**A PROJECT**

**ON**

**CRIMES IN INDIA**

**SUBMITTED BY**

**PRIYADARSHINI TIWARI**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is certify to that the project report on ‘’CRIMES IN INDIA’’ has been submitted by Priyadarshini Tiwari of the PG Programme in machine learning of data science during the year 2023-24.

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INTRODUCTION

An action committed or omitted, which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law, is a crime. Crime is an unlawful act that is forbidden and punished by the State or the law. In other words, anything which is injurious to public welfare is a crime.

Generally speaking, crime is a human conduct that society generally disapproves of. But in the modern sense, crime is any act that is prohibited by the penal law in force, and the result of this is punishment.

Bare Act PDFs

In this law note, definitions by various jurists have been mentioned. Along with this, essential elements that constitute a crime are also given below.

According to Bentham, “offences are whatever the legislature has prohibited for good or for bad reasons.”

According to Austin, “a wrong which is pursued at the discretion of the injured party and his representatives is a civil injury; a wrong which is pursued by the sovereign or his subordinates is a crime.”

According to Paul W. Tappen, “an intentional act or omission in the violation of criminal law, without justification and sanctioned by the law as felony or misdemeanour.”

Blackstone has defined crime in his “Commentaries on The Laws of England.” He defined it as “an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it.” He also defined crime as “violation of the public rights and duties due to the whole community, considered as a community, in its social aggregate capacity.” The editor of Blackstone, Stephen, has made slight changes in the definition and presented it as “a crime is a violation of a right, considered in reference to the evil tendency of such violation as regards the community at large.”

According to Stephen, “crime is an act forbidden by law and which is at the same time revolting to the moral sentiments of the society.”

According to Kenny, “crimes are wrongs whose sanction is punitive and is in no way remissible by any private person; but is remissible by crown alone, if remissible at law.” (Here, the word ‘sanction’ means punishment, and the word ‘remissible’ means to pardon by a crown.)

According to Keeton, “a crime would seem to be any undesirable act which the State finds it most convenient to correct by the institution of proceedings for the infliction of a penalty, instead of leaving the remedy to the discretion of some injured person.”

According to Miller, crime is “to be the commission or omission of an act which the law forbids or commands under pain of a punishment to be imposed by the State by a proceeding in its own name.”

According to Paton, “the normal marks of a crime are that the State has the power to control the procedure, to remit the penalty or to inflict the punishment.”

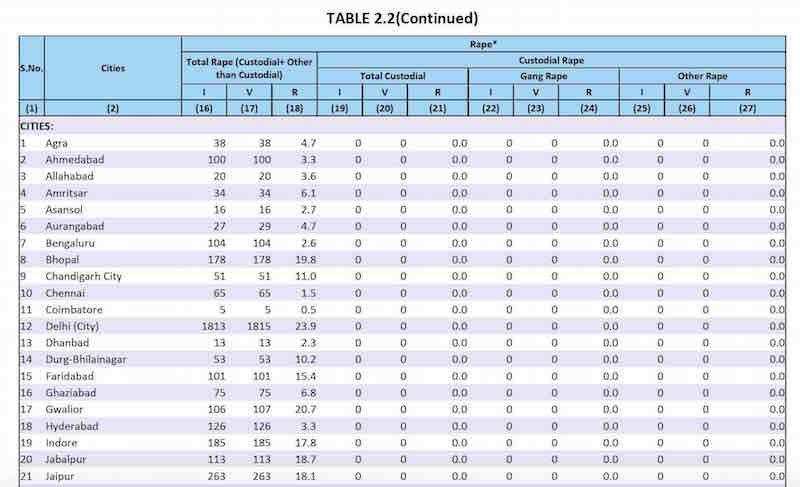
Average crime rate against women is maximum 58.43% in all the states if India. Crime against children is more in union territories 64.09% as compared to states 35.91%. Number of crimes against women and Kidnapping are more in state of Utter Pradesh.

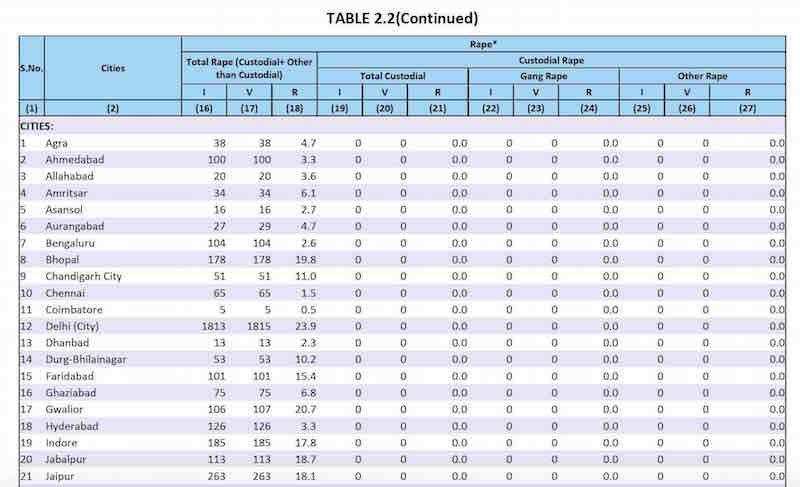
This report shows the India's crime data analysis between 2019-21. **Key insights:**   
**Crime against Children/Women/Kidnapping:**

* Average crime rate against women is maximum 58.43% in all the states if India.
* Crime against children is more in union territories 64.09% as compared to states 35.91%.
* Number of crimes against women and Kidnapping are more in state of Utter Pradesh. And crime against children is more in state of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
* Charge sheet filing rate is maximum in case of crime against women (79.52) and children (70.67). But in case of Kidnaping charge sheet file rate is low 34.90.
* On an average crime rate against women/children and kidnapping abduction are less in the year 2020.
* States and union territories have nearly same rate of crime against women and Kidnapping abduction.

**Violent/Murder crimes:**

* Average crime rate for three years for Violent crimes is 26.51% and for Murder crime is 2.16%.
* Number of **Violent** crimes and Murder crimes for both adult and children is high in state of Utter Pradesh, followed by Bihar, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.
* Utter Pradesh (40.80%) and West Bengal (32.28%) has highest no. of female murder victims.
* Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are the states with higher no. of Transgender murder victims.
* For a country of 1.2 billion people, India doesn't have a single public data portal that provides easy access to crime data. Getting India's crime data has always been painful. The [National Crime Records Bureau](http://ncrb.gov.in/) releases an annual report more than 600 pages long, detailing the different kinds of crimes recorded in the country. Below is a screenshot from the latest report i.e. 2014.

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This application frees the data trapped in these PDFs, so that you can easily compare crimes in different cities and across different years. You can choose a city and know which crimes are affecting its people the most. Or you can choose a crime and know which cities have the highest rates of that particular crime.

We've made it easy for you to discern trends and patterns from the five latest available data sets for crimes in India i.e. 2010 to 2014. You don't have to download any PDF documents or convert them into spreadsheets.

The data

The data comes from India's [National Crime Records Bureau](http://ncrb.gov.in/), which releases a compiled report of crimes recorded by police stations all around the country. The app has data from 2010 to 2014 i.e. the five latest years of data available. The latest report can be found [here](http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2014/cii2014.asp). Reports from the previous years can be found [here](http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/PrevPublications.htm).

There are some assumptions and modifications to the data that are necessary to point out.

* **Cities and average crime rate**: The Bureau didn't report crimes for 18 cities in 2010. These cities were added in consequent years. While calculating average for such cities (Chandigarh, for instance), the average is for over a four-year period (2011 - 2014). This, we believe, is still a better choice than to consider 0 as the crime rate for 2010, since that would present a drastically skewed picture.
* **Categories**: The Bureau categorizes crimes as 'violent', 'crimes against women', 'property crime', 'economic crime', and so on. We have followed the same nomenclature. You can see their categorization [here[pdf]](http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2014/Table_Contents.htm).

Furthermore, in order to make navigation of data easier and the analysis more lucid, we have restricted ourselves to displaying a smaller subset of all the crimes recorded in the original data. These include the most serious crimes in each category and provide a fair insight into the criminal makeup of each city:

* **Crime rates for women**: From 2010 to 2012, the Bureau recorded rate of crimes against women using the total population. In no way does this reflect the true picture. Hence, we did our own calculations of crime rates for all crimes against women using the [2011 Census provisional population totals[xls]](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2-vol2/data_files/India2/Table_3_PR_UA_Citiees_1Lakh_and_Above.xls).
* **New category**: We have also added a new category for crimes against women: 'Sexual harassment and molestation of women' . This is because of the lack of consistency in the way the Bureau reports sexual crimes against women that are not rape i.e. Section 354 and Section 509. In 2010 and 2011, crimes recorded under these sections were reported as 'Molestation' and 'Sexual harassment' respectively. The following years, they were reported as 'Assault on women with intent to outrage modesty' and 'Insult to the modesty of women'.

We first standardized the nomenclature across all years. Section 354 crimes were named 'Assault on women with intent to outrage modesty' and Section 509 crimes were placed under the 'Insult to the modesty of women' head.

We then added our new category 'Sexual harassment and molestation of women' by adding the number of incidences for crimes under the aforementioned two sections. We then calculated the crime rate for this new composite category using the 2011 Census population numbers.

**Why do this?** Combining the two sections provides a simpler way of understanding the rates of sexual harassment and molestation women face. These are not crimes as severe as rape. However, these crimes make life for women much more difficult since they experience them on a regular basis in their everyday lives.

* **Hurt**: Until 2013, the Bureau recorded assault crimes i.e. crimes for injuring people through various means under the 'Hurt' category. These were crimes recorded under Sections 323-333, 335-338, all of them dealing with causing bodily harm to people. However, in 2014, the Bureau started reporting crimes under the head of 'Grievous Hurt', with sub-categories that included crimes like acid attack, attempt to acid attack, etc. We have reported these crimes under the 'Hurt' category for 2014. The sub-sections also appear on the app, but we have mainly considered the overall 'Hurt' crimes for our reporting.
* Here is a list of crimes we have chosen to display:

**Violent Crimes**: Attempt to commit murder, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping & abduction, murder, and riots

**Crimes Against Women**: Cruelty by husband or his relatives, dowry deaths, rape, and sexual harassment and molestation of women

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2024, the crime rate in India stood at 445.9 per 100,000 people, marking a notable decrease from 487.8 in 2020. The prevalent crimes in India continue to be theft, robbery, and assault.

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the crime rate per lakh population dropped from 445.9 in 2021 to 422.2 in 2022. This decline is considered a more reliable indicator, accounting for the impact of population growth on absolute crime numbers.

However, amidst this overall decline, crimes against women saw a troubling increase. The NCRB reports a 4% rise in such crimes in 2022 compared to 2021. The majority of these crimes were related to cruelty by husbands or relatives, kidnapping, assault, and rape.

Among the states, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Delhi, and Bihar persist as regions with the highest crime rates in India. This underscores the need for continued efforts in law enforcement, public awareness, and community engagement to address crime and ensure the safety and security of citizens nationwide.

Latest Crime Rate Report of India 2024

Latest 2024 crime rate report in India shows a marginal 0.56% decrease overall.

Specific crimes like rape increased by 1.1% and kidnapping/abduction by 5.1%.

Urban areas exhibit higher crime rates compared to rural regions.

Factors attributed to the decline include heightened police presence, improved law enforcement, and increased public awareness.

Persistent challenges include the need for enhanced police training and increased resources.

Total reported crime rate stands at 445.9 per 100,000 people.

Theft remains the most common crime, followed by robbery and assault.

States with highest crime rates include Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Delhi, and Bihar.

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Highest Crime Rate State in India

Uttar Pradesh (UP) has the highest crime rate in India in 2024. As of 2022, UP’s crime rate was 171.6%, which is much lower than the national average of 258.1%. However, according to NCRB data, UP has a significant crime rate, with reported incidents reaching 753,675.

Other states with high crime rates include-Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, Delhi.

Lowest Crime Rate State in India

As of 2021, Nagaland had the lowest crime rate in India. In 2022, NCRB data showed that Uttar Pradesh’s crime rate was 171.6%, which is lower than the national average of 258.1%.

In 2021, Delhi had the highest crime rate in India, while D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu had the lowest. In 2016, Delhi had the highest cognizable crime rate of 160.4 per 100,000 people.

Crime Rate in India Year Wise

Here’s a breakdown of the crime rate in India over the past few years:

2020: The crime rate in India was reported to be 487.8 per 100,000 people.

2021: The crime rate decreased to 445.9 per 100,000 people, indicating a decline from the previous year.

2022: The crime rate further decreased to 422.2 per 100,000 people, continuing the downward trend observed in recent years.

2023: The crime rate data for this year is not provided in the information provided.

2024: The crime rate remained stable at 445.9 per 100,000 people, indicating no significant change compared to 2021.

Year Crime Rate per 100,000 People

2020 487.8

2021 445.9

2022 422.2

2023 Data not provided

2024 445.9

States with Most Number of Crimes Rate

State Per Capita Crime Rate

Uttar Pradesh 7.4

Arunachal Pradesh 5.8

Jharkhand 5.3

Meghalaya 5.1

Delhi 5.0

Assam 4.4

Chhattisgarh 4.0

Haryana 3.8

Odisha 3.8

Andhra Pradesh 3.6

Major Crime Categories and Trends

Major crime categories in India include homicide, assault, theft, robbery, and sexual offenses, reflecting a diverse range of criminal activities.

Examining trends within these categories is crucial for understanding evolving patterns and tactics employed by criminals.

A significant contemporary trend is the surge in cybercrime, encompassing various forms such as online fraud and identity theft.

Ongoing concern exists regarding crimes against women and children, including sexual assault and child abuse.

Vigilant monitoring of major crime categories and identification of emerging trends play a pivotal role in formulating effective crime prevention strategies.

Impacts of Crime on Society and Economy

Social repercussions of crime include generating feelings of fear, mistrust, and insecurity among individuals, leading to a reduction in overall quality of life.

Communities grappling with high crime rates often experience a breakdown in social bonds, heightened isolation, and decreased community involvement.

Victims and their families suffer enduring physical and psychological trauma as a result of criminal activities.

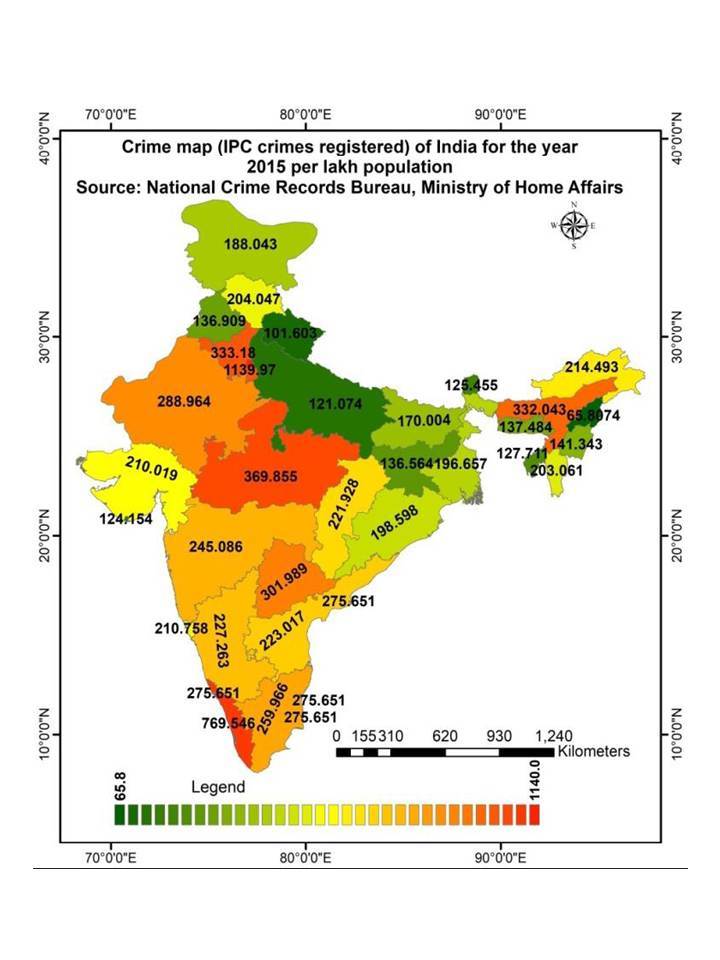
Economic impacts of crime include increased healthcare expenses, diminished productivity, and higher costs associated with law enforcement and the criminal justice system.

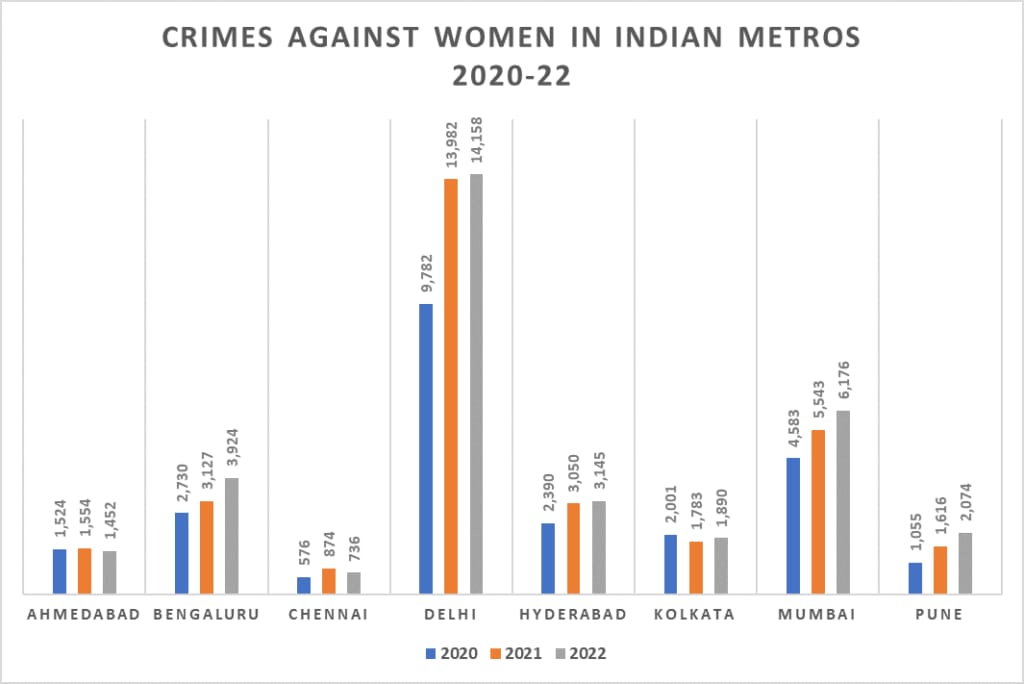
Crime acts as a deterrent to investments, hindering economic growth and negatively impacting a country’s reputation.

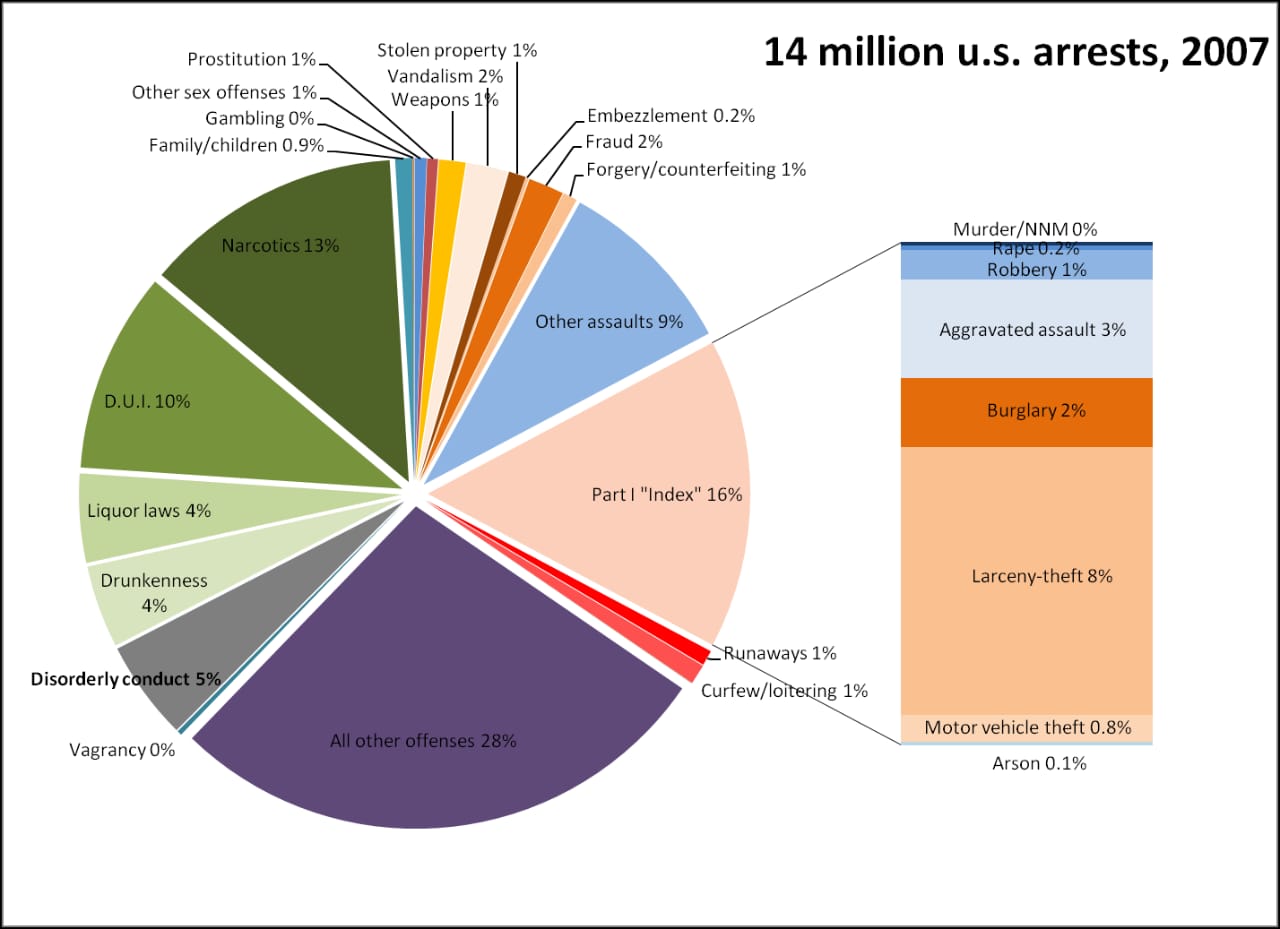
Additionally, crime affects tourism and foreign direct investment, highlighting the importance of addressing crime for cultivating a safer society and promoting a flourishing economy.

Crime Rate in India 2024 UPSC

In 2024, India’s crime rate stood at 445.9 per 100,000 people, marking a decline from 487.8 in 2020. Despite an overall decrease, crimes against women increased by 4%. Uttar Pradesh reported the highest crime rate, with theft, robbery, and assault being prevalent. Major crime categories include homicide, assault, theft, and cybercrime. Crime impacts society and the economy through fear, healthcare costs, and hindering investments, necessitating effective prevention strategies and community engagement.







| **List of states and union territories of India by population (**[**2011 Census of India**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Census_of_India)**)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 (S1) | [Uttar Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttar_Pradesh) | 199,812,341 | 16.51% | 20.2% | *235,687,000* | 155,317,278 | 77.73% | 44,495,063 | 22.27% | 828 | 912 | 80 | 31 |
| 2 (S2) | [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) | 112,374,333 | 9.28% | 16% | *126,385,000* | 61,556,074 | 54.78% | 50,818,259 | 45.22% | 365 | 929 | 48 | 19 |
| 3 (S3) | [Bihar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bihar) | 104,099,452 | 8.6% | 25.4% | *126,756,000*[[b]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-25) | 92,341,436 | 88.71% | 11,758,016 | 11.29% | 1,102 | 918 | 40 | 16 |
| 4 (S4) | [West Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Bengal) | 91,276,115 | 7.54% | 13.8% | *99,084,000* | 62,183,113 | 68.13% | 29,093,002 | 31.87% | 1,029 | 953 | 42 | 16 |
| 5 (S5) | [Madhya Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madhya_Pradesh) |  | 6% | 20.3% | *86,579,000* | 52,557,404 | 72.37% | 20,069,405 | 27.63% | 236 | 931 | 29 | 11 |
| 6 (S6) | [Tamil Nadu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu) | 72,147,030 | 5.96% | 15.6% | *76,860,000* | 37,229,590 | 51.6% | 34,917,440 | 48.4% | 555 | 996 | 39 | 18 |
| 7 (S7) | [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan) | 68,548,437 | 5.66% | 21.3% | *81,025,000* | 51,500,352 | 75.13% | 17,048,085 | 24.87% | 201 | 928 | 25 | 10 |
| 8 (S8) | [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka) | 61,095,297 | 5.05% | 15.6% | *67,692,000* | 37,469,335 | 61.33% | 23,625,962 | 38.67% | 319 | 973 | 28 | 12 |
| 9 (S9) | [Gujarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat) | 60,439,692 | 4.99% | 19.3% | *71,507,000* | 34,694,609 | 57.4% | 25,745,083 | 42.6% | 308 | 919 | 26 | 11 |
| 10 (S10) | [Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) | 49,577,103[[c]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-26) | 4.1% | 11.0% | *53,156,000* | 34,966,693 | 70.53% | 14,610,410 | 29.47% | 303 | 993 | 25 | 11 |
| 11 (S11) | [Odisha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odisha) | 41,974,219 | 3.47% | 14.0% | *46,276,000* | 34,970,562 | 83.31% | 7,003,656 | 16.69% | 269 | 979 | 21 | 10 |
| 12 (S12) | [Telangana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana) | 35,003,674 | 2.89% | 13.58% | *38,090,000* | 21,395,009 | 61.12% | 13,608,665 | 38.88% | 312 | 988 | 17 | 7 |
| 13 (S13) | [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala) | 33,406,061 | 2.76% | 4.9% | *35,776,000* | 17,471,135 | 52.3% | 15,934,926 | 47.7% | 859 | 1,084 | 20 | 9 |
| 14 (S14) | [Jharkhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jharkhand) | 32,988,134 | 2.73% | 22.4% | *39,466,000* | 25,055,073 | 75.95% | 7,933,061 | 24.05% | 414 | 948 | 14 | 6 |
| 15 (S15) | [Assam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assam) | 31,205,576 | 2.58% | 17.1% | *35,713,000* | 26,807,034 | 85.9% | 4,398,542 | 14.1% | 398 | 958 | 14 | 7 |
| 16 (S16) | [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India) | 27,743,338 | 2.29% | 13.89% | *30,730,000* | 17,344,192 | 62.52% | 10,399,146 | 37.48% | 551 | 895 | 13 | 7 |
| 17 (S17) | [Chhattisgarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chhattisgarh) | 25,545,198 | 2.11% | 22.6% | *30,180,000* | 19,607,961 | 76.76% | 5,937,237 | 23.24% | 189 | 991 | 11 | 5 |
| 18 (S18) | [Haryana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haryana) | 25,351,462 | 2.09% | 19.9% | *30,209,000* | 16,509,359 | 65.12% | 8,842,103 | 34.88% | 573 | 879 | 10 | 5 |
| 19 (UT1) | [NCT of Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NCT_of_Delhi) | 16,787,941 | 1.39% | 21.2% | *21,359,000* | 419,042 | 2.5% | 16,368,899 | 97.5% | 11,297 | 868 | 7 | 3 |
| 20 (UT2) | [Jammu and Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir_(union_territory)) | 12,267,032 | 1.01% | 23.6% | *13,603,000* | 9,064,220 | 73.89% | 3,202,812 | 26.11% | 297 | 890 | 5 | 4 |
| 21 (S19) | [Uttarakhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand) | 10,086,292 | 0.83% | 18.8% | *11,637,000* | 7,036,954 | 69.77% | 3,049,338 | 30.23% | 189 | 963 | 5 | 3 |
| 22 (S20) | [Himachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_Pradesh) | 6,864,602 | 0.57% | 12.9% | *7,468,000* | 6,176,050 | 89.97% | 688,552 | 10.03% | 123 | 972 | 4 | 3 |
| 23 (S21) | [Tripura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripura) | 3,673,917 | 0.3% | 14.8% | *4,147,000* | 2,712,464 | 73.83% | 961,453 | 26.17% | 350 | 960 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 (S22) | [Meghalaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meghalaya) | 2,966,889 | 0.25% | 27.9% | *3,349,000* | 2,371,439 | 79.93% | 595,450 | 20.07% | 132 | 989 | 2 | 1 |
| 25 (S23) | [Manipur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipur)[[d]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-27) | 2,570,390 | 0.21% | 24.5% | *3,223,000* | 1,793,875 | 69.79% | 776,515 | 30.21% | 122 | 992 | 2 | 1 |
| 26 (S24) | [Nagaland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagaland) | 1,978,502 | 0.16% | −0.6% | *2,233,000* | 1,407,536 | 71.14% | 570,966 | 28.86% | 119 | 931 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 (S25) | [Goa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goa) | 1,458,545 | 0.12% | 8.2% | *1,575,000* | 551,731 | 37.83% | 906,814 | 62.17% | 394 | 973 | 2 | 1 |
| 28 (S26) | [Arunachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arunachal_Pradesh) | 1,383,727 | 0.11% | 26.0% | *1,562,000* | 1,066,358 | 77.06% | 317,369 | 22.94% | 17 | 938 | 2 | 1 |
| 29 (UT3) | [Puducherry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puducherry_(union_territory)) | 1,247,953 | 0.1% | 28.1% | *1,646,000* | 395,200 | 31.67% | 852,753 | 68.33% | 2,598 | 1,037 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 (S27) | [Mizoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizoram) | 1,097,206 | 0.09% | 23.5% | *1,238,000* | 525,435 | 47.89% | 571,771 | 52.11% | 52 | 976 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 (UT4) | [Chandigarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh) | 1,055,450 | 0.09% | 17.2% | *1,231,000* | 28,991 | 2.75% | 1,026,459 | 97.25% | 9,252 | 818 | 1 | – [[e]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-28) |
| 32 (S28) | [Sikkim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikkim) | 610,577 | 0.05% | 12.9% | *689,000* | 456,999 | 74.85% | 153,578 | 25.15% | 86 | 890 | 1 | 1 |
| 33 (UT5) | [Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadra_and_Nagar_Haveli_and_Daman_and_Diu) | 585,764 | 0.05% | 55.1% | *1,263,000* | 243,510 | 41.57% | 342,254 | 58.43% | 970 | 711 | 2 | – [[f]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-29) |
| 34 (UT6) | [Andaman and Nicobar Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands) | 380,581 | 0.03% | 6.9% | *403,000* | 237,093 | 62.3% | 143,488 | 37.7% | 46 | 876 | 1 | – [[g]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-30) |
| 35 (UT7) | [Ladakh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ladakh) | 274,000 | 0.02% | 17.8% | *300,000* | 43,840 | 16% | 230,160 | 84% | 2.8 | 853 | 1 | – [[h]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-31) |
| 36 (UT8) | [Lakshadweep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep) | 64,473 | 0.01% | 6.3% | *69,000* | 14,141 | 21.93% | 50,332 | 78.07% | 2,013 | 946 | 1 | – [[i]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-32) |
| **Total** | **India** | **1,210,569,573** | **100%** | **17.7%** | **1,388,163,000** | **833,463,448** | **68.84%** | **377,106,125** | **31.16%** | **382** | **943** | **543** | **245 (233+12)**[[j]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_population#cite_note-33) |

**The state-wise literacy rate in India**gives an overview of the socio-economic progress made in the country. The literacy**rate of India in 2023 will be 77.7 per cent**. The literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate people aged 7 years and older. Over the past four decades, India’s literacy rate has increased substantially. In this article, we will discuss the regional variations, government initiatives, challenges, and progress made in achieving a decent literacy rate across various states in India.

**Table of Content**

## Literary Rate in India 2023

The literacy rate is defined by the percentage of the population of a given age group that can read and write. An individual who can read and write a simple sentence in any language with understanding is considered literate. Since independence, the literacy rate has increased by six times, and at the same time, it has the largest illiterate population of 287 million. The literacy rate is subdivided into two types: the adult literacy rate (ages 15 and above) and the youth literacy rate (ages 15 to 24).

As compared to the last census (2011), **the literacy rate in India has increased by 5% in 2023 to 77.7 per cent**. According to a UNESCO report, India will achieve universal literacy in the year 2060.

## List of State Wise Literacy Rate in India 2023

Based on theNational Statistical Office (NSO) survey the state-wise literacy rate in India in 2023 is shown below.

| **States & UTs** | **Male** **Literacy Rate %** | **Female** **Literacy Rate %** | **Average** **Literacy Rate %** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A&N islands | 90.11 | 81.84 | 86.27 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 73.4 | 59.5 | 66.4 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 73.69 | 59.57 | 66.95 |
| Assam | 90.1 | 81.2 | 85.9 |
| Bihar | 79.7 | 60.5 | 70.9 |
| Chandigarh | 90.54 | 81.38 | 86.43 |
| Chhattisgarh | 85.4 | 68.7 | 77.3 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 86.46 | 65.93 | 77.65 |
| Daman & Diu | 91.48 | 79.59 | 87.07 |
| Delhi | 93.7 | 82.4 | 88.7 |
| Goa | 92.81 | 81.84 | 87.4 |
| Gujarat | 89.5 | 74.8 | 82.4 |
| Haryana | 88 | 71.3 | 80.4 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 92.9 | 80.5 | 86.6 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 85.7 | 68 | 77.3 |
| Jharkhand | 83 | 64.7 | 74.3 |
| Karnataka | 83.4 | 70.5 | 77.2 |
| Kerala | 97.4 | 95.2 | 96.2 |
| Lakshadweep | 96.11 | 88.25 | 92.28 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 81.2 | 65.5 | 73.7 |
| Maharashtra | 90.7 | 78.4 | 84.8 |
| Manipur | 86.49 | 73.17 | 79.85 |
| Meghalaya | 77.17 | 73.78 | 75.48 |
| Mizoram | 93.72 | 89.4 | 91.58 |
| Nagaland | 83.29 | 76.69 | 80.11 |
| Odisha | 84 | 70.3 | 77.3 |
| Puducherry | 92.12 | 81.22 | 86.55 |
| Punjab | 88.5 | 78.5 | 83.7 |
| Rajasthan | 80.8 | 57.6 | 69.7 |
| Sikkim | 87.29 | 76.43 | 82.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 87.9 | 77.9 | 82.9 |
| Telangana | 80.5 | 65.1 | 72.8 |
| Tripura | 92.18 | 83.15 | 87.75 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 81.8 | 63.4 | 73.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 94.3 | 80.7 | 87.6 |
| West Bengal | 84.8 | 76.1 | 80.5 |
| **All-India** | **84.7** | **70.3** | **77.7** |

## Indian States with High Literacy Rate in 2023

Based on National Statistical Office (NSO) data state with highest literacy rate is Kerala( 96.2%) followed by Mizoram (91.58%) and Delhi (88.7%). Top 10 States with Highest Literacy Rate with highest litearcy rate are as follows:

| **S.No** | **State** | **Male** | **Female** | **Average** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Kerala | 97.4 | 95.2 | 96.2 |
| 2 | Mizoram | 93.72 | 89.4 | 91.58 |
| 3 | Delhi | 93.7 | 82.4 | 88.7 |
| 4 | Tripura | 92.18 | 83.15 | 87.75 |
| 5 | Uttarakhand | 94.3 | 80.7 | 87.6 |
| 6 | Goa | 92.81 | 81.84 | 87.4 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 92.9 | 80.5 | 86.6 |
| 8 | Assam | 90.1 | 81.2 | 85.9 |
| 9 | Maharashtra | 90.7 | 78.4 | 84.8 |
| 10 | Punjab | 88.5 | 78.5 | 83.7 |

## Indian States with Low Literacy Rate in 2023

Based on National Statistical Office (NSO) data state with lowest literacy rate is Andhra Pradesh (66.2%) followed by Rajasthan (69.7%) and Bihar (70.9%). States with the Lowest Literacy Rate are as follows:

| **S.No** | **State** | **Male** | **Female** | **Average** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 73.4 | 59.5 | 66.4 |
| 2 | Rajasthan | 80.8 | 57.6 | 69.7 |
| 3 | Bihar | 79.7 | 60.5 | 70.9 |
| 4 | Telangana | 80.5 | 65.1 | 72.8 |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | 81.8 | 63.4 | 73.0 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 81.2 | 65.5 | 73.7 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 83 | 64.7 | 74.3 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 83.4 | 70.5 | 77.2 |
| 9 | Chhattisgarh | 85.4 | 68.7 | 77.3 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 85.7 | 68 | 77.3 |

## State Wise Literacy Rate in Urban and Rural Areas in 2023

Literacy rate in urban area is 87.7% and in the rural area the literacy rate is 73.5%. State Wise Literary Rate in Urban and Rural Areas in 2023 is as follows:

| **States** | **Male literacy rate in rural area** | **Female literacy rate in rural area** | **Average rural literacy rate** | **Male urban literacy rate** | **Female urban literacy rate** | **Average urban literacy rate** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Andhra Pradesh | 67.5 | 53.4 | 60.4 | 86.3 | 73.1 | 79.6 |
| Assam | 89.4 | 79.9 | 84.9 | 96.1 | 91.4 | 93.8 |
| Bihar | 78.6 | 58.7 | 69.5 | 89.3 | 75.9 | 83.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 84 | 65.6 | 75 | 91.8 | 82.3 | 87.2 |
| Delhi |  |  |  | 94.1 | 83.4 | 89.4 |
| Gujarat | 85.7 | 68 | 77 | 95.2 | 86.3 | 91.1 |
| Haryana | 85.8 | 66.4 | 77 | 92.5 | 81.2 | 87.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 92.3 | 79.2 | 85.6 | 97.8 | 93 | 95.5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 84.9 | 66 | 75.8 | 88.5 | 75.7 | 82.6 |
| Jharkhand | 80.6 | 61.4 | 71.4 | 92.6 | 78.6 | 86.1 |
| Karnataka | 78.2 | 63.1 | 71 | 92.5 | 83.7 | 88.3 |
| Kerala | 96.7 | 94.1 | 95.4 | 98.2 | 96.4 | 97.3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 77.9 | 61 | 69.8 | 91.4 | 79.5 | 85.8 |
| Maharashtra | 87 | 71.4 | 79.4 | 95.3 | 87.6 | 91.7 |
| Odisha | 82 | 67.3 | 74.9 | 94.4 | 85.9 | 90.2 |
| Punjab | 85.5 | 74 | 80 | 93.8 | 86.7 | 90.5 |
| Rajasthan | 77.6 | 52.6 | 65.5 | 91.1 | 74.6 | 83.5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 84.2 | 70.8 | 77.5 | 92.3 | 85.9 | 89 |
| Telangana | 70.6 | 53.7 | 62.1 | 91.7 | 79 | 85.5 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 80.5 | 60.4 | 70.8 | 86.8 | 74.9 | 81.2 |
| Uttarakhand | 93.1 | 79 | 86.1 | 97.4 | 85.9 | 92 |
| West Bengal | 82 | 72.6 | 77.4 | 91.4 | 84.7 | 88.1 |
| **All-India** | **81.5** | **65** | **73.5** | **92.2** | **82.8** | **87.7** |

## Causes of Low Literacy Rate in India

Various factors responsible for the low literacy rate are as follows:

* Inadequate educational infrastructure and a lack of resources
* Gender inequality results in discrimination against girls, leading to higher dropout rates among female students.
* Regional disparities and the unequal distribution of resources between urban and rural areas.
* Lack of proper teacher training programmes.
* Lack of sanitation facilities leads to high dropout rates among female students.
* Caste-based discrimination, especially for marginalised communities, has an impact on their access to educational opportunities.
* High poverty levels lead to a lack of resources for education-related expenses.
* Poor implementation of government policies and programmes aimed at improving literacy

## Government Initiatives to Improve Literacy Rate in India

The government initiated various policies and programmes to address the challenges associated with low literacy rates and improve the overall education level. Some of the initiatives of the government are described as follows:

1. **Right to Education Act (RTE) 2009:** It aims to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age range of 6 to 14 years. It sets the standards and rules for schools to ensure a conducive learning environment is provided and gives importance to quality education.
2. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** It is a flagship programme of the government for universalizing elementary education throughout the country. It aims to bridge the gender gap in education and ensure education opportunities for every child, irrespective of gender.
3. **Digital India Initiatives:** It aims to integrate technology with education through various Digital India initiatives, including efforts to provide digital resources, e-learning platforms, and connectivity in remote areas.
4. **The National Literacy Mission (NLM)** was started with the aim of eradicating illiteracy in India by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15 to 35 years.
5. **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao:** Aimed at addressing the declining child sex ratio, it also focuses on the education and welfare of the girl child.
6. **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):** It aims to increase the enrollment in secondary schools and the quality of education.
7. **Mid-Day Meal Scheme:** It aims to improve the attendance of children, their retention, and their nutritional levels. Free meals are provided to students at the primary and secondary levels in government and government-aided schools.
8. **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)** aims to provide skill-based training to the youth that aligns with the demands of industry and also provides a stipend after successful completion of the training programmes.
9. **Skill Development Programmes:** The government is promoting skill development programmes to enhance the vocational skills of individuals. The skills learned make them more marketable in various industries.

## How to Improve Literacy Rate

To address the challenge related to the low literacy rate, we require a comprehensive and integrated approach. Some of the ways to improve the educational level are as follows:

* Increase the budget for the education sector to improve infrastructure and various facilities.
* Focus on developing skills that align with the industries.
* Promote gender quality by addressing the challenges that prevent girls from accessing and completing their education.
* Bridge the digital divide by providing digital literacy to students.
* Follow an integrated approach and work towards a public-private partnership.
* Focus not only on increasing the enrollment ratio but also on improving the quality of education.
* Targeted implementation of government policies.

## Important Facts about State Wise Literacy Rate in India

Important facts related to literacy rate are as follows:

* Male Literacy Rate of India in 2023 is 84.7%.
* Female Literacy Rate of India in 2023 is 70.3%.
* Literacy Rate in Urban India is 87.7%.
* Literacy Rate in Rural India is 73.5%.
* Highest Literacy State in India is Kerala.
* Highest Male Literacy State in India is Lakshadweep.
* Highest Female Literacy State in India is Kerala.
* Lowest Literacy State in India is Andhra Pradesh.
* Lowest Male Literacy State in India is Rajasthan.
* Lowest Female Literacy State in India is Bihar.

## FAQs on State Wise Literacy Rate in India 2023

### 1. Which Indian state has a 100% literacy rate?

*Kerala is the only state in India to have a 100% literacy rate. Other states that have a high literacy rate are Lakshadweep at 91.85% and Mizoram at 91.33%.*

### ****2. Which state will have the highest literacy rate in India in 2023?****

*The state with the highest literacy rate in India in 2023 will be Kerala(96.2%), followed by Mizoram (91.58%), and Delhi (88.7%). The literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate people aged 7 years and older.*

### 3. What are the causes of the low literacy rate?

*The various causes of the low literacy rate include lack of resources, poor implementation of government policies and programmes, lack of trained teachers, gender ps, and c caste-based discrimination, among others.*

### 4. What is the formula for the literacy rate?

*The literacy rate is calculated as the average number of literate individuals in a particular area or group.****Literacy rate = (number of literate persons/population) \* 100.****Persons aged 7 or above are considered.*

### 5. What are the top 10 educated states in India in 2023?

*The top ten educated states are as follows: Kerala, Mizoram,Delhi, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, and Punjab.*

*Area of each state in india*

The **list of states and union territories of the Republic of India by area** is ordered from largest to smallest according to the census of 2011. [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) consists of 28 [states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India) and 8 [union territories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_territory), including the [National Capital Territory of Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi).

[Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan) (10.414%)

[Madhya Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madhya_Pradesh) (9.376%)

[Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) (9.359%)

[Uttar Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttar_Pradesh) (7.328%)

[Gujarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat) (5.962%)

[Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka) (5.833%)

[Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) (4.957%)

[Odisha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odisha) (4.737%)

[Chhattisgarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chhattisgarh) (4.112%)

[Tamil Nadu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu) (3.956%)

[Telangana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana) (3.409%)

[Bihar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bihar) (2.864%)

[West Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Bengal) (2.800%)

  Other (24.893%)

## **List of states and union territories by area[**[**edit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area&action=edit&section=1)**]**

| **Rank** | **State / Union Territory** | **Area (km2)** | **Region** | **% total** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 (S1) | [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan) | 342,239 | [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_India) | 10.414 |  |
| 2 (S2) | [Madhya Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madhya_Pradesh) | 308,252 | [Central](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_India) | 9.376 | [[a]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-4) |
| 3 (S3) | [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) | 307,713 | [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_India) | 9.359 |  |
| 4 (S4) | [Uttar Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttar_Pradesh) | 240,928 | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 7.328 |  |
| 5 (S5) | [Gujarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat) | 196,024 | [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_India) | 5.962 |  |
| 6 (S6) | [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka) | 191,791 | [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_India) | 5.833 |  |
| 7 (S7) | [Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) | 162,975 | [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_India) | 4.957 | [[b]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-6) |
| 8 (S8) | [Odisha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odisha) | 155,707 | [Eastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_India) | 4.736 |  |
| 9 (S9) | [Chhattisgarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chhattisgarh) | 135,192 | [Central](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_india) | 4.112 | [[c]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-7) |
| 10 (S10) | [Tamil Nadu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu) | 130,058 | [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_India) | 3.956 |  |
| 11 (S11) | [Telangana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana) | 112,077 | [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_india) | 3.409 |  |
| 12 (S12) | [Bihar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bihar) | 94,163 | [Eastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India) | 2.864 |  |
| 13 (S13) | [West Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Bengal) | 90,000 | [Eastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India) | 2.840 |  |
| 14 (S14) | [Arunachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arunachal_Pradesh) | 83,743 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 2.548 |  |
| 15 (S15) | [Jharkhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jharkhand) | 79,716 | [Eastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India) | 2.424 |  |
| 16 (S16) | [Assam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assam) | 78,438 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 2.386 |  |
| 17 (UT1) | [Ladakh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ladakh) | 59,146 (166,698) | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 1.800 (5.079) | [[d]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-8) |
| 18 (S17) | [Himachal Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_pradesh) | 55,673 | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 1.693 |  |
| 19 (S18) | [Uttarakhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand) | 53,483 | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwestern_India) | 1.626 |  |
| 20 (S19) | [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India) | 50,362 | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 1.531 |  |
| 21(S20) | [Haryana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haryana) | 44,212 | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 1.344 |  |
| 22 (UT2) | [Jammu and Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir_(union_territory)) | 42,241 (55,538) | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 1.285 (1.689) | [[e]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-9) |
| 23 (S21) | [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala) | 38,863 | [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_India) | 1.182 |  |
| 24 (S22) | [Meghalaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meghalaya) | 22,429 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 0.682 |  |
| 25 (S23) | [Manipur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipur) | 22,327 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 0.680 |  |
| 26 (S24) | [Mizoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizoram) | 21,081 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 0.642 |  |
| 27 (S25) | [Nagaland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagaland) | 16,579 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 0.505 |  |
| 28 (S26) | [Tripura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripura) | 10,491 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 0.320 |  |
| 29 (UT3) | [Andaman and Nicobar Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands) | 8,249 | [Bay of Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Bengal) | 0.251 |  |
| 30 (S27) | [Sikkim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikkim) | 7,096 | [Northeastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeast_India) | 0.217 |  |
| 31 (S28) | [Goa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goa) | 3,702 | [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_India) | 0.112 |  |
| 32 (UT4) | [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi) | 1,484 | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 0.045 |  |
| 33 (UT5) | [Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadra_and_Nagar_Haveli_and_Daman_and_Diu) | 603 | [Western](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_India) | 0.018 | [[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-auto2-10) |
| 34 (UT6) | [Puducherry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puducherry_(union_territory)) | 479 | [Southern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_India) | 0.015 | [[f]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-11) |
| 35 (UT7) | [Chandigarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh) | 114 | [Northern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) | 0.003 |  |
| 36 (UT8) | [Lakshadweep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep) | 32 | [Arabian Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Sea) | 0.001 |  |
|  | **India** | 3,287,263 (3,166,414)[[g]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_union_territories_of_India_by_area#cite_note-13) |  | 100 (96.323) |  |

SQL QUERY’S

3.2  SELECT STATE, district, year from table crime where rapes=(select max (rapes) from crime table)

3.3 SELECT STATE, district, year from table crime where rapes=(select min (rapes) from crime table)

3.5 SELECT STATE, district, year from table crime where dacoit=(select min (dacoit) from crime table)

3.6 SELECT STATE, district, year from table crime where murder=(select min (murder) from crime table)

While the short-term effects of crime can be severe, most people don't suffer any long-term harm. Occasionally, people do develop long-term problems, such as depression or anxiety-related illnesses, and a few people have a severe, long-lasting reaction after a crime, known as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

It is easy to despair of crime in cities. But there is much to be learned from recent history. Two decades of research on the almost everywhere, almost all-at-once, Great American Crime Decline of the 1990s —  when violence in America dropped by half in a single decade — [finds dozens of evidence-based reasons why crime declined](https://johnkroman.substack.com/p/100-ideas-for-reducing-crime-in-citiesa). And overwhelmingly, that research finds that the most effective crime-fighting tools were not explicitly about fighting crime.

In the 1990s, crime declined, [among other reasons](https://johnkroman.substack.com/p/the-great-american-mystery-story), because more people had [access to Medicaid](https://elisajacome.github.io/Jacome/Jacome_JMP.pdf), [better medicines](https://elisajacome.github.io/Jacome/Jacome_JMP.pdf) for [behavioral health](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pam.20544" \t "_blank) became available, [less cash was in circulation](https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/693745?journalCode=jle)and fewer people were [poisoned by environmental toxins](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12940-016-0122-3). And, more evidence-based programs and practices were used in [schools](https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/693745?journalCode=jle), [workforce](http://proxy.uchicago.edu/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&bquery=employment+and+crime+meta+analysis&type=0&searchMode=And&site=ehost-live&scope=site&custID=s8989984&groupID=main&profID=ehost) [development](https://eds-p-ebscohost-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/eds/detail/detail?vid=12&sid=f266ae30-0dfb-4194-96c5-cecd932489d6%40redis&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmUmc2NvcGU9c2l0ZQ%3d%3d#AN=edssjs.1F6A84D8&db=edssjs) and [public health](https://eds-p-ebscohost-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/eds/detail/detail?vid=15&sid=f266ae30-0dfb-4194-96c5-cecd932489d6%40redis&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmUmc2NvcGU9c2l0ZQ%3d%3d#AN=29806876&db=mnh). Yes, mass incarceration and new policing strategies played a role, but the strongest evidence suggests they explain perhaps [one-quarter of the crime decline](https://onlinelibrary-wiley-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2006.00376.x).

What these explanations have in common is strong empirical evidence and a focus on classical prevention based on the idea that supporting people and strengthening communities is the surest path to widespread safety. There are [hundreds of solutions](https://johnkroman.substack.com/p/100-ideas-for-reducing-crime-in-citiesa) — market-based solutions, medical solutions, structural solutions and behavioral nudges — that can meaningfully reduce the risk of crime and violence without expanding the criminal justice system. Instead of responding to problems, these solutions reduce risk factors and risk conditions and promote resiliency, stopping crime and violence before they happen.

But prevention does not work a la carte and there is no silver bullet, only the hard work of gradual improvements and the challenge of waiting for the longer-term positive outcomes to emerge. Quantity has a quality all its own, and the more of these strategies that are employed, the better the outcomes.

In that spirit, here are 20 crime-reducing strategies that strengthen people and communities and are supported by solid social-science research to reduce crime. The list is here to draw you in.: There are more evidence-based approaches than even this, and even more promising programs being tested. We do not have to settle for 20th-century criminal justice. The vast breadth of available prevention policies and programs should vanquish any one-dimensional view of crime reduction.

A call for non-criminal justice solutions is not a call to defund the police in disguise. These are complements to, not substitutes for, law-enforcement-led strategies. There are numerous evidence-based law enforcement-focused mechanisms that should be a critical part of any public safety proposal. But, if the arc from Michael Brown to George Floyd taught America anything, it is that we must move beyond law enforcement working in isolation to find justice and safety.

### The 20 Strategies

**1. Help Victims of Crime**

There is far too little support for victims of crime, even though it is the most obvious place to start. Prior victimization — of a person or a place — is the [top predictor of future victimization](https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/116406/1/Grove%20et%20al%202012%20Preventing%20Repeat%20Victimization%20-%20A%20Systematic%20Review%20(Bra).pdf). [Supporting](https://www.ojp.gov/library/publications/victim-offender-overlap-examining-police-and-service-system-networks-response) people who have been victimized from being victimized again — through [social supports](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1023/A:1022803408114) and [target](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/239920044_Consolidating_Police_Crackdowns_findings_from_an_anti-burglary_project)-[hardening](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/28575192_Like_taking_Candy_Why_does_repeat_victimization_occur) — has enormous potential for positive change.

**2. Reduce Demand for Law Enforcement**

A central reason why law enforcement does not prevent more crime or solve more crimes is that they are [too busy doing things](https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/01-2022/police_staffing_strategies.html) that accomplish neither objective. If the police were called less often for unproductive reasons, there would be less [under-policing](https://www.amazon.com/Ghettoside-True-Story-Murder-America/dp/0385529996) — and less over-policing as well. If cities and towns set the explicit goal of having people call the police less often, law enforcement would be more efficient at taking on the tasks that remain.

**3. Fixing Distressed Spaces**

There is a wide [body of evidence](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d809efd96f5c906aaf61f3d/t/601bfff0f35dc84f663bd833/1612447729477/The+Law+of+Crime+Concentration+and+the+Criminology+of+Place.pdf)that shows that places poison people more routinely than people poison places. Crime does not result from “areas” of the “inner city” being high risk, but rather from a few [very small, very bad places](https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/44676137/Trajectories_of_Crime_at_Places_A_Longit20160412-24393-drp5tj-libre.pdf?1460508903=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DTRAJECTORIES_OF_CRIME_AT_PLACES_A_LONGIT.pdf&Expires=1692204513&Signature=OmgXK2J-qq8tKck3XwTr3rFsx7DvSdrHftz2e8XOvlH9zNexVRa80TSoWCGOx7QvToheh5ZECZY-1CnZIPrQaOkAmWLPV-Y5I40s-B-m5xbm4X1vdmIPgZ9D6qCpsNt63i78gqBnoGjYZQ3wgYqFyml1KLFtVrzrhIQyJ9M3RAhVExEEp6FxR9cE5lCs7fHIiWN02p4wTIKk2Qh2WAfGmiyZzpo~01oAbYKMIvqioS2BG7GrCDPdVtjo6KAEXLL4Ud4tcdfw-Lp1NwED5yNldI2YeRjV2DyzHXdeKLbfNZ6QlqaMqhgpa~Rt276DHVg5Xfs9Fh9eMJn4mKH7Df4ulQ__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA). [Concentrated efforts](https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/public-safety-through-private-action-economic-assessment-bids-locks) to [improve](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11292-020-09452-9) [contagious](https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057/9780230377868) [places](https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0273718) can build resiliency across neighborhoods.

**4. Making Crime Attractors Less Appealing**

Certain places attract and generate crime — [schools](https://search.proquest.com/openview/6cc486eddfbea020045c0a6059ce53f3/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y), the [built environment](https://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1016&context=penn_law_review) and bars being at the top of the list. More often than not, careful planning and implementation of best practices in situational crime prevention can reduce the harms they unintentionally generate and, in the case of schools and transit, unlock their potential for guardianship.

**5. Scientific Supports for Law Enforcement**

Police in the United States would benefit from increased reliance on civilians in two realms: translating [scientific evidence into practice](https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/228922.pdf), and increasing their [reliance on civilian analysts](https://academic.oup.com/policing/article-abstract/12/3/288/4588373?redirectedFrom=fulltext) to [study local policing practices](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1098611117697056). In particular, if law enforcement was aided by [more civilian analysts](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1561426032000113852) who were [better trained](https://academic.oup.com/policing/article-abstract/12/3/288/4588373?redirectedFrom=fulltext), crime would be reduced while the footprint of policing was reduced.

**6. Improving the Job Market and Job Training**

The relationship between jobs and crime is far more complex than in the popular imagination — higher national-level unemployment rates, for example, [do not seem to](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=242571) increase [violence](https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1023/A:1012507119569.pdf). But targeted programs can have large effects. Integrating [social and emotional skills training](https://www.scienceintheclassroom.org/sites/default/files/research-papers/science-2014-heller-1219-23.pdf) into employment training for young people has solid evidence of effectiveness as does employment planning for [people returning from prison](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Caterina-Roman/publication/250275797_Case-Managed_Reentry_and_Employment_Lessons_from_the_Opportunity_to_Succeed_Program/links/5c1d86c9458515a4c7efef6d/Case-Managed-Reentry-and-Employment-Lessons-from-the-Opportunity-to-Succeed-Program.pdf) and [transitional jobs](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2010208) for [high risk people](https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w30852/w30852.pdf).

**7. Facilitate Neighborhood Non-Profits**

In his excellent book [”Uneasy Peace,”](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Uneasy_Peace_The_Great_Crime_Decline_the/SPoqDwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=patrick+sharkey+book+nonprofits+and+crime+reduction&pg=PT3&printsec=frontcover) Professor Patrick Sharkey [reports on a study](http://users.soc.umn.edu/~uggen/Sharkey_ASR_17.pdf) that found that for each 10 additional nonprofits in a given city, the violent crime rate is reduced by 14% (in the study period between 1990 and 2013). It should come as no surprise that access to more and better services has positive effects. Local government can aid the development of these local assets by [providing funding](https://criminology.fsu.edu/sites/g/files/upcbnu3076/files/2021-03/Volume-13-Issue-2.pdf#page=9)for hyper-local community projects.

**8. Make Jails and Prison Less Criminogenic**

We have overwhelmingly designed our jails and prisons to [prevent people](https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html) from [gaining the skills](https://www.insidehighered.com/views/2020/03/18/new-study-illuminates-why-barriers-higher-education-incarcerated-people-confront) to work and [maintain their sobriety](https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=47912e02068846c5ef7efcb4d400ab23a6e3d87e) when they [go home](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02791072.1995.10471673?journalCode=ujpd20), and cut them off from their most crime-reducing assets, their family and friends. Small [investments](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Anjali-Niyogi/publication/315773409_Bringing_it_all_back_home_Understanding_the_medical_difficulties_encountered_by_newly_released_prisoners_in_New_Orleans_Louisiana_-_a_qualitative_study/links/5dc3820d299bf1a47b1c0591/Bringing-it-all-back-home-Understanding-the-medical-difficulties-encountered-by-newly-released-prisoners-in-New-Orleans-Louisiana-a-qualitative-study.pdf) in [humanity](https://global.oup.com/academic/product/children-of-the-prison-boom-9780190624590?cc=us&lang=en&) yield [large returns](https://aasldpubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/hep.23561) when jails and prisons are not designed to produce more crime.

**9. Better Prepare People to Return Home from Prison**

People returning from prison need [specific supports](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3165106/) to facilitate a successful transition – [82% of people](https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/recidivism-prisoners-released-24-states-2008-10-year-follow-period-2008-2018) released from prison are rearrested within 10 years. And the solutions are simple — leaving facilities with an [ID](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07418825.2010.535553?role=button&needAccess=true&journalCode=rjqy20), [prescriptions](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Anjali-Niyogi/publication/315773409_Bringing_it_all_back_home_Understanding_the_medical_difficulties_encountered_by_newly_released_prisoners_in_New_Orleans_Louisiana_-_a_qualitative_study/links/5dc3820d299bf1a47b1c0591/Bringing-it-all-back-home-Understanding-the-medical-difficulties-encountered-by-newly-released-prisoners-in-New-Orleans-Louisiana-a-qualitative-study.pdf), a [place to stay](https://webarchive.urban.org/publications/411096.html), a way to [get started](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Evaluating_the_Effectiveness_of_Correcti/qQouAQAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=programs+for+incarcerated+people+education&pg=PP1&printsec=frontcover). A goal without a plan is a wish — people should leave prison [with a plan](https://www.google.com/books/edition/But_They_All_Come_Back/fBx18HFAutkC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=prisoner+reentry&pg=PR17&printsec=frontcover) and the supports to implement that plan.

**10. Fund Community-Based Violence Interruption**

A growing body of evidence finds that [credible messengers](https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031914-122509) — individuals with lived experience — coupled with [psychosocial services](https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=f5eac324eb37edee206609aaeb6d52d680ecff84) can prevent retaliatory violence and repeat victimization. But this is a [new sector](http://craftmediabucket.s3.amazonaws.com/uploads/AVCJIReport_Community-BasedViolenceInterruptionPublicSafety_Buggs_v2.pdf) and will need time and space to learn and grow.

**11. Use Technology to Reduce Violence**

Professor Graham Farrell [argues convincingly](http://irep.ntu.ac.uk/id/eprint/11021/1/205359_7515%20Tseloni%20Postprint.pdf) that increases in security technology (such as engine immobilizers and cameras) in the 1990s were the only universal explanation for the universal decline in crime. There is much more that can be done using technology without imposing on civil liberties: text message reminders for court and [probation appearances](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41887-021-00071-6), databases to maintain [records on police officers with histories of abuse](https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/faculty_scholarship/4004/) and anti-crime features on [ordinary](https://ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/engine-immobilisers-how-effective-are-they) consumer [products](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Graham-Farrell/publication/28576715_Bring_on_the_safety_razr_the_top-10_stolen_mobile_phones/links/54e415410cf282dbed6e970e/Bring-on-the-safety-razr-the-top-10-stolen-mobile-phones.pdf) are just the start.

**12. Tackle the Causes and Consequences of Poverty**

Poverty drives crime and violence in numerous ways beyond a simple lack of income, through [weakened social bonds](https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1993-97826-000). A number of important policies have been successfully piloted but not fully implemented by state and local government. These are the big-ticket items — [child poverty tax credits](https://www.prb.org/resources/anti-poverty-tax-credits-linked-to-declines-in-reports-of-child-neglect-youth-violence-and-juvenile-convictions/#:~:text=Inequality%20and%20Poverty-,Anti%2DPoverty%20Tax%20Credits%20Linked%20to%20Declines%20in%20Reports%20of,in%20child%20poverty%20in%202021.), [whole-school anti-bullying programs](https://ohr.dc.gov/bullyingprevention/policy), [expanding Medicaid](https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=economics_pubs) — that have the biggest crime reduction benefits. But the [benefits outweigh the costs for dozens of policies and programs](https://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost?topicId=).

**13. Fix Long-Standing Problems**

Problems often persist because they have high costs, a lack of immediacy and declining political constituency — but these perpetual problems are often the key risk condition causing crime in a place to persist. [Unhealthy homes](https://jamanetwork-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/journals/jamanetworkopen/article-abstract/2782142), [lead paint and pipes](https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w13097/w13097.pdf), and [under-resourced foster care](https://www.nber.org/papers/w29922#:~:text=E.%20Jason%20Baron%20%26%20Max%20Gross%20Working%20Paper,little%20evidence%20on%20whether%20this%20relationship%20is%20causal.) all promote crime.

**14. Shorten the Reach of the Criminal Justice System**

Too many financial burdens are imposed on people with low risk to public safety, creating a cycle of [debt and incarceration](https://www.vera.org/ending-mass-incarceration/criminalization-racial-disparities/fines-and-fees#:~:text=People%20can%20be%20ticketed%20for,cycles%20of%20debt%20and%20incarceration.), the latter which increases violence through [stigma](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0032885511415224), [criminal capital accumulation](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0032885511415224) and a [disruption of social bonds](https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/sampson/files/1997_act_laub.pdf). Removing those conditions by clearing [old warrants and convictions](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3353620), reducing toxic [fines and fees](http://hdevans.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/AJS-LFO-paper.pdf) and ending [poverty traps](http://thenewspaper.com/rlc/docs/2019/fl-ticketimpact.pdf) would prevent crime.

**15. Help Those with Substance-Use Disorders**

In the 1990s and 2000s, with trepidation, the justice system began treating substance-use disorders as a disease rather than a crime. Expansion in the broadest of these interventions – problem-solving courts and in-prison substance use treatment — largely ended more than a decade ago. Many extremely useful ideas have been piloted — [trauma-informed care](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1541204020939645), [motivational interviewing](https://bpspsychub.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1348/135532508X278326), treating [withdrawal](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4406528) in prison — but few were ever taken fully to scale. Those foundations are ready-made to build upon.

**16. Support Programs for High-Risk Young People and Families**

A lot of criminology is concerned with bending the criminal trajectory curve — to keep adolescents from accelerating their delinquency or failing to desist as they age — and a huge body of scholarship has contributed to numerous model programs. From [prenatal programs](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9786373/), to[social and emotional learning](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alli-Klapp/publication/270574959_The_Economic_Value_of_Social_and_Emotional_Learning/links/54ae50fd0cf24aca1c6f93d2/The-Economic-Value-of-Social-and-Emotional-Learning.pdf), to programs for [high-risk adolescents](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/7854_2021_251), there is a tremendous base of knowledge.

**17. Education**

Improving education is its own crime-reducing category, but schools can facilitate crime reduction outside of schools. Reducing [food insecurity](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0047235217302416), [humanizing](https://ekrose.github.io/files/rss_teachers_cjc.pdf) [discipline](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pits.1010) and improving the [safety of the school commute](https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/schools-generators-crime-routine-activities-and-sociology-place) benefit everyone.

**18. Housing**

Like education, housing is its own category beyond the scope of this essay. But there are housing solutions with specific crime-reducing benefits: [permanent, supportive housing](https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/cityscpe/vol15num3/ch3.pdf); [transitional housing for young people](https://www.lytecollective.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CYSR-Holtschneider-2.pdf) leaving homelessness; and housing programs specifically for [people who cycle through emergency services](https://familiarfaces.naco.org/).

**19. Policy and Law**

There are any number of laws and regulations that could be tweaked to meaningfully reduce crime and victimization. For example, higher taxes that specifically target the overuse of criminogenic products like [guns](https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/scal95&div=6&id=&page=) and [alcohol](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sarah-West-13/publication/262101174_FISCAL_AND_EXTERNALITY_ARGUMENTS_FOR_ALCOHOL_TAXES/links/5c505d71a6fdccd6b5d1be05/FISCAL-AND-EXTERNALITY-ARGUMENTS-FOR-ALCOHOL-TAXES.pdf) have been shown to reduce excess demand.

**20. Stop the Proliferation of Firearms**

[The link](https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR2088.html) between firearms and violence is ironclad — the more guns, the more crime. More guns explain much of the difference in rates of violence between the U.S and peer nations. Fixing violence in the U.S. without addressing the gun problem, which is to say ensuring fewer potentially dangerous people have easy access to weapons, is embracing half-measures.

**Next steps**

The next step in strengthening people and communities is for the evidence-making industry to think beyond one intervention at a time. What we need is classical policy analysis that considers the choices faced by lawmakers in the presence of budget constraints. That means embracing cost-effective evidence-based prevention over expensive remediation, and programs that lift as many people as possible and leave behind far fewer than we do today. We need to embrace science and evidence, to think holistically and comprehensively and to stop thinking of crime and violence as a problem that can only be addressed through police and prisons.

In medicine, we learn that our first line of defense is a catchall triage — some exercise, a better diet and more sleep are the cure for a vast array of simple problems before they become serious. In economics, we learn that simple nudges can motivate better choices. In public health, we can learn that a small early change in trend and trajectory today has enormous long-term benefits. All of these lessons await discovery in the public safety sector.

Most Unsafe City in India 2024

In 2024, Delhi earns the dubious title of India’s most unsafe city, boasting a staggering crime rate of 1,859 incidents per 100,000 people. With a sprawling population of nearly 33 million, caution is paramount. While exploring its attractions like Jama Masjid and Chandni Chowk, prioritize safety by avoiding certain areas, keeping valuables concealed, and staying vigilant.

Top-10 Most Dangerous Cities in India By March 2024

Delhi with the crime rate of 1,859 per 100,000 people, holds the distinction of being the dangerous city in India 2024, followed by Surat, Kochi, Ahmadabad, and Chennai.

Here is the list of top-10 dangerous cities in India by March 2024:

Dangerous Cities in India 2024

Rank City Crime Rate (per 100,000 people)

1. Delhi 1,859

2. Surat 1,675

3. Kochi 1,604

4. Ahmadabad 1,519

5. Chennai 1,325

6. Indore 1,109

7. Jaipur 1,026

8. Nagpur 892

9. Patna 873

10. Ghaziabad 699

Most Dangerous City in India – Delhi

With a staggering crime rate of 1,859 incidents per 100,000 people, Delhi stands out as India’s most dangerous city in 2024. Its vast population of nearly 33 million contributes to this alarming statistic. While exploring its attractions like Jama Masjid and Chandni Chowk, exercise caution, avoid flashing valuables, and stick to tourist areas for safety. Despite its risks, Delhi’s rich cultural heritage and iconic landmarks, including the Red Fort, continue to attract visitors.

Second Unsafe City of India – Surat

Surat, a prominent city nestled along the Tapi River in western India, has a rich history as a hub for the silk weaving industry. Presently, it thrives as a bustling commercial textile center. While attractions like the New Textile Market and Surat Castle offer glimpses into its heritage, the city’s safety concerns loom large, ranking it as India’s second most dangerous city with a crime rate of 1,675 incidents per 100,000 people.

Third Most Dangerous City in India – Kochi

Kochi, nestled along Kerala’s southwest coast, boasts a rich maritime history dating back to 1341 when a massive flood reshaped its harbor, inviting traders from Europe, China, and Arabia. The cultural mosaic is evident in sites like Fort Kochi, adorned with diverse houses of worship and colonial bungalows. Despite its charm, Kochi grapples with safety concerns, ranking as India’s third most dangerous city with a crime rate of 1,604 incidents per 100,000 residents, attributed partly to its transient nature as a port town.

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