



Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh releases NCRB Publication “Crime in India 2016- Statistics”

Declining trends in murder, rioting, robbery and dacoity cases during last three years

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Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh released the ‘Crime in India – 2016’ published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs here today. It is for the first time, for 19 Metropolitan cities (having population above 2 million) also, chapters on “Violent Crimes”, “Crime Against Women”, “Crime Against Children”, “Juveniles in conflict with law”, “Crime Against SC/STs”, “Economic Crimes”, “Cyber Crimes”, “Crime Against Senior Citizens” and “Disposal of Cases by Police and Court” have been included in the report.

Some of the salient features in this publication includes a new chapter on “Missing Persons & Children”, in addition to first time Statistics on the seizures of Arms, Ammunitions, Drugs and Currency by CAPFs/CPOs (Assam Rifles, CISF, BSF, CRPF, NIA and SSB). New tables on cases registered and their disposal by RPF under Railway Act 1989 and Railway Property (unlawful possession) Act 1966 have also been included.

Murder cases in the country have shown declining trends during the last three years. Murder cases decreased by 5.2% in 2015-16, from 32,127 cases in 2015 to 30,450 cases in 2016. Cases under Rioting have decreased by 5% in 2015-16 i.e. 61,974 cases in 2016 as compared to 65,255 cases in the year 2015. Cases under Robbery have decreased by 11.8% in 2015-16. Cases under Dacoity have decreased by 4.5% in 2015-16, i.e. 3,795 cases in 2016 as compared to 3,972 in 2015.

Cases under ‘Crime Against Women’ have reported a marginal decrease in the year 2016 (3,38,954) compared to the year 2014 (3,39,457), however for 2016, it is a marginal increase compared to 2015 (3,29,243). Cases reported under “Juveniles in Conflict with Law” have also shown a decreasing trend too, in the year 2016, there were 35,849 cases against 38,455 cases in the year 2014, but a increase in comparison to year 2015 (33,433). Atrocities/Crime Against Scheduled Castes have increased by 5.5% in 2016 (40,801) over 2015 (38,670), while Atrocities/Crime Against Scheduled Tribes have increased by 4.7% in 2016 (6,568) over 2015 (6,276), though the Atrocities/Crime Against Scheduled Tribes has decreased in 2016 compared to year 2014 (6,827).

A total of 48,31,515 cognizable crimes comprising 29,75,711 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 18,55,804 Special and Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2016, showing a nominal increase of 2.6 percent over the year 2015 (47,10,676 cases). IPC Crimes have increased marginally by 0.9% (from 29,49,400 in 2015 to 29,75,711 in 2016). For States perspective, Uttar Pradesh accounted for 9.5% of total IPC crime reported in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.9%), Maharashtra (8.8%) and Kerala (8.7). Delhi City accounted for 38.8% of total IPC crime reported in the cities followed by Bengaluru (8.9%) and Mumbai (7.7%).

The full report and details are available on the NCRB website: www.ncrb.gov.in.

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