	20,416	22,939	25,741	12.2
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	6,787	7,618	8,093	8,172	8,383	2.6
4.	Torture (Sec. 498-A IPC)	58,319	63,128	75,930	81,344	89,546	10.1
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	34,175	36,617	38,734	40,413	38,711	-4.2
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	9,984	9,966	10,950	12,214	11,009	-9.9
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	149	67	61	67	48	-28.3
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	1	0	0	1	0	-100.0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	-6.9
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	2,917	1,562	1,200	1,025	845	-17.6
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	3,204	4,504	5,623	5,555	5,650	1.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,55,553</b>	<b>1,64,765</b>	<b>1,85,312</b>	<b>1,95,856</b>	<b>2,03,804</b>	<b>4.1</b>

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2009

(All India 17.4)



**Rate of Crime**



Note:

Rate of Crime against Women means number of crimes against women per one lakh population.

**Table - 5(B)**  
**Proportion of Crime against Women (IPC) towards total IPC crimes**

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC crimes
1	2005	18,22,602	1,43,523	7.9
2	2006	18,78,293	1,54,158	8.2
3	2007	19,89,673	1,74,921	8.8
4	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
5	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2

**Crime head-wise analysis (IPC)**

**Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...21,397**  
**Rate...1.8)**

An increasing trend in cases of rape has been observed during 2005 - 2008. However, incidence of rape has marginally declined during 2009 as compared to 2008. These cases reported an increase of 5.4% in 2006 over 2005, an increase of 7.2% in 2007 over 2006, an increase of 3.5% in 2008 over 2007 and a decline of 0.3% in 2009 over 2008. *Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (2,998) accounting for 14.0% of total such cases reported in the country.* However, Mizoram has reported the highest crime rate 8.3 as compared to National average of 1.8.

Rape cases have been further categorised as Incest Rape and other Rape cases.

**Incest Rape**  
**(Incidence...321)**

Incest rape cases have increased by 3.9% from 309

cases in 2008 to 321 cases in 2009 as compared to 0.3% decrease in overall Rape cases. Maharashtra (76) has accounted for the highest (23.7%) of the total such cases reported in the country. (See Table 5.3)

**Rape Victims**

There were 21,413 victims of Rape out of 21,397 reported Rape cases in the country. 11.5% (2,470) of the total victims of Rape were girls under 15 years of age, while 15.6% (2,912) were teenaged girls (15-18 years). 59.8% (12,812) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. 3,124 victims (14.6%) were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.4% (95) were over 50 years of age. The details are given in Table-5.3.

*Offenders were known to the victims in as many as 20,311 (94.9%) cases.* Parents / close family members were involved in 1.6% (321 out of 20,311) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 35.3% cases (7,174 out of 20,311) and relatives were involved in 7.3% (1,492 out of 20,311) cases. The State / UT / City-wise details are presented in Table-5.4.

**Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC)  
(Incidence...25,741  
Rate...2.2)**

*These cases have reported an increase of 12.2% as compared to previous year (22,939). Uttar Pradesh (5,078) has accounted for 19.7% of the total cases at the National level. Delhi UT has reported the highest rate at 9.3 as compared to the National average of 2.2.*

**Dowry Deaths (Sec. 302, 304B IPC)  
(Incidence...8,383  
Rate...0.7)**

*These cases have increased by 2.6% over the previous year (8,172). 26.6% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,232) alone followed by Bihar (1,295) (15.4%). The highest rate of crime (1.4) was reported from Bihar as compared to the National average of 0.7.*

**Torture (Cruelty by Husband & Relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC)  
(Incidence...89,546  
Rate...7.7)**

*'Torture' cases in the country have increased by 10.1% over the previous year (81,344). 18.0% of these were reported from West Bengal (16,112). The highest rate of 22.8 was reported from Tripura as compared to the National rate at 7.7.*

**Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)  
(Incidence...38,711  
Rate...3.3)**

*Incidents of Molestation in the country have decreased by 4.2% over the previous year (40,413). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,307) amounting to 16.3% of total such cases. Tripura has reported the highest rate (10.8) as compared to the National average of 3.3.*

**Sexual Harassment  
(Sec. 509 IPC)  
(Incidence...11,009 Rate...0.9)**

*The number of such cases has decreased by 9.9% over the previous year (12,214). Andhra Pradesh has reported 32.0% of cases (3,520) followed by Uttar Pradesh 22.9% (2,524). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate 4.2 as compared to the National average of 0.9.*

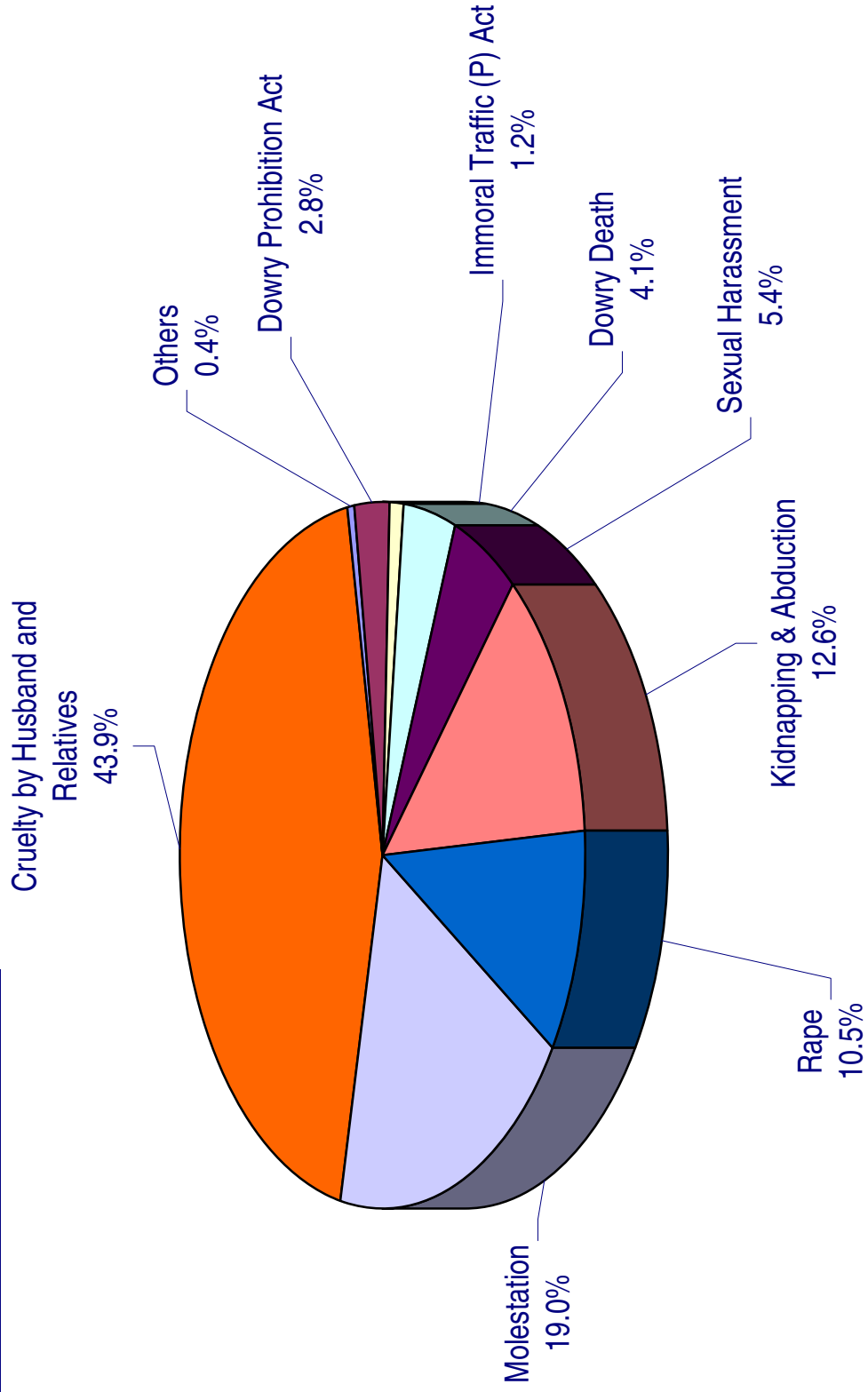
**Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)  
(Incidence...48)**

*A decrease of 28.3% has been observed in such cases as 48 cases were reported during the year 2009 as compared to 67 cases in the previous year (2008). Bihar (31) has reported the highest number of such cases accounting for 64.6% of total such cases at the National level.*



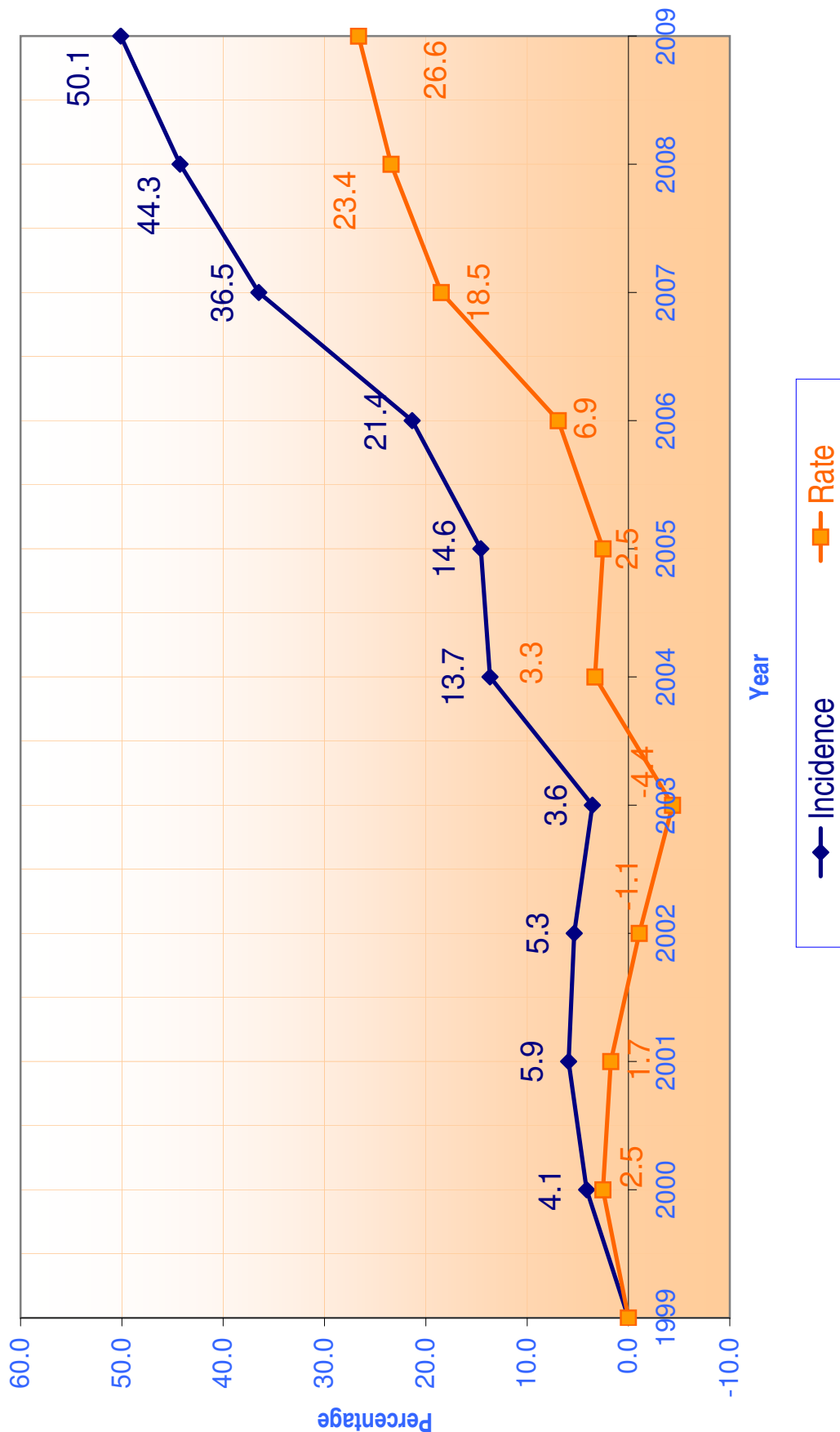
**FIGURE 5.1**

**Crime Against Women  
Percent Distribution during 2009**



**Incidence & Rate of Crime Against Women  
Percentage Change from 1999**

**FIGURE 5.2**



**Crime-head wise analysis  
(Special Laws)**

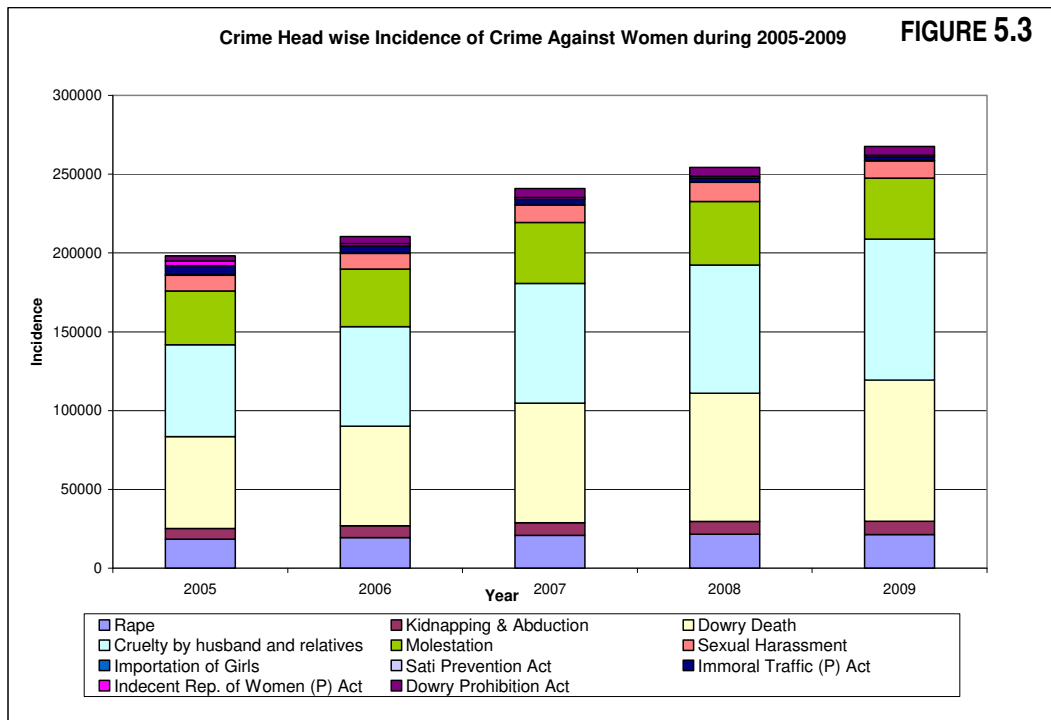
2.1 as compared to the National average of 0.2.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act  
(Incidence...2,474  
Rate...0.2)**

**Sati Prevention Act  
(Incidence...Nil)**

Cases under this Act have registered a decline of 6.9% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,659). 28.9% (716) cases were reported from Tamil Nadu whereas Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of

*No case was registered under this Act in 2009 as against one case reported from Chhattisgarh in 2008.*



**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act  
(Incidence...845 Rate...0.1)**

A decline of 17.6% was noticed in cases under this Act as compared to previous year (1,025). *Andhra Pradesh with 704 cases has accounted for 83.3% of total such cases at the National level* which has also reported the highest crime rate of 0.8 as compared to the National average rate of 0.1.

**Dowry Prohibition Act  
(Incidence...5,650 Rate...0.5)**

*The cases under this Act have increased by 1.7% as compared to the previous year (5,555).* 24.1% cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (1,362) followed by Bihar (1,252) accounting for 22.2% of total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was reported from Orissa at 2.3 as compared to 0.5 at the National level.

**Crime against Women in Cities  
(All-India...2,03,804  
Cities...23,983)**

35 cities having population over 10 lakh (See Chapter-2) have been identified as Mega cities as per population census 2001. A total of 23,983 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 35 cities as compared to 24,756 cases in the year 2008 reporting a

decrease of 3.1%. The rate of crime in cities at 22.2 was comparatively higher as compared to the National rate of 17.4.

Among 35 cities, Delhi (3,701) has accounted for 15.4% of total crimes followed by Hyderabad (1,896) (7.9%). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Lucknow and Vishakhapatnam at 92.6, 55.5 and 54.6 respectively as compared to average of mega cities at 22.2.

*Delhi city has accounted for 23.8% of Rape cases, 38.9% of Kidnapping & Abduction cases, 15.2% of Dowry Deaths and 14.1% of Molestation cases among 35 cities.* Hyderabad has reported 11.9% of cases of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives. Lucknow has reported 14.5% of cases of Eve-teasing. All the 4 cases under Importation of Girls were reported from Kolkata city.

It is worthwhile to mention that *Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai and Jaipur* have booked more cases under Special & Local Laws among the mega cities. 17.3% (134 out of 774) of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 83.3% (567 out of 681) of Dowry Prohibition Act cases were registered in Bengaluru city alone. Similarly, 15.9% (123 out of 774) and 14.6% (113 out of 774) cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were registered in Chennai and Mumbai respectively. All the 44 cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act cases were registered in Jaipur city.

**CHAPTER-6**

**CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN**

There is no separate classification of offences against children. Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as Crime against Children. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive 'Special and Local Laws' specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims. The age of child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Acts and Sections but age of child has been defined to be below 18 years as per Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. Such offences are construed as *Crimes Against Children* for the purpose of analysis in this chapter.

It is also to be borne in mind that the offences that are analysed in this chapter do not form an exclusive block of offences that are reported in the country. They are included in the IPC/SLL cases already discussed in other relevant chapters. The offences mentioned in this chapter have been culled out from various reported crimes in the country wherein the victims of the offences were children.

The data on crimes against children is compiled through the revised annual returns w.e.f. year 2001. Cumulative totals of crime statistics available on monthly basis were used for this analysis till 2000. The revised annual returns have additional heads like 'murder of

children' and 'other crimes', therefore, *incidents of crimes against children during 2001 and later years may not be comparable with the figures of year 2000 and before.*

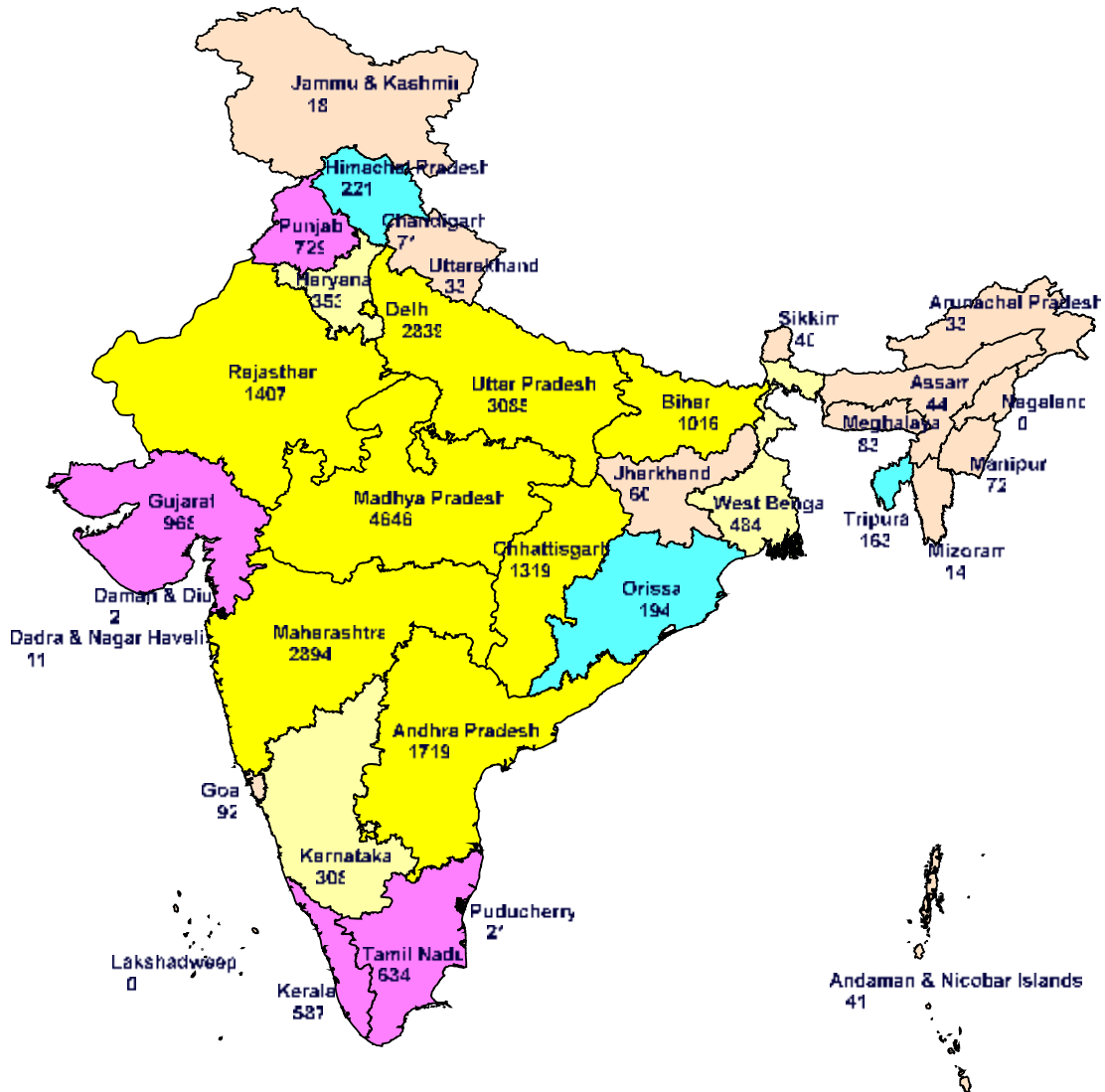
The cases in which the children are victimised and abused can be categorised under two broad sections:

- 1) Crimes committed against Children which are punishable under Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- 2) Crimes committed against Children which are punishable under Special and Local Laws (SLL).

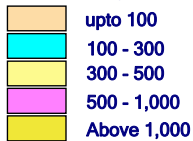
Specific Sections/Acts under above two categories are as follows:

1. **Crimes against children punishable under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are:**
  - a) Murder (302 IPC)
  - b) Foeticides (Crime against a foetus) Section 315 & 316 IPC.
  - c) Infanticides (Crime against newborn child) (0 to 1 year) Section 315 IPC.
  - d) Abetment to Suicide (abetment by other persons for commitment of suicide by children) Section 305 IPC.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2009  
(All India 24201)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



- e) Exposure & Abandonment (Crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment): Section 317 IPC.
- f) Kidnapping & Abduction:
  - i) Kidnapping for exporting (Section 360 IPC).
  - ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361 IPC).
  - iii) Kidnapping for ransom (Section 364 A ).
  - iv) Kidnapping for camel racing etc. (Section 363 IPC).
  - v) Kidnapping for begging (Section 363-A IPC).
  - vi) Kidnapping to compel for marriage (Section 366 IPC).
  - vii) Kidnapping for slavery etc. (Section 367 IPC).
  - viii) Kidnapping child for stealing from its person (under 10 years of age only) (Section 369 IPC).
- g) Procurement of minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce to illicit intercourse): Section 366-A IPC.
- h) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC).
- i) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC).
- j) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- k) Unnatural Offences (Sec. 377

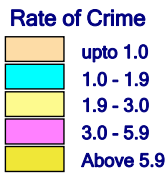
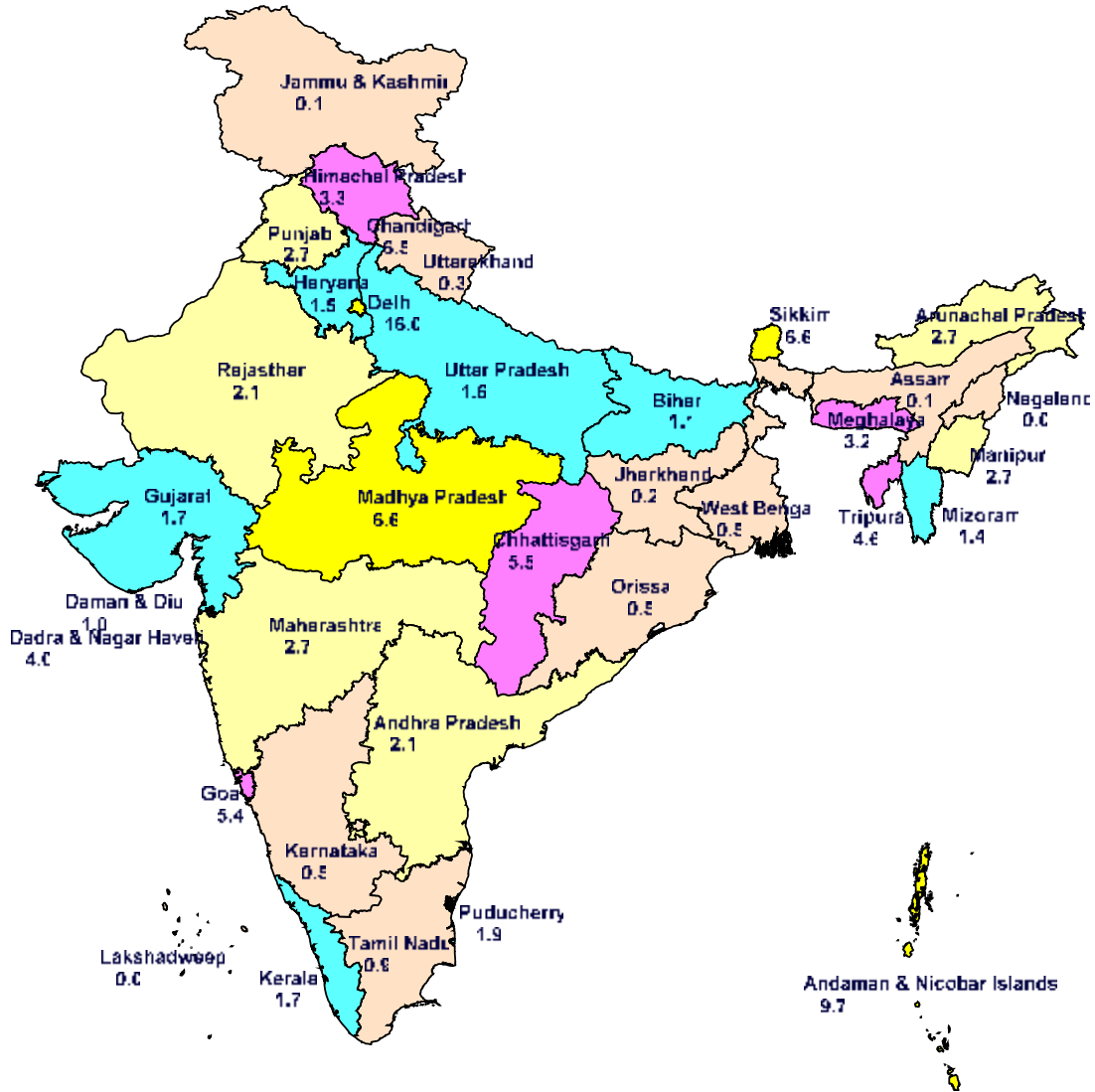
- IPC)
- 2. **Crime against children punishable under ‘Special and Local Laws’ are:**
    - a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (where minors are abused in prostitution).
    - b) Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1929.
    - c) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) Act, 1986.

### **Crime Incidence (Incidence...24,201)**

*A total of 24,201 cases of crimes against Children were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 22,500 cases during 2008, suggesting an increase of 7.6%. Among IPC crimes, number of Foeticide cases increased from 73 in 2008 to 123 in 2009, registering an increase of 68.5% over 2008. Cases of Infanticide decreased by 55.0% during the year 2009 (140 to 63 cases). Madhya Pradesh (4,646), Uttar Pradesh (3,085), Maharashtra (2,894) and Delhi (2,839) have accounted for 19.2%, 12.7%, 12.0% and 11.7% of total crimes respectively against children at the National level.*

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2009

(All India 2.1)



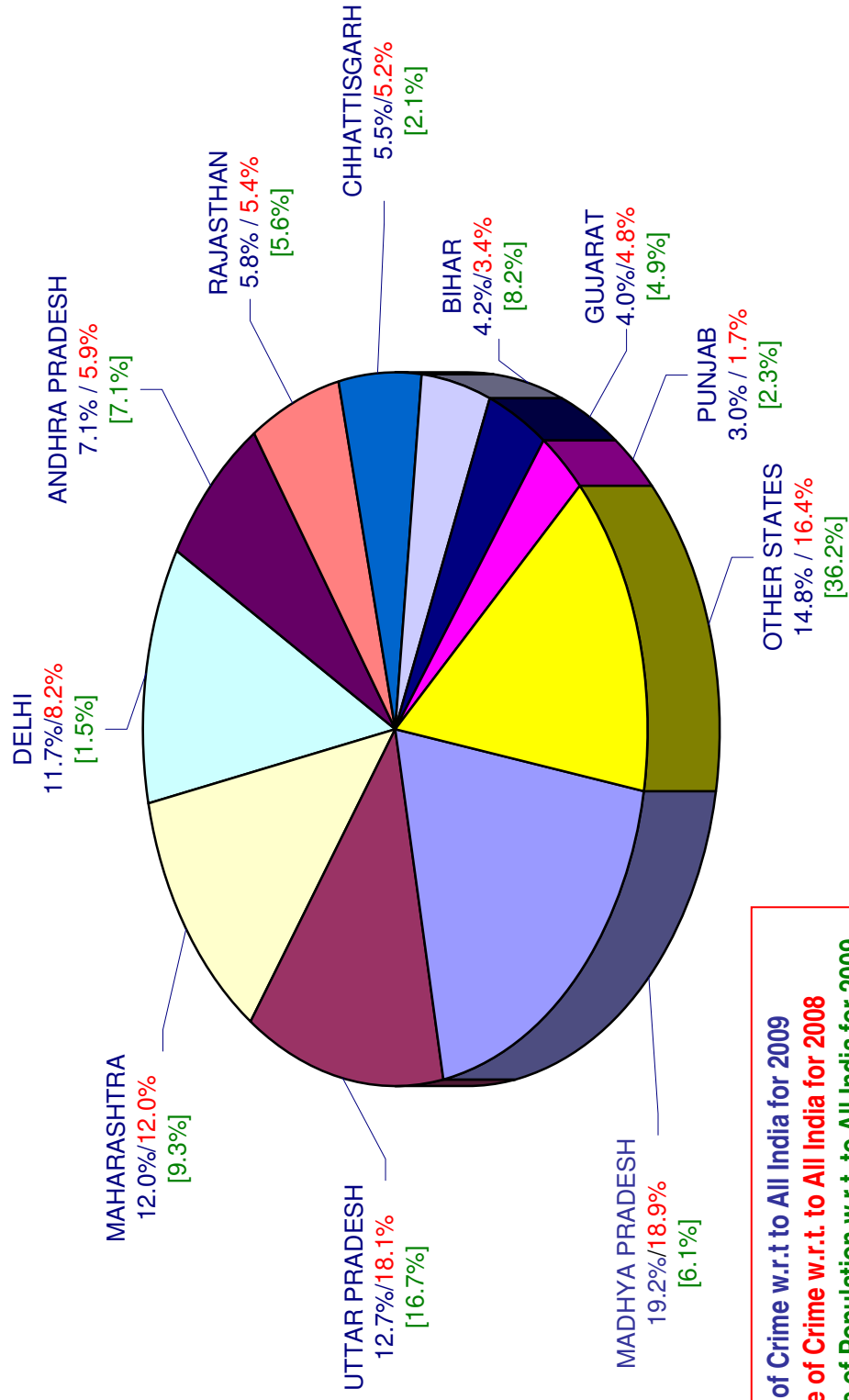
**Note:**

Rate of Crime against Children means number of crimes against children per one lakh population.



**FIGURE 6.1**

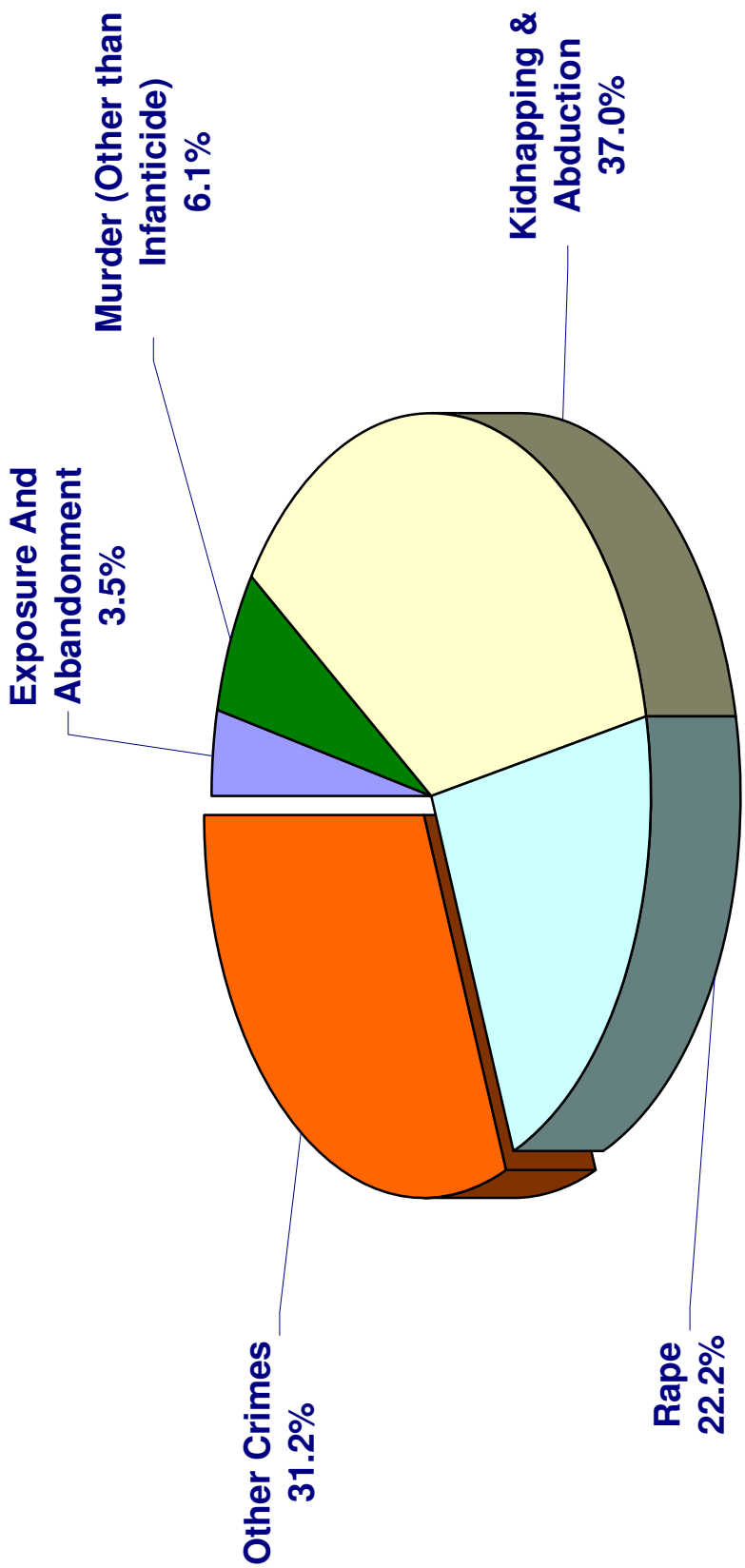
**Crime Against Children – State-wise distribution during 2009 / 2008**



Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2009  
Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2008  
Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2009

**FIGURE 6.2**

**Crime Against Children  
Crime head-wise Percentage Distribution during 2009**



**Crime Rate  
(Rate...2.1)**

The crime rate has marginally increased from 2.0 in 2008 to 2.1 in 2009. The rate was highest in Delhi (16.0) followed by A & N Islands (9.7), Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim (6.6 each) and Chandigarh (6.5) as compared to the National average of 2.1.

**Crime head-wise Analysis**

The State/UT-wise and crime head-wise incidents of crimes are presented in Table-6.2.

**Murder (Including Infanticides)  
(Sec. 302 IPC and 315 IPC)  
(Incidence...1,551  
Rate...0.1)**

A total of 1,551 cases of Murder of children (including infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,436 cases in 2008 resulting in an increase of 8.0% in 2009 over 2008. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (372) accounting for 24.0% of the total cases reported in the country. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep did not report any case of child murder during the year.

**Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)  
(Incidence...63  
Rate...Negligible)**

A total of 63 Infanticide cases were reported in the country during 2009. The incidents decreased in the year 2009 (63 cases) from 140 in the year 2008. The decrease amounted to 55.0% over 2008.

**Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)  
(Incidence...5,368 Rate...0.5)**

*A total of 5,368 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 5,446 in 2008 accounting for a decrease of 1.4% during the year. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (1,071) followed by Uttar Pradesh (625) and Maharashtra (612). These three States taken together accounted for 43.0% of the total child rape cases reported in the country.*

**Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)  
(Incidence...8,945 Rate...0.8)**

*A total of 8,945 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of children were reported during the year as compared to 7,650 cases in the previous year accounting for a significant increase of 16.9%. Delhi (2,248) has accounted for 25.1% of the total cases reported in the country. The rate of crime was also highest in Delhi at 12.6 followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2.9) and Chandigarh (2.5) as compared to the National average of 0.8.*

**Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC)  
(Incidence...123)**

*A total of 123 cases of Foeticide were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 73 in the year 2008 indicating a significant increase of 68.5% in these cases. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (39) followed by Punjab (23). These two States together have accounted for 44.3% of total such cases reported in the country.*

**Table-6 (A)**  
**Crimes against Children in the country and % variation in 2009 over 2008**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	YEAR			% Variation in 2009 over 2008
		2007	2008	2009	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1,377	1,296	1,488	14.8
2.	Infanticide	134	140	63	-55.0
3.	Rape	5,045	5,446	5,368	-1.4
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	6,377	7,650	8,945	16.9
5.	Foeticide	96	73	123	68.5
6.	Abetment of Suicide	26	29	46	58.6
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	923	864	857	-0.8
8.	Procuration of Minor Girls	253	224	237	5.8
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	40	30	32	6.7
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	69	49	57	16.3
11.	Other Crimes	60,70	6,699	6,985	4.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,410</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>24,201</b>	<b>7.6</b>

**Abetment to Suicide (Sec. 305 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...46)**

46 cases of Abetment to Suicide by children were reported during 2009 as compared to 29 cases in 2008 denoting an increase of 58.6% in 2009.

**Exposure & Abandonment (Sec. 317 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...857 Rate...0.1)**

A total of 857 cases were reported during 2009 as compared to 864 cases during 2008 showing a marginal decrease of 0.8% during 2009. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such cases (274) accounting for 32.0% of the total cases reported in the country.

**Procuration of Minor Girls**

**(Sec. 366A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...237)**

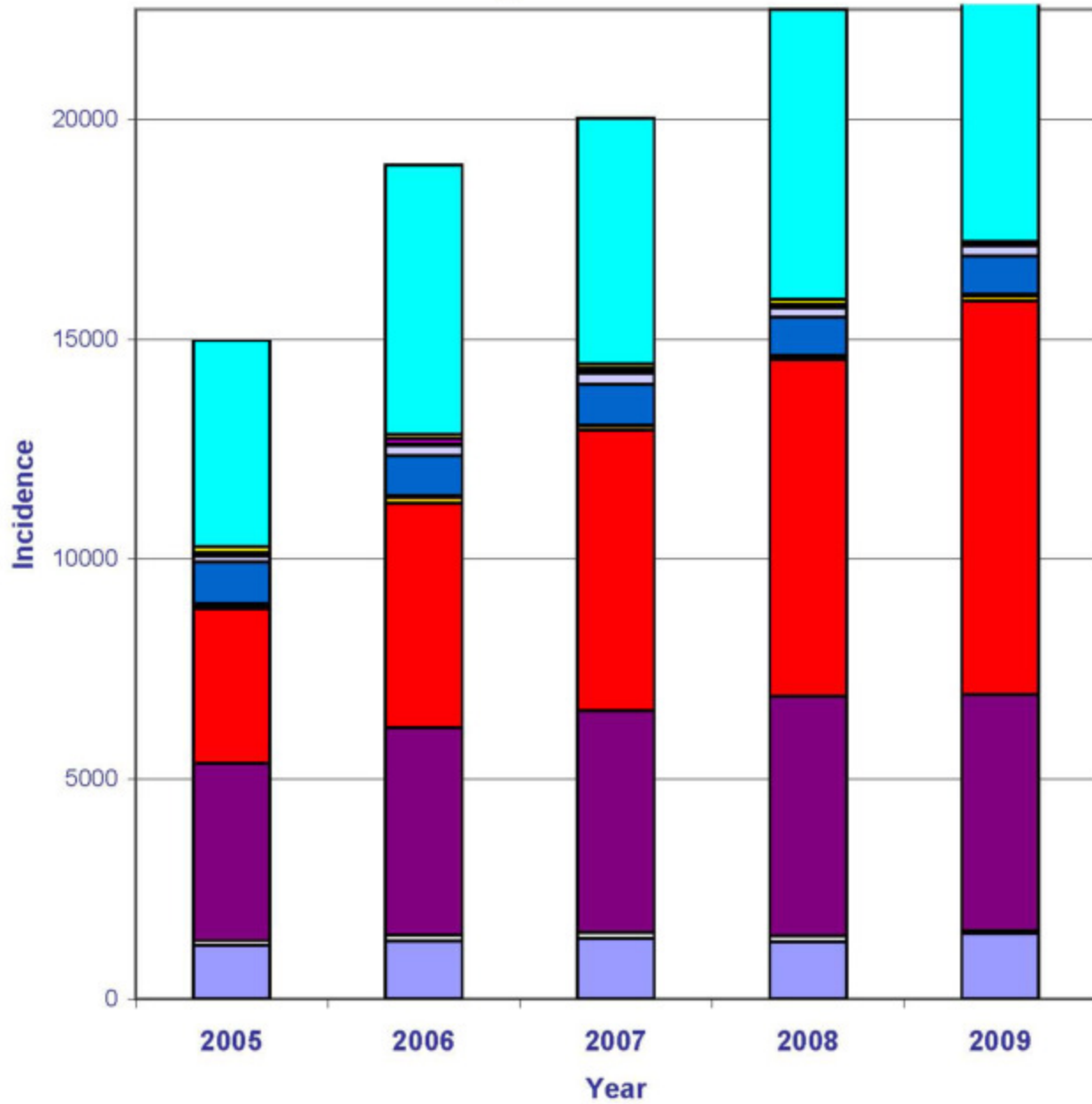
*237 cases were reported in the year 2009 as compared to 224 such cases in 2008, accounting for 5.8% increase over 2008. Bihar has reported 58 such cases indicating a share of 24.5% at National level followed by Maharashtra (42) and West Bengal (41). A mixed trend was observed in these cases during the last three years. Details are given at Table 6(A).*

**Buying/Selling of girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373/372 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...32/57)**

32 cases of 'Buying of girls' and 57 cases of 'Selling of girls' for Prostitution were reported in the country during 2009 against 30 and 49 such cases respectively in 2008.

**FIGURE 6.3**

**Crime Head Wise Incidence of Crime against Children During 2005-2009**



- |                                     |                                |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Murder                            | ■ Infanticide                  | ■ Rape                             |
| ■ Kidnapping & Abduction            | ■ Foeticide                    | ■ Abetment of Suicide              |
| ■ Exposure & Abandonment            | ■ Procurement of Minor Girls   | ■ Buying of Girls for Prostitution |
| ■ Selling of Girls for Prostitution | ■ Child Marriage Restraint Act | ■ Other Crimes                     |

Maharashtra (29 out of 32) has accounted for 90.6% of total cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 86.0% (49 cases out of 57 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country.

*The conviction rate at the National level for these crimes stood at 33.9%. The conviction rate for 'Murder' was highest at 46.1% followed by cases under Infanticide (other than Murder) (40.4%). The complete State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details are presented in Table-6.3 to Table-6.8.*

### **Disposal of crimes by Police & Courts**

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by Police & Courts has already been discussed in detail in Chapter-4. The average charge-sheeting rate for all the crimes against children (IPC & SLL) marginally decreased to 83.9% in 2009 from 84.4% in 2008. The highest charge-sheeting rate was observed in cases under

Rape' (96.3%) followed by 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' (94.4%) in comparison to the prevailing National level charge-sheeting rate of 78.4% for IPC crimes and 94.6% for SLL crimes. The lowest charge-sheeting rate was found in cases of 'Exposure & Abandonment' (10.4%). The details are presented in Table-6.5.

### **Disposal of Persons Arrested by Police & Courts**

The details of disposal of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in Table-6.9 to Table-6.12. 23,947 (73.7%) persons out of 32,506 persons arrested for these crimes were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 5,469 persons were convicted representing 33.6% conviction rate of persons arrested, which is marginally lower than conviction rate (case-wise) for crimes committed against children (33.9%).

**CHAPTER-6A**

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Human trafficking is a group of crimes involving the exploitation of men, women and children for financial gains which is violation of fundamental human rights. Victims are lured or abducted from their homes and subsequently forced to work against their wishes through various means in various establishments, indulge in prostitution or subjected to various types of indignities and even killed or incapacitated for the purposes of begging and trade in human organs.

This Bureau is collecting data under the following heads of crime which are related to human trafficking.

**IPC Crimes**

- (i) Procurement of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)
- (ii) Importation of girls ((Sec. 366-B IPC)
- (iii) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section-372 IPC)
- (iv) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section -373 IPC)

**SLL Crimes**

- (i) Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956
- (ii) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

Cases under following legislations also form part of offences under human trafficking but NCRB is not collecting data specifically relating to these acts.

- (i) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976

- (ii) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000
- (iii) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
- (iv) Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994.

**Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence...2,851)**

A total of 2,851 incidents of crimes under various provisions of laws (for which data is being collected for this report) relating to human trafficking were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 3,133 during 2008 recording a decrease of 9.0% during 2009. 6,402 cases relating to human trafficking were reported during 2005 as compared to 5,096 and 4,087 cases reported in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

**Crime Rate (Crime rate... 0.2)**

The rate of crime has declined from 0.3 during the year 2008 to 0.2 during 2009.

**Trend Analysis**

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2005 to 2009 along with percentage variation in 2009 over 2008 are presented in Table-6\*(A). The crime under human trafficking during the year 2009 has decreased by 55.5% over 2005.

**Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B**

**IPC)  
(Incidence...48)**

A decrease of 28.3% has been observed in such cases as 48 cases were reported during the year 2009 as compared to 67 cases in the previous year (2008). Bihar (31) has reported the highest number of such cases accounting for 64.6% of total such cases at the National level.

**Procuration of Minor Girls  
(Sec. 366A IPC)  
(Incidence...237)**

237 cases were reported in the year 2009 as compared to 224 such cases in 2008, accounting for 5.8% increase over 2008. Bihar has reported 58 such cases indicating a share of 24.5% at National level followed by Maharashtra (42) and West Bengal (41). A mixed trend was observed in these cases during the last three years. Details are given in Table 6\*(C).

**Selling of Girls for Prostitution  
(Sec. 372 IPC)  
(Incidence...57)**

57 cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during 2009 against 49 such cases in 2008,

thereby indicating an increase of 16.3% over 2008. *West Bengal has accounted for 86.0% (49 cases out of 57 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for*

*Prostitution' reported in the country.*

**Buying of Girls for Prostitution  
(Sec. 373 IPC)  
(Incidence...32)**

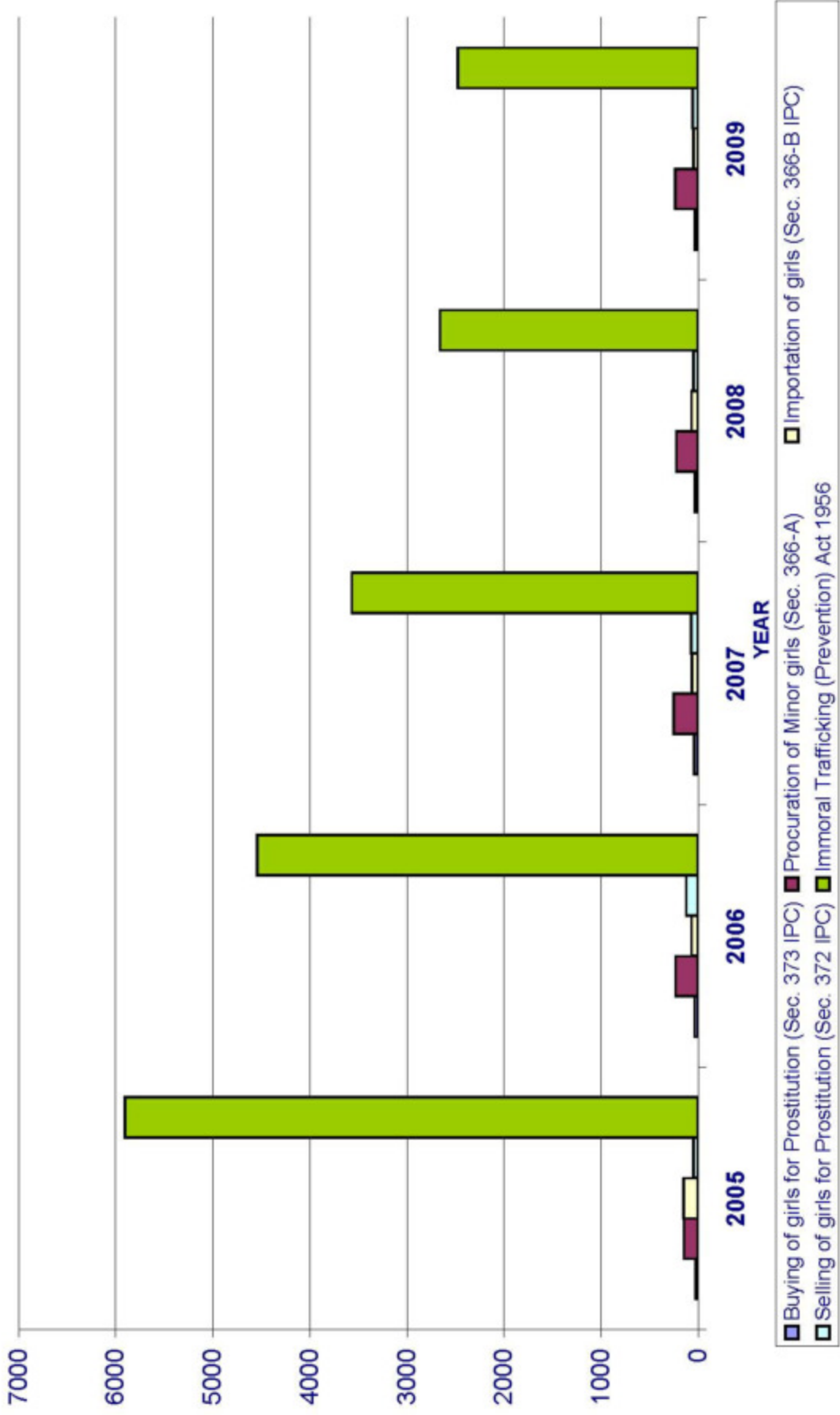
32 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during the year 2009. This indicates a 6.7% increase in the incidence over 2008 when 30 cases were reported in the country. Maharashtra has accounted for 90.6% (29 out of 32) cases reported in the country in 2009.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention)  
Act 1956  
(Incidence...2,474      Rate...0.2)**

Cases under this Act have registered a decline of 6.9% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,659). 28.9% (716) cases were reported from Tamil Nadu whereas Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of 2.1 as compared to the National average of 0.2.

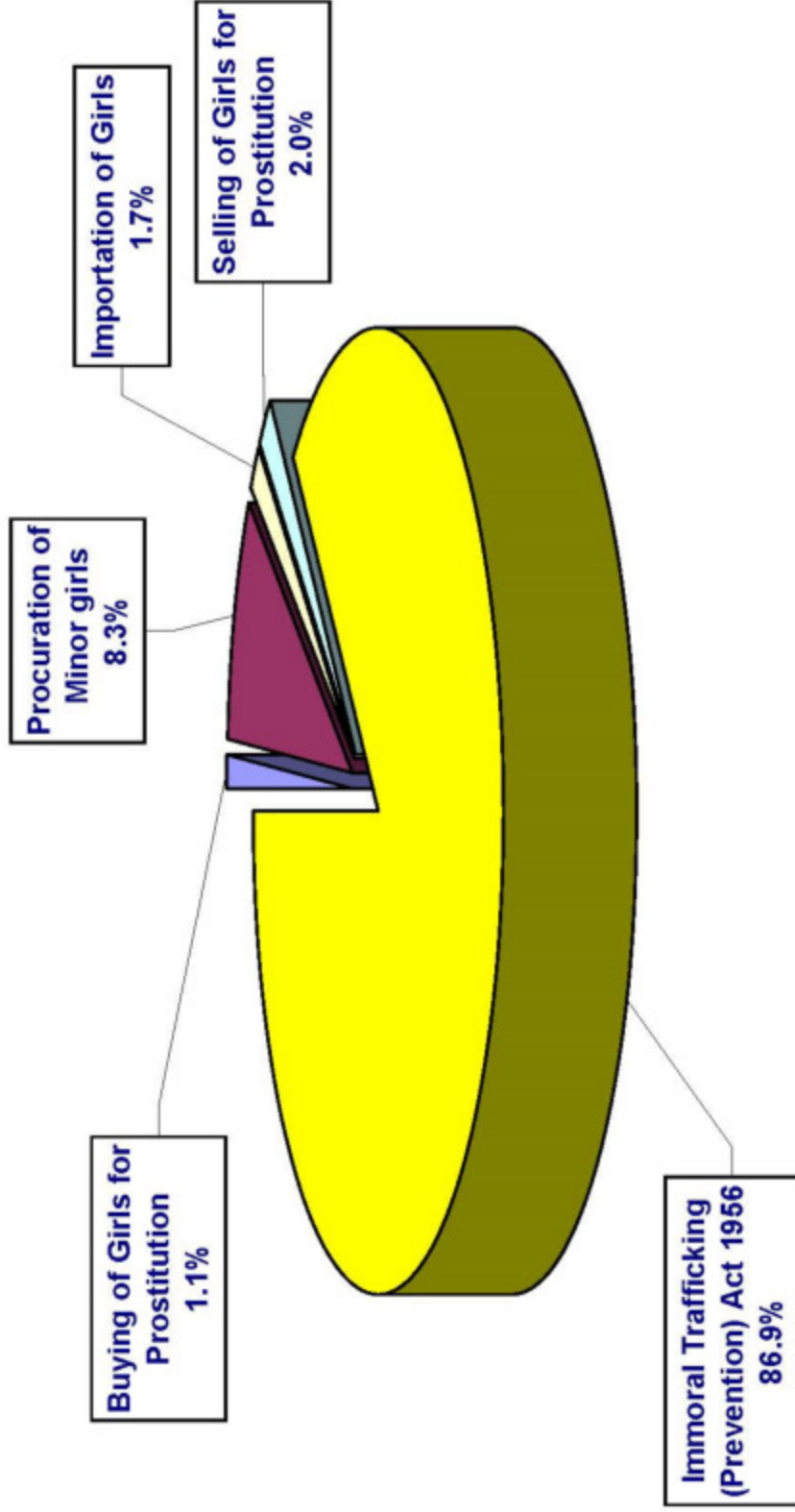


**Human Trafficking: Incidence of various crime during 2005-2009** **FIGURE 6.1A**



**FIGURE 6.2A**

**Human Trafficking:  
Percentage distribution during 2009**



**Table-6\*(A)**

**Crime Head-wise Incidence of various crimes under Human Trafficking during 2005 - 2009 and Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	145	231	253	224	237	5.8
2.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	149	67	61	67	48	-28.3
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	50	123	69	49	57	16.3
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	28	35	40	30	32	6.7
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	-6.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,402</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>-9.0</b>

The total number of cases registered under these heads of human trafficking has shown a declining trend during the last 5 years. Details may be seen at Table-6\*(B).

States/UTs wise cases registered during 2009 are given at Table 6\* (C).

**Table-6\*(B)**

**IPC crimes, SLL crimes and crimes under Human Trafficking during 2005 - 2009**

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1.	2005	18,22,602	32,03,735	6,402	0.6
2.	2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	5,096	0.5
3.	2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	4,087	0.4
4.	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,133	0.3
5.	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,851	0.2

**Table 6 A(C)**  
**Cases Registered Under Human Trafficking During 2009**

Sl. No.	State / UT	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Procurement of Minor Girls	Importation of Girls	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	28	0	279	309
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	1	37	38
4	Bihar	0	0	58	31	40	129
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	5	0	9	14
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	23	23
7	Gujarat	0	1	2	0	41	44
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	90	90
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6	0	5	11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	6	6
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	6	1	7
12	Karnataka	0	1	4	2	329	339
13	Kerala	0	0	14	0	314	328
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	1	19	22
15	Maharashtra	29	2	42	0	271	344
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	3	1	1	5
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	1
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	3	3
20	Orissa	0	0	0	1	14	15
21	Punjab	0	0	3	0	59	62
22	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	62	63
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	716	716
25	Tripura	0	0	28	0	0	28
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	39	39
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	6	6
28	West Bengal	2	49	41	5	63	160
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2429</b>	<b>2803</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	4	4
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	4	4
33	Delhi	0	2	1	0	27	30
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	9	9
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>
	<b>Total (All-India)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2474</b>	<b>2851</b>

**CHAPTER-7****CRIME AGAINST PERSONS BELONGING TO  
SCs / STs**

India is committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections of society in particular. Equality of status and opportunity to all citizens of the country is guaranteed by the Constitution of India, which also provides that no individual shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, caste or sex, etc. Fundamental Rights and other specific provisions, namely, Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to the commitment of the State towards its people. The strategy of the State is to secure distributive justice and allocation of resources to support programmes for social, economic and educational advancement of the weaker sections in general and those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular.

**Constitutional Rights**

The Indian Constitution vide Article 15 lays down that no citizen shall be subjected to any disability or restriction on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It also guarantees that every citizen shall have equality of status and opportunity.

The problems of social inequality and class divide in a

country like India with heterogeneous groups and sub-groups needs to be recognised and resolved by all available democratic measures including special legislations to deal with particular acts constituting offences against such weaker sections of the society. 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' are two such identified social groups. Article 46 of the Constitution of India expressly provides that the State shall promote the educational and economic upliftment of the Weaker Sections of the society, in particular of SCs & STs with special care and shall protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitation.

**Legal Rights**

Special social enactments have come into force from time to time for SCs and STs in order to uphold the Constitutional mandate and safeguard the interests of this section of the society.

The major legal enactments at the national level are:

- (i) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

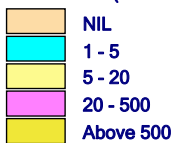
The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2009

(All India 33594)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



of Article 17 of the Constitution to abolish untouchability and its practice in any form. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was brought into force from 30<sup>th</sup> January 1990 in order to check and deter crimes against SCs/STs by persons belonging to other Communities. These enactments have extended the positive discrimination in favour of SCs and STs to the field of criminal law in as much as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than the corresponding offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and other laws. Special Courts have been established in major States for speedy trial of cases registered exclusively under these Acts.

### Classification of Crimes

The crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are broadly categorised under two major heads:

- (1) **Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**
  - (i) Murder
  - (ii) Hurt
  - (iii) Rape
  - (iv) Kidnapping & Abduction
  - (v) Dacoity
  - (vi) Robbery
  - (vii) Arson
  - (viii) Others (other classified IPC crimes)

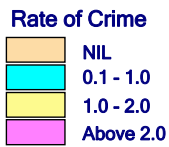
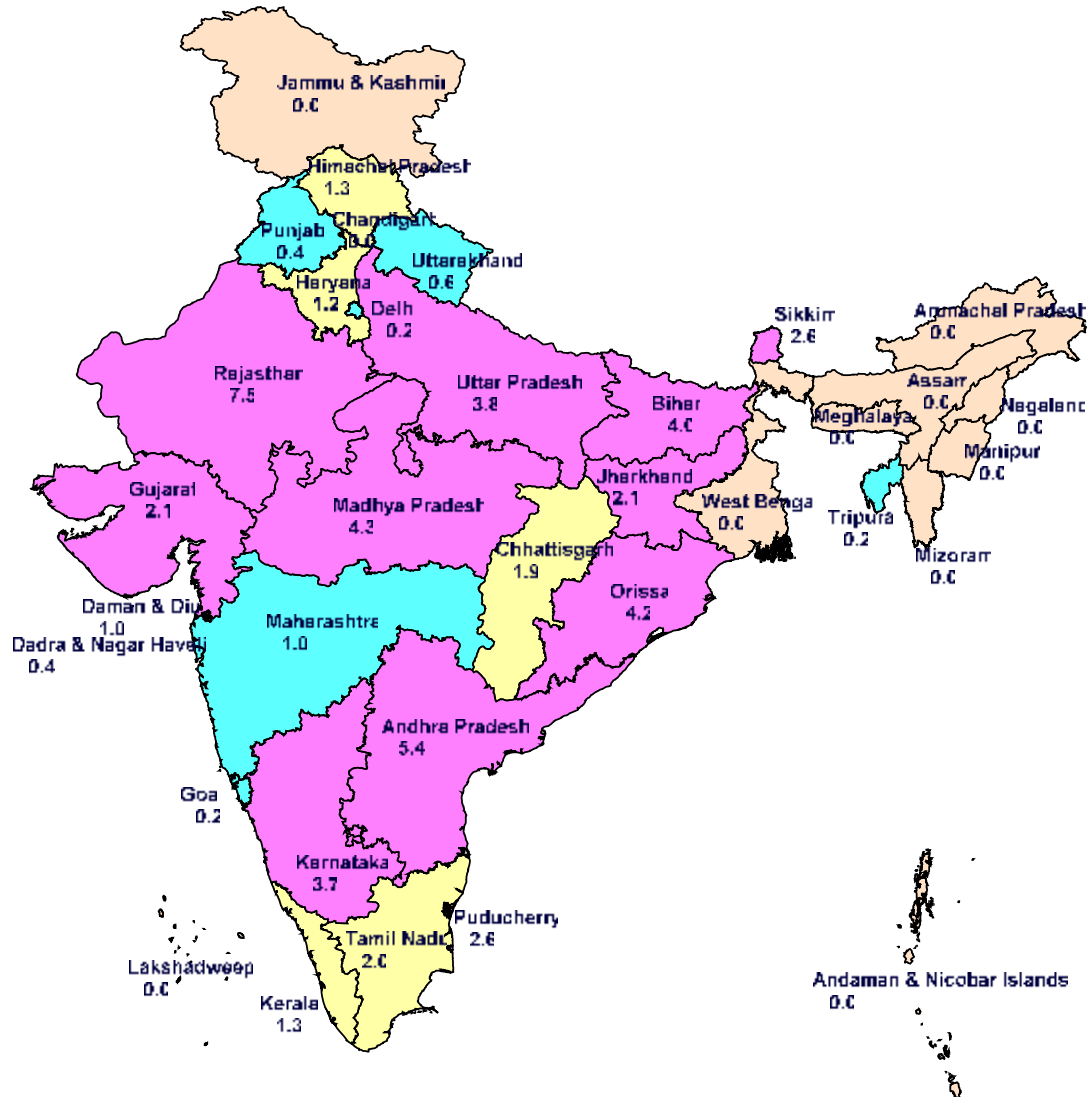
- (2) **Under Special Laws (SL)**
  - (i) Protection of Civil Rights Acts, 1955
  - (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

The crimes under IPC such as `Murder', `Hurt', `Rape', etc. or under Special Acts such as Protection of Civil Rights Act & Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act are already included in overall crimes reported under IPC and SLLs respectively and have been discussed in detail in the preceding chapters. The specific crimes against SCs/STs discussed in the following paragraphs are part and parcel of total crimes but analysed separately for better comprehension of crimes committed against SCs & STs.

The data on crimes against SCs/STs are being compiled with provision for district-wise reporting of these crimes with effect from the year 2001. Cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have been segregated for SCs and STs to have clear picture of all the crimes against each category. Cumulative totals of crime statistics available on monthly basis were used for analysis till 2000 which did not distinguish true or false cases, therefore, the incidence of crime reported in the year 2001 and later years may not be comparable with figures of earlier years.

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2009

(All India 2.9)



**Note:**

Rate of Crime against Scheduled Castes means number of crimes against Scheduled Castes per one lakh population.



**Crime Against Scheduled Castes**

**Incidence of Crime - National  
(Incidence (IPC+SLL) 33,594)**

*The year 2009 has witnessed a marginal decrease of 0.1% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 33,615 cases reported in 2008 have decreased to 33,594 cases in 2009. This decrease was observed in all heads except Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt and other crimes. Cases of Kidnapping & Abduction in 2009 increased by 6.2% over 2008. Hurt and other crime cases showed an increase of 4.6% and 3.1% respectively in 2009 over 2008. Cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act showed a decrease of 32.2% in 2009 over 2008. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan accounted for 22.4% and 14.8% of the total cases (33,594) reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (13.4%).*

**Crime rate  
(Crime rate...2.9)**

*The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes has remained static at 2.9 in 2009 as compared to the year 2008. Rajasthan reported the highest crime rate in 2009 which stood at 7.5. The other States reporting higher crime rate were Andhra Pradesh (5.4), Madhya Pradesh (4.3), Orissa (4.2) and Bihar (4.0) against the National average of 2.9.*

**Crime head-wise Analysis of Crimes Against Scheduled Castes**

**Murder  
(Incidence...624  
Rate...0.1)**

A total of 624 cases were reported in the country during 2009 compared to 626 cases in 2008 thereby reporting a marginal decrease of 0.3% during 2009. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 37.7% of the total Murder cases reported in the country (235 out of 624).

**Hurt  
(Incidence...4,410  
Rate...0.4)**

A total of 4,410 cases were reported during 2009 as compared to 4,216 cases in 2008 in the country thereby reporting an increase of 4.6% during the year. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest 722 (out of 4,410) cases accounting for 16.4% of the total cases.

**Rape  
(Incidence...1,346  
Rate...0.1)**

A total of 1,346 cases of Rape of women belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported in the country as compared to 1,457 cases in 2008, thereby reporting a decrease of 7.6% in 2009 over 2008. Madhya Pradesh has reported 321 cases accounting for 23.8% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 317 cases (23.6%).

**Kidnapping & Abduction**

**(Incidence...512)**

A total of 512 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of Scheduled Castes were reported during the year 2009 as compared to 482 cases in 2008 thereby reporting an increase of 6.2%. Uttar Pradesh has reported 254 (49.6%) cases during 2009.

year as compared to 85 cases in the previous year thereby reporting a decline of 17.6%. Orissa has reported the highest (14) number of cases followed by Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh (11 each). These three States together shared 51.4% of total cases reported in the country.

**Table-7(A)**  
**Comparative Incidence of Crime Against Scheduled Castes**

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
(1)	(2)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Murder	669	673	674	626	624	-0.3
2.	Rape	1,172	1,217	1,349	1,457	1,346	-7.6
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	258	280	332	482	512	6.2
4.	Dacoity	26	30	23	51	44	-13.7
5.	Robbery	80	90	86	85	70	-17.6
6.	Arson	210	226	238	225	195	-13.3
7.	Hurt	3,847	3,760	3,814	4,216	4,410	4.6
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	291	405	206	248	168	-32.2
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	8,497	8,581	9,819	11,602	11,143	-3.9
10.	Others	11,077	11,808	13,490	14,623	15,082	3.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,127</b>	<b>27,070</b>	<b>30,031</b>	<b>33,615</b>	<b>33,594</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

**Dacoity**  
**(Incidence...44)**

A total of 44 cases of Dacoity were reported during 2009 as compared to 51 cases in 2008 thereby reporting a decrease of 13.7%. Maharashtra reported the highest number of 20 cases, accounting for 45.5% of total cases.

**Robbery**  
**(Incidence...70)**

A total of 70 cases of Robbery were reported during the

**Arson**  
**(Incidence...195)**

Country-wide 195 cases of Arson were reported in 2009 as compared to 225 cases in the year 2008 reporting a decrease of 13.3% during 2009. Bihar has reported the highest 40 number of cases followed by Rajasthan (39) and Uttar Pradesh (38) and Madhya Pradesh (31). These four States together have accounted for 75.9% of total cases reported in the country.

**Protection of Civil Rights Act  
(Incidence...168)**

A total of 168 cases were reported in 2009 as compared to 248 cases in the year 2008 thereby reporting a decrease of 32.2% in 2009 over 2008. *Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest 61 number of cases followed by Andhra Pradesh (39).* These two States accounted for 59.5% of total cases reported in the country.

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act  
(Incidence...11,143  
Rate...1.0)**

*A total of 11,143 cases were reported under this Act in 2009 as compared to 11,602 in 2008 thereby reporting a decrease of 3.9%.* Uttar Pradesh has reported 2,554 cases accounting for 22.9% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Bihar (22.7%). The rate of crime was highest in Bihar at 2.6 as compared to National rate of 1.0.

**Crimes against Scheduled Tribes  
(Incidence (IPC+SLL)...5,425  
Rate...0.5)**

*A total of 5,425 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 5,582 cases in 2008 showing a decrease of 2.8% in 2009 over 2008.* The decrease was observed in all heads except Robbery and other crimes. The details are presented in Table-7 (B). *Rajasthan has reported 21.8% (1,183) followed by Madhya Pradesh 20.9% (1,135) of the total cases reported in the country. However the crime rate was highest*

*in Dadra & Nagar Haveli at 5.8 as compared to only 0.5 at National level.*

**Crime head-wise analysis of Crimes Against Scheduled Tribes**

**Murder  
(Incidence...118)**

A total of 118 cases of Murder of Scheduled Tribes were reported in 2009 as compared to 128 cases in 2008, showing a decline of 7.8%. Madhya Pradesh has reported 34.7% (41 cases) of the total cases reported in the country.

**Rape  
(Incidence...583)**

A total of 583 cases were reported in 2009 as compared to 585 cases in 2008 showing a decline of 0.3% in 2009. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (263) accounting for 45.1% cases of the total cases in the country.

**Kidnapping & Abduction  
(Incidence...82)**

The incidents of Kidnapping & Abduction have decreased by 11.8% in the year 2009 over the previous year (2008) when 93 cases were reported. Madhya Pradesh has reported highest (27) cases followed by Chhattisgarh (16) and Orissa (13). These three States taken together accounted for 68.3% of the total cases reported in the country.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2009

(All India 5425)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



**Dacoity  
(Incidence...3)**

A total of 3 cases were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 14 cases in the year 2008 showing a decrease of 78.6% over the previous year. Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Orissa have reported a case each under this crime head during the year.

**Robbery  
(Incidence...24)**

A total of 24 cases were reported during 2009 as compared to 18 cases in 2008, indicating an increase of 33.3% during the year as compared to the previous year. Orissa has reported 50.0% (12 cases) of the total cases reported in the country.

**Hurt  
(Incidence...787  
Rate...0.1)**

A total of 787 cases were reported during 2009 as compared to 873 cases in 2008 showing a decrease of 9.8% in 2009. Madhya Pradesh, by reporting 216 cases, has accounted for 27.4% of total cases reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (130 cases i.e., 16.5%). The crime rate was highest at 1.2 in Sikkim as compared to National average of 0.1.

**Arson  
(Incidence...29)**

A total of 29 cases were reported in 2009 as compared to 49 cases in 2008 showing a decrease of 40.8%. Madhya Pradesh and

Maharashtra have accounted for 20.7% (6 cases) each of total such cases reported in the country.

**Protection of Civil Rights Act  
(Incidence...2)**

A total of 2 cases were reported during 2009 as compared to 6 cases in 2008 showing a decrease of 60.7% over 2008. *Both the cases under this crime head during the year were reported from Andhra Pradesh.*

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities)  
Act  
(Incidence...944      Rate...0.1)**

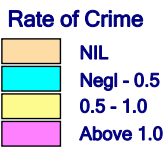
*A total of 944 cases were reported in 2009 as compared to 1,022 cases in 2008, showing a decline of 7.6%. Andhra Pradesh has accounted for 34.5% (326 cases) of the total cases reported in the country followed by Karnataka (147). Dadra & Nagar Haveli reported the highest crime rate at 1.5 as compared to 0.1 at the National level.*

**Disposal of Crimes by Police  
& Courts**

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by police and courts has already been discussed in detail in Chapter-4. The average charge-sheeting rate for the crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 88.5% and 95.4% respectively in comparison to National level general charge-sheeting rate of 78.4% for IPC crimes and 94.6% for SLL crimes.

**RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2009**

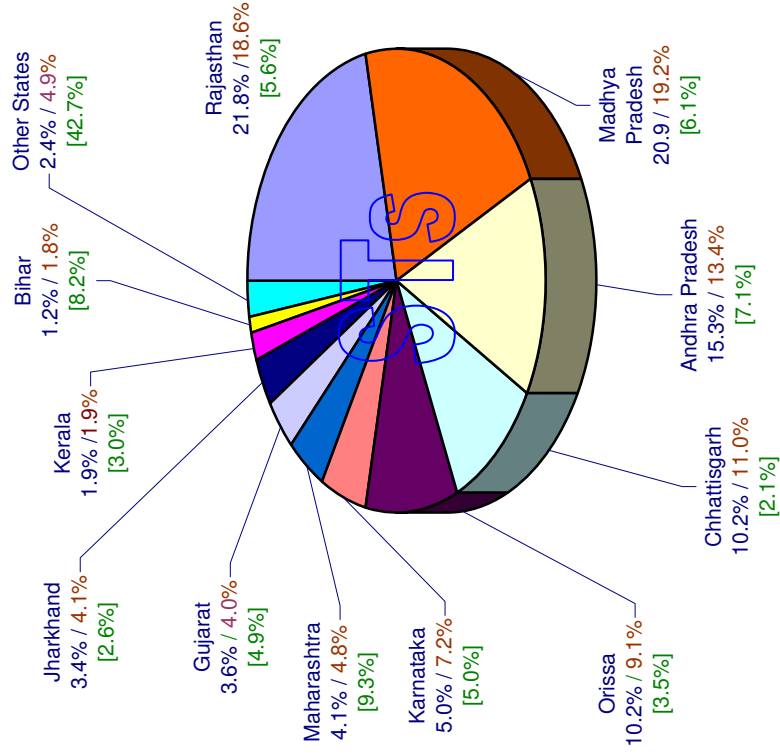
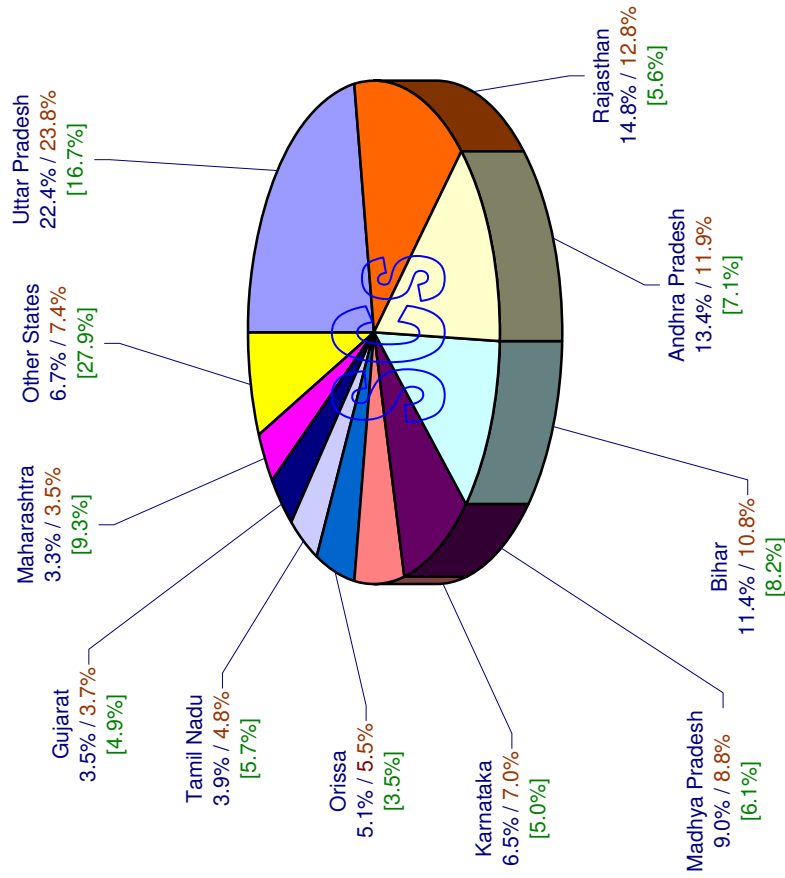
(All India 0.5)



Note:  
Rate of Crime against Scheduled Tribes means number of crimes against Scheduled Tribes per one lakh population.

**Crime Against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes  
- State-wise during 2009/2008**

**FIGURE 7.1**



**Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2009**  
**Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2008**  
**Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2009**

**Table-7(B)**  
**Comparative Incidence of Crime Against Scheduled Tribes**

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1.	Murder	164	195	140	128	118	-7.8
2.	Rape	640	699	627	585	583	-0.3
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	72	88	89	93	82	-11.8
4.	Dacoity	27	12	9	14	3	-78.6
5.	Robbery	49	29	21	18	24	33.3
6.	Arson	38	46	54	49	29	-40.8
7.	Hurt	767	838	855	873	787	-9.8
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	162	49	5	6	2	-66.7
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,283	1,232	1,104	1,022	944	-7.6
10.	Others	2,511	2,603	2,628	2,794	2,853	2.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,713</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>-2.8</b>

The average conviction rate for crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 29.6% and 27.2% respectively as compared to overall conviction rate of 41.7% relating to IPC cases and 87.3% relating to SLL cases. The crime head-wise and State/UT-wise details of disposal of crimes against Scheduled Castes are presented in Table-7.3 to Table-7.8 while those for Scheduled Tribes are presented in Table-7.11 to Table-7.16.

**Disposal of Persons Arrested by Police and Courts**

52,279 persons (73.5%) out

of 71,120 persons arrested for committing crimes against Scheduled Castes were charge-sheeted by the police. A total of 14,728 persons were convicted out of 47,475 persons against whom trials were completed representing a conviction rate of 31.0%.

8,083 persons out of 9,496 persons arrested for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes were charge-sheeted accounting for 85.1% charge-sheeting rate. A total of 1,636 persons were convicted out of 6,660 persons against whom trials were completed representing 24.6% conviction rate. The details are presented in Table-7.17 to Table-7.24.



**CHAPTER-8****PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED****Value of Property Stolen & Recovered - National Level**

The details of property stolen and recovered, percentage of recovery (year-wise) and percentage changes over the decade (1999 - 2009) have been presented in Table-8.1.

*Property worth ₹ 4,49,501 lakh was stolen during the year 2008 and against this loss, property worth ₹ 87,611 lakh was recovered. The net value of property lost increased by 17.3% over 2008 (from ₹ 3,08,481 lakh in 2008 to ₹ 3,61,890 lakh in 2009). The value of property recovered has shown an increase of 14.0% (from ₹ 76,815 lakh in 2008 to ₹ 87,611 lakh in 2009) during this period. The percentage of recovery of stolen property during the year 2009 was 19.5% which is marginally lower than the previous year recovery percentage (19.9%).*

**Value of Property Stolen & Recovered - States, UTs and Mega Cities**

The State, UT and City-wise details regarding value of property stolen and recovered as also the percentage of recovery are presented in Table-8.2. In terms of numerical value, Maharashtra has reported the highest loss of property at ₹ 1,26,137.6 lakh as well as the highest worth of property recovered at ₹ 13,529.4 lakh accounting for

10.7% worth property recovered. Arunachal Pradesh has reported the highest recovery percentage. *Arunachal Pradesh had made 68.6% recovery (₹ 1,688.8 lakh worth property recovered out of ₹ 2,460.9 lakh worth property stolen) as against 19.5% at National level.* Tamil Nadu also reported good percentage of recovery at 63.2%. Among 35 mega cities, Delhi and Mumbai cities have recorded a significant loss of property worth ₹ 76,213.7 lakh and ₹ 47,807.5 lakh respectively. The highest recovery percentage was reported from Amritsar (89.0%) followed by Ludhiana (67.6%).

**Category of Offences - Incidence and Value**

The crime head-wise details on the incidence and value of property stolen and recovered as also the percentage of recovery during 2009 have been shown in Table-8.3. The maximum incidence of property loss (3,07,620) was reported for Theft out of five different types of specified property crimes. The value of property lost was also the highest for Theft cases (₹ 1,40,863.1 lakh). However, the highest percentage of cases (51.5%) in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen was for Robbery cases (11,080 out of 21,503 cases) and the highest recovery percentage in terms of value recovered was for Dacoity

cases (48.4%) (₹ 5,777.5 lakh out of ₹ 11,927.8 lakh).

### **Nature of Property Stolen and Recovered - Incidence and Value**

The nature of property stolen and recovered has been classified into different categories viz. 'Communication and Electricity Wire', 'Cattle', 'Cycle', 'Motor Vehicles', 'Fire Arms', 'Explosives', 'Electronic components' and 'Cultural Property including Antiques'. Properties other than the above 8 specified categories are clubbed as 'Other kinds of Property'. The details of incidence and value of property stolen & recovered alongwith percentage of recovery have been shown in Table-8.4. The highest loss and recovery worth ₹ 83,951.9 lakh and ₹ 28,444.0 lakh respectively was reported for Motor vehicles among the specified types of properties.

It is worth mentioning that Explosives and Explosive Substances worth ₹ 57.2 lakh and ₹ 20.9 lakh were stolen and recovered respectively during the year.

### **Vehicles Stolen, Recovered and Co-ordinated**

The highest amount of property recovered and lost related to Motor vehicles. Hence, additional information on number of Motor Vehicles lost, recovered and co-ordinated has been compiled separately. The State/UT/City-wise information is given in Table-8.5. *The*

*highest number of vehicles lost was reported from Maharashtra (18,236) followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,378) and Delhi (13,251). 25.6% (35,545) vehicles could be recovered out of 1,38,600 stolen vehicles at the National level.*

### **Cultural Property Stolen & Recovered - Incidence and Value**

The State/UT-wise information on cultural property (including antiques) stolen and recovered is shown in Table-8.6. *The maximum incidents of loss were reported from Madhya Pradesh (415) followed by Assam (153). The highest value of loss (₹ 1,011.0 lakh) was reported from Kerala. The recovery cases were highest in Tamil Nadu (31 out of 38 cases) (81.6%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (64 out of 107 cases). The highest recovery in terms of value (₹ 1010.0 lakh) was reported from Kerala. No case of theft or recovery of cultural property has been reported from 9 States i.e. Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand and 4 UTs i.e. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.*

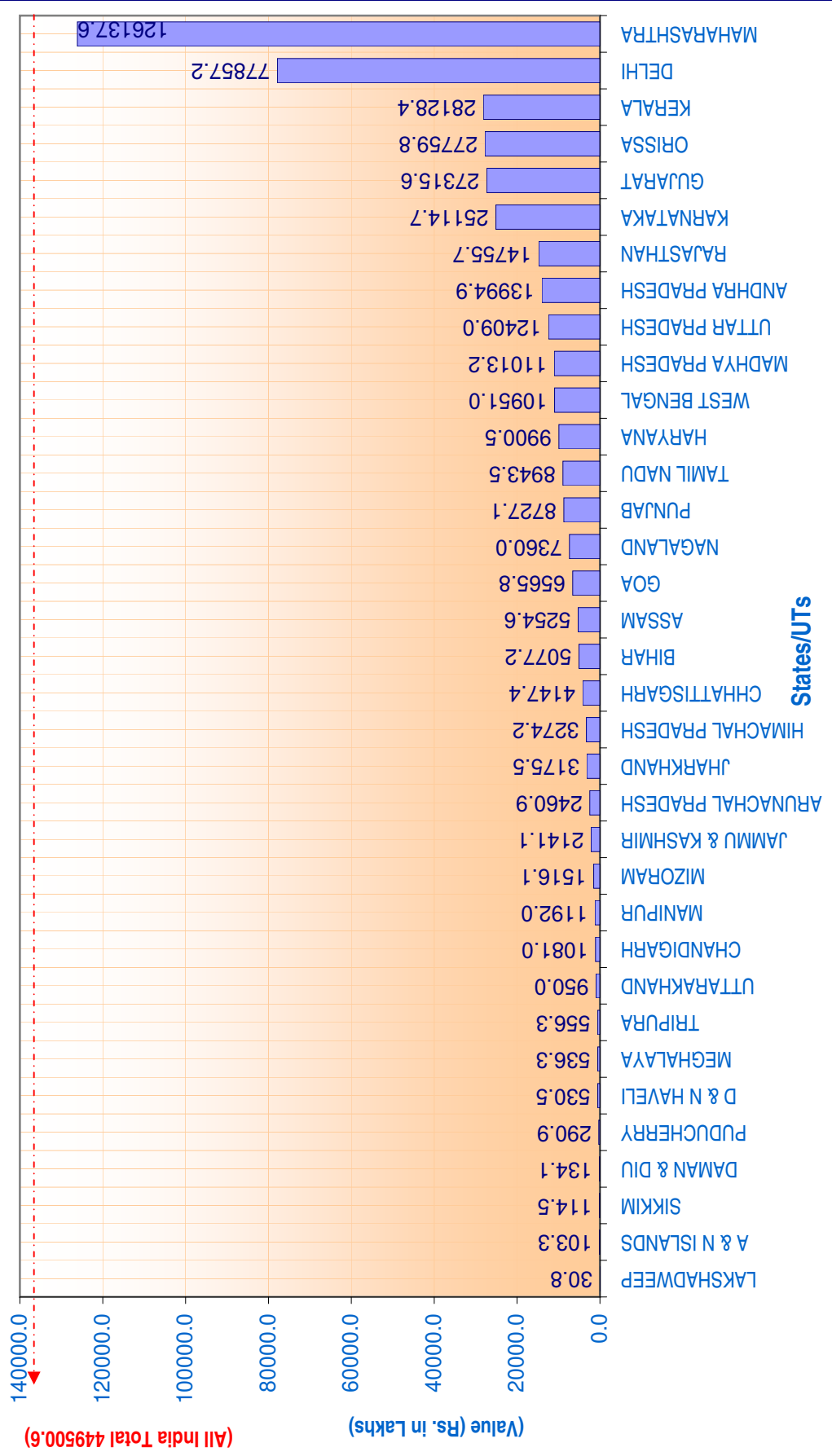
### **Premises**

#### **Incidence and Value of property lost as per Place of Occurrence**

The information relating to the number of cases and value of property stolen under 'Dacoity', 'Robbery', 'Burglary' and 'Theft' at various premises or various places of occurrence of these crimes have been shown in Table-8.7.

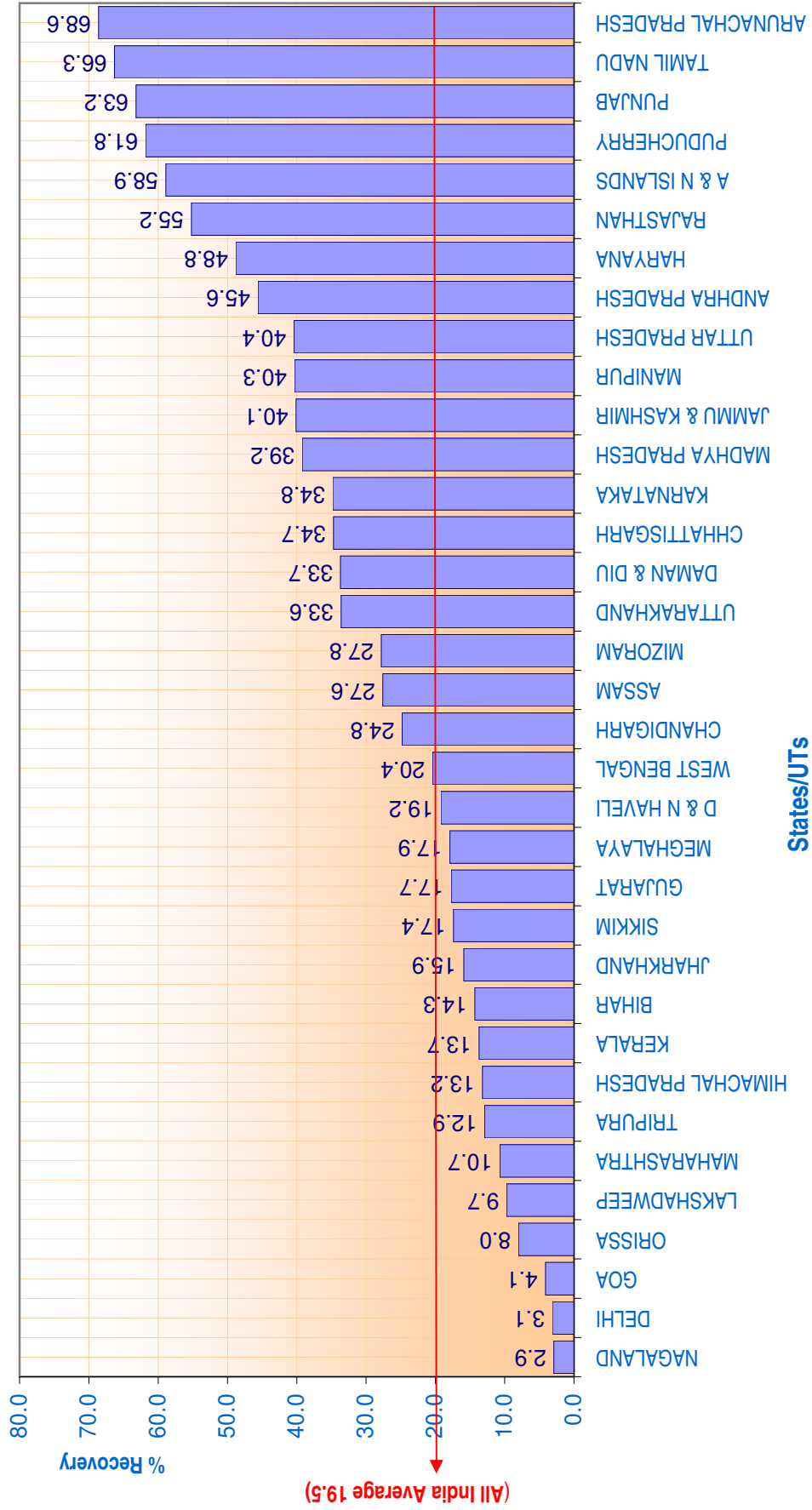
**FIGURE 8.1**

**State wise Value of Property Stolen during 2009**



**FIGURE 8.2**

**State-wise Percentage Recovery in Property Offences during 2009**



## Dacoity

*The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' (321) was reported from Bihar followed by Jharkhand (206), Assam (172) and Maharashtra (159) as per the State, UT and city-wise information regarding number of dacoity reported and value of property taken away (Table-8.8). These four States together have accounted for 55.7% (858 cases) of the total 1,540 Dacoity cases (wherein the property was lost) at 'Residential Premises' in the country. Assam, with 172 cases of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' has reported the highest loss of property worth ₹ 351.9 lakh followed by Maharashtra (₹ 320.0 lakh) and Bihar (₹ 247.6 lakh). The highest incidence of Dacoity on 'Highways' was reported from Bihar (165) followed by Jharkhand (116). The maximum number of such cases at 'Commercial Establishment' was reported from Orissa (44) followed by Maharashtra (43) and Bihar (24). The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Railways' (running trains and 'others' in Railways) was reported from Bihar (36) followed by Maharashtra (22). Amongst mega cities, highest incidence of Dacoity at residential premises was reported from Bengaluru, Dhanbad and Pune (13 each).*

A total of 4,586 incidents of Dacoity at various premises were reported with property lost worth ₹ 11,927.8 lakh at the National level.

## Robbery

State, UT and city-wise information on the number of cases of robbery reported and the value of property taken away in these cases at various 'Places of Occurrence' in the country is presented in Table-

8.9. The place of occurrence could not be categorized in more than half (59.9%) of the Robbery cases in specified category. Madhya Pradesh has reported 395 out of the 3,292 cases of Robbery at 'Residential Premises' and Maharashtra 174 out of the 1,037 cases of Robbery at 'Commercial Establishments'. As many as 891 cases of Robbery on 'Highways' were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar (827 cases) out of total 4,128 cases reported in the country.

Amongst the mega cities, highest incidence of Robbery at various premises was reported from Ahmedabad (844) followed by Bengaluru (743) and Pune (513) with property loss of ₹ 278.6 lakh, ₹ 435.1 lakh and ₹ 193.6 lakh respectively. Highest incidence of robbery at 'Residential Premises' was reported from Indore (245) followed by Bengaluru (173). *Highest incidence of robbery at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Pune (45). Highest incidence of robbery on 'Highways' was reported from Kanpur city (66) followed by Patna city (62).*

## Burglary

State, UT & city-wise information on Burglary cases and the value of property stolen at various places of occurrence during the year 2009 is presented in Table-8.10. The 'Residential Premises', continued to be prime target for this type of crime, reporting 59,018 (i.e. 64.1%) incidents with a loss of property worth ₹ 26,437.2 lakh. Maharashtra (9,644), Madhya Pradesh (7,593) and Andhra Pradesh (5,499) have reported significantly large number of

Burglary cases at 'Residential Premises'.

These three States jointly have accounted for 38.5% (22,736 out of 59,018) of the total incidents and 37.1% (₹ 9,802.4 lakh out of ₹ 26,437.2 lakh) of the total value of property lost in Burglary at 'Residential premises'. 21.0% (97 cases out of 463) of Burglaries were reported at 'Banks' from Punjab alone followed by Maharashtra 18.4% (85 out of 463). More than a thousand cases of Burglaries at 'Commercial Establishments' were reported from Maharashtra (cases 2,692 - loss ₹ 2,575.4 lakh), Rajasthan (cases 1,253 - loss ₹ 582.5 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (cases 1,120 - loss ₹ 308.7 lakh) and Karnataka (cases 1,058 - loss ₹ 747.6 lakh). Among the mega cities, Mumbai has reported the highest number of Burglaries at 'Residential Premises' (1,381) followed by Delhi (1,047) and Pune (986). The highest loss of property worth ₹ 1,680.0 lakh in Burglary cases at residential premises was also reported from Mumbai.

### Theft

The State, UT & city-wise information on theft cases reported and the value of property stolen at various places of occurrence in the country are shown in Table- 8.11. The place of occurrence could not be categorised in 55.9% of Theft cases in specified category. 25.9% of Theft cases (84,100 out of 3,24,195) with property loss of ₹ 34,305.0 lakh were reported at 'Residential Premises'. A significant number of cases were also reported

at 'Commercial Establishments' (28,362), 'Highways' (15,730) and 'Railways' (14,237). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (9,470) followed by Madhya Pradesh (9,437) and Andhra Pradesh (9,373). Uttar Pradesh has reported 71.9% of cases of Theft at 'Highways'. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of theft cases in 'Railways' (running trains and others in Railways) (3,541) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,657) and Andhra Pradesh (1,347). The highest number of Thefts at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Maharashtra (3,784) followed by Tamil Nadu (2,692). The total value of property stolen for all Theft cases was the highest (₹ 31,426.9 lakh) in Maharashtra.

Among the mega cities, Delhi has reported the highest number of Theft cases (20,088) with a property loss of ₹ 18,221.0 lakh followed by Mumbai with 12,009 cases with a property loss worth ₹ 12,638.5 lakh. Lucknow city was very prone to theft at 'Highways' reporting 1,250 such incidents. The highest number of Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (5,134) was reported from Delhi. Substantial number of Theft cases at 'Commercial Establishments' were reported from Bengaluru (902) and Delhi (871). Delhi reported (731) theft cases at Railways alone followed by Hyderabad (215).

Value of property stolen and percentage recovery in each State/UT during 2009 are presented in Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2 respectively.

**CHAPTER-9**

**ECONOMIC OFFENCES**

Economic offences form a separate category of crimes under Criminal offences. These are often referred as White/Blue Collar crimes. Economic offences not only inflict pecuniary losses on individuals but

also damage the national economy and have security implications as well. The offences of Smuggling of Narcotic substances, Counterfeiting of currency and valuable securities, Financial Scams, Frauds, Money Laundering

Sl. No.	Economic Crimes	Acts / Legislation	Enforcement Authorities
1	Tax Evasion	Income Tax Act	Central Board of Direct Taxes
2	Illicit Trafficking in contraband goods (smuggling)	Customs Act 1962 COFEPOSA, 1974	Collectors of Customs
3	Evasion of Excise Duty	Central Excise Act, 1944	Collectors of Central Excise
4	Cultural Object's Theft	Antiquity and Art Treasures Act, 1972	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
5	Money Laundering	Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973; Money Laundering Act, 2002	Directorate of Enforcement
6	Foreign contribution manipulations	Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;	Police/CBI
7	Land Grabbing/Real Estate Frauds	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
8	Trade in Human body parts	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
9	Illicit Drug Trafficking	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 & NDPS Act, 1988	NCB/ Police/State CB-CID/CBI
10	Fraudulent Bankruptcy	Banking Regulation Act, 1949	Police, CBI
11	Corruption and Bribery of Public Servants	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	State/Anti Corruption Bureaux/ Vigilance Bureaux/CBI
12	Bank Frauds	IPC	Police/State Vigilance/CB-CID/CBI
13	Insurance Frauds	IPC	Police/State Vigilance/CB-CID/CBI
14	Racketeering in Employment	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
15	Illegal Foreign Trade	Import & Export (Control) Act,1947	Directorate General of Foreign Trade/CBI
16	Racketeering in false Travel Documents	Passport Act, 1920/IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
17	Credit Cards Fraud	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
18	Terrorist Activities	IPC & related Acts	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
19	Illicit Trafficking in Arms	Arms Act,1959	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
20	Illicit Trafficking in Explosives	Explosives Act, 1884 & Explosive Substances Act, 1908	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
21	Theft of Intellectual Property	Copyright Act, 1957 (Amendments 1984 & 1994)	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
22	Computer Crime/Software piracy	Copyright Act, 1957/I.T.Act, 2000	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
23	Stock Market Manipulations	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
24	Company Frauds	Companies Act, 1956/IPC MRTP Act, 1968	Police/CBI/SFIO



and Hawala transactions etc. evoke serious concern about their impact on the National Security.

### Legislation

A table listing various Economic Offences, the relevant legislations and concerned Enforcement Authorities is given above.

### Enforcement Agencies

Local police deals with considerable number of economic offences falling under the broad category of 'Cheating', 'Counterfeiting' and 'Criminal Breach of Trust'.

A number of special laws regulating customs, excise, taxes, foreign exchange, narcotic drugs, banking, insurance, trade and commerce relating to export and import have been enacted in the country, as listed in the preceding table. These laws are enforced by the respective departmental enforcement agencies created under the statutory provisions. Legal powers for investigation, adjudication, imposition of fines, penalties, and arrest and detention of persons under special circumstances are derived from the same legislations. Officers of the enforcement agencies are also vested with powers to summon witnesses, search and seize goods, documents and confiscate the proceeds.

**Table 9(A)**  
**Seizures made by Customs under Customs Act**

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of seizures	Value of seizures (Rs. in crore)
1	2005	323	220.32
2	2006	46,043	689.16
3	2007	459	364.71
4	2008	NR	NR
5	2009	470	581.64

NR stands for data not received

### Smuggling (Incidence... 470)

Total number of seizures made under the Customs Act, 1962 showed a phenomenal increase from 323 cases in 2005 to 46,043 cases in 2006. The cases showed a drastic increase of 14154.8% in 2006 over 2005. These cases declined to 459 in 2007. The value of different commodities seized during 2007 was Rs. 364.71 crore as compared to Rs. 689.16 crore during 2006 showing a decrease of 47.1% during 2007 over 2006. In 2009, 470 seizures were made valued at 581.64 Crore. The details regarding seizures and the value of the property seized for the years 2005 to 2009 may be seen in Table 9(A). The information in respect of 2008 was not received.

More than 1 seizure, on an average, was made per day during 2009. Gold worth 28.01 crore was seized during 2009. The type and value of Major commodities seized may be seen in Table 9(B).



The details of persons arrested, prosecuted, convicted, etc. under Customs Act and COFEPOSA Act, 1974 are furnished in Annexure-IV, Statement-III.

**Table 9(B)**  
**Type and Value of various commodities seized by Customs (Value in Rs. Crore)**

S. No.	Commodities	2008	2009
1	Gold	NR	28.01
2.	Electronic goods including computers	NR	4.31
3.	Drugs/Narcotics	NR	17.05
4.	Vehicles and vessels	NR	1.65
5.	Chemicals/Pharmaceutical chemicals	NR	2.57
6	Misc./Others	NR	55.67
<b>Value of Total Seizures</b>		-	110.33

**Money Laundering (Incidence...110)**

110 searches / raids were conducted by Enforcement Directorate in money laundering

cases in 2009 as against 95 in 2008. There is an increase of 15.8% in the number of `Searches / raids' during 2009 over 2008. The detailed information may be seen from Table-9 (C).

Recoveries, seizures made under FEMA violations, yielded Rs. 17.15 crore of Indian currency and Rs. 5.44 crore of Indian equivalent of foreign currency during 2009. Only Rs. 12.21 crore could be realised as against the imposed fine of Rs 3645.33 crore during 2009 (See Annexure-II, Statement-I).

**Tax Evasion - Income Tax (Incidence... NR )**

Tax evasion is one of the most prevalent illegitimate activities among the economic offences practised by suppressing the facts and manipulation of records by tax payers. Information made available by Central Board of Direct Taxes reveals the details of number of searches and assets seized during the financial years is presented in Table-9 (D). Similar information in respect of 2008-

**Table 9 (C)**  
**Money Laundering 2003 - 2007 (Cases under FERA & FEMA)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of		Currency Seized (In Indian Rs. in crore)		Currency confiscated (In Indian Rs. in crore)		Fines (in Indian Rs. in crore)	
		Searches/ Raids	Seizures/ Recoveries	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Imposed	Realised
2	2005*	146	106	9.73	0.4	3.95	1.55	1,454.66	11.04
3	2006*	51	44	4.87	0.38	0.98	0.41	527.71	9.06
4	2007	108	74	11.16	0.55	2.22	0.08	158.43	18.15
5	2008	95	76	16.42	1.00	2.33	0.28	220.80	15.45
6.	2009	110	79	17.15	5.44	5.77	2.36	3645.32	12.21

\*Cases under FEMA

2009 & 2009-2010 were not received.

Out of 312 prosecutions launched during the financial year 2009-2010, 32 ended in conviction, 291 were compounded and 276 were acquitted (See Annexure-III, Statement-II).

**Table-9 (D)**  
**Seizures by Income Tax Department**  
**(2004-05 to 2008-09)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of searches conducted	Assets seized in (Rs. in crore)
1	2005-2006	3,364	351.70
2	2006-2007	3,534	364.64
3	2007-2008	3,364	411.45
4	2008-2009	NR	NR
5	2009-2010	NR	NR

**Drug Trafficking**  
**(Incidence...18,798)**

The following information (Table-9 (E)) received from Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) provides insight into various offences relating to Narcotics and other prohibited drugs (See Annexure-VI).

**Table 9 (E)**  
**Seizures of Narcotics and Drugs (No. of Cases) during 2005-2009**

Sl. No.	Drugs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Opium	742	1,098	1,077	1,067	899
2	Morphine	135	190	198	260	351
3	Heroin	4,482	5,490	5,312	4,950	3963
4	Ganja	3,458	6,306	9,182	9,054	9002
5	Hashish	1,788	2,232	2,698	3,370	3495
6	Cocaine	23	47	47	50	45
7	Methaqualone	7	4	1	18	1
8	Amphetamine	1	5	0	9	2
9	Ephedrine	2	0	3	9	10
10	L.S.D	0	0	3	0	0
11	Acetic Anhydride	5	4	4	11	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,643</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>18,525</b>	<b>18,798</b>	<b>17780</b>

**Table-9 (F)**  
**Quantity of Drugs seized**

Sl No.	Drugs	Qty. in Kg.				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Opium	1,067	2,756	1,984	2,033	1732
2	Morphine	47	36	43	73	42
3	Heroin	899	1,130	1,141	1,063	1045
4	Ganja	1,10,600	1,44,329	1,04,482	1,03,211	1,71,214
5	Hashish	3,868	3,838	5,155	4,084	3549
6	Methaqualone	469	4,420	1	2,382	5
7	Cocaine	3	206	7	12	12
8	Ephedrine	8	1,276	395	1,284	1244
9	Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	298	133	236	2,754	1038
10	L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	0	0	2,077	0	0
11	Amphetamine	78	0	0	20	41

**Table 9 (G)**  
**Value of Property of Drug Traffickers Forfeited and Frozen**

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Value of property	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Forfeited	-	1.53	-	9.84	.99
2	Frozen	376.87	202.89	714.39	262.33	47.87

**Table-9 (H)**  
**Cultural Property Stolen, Recovered**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of property (in Rs. Lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1	2005	1,012	326	418.3	310.6
2	2006	1,307	367	775.7	252.7
3	2007	1,303	486	3,904.2	3,497.6
5	2008	1,193	500	4,377.3	3,948.0
6	2009	992	327	1619.0	1151.7

18,016 cases of seizures of drugs were reported by N.C.B. during 2009 as compared to 18,798 cases during 2008 showing a decrease of 4.2%.

The type of drug-wise analysis (Table-9 (E)) shows that there was a decrease of 15.7% in cases of opium and a decrease of 19.9% in cases of Heroin during 2009 over 2008. 10 cases relating to Ephedrine were reported during 2009. 45 cases related to cocaine were reported in 2009. Year 2009 witnessed over 49 cases of drug seizures per day, on an average, registering an decrease of 4.5% in the number of seizures of drugs during 2009 over 2008.

The quantity wise analysis of drugs seized (Table 9 (F)) shows that there has been an increase in seizure of the quantity of most types of drugs during 2009 as compared to 2008. Ganja showed increase in quantity seized from 1,03,211 Kg in 2008 to 1,71,214 Kg in 2009. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Amphetamine from 20 Kg in 2008 to 41 Kg in 2009.

19,546 persons including 192 foreigners were arrested for offences under the drug trafficking during 2009. 19,377 persons were prosecuted, 11,418 persons were convicted and 4,725 persons were acquitted in cases of Drug -Trafficking.

**Trafficking in Cultural Property  
(Incidence...992)**

The information on reported cases of Cultural property thefts during 2005-2009 is presented in Table 9(H). There has been a decrease of 16.8% in the number of cases (from 1,193 cases in 2008 to 992 cases in 2009) of thefts of cultural property in 2009 over 2008. Cultural property worth Rs. 16.19 crore was stolen in 992 cases during 2009. Properties worth Rs. 11.51 crore were recovered in 3,27,500 cases. State/UT-wise details may be seen in Chapter-8, Table No. 8.6.

**Table 9 (I)  
Details of cases registered and persons arrested under  
Prevention of Corruption Act**

Sl. No.	Years	No. of vigilance cases registered by		Persons Arrested by	
		CBI	States/UTs	CBI	States/UTs
1	2005	827	3,008	NA	3,510
2	2006	719	3,285	NA	3,425
3	2007	610	3,178	NA	4,531
4	2008	NA	3,371	NA	4,295
5	2009	NA	3,683	NA	4,218

NA means data not available

**Bribery and Corruption  
(Incidence...3,683)**

Information on cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2005 – 2009 by Anti Corruption Bureau/State Vigilance Bureaux and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is presented in Table-9 (I). Information in respect of CBI for the years 2008 & 2009 are not available.

**A mixed trend was observed in the cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act by the Central Bureau of Investigation (Annexure-I) and State Vigilance Bureaux (Table-9.1/Table-9.2).**

Cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation declined from 827 cases in 2005 to 719 cases in 2006 and then to 719 in 2006 and then to 610 in 2007. Cases registered by State Vigilance/Anti Corruption Bureaux increased from 3,008 in 2005 to 3,285 in 2006 and

decreased to 3,178 in 2007 and again increased to 3,371 cases in 2008 and further increased to 3,683 cases in 2009. Information on cases registered and persons arrested by CBI and their disposal during 2008 and 2009 are not available. (Details of all heads are given in Table-9 (J).

The State/UT Vigilance Bureaux seized property worth Rs. 60.91 crore during 2009 in various seizures connected with corruption charges showing a 139.6% increase in value of seizure over the year 2008 when this figure was Rs. 25.4 crore. Trials were completed in 2,157 cases (investigated by State / UT Anti Corruption bureaux) during 2009 of which 746 cases resulted in conviction representing lower conviction rate (34.5%) as compared to the conviction rate of such cases (38.7%) during 2008.

**Table 9(J)**

**Details of Public Servants involved in corruption cases (Cases Investigated by the CBI)**

Sl. No.	Year	Persons reported for regular Dept. action	Persons reported for suitable action by Dept.	Departmental Punishment				Categories of public servants involved in regular Dept. Action	
				Dismissal	Removal	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Gazetted Officers	Non Gazetted Officers
1	2005@	237	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2006@	271	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2007@	355	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	2008@	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2009@	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-

@ CBI is not supplying RDA (Regular Departmental Act) data since 2004.  
NA means data not available

**Serious / Major frauds**

The information on serious / major frauds reported and registered under the Criminal Breach of Trust (CBT) cases and Cheating cases for the years 2007 - 2009 is presented in

A decrease of 41.0% is observed in the number of cases registered under Cheating from 339 in 2008 to 200 in 2009. Maharashtra (90 cases) registered highest incidence of frauds during 2009 followed by Delhi (74 cases each), Nagaland (39 cases), Tamil Nadu (35 cases), Madhya

**Table 9 (K)**  
**Details of Public Servants involved in corruption cases in the States / UTs**  
**(Cases Investigated by the State / UT Vigilance Bureaux)**

Sl. No.	Year	Persons reported for regular Deptt. action	Persons reported for suitable action by Deptt.	Departmental Punishment				Categories of public servants involved in regular Deptt. Action		
				Dismissal	Removal	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Group 'A' Gazetted Officers	Non-Gazetted Officers	Pvt Persons Involved
1	2005	414	178	57	6	33	62	374	2,407	634
2	2006	677	177	78	6	61	60	217	2,814	621
3	2007	974	579	38	8	89	59	580	2,844	1,119
4	2008	736	489	53	12	106	97	269	2,848	753
5	2009	632	448	103	19	110	125	375	3,039	889

Table 9(L). The number of serious fraud cases registered under the Criminal Breach of Trust has increased by 8.2% during 2009 as compared to 2008 (from 133 cases in 2008 to 144 cases in 2009).

Pradesh (26 Cases), Gujarat (24 cases), West Bengal (15 cases) Karnataka (8 cases) and (Table – 9.3).

**Table-9 (L)**  
**Major Frauds reported during 2006-2009**

Sl. No.	Value of Property lost/ defrauded (in Rs. Crore)	2007		2008		2009	
		CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating
1.	1-10	74	147	130	303	115	186
2.	10-25	3	7	3	22	8	9
3.	25-50	0	21	0	10	9	3
4.	50-100	1	0	0	2	7	1
5.	Above 100	1	1	0	2	5	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>200</b>

**CHAPTER – 10****JUVENILE DELINQUENCY****Introduction**

The figures for Juvenile delinquency till 2000 were collected as per the definition of Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Male below the age of 16 years and female below the age of 18 years were considered as juveniles in this Act. The Act was amended in 2000 according to which, the age of juvenile males and females was brought at par as below the age of 18 years.

**Share of Juvenile Crimes**

The share of crimes committed by juveniles to total IPC crimes reported in the country during 1999 and 2000 was same at 0.5%. This share has increased to 0.9% in 2001 and further marginally increased to 1.0% in 2002 but remained static in 2003, 2004 and 2005. This share marginally increased to 1.1% in 2006 and remained static in 2007. This share increased marginally to 1.2% in 2008 and decreased to 1.1% in 2009. The increase in 2001 may be partly attributed to increase in age of delinquent boys from 16 to 18 years as per the new definition of juveniles. Similar pattern was observed in juvenile crime rate also. Juvenile crime rate was 0.9 during 1999 and 2000 whereas it has shown a mixed trend during 2000 – 2009. The details may be seen in Table 10.1.

**IPC Crimes****(Incidence...23,926)**

The juvenile IPC crimes in 2009 have decreased by 2.5% over 2008 as 24,535 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2008 which decreased to 23,926 cases in 2009. The highest decrease in Juvenile delinquency was observed under the crime head 'Criminal Breach of Trust' (67.9%), 'Counterfeiting' (35.3%) and 'Molestation' (15.4%) in 2009 over 2008. *The highest increase in the incidence of juvenile crimes was observed under the heads 'Dowry deaths' (27.9%), 'Cruelty by Husband & Relatives' (18.8%), 'Sexual Harassment' (15.9%) and 'Murder' (13.6%).* The details may be seen in Table 10.2.

**SLL Crimes****(Incidence...4,321)**

Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has increased by 36.9% in 2009 as compared to 2008 as 3,156 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2008 which increased to 4,321 in 2009. Cases under 'Registration of Foreigners Act', 'SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act', 'Indian Railways Act' and 'Essential Commodities Act' have registered a decrease of 62.2%, 53.3%, 50.0% and 33.3% respectively.

### State-wise Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency (IPC)

Maharashtra (4,622), Madhya Pradesh (4,335), Chhattisgarh (2,860), Rajasthan (1,819), Gujarat (1,428), Tamil Nadu (1,362) and Andhra Pradesh (1,208) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC. These seven States taken together have accounted for 74.5% of total juvenile delinquency cases under IPC reported in the country. Theft (5,253), Hurt (3,646), Burglary (2,431) and Riots (1,422) altogether have accounted for 53.3% of total IPC juvenile crimes. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 142 and 117 cases of Murder respectively during 2009. Highest incidence of the total juvenile rape cases in the country (798) was reported from Madhya Pradesh (184 i.e., 23.0%) followed by Chhattisgarh (92) with 11.5%, whereas highest incidence of the total juvenile theft in the country (5,253) was reported from Maharashtra (1,396 i.e., 26.6%). Details are given in Table 10.4.

three States taken together have accounted for 68.4% of total juvenile delinquency cases under SLL reported in the country.

Out of 223 cases reported in the country under 'Arms Act' involving juveniles, 25.1% cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh (56). Madhya Pradesh accounted for 51.3% (590 out of 1,149) cases reported under 'Gambling Act'. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra contributed 40.2% (238), 38.0% (225) and 21.8% (129) of the 398 cases reported under 'Prohibition Act'. 7 out of 18 cases under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' were reported from Tamil Nadu whereas 11 out of 14 cases reported under 'Registration of Foreigners Act' were reported from West Bengal and 32 out of 44 cases registered under 'Dowry Prohibition Act' were reported from Madhya Pradesh. 6 out of 21 cases under 'Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' were registered in Haryana and the four cases each under 'Forest Act' were registered in Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand. Details are given in Table 10.5.

### State-wise Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency (SLL)

The highest number of juvenile delinquency cases under Special and Local Laws was reported from Tamil Nadu (1,470) which accounted for 34.0% of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Madhya Pradesh (987), (22.8%) and Gujarat (498), (11.5%). These

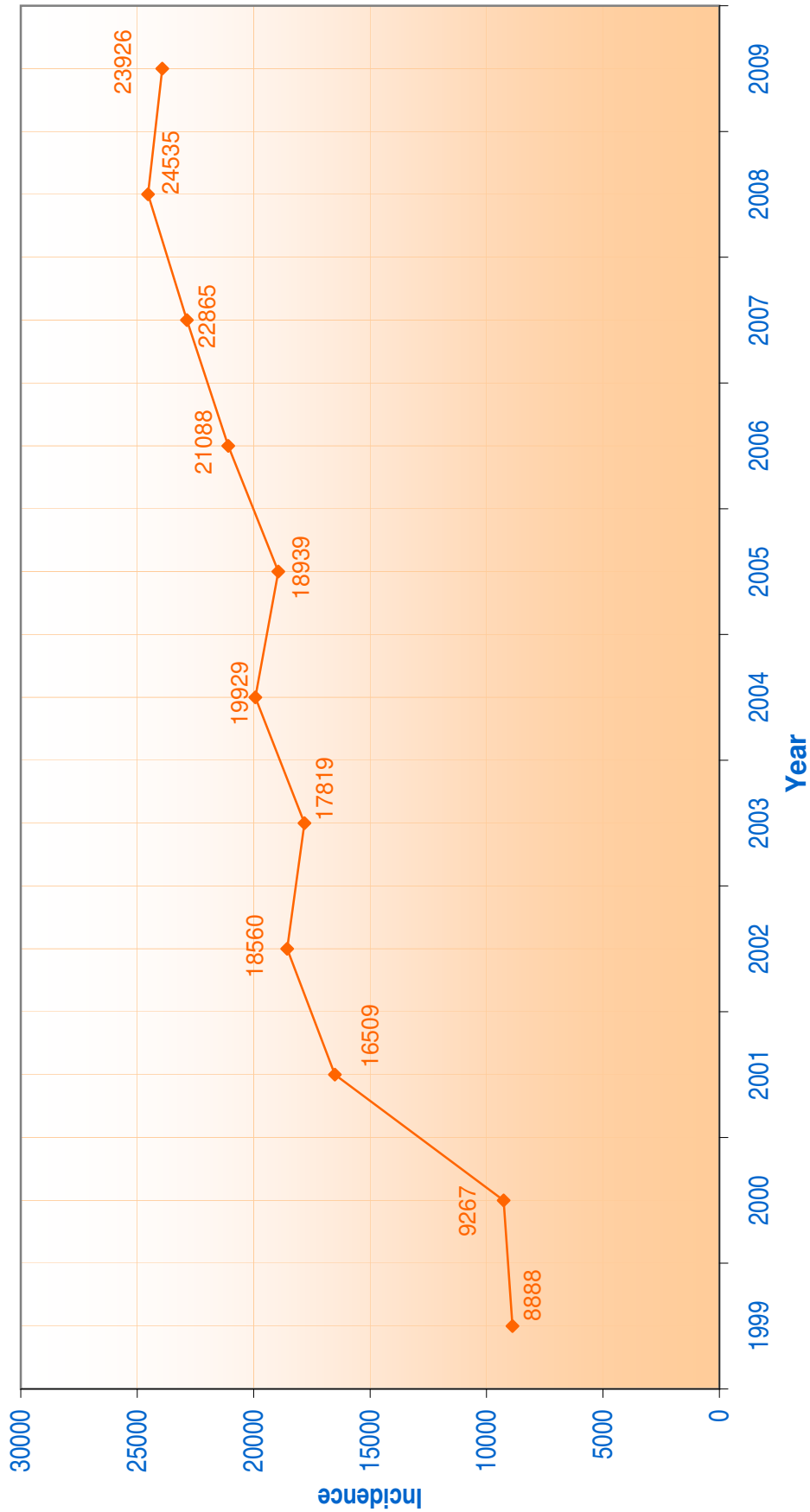
### Juveniles Apprehended

The details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by sex are presented in Table 10.6. A total of 33,642 juveniles were apprehended during 2009 out of which 31,550 were boys and 2,092 were girls. The percentage of girls



**FIGURE 10.1**

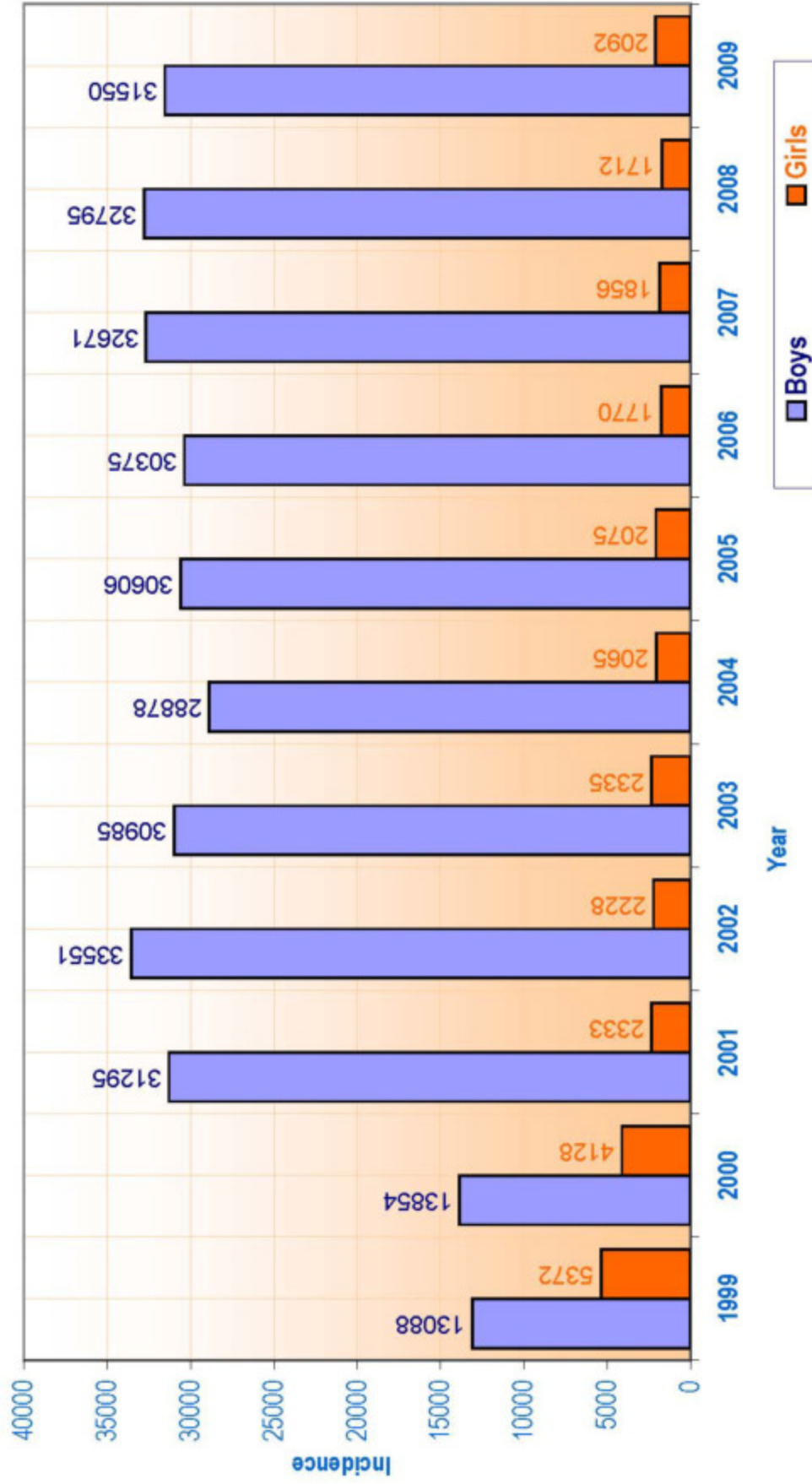
**Juvenile IPC Crime Incidence  
1999 - 2009**



**Note :** The significant increase in 2001 was mainly due to increase in the upper age of Male Juvenile from 16 years to 18 years as per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

**Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC & SLL Crimes  
1999 - 2009**

**FIGURE 10.2**



Boys & Girls upto the age of 18 years have been taken as Juvenils according to new definition of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 w.e.f. year 2001.

to total juveniles comes to 6.2% i.e. 1.2 percentage point less than share relating to 2008 (5.0%). Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age-group are presented in Table 10.7. 1,133 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 years during 2009, 10,741 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 12-16 years whereas bulk of juveniles (21,768) were arrested under the age-group 16-18 years. The percentage share of Juveniles apprehended under these age-groups was 3.4%, 31.9% and 64.7% respectively. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 was 1,281 during 2008, under the age-group of 12-16 years was 12,272 and under the age-group of 16-18 years was 20,954. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 7-12 during 2009 has decreased by 11.6% as compared to 2008 whereas the decrease in the number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 12-16 during 2009 as compared to 2008 was 12.5%. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 16-18 in 2009 has increased by 3.9% as compared to 2008. The overall decrease in juveniles apprehended at the national level was 2.5% in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Out of total 33,642 Juveniles arrested, 28,977 (86.1%) were arrested under IPC crimes while 4,665 (13.9%) were arrested for committing SLL crimes. The highest number of juveniles were arrested for Theft (6,540) among IPC crimes followed by Hurt (4,386), Burglary (3,210) and Riots (2,025). These

four heads taken together accounted for 55.8% of total juveniles arrested under IPC crimes. Out of total 4,665 juveniles arrested under SLL crimes in the country during 2009, the highest number of juveniles were arrested under the 'Gambling Act' (1,216) followed by 'Excise Act' (613), 'Prohibition Act' (476) and 'Arms Act' (234). These four heads under SLL crimes taken together accounted for 54.4% of total juveniles arrested under SLL.

### **Juveniles Apprehended by Type of Crimes**

State/UT-wise distribution of juveniles apprehended under various IPC crimes is presented in Table 10.9. Maharashtra reported the highest number of juveniles arrested (6,465) under IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (5,174), Chhattisgarh (2,860), Rajasthan (2,298), Gujarat (1,870), Andhra Pradesh (1,540), Tamil Nadu (1,430) and Haryana (1,190). Maharashtra reported the highest number of juveniles arrested for Murder (184), Attempt to Murder (165), Dacoity (99), Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity (28), Robbery (207), Burglary (810), Theft (1,924), Riots (744), Cheating (42), Arson (23), Hurt (1,224), Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (118) and Causing Death by Negligence (41). Madhya Pradesh led in apprehending the juveniles for Rape (203) and Molestation (169). Among UTs only Delhi UT has apprehended 14 Juveniles under Kidnapping & Abduction during the year.

State / UT-wise distribution of juveniles apprehended under Special

and Local Laws (SLL) is presented in Table 10.10. The highest number of juveniles under SLL were apprehended in Tamil Nadu (1,491) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,012), Gujarat (596) and Maharashtra (507). Tamil Nadu alone has accounted for 32.0% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes.

### **Profile of Juveniles Apprehended**

The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing IPC crimes during 2009 was nearly 1:16. This ratio during 2008 was 1:20. Madhya Pradesh (237), Maharashtra (204) and Chhattisgarh (76) have reported significant number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 7-12 years in the country under IPC during 2009. The juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were more from Maharashtra (1,992), Madhya Pradesh (1,746), Chhattisgarh (1,272), Rajasthan (785), Gujarat (573) and Andhra Pradesh. A substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years were from Maharashtra (4,269), Madhya Pradesh (3,191), Chhattisgarh (1,512), Rajasthan (1,442) and Gujarat (1,247). The details are presented in Table 10.11.

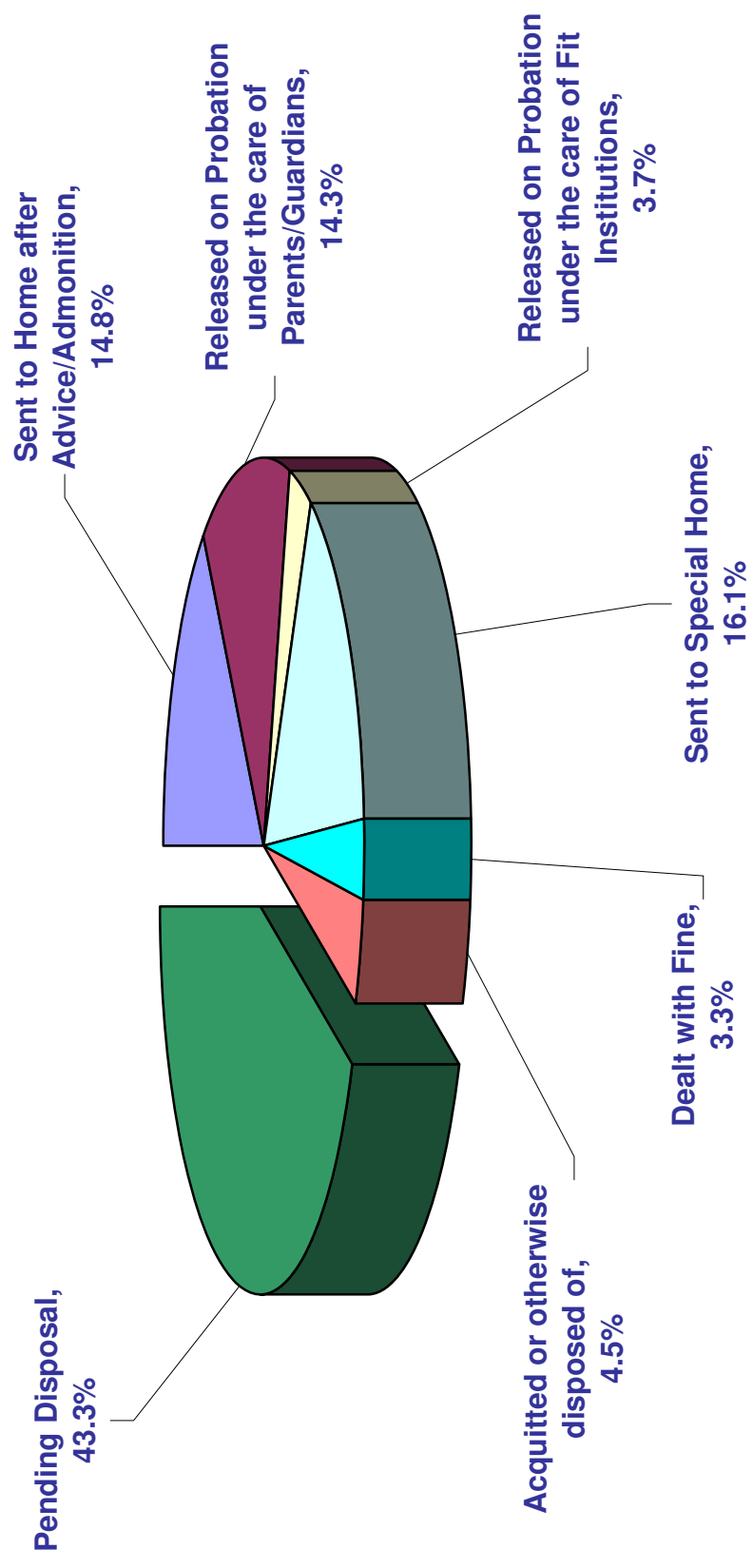
The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes during 2009 was about 1:14, marginally different from 1:15 in 2008. Tamil Nadu (1,491), Madhya Pradesh (1,012), Gujarat (596) and Maharashtra (507) have reported higher juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in SLL crimes. Tamil Nadu had the highest juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in the age group of 7-12 years (88) and 12-16 years (479) and 16-18 years (924). The details are presented in Table 10.12.

### **Disposal of juveniles Arrested**

The details of disposal of juveniles arrested are presented in Table 10.13. A total of 33,642 juveniles were arrested and sent to various courts during 2009. The percentage of juveniles awaiting trial at the end of 2009 was 43.2% (14,553 out of 33,642). Arunachal Pradesh, and Manipur have reported 100% disposal of juveniles arrested. 14.8% (4,986) out of the total juveniles arrested in the country (33,642) were disposed of after advice or admonition, 14.3% (4,822) were placed under care of parents / guardians, 3.7% (1,241) were sent to institutions, 16.1% (5,420) were sent to special homes, 3.3% (1,113) were dealt with fine and 4.5% (1,507) were either acquitted or their cases were otherwise disposed off.

**FIGURE 10.3**

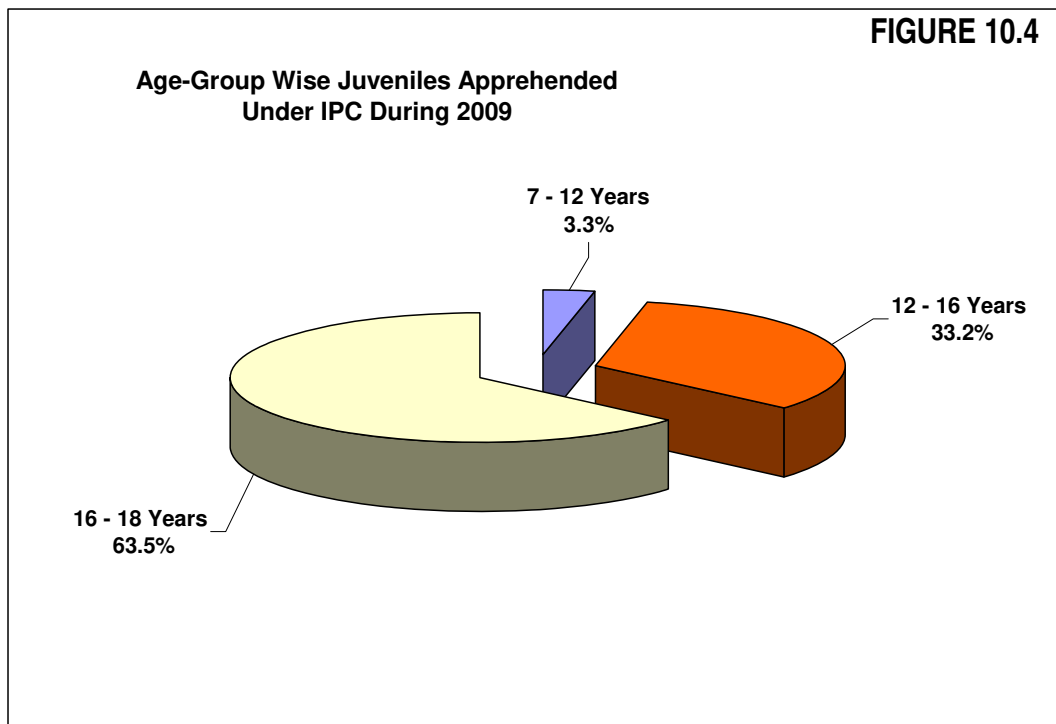
**Disposal of Juveniles Arrested During 2009**



**Classification of Juveniles by Attributes**

Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 7,781 were illiterate and 11,653 had education up to primary level. These two categories have accounted for 57.8% of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2009. Children living with parents / guardians (31,290) have accounted for 93.0% of the total juveniles arrested. The share of homeless children (2,352) who were involved in various crimes was just 7.0%.

*A large chunk of juveniles (64.1%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs. 25,000/-. The share of juveniles from families with income between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- was 22.1%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs.50,000 - Rs.2,00,000) was 12.8%. The share of juveniles from families in upper middle income group (Rs. Two lakh to Three lakh) and upper income group (above Rs. Three Lakh) was low at 0.9% and 0.1% respectively. The details may be seen in Table 10.14.*



**CHAPTER-11**

**RECIDIVISM**

The habit of relapsing into crimes by the criminals is known as Recidivism and the Recidivist is a person who relapses into crime again and again. The State, UT and City-wise number of recidivists (past offenders) under IPC crimes during 2009 are shown in Table-11.1. The share of recidivists among all offenders has increased to 9.0% during 2009 as compared to 7.7% during 2008. In absolute terms, the number of past offenders involved in repeating IPC crimes during 2009 was 2,56,049 as compared to 2,22,085 during 2008 accounting for an increase of 15.3% in 2009 over 2008.

Assam has reported the highest cases of recidivism (43.4%) among States while Chandigarh has reported the highest cases of recidivism in the country (43.4%) amongst UTs as compared to the National average of 9.0%. Rajkot city was on top amongst the cities in terms of percentage of recidivists (100.0%) followed by Jabalpur (84.2%) and Jamshedpur (73.4%). Chart 11.1 depicting the percentage of recidivists during 2005 to 2009 shows a declining trend during 2005-2008 while in 2009 percentage of recidivists shown an increasing trend.

Out of total arrestees (28,49,025) during 2009, there were as many as 91.0% (25,92,976) new offenders, 6.3% (1,79,384) were convicted once in the past, whereas

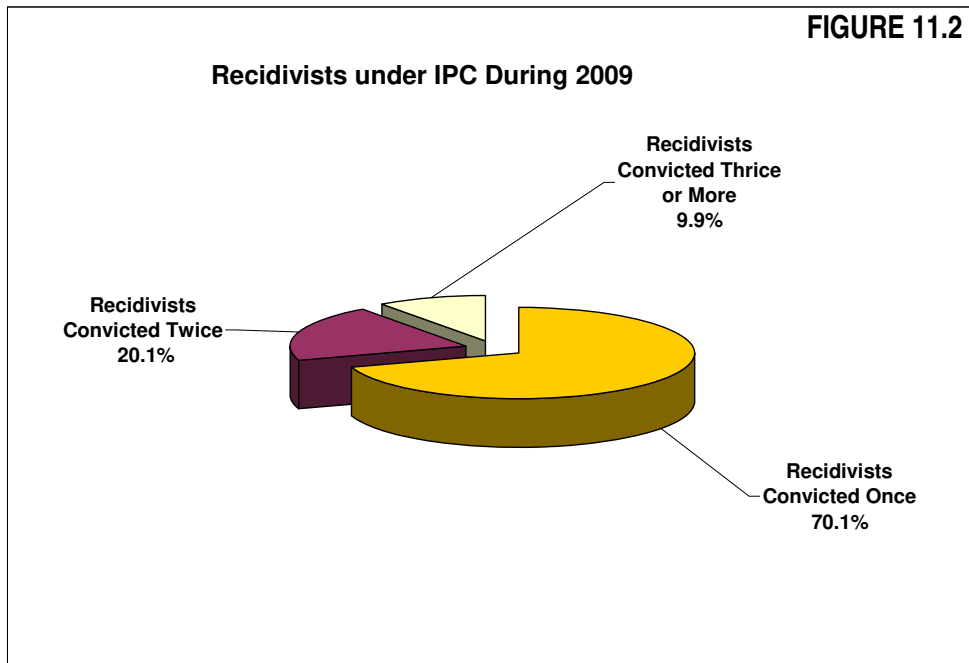
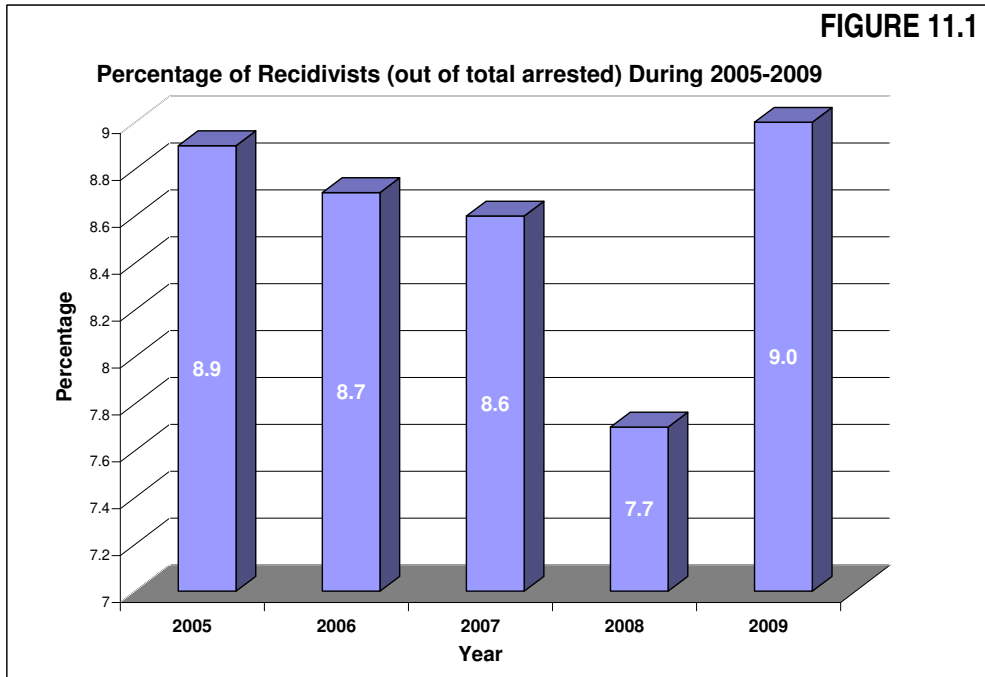
1.8% (51,349) were convicted twice and only 0.9% (25,316) were convicted three times or more.

70.0% (1,79,384) out of the total recidivists (2,56,049) during 2009 were those convicted once in the past, 20.0% (51,349) were convicted twice, while 9.9% (25,316) were habitual offenders i.e., they were convicted thrice or more in the past. Police had a large number of 'Habitual Offenders' (convicted thrice or more in the past) to handle in the cities of Jabalpur (1,977) and Jamshedpur (980).

The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2005-2009.

**Table-11 (A)**  
**Category of Recidivists Arrested During 2005-2009**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists Convicted in the Past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or more
1.	2005	1,67,379	50,306	16,534
2.	2006	1,73,421	44,303	14,453
3.	2007	1,74,008	49,647	15,134
4.	2008	1,54,343	47,129	20,613
5.	2009	1,79,384	51,349	25,316





## CHAPTER-12

### ARRESTS AND TRIALS

#### **Persons Arrested under the IPC cases**

*A total of 28,49,025 persons were arrested by the Police under various IPC crimes during 2009 as against 28,82,286 persons in 2008 showing a decrease of 1.2%.*

Crime head-wise information on the persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2008 and 2009 along with percentage variation in 2009 over 2008 is presented in Table-12.1. As many as 10,82,302 persons accounting for 38.0% were arrested for committing crimes other than the specified ones termed as 'Other IPC crimes'. Among the specified crimes, the highest arrest was made in cases of 'Hurt' (17.3%) (4,93,365) followed by 'Riots' (10.7%) (3,03,602). The highest increase in the arrests was observed for cases of Counterfeiting (12.4%) (from 2,676 in 2008 to 3,007 in 2009). Persons arrested under Importation of Girls reflected decline of 60.8% in 2009 over 2008 (from 125 to 49).

Comparison of Crime Rate vis-à-vis Arrest Rate (number of arrests per one lakh population) and number of arrests per case for the crimes reported under IPC during 2009 are presented in Table-12 (A). Arrest rate for Burglary, Theft, Cheating and Death by Negligence were reported to be

comparatively lower than their respective crime rates to the extent that not even one person per case was arrested for these crimes. The crime rate and arrest rate was negligible under head 'Importation of Girls'.

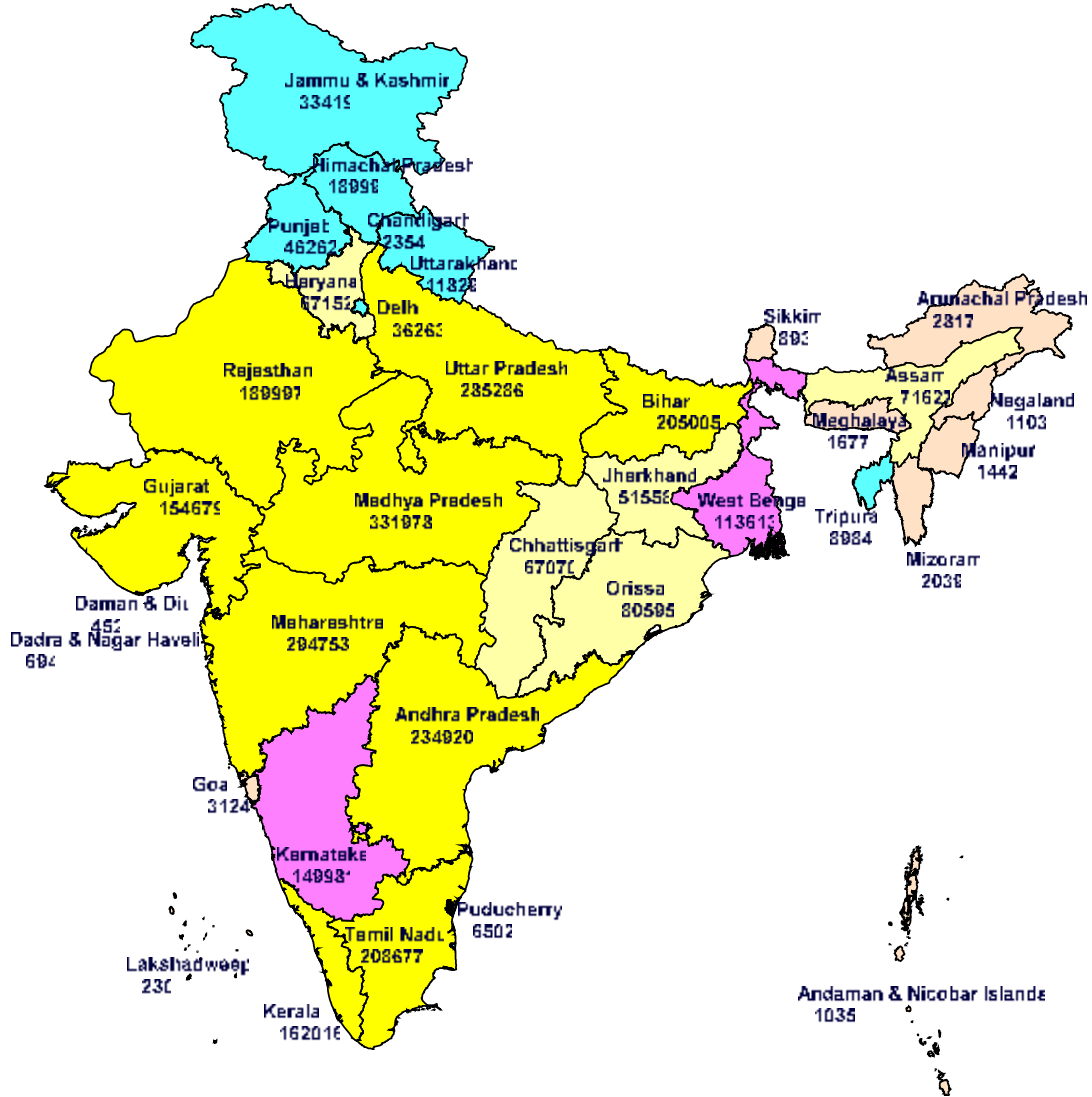
The arrest rate at All-India level declined by 0.3% in 2006 over 2005 (from 237.7 in 2005 to 237.0 in 2006) and increased by 3.2% in 2007 over 2006 (from 237.0 in 2006 to 244.6 in 2007) and again increased by 2.2% in 2008 over 2007 (from 244.6 in 2007 to 250.0 in 2008). A decline of 2.6% was observed in 2009 over 2008 (from 250.0 to 243.6 in 2009). *The number of arrests per case was the highest for Riots (4.8) followed by Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity cases and Dacoity cases (3.9 and 3.8 respectively) compared to National average of 1.3 arrests per case.*

The crime head-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested for IPC crimes during 2009 is presented in Table-12.2. *The female criminality in the total IPC crimes accounted for 6.3% only (as compared to 5.8% in previous year), however, the percentage share of female arrestees was higher for those crimes which are perpetrated on women such as Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (23.7%) followed by Importation of Girls (22.4%) and Dowry Deaths (22.2%).*

The details on the number of persons arrested during 2008 and 2009 along with percentage variations and the percentage share of each State and UT to

### PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2009

(All India 2849025)



Persons Arrested (Number)



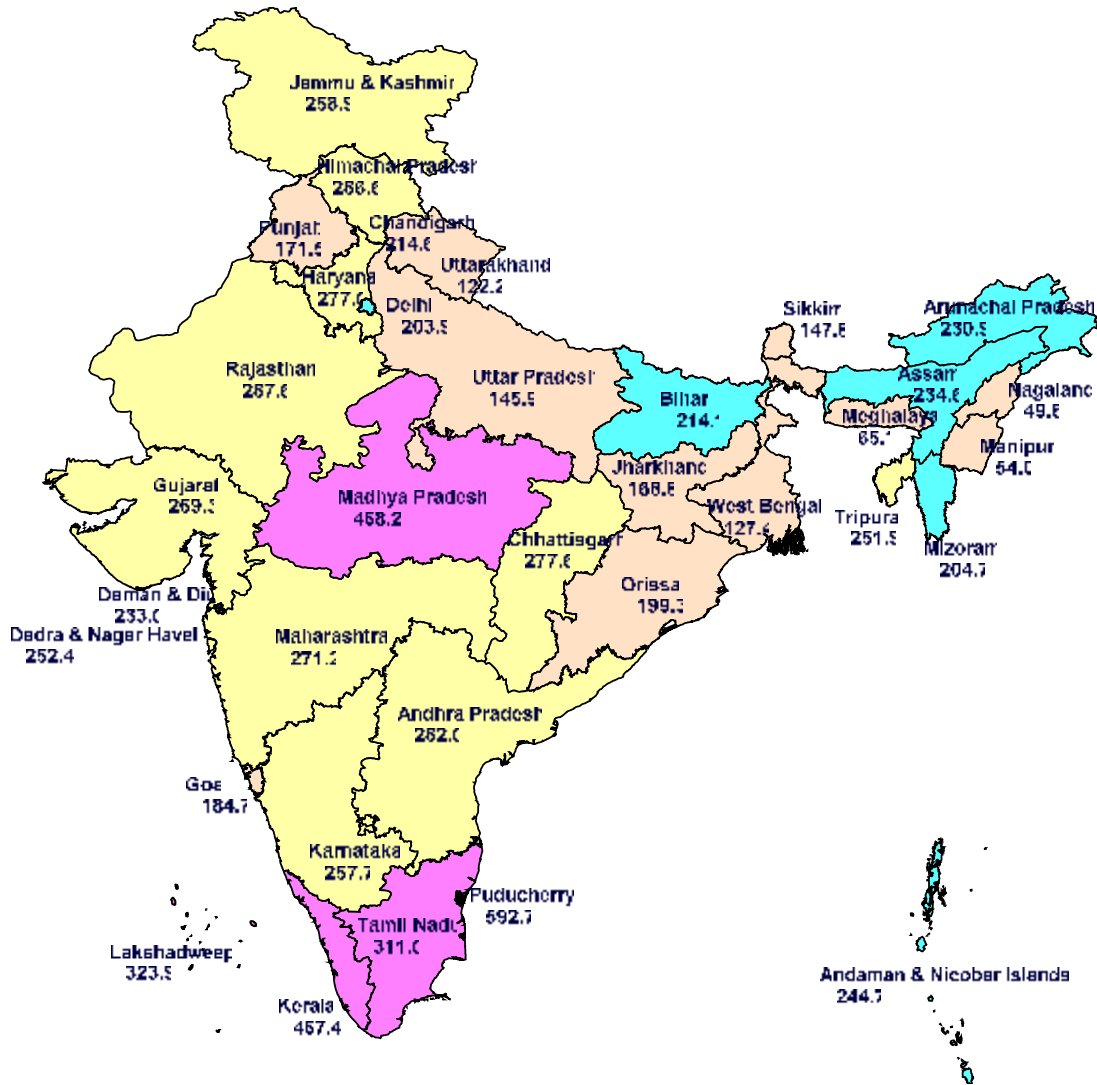
Table 12 (A)  
Crime Rate vis-à-vis Arrest Rate for IPC crimes during 2009

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate*	No. of Arrest Per Case
1	Murder	62,665	2.8	5.4	1.9
2	Attempt To Commit Murder	64,185	2.5	5.5	2.2
3	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder	6,479	0.3	0.6	1.6
4	Rape	25,845	1.8	2.2	1.2
	i) Custodial Rape	7	0.0	0.0	3.5
	ii) Other Rape	25,838	1.8	2.2	1.2
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	41,753	2.9	3.6	1.2
	i) Kidnapping & Abduction Of Women & Girls	30,526	2.2	2.6	1.2
	ii) Kidnapping & Abduction Of Others	11,227	0.7	1.0	1.4
6	Dacoity	17,506	0.4	1.5	3.8
7	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity	11,065	0.2	0.9	3.9
8	Robbery	33,259	1.9	2.8	1.5
9	Burglary	68,455	7.9	5.9	0.7
10	Theft	1,94,348	27.7	16.6	0.6
	i) Auto Theft	53,908	12.0	4.6	0.4
	ii) Other Theft	1,40,440	15.7	12.0	0.8
11	Riots	3,03,602	5.4	26.0	4.8
12	Criminal Breach Of Trust	19,595	1.4	1.7	1.2
13	Cheating	67,836	6.2	5.8	0.9
14	Counterfeiting	3,007	0.3	0.3	1.0
15	Arson	11,486	0.7	1.0	1.3
16	Hurt	4,93,365	23.9	42.2	1.8
17	Dowry Death	23,374	0.7	2.0	2.8
18	Molestation	47,856	3.3	4.1	1.2
19	Sexual Harassment	14,368	0.9	1.2	1.3
20	Cruelty By Husband And Relatives	1,74,395	7.7	14.9	1.9
21	Importation Of Girls	49	0.0	0.0	1.0
22	Death By Negligence	82,230	8.4	7.0	0.8
23	Other IPC Crimes	10,82,302	74.0	92.5	1.3
	<b>Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC</b>	<b>28,49,025</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>243.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>

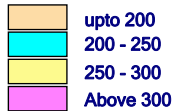
\* Arrest Rate – Number of persons arrested per one lakh population.

## ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2009

(All India 243.6)



### Arrest Rate

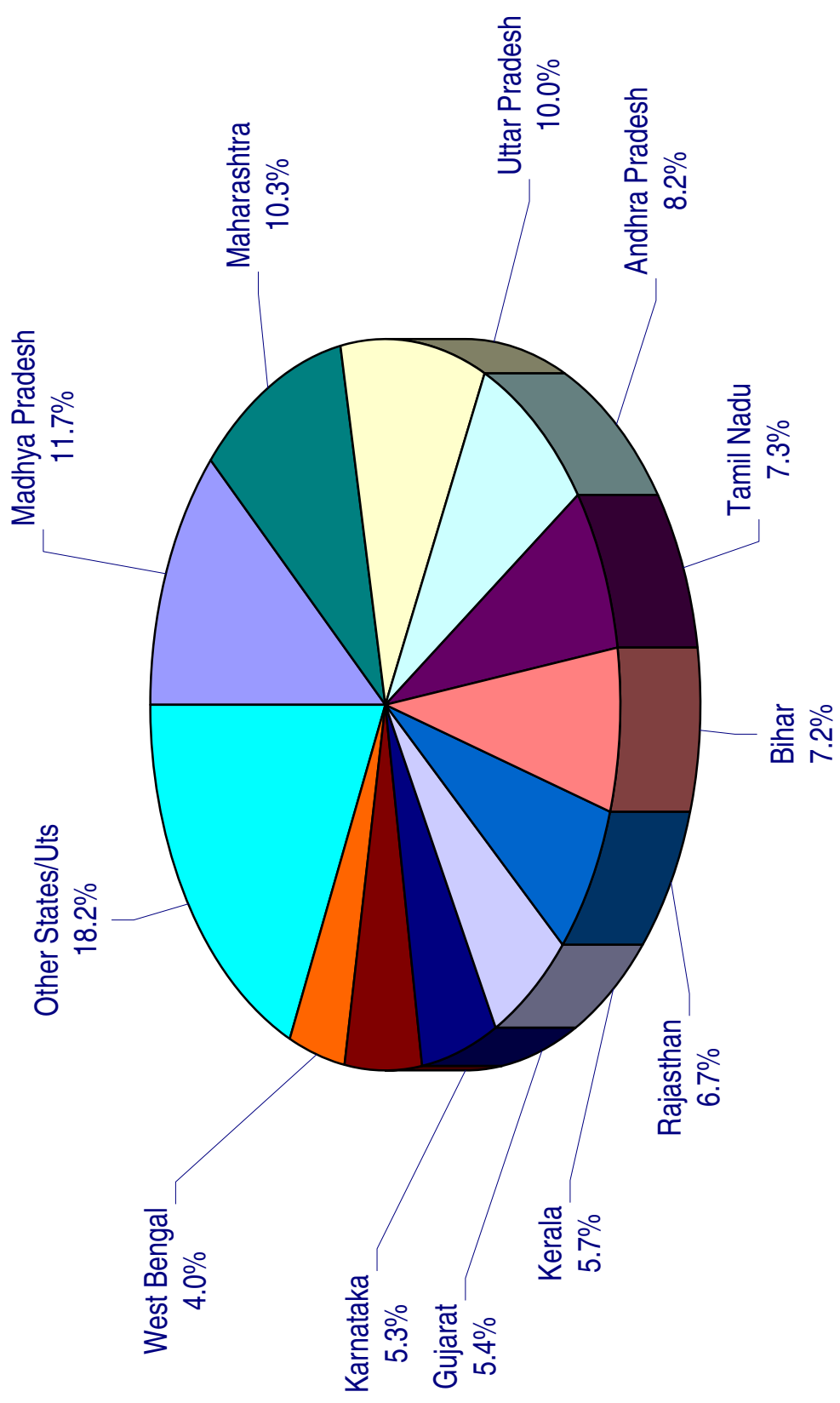


### Note:

Arrest Rate means number of persons arrested under IPC crimes per one lakh population.

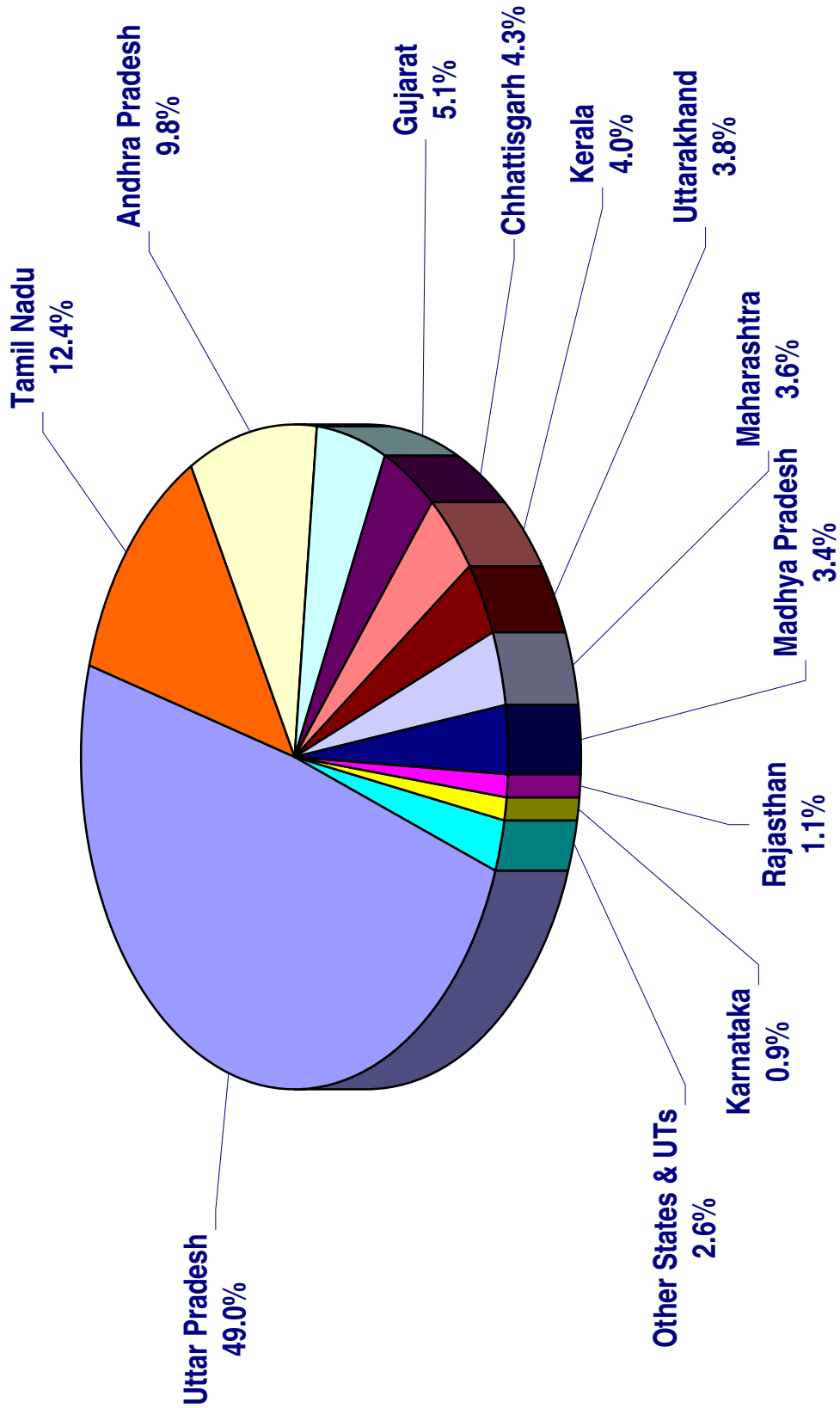
**FIGURE 12.1**

**Persons Arrested Under IPC Crimes  
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2009**



**FIGURE 12.2**

**Persons Arrested Under SLL Crimes  
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2009**



All-India total for arrests during 2009 are presented in Table-12.3. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States, which accounted for high share of 9.8% and 9.4% respectively in IPC crimes also accounted for the high arrest figures of 11.7% (3,31,978 out of 28,49,025) and 10.3% (2,94,753 out of 28,49,025) respectively. The increase in the arrested persons during 2009 over 2008 in terms of percentage was significant in Lakshadweep (271.0%), Tripura (49.7%), Jammu & Kashmir (30.3%) and Assam (27.7%).

The sex-wise details of number of persons arrested under IPC Crimes in States and UTs are presented in Table-12.4. The percentage of females arrested under IPC crimes at All-India level was at 6.3%. Himachal Pradesh (11.5%), Maharashtra (9.8%) and Tripura (9.7%) have reported comparatively higher share of females in total arrests.

### **Persons Arrested under SLL crimes**

A total of 49,02,606 persons were arrested under the SLL crimes during 2009 as compared to 42,55,988 during 2008 accounting for an increase of 15.2% during 2009 over 2008. The details on crime-head wise arrests for SLL crimes during the years 2008 and 2009, percentage variation and share of arrestees for each crime are presented in Table-12.5.

Crime head-wise percentage

share of arrestees in SLL cases indicates that the uncategorised 'Other SLL cases' accounted for 76.5% (37,48,802) of the total arrestees in the country during 2009. The highest share of arrestees among the specified crimes was for 'Prohibition Act' (4,08,481) (8.3%) and 'Gambling Act' (3,51,425) (7.2%) followed by 'Excise Act' (1,97,732) (4.0%). The number of arrests has increased by 39.3% and 14.9% respectively for cases reported under 'Indian Railways Act' and 'Excise Act'. A significant decline in arrests was observed in cases of 'Registration of Foreigners Act' (32.8%) (from 2,884 to 1,938) and 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (19.1%) (from 1,086 in 2008 to 879 in 2009).

Sex-wise and crime head-wise information on persons arrested and percentage of arrestees during 2009 are presented in Table-12.6. The percentage of females arrested under SLL crimes at All-India level was 3.1% (1,52,465 out of 49,02,606) against 6.3% for IPC crimes. The share of female arrestees was highest for cases under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' (53.9%) (4,209 out of 7,802) followed by 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (46.5%) (409 out of 879) and 'Prohibition Act' (24.2%) (98,651 out of 4,08,481).

The State/UT-wise and sex-wise details of number of persons arrested in various SLL crimes are given in Table-12.7. Gujarat (29.6%), Nagaland (18.4%) and Daman & Diu (17.1%) have reported higher percentage of female arrestees as compared to the National average of 3.1%.

Age-group wise and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under

various IPC and SLL cases are given in Table-12.8. *Among the total (IPC+SLL) arrested persons (77,51,631) those falling under the age-group 18 – 30 years accounted for almost half (46.5%) of total arrestees (36,02,255 out of 77,51,631 arrestees) followed by age-group 30 – 45 years accounting for 36.1% (27,97,865 persons). This confirms the age-group profile of arrestees observed during the previous year reflecting drift of more young people (18 – 30 years) in crimes. The Juveniles arrested accounted for just 0.4% in the total arrests (IPC + SLL) made in 2009. Girls' share was 6.6% among Juveniles arrested.*

Information on persons arrested on an average per case under IPC and SLL for the years 2005 to 2009 is presented in Table-12.9. It is seen that the trend of arrests made per case in 2009 is almost the same as the previous year (2008) for various IPC cases. In violent crimes such as Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder, Dowry Deaths and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives about 2 or more persons per case were arrested on an average, signifying involvement of accomplice in such cases. Similarly, 2 persons, on an average, were taken into custody by Police in SLL cases, such as those relating to Gambling Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act. The higher arrests per case in cases of Riots (4.8), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity and Dacoity (3.9 and 3.8 respectively), Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (3.2) and

Gambling Act (2.2) during 2009 were specific to the nature of such crimes perpetrated by a group or gang.

### **Disposal of Persons Arrested under IPC Crimes by Police**

The crime head-wise details on the disposal of persons arrested are presented in Table-12.10. *A total of 35,32,978 persons were either under custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2009 for 28,08,468 total IPC offences under investigation by Police (Table-4.1). Police could file charge-sheets against 26,58,788 persons (75.3%) out of the total persons who were under arrest, 3.9% persons (1,36,582) arrested were either released or freed by Police before trial; 20.9% persons (7,37,608) remained under custody or on bail at the end of the year as Police investigation could not be completed in their cases. The highest pendency percentage in the disposal of arrested persons was recorded in cases of Importation of Girls (50.5%) (52 out of 103), Counterfeiting (46.9%) (2,275 out of 4,852) and Dacoity (41.4%) (12,341 out of 29,786) and the lowest pendency percentage was observed in Sexual Harassment (11.1%) (1,768 out of 15,916). Police could establish the charges with as high as 87.7% (13,953 out of 15,916) persons in chargesheeting of arrested persons in cases of Sexual Harassment, followed by Molestation (82.6%) and Hurt (82.3%) (46,137 out of 55,844 and 4,77,042 out of 5,79,691 respectively). The lowest level of charge-sheeting in disposal of arrested persons was witnessed in cases of Counterfeiting (46.1%) (2,236 out of 4,852) as compared to the National average of 75.3% (26,58,788 out of 35,32,978) for all IPC crimes.*

The State/UT-wise disposal of arrested persons under IPC crimes by



Police is presented in Table-12.11. Bihar reported 19.1% (1,41,206 out of 7,37,608) of total pendency in the country followed by Maharashtra (12.1%) (89,569), West Bengal (10.3%) (75,770) and Andhra Pradesh (10.2%) (74,993).

### **Disposal of Persons Arrested under IPC Crimes by Courts**

*As many as 1,53,83,696 persons (including those from previous years) were awaiting trials in various criminal courts in the country during 2009 (an increase of 2.5% over the last year) as per information presented in Table-12.12. The disposal of such arrested persons was pending to an extent of 85.3% (1,31,24,825 persons out of 1,53,83,696) at the end of the year. The highest pendency was noticed in persons arrested under Importation of Girls (92.2%) (520 out of 564) followed by Dacoity (91.4%) (1,48,604 out of 1,62,531). The lowest pendency was observed in Sexual Harassment (76.5%) (39,085 out of 51,068) against All-India average of 85.3%. The overall conviction percentage at All-India level for the persons arrested in IPC cases was 36.0% (7,11,491 out of 19,73,987 trials completed). Crime-wise persons arrested in Sexual Harassment cases, who were on trial, got the highest conviction (49.6%) (5,186 out of 10,465) followed by Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder (39.0%) (2,589 out of 6,633). Cases of a large number of persons involved in 'Other IPC' cases (1,24,962), Hurt cases (91,799) and Riots cases*

(24,041) were compounded or withdrawn.

The State/UT-wise details on the disposal of persons charged in IPC cases by Courts are presented in Table-12.13. *Out of total 1,53,83,696 undertrials, nearly one-sixth (18.8%) totalling 28,88,318 persons, were from the State of Maharashtra followed by Bihar accounting for 10.5% (16,08,871) and Gujarat (15,90,608) accounting for 10.3%. When compared with share of persons awaiting trials at the end of the year at National level, these States stood at 20.7%, 11.1% and 11.4% respectively.*

### **Disposal of Persons Arrested under SLL Crimes by Police**

The crime head-wise details of the disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by police during the year are presented in Table-12.14. *51,44,689 persons including those from the previous years were either in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year and their cases were under disposal with police during the year. Police could chargesheet 46,37,590 persons of the total arrested persons, which accounted for 90.1% of the total arrestees and whose cases were under investigation during this period. The percentage of release before trial and pendency was 5.1% and 4.7% respectively. Higher number of pre-trial release was noticed in the cases of persons involved in 'Other SLL' cases (2,43,665) and cases under 'Prohibition Act' (13,922) during 2009.*

The State / UT-wise details of disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes are presented in Table-12.15. Majority of total 2,43,093 persons in whose cases investigation was pending at the end of the year were from Tamil Nadu (25.0%) (60,653) and Maharashtra (24.8%)

(60,337) together accounting for a pendency of (nearly half) 49.8%. Regarding pendency within the States, North Eastern States viz. Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya, have reported the highest percentage (77.3%, 72.5% and 70.1% respectively). Among Union Territories, Daman & Diu had the highest pendency (65.3%) while Lakshadweep had nil pendency as compared to National level pendency of 4.7% only.

### **Disposal of Persons Arrested under SLL Crimes by Courts**

Information relating to disposal of persons arrested under SLL cases by courts is presented in Table-12.16. *A total of 1,10,62,163 persons (as against 1,02,30,924 in 2008) were facing trial in various criminal courts for the offences committed under SLL cases registering an increase of 8.1% over the previous year 2008. Trials were completed against 45,70,473 persons of the total arrested persons, out of which 39,01,662 persons were convicted for these offences. The conviction percentage in SLL cases was 85.4% (higher than 81.5% in 2008). The pendency for trial was lower at 58.4% during 2009 as compared to 2008 (62.8%). An analysis of crime head-wise disposal of arrested persons showed that the highest percentage of persons pending*

disposal was under the 'Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act' (99.1%) (5,334 out of 5,385). followed by 'Indian Railways Act' (92.1) (12,463 out of 13,531). Information in respect of conviction for the categorized SLL crimes showed that conviction rate was highest for persons arrested under 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (85.2%) (822 out of 965) followed by 'Gambling Act' (83.2%) (2,59,954 out of 3,12,280) and 'Indian Railways Act' (80.4%) (857 out of 1,066). The lowest conviction percentage was recorded in case of persons arrested under 'Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act' (7.8%) (4 out of 51). The State & UT-wise information on disposal of persons arrested under SLL cases by Courts is presented in Table-12.17. Gujarat has accounted for the highest share of pendency (25.9%) (16,72,996 out of 64,60,235) for trials in the case of persons arrested under SLL cases at All-India level followed by Uttar Pradesh (25.8%) (16,68,139) and Maharashtra (24.8%) (16,02,634). The States & UTs which recorded higher pendency (within State/UT more than 90% in disposal of the persons arrested in SLL cases) were Arunachal Pradesh (97.8%) (759 out of 776), Manipur (96.2%) (1,621 out of 1,677), West Bengal (93.4%) (64,050 out of 68,541), Delhi (92.3%) (1,37,761 out of 1,49,211), Daman & Diu (92.2%) (178 out of 193), Orissa (91.4%) (92,189 out of 1,00,875), Maharashtra and Meghalaya (91.3% each) (16,02,634 out of 17,54,881 and 1,181 out of 1,293 respectively), Jammu & Kashmir (90.7%) (23,796 out of 26,236) and Assam (90.1%) (13,440 out of 14,917).

**CHAPTER-13**

**CUSTODIAL CRIMES**

The cases registered for deaths and rape in police custody have been discussed in this chapter. The details on escapees from police custody and trials for such violations have also been discussed.

- By Mob Attack/Riots
- By Other criminals
- By suicide
- While escaping from custody

The information on deaths in Police custody is recorded under the following categories:

**Deaths in Police Custody**

**A: Remanded to Police Custody by Court**

- (i) Death in Police custody / Lock up (of persons remanded to police custody

There were 25 deaths in Police Custody of persons who were *remanded to such custody by the Court* during

**Table-13 (A)  
Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup 2007-2009**

Death in Police custody/Lockup		Years		
		2007	2008	2009
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court	57	40	25
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	61	61	59

- (ii) by court) (Table-13.1)
- (ii) Death in Police custody/Lock up (of persons not remanded to police custody by court) (Table-13.2)
- (iii) Death in Police custody during production/process in courts/journey connected with investigation. (Table-13.3)
- (iv) Death in Police custody during Hospitalisation/Treatment (Table-13.4)
- (v) Other Deaths in Police custody
  - In Accidents

the year 2009. Such deaths decreased by 29.8% in 2008 over 2007(from 57 in 2007 to 40 in 2008) and again decreased by 37.5% in 2009 over 2008 (from 40 in 2008 to 25 in 2009) at All-India level.

Magisterial enquiry was ordered / conducted in 18 of the reported incidents in 2009. Judicial enquiry was ordered in 7 deaths during the year 2009. 22 cases were registered against police personnel, no policeman was chargesheeted and convicted for custodial deaths during the year.

**Table-13 (B)**  
**Details on the Custodial Deaths in Police Custody during 2007-2009**

Sl. No.	Death during / due to	Years		
		2007	2008	2009
1.	During production, process in Courts, journey connected with Investigation	23	19	18
2.	During Hospitalisation, Treatment	38	15	9
3.	Due to Accidents	0	2	4
4.	In Mob Attacks / Riots	9	5	2
5.	By other Criminals	2	2	3
6.	By Suicides	31	38	21
7.	During escape from Custody	7	6	8
8.	Illness / Natural Deaths	29	28	33

**B: Not Remanded to Police Custody by Court**

There were 61 incidents of deaths in Police custody of persons who were taken in custody by *police themselves* during 2007, which were remained static in 2008 at 61 deaths. **In 2009, 59 deaths were reported, a decrease of 3.3% was observed over 2008.**

Magisterial enquiry was ordered in 31 incidents of the 59 such deaths reported and judicial enquiry was ordered in 18 incidents. Cases were registered against police personnel in 23 incidents. *12 police personnel were charge-sheeted and 4 police personnel were convicted during the year 2009.*

**Deaths in Police Custody By Causes**

More number of deaths in Police custody took place during hospitalisation / treatment (9), by suicides (21) and due to illness / natural death (33) during the year 2009. *A mixed trend in custodial deaths due to suicides has been observed during 2007 - 2009, as 31, 38 and 21 such deaths*

*respectively have been reported during these years.* Custodial deaths due to illness / natural death during 2007 - 2009 were reported at 29, 28 and 33 respectively.

**Custodial Rape**

The incidents of Custodial Rape in Police Custody are presented in the following table.

**Table-13(C)**  
**Incidents of Custodial Rape in Police Custody**

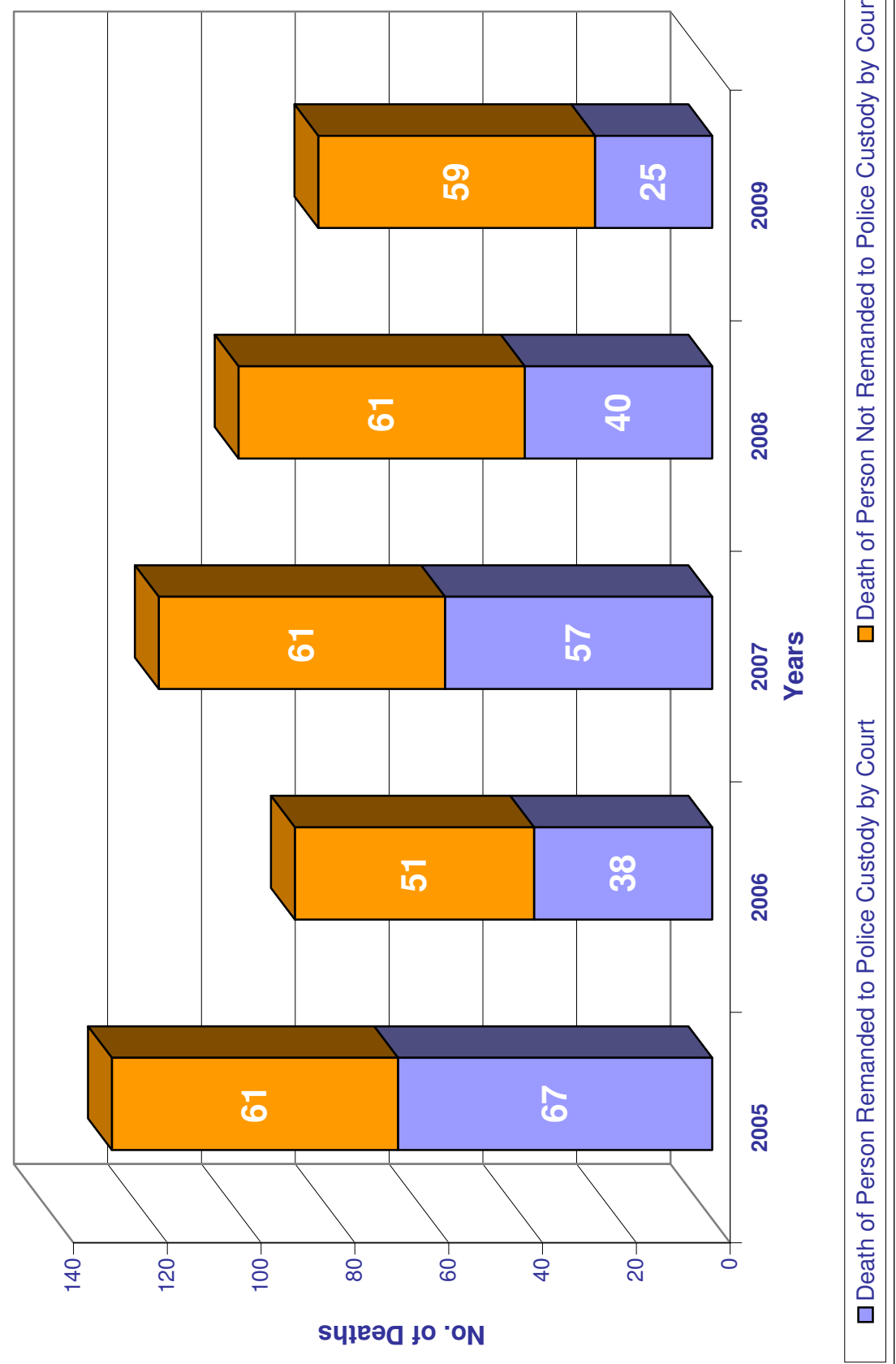
Sl. No.	Year	No. of reported Custodial Rape cases
1.	2007	1
2.	2008	0
3.	2009	2

2 cases of Custodial Rape were reported in the country during 2009.

One case from Karnataka and one case from Mizoram remained pending for investigation at the end of 2009. One case was charge-sheeted during 2009. See Table-13.5.

**FIGURE 13.1**

**Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup During 2005-2009**

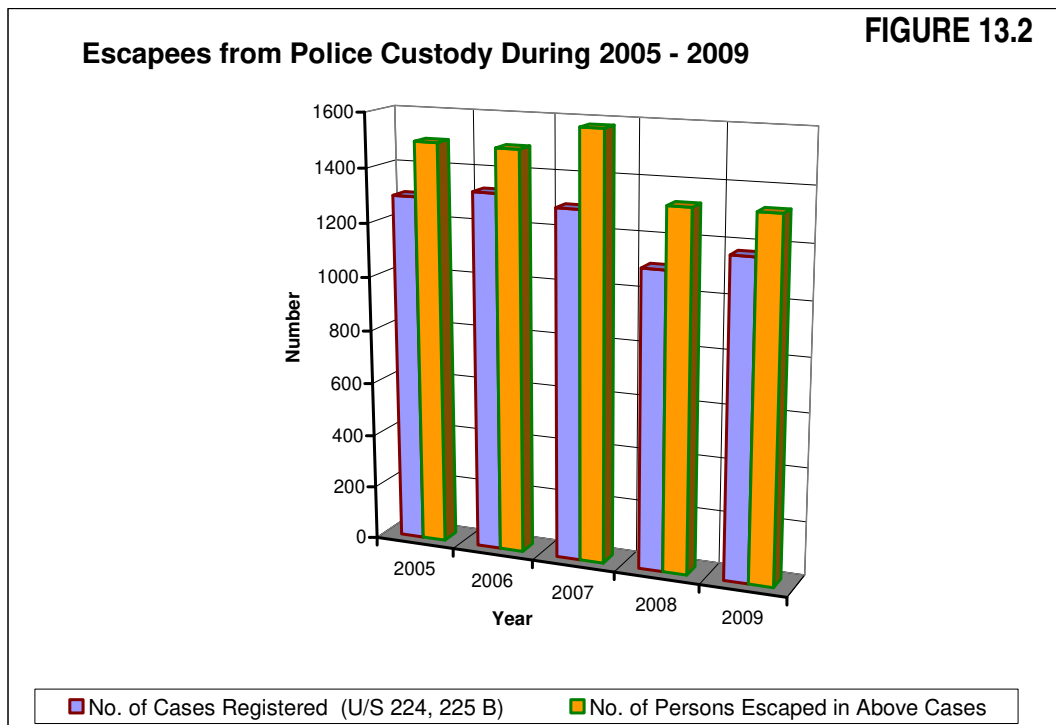


Details of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and tried for committing custodial rape are presented in Table-13.6.

**Escapees from Police Custody:**

1,171 cases were registered under section 224, 225B of IPC

during the year 2009. The number of persons who escaped from police custody in the above cases were 1,325. 835 persons were charge-sheeted for such offence during the year. 299 persons were tried during the year, of which 95 persons were convicted and 204 persons were acquitted.



**CHAPTER-14****POLICE FIRING AND CASUALTIES**

This chapter deals with those incidents in which Police had to resort to use of firearms in discharge of their official duty. The data collection is divided into four major heads namely, a) Riot Control, b) Anti-Dacoity Operations, c) Anti Terrorists / Extremists Operations and d) Other Events. This analysis provides useful insight into the violence by terrorists, insurgents and dacoits and the number of resultant casualties.

Police had to resort to firing on 1,280 occasions during the year 2009 as compared to 1,529 occasions during 2008 and 865 occasions during 2007 thereby showing a mixed trend during 2007-2009 (an increase by 76.8% during 2008 over 2007 and a decrease by 16.3% in 2008 over 2009). 184 civilians and 131 police personnel were killed in these incidents whereas 490 civilians and 1,301 police personnel were injured. The State/UT-wise details of incidence, deaths and injuries due to Police Firing are given in Table-14.1 while the event-wise statistics are presented in Table-14.2.

**Occasions Forcing Police Firing**

The occasions necessitating police firing were largely related to 'Riot Control' (32.2%), 'Anti-Dacoity Operations' (12.2%), Operations 'Against Extremists and Terrorists' (14.7%)

and 'Against Others' (not classified) (49.9%). Police had to resort to firing on 297 occasions to control the riotous mobs, on 156 occasions during 'Anti-Dacoity Operations', on 188 occasions 'Against Anti-Extremists & Terrorists' and on 639 other occasions (not classified).

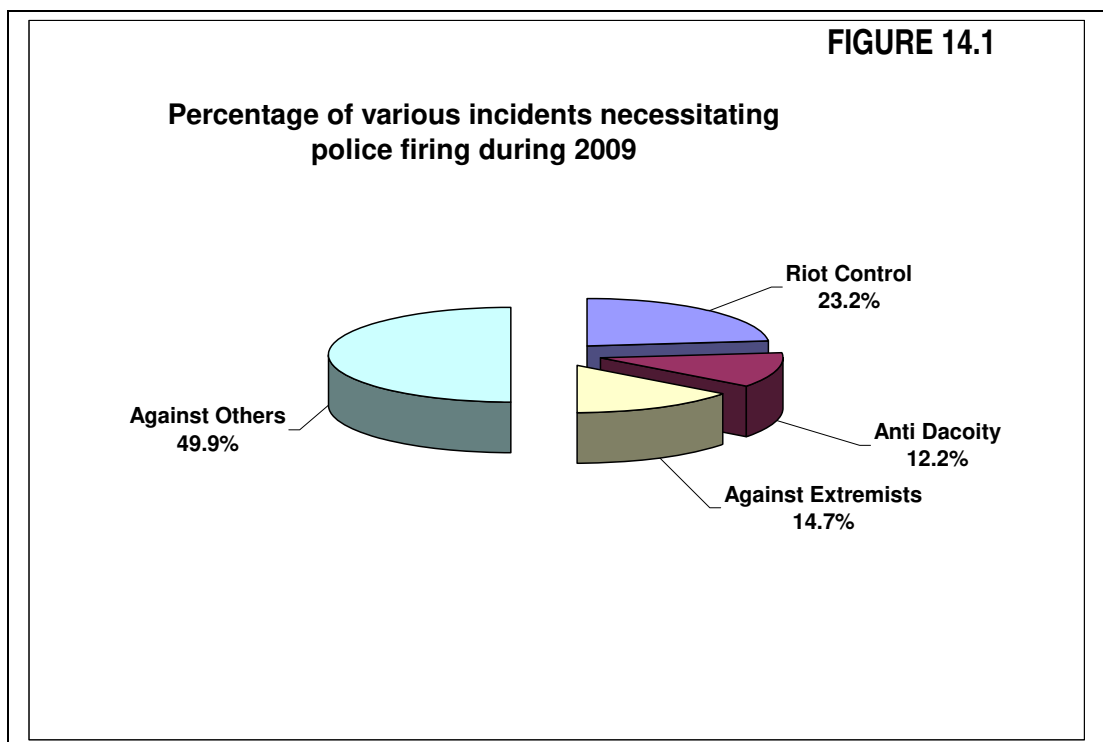
Uttar Pradesh has recorded the highest incidence of Police firing (637) among States/UTs followed by Jammu & Kashmir (147), Chhattisgarh (110), West Bengal (104) and Maharashtra (55).

The highest number of casualties of civilians (56) was reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Jammu & Kashmir (28) and Madhya Pradesh (22). These three States together accounted for 57.6% of total civilian casualties due to Police firing. Highest number of casualties of police personnel (53) was reported from Maharashtra followed by Orissa (22) and Uttar Pradesh (19) accounting for 40.6%, 16.8% and 14.5% respectively of total such casualties reported in the country. The highest number of civilian injuries (132) accounting for 26.9% of total civilian injuries in the country (490) was reported from Jammu & Kashmir. The highest number of police injuries (312) accounting for 24.0% of total police injuries in the country (1,301) was also reported from Jammu & Kashmir. More police personnel were injured during the year 2009 (1,301) than the civilians (490) while more civilians

(184) were killed than police personnel (131) during this year in the firing incidents in the country.

*The highest number of injuries of civilians (251) and police personnel (964) were caused when the Police had to resort to firing during 'Riot Control' activities.*

*The highest casualties of civilians (57) took place in 'Anti-Dacoity Operations' whereas the highest number of police casualties (197) happened in Operations 'Against Extremists and Terrorists'.*





**CHAPTER-15**

**POLICE CASUALTIES**

A large number of policemen lose their lives or limbs while performing duty every year - fighting insurgents, militants, criminals or controlling mobs.

The State/UT and City-wise information relating to Police Personnel killed or injured on duty during 2009 is presented in Table-15.1, while the information on the rank-wise casualties or injuries sustained by these personnel is given in Table-15.4.

*A total number of 3,772 police personnel (comprising 2,656 Natural Deaths, 954 Deaths on duty and 162 suicidal deaths) died during the year 2009 as compared to 3,144 deaths in the year 2008 showing an increase of 20.0% over the previous year.*

**Police Personnel killed on duty**

The casualties include Civil as well as the Armed Police Personnel of various States / UTs who sacrificed their lives while performing their duty. *The Police casualties (954) while on duty increased during 2009 by 25.0% as compared to previous year (763).* Out of the total 954 casualties, 939 personnel belonged to 25 States, 15 personnel belonged to UTs. *Majority (65.5%) (625) of the police casualties were due to 'Accidents'. 'Anti-Terrorist / Extremists operations' and 'Anti-Dacoity operations' claimed 24.5% (234) and 0.8% (8) deaths*

respectively. 6.3% (60) were killed by 'Other Criminals' while 9 Police Personnel (0.4%) were killed by 'Riotous Mobs' and 18 (1.9%) were killed on 'Border Duties'.

*Maharashtra (1152), Uttar Pradesh (115) and Chhattisgarh (103) have reported highest number of police casualties on duty. 96 casualties in Uttar Pradesh, 88 casualties in Maharashtra, 79 casualties in Tamil Nadu, 58 casualties in Punjab, 49 casualties in Andhra Pradesh, and 38 casualties in Gujarat were due to 'Accidents'.*

Among 954 Police Personnel killed on duty, 9 were Gazetted Officers, 68 were Upper Subordinates (Inspectors - 9 and Sub-Inspectors - 59) and 877 were Lower Subordinates (Assistant Sub-Inspectors - 75, Head Constables - 216 and Constables - 586). The details are given in Table-15.4.

30.3% Police Personnel (289) were young (18-35 years), 35.4% (338) were middle aged (35-45 years) while 34.2% (327) were in upper age group (45 years and above) out of 954 Police Personnel killed on duty. Details are given in Table-15.2.

**Police Personnel Injured on Duty**

A total of 4,020 Police Personnel of various ranks (3,830 from States and 190 from the Union

Territories) sustained injuries while performing their duties during the year. State / UT-wise details of Police Personnel injured by type of duty/operation are given in Table-15.1.

*The maximum number of Police Personnel who sustained injuries while performing their duties were reported from Maharashtra (600) followed by Kerala (517), Karnataka (488) and West Bengal (424). These four States together have accounted for 50.3% of the injured Police Personnel out of 4,020 at All India level. 87.7% (263 out of 300) of the total injuries in Jammu & Kashmir, 54.9% of total injuries (233 out of 424) in West Bengal and 54.5% (327 out of 600) in Maharashtra were caused 'by Riotous Mobs'. 71 out of 143 (i.e., 49.7%) injuries of police personnel in Chhattisgarh were due to 'Terrorist / Extremist' activities. No injuries were received by any Policeman in as many as 9 States / UTs namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, A & N Island, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.*

*The Riotous mobs caused maximum injuries (44.6%) (1,783) to the Police Personnel in the country during 2009. The other causes responsible for injuries were 'By Other Criminals' (24.1%) (968), caused by 'Accidents' (19.0%)*

*(762), caused by 'Terrorist/Extremists' (4.9%) (196), 'On Border duties' (4.7%) (187) and (3.1%) (124) during 'Anti Dacoity and other Operations'.*

The rank-wise profile presented in Table 15.4 shows that all categories of personnel have received injuries. A sizeable number (2,509) accounting for 62.4% out of 4,020 Police personnel injured on duty were Constables, 970 (24.1%) were Lower Sub-ordinates (534 Head Constables and 436 Assistant Sub-Inspectors); 449 (11.2%) were Upper Sub-ordinates (308 Sub-Inspectors, 141 Inspectors) and the rest 92 (2.3%) were Gazetted Officers.

The cause-wise comparative details of Police Personnel killed or injured on duty during last 5 years (2005- 2009) are presented in Table-15 (A). It is observed that quantum of police casualties (both fatal and non-fatal) has shown a mixed trend during last 5 years. *While 'Accidents' and 'Anti-Terrorist operations' were the main cause of deaths of Police Personnel, 'Riotous Mobs' were main cause of injuries to Police Personnel during last 5 years. Casualties in 'Anti Terrorist and Extremist Operations' were highest (234) in the current year i.e. 2009 as compared to last 5 years Casualties in 'Accidents' have shown a mixed trend during 2005 - 2009.*

**Table-15 (A)**  
**Police Personnel Killed or Injured on Duty during 2005 to 2009**

Year	Anti Terrorist / Extremists Operations		Anti Dacoity Operations / Other Raids		By Riotous Mobs		By Other Criminals		On Border Duties		In Accidents		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
2005	118	223	5	68	15	1,415	75	420	18	20	574	772	805	2,918
2006	124	302	8	114	13	1,702	62	403	16	15	618	932	841	3,468
2007	160	164	19	130	9	1,597	55	575	17	4	616	727	876	3,197
2008	129	168	4	120	3	2,129	47	541	21	10	559	820	763	3,788
2009	234	196	8	124	9	1,783	60	968	18	187	625	762	954	4,020

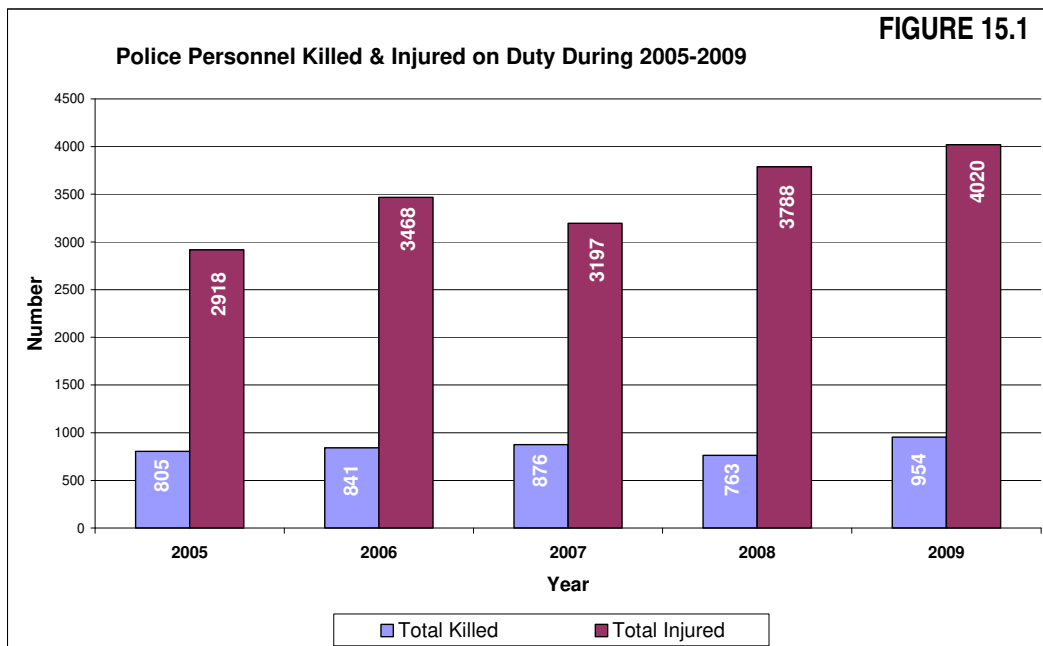
**Natural Deaths of Police Personnel**

Table 15.3 shows that 2,656 Police Personnel have died natural deaths while in service during 2009 out of which 1,268 (47.7%) were in the age-group 45 - 55 years, 743 (28.0.0%) were in the age group 35 - 45 years while 255 (9.6%) died very young (age group 18 to 35 years) and 390 (14.7%) police personnel died after attaining the age of 55 years. Comparative figures of Police

Personnel who died due to natural reasons shown in Table-15 (B) reveal that the number of such deaths increased by 14.0% in the year 2006 over 2005, a decline of 6.7% was observed in the year 2008 over 2007. Again an increase of 18.5% was observed in the year 2009 over 2008. Maximum number of natural deaths were reported in the age group of 45 – 55 years during 2005 – 2009. 18 – 25 years age group had comparatively less number of natural deaths of Police Personnel.

**Table – 15(B)**  
**Police Personnel died due to Natural Causes during 2005 to 2009**

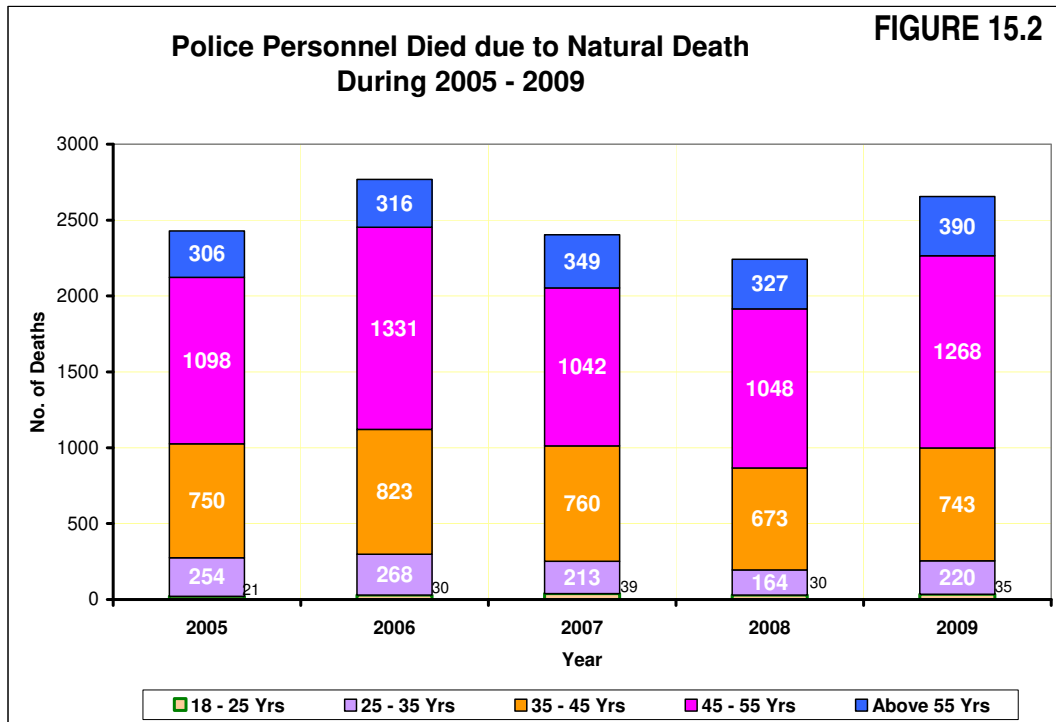
Year	18 - 25 yrs	25 - 35 yrs	35 - 45 yrs	45 - 55 yrs	Above 55 yrs	Total
2005	21	254	750	1,098	306	2,429
2006	30	268	823	1,331	316	2,768
2007	39	213	760	1,042	349	2,403
2008	30	164	673	1,048	327	2,242
2009	35	220	743	1,268	390	2,656



**Suicides Committed by Police Personnel**

139 Police Personnel committed suicides in the country during the year 2009. Madhya Pradesh (31) has reported the highest number of suicides (19.1%) followed by Maharashtra (123 i.e., 14.2%) and Tamil Nadu & Haryana (17 each i.e., 10.5%).

Nearly 27.8% (45) suicides at All-India level were reported in the age group (18 - 35 years), 28.4% suicides (46) in the age group (35 - 45 years), 38.9% (63) in the age group (45 - 55 years) and 4.9% (8) in the age group (above 55 years).



**CHAPTER-16**

**COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION BY THEM**

**Complaints received and reported against Police Personnel**

Total numbers of complaints, both non-cognizable and cognizable, reported to the Police authorities against Police Personnel from States/UTs are presented in Table-16.1. Information on the number of complaints / allegations received against Police Personnel; number of inquiries instituted such as Departmental, Magisterial and Judicial; number of complaints/cases found false/unsubstantiated; number of cases registered during the year; and number of cases either reported

2009. Inquiries were instituted in as many as 25,394 cases. Out of these, Departmental inquiries were initiated in 24,302 cases, Magisterial inquiries in 611 cases and Judicial inquiries in 481 cases. Thus, inquiries were instituted in 46.3% complaints. The total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 28,120 which amounted to 51.2% of the total complaints reported. An increase of 12.1% was noticed in reported complaints against Police Personnel as compared to previous year (from 48,939 in 2008 to 54,873 in 2009). *Madhya Pradesh accounted for 29.0% (15,903 cases out of 54,873 cases) of such complaints. Uttar Pradesh (10,953*

**Table-16 (A)**

**Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2005-2009**

Year	No. of complaints received/ alleged during the year	No. of Inquiry Instituted			Complaints / Cases declared false / unsubstantiated	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases	
		Departmental	Magisterial	Judicial			Reported for regular Departmental action	Sent for trials / charge sheeted
2005	61,560	18,940	713	288	34,590	9,965	5,459	9,047
2006	62,822	15,510	423	295	34,657	13,546	2,503	7,936
2007	51,767	13,953	119	278	28,412	7,908	3,129	941
2008	48,939	17,215	99	204	29,577	5,445	4,596	1,132
2009	54,873	24,302	611	481	28,120	14,975	9,759	1,618

for regular departmental action or sent for trials/charge-sheeted is presented in Table-16 (A).

A total of 54,873 complaints were reported in the country against Police Personnel during the year

cases) and Delhi (6,115 cases) with 20.0% and 11.1% respectively of the complaints were the next in order, followed by Punjab with 7.7% (4,212 cases), Maharashtra with 7.3% (3,982 cases) and Kerala with 6.4% (3,491 cases).

**Table-16 (B)**  
**Number of Police Personnel Undertrial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2005-2009**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Police Personnel sent for trial	No. of Police Personnel whose Cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	No. of Police Personnel in whose cases trial was completed	No. of Police Personnel	
					Convicted	Acquitted
1.	2005	1,668	373	225	97	128
2.	2006	3,062	133	94	24	70
3.	2007	1,273	199	149	43	106
4.	2008	1,245	125	128	33	95
5.	2009	1,279	132	142	43	99

**Involvement of Police Personnel and Action taken against them**

1,279 Police Personnel were sent for trial after investigation and framing of charges during 2009. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 132 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 142 Police Personnel out of which 99 were

disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 28,818 Police Personnel in 24,302 cases, which attracted departmental inquiry. The cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 4,687 Policemen. *Departmental inquiries were completed against 15,356 personnel, on the basis of which 647 Police Personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. The*

**Table-16 (C)**  
**Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2005-2009**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel					Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
		Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	Whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	In whose cases proceedings were completed	Dismissed/Removed from Service			
1.	2005	22,503	4,447	10,939	856	5,151	15,854	
2.	2006	21,810	5,107	9,081	1,020	6,783	10,423	
3.	2007	19,187	2,329	8,595	665	4,650	15,275	
4.	2008	22,124	3,219	9,757	879	4,541	14,653	
5.	2009	28,819	4,687	15,356	647	4,227	18,085	

acquitted and 43 were convicted. The relevant details for the last five years are presented in Table-16 (B).

**Departmental action against Police Personnel**

The magnitude of Departmental action taken by the States/UTs against the erring Police Personnel indicates the tight

*highest dismissals/removals were reported from Uttar Pradesh (170) accounting for 26.3% followed by Rajasthan (11.3%), and Andhra Pradesh (9.6%). Minor punishments were given to 18,085 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 4,227 police personnel during this period.*

The comparative rate of complaints per 100 Policemen has been computed for each State/UT on

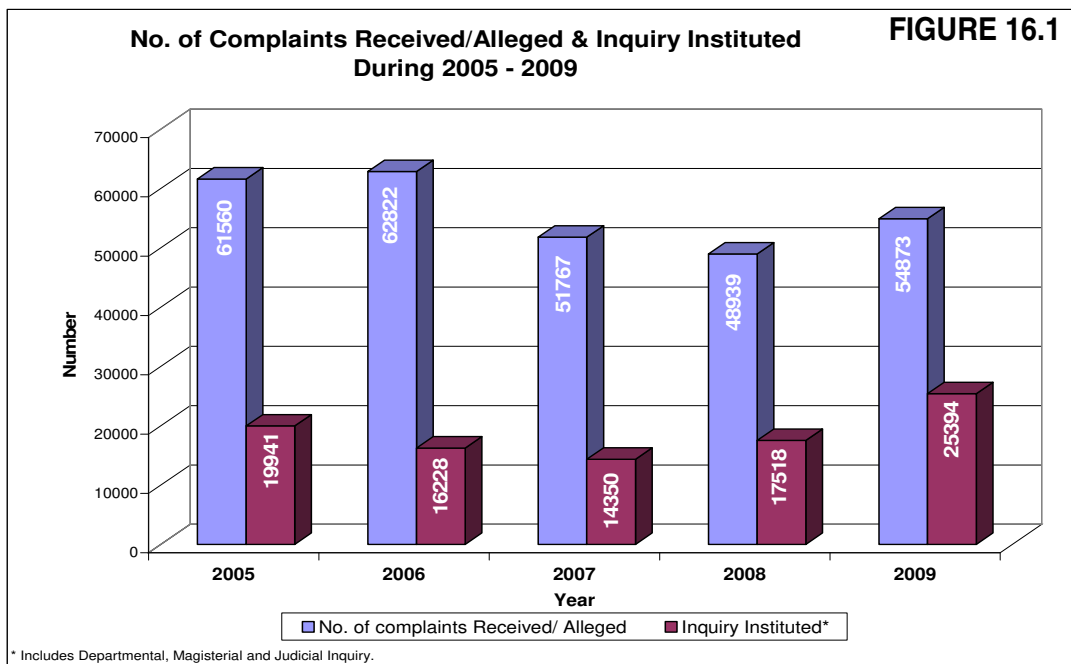
the basis of actual police strength (Civil + Armed), which is presented in Table-16 (D). Highest number of complaints per 100 Policemen was reported from Madhya Pradesh (20.7) followed by Delhi (9.6), Kerala (8.8), Uttar Pradesh (7.4) and Punjab (6.3) against the National average of 3.5 during the year 2009. Table-17.5 (Chapter-17) reflects low Police strength in Bihar (62 per lakh population) as compared to the National average of 133. This could partly explain the higher rate of complaints against Police in Madhya Pradesh.

**Human Rights Violation by Police**

An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights

were violated due to Police excesses such as 'Illegal Detentions', 'Fake Encounters', 'Extortion', 'Torture', etc. The details are presented in Table-16.2.

191 cases of Human Rights Violation by Police were reported throughout the country during 2009. 83 Policemen were charge-sheeted and 58 of them were convicted for these Human Rights Violations during the year. Assam has reported the maximum 96 cases (50.3% of such cases) followed by Chhattisgarh 67 (35.1%). 10 out of 191 cases were reported for crime head 'Extortion'. 5,4,3 cases were reported under the crime head 'Failure in taking action', 'Torture' and 'Indignity to Women' respectively.



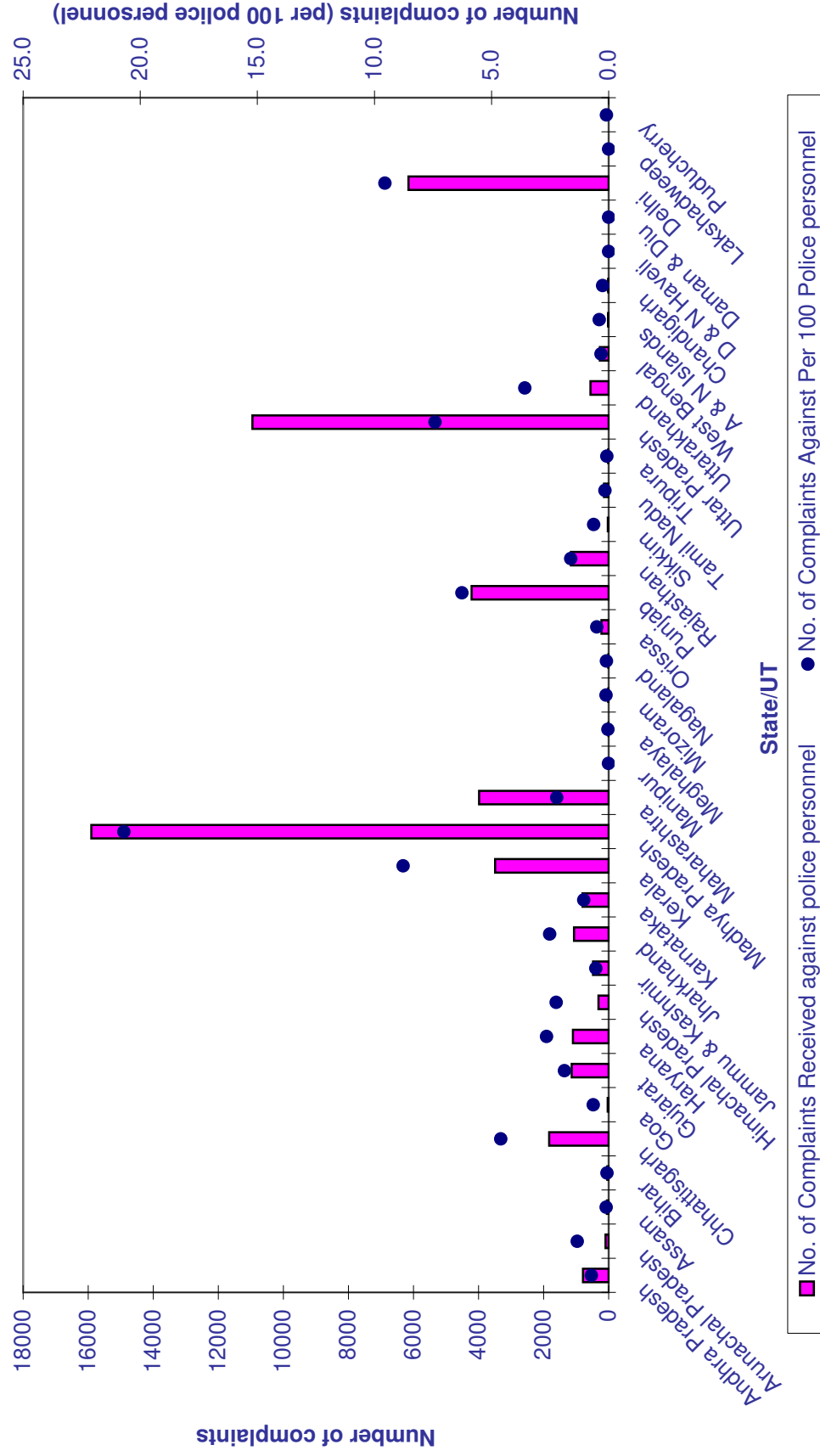
**Table 16(D)**  
**No. of Complaints against per 100 Policemen**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. Of Complaints Received against police personnel	Actual Police Strength (Civil + Armed)	No. Of Complaints Against Per 100 Police personnel	No. of Police Personnel per one lakh Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	789	1,06,855	0.7	128
2	Arunachal Pradesh	97	7,256	1.3	595
3	Assam	54	51,729	0.1	169
4	Bihar	40	59,200	0.1	62
5	Chhattisgarh	1,828	39,707	4.6	164
6	Goa	31	4,724	0.7	279
7	Gujarat	1,137	60,356	1.9	105
8	Haryana	1,098	41,392	2.7	171
9	Himachal Pradesh	313	13,970	2.2	211
10	Jammu & Kashmir	479	88,113	0.5	683
11	Jharkhand	1,065	42,360	2.5	139
12	Karnataka	801	75,342	1.1	129
13	Kerala	3,491	39,789	8.8	115
14	Madhya Pradesh*	15,903	76,836	20.7	108
15	Maharashtra	3,982	1,79,903	2.2	166
16	Manipur	1	19,236	0.0	720
17	Meghalaya	3	10,064	0.0	391
18	Mizoram	12	10,948	0.1	1099
19	Nagaland	9	10,003	0.1	450
20	Orissa	220	43,475	0.5	108
21	Punjab	4,212	67,255	6.3	249
22	Rajasthan	1,162	71,725	1.6	109
23	Sikkim	23	3,604	0.6	597
24	Tamil Nadu	141	88,672	0.2	132
25	Tripura	17	22,742	0.1	638
26	Uttar Pradesh	10,953	1,47,799	7.4	76
27	Uttarakhand	558	15,587	3.6	161
28	West Bengal	270	83,358	0.3	93
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>48,689</b>	<b>14,82,000</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>129</b>
29	A & N Islands	15	3,729	0.4	882
30	Chandigarh	12	4,695	0.3	428
31	D & N Haveli	0	222	0.0	81
32	Daman & Diu	0	220	0.0	113
33	Delhi	6,155	64,443	9.6	362
34	Lakshadweep	0	254	0.0	358
35	Puducherry	2	2,145	0.1	196
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>6,184</b>	<b>75,708</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>362</b>
	<b>Total (All-India)</b>	<b>54,873</b>	<b>15,57,708</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>133</b>

\* Sanctioned police strength has been taken equal to actual police strength due to non-availability of information from Madhya Pradesh.



**FIGURE 16.2**  
**No. of Complaints Received against Police Personnel & No. of Complaints per 100 Police Personnel During 2009**



Note : Negligible Values of Complaints per 100 personnel have been shown as zero

**Table 16(E)**  
**Incidence of Human Rights Violation by Police During 2009**

Sl. No.	Nature of Human Right Violation	State/UT	Cases Registered	No. of Police Personnel Chargesheeted	No. of Police Personnel Convicted
1.	Extortion	Chhattisgarh	5	5	4
		Kerala	1	0	0
		Delhi	4	4	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
2.	Torture	Chhattisgarh	4	4	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
4.	False Implication	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
5.	Failure in Taking Action	Chhattisgarh	5	5	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
	Indignity to Women	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0
		Maharashtra	2	2	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
6.	Atrocities on SC/ST	Orissa	6	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
7.	Others	Assam	96	0	0
		Bihar	9	5	4
		Chhattisgarh	51	51	43
		Gujarat	2	0	0
		Maharashtra	4	4	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47</b>
8.	Total	Assam	96	0	0
		Bihar	9	5	4
		Chhattisgarh	67	67	54
		Gujarat	2	0	0
		Kerala	1	1	0
		Maharashtra	6	6	0
		Orissa	6	0	0
		Delhi	4	4	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>58</b>

Note: No Case of Human Rights Violation by Police Personnel Was Reported from Other States/UTs for the Remaining Categories of Human Rights Violation

**CHAPTER-17****POLICE STRENGTH, EXPENDITURE  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

The State/UT wise, sex-wise and rank-wise information on 'Sanctioned' as well as 'Actual' police strength in the country as on 31.12.2009 are presented in Table 17.1 to Table 17.4. It is seen from Table-17.1 and Table-17.2 that the existing (Actual) police strength was 15.6 lakhs against the sanctioned strength of 20.3 lakhs of total police force (Civil and Armed combined), rendering 23.1% of the posts vacant.

**Civil Police**

*The 'Actual' strength of Civil Police, including District Armed Police in the country during 2009 stood at 12,15,050 against the 'Sanctioned' strength of 16,12,735 (Table-17.1). Thus, the Civil Police strength in position was 75.3% of the sanctioned strength and 24.7% of the posts were vacant. Maharashtra has the highest strength of Civil Police 1,66,611 accounting for 13.7% of the total civil police in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 1,14,433 (9.4%). Delhi has the largest contingent of 58,222 (86.3%) of the total Police Strength of 67,462 in the seven Union Territories.*

**Armed Police**

The 'Actual' strength of Armed Police in the country during 2009 was 3,42,447 showing an increase of 0.3% over 2008 (from 3,41,393 in 2008) whereas the 'Sanctioned' strength was 4,12,332 (Table-17.2).

The percentage of vacant posts in case of Armed Police was less (16.9%) as compared to that of

Civil Police (24.7%). The proportion of Actual Armed Police to Actual Civil Police was 1:3.5. Uttar Pradesh had the highest contingent of Armed Police (33,366) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (24,962) and Assam (23,829). There were no sanctioned posts of Armed Police for the UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The strength of Armed Police was more than that of Civil Police in only four North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

**Women Police**

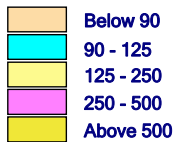
The 'Sanctioned' and the 'Actual' strength of Women Civil Police (including District Armed Police) and Women Armed Police are presented separately in Tables-17.3 and Table 17.4 respectively. *The Actual strength of Women Civil Police including District Armed Police at the National level was 61,174 against the sanctioned strength of 43,513. The proportion of actual 'Women Civil Police' to the total 'Civil Police' was 1:20. The maximum strength of Women Civil Police among the States existed in Maharashtra (12,813) followed by Tamil Nadu (6,279), Karnataka (4,647), Rajasthan (3,705), Orissa (3,144), Kerala (2,736), Uttar Pradesh (2,411), West Bengal (2,348), Punjab (1,792), Madhya Pradesh (1,765), Jammu & Kashmir (1,760), Haryana*

### POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING 2009

(All India 133)



**Policemen/Lakh Population**



(1,701), Gujarat (1,636), Jharkhand (1,444), Andhra Pradesh (1,342), Chhattisgarh (1,117), Uttarakhand (1,115) and Bihar (1,085). The remaining States had strength of less than one thousand. Delhi had the largest contingent of Women Civil Police among UTs with strength of 4,480. 14 States and 5 UTs had more number of women civil police than their sanctioned strength. *There was no Woman Civil Police in Mizoram and Daman & Diu (Actual or Sanctioned).*

Women Armed Police is in existence in only 15 States / UTs - Assam, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry. These States/UTs together have a strength of 4,282 Women Armed Police. The ratio of Women Armed Police to the Women Civil Police was 1:14.3 while their share to the Total Armed Police (men & women combined) in the country was 1.2%.

### **Ratio of Police to Area and Population**

Just as the crime incidence in an area is not a representative pointer to the crime situation, the absolute strength of police personnel is also not a true indicator of the magnitude of crime and its combating machinery as well as performance of other assigned tasks by police. The number of policemen per 100 Sq. Kms and per 1,000 of population are considered to be important indicators in planning for their deployment. The State/UT-wise availability of police strength by various parameters is

presented in Table 17.5.

### **Police Strength per unit Area / Population**

*The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e., per 100 Sq. Kms. was 49.2.* This recorded an increase of 17.7% in the decade 1999 - 2009 (from 41.8 in 1999 to 49.2 in 2009). An increase of 5.8% has been observed in police personnel per 100 Sq. Kms. during 2009 as compared to previous year 2008 (46.5). However, it should be noted that the area coverage being a constant, the density of population is expected to progressively increase with times. The UTs of Delhi and Chandigarh have recorded significantly higher density values at 4,345.4 and 4,118.4 policemen per 100 Sq. Km. respectively as in the past which is much higher than the National average of 49.2 in 2009.

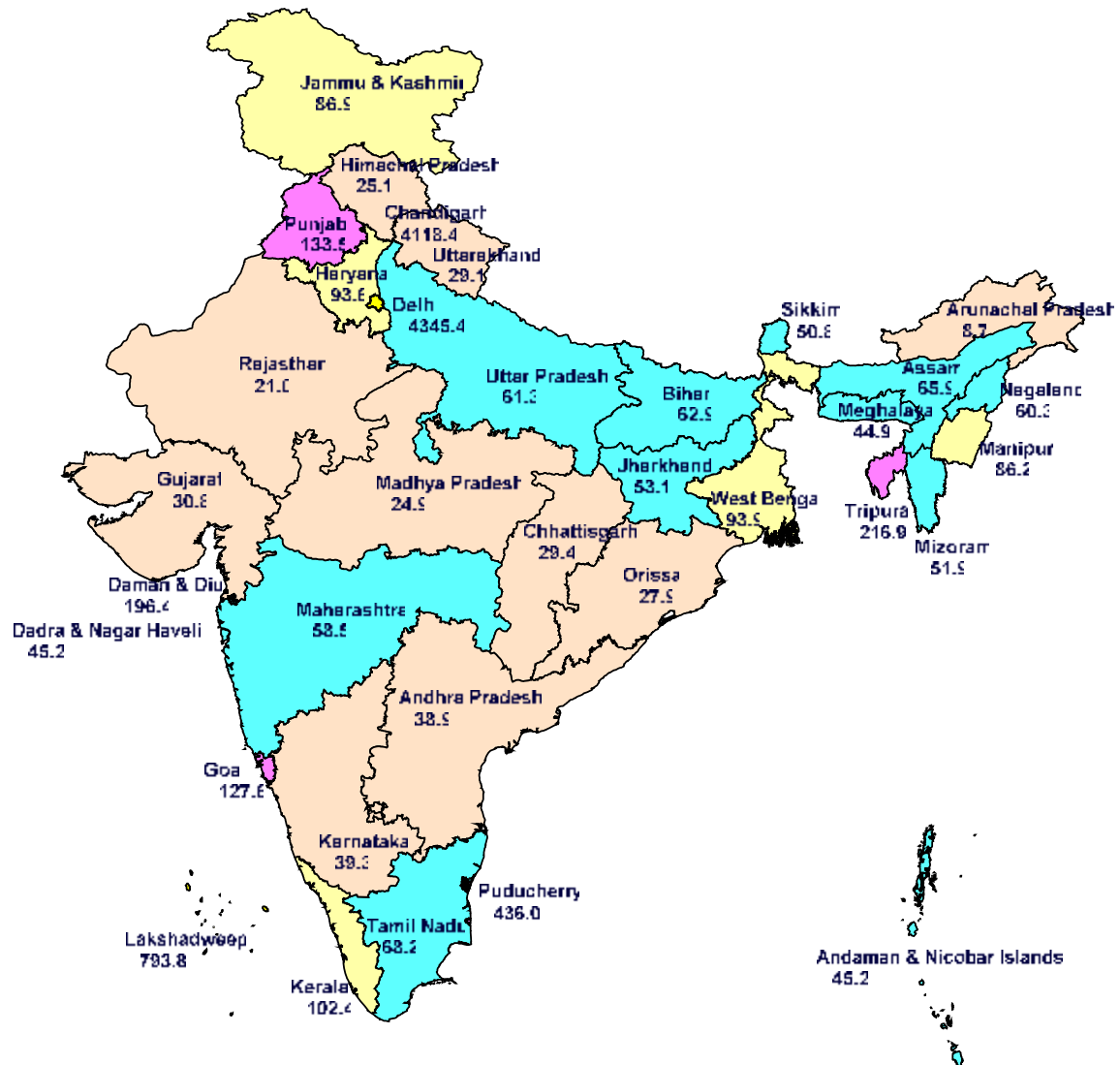
The strength of police personnel per 1,000 population in the country was observed to be at 1.3. When exponentiated to 1,00,000 population at par with the universal yardstick adopted for crime rate, it showed that *the number of policemen available per one lakh population varied, on an average, between 122 to 134 during the decade (1999 - 2009) with 133 per one lakh population during 2009.*

### **Teeth to Tail Ratio**

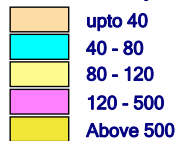
The teeth to tail ratio (the ratio of police officers, from the rank of A.S.I. and above to lower subordinates i.e., Head Constables &

## DENSITY OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2009

(All India 49.2)



**Police Density**

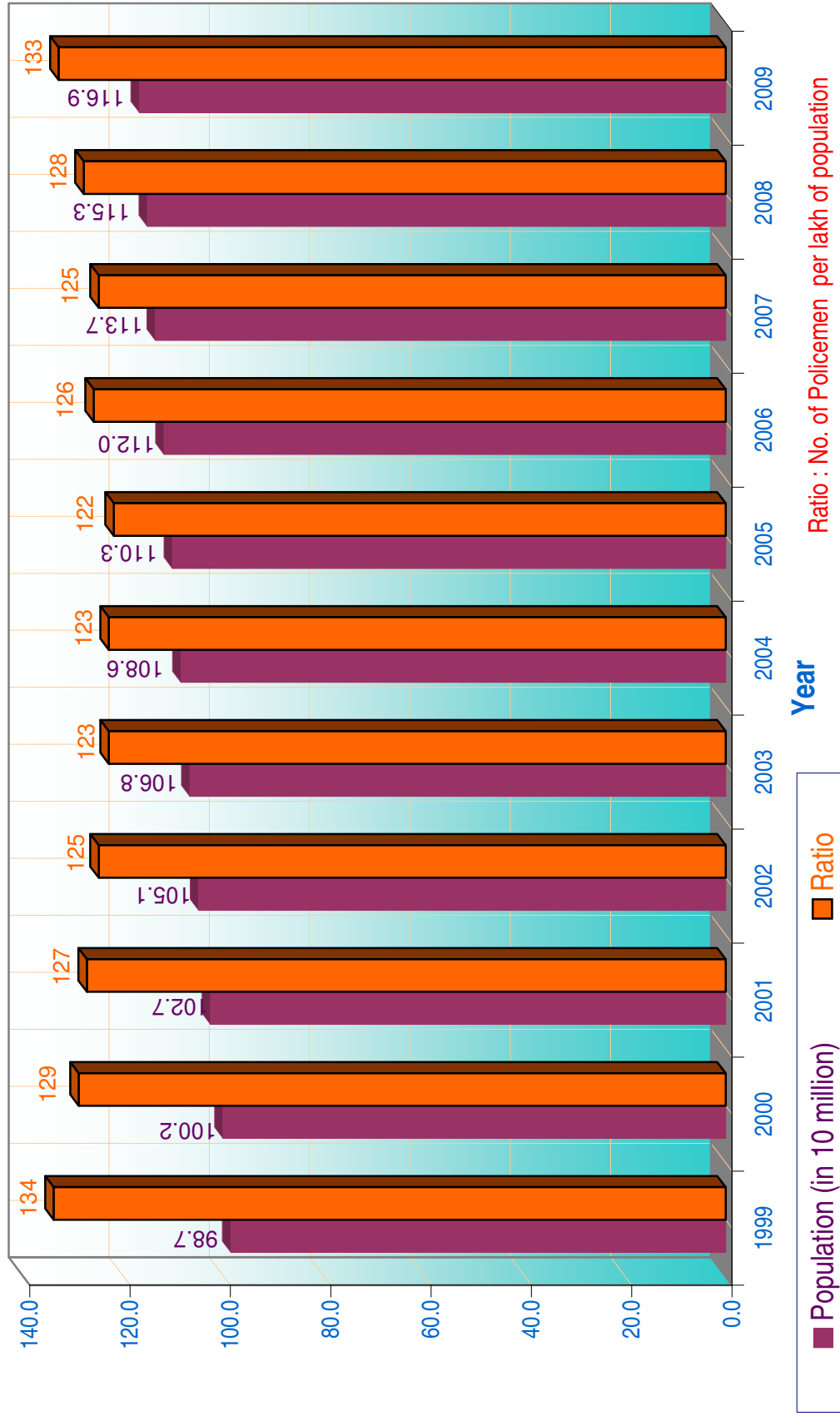


**Note:**

Density of police personnel means number of policemen per 100 Sq. Km. of area.

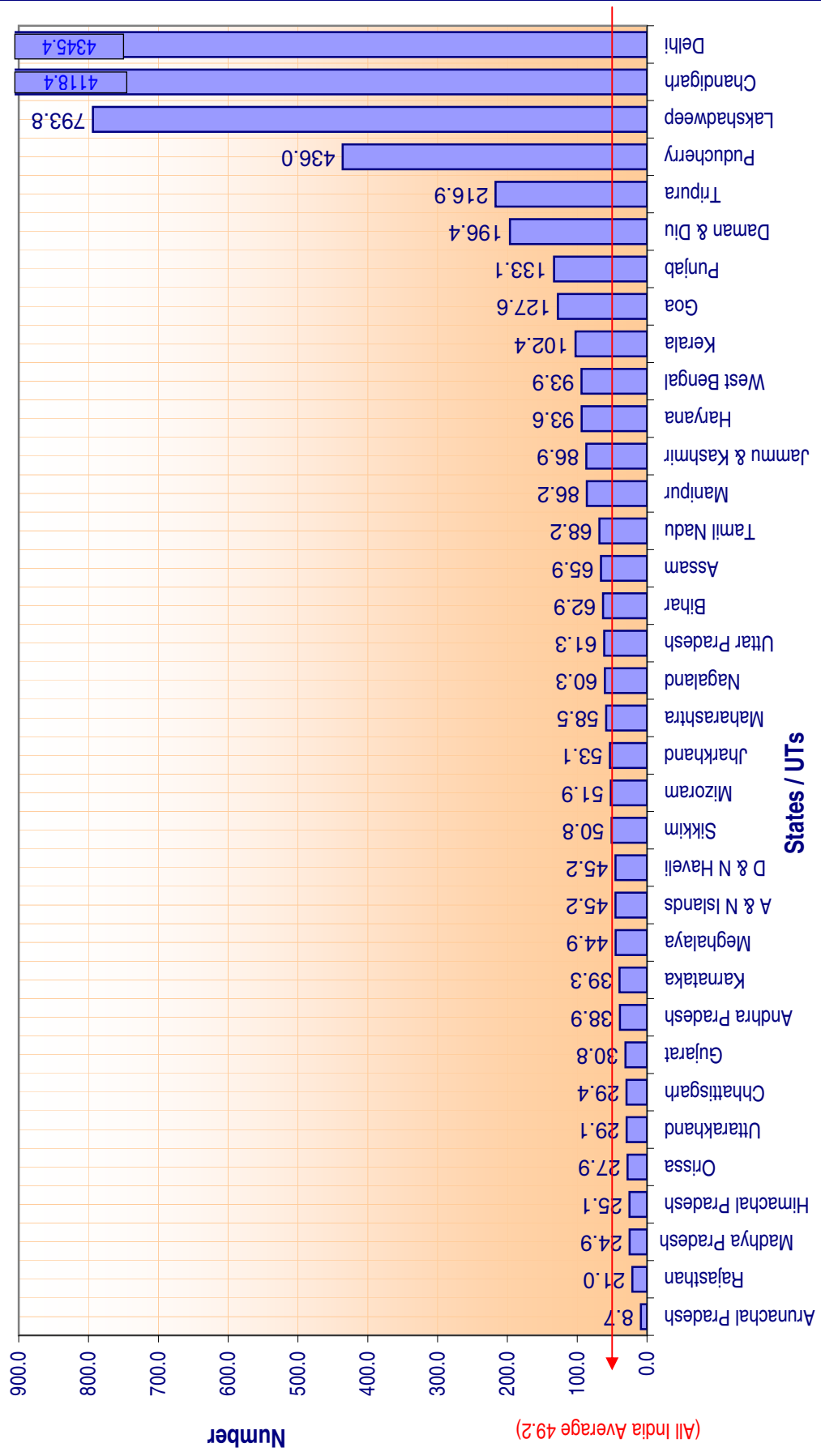
**FIGURE 17.1**

**Population, Ratio of Police Personnel during 1999 to 2009**



**FIGURE 17.2**

**Police Density per 100 Sqr.Kms.of Area during 2009**





Constables) was the highest in Uttarakhand (1:15) followed by Nagaland (1:13). The ratio was 1:12 in Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep each and 1:11 in Tripura and Daman & Diu each. This ratio at the National level was 1:7 in 2009 – the same as previous year (2008).

### Police Expenditure

*The State Governments and UT Administrations incurred an expenditure of ₹ 31,748.3 crore on the police, averaging an expenditure of ₹ 2,03,814 per policeman per annum. The highest per capita expenditure on policeman during the year was in Nagaland (₹ 4,97,851) followed by Lakshadweep (₹ 3,63,780), A & N Islands (₹ 3,42,022), Dadar & Nagar Haveli (₹ 3,28,378), Pudducherry (₹ 3,28,065) and Jharkhand (₹ 2,95,734). West Bengal has reported the lowest expenditure of ₹ 1,41,081 per policeman.*

### Home Guards and Auxiliary Forces

Frequent deployment of Home Guards and Auxiliary forces is required to maintain Law and Order in the country due to increasing workload of the Police. Table-17.6 provides information on sanctioned and actual strength of Home Guards and other forces in the country. *The total sanctioned and actual strength of Home Guard officers and lower subordinate staff in the country was 1,97,094 and 1,71,497 respectively.* Gujarat had the maximum sanctioned strength of 42,448 of

these forces against actual 36,992 personnel followed by Andhra Pradesh with sanctioned and actual strength of 27,223 and 27,193 respectively.

### Information on Police Housing

Police Manpower alone is not sufficient to curb the crime unless they are motivated and facilitated with basic necessities such as equipment, transport, housing, medical insurance, etc. Therefore, an attempt has been made to compile auxiliary information such as availability of housing facility to various categories of Police officials, availability of vehicles and sophisticated gadgets with the police, etc. Information on the availability of Police housing facility against the sanctioned police force for different categories is presented in Table-17.7.

The information on Police Housing has been furnished by the State Police. *The housing facility (whether built-in houses provided by Govt. or houses provided on lease, rent, general pool, etc.) is available to nearly 6.7 lakhs policemen (32.8%) of the Police Force against the Sanctioned Police Strength of 20.2 lakhs in the country.* It is observed that 40.4% (6,316) Officers have got the housing facility against 37.6% (91,688) of Upper Subordinates and 32.1% (5,67,215) of Lower Subordinates out of total sanctioned strength.

The State / UT-wise information on Equipment & Transport facility available with the Police, number of Police Stations by the quantum of crimes, number of Police Stations by strength of Police Personnel, number of Rural/Urban/Women Police Stations, Representation of SCs / STs and Muslims in Police force is also compiled and presented in Table 17.8 to Table 17.12 *(This information is being compiled in this report since 1999.)*

*It is observed that, 1,34,386 Motor Vehicles are available with Police all over India to enable them to perform their duties efficiently. 56,324 (41.9%) out of these are Motor Cycles, 6,636 Cars (4.9%), 37,031 Jeeps (27.5%), 8,270 One Tonners and 9,857 are Three Tonners. Remaining 16,268 are other types of vehicles. Karnataka has the highest number of Motor Vehicles (15,624) followed by Maharashtra (14,219), Tamil Nadu (12,533) and Uttar Pradesh (11,581).*

Police have 3,31,830 different types of wireless equipments. 1,31,921 out of these are H.F. / V.H.F., 1,48,068 are Walkie Talkie and remaining 51,841 are other types of wireless equipments. Delhi is equipped with highest number of wireless equipments (18,809) amongst UTs. States of Karnataka (55,003) and Uttar Pradesh (36,930) were among the best equipped with wireless equipments. Details may be seen in Table 17.8.

*There are 13,499 Police Stations in the country, as per information furnished by various*

*States and UTs, out of which 25.5% deal with 101-200 cases per year on an average and 16.6% deal with 201-300 cases per year. Only 3.0% Police Stations (446) in the country deal with more than 1,000 cases in a year. Details may be seen in Table 17.9.*

Police Stations by strength of Police Personnel may be seen in Table 17.10. 23.6% out of total 13,499 Police Stations had a strength of 11 - 20 personnel, 23.2% Police Stations had a strength of 21 - 30 personnel and 6.3% Police Stations had a strength of Police Personnel less than 10. 20.9% of Police Stations had staff strength of more than 50 persons and nearly 26.0% had 31 - 50 personnel.

There are 725 districts, 2,109 sub-divisions and 2,491 circles. 64.3% police stations are in rural areas and 35.7% are in urban areas. There are 524 women police stations all over India amounting to 3.9% of all Police Stations (13,499). Details may be seen in Table 17.11.

Information on representation of SCs / STs and Muslims in Police Forces (excluding Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh – on account of non-receipt of data) show that 13.6% police personnel belong to Scheduled Castes, 9.3% belong to Scheduled Tribes and 7.2% are Muslims out of Total Actual strength of 14,38,301 about which this information is available. Remaining police personnel belong to other categories. Details may be seen in Table-17.12.

**CHAPTER-18**

**CYBER CRIMES**

Cyber Crimes are a new class of crimes rapidly increasing due to extensive use of Internet and I.T. enabled services.

IT Act, 2000 was amended in 2009. The collection of data for 2009 has been done under pre-amended IT Act. Hence data under certain clauses introduced after amendment is not available in this Chapter. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, specifies the acts which are punishable. Since the primary objective of this Act is to create an enabling environment for

commercial use of I.T., certain omissions and commissions of criminals while using computers have not been included. Several offences having bearing on cyber-arena are also registered under the appropriate sections of the IPC with the legal recognition of Electronic Records and the amendments made in several sections of the IPC vide the IT Act, 2000.

The statistics on Cyber Crimes are collected under the following heads:

- i) Offences registered under the

**Table 18(A)  
Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2006 - 2009**

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2009 over 2008	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2009 over 2008
		2006	2007	2008	2009		2006	2007	2008	2009	
1	Tampering computer source documents	10	11	26	21	-19.2	8	2	26	6	-76.9
2	Hacking with Computer System										
	i) Loss/damage to computer resource/utility	25	30	56	115	105.3	34	25	41	63	53.6
	ii)Hacking	34	46	82	118	43.9	29	23	15	44	193.3
3	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	69	99	105	139	32.4	81	86	90	141	56.7
4	Failure										
	i) Of compliance/orders of Certifying Authority	0	2	1	3	200.0	0	1	2	6	200.0
	ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Govt. Agency	0	2	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	@
5	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	4	3	7	133.3	0	0	1	16	1500.0
6	Obtaining licence or Digital Signature Certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact	0	11	0	1	@	0	11	0	1	@
7	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate	0	0	0	1	@	0	0	0	0	@
8	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate	1	3	3	4	33.3	0	3	0	6	@
29	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	3	9	8	10	25.0	2	3	3	5	66.6
10	Other	0	0	4	1	-75.0	0	0	0	0	@
	<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>61.8</b>

Note: @ denotes infinite percentage variation because of division by zero

Information Technology Act 2000.

- ii) Offences under the IPC (with use of Computers)

### **Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IT Act, 2000**

420 cases were registered under IT Act during the year 2009 as compared to 288 cases during the previous year (2008) thereby reporting an increase of 45.8% in 2009 over 2008. 23.1% cases (97 out of 420 cases) were reported from Karnataka followed by Kerala (64), Maharashtra (53), Andhra Pradesh (30) and Punjab (28).

33.1% (139 cases) of the total 420 cases registered under IT Act 2000 were related to Obscene publication / transmission in electronic form, normally known as cyber pornography. 141 persons were arrested for committing such offences during 2009. There were 233 cases of Hacking with Computer Systems during the year wherein 107 persons were arrested. Out of the total (233) Hacking cases, the cases relating to Loss / Damage of computer resource/utility under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act were 49.4% (115 cases) whereas the cases related to Hacking under Section 66(2) of IT Act were 50.6% (118 cases). Maharashtra (25), Andhra Pradesh (21) and Kerala (15) registered maximum cases under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act out of total 115 such cases at the National level. Out of the total 118 cases

relating to Hacking under Sec. 66(2), most of the cases (91 cases) were reported from Karnataka followed by Tamil Nadu (8) and Madhya Pradesh (6).

27.1% of the 288 persons arrested in cases relating to IT Act, 2000 were from Maharashtra (78) followed by Kerala (47). The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under IT Act, 2000 showed that 64.6% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (186 out of 288) and 28.8% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (83 out of 288). Maharashtra (6) and Kerala (4) reported offenders whose age was below 18 years. Further details on the State/UT-wise and age-group wise profiles may be seen in Table -18.2.

Crime head-wise and age-group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 (Table 18.5) reveals that 49.0% (141 out of 288) of the offenders arrested were under 'Obscene publication / transmission in electronic form' of which 68.1% (96 out of 141) were in the age-group 18 –30 years. 57.9% (62 out of 107) of the total persons arrested for 'Hacking with Computer Systems' were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years.

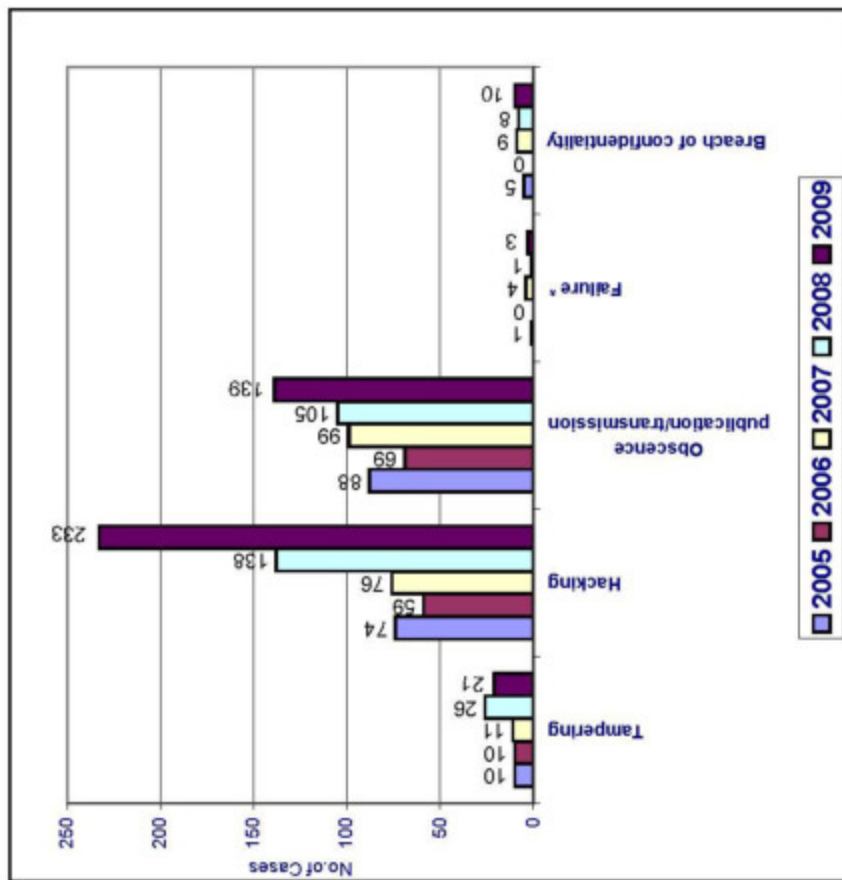
### **Incidents of Cyber Crimes registered under IPC**

Information on the cases registered under various sections of IPC which were considered as Cyber Crimes at All-India level is presented in Table – 18(B).

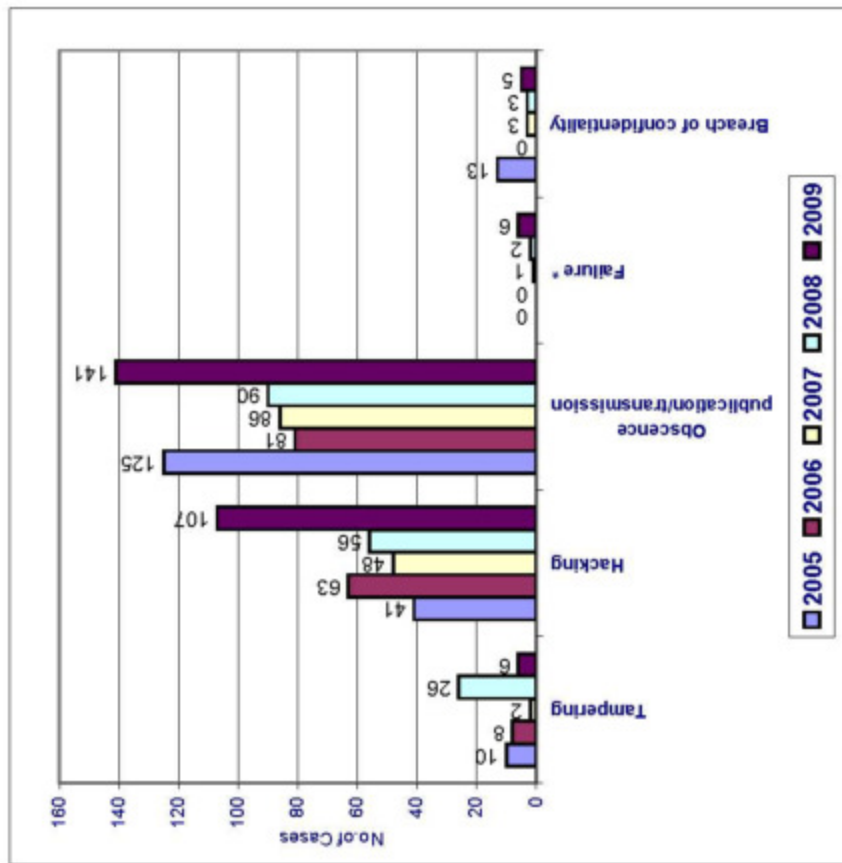
**FIGURE 18.1**

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2005-2009**

**Cases Registered**



**Persons Arrested**

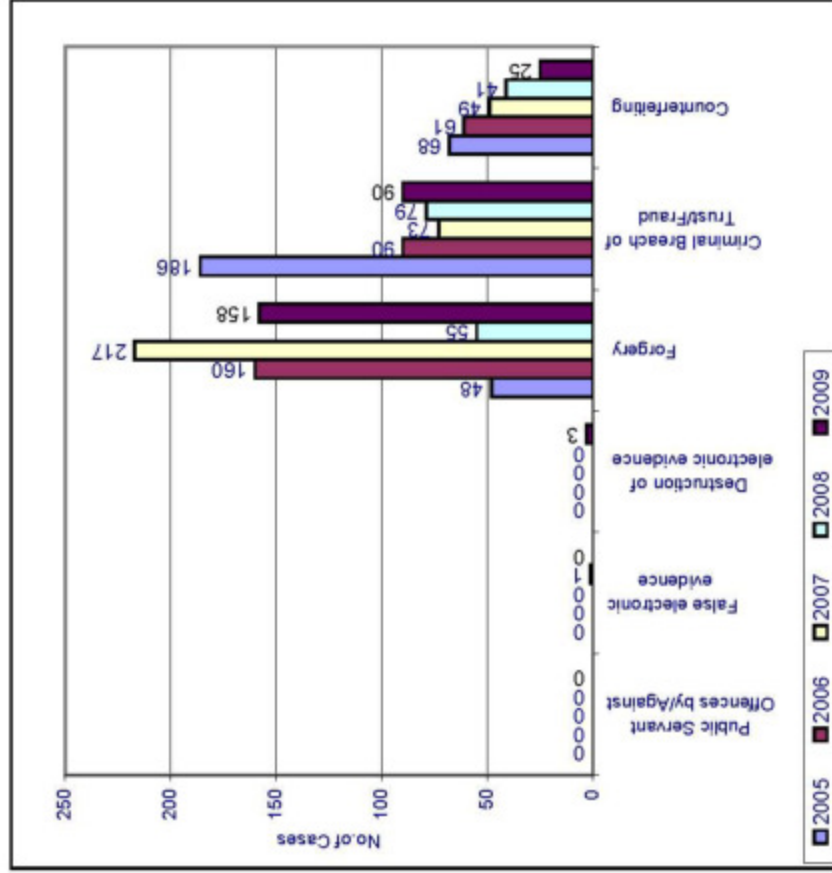


\* Failure includes the data (i) Of Compliance orders of certifying Authority (ii) To assist in decrypting the information by Govt. Agency

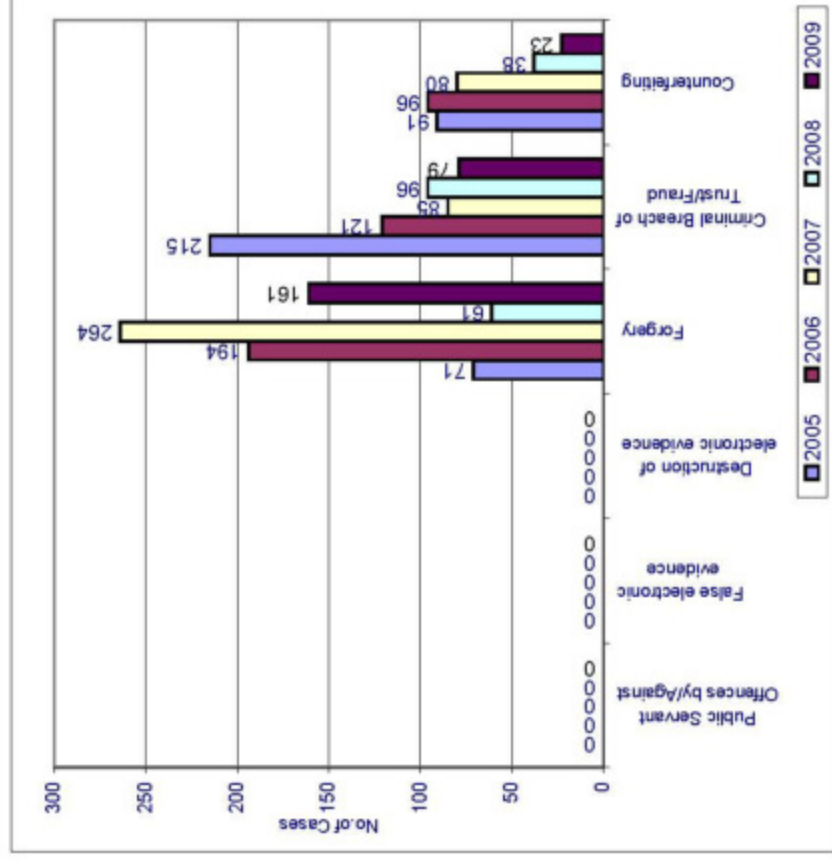
FIGURE 18.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2005 - 2009

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested





**Table-18 (B)**  
**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2006-2009**

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2009 over 2008	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2009 over 2008
		2006	2007	2008	2009		2005	2006	2007	2008	
1	Offences by/Against Public Servant	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	@
2	False electronic evidence	0	0	1	0	-100.0	0	0	0	0	@
3	Destruction of electronic evidence	0	0	0	3	@	0	0	0	0	@
4	Forgery	160	217	55	158	187.2	194	264	61	161	163.9
5	Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud	90	73	79	90	13.9	121	85	96	79	-17.7
6	Counterfeiting										
	i) Property/mark	13	8	17	1	-94.1	7	23	20	3	-85.0
	ii) Tampering	0	5	3	3	-	0	8	0	0	@
	iii) Currency/Stamps	48	36	21	21	-	89	49	18	20	11.1
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>34.9</b>

Note: @ denotes infinite percentage variation because of division by zero

### Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IPC Section

A total of 276 cases were registered under IPC Sections during the year 2009 as compared to 176 such cases during 2008 thereby reporting an increase of 56.8%. Maharashtra reported maximum number of such cases (108 out of 276 cases or 39.1%) followed by Chhattisgarh 16.7% (46 cases) and Punjab 10.1% (28 cases). Majority of the crimes out of total 276 cases registered under IPC fall under 2 categories viz. Forgery (158) and Criminal Breach of Trust or Fraud (90). Although such offences fall under the traditional IPC crimes, these cases had the cyber overtones wherein computer, Internet or its enabled services were present in the crime and hence they were categorised as Cyber Crimes under IPC. The Cyber Forgery (158 cases) accounted for 0.21% out of

the 72,718 cases reported under Cheating. The Cyber Frauds (90) accounted for 0.55% of the total Criminal Breach of Trust cases under IPC (16,326).

The Crime head and State / UT-wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in Table 18.7. The Cyber Forgery cases were the highest in Maharashtra (67) followed by Chhattisgarh (32) and Gujarat (13). The cases of Cyber Fraud were highest in Maharashtra (30) followed by Punjab (19) and Gujarat & Tamil Nadu (11 each).

A total of 263 persons were arrested in the country for Cyber Crimes under IPC during 2009. 61.2% offenders (161) of these were taken into custody for offences under 'Cyber Forgery', 30.0% (79) for 'Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud' and 8.7% (23) for 'Counterfeiting'.

The States such as Maharashtra (89), Punjab (48), and Chhattisgarh (44) have reported higher arrests for Cyber Crimes registered under IPC. The age group-wise profile of the arrested persons under this category showed that 45.2% (119 out of 263) were in the age-group of 30 - 45 years and 41.8% (110 out of 263) of the offenders were in the age-group of 18-30 years. No offenders were below 18 years of age. Further details on the State/UT-wise and age group-wise profile of the Offenders are presented in Table-18.3.

Crime head-wise and age-wise profile of the offenders arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) (Table 18.5) for the year 2009 reveals that offenders involved in Forgery cases were more in the age-group of 18 - 30 (47.2%) (76 out of 161). 49.4% of the persons arrested under Criminal Breach of Trust / Cyber Fraud offences were in the age group 30-45 years (39 out of 79).

### **Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities**

14 out of 35 mega cities did not report any case of Cyber Crime i.e, neither under the IT Act nor under IPC Sections during the year 2009.

20 mega cities have reported 178 cases under IT Act and 14 mega cities reported 168 cases under various section of IPC. There was an increase of 23.6% (from 144 cases in 2008 to 168 cases in 2009) in cases under IT Act as compared to previous year (2008), and an increase of 300.0% (from 42 cases in 2008 to 168 cases in 2009) of cases registered under various sections of IPC (Table 18.1)

Bengaluru (97), Ahmedabad (10), Bhopal, Coimbatore and Kochi (6 each) and Delhi City, Indore, Ludhiana and Pune (5 each) have reported high incidence of cases (145 out of 178 cases) registered under IT Act, accounting for more than half of the cases (81.5%) reported under the IT Act. Nasik has reported the highest incidence (68 out of 168 cases) of cases reported under IPC sections accounting for 40.5% followed by Mumbai (35 or 20.8%).



**CHAPTER-19****CRIME IN RAILWAYS****Introduction**

Whereas the maintenance of law & order in Railways and Railway premises is the responsibility of concerned State Police, the security of passengers and their belongings in the running trains and railway premises is the joint responsibility of the Railway Protection Force and the concerned State Police. The responsibility of security of railway passengers, passenger area and property has been vested with the Railway Protection Force by RPF Amendment Act, 2003. The cases of crime in Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP). The investigation and prosecution of crime under the Indian Penal Code as well as sabotage related cases under the Railways Act (Sec. 150 to 152) are the responsibility of the State Police. The enforcement of Railways Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 and the Railways Act, 1989 excluding Sec. 150 to 152 has been entrusted to Railway Protection Force whereas the Indian Penal Code, all other Special and Local Laws and maintenance of law and order remains with Government Railway Police and State Governments concerned.

The responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences

under the Railways Act (which affect the normal passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989, with a view to supplement the efforts of the Government Railway Police and State Governments in maintaining Law & Order and help them concentrate better on serious crimes. The amendments in these Acts came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004.

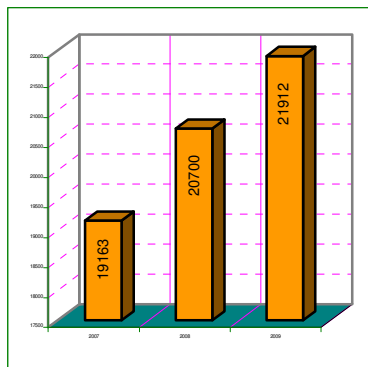
Though the incidents of specific crimes on Railways discussed below are part and parcel of the general crimes discussed in Chapter-I of the report, efforts were made in 2005 for the first time to separately analyse the extent of these crimes both as reported under Indian Penal Code and Indian Railways Act, 1989.

**Trend of Crimes in Railways**

19 out of 28 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and only Delhi among UTs have notified Government Railway Police Posts.

The State-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by GRP during 2007 to 2009 is presented in Table-19.1. Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the country during 2009 has shown an increase over 2008.

**Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) During 2007-2009**



A total of 19,163, 20,700 and 21,912 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2007 to 2009 respectively at the National level reflecting an increase of 8.0% in 2008 over 2007 and again an increase of 5.9% in 2009 over 2008. Except Gujarat and West Bengal all other 17 States have shown increasing trend during 2009. Crime incidence in Delhi UT has also declined during 2009. Details can be seen in Table 19.1.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have shown an increasing trend over the last 3 years. Andhra Pradesh reported an increase of 7.2% in 2008 over 2007 and 31.0% in 2009 over 2008 (from 993 cases in 2007 to 1,064 in 2008 and 1,394 cases in 2009). Bihar

reported an increase of 7.8% in 2008 over 2007 and 4.6% in 2009 over 2008 (from 2,076 cases in 2007 to 2,238 cases in 2008 and 2,342 cases in 2009). Similarly, Chhattisgarh has shown an increasing trend of 3.4% in 2008 over 2007 and 18.9% in 2009 over 2008. Likewise, Haryana has shown an increase of 10.6% in 2008 over 2007 and 0.3% in 2009 over 2008. Himachal Pradesh has reported an increase of 100.0% in 2008 over 2007 and 12.5% in 2009 over 2008. Madhya Pradesh has shown an increase of 1.1% in 2008 over 2007 and 8.0% in 2009 over 2008. Maharashtra has shown an increase of 15.8% in 2008 over 2007 and 3.2% in 2009 over 2008. Orissa has shown an increase of 29.5% in 2008 over 2007 and 22.3% in 2009 over 2008. Punjab has shown an increase of 31.0% in 2008 over 2007 and 16.7% in 2009 over 2008. Tamil Nadu has shown an increase of 41.6% in 2008 over 2007 and 3.6% in 2009 over 2008.

The crime head-wise and State-wise incidence of various IPC crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2007 to 2009 are presented in Tables-19.2 to 19.4.

Crime head-wise analysis reveals that cases of Arson (7, 3 and 1 case) have shown decreasing trend during 2007 to 2009.

**SLL Crimes (Cases Reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989)**

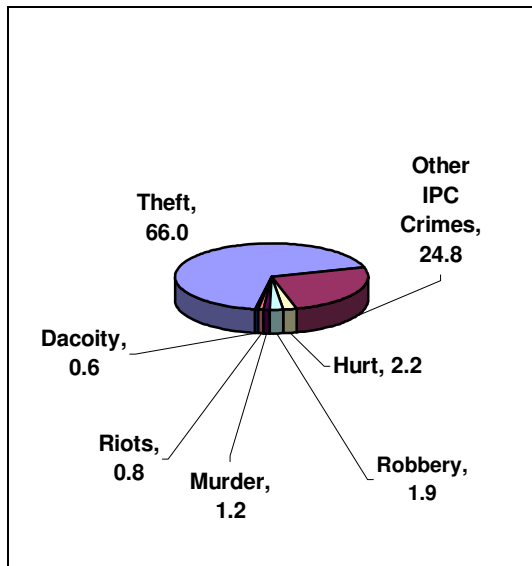
An attempt has been made

to analyse crimes reported under the Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2007 to 2009. The State/UT-wise details are presented in Table-19.5.

The incidents of crimes under the Indian Railways Act reported a mixed trend during 2007 to 2009 with 186, 145 and 175 cases reported during these years respectively thereby reflecting a decline of 22.0% during 2008 over 2007 and increase of 20.7% during 2009 over 2008 respectively.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have reported significant increase in incidence in the year 2009 over the year 2008.

**Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2009**



Note: Other IPC Crimes in Railways include figures of Kidnapping & Abduction (0.4%), Causing Death by Negligence (0.3%), Burglary (0.6%), Attempt to Commit Murder (0.5%), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (0.3%), Rape (0.15%), C.H. Not Amounting to Murder (0.1%), Arson (Negligible)

It is worth mentioning that the responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Railways Act (which affect the normal passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989 which came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004.

### **Disposal of Cases Under Indian Railways Act by Police**

The details of disposal of IPC crimes and SLL crimes are presented in Chapter-4. Nearly 95.1% (i.e., 45,45,598 out of 47,78,770) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were investigated (including pending cases reported in the country) by Police, of which 94.6% were charge-sheeted (42,47,617 out of 44,90,194). 52.7% (165 out of 313) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police, of which only 55.8% (92 out of 165) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 56.8% as against 94.6% for all SLL crimes reported in the country. Details of Disposal by Police may be seen in Table-4.5 and 4.7.

### **Disposal of Cases Under Indian Railways Act by Courts**

As many as 42,14,378 SLL cases out of 93,68,118 cases (including cases under Indian

Railways Act) were tried in various Courts in the country during the year 2009 resulting in 45.0% disposal by Courts. The conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 87.3% (36,77,341 cases were convicted out of 42,14,378 cases in which trial was completed at the National level). Comparatively, 10.8% (980 out of 9,116) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various Courts and 80.2% (786 out of 980) resulted in conviction. Details of Disposal by Courts may be seen in Table-4.13 and 4.15.

### **Property Stolen/Taken Away from Railways**

The details of Property Stolen/Taken Away by place of occurrence including Railways have been discussed at length in Chapter-8 (Property Stolen and Recovered).

### **Dacoity in Railways**

110 cases of Dacoity in Railways were reported (86 in running trains and 24 in others) accounting for 2.4% of total 4,586 cases of Dacoity reported in the country during 2009 in which property of value ₹ 82.9 lakh (₹ 36.3 lakh in running trains and ₹ 46.6 lakh in others) were taken away out of total ₹ 11,927.8 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Dacoities reported in the country during 2009. This is 0.7% of the looted property in all the Dacoities in the country during the year. State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.8.

### **Robbery in Railways**

456 cases of Robbery in Railways were reported (213 in running trains and 243 in others) accounting for 2.0% of total 22,409 cases of Robbery reported in the country during 2009 in which property of ₹ 115.5 lakh (₹ 52.5 lakh in running trains and ₹ 63.0 lakh in others) were taken away out of total ₹ 22,784.3 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Robbery cases in the country during 2009. The percentage share of property taken away in Robberies in Railways to total Robberies reported in the country during 2009 comes to 0.5%. State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.9.

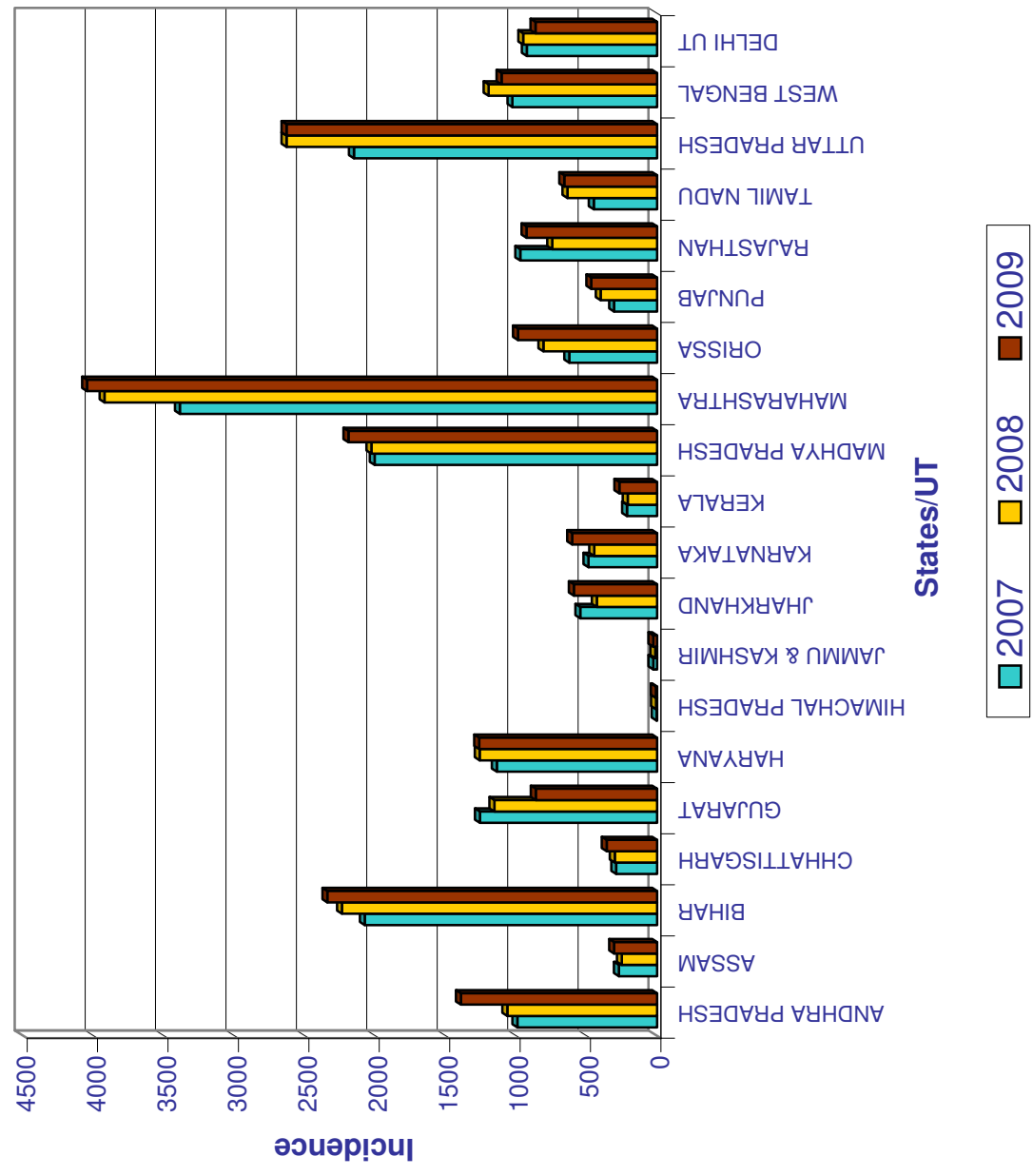
### **Burglary in Railways**

132 cases of Burglary in Railways were reported (3 in running trains and 129 in others) accounting for 0.14% of total 92,070 cases of Burglary reported in the country during 2009 in which property of ₹ 42.2 lakh (₹ 0.3 lakh in running trains and ₹ 41.9 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 49,299.0 lakh of property stolen / taken away in Burglary cases reported in the country during 2009. The percentage share of property taken away in Burglaries in Railways to total Burglaries reported in the country during 2009 comes to 0.08%. State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.10.

### **Theft in Railways**

14,237 cases of Theft in Railways were reported (6,494 in running trains and 7,743 in others) accounting for 4.4% of total

**FIGURE 19.1**  
**Incidence of total IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2007-2009**



3,24,195 cases of Theft reported in the country during 2009. Property worth ₹ 4495.8 lakh (₹ 1982.7 lakh in running trains and ₹ 2513.1 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 1,40,863.1 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Thefts reported in the country during 2009. The percentage share of stolen property in Railway thefts as compared to property stolen in all thefts in the country works out to 3.2%. State / UT- wise details may be seen in Table-8.11. *It is observed that thefts (14,237) account for 65.0% of total IPC crimes in Railways (21,912).*

It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in Railways (4.4%) is higher as compared to Dacoities (2.4%), Robberies (2.0%) and Burglaries (0.14%). Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in Railways Theft to total Thefts in the country is high (3.2%) as compared to that relating to Dacoity (0.7%) and Robbery (0.5%).

**Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the Country During 2009**



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