Crimes In India

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1   DATASET DETAILS:-

The DataSets are taken fron NCRB website (https://ncrb.gov.in/en/Crime-in-India-2021) and Official website of datasets released by the government of India (data.gov.in). **Overleaf:-** https://www.overleaf.com/9352586572btsrkndsgfcs

2   Introduction

The NCRB was founded in January 1986 with the intention of creating a body to gather and maintain crime-related data. The Union Home Ministry is in charge of it. " Collection, coordination and exchange of information on interstate and international criminals to the individual states " is one of its duties in addition to the publication of annual reports.

Additionally, NCRB serves as a "national warehouse" for criminals from India and other countries and aids in discovering interstate criminals through fingerprint searches.

For crime related statistics in 2021, a new edition of "Crime in India" the National Crime Records Bureau's annual report was published on august 29. Over the years, NCRB publications have provided a useful compilation of statistics on offences ranging from crimes against women to economic and financial crimes.

In comparison to 202, there was a 7.6 percent overall drop in reported crimes in 2021. In 2021, the crime rate per lakh people dropped from 487.8 in 2020 to 445.9. But crime numbers don't often tell the story, and just because there are fewer crimes reported somewhere doesn't indicate that place is inherently safe.

2.1   What methods does NCRB use to gather data for its report?

The NCRB report includes information gathered from all 46 states and Union Territories in the nation. The relevant state-level crime records bureaus provide comparable information for 53 metropolitan areas, or those with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 census.

State/UT police submit this data at the police station or district level, where it is further verified, first at the district level, then at the state level, and lastly by the NCRB.

3   How should one Interpret the NCRB report?

The NCRB acknowledges that some of its data has limitations. One reason is that "the real count of each crime head may be under reported" since the publication adheres to the "Principal Offence Rule" for classifying crimes.

According to the principal Offence Rule, if numerous offences are filed, only the "most henious crime" that carries the harshest sentence will be taken into account when counting. For instance, the crime of rape is undercounted when "Murder with Rape" is recorded as "Murder".

Additionally, as the report only gathers information supplied at the local level, any inaccuracies or deficiencies there have an effect. Data collection may be hampered by open positions or a local police officer shortage.

Additionally, rather than capturing actual crime, the data tracks the occurrence of registered crime. Therefore, rather than a real rise in the incidence of crime against women, the considerable increase in reported crimes against women in Delhi following the 2012 bus nirbhaya case may have been the result of greater awareness of the need for reporting crimes among those impacted and the police.

4   Why the whole picture is not always painted by the crime data?

The NCRB notes that "increase in crime numbers in a state police data may in fact be on the account of certain citizen-centric police initiatives, like the launch of e-FIR facility or women helpdesks, etc. "Rise in crime" and "increase in registration of crime by police" are clearly two different things , a fact that requires better understanding.

Additionally, a "crime rate" is computed per unit of population because actual figures will often be greater for the larger states. However, the information currently utilized for calculating the total population is outdated and comes from the 2011 Census.

5   Details of the Dataset:-

(taken from official NCRB report)

5.1   Crime against Children

i. A total of 1,49,404 cases of crime against children were registered during 2021, showing an increase of 16.2ii. In percentage terms, major crime

heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2020 were Kidnapping Abduction (45.0(38.12021 in comparison with 28.9 in 2020. [**Table** − **4A.3**]

5.2   Crime against Women

i. A total of 4,28,278 cases of crime against women were registered during 2021, showing an increase of 15.3ii. Majority of cases under crime against women under IPC were registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (31.8Modesty' (20.8rate registered per lakh women population is 64.5 in 2021 in comparison with 56.5 in 2020. [**Table** − **3A.2**]

5.3   Crime against Senior Citizens

A total of 26,110 cases were registered for committing crime against Senior Citizens (aged above 60 years), showing an increase of 5.36A.1] Crime head-wise cases revealed that simple hurt with 28.3chunk of cases of crimes against Senior Citizens followed by Theft with 13.5FCF (Forgery, Cheating Fraud) with 11.3

5.4   For More insights:-

https://ncrb.gov.in/sites/default/files/CII-2021/CII

5.5   SCHEMA:-

Schema Contains a **table** of factors like **1)Type of crime**

- Murder
- Kidnapping Abduction
- Cyber Crimes
- Human Trafficking
- Robbery
- etc

2)Purpose of crime:-

- Money
- family enmity
- financial condition
- mental health
- etc

3)location of crime:-

- State wise location
- District wise location.
- City wise location.
- police headquarter wise location.
- etc

4)victims of crime:-

- Men
- Women
- Children
- Relatives
- Neighbours
- Random people
- Friends
- Family
- etc

5)convicts of crime:-

- local gangs
- presence of the person at the time of crime.
- etc

Type of crime	Purpose of crime	Location of crime	Victims of crime	Convicts of crime
Murder	Money	State wise location	Men	local gangs
Kidnapping	family enmity	District wise location	Women	presence at time
Cyber crimes	Financial Condition	City wise location	Children	etc
Human traffiking	mental health	Police headquarters	Relatives	-
Robbery	etc	etc	Neighbours	-