

**2011**  
**COMPENDIUM**

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



# Crime in India 2011

## Compendium



### National Crime Records Bureau

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28 June 2012



### MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to see the report "Crime in India" for the year 2011 published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). This report has been the principal reference for crime statistics in India since 1953. This annual report provides meticulous and in depth information on a range of aspects of crime in the country. This year we had taken special measures to publish the report within June.

Criminals are more organized than before due to better communication facilities and are continually adopting new techniques and modus operandi and developing new networks that go beyond the national boundaries. This poses a serious challenge for the law enforcement agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders of the criminal justice system. An exhaustive information base on every aspect of criminality in the society is required to properly analyse the emerging trends and patterns of crime and plan suitable policy and operational interventions and remedial strategies and measures accordingly. The annual report of the NCRB aims to fulfill these data requirements of various stakeholders.

I would urge the State Governments and UT Administrations and Heads of various law enforcement agencies to send validated data pertaining to the year 2012 to the NCRB by the month of February of next year, so that the report "Crime in India" for the year 2012 may be brought out by April 2013.

  
(R. K. Singh)



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### **FOREWORD**

To quote H.G. Wells “Statistical thinking will one day be as necessary a qualification for efficient citizenship as ability to read and write.” This compendium ‘**Crime in India**’ is as an annual publication of the National Crime Records Bureau. It contains detailed statistical information on the crime scenario of the country. The present edition pertains to the year 2011 and is 59<sup>th</sup> in the series which started in the year 1953.

Crime affects people throughout society because it is everywhere, from simple purse thieves to violent gang members crime plagues many of the urban streets today. The question is how we could help reduce crime in the society. We in the NCRB feel that detailed information on crime and criminal helps Police Organisation to analyse the trends and plan effective strategies to prevent them. This annual publication of NCRB provides useful information to the various stake holders like policy makers, police personnel, media persons, researchers and NGOs. With its detailed informative contents, this publication has been the principal reference document for number of institutions and research scholars. The information contained in the publication has been found particularly useful in preparing replies to Parliamentary Questions relating to various Ministries.

In order to cater to the requirement of the users of our data in a ready manner, we have digitized all the previous editions of the publication and made them available on our website <http://ncrb.gov.in>.

I am grateful to the State Police Organisations and UTs for their cooperation in timely submission of requisite data to NCRB. It has been our constant endeavour to bring out the report within the shortest possible time after the end of reference year. This time we tried to bring out this issue much earlier than previous years. Very shortly when our flagship project of CCTNS is rolled out and fully implemented future issues shall be brought out immediately after the end of the reference year.

Data collection, compilation on this scale, its proof reading, brief comments and publication is an arduous task and requires untiring efforts of a team of officers and men. I take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the excellent work done by the officers of the Statistical Branch of the Bureau under the leadership of Inspector General (Administration & Training) Sri Nasir Kamal in completing this task in the specified time line. They have had to sit through the weekends to ensure that the figures to be published are checked and cross checked and every single page is corrected to the smallest details of comma and full stops. The Chief Statistical Officer (CSO) of NCRB also deserves to be lauded for his untiring efforts. It would be unfair if I do not mention the contributions of the members of the team that was assigned to work on this publication. They have done well in bringing it out by the time line set for them.

I would urge the readers to spare sometime and fill in the feedback form attached at the end of this report. It would greatly help us in improving the quality of future publication.



(Shafi Alam)

28<sup>th</sup> June, 2012

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

- There has been steep variation (decline) in SLL crimes and persons arrested under them reported by Andhra Pradesh and its cities due to less reporting of offences under Motor Vehicles Act cases (cognizable) and Town Nuisance Act.
- In Tamil Nadu, due to reclassification of police stations, there is variation in Rural and Urban police stations.
- As clarified by Uttar Pradesh, specifically the figures of Sexual Harassment (u/s 509 IPC) have been given from 2010 excluding figures u/s 294 IPC which were until 2009 being added up with section u/s 509 IPC and furnished to NCRB.
- As clarified by Maharashtra, under section 174 of CrPC the magisterial/judicial enquiry is not ordered for custodial deaths (due to accidents).
- As clarified by Punjab, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Nagaland, Karnataka states; UTs of Lakshadweep, D&N Haveli and Cities of Jaipur, Faridabad, the data of pending previous year investigation/trial cases and persons in custody or bail at the end of the year during the stage of investigation or trial has been revised due to administrative or other reasons. Hence there may be variation in their data.
- There is no sanctioned women police strength in Maharashtra State.
- Provisional population of census 2011 has been used for calculating crime rate of States, UTs and Mega Cities for the year 2011.
- Data also collected for 18 new Mega Cities emerged after 2011 population census. Now in 2011, mega cities have been increased to 53 from 35 existed till 2010.
- 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 separately.

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Front Cover Page Photos Source: Internet

Back Cover Page Photo: 1) Union Home Minister visit to NCRB.  
2) Group photo of Director General, NCRB with other senior officers and officials of Statistical Branch of NCRB.

## C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE No.
-	Publication over the years	ii
-	Figures at a glance	iii
-	Snapshots-2011	1
-	Excerpts National-1953 to 2011	7
-	Snapshots – 1953 to 2011	12
1	Executive Summary	15
2	Crimes in Mega Cities	43
3	Violent Crimes	49
4	Disposal of cases by Police & Courts	63
5	Crime Against Women	79
6	Crime Against Children	89
6A	Human Trafficking	99
7	Crime Against Persons Belonging to SCs / STs	105
8	Property Stolen and Recovered	117
9	Economic Offences	123
10	Juvenile Delinquency	131
11	Recidivism	139
12	Arrests and Trials	141
13	Custodial Crimes	151
14	Police Firing & Casualties	155
15	Police Casualties	157
16	Complaints Against Police Personnel & Human Rights Violation by Them	161
17	Police Strength, Expenditure and Infrastructure	167
18	Cyber Crimes	175
19	Crime in Railways	181
-	Subject Index	187
-	Feedback Form	-

## Crime in India: Publication over the years

1953 Dec.1954	1954 Nov.1955	1955 Apr.1957	1956 May 1959	1957 Dec. 1958	
1958 Mar.1960	1959 Feb.1961	1960 Jun.1962	1961 Dec.1962	1962 Dec. 1963	
1963 Aug.1965	1964 Aug.1965	1965 Aug.1967	1966 Nov.1968	1967 Nov.1970	
1968 Nov.1970	1969 July 1971	1970 Dec.1972	1971 Sep.1974	1972 Jun.1975	
1973 Dec.1975	1974 Dec.1977	1975 Apr.1979	1976 Feb.1980	1977 Jun.1981	
1978 Aug.1982	1979 Feb.1984	1980 May. 1985	1981 Apr.1986	1982 Jan.1987	
1983 Dec.1988	1984 Feb.1992	1985 Feb.1992	1986 Mar.1990	1987 Feb.1992	
1988 Dec.1990	1989 May. 1991	1990 Dec.1991	1991 Dec.1992	1992 May. 1994	1993 Dec.1994
1994 Apr.1996	1995 Jun. 1997	1996 Jun 1998	1997 Jan.1999	1998 Dec. 1999	1999 May 2001
2000 Jun. 2002	2001 July 2003	2002 Jun. 2004	2003 Mar. 2005	2004 Dec. 2005	2005 July 2006
2006 Oct. 2007	2007 Oct. 2008	2008 Dec.2009	2009 Dec.2010	2010 Sep. 2011	2011 Jun 2012



## FIGURES AT A GLANCE-2011

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	34305	1.5	2.8	85.7	38.5
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	31385	1.3	2.6	90.6	30.0
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	3707	0.2	0.3	87.0	39.1
4	RAPE	24206	1.0	2.0	93.8	26.4
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	44664	1.9	3.7	70.5	27.3
6	DACOITY	4285	0.2	0.4	72.2	25.0
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2895	0.1	0.2	94.1	20.4
8	ROBBERY	24700	1.1	2.0	69.2	29.5
9	RIOTS	68500	2.9	5.7	91.5	21.5
10	ARSON	9064	0.4	0.7	68.3	18.2
11	DOWRY DEATHS	8618	0.4	0.7	92.0	35.8
	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	256329	11.0	21.2	84.5	28.0

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

1	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	35565	1.5	2.9	73.0	28.1
2	MOLESTATION	42968	1.8	3.6	96.5	27.7
3	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	8570	0.4	0.7	96.4	45.8
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	99135	4.3	8.2	94.4	20.2
5	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	80	0.0	0.0	82.4	7.8
	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)	228650	9.8	18.9	92.0	26.9

## C) ECONOMIC CRIMES

1	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	17457	0.8	1.4	71.0	31.2
2	CHEATING	87656	3.8	7.2	69.2	27.5
3	COUNTERFEITING	2307	0.1	0.2	45.4	36.1
	TOTAL ECONOMIC CRIMES	107420	4.6	8.9	68.9	28.6

## D) PROPERTY CRIMES

1	BURGLARY	92504	4.0	7.6	43.1	33.0
2	THEFT	340800	14.7	28.2	36.6	35.0
	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	433304	18.6	35.8	37.9	34.5

## E) CRIME AGAINST SCs

	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST SCs	33719	1.4	2.8	90.7	31.8
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## F) CRIME AGAINST STs

	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST STs	5756	0.2	0.5	93.2	19.2
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## G) CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN	33098	1.4	2.7	82.5	34.6
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## H) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC

	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	2325575		192.2	78.8	41.1
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## I) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL

	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	3927154		324.5	93.4	90.5
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## J) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL

	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL	6252729		516.7	88.2	77.8
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NOTE: A4,A11 ARE PART OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN ALSO; A6,A7 & A8 ARE PART OF PROPERTY CRIMES ALSO



## SNAPSHOTS – 2011

### General Crime Statistics

INCIDENCE		RATE	
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2010 : 22,24,831	2010 : 45,25,917	2010 : 187.6	2010 : 381.7
2011 : 23,25,575	2011 : 39,27,154	2011 : 192.2	2011 : 324.5

- A total of 62,52,729 cognizable crimes comprising 23,25,575 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 39,27,154 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing a decrease of 7.4% over 2010 (67,50,748).
- During 2011, IPC crime rate has increased by 2.5% over 2010 while SLL crime rate has decreased by 15.0% over 2010.
- Percentage share of SLL is 62.8% while 37.2% of IPC were reported during 2011.
- Uttar Pradesh accounted for 33.4% of total crime reported in country during 2011 followed by Tamil Nadu (11.5%), Andhra Pradesh (7.2%) and Karnataka (6.7%).
- Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra accounted for 9.3% and 8.8% respectively of total IPC crimes reported in the country.
- Chhattisgarh reported highest SLL crime rate of 1070.0 in the country during 2011 followed by A & N Island (992.6) and Uttar Pradesh (947.4).
- Puducherry reported the highest crime rate (350.6) for IPC crimes which is 1.8 times the National crime rate of 192.2.
- Chandigarh(C) (321.5), Chennai (245.5), Coimbatore (187.4), Delhi City (289.4), Hyderabad (202.1), Kannur (145.4), Kolkata (121.5), Kozhikode (198.2), Madurai (196.5), Malappuram (143.0), Mumbai (177.3), Surat (184.2), Thiruvananthapuram (395.4), Thrissur(262.2) and Vasai Virar (141.4) were the only mega cities which reported less rate of IPC crimes than their domain States – Chandigarh (335.7), Tamil Nadu (267.4), Kerala (267.4), Delhi (318.5), West Bengal (156.8), Maharashtra (182.3) and Gujarat (204.3) respectively.
- The cities of Delhi, Kochi, Mumbai and Bengaluru have accounted for 9.9%, 7.2%, 6.9% and 6.4% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 53 mega cities.
- Kochi reported the highest IPC crime rate of 1636.4 among the mega cities in the country followed by Gwalior (709.3) and Durg Bhilainagar (683.0).
- Raipur in Chhattisgarh reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 11,196.9 followed by Agra (5992.8) and Lucknow (4936.8) among the 53 mega cities.
- Incidence of IPC crime against property during 2011 was reported as 4,65,184, the share of such crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 20.0%

during the year 2011.

- IPC crimes against body was reported at 5,25,798, out of which 'Hurt' causes maximum incidence of 57.6% (3,02,847) during 2011.
- Incidence of IPC Economic crime during 2011 was reported at 1,07,420, out of which maximum cases of occurrence was under 'Cheating' at 81.6% (87,656) followed by criminal breach of trust 16.3% (17,457).
- Incidence of IPC crime against public order during 2011 was reported as 77,564, out of which maximum cases were reported under Riots 88.3% (68,500).

### Violent Crimes

**INCIDENCE**  
2010 : 2,41,986  
2011 : 2,56,329

**RATE**  
2010 : 20.4  
2011 : 21.2

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes during 2011 was 11.0% (which was reported as 10.9% in 2010).
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported from Kerala (44.0) followed by Delhi (37.0), Assam (36.6) and Manipur (32.4) as compared to 21.2 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh (32,987) reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 12.9% of total violent crimes in the country (2,56,329) followed by Bihar with 10.1% (26,003) and Maharashtra with 9.3% (23,900).
- Uttar Pradesh reported 14.4% (4,951 out of 34,305) of total Murder cases in the country and 14.8% (4,653 out of 31,385) Attempt to Murder cases.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 14.1% (3,406 out of 24,206) of rape cases.
- 1,22,679 of case affecting life, 31,880 of cases affecting property, 24,206 of cases affecting women and 77,564 of cases affecting public safety were reported under violent crime during 2011.

### Crime against Women

**INCIDENCE**  
2010 : 2,13,585  
2011 : 2,28,650

**RATE**  
2010 : 18.0  
2011 : 18.9

- West Bengal reported 12.7% of total such cases in the country (29,133 out of 2,28,650). Tripura reported the highest crime rate (37.0) as compared to the National average rate of 18.9.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.8% in the year 2007 to 9.4% during the year 2011.



- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (3,406), Molestation (6,665) and Importation of Girls (45) accounting for 14.1%, 15.5% and 56.3% respectively of total such cases reported in the country.
- Andhra Pradesh has reported 42.7% (3,658) of Sexual Harassment cases.
- Cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act decreased by 2.6% (from 2,499 in 2010 to 2,435 in 2011). Andhra Pradesh (497) followed by Tamil Nadu (420) reported the highest incidence of 24.1% and 17.2% respectively of total cases (2,435) under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act.
- Highest cases of Kidnapping & Abduction 21.2% (7,525) and Dowry Deaths 26.9% (2,322) were reported in Uttar Pradesh.
- Offenders were known to the victims in 92.9% of Rape cases (22,549 out of 24,270).
- A total of 33,789 cases of crime against women were reported from 53 mega cities out of 2,28,650 cases reported in the country during 2011. And rate of crime in these cities at 21.0 was comparatively higher as compared to national rate at 18.9.
- Among 53 cities, Delhi (City) accounted for 13.3% (4,489) of total such crimes followed by Bengaluru 5.6% (1,890) and Hyderabad 5.5% (1,860).

### Human Trafficking

**INCIDENCE**  
2010 : 3,422  
2011 : 3,517

**RATE**  
2010 : 0.3  
2011 : 0.3

- 2.8% increase in human trafficking incidence was observed in 3,517 cases in 2011 as compared to 3,422 in 2010.
- Percentage distribution of Immoral Trafficking (69.2%), Procurement of Minor Girls (24.5%), Selling of Girls for Prostitution (3.2%) and Importation of Girls (2.3%) and Buying of Girls for Prostitution (0.8%) were observed.
- 122.2% of increase of cases of 'Importation of Girls' was reported during 2011 over 2010.

### Crime against Children

**INCIDENCE**  
2010 : 26,694  
2011 : 33,098

**RATE**  
2010 : 2.3  
2011 : 2.7

- An increase of 24.0% was reported in incidence of crime against Children in 2011 over 2010.

- Average charge-sheet percentage for all crimes against children (IPC & SLL) was 82.5% in 2011. Highest charge-sheet rate was observed in cases under Buying of Girls for Prostitution (100%) followed by Rape (97.3%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge-sheet rate of 78.8% for IPC and 93.4% for SLL crimes.
- In percentage term, major crime heads under 'Crime against Children' during 2011 were Kidnapping & Abduction (46.2%), Rape (21.5%), Murder (other than infanticide) (4.4%), Procurement of Minor Girls (2.6%).
- Percentage distribution of crime against children w.r.t. all India figures for the year 2011 was Uttar Pradesh (16.6%), Madhya Pradesh (13.2%), Delhi (12.8%), Maharashtra (10.2%), Bihar & Andhra Pradesh (6.7% each), Chhattisgarh (5.4%), Rajasthan (4.5%), West Bengal (4.4%) and Gujarat (3.4%).

### Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
2010 : 32,712	2010 : 5,885	2010 : 2.8	2010 : 0.5
2011 : 33,719	2011 : 5,756	2011 : 2.8	2011 : 0.5

- Uttar Pradesh reported 22.8% of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (7,702 out of 33,719) and Madhya Pradesh reported 22.3% of total (1,284 out of 5,756) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country during the year 2011.
- Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crime (7.6) against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 2.8. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (2.5) as compared to the National average of 0.5.
- 11,342 cases committed against Schedule Castes under Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 were reported out of 33,719 and 1,154 cases out of 5,756 were reported for schedule tribes during the year 2011.

### Juvenile Delinquency

INCIDENCE
IPC
2010 : 22,740
2011 : 25,125
SLL
2010 : 2,558
2011 : 2,837

- Juvenile delinquency under both IPC and SLL has increased by 10.5% and 10.9% respectively during the year 2011 over 2010.
- 63.9% of Juveniles apprehended under IPC were in the age group of 16-18 years during 2011.

### Cyber Crimes

- Incidence of Cyber Crimes (IT Act + IPC Sections) has increased by 67.4% in 2011 as compared to 2010 (from 1,322 in 2010 to 2,213 in 2011).
- Cyber Forgery 61.3% (259 out of total 422) and Cyber Fraud 27.9% (188 out of 422) were the main cases under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.
- 58.7% of the offenders under IT Act were in the age group 18-30 years (695 out of 1,184) and 42.1% of the offenders under IPC Sections were also in the age group 18-30 years (188 out of 446).

### Police Infrastructure

- Actual strength of police force was 12,81,317 against sanctioned strength of 16,60,953. And proportion of armed police to civil police (in position) is 1: 3.
- In position strength (83,829) of women police is more than sanctioned strength (49,566). The highest number of women police was reported in Maharashtra.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables in 2011 was recorded as 1.07 at the National level.
- 37.5% officer, 30.6% upper subordinate and 28.5% lower subordinate were provided the housing facility by the Government.
- It is reported that 13.7% of police personnel belong to SC category, 10% to ST category and 6.5% belong to Muslim community out of in position strength of 16,60,151.
- The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e. per 100 Sq. Km recorded as 52.4 (5% increased over 2010).
- 455 police stations were reported as women police station during 2011.
- The strength of police personnel for 1,00,000 of population was recorded as 137 (in 2010 the same was 133) while 2.5 number of IPC cases per civil policeman was reported during 2011.

### Disposal of Cases

- There were 31,46,326 cases for Police investigation during 2011 (including pending cases from previous year), out of which 22,86,997 (72.7%) cases of investigation were completed while 8,56,444 (27.2%) were pending at the end of 2011.
- Highest pendency percentage was recorded in cases of Counterfeiting (59.8%) followed by Dacoity (55.2%) at the end of 2011.
- Police could charge-sheet 53.7% cases of out of total cases for investigation and 78.8% (16,89,881) of cases of successful detection were reported out of 22,86,997.
- In term of percentage disposal of IPC cases, disposal of cases by courts was 13.5% while remaining 84.5% cases were pending. Similarly, disposal of SLL

cases by courts was 41.3% while remaining 57.9% cases were pending during the year 2011.

- 61,765 complaints were reported against police personnel during the year 2011, out of which 11,171 cases were registered and 47 police personnel were convicted.
- The highest number of complaints per 100 Policemen was reported from Delhi (17.0) followed by Madhya Pradesh (14.7) and Chandigarh (10.1) against the National average of 3.7 during the year 2011.
- 72 cases of Human Right Violation by Police were reported during 2011 out of which 46 were charge-sheeted. The highest number of Human Right Violation by Police was reported in Delhi (50 cases)
- 12,08,459 persons were arrested out of 23,25,575 IPC cases, showing arrest rate of 259.9 and 1.4 number of arrest per case.

### **Custodial Crimes**

- 104 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country. 14 policemen were charge sheeted and no policeman was convicted during the year. 1 case of Custodial Rape was reported in the country. 33 cases of custodial deaths were reported by suicide

### **Police Firing & Casualties**

- Total number of police firing was reported in 482 occasions during 2011.
- Maximum casualties of civilians were observed in unspecified (other) events (40) and maximum casualties of policemen were observed in Anti Extremists & Terrorist Operation (55).
- Maximum injuries of civilians (287) and policemen (806) were reported in 'Riot Control'.
- 45.9% of police firing was reported under Anti-Extremists Operation followed by 30.9% in 'Riot Control'.
- 867 police personnel were killed on duty and maximum casualties were reported in age group of 35 to 45 years (307).
- A total of 192 police personnel committed suicide while in service and among them maximum occurrence was reported in the age group of 45-55 years (60) followed by age group 35-45 years (59).

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**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads  
During 1953 To 2011**

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	19830	9357	1102	24354	123020	320434	98838
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
58	2010	33335	29421	3782	22172	38440	4358	2615	23393	90179	330312	67571
59	2011	34305	31385	3707	24206	44664	4285	2895	24700	92504	340800	68500

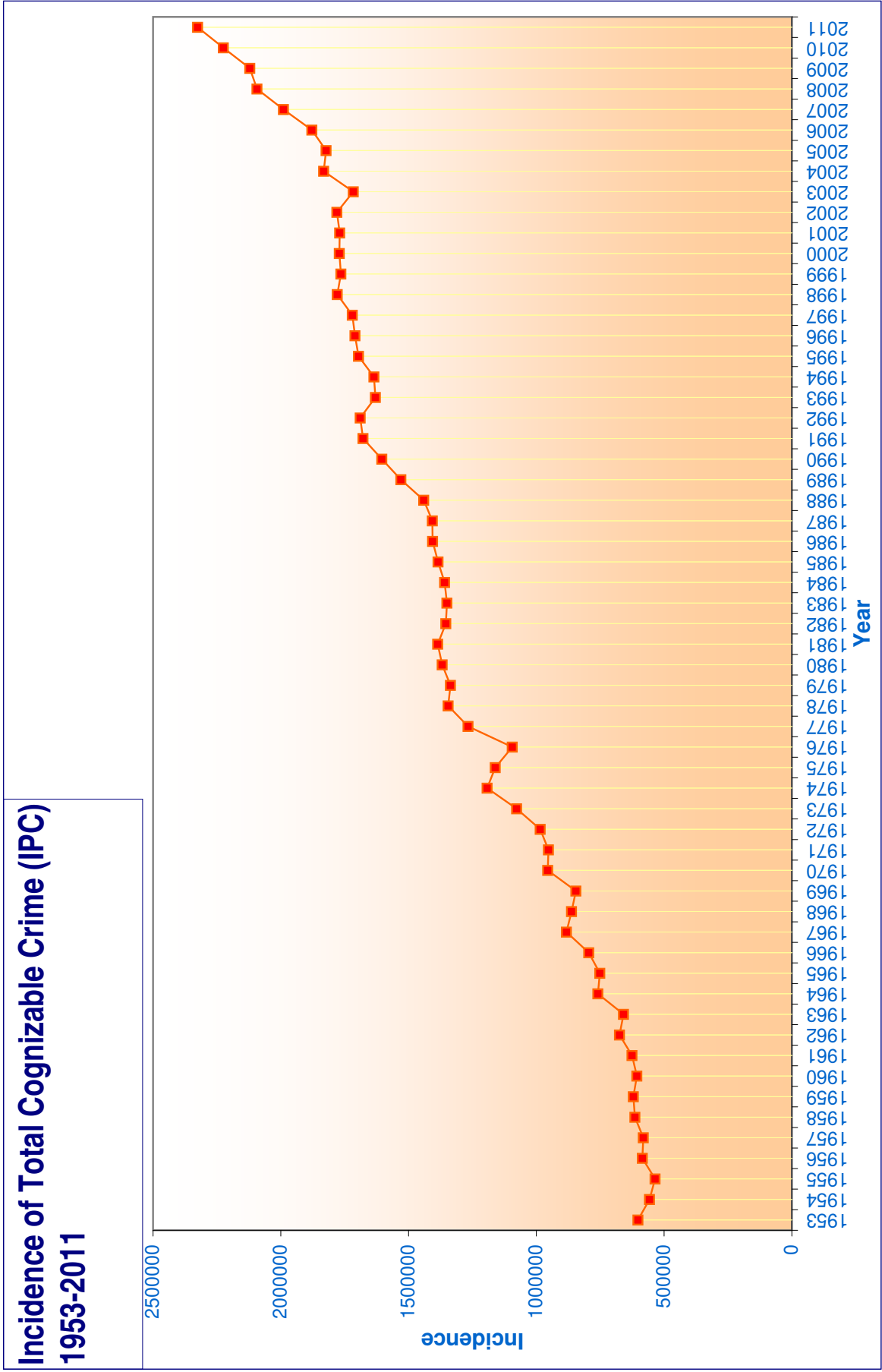
**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads  
During 1953 To 2011 (Concluded)**

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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	371387	119277
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	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)
27	1979	22016	18370	525	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	526942	1336168
28	1980	20684	17416	830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	550480	1368529
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	276868	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	75930	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
58	2010	16678	78999	2589	8508	289022	8391	40613	9961	94041	36	106343	924072	2224831
59	2011	17457	87656	2307	9064	302847	8618	42968	8570	99135	80	108890	966032	2325575

“\*” Information not collected





## SNAPSHOTS (1953—2011)

### Trend of some major crime heads over the years 1953-2011

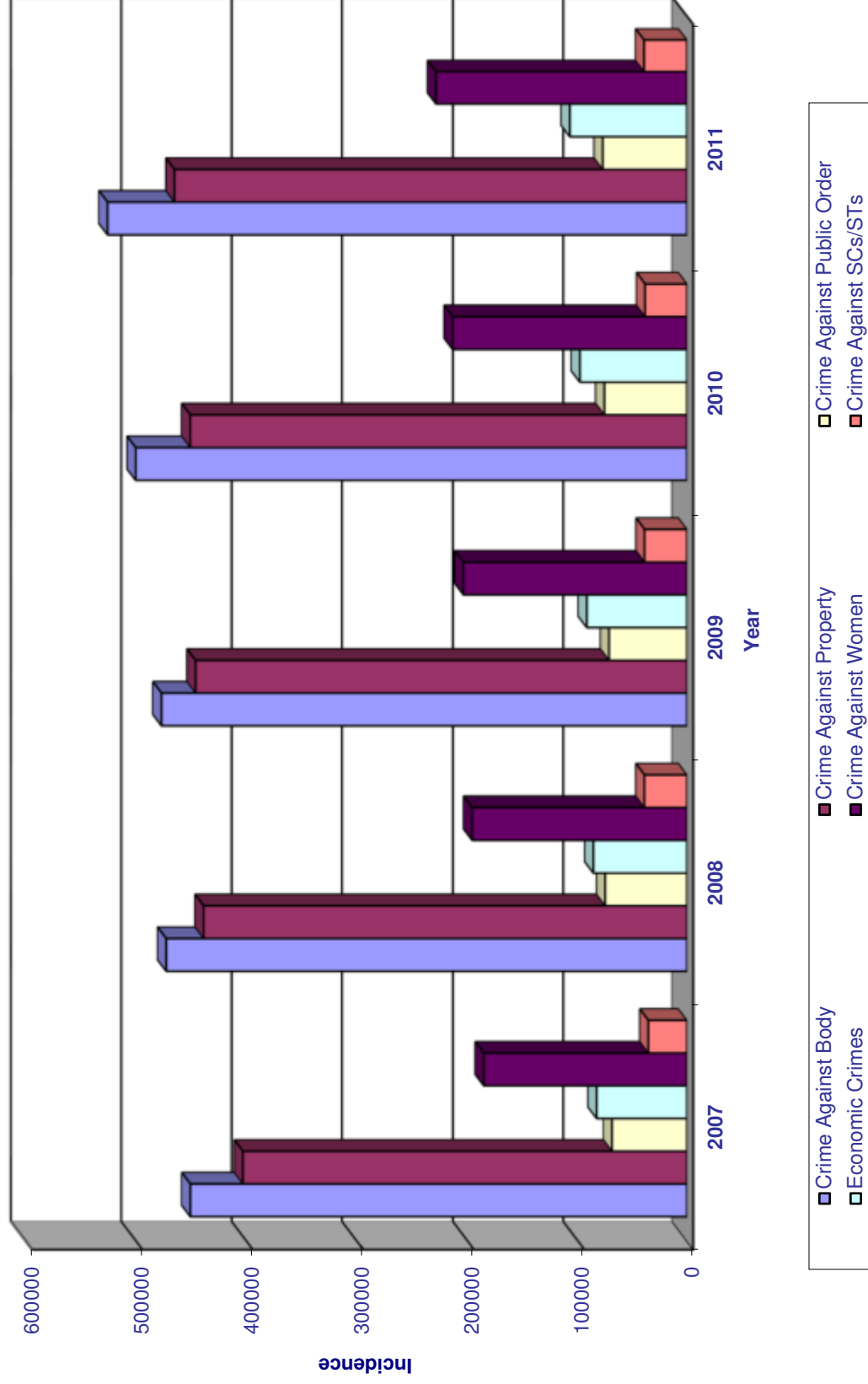
Total Cog. Crimes under IPC		Murder		Rape		Kidnapping & Abduction		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary/House Breaking		Riots	
Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence
1953	6,01,964	1953	9,802	1971*	2,487	1953	5,261	1953	5,579	1953	8,407	1953	1,47,379	1953	20,529
2011	23,25,575	2011	34,305	2011	24,206	2011	44,664	2011	4,285	2011	24,700	2011	92,504	2011	68,500
% Change in 2011 over 1953	286.3		250.0		873.3		749.0		-23.2		193.8		-37.2		233.7

\*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 **59 years**. Burglary / House breaking has declined by 37.2% (from 1,47,379 in 1953 to 92,504 in 2011) and Dacoity has declined by 23.2% (from 5,579 in 1953 to 4,285 in 2011), whereas Murder has **increased** by 250.0% (from 9,802 in 1953 to 34,305 in 2011); Rape by 873.3% (from 2,487 in 1971 to 24,206 in 2011); Kidnapping & Abduction by 749.0% (from 5,261 in 1953 to 44,664 in 2011); Robbery by 193.8% (from 8,407 in 1953 to 24,700 in 2011) and Riots by 233.7% (from 20,529 in 1953 to 68,500 in 2011).

Categorywise Cognizable Crimes During 2007-2011



## CHAPTER - 1

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### Introduction

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) classifies 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

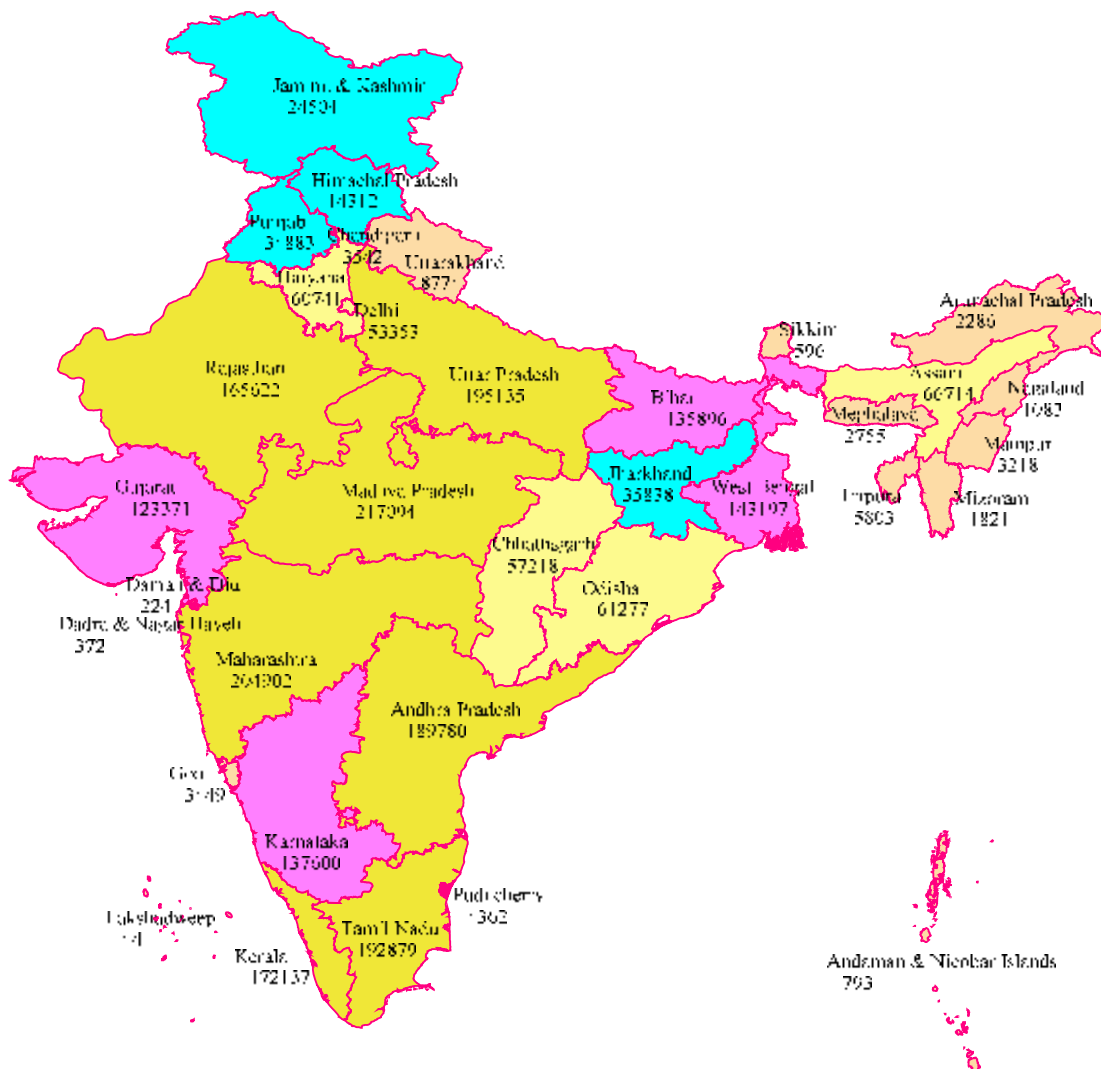
IPC into cognizable & non-cognizable categories.

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

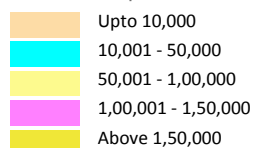
#### Broad classification of crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- i) **Crimes Against Body:** Murder, Attempt to commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurts, Causing Death by Negligence;
- ii) **Crimes Against Property:** Dacoity, Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity, 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, Procurement of minor girls, Selling and Buying of girls for Prostitution, Abetment to Suicide, Exposure and

## INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2011 (All India 2325575)



### Incidence (No. of Cases)





- Abandonment, Infanticide and 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) The Foreigners Act, 1946;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- xi) Indian Passport Act, 1967;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- xiii) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- xiv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xv) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 in place of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
- xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xvii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xiii) Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xix) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xx) Forest Act, 1927;
- xxi) Other crimes (not specified above) under Special and Local Laws including Cyber Laws under Information Technology Act (IT), 2001.

### 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 is being 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 2,27,59,714 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2011 as compared to 1,06,56,112 complaints received during the year 2010 representing an increase of 113.6% over 2010. 14.8% of these were written complaints, 5.6% were oral complaints, 15.5% complaints were initiated by Police and 64.1% were distress calls reported over phones (No.100). Nearly, 27.5% of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (62,52,729 out of 2,27,59,714).

### Cognizable crimes

The incidences of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade 2001 to 2011 are presented in **Table-1.2**. *As many as 62,52,729 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2011 comprising 23.26 lakh cases under the IPC and 39.27 lakh cases under the SLL.* The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:1.88 in 2007 to 1:1.69 in 2011. In term of percentage 62.8% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2011 were reported under Special

## RATE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2011

(All India 192.2)



### Rate of IPC Crime

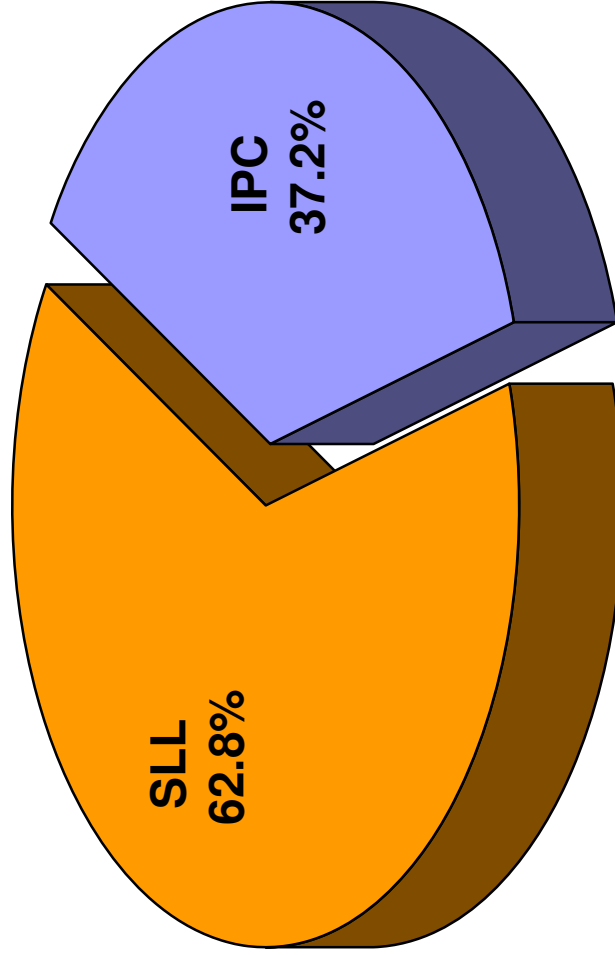
- Upto 100
- 100 - 160
- 160 - 300
- Above 300

#### Note:

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

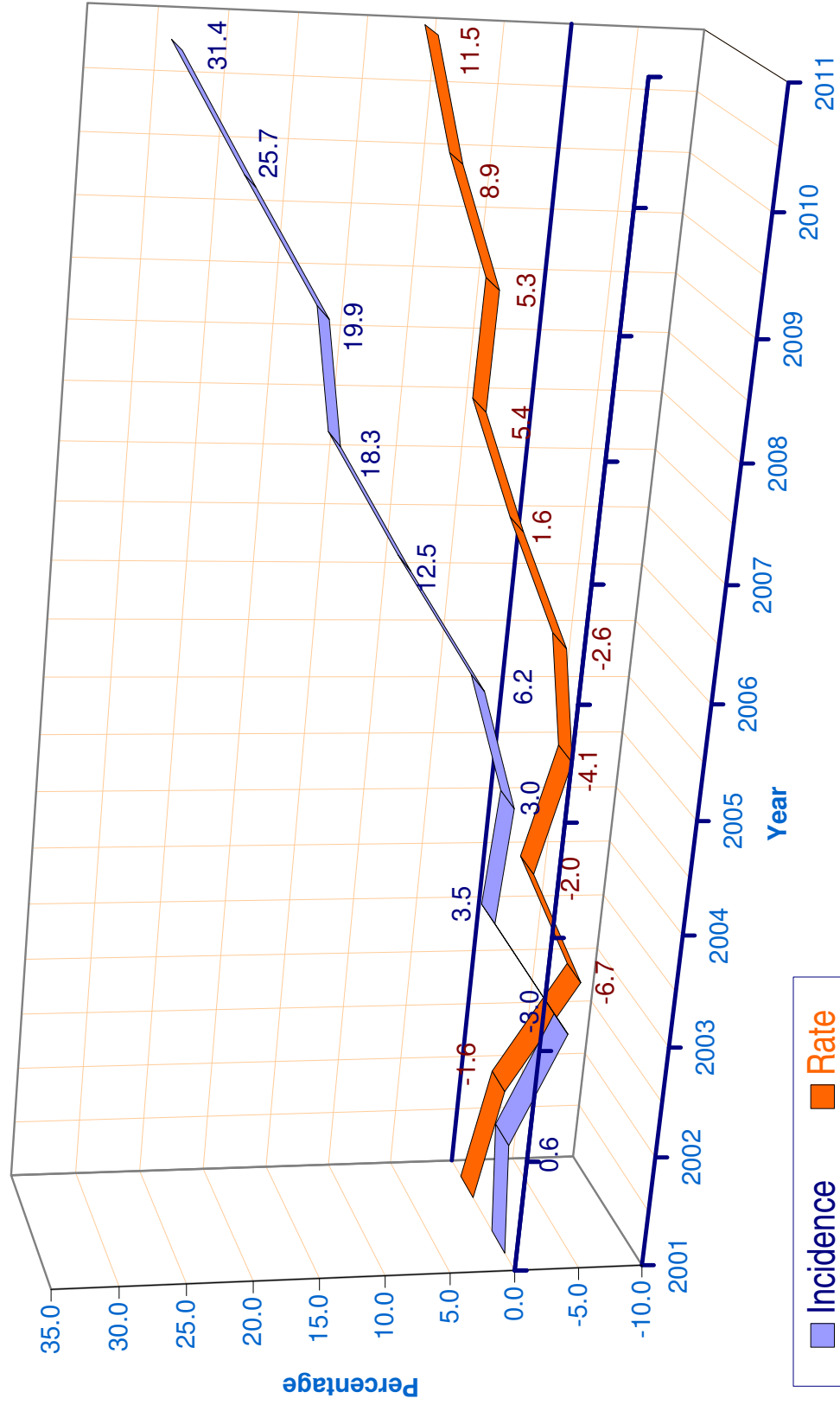
**FIGURE 1.1**

**Percentage Share of IPC and SLL Crimes  
During 2011**

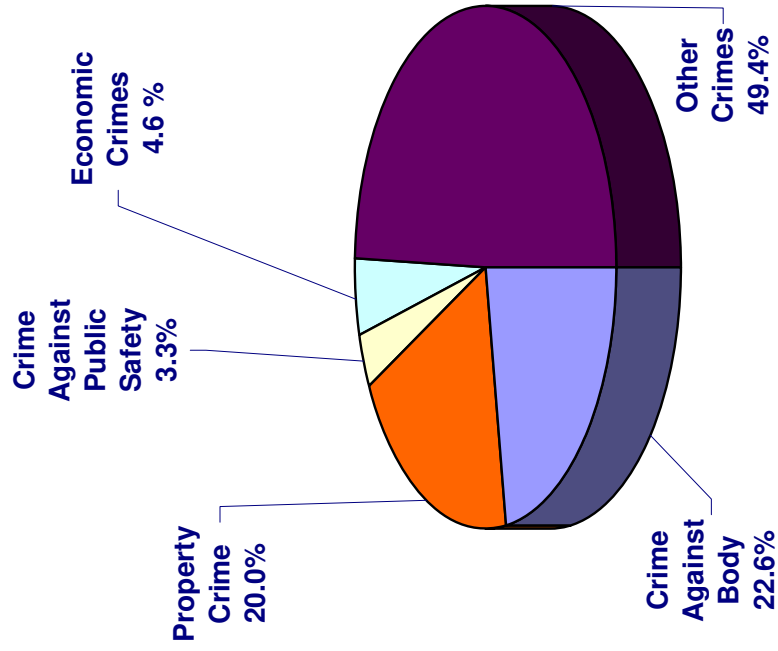


**FIGURE 1.2**

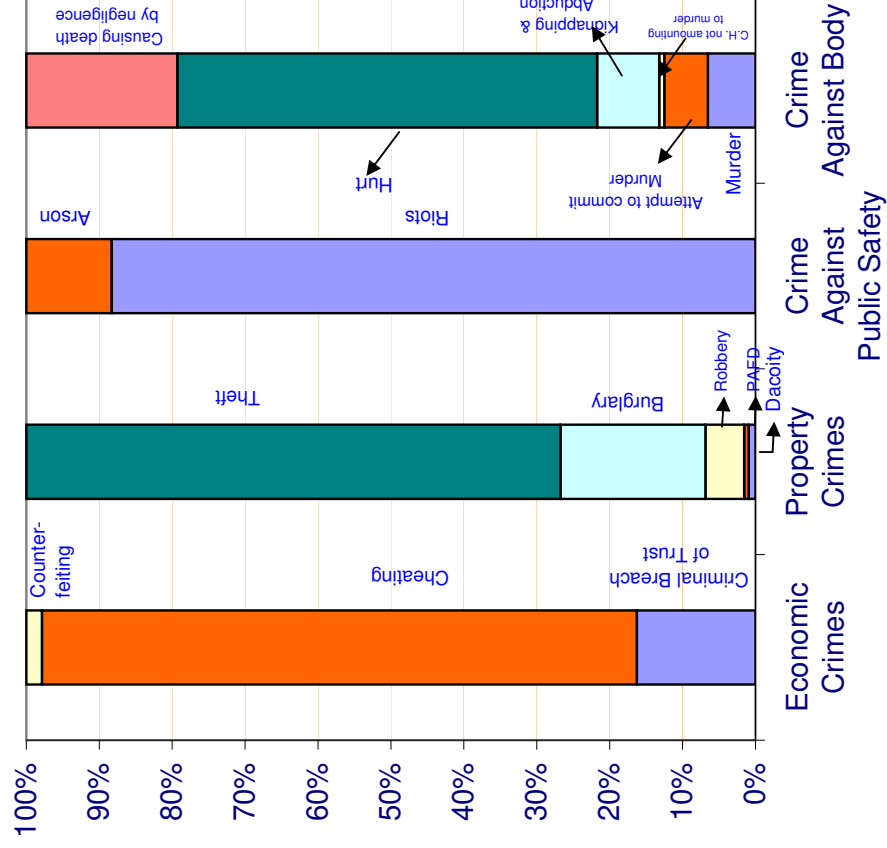
**Incidence & Rate of IPC Crime  
Percentage Change from 2001**



**Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2011**



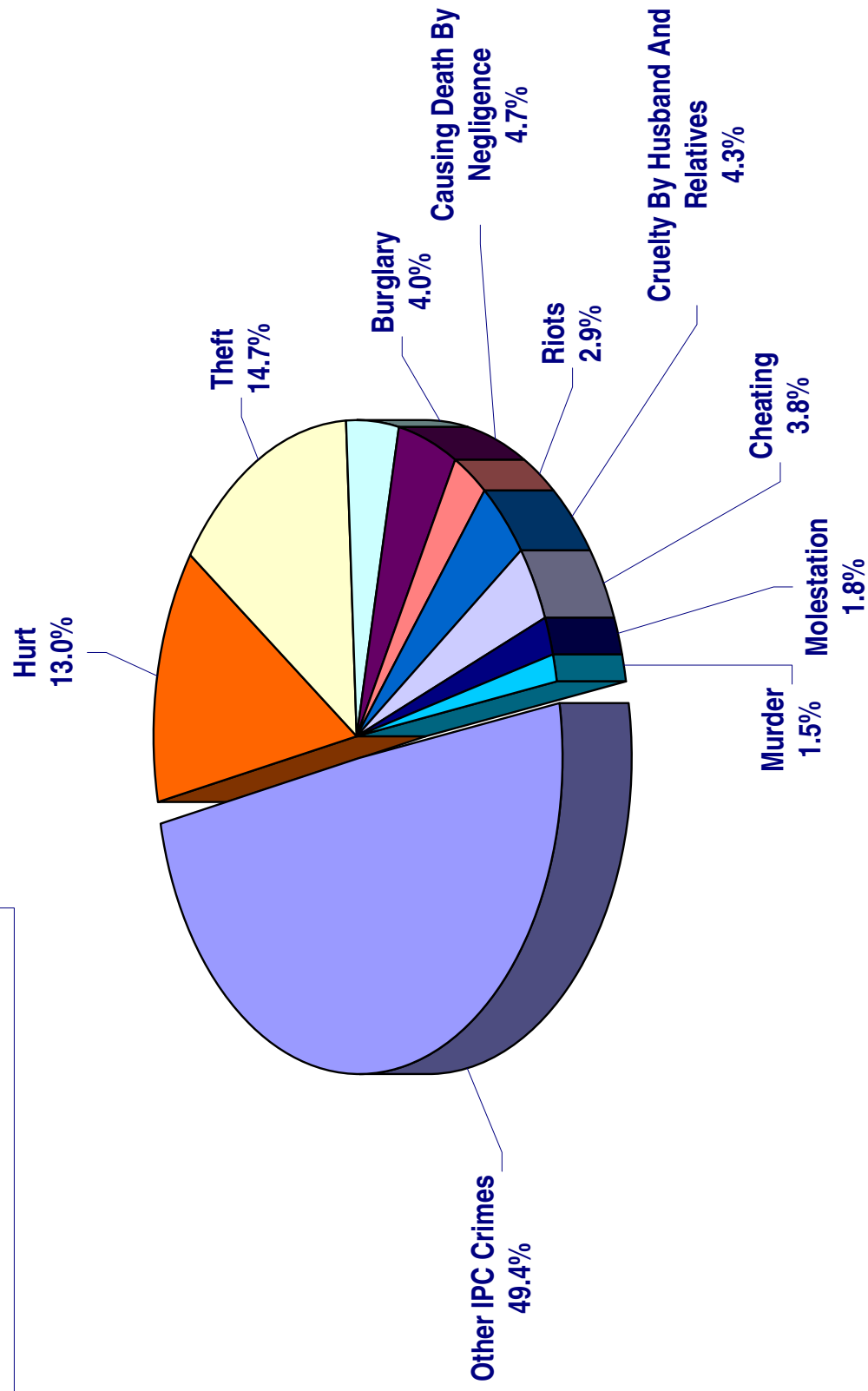
**FIGURE 1.3**



PAFD=Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity

**FIGURE 1.4**

**Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2011**





**Table-1 (A)**  
**Cognizable Crimes registered during 2007-2011**

YEAR	Number Of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
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
2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	67,50,748	1:2.03	569.3
2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	62,52,729	1:1.69	516.7

& Local Laws and rest cases (37.2%) under the Indian Penal Code.

*The rate of total crimes (IPC + SLL) was reported as 516.7 in the year 2011 showing an increase of 3.5% over 2007 and a decrease of 9.2% over 2010.*

### Population

Provisional population of census 2011 and actual population of Census 2001 have been used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per lakh of population) for the year 2011 and 2001 respectively, while mid-year estimated population as on 1<sup>st</sup> July of respective year has been used for remaining periods. The population of the country in the decade (2001-2011) has increased by 17.8% with an annual compound growth rate of 1.6%.

### Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL) (Incidence...62,52,729)

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

*The IPC crimes (in 2011) reported a higher growth of 31.4% as compared to the fast pace of population growth of 17.3% in the*

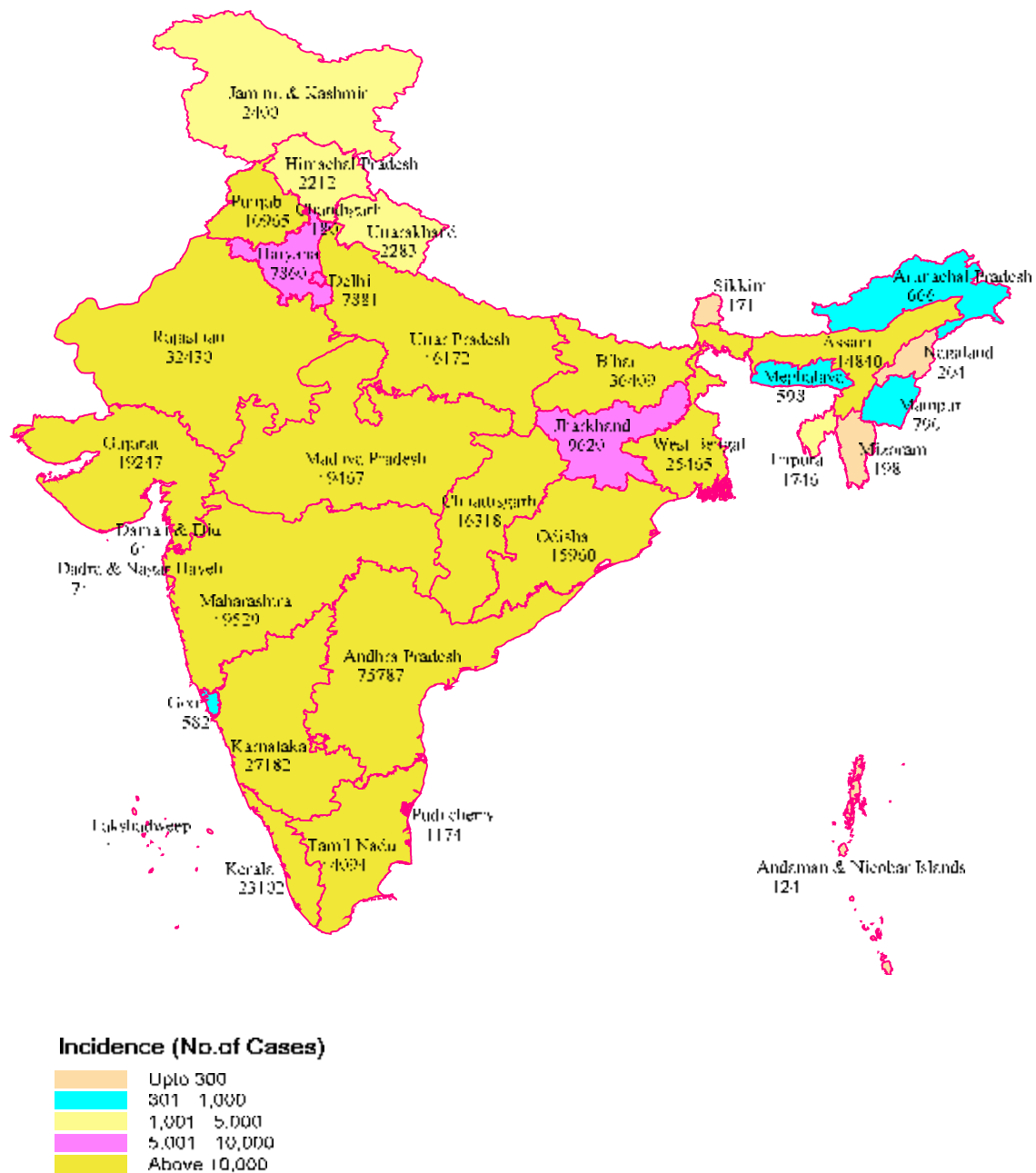
*decade (Table-1.2).*

### Crime Rate (IPC + SLL) (Crime Rate...516.7)

Population is one of the important factors influencing incidence of crime. 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.

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 the period 2002-2003 (from 526.0 in the year 2002 to 514.4 in the year 2003), rose to 555.3 in the year 2004 and declined to 455.8 in the year 2005 and slightly decreased further to 455.7 in the year 2006. However, it rose to 504.5 in 2007, 515.0 in 2008, 570.8 in 2009 and it decreased to 569.3 in 2010 and 516.7 in 2011, which is lessor by 9.2% as compared to 2010. The sudden drop in crime rate from 555.3 in the

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2011 (All India 525798)



year 2004 to 455.8 in the year 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 the year 2005. *The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 2.5% from 187.6 in the year 2010 to 192.2 in the year 2011 whereas for SLL crimes it has decreased by 15.0% from 381.7 in the year 2010 to 324.5 in the year 2011.*

### **Crime Incidence- IPC (Incidence...23,25,575)**

A total of 23,25,575 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2011 against 22,24,831 in the year 2010 recording an increase of 4.5% in the year 2011. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms, increased from 34.7% in the year 2007 to 35.3% in the year 2008. It declined to 31.8% in the year 2009 and further increased to 33.0% in the year 2010 and 37.2% in the year 2011, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2007 – 2011. *Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have contributed about 9.3% and 8.8% respectively of total crimes reported in the country during the year 2011.*

### **Crime Rate – IPC (Crime rate...192.2)**

The IPC crime rate has increased by 11.5% during the decade 2001-2011 from 172.3 in the year 2001 to 192.2 in the year 2011. It has increased by 7.7% during the

year 2011 as compared with quinquennial average (during the period 2007-2011) rate of 174.2. *Puducherry (352.3), Kerala (424.1), Chandigarh (299.8), Madhya Pradesh (297.2) and Delhi (279.8) and 13 more States/UTs have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the National average of 187.6, which is higher than National average of (181.4) in the year 2010.*

## **Trend Analysis**

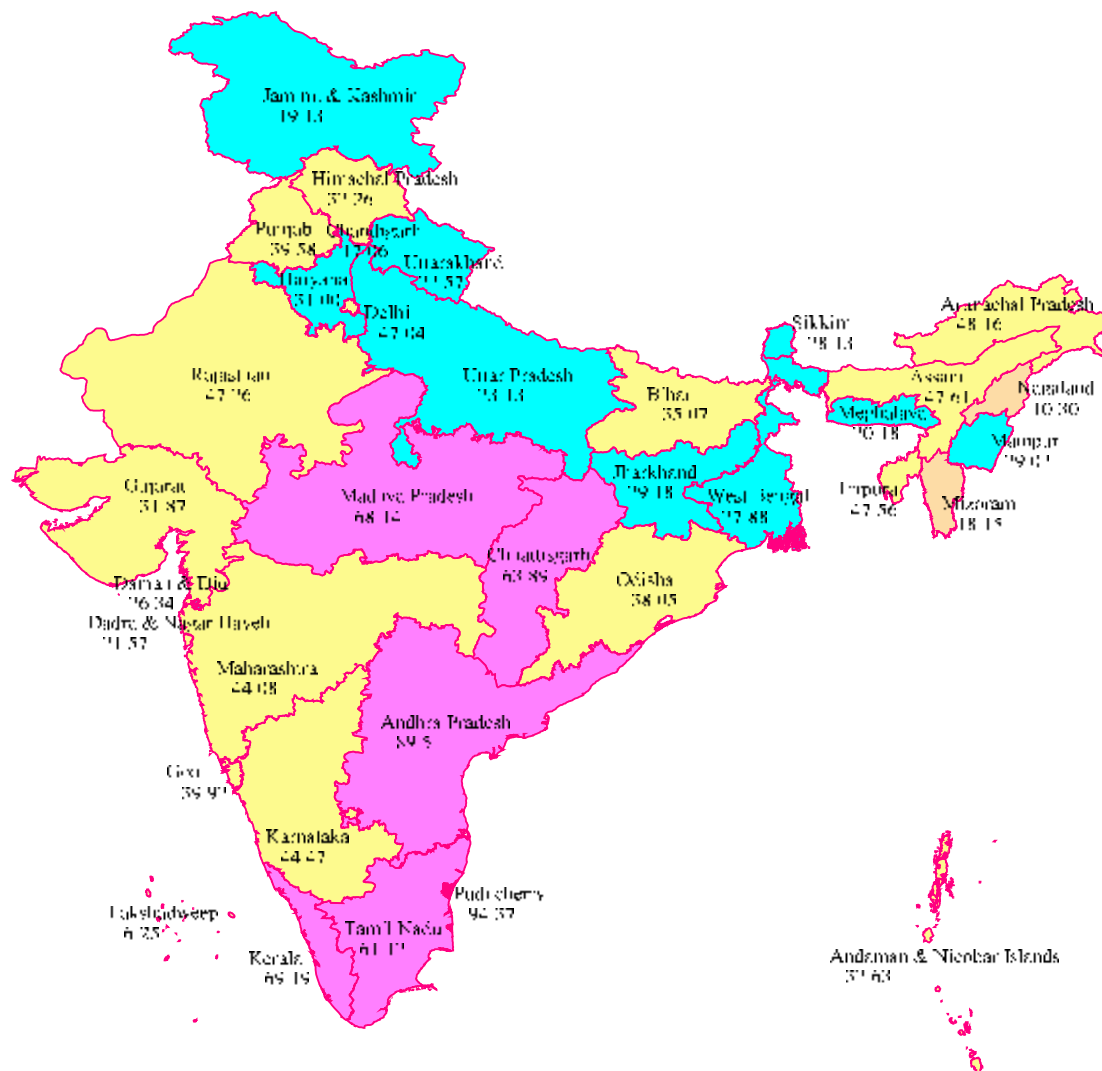
### **Crimes Against Body (Incidence...5,25,798 Rate..43.5)**

These comprise Murder and Attempt to Murder, 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 5,25,798 such crime were reported during 2011. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 22.61% during the year 2011. Crimes against Body showed an increase of 5.1% during the year 2011 over 2010 (5,00,343). *The share of these crimes (39.9%) to total IPC crimes was highest in Andhra Pradesh as compared to National average of 22.6% of total IPC.* Details are presented in **Table-1.9**. The rate of crimes against body was also reported as second highest in Andhra Pradesh (89.5 per lakh population) after UT of Puducherry (94.4) as compared to national rate of 43.5.

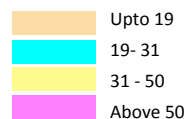
### **Crimes against Property (Incidence...4,65,184 Rate...38.4)**

These comprise Dacoity, its Preparation & Assembly, Robbery,

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2011 (All India 43.45)



### Rate of Crime



### Note:

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

Burglary and Theft. A total of 4,65,184 such crimes were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 4,50,857 crimes during the year 2010 showing an increase of 3.2%. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 20.0% during the year 2011. *The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was reported highest in Mizoram (59.1).* The share of such crimes in the country has decreased from 20.3%(in the year 2010) to 20.0%(in the year 2011).

The average rate of crime under this head in the country during the year 2011 was 38.4. **Table-1.10** may be seen for details.

#### **Crimes against Public Order (Incidence...77,564 Rate...6.41)**

Riots and Arson are the major components of this category of crimes against public order which constitute 3.3% of total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has increased by 2.0% from 76,079 cases in the year 2010 to 77,564 cases in the year 2011. The rate of such crimes has marginally increased from 6.4 in the year 2010 to 6.41 in the year 2011. The rate of such crime was reported highest in Kerala at 33.6 as compared to National average of 6.41. **Table-1.11** may be seen for details.

#### **Economic Crimes (Incidence...1,07,420 Rate...8.9)**

These crimes comprising 'Criminal Breach of Trust', 'Cheating' and 'Counterfeiting', showed an increase of 9.3% in the year 2011 as

there were 1,07,420 reported crimes as compared to 98,266 in the year 2010. The rate of such crimes has increased from 8.3 in the year 2010 to 8.9 in the year 2011. These crimes have accounted for 4.6% of the total IPC crimes. Punjab (11.2) and Rajasthan (11.1) have reported the highest share of these crimes to its IPC component. While Chandigarh and Rajasthan have highest crime rates of 26.5 & 26.7 respectively compared to National average of 8.9. **Table 1.12** may be seen for details.

#### **Trend Analysis - Major IPC Crimes**

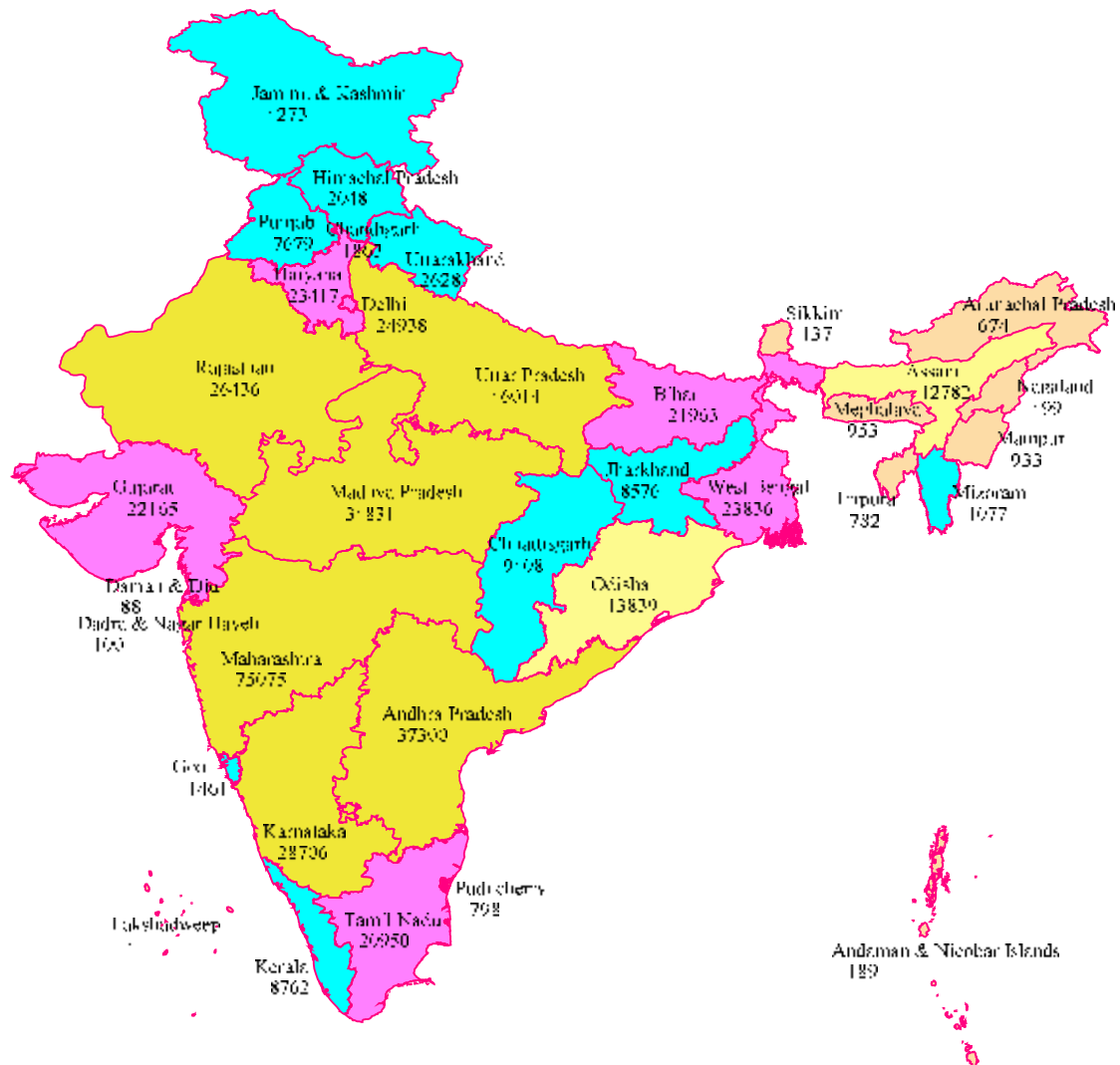
The components of Violent crimes such as Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, its Preparation & Assembly, Robbery, Riots, Arson and Dowry Death have been separately analysed in the chapter on Violent Crimes. The crime head-wise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

#### **Burglary (Sec. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460 IPC) (Incidence...92,504 Rate...7.6)**

Burglary offences with 92,504 cases in 2011 showed a rise of 2.6% as compared to 90,179 in the year 2010.

The trend analysis of Burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that there was a decline in such cases by 8.6% during 2011 as compared to the 2001

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2011 (All India 465184)



### Incidence (No. of Cases)

	Upto 1,000
	1,001 - 10,000
	10,001 - 15,000
	15,001 - 25,000
	Above 25,000

level and a decline of 1.7% as compared to the average of last 5 years (2006 - 2011) (See **Table-1.3**).

Maharashtra has reported the maximum number of Burglary cases (16,313 cases) among States/UTs accounting for 17.6% of such incidences at the National level. Himachal Pradesh has reported the highest increase of 33.9% in incidence of Burglary during the year 2011 as compared to the year 2010, followed by Nagaland (17.7%) and Uttar Pradesh (17.3%) and among UTs, Lakshadweep (100%) has reported the highest increase over the year 2010.

*Every one lakh population in the country experienced 8 Burglaries on an average in the year 2011. The population in urban agglomerations experienced nearly double of such crimes. The highest rate of about 30.8 Burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2011.*

**Theft (Sec. 379 to 382 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...3,40,800**  
**Rate...28.2)**

Thefts cases reported an increase of 33.8% during the year 2011 as compared to the year 2001. There was 10.5% increase in the year 2011 as compared to average of such cases during last 5 years. The incidence of theft showed an increase of 3.7% in the year 2011 as compared to the year 2010.

Maharashtra has reported highest number of cases (53,449) theft during the year 2011 which amounts to 15.9% 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 74.4 thefts (per one lakh population) compared to the All India rate of incidence of thefts. Chandigarh and Delhi have reported a rate of 142.4 and 136.7 thefts respectively during the year 2011.*

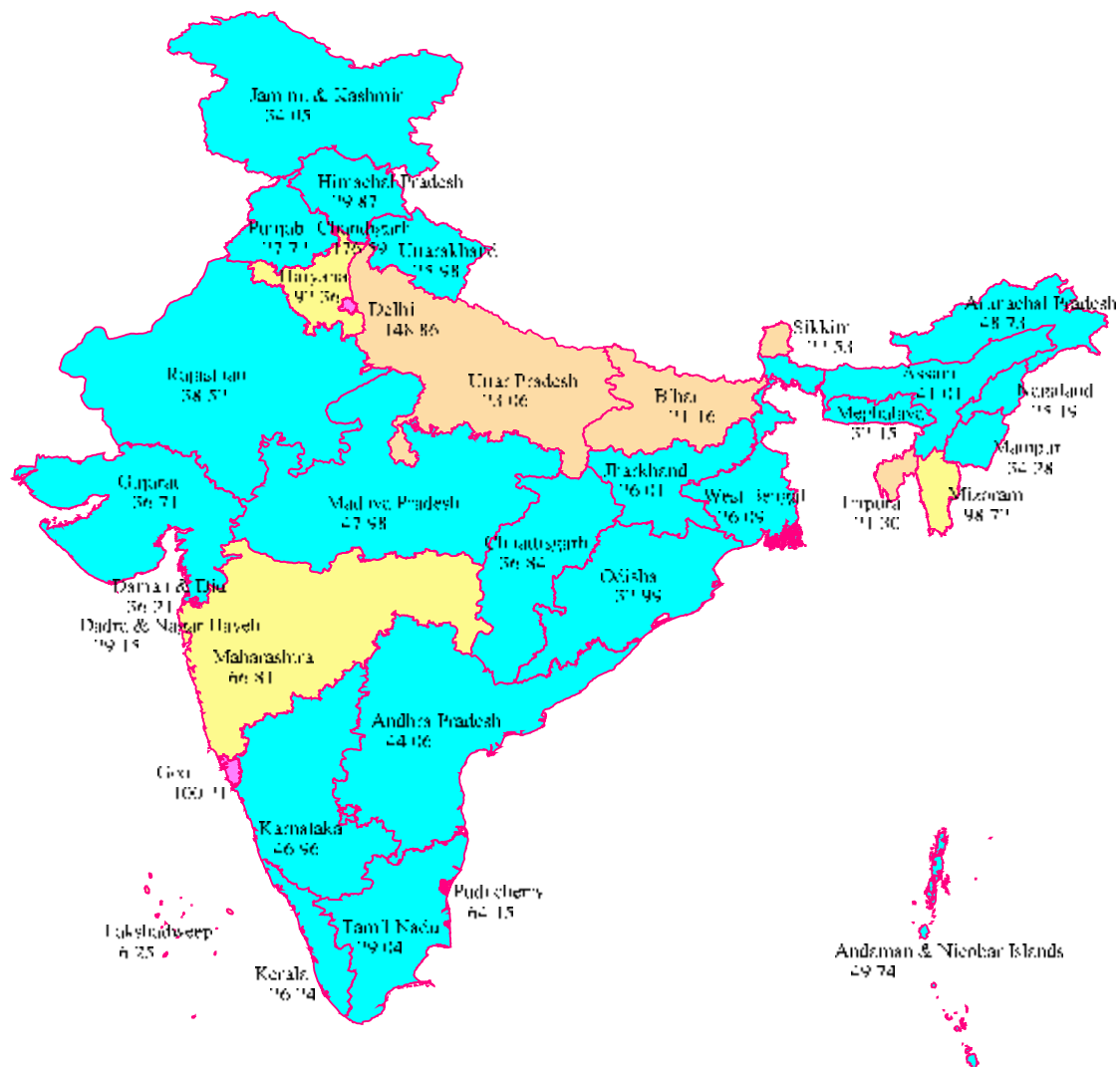
‘Auto Theft’ has accounted for 44.4% (1,51,200 cases) of the total theft cases, which accounted for an increase of 2.5% in the year 2011 as compared to the year 2010 (1,47,475 cases). Theft other than Automobile has shown a declining trend of 0.7% from 1,82,837 (in the year 2010) to 1,89,600 (in the year 2011). The maximum auto thefts were reported in U.P. (14.1%), followed by Maharashtra (12.7%) and Delhi (9.7%). *Delhi has reported much higher rate at 87.6 as compared to the National rate 12.5 of Auto Thefts per 1,00,000 population.*

**Riots (Sec. 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153-A, 153-B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...68,500**  
**Rate...5.7)**

A total of 68,500 riot cases were reported in the country during the year 2011. The overall riot cases have increased by 1.4% in the year 2011 over those of the year 2010(67,571 cases). As per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis, a decline of 10.1% in comparison to the year 2001 and an increase of 9.4% as compared to average of last 5 years (2006 – 2011) were observed. Kerala (10,754 cases) has reported the highest number of riot cases accounting



## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2011 ( All India 38.44 )



### Rate of Crime

Upto 25
25 - 50
50 - 100
Above 100

Note: Rate of Crime against property means number of crimes against property per one lakh population

for 15.7% at the National level. However, Kerala has reported the highest rate of 32.2 cases per 1,00,000 population in comparison to 5.7 at the National level.

**Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)  
(Incidence...17,457  
Rate...1.4)**

A total of 17,457 cases of Criminal Breach of Trust were reported in the country during the year 2011 which were 4.7% more than those of the year 2010 (16,678 cases).

*An increase of 18.0% from the 2001 level and an increase of 11.0% from the average of last 5 years (2006 - 2011) were observed as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.*

Uttar Pradesh has reported 3,721 such cases reporting 21.3% of total cases at the National level. Arunachal Pradesh has reported high rate of 3.9 as compared to 1.4 at the National level.

**Cheating (Sec. 419 to 420 IPC)  
(Incidence...87,656  
Rate...7.2)**

A total of 87,656 cheating cases were reported in the country during the year 2011 accounting for 96.0% increase from the 2001 level and 11.0% increase as compared to the previous year (2010). Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases (17,497) accounting for 20.0% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (25.5) in comparison to National average of

7.2. The population in urban agglomerations have experienced more than double rate (16.4) as compared to the incidence of such rate at national level (7.2).

**Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 - 254 and 489-A to 489-D IPC)  
(Incidence...2,307  
Rate...0.2)**

A total of 2,307 cases of Counterfeiting were reported during the year 2011 showing a decline of 10.9% as compared to previous year (2,589 cases). An increase of 37.1% from the year 2001 level and a decrease of 10.5% from the average of last 5 years were observed as per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis. Jammu & Kashmir (105.3%) and D & N Haveli (100%) have reported more than 100% increased over previous year. Among urban agglomerations highest rate of counterfeiting was reported in Agra (2.0) during the year 2011.

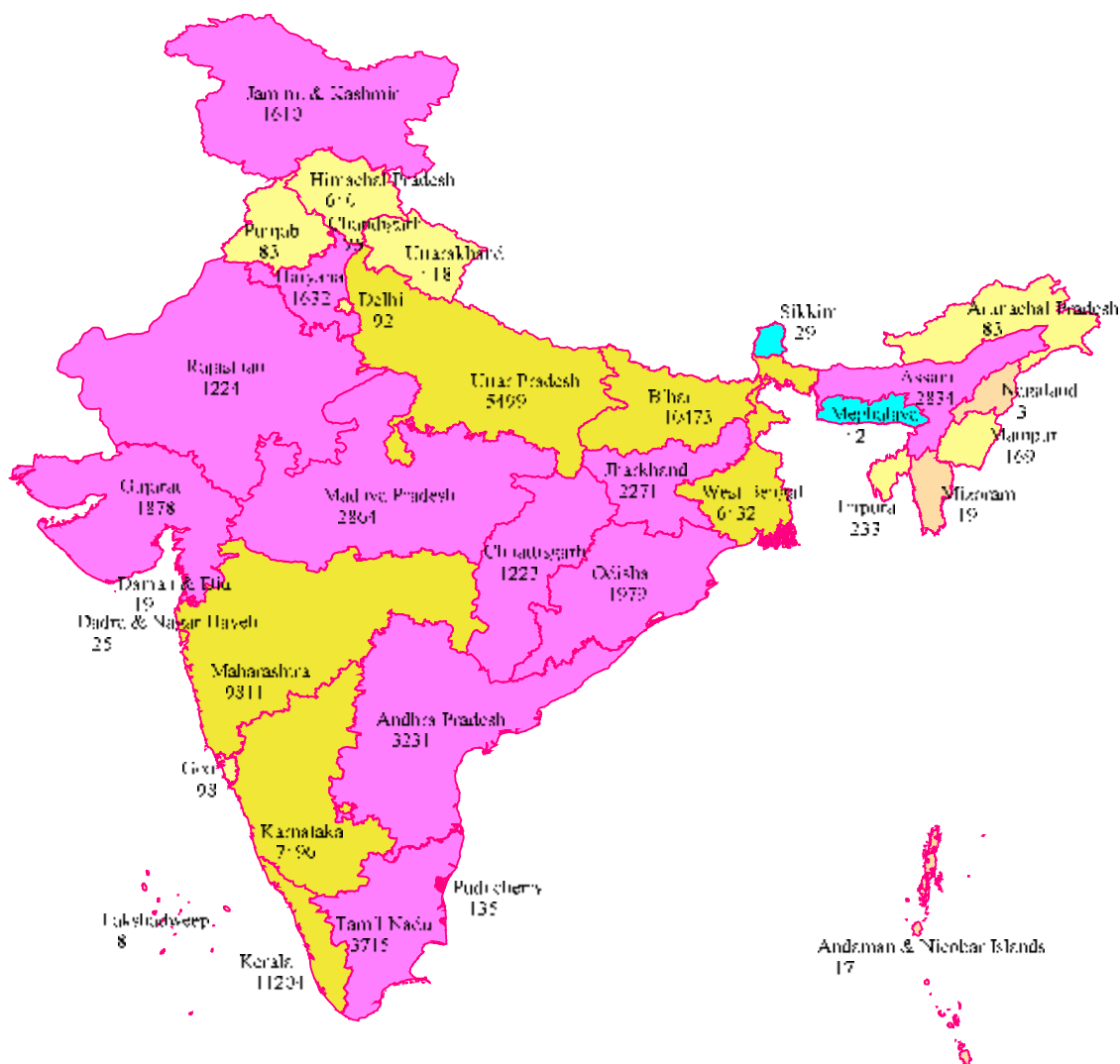
**Hurt (Sec. 323, 324 to 333, 335 to 338 IPC)  
(Incidence..3,02,847 Rate...25.0)**

A total of 3,02,847 Hurt cases were reported, showing an increase of 4.8%, during the year 2011 over the year 2010 figures. As per 5-year trend analysis, an increase of 8.9% over the average of last 5 years (2006 – 2011) was observed. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (54,452 cases) accounting for 18.0% of total such crimes reported in the country.

**Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)  
(Incidence...42,968  
Rate...3.6)**

A total of 42,968 molestation cases were reported in the country

# INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2011 (All India 77564)



## Incidence (No. of Cases)

Upto 25
26 - 50
51 - 1,000
1,001 - 5,000
Above 5000

during the year 2011, showing an increase of 5.8% over the year 2010. *Madhya Pradesh has reported 6,665 cases accounting for 15.5% of total cases reported in the country. Tripura has reported the highest rate of 11.2 in comparison to the National average of 3.6.*

**Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)**  
**(Incidence...8,618**  
**Rate...0.7)**

A total of 8,391 Dowry Deaths were reported in the country during the year 2011. U.P. has reported the highest incidence (2,322) accounting for 26.9% of dowry death followed by Bihar with 1,413 incidences (16.4%).

**Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...8,570**  
**Rate...0.7)**

A total of 8,570 cases were reported in the country during the year 2011 showing a decrease of 14.0% as compared to the previous year (9,961 cases). 5-year trend analysis showed a decrease of 20.8% over the average of 2006 – 2011. *Andhra Pradesh reported 42.7% of total cases reported in the country during the year 2011.*

**Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...99,135**  
**Rate...8.2)**

A total of 99,135 cases were reported in the country during the year 2011 showing an increase of 5.4% over 2010 and 22.7% over the average of last 5 years (2006 - 2011). *45.8% of such crimes reported in the country were reported from three states only*

*namely West Bengal (19,772 cases), Andhra Pradesh (13,376 cases) and Rajasthan (12,218 cases). West Bengal has reported the highest crime rate of 21.6 as compared to National average of 8.2.*

**Importation of girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)**  
**(Incidence...80**  
**Rate...Negligible)**

A total of 80 cases of such crimes were reported in the country during the year 2011 as compared to 36 cases in the year 2010 accounting for an increase of 122.2% over 2010.

**Causing Death by Negligence (Sec. 304-A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...1,08,890**  
**Rate...9.0)**

A total of 1,08,890 cases were reported in the country during the year 2011 showing an increase of 2.4% over the year 2010 (1,06,343 cases). Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of 16,076 cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,380 cases), Andhra Pradesh (13,973 cases) and Maharashtra (13,024 cases). These four States together accounted for 52.7% 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 53 urban

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2011 (All India 6.41)



### Rate of Crime

Below 2.20
2.21 - 5.08
5.09 - 10.0
Above 10.0

#### Note:

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

agglomeration centres with population of more than 10,00,000 (as per provisional population of Census 2011) is presented in various chapters of the report. The crime analysis of these urban agglomeration Centres is discussed in the chapter on 'Crime in Mega Cities'.

There were as many as 756 districts in the country (including Railway Police Districts) during the year 2011. 28 districts have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 107 districts have reported crimes between 5,000 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 621 of them have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

The Police Districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2011 along with the incidence are as under:

**Table-1(B)**  
**Police Districts registering above**  
**10,000 IPC cases in 2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Incidence
1.	Ernakulam Rural	34,638
2.	Mumbai	32,647
3.	Bengaluru	30,283
4.	Chennai	21,346
5.	Ahmedabad	20,203
6.	Indore	18,569
7.	Cyberabad	17,645
8.	24 Parganas (N)	17,412
9.	Kolkata	17,152
10.	Hyderabad City	15,657
11.	24 Parganas (S)	15,252
12.	Bhopal	15,123
13.	Murshidabad	14,154
14.	Patna	13,712
15.	Ernakulam	13,192
16.	Malappuram	13,026
17.	Pune Commr	12,622
18.	Nadia	12,271
19.	Thrissur Rural	11,486

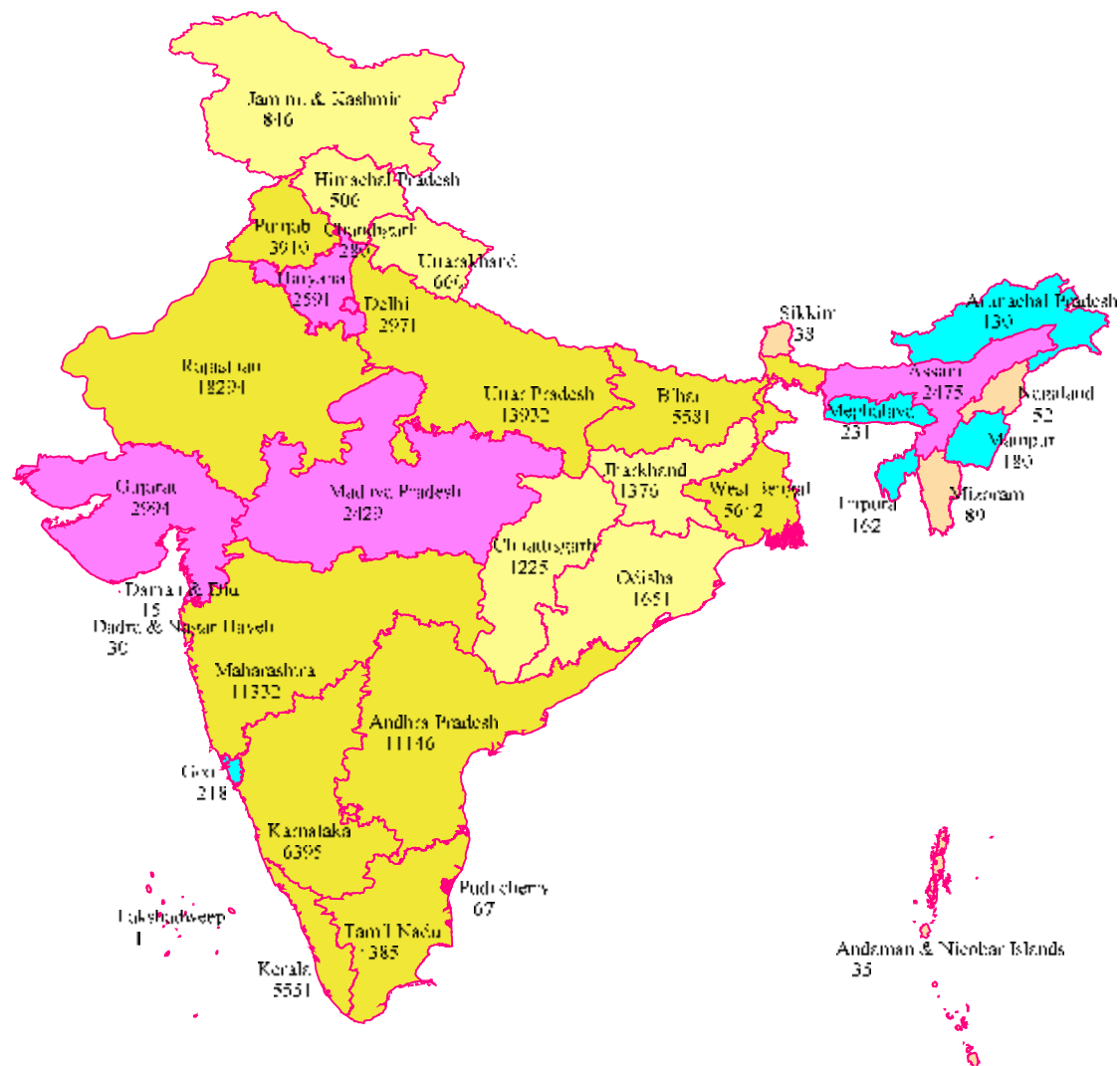
20.	Durg	11,218
21.	Gwalior	11,015
22.	Villupuram	10,945
23.	Raipur	10,652

*Ernakulam Rural has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes (334,638 cases) followed by Mumbai (32,647 cases) and Bengaluru (30,283 cases) during the year 2011. The Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that: - Patna, Motihari and Siwan of Bihar have reported the highest number of cases under Murder (248 cases), Attempt to commit murder(741 cases) and Dowry Deaths (139 cases) respectively. The highest number of Rape (433 cases), Molestation (621 cases) and cruelty by husband & relatives(2,956 cases) were reported in Murshidabad while highest number of Kidnapping & Abduction (587 cases) and Riots(1,445 cases) were reported in 24 Parganas North and 24 Parganas South respectively of West Bengal. Mumbai has reported highest incidence of Burglary (2,745 cases), Theft (12,983 cases), Criminal Breach of Trust (553 cases) and Hurt/Grievous Hurt (4,302 cases). The highest incidence of Counterfeiting (99 cases) was reported in Chennai. Bangalore has reported highest incidence of Cheating (3,155 cases), Robbery (783 cases) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (342 cases). Mandasaur and Tikamgarh of Madhya Pradesh have reported highest incidence of Importation of Girls (10 cases each). Dhubri of Assam has reported the highest incidence of Arson (103 cases) while highest number of Sexual Harassment was reported from Vijayawada(355cases) of Andhra Pradesh.*

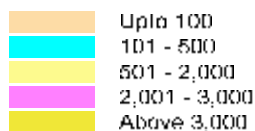
### **Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)** **(Incidence...39,27,154** **Rate...324.5)**

Cases under these Acts generally

## INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIME DURING 2011 (All India 107420)



### Incidence (No. of Cases)





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 39,27,154 SLL crimes were reported in the country during the year 2011 accounting for decreased of 13.2% over the year 2010 (45,25,917 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows 9.8% increase from the 2001 level and 1.3% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2006 – 2011). The rate of crime has also shown a decrease of 15.0% as compared to the year 2010 (381.7). 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 of SLL have accounted for 21.3% of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 78.7% were clubbed as 'Other SLL crimes'. The 'Prohibition Act', though enforced only in few States, share 10.2% towards total SLL crimes during the year 2011. The next in order were the 'Gambling Act' (3.9%), 'Excise Act' (3.7%) and 'Arms Act' (1.6%). The trend of major SLL crimes is discussed as under:

**Arms Act, 1959**  
**(Incidence...62,329 Rate...5.2)**

A total of 62,329 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during the year 2011 showing a decrease of 17.5% over the previous year (75,550 cases). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidence of 33,607 cases

accounting for more than half (53.9%) of the total such cases reported in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate also at 16.8 as compared to 5.2 at the National level.

**Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**  
**(Incidence...25,785**  
**Rate...2.1)**

A total of 25,785 cases under this Act were registered in the year 2011 showing a decrease of 12.8% over previous year (29,576 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 5.8% increase from the year 2001 level and 14.3% decrease from the average of last 5 years (2006 – 2011). Uttar Pradesh has reported 33.0% (8,496 cases) of the total such cases reported in the country. Punjab has reported the highest crime rate of 19.7 as compared to the National average of 2.1.

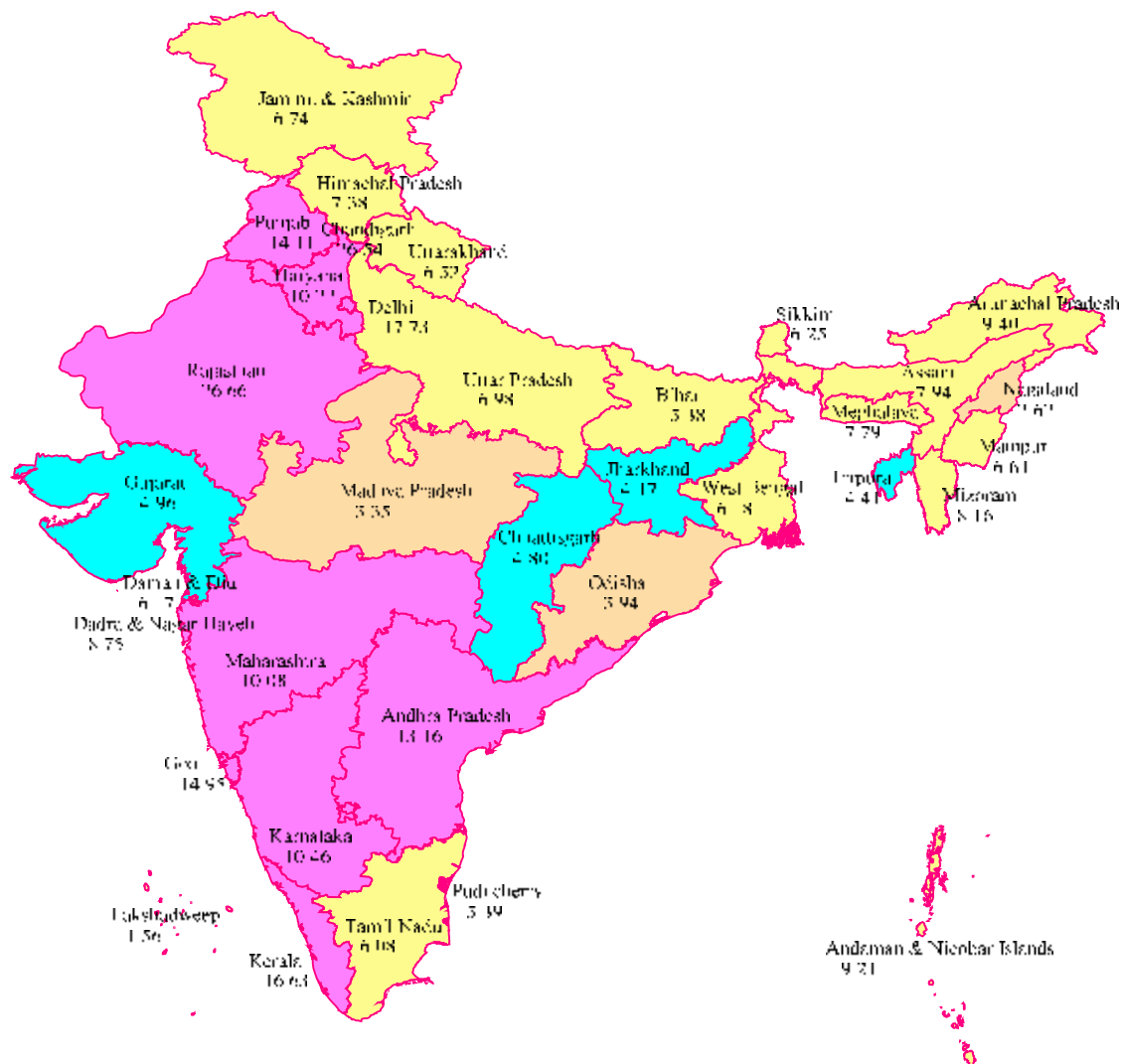
**Gambling Act, 1867**  
**(Incidence...1,54,335**  
**Rate...12.8)**

The incidence under this Act showed a decrease of 2.3% over the previous year (1,67,065 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis indicated an increase of 1.9% and a decline of 7.6% respectively. 33.6% of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (51,816 cases). The crime rate was also reported highest in Andhra Pradesh (61.2) as compared to 12.8 at the National level.

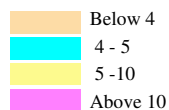
**Excise Act, 1944**  
**(Incidence...1,44,614**  
**Rate...11.9)**

The incidence under the Excise Act showed an increase of

## RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING 2011 (All India 8.88)



### Rate of Crime



### Note:

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

24.4% over the year 2001 and decrease of 18.3% over the previous year. *Uttar Pradesh* has reported the highest incidents (41,887) accounting for 29.0% of the total cases reported under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from *M.P.* (50.2). *A&N Islands* (751.3) has reported highest crime rate among UTs as compared to National average of 11.9.

**Prohibition Act**  
(Incidence...3,99,257  
Rate...33.0)

The cases reported under this Act have accounted for 10.2% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows an increase of 3.5% over the previous year (3,85,670 cases). The incidence under this Act has declined by 21.6% over the year 2001 and increased by 11.2% over the average of 5 years (2006 - 2011). The highest number of cases under this Act (1,87,647 cases) were reported from Gujarat followed by Tamil Nadu (95,311 cases) and Maharashtra (71,171 cases). These three States together accounted for 88.7% of the total cases registered in the country. The rate was highest at 310.8 in Gujarat as against the National average of 33.0.

**Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908**  
(Incidence...3,669 Rate...0.3)

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a decrease of 19.0% from the year 2001 level (4,529 cases) and decreased by 10.9% over the average of last 5 years (2006 - 2011). A decrease of 8.8% in incidence was observed over the year 2010. *The*

*highest number of cases(631) accounting for 17.2% of the total cases was reported from Kerala. The crime rate was, however, maximum at 1.3, was also observed in Kerala against the National average of 0.3.*

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**  
(Incidence...2,435 Rate...0.2)

The incidence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has declined by 72.3% over the year 2001 level (8,796 cases), 22.7% over average of last 5 years (2006 - 2011) (3,148 cases). *A decline of 2.6% was observed as compared to 2010. Andhra Pradesh reported 20.4% of total such cases. Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate at 2.5 Against the National average of 0.2.*

**Railways Act, 1989**  
(Incidence...156  
Rate...Negligible)

The cases registered under this Act declined from 189 cases in 2006 to 186 cases in 2007 and further to 186 and 145 in the year 2008 and 2009 respectively but rose to 175 in 2009 and again declined to 148 in 2010 and again rose to 156 in the year 2011 thereby showing a mixed trends during the years 2006 – 2011. *A rise of 5.4% was observed during the year 2011 as compared to 2010. Andhra Pradesh has reported 29.5% of total such cases (46 cases).*

**The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930**  
(Incidence...1,284 Rate...0.1)

Cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 10.7%

over the year 2001 (1,438 cases) and an increase of 6.6% over previous year (1,204 cases). *West Bengal alone has reported 61.7% (792 cases) of the total cases reported at the National level while A & N Island has reported the highest crime rate of 6.3 against the National crime rate of 0.1.*

**Indian Passport Act, 1967**  
(Incidence...869      Rate...0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have increased by 122.8% over the year 2001, decreased by 15.7% over the quinquennial average of 2006 - 2011, and further decreased by 7.3% over the previous year (390 cases). *The highest incidence (195) of such crime accounting for 22.4% of the total cases in the country was reported from Tamil Nadu during the year 2011 while the highest crime rate of 1.6 was reported in Mizoram against the National average of 0.1.*

**Essential Commodities Act, 1955**  
(Incidence...8,654  
Rate...0.7)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have increased by 102.2% over the year 2001, 5.7% over the quinquennial average during the years 2006 - 2011 and 9.2% over previous year (7,928 cases). *The highest incidence (2,796) accounting for 32.3% of the total cases were reported from Maharashtra followed by U.P. (1,843 cases) representing 21.3% of the total cases. However, the crime rate was highest in D & N Haveli (3.2) as compared to the National average of 0.7 during the year 2011.*

**Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972**  
(Incidence...71  
Rate... Negligible)

The cases registered under this Act during the year 2011 have shown an increase of 77.5% over the year 2001, 71.5% over the quinquennial average of the years 2006 - 2011 and 24.6% over the previous year. *Maximum number of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (44) followed by Uttar Pradesh (13 cases) out of total 71 such cases reported at National level.*

**Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**  
(Incidence...6,619  
Rate...0.5)

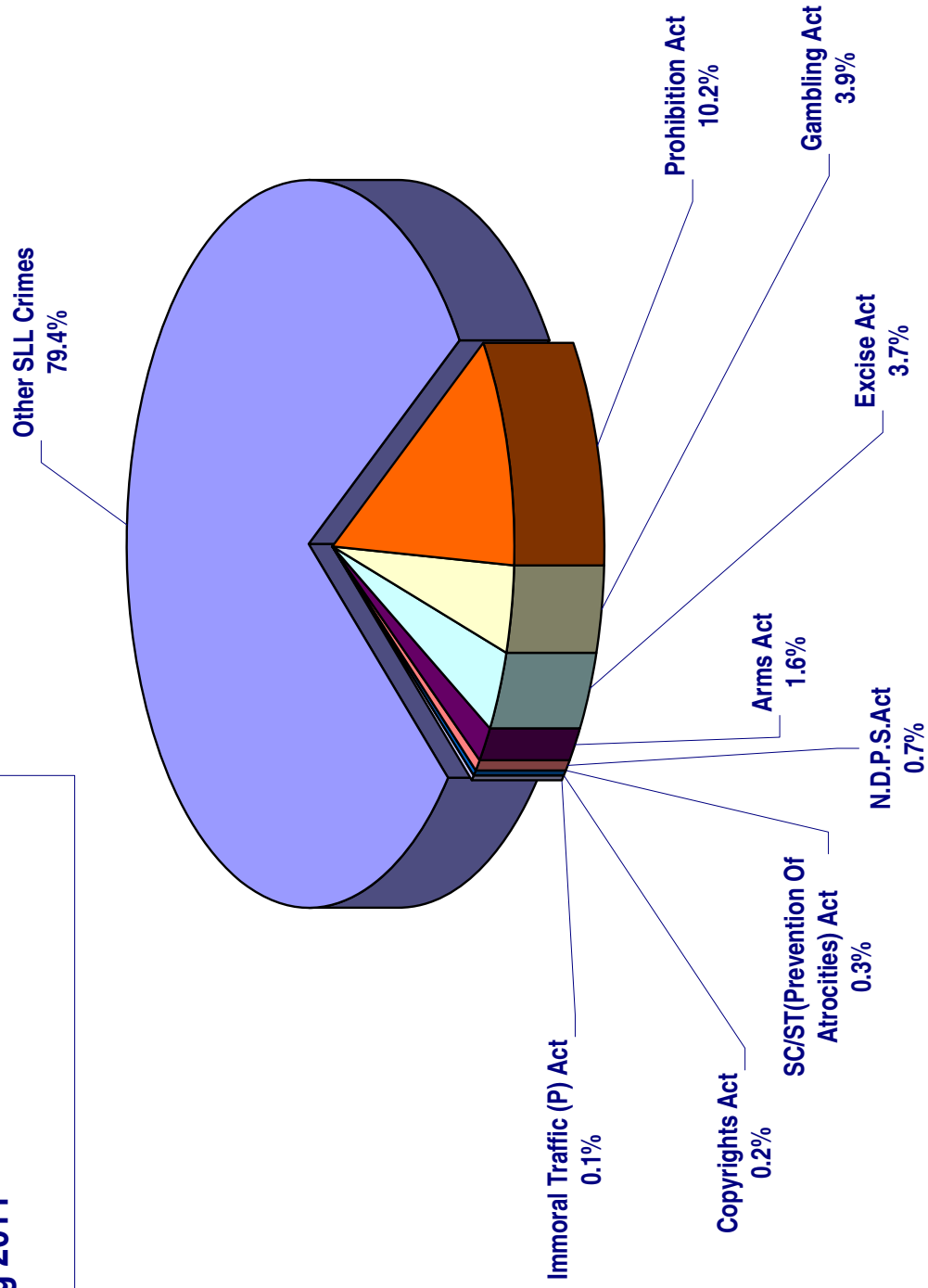
The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 105.4% over 2001, 24.8% over the quinquennial average of 2006 - 2011 and 27.7% over the year 2010 (5,182 cases). *Andhra Pradesh (1,899) followed by Bihar (1393) and Karnataka (1,210) have together accounted for 68.0% of the total cases reported in the country. Odisha reported the highest crime rate (2.5) against the National average of 0.5.*

**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986**  
(Incidence...453  
Rate... Negligible)

The number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act have shown a decline of 56.9% over 2001 and declined by 56.1% over the average of 5 years (2006 - 2011) and further declined by 49.4% over the year 2010. *Andhra Pradesh (314) has reported 69.3% of the total cases registered in the country. Andhra Pradesh reported the highest crime rate at 0.4 .*

**FIGURE 1.5**

**Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes during 2011**



**Copyright Act, 1957  
(Incidence...6,976  
Rate...0.6)**

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a mixed trend since 2001 with an increase of 143.2% over the 2001 level and 20.5% over the 5 year average (2006 - 2011) and further 3.2% over the year 2010. *Tamil Nadu (with 2,636 cases) has registered 37.8% of the total cases reported in the country.*

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (Incidence...12,496  
Rate...1.0)**

The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a decline of 15.5% over the 2001 level, an increase of 9.4% over the average of last five years (2006 – 2011) and 3.4% increase over the previous year (11,682).

11,342 cases accounting for 90.8% of total 12,496 cases registered in the country were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes and 1,154 cases accounting for 9.2% were reported for crimes against Scheduled Tribes.

**Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955  
(Incidence.....74  
Rate...Negligible)**

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decline of 89.3% over the

2001 level, 70.8% decline over the average of 5 years (2006-2010) and 50.0% decrease over the year 2010 (148).

90.5% (67 cases) out of 74 cases under this Act were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes while the rest 9.5% cases (7 out of 74 cases) were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Tribes.

**Forest Act, 1927  
(Incidence...7,448  
Rates...0.6)**

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 24.1% over the previous year (6,004 cases). *Three States viz. Rajasthan (3,497 cases), Uttar Pradesh (1,942 cases) and Himachal Pradesh (1,510 cases) have together accounted for 93.3% of the total such cases reported in the country during the year 2011. Himachal Pradesh has reported highest crime rate of 22.0 followed by Rajasthan (5.1) as against the National crime rate of 0.6.*

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## CHAPTER-2

### CRIMES IN MEGA CITIES

#### Introduction

The term 'Mega City' here refers to cities having population of over 10 lakh (1 million). The number of such cities has increased from 35 in the year 2001 to 53 in the year 2011.

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 provisional population of census 2011 is used for calculating the crime rates for these cities. The population of these 53 mega cities (see **Table-1.6**) constitutes nearly 13.3% of the country's total population.

The present analysis does not aim at complete urban crime pattern in the country but restricts to only 53 mega cities having urban population of only 1611.07 lakh as per 2011 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 53 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 53 mega cities are discussed below.

**Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence**  
**(All India.....23,25,575**  
**Mega Cities...4,75,369 )**

A total of 4,75,369 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2011 as compared to 3,68,883 crimes in 35 mega cities during the year 2010.

The urban agglomeration centres have accounted for 38.8% (67,880 out of 1,51,200 cases) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 34.4% Counterfeiting cases (890 out of 2,589 cases) and 25.9% Cheating cases (20,428 out of 78,999 cases) of total IPC crime at national level.

*The cities of Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai and Bengaluru have accounted for 9.9%, 7.3%, 6.7% and 6.3% respectively of the total crimes reported from 53 mega cities. Asansol (West Bengal) has reported significant increase of 83.7% of IPC crimes as compared to previous year (2010) while in 13 cities, declined of IPC crime has reported.*



**Table-2 (A)**  
**IPC crime rate**  
**Mega Cities Vs Domain State**

**Rate of Crime (IPC)**  
**(All India...192.2**  
**Mega Cities...295.1)**

The average rate of crime in urban agglomeration centres at 295.1 was much higher than the national crime rate of 192.2 (**Table-1.6**). *Kochi reported the highest crime rate of 1636.4 among the mega cities in the country followed by Gwalior (709.3) and Durg Bhilai Nagar (683.0).* 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 Domain State in case of Chandigarh, Chennai, Coimbatore, Delhi(city), Hyderabad, Kannur, Kolkata, Kozhikode, Madurai, Malappuram, Mumbai, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Vasai Virar. *The crime rate at national level increased by 2.5% (from 187.6 in the year 2010 to 192.2 in the year 2011), however, the crime rate in cities has decreased by 13.7% (from 341.9 in the year 2010 to 295.1 in the year 2011).*

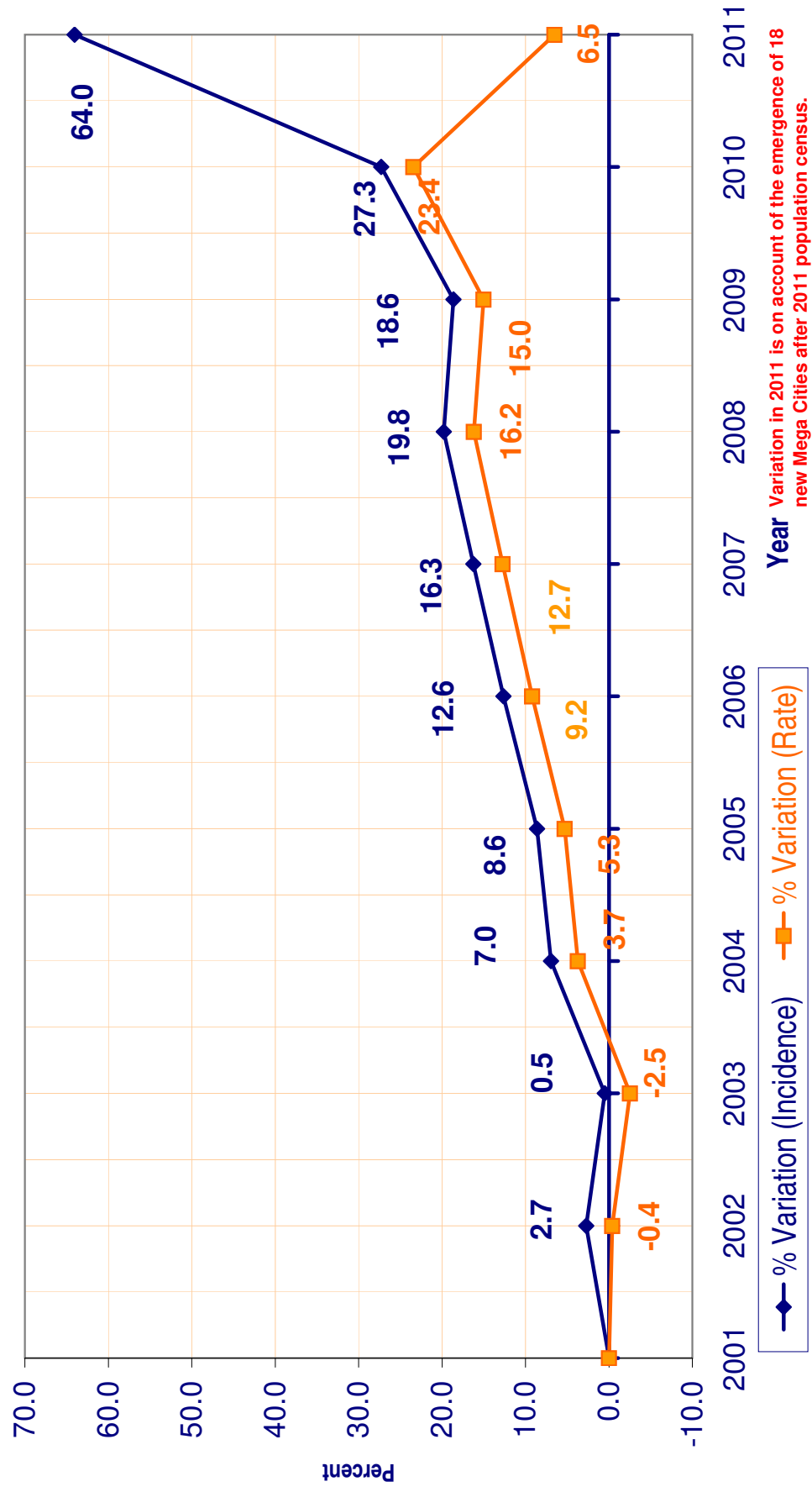
Sl.No	City	Rate of Crime	
		Mega city	Domain State
1	AGRA	480.0	97.8
2	AHMEDABAD	318.1	204.3
3	ALLAHABAD	222.0	97.8
4	AMRITSAR	152.6	125.9
5	ASANSOL	272.0	156.8
6	AURANGABAD*	318.0	182.3
7	BENGALURU	356.3	225.1
8	BHOPAL	667.6	299.0
9	CHANDIGARH(C) *	321.5	335.7
10	CHENNAI	245.5	267.4
11	COIMBATORE	187.4	267.4
12	DELHI (CITY)	289.4	318.5
13	DHANBAD	124.0	108.7
14	DURG BHILAI NAGAR*	683.0	224.0
15	FARIDABAD	381.3	239.6
16	GHAZIABAD*	232.6	97.8
17	GWALIOR*	709.3	299.0
18	HYDERABAD	202.1	224.2
19	INDORE	669.3	299.0
20	JABALPUR	517.4	299.0
21	JAIPUR	614.9	241.4
22	JAMSHEDPUR	176.7	108.7
23	JODHPUR*	375.2	241.4
24	KANNUR*	145.4	515.6
25	KANPUR	262.4	97.8
26	KOCHI	1636.4	515.6
27	KOLKATA	121.5	156.8
28	KOLLAM*	580.2	515.6
29	KOTA*	417.2	241.4
30	KOZHICODE*	198.2	515.6
31	LUCKNOW	306.5	97.8
32	LUDHIANA	173.0	125.9
33	MADURAI	196.5	267.4
34	MALAPPURAM*	143.0	515.6
35	MEERUT	305.5	97.8
36	MUMBAI	177.3	182.3
37	NAGPUR	322.8	182.3
38	NASIK	288.7	182.3
39	PATNA	453.9	130.9
40	PUNE	249.9	182.3
41	RAIPUR*	554.1	224.0
42	RAJKOT	283.2	204.3
43	RANCHI*	333.7	108.7
44	SRINAGAR*	216.5	195.3
45	SURAT	184.2	204.3
46	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM*	395.4	515.6
47	THRISSUR*	262.2	515.6
48	TIRUCHIRAPALLI*	342.1	267.4
49	VADODARA	315.2	204.3
50	VARANASI	140.8	97.8
51	VASAI VIRAR*	141.4	182.3
52	VIJAYAWADA	484.6	224.2
53	VISHAKHAPATNAM	282.4	224.2
	<b>Total (Cities/All-india)</b>	<b>295.1</b>	<b>192.2</b>

\*NEWLY EMERGED CITIES AS PER 2011 POPULATION CENSUS



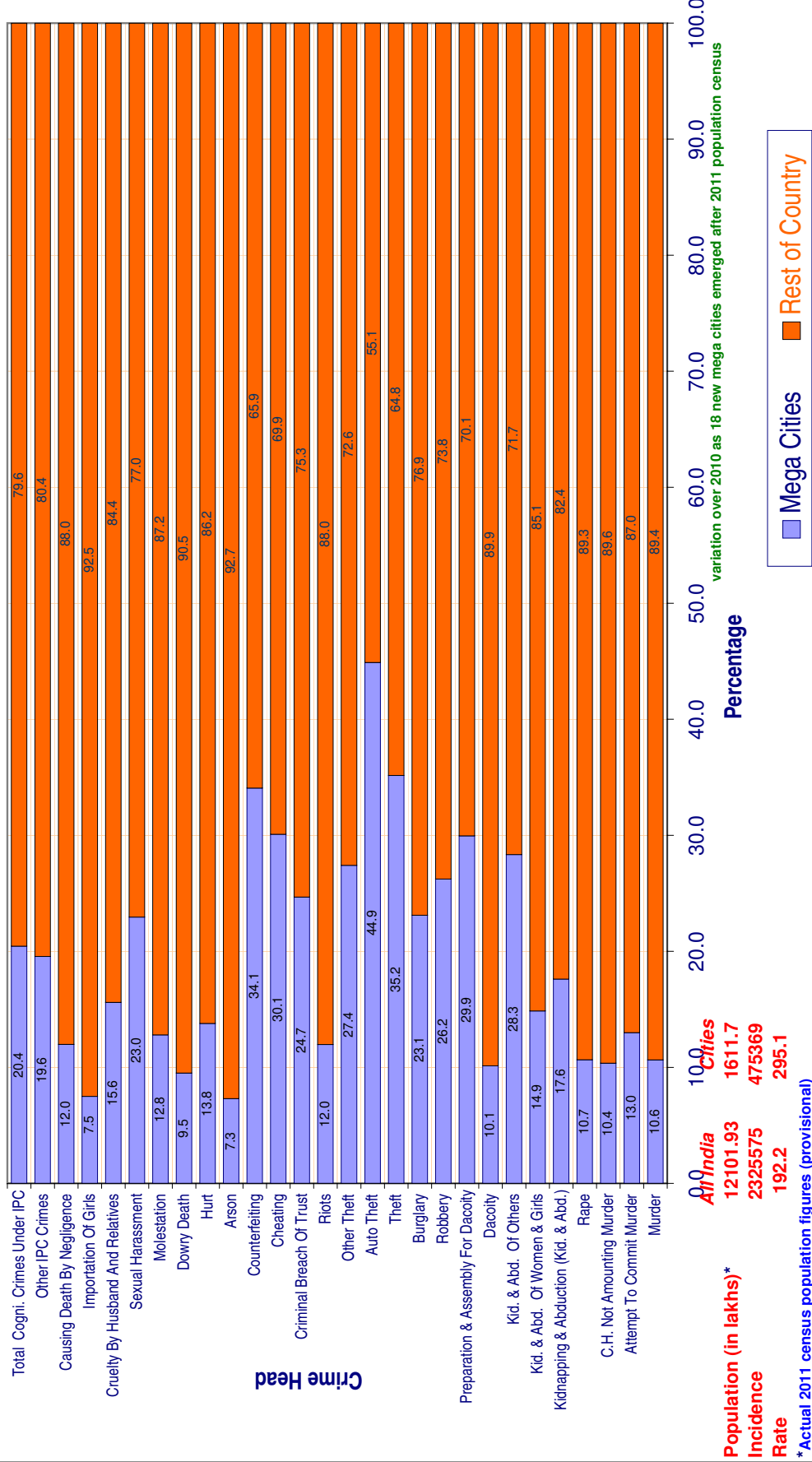
**FIGURE 2.1**

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



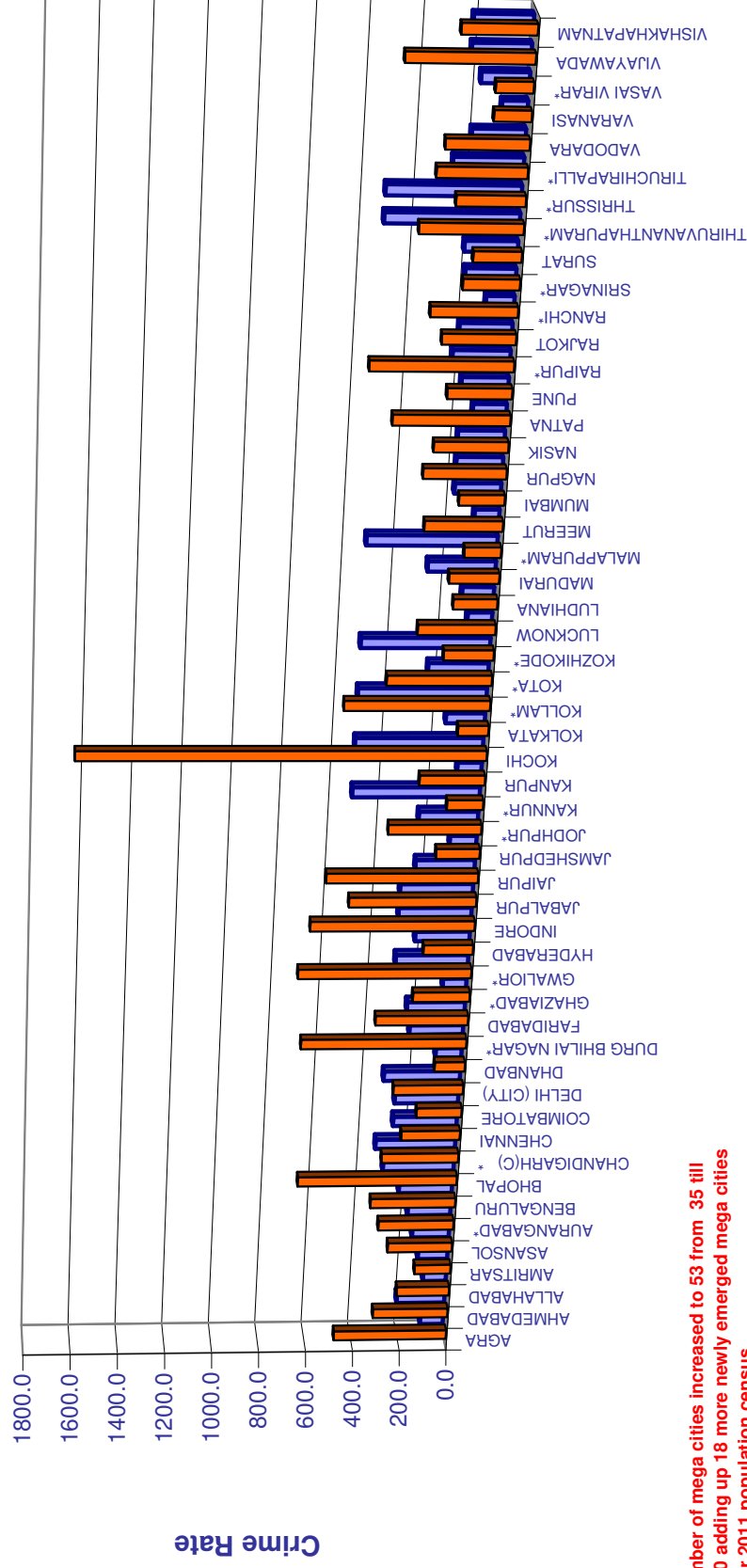
**IPC Crime (mega cities)  
Percentage distribution during 2011**

**FIGURE 2.2**



**FIGURE 2.3**

**IPC Crime Rate During 2011  
(Mega Cities Vs Domain States)**



**Cities/Domain States**

Number of mega cities increased to 53 from 35 till 2010 adding up 18 more newly emerged mega cities after 2011 population census

### Trend analysis – IPC crimes

The details of IPC crimes in cities during the year 2007 to 2011 are presented in **Table-2(B)**.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2007	3,36,889	312.3
2008	3,47,153	321.8
2009	3,43,749	318.6
2010	3,68,883	341.9
2011	4,75,369	295.1

### Crimes under Special and Local Laws

(All India.....39,27,154  
Mega Cities...11,49,059)

53 cities have reported 11,49,059 cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws during the year 2011 as compared to 11,19,621 cases in the year 2010. The incidence of crime under SLL during the year 2011 had showed an increase of 2.6% in cities as compared to decrease of 13.2% observed at National level.

Among 53 urban agglomeration centres, 17.8% of cases under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act were reported in Delhi. 34.5% of cases under Explosive and Explosive Substances were reported in Allahabad. 70.7% of cases under Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in Aurangabad only. 68 out of 75 cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act were reported from Jaipur and Jodhpur only.

### Crime rate (SLL)

(All-India...324.5)

Mega Cities...713.2)

The crime rate in Urban Agglomeration centres (713.2) was two times more than that of at National average (324.5). *The highest crime rate of SLL crimes during the year 2011 was reported from Raipur (11,196.9) followed by Agra (5,992.8).* The city-wise details are presented in **Table-1.18**.

### Trends Analysis – SLL Crimes

The details of SLL crimes in 53 mega cities during the year 2007 to 2011 are presented in **Table-2(C)**. The crime rate in 53 mega cities has shown a mixed trend.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2007	7,53,760	698.7
2008	6,38,986	592.3
2009	8,91,576	826.5
2010	11,19,621	1037.8
2011	11,49,059	713.2

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 2007-2011.**

The percentage share of violent crimes reported in the country during the year 2011 was 11.0% of the total IPC crimes. *The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has increased slightly from 10.9% in 2010 to 11.0% in 2011.* Out of the total 2,56,329 violent crimes

reported in the country during the year 2011, 47.9% crimes were violent crimes affecting life (1,22,679 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year 2011 were reported as 12.4% (31,880 cases); those affecting the public safety were 30.3% (77,564 cases) and violent crimes directed against Women (Rape) were 9.4% (24,206 cases) of the total violent crimes.

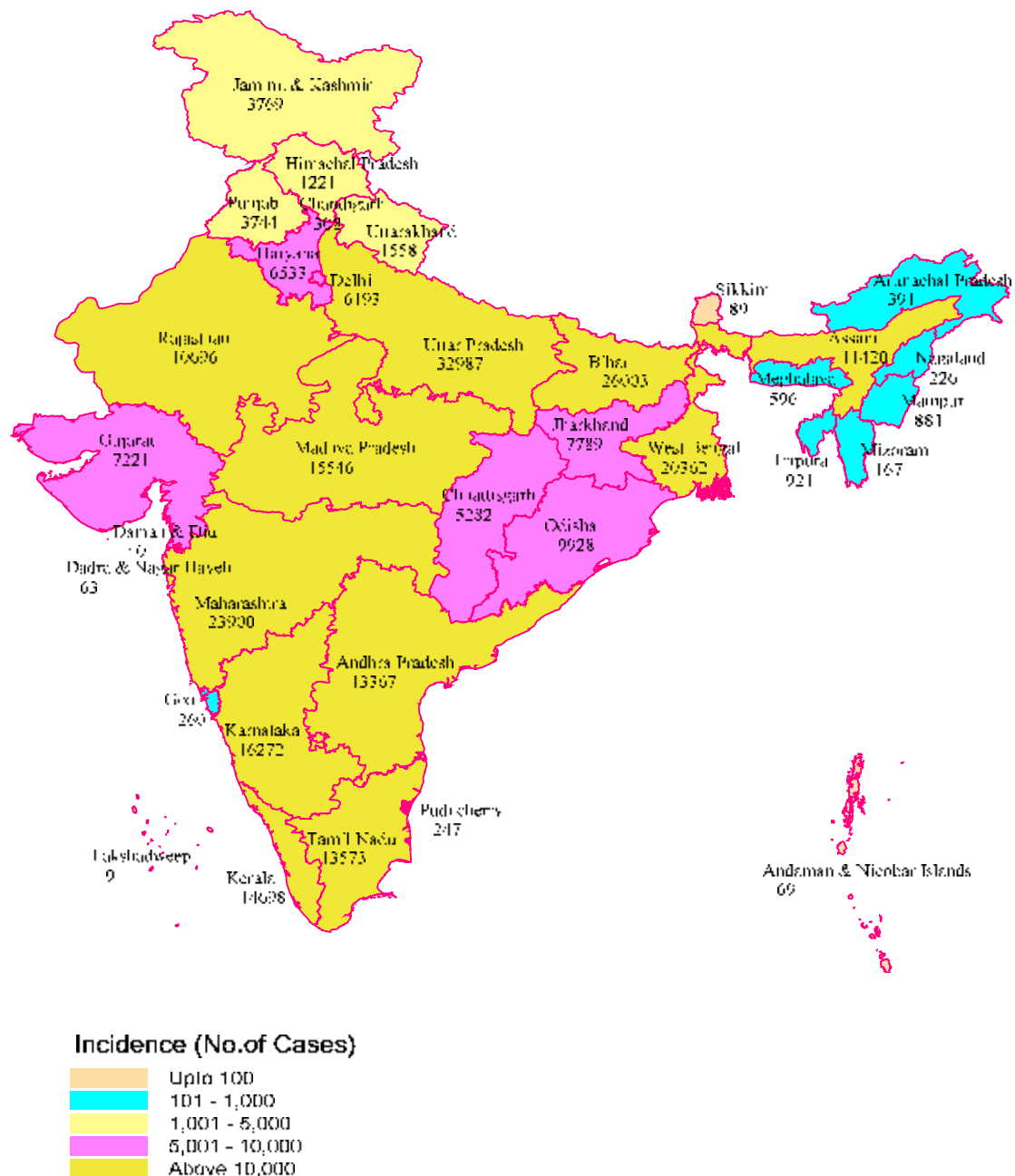
#### **Trend of Violent Crimes (2007 – 2011)**

The quantum of total violent crimes is continuously increasing from 2007 to 2011. Though *the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has remained almost static over this period (2007 - 2011).* The share of violent crimes affecting life showed a rising trend during 2008-2011. The share of violent crimes affecting women has decreased continually from 9.6 in 2007 to 9.2 in 2010 and increased slightly to 9.4 in 2011. Share of violent crimes affecting Public safety has showed a mixed trend during the period 2007 – 2011. Share of crimes affecting Property has also 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...2,56,329 Crime Rate... 21.2)**

A total of 2,56,329 incidents of violent crimes were reported in the country during the year 2011 over 2010 (2,41,986) recording an increase of 5.9%. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during the year 2011 was 11.0%.

## INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2011 (All India 256329)



**Table-3(A)**  
**Violent Crimes reported during 2007 - 2011**

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Total Violent Crimes	2,15,613 [10.8]	2,28,663 [10.9]	2,41,986 [10.9]	24,19,86 [10.9]	2,56,329 [11.0]
1.1	Affecting Life	99,017 (45.9)	1,03,660 (45.3)	1,07,580 (46.7)	11,33,69 (46.8)	12,26,79 (47.9)
1.2	Affecting Property	26,920 (12.5)	28,269 (12.4)	29,845 (12.9)	30,366 (12.5)	31,880 (12.4)
1.3	Affecting Public Safety	68,939 (32.0)	75,267 (32.9)	71,678 (31.1)	76,079 (31.4)	77,564 (30.3)
1.4	Affecting Women	20,737 (9.6)	21,467 (9.4)	21,397 (9.3)	22,172 (9.2)	24,206 (9.4)

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 2011 are presented in **Table-3.1**. *Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have reported high number of incidence with 32,987, 26,003 and 23,900 cases representing 12.9%, 10.1% and 9.3% respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country during the year 2011.*

up again in 2010 and 2011. Details can be seen in **table 3(B)**.

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Kerala (44.0) followed by Delhi (37.0), Assam (36.6) and Manipur (32.4). *The lowest crime rate was observed in Nagaland (11.4), Gujarat (12.0) and Punjab (13.5).*

**Table-3 (B)**  
**Crime Rate of Violent crimes during 2007 - 2011**

Sl. No.	Crime Rate For Violent Crimes (IPC)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Affecting Life	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.6	10.1
2.	Affecting Property	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
3.	Affecting Public safety	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.4
4.	Affecting Women	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
	Total crimes	19.0	19.8	19.7	20.4	21.2

*The crime rate (21.2) of total violent crimes in the country has shown an increase of 3.9% during the year 2011 over the year 2010.* The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2007 - 2011 at the All-India level are given in **Table-3 (B)**. The rate of total violent crimes has increased from 2007 to 2008 and declined marginally in 2009 and went

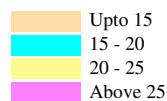
### Share of Violent crimes to total IPC Crimes

*The violent crimes constituted 10.8% of total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2007. The share of violent crimes marginally increased to 10.9% of total IPC crimes in 2008 and remained the same in 2009 and 2010. In the year 2011 it again went up slightly to 11.0%.*

## RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2011 (All India 21.2)



### Rate of Crime



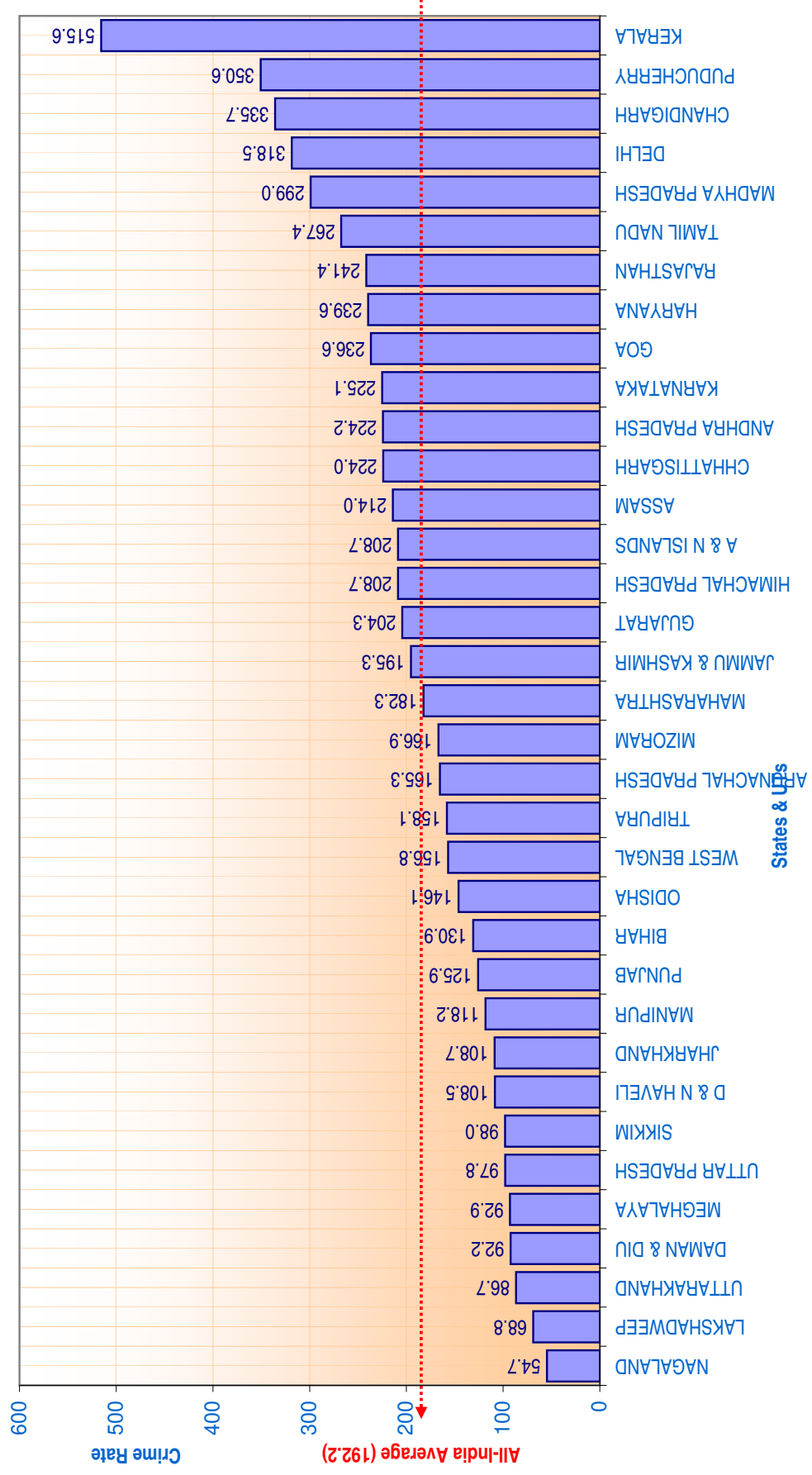
### Note:

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



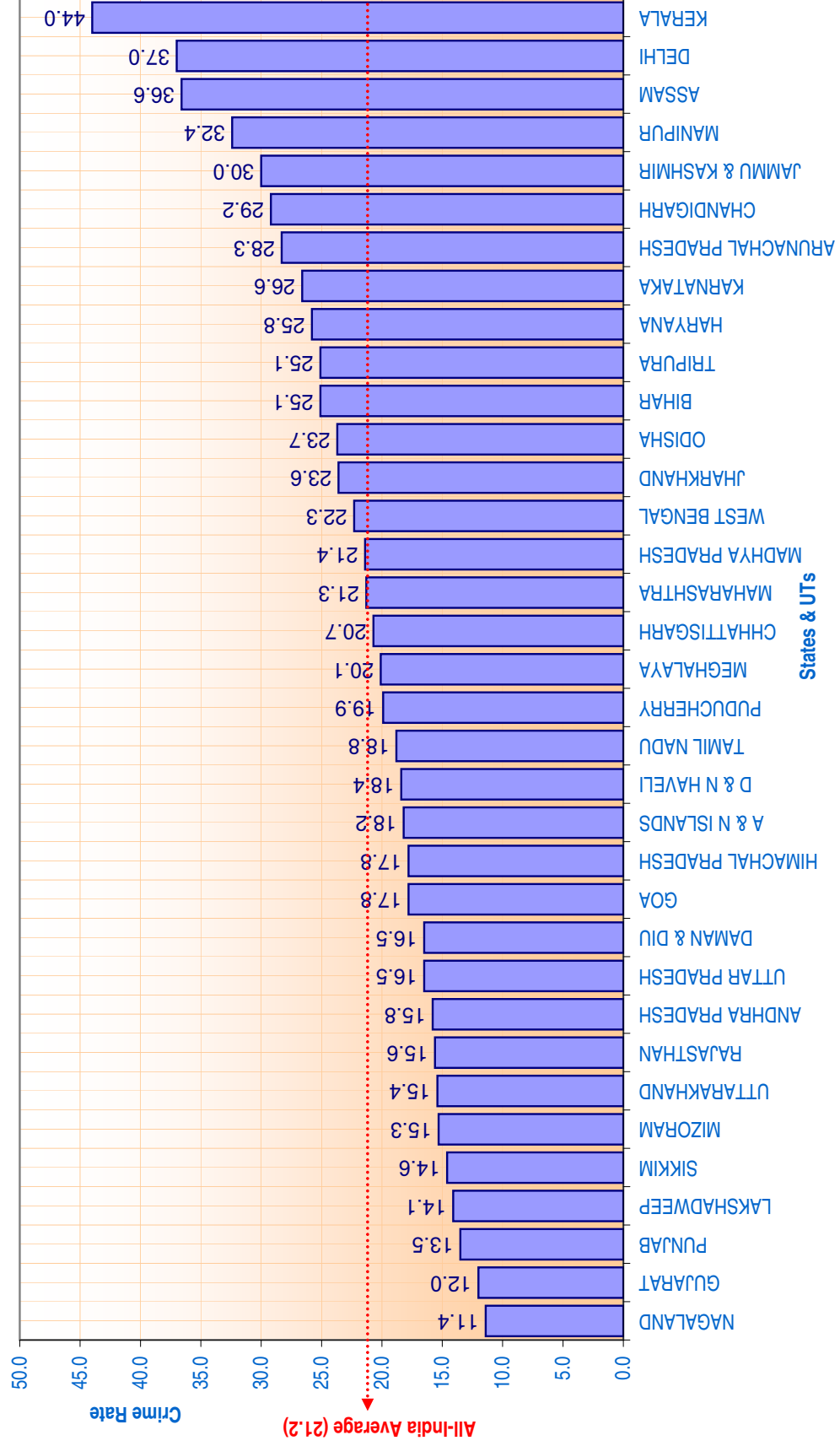
**State-wise IPC Crime Rate during 2011**

**FIGURE 3.1**



**FIGURE 3.2**

**State-wise Violent Crime Rate during 2011**



The comparative National level details are presented in **Table-3 (A)**. *The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Manipur (27.4%) followed by Jharkhand (21.7%) and Meghalaya (21.6%) against the National average of 11.0%.*

## Trend Analysis of Various Violent Crimes

### Murder

**(Incidence... 34,305  
Crime Rate...2.8)**

*The incidence of Murder (34,305) has increased by 2.9% as compared to the previous year 2010 (33,335 cases). The highest incidence (4,951) of Murder, accounting for 14.4% of total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar has reported 3,198 cases accounting for 9.3% of total Murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Meghalaya (5.7) followed by Jharkhand (5.3) 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 9.7% of cases of murder respectively. The other significant causes were: 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes' (7.8%), 'Gain' (5.1%) and 'Dowry' (3.9%). Bihar has accounted for 17.5% murders (308 out of 1,759) for 'Gain' and 31.2% (1041 out of 3,337) murders due to 'Property Dispute'. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 14.7% (540 out of 3,668) murders

due to 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity'. Andhra Pradesh has reported 16.9% of murders due to 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes', 25.9% of murders due to 'Political Reasons' were reported from West Bengal. 26.4% of murders due to 'Dowry' were reported from Odisha. Karnataka has contributed 32.1% of murders due to 'Witchcraft'. *Chattisgarh has accounted for 27.7% murders by 'Terrorist / Extremist Violence' followed by Assam (17.4%).*

### Attempt to Commit Murder

**(Incidence... 31,385  
Crime rate... 2.6)**

The incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (31,385) during the year 2011 has increased by 6.7% over the previous year (29,421). As in the case of Murder, *Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest (4653) incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder followed by Bihar with 3327 cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (9.0) against the National average of 2.6.*

**Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder  
(Incidence.....3,707  
Crime rate... 0.3)**

The incidence (3,707) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to

Murder has declined by 2.0% over previous year (3,782). As in the cases of Murder and its attempt, Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest

cases for 'Gain' (25.6%), Property Dispute (45.7%) and 'Personal Vendetta' (34.2%). Karnataka accounted for 32.1% cases (71 out of 240) due to 'Witchcraft'

Table-3 (C)

**Percentage share of Violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2011  
(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	27.4	1.	HARYANA	10.8
2.	JHARKHAND	21.7	2.	PUNJAB	10.7
3.	MEGHALAYA	21.6	3.	MIZORAM	9.2
4.	NAGALAND	20.9	4.	CHHATTISGARH	9.2
5.	LAKSHADWEEP	20.5	5.	CHANDIGARH	8.7
6.	BIHAR	19.1	6.	A & N ISLANDS	8.7
7.	DAMAN & DIU	17.9	7.	KERALA	8.5
8.	UTTARAKHAND	17.8	8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.5
9.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	17.1	9.	GOA	7.5
10.	ASSAM	17.1	10.	MADHYA PRADESH	7.2
11.	UTTAR PRADESH	16.9	11.	TAMIL NADU	7.0
12.	D & N HAVELI	16.9	12.	ANDHRA PRADESH	7.0
13.	ORISSA	16.2	13.	RAJASTHAN	6.5
14.	TRIPURA	15.9	14.	GUJARAT	5.9
15.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	15.4	15.	PUDUCHERRY	5.7
16.	SIKKIM	14.9			
17.	WEST BENGAL	14.2			
18.	KARNATAKA	11.8			
19.	MAHARASHTRA	11.7			
20.	DELHI	11.6			
	<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>11.0</b>			

number of 1,454 cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder accounting for 39.2% of such cases reported at the National level.

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

'Property Dispute' (3.1%), 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' (3.2%) and 'Dowry' (1.7%) were the major motives for Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. Bihar has accounted for the highest number of Culpable Homicide

A total of 3,335 cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, which accounted for 90.0% of total cases, could not be classified under the specified motives category.

**Rape  
(Incidence... 24,206  
Crime rate... 2.0)**

The number of Rape cases showed significant increase of 50.6% over the year 2001 level, an increase of 15.1% over the Quinquennial

Average of 2006 - 2010 and an increase of 9.2% over the previous year (22,172 cases) was observed. *Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest number (3,406 cases) of incidents accounting for 14.1% of all the Rape cases reported in the country followed by West Bengal 9.8% (2,363 cases). Mizoram reported the highest crime rate of 7.1 against the National average of 2.0.*

### **Kidnapping & Abduction (Incidence... 44,664 Crime rate... 3.7)**

44,664 cases of 'Kidnapping & Abduction' were reported during the year 2011, showing an increase of 98.6% over the 2001 level (22,487 cases), 44.9% over the Quinquennial Average of 2006 - 2010 and 16.2% over the previous year (38,440 cases). *The highest incidence of Kidnapping & Abduction was reported from Uttar Pradesh*

The incidence of Dacoity showed a decline of 30.4% over the 2001 level (6,154 cases), 6.0% over the Quinquennial Average of 2006 - 2010 and a decrease of 1.7% over the previous year (4,358 cases). *Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such incidents (773 cases) accounting for 18.0% of the total cases reported in the country. Bihar with 556 cases was the next in order accounting for 13.0% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in D & N Haveli (2.0) against the National average of 0.4.*

### **Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (Incidence... 2,895 Crime rate... 0.2)**

The incidence (2,895) of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity during the year 2011 registered an increase of 79.4% over 2001 level

**Table-3 (D)  
Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2010 & 2011.**

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2010			2011			% Share (2010)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	384	343	727	434	362	796	2.3
2.	10-15 years	221	134	355	205	128	333	0.9
3.	15-18 years	372	194	566	381	228	609	1.7
4.	18-30 years	11,580	4,207	15,787	11483	4453	15936	45.4
5.	30-50 years	10,077	3,057	13,134	10782	3178	13960	39.7
6.	Above 50 years	2,532	807	3,339	2461	1028	3489	9.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,166</b>	<b>8,742</b>	<b>33,908</b>	<b>25746</b>	<b>9377</b>	<b>35123</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

(8,500 cases) accounting for 19.0% of the total cases reported in the country. The highest crime rate (22.5) was observed in Delhi followed by Assam (12.1) against the National average of 3.7.

### **Dacoity (Incidence... 4,285 Crime rate... 0.4)**

(1,614), and a decrease of 3.6% over the Quinquennial Average of 2006 - 2010 and an increase of 10.7% over the previous year (2,615 cases). *West Bengal has reported the largest number (939 cases) of such incidence accounting for 32.4% of total such cases at the National level. The crime rate of 5.7 was highest in Manipur against the National average of 0.2.*

## **Robbery**

**(Incidence... 24,700**

**Crime rate... 2.0)**

The incidence of Robbery (24,700) showed an increase of 24.1% over the 2001 level (19901 cases), an increase of 18.8% over the Quinquennial Average of 2006 - 2010 and 5.6% increase over the previous year (23,393 cases). *The highest number of incidents (4,249 cases) accounting for 17.2% were reported from Maharashtra. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest crime rate of 4.6 against the National average of 2.0.*

## **Riots**

**(Incidence...68,500**

**Crime rate... 5.7)**

*The incidence of Riots (68,500) registered during the year 2011 has declined by 10.1% over the year 2001 level (76,222), increased by 9.4% over the Quinquennial Average of 2006 - 2010 and an increase of 1.4% over the previous year (67,571). The highest numbers of incidents (10,754) were reported from Kerala accounting for 15.7% of total such incidents in the country. The crime rate was also the highest in Kerala (32.2) against the National average of 5.7.*

## **Arson**

**(Incidence... 9,064**

**Crime rate... 0.7)**

The incidence of Arson during the year 2011 has decreased by 14.0% over the 2001 level (10,534 cases), an increase of 3.0% over the

Quinquennial Average of 2006 - 2010 and 6.5% over the year 2010 (8,508 cases). *Maharashtra (1,255 cases) has reported the highest number of incidents accounting for 13.8% of the total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was reported in Manipur (3.6) against the National average of 0.7.*

## **Dowry Death**

**(Incidence... 8,618**

**Crime rate... 0.7)**

The incidence of Dowry Deaths during the year (8,618) has increased by 25.8% over the 2001 level (6,851), 6.0% over Quinquennial Average of 2006 - 2010 and 2.7% over previous year (8,391). *Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,322) like previous year followed by Bihar (1,413). 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 2010 & 2011**

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2010			2011			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	40	28	68	40	33	73	1.9
2.	10-15 years	40	30	70	50	21	71	1.8
3.	15-18 years	78	45	123	102	53	155	4.0
4.	18-30 years	1738	394	2132	1535	283	1818	46.6
5.	30-50 years	1222	180	1402	1154	237	1391	35.7
6.	Above 50 years	305	61	366	282	109	391	10.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3423</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>4461</b>	<b>3163</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>3899</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 the year 2010 and 2011 at All-India level can be seen in **Table-3(D)**. The State/UT-wise details are presented in **Table-3.3**. *Almost one-sixth (17.7%) of the 796 Murder victims under 10 years of age belonged to Maharashtra (141 victims) followed by Uttar Pradesh(12.0%). 93 out of 333 victims of Murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years belonged to Uttar Pradesh and about one-fourth victims in the age group*

2011 (from 33,335 cases in the year 2010 to 34,305 cases in the year 2011). The number of victims of murder has also increased by 3.6% (from 33,908 in the year 2010 to 35,123 in the year 2011). The share of female victims (9,377) was 26.7% of the total 35,123 murder victims during the year 2011. *The share of victims in the youth age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 45.4% followed by those in the age-group 30-50 years (39.7%).*

### Victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of the victims of Culpable

**Table-3 (F)**  
**Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction for the year 2010 & 2011**

Sl. No.	Age-group	2010			2011			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	614	378	992	746	493	1,239	2.7
2.	10-15 years	1,229	1,999	3,228	1,239	3,027	4,266	9.4
3.	15-18 years	731	6,422	7,153	987	10,115	11,102	24.5
4.	18-30 years	4,201	17,702	21,903	4,689	17,159	21,848	48.3
5.	30-50 years	2,005	3,505	5,510	2,188	3,707	5,895	13.0
6.	Above 50 years	196	166	362	520	369	889	2.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,976</b>	<b>30,172</b>	<b>39,148</b>	<b>10,369</b>	<b>34,870</b>	<b>45,239</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

*15-18 years (22.5% i.e., 137 out of 609) also belonged to Uttar Pradesh.*

The incidence of murder has increased by 2.9% during the year

Homicide not amounting to Murder for the year 2010 and 2011 at all India level are presented in **Table 3(E)**.



The share of female victims (736) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder was 18.9% of the total 3,899 victims during the year 2011. The victims in the age group 18-30 years and 30-50 years accounted for 46.6% and 35.7% respectively of 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 45,239 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year 2011 as compared to 39,148 in the previous year (2010), registering an increase of 15.6% over the year 2010.

*More than three times number of females (34,870) was kidnapped compared to 10,369 numbers of males accounting for 77.1% during the year 2011. 'Marriage' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of females accounting for 62.2% (21,691 out of 34,870 incidences) of the total females Kidnapped & Abducted. 'Revenge' (482 out of 10,369) and 'Unlawful Activity' (466 out of 10,369) were the main causes of Kidnapping & Abduction of males representing 4.6% and 4.5% respectively of the Kidnapped & Abducted males*

The number of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction was higher in the age group of 18 - 30 years (21,848). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 48.3% of the total such victims reported during the year 2011.

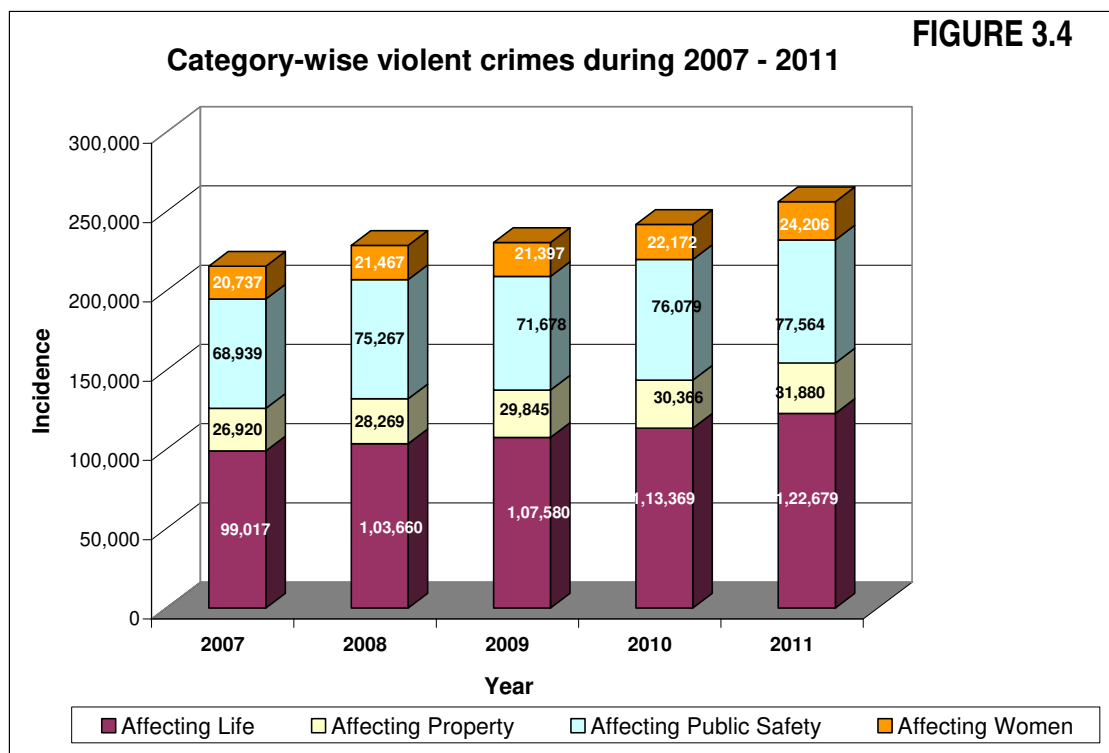
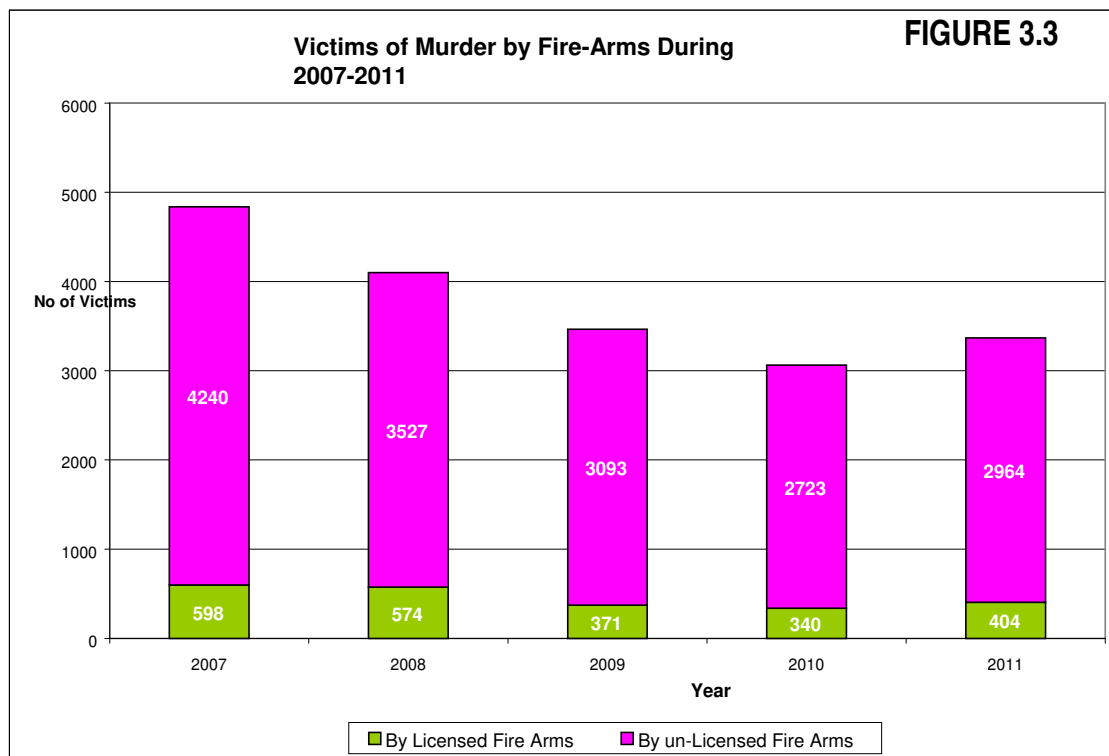
*N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 8.9% of Kidnapping & Abduction victims, reported 49.3% (611 out of 1239) of child victims (upto 10 years of age) and 38.2% victims for the age-groups 10 - 15 years (1,631 out of 4266 victims). Delhi has reported the highest number of victims for age group 15 – 18 years (1,547 out of 11,102 i.e. 13.9%). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of victims for age group 18 - 30 years (3,929 out of 21,848 i.e., 18.0%). West Bengal reported the highest number of victims in 30 – 50 years (992 out of 5,895 i.e., 16.8%).*

**Table-3 (G)**

#### Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2007 to 2011

Year	Number of Victims Murdered				Proportion of victims by fire-arms
	Total Victims	By Licensed Fire Arms	By un-Licensed Fire Arms	Total Fire Arms victims	
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
2010	33,908	340	2,723	3,064	9.0
2011	35,123	404	2,964	3,368	9.6





## Use of Fire Arms in Murder Cases

Information on the use of fire-arms 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 was 14.5% in 2007 which declined to 12.2% in 2008, 9.3% in 2009 and 9.0% in 2010 and again rose to 9.6% in 2011. 3,368 victims of the total 35,123 murder victims fell prey to fire-arms. 404 victims of these were murdered by licensed firearms and 2,964 persons were by un-licensed fire-arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (1184 victims), Bihar (507 victims) and Jharkhand (448 victims) have reported significant number of murder victims by use of fire-arms. These three States altogether accounted for 63.5% of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in the year 2011.*

On an average 9 persons were victims of fire-arms use everyday at all India level during the year. Uttar Pradesh which reported 14.4% of total Murder cases represented almost one-third (35.2%) of the victims of Murder by use of Fire arms at the National Level (1184 out of 3,368 victims).

## 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 the period 2007 – 2011.

A total of 37,193 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 102 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies were Maharashtra (6,313 victims), Tamil Nadu (4,479 victims), Uttar Pradesh (4,084 victims) and West Bengal (3,704 victims). The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table-3.8**.

**Table - 3 (H)**

### Un-identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest conducted during 2007 to 2011

S. No.	Year	No. of Un-Identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1.	2007	37,282
2..	2008	37,668
3.	2009	34,902
4.	2010	33,857
5.	2011	37,193

\*\*\*\*\*

**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 the 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 52.8% in the year 1971 to 78.8% in the year 2011 although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 78.5% in the year 1971 to 72.7% in the year 2011.

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

There were 31,46,326 cases for investigation during the year 2011 including the pending cases from previous year.

In 22,86,997 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 reported as 2,548 (0.1% of the total cases for investigation including pending cases from previous year(s).

8,56,444 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2011. 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 Counterfeiting (55.3%) followed by Dacoity (55.2%) and

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	1971	1138588	83663	428382	810691	894354	78.5	52.8
2	1981	1692060	127655	740881	1208339	1335994	79.0	61.3
3	1991	2075718	118626	1091579	1530861	1649487	79.5	71.3
4	2001	2238379	105019	1303397	1658258	1763277	78.8	78.6
5	2002	2246845	116913	1335792	1670339	1787252	79.5	80.0
6	2003	2169268	105383	1271504	1586562	1691945	78.0	80.1
7	2004	2303354	103249	1317632	1651944	1755193	76.2	79.8
8	2005	2365658	100183	1367268	1693652	1793835	75.8	80.7
9	2006	2447063	101372	1374282	1704802	1806174	73.8	80.6
10	2007	2626687	123434	1475711	1841411	1964845	74.8	80.1
11	2008	2752687	122211	1547188	1939738	2061949	74.9	79.8
12	2009	2808468	126677	1505951	1920143	2046820	72.9	78.4
13	2010	2985719	134997	1598272	2021260	2156257	72.2	79.1
14	2011	3146326	142804	1689881	2144193	2286997	72.7	78.8

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

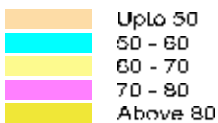
\* Excluding cases where investigation was refused; @ Cases charge-sheeted + Final report submitted.

## DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2011

(All India 72.8)



### 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.

Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (54.1%). 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 reported as 80.6% for Sexual Harassment followed by Hurt (79.7%), Molestation (78.4%), Causing Death by Negligence (73.3%) and Importation of Girls (72.4%).

Police could charge-sheet 53.7% cases out of the total cases under investigation. The cases for which 'final report submitted', 'charges found false/mistake of law etc' and 'investigation refused' accounted for 14.4%, 4.5% and 0.1% respectively. 337 cases were withdrawn by the Government at the investigation stage. The police investigation of 72.7% in the year 2011 was marginally higher than that of the previous year (72.2% investigation).

16,89,881 cases were charge-sheeted by police of the total true cases (Charge-sheeted + final report submitted i.e. 2144193 cases) investigated amounting to 78.8% of successful detection. 26.4% cases of Cheating, 22.6% cases of Kidnapping & Abduction and 11.0% cases of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives were found false or related to mistake of law, as a result, no charge-sheet could be filed in such cases as compared to 6.2% 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 (88.3%), Meghalaya (77.0%), Assam (55.8%) and D & N Haveli (49.5%). Highest such percentage among UTs has been found in Lakshadweep (51.0%).

### Charge-sheeting Rate of IPC Crimes

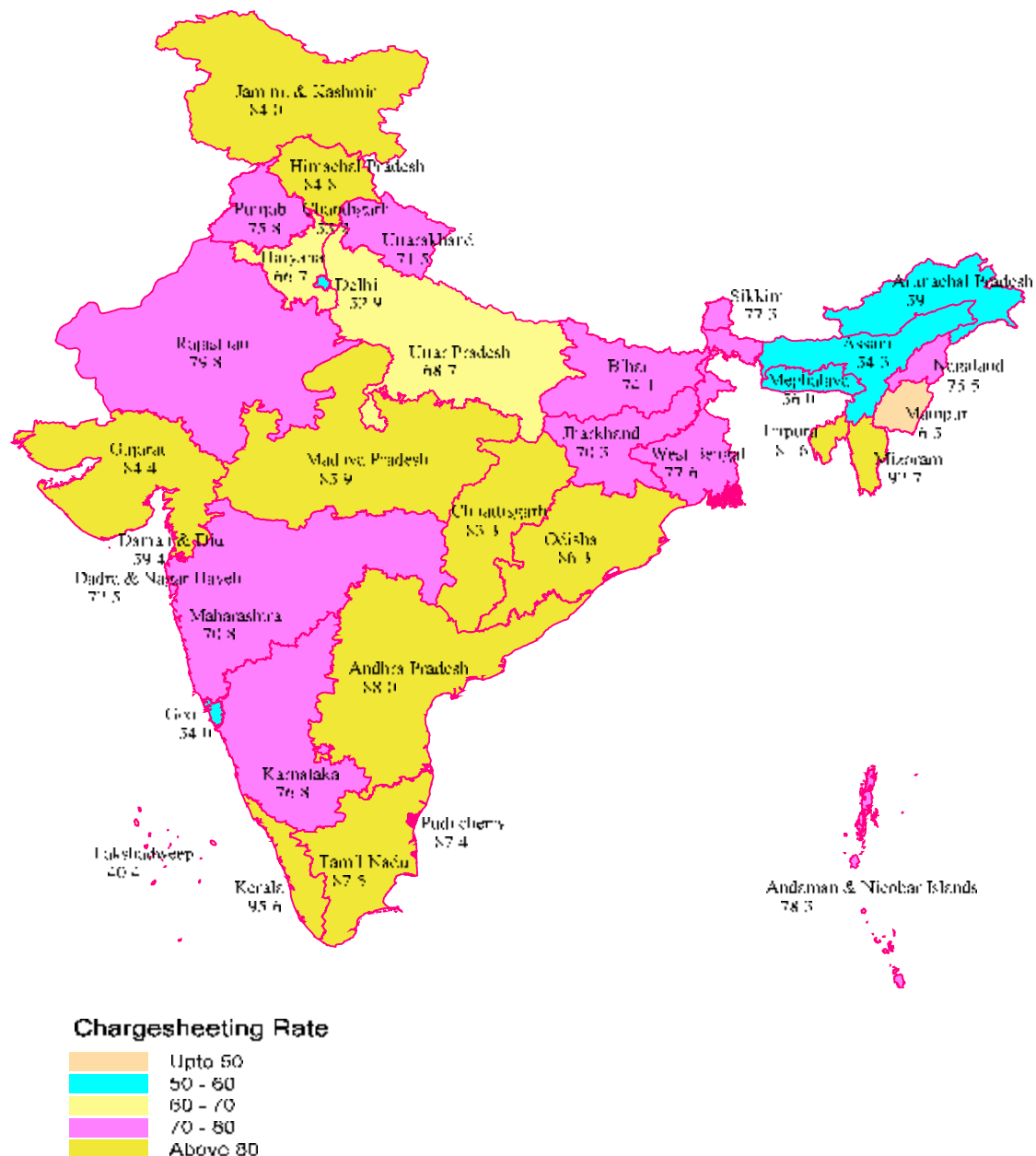
State/UT-wise rate of Charge-sheet (percentage of cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated) of all the IPC crimes is presented in **Table-4.4**. It was observed that *overall rate of charge-sheet was the highest at 95.6% in Kerala, followed by Mizoram (92.7%), Andhra Pradesh (88.0%), Tamil Nadu (87.5%), Puducherry (87.4%), Odisha (86.3%), Madhya Pradesh (85.9%), Himachal Pradesh (84.8%), Gujarat (84.4%) and Chhattisgarh (83.3%), Tripura (81.6) and Jammu & Kashmir (84.0%) compared to the All-India average at 78.8%. The Police, in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, A & N Island and D & N Haveli have charge-sheeted 100% cases under Dowry Death.*

The rate of charge-sheet in respect of total IPC cases in Manipur was the lowest at 6.5%.

### Disposal of SLL Cases by Police

The disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime-heads are presented in **Table - 4.5**. Police completed investigation in 94.0% cases and in negligible percentage of cases investigation was refused out of the total 41,92,641 cases (including the pending cases from previous

## CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2011 (All India 78.8)

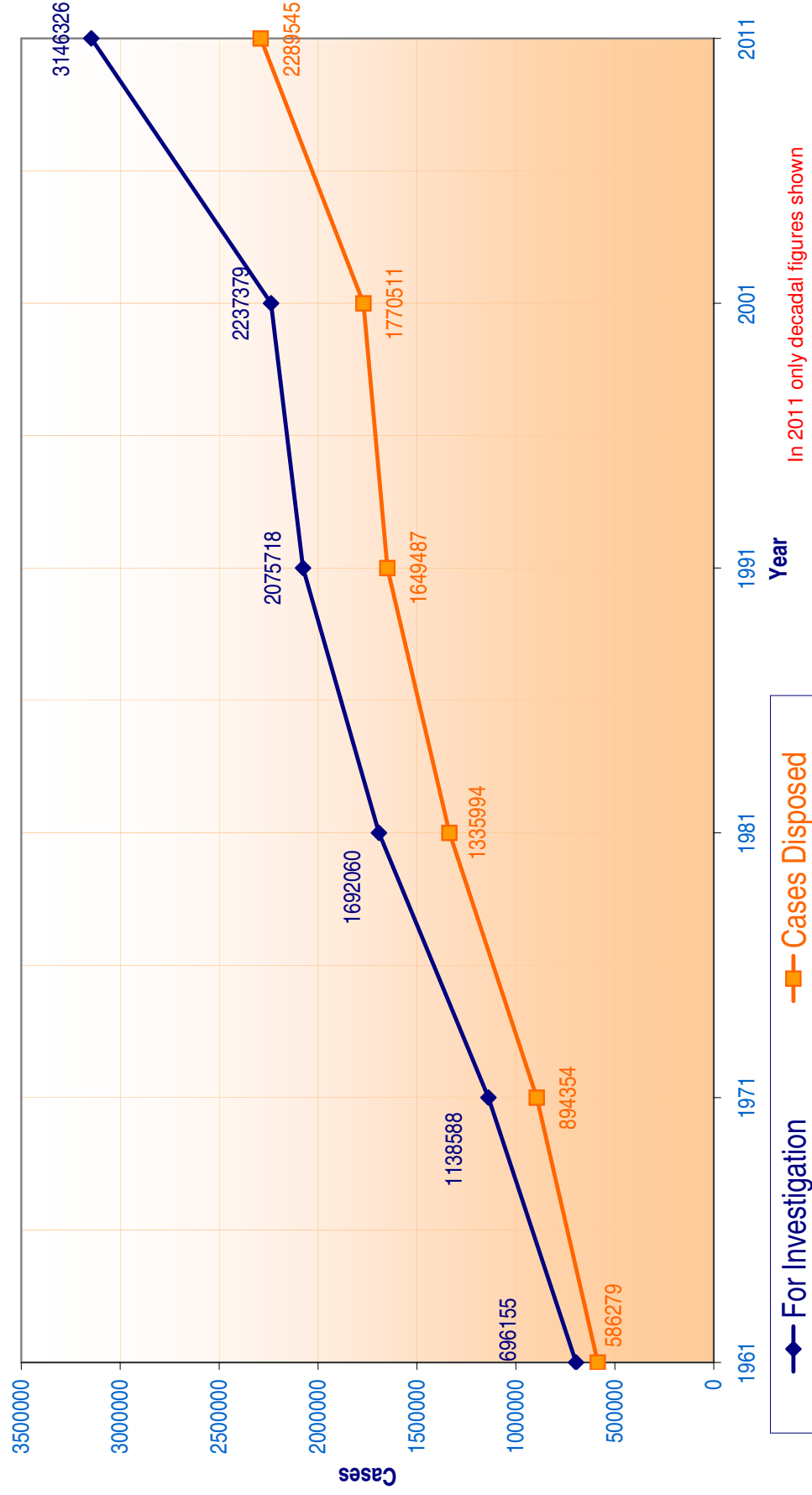


### Note:

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

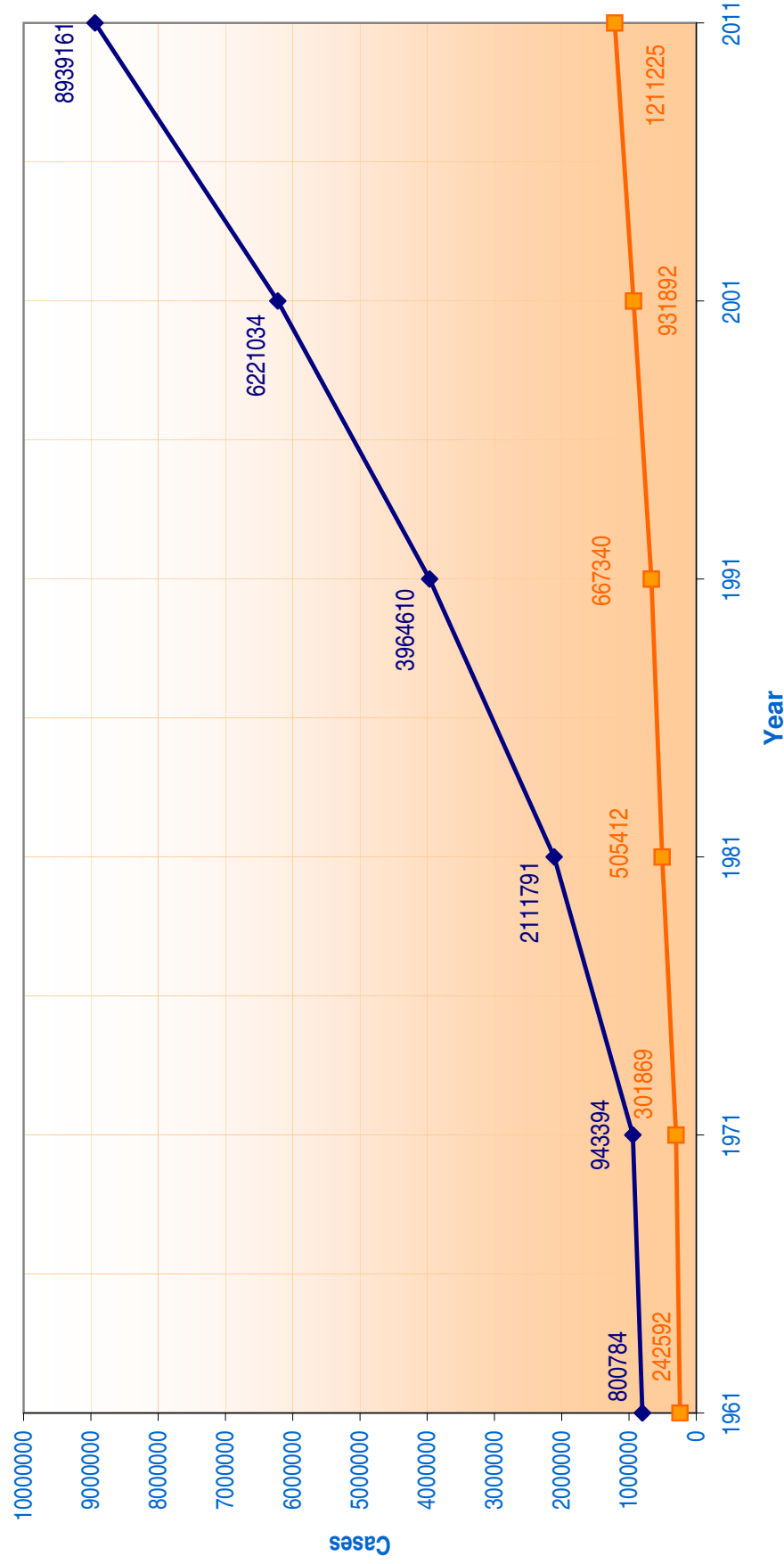
**IPC Cases For Investigation  
and their Disposal by Police**

**FIGURE 4.1**



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

**FIGURE 4.2**



In 2011 only decadal figures shown

◆ For Trial    ■ Cases in which Trial Completed



years) meant for investigation. The percentage of SLL cases (93.9%) in which investigation was completed was better as compared to percentage of IPC cases (72.7%). Only 6.0% SLL cases were pending for police disposal at the end of the year 2011 against 27.2% under IPC.

State / UT wise pendency of SLL cases for investigation by police (**Table - 4.6**) reveals that 92.8% cases were pending investigation at the end of the year 2011 in Manipur, followed by Assam (80.8%), Meghalaya (85.6%), Daman & Diu (68.0%) and Delhi (61.3%). The States / UTs which had appreciable police disposal percentage (100%) for SLL cases were Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, D & N Haveli and Lakshadweep

The details of disposal of SLL crimes by police under various crime-heads are presented in **Table - 4.7**. A high pendency was observed in TADA cases (92.9%) followed by Indian Passport Act (67.6%), Indian Railways Act (55.5%) and Explosive & Explosive Substance Act in the year 2011.

### Charge-Sheeting Rate of SLL Crimes

State / UT-wise details of Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes during the year 2011 are presented in **Table - 4.8**. The Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes was also fairly high (93.4%) compared to 78.8% of IPC crimes. *Twelve States / UTs have reported charge-sheeting rate of 99% or more for SLL crimes. These States/UTs are Sikkim, Dadra &*

*Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Chhattisgarh (100% each), Gujarat, Puducherry and Mizoram (99.9% each), Madhya Pradesh (99.8%), Andhra Pradesh (99.5%), Uttarakhand (99.4%) and Odisha (99.2%). Arunachal Pradesh had a low charge-sheeting rate, which stood at 52.4% during the year 2011.*

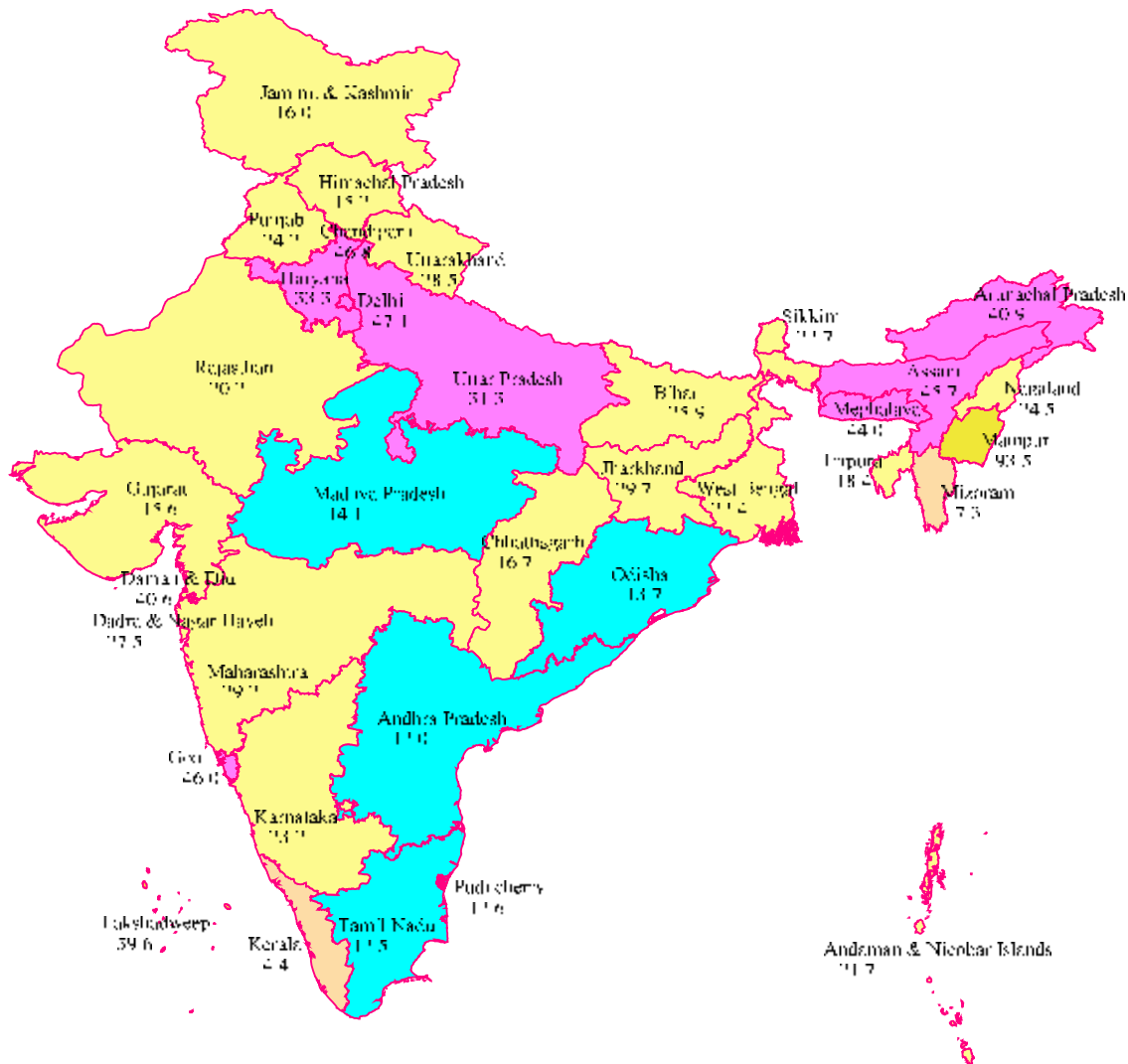
### Disposal by Courts (Decadal variations)

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 percentage were 32.0% and 62.0% respectively in the year 1971 which went down in 2011 to 15.4% and 41.1% respectively.

## DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2011

(All India 21.2)



### Disposal Percentage

	Upto 10
	10 - 15
	15 - 30
	30 - 50
	Above 50

#### NOTE:

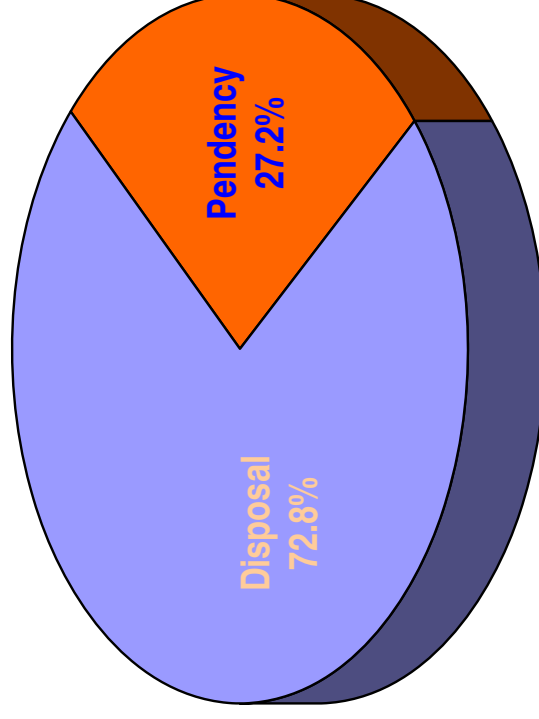
Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the number of cases compounded/withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as a percentage of total number of cases for trial (including cases pending trial from previous year) under IPC.

**Percent Disposal of IPC Cases by Police  
Crime-wise 2011**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	55.9	44.1
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	61.3	38.7
C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	62.0	38.0
RAPE	63.4	36.6
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	59.4	40.6
DACOITY	44.8	55.2
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	45.9	54.1
ROBBERY	60.6	39.4
BURGLARY	66.8	33.2
THEFT	68.2	31.8
RIOTS	69.4	30.6
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	53.6	46.4
CHEATING	55.1	44.9
COUNTERFEITING	44.7	55.3
ARSON	63.7	36.3
HURT	79.8	20.2
DOWRY DEATH	65.1	34.9
MOLESTATION	78.4	21.6
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	80.6	19.4
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	69.4	30.6
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	72.4	27.6
DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	73.4	26.6
OTHER IPC CRIMES	79.7	20.3
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	72.8	27.2

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**



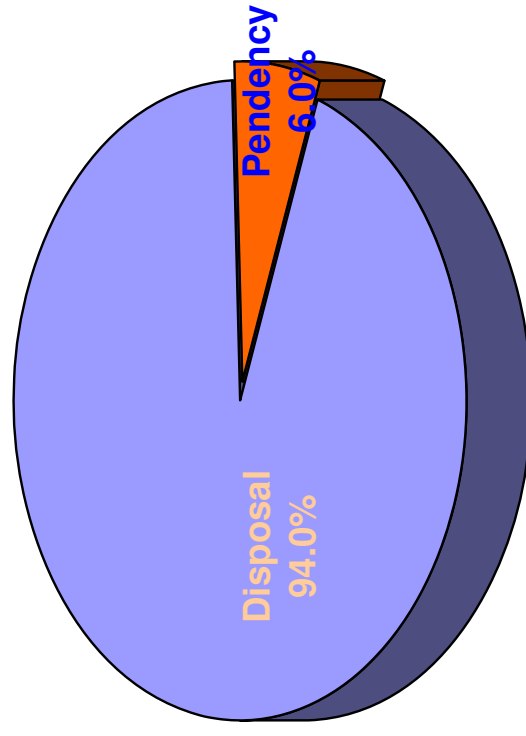
## Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Police Crime-wise 2011

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	81.1	18.9
N.D.P.S. ACT	69.8	30.2
GAMBLING ACT	94.5	5.5
EXCISE ACT	88.7	11.3
PROHIBITION ACT	82.8	17.2
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	50.0	50.0
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	61.4	38.6
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	44.6	55.4
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	64.2	35.8
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	65.6	34.4
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	32.4	67.6
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	67.4	32.6
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	7.1	92.9
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	51.3	48.7
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	63.8	36.2
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	63.0	37.0
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	91.3	8.7
COPYRIGHT ACT	74.5	25.5
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	100.0
SC&T (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	65.0	35.0
FOREST ACT	87.2	12.8
OTHER SLL CRIMES	97.2	2.8
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	94.0	6.0

### 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

FIGURE 4.4



**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	1971	9,43,394	3,01,869	1,87,072	32.0	62.0
2	1981	21,11,791	5,05,412	2,65,531	23.9	52.5
3	1991	39,64,610	6,67,340	3,19,157	16.8	47.8
4	2001	62,21,034	9,31,892	3,80,504	15.0	40.8
5	2002	64,64,748	9,81,393	3,98,830	15.2	40.6
6	2003	65,77,778	9,59,567	3,84,887	14.6	40.1
7	2004	67,68,713	9,57,311	4,06,621	14.1	42.5
8	2005	69,91,508	10,13,240	4,30,091	14.5	42.4
9	2006	71,92,451	10,44,120	4,47,516	14.5	42.9
10	2007	74,73,521	10,25,689	4,33,929	13.7	42.3
11	2008	78,33,842	10,52,623	4,48,475	13.4	42.6
12	2009	81,30,053	10,25,781	4,27,655	12.6	41.7
13	2010	85,49,655	11,41,031	4,64,128	13.3	40.7
14	2011	89,39,161	12,11,225	4,97,996	15.4	41.1

\* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

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

Status of disposal of various categories of IPC cases by courts are presented in **Table - 4.9**. *There were 89,39,161 cases for trials (including pending cases from the previous years) during the year 2011 as compared to 85,49,655 cases during the previous year 2010.* The percentage of cases in which trials were completed has increased to 15.4 in the year 2011 from 13.3% in the year 2010. 84.6% of 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 1,46,201

Violent Crime cases were completed by Courts during the year 2011 representing 13.3% of trial of total IPC crime disposal (12,11,225 cases) at All-India level.

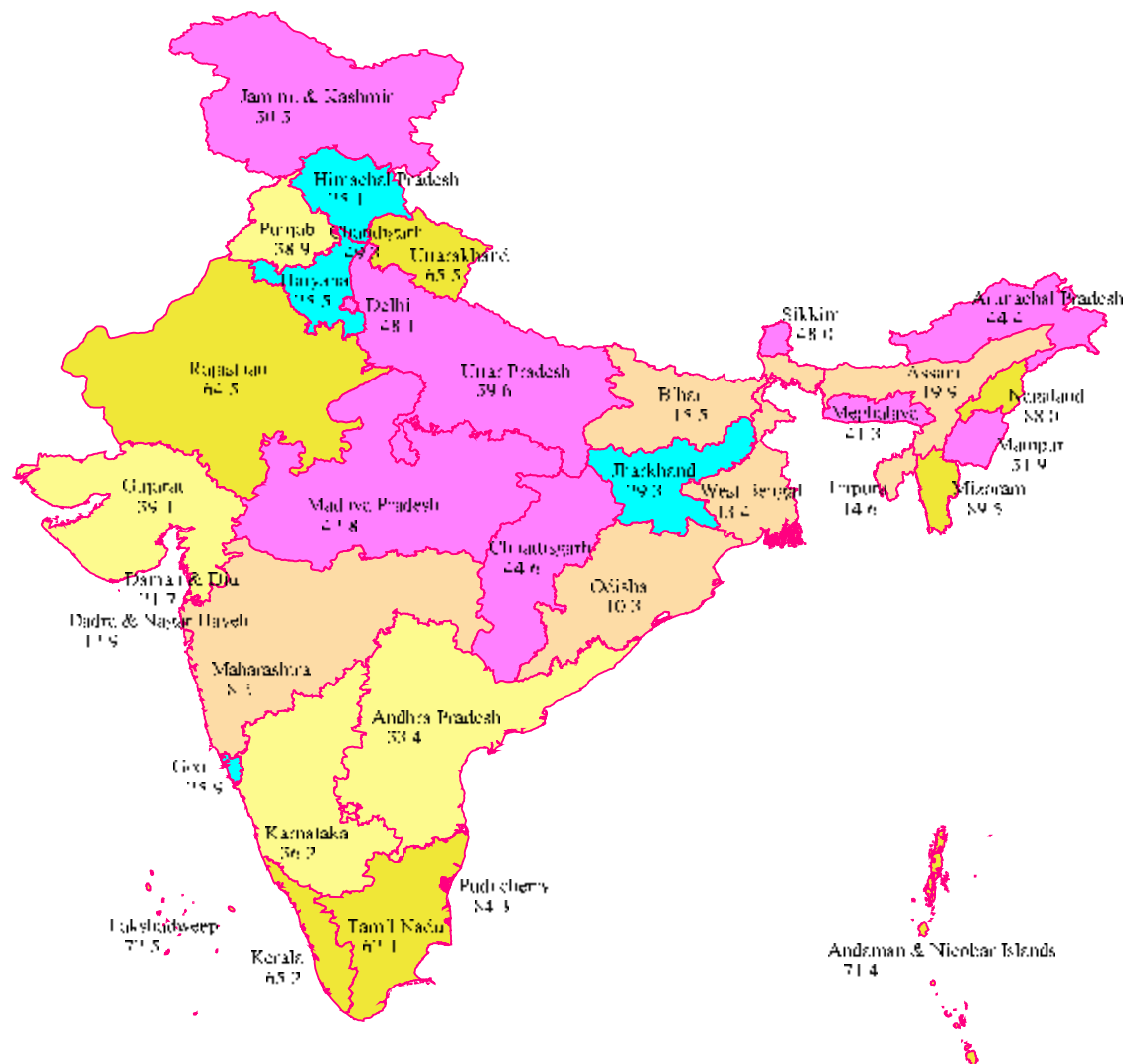
It is observed from **Table - 4.10** that the state/UT of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, West Bengal, A & N Islands and D & N Haveli had reported of pendency of more than 90% of cases under SLL.

The details regarding crime head-wise pendency percentage of IPC cases for trial can be seen in **Table - 4.11**. More than 84.0% of pendency was observed for most of the IPC crimes.

### Conviction Rate of IPC Crimes

*The conviction rate i.e. the ratio of cases convicted to the total cases tried, in the year 2011 was 41.1% which was marginally higher as compared to 40.7% in the year 2010.*

## CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2011 (All India 41.1)



### Conviction Rate

Upto 20
20 - 30
30 - 40
40 - 60
Above 60

### Note:

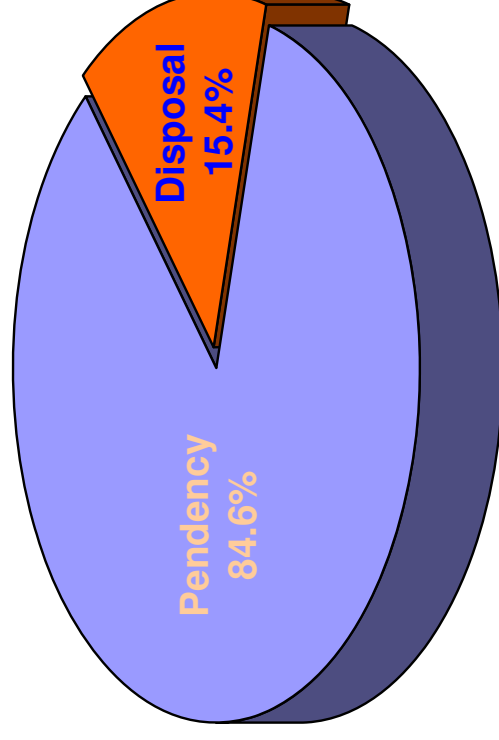
Conviction Rate means percentage of cases convicted out of cases in which trials completed under IPC.

## Percent Disposal of IPC Cases by Courts Crime-wise 2011

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	12.6	87.4
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	14.2	85.8
C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	15.3	84.7
RAPE	16.4	83.6
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	13.6	86.4
DACOITY	9.6	90.4
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	11.8	88.2
ROBBERY	10.9	89.1
BURGLARY	13.4	86.6
THEFT	12.9	87.1
RIOTS	11.6	88.4
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9.0	91.0
CHEATING	10.3	89.7
COUNTERFEITING	12.7	87.3
ARSON	13.9	86.1
HURT	17.0	83.0
DOWRY DEATH	17.1	82.9
MOLESTATION	15.9	84.1
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	27.4	72.6
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	12.3	87.7
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	17.9	82.1
DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	15.0	85.0
OTHER IPC CRIMES	17.1	82.9
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	15.4	84.6

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

**FIGURE 4.5**

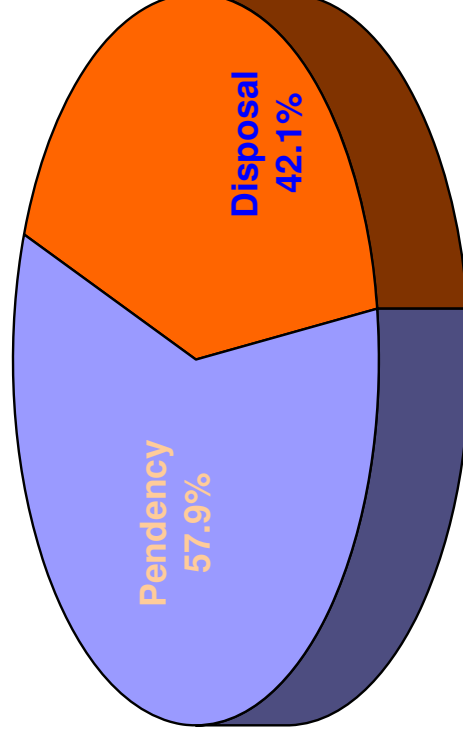


## Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Courts Crime-wise 2011

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	17.7	82.3
N.D.P.S. ACT	17.2	82.8
GAMBLING ACT	36.2	63.8
EXCISE ACT	29.4	70.6
PROHIBITION ACT	13.9	86.1
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	13.6	86.4
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	16.6	83.4
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	5.5	94.5
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	8.3	91.7
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	15.2	84.8
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	11.7	88.3
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	10.3	89.7
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	1.0	99.0
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	18.2	81.8
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	19.5	80.5
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	12.6	87.4
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	29.9	70.1
COPYRIGHT ACT	19.1	80.9
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	100.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	19.2	80.8
FOREST ACT	27.6	72.4
OTHER SLL CRIMES	64.3	35.7
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	42.1	57.9

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

FIGURE 4.6





The crime head - wise analysis revealed that *the conviction rate was highest in cases relating to Sexual Harassment (45.8%) followed by Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (39.1%) and Murder (38.5%)*. The highest percentage of cases which were either compounded or withdrawn was reported under 'Sexual Harassment' (4.1%) cases followed by 'Hurt' (2.0%).

State / UT-wise details of Conviction Rates are presented for various IPC crimes in **Table - 4.12**. It is observed that *Mizoram, Nagaland, A & N Island and Daman & Diu under 'Molestation' cases, Nagaland under 'Sexual Harassment' cases and Manipur under 'Rape' cases have reported a 100% conviction rate against the National average of 41.1% 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 84,72,922 SLL cases, including those pending from the previous years, for disposal by Criminal Courts in the country during the year 2011. There was a decrease of 9.0% in SLL cases pending trial in the year 2011 as compared to the year 2010 (93,14,925 cases). The pendency of SLL cases in Courts during the year 2011 was higher at 57.9% as compared to 52.1% in the year 2010.

The State/UT-wise disposal of SLL crimes by various Courts are given in **Table - 4.14**. The pendency for SLL cases was reported to be high from Arunachal Pradesh (98.8%). The

next in the order was Manipur (97.1%) followed by West Bengal (94.9%), Meghalaya (92.0%), Jammu & Kashmir (91.4%), Assam (90.5%), Maharashtra (89.9%), Odisha (89.5%) and Bihar (89.2%). The highest pendency among UTs was reported from D & N Haveli (98.7%) followed by Delhi (92.4%).

The percentage disposals of various SLL crimes by Courts during the year 2011 are 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 (86.7%) followed by Forest Act (83.4%) and Excise Act (82.1%).*

### 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 (90.5%) than that of IPC crimes (41.1%) 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 Assam where conviction rate in respect of IPC crimes was reported at 19.9% as compared to 8.8% 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 are presented in **Table - 4.18**. It was observed that *38,893 trials (3.2%) were completed after 10 years of trial, 1,34,126*

*(11.1%) trials took between 5 to 10 years, 2,88,524 (23.8%) trials took between 3 to 5 years, 3,84,168 (31.7%) trials took between 1 to 3 years, 2,18,500 (18.0%) trials took between 6 months to a year and 1,47,014 (12.1%) trials completed within 6 months. It may be seen that maximum disposal of cases by various courts (31.7%) took place between 1 to 3 years followed by 3 - 5 years (23.8%).*

### **Salient features**

- 1) Charge-sheeting rate for IPC crimes was low in Manipur (6.5%) against National average of 78.8%.
- 2) The Conviction rate for IPC cases was low in Maharashtra (8.2%), Odisha (10.3%), D & N Haveli (12.9%), West Bengal (13.4%), Tripura (14.6%), Bihar (15.5%) and

Assam (19.9%) as compared to National average of 41.1%.

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 and Nagaland.

4) The conviction rates for SLL crimes in respect of Daman & Diu (nil), Odisha (11.6%), Assam (8.8%) and Maharashtra (17.9%) were very low against the National average of 91.7%.

5) 100% and 99.0% cases were reported as pending for trial under 'Sati Prevention Act' and 'TADA' respectively, at the end of the year 2011.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 (Eve Teasing) (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

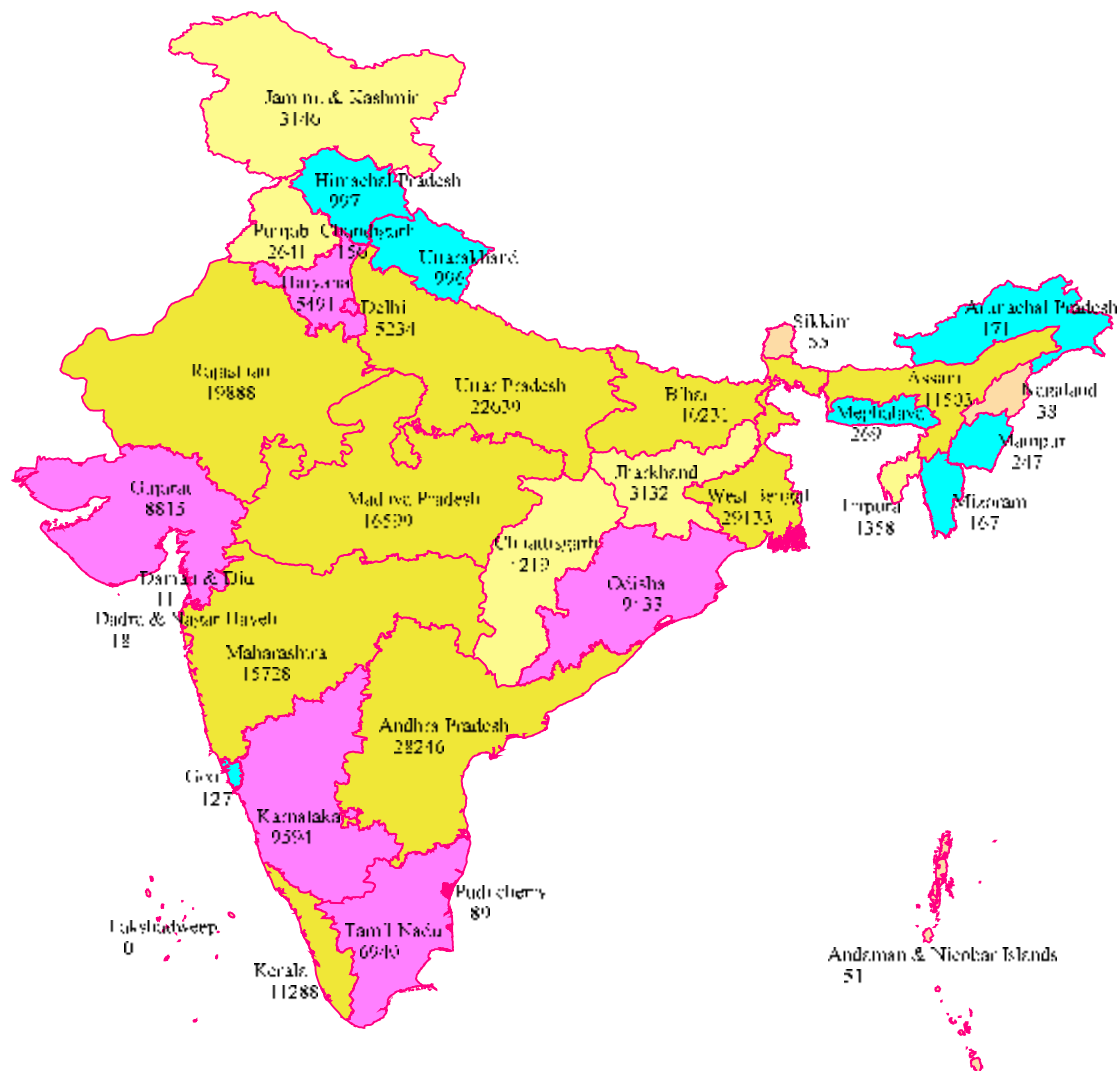
affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are -

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

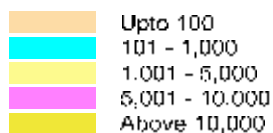
**Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence...2,28,650)**

*A total of 2,28,650 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2011 as compared to 2,13,585 incidences in the year 2010 recording an increase of 7.1% during the year 2011. These crimes have continuously increased during 2007 - 2011 with 1,85,312 cases in the year 2007, 1,95,856 cases in the year 2008, 2,03,804 cases in the year 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in the year 2010 and 2,28,650 cases in the year 2011. West Bengal with 7.5% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 12.7% of total crime against women by reporting 29,133 cases. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.0% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.4% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 28,246 cases in the year 2011.*

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2011 (All India 228650)



### Incidence (No. of Cases)



## Crime Rate

(Crime rate... 18.9)

The rate of crime has increased marginally from 18.0 in the year 2010 to 18.9 during the year 2011. Tripura has reported the highest rate of crime against women at 37.0 during the year 2011 as compared to 18.9 crime rate at the National level.

## Trend Analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during the year 2007 to year 2011 along with percentage variation are

presented in **Table-5(A)**. The crime against women during the year 2011 has increased by 7.1% over the year 2010 and by 23.4% over the year 2007. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.8% of total crimes and the rest 4.2% were SLL crimes against women.

The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.8% in the year 2007 to 9.4% during the year 2011.

**Table - 5(A)**

**Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2007 - 2011 and  
Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	20,737	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	9.2
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	20,416	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	19.4
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	8,093	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	2.7
4.	Cruelty By Husband and Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)	75,930	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	5.4
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	38,734	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	5.8
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	10,950	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	-14.0
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	61	67	48	36	80	122.2
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	1	0	0	1	100.0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	-2.6
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,200	1,025	845	895	453	-49.4
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,623	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	27.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,85,312</b>	<b>1,95,856</b>	<b>2,03,804</b>	<b>2,13,585</b>	<b>2,28,650</b>	<b>7.1</b>

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2011 (All India 18.9)



**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	2007	19,89,673	1,74,921	8.8
2	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
3	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
4	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6
5	2011	23,25,575	2,19,142	9.4

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

#### **Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) (Incidence...24,206 Rate...2.0)**

An increasing trend in cases of rape has been observed during 2007 – 2008. A mixed trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2008 - 2011. These cases have reported an increase of 3.5% in the year 2008 over the year 2007, a decline of 0.3% in the year 2009 over 2008 and an increase of 3.6% in 2010 over 2009 and further an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011 over the year 2010. *Madhya Pradesh has reported highest number of Rape cases (3,406) accounting for 14.1% of total such cases reported in the country. Mizoram has reported of crime rate 7.1 as compared to National average of 2.0.*

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

#### **Incest Rape (Incidence...267)**

Incest rape cases have decreased by 7.3% from 288 cases in 2010 to 267 cases in 2011 as compared to 9.2% increase in

overall Rape cases. Maharashtra (44 cases) has accounted for the highest (15.3%) of the total such cases reported in the country. (See Table 5.3)

#### **Rape Victims**

There were 24,270 victims of Rape out of 24,206 reported Rape cases in the country. 10.6% (2,582) of the total victims of Rape were girls under 14 years of age, while 19.0% (4,646 victims) were teenaged girls (14-18 years). 54.7% (13,264 victims) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. However, 15.0% (3,637 victims) victims were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.6% (141 victims) was over 50 years of age. The details are given in **Table-5.3**.

*Offenders were known to the victims in as many as in 22,549 (94.2%) cases. Parents / close family members were involved in 1.2% (267 out of 22,549 cases) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 34.7% cases (7,835 out of 22,549 cases) and relatives were involved in 6.9% (1,560 out of 22,549 cases) cases. The State / UT / City-wise details are presented in **Table-5.4**.*

**Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC)**  
(Incidence...35,565 Rate...2.9)

These cases have reported an increase of 19.4% during the year as compared to previous year (29,795 cases). *Uttar Pradesh with 7,525 cases has accounted for 21.2% of the total cases at the National level. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 12.4 as compared to the National average of 2.9.*

**Dowry Deaths (Sec. 302, 304B IPC)**  
(Incidence...8,618 Rate...0.7)

The cases of Dowry Deaths have increased by 2.7% during the year 2011 over the previous year (8,391 cases). *26.9% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,322 cases) alone followed by Bihar (1,413 cases) (16.4%). 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...99,135 Rate...8.2)

'Torture' cases in the country have increased by 5.4% over the previous year (94,041 cases). *19.9% of these were reported from West Bengal (19,772 cases). The highest crime rate of 21.6 was also reported from West Bengal as compared to the National rate at 8.2.*

**Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)**  
(Incidence...42,968 Rate...3.6)

Incidents of Molestation in the country have increased by 5.8% over the previous year (40,613 cases). *Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,665) amounting to 15.5% of total such incidences. Kerala has reported the highest crime rate (11.2) as compared to the National average of 3.6.*

**Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)**  
(Incidence...8,570 Rate...0.7)

The number of such cases has decreased by 14.0% during the year over the previous year (9,961 cases). *Andhra Pradesh has reported 42.7% (3,658 cases) followed by Maharashtra 12.5% (1,071 cases) of total incidences during the year 2011. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate (4.3) as compared to the National average of 0.7.*

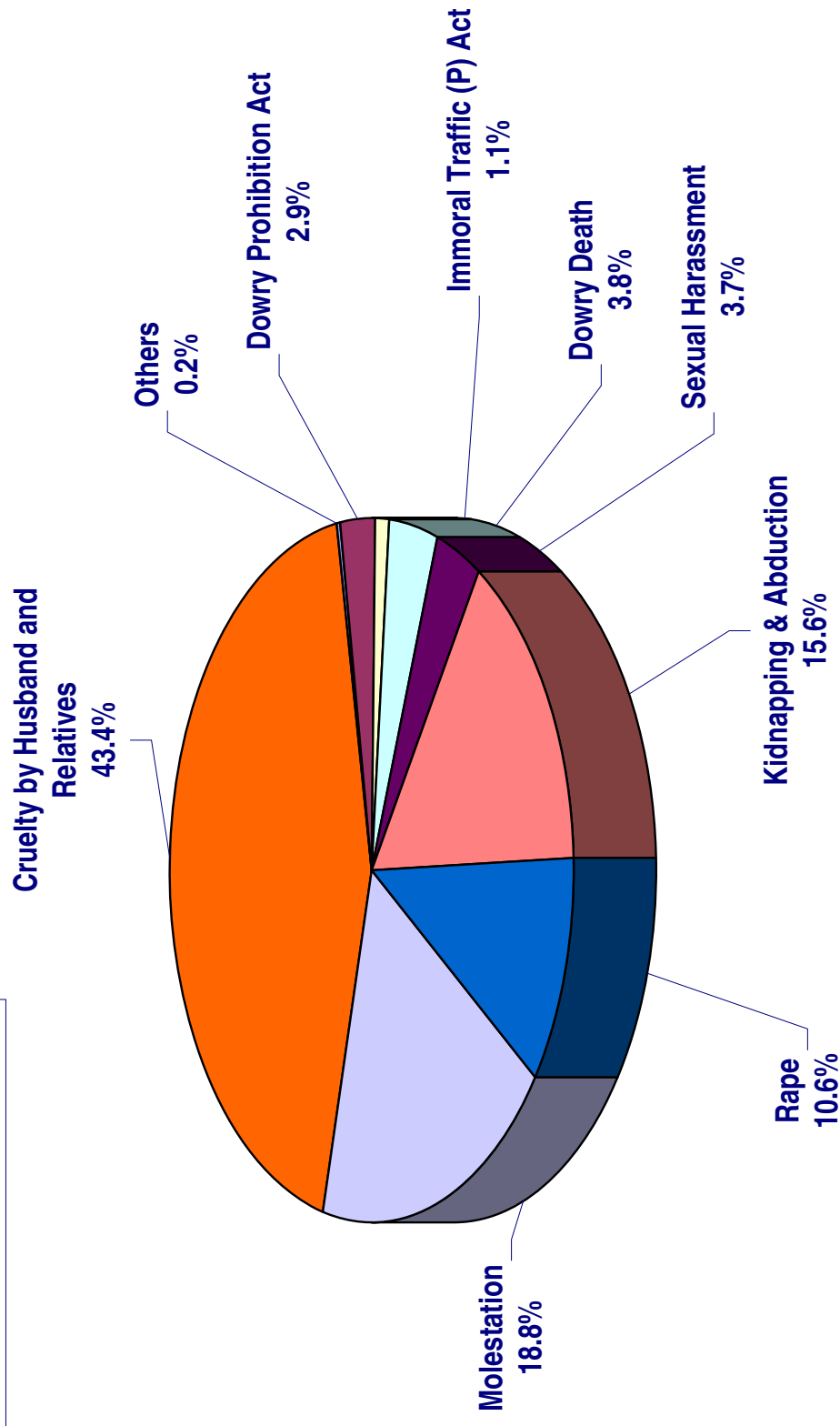
**Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)**  
(Incidence...80)

An increase of 122.2% has been observed in Crime Head as 80 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 36 cases in the previous year (2010). *Madhya Pradesh (45 cases), Bihar (10 cases) and Karnataka (12 cases) have together contributed more than two-third of total such cases at the National level.*



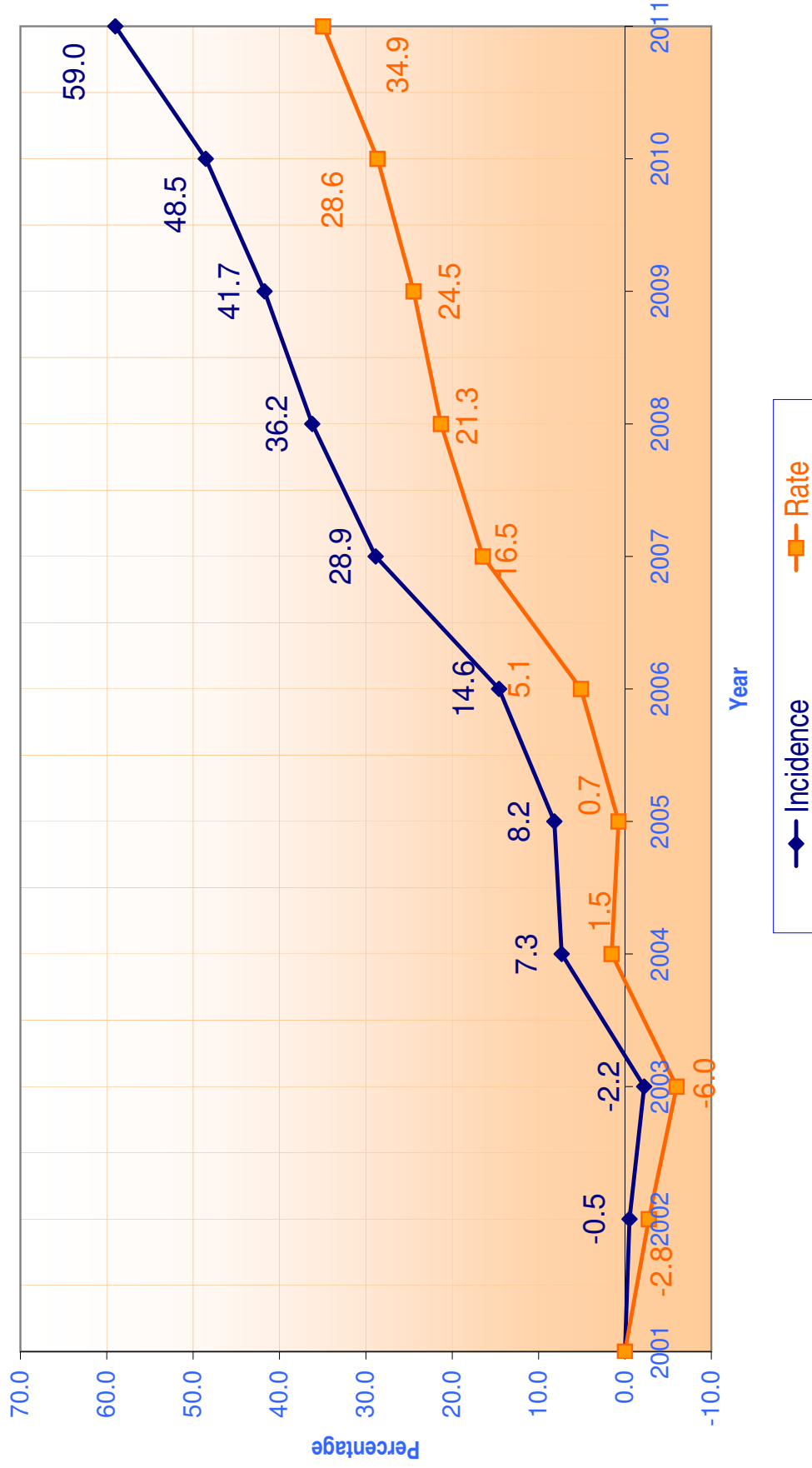
**FIGURE 5.1**

**Crime Against Women  
Percent Distribution during 2011**



**Incidence & Rate of Crime Against Women  
Percentage Change from 2001**

**FIGURE 5.2**



## Crime-head wise analysis (Special Laws)

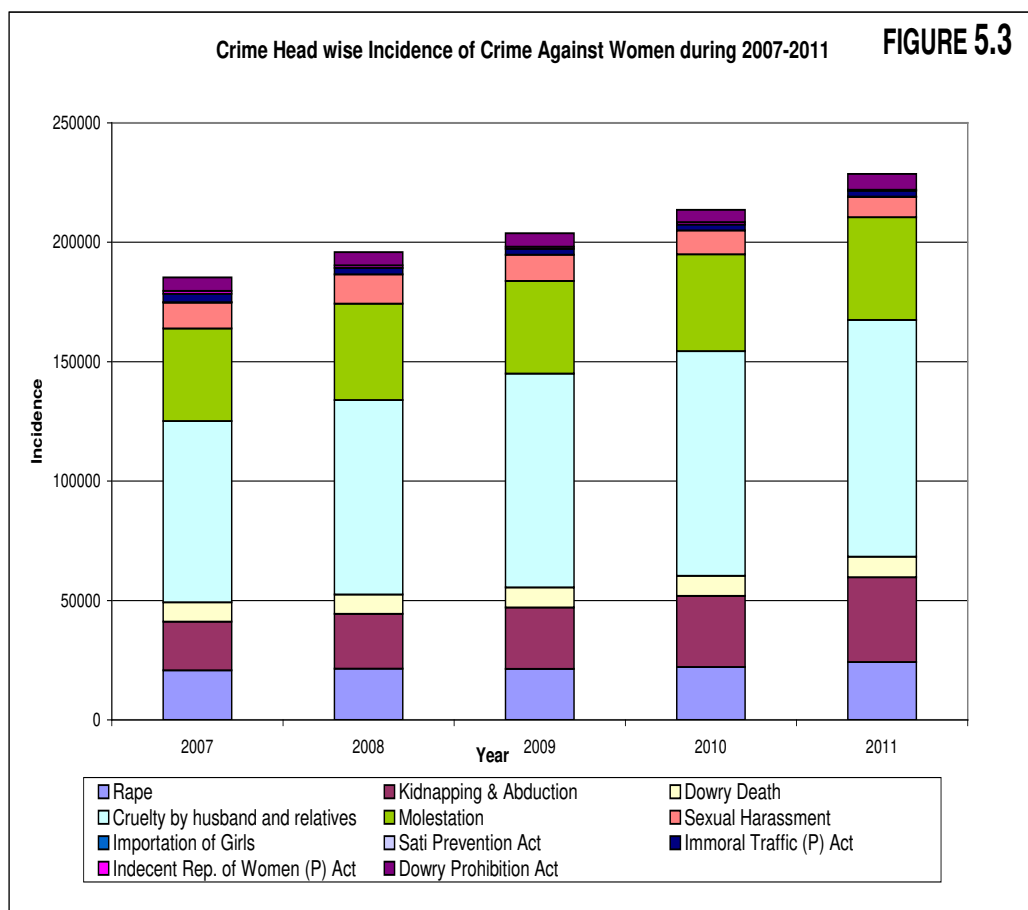
### Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Incidence...2,435 Rate...0.2)

Cases under this Act have registered a decrease of 2.6% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,499). 20.4% (497) cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu 17.2% (420 cases). Daman & Diu

reported the highest crime rate of 2.5 as compared to the National average of 0.2.

### Sati Prevention Act, 1987 (Incidence...1)

One case was registered under this Crime Head in Jammu & Kashmir during the year 2011.



**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (Incidence...453 Rate...Negligence)**

A decrease of 49.4% was noticed in this crime head during the year 2011 as compared to the previous year (895 cases). *Andhra Pradesh* with 314 cases has accounted for 69.3% of total such cases at the National level which has also reported the highest crime rate of 0.4.

**Dowry Prohibition Act (Incidence...6,619 Rate...0.5)**

The cases under this Act have increased by 27.7% during the year 2011 as compared to the previous year (5,182 cases). 28.7% of cases were reported from *Andhra Pradesh* (1,899) followed by *Karnataka* (1210 cases) accounting for 18.3% of total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate of 2.5 was reported from *Odisha* as compared to 0.5 at the National level.

**Crime against Women in Cities (All-India...2,28,650 Cities...33,789)**

53 cities having population over 10 lakh (See **Chapter-2**) have been identified as Mega cities as per population **census 2011**. A total of 33,789 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 53 cities during the year 2011 as compared to 24,335 cases (35 mega cities) in the year 2010. The rate of crime in cities at 21.0 was

comparatively higher as compared to the National rate of 18.9.

Among 53 cities, Delhi (4,489 cases) has accounted for 13.3% of total such crimes followed by Bengaluru (1,890 cases)(5.6%), Hyderabad (1,860 cases) (5.5%) and Vijayawada (1,797 cases) (5.3%). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Kota, Kollam, Jaipur and Asansol at 120.5, 57.5, 54.2, 48.6, and 48.2 respectively as compared to average of mega cities at 21.0.

*Delhi city has accounted for 17.6% of Rape cases, 31.8% of Kidnapping & Abduction cases, 14.0% of Dowry Deaths and 10.1% of Molestation cases among 53 cities. Hyderabad has reported 12.2% (1,390 cases) of incidences of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives. Vijayawada has reported 18.0% incidence of Eve-teasing. Indore and Jabalpur having 3 cases and 2 cases respectively, have altogether contributed 83.3% of total cases of 'Importation of Girls' at all India level.*

*It is worthwhile to mention that Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Patna have booked more cases under Special & Local Laws among the mega cities. 15.5% (191 out of 1,234) of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 10.1% (553 out of 5501) of cases under Molestation was reported in Mumbai alone. Similarly, 56.0% (42) and 34.7%(26) of 75 cases of Indecent Representation of Women Act was reported in Jaipur and Jodhpur respectively. 70.7% (605) cases under Dowry Prohibition Act during the year 2011 was registered in Bengaluru city alone.*

## 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.*

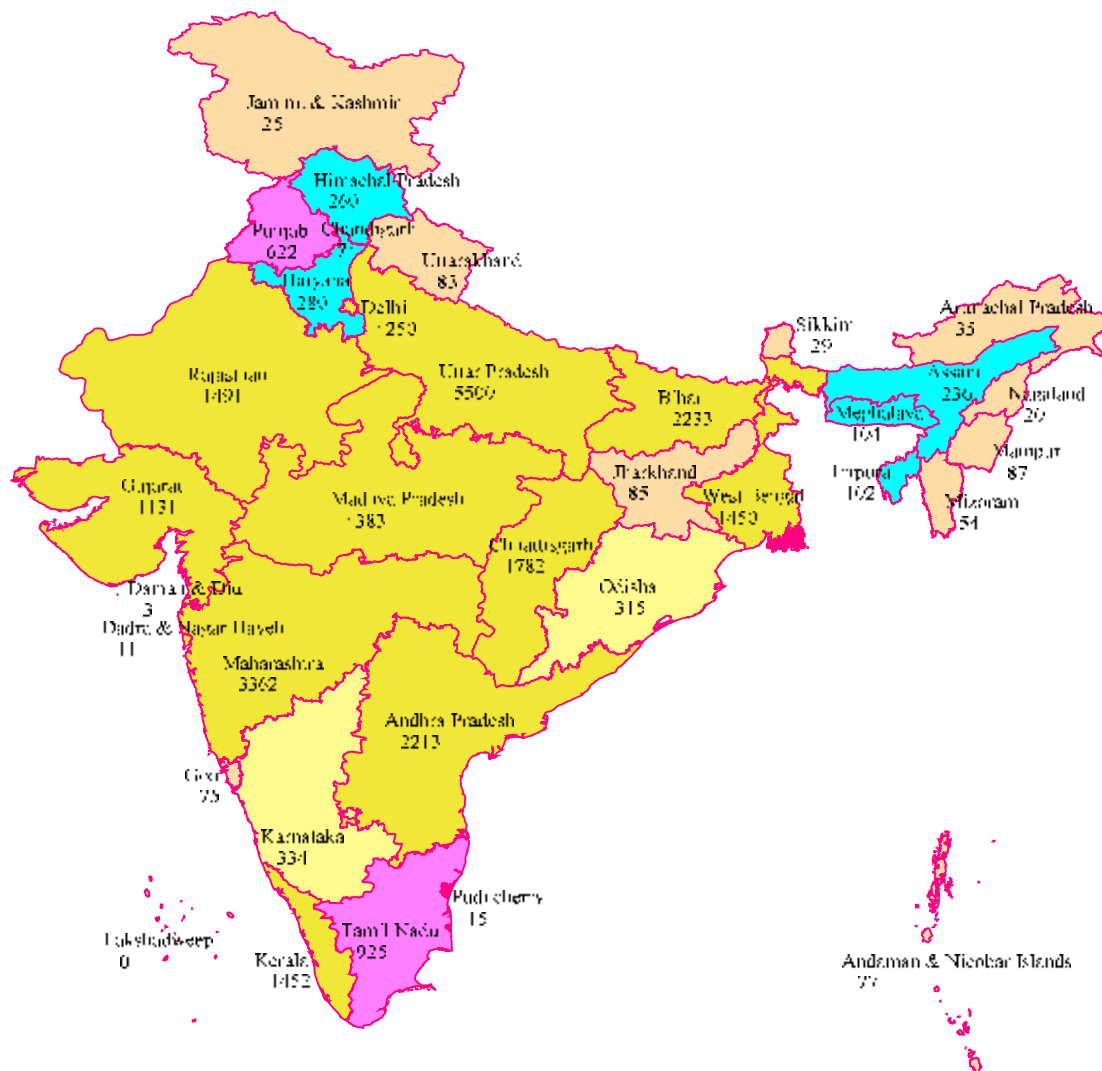
The cases in which the children are victimised and abused can be categorised under two broad sections:

- 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 2011 (All India 33098)



### Incidence (No. of Cases)

	Upto 100
	101 - 300
	301 - 500
	501 - 1,000
	Above 1,000

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 (Section 376 IPC)

2. **Crime against children punishable under 'Special and Local Laws' are:**

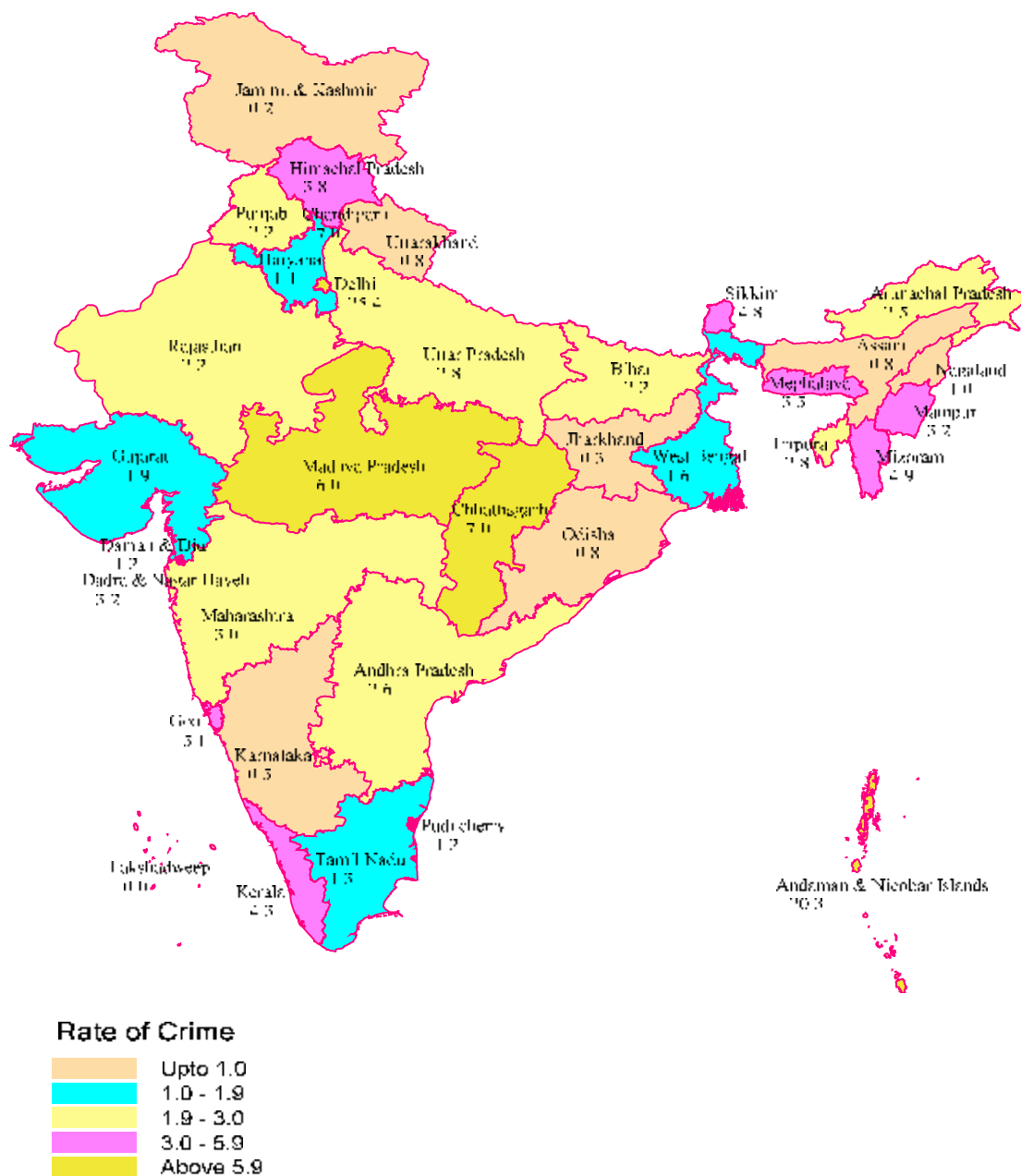
a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (where minors are abused in prostitution).

b) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) Act, 1986.

### **Crime Incidence (Incidence...33,098)**

*A total of 33,098 cases of crimes against Children were reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 26,694 cases during 2010, suggesting an increase of 24.0%. Among IPC crimes, number of cases under Procurement of Minor Girls increased from 679 in 2010 to 862 in 2011, registering an increase of 27.0% over 2010. Cases of Kidnapping & Abduction increased by 34.2% during the year (from 10,670 in 2010 to 15,284 in 2011). Uttar Pradesh (5,500), Madhya Pradesh (4,383), Delhi (4,250), Maharashtra (3,362), Bihar(2,233) and Andhra Pradesh(2,213) have accounted for 16.6%, 13.2%, 12.8%, 6.7% and 6.7% of total crimes respectively against children at the National level.*

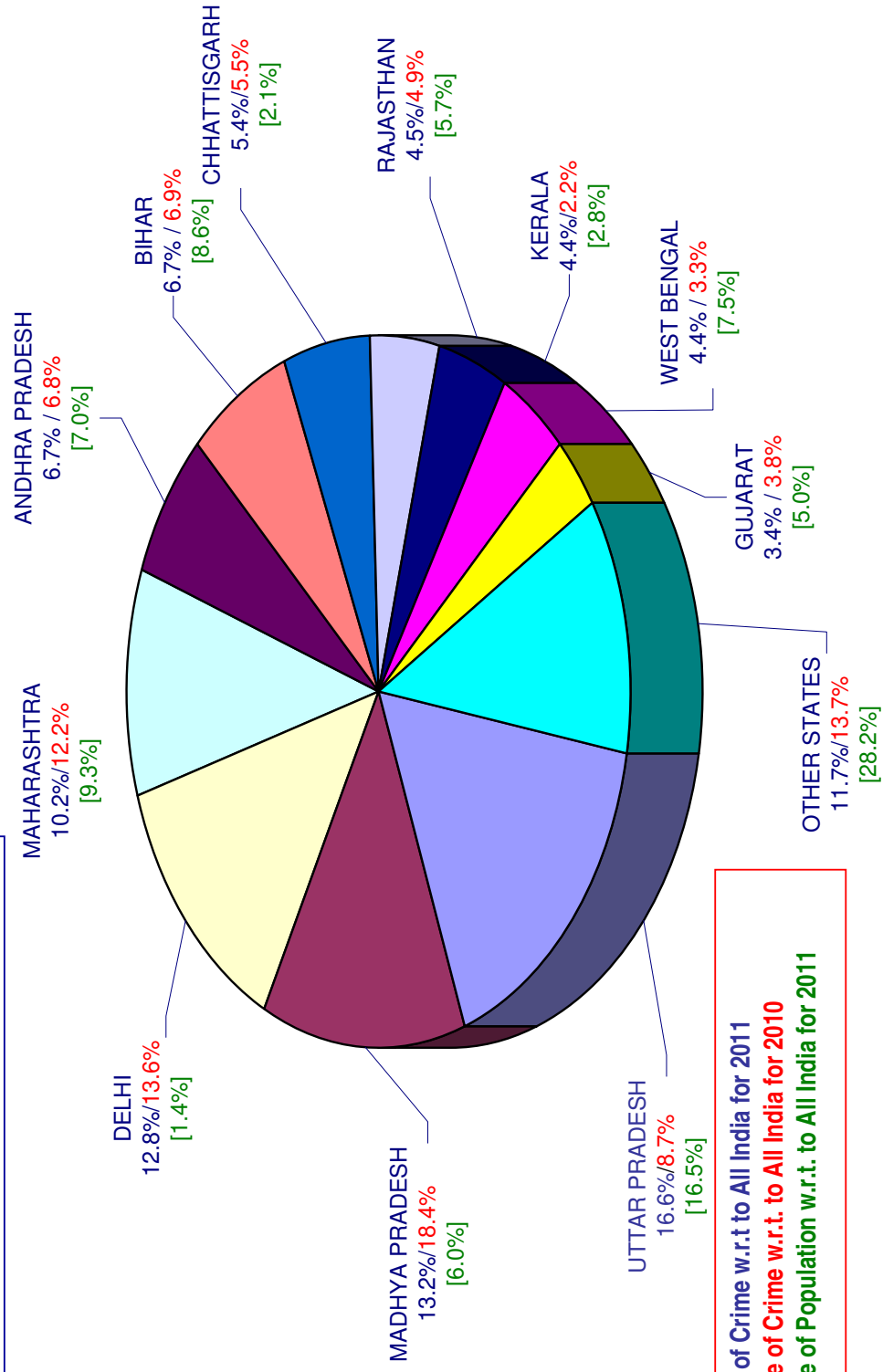
## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2011 (All India 2.7)





**FIGURE 6.1**

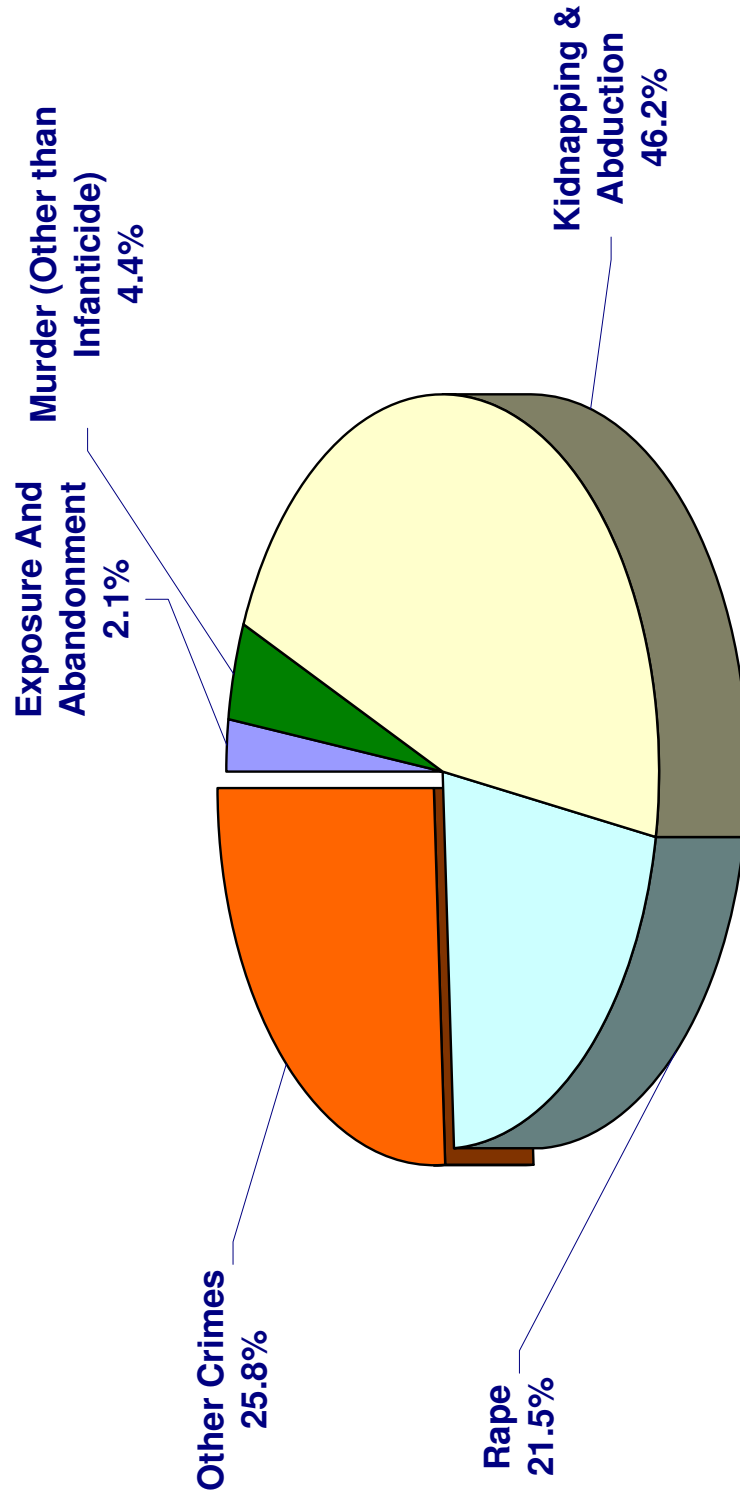
**Crime Against Children – State-wise  
distribution during 2011 / 2010**



**Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2011**  
**Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2010**  
**Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2011**

**FIGURE 6.2**

**Crime Against Children  
Crime head-wise Percentage Distribution during 2011**



**Crime Rate  
(Rate...2.7)**

The crime rate has marginally increased from 2.3 in 2010 to 2.7 in 2011. The rate was highest in Delhi (25.4) followed by A & N Islands (20.3), Chandigarh & Chhattisgarh (7.0 each), Madhya Pradesh (6.0) and Goa (5.1) as compared to the National average of 2.7.

**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...1514  
Rate...0.1)**

A total of 1514 cases of Murder of children (including infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,508 cases in 2010 resulting in an increase of 0.4% in 2011 over 2010. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (326) accounting for 22.9% of the total cases reported in the country. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report any case of child murder during the year 2011.

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

A total of 63 Infanticide cases were reported in the country during the 2011. The incidents decreased in the year 2011 (63 cases) from 100 cases in the year 2010. The decrease amounted to 37.0% over

2010. All 63 cases were reported Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh accounted for 13 cases each of the 63 cases reported at National level.

**Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)  
(Incidence...7,112  
Rate...0.6)**

A total of 7,112 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 5,484 in 2010 accounting for an increase of 29.7% during the year 2011. *Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (1,262) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1088) and Maharashtra (818). These three States altogether accounted for 44.5% of the total child rape cases reported in the country.*

**Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)  
(Incidence...15,282  
Rate...1.3)**

A total of 15,282 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of children were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 10,670 cases in the previous year accounting for a significant increase of 43.2%. *Uttar Pradesh (3,739) followed by Delhi (23,528) has accounted for 24.5% and 23.1% respectively of the total cases reported in the country. The rate of crime was also highest in Uttar Pradesh (24.5) followed by Delhi (23.1) as compared to the National average of 1.3.*

**Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC)  
(Incidence...132  
Rate..... Negligible)**

*A total of 132 cases of Foeticide were reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 111 cases in the year 2010 indicating a rise of 18.9% in these cases. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh,*

**Table-6 (A)**  
**Crimes against Children in the country and % variation in 2011 over 2010**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	YEAR			% Variation in 2011 over 2010
		2009	2010	2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1,488	1,408	1,451	3
2.	Infanticide	63	100	63	-37
3.	Rape	5,368	5,484	7112	30
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	8,945	10,670	15284	43
5.	Foeticide	123	111	132	19
6.	Abetment of Suicide	46	56	61	9
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	857	725	700	-3
8.	Procuration of Minor Girls	237	679	862	27
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	32	78	27	-65
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	57	130	113	-13
11.	Other Crimes (including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006)	6,985	7,253	7293	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,201</b>	<b>26,694</b>	<b>33,098</b>	<b>24</b>

Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have reported 38 cases, 21 cases, 15 cases, 13 cases and 12 cases respectively of such crime.

a decline of 3.4% during the year 2011. Maharashtra (27.0%) has reported the highest number of such cases (189), followed by Gujarat (15.0%) (105 cases) of the total cases reported in the country

**Abetment to Suicide (Sec. 305 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...61)**

61 cases of Abetment to Suicide by children were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 56 cases in the year 2010 denoting an increase of 8.9% during the year 2011.

**Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...862)**

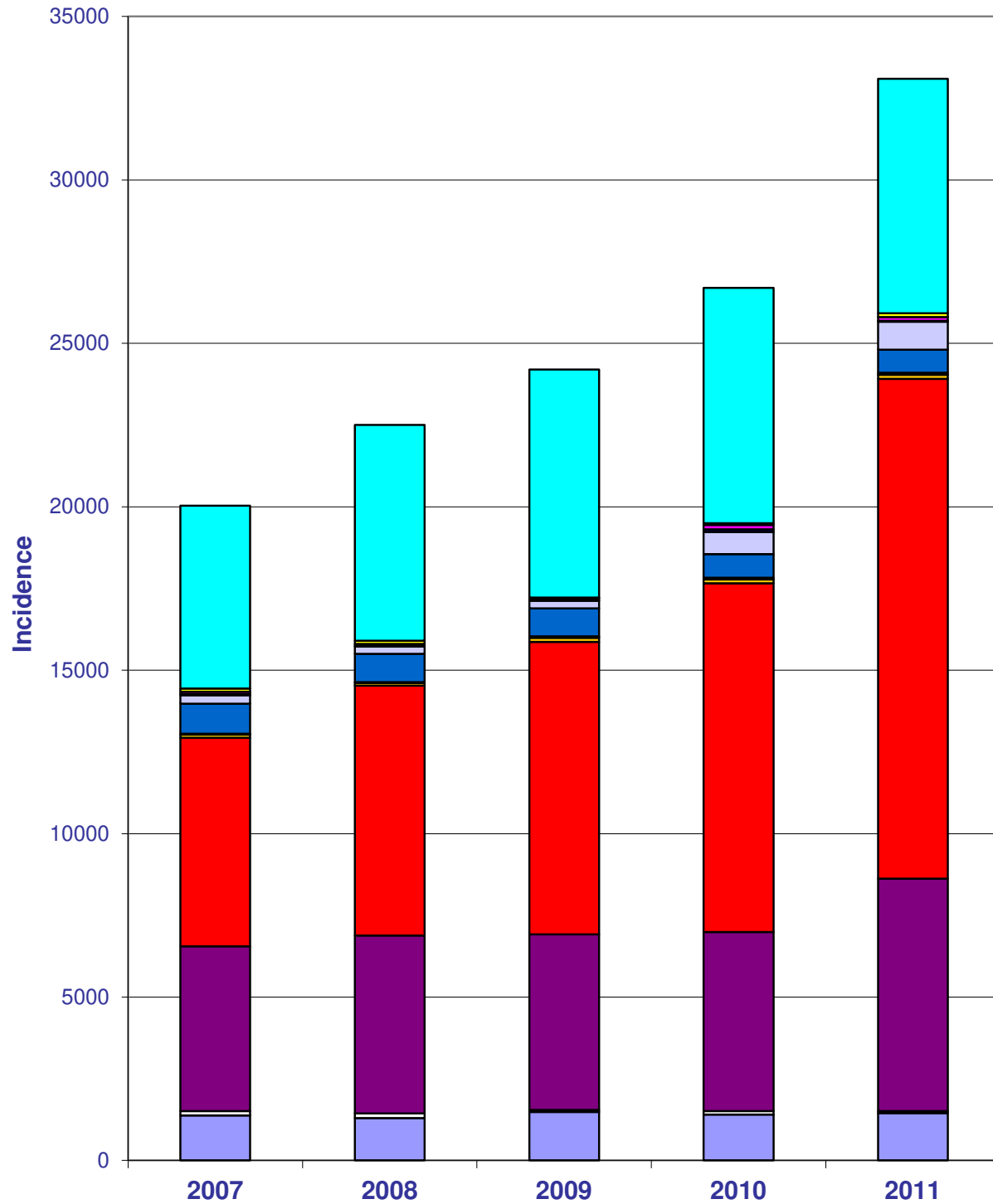
862 cases were reported in the year 2011 as compared to 679 such cases in the year 2010, accounting for 27.0% increase over

**Exposure & Abandonment (Sec. 317 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...700)**  
**Rate...0.1)**

A total of 700 cases were reported during 2011 as compared to 725 cases during 2010 showing

**FIGURE 6.3**

**Crime Head Wise Incidence of Crime against Children  
During 2007-2011**



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

2010. West Bengal has reported 298 such cases indicating a share of 34.6% at National level followed by Bihar (183), Assam (142) and Andhra Pradesh (106). An increasing 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...27/113)**

27 cases of 'Buying of girls' and 113 cases of 'Selling of girls' for Prostitution were reported in the country during the year 2011 against 78 and 130 such cases respectively in the year 2010. Maharashtra (20 cases) has accounted for 74.0% of total 27 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 77.0% (87 cases out of 113 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country.

#### **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) was 82.5% in 2011, which was the same in 2010 as well. The highest chargesheet rate was observed in cases under 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' (100%) followed by 'Rape' (97.3%) in comparison to the prevailing National level charge-

sheeting rate of 78.8% for the IPC crimes and 93.4% for SLL crimes. The lowest chargesheet rate was found in cases of 'Foeticide' (26.1%). The details are presented in **Table-6.5**.

*The conviction rate at the National level for these crimes stood at 34.6%. The conviction rate for 'Infanticide' (other than Murder) was highest at 46.9% followed by cases under 'Murder' (45.5%). The complete State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details are presented in **Table-6.3** to **Table-6.8**.*

#### **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**. 31,002 (71.5%) persons out of 43,383 persons arrested for these crimes were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 6,643 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(34.6%).

\*\*\*\*\*

**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...3,517)**

A total of 3,517 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 the year 2011 as compared to 3,422 during the year 2010 recording an increase of 2.8% during the year 2011. 3,991 cases relating to human trafficking were reported during 2007 as compared to 3,029 and 2,848 cases reported in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

**Crime Rate (Crime rate... 0.3)**

No change in crime rate was observed during the year 2011 as compare to the year 2010.

**Trend Analysis**

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2007 to 2011 along with percentage variation in the year 2011 over 2010 are presented in **Table-6A(A)**. The crime under human trafficking during the year 2011 has decreased by 11.9% over 2007.

**Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)  
(Incidence...80)**

An increase of 122.2% has been observed in such cases as 80 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 36 cases in the previous year (2010). *Madhya Pradesh (45 cases), Karnataka (12 cases) and Bihar (10 cases) altogether accounting for more than two-third (83.4%) of total such cases at the National level.*

**Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)  
(Incidence...862)**

862 cases were reported in the year 2011 as compared to 679 such cases in 2010, accounting for 27.0% increase over 2010. West Bengal has reported 298 such cases indicating a share of 34.6% at National level followed by Bihar (183 cases) (21.2%) and Assam (142 cases)(16.5%). An increasing trend was observed in these cases during the last four years. Details are given in **Table 6A(C)**.

**Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)  
(Incidence...113)**

113 cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during 2011 against 130 such cases in 2010, thereby indicating a decrease of 13.1% over 2010.

*West Bengal has accounted for 77.0% (87 cases out of 113 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country.*

**Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)  
(Incidence...27)**

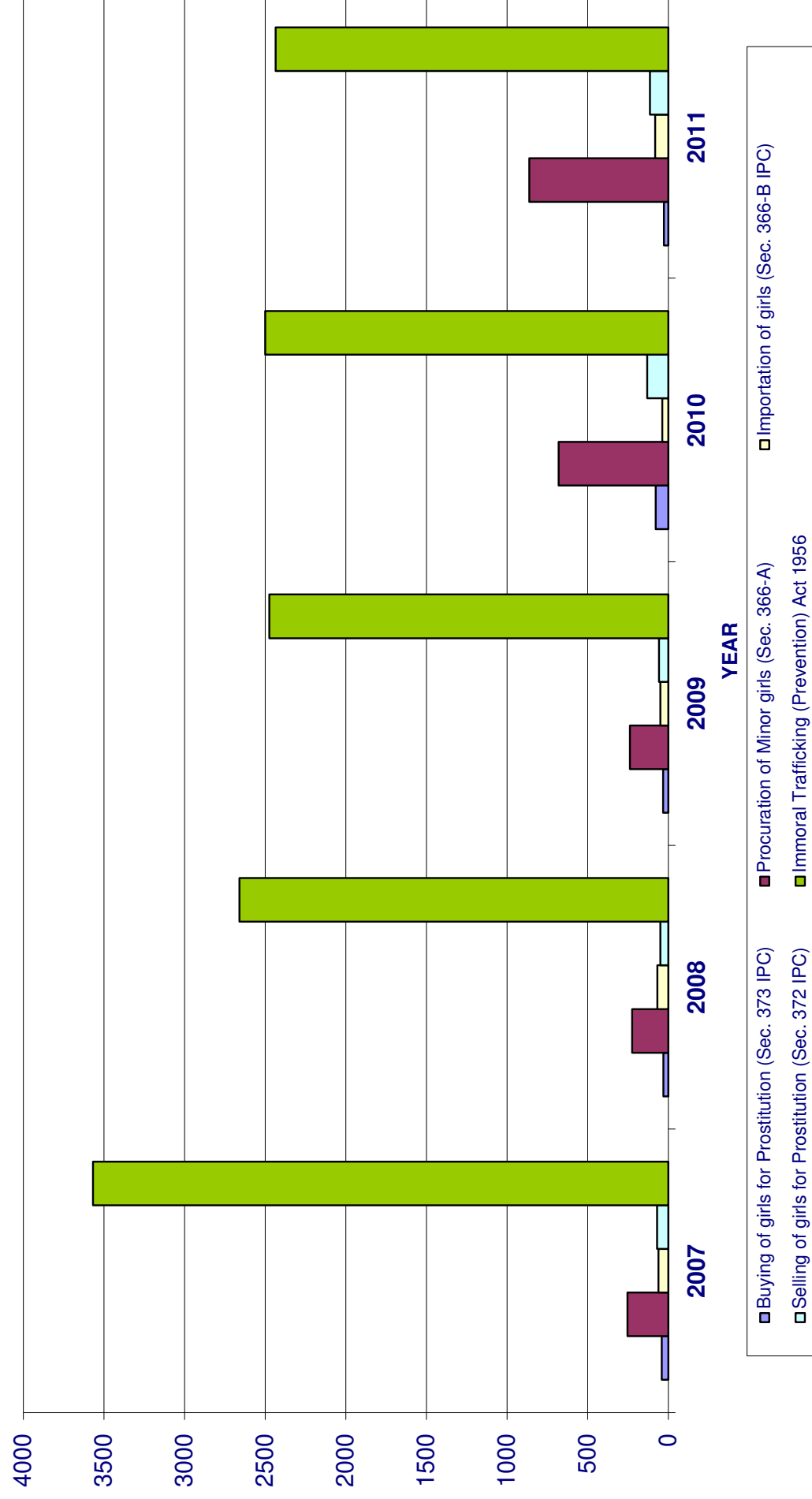
27 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during the year 2011. This indicates a 65.4% decrease in the incidence over 2010 when 78 cases were reported in the country. *74.1% cases were reported in Maharashtra alone (20 out of 27 cases).*

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956  
(Incidence...2,435  
Rate...0.2)**

Cases under this Act have registered a decrease of 28.4% during the year 2011 as compared to the previous year (3,422 cases). *20.4% (497) cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh while Tamil Nadu has accounted for 17.2% (420) cases. Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of 2.5 as compared to the National average of 0.2.*



**Human Trafficking: Incidence of various crime during 2007-2011** **FIGURE 6.1A**



**FIGURE 6.2A**

**Human Trafficking:  
Percentage distribution during 2011**

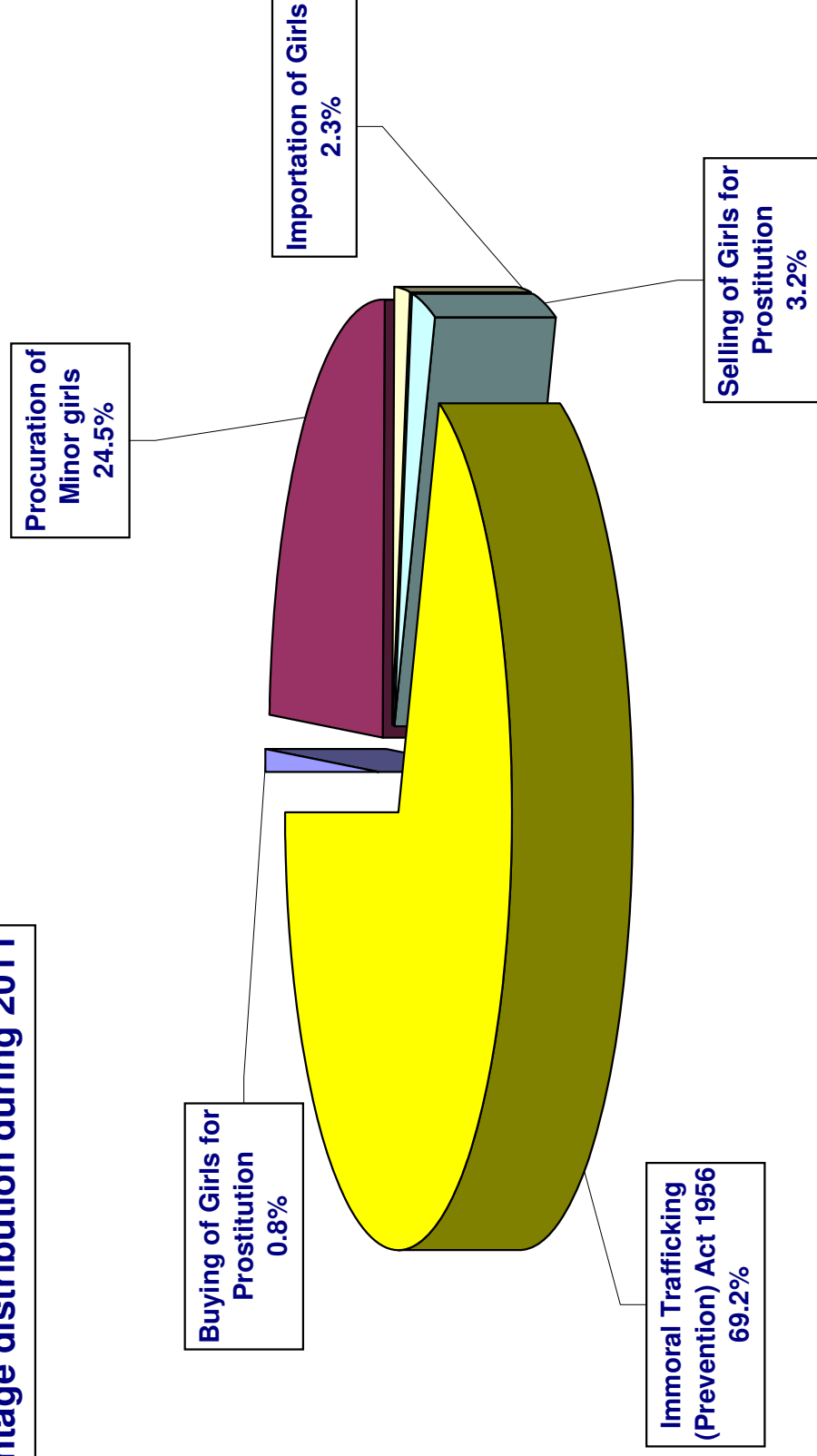


Table-6A(A)

**Crime head-wise incidence of various crimes under Human Trafficking during 2007 - 2011  
and percentage variation in 2011 over 2010**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.	Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	253	224	237	679	862	27.0
2.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	61	67	48	36	80	122.2
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	69	49	57	130	113	-13.1
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	40	30	32	78	27	-65.4
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	-2.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,991</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>2.8</b>

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

States/UTs wise cases registered during 2011 are given at **Table 6A(C)**.

Table-6A(B)

**IPC crimes, SLL crimes and crimes under Human Trafficking during 2007 - 2011**

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1.	2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	3,991	0.4
2.	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,029	0.3
3.	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
4.	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3
5.	2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	3,517	0.3

**Table 6A(C)**  
**Cases Registered Under Human Trafficking During 2011**

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	0	2	106	0	497	605
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	142	2	21	165
4	Bihar	1	1	183	10	23	218
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	15	2	15	33
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	18	18
7	Gujarat	0	0	4	0	46	50
8	Haryana	2	2	0	0	57	61
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	2	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	1
11	Jharkhand	1	6	15	6	15	43
12	Karnataka	0	1	8	12	351	372
13	Kerala	0	0	9	0	197	206
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	20	45	24	94
15	Maharashtra	20	2	20	0	390	432
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	3	2	5
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	8	8
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	2
20	Odisha	0	0	12	0	23	35
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	50	50
22	Rajasthan	0	2	19	0	81	102
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	420	420
25	Tripura	0	0	5	0	2	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	1	4	0	0	43	48
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	3	3
28	West Bengal	0	87	298	0	96	481
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2388</b>	<b>3465</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	3	3
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	6	6
33	Delhi	0	2	3	0	33	38
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	3	3
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>Total (All-India)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2435</b>	<b>3517</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**

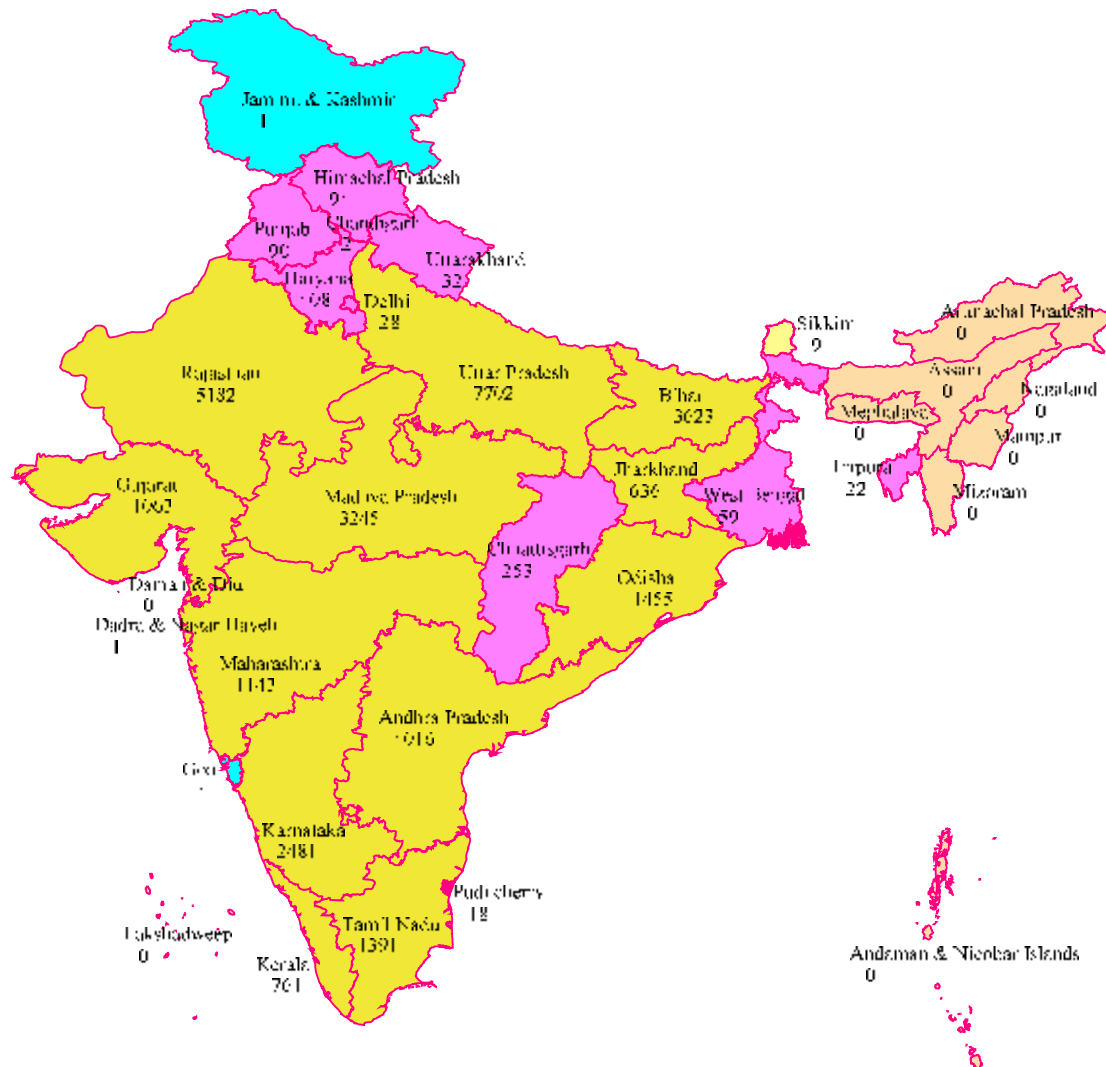
Special social enactments have come into force from time to time for SCs and STs in order to uphold the Constitutional mandate and safeguard the interests of this section of the society.

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 2011 (All India 33719)



## Incidence (No. of Cases)

	Nil
	1 - 5
	6 - 20
	21 - 500
	Above 500

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)

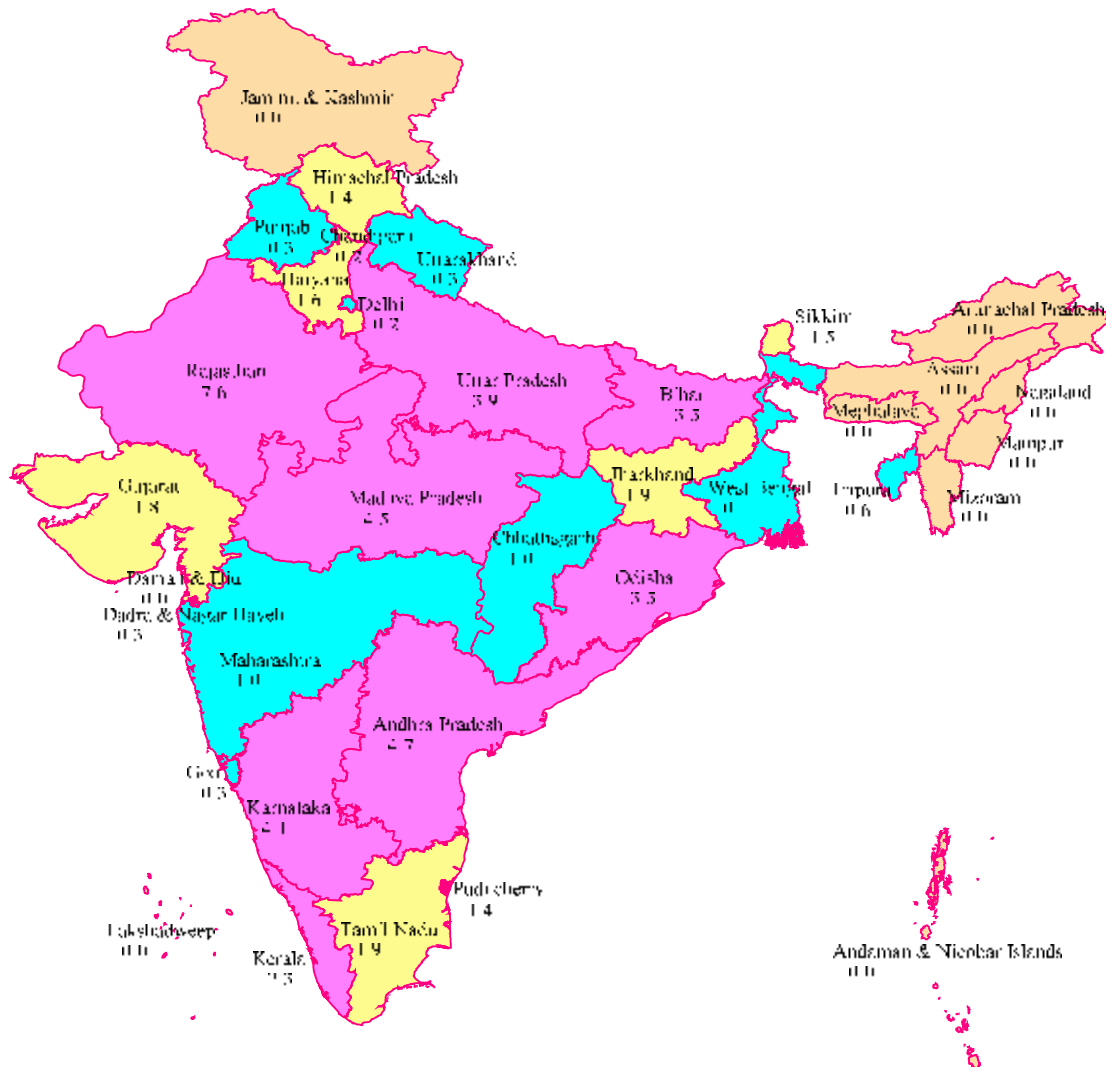
#### **(2) Under Special Laws (SL)**

- (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 2011 (All India 2.8)



### Rate of Crime

	Nil
	0.1 - 1.0
	1.0 - 2.0
	Above 2.0

**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) 33,719)

*The year 2011 has witnessed an increase in crime against Scheduled Castes as 33,594 cases reported in the year 2010 have increased to 33,719 cases in the year 2011. This increase was observed in all heads except Dacoity, Robbery and Hurt. The Cases of Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction and Arson in the year 2011 have increased by 18.1%, 15.4%, 20.5% and 12.7% respectively over the year 2010. On the other hand Dacoity, Robbery and Hurt have shown a decrease of 14.3%, 28.0% and 2.9% respectively during the year 2011 over the year 2010. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 22.8% (7,702 cases) of the total 33,719 cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan (15.4%) (5,182 cases), Andhra Pradesh (11.9%) (4,016) and Bihar (10.7%) (3,623).*

### Crime rate (Crime rate...2.8)

*The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes has remained static at 2.8 in the years 2011 as compare to the year 2010. Rajasthan has reported the highest crime rate of 7.6 in the year 2011 followed by Andhra Pradesh (5.1), Madhya Pradesh (4.5), Karnataka (4.1) and Uttar Pradesh (3.9) against the National average of 2.8.*

## Crime head-wise Analysis of Crimes Against Scheduled Castes Murder (Incidence...673)

A total of 673 cases of Murder were reported in the country during the year 2011 compared to 570 cases in the year 2010 thereby reporting an increase of 18.1%. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 42.5% of the total Murder cases reported in the country (286 out of 673 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 14.7% (99 out of 673 cases).

### Hurt (Incidence...4,247 Rate...0.4)

A total of 4,247 cases of Hurt were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 4,376 cases in the year 2010 in the country thereby reporting a marginal decrease of 2.9% during the year 2011 as compared to the year 2010. Madhya Pradesh (900 cases), Andhra Pradesh (708 cases) and Rajasthan (510 cases) accounted for 49.9% of the 4,247 such cases during the year 2011.

### Rape (Incidence...1,557 Rate...0.1)

A total of 1,557 cases of Rape of women belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported in the country during the year 2011 as compared to 1,349 cases in the year 2010, thereby reporting an increase of 15.4%. Uttar Pradesh has reported 397 cases accounting for 25.5% of the total 1,557 cases reported in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh 21.0% (327 out of 1,557 cases).

### Kidnapping & Abduction (Incidence.....616)

A total of 616 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of Scheduled Castes were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 511 cases in the year 2010 thereby reporting an increase of 20.5%. *Uttar Pradesh has reported 58.8% (363 out of 616 cases) of such incidences during the year during 2011.*

### Robbery (Incidence...54)

A total of 54 cases of Robbery were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 75 cases in the previous year thereby reporting a decrease of 28.0%. *Gujarat (19) and Maharashtra (12) accounted for 57.4% of total cases reported in the country.*

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

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1.	Murder	674	626	624	570	673	18.1
2.	Rape	1,349	1,457	1,346	1,349	1557	15.4
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	332	482	512	511	616	20.5
4.	Dacoity	23	51	44	42	36	-14.3
5.	Robbery	86	85	70	75	54	-28.0
6.	Arson	238	225	195	150	169	12.7
7.	Hurt	3,814	4,216	4,410	4,376	4247	-2.9
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	206	248	168	143	67	-53.1
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	9,819	11,602	11,143	10,513	11,342	7.9
10.	Others	13,490	14,623	15,082	14,983	14,958	-0.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,031</b>	<b>33,615</b>	<b>33,594</b>	<b>32,712</b>	33,719	3.1

### Dacoity (Incidence...36)

A total of 36 cases of Dacoity were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 42 cases in the year 2010 thereby reporting a decrease of 14.0%. *Maharashtra has reported the highest number of 16 cases, accounting for 44.4% of total cases.*

### Arson (Incidence...169)

Country-wide 169 cases of cases of Arson during the year 2011 followed by *Rajasthan (28 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (28 cases). These States accounted 56.2% of total cases reported in the country.*

**Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955  
(Incidence...67)**

A total of 67 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 143 cases in the year 2010 thereby reporting a decrease of 53.1% in 2011 over 2010. *Tamil Nadu has reported the 12 cases of such crimes followed by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (10 cases each) during the year 2011. These three States have accounted for 47.8% of total cases reported in the country.*

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act  
(Incidence...11,342 Rate...0.9)**

A total of 11,342 cases were reported under this Act during the year 2011 as compared to 10,513 in the year 2010 thereby reporting an increase of 7.9%. *Bihar has reported 3,024 cases accounting for 26.7% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh (17.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (12.7%). At 3.0, the highest rate of crime was reported in Odisha as compared to National rate of 0.9.*

**Crimes against Scheduled Tribes  
(Incidence (IPC+SLL)...5,756  
Rate...0.5)**

*A total of 5,756 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during the year 2011 as compared to 5,885 cases in the year 2010 showing a decrease of 2.19% in 2011 over 2010. This decrease was observed under heads 'Arson', 'Hurt' and 'POA, Act'. The details are presented in Table-7 (B). Madhya Pradesh has reported 24.0% (1,384 cases) followed by Rajasthan 21.9% (1,263 cases) of*

*the total 5,756 cases reported in the country during the year 2011. However the crime rate was highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 2.5 as compared to only 0.5 at National level.*

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

**Murder  
(Incidence...143)**

A total of 143 cases of Murder of Scheduled Tribes were reported in the year 2011 as compared to 142 cases in the year 2010, showing a marginal increase of 0.70%. *Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (49 cases) accounting for 34.3% cases followed by Chhatisgarh (22 cases) of the total 143 cases reported in the country during the year 2011.*

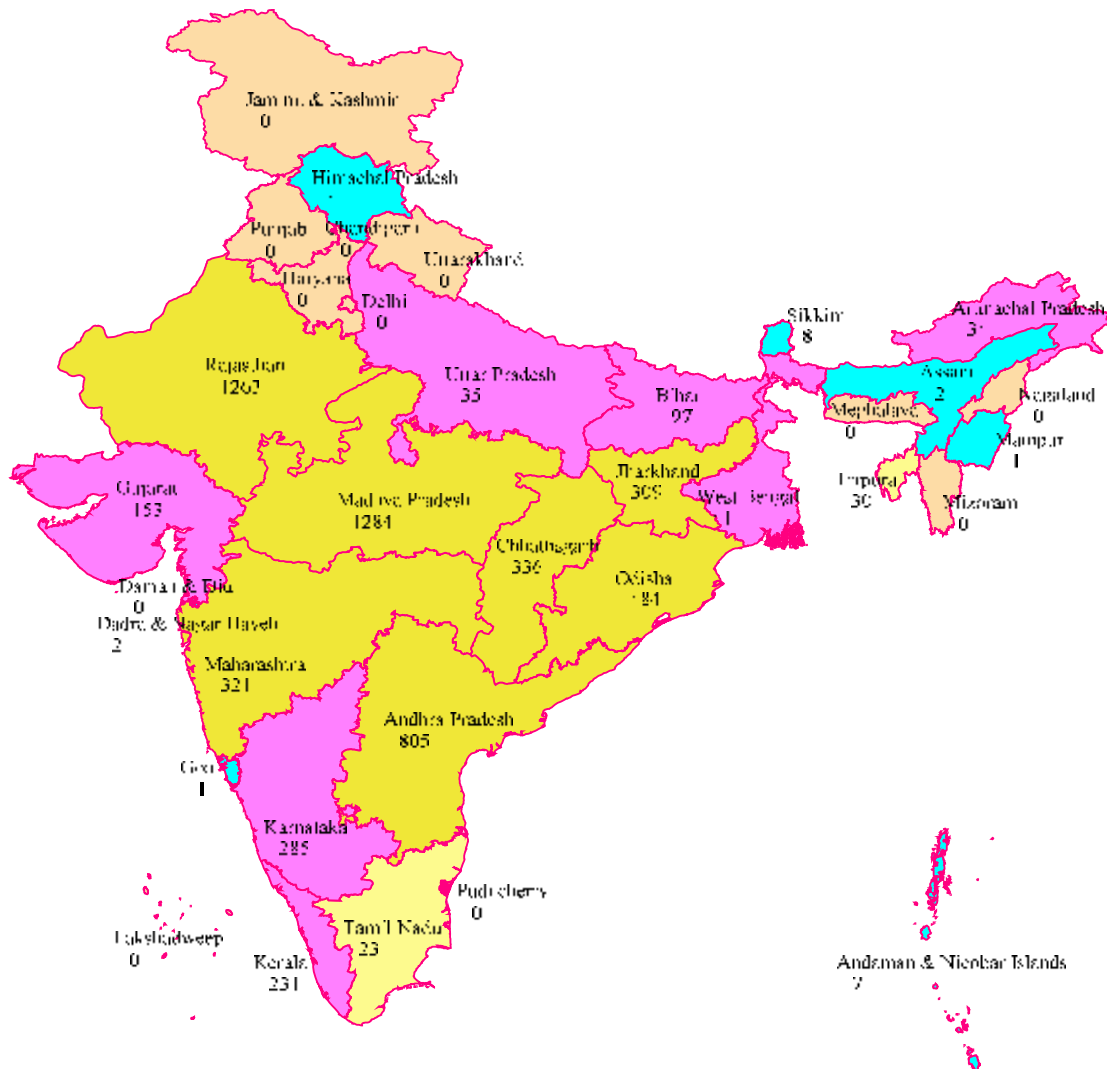
**Rape  
(Incidence...772)**

A total of 772 cases were reported in the year 2011 as compared to 654 cases in the year 2010, thereby, showing an increase of 18.0%. *Madhya Pradesh has reported 308 number of cases accounting for 39.9% cases of the total cases in the country during the year 2011.*

**Kidnapping & Abduction  
(Incidence...137)**

The incidents of Kidnapping & Abduction have increased by 63.1% in the year 2011 over the year 2010 (84 cases). *Madhya Pradesh has reported 39 cases followed by Jharkhand 30 cases. These two States altogether accounted for 50.4% of the total 137 cases reported in the country.*

# INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2011 (All India 5756)



## Incidence (No. of Cases)

Nil
1 - 10
11 - 30
31 - 300
Above 300

**Dacoity  
(Incidence...7)**

A total of 7 cases were reported in the country during the year 2011. *Madhya Pradesh (2 cases) and Maharashtra (3 cases) accounted for 70.4% of such cases during the year 2011.*

**Robbery  
(Incidence...9)**

A total of 9 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 5 cases in the year 2010, indicating an increase of 80.0%. *Jharkhand and Maharashtra have reported 2 cases each of such crime during the year 2011.*

**Hurt  
(Incidence...803      Rate...0.1)**

A total of 803 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 941 cases in the year 2010 showing a decrease of 14.7%. *Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 32.8% (263 cases) of total 803 cases reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (112 cases) and Rajasthan (108 cases). The crime rate of 0.7 in Rajasthan was reported as compared to National average of 0.1.*

**Arson  
(Incidence...24)**

A total of 24 cases were reported in the year 2011 as compared to 39 cases in the year 2010 showing a decrease of 62.5%. *Rajasthan has accounted for 29.2% (7 cases) of total 24 such cases reported in the country during the year 2011.*

**Protection of Civil Rights Act  
(Incidence...7)**

A total of 7 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 5 cases in the year 2010, thereby showing an increase of 40.0% over 2010. *Andhra Pradesh (3 cases) and Karnataka (4 cases) accounted for 100% of such cases during the year 2011.*

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities)  
Act  
(Incidence...1,154      Rate...0.1)**

A total of 1,154 cases were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 1,169 cases in the year 2010 showing a decrease of 1.3%. *Odisha has accounted for 35.2% (406 cases) of the total 1,154 cases reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (233 cases). Odisha had also reported the highest crime rate of 1.0 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 90.7% and 93.2% respectively in comparison to National level general charge-sheeting rate of 78.8% for IPC crimes and 93.4% for SLL crimes.

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2011 (All India 0.5)



### Rate of Crime

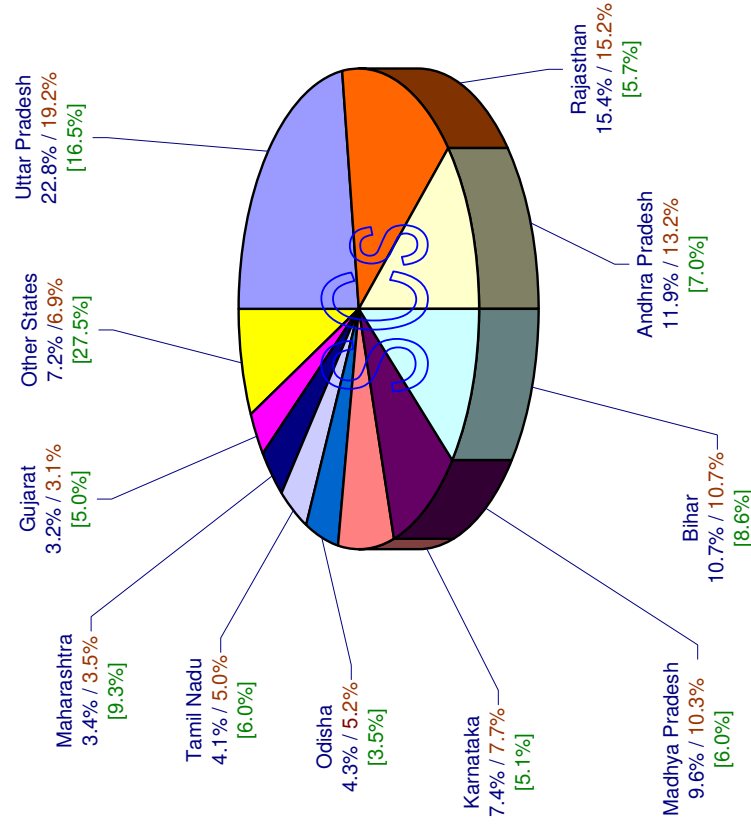
	Nil
	0 - 0.5
	0.5 - 1.0
	Above 1.0

### Note:

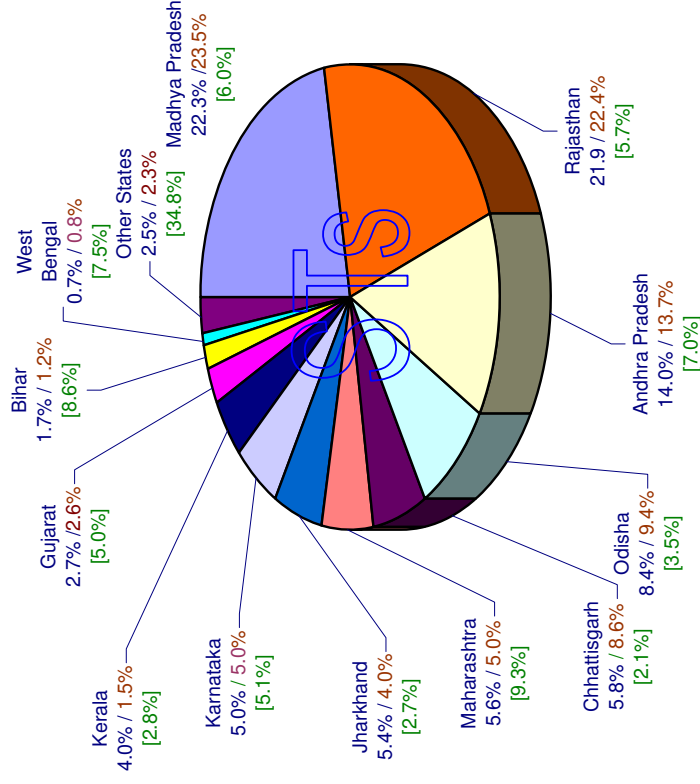
Rate of Crime against Scheduled Tribes means number of crimes against Scheduled Tribes per one lakh population.

## Crime Against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes - State-wise during 2011/2010

FIGURE 7.1



**Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2011**  
**Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2010**  
**Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2011**



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

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Murder	140	128	118	142	143	0.7
2.	Rape	627	585	583	654	772	18.0
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	89	93	82	84	137	63.1
4.	Dacoity	9	14	3	7	7	0.0
5.	Robbery	21	18	24	5	9	80.0
6.	Arson	54	49	29	39	24	-38.5
7.	Hurt	855	873	787	941	803	-14.7
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	5	6	2	5	7	40.0
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,104	1,022	944	1,169	1,154	-1.3
10.	Others	2,628	2,794	2,853	2,839	2,700	-4.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>-2.2</b>

The average conviction rate for crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 31.8% and 19.2% respectively as compared to overall conviction rate of 41.1% relating to IPC cases and 90.5% 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**

55,926 persons (70.6%) out

of 79,246 persons (including persons under investigation of previous year previous) arrested for committing crimes against Scheduled Castes were charge-sheeted by the police. A total of 15,306 persons were convicted by the court, out of 48,283 persons against whom trials were completed representing a conviction rate of 31.7%.

8,061 persons out of 10,026 persons arrested for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes were charge-sheeted accounting for 80.4% charge-sheeting rate. A total of 1,382 persons were convicted out of 7,113 persons against whom trials were completed representing 19.4% 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 (2001 - 2011) have been presented in **Table-8.1**. During 2001 - 2002 there were variations in the value of lost properties. But since the year 2003, increasing trend of value of property was observed.

*Property worth ₹ 6,58,525 lakh was stolen during the year 2011 and against this loss, property worth ₹ 1,22,538 lakh was recovered. The net value of property lost increased by 5.1% over 2010 (from ₹ 6,26,636 lakh in 2010 to ₹ 6,58,525 lakh in 2011). The value of property recovered has shown a decrease of 32.3% (from ₹ 1,80,963 lakh in 2010 to ₹ 1,22,538 lakh in 2011) during the year 2011. The percentage of recovery of stolen property during the year 2011 was 18.6% which is lower than the previous year recovery percentage (28.9%).*

#### 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 ₹ 1,85,079.6 lakh followed by Kerala at ₹ 1,15,252.2 lakh. The highest worth of property recovered at ₹ 22,415.6 lakh was reported in Maharashtra, accounting for 18.3% worth property recovered in the country. *Punjab had made 74.1% recovery (₹9,638.0 lakh worth property recovered out of ₹12,999.1 lakh worth property stolen) as against 18.6% at National level.* Rajasthan also reported good percentage of recovery at 60.5%. Among 53 mega cities, Mumbai and Delhi cities have recorded a significant loss of property worth ₹ 80,720.3 lakh and ₹ 69,208.9 lakh respectively. The highest recovery percentage was reported from Tiruchirapalli (65.8%) followed by Ludhiana (65.4%) and Chennai (62.5%).

#### 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 2011 have been shown in **Table-8.3**. The maximum incidence of property loss (3,35,049) 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 (₹ 1,96,349.1 lakh). However, the highest percentage of cases (52.7%) in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen was for Robbery cases (12,577 out of 23,887 cases) and the

highest recovery percentage in terms of value recovered was for Dacoity cases (90.0%) (₹ 7,906.6 lakh out of ₹ 15,822.9 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 along with percentage of recovery have been shown in **Table-8.4**. The highest loss and recovery worth ₹ 98,540.7 lakh and ₹ 34,506.9 lakh respectively was reported for Motor vehicles among the specified types of properties.

It is worth mentioning that Explosives/Explosive Substance and Fire Arms substances worth ₹ 97.1 lakh and ₹ 159.2 lakh were stolen respectively during the year 2011.

### **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 on motor vehicles is given in **Table-8.5**. *The highest number of vehicles lost was reported from Uttar Pradesh (19,955) followed by Maharashtra (19,241) and Delhi (14,812). 27.3% (41,527) vehicles could be recovered out of 1,52,010 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 West Bengal (255) followed by Assam (112) and Andhra Pradesh (91). The highest value of loss (₹ 2,189.7 lakh) was reported from Kerala. The recovery cases of stolen properties were highest in Jammu & Kashmir (3 out of 3 cases)( 100%) followed by Tamil Nadu (14 out of 23 cases) and Jharkhand (10 out of 23 cases). The highest recovery in terms of value (₹ 89.2 lakh) was reported from Arunachal Pradesh. No case of theft or recovery of cultural property has been reported from 5 States i.e. Gujarat, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttarakhand and 5 UTs i.e. Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, 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 2011

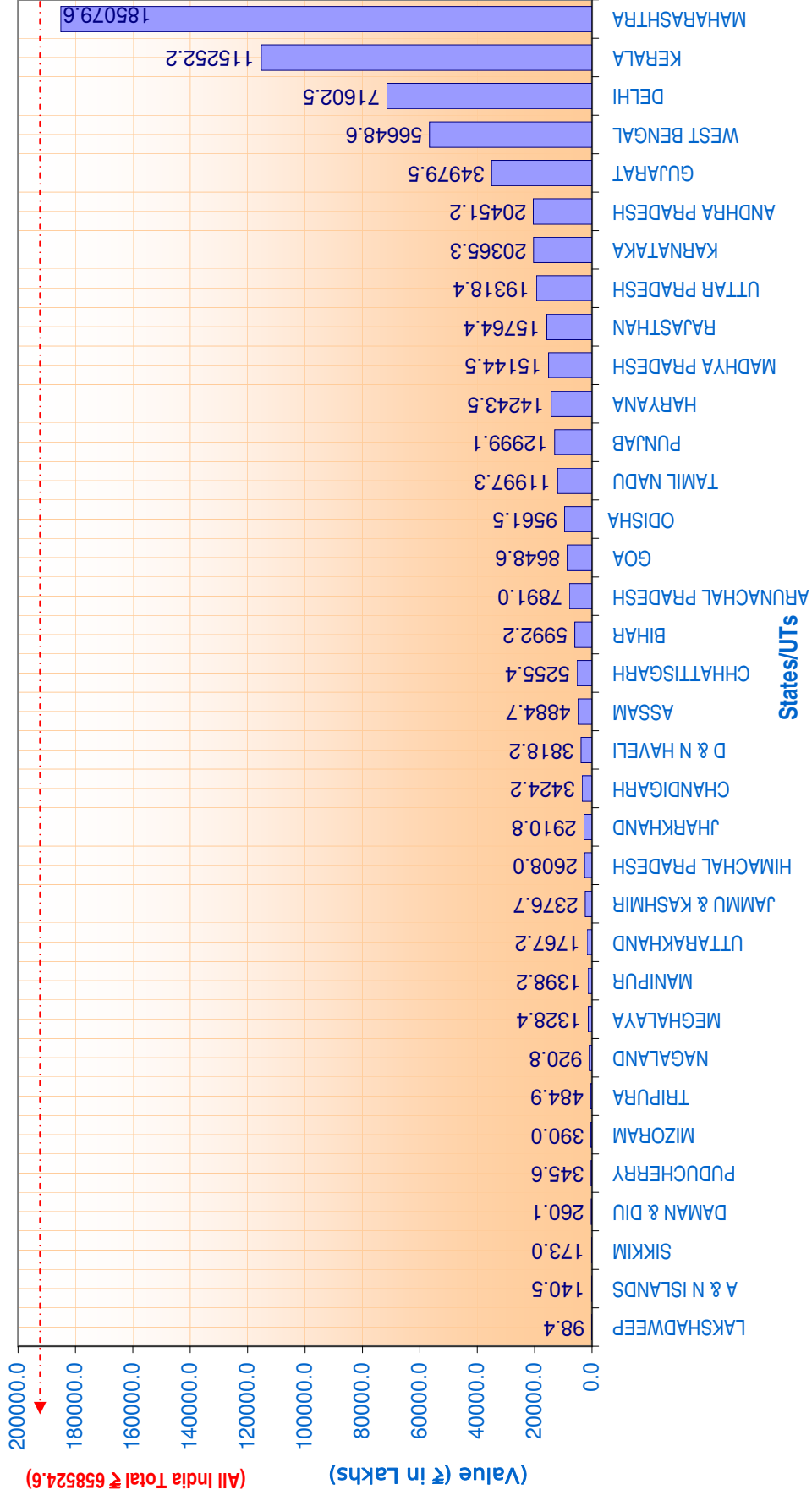
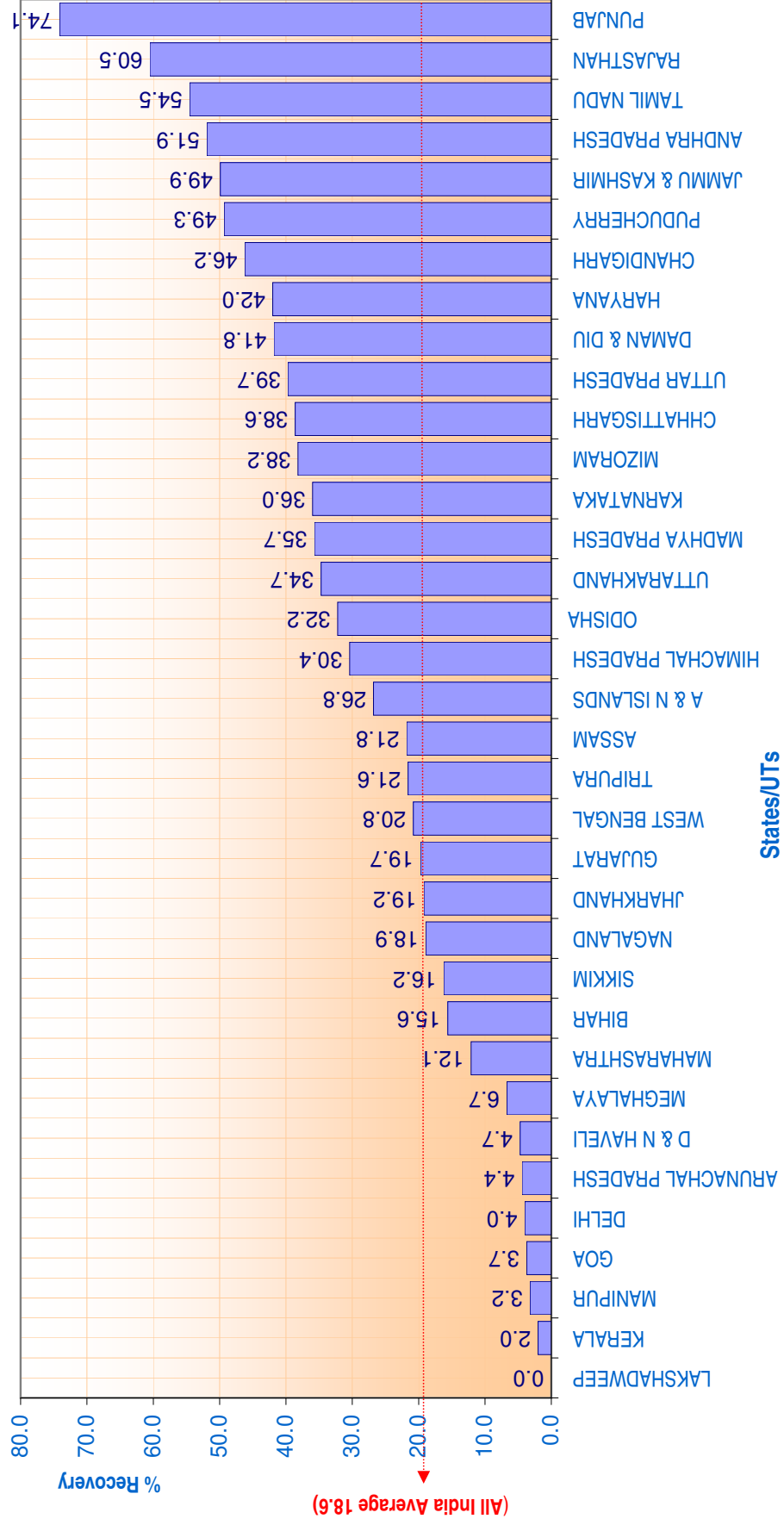


FIGURE 8.2

State-wise Percentage Recovery in Property Offences during 2011



## Dacoity

State, UT and city-wise information on the number of cases of Dacoity reported and the value of property taken away in these cases at various 'Places of Occurrence' in the country is presented in **Table-8.8**.

*The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' (235) was reported from Bihar followed by Assam (217) and Maharashtra (171). These three states together have accounted for 43.3% of total 1,439 Dacoity (wherein the property was lost) at 'Residential Premises' in the country. West Bengal, with 72 cases of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' has reported the highest loss of property worth ₹ 360.4 lakh followed by Maharashtra (₹ 293.8) and Uttar Pradesh (₹ 265.4 lakh). The highest incidence of Dacoity on 'Highways' was reported from Bihar (194) followed by Odisha (111). The maximum number of such cases at 'Commercial Establishment' was reported from Odisha (56) followed by Maharashtra (36) and West Bengal (36). The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Railways' (running trains and 'others' in Railways) was reported from Uttar Pradesh (30 cases) followed by Bihar (19 cases) and Maharashtra (14 cases). Amongst mega cities, highest incidence of Dacoity at residential premises was reported from Bengaluru (14 cases) followed by Patna (13 cases).*

A total of 4,285 incidents of Dacoity at various premises were reported with property lost worth ₹ 15,822.9 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 (58.7%) of the Robbery cases in specified category. Tamil Nadu has reported 392 out of 3,264 cases of Robbery at 'Residential Premises' and Odisha has reported 159 cases of Robbery at 'Commercial Establishments'. As many as 1,265 cases of Robbery on 'Highways' were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar (1,043 cases) out of total 4,968 cases reported in the country.

Amongst the mega cities, the highest incidence of Robbery at various premises together was reported from Bengaluru (783) followed by Ahmedabad (720) and Pune (546) with property loss of ₹ 840.1 lakh, ₹ 257.3 lakh and ₹ 342.8 lakh respectively. Highest incidence of robbery at 'Residential Premises' was reported from Indore (176) followed by Bengaluru (145 cases). *The highest incidence of robbery at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Bengaluru (159) followed by Maharashtra (147 cases) and Assam (143 cases).*

## Burglary

State, UT & city-wise information on Burglary cases and the value of property stolen at various places of occurrence during the year 2011 is presented in **Table-8.10**. The 'Residential Premises', continued to be the prime target for this type of crime, reporting 59,970 (i.e. 64.8%) incidents with a loss of property worth ₹ 38,694.4 lakh. Maharashtra (10,557), Madhya Pradesh (7,193) and Andhra Pradesh (6,008) have

reported significantly large number of Burglary cases at 'Residential Premises'. These three States together have accounted for 39.6% (23,758 out of 59,970) of the total incidents and 37.3% (₹ 14,432.0 lakh out of ₹ 38,694.4 lakh) of the total value of property lost in Burglary at 'Residential premises'. 25.7% (89 out of 346 cases) of Burglaries at 'Banks' reported in the country were from Maharashtra. More than a thousand cases of Burglaries at 'Commercial Establishments' were reported from Maharashtra (2,548 cases - loss ₹ 4,114.3 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (1,379 cases - loss ₹ 572.2 lakh) and Haryana (1,038 cases - loss ₹ 388.6 lakh). Among the mega cities, Mumbai has reported the highest number of Burglaries at 'Residential Premises' (1,417). The highest loss of property worth ₹ 5,177.8 lakh in Burglary cases at residential premises was reported from Delhi (City).

## 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 54.3% of Theft cases in specified category. 24.3% of Theft cases (82,930 out of 3,40,800) with property loss of ₹ 46,110.2 lakh were reported at 'Residential Premises'. A significant number of cases were also reported at 'Commercial Establishments' (30,410), 'Highways' (24,177) and 'Railways' (16,870). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of

Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (9,562) followed by Madhya Pradesh (8,604) and Andhra Pradesh (8,572). Uttar Pradesh has reported 71.9% (17,390 out of 24,177) cases of Theft at 'Highways'. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of theft cases in 'Railways' (running trains and others in Railways) (3,604) followed by Uttar Pradesh (3,043). The highest number of Thefts at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Maharashtra (3,529) followed by Haryana (3,068). The total value of property stolen for all Theft cases was the highest (₹ 45,133.8 lakh) in Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (₹ 28,312.4 lakh) and Delhi (₹ 16,758.1 lakh).

Among the mega cities, Delhi City has reported the highest number of Theft cases (21,095) with a property loss of ₹ 15,475.3 lakh followed by Mumbai with 12,983 cases with a property loss worth ₹ 18,153.9 lakh. While highest loss in term of value was reported in Kolkata (₹ 23,536.8 lakh with 3,532 cases). *Agra city was very prone to theft at 'Highways' reporting 2,582 such incidents during the year 2011.* The highest number of Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (5,255) was reported from Delhi city. A substantial number of Theft cases at 'Commercial Establishments' were reported from Delhi (1,665) followed by Bengaluru (1,282). *Delhi reported 78 cases of theft cases at 'Railways'.*

Value of property stolen and percentage recovery in each State/UT during 2011 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 to 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 (₹ in crore)
1	2007	459	364.71
2	2008	NR	NR
3	2009	470	581.64
4	2010	404	826.50
5	2011	314	1561.79

NR stands for data not received

## Smuggling (Incidence... 314)

Total number of seizures made under the Customs Act, 1962 showed an increase from 459 cases in 2007 to 470 in 2009. The value of different commodities seized during 2009 was ₹581.64 crore as compared to ₹364.71 crore during 2007 showing an increase of 59.5% over 2007. In 2010 the total number of seizures was 404 valued at ₹826.50 crore i.e. 42.1% increase in its worth in 2010 over 2009. Further a decrease from 404 cases in 2010 to 314 cases in 2011 was reported. The value of different commodities seized during 2011 was ₹1561.79 crore as compared to ₹826.50 crore during 2010 showing an increase of 89.0% over 2010. The details regarding seizures and the value of the property seized for the years 2007 to 2011 may be seen in **Table 9(A)**. The information in respect of 2008 was not received.

Less than 1 seizure, on an average, was made per day during the year 2011. Drugs & Narcotics worth ₹1017.99 crore was seized during 2011. 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 ₹ Crore)**

S. No.	Commodities	2010	2011
1	Gold	4.09	6.78
2.	Electronic goods including computers	18.39	9.67
3.	Drugs/Narcotics	19.51	1017.99
4.	Vehicles and vessels	0.17	15.17
5.	Chemicals/Pharmaceutical chemicals	55.52	55.52
6.	Foreign Currency	1.43	0.98
7.	Ball Bearings	0.00	0.00
8.	Misc./Others	53.34	369.44
<b>Value of Total Seizures</b>		<b>110.33</b>	<b>1561.79</b>

### Money Laundering (Incidence...72)

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

cases in 2011 as against 123 in 2010. There is a decrease of 41.5% in the number of 'Searches / raids' during 2011 over 2010. The detailed information may be seen from **Table-9 (C)**.

Recoveries, seizures made under FEMA violations, yielded ₹ 18.30 crore of Indian currency and ₹ 7.27 crore of Indian equivalent of foreign currency during 2011. Only ₹ 15.78 crore could be realised as against the imposed fine of ₹323.45 crore during 2011 (See Annexure-II, Statement-I).

### Tax Evasion - Income Tax (Incidence... 4852)

Tax evasion is one of the most prevalent illegitimate activities among the economic offences practiced 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

**Table 9 (C)**  
**Money Laundering 2007 - 2011 (Cases under FERA & FEMA)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of		Currency Seized (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Currency confiscated (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Fines (in Indian ₹ in crore)	
		Searches/ Raids	Seizures/ Recoveries	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Imposed	Realised
2	2007	108	74	11.16	0.55	2.22	0.08	158.43	18.15
3	2008	95	76	16.42	1.00	2.33	0.28	220.80	15.45
4	2009	110	79	17.15	5.44	5.77	2.36	3645.32	12.21
5	2010	123	74	11.74	0.78	1.73	0.49	566.66	7.7
6	2011*	72	59	18.3	7.27	2.27	27.8	323.45	15.78

\*Cases under FEMA

presented in **Table-9 (D)**. Similar information in respect of 2008-2009 was not received.

**Table-9 (D)**  
**Seizures by Income Tax Department**  
**(2006-07 to 2010-11)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of searches conducted	Assets seized in (₹ in crore)
1	2006-2007	3,534	364.64
2	2007-2008	3,364	411.45
3	2008-2009	NR	NR
4	2009-2010	3,454	963.5
5	2010-2011	4852	774.98

Out of 244 prosecutions launched during the financial year 2010-2011, 54 ended in conviction, 83 were compounded and 222 were acquitted (See Annexure-III, Statement-II).

### **Drug Trafficking** **(Incidence...15,439)**

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 2007-2011**

Sl. No.	Drugs	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Opium	1,077	1,067	899	1,057	774
2	Morphine	198	260	351	196	148
3	Heroin	5,312	4,950	3,963	3,179	2,723
4	Ganja	9,182	9,054	9,002	7,630	4,043
5	Hashish	2,698	3,370	3,495	3,061	2,237
6	Cocaine	47	50	45	52	79
7	Methaqualone	1	18	1	1	6
8	Amphetamine	0	9	2	20	2
9	Ephedrine	3	9	10	6	23
10	L.S.D	3	0	0	0	1
11	Acetic Anhydride	4	11	12	4	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,525</b>	<b>18,798</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>10,036</b>

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

Sl No.	Drugs	Qty. in Kg.				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Opium	1,984	2,033	1732	1,828	2,142
2	Morphine	43	73	42	25	53
3	Heroin	1,141	1,063	1045	766	511
4	Ganja	1,04,482	1,03,211	1,71,214	1,73,127	1,19,867
5	Hashish	5,155	4,084	3549	4,300	3,999
6	Methaqualone	1	2,382	5	20	72
7	Cocaine	7	12	12	23	14
8	Ephedrine	395	1,284	1244	2,207	7,343
9	Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	236	2,754	1038	81	0
10	L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	2,077	0	0	0	0
11	Amphetamine	0	20	41	47	41

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

(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Value of property	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Forfeited	-	9.84	.99	0	0
2	Frozen	714.39	262.33	47.87	25.32	26.51

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

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of property (in ₹ Lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1	2007	1,303	486	3,904.2	3,497.6
2	2008	1,193	500	4,377.3	3,948.0
3	2009	992	327	1619.0	1151.7
4	2010	647	197	4,489	4300.1
5	2011	799	192	2893.5	290.7

10,036 cases of seizures of drugs were reported by N.C.B. during 2011 as compared to 15,439 cases during 2010 showing a decrease of 35.0%.

The type of drug-wise analysis (**Table-9 (E)**) shows a decrease of seizures of opium (26.8%), Heroin (14.3%), Morphine (24.5%), Ganja (47.0%) and Hashish (26.9%) during 2011 over 2010. 23 cases relating to Ephedrine were reported during 2011. 79 cases related to cocaine were reported in 2011. Year 2011 witnessed over 27 cases of drug seizures per day, on an average, registering a decrease of 34.0% in the number of seizures of drugs during 2011 over 2010.

The quantity wise analysis of drugs seized (**Table 9 (F)**) shows that there has been mixed trend in seizure of the quantity of most types of drugs during 2011 as compared to 2010. Ganja showed decrease in quantity seized from 1,73,127 Kg in 2010 to 1,19,867 Kg in 2011. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Heroin from 766 Kg in 2010 to 511 Kg in 2011.

An increasing trend in the quantity of drugs seized was reported in Morphine from 25 Kg in 2010 to 53 Kg in 2011. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Ephedrine (from 2,207 Kg in 2010 to 7,342 Kg in 2011) and Opium (from 1,828 Kg in 2010 to 2,142 Kg in 2011).

17,644 persons including 219 foreigners were arrested for offences under the drug trafficking during 2011. 20,793 persons were prosecuted, 7,568 persons were convicted and 4,215 persons were acquitted in cases of Drug -Trafficking.

### **Trafficking in Cultural Property (Incidence...799)**

The information on reported cases of Cultural property theft during 2007-2011 is presented in **Table 9(H)**. There has been an increase of 23.5% cases of thefts (from 647 cases in 2010 to 799 cases in 2011) of cultural property. Cultural property worth ₹ 28.94 crore was stolen in 799 cases during 2011 while properties worth ₹ 2.91 crore were recovered. 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	2007	610	3,178	NA	4,531
2	2008	NA	3,371	NA	4,295
3	2009	NA	3,683	NA	4,218
4	2010	595	3,822	NA	4,892
5	2011	600	3,613	56	4,062

NA means data not available

## Bribery and Corruption (Incidence...3,822)

Information on cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2007 – 2011 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 and 2009 is 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 610 in 2007 and further to 595 in 2010 but increased to 600 in 2011. Cases registered by State Vigilance/Anti Corruption Bureaux increased from 3,178 in 2007 and

to 3,371 cases in 2008, 3,683 cases in 2009 and 3,822 in 2010 but decreased to 3,613 in 2011(details may be seen in **Table 9(I)**).

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 ₹ 26.39 crore during 2011 in various seizures connected with corruption charges showing a 24.6% decrease in value of seizure over the year 2010 (₹ 35.02 crore). Trials were completed in 2,413 cases (investigated by State / UT Anti Corruption bureaux) during 2011 of which 944 cases resulted in conviction.

**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	2007@	355	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2008@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2009@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	2010	294	87	-	-	-	-	1241	661
5	2011	268	48	-	-	-	-	656	417

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

# This include Gazetted Officers & other Public Servants of equivalent status

" - " 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 2009 - 2011 is presented in **Table 9(L)**. The value of serious fraud cases registered under the

A decrease of 89.5% is observed in the number of cases registered under Cheating from 3394 in 2010 to 356 in 2011. Maharashtra (147) registered highest incidence of frauds during the year 2011 followed by Karnataka (96) and Andhra Pradesh (68) (**Table – 9.3**).

**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	2007	974	579	38	8	89	59	580	2,844	1,119
2	2008	736	489	53	12	106	97	269	2,848	753
3	2009	632	448	103	19	110	125	375	3,039	889
4	2010	1,134	801	60	55	116	129	50	2,866	953
5	2011	1083	637	98	24	98	94	383	2,886	1064

Criminal Breach of Trust has decreased by 78.3% during 2011 as compared to 2010 (from 577 cases in 2010 to 125 cases in 2011).

**Table-9 (L)**  
**Major Frauds reported during 2009-2011**

Sl. No.	Value of Property lost/ defrauded (in ₹ Crore)	2009		2010		2011	
		CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating
1.	1-10	115	186	523	3,331	112	308
2.	10-25	8	9	31	41	6	27
3.	25-50	9	3	6	16	4	13
4.	50-100	7	1	16	3	3	5
5.	Above 100	5	1	1	3	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>356</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 IPC 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. This share further decreased to 1.0% in 2010 and marginally increased to 1.1 in 2011. The considerable 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 2000, whereas it has shown a mixed

trend during 2000-2011. The details may be seen in **Table 10.1**.

**IPC Crimes**

**(Incidence...25,125)**

The juvenile IPC crimes in 2011 have increased by 10.5% over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2010 which increased to 25,125 cases in 2011. The highest decrease in Juvenile delinquency was observed under the crime head 'Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity' (35.3%), 'Death due to negligence' (25.6%) and 'Criminal breach of trust' (14.0%) in 2011 over 2010. *The highest increase in the incidence of juvenile crimes was observed under the heads 'Counterfeiting' (81.8%), 'Dowry deaths' (63.2%), 'Arson' (57.6%) and 'Kidnapping & abduction of women & girls' (53.5%).* The details may be seen in **Table 10.2**.

**SLL Crimes**

**(Incidence...2,837)**

Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has increased by 10.9% in 2011 as compared to 2010 as 2,558 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2010 which increased to 2,837 in 2011 while there was substantial decrease of 40.8% in 2010 as compared to 2009. Cases under 'Indian Passport Act' and 'Forest Act' have registered a sharp decline of 66.7% each, while cases under 'Prohibition of Child

Marriage Act' and 'Immoral Traffic (P) Act' registered sharp increase of 200% and 50% respectively.

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

Madhya Pradesh (4,997), Maharashtra (4,775), Chhattisgarh (2,178), Andhra Pradesh (1,837), Rajasthan (1,836) and Gujarat (1,618) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC. These six States taken together have accounted for 69.6% of total juvenile delinquency cases under IPC reported in the country. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 145 and 112 cases of Murder respectively during 2011. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape cases in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (271) followed by Uttar Pradesh (146) and Maharashtra (125) which was 24.6%, 13.3% and 11.4% of total juvenile rape cases respectively in the country. The highest incidence of the juvenile theft in the country was reported from Maharashtra (1,256 i.e., 25.0%). Details are given in **Table 10.4**.

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

The highest number of juvenile delinquency cases under Special and Local Laws was reported from Tamil Nadu (672) which accounted for 23.7% of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed

by Chhattisgarh (514 cases, 18.1%), Gujarat (464 cases, 16.4%), Maharashtra (296 cases, 10.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (276 cases, 9.7%). These five States taken together have accounted for 78.3% of total juvenile delinquency cases under SLL reported in the country.

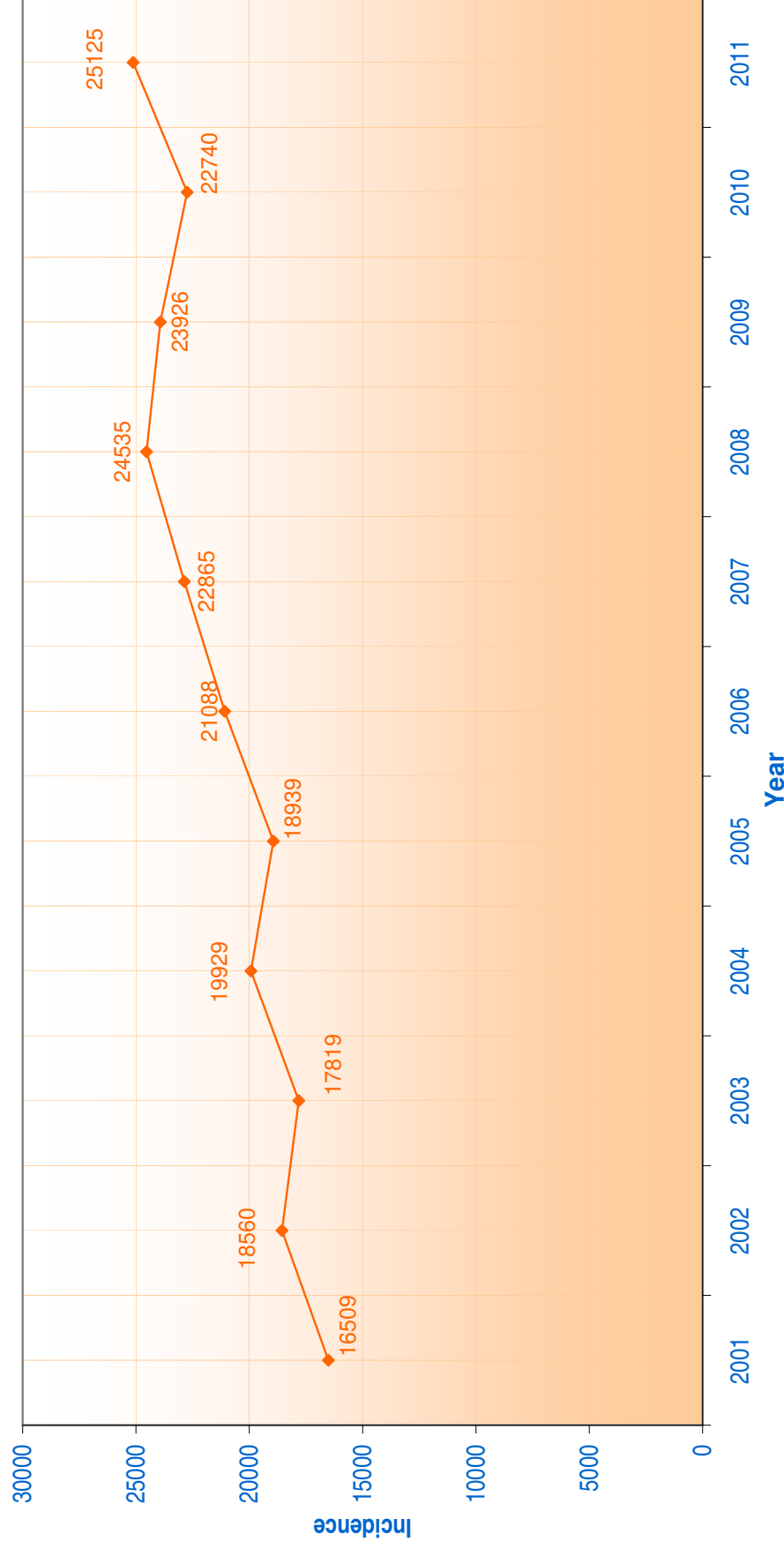
Out of 424 cases reported in the country under 'Gambling Act' against juveniles, 33.0% cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh (140) followed by Chhattisgarh (123). Gujarat reported 215 (68.7%) cases under 'Prohibition Act' followed by Maharashtra 92 (29.4%) and both states accounted for 98.1%. 46 cases out of 152 under 'Arms Act' were reported from Madhya Pradesh whereas 26 out of 46 cases reported under the 'The Foreigners Act' were reported from West Bengal and 12 out of 19 cases registered under 'Essential Commodities Act' were reported from Maharashtra. 7 out of 34 cases under 'Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' were registered in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh reported 65 cases out of 195 under 'Excise Act'. Details are given in **Table 10.5**.

### **Juveniles Apprehended**

The details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by sex are presented in Table 10.6. A total of 33,887 juveniles were apprehended during 2011 out of which 31,909 were boys and 1,978 were girls. The percentage of girls



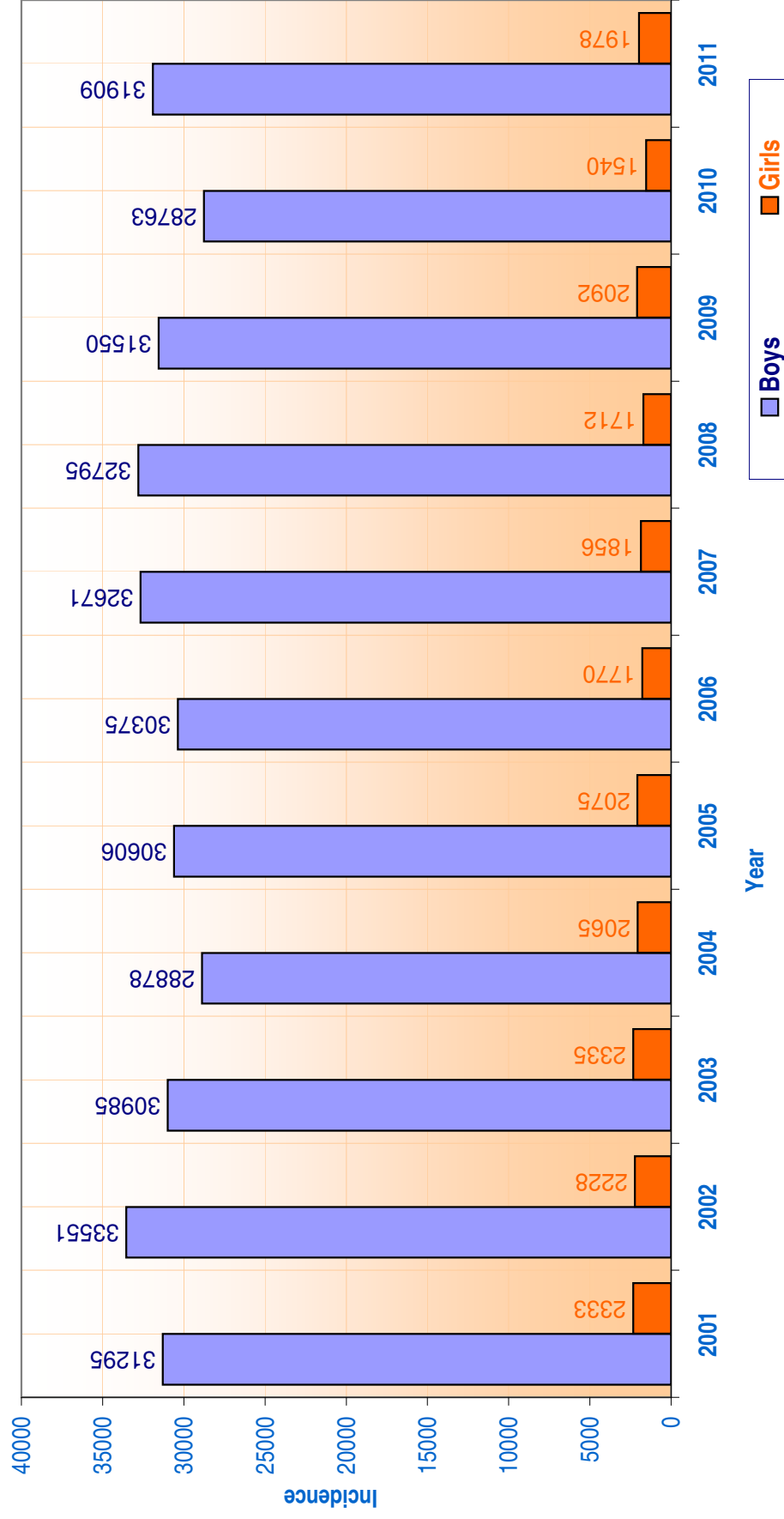
FIGURE 10.1

**Juvenile IPC Crime Incidence  
2001 - 2011**

**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.

**FIGURE 10.2**

**Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC & SLL Crimes  
2001-2011**



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

to total juveniles was 5.8% i.e. 0.7 percentage point more than share relating to 2010 (5.1%). Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age-group are presented in **Table 10.7**. 1,211 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 years, 11,019 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 12-16 years during 2011 whereas bulk of juveniles (21,657) were arrested under the age-group 16-18 years. The percentage shares of Juveniles apprehended under these age-groups were 3.6%, 32.5% and 63.9% respectively. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 was 927 during 2010, 10,123 under the age-group of 12-16 years and under the age-group of 16-18 years was 19,253. The increase in the number of juveniles apprehended was 30.6% in 7-12 age group, 8.9% in 12-16 year age group and 12.5% in 16-18 age group in 2011 over 2010. The overall increase in juveniles apprehended at the national level was 11.8% in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Out of total 33,887 Juveniles arrested, 30,766 (90.7%) were arrested under IPC crimes while 3,121 (9.3%) were arrested for committing SLL crimes. The highest number of juveniles were arrested for Theft (6,552) followed by Hurt (5,016) and Burglary (3,334). These heads taken together accounted for 48.4% of total juveniles arrested under IPC crimes. Out of total 3,121 juveniles arrested under SLL crimes in the country during 2011, the highest number of juveniles were arrested under the 'Gambling Act'

(482) followed by 'Prohibition Act' (353) and 'Excise Act' (206). These three heads under SLL crimes taken together accounted for 33.4% 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 has reported the highest number of juveniles arrested (6,028) under IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (5,495), Rajasthan (2,445), Andhra Pradesh (2,424) Chhatisgarh (2,178), and Gujarat (1,968). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles arrested for Murder (201), Attempt to Murder (180), Dacoity (67), Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity (17), Robbery (218), Burglary (838), Theft (1,673), Riots (736), Cheating (35), Hurt (1,331) and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (126). Madhya Pradesh led in apprehending the juveniles for Rape (281), Arson (14), Kidnapping (110) and Molestation (173). Among UTs Delhi UT alone has apprehended 934 (77.3%) Juveniles under different crime heads 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 (683) followed by Gujarat (542), Chhatisgarh (514) and Maharashtra (353). These four states have

accounted for 67% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes.

### **Profile of Juveniles Apprehended**

The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing IPC crimes during 2011 was nearly 1:19. This ratio during 2010 was 1:20. Madhya Pradesh (195) and Maharashtra (174) have reported significant number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 7-12 years in the country under IPC during 2011. The highest juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were from Madhya Pradesh (1,848) followed by Maharashtra (1,710). A substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years were from Maharashtra (4,519) and Madhya Pradesh (3,471). The details are presented in **Table 10.11**.

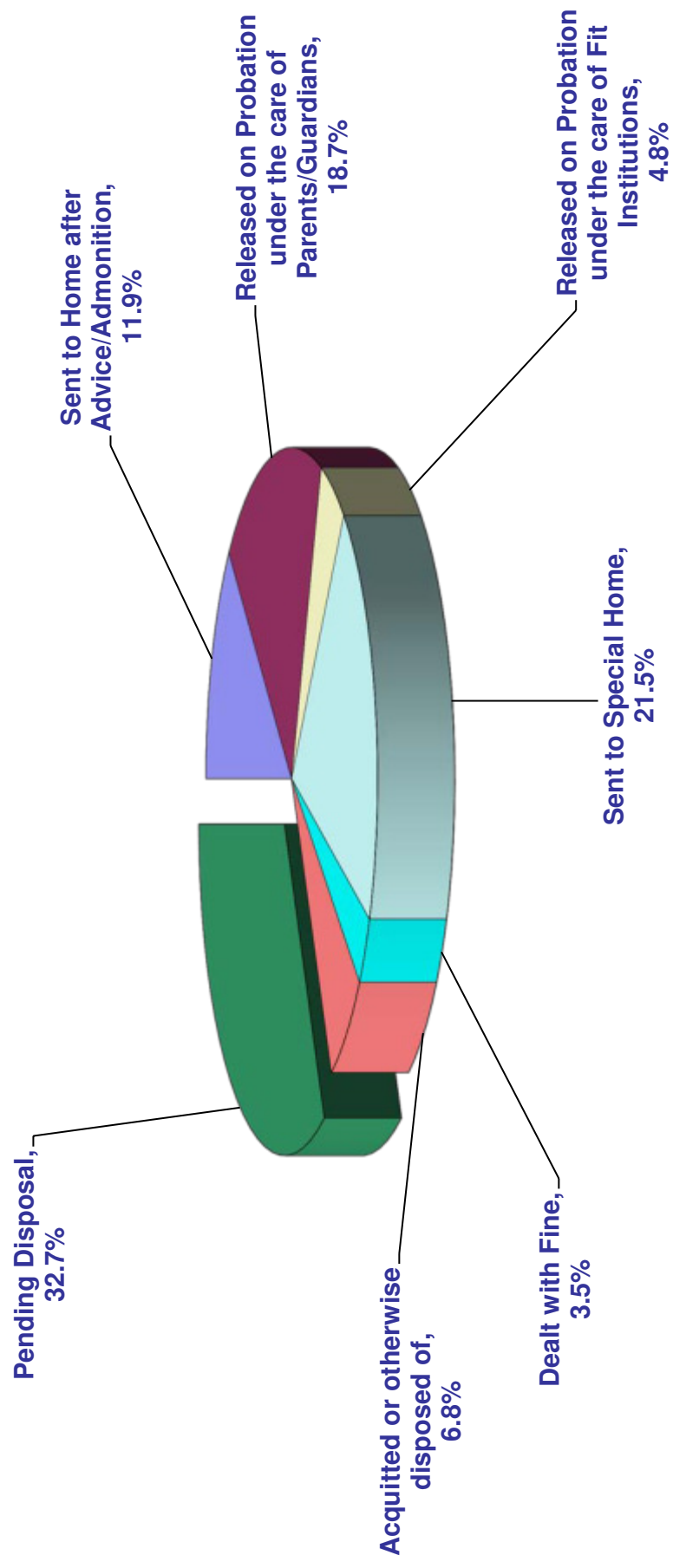
The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes during 2011 was about 1:6, whereas it was 1:11 in 2010. Tamil Nadu (683), Gujarat (542), Chhattisgarh (514) and Madhya Pradesh (299) have reported higher juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in SLL crimes. Tamil Nadu had the highest juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in the age group of 7-12 years (244) and 12-16 years (316). 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 33,887 juveniles were arrested and produced before various courts during 2011. The percentage of juveniles awaiting trial at the end of 2011 was 32.7% (11,078 out of 33,887). Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have reported 100% disposal of juveniles arrested. 11.9% (4,045) out of the total juveniles arrested in the country (33,887) were disposed of after advice or admonition, 18.7% (6,333) were placed under care of parents / guardians, 4.8% (1,627) were sent to institutions, 21.5% (7,292) were sent to special homes, 3.7% (1,249) were dealt with fine and 6.8% (2,311) were either acquitted or their cases were otherwise disposed off.

**Disposal of Juveniles Arrested During 2011**

**FIGURE 10.3**



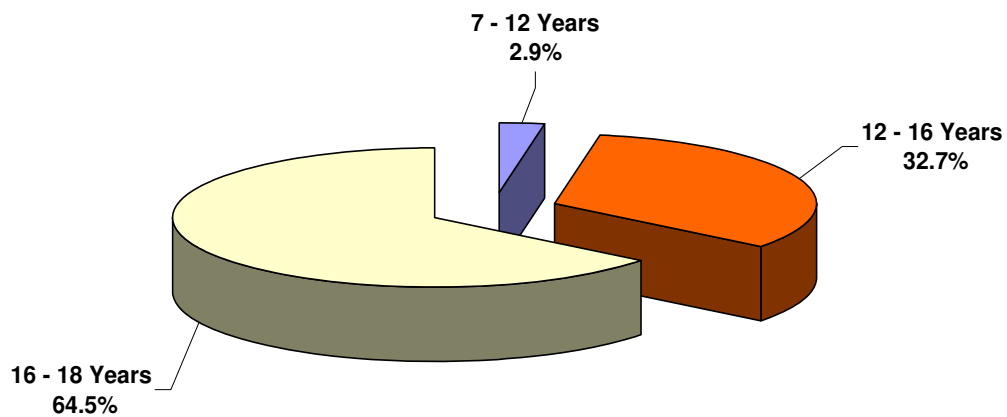
### Classification of Juveniles by Attributes

Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 6,122 were illiterate and 12,803 had education up to primary level. These two categories have accounted for 55.8% of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2011. Children living with parents (27,577) have accounted for 81.3% of the total juveniles arrested. The share of homeless children (1,924) who were involved in various crimes was just 5.7%.

*A large chunk of juveniles (56.7%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs. 25,000/-. The share of juveniles from families with income between ₹ 25,000/- and ₹ 50,000/- was 26.7%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (₹50,000 - ₹2,00,000) was 11.4%. The share of juveniles from families in upper middle income group (₹ 2 lakh to ₹3 lakh) and upper income group (above ₹ 3 Lakh) was low at 1.2% and 0.3% respectively. The details may be seen in **Table 10.14**.*

**FIGURE 10.4**

#### Age-Group Wise Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC During 2011



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**CHAPTER-11****RECIDIVISM**

The habit of relapsing into crimes by the criminals is known as Recidivism. A 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 the year 2011 are shown in **Table-11.1**. The share of recidivists among all offenders has decreased to 6.9% during 2011 as compared to 8.2% in the year 2010. In absolute terms, the number of past offenders involved in repeating IPC crimes during the year 2011 was 2,16,189 as compared to 2,40,481 in the year 2010 accounting for a decrease of 10.1% in 2011 over 2010.

Mizoram has reported the highest cases of recidivism (35.9%) among States while Lashadweep has reported the highest cases of recidivism (69.7%) amongst UTs as compared to the National average of 6.9%. The Year-wise variation of recidivists is shown at **Fig. 11.1**.

Out of total arrestees (31,45,845) during the year 2011, there were as many as 93.1% (29,29,656) new offenders, 5.0% (1,58,605) were convicted once in the past, whereas 1.3% (41,791) were convicted twice and only 0.5% (15,793) were convicted three times or more.

73.4% (1,58,605) out of the total recidivists (2,16,189) during the

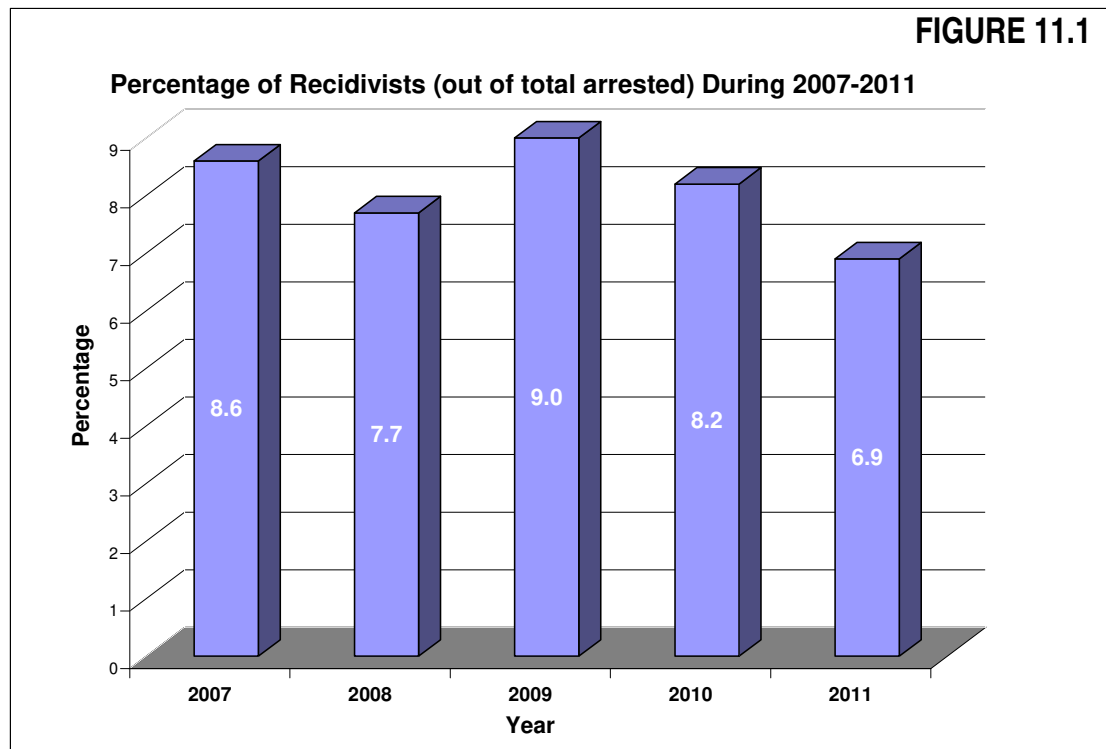
year 2011 were those convicted once in the past, 19.3% (41,791) were convicted twice, while 7.3% (15,793) were habitual offenders i.e., they were convicted thrice or more in the past, as depicted in **Fig. 11.2**.

The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2007-2011.

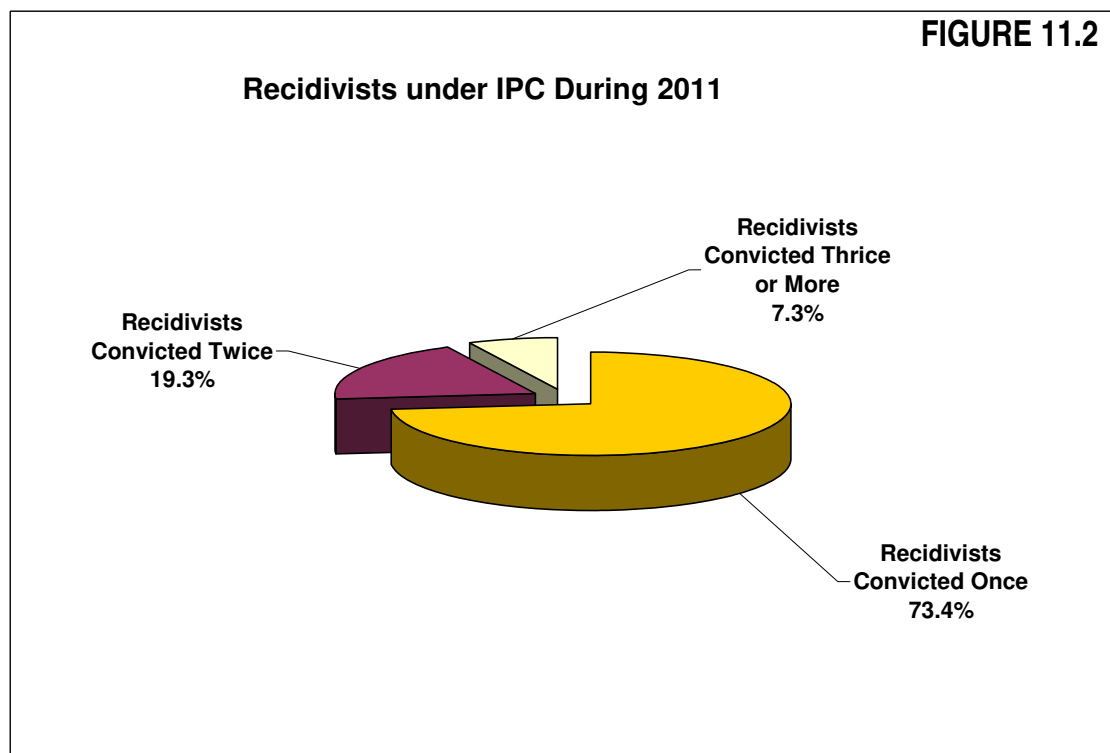
**Table-11 (A)**  
**Category of Recidivists Arrested During 2007-2011**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists Convicted in the Past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or more
1.	2007	1,74,008	49,647	15,134
2.	2008	1,54,343	47,129	20,613
3.	2009	1,79,384	51,349	25,316
4.	2010	1,63,858	49,139	27,484
5.	2011	1,58,605	41,791	15,793

**FIGURE 11.1**



**FIGURE 11.2**





## CHAPTER-12

### ARRESTS AND TRIALS

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

*A total of 31,45,845 persons were arrested by the Police under various IPC crimes during 2011 as against 29,47,122 persons in 2010 showing an increase of 7.6%. Crime head-wise information on the persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2010 and 2011 along with percentage variation in 2011 over 2010 is presented in **Table-12.1**. As many as 12,08,459 persons accounting for 38.4% 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' (16.4%) (5,15,898 persons) followed by 'Riots' (11.3%) (3,53,986 persons), 'Theft' (6.6%) (2,04,207 persons) and cruelty by Husbands & relatives (5.7%)(1,80,701 persons). The highest increase in the arrests was observed for cases of Importation of Girls (172.8%) (from 81 in 2010 to 221 in the year 2011). Highest decline was observed in Sexual Harassment (5.0%) (From 10,404 in 2010 to 9,880 in 2011).*

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 2011 are presented in

**Table-12 (A).** Arrest rate for Burglary, Theft and Causing 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 arrest rate at All-India level 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 in 2008 to 243.6 in 2009). However, it increased by 2.0% in 2010 over 2009 (from 243.5 in 2009 to 248.5 in 2010) and 4.6% in the year 2011 over 2010 (from 248.5 in 2010 to 259.9 in 2011). *The number of arrests per case was the highest for Riots (5.2) followed by Dacoity(4.0) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity(3.9.) compared to National average of 4.0 each arrests per case.*

The crime head-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested for IPC crimes during 2011 is presented in **Table-12.2**. *The female criminality in the total IPC crimes accounted for 6.2% only. However, the percentage share of female arrestees was higher for those crimes which are perpetrated on women such as Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (22.9%) followed by Dowry Deaths (19.4%) and Importation of Girls (8.1%).*

The details on the number of persons arrested during the year 2010 and 2011 along with percentage variations and the percentage share of

## PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2011 (All India 3145845)

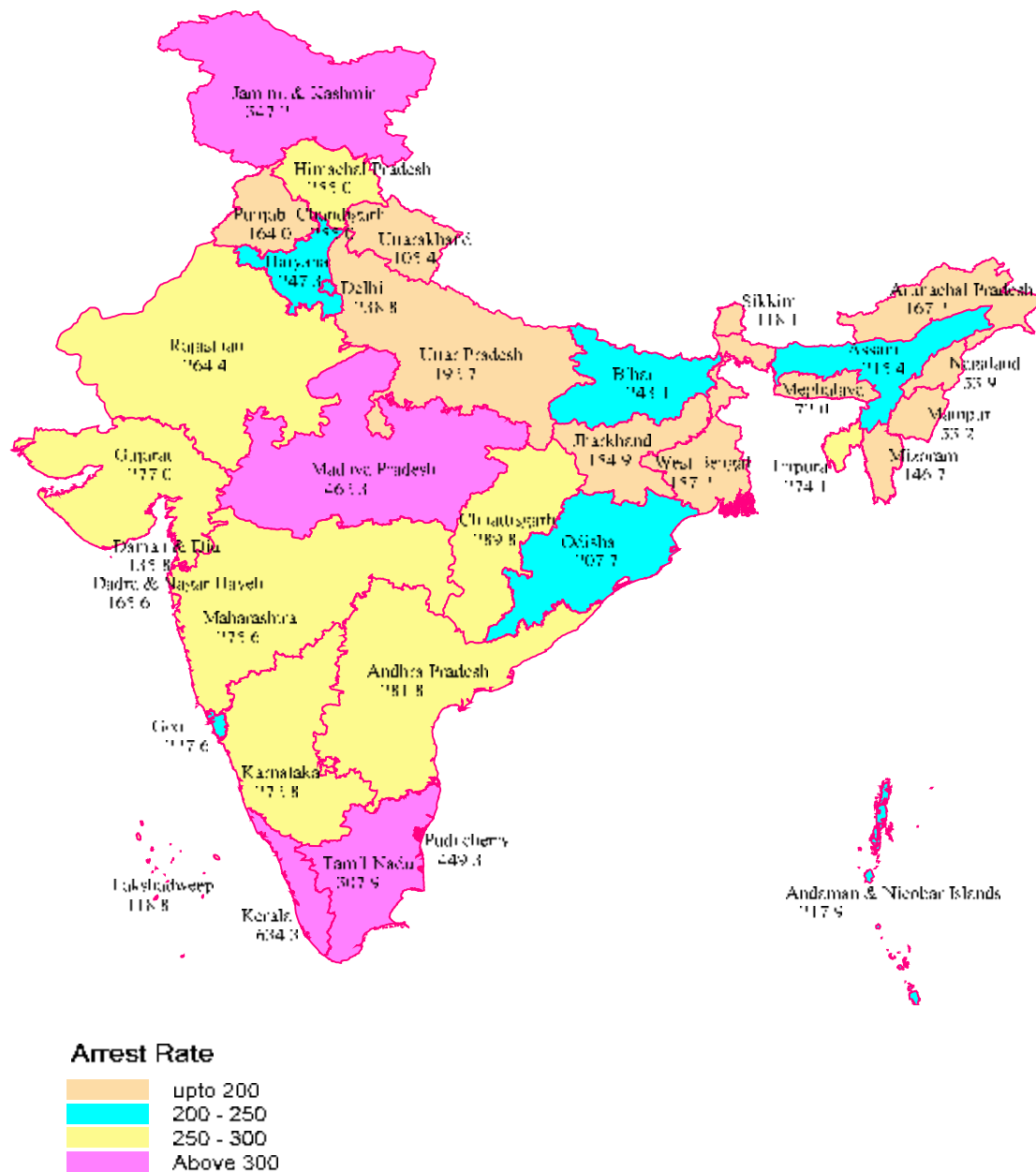


**Table 12 (A)**  
**Crime Rate vis-à-vis Arrest Rate for IPC crimes during 2011**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crime Heads</b>	<b>Persons Arrested</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Arrest Rate*</b>	<b>No. of Arrest Per Case</b>
1	Murder	70593	2.8	5.8	2.1
2	Attempt To Commit Murder	76074	2.6	6.3	2.4
3	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder	7088	0.3	0.6	1.9
4	Rape	28878	2.0	2.4	1.2
	i) Custodial Rape	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
	ii) Other Rape	28877	2.0	2.4	1.2
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	57483	3.7	4.7	1.3
	i) Kidnapping & Abduction Of Women & Girls	45363	2.9	3.7	1.3
	ii) Kidnapping & Abduction Of Others	12120	0.8	1.0	1.3
6	Dacoity	17008	0.4	1.4	4.0
7	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity	11379	0.2	0.9	3.9
8	Robbery	35546	2.0	2.9	1.4
9	Burglary	68368	7.6	5.6	0.7
10	Theft	204207	28.2	16.9	0.6
	i) Auto Theft	57592	12.5	4.8	0.4
	ii) Other Theft	146615	15.7	12.1	0.8
11	Riots	353986	5.7	29.3	5.2
12	Criminal Breach Of Trust	24044	1.4	2.0	1.4
13	Cheating	92864	7.2	7.7	1.1
14	Counterfeiting	2130	0.2	0.2	0.9
15	Arson	12380	0.7	1.0	1.4
16	Hurt	515898	25.0	42.6	1.7
17	Dowry Death	24578	0.7	2.0	2.9
18	Molestation	53767	3.6	4.4	1.3
19	Sexual Harassment	9880	0.7	0.8	1.2
20	Cruelty By Husband And Relatives	180701	8.2	14.9	1.8
21	Importation Of Girls	221	0.0	0.0	2.8
22	Death By Negligence	90313	9.0	7.5	0.8
23	Other IPC Crimes	1208459	79.8	99.9	1.3
	<b>Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC</b>	<b>3145845</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>

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

## ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2011 (All India 259.9)

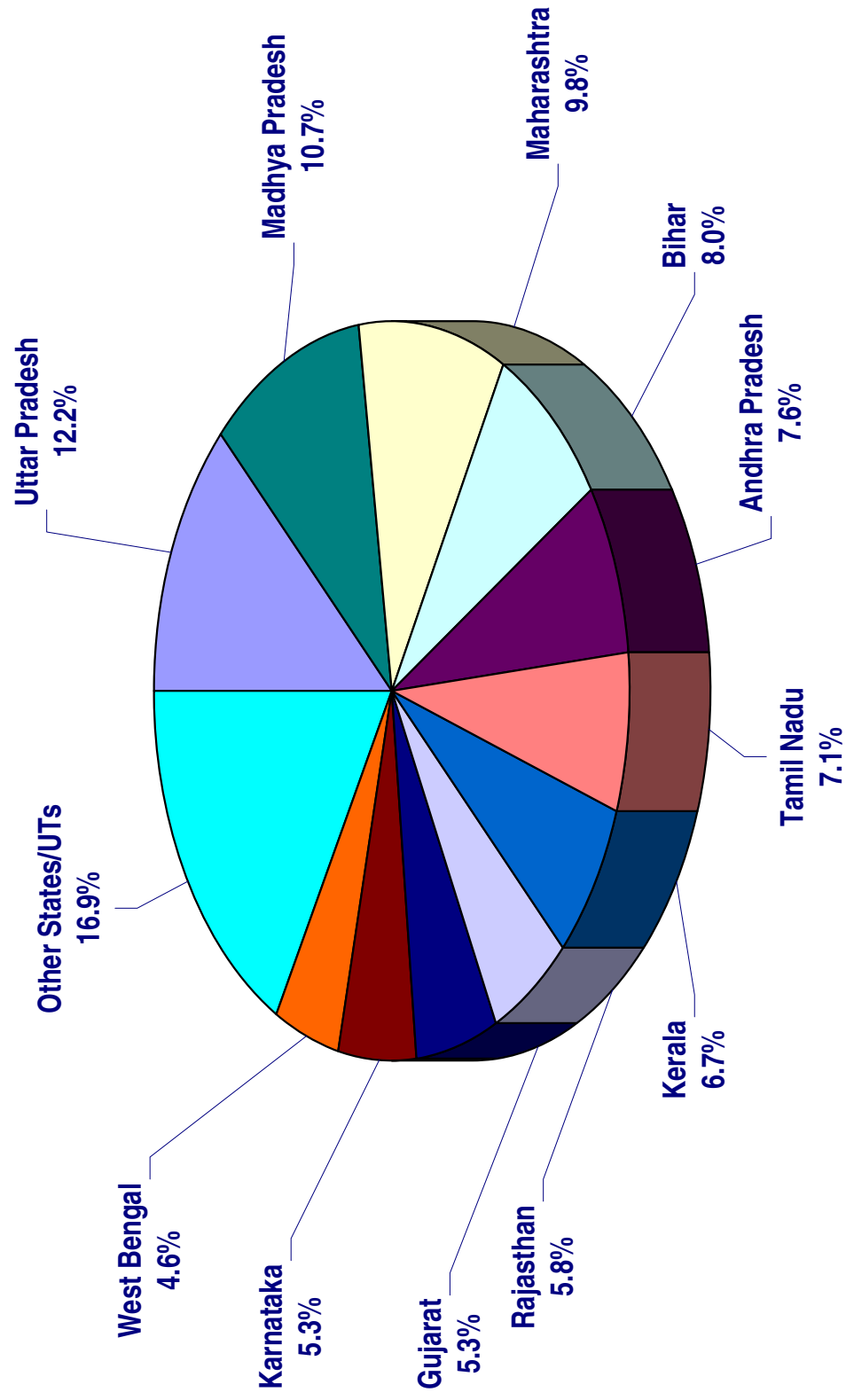


### Note:

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

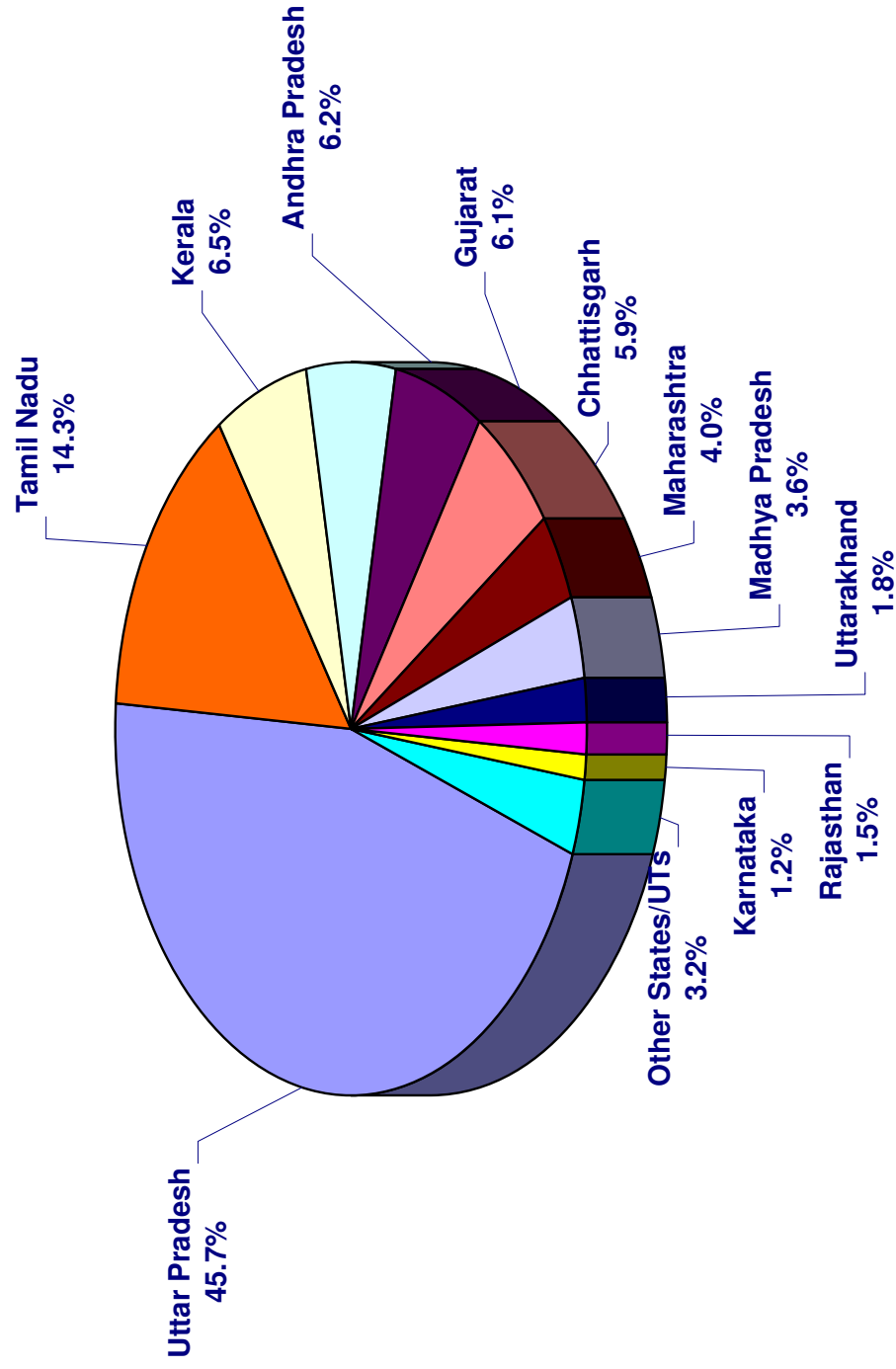
**FIGURE 12.1**

**Persons Arrested Under IPC Crimes  
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2011**



**FIGURE 12.2**

**Persons Arrested Under SLL Crimes  
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2011**



each State and UT to All-India total for arrests during 2011 are presented in **Table-12.3**. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh States have accounted for high share of 12.2% (3,84,605) and 10.7%(3,35,644) respectively of persons arrested during the year 2011 in IPC crimes. The increase in the arrested persons during 2011 over 2010 in terms of percentage was significant in Lakshadweep (406.7%) followed by Tripura(47.2%) and Jammu & Kashmir (37.7%).

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 6.2%. Manipur (14.1%), A & N Island (11.8%), Himachal Pradesh (11.5%) and Tripura (11.0%) have reported comparatively higher share of females in total arrests as compared to national average of 6.2%.

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

A total of 43,12,413 persons were arrested under the SLL crimes during 2011 as compared to 48,42,815 during 2010 accounting for a decrease of 11.0% during 2011 over 2010. The details on crime-head wise arrests for SLL crimes during the year 2010 and 2011, 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 74.2% (31,99,236) of the total arrestees in the country during 2011. The highest share of arrestees among the specified crimes was under 'Prohibition Act' (9.9%) (4,26,259) and 'Gambling Act' (8.1%) (3,50,075) followed by 'Excise Act' (3.5%) (1,52,445). A significant increase was found under Indian Railways Act (183.5%) followed by Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (61.3%) while significant decrease of 51.9% was reported under Indecent Representation of Women(P)Act (183.5%).

Sex-wise and crime head-wise information on persons arrested and percentage of arrestees during 2011 are presented in **Table-12.6**. The percentage of females arrested under SLL crimes at All-India level was 3.2% (1,39,881 out of 41,72,532) against 6.2% for IPC crimes. The share of female arrestees was highest for cases under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' (45.3%) (3,437 out of 7,581) followed by 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (33.0%) (152 out of 461) and 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' (24.3%) (80 out of 329).

The State/UT-wise and sex-wise details of number of persons arrested in various SLL crimes are given in **Table-12.7**. Daman & Diu (45.0%), Gujarat (27.6%) and Mizoram (22.8%) have reported higher percentage of female arrestees of total arrested persons as compared to the National average of 3.2%.

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 (33,94,828) those falling under the age-group 18 – 30 years accounted for almost half (44.0%) of total arrestees (74,58,258) followed by age-group 30 – 45 years accounting for 37.3% (27,80,691 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 0.5% in the total arrests (IPC + SLL) made in 2011. Girls' share was 6.2% among Juveniles arrested.*

Information on persons arrested on an average per case under IPC and SLL for the years 2007 to 2011 is presented in **Table-12.9**. It is seen that the trend of arrests made per case in 2010 is almost the same as the previous year (2009) for various IPC & SLL cases. In violent crimes such as Murder (2.1), Attempt to Commit Murder(2.4), Dacoity(4.0), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity(3.9), Importation of Girls(2.8), Dowry Deaths(2.9), Riots (5.2) and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives(2.8) 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 crime under Gambling Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. The higher arrests per case in cases of Riots (5.2), Dacoity(4.0)

and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (3.9), Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act(3.1) and Protection of Civil Rights Act(4.6) were reported during the year 2011.

### 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 39,12,407 persons were either under custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2011 for 31,46,326 total IPC offences under investigation by Police (Table-4.1). Police could file charge-sheets against 29,11,052 persons (74.4%) out of the total persons who were under arrest, 5.0% of persons (1,93,932) arrested were either released or freed by Police before trial; 20.6% persons (8,07,423) 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 Counterfeiting (47.2%) (1,865 out of 3,953), Dacoity (39.4%) (11,243 out of 28,505) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (38.6%)(6,658 out of 17,257) and the lowest pendency percentage was observed in Importation of Girls (12.5%)(35 out of 279). Police could establish the charges with as high as 86.0% (9,854 out of 11,452) persons in chargesheeting of arrested persons in cases of Sexual Harassment followed by Importation of Girls(240 out of 279). The lowest level of charge-sheets in disposal of arrested persons was witnessed in cases of Counterfeiting (46.4%) (1,833 out of 3,953) as compared to the National average of 74.4% (29,11,052 out of 39,12,407) 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 15.7% (1,26,882 out of 8,07,423) of total pendency in the country followed by Tamil Nadu (12.5%) (1,00,827), Maharashtra (12.4%) (1,00,486) and West Bengal (10.3%) (82,872).

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

*As many as 1,63,63,000 persons (including those from previous years) were awaiting trials in various criminal courts in the country during 2011 (an increase of 3.1% over the last year(1,58,85,237)) as per information presented in Table-12.12.* The disposal of such arrested persons was pending to an extent of 84.7% (1,38,57,748 persons out of 1,63,63,000) at the end of the year. The highest pendency was noticed in persons arrested under Dacoity (91.3%) (3,128 out of 1,64,288) followed by Criminal Breach of Trust (90.4%) (1,28,636 out of 1,42,370). The lowest pendency was observed in Sexual Harassment (72.6%) (33,610 out of 46,271) against All-India average of 84.7%. *The overall conviction percentage at All-India level for the persons arrested in IPC cases was 35.0% (7,64,963 out of 21,87,238 trials completed).* Crime-wise, persons arrested in Sexual Harassment cases, who were on trial, got the highest conviction (43.2%) (4,668 out of 10,800) followed by Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder (41.9%) (2,417 out of 5,770). Cases of large number of persons involved

in 'Other IPC' cases (1,31,504), Hurt cases (93,448) and Riots cases (43,843) 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 1,63,63,000 undertrials, nearly one-fifth (19.0%) totalling 31,04,765 persons, were from the State of Maharashtra followed by Bihar accounting for 10.6% (17,33,537) and Gujarat(17,14,054) accounting for 10.5%.* When compared with share of persons awaiting trials at the end of the year at National level, these States stood at 20.6%, 11.2% and 11.6% 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**. *45,69,003 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 2011.* Police could chargesheet 39,40,521 persons of the total arrested persons, which accounted for 86.2% of the total arrestees and whose cases were under investigation during this period. The percentage of release before trial and pendency was 6.6% and 7.2% respectively. Higher number of pre-trial release was noticed in the cases of persons involved in 'Other SLL' cases (2,89,671) and cases under 'Prohibition Act' (4,539) during the year 2011.

The State / UT-wise details of disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes are presented in **Table-12.15**. Majority of total 3,28,002 persons in whose cases investigation was pending at the end

of the year were from Andhra Pradesh (21.8%)(71,549), Tamil Nadu (21.0%)(68,995) and Maharashtra (19.5%)(63,973) together accounting for a pendency of (more than half) 62.4%. Regarding pendency within the States viz. Meghalaya and Assam have reported the highest percentage (72.8% and 71.4% respectively). Among Union Territories, Daman & Diu had the highest pendency (82.2%)

### **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 1,01,57,546 persons (as against 1,09,83,981 in the year 2010) were facing trial in various criminal courts for the offences committed under SLL cases registering a decrease of 7.5% over the previous year 2010. Trials were completed against 38,63,779 persons of the total arrested persons, out of which 34,13,868 persons were convicted for these offences. The conviction percentage in SLL cases was 88.4% (lower than 90.1% in 2010). The pendency for trial was higher at 61.6% during 2011 as compared to 2010 (56.6%). An analysis of crime head-wise disposal of arrested persons showed that the highest percentage of persons pending disposal was under the Sati Prevention Act (100%) (18 out of 18) and 'Terrorist & Disruptive*

*Activities Act' (99.5%) (5,298 out of 5,324) followed by 'Indian Passport Act' (90.2) (7,119 out of 7,896). Information in respect of conviction for the categorized SLL crimes showed that conviction percentage was highest for persons arrested under 'Indian Railways Act'(89.2%)(1,151 out of 11,522) followed by 'Gambling Act'(82.8%)(2,73,698 out of 12,37,177), 'Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act' (82.4%)(393 out of 1,882) and 'Excise Act'(81.3%)(1,51,139 out of 6,38,844).The lowest conviction percentage was recorded in case of persons arrested under 'Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act' (0.0%) (nil out of 5,324).*

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 (28.7%) (17,99,449 out of 19,96,788) for trials in the case of persons arrested under SLL cases at All-India level followed by Maharashtra (25.9%) (16,24,091 out of 17,90,675) and Uttar Pradesh (18.9%) (11,85,645 out of 32,07,393). The States & UTs which recorded higher pendency (State/UT having more than 90% of pendency in disposal of the persons arrested in SLL cases) were Arunachal Pradesh (99.0%) (922 out of 931), D&N Haveli (99.0%) (305 out of 308), Manipur (95.4%) (1800 out of 1887), Daman & Diu (92.9%) (234 out of 252), West Bengal (92.3%)(72,448 out of 78,511), Maharashtra (90.7%) (16,24,091 out of 17,90,675), Delhi (90.5%) (1,33,064 out of 1,40,742), Gujrat (90.1%) (17,99,449 out of 19,96,788), and Odisha (90.0%) (1,06,955 out of 1,18,880).

**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 Other criminals
- By suicide
- While escaping from custody

**Deaths in Police Custody**

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

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

- (i) Death in Police custody / Lock up (of persons remanded to police custody by court) (Table-13.1)

There were 29 deaths in Police Custody of persons who were *remanded to such custody by the Court* during the year 2011. It increased by 16.0% in 2011 as compared to previous

**Table-13 (A)**  
**Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup 2009-2011**

	Death in Police custody/Lockup	Years		
		2009	2010	2011
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court	25	25	29
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	59	45	75

- (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
  - By Mob Attack/Riots

year, such deaths remain same for 2010 as compared to 2009 while it 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 15 of the reported incidents in 2011. Judicial enquiry was ordered in 10 deaths during the year 2011. 20 cases were registered against police personnel, no policeman was convicted for custodial deaths during the year while 5 policemen were chargesheeted.

**Table-13 (B)**  
**Details on the Custodial Deaths in Police Custody during 2009-2011**

Sl. No.	Death during / due to	Years		
		2009	2010	2011
1.	During production, process in courts, journey connected with Investigation	18	12	19
2.	During Hospitalisation, Treatment	9	16	21
3.	Due to Accidents	4	5	3
4.	In Mob Attacks / Riots	2	0	0
5.	By other Criminals	3	0	2
6.	By Suicides	21	18	33
7.	During escape from Custody	8	7	7
	Illness / Natural Deaths	33	19	35

### **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 remained static in 2008 at 61 deaths. **In 2009, 59 deaths were reported, a decrease of 3.3% was observed over 2008. While in 2010, 45 deaths were reported, a decrease of 23.7% was observed over 2009. In 2011, 75 deaths were reported thereby showing an increase of 66.7% over 2010.**

Magisterial enquiry was ordered in 24 incidents of the 75 such deaths reported and judicial enquiry was ordered in 22 incidents. Cases were registered against police personnel in 32 incidents. *9 police personnel were charge-sheeted and no police personnel was convicted during the year 2011.*

### **Deaths in Police Custody By Causes**

The highest number of deaths in Police custody took place

due to illness / natural deaths (35) closely followed by suicides (33) and during hospitalisation / treatment (21) during the year 2011. *A mixed trend in custodial deaths due to suicides has been observed during 2009 - 2011, as 21, 18 and 33 such deaths respectively have been reported during these years.* Custodial deaths due to illness / natural death during 2009 - 2011 were reported at 33, 19 and 35 respectively.

### **Custodial Rape**

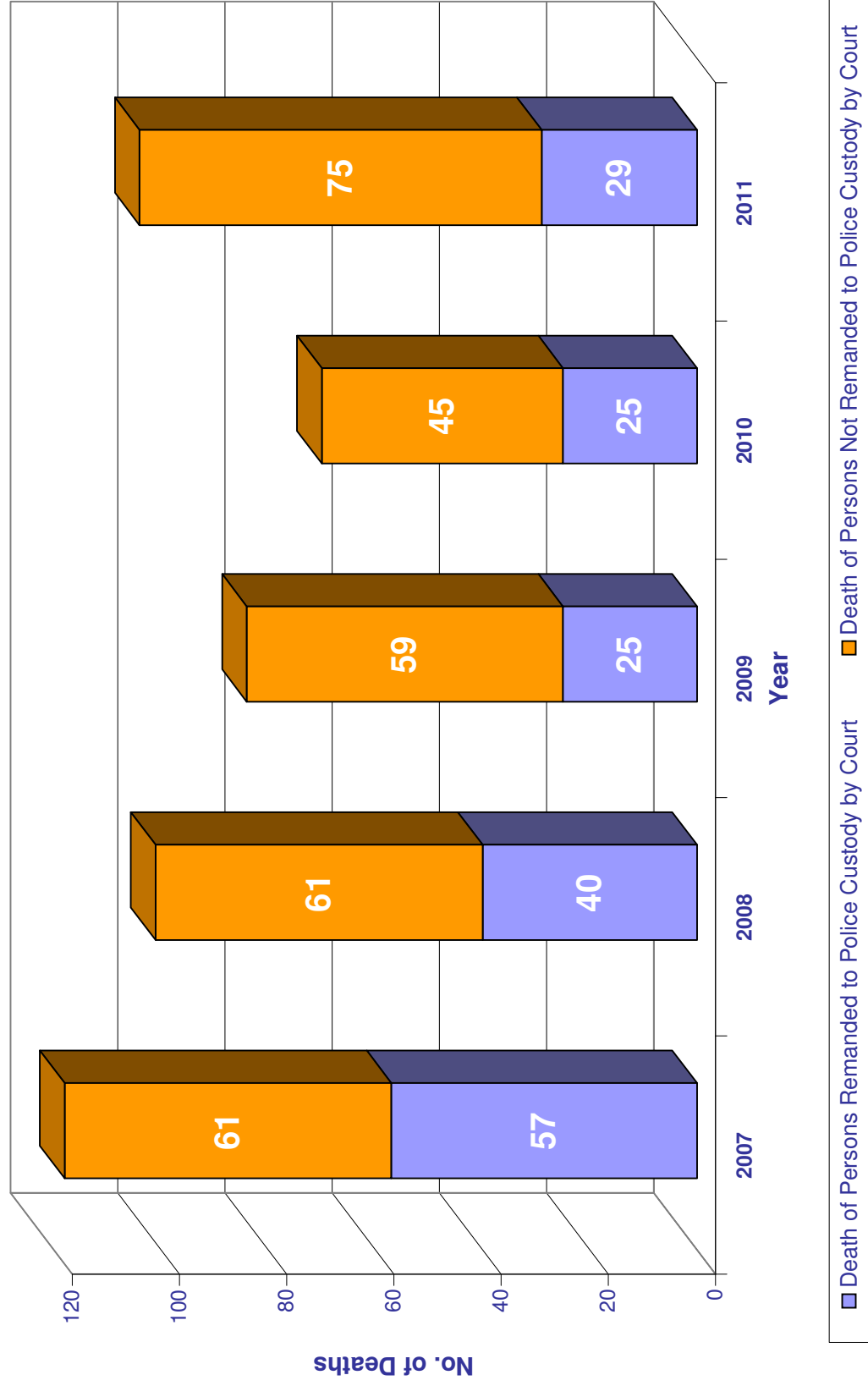
The incidents of Custodial Rape in Police Custody are presented in the following table.

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

Sl. No.	Year	No. of reported Custodial Rape cases
1.	2009	2
2.	2010	6
3.	2011	1

1 case of Custodial Rape were reported during 2011. 3 cases were charge-sheeted during 2011. (See Table 13.5)

**FIGURE 13.1**  
**Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup During 2007-2011**



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

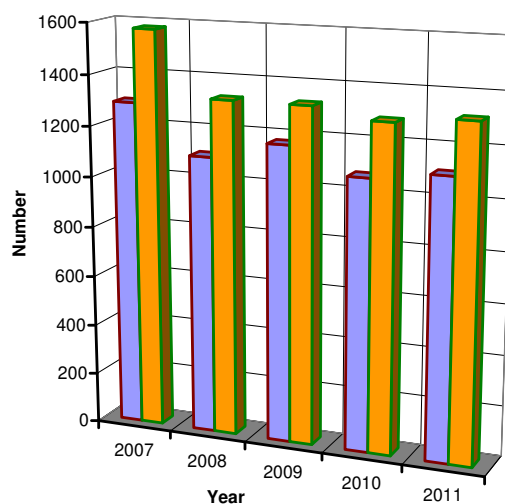
### Escapees from Police Custody:

1,103 cases were registered under section 224, 225B of IPC

during the year 2011. The number of persons who escaped from police custody in the above cases were 1,310. 865 persons were charge-sheeted for such offence during the year. 475 persons were tried during the year, of which 66 persons were convicted and 409 persons were acquitted.

**Escapees from Police Custody During 2007 - 2011**

**FIGURE 13.2**



■ No. of Cases Registered (U/S 224, 225 B)      ■ No. of Persons Escaped in Above Cases

## CHAPTER-14

### **POLICE FIRING AND CASUALTIES**

This chapter deals with those incidents in which Police had to resort to use of firearms in the 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 insight into the violence by terrorists, insurgents and dacoits and the number of resultant casualties.

Police had to resort to firing on 482 occasions during the year 2011 as compared to 1,421 occasions during 2010, 1,280 occasions during 2009, 1,529 occasions during 2008 and 865 occasions during 2007 thereby showing a mixed trend during the years 2007-2011 (an increase of 76.8% during 2008 over 2007 and a decrease of 16.3% during 2009 over 2008, an increase of 11% during 2010 over 2009 and further a decrease of 66.1% during 2011 over 2010). 59 civilians and 971 police personnel were killed in these incidents whereas 109 civilians and 328 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 'Against Extremists and Terrorists Operations' (45.9%), 'Riot Control' (30.9%), 'Against Others' (not classified) (18.0%) and 'Anti-Dacoity Operations' (5.2%). Police had to resort to firing on 149 occasions to control the riotous mobs, on 221 occasions 'Against Anti-Extremists & Terrorists', on 25 occasions during 'Anti- Dacoity Operation' and on 87 other occasions(not classified).

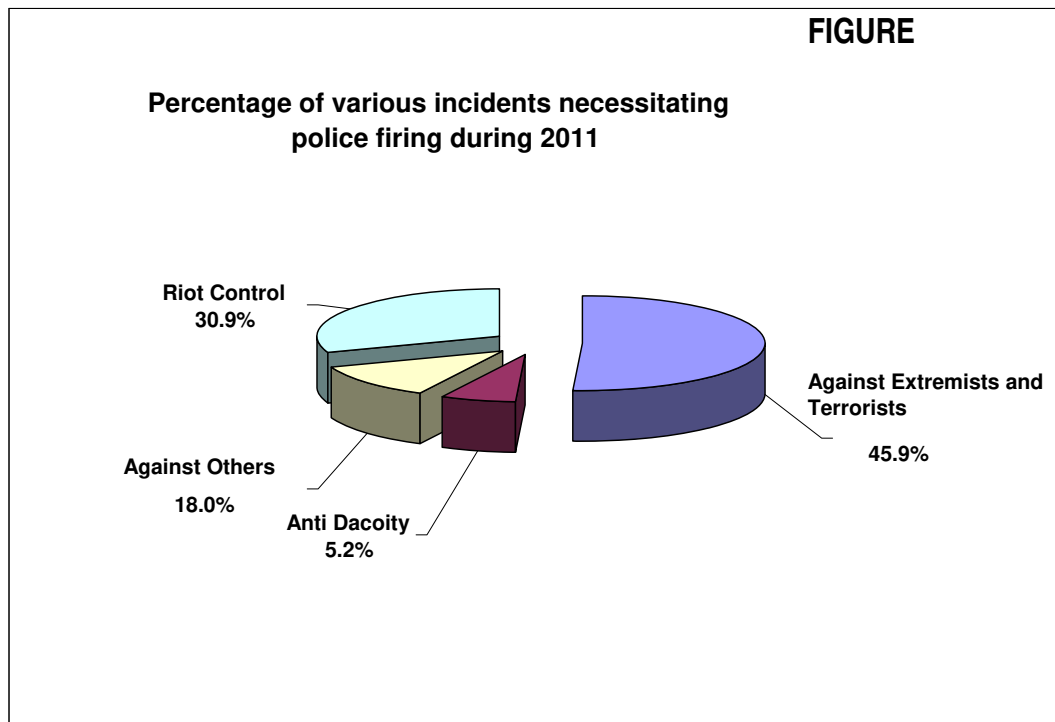
Jammu & Kashmir has recorded the highest incidence of Police firing (132) among States/UTs followed by Chhattisgarh (117), Uttar Pradesh (62) and Assam (30).

The highest number of casualties of civilians (25) was reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Rajasthan (14) and Maharastra (12). These three States together accounted for 46.8% of total civilian casualties due to Police firing. Highest number of casualties of police personnel (35) was reported from Chhattisgarh followed by Jammu & Kashmir (11) and Maharashtra (7) accounting for 59.3%, 18.4% and 11.9% respectively of total such casualties reported in the country. The highest number of civilian injuries (131) accounting for 39.9% of total civilian injuries in the country (328) was reported from Delhi. The highest number of police injuries (241) accounting for 24.8% of total police injuries in the country (971) was reported from Maharashtra. More police personnel were injured during the year

2011 (971) than the civilians (328) while more civilians (109) were killed than police personnel (59) during the year in the firing incidents in the country.

*The highest number of injuries of civilians (287) and police personnel (806) were caused when the Police had to resort to firing during 'Riot Control' activities.*

*The highest casualties of civilians (35) took place in 'Riot control' whereas highest number of police casualties (55) 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 2011 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 3,881 police personnel (comprising 2,822 Natural Deaths, 867 Deaths on duty and 192 suicidal deaths) died during the year 2011 as compared to 3,988 deaths in the year 2010 showing a decrease of 2.7% 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 (867) while on duty decreased marginally during 2011 by 0.6% as compared to previous year (872). Out of the total 867 casualties, 853 personnel belonged to 22 States and 14 personnel belonged to UT. Majority (77.4%) (671) of the police casualties were due to 'Accidents' followed by 'Anti-Terrorist / Extremists operations' and 'Anti-Riotous Mob' claimed 15.2% (132) and 1.4% (12) deaths respectively.*

*5.8% (50) of personnel were killed by 'other criminal'.*

It was observed that the highest number of casualties was in Uttar Pradesh (134) followed by 99 casualties in Punjab, 90 casualties in Maharashtra, 85 casualties in Chhattisgarh and 83 casualties in Tamil Nadu. Highest casualties were reported in Chhattisgarh in Terrorist/Extremist operations. In accident, the highest casualties were reported in Uttar Pradesh (112) followed by Punjab (94).

Among 867 Police Personnel killed on duty, 4 were Dy. SP and above, 67 were Upper Subordinates (Inspectors - 15 and Sub-Inspectors - 52) and 796 were Lower Subordinates (Assistant Sub-Inspectors - 75, Head Constables - 201 and Constables - 520). The details are given in **Table-15.4**.

29.4% Police Personnel (255) were young (18-35 years), 35.4% (307) were middle aged (35-45 years) while 35.2% (305) were in upper age group (45 years and above) out of 867 Police Personnel killed on duty. Details are given in **Table-15.2**.

**Police Personnel Injured on Duty**

A total of 3,299 Police Personnel of various ranks (3,101 from States and 198 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 (716) followed by Kerala (515), West Bengal (443) & Tamil Nadu (278). These four States together have accounted for 59.2% of the injured Police Personnel out of 3,299 at All India level. Maharashtra has reported 21.3% (402 out of 1,884), the highest injuries due to Riotous Mob. While highest number of injuries on account of Anti-Terrorist/Extremist Operations was reported in Chhatisgarh (25 out of 90). The highest injuries due to accident was reported from Tamil Nadu (155 out of 602) followed by Maharashtra (139 out of 602). No injuries were received by any Policeman in as many as 8 States / UTs namely, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.*

*The Riotous mobs caused maximum injuries (57.1%) (1,884) to the Police Personnel in the country during 2011. The other causes responsible for injuries were 'By Other Criminals' (19.9%) (655), caused by 'Accidents' (18.2%)*

*(602) and cause by 'Terrorist/Extremists' (2.7%) (90), 'On Border duties'(0.2%) (7) and (1.8%)(61) during 'Anti Dacoity & Other Operations'.*

The rank-wise profile presented in **Table 15.4** shows that all categories of personnel have received injuries. A sizeable number (2,099) accounting for 63.6% out of 3,299 Police personnel injured on duty were Constables, 717 (21.7%) were Lower Sub-ordinates (465 Head Constables and 252 Assistant Sub-Inspectors), 410 (12.4%) were Upper Sub-ordinates (294 Sub-Inspectors, 116 Inspectors) and the rest 73 (2.2%) were Gazetted Officers.

The cause-wise comparative details of Police Personnel killed or injured on duty during last 5 years (2007- 2011) 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 'Accidents' were highest (671) in the current year i.e. 2011 as compared to last 5 years. Casualties in 'Accidents' have shown a mixed trend during 2007- 2010.*

**Table-15 (A)**  
**Police Personnel Killed or Injured on Duty during 2007 to 2011**

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
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
2010	138	104	3	60	46	4,136	46	930	3	15	667	614	872	5,859
2011	132	90	2	61	12	1,884	50	655	0	7	671	602	867	3,299

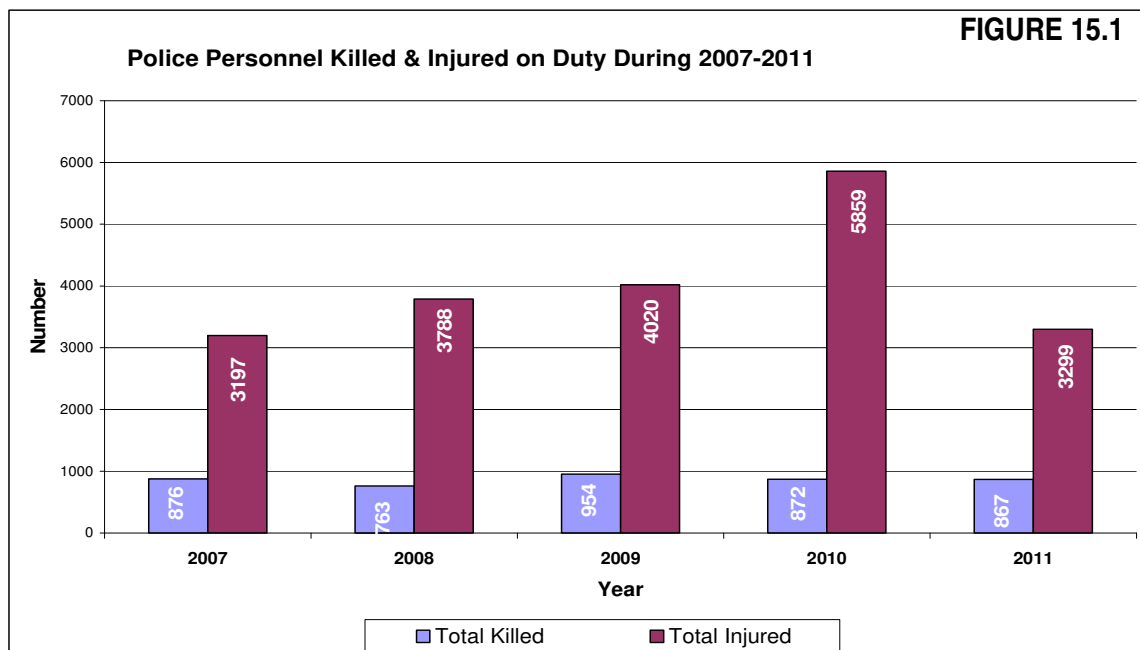
## Natural Deaths of Police Personnel

**Table 15.3** shows that 2,822 Police Personnel have died natural deaths while in service during 2011 out of which maximum are in age-group (45-55 yrs.) 1,257 (44.5%). 764 (27.1%) were in the age group 35 - 45 years while 269 (9.5%) died very young (age group 18 to 35 years) and 532 (18.9%) police personnel died after attaining the age of above 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 decreased by 6.7% during 2008 over 2007, increased by 18.5% during 2009 over 2008 while an increase of 10.2% was observed in the year 2010 over 2009 and again decreased by 3.6% in 2011 over 2010. Maximum number of natural deaths was reported in the age group of 45 – 55 years during 2007 – 2011. 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 2007 to 2011**

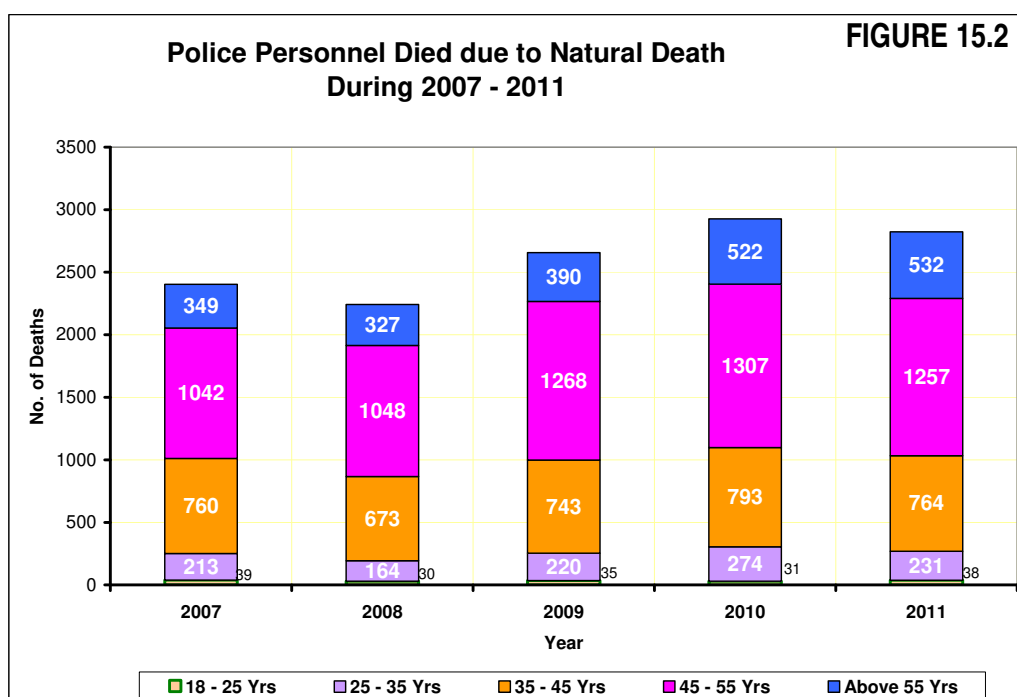
Year	18 - 25 yrs	25 - 35 yrs	35 - 45 yrs	45 - 55 yrs	Above 55 yrs	Total
2007	39	213	760	1,042	349	2,403
2008	30	164	673	1,048	327	2,242
2009	35	220	743	1,268	390	2,656
2010	31	274	793	1,307	522	2,927
2011	38	231	764	1,257	532	2,822



### Suicides Committed by Police Personnel

192 Police Personnel committed suicides in the country during the year 2011. Tamil Nadu (31) has reported the highest number of suicides (16.1%) followed by Maharashtra (27) (14.1%) and Haryana (21) (10.9%). Nearly 26.0% (50) suicides at

All-India level were reported in the age group (18 - 35 years), 30.7% suicides (59) in the age group (35 - 45 years), 31.3% (60) in the age group (45 - 55 years) and 12.0% (23) 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

2011. Inquiries were instituted in as many as 21,672 cases. Out of these, Departmental inquiries were initiated in 21,144 cases, Magisterial inquiries in 282 cases and Judicial inquiries in 246 cases. Thus, inquiries were instituted in 35.1% complaints. The total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 28,789 which amounted to 46.6% of the total complaints reported. An increase of 5.7% was noticed in reported complaints against Police Personnel as compared to the previous year (from 58,438 in the year 2010 to 61,765 in 2011). *Delhi accounted for 220.7% (12,805 cases out of 61,765 cases) of such complaints followed by Uttar Pradesh*

**Table-16 (A)****Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2007-2011**

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
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
2010	58,438	21,563	326	268	31,115	10,470	9,665	861
2011	61,765	21,144	282	246	28,789	11,171	10,020	913

for regular departmental action or sent for trials/charge-sheeted is presented in **Table-16 (A)**.

*19.4% (11,971 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (17.3%) (10,683 cases).*

A total of 61,765 complaints were reported in the country against Police Personnel during the year

**Table-16 (B)**  
**Number of Police Personnel Undertrial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2007-2011**

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.	2007	1,273	199	149	43	106
2.	2008	1,245	125	128	33	95
3.	2009	1,279	132	142	43	99
4.	2010	1,107	141	205	53	152
5.	2011	1,229	475	439	47	392

### **Involvement of Police Personnel and Action taken against them**

1,229 Police Personnel were sent for trial after investigation and framing of charges during the year 2011. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 475 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 439 Police Personnel out of which 392 were

Personnel indicates the disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 26,736 Police Personnel in 21,144 cases, which attracted departmental inquiry. The cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 8,500 Policemen. *Departmental inquiries were completed against 15,090 personnel, on the basis of which 873 Police Personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service.*

**Table-16 (C)**  
**Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2007-2011**

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.	2007	19,187	2,329	8,595	665	4,650	15,275
2.	2008	22,124	3,219	9,757	879	4,541	14,653
3.	2009	28,819	4,687	15,356	647	4,227	18,085
4.	2010	27,723	5,125	16,876	666	4,561	17,006
5.	2011	26,736	8,500	15,090	873	4,482	15,004

acquitted and 47 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

*The highest dismissals/removals were reported from Bihar (252) accounting for 28.9% followed by Delhi (162), Uttar Pradesh (108) and Punjab (98). Minor punishments were given to 15,004 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 4,482 police personnel during this period.*

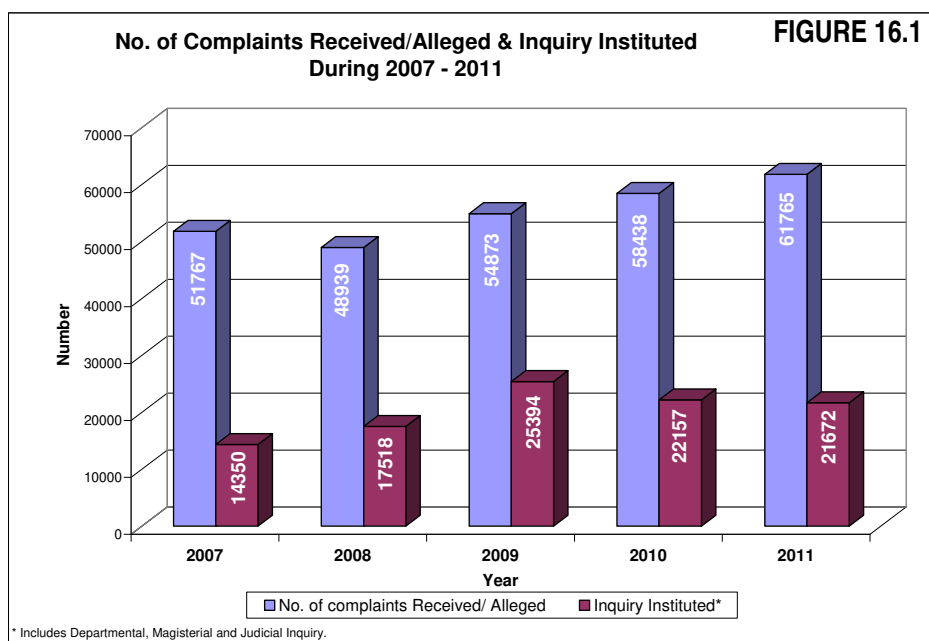
The comparative rate of complaints per 100 Policemen has been

computed for each State/UT on the basis of actual police strength (Civil + Armed), which is presented in **Table-16 (D)**. The highest number of complaints per 100 Policemen was reported from Delhi (17.0) followed by Madhya Pradesh (14.7) and Chandigarh (10.1) against the National average of 3.7 during the year 2011.

### 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**.

72 cases of Human Rights Violation by Police were reported during 2011. 46 Policemen were charge-sheeted for these Human Rights Violations during the year 2011. The highest number of Human Right Violation by Police was reported in Delhi 50 cases (69.4% of such cases) followed by Odisha(7 cases) and Assam & Uttar Pradesh (5 cases each). Out of 72 cases of human rights violation, maximum cases (7 cases) were under 'Torture' followed by 'Atrocities on SCs/STs', and 'illegal detention/Arrest' 6 cases each.



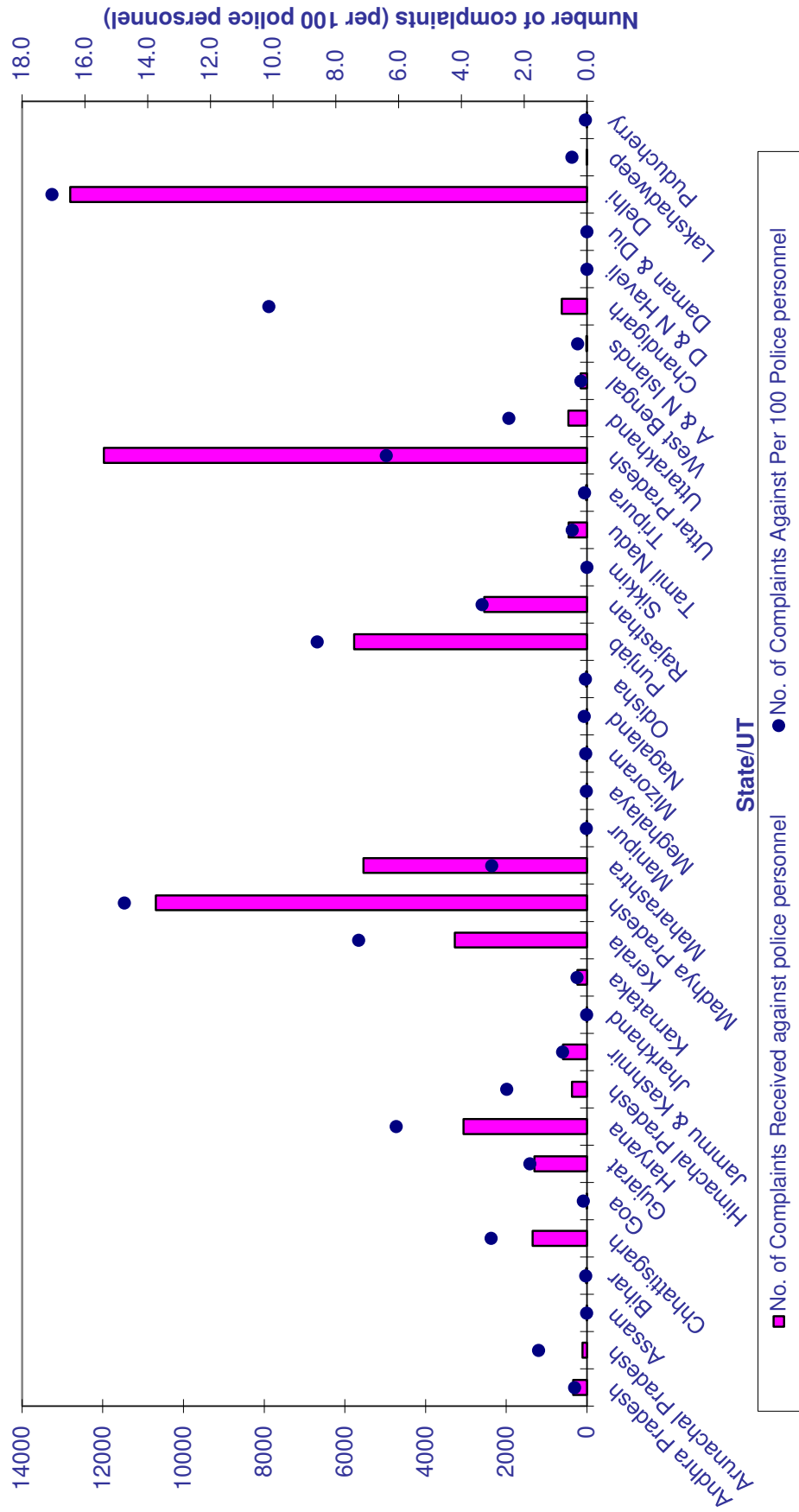
**Table 16(D)**  
**No. of Complaints against per 100 Policemen**

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	346	89404	0.4	106
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	115	7455	1.5	539
3	ASSAM	6	54069	0.0	173
4	BIHAR	22	67546	0.0	65
5	CHHATTISGARH	1345	44107	3.0	173
6	GOA	6	5399	0.1	370
7	GUJARAT	1304	71670	1.8	119
8	HARYANA	3058	50365	6.1	199
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	373	14634	2.5	213
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	595	76805	0.8	612
11	JHARKHAND	3	55147	0.0	167
12	KARNATAKA	236	74699	0.3	122
13	KERALA	3274	45003	7.3	135
14	MADHYA PRADESH	10683	72505	14.7	100
15	MAHARASHTRA	5541	182971	3.0	163
16	MANIPUR	4	23861	0.0	877
17	MEGHALAYA	2	11300	0.0	381
18	MIZORAM	4	10861	0.0	996
19	NAGALAND	8	10003	0.1	505
20	ORISSA	22	45976	0.0	110
21	PUNJAB	5767	67106	8.6	242
22	RAJASTHAN	2550	76356	3.3	111
23	SIKKIM	0	4450	0.0	732
24	TAMIL NADU	451	95745	0.5	133
25	TRIPURA	19	24259	0.1	661
26	UTTAR PRADESH	11971	187425	6.4	94
27	UTTARAKHAND	458	18445	2.5	182
28	WEST BENGAL	158	83914	0.2	92
<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>		<b>48321</b>	<b>1571480</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>132</b>
29	A & N ISLANDS	12	4043	0.3	1064
30	CHANDIGARH	624	6156	10.1	584
31	D & N HAVELI	0	306	0.0	89
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	351	0.0	144
33	DELHI	12805	75117	17.0	448
34	LAKSHADWEEP	2	422	0.5	659
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	2276	0.0	183
<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>		<b>13444</b>	<b>88671</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>442</b>
<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>		<b>61765</b>	<b>1660151</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>137</b>

Negligible figures of Number of complaints against per 100 police personnel have been shown as 0.



**No. of Complaints Received against Police Personnel & No. of Complaints per 100 Police Personnel During 2011** **FIGURE 16.2**



Note : Negligible Values of Complaints per 100 personnel have been shown as zero

**Table 16(E)**  
**Incidence of Human Rights Violation by Police During 2011**

Sl. No.	Nature of Human Right Violation	State/UT	Cases Registered	No. of Police Personnel Chargesheeted	No. of Police Personnel Convicted
1.	Extortion	Punjab	1	0	0
		Delhi	3	5	14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>
2.	Torture	Assam	2	0	0
		Haryana	1	1	0
		Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	0
		Delhi	3	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
3.	Violation of Terrorists/Extremists	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0
4.	Failure In Taking Action	Delhi	3	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
5.	Illegal Detention	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.	Atrocities on SC/ST	Odisha	6	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
7.	Indignity to Women	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1
		Uttar Pradesh	1	2	0
		West Bengal	2	0	0
		Delhi	2	1	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
8.	Others	Assam	3	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
		Delhi	39	34	165
		<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>165</b>
9.	Total	Assam	5	0	0
		Haryana	1	1	0
		Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	0
		Odisha	6	0	0
		Punjab	1	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	5	2	0
		West Bengal	2	0	0
		Delhi	50	40	232
		<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>

**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 31.12.2011 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 12.8 lakhs against the sanctioned strength of 16.6 lakhs of total police force (Civil and Armed combined), rendering 22.9% of the posts vacant.

**Civil Police**

*The 'Actual' strength of Civil Police, including District Armed Police in the country during 2011 stood at 12,81,317 against the 'Sanctioned' strength of 16,60,953 (Table-17.1). Thus, the Civil Police strength in position was 77.1% of the sanctioned strength and 22.9% of the posts were vacant. Maharashtra (1,69,146) has the highest actual strength of Civil Police accounting for 13.2% of the total civil police in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 1,55,477 (12.1%). Delhi has the largest contingent of 66,686 (85%) of the total Police Strength of 78,428 in the seven Union Territories.*

**Armed Police**

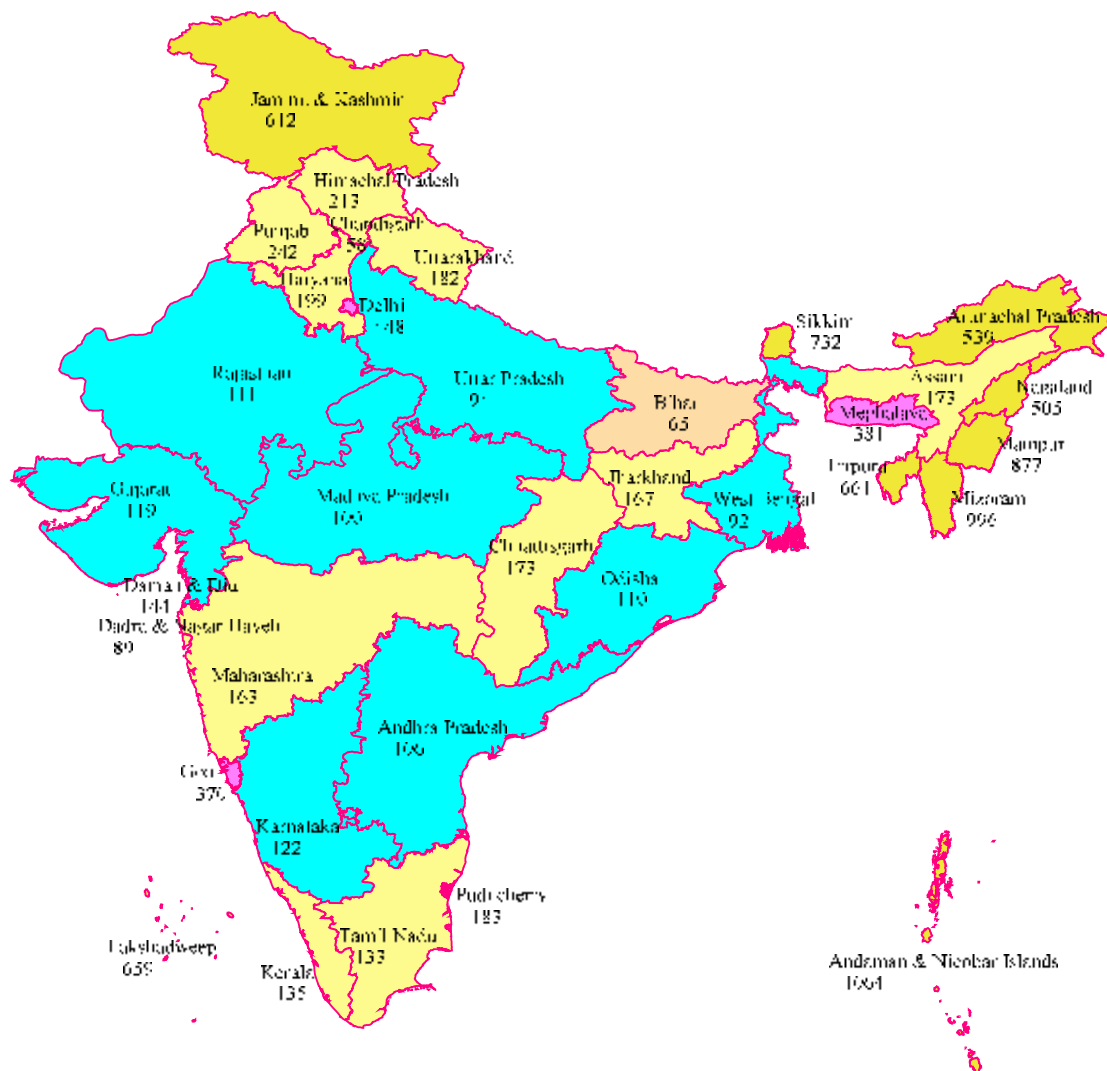
The 'Actual' strength of Armed Police in the country during 2011 was 3,78,834 showing an increase of 6.1% over 2010 (from 3,56,992 in 2010) whereas the 'Sanctioned' strength was 4,26,879 (Table-17.2).

The percentage of vacant posts in case of Armed Police was less (16.7%) as compared to that of Civil Police (29.5%). The proportion of Actual Armed Police to Actual Civil Police was 1:3.4. Uttar Pradesh had the highest contingent of Armed Police (31,948) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (28,156) and Assam (25,375). There was no sanctioned post 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 only in five North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura.

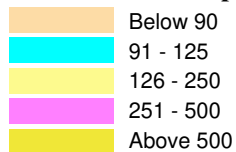
**Women Police**

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 83,829 against the sanctioned strength of 49,566. The proportion of actual 'Women Civil Police' to the total 'Civil Police' was 1:15.3. The maximum strength of Women Civil Police among the States existed in Maharashtra (24,218) followed by Tamil Nadu (11,956), Delhi (5,180), Rajasthan (4,885) and Odisha (3,675), Nine States had strength of*

## POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING 2011 (All India 137)



### Policemen/Lakh Population



less than one thousand. Delhi had the largest contingent of Women Civil Police among UTs with strength of 5,180. 15 States and 5 UTs had more number of women civil police than their sanctioned strength.

Women Armed Police is in existence in only 21 States / UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry, these States/UTs together have strength of 10,048 Women Armed Police. The ratio of Women Armed Police to the Women Civil Police was 1:8.3 while their share to the Total Armed Police (men & women combined) in the country was 2.7%.

### **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 1,00,000 of population is 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 52.4.* This recorded an increase of 2.5% in 2011 (from 49.9 in 2010 to 52.4 in 2011). 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 5065.2 & 5400 policemen per 100 Sq. Km. respectively as in the past which is much higher than the National average of 52.4 in 2011.

The highest number of police men per one lakh population was reported in A&N Islands (1064) followed by Mizoram (996) and Manipur (877) while Bihar occupied the lowest number (65) followed by D&N Haveli (89) West Bengal (92) and Uttar Pradesh (94) against 137 at the National level.

### **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 2011 (All India 52.4)



### Police Density

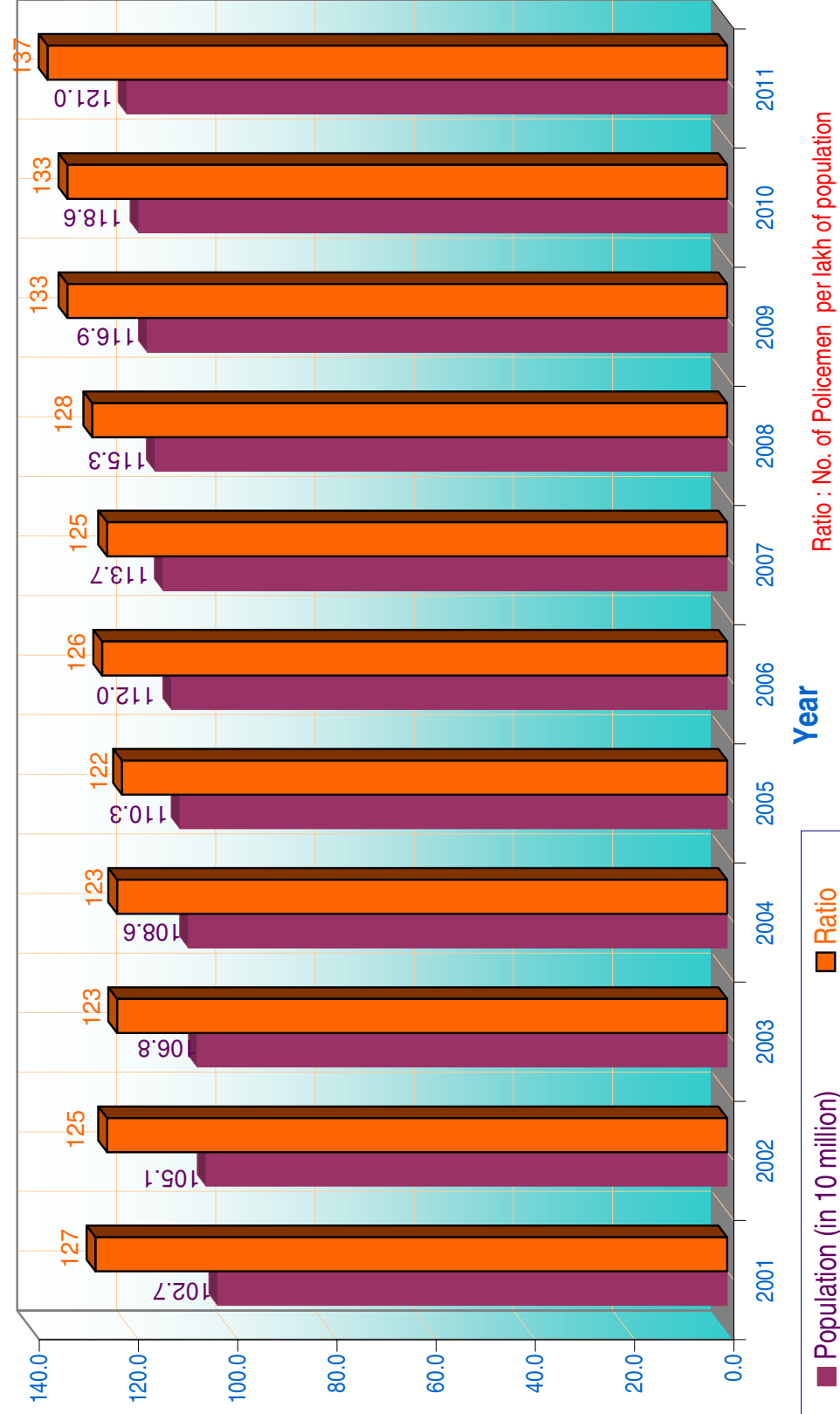
Upto 40
40 - 80
80 - 120
120 - 500
Above 500

### Note:

Density of police personnel means number of policemen per 100 Sq. Km. of area.

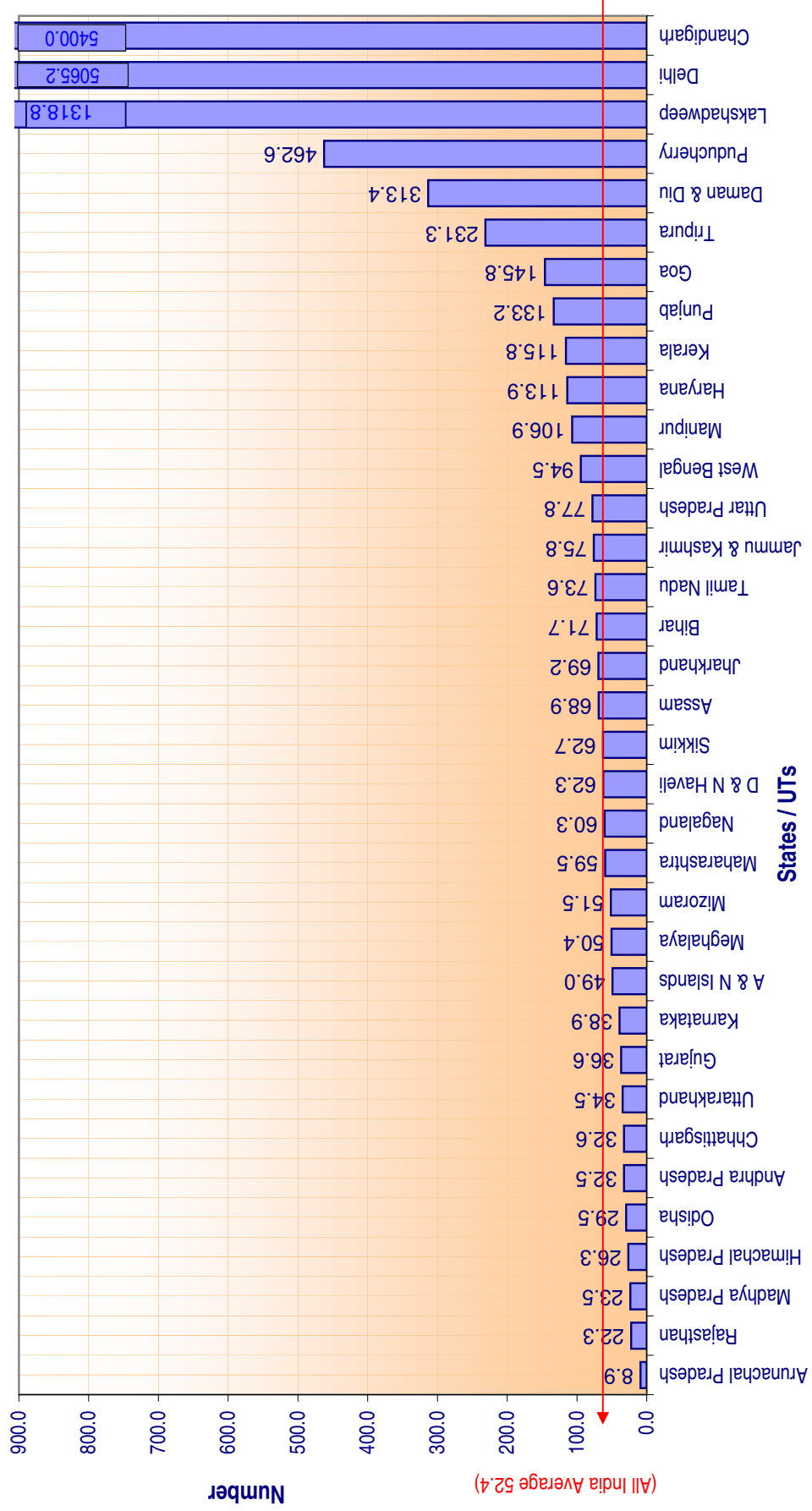
**FIGURE 17.1**

**Population, Ratio of Police Personnel during 2001 to 2011**



**FIGURE 17.2**

**Police Density  
per 100 Sqr.Kms.of Area during 2011**





Constables) was highest in D&N Haveli (1.16) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1.15), Lakshadweep (1.14), Nagaland (1.13) and Goa & Uttarakhand (1.11 each). This ratio at the National level was same i.e. 1:07 in 2011 as in 2010.

### Police Expenditure

*The State Governments and UT Administrations incurred an expenditure of ₹ 49,576.3 crore on the police, averaging an expenditure of ₹ 2,98,625 per policeman per annum. The highest per capita expenditure on policeman during the year was in Nagaland (₹ 6,81,925), followed by Puducherry (₹ 5,16,257) and Delhi (₹ 4,16,275). Daman & Diu has reported the lowest expenditure of ₹ 2,01,140 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 ratio between actual strength of Officer : Upper subordinate;; Lower subordinate supporting staffs are in 1:7.7:21.8 during 2011. Total number of actual strength of Home Guards and Auxiliary Force during 2011 was 1,74,958 (84.6%) against sanctioned strength of 2,06,773.*

### Information on Police Housing

Police Manpower alone is not sufficient to curb the crime unless the personnel 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. *Out of 16.6 lakhs sanctioned strength, 6.1 lakhs housing facility were provided by Govt., while 2.5 lakhs were provided on lease, rent/ General Pool by Govt. It is observed that 37.5% (6,341) Officers have got the housing facility against 30.6% (82,621) of Upper Subordinates and 28.5% (5,21,012) 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, 1,48,908 Motor Vehicles are available with Police all over India to enable them to perform their duties efficiently. 63,476 (42.6%) out of these are Motor Cycles, 9,196 (6.2%) are Cars, 41,545 (27.9%), are Jeeps, 11,166 One Tonners and 9,390 are Three Tonners. Remaining 14,135 are other types of vehicles. Karnataka has the highest number of Motor Vehicles (16,914) followed by Maharashtra (16,777), Tamil Nadu (13,663) and Uttar Pradesh (12,324).*

Police have 3,66,103 different types of wireless equipments. Out of these 1,59,527 are H.F. / V.H.F., 1,47,989 are Walkie Talkie and remaining 58,595 are other types of wireless equipments. Delhi is equipped with highest number of wireless equipments (20,310) amongst UTs. States of Karnataka (54,837) and Uttar Pradesh (42,550) were among the best equipped with wireless equipments. Details may be seen in **Table 17.8**.

*There are 14,042 Police Stations in the country, as per information furnished by various States and UTs, out of which 26.8% deal*

*with 101-200 cases per year on an average and 16.2% deal with 201-300 cases per year. Only 3.2% Police Stations (452) 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**. 26.7% out of total 14,042 Police Stations had strength of 11 - 20 personnel, 19.1% Police Stations had strength of 21 - 30 personnel and 5.7% Police Stations had strength of Police Personnel less than 10. 22.3% of Police Stations had staff strength of more than 50 persons and nearly 26.4% had 31 - 50 personnel.

There are 734 Police districts, 2,332 sub-divisions and 2,555 circles. 63.8% police stations are in rural areas and 36.2% are in urban areas. There are 455 women police stations all over India amounting to 3.2% of all Police Stations (14,042). Details may be seen in **Table 17.11**.

Information on representation of SCs / STs and Muslims in Police Forces show that 13.7% police personnel belong to Scheduled Castes, 10.0% belong to Scheduled Tribes and 6.5% are Muslims out of Total Actual strength of 16,60,151 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.

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 specific 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 IT Act, 2000.

The statistics on Cyber Crimes are collected under the following heads:

- i) Offences registered under the Information Technology Act 2000.
- ii) Offences under the IPC (with use of Computers)

**Table 18(A)**  
**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2008 - 2011**

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2011 over 2010	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2011 over 2010
		2008	2009	2010	2011		2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	Tampering computer source documents	26	21	64	94	46.9	26	6	79	66	-16.5
2	Hacking with Computer System										
	i) Loss/damage to computer resource/utility	56	115	346	826	138.7	41	63	233	487	109.0
	ii) Hacking	82	118	164	157	-4.3	15	44	61	65	6.6
3	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	105	139	328	496	51.2	90	141	361	443	22.7
4	Failure										
	i) Of compliance/orders of Certifying Authority	1	3	2	6	200	1	2	6	4	-33.3
	ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Govt. Agency	0	0	0	3	-	0	0	0	0	@
5	Un-authorised access/attempt to access to protected computer system	3	7	3	5	66.7	0	1	16	15	-6.3
6	Obtaining licence or Digital Signature Certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact	0	1	9	6	33.3	11	0	1	0	-100
7	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate	0	1	2	3	50.0	0	0	0	1	-
8	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate	3	4	3	12	300.0	3	0	6	8	33.3
9	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	8	10	15	26	73.3	3	3	5	27	440.0
10	Other	4	1	30	157	423.3	0	0	0	68	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>311.1</b>

Note: @ denotes infinite percentage variation because of division by zero

## Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IT Act, 2000

1,791 cases were registered under IT Act during the year 2011 as compared to 966 cases during the previous year (2010) thereby reporting an increase of 85.4% in 2011 over 2010. 19.5% cases (349 out of 1,791 cases) were reported from Andhra Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (306), Kerala (227), Karnataka (151) and Rajasthan (122).

46.1% (826 cases) of the total 1,791 cases registered under IT Act 2000 were related to Loss/damage to computer resource/utility reported under hacking with computer systems. 487 persons were arrested for committing such offences during the year 2011. There were 496 cases of Obscene publications/transmission in electronic form during the year 2011 wherein 443 persons were arrested. Out of total (983) Hacking cases, the cases relating to Loss / Damage of computer resource/utility under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act were 84.0% (826 cases) whereas the cases related to Hacking under Section 66(2) of IT Act were 15.9% (157 cases). Andhra Pradesh (267) followed by Karnataka (87), Rajasthan (69) and Maharashtra (68) registered maximum cases under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act out of total 826 such cases at the National level. Out of total 157 cases relating to Hacking under Sec. 66(2), most of the cases (23 cases) were reported from Karnataka followed by

Kerala (22 ) and Andhra Pradesh (20 cases).

20.4% of the 1184 persons arrested in cases relating to IT Act, 2000 were from Andhra Pradesh (242) followed by Maharashtra (226). The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under IT Act, 2000 showed that *58.6% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (695 out of 1184) and 31.7% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (376 out of 1184).* Madhya Pradesh (10), Maharashtra (4), Kerala (3) and Delhi (2) 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 41.1% (487 out of 1184) of the offenders arrested were under 'Loss/damage to computer resource/utility under hacking with computer systems' of which 53.3% (260 out of 487 were in the age-group 18 –30 years. 63.8% (283 out of 443 persons) of the total persons arrested for 'Obscene Publication/ Transmission in Electronic Form' were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years.

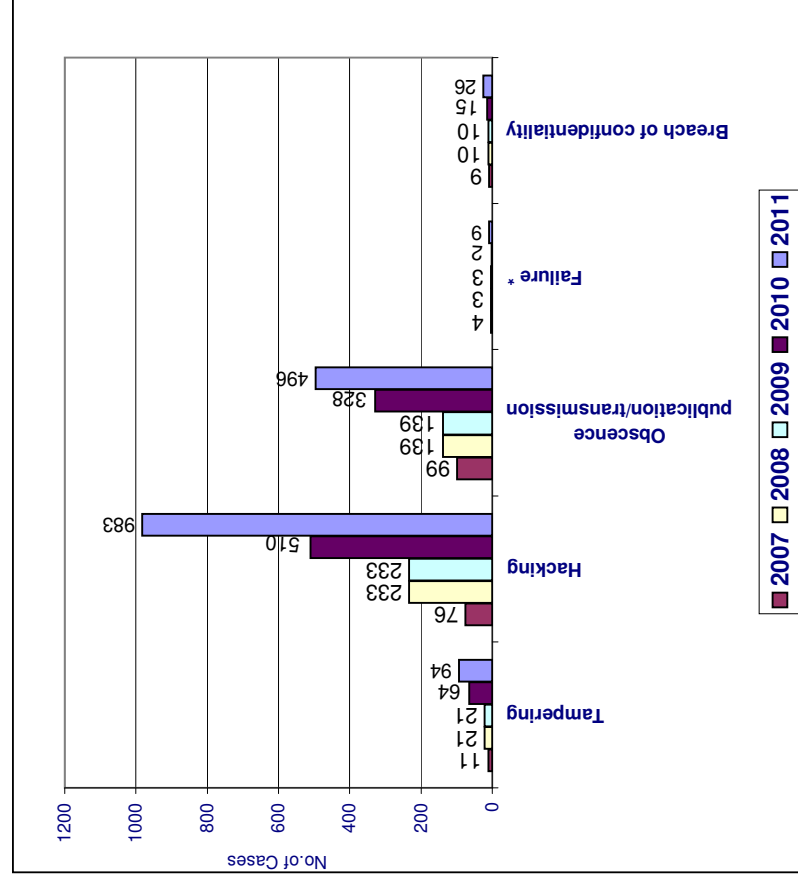
## Incidents of Cyber Crimes registered under IPC

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)**.

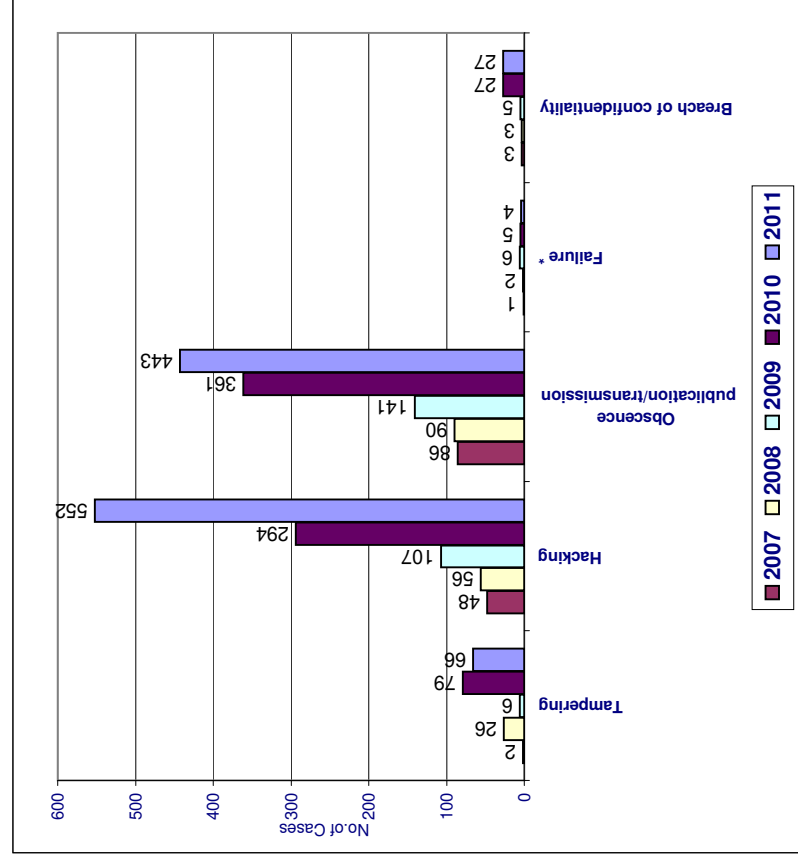
FIGURE 18.1

# Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2007-2011

## Cases Registered



## Persons Arrested

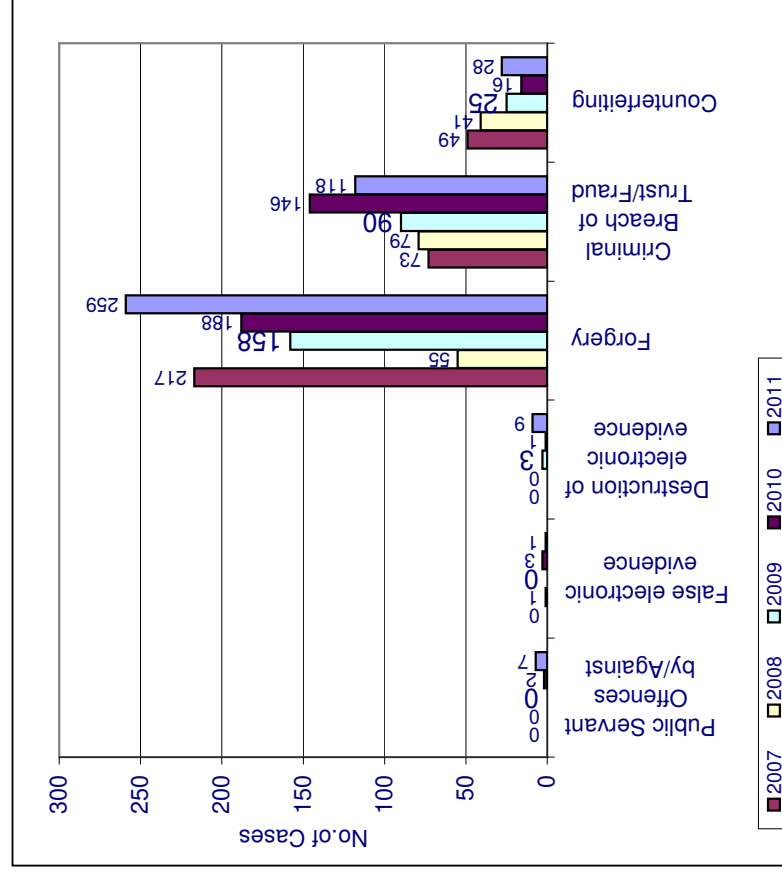


\* Failure includes the data (i) Of Compliance/Orders of certifying Authority (ii) To assist in decrypting the information by Govt. Agency

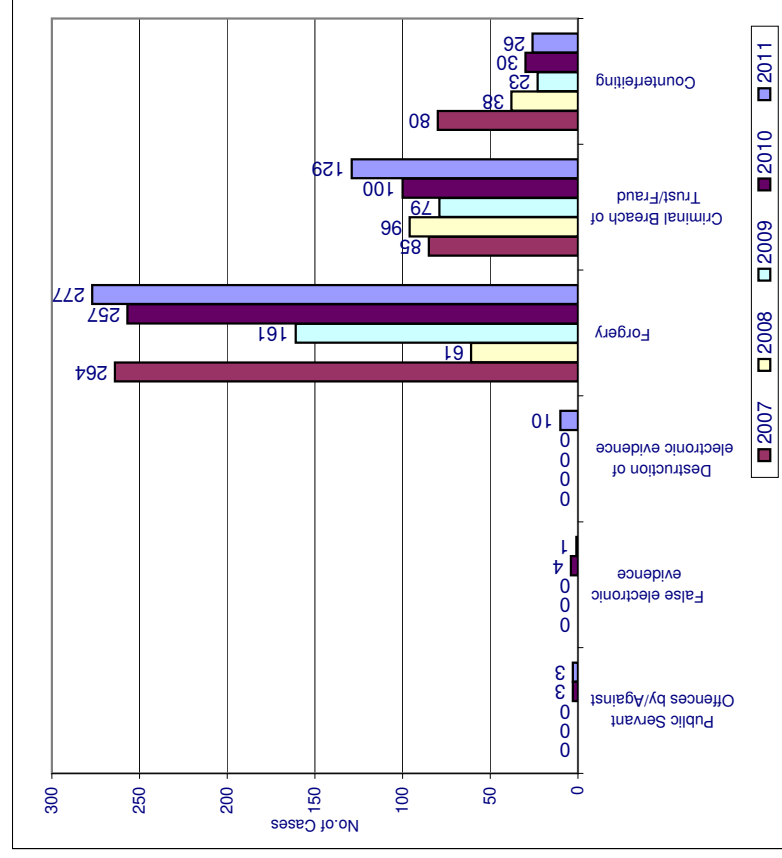
FIGURE 18.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested  
under IPC during 2007 - 2011

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested



**Table-18 (B)**  
**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2008-2011**

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 20011 over 2010	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 20011 over 2010
		2008	2009	2010	2011		2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	Offences by/Against Public Servant	0	0	2	7	133.8	0	0	3	3	0.0
2	False electronic evidence	1	0	3	1	-66.7	0	0	4	1	-75
3	Destruction of electronic evidence	0	3	1	9	800	0	0	0	10	@
4	Forgery	55	158	188	259	37.8	61	161	257	277	7.8
5	Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud	79	90	146	118	19.1	96	79	100	129	29
6	Counterfeiting										
	i) Property/mark	17	1	1	6	500	20	3	2	8	300
	ii) Tampering	3	3	8	5	-37.5	0	0	12	7	-41.6
	iii) Currency/Stamps	21	21	7	17	142.8	18	20	16	11	-31.3
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Note: @ denotes infinite percentage variation because of division by zero

### Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IPC Section

A total of 422 cases were registered under IPC Sections during the year 2011 as compared to 356 such cases during 2010 thereby reporting an increase of 18.5%. Maharashtra reported maximum number of such cases (87 out of 422 cases i.e. 20.6%) followed by Chhattisgarh 18.0% (76 cases) and Delhi 11.6% (49 Cases). Majority of the crimes out of total 422 cases registered under IPC fall under 2 categories viz. Forgery (259) and Criminal Breach of Trust or Fraud (118). 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. Cyber Forgery (259 cases) accounted for 0.29% out of the 87,656 cases reported under

Cheating. Cyber Frauds (118) accounted for 0.68% of the total Criminal Breach of Trust cases under IPC (17,457).

The Crime head and State / UT-wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in **Table 18.7**. Cyber Forgery cases were highest in Maharashtra (67) followed by Chhattisgarh (60), Jharkhand (20) and Punjab & Rajasthan (19 each). The cases of Cyber Fraud were highest in Andhra Pradesh (22) followed by Delhi (21), Jharkhand (20) and Maharashtra (15).

A total of 446 persons were arrested in the country for Cyber Crimes under IPC during 2011. 62.1% offenders (277) of these were taken into custody for offences under 'Cyber Forgery', 30.0% (129) for 'Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud' and 2.4% (11) for 'Counterfeiting Currency/Stamps'.

The States such as Chhattisgarh (102), Maharashtra (85), Jharkhand (43) and Uttar Pradesh & Delhi (36 each) have reported higher arrests for Cyber Crimes registered under IPC. The age group-wise profile of the arrested persons under this category showed that 42.1% (188 out of 446) were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years and 39.9% (178 out of 446) of the offenders were in the age-group of 30-45 years. Chhattisgarh (13) and Andhra Pradesh (3) reported offenders 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 2011 reveals that offenders involved in Forgery cases were more in the age-group of 18-30 (46.5%) (129 out of 277). 50.4% of the persons arrested under Criminal Breach of Trust / Cyber Fraud offences were in the age group 30-45 years (65 out of 129).

## in Cities

9 out of 88 mega cities did not report any case of Cyber Crime i.e., neither under the IT Act nor under IPC Sections during the year 2011.

53 mega cities have reported 858 cases under IT Act and 200 cases under various sections of IPC. There was an increase of 147.3% (from 347 cases in 2009 to 858 cases in 2011) in cases under IT Act as compared to previous year (2010), and an increase of 33.3% (from 150 cases in 2010 to 200 cases in 2011) of cases registered under various sections of IPC (**Table 18.1**)

Bengaluru (117), Vishakhapatnam (107), Pune (83), Jaipur (76), Hyderabad (67) and Delhi (City) (50) have reported high incidence of cases (500 out of 858 cases) registered under IT Act, accounting for more than half of the cases (58.3%) reported under the IT Act. Delhi City has reported the highest incidence (49 out of 200) of cases reported under IPC sections accounting for 24.5% followed by Mumbai (25 or 12.5%).

## Incidence of Cyber Crimes



## 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.

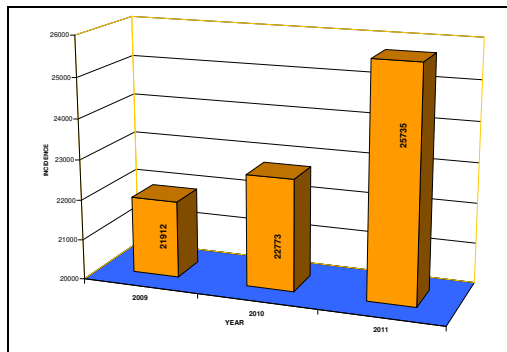
Though the incidents of specific crimes on Railways discussed below are part and parcel of the general crimes discussed in Chapter-I of the report, efforts were made in 2005 for the first time to separately analyse the extent of these crimes both as reported under Indian Penal Code and Indian Railways Act, 1989.

#### **Trend of Crimes in Railways**

20 out of 28 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, 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 2009 to 2011 is presented in **Table-19.1**. Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the country during 2011 has shown an increase of 13.0% over 2010.

**Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by  
Govt. Railway Police (GRP)  
During 2009-2011**



A total of 21,912, 22,773 and 25,735 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively at the national level reflecting an increase of 3.9% and 13.0% in 2010 and 2011 over the respective previous year. But 4 out of 20 States reported a decline in the incidents of Crime in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Himachal Pradesh (88.9% in 2010 over 2009 and 41.2% in 2011 over 2010), Jammu & Kashmir (33.3% in 2010 over 2009 and 16.7% in 2011 over 2010), Kerala (23.8% in 2010 over 2009 and 8.7% in 2011 over 2010), Odisha (1.0% in 2010 over 2009 and 14.2% in 2011 over 2010), Uttar Pradesh (49.4% in 2010 over 2009 and 30.1% in 2011 over 2010) and West Bengal (30.0% in 2010 over 2009 and 15.4% in 2011

over 2010) have shown an increasing trend over the last 3 years..

The crime head-wise and State-wise incidence of various IPC crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2009 to 2011 are presented in **Tables-19.2 to 19.4**.

Crime head-wise analysis reveals that cases of Dacoity (124 in 2009, 103 in 2010 & 100 in 2011) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (76 in 2009, 63 in 2010 & 49 in 2011) have decreased over the period while Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls (46 in 2009, 65 in 2010 & 66 in 2011), Robbery (426 in 2009, 509 in 2010, 601 in 2011), Theft (14469 in 2009, 15273 in 2010 & 17480 in 2011) and Causing Deaths by Negligence (68 in 2009, 80 in 2010 & 82 in 2011) have increased.

It is observed that among IPC Crimes, Theft has the highest incidence while incidences of Arson are lowest from 2009 to 2011.

The highest incidence of IPC Crimes during the year 2011 were reported from Uttar Pradesh 19.9% (5,116 out of 25,735) followed by Maharashtra 16.2% (4,168 out of 25,735), Madhya Pradesh 9.4% (2,409 out of 25,735) and Bihar 9.1% (2,347 out of 25,735).

**SLL Crimes (Cases  
Reported under Indian  
Railways Act, 1989)**

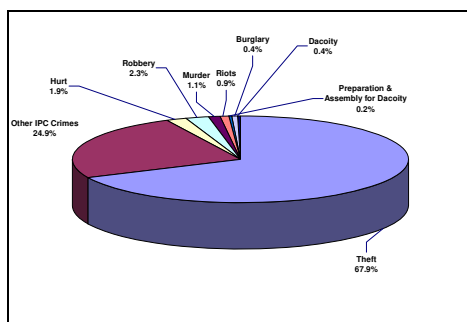
An attempt has been made

to analyses crimes reported under the Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2009 to 2011. 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 2009 to 2011 with 175, 148 and 156 cases reported during these years respectively thereby reflecting an increase of 10.9% during 2011 over 2010 and a decline of 15.4% during 2010 over 2009 respectively.

The States of Andhra Pradesh (1433.3) and Kerala (450.0) have reported significant increase in incidence in the year 2011 over the year 2010.

#### Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2011



Note: Other IPC Crimes in Railways include figures of Causing Death by Negligence (0.4%), Burglary (0.4%), Attempt to Commit Murder (0.5%), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (0.3%), Rape (0.1%), C.H. Not Amounting to Murder, 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 93.9% (39,38,568 out of 41,92,641) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were investigated (including pending cases reported from previous year by Police, of which 91.9% were charge-sheeted (36,19,542 out of 39,38,568). 80.6% (137 out of 170) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police, of which only 40.9% (56 out of 137) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 43.8% as against 94.8% 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 34,97,455 SLL cases out of 84,72,922 cases (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were tried in various Courts in the country during the year 2011 resulting in 41.3% disposal by Courts. The conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 90.5% (31,64,088 cases were convicted out of 34,97,455 cases in which trial was completed at the national level). Comparatively, 5.4% (406 out of 7,459) cases

under Indian Railways Act were tried in various Courts and 78.0% (318 out of 406) 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**

97 cases of Dacoity in Railways were reported (74 in running trains and 23 in others) accounting for 2.3% of total 4,285 cases of Dacoity reported in the country during 2011 in which property of value ₹ 118.5 lakh ( ₹ 23.3 lakh in running trains and ₹ 95.2 lakh in others) were taken away out of total ₹ 15,822.9 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Dacoities reported in the country during 2011. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest 30 cases of dacoity in Railways followed by Bihar (19). State /UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.8.**

### **Robbery in Railways**

599 cases of Robbery in Railways were reported (378 cases in running trains and 221 cases in others) accounting for 2.4% of total 24,700 cases of Robbery reported in the country during 2011 in which property of ₹ 227.9 lakh ( ₹ 82.5 lakh in running trains and ₹ 145.5

lakh in others) were taken away out of total ₹ 22,996.5 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Robbery cases in the country during 2011. The percentage share of property taken away in Robberies in Railways to total Robberies reported in the country during 2011 comes to 1.0%. Uttar Pradesh (216) has reported the highest cases of robbery in Railways followed by Maharashtra (106). State / UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.9.**

### **Burglary in Railways**

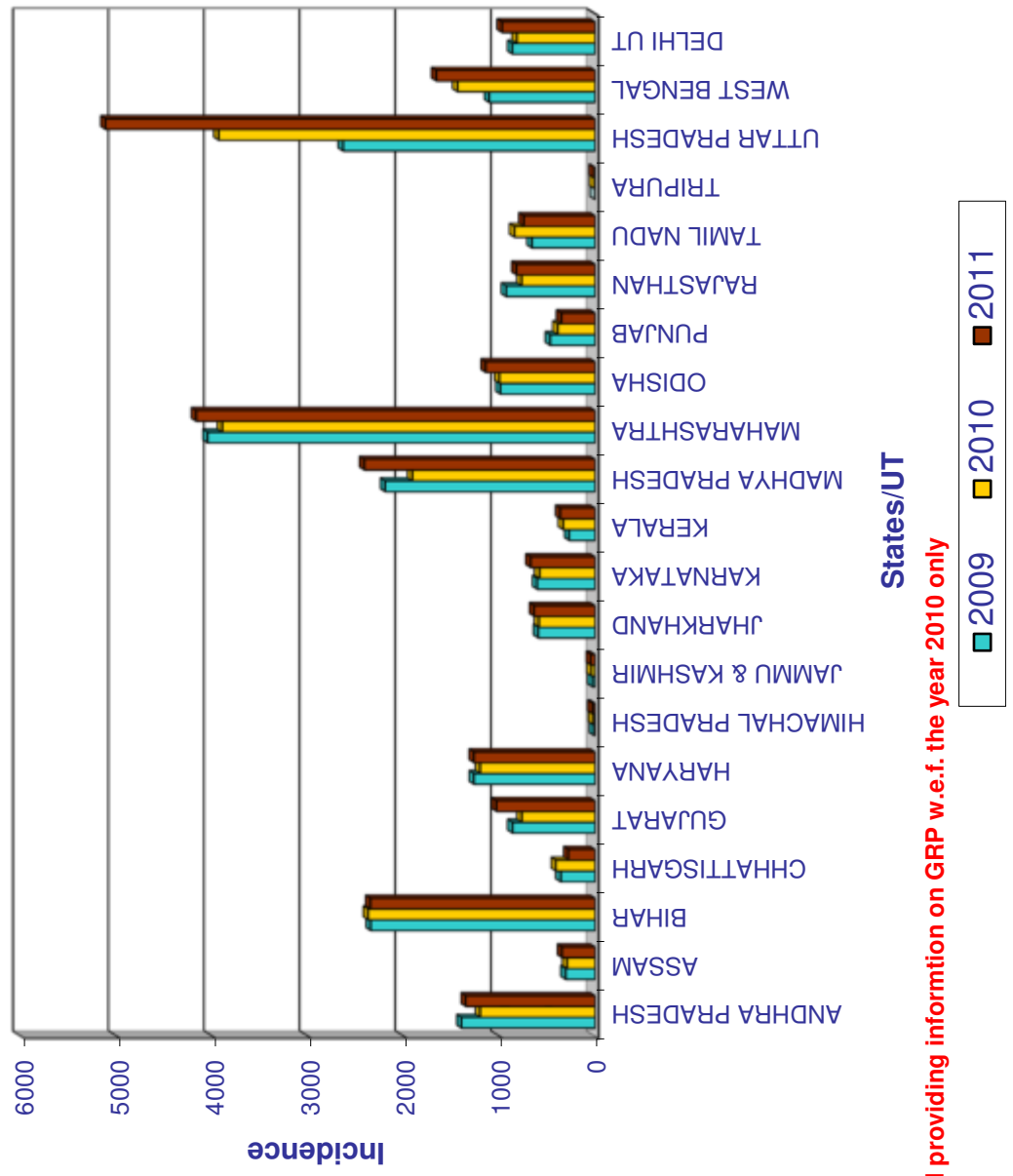
147 cases of Burglary in Railways were reported (11 in running trains and 136 in others) accounting for 0.16% of total 92,504 cases of Burglary reported in the country during 2011 in which property of ₹ 79.9 lakh ( ₹ 0.8 lakh in running trains and ₹ 79.1 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 66,707.3 lakh of property stolen / taken away in Burglary cases reported in the country during 2011. The percentage share of property taken away in Burglaries in Railways to total Burglaries reported in the country during 2011 comes to just 0.1%. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest 56 cases of Burglary followed by Maharashtra (33) and Karnataka (26). State / UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.10.**

### **Theft in Railways**

16,870 cases of Theft in Railways were reported (9,883 in running trains and 6,987 in others) accounting for 5.0% of total 3,40,800 cases of Theft reported in the country during 2011. Property

**FIGURE 19.1**

**Incidence of total IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2009-2011**

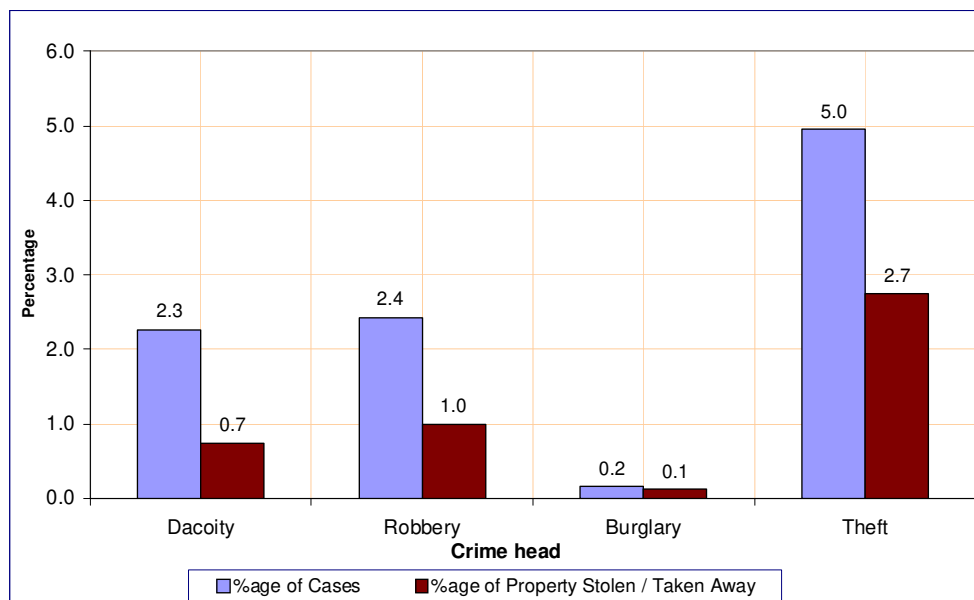


Tripura state started providing information on GRP w.e.f. the year 2010 only

worth ₹ 5,380.4 lakh (₹ 3,758.3 lakh in running trains and ₹ 6,987 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 1,96,349.1 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Thefts reported in the country during 2011. The percentage share of stolen property in Railway thefts as compared to property stolen in all thefts in the country works out to 2.7%. The highest cases of Thefts in Railways (3,604) were reported from Maharashtra followed by Uttar Pradesh (3,043). State / UT- wise details may be seen in Table - 8.11. *It is observed that thefts (17,480) account for 67.9% of total IPC Crimes in Railways (25,735).*

It may be seen that percentage share of number of cases of thefts in Railways (5.0%) is higher as compared to Robberies (2.4%), Dacoities (2.3%) and Burglaries (0.2%). Similarly the percentage share of value of stolen property in Railways Theft to that of total thefts in the country is also higher (2.7%) as compared to that relating to Robbery (1.0%), Dacoity (0.7%) and Burglary (0.1%).

#### Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the Country During 2011



## SUBJECT INDEX

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### A

Abetment of Suicide, 96  
 Armed Police, 157, 167, 169  
 Arms Act, 17, 37, 135  
 Arson, 15, 27, 49, 58, 107, 110, 111, 113, 131, 135, 183  
 Attempt to Commit Murder, 27, 49, 55, 135, 183  
 Auto Theft, 29

### B

Bribery, 129  
 Burglary, 15, 25, 27, 29, 35, 118, 121, 122, 131, 132, 135, 141, 182, 183, 184  
 Buying of girls, 15, 91, 96, 99

### C

C.H. not amounting to Murder, 58  
 charge-sheeting rate, 69, 98, 113, 116, 183  
 Cheating, 15, 27, 31, 35, 43, 65, 79, 124, 130, 135, 141, 149, 179  
 Child Marriage Restraint Act, 17, 40, 79, 91, 96, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 147, 148  
 Civil Police, 167, 169  
 COFEPOSA, 125  
 Commercial Establishment, 121, 122  
 Conviction Rate, 77  
 Copyright Act, 17, 42, 48, 131  
 Corruption, 129  
 Counterfeiting, 15, 27, 31, 65, 124, 131, 179  
 Crimes Against Body, 15, 25  
 Crimes Against Property, 15, 25  
 Crimes Against Public Order, 15, 27  
 Criminal Breach of Trust, 15, 27, 31, 35, 65, 124, 130, 131, 141, 149, 179, 180  
 Cruelty by Husband, 15, 33, 35, 65, 84, 88, 135, 141, 148  
 Cultural Property, 118, 128  
 custodial deaths, 151, 152  
 Customs Act, 124, 125  
 Cyber Crime, 43, 175, 176, 179, 180

## D

Dacoity, 15, 25, 27, 35, 43, 49, 57, 63, 107, 109, 110, 113, 118, 121, 131, 135, 141, 148, 149, 155, 156, 157, 158, 182, 183, 184, 186  
 Death, 15, 25, 27, 33, 58, 81, 131, 135, 141, 151, 152, 183  
 Disposal by Courts, 69, 184  
 Disposal by Police, 63, 183

## E

Economic Crimes, 15, 27  
 Equipment & Transport facility, 174  
 Essential Commodities Act, 17, 40, 131  
 Excise Act, 17, 37, 132, 135, 147  
 Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 17, 39  
 Extremists, 55, 56, 155, 157, 158

## F

false cases, 107  
 Foeticide, 17, 95, 96  
 Forest Act, 17, 42

## G

Gambling Act, 17, 37, 132, 135, 147, 148

## H

Hacking, 176  
 Highways, 121, 122  
 Hurt, 15, 25, 31, 35, 77, 107, 109, 111, 113, 132, 135, 141, 148, 149

## I

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 17, 39, 48, 79, 87, 88, 131, 147  
 Importation of Girls, 15, 35, 65, 81, 84, 100, 103, 104, 141  
 Indian Passport Act, 17, 39, 48, 69, 148  
 Indian Railways Act, 181, 182, 183  
 Infanticide, 17, 95, 96, 98  
 IT Act, 175, 176, 180



## **J**

Juvenile delinquency, 131  
 Juvenile Delinquency, 132  
 Juveniles Apprehended, 132, 135, 136  
 Juveniles arrested, 135, 148

## **K**

Kidnapping & Abduction, 15, 25, 27, 35, 49, 57, 58, 60, 65, 79, 81, 84, 88, 91, 95, 96, 107, 109, 110, 111, 135, 141, 183

## **M**

Molestation, 15, 31, 65, 77, 79, 81, 84, 88, 131, 148  
 Motives of Murder, 55  
 Murder, 15, 25, 27, 35, 49, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 77, 79, 89, 95, 96, 98, 107, 109, 111, 135, 148, 183  
 Muslims in Police, 174

## **N**

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 17, 37  
 Natural Deaths of Police Personnel, 159

## **P**

PCR Act, 109  
 Police Expenditure, 173  
 Police Firing, 155  
 Police Housing, 173  
 Police Personnel Injured, 157  
 Police Personnel killed, 157, 158  
 Premises, 118, 121, 122  
 Prevention of Corruption Act, 129  
 Procurement of minor girls, 15, 91, 99  
 Prohibition Act, 17, 37, 39, 40, 69, 79, 81, 88, 132, 135, 147, 149  
 Prostitution, 15, 91, 96, 98, 100, 103, 104  
 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 17, 42, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 147

## **R**

Rape, 15, 27, 35, 49, 56, 57, 58, 65, 79, 81, 83, 88, 91, 95, 96, 98, 107, 109, 111, 135, 152, 183

Recidivism, 139  
Recovered, 43, 62, 117, 118, 184  
Registration of Foreigners Act, 17, 39, 77, 148, 150  
Riots, 15, 27, 29, 35, 49, 58, 131, 132, 135, 141, 148, 149, 151  
Robbery, 15, 25, 27, 35, 49, 57, 79, 107, 109, 110, 113, 117, 118, 121, 135, 184, 186

## **S**

Sati Prevention Act, 17, 81, 87, 150  
SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 17, 42, 105, 111, 113  
Selling of girls, 91, 96, 99  
Sexual Harassment, 15, 33, 35, 65, 77, 79, 81, 84, 131, 135, 148, 149

## **T**

Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act, 17, 150  
Terrorists, 55, 56, 155  
Theft, 15, 25, 29, 35, 77, 117, 118, 122, 132, 135, 141, 149, 182, 184, 186  
true cases, 63, 65

## **V**

Vehicles Stolen, 118  
victims of Murder, 58, 59, 62  
Violent Crime, 27, 49, 51, 55, 58, 73

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