

# CRIME IN INDIA



2010  
COMPENDIUM



NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



# Crime in India

## 2010

### Compendium



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Ministry of Home Affairs  
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19 September 2011

### **MESSAGE**

It gives me immense pleasure to see the report 'Crime in India' for the year 2010 brought out by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). This is an annual publication presenting detailed information on various aspects of crime and criminal administration in the country.

Criminals are constantly adopting new techniques and methodologies and are developing new networks that transcend national boundaries. This is a challenge for the law enforcement agencies, policy makers, social scientists and other stakeholders of the criminal justice system. Detailed information on various aspects of crime are needed to properly analyse the phenomena and plan effective preventive strategies. This annual publication of NCRB aims to fulfill these data requirements of various stakeholders. It is the principal reference for crime statistics in India since 1953.

I will urge the State Government and UT Administrations and Heads of various law enforcement agencies to send data pertaining to year 2011 to NCRB by the month of January next year so that the report 'Crime in India' for the year 2011 may be brought out by April 2012.

  
(R. K. Singh)



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## FOREWORD

'Crime in India' is an annual publication of the National Crime Records Bureau. This publication contains detailed statistical information on the crime scenario of the country. The present edition pertains to the year 2010 and is 58th in the series which started in the year 1953.

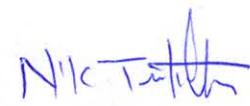
Crime is an indispensable part of human society and information on different aspects of crimes and criminals is required to analyse the trends and patterns so that effective intervention strategies can be designed to prevent and combat crime in the society. This annual publication of NCRB meets this requirement of various stakeholders like policy makers, police personnel, media-persons, researchers, NGOs. The information on crime has been presented in different chapters with a view to facilitate easy reference of relevant data. With its detailed informative contents, this publication has been the principal reference document on the concerned subject. 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 requirements of the users of our data in a better manner, we have digitised all the previous editions of the publication and made them available on our website <http://www.ncrb.gov.in>.

I am grateful to the heads of Police of all States and UTs for their cooperation in timely sending 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 the reference year so that the data is available at the earliest to the various stakeholders. This time we tried to bring out this issue much earlier than previous years. Very shortly when our project of CCTNS is rolled out ,the future issues will come out almost immediately after the completion of the year.

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

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



(N. K. Tripathi)

30th September , 2011

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 variation in SLL crimes and persons arrested under them reported by Andhra Pradesh and Vishakhapatnam city due to reporting of more Motor Vehicles Act cases (cognizable).
- 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 state, most of 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 changed due to revision of figures by districts of Punjab. Hence there may be variation.
- There is no sanctioned women police strength in Maharashtra State.
- The actual census population of mega cities for the year 2001 has been used for calculating crime rates like previous few years in the absence of current mid-year population estimates of these cities.
- There may be some inconsistencies in tables in respect of data on Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC due to clarifications pending from Police units. This data is sent by Vigilance Departments of States/UTs.

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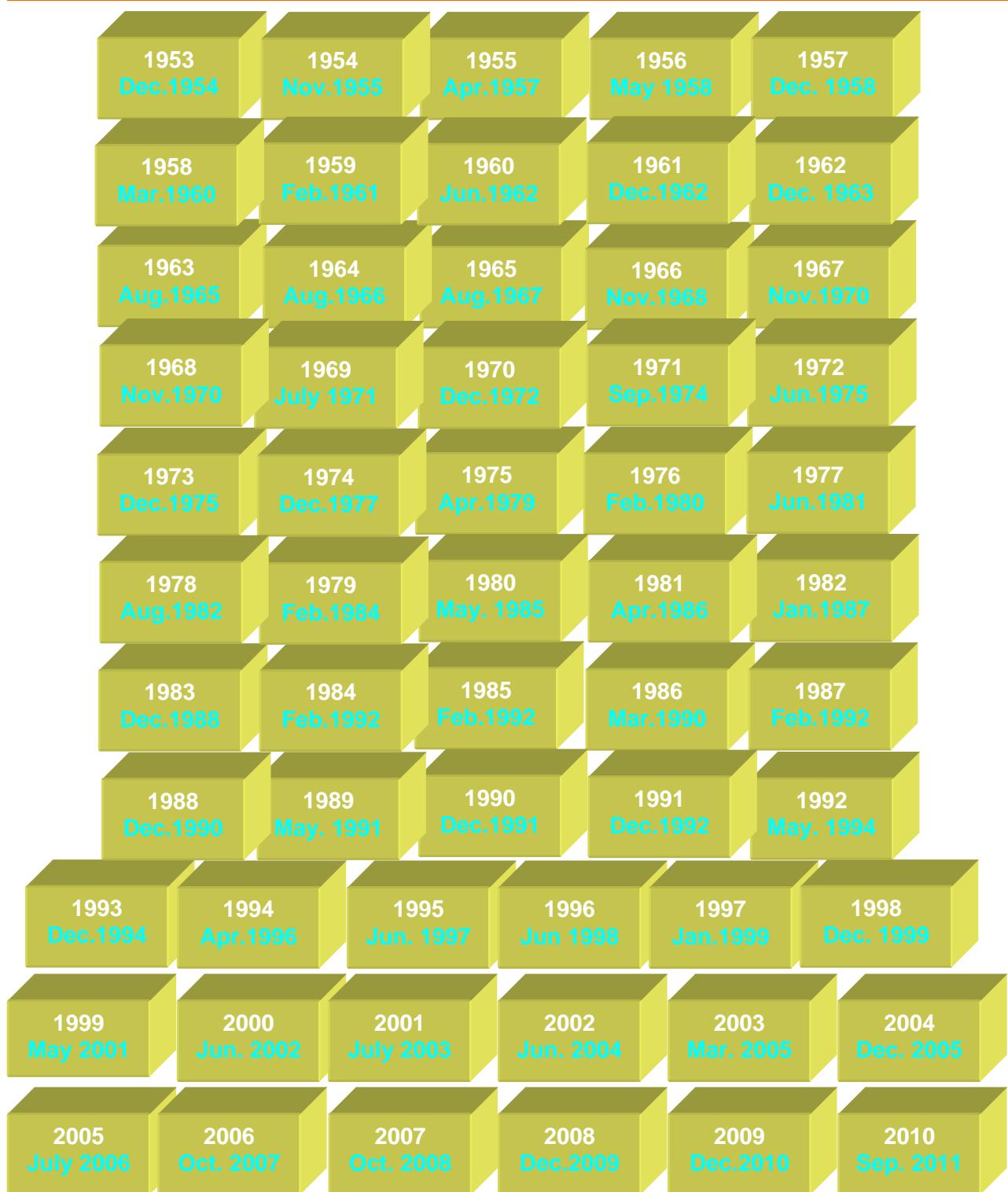
Back Cover Page Photo: 1) Minister of State for Home visit to NCRB.

2) Group photo of Director General, NCRB with other senior officers and officials of Statistical Branch of NCRB.

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## Crime in India: Publication over the years



## FIGURES AT A GLANCE-2010

SL. No.	CRIME HEADS	CASES REPORTED	% TO TOTAL IPC CRIMES	RATE OF CRIME	CHARGE- SHEETING RATE	CONVI- CTION RATE
<b>A) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>						
1	MURDER	33335	1.5	2.8	84.2	36.7
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	29421	1.3	2.5	89.9	29.9
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	3782	0.2	0.3	84.9	38.9
4	RAPE	22172	1.0	1.9	94.5	26.6
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	38440	1.7	3.2	72.4	27.7
6	DACOITY	4358	0.2	0.4	76.4	21.9
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2615	0.1	0.2	95.5	25.9
8	ROBBERY	23393	1.1	2.0	70.6	28.3
9	RIOTS	67571	3.0	5.7	90.9	21.7
10	ARSON	8508	0.4	0.7	68.1	19.3
11	DOWRY DEATHS	8391	0.4	0.7	93.2	33.6
	<b>TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES</b>	<b>241986</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>B) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)</b>						
1	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	29795	1.3	2.5	74.2	28.1
2	MOLESTATION	40613	1.8	3.4	96.7	29.7
3	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9961	0.4	0.8	86.7	52.0
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	94041	4.2	7.9	94.2	19.1
5	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	36	0.0	0.0	90.6	20.0
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)</b>	<b>213585</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>C) ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>						
1	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16678	0.7	1.4	70.2	32.7
2	CHEATING	78999	3.6	6.7	72.1	29.2
3	COUNTERFEITING	2589	0.1	0.2	42.7	37.9
	<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>	<b>98266</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>30.3</b>
<b>D) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>						
1	BURGLARY	90179	4.1	7.6	43.4	34.5
2	THEFT	330312	14.8	27.9	37.7	37.5
	<b>TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES</b>	<b>420491</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>E) CRIME AGAINST SCs</b>						
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST SCs</b>	<b>32712</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>
<b>F) CRIME AGAINST STs</b>						
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST STs</b>	<b>5885</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>G) CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN</b>						
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN</b>	<b>26694</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>H) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC</b>						
	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC</b>	<b>2224831</b>		<b>187.6</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>40.7</b>
<b>I) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>						
	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>4525917</b>		<b>381.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>
<b>J) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL</b>						
	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL</b>	<b>6750748</b>		<b>569.3</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>

NOTE: A4,A11 ARE PART OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN ALSO; A6,A7 & A8 ARE PART OF PROPERTY CRIMES ALSO



## SNAPSHOTS – 2010

### General Crime Statistics

<u>INCIDENCE</u>	<u>RATE</u>		
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2009 : 21,21,345 2010 : 22,24,831	2009 : 45,53,872 2010 : 45,25,917	2009 : 181.4 2010 : 187.6	2009 : 389.4 2010 : 381.7

- A total of 67,50,748 cognizable crimes comprising 22,24,831 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 45,25,917 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 1.11% over 2009 (66,75,217).
- During 2010, IPC crime rate has increased by 3.4% over 2009 while SLL crime rate has decreased by 2% over 2009.
- Percentage share of SLL is 67.0% while 33.0% of IPC were reported during 2010.
- Uttar Pradesh accounted for 33.9% of total crime reported in country during 2010 followed by Andhra Pradesh.(12.0%) & Tamil Nadu (10.4%).
- Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra accounted for 9.6% and 9.4% respectively of total IPC crimes reported in the country.
- Uttar Pradesh reported highest SLL crime rate of 46.7% in country during 2010 followed by Andhra Pradesh (13.9%) & tamil Nadu 11.4%).
- Puducherry reported the highest crime rate (352.3) for IPC crimes which is 1.9 times the National crime rate of 187.6.
- Dhanbad (94.5), Chennai (169.2), Madurai (223.6) and Kolkata (117.3) were the only 4 mega cities which reported less rate of IPC crimes than their domain States – Jharkhand (125.7), Tamil Nadu (274.5) & West Bengal (143.7) respectively.
- The cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru have accounted for 12.5%, 9.2% and 8.7% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 35 mega cities.
- Kochi reported the highest crime rate (1897.8) among the mega cities in the country followed by Bhopal (823.0) and Indore (868.2).
- Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 6680.2 followed by Hyderabad (5999.7) and Kanpur (5,563.8) among the 35 mega cities.
- Incidence of IPC crime against property during 2010 was reported as 4,50,857 out of which maximum occurrence was found in theft cases 73.3% (3,30,312).
- IPC crimes against body was reported at 5,00,343 out of which Hurt causes maximum incidence of 57.8% (2,89,022) during year 2010.
- Incidence of IPC Economic crime during 2010 was reported at 98,266. Out of

which maximum cases of occurrence was under cheating 80.4% (78,999) followed by criminal breach of trust 17.0% (16,678).

- Incidence of IPC crime against public order during 2010 was reported as 76,079. Out of which maximum cases were reported under Riots 88.8% (67,571).

### **Violent Crimes**

<b>INCIDENCE</b>	<b>RATE</b>
2009 : 2,30,500	2009 : 19.7
<b>2010 : 2,41,986</b>	<b>2010 : 20.4</b>

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes during 2010 remained static (10.9%, the same as in 2009).
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported from Manipur (34.5) followed by J&K (34.2), Kerala (33.6), Assam (33.5) & Delhi (30.4) as compared to 20.4 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 11.3% of total violent crimes in the country (27,225) followed by Bihar with 9.9% (24,044) and Maharashtra with 9.4% (22,747).
- Uttar Pradesh reported 13.2% (4,401 out of 33,335) of total Murder cases in the country and 13.6% (4,004 out of 29,421) Attempt to Murder cases.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 14.1% (3,135 out of 22,172) of rape cases.
- 1,13,369 of case affecting life, 30,366 of cases affecting property, 22,172 of cases affecting women and 76,079 of cases affecting public safety were reported under violent crime during 2010.

### **Crime against Women**

<b>INCIDENCE</b>	<b>RATE</b>
2009 : 2,03,804	2009 : 17.4
<b>2010 : 2,13,585</b>	<b>2010 : 18.0</b>

- Andhra Pradesh reported 12.8% of total such cases in the country (27,244 out of 2,13,585). Tripura reported the highest crime rate (46.5) as compared to the National average rate of 18.0.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.2% in 2006 to 9.6% during 2010.
- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (3,135) & Molestation (6,646) accounting for 14.1% & 16.4% respectively of total such cases reported in the country.
- Andhra Pradesh has reported 45.8% (4,562) of Sexual Harassment cases.
- 25% decreased was observed under Importation of Girls cases.

- Cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act increased by 1.0% (from 2,474 in 2009 to 2,499 in 2010).
- Tamil Nadu reported 22.7% of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (567 out of 2,499).
- Highest cases of Kidnapping & Abduction 18.4% (5,468) & Dowry Deaths 26.4% (2,217) were reported in Uttar Pradesh.
- No case under Sati Prevention Act was reported across the country during the year 2010.
- Offenders were known to the victims in 97.3% of Rape cases (21,566 out of 22,172).
- A total of 24,335 cases of crime against women were reported from 35 mega cities out of 2,13,585 cases reported in country during 2010 which is 1.5% increase over 2009. And rate of crime in these cities at 22.6 was comparatively higher as compared to national rate at 18.0.
- The female criminality in the total IPC crimes accounted for 6.2% only. The percentage share of female arrestees was higher in cases of cruelty by husband & relatives (22.8%).
- Among 35 cities, Delhi accounted for 16.0% (3,886) of total crimes followed by Hyderabad 8.1% (1,964).

### Human Trafficking

INCIDENCE	RATE
2009 : 2,851	2009 : 0.2
2010 : 3,422	2010 : 0.3

- 20.0% increase in human trafficking incidence was observed in 3,422 cases in 2010 as compared to 2,851 in 2009.
- Crime rate of human trafficking has also increased from 0.2 in 2009 to 0.3 during 2010.
- Percentage distribution of Buying of Girls for Prostitution (2.3%), Immoral Trafficking (73.0%), Procurement of Minor Girls (19.8%), Selling of Girls for Prostitution (3.8%) and Importation of Girls (1.1%) were observed.

### Crime against Children

INCIDENCE	RATE
2009 : 24,201	2009 : 2.1
2010 : 26,694	2010 : 2.3

- 10.3% increase was reported in incidence of crime against Children in 2010 over 2009.
- Average charge-sheet for all crimes against children (IPC & SLL) were 83.9% in 2010. Highest charge-sheet rate was observed in cases under Buying of Girls for

Prostitution (97.9%) followed by Rape (97.5%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge-sheet rate of 79.1% for IPC & 94.7% for SLL crimes.

- Kidnapping & Abduction (40.3%), Rape (20.5%), Murder (other than infanticide) (5.3%), Exposure & Abandonment (2.7%) were reported as crime against children during 2010.
- Percentage distribution of crime against children w.r.t. an India for 2010 was reported as Madhya Pradesh (18.4%), Delhi (13.6%), Maharashtra (12.2%), Uttar Pradesh (8.7%), Bihar (6.9%), Andhra Pradesh (6.8%), Chhattisgarh (5.5%), Rajasthan (4.9%), Gujarat (3.8%), West Bengal (3.3%) & Other States (15.9%).

### Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
2009 : 33,594	2009 : 5,425	2009 : 2.9	2009 : 0.5
2010 : 32,712	2010 : 5,885	2010 : 2.8	2010 : 0.5

- Uttar Pradesh reported 19.2% of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (6,272 out of 32,712) and Madhya Pradesh reported 23.5% of total (1,384 out of 5,885) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country.
- Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crimes (7.4) against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 2.8. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (4.4) as compared to the National average of 0.5.
- 10,513 cases committed against Schedule Castes under Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 was reported out of 32,712 while 1,169 cases out of 5,885 was reported for schedule tribes.

### Juvenile Delinquency

INCIDENCE	
IPC	SLL
2009 : 23,926	2009 : 4,321
2010 : 22,740	2010 : 2,558

- Juvenile delinquency under both IPC & SLL has decreased by 5.0% & 40.8% respectively.
- 63.3% of Juveniles apprehended under IPC under age group of 16-18 years during 2010.

### Cyber Crimes

- Cyber Crimes (IT Act + IPC Sections) has increased by 89.9% in 2010 as compared to 2009 (from 696 in 2009 to 1,322 in 2010).

- Cyber Forgery 52.8% (188 out of total 356) and Cyber Fraud 41% (146 out of 356) were the main cases under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.
- 54.2% of the offenders under IT Act were in the age group 18-30 years (433 out of 799) and 49.0% of the offenders under IPC Sections were in the age group 30-45 years (193 out of 394).

### **Police Infrastructure**

- Actual strength of police force 12,23,319 against sanctioned strength of 16,18,198. And proportion of armed police to civil police (in position) is 1 : 3.
- Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh is having highest contingent of civil police and armed police respectively.
- In position strength (63,348) of women police is more than sanctioned strength (47,978) Maharashtra is having highest women police.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables in 2010 recorded as 1.07 at the National level.
- 44.5% officers, 35.4% upper subordinate and 34.4% lower subordinate were provided the housing facility by the Government.
- It is reported that 13.4% of police personnel belong to SC, 9.7% to ST and 6.9% belong to muslim out of in position strength of 15,80,311.
- The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e. per 100 Sq. Km recorded as 49.9 (1.4% increased over 2009).
- 420 police stations were reported as women police station during 2010.
- The strength of police personnel for 1,00,000 of population was recorded as 133 (same as reported in 2009) while 2.4 no. of IPC cases per civil policeman was reported during 2010.

### **Disposal of Cases**

- There were 29,85,719 cases investigation during 2010 (including pending cases from previous year), out of which 21,56,257 (72.2%) cases of investigation was completed while 0.1% cases was refused and 8,26,631 (27.7%) was pending at the end of 2010.
- Highest pendency percentage was recorded in cases of Importation of Girls (59.8%).
- Police could charge-sheet 53.5% cases of out of total cases for investigation and 79.1% (15,98,272) of cases of successful detection was reported out of 21,56,257.
- 51.1% disposal of cases while 84.9% pendency of IPC cases were reported during the year 2010. And 47.9% disposal of cases were reported under SLL cases while 52.1% pendency was observed.
- 58,438 complaints were reported against police personnel till 2010, out of which

10,370 cases were registered during the year 2010 & 53 police personnel were convicted.

- 37 cases of Human Right Violation by Police were reported during 2010 out of which 14 were charge-sheeted & 4 were convicted.
- 29,47,122 persons arrested out of 67,50,748 IPC cases, showing arrest rate of 248.5 and 1.3 no. of arrest per case.

### Custodial Crimes

- 70 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country. 25 policemen were charge sheeted and 3 policemen were convicted during the year. 6 cases of Custodial Rape were reported in the country. 18 cases of custodial deaths were reported by suicide.

### Police Firing & Casualties

- Total no. of police firing was reported in 1,421 occasions.
- Maximum casualties of civilians and policemen were observed in Riot Control (97) and in Anti Extremists & Terrorist Operation (147) respectively.
- Maximum injuries of civilians and policemen were reported in "Riot Control" 623 and 3,324 respectively.
- 50.8% of police firing was reported under Riot Control followed by 12.1% in Anti-Extremists Operation.
- 872 police personnel were killed on duty and maximum casualties were reported in age group of 35 to 55 years.
- A total of 189 police personnel committed suicide while in service and among them maximum occurrence was reported in age group of 45-55 years (65) followed by age group 35-45 years (54).

**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Headsh  
During 1953 To 2010**

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	166695	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	989433
38	1990	35045	27095	4281	10068	18474	11089	1286	25440	131331	353191	10284667
39	1991	39174	29778	4243	10410	20079	10831	1393	26428	132087	362928	1053099
40	1992	40105	31202	4621	11708	20518	11308	1297	26444	127281	350582	10474991
41	1993	38240	29725	3890	12218	19830	9357	1102	24354	123020	320434	938387
42	1994	38577	30020	3946	13208	20983	9271	946	23933	121536	303564	943441
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	918121
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	762222
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	573344
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

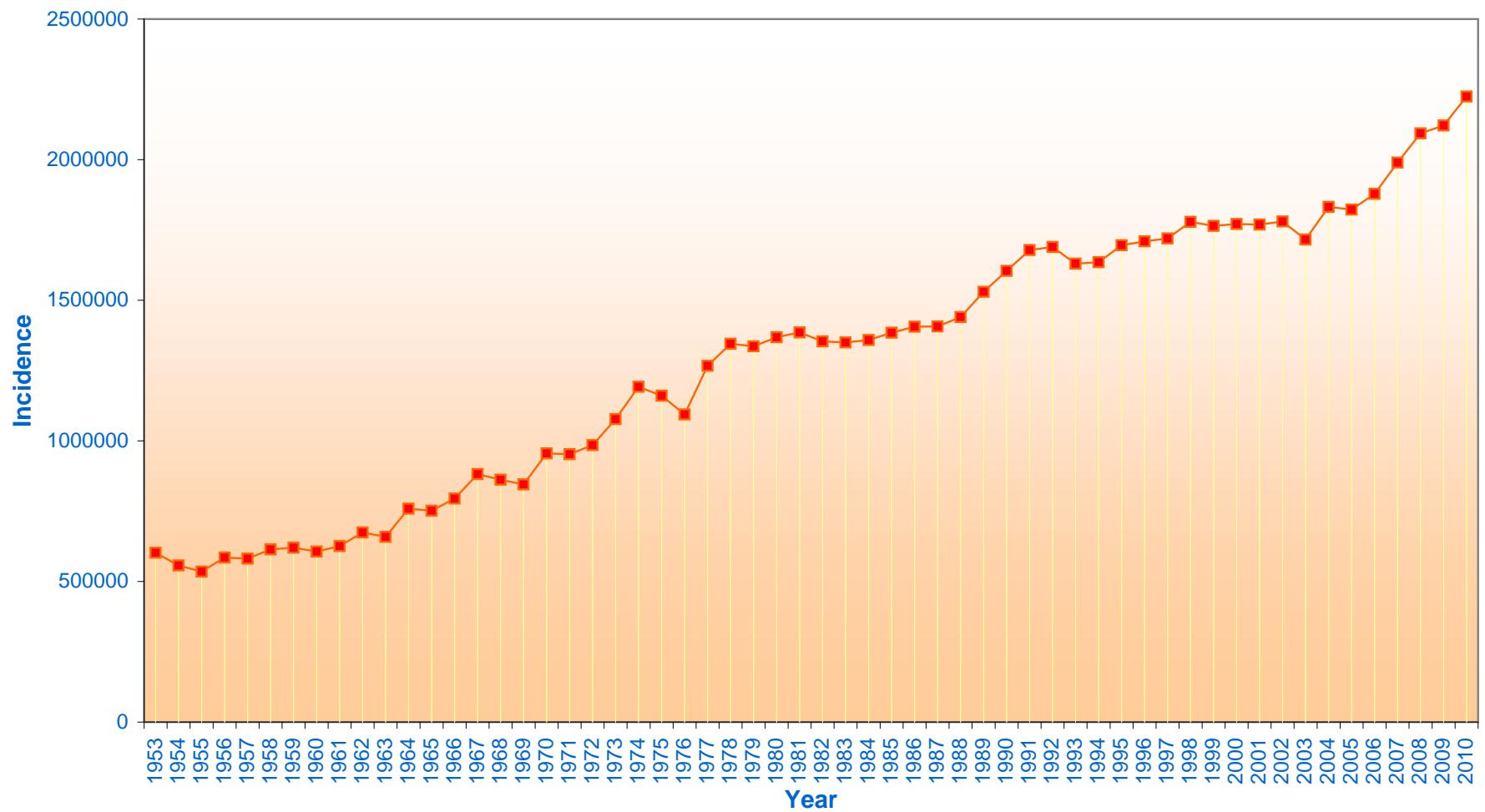
**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads  
During 1953 To 2010 (Concluded)**

Sl. No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Moles- tation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Importa- tion 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
2	1954	15860	9934	815	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	601964
3	1955	14644	9461	597	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	122929
4	1956	15466	9519	596	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	556912
5	1957	15362	9388	629	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	126435
6	1958	16017	9503	555	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	535236
7	1959	15878	9677	443	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	135221
8	1960	15862	9207	554	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	585217
9	1961	16895	9511	485	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	140163
10	1962	18092	9738	423	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	581371
11	1963	18438	8854	289	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	173887
12	1964	21180	11670	317	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	614184
13	1965	21354	11935	436	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	188772
14	1966	22353	11606	655	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	620326
15	1967	23950	12701	1413	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	183294
16	1968	22408	12524	1425	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	606367
17	1969	21118	12001	739	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	187561
18	1970	22679	12331	650	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	625651
19	1971	20270	11412	641	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	199194
20	1972	21004	12646	670	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	674466
21	1973	21837	14392	582	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	193254
22	1974	22274	15380	718	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	658830
23	1975	23287	17772	951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	232194
24	1976	23656	19588	887	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	759013
25	1977	22868	19623	784	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	235974
26	1978	23255	19821	636	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	751615
														242655
														794733
														249892
														881981
														268795
														861962
														270777
														845167
														295267
														955422
														299711
														952581
														318886
														984773
														349358
														1077181
														371387
														1192277
														373660
														1160520
														395491
														1093897
														451672
														1267004
														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

\*\* Information not collected

## Incidence of Total Cognizable Crime (IPC) 1953-2010



## SNAPSHOTS (1953—2010)

Trend of some major crime heads over the years 1953-2010

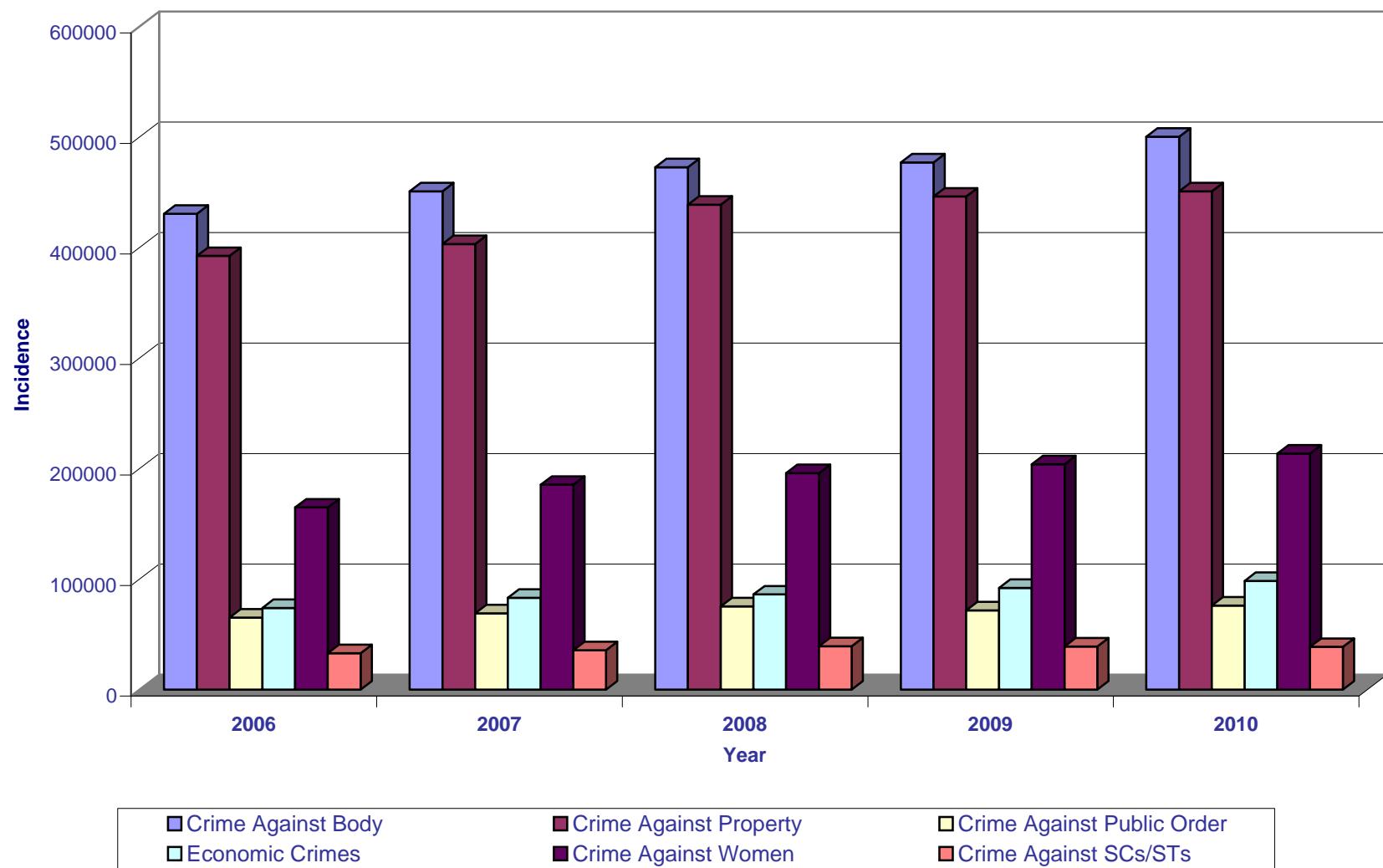
Total Cog. Crimes under IPC		Murder		Rape		Kidnapping & Abduction		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary/House Breaking		Riots	
Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence
1953	6,01,964	1953	9,802	1971*	2,487	1953	5,261	1953	5,579	1953	8,407	1953	1,47,379	1953	20,529
2010	22,24,831	2010	33,335	2010	22,172	2010	38,440	2010	4,358	2010	23,393	2010	90,179	2010	67,571
% Change in 2010 over 1953	369.6		240.1		791.5		630.7		-21.9		178.3		-38.8		229.1

\*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 **58 years**. Burglary / House breaking has declined by 38.8% (from 1,47,379 in 1953 to 90,179 in 2010) and Dacoity has declined by 21.9% (from 5,579 in 1953 to 4,358 in 2010), whereas Murder has **increased** by 240.1% (from 9,802 in 1953 to 33,335 in 2010); Rape by 791.5% (from 2,487 in 1971 to 22,172 in 2010); Kidnapping & Abduction by 630.7% (from 5,261 in 1953 to 38,440 in 2010); Robbery by 178.3% (from 8,407 in 1953 to 23,393 in 2010) and Riots by 229.1% (from 20,529 in 1953 to 67,571 in 2010).

## Categorywise Cognizable Crimes During 2006-2010



## CHAPTER - 1

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### **Introduction**

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

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

#### **Cognizable Crimes**

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

#### **Non-Cognizable Offence**

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

IPC into cognizable & non-cognizable categories.

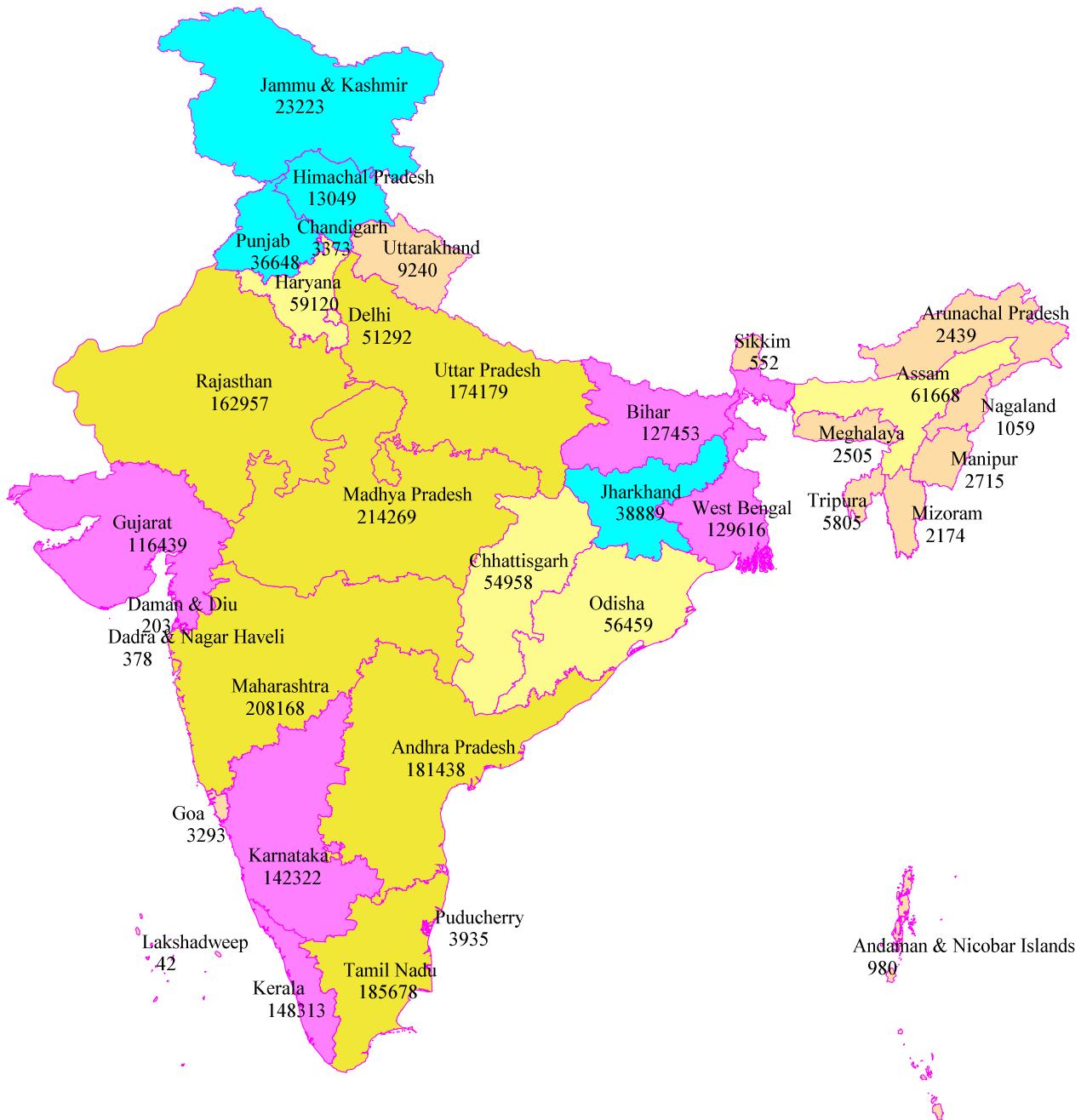
The various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

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

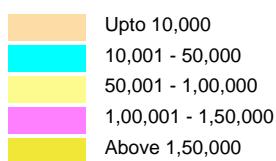
- i) **Crimes Against Body:** Murder, Its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing Death by Negligence;
- ii) **Crimes Against Property:** Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary, Theft;
- iii) **Crimes Against Public Order:** Riots, Arson;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

# INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2010

(All India 2224831)



**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



vii) Abandonment, Infanticide, Foeticide; 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) Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act;
- xiv) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- xv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xvi) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 in place of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
- xvii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xiii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xix) Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xx) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xxi) Forest Act, 1927;
- xxii) Other crimes (not specified above) under Special and Local Laws including Cyber Laws under Information Technology Act (IT), 2000.

### **Complaints Received by Police**

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

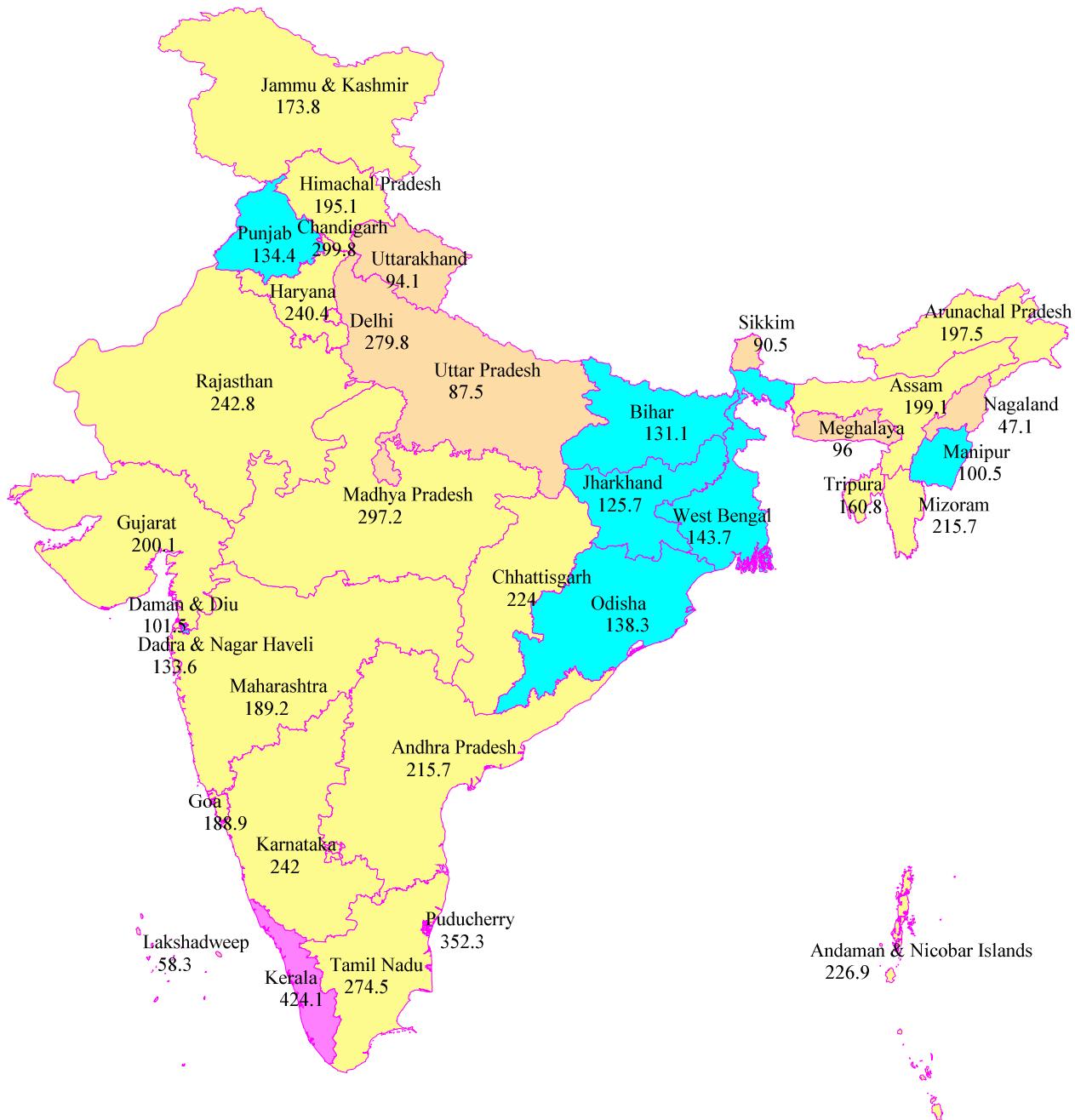
A total of 1,06,56,112 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2010 as compared to 1,03,,48,097 complaints received during 2009 representing an increase of 3.0% over 2009. 31.2% of these were written complaints, 13.6% were oral complaints, 35.5% complaints were initiated by Police and 19.8% were distress calls reported over phones (No.100). It is observed that nearly 63.4% of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (67,50,748 out of 1,06,56,112).

### **Cognizable crimes**

The incidence of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade 2000 to 2010 is presented in Table-1.2. *As many as 67,50,748 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2010 comprising 22.25 lakh cases under the IPC and 45.26 lakh cases under the SLL.* The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:1.72 in 2006 to 1:2.03 in 2010. In terms of percentage, 67% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2010 were accounted for by Special Acts

## RATE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2010

**(All India 187.6)**



### Rate of IPC Crime

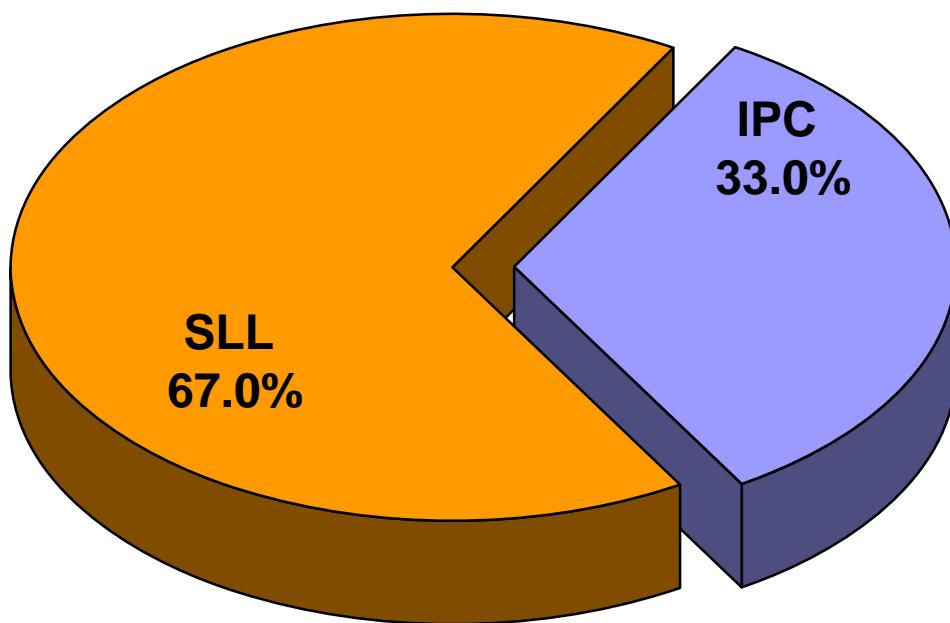
Upto 100
100 - 160
160 - 300
Above 300

Note:

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

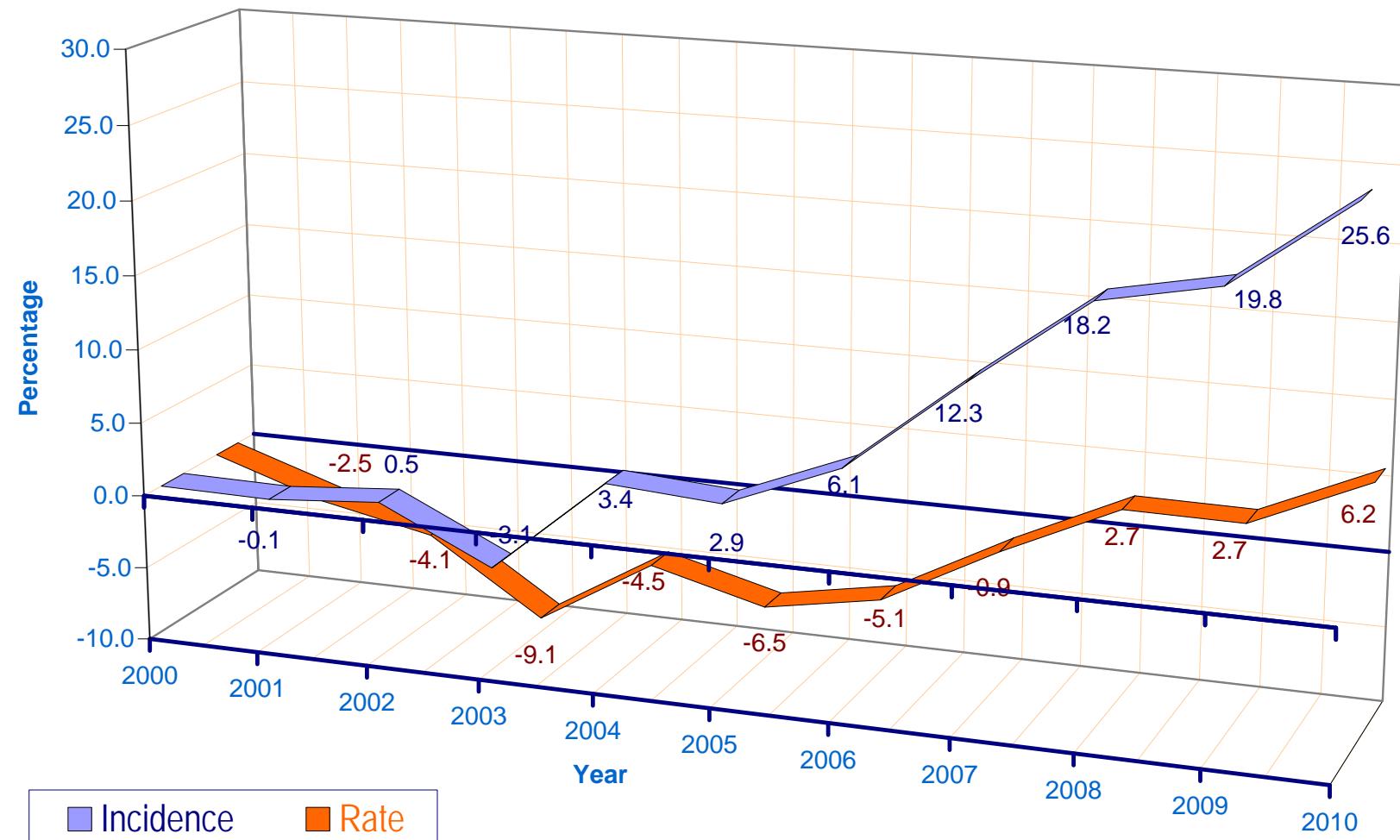
Percentage Share of IPC and SLL Crimes  
during 2010

FIGURE 1.1



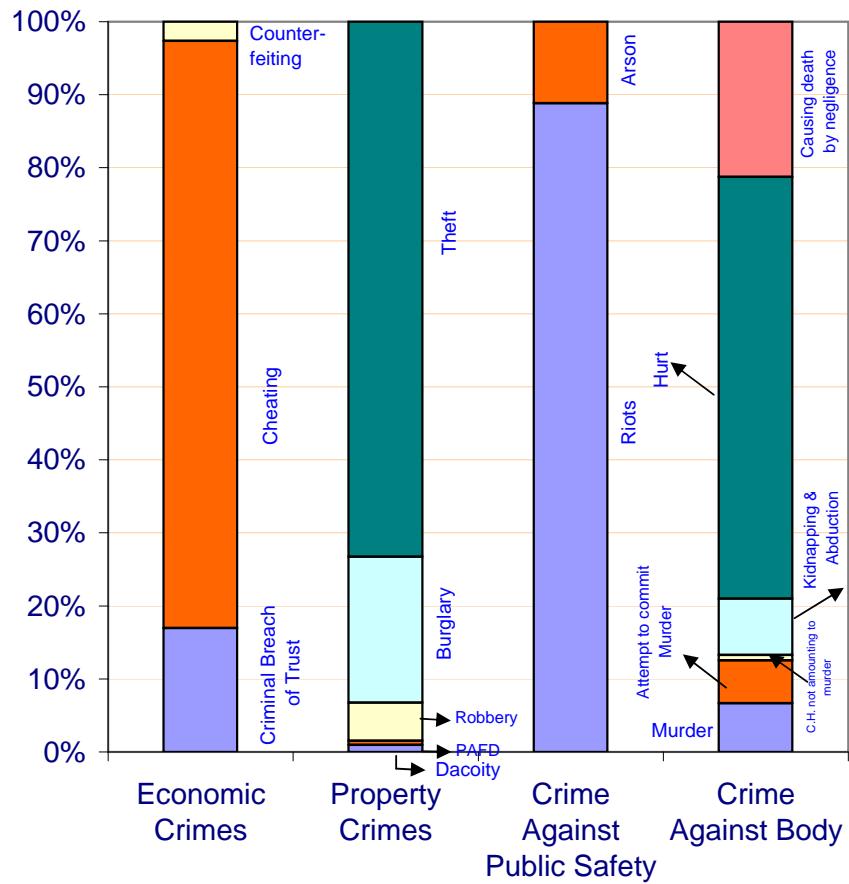
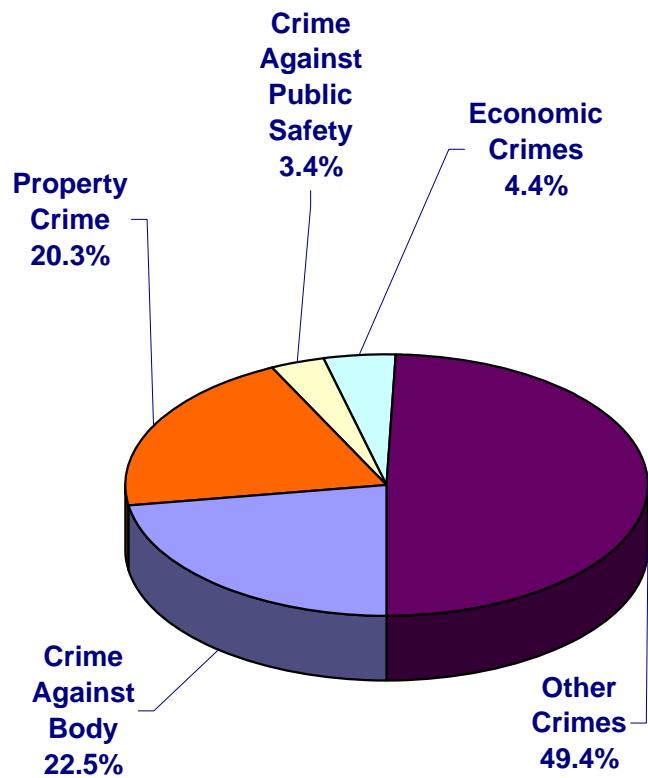
**FIGURE 1.2**

Incidence & Rate of IPC Crime  
Percentage Change from 2000



## FIGURE 1.3

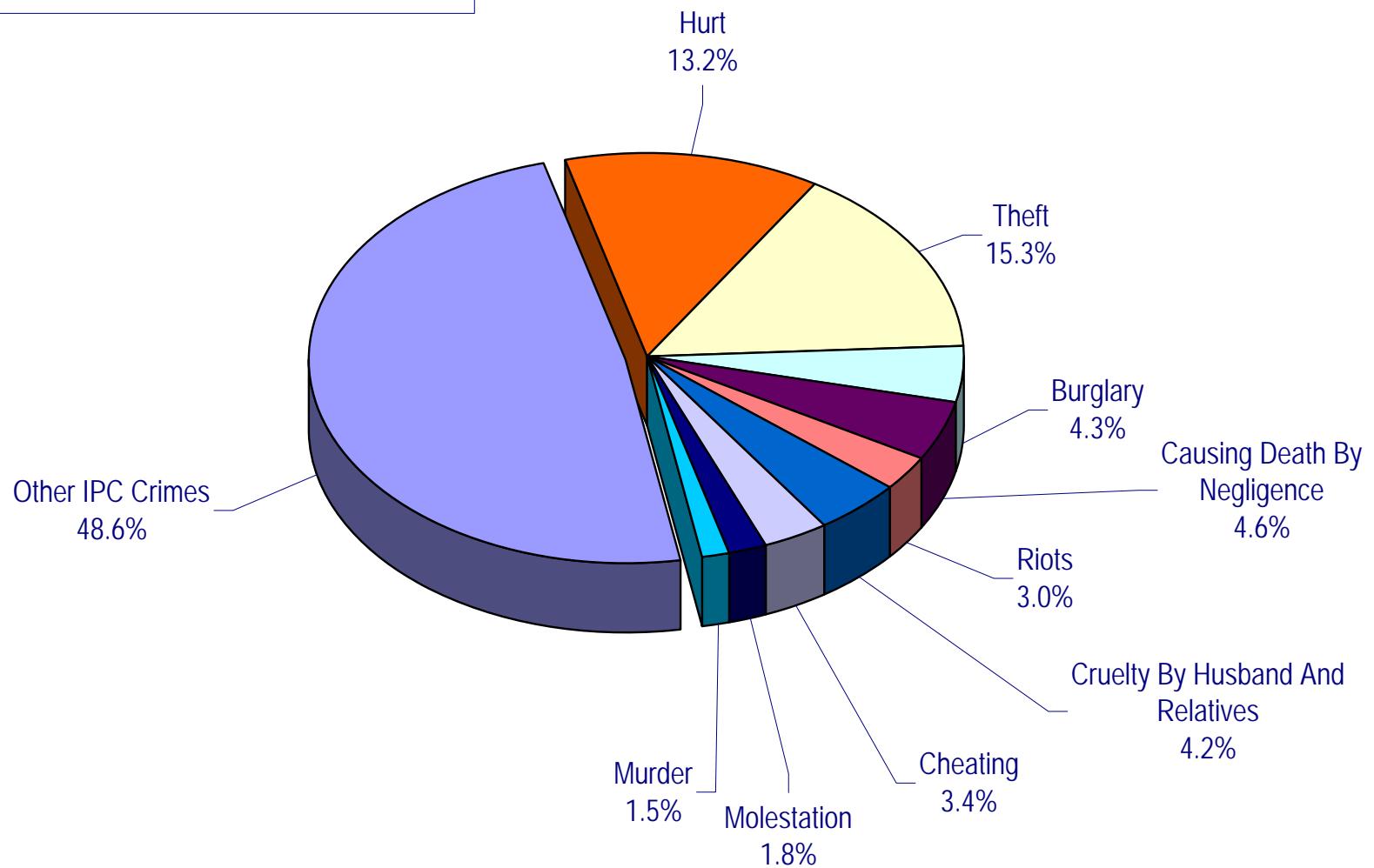
### Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2010



PAFD=Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity

## FIGURE 1.4

Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2010



**Table-1 (A)**  
**Cognizable Crimes registered during 2006-2010**

YEAR	Number Of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	51,02,460	1:1.72	455.7
2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	57,33,407	1:1.88	504.5
2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	59,38,104	1:1.84	515.0
2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	66,75,217	1:2.15	570.8
2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	67,50,748	1:2.03	569.3

& Local Laws and the rest of the cases (33%) by the Indian Penal Code.

*The rate of total crimes (IPC + SLL) was 569.3 in 2010 showing an increase of 24.9% over 2006 and a decrease by 0.3% over 2009.*

### **Population**

Mid-year estimated population is used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per one lakh of population). The estimated population of the country as on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2010 is 11,858 lakhs as compared to 10,021 lakhs in the year 2000. The population of the country in the decade (2000-2010) has increased by 18.3% with an annual compound growth rate of 1.6%.

### **Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL) (Incidence...67,50,748)**

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

*The IPC crimes(in 2010) reported a higher growth rate of 25.6% as compared to the fast pace of population growth of 18.3% in the decade (Table-1.2).*

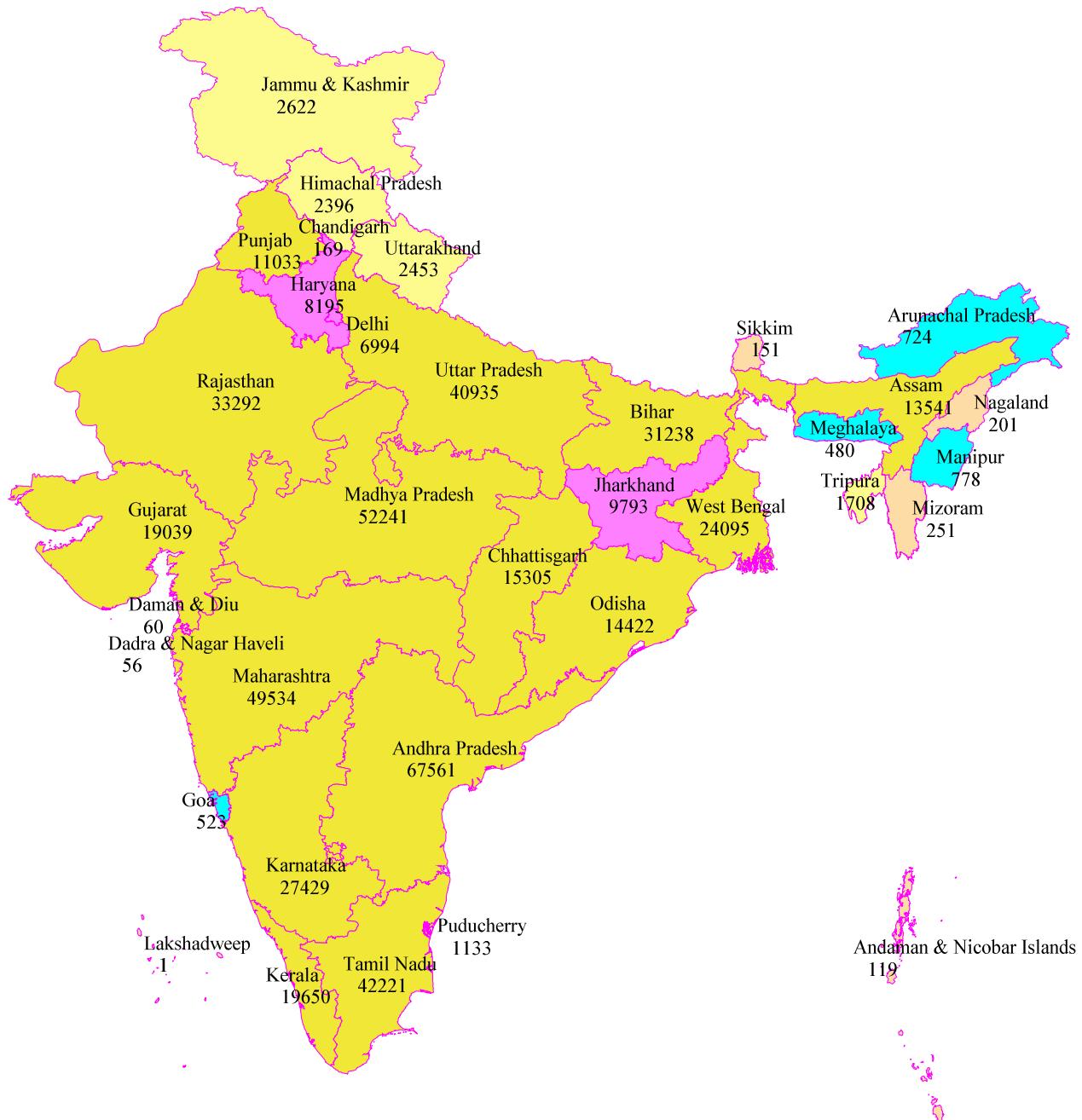
### **Crime Rate (IPC + SLL) (Crime Rate...569.3)**

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

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

# INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2010

(All India 500343)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

- Upto 300
- 301 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- Above 10,000

2002 to 514.4 in 2003) rose to 555.3 in 2004 and declined to 455.8 in 2005 and further to 455.7 in 2006. However, it rose to 504.5 in 2007, 515.0 in 2008, 570.8 in 2009 and it decreased to 569.3 in 2010, which is lessor by 0.26% as compared to 2009. The sudden drop in crime rate from 555.3 in 2004 to 455.8 in 2005 may be attributed to the exclusion of certain non-cognizable crimes by Kolkata Police in 2005 data, which were being included inadvertently under the crime-head 'Other SLL crimes' prior to 2005. *The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased from 181.4 in 2009 to 187.6 in 2010 and whereas for SLL crimes it has decreased by 2% from 389.4 in 2009 to 381.7 in 2010.*

### **Crime Incidence- IPC (Incidence...22,24,831)**

A total of 22,24,831 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2010 against 21,21,345 in 2009 recording an increase of 4.9% in 2010. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms, increased from 36.3% in 2005 to 36.8% in 2006. It declined to 34.7% in 2007, increased to 35.3% in 2008, declined to 31.8% in 2009 and further increased to 33% in 2010, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2006 - 2010. *Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra accounted for about 9.6% and 9.4% respectively of total crimes reported in the country during 2010.*

### **Crime Rate - IPC (Crime rate...187.6)**

The IPC crime rate has

increased by 6.2% during the decade 2000-2010 from 176.7 in 2000 to 187.6 in 2010. It has increased by 7.7% during 2010 as compared with quinquennial average (during 2005-2009) 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 2009.*

### **Trend Analysis**

#### **Crimes Against Body (Incidence...5,00,343 Rate...42.2)**

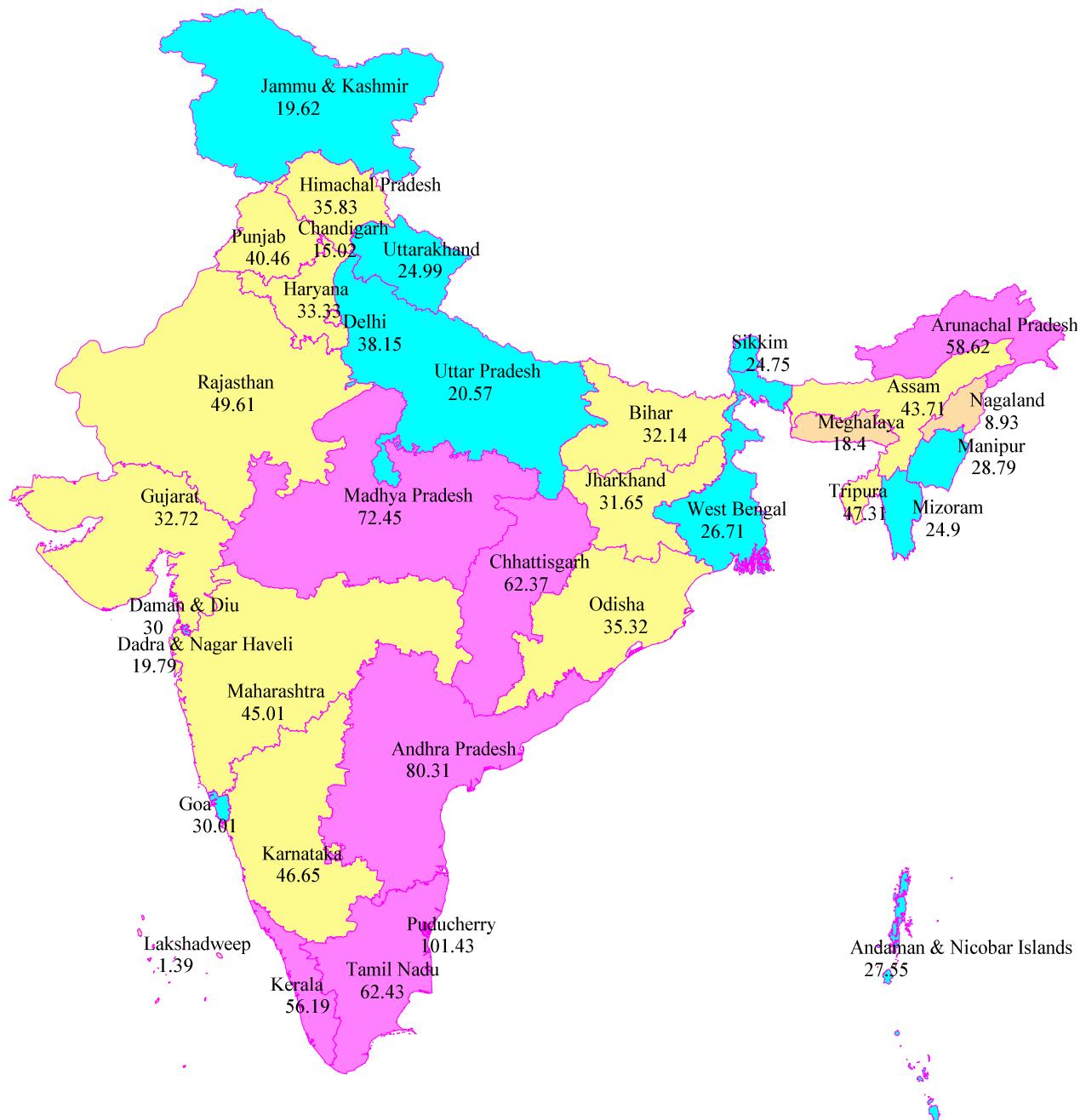
These comprise Murder and its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt and Causing Death by Negligence as defined in the beginning of the chapter. A total of 5,00,343 crimes were reported under this head in the country accounting for 22.5% of the total IPC crimes during the year 2010. Crimes Against Body showed an increase of 4.9% during 2010 over 2009. *The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Andhra Pradesh at 37.2% compared to National average of 22.5%. Details are presented in Table-1.9. The rate of crimes against body was also second highest in Andhra Pradesh (80.3 per lakh population) after UT of Puducherry (101.4) compared to National rate of 42.2.*

#### **Crimes Against Property (Incidence...4,50,857 Rate...38.0)**

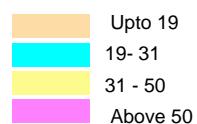
These comprise Dacoity, its

# RATE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2010

(All India 40.20)



## Rate of Crime



### Note:

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

Preparation & Assembly, Robbery, Burglary and Theft. A total of 4,50,857 such crimes were reported during 2010 as compared to 4,46,110 crimes during 2009 showing an increase of 1.0%. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 20.3% during the year. *The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Mizoram(58.3).* The share of such crimes in the country has decreased from 21.0%(2009) to 20.3%(2010).

The average rate of crime under this head in the country during 2010 was 38.0. Table-1.10 may be seen for details.

#### **Crimes Against Public Order (Incidence...76,079 Rate...6.4)**

Riots and Arson are the major components of this category of crimes against public order which constitute 3.4% of the total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has increased by 6.1% from 71,678 in 2009 to 76,079 in 2010. The rate of such crimes has marginally increased from 6.1 in 2009 to 6.4 in 2010. The rate of such crime was highest in Kerala at 26.0 as compared to National average of 6.4. Table-1.11 may be seen for details.

#### **Economic Crimes (Incidence...98,266 Rate...8.3)**

These crimes comprising Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Counterfeiting, showed an

increase of 6.8% in 2010 as there were 98,266 reported crimes as compared to 91,979 in 2009. The rate of such crimes varied from 6.6 to 8.3 during 2006 to 2010. These crimes have accounted for 4.4% of the total IPC crimes. Rajasthan(10.7) and Punjab(10.5) reported the highest share of these crimes to its IPC component which has also reported the highest crime rates of 25.9 & 14.1 respectively compared to National average of 8.3. Table 1.12 may be seen for details.

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

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

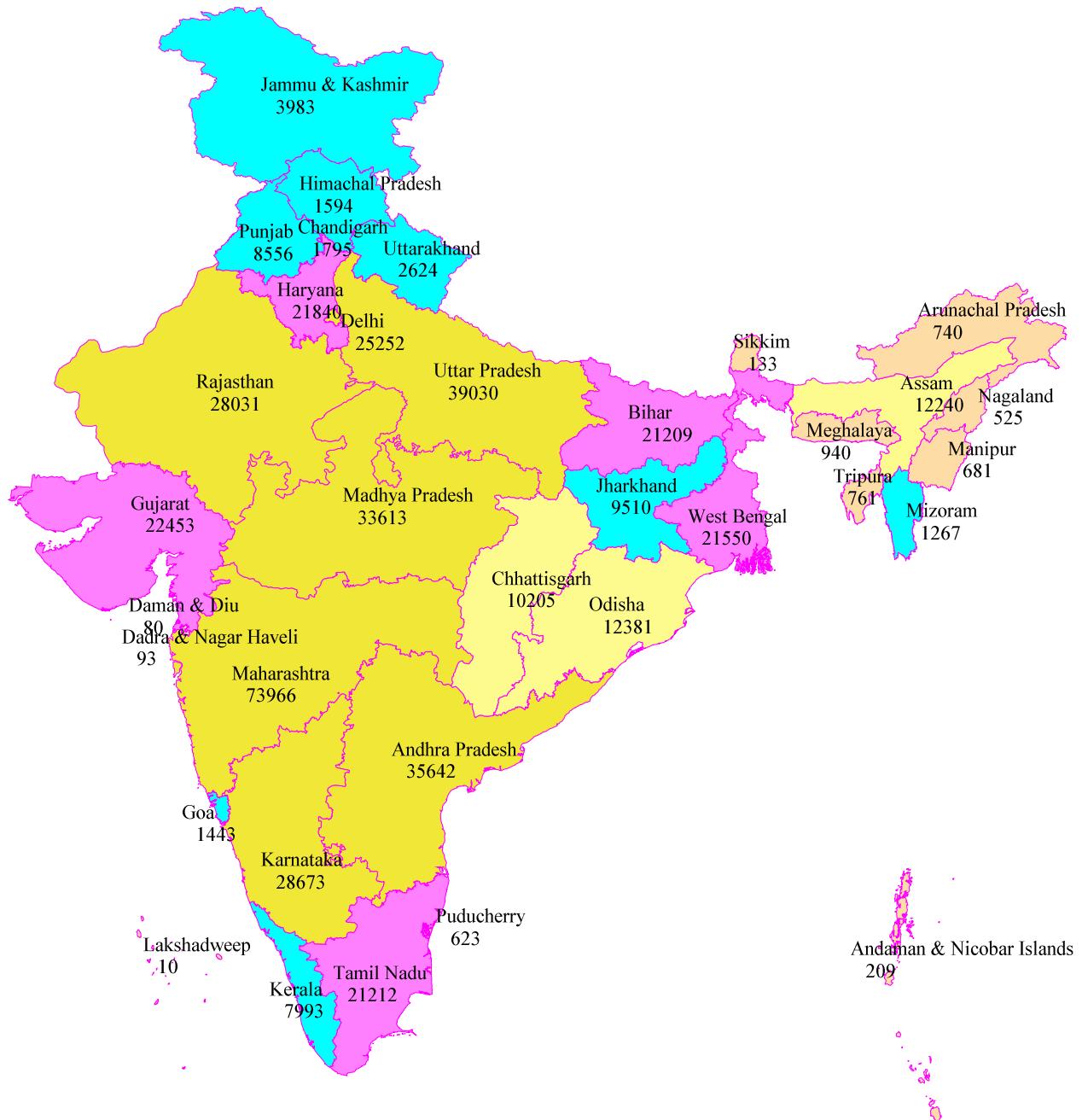
#### **Burglary (Sec. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460 IPC) (Incidence...90,179 Rate...7.6)**

Burglary offences with 90,179 incidents in 2010 showed a decline of 2.1% as compared to 2009 (92,070).

The trend analysis of Burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that there was a decline in such cases by 14.4% during 2010 from 2000 level and declined of

# INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2010

(All India 450857)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

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

1.7% as compared to the average of last 5 years (2005-2009) (See Table-1.3).

Maharashtra reported the maximum number of Burglary cases (16,617) among States/UTs accounting for 18.4% of such incidents at the National level. Goa has reported the highest increase of 25.2% in incidence of Burglary during 2010 as compared to 2009, followed by West Bengal (17.9%), Meghalaya (12.9%) and among UTs Lakshadweep (400%) reported highest increase over 2009.

*Every 1,00,000 population in the country experienced 8 Burglaries on an average in 2010. Such crime has declined by rate of 6.3% during 2010 from 2009. The population in urban agglomerations experienced more than double of such crimes. The highest rate of about 42.2 Burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2010.*

#### **Theft (Sec. 379 to 382 IPC)**

**(Incidence...3,30,312**

**Rate...27.9)**

Theft cases reported an increase of 27.7% during 2010 as compared to those of 2009. There was 12.1% increase in 2010 as compared to average of such cases during last 5 years. The incidence of theft showed an increase of 1.9% in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Maharashtra has reported the highest no. of theft cases of 52,565 thefts during the year 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 94.6 thefts (per one lakh population) compared to the All India rate of incidence of thefts. *Chandigarh and Delhi UT have reported a rate of 131.6 and 125.9 thefts respectively during the year 2010.*

*Auto Theft* has accounted for 44.7%(1,47,475) of the total theft offences, which accounted for an increase of 5.3% as compared to 2009 (1,40,027). While theft other than Automobile has the declining trend of 0.7% from 1,84,168 (2009) to 1,82,837 (2010). Highest no. of auto thefts was reported in Maharashtra (12.7%) followed by U.P. (12.3%) & Delhi (10.1%). *Delhi has reported much higher rate at 81.6 as compared to the National rate of 12.4 Auto Thefts per 1,00,000 population.*

#### **Riots (Sec. 143-145, 147-151, 153,**

**153-A, 153-B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)**

**(Incidence...67,571**

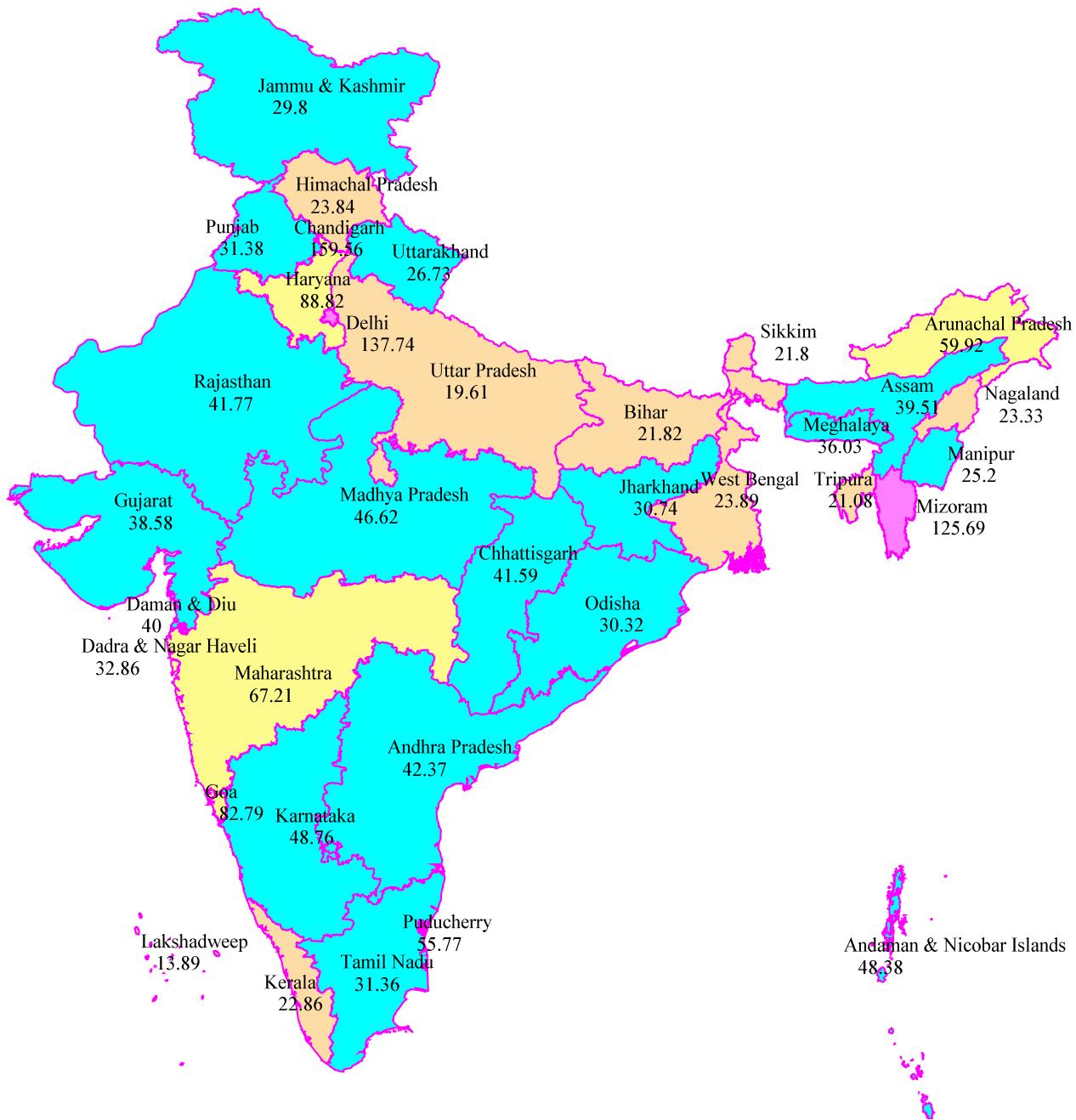
**Rate...5.7)**

A total of 67,571 riot cases were reported in the country during 2010. Overall, riot cases have increased by 7.4% in 2010 over those of 2009. As per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis, a decline of 16% in comparison to 2000 and an increase of 12% as compared to average of last 5 years (2005 – 2009) was observed. Bihar (8,809) has reported

the highest number of riot cases accounting for 13.0% at the National level. However, Kerala reported the highest rate of 24.9 cases per 1,00,000 population in comparison to 5.7 at the National level.

# RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2010

( All India 38.02 )



## 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

**Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...16,678**  
**Rate...1.4)**

A total of 16,678 cases of Criminal Breach of Trust were reported in the country during 2010 which were 2.2% more than those of 2009 (16,326).

An increase of 14.4% from 2000 level and an increase of 10.4% from the average of last 5 years (2005-2009) were observed as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.

Uttar Pradesh has reported 3,817 such cases reporting 22.9% of total cases at the National level. Arunachal Pradesh has reported high rate of 4.8 as compared to 1.4 at the National level.

**Cheating (Sec. 419 to 420 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...78,999**  
**Rate...6.7)**

A total of 78,999 cheating cases were reported in the country during 2010 accounting for 89.4% increase from 2000 level and 8.6% increase as compared to the previous year. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases (16,584) accounting for 21.0% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (24.7) in comparison to National average of 6.7. The population in Urban agglomerations experienced more than double rate with 18.9 as compared to the incidence of cheating rate of 6.7 at national level.

**Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 - 254 and 489-A to 489-D IPC)**  
**(Incidence...2,589**  
**Rate...0.2)**

A total of 2,589 cases of Counterfeiting were reported during 2010 showing a decline of 11.8% as compared to previous year (2,935). An increase of 12.6% from 2000 level and an increase of 2.1% from the average of last 5 years were observed as per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis. *Manipur & Himachal Pradesh have reported 600% & 100% increase in Counterfeiting cases over 2009 respectively. Among Urban Agglomerations highest rate of counterfeiting (4.4) was reported in Agra in 2010.*

**Hurt (Sec. 323, 324 to 333, 335 to 338 IPC)**  
**(Incidence2,89,022; Rate...24.4)**

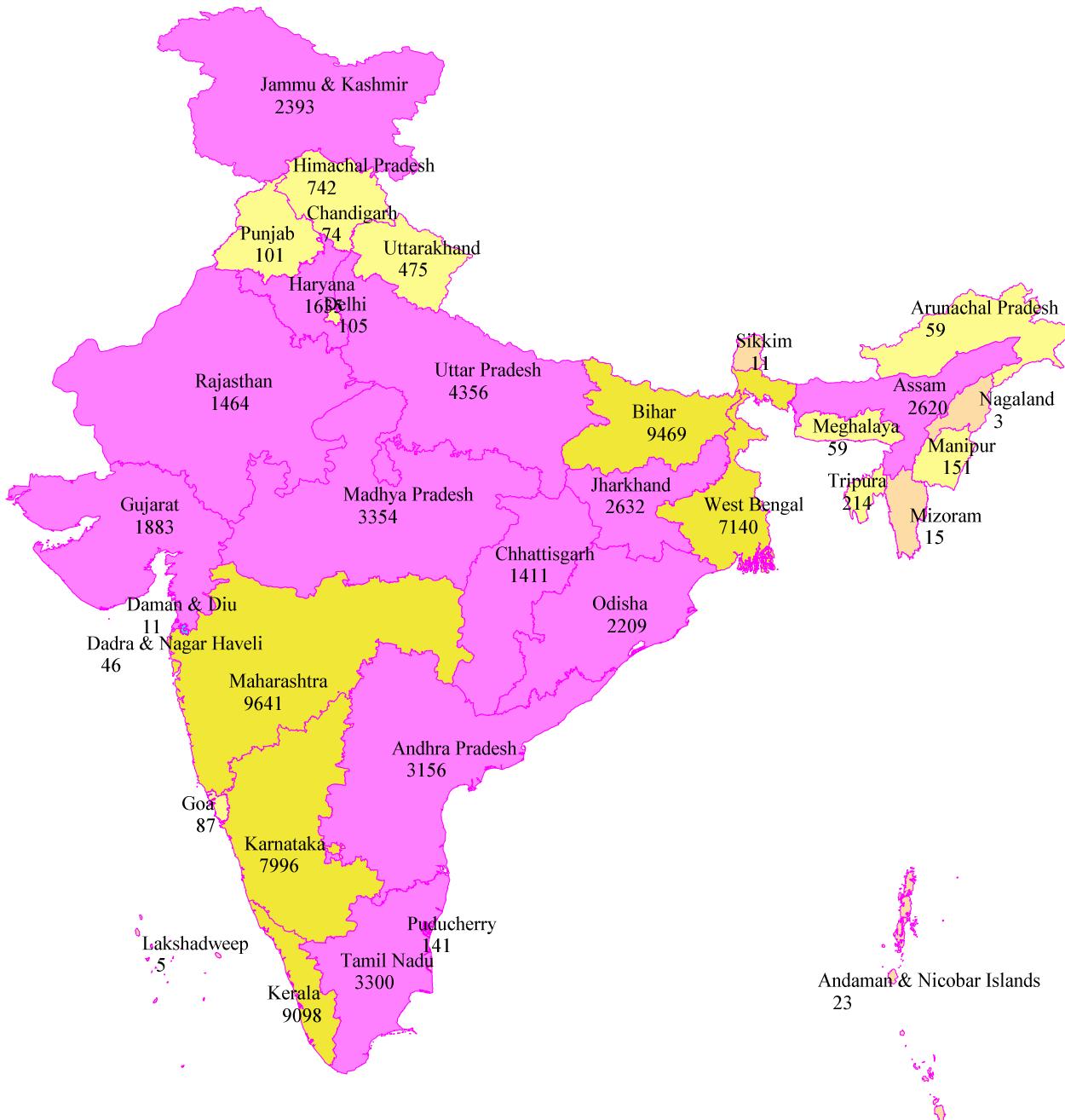
A total of 2,89,022 Hurt cases were reported showing an increase of 3.5% during this year over 2009 figures. As per 5-year trend analysis, an increase of 5.3% over the average of last 5 years (2005–2009) was observed. Tamil Nadu has reported the highest increase of 17.4% in number of cases reported during 2010 as compared to 2009. Andhra Pradesh has reported highest incidence (46,777) accounting for 16.2% of total such crimes reported in the country.

**Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...40,613**  
**Rate...3.4)**

A total of 40,613 molestation cases were reported in the country showing an increase of 4.9% over

# INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2010

(All India 76079)



Incidence (No.of Cases)



2009. Madhya Pradesh has reported 6,646 cases accounting for 16.4% of total cases reported in the country. Tripura has reported the highest rate (10.4) in comparison to the National average of 3.4.

**Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)**  
**(Incidence...8,391**  
**Rate...0.7)**

Out of 8,391, U.P. has reported 2,217 cases of dowry death followed by Bihar having 1,257 cases.

**Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509**  
**IPC)**  
**(Incidence...9,961**  
**Rate...0.8)**

A total of 9,961 cases were reported in the country during the year showing a decrease of 9.5% as compared to the previous year (11,009). 5-year trend analysis showed a decrease of 8.0% over the average of 2005 – 2009. Andhra Pradesh reported 45.8% of total cases reported in the country during the year.

**Cruelty by Husband &**  
**Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...94,041**  
**Rate...7.9)**

A total of 94,041 cases were reported in the country during the year with an increase of 5.0% over 2009 and 105.4% over the average of last 5 years (2005 - 2009). 19.0% of such crimes reported in the country were reported from West Bengal (17,796) alone. Tripura has reported the highest crime rate at 26.0 as compared to National

average of 7.9.

**Importation of girls (Sec. 366-B**  
**IPC)**  
**(Incidence...36**  
**Rate...Negligible)**

A total of 36 cases of such crimes were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 48 cases in 2009 accounting for a decrease of 25% over 2009.

**Causing Death by Negligence**  
**(Sec. 304-A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...1,06,343**  
**Rate...9.0)**

A total of 1,06,343 cases were reported in the country during 2010 showing an increase of 7.9% over 2009 (98,532). Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number (14,644) of such cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,472). These two States together accounted for 27.4% of total cases reported in the country.

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

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

# RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2010

(All India 6.42)



## 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 is discussed in the chapter on 'Crime in Mega Cities'.

There were as many as 744 districts in the country (including Railway Police Districts) during 2010. 23 districts of these have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 101 districts have reported crimes between 5,000 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 620 of them have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

The Police Districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2010 along with the incidence are as under:

**Table-1(B)**  
Police Districts registering above  
10,000 IPC cases in 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Incidence
1.	Mumbai	33,932
2.	Bengaluru	32,188
3.	Ernakulam	25,735
4.	Ahmedabad	21,442
5.	Indore	18,473
6.	Hyderabad	17,549
7.	Cyberabad	16,348
8.	Kolkata	15,510
9.	24 Parganas South	15,299
10.	24 Parganas North	15,151
11.	Patna	14,036
12.	Bhopal	13,711
13.	Pune	13,602
14.	Murshidabad	13,094
15.	Lucknow	12,454
16.	Ernakulam Rural	12,225
17.	Kollam	11,879
18.	Thrissur	11,420
19.	Gwalior	11,337
20.	Chennai	10,869
21.	Palakkad	10,449
22.	Raipur	10,360
23.	Ghaziabad	10,217

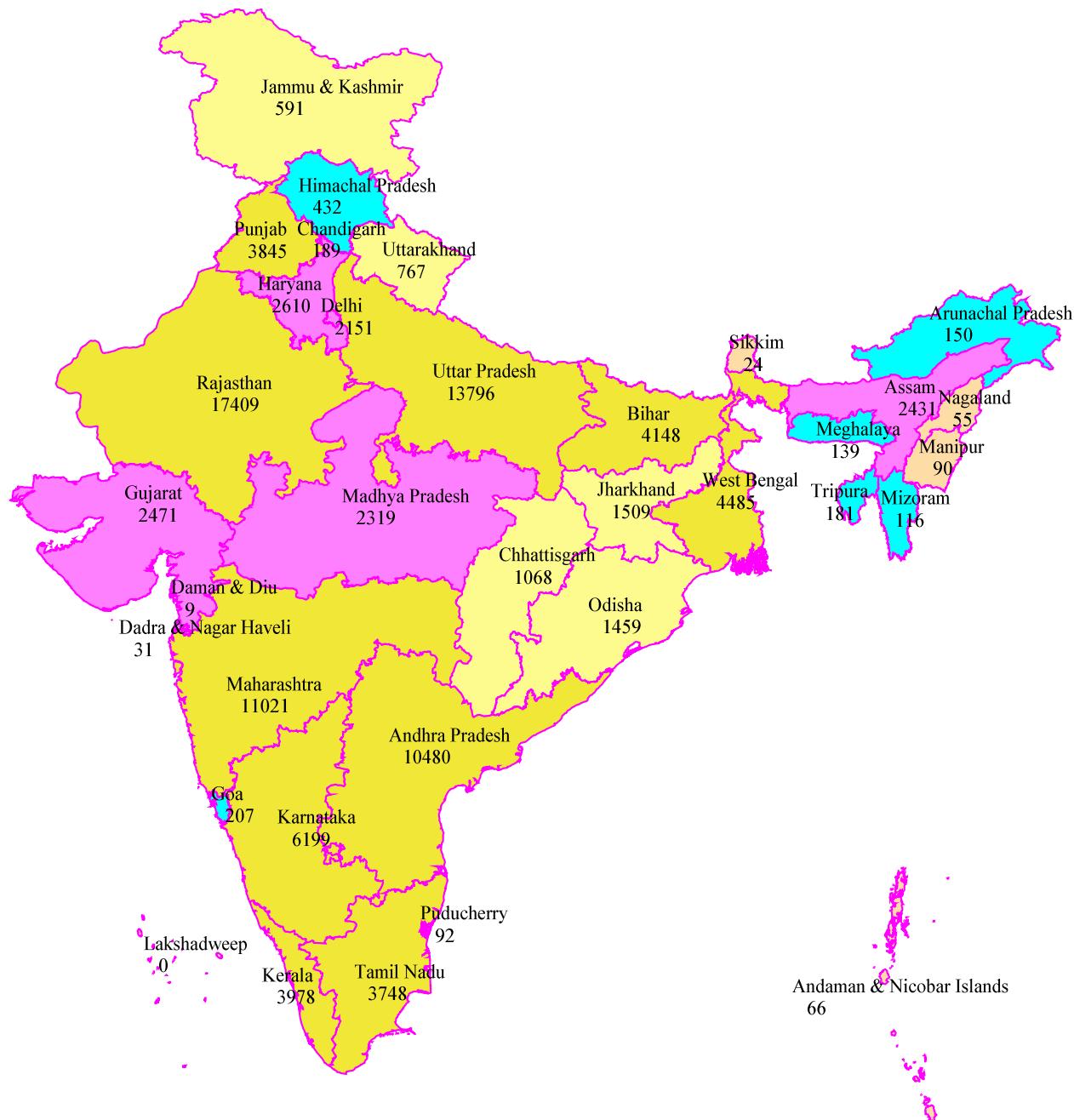
Mumbai has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes (33,932) followed by Bengaluru (32,188) during 2010. The Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that:- Patna has reported the highest no. of cases in **Murder** (304), and **Dowry Deaths** (95). Highest no. of **Attempt to Commit Murder** (620), **Rape** (526), **Molestation** (609) and cruelty by husband/relatives was reported in **Murshidabad West Bengal**. Mumbai Commr. has reported highest incidence of **Burglary** (3,059), **Theft** (13,195), **Criminal Breach of Trust** (482), **Counterfeiting** (76) and **Hurt/Grievous Hurt** (4,487). Bangalore Commr. has reported highest incidence of **Cheating** (3,073), **Kidnapping & Abduction** (513), **Dacoity** (66) and **Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity** (246). Highest no. of deaths by negligence was reported in Ghaziabad (1,166). 24 Parganas (North) of West Bengal has reported highest incidence of **Importation of Girls** (5) indicating human trafficking and C.H. not amounting to **Murder** (179). Highest no. of **Robbery** was reported in Ahmednagar Commr. (805). Highest no. of **Riots** was reported in 24 Parganas (South) (1,238). Buldhana has reported the highest no. of cases, **Arson** (70) while highest no. of **Sexual Harrassment** was reported from Cyberabad (1,257) Andhra Pradesh.

### Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL) (Incidence...45,25,917 Rate...381.7)

Cases under these Acts

# INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIME DURING 2010

(All India 98266)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

- Upto 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 3,000
- Above 3,000

generally represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crimes generally indicates better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes reported under SLL. Local Acts are clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes. A total of 45,25,917 SLL crimes were reported in the country during 2010 accounting for a decrease of 0.6% over 2009 (45,53,872). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 33.2% increase from 2000 level and 21.9% increase over the average of last 5 years (2005 – 2009). The rate of crime has also shown a decrease of 2.0% as compared to 2009 (389.4). 10-year and 5-year trends for each crime are presented in Table-1.16.

The crime head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL is presented in Table-1.17. It is observed that the 21 specified crime heads accounted for 19.3% of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 80.7% were clubbed as 'Other SLL crimes'. The 'Prohibition Act' and 'Gambling Act', though enforced only in a few States, share 12.0% towards total SLL crimes. Next in order were the 'Excise Act' (3.9%), and 'Arms Act' (1.7%). The trend of major SLL crimes is discussed as under:

**Arms Act, 1959**  
**(Incidence...75,550**  
**Rate...6.4)**

75,550 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during 2010 showing a decrease of 5.7% over the previous year (80,109). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidence

(49,248) of these cases accounting for more than half (65.2%) of the total such cases reported in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate also at 24.7 as compared to 6.4 at the National level.

**Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**  
**(Incidence...29,576**  
**Rate...2.5)**

A total of 29,576 cases under this Act were registered in 2010 showing an increase of 0.6% over previous year (29,401). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 30.1% increase from 2000 level and 1.6% decrease from the average of last 5 years (2005 - 2009). Uttar Pradesh has reported 43.8% (12,953) of the total such cases reported in the country. Punjab has reported the highest crime rate of 20.2 as compared to the National average of 2.5.

**Gambling Act, 1867**  
**(Incidence...1,57,958**  
**Rate...13.3)**

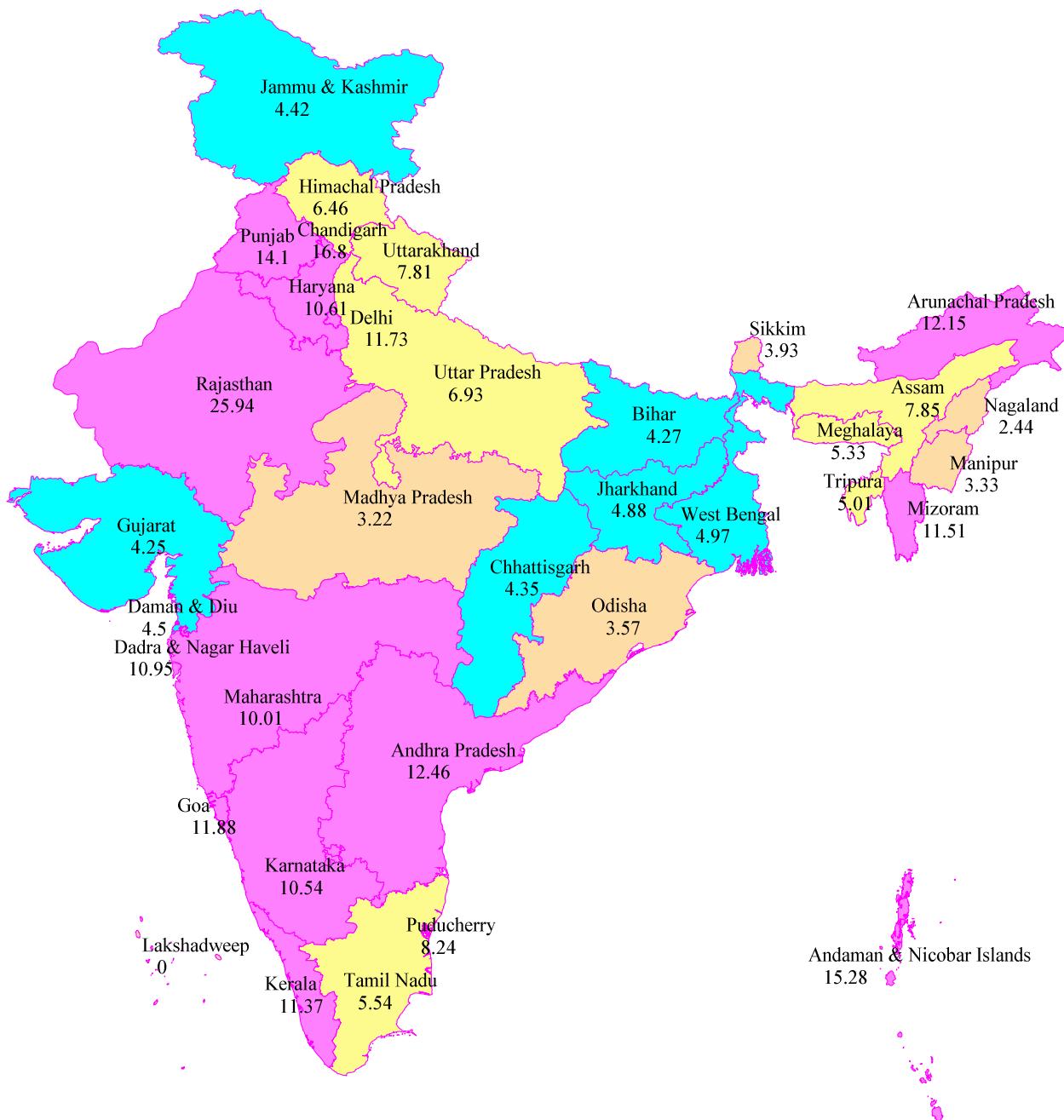
Incidence under this Act showed a decrease of 2.6% over the previous year (1,62,218). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis indicated an increase of 12.1% and decline of 8.9% respectively. 33.9% of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (53,482). The crime rate was also the highest in Andhra Pradesh (63.6) as compared to 13.3 at the National level.

**Excise Act, 1944**  
**(Incidence...1,77,081**  
**Rate...14.9)**

The incidence under the Excise Act showed an increase of

# RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING 2010

(All India 8.29)



## Rate of Crime



## Note:

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

49% over the year 2000 and decrease of 5.0% over the previous year. *Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (71,883) accounting for 40.6% of the total cases reported under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from Chhattisgarh (62.1) followed by M.P. (44.7). A&N Islands (784.7) has reported highest crime rate among UTs as compared to National average of 14.9.*

**Prohibition Act**  
**(Incidence...3,85,670**  
**Rate...32.5)**

Cases reported under this Act have accounted for 8.5% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows a decrease of 0.4% over the previous year (3,87,029). The incidence under this Act has declined by 28.3% over the year 2000 and increased by 11.1% over the average of 5 years (2005 - 2009). The highest number of cases under this Act (1,83,769) were reported from Gujarat followed by Tamil Nadu (93,868) and Maharashtra (67,932). These three States together accounted for 89.6% of the total cases registered in the country. The rate was highest at 315.8 in Gujarat against the National average of 32.5.

**Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908**  
**(Incidence...4,021**  
**Rate...0.3)**

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a decrease of 15.5% from 2000 (4,759) level and decrease by 3.5% over the average of last 5 years (2005 - 2009). A decrease of 9.0% in

incidence was observed over 2009. *The highest number of cases (834) accounting for 20.7% of the total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. The crime rate was, however, maximum at 1.3 in Kerala against the National average of 0.3.*

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**  
**(Incidence...2,499**  
**Rate...0.2)**

The incidence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has declined by 73.7% over 2000 level (9,515), 34.8% over average (3,830) of last 5 years (2005 - 2009). *A rise of 1.0% was observed as compared to 2009. Tamil Nadu reported 22.7% of total such cases (567). Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate at 3.0 against the National average of 0.2.*

**Railways Act, 1989**  
**(Incidence...148**  
**Rate...Negligible)**

Cases registered under this Act declined from 224 cases in 2005 to 189 in 2006 and further to 186 and 145 in 2007 and 2008 respectively but rose to 175 in the year 2009. Further, declined to 148, highest cases was reported in Maharashtra (35) followed by T.N. (29) & U.P. (23) which together contributed 58.8% of the cases reported in the country under the Act during 2010.

**The Foreigners Act, 1946**  
**(Incidence...1,204**  
**Rate...0.1)**

Cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 16.0% over 2000 (1,434) and 4.2% over

previous year (1,257). West Bengal alone has reported 50.3% (606) of the total cases reported at the National level while Goa has reported the highest crime rate of 4.0 and U.T. having rate of 11.6 against the National crime rate of 0.1.

#### **Indian Passport Act, 1967**

(Incidence...937

Rate...0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have increased by 203.2% over 2000, decrease by 12.2% over the quinquennial average of 2005 - 2009, and decrease by 25.0% over the previous year (1,249). The highest incidence (268) accounting for 28.6% of the total cases in the country was reported from Tamil Nadu during the year. The highest crime rate was in Mizoram (2.9) against the National average of 0.1.

#### **Essential Commodities Act, 1955**

(Incidence...7,928

Rate...0.7)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have increased by 62.7% over 2000, decrease by 1.4% over the quinquennial average of 2005 - 2009 and increase by 4.0% over previous year (7,622). The highest incidence (1,897) accounting for 23.9% of the total cases were reported from Maharashtra, followed by U.P. (1,832) representing 23.1% of the total cases. However, the crime rate was highest in Puducherry (3.4) followed by J&K

(3.3) compared to the National average of 0.7.

#### **Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972**

(Incidence...57

Rate... Negligible)

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 50% over 2000, a rise of 30.7% over the quinquennial average of 2005 – 2009 and an increase 58.3% over previous year. Maximum number of cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh (23) followed by Andhra Pradesh (19) out of total cases 57 reported at National level.

#### **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**

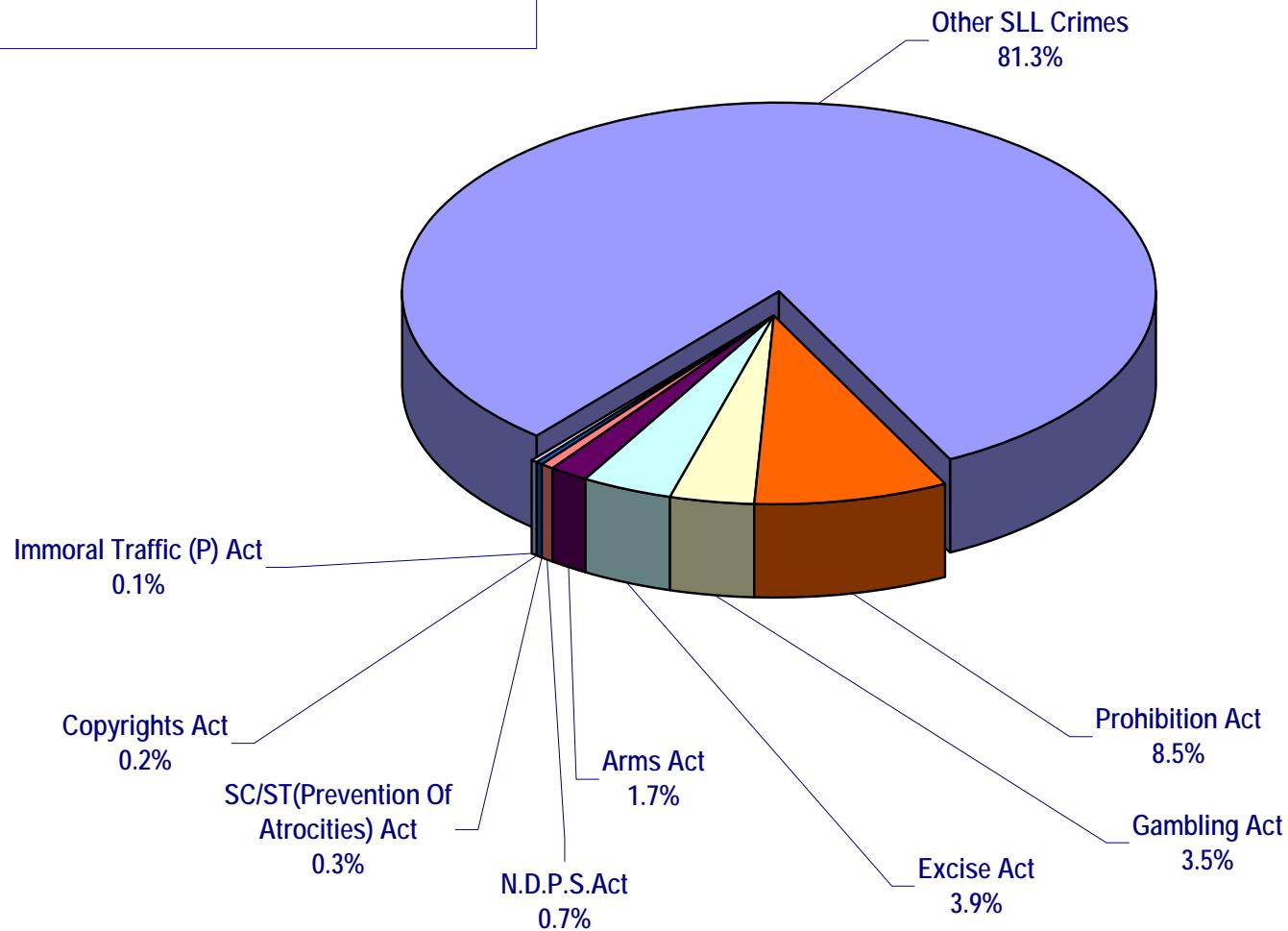
(Incidence...5,182

Rate...0.4)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 80.2% over 2000, 5.6% over the quinquennial average and declined by 8.3% in 2009 (5,650). Andhra Pradesh (1,186) followed by Karnataka (1,077) & Bihar (997) have combined accounted for 62.9% of the total cases reported in the country. Odisha reported the highest crime rate (2.3) against the National average of 0.4.

**FIGURE 1.5**

Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes  
during 2010



**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986  
(Incidence...895  
Rate...0.1)**

The number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act have shown a rise of 35.2% over 2000 and declined by 40.7% over the average of 5 years (2005 - 2009) and further increased by 5.9% over 2009 (845). *Andhra Pradesh* (753) has reported 84.1% of the total cases registered in the country. *Lakshadweep* reported the highest crime rate at 1.4 against the national rate of 0.1.

**Copyright Act, 1957  
(Incidence...7,889  
Rate...0.7)**

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a mixed trend since 2000 with an increase of 233.7% over the 2000 level & 20.5% over the 5 year average (2005 - 2009) and further 30.4% over 2009. Tamil Nadu (with 2,511 cases) has registered 31.8% of the total cases reported in the country.

**SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (Incidence...11,682  
Rate...1.0)**

*The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a decline of 22.9% over 2000. However, incidence (11,682) of these cases has shown an increase of 5.8% over the average of last five years (2005 – 2009) and decrease of 3.4% over the previous year (12,087). 10,513 cases accounting for 90.0% of total 11,682 cases*

reported in the country were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes and 1,169 cases accounting for 10% were reported for crimes against Scheduled Tribes.

**Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955  
(Incidence...148  
Rate...Negligible)**

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decline of 81.7% over the 2000 level, 53.0% decline over the average of last 5 years and 12.9% decrease over 2009 (170).

96.6% (143 cases) out of 148 cases under this Act were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes while the rest 3.4% (5 cases) were for crimes against the Scheduled Tribes.

**Forest Act, 1927  
(Incidence...6,004  
Rate...0.5)**

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 25.0% over the previous year (4,802). Two States viz. *Rajasthan* (3,340) and *Uttar Pradesh* (2,021) have accounted for 89.3% of the total cases reported in the country during the year. Rajasthan has reported highest crime rate of 5.0 as against the National crime rate 0.5.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **CHAPTER-2**

### **CRIMES IN MEGA CITIES**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

The actual census population of these cities for the year 2001 is used for calculating the crime rates in the absence of mid-year population estimates for the year 2010 for these 35 cities from the Registrar General of India Office. The population of these 35 mega cities (see Table-1.6) constitutes nearly 9% of the country's total population.

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

#### **Various forms of crime**

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

#### **Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence (All India...22,24,831 Mega Cities...3,68,883)**

A total of 3,68,883 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 35 mega cities during 2010 as compared to 3,43,749 crimes during 2009, thereby reporting a rise of 7.3%. *There was an increase of 4.9% in IPC crimes during 2010 over the previous year 2009 at the national level.*

The Urban agglomeration centres have accounted for 38.8% (57,268 out of 1,47,475) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 34.4% Counterfeiting cases (890 out of 2,589) and 25.9% Cheating cases (20,428 out of 78,999) of the nation's total IPC crime.

*The cities of Delhi, Bengaluru and*

Mumbai have accounted for 12.5%, 8.7% and 9.2% respectively of the total crimes reported from 35 mega cities. Kochi city has reported significant increase of 193.7% IPC crimes as compared to previous year (2009) while in 20 cities, declined of crime has reported.

### **Rate of Crime (IPC) (All India...187.6 Mega Cities...341.9)**

The average rate of crime in Urban agglomeration centres at 341.9 was much higher than the national crime rate of 187.6 (Table-1.6). Kochi reported the highest crime rate (1897.8) among the mega cities in the country followed by Indore (868.2) and Bhopal (823). The crime rate for each city is compared with the corresponding crime rate of the domain State in Table 2(A).

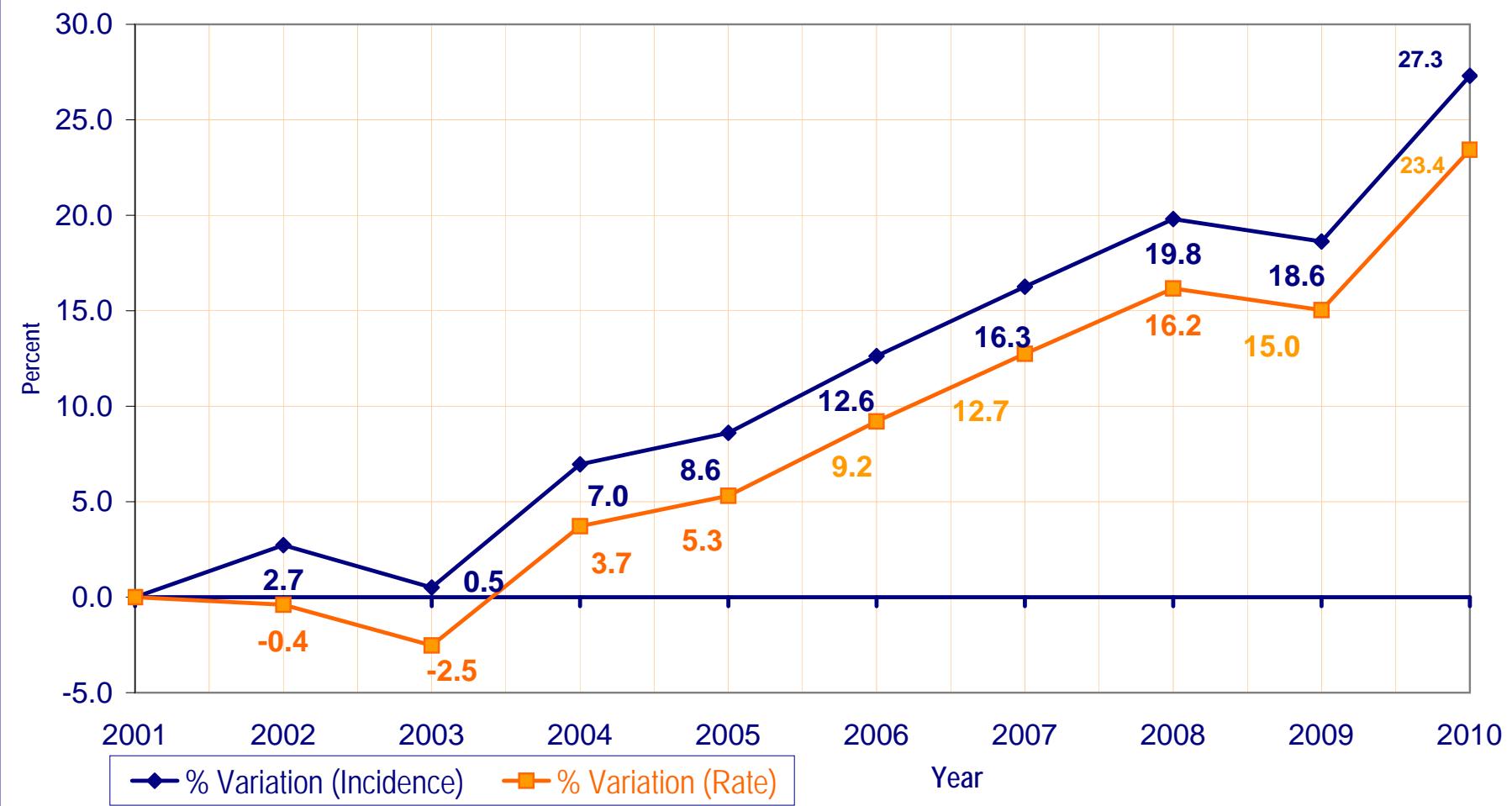
Crime rate (IPC) in cities was generally higher than the corresponding crime rate of domain State. The crime rate was lower than that of the respective State in case of Dhanbad, Chennai, Kolkata and Madurai. The crime rate at national level increased by 3.4% (from 181.4 in 2009 to 187.6 in 2010), however, the crime rate in cities has Increased by 7.3% (from 318.6 in 2009 to 341.9 in 2010).

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

Sl. No.	City	Rate of Crime (IPC)	
		Mega City	Domain State
1	Agra	363.5	87.5
2	Ahmedabad	474.5	200.1
3	Allahabad	187.9	87.5
4	Amritsar	181.3	134.4
5	Asansol	168.7	143.7
6	Bengaluru	566.0	242.0
7	Bhopal	823.0	297.2
8	Chennai	169.2	274.5
9	Coimbatore	289.1	274.5
10	Delhi	359.6	279.8
11	Dhanbad	94.5	125.7
12	Faridabad	466.4	240.4
13	Hyderabad	317.1	215.7
14	Indore	868.2	297.2
15	Jabalpur	555.5	297.2
16	Jaipur	719.3	242.8
17	Jamshedpur	247.9	125.7
18	Kanpur	250.8	87.5
19	Kochi	1897.8	424.1
20	Kolkata	117.3	143.7
21	Lucknow	455.1	87.5
22	Ludhiana	252.5	134.4
23	Madurai	223.6	274.5
24	Meerut	283.4	87.5
25	Mumbai	207.3	189.2
26	Nagpur	364.0	189.2
27	Nasik	389.2	189.2
28	Patna	528.2	131.1
29	Pune	362.1	189.2
30	Rajkot	401.6	200.1
31	Surat	264.2	200.1
32	Vadodara	358.7	200.1
33	Varanasi	175.7	87.5
34	Vijayawada	577.0	215.7
35	Vishakhapatnam	535.1	215.7
<b>Total (Cities/ All India)</b>		<b>341.9</b>	<b>187.6</b>

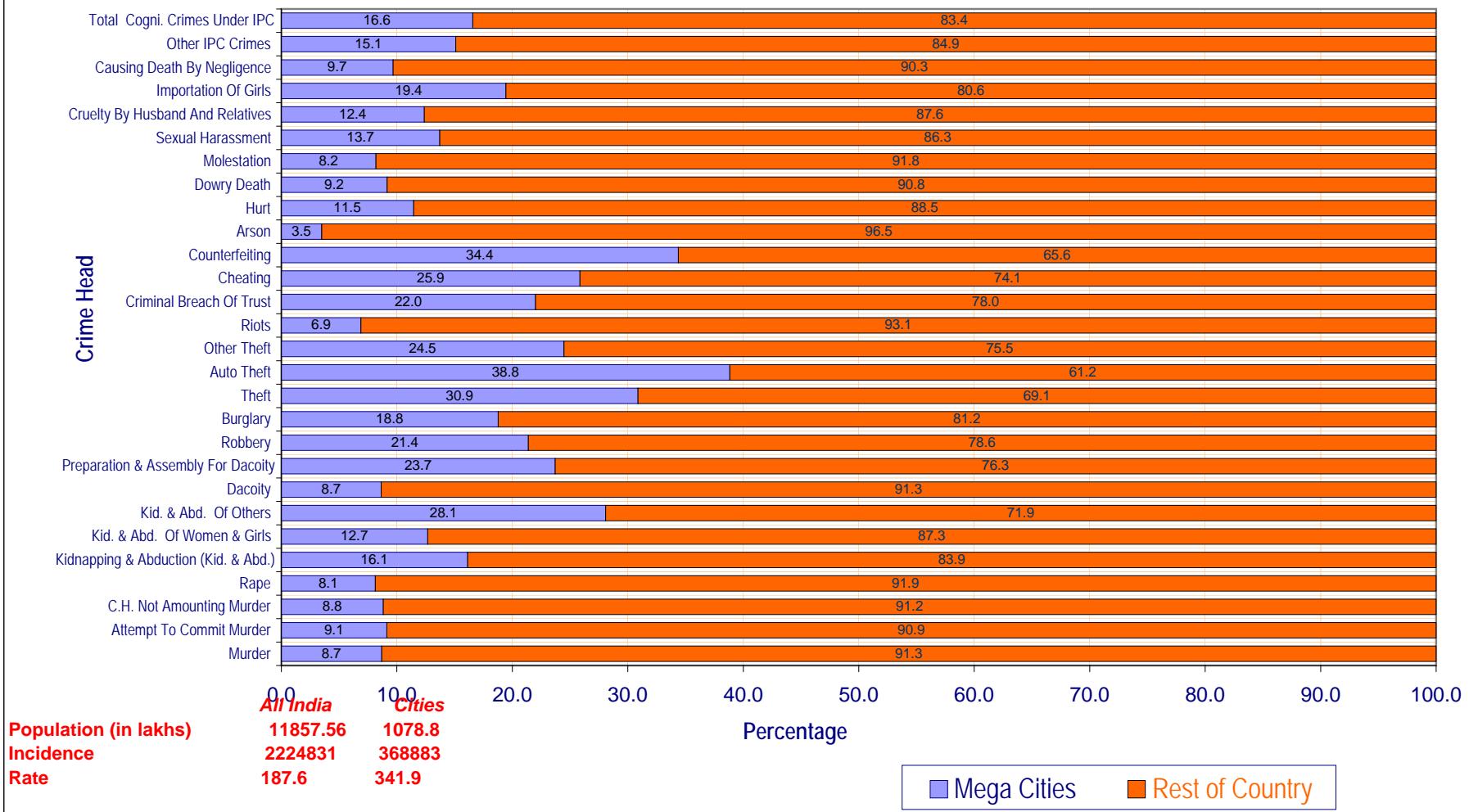
**FIGURE 2.1**

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



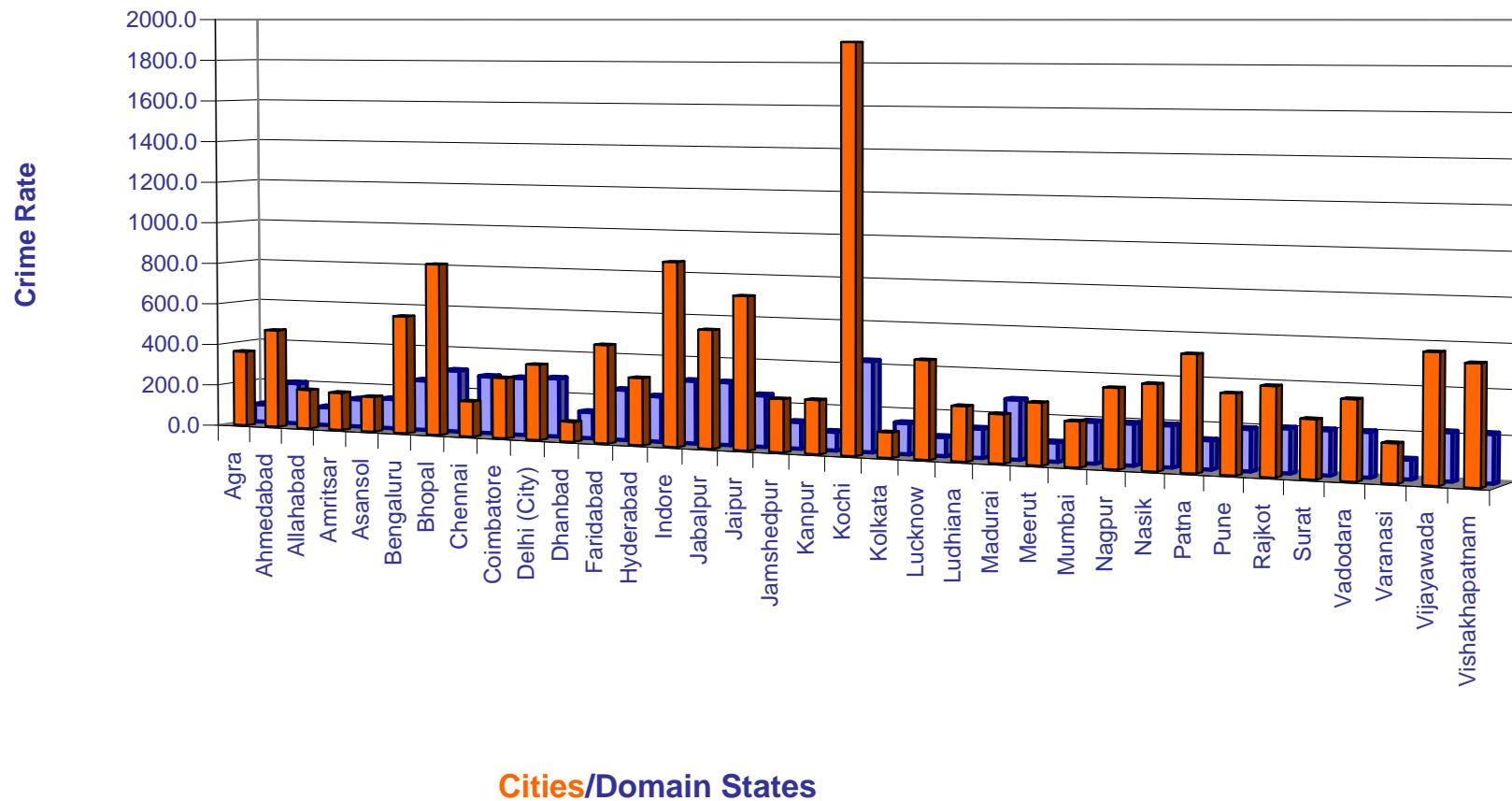
## FIGURE 2.2

### IPC Crime (mega cities) Percentage distribution during 2010



## FIGURE 2.3

### IPC Crime Rate During 2010 (Mega Cities Vs Domain States)



### **Trend analysis – IPC crimes**

The details of IPC crimes in cities during 2006 to 2010 are presented in Table-2(B).

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2006	3,26,363	302.5
2007	3,36,889	312.3
2008	3,47,153	321.8
2009	3,43,749	318.6
2010	3,68,883	341.9

### **Crimes under Special and Local Laws** **(All India...45,25,917** **Mega Cities...11,19,621)**

35 cities have 11,19,621 reported cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws as compared to 8,91,576 in 2009. The incidence under SLL during 2010 showed an increased of 25.6% in cities as compared to decrease of 0.6% observed at National level.

35 Urban agglomeration centres have significantly accounted for 64.9% of the cases registered under Antiquities & Art Treasure Act in the country, 37.4% of the cases (934 out of 2,499) registered under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 25.6% cases (2,017 out of 7,889) registered under the Copyright Act in the country.

### **Crime rate (SLL)** **(All-India...381.7** **Mega Cities...1037.8)**

The crime rate in Urban Agglomeration centres (826.5) was 2.7 times more than the National average (381.7). *The highest crime rate of SLL crimes during 2010 was reported from Vishakhapatnam (7096.5) followed by Lucknow (6,680.2).* The city-wise details are presented in Table-1.18.

### **Trends Analysis – SLL Crimes**

The details of SLL crimes in 35 mega cities during 2006 to 2010 are presented in Table-2(C). The crime rate in 35 mega cities has shown a mixed trend.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2006	6,61,600	613.3
2007	7,53,760	698.7
2008	6,38,986	592.3
2009	8,91,576	826.5
2010	11,19,621	1037.8

## 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 2006-2010**

The percentage share of violent crimes reported in the country during 2010 was 10.9% of the total IPC crimes. *The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes had been almost static at 10.9% in 2006 to 10.9% in 2010.* Out of the total 2,41,986 violent crimes reported

in the country during the year, 46.8% crimes were violent crimes affecting life (11,33,69 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year were 12.5% (30,366 cases); those affecting the public safety were 31.4% (76,079 cases) and violent crimes directed against Women (Rape) were 9.2% (22,172 cases) of the total violent crimes.

### **Trend of Violent Crimes (2006 – 2010)**

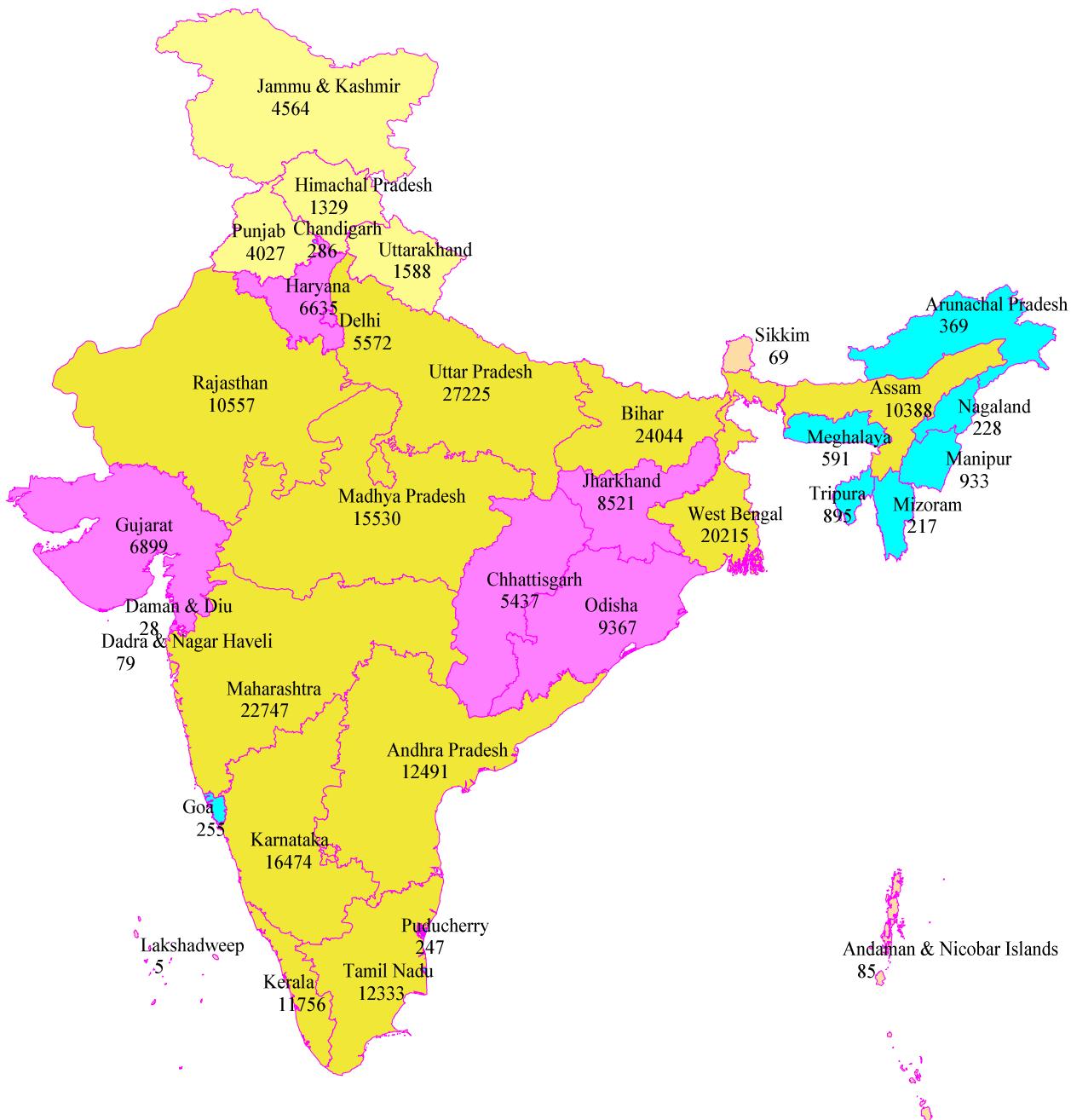
The quantum of total violent crimes is continuously increasing from 2006 to 2010. Though *the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has remained static over this period (2006 - 2010).* The share of violent crimes affecting life showed a mixed trend during 2006-2010. *The share of violent crimes affecting women has decreased continually from 9.6 in 2007 to 9.2 in 2010.* On the contrary, share of violent crimes affecting Public safety has increased during the period 2006 – 2008 and then decreased in 2008 and 2009 and again increased to 31.4 in 2010. Share of crimes affecting Property has shown a mixed trend. This is a clear indication of change in the pattern of violent crimes over the years.

### **Incidence of Violent Crimes (Incidence... 2,41,986 Crime Rate... 20.4)**

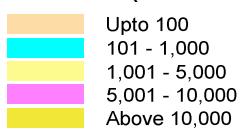
A total of 2,41,986 incidents of violent crimes were reported in the country during 2010 as to 2,30,500 during 2009 recording an increase of 5.0%. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2010 remained static (10.9%, the same as in 2009).

# INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2010

(All India 241986)



Incidence (No.of Cases)



**Table-3(A)**  
**Violent Crimes reported during 2006 - 2010**

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)
1.	Total Violent Crimes	2,05,656 [10.9]	2,15,613 [10.8]	2,28,663 [10.9]	2,30,500 [10.9]	24,19,86 (10.9)
1.1	Affecting Life	94,855 (46.1)	99,017 (45.9)	1,03,660 (45.3)	1,07,580 (46.7)	11,33,69 (46.8)
1.2	Affecting Property	26,332 (12.8)	26,920 (12.5)	28,269 (12.4)	29,845 (12.9)	30,366 (12.5)
1.3	Affecting Public Safety	65,121 (31.7)	68,939 (32.0)	75,267 (32.9)	71,678 (31.1)	76,079 (31.4)
1.4	Affecting Women	19,348 (9.4)	20,737 (9.6)	21,467 (9.4)	21,397 (9.3)	22,172 (9.2)

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 2010 are presented in Table-3.1. *Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have reported high number of incidence with 27,225, 24,044 and 22,747 cases representing 11.3%, 9.9% and 9.4% respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country during 2010.*

can be seen in table 3(B).

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Manipur (34.5) followed by J&K (34.2), Kerala (33.6), Assam (33.5) and Delhi (30.4). The lowest crime rate was observed in Lakshadweep (6.9), Sikkim (11.3) and Nagaland (10.1).

**Table-3 (B)**  
**Crime Rate of Violent crimes during 2006 - 2010**

Sl.No.	Crime Rate For Violent Crimes (IPC)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Affecting Life	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.6
2.	Affecting Property	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
3.	Affecting Public safety	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.4
4.	Affecting Women	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
	Total crimes	18.4	19.0	19.8	19.7	20.4

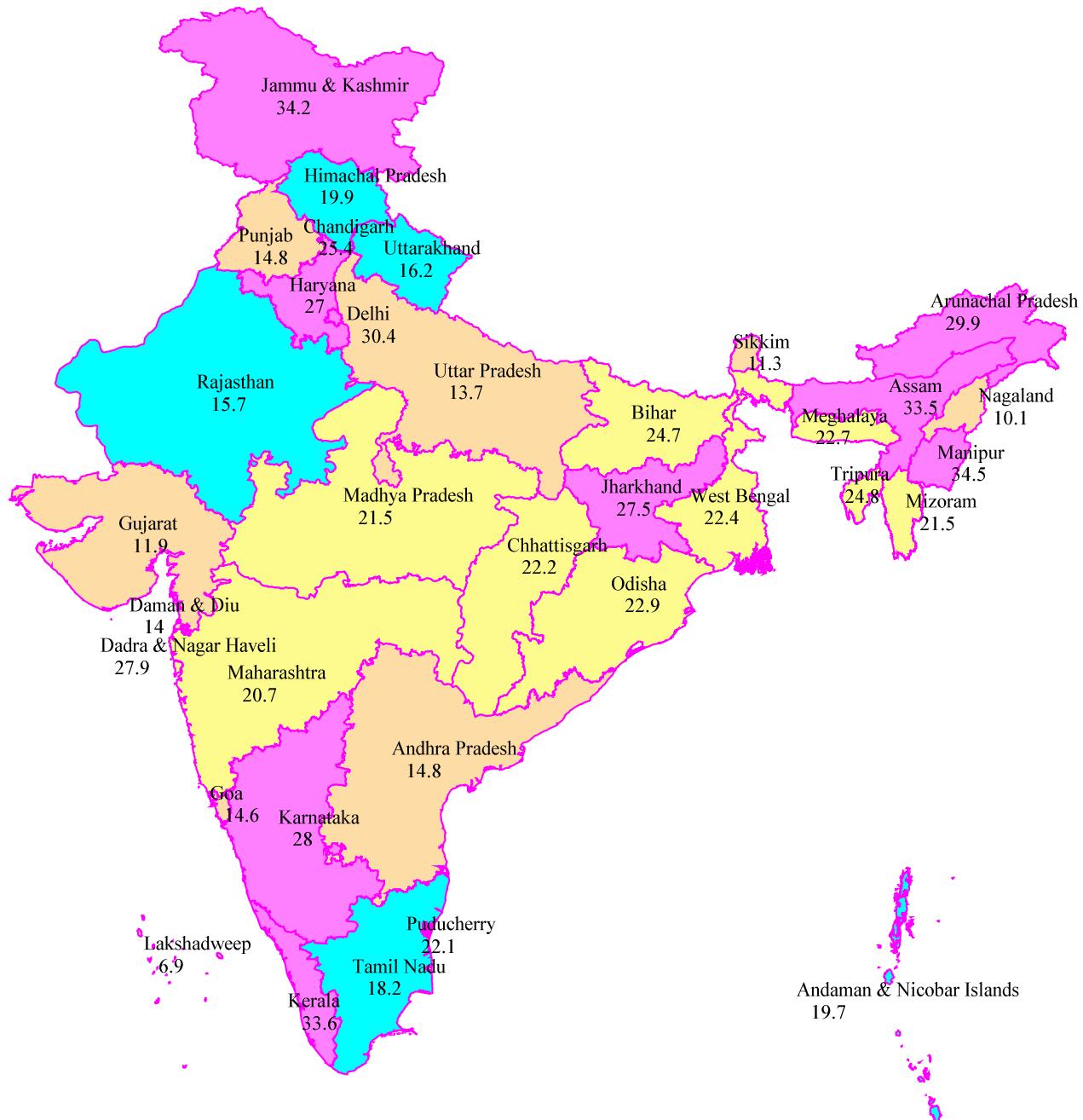
The crime rate (20.4) of total violent crimes in the country has shown an increase of 3.6% during 2010 over 2009 (19.7). The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2006 - 20010 at the All-India level are given in Table-3 (B). The rate of total violent crimes has continuously increased from 2006 to 2008 and declined marginally in 2009 and went up again in 2010. Details

### Share of Violent crimes to total IPC Crimes

The violent crimes constituted 10.9% of total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2006 whereas the share of these crimes was 10.8% in 2007, thereby showing a declining trend during the period 2006 - 2007. However, the share of violent crimes has marginally increased to 10.9% of total IPC crimes in 2008 and remained the same in 2009 and 2010.

# RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2010

(All India 20.4)



## Rate of Crime

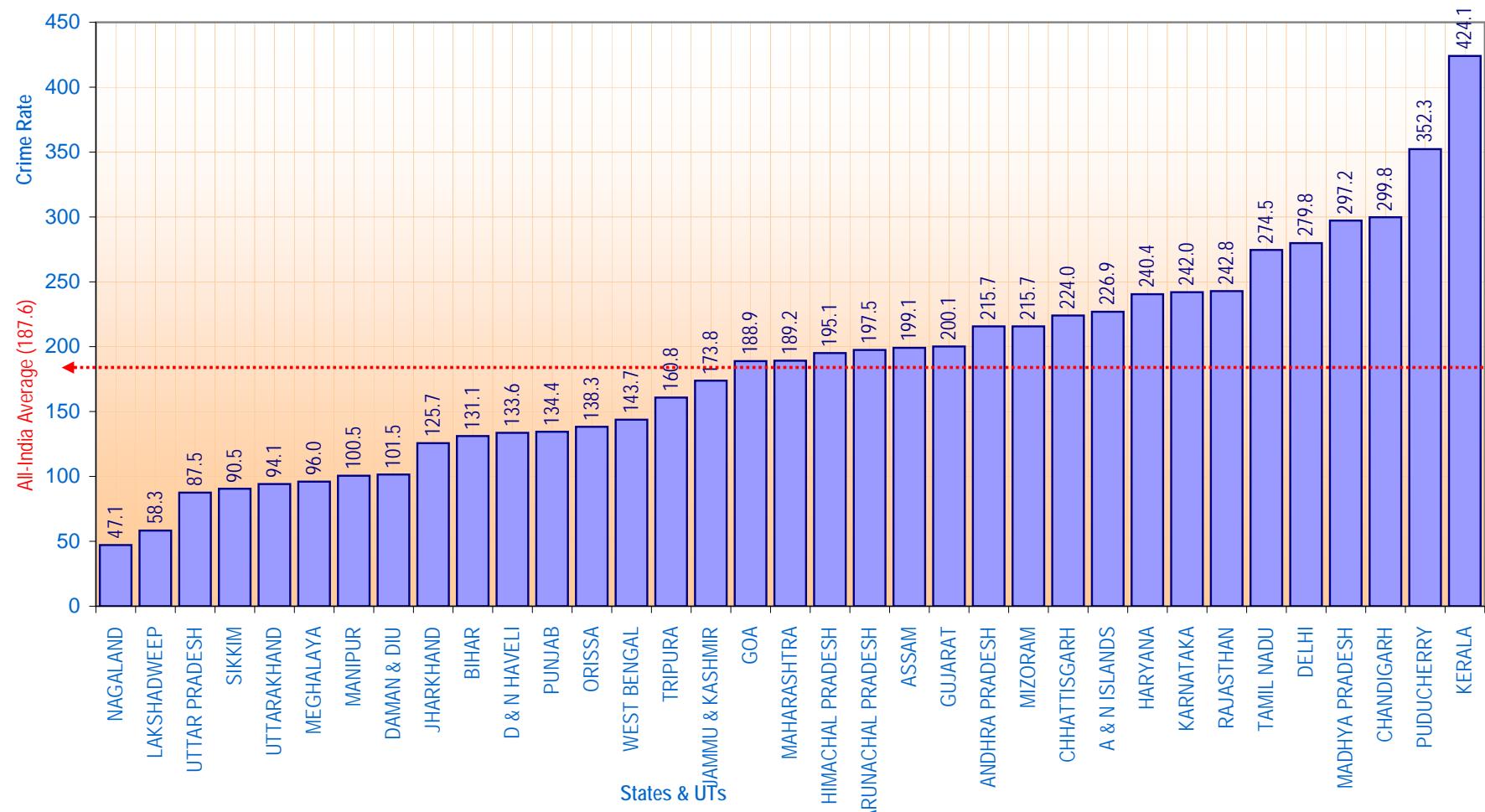
Upto 15
15 - 20
20 - 25
Above 25

Note:

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

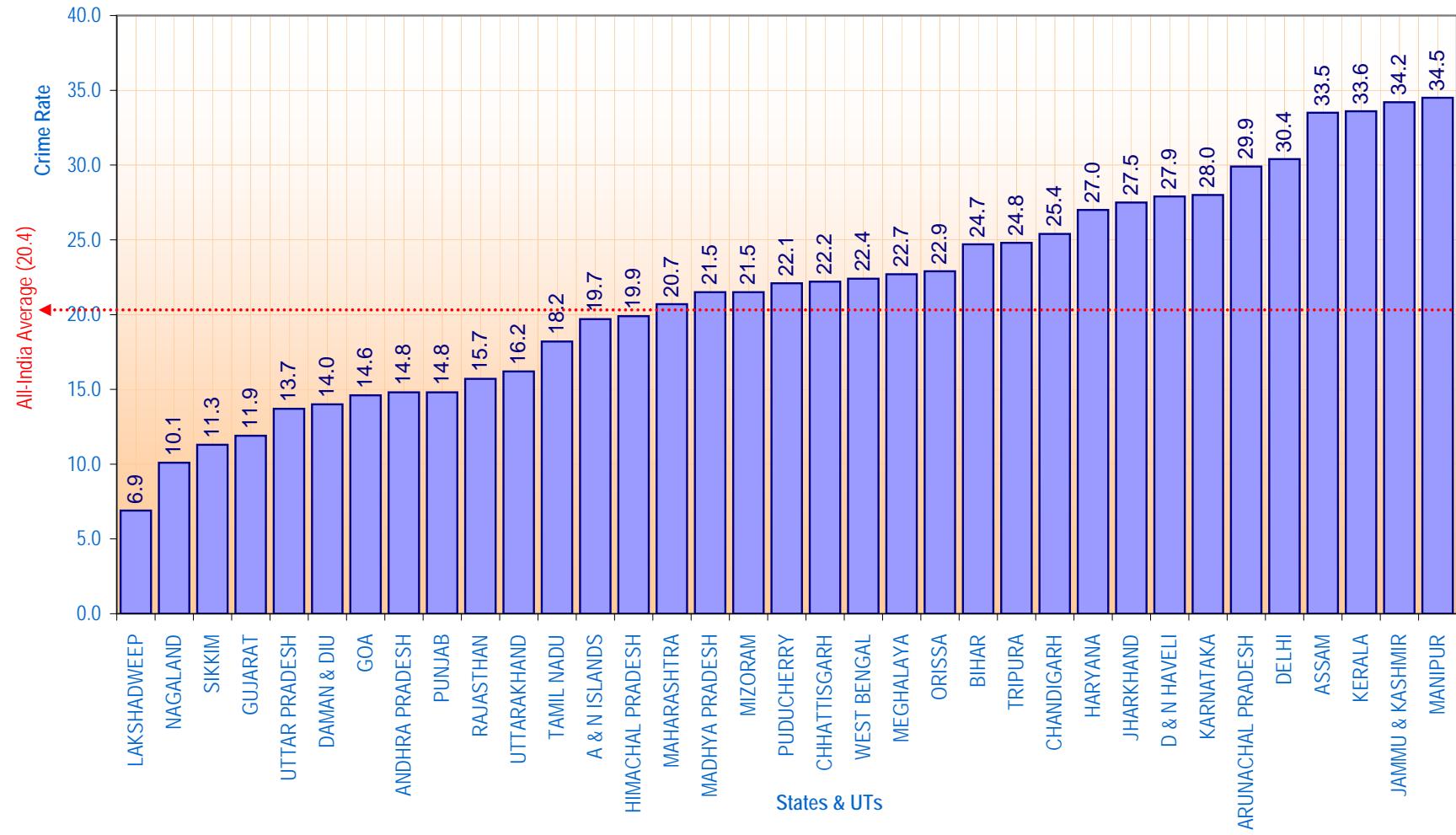
**State-wise IPC Crime Rate  
during 2010**

**FIGURE 3.1**



**FIGURE 3.2**

**State-wise Violent Crime Rate  
during 2010**



The comparative National level details are presented in Table-3 (A). *The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Manipur (34.4%) followed by Meghalaya (23.6%) against the National average of 10.9%.*

## Trend Analysis of Various Violent Crimes

### Murder (Incidence... 33,335 Crime Rate... 2.8)

*The incidence of Murder (33,335) has increased by marginally by 3.0% as compared to the previous year 2009 (32,369). The highest incidence (4,401) of Murder, accounting for 13.2% of total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar reported 3,362 cases accounting for 10.1% of total Murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Jharkhand (5.5) followed by Meghalaya (5.1) 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 10.1% and 9.3% of cases of murder respectively. The other significant causes were: 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes' (7.1%), 'Gain' (4.9%) and 'Dowry' (3.9%). Bihar has reported 21.4% (352 out of 1,642) murders for 'Gain', 29.6% (916 out of 3,097) murders due to 'Property Dispute'. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 14.6%

(492 out of 3,369) murders due to 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' and Chhattisgarh accounted for 55.6% (10 out of 18) murders due to 'Communalism'. Andhra Pradesh has reported 15.9% of murders due to 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes', 30.6% of murders due to 'Political Reasons' were reported from West Bengal. 23.6% of murders due to 'Dowry' were reported from Odisha. Haryana contributed 32.0% of murders due to 'Witchcraft' 47.8% murders due to 'Casteism' were reported from Bihar. *West Bengal accounted for 27.0% murders by 'Terrorist / Extremist Violence' closely followed by Chhattisgarh (24.4%)*

### Attempt to Commit Murder (Incidence... 29,421 Crime rate... 2.5)

The incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (29,421) during 2010 has increased by 1.3 over the previous year (29,038). As in the case of Murder, Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest (4004) incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder followed by Bihar with (2915) cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (9.5) against the National average of 2.5.

### Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Incidence.....3,782 Crime rate... 0.3)

The incidence (3,782) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to

Murder has declined by 3.8% over previous year (3,930). As in the cases of Murder and its attempt, Uttar Pradesh has reported highest number

'Love Affairs' (61.4%) and 'Dowry' (55.0%). Odisha accounted for 75.0% cases due to 'Witchcraf.' .A total of 3,349 cases of Culpable Homicide not

**Table-3 (C)**

**Percentage share of Violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2010  
(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	34.4	1.	HARYANA	11.2
2.	LAKSHADWEEP	11.9	2.	MAHARASHTRA	10.9
3.	NAGALAND	21.5	3.	KARNATAKA	11.6
4.	JHARKHAND	21.9	4.	PUNJAB	11.0
5.	D & N HAVELI	20.9	5.	CHHATTISGARH	9.9
6.	MEGHALAYA	23.6	6.	A & N ISLANDS	8.7
7.	BIHAR	18.9	7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10.2
8.	UTTARAKHAND	17.2	8.	KERALA	7.9
9.	ASSAM	16.8	9.	DELHI	10.9
10.	WEST BENGAL	15.6	10.	GOA	7.7
11.	DAMAN & DIU	13.8	11.	MIZORAM	10.0
12.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	19.7	12.	MADHYA PRADESH	7.2
13.	ORISSA	16.6	13.	ANDHRA PRADESH	6.9
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	15.6	14.	RAJASTHAN	6.5
15.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.1	15.	CHANDIGARH	8.5
16.	SIKKIM	12.5	16.	TAMIL NADU	6.6
17.	TRIPURA	15.4	17.	GUJARAT	5.9
<b>Total (All India)</b>		<b>10.9</b>	18.	PUDUCHERRY	6.3

of cases (1,401) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder accounting for 37.0% of such cases reported at the National level.

amounting to Murder, which accounted for 88.6% of total cases, could not be classified under the specified motives category.

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

'Property Dispute' (4.4%), 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' (2.9%) and 'Gain' (1.7%) were the major motives for Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. Bihar has registered the highest number of Culpable Homicide cases for 'Gain' (73.4%), Property Dispute (58.8%).

**Rape**  
**(Incidence... 22,172**  
**Crime rate... 1.9)**

*The number of Rape cases showed significant increase of 34.4% over 2000 level (16,496 an increase by 9.4% over the Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and an increase by 3.6% over the previous year (21,397)*

*was observed.* Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest number (3,135) of incidents accounting for 14.1% of all the Rape cases reported in the country followed by West Bengal 10.4% (2,311). Mizoram reported the highest crime rate of 9.3 against the National average of 1.9.

**Kidnapping & Abduction  
(Incidence... 38,440  
Crime rate... 3.2)**

38,440 cases of 'Kidnapping & Abduction' were reported during the year, showing an increase of 68.1% over 2000 level (22,871), 38.8% over the Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and 13.5% over the previous year (38,860). *The highest incidence of*

*Kidnapping & Abduction was reported from Uttar Pradesh (6,321) accounting for 16.4% of the total cases reported in the country. The*

**Dacoity  
(Incidence... 4,358  
Crime rate... 0.4)**

*The incidence of Dacoity showed a decline of 36.1% over the 2000 level (6,825), 7.6% over the Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and a decrease of 5.0% over the previous year (4,586). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such incidents (778) accounting for 17.9% of the total cases reported in the country. Bihar with 644 cases was the next in order accounting for 14.8% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in D & N Haveli (3.0) against the National average of 0.4.*

**Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity  
(Incidence... 2,615  
Crime rate... 0.2)**

*The incidence (2,615) of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity during 2010 registered an*

**Table-3 (D)  
Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2009 & 2010**

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2009			2010			% Share (2010)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	362	351	713	384	343	727	2.1
2.	10-15 years	263	153	416	221	134	355	1.0
3.	15-18 years	373	193	566	372	194	566	1.7
4.	18-30 years	10,689	4,190	14,879	11,580	4,207	15,787	46.6
5.	30-50 years	10,345	3,025	13,370	10,077	3,057	13,134	38.7
6.	Above 50 years	2,409	806	3,215	2,532	807	3,339	9.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,441</b>	<b>8,718</b>	<b>33,159</b>	<b>25,166</b>	<b>8,742</b>	<b>33,908</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

highest crime rate (17.5) was observed in Delhi followed by Assam (10.5) against the National average of 3.2.

*increase of 73.8% over 2000 level (1,505), and a decrease of 14.2% over the Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and 8.2% over the previous year (2,850). West Bengal has reported the largest number (687) of such cases accounting for 26.3% of total such cases at the National level. The crime rate of 7.3 was highest in Manipur against the National average of 0.2.*

**Robbery**  
**(Incidence... 23,393**  
**Crime rate... 2.0)**

The incidence of Robbery (23,393) showed an increase of 11.8% over the 2000 level (20,926), an increase of 19.1% over the Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and 4.4% increase over the previous year (22,409). The highest number of incidents (3,721) accounting for 15.9% were reported from Maharashtra. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest crime rate of 5.6 against the National average of 2.0.

**Riots**  
**(Incidence...67,571.**  
**Crime rate... 5.7)**

*Incidence of Riots (67,571) registered during the year has declined by 16.0% over 2000 (80,456), increased by 12.0% over the Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and a decrease of 7.4% over the previous year (62,942).* The highest number of incidents (8,809) were reported from Bihar accounting for 13.0% of total such incidents in the country. The crime rate was the highest in Kerala (24.9) against the National average of 5.7.

**Arson**  
**(Incidence... 8,508**  
**Crime rate... 0.7)**

The incidence of Arson during the year has decreased by 18.1% over the 2000 level (10,392), 3.2% over the Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and 2.6% over 2009

(8,736). Maharashtra (1,229) has reported the highest number of incidents accounting for 14.4% of the total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was reported in Manipur (3.2) against the National average of 0.7.

**Dowry Death**  
**(Incidence... 8,391**  
**Crime rate... 0.7)**

Incidence of Dowry Deaths during the year (8,391) has increased by 20.0% over 2000 level (6,995), 7.4% over Quinquennial Average of 2005 - 2009 and 0.1% over previous year (8,383). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,217) like previous year followed by Bihar (1,257). The crime rate for Dowry Deaths was highest in Bihar (1.3) 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 2009 & 2010**

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2009			2010			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	53	44	97	40	28	68	1.6
2.	10-15 years	41	32	73	40	30	70	1.7
3.	15-18 years	116	46	162	78	45	123	3.0
4.	18-30 years	1,09	342	1,951	1,738	394	2,132	51.2
5.	30-50 years	1,421	228	1,649	1,222	180	1,402	33.7
6.	Above 50 years	289	61	350	305	61	366	8.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,52</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>4,461</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 2009 and 2010 at All-India level can be seen in Table-3 (D). The State/UT-wise details are presented in Table-3.3. Almost one-fourth (23.2%) of the 727 Murder victims under 10 years of age belonged to Maharashtra (169) followed by Uttar Pradesh(19.0). 82 out of (355) of Murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years belonged to Uttar

The incidence of Murder has increased by 3% during the year (from 33,335 cases in 2009 to 32,335 cases in 2010). The number of victims of Murder has also increased by 2.3% (from 33,159 in 2009 to 33,908 in 2010). The share of female victims (8,742) was 25.8% of the total Murder victims (33,908) during 2010. The share of victims in the youth age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 46.6% followed by those in the age-group 30-50 years (38.7%).

### Victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

The age-wise and gender-

**Table-3 (F)**  
**Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction for the year 2009 & 2010**

Sl.No.	Age-group	2009			2010			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	571	410	629	614	378	992	2.5
2.	10-15 years	669	1,731	2,400	1,229	1,999	3,228	8.2
3.	15-18 years	710	5,387	6,097	731	6,422	7,153	18.3
4.	18-30 years	3,899	15,538	19,437	4,201	17,702	21,903	55.9
5.	30-50 years	2,064	3,067	3,067	2,005	3,505	5,510	14.1
6.	Above 50 years	204	54	258	196	166	362	0.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,117</b>	<b>26,187</b>	<b>34,304</b>	<b>8,976</b>	<b>30172</b>	<b>39,148</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

Pradesh and about one-fourth victims in the age group 15-18 years (22.3% i.e., 126 out of 566) also belonged to Uttar Pradesh.

wise profile of the victims of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder for the year 2009 and 2010 at all India level are presented in Table 3(E).

The share of female victims (738) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder was 17.7% of the total 4,161 victims during 2010. (51.2%) (2,132) out of (4,161) the victims were in the age group 18-30 years. The victims in the age-group 30-50 years (1402) were 33.7% of the total victims under Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. The State/UT wise details are presented in Table 3.4.

### **Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction**

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

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

A total of 39,148 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year 2010 as compared to 34,304 in the previous year (2009), registering an increase of 14.1% over 2009. More

than three times number of females (30,172) were kidnapped compared to males (8,976) accounting for 77.1% during the year. 'Marriage' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of females accounting for 46.9 % (18,354 out of 39,148) of the total females Kidnapped & Abducted. Correspondingly, 'Unlawful Activity' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of males representing 6.4% of the Kidnapped & Abducted males (572 out of 8,976).

The number of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction was higher in the age group of 18 - 30 years (21,903). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 55.9% of the total such victims reported during the year.

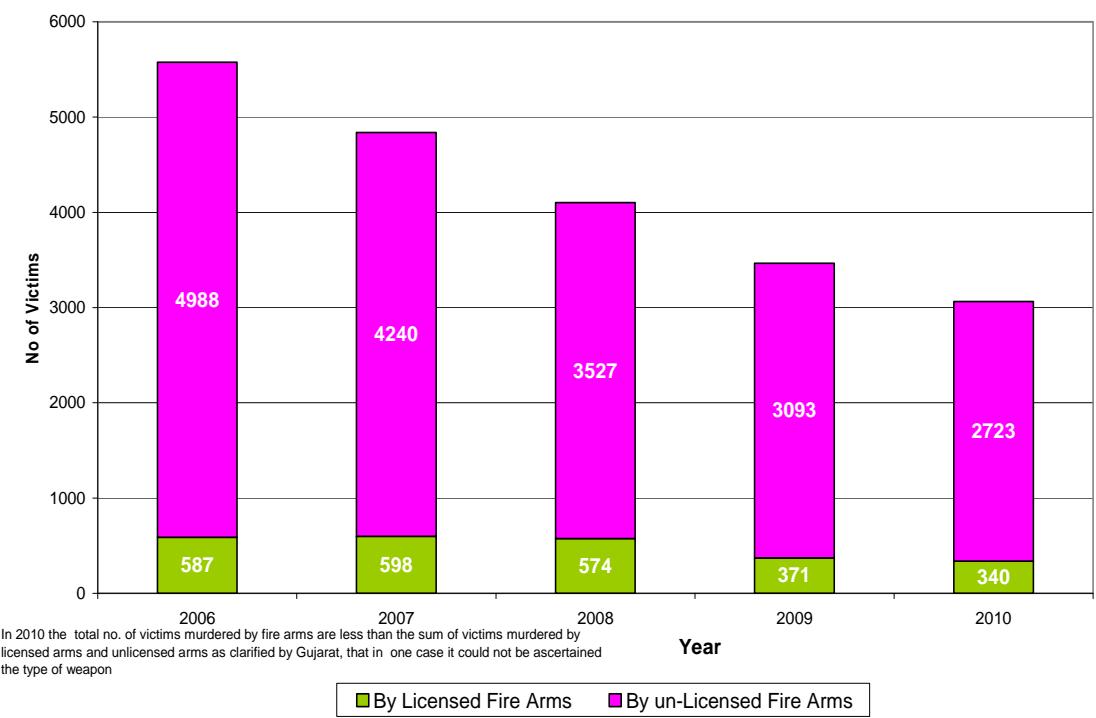
N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 9.1% of Kidnapping & Abduction victims, reported 54.2% (541 out of 992 of child victims (upto 10 years of age) and 48.7% victims for the age-groups 10 - 15 years (1,573 out of 32,228). Delhi has reported the highest number of victims for age group 15 – 18 years (1,218 out of 7,153 i.e., 17.0%). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of victims for age group 18 - 30 years (4,142 out of 21,903 i.e., 18.9%). West Bengal reported the highest number of victims in 30 – 50 years (1,069 out of 5,510 i.e., 19.4%).

**Table-3 (G)**  
**Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2006 to 2010**

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	
2006	33,808	587	4,988	5,575	16.5
2007	33,428	598	4,240	4,838	14.5
2008	33,727	574	3,527	4,101	12.2
2009	33,159	371	2,722	3,093	9.3
2010	33,908	340	2,723	3,064	9.0

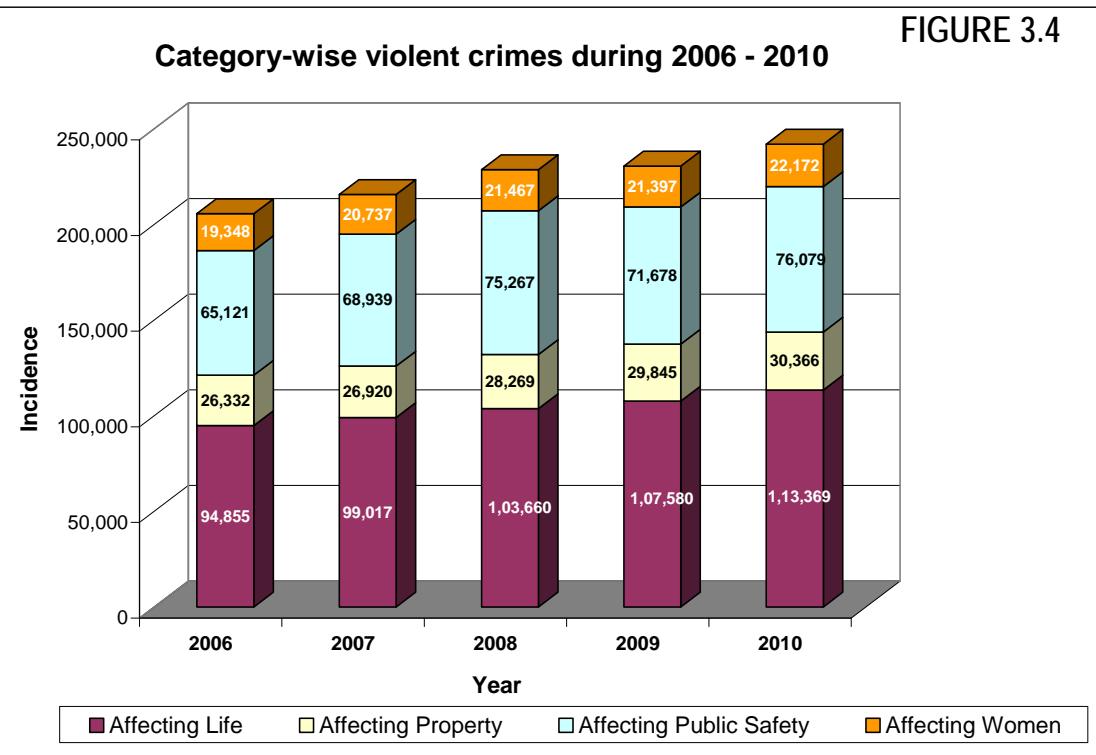
**Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2006-2010**

**FIGURE 3.3**



**Category-wise violent crimes during 2006 - 2010**

**FIGURE 3.4**



## **Use of Fire Arms in Murder Cases**

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

*The proportion of Murder victims by use of Fire-arms which was 16.5% in 2006, declined to 14.5% in 2007, 12.2% in 2008, 9.3% in 2009 and 9.0 in 2010. Thus, the proportion of Murder victims by Fire-arms in 2010 was almost the half of that in 2006. 3,064 victims of the total 33,908 murder victims fell prey to fire-arms. 340 victims of these were murdered by licensed firearms and 2,723 persons were by un-licensed fire arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (892), Bihar (694) and Jharkhand (231) have reported significant number of murder victims by use of fire-arms. These three States altogether accounted for 59.3% of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in 2010.*

On an average 8 persons were victims of fire-arms use everyday at all India level during the year. Uttar Pradesh which reported 13.2% of total Murder cases represented almost one-third (29.1%) of the victims of Murder by use of Fire arms at the National Level (892 out of 3,064).

## **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 2006 - 2010

A total of 33,857 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 93 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies were Maharashtra (7,651), Uttar Pradesh (3,767 and West Bengal (3461)). The State/UT wise details are presented in Table-3.8.

**Table - 3 (H)**

### **Un-identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest conducted during 2006 to 2010**

S. No.	Year	No. of Un-Identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1.	2006	36,131
2..	2007	37,282
3.	2008	37,668
4.	2009	34,902
5.	2010	33,857

## CHAPTER-4

### **DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS**

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

The quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during last four decades are presented in Table 4(A). It is observed that the cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated increased considerably from 53.6% in 1961 to 79.1% in 2010 although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 84.2% in 1961 to 72.2% in 2010.

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

There were 29,85,719 cases for investigation during 2010 including the pending cases from

previous year. In 21,56,257 of these cases investigation was completed by police accounting for 72.2% of the total cases for investigation. The number of cases in which investigation was refused was 2,526 (0.1% of the total cases for investigation including pending cases from previous year(s)). 8,26,631 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2010. 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 Importation of Girls (59.8%) followed by

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

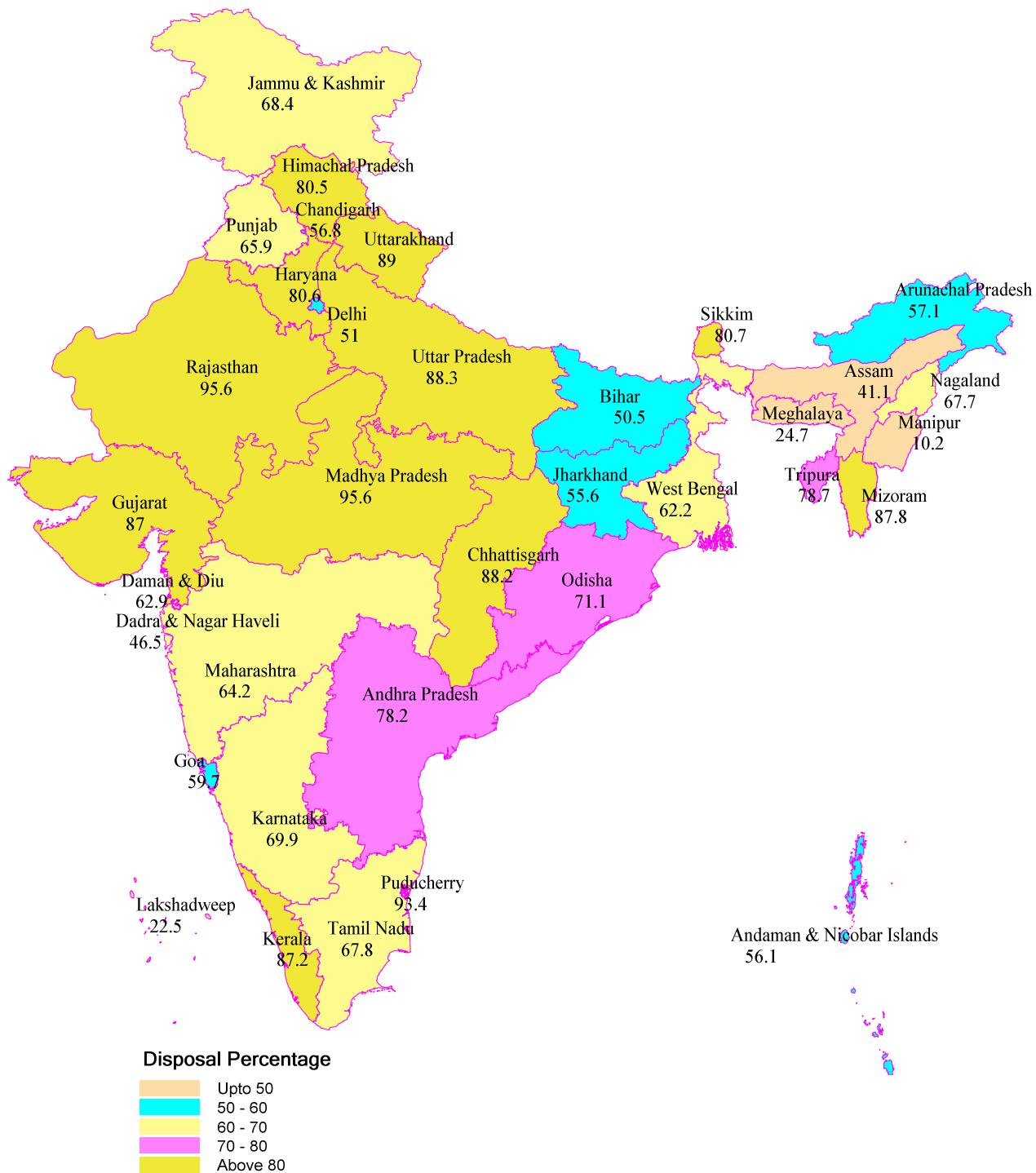
S.NO.	YEAR	Total No. of Cases for Investigation (including pending cases)	No. of cases investigated				Percentage of cases	
			Found F/NC/MF #	Charge-Sheeted	Total True cases@	Total* (Col. 4+6)	Investigated (Col.7 *100/ Col.3)	Charge-Sheeted (Col.5*100/ Col.6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1961	696155	54128	285059	532151	586279	84.2	53.6
2	1971	1138588	83663	428382	810691	894354	78.5	52.8
3	1981	1692060	127655	740881	1208339	1335994	79.0	61.3
4	1991	2075718	118626	1091579	1530861	1649487	79.5	71.3
5	2001	2238379	105019	1303397	1658258	1763277	78.8	78.6
6	2002	2246845	116913	1335792	1670339	1787252	79.5	80.0
7	2003	2169268	105383	1271504	1586562	1691945	78.0	80.1
8	2004	2303354	103249	1317632	1651944	1755193	76.2	79.8
9	2005	2365658	100183	1367268	1693652	1793835	75.8	80.7
10	2006	2447063	101372	1374282	1704802	1806174	73.8	80.6
11	2007	2626687	123434	1475711	1841411	1964845	74.8	80.1
12	2008	2752687	122211	1547188	1939738	2061949	74.9	79.8
13	2009	2808468	126677	1505951	1920143	2046820	72.9	78.4
14	2010	2985719	134997	1598272	2021260	2156257	72.2	79.1

# 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 2010

(All India 72.3)



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

Dacoity (57.1%) and Counterfeiting (52.0%).

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 84.1% for Sexual Harassment followed by Hurt (80.7%), Molestation (77.4%), Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (72.8%), Causing Death by Negligence (73.7%).

Police could charge-sheet 53.5% cases out of the total cases for investigation. The cases for which 'final report submitted', 'charges found false/mistake of law etc.' and 'investigation refused' accounted for 14.2%, 4.5% and 0.1% respectively. 305 cases were withdrawn by the Government at investigation stage. The police investigation of 72.2% in 2010 was marginally lower than that of the previous year (72.9% investigation).

15,98,272 cases were charge-sheeted by police of the total true cases (Charge-sheeted + final report submitted) (20,21,260) investigated amounting to 79.1% of successful detection. 14.2% cases of Cheating, 12.2% cases of Kidnapping & Abduction and 7.2% 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 4.5% cases found false or those relating to mistake of law in all the IPC cases at National level.

The States which have reported a higher percentage of pendency of cases at the end of the year for investigation by police are - Manipur (89.8%), Meghalaya (75.3%), Assam (58.9%) and Bihar (49.5%). Highest such percentage among UTs has been found in Lakshadweep (77.5%).

### **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 94.8% in Kerala, followed by Mizoram (93.8%), Puducherry (89.5%), Odisha (88.5%), Andhra Pradesh (86.7%), Madhya Pradesh (86.3%), Tamil Nadu (86.2%), Himachal Pradesh (85.8%), Tripura (81.7%), Karnataka (81.5%), Gujarat (81.2%) and Chhattisgarh (81.0%) compared to the All-India average at 79.1%. The Police, in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Chandigarh and Puducherry have charge-sheeted 100% cases of Dowry Death.*

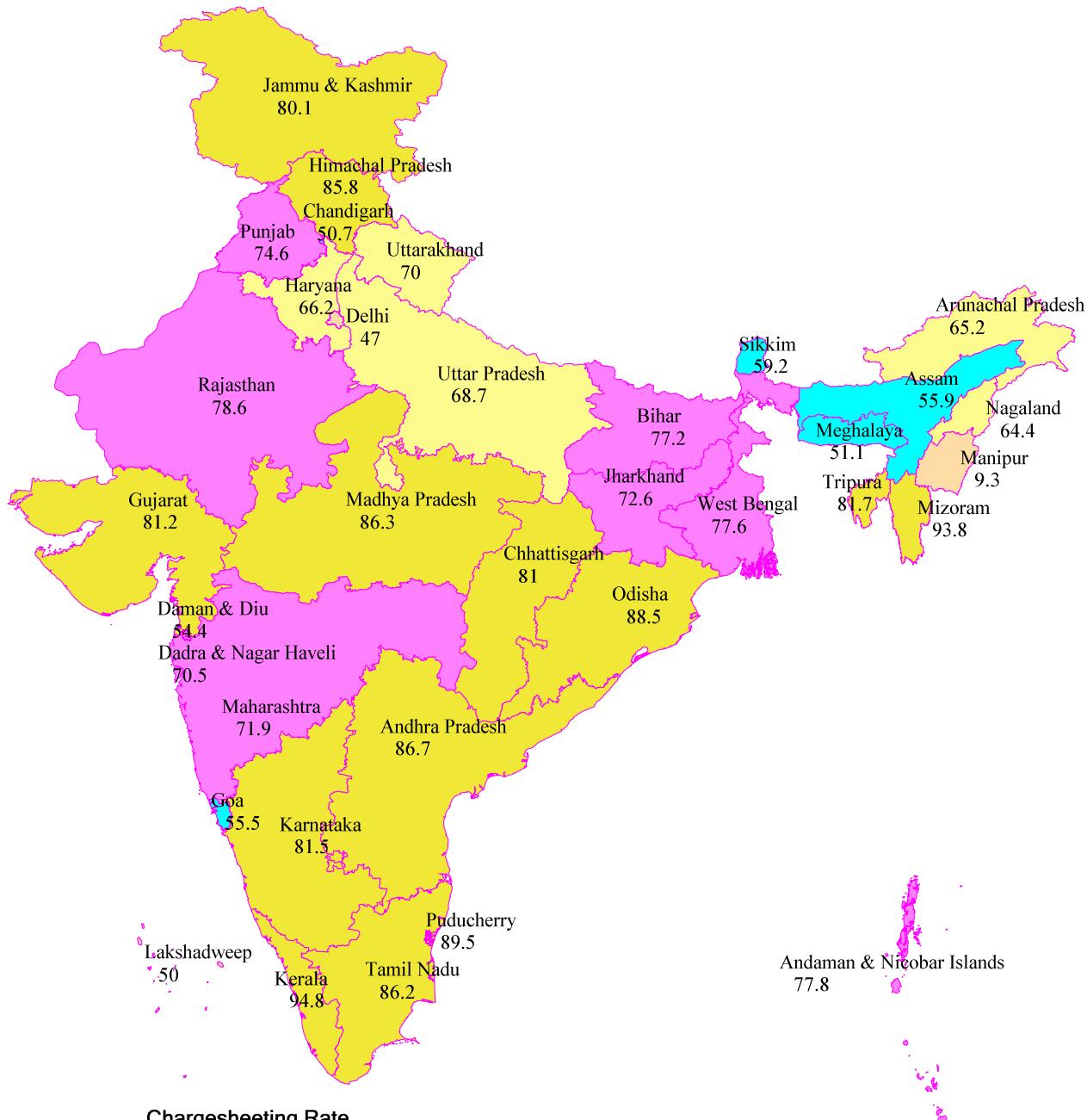
The rate of charge-sheet in respect of total IPC cases in Manipur was the lowest at 9.3%.

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

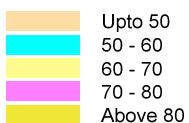
The disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime-heads is presented in Table - 4.5. Police completed investigation in 94.4%

# CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2010

(All India 79.1)



Chargessheeting Rate

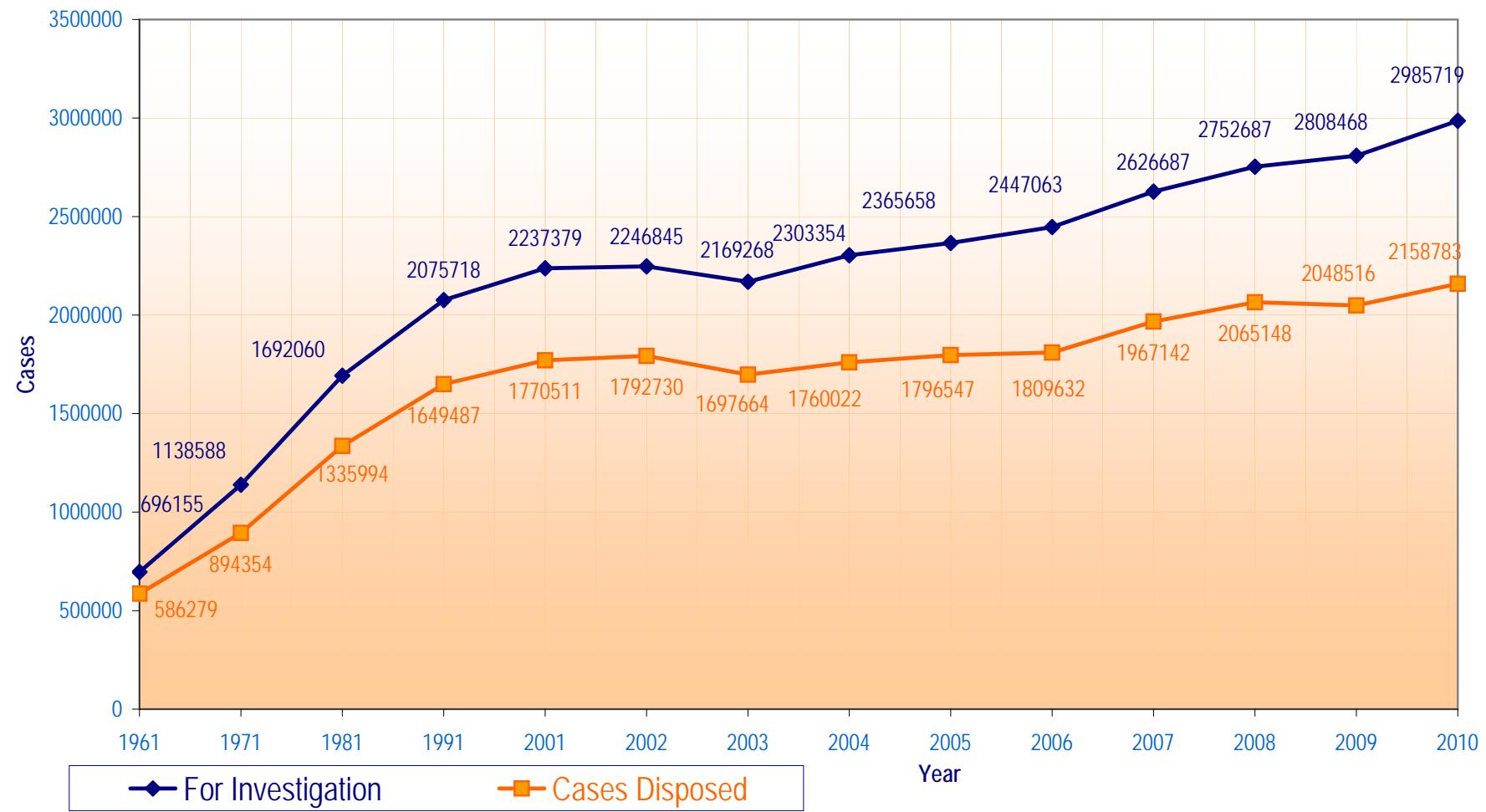


Note:

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

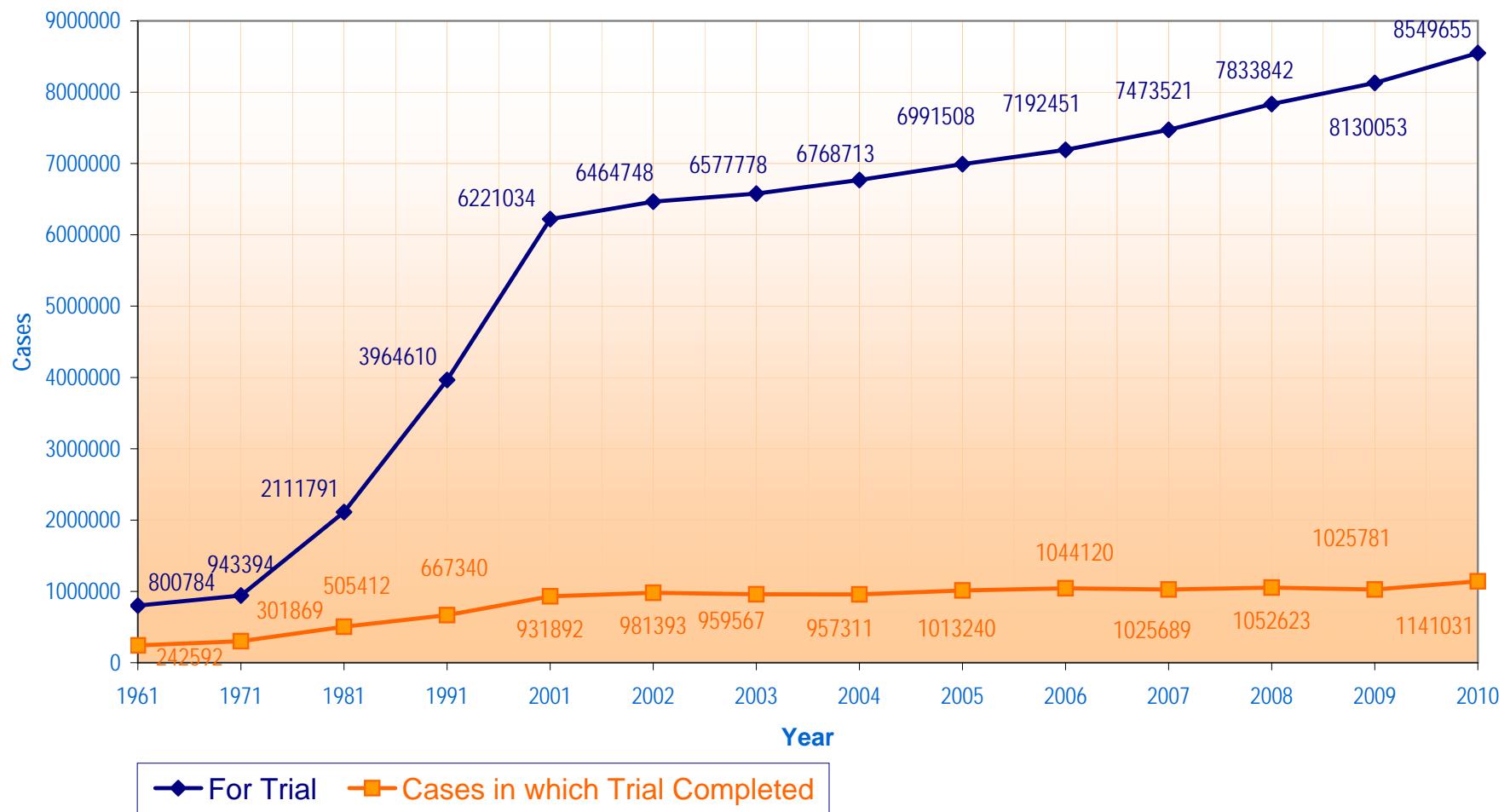
**IPC Cases For Investigation  
and their Disposal by Police**

**FIGURE 4.1**



**FIGURE 4.2**

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



cases and in negligible percentage of cases investigation was refused out of the total 47,57,459 cases (including the pending cases from previous years) meant for investigation. The percentage of SLL cases in which investigation was completed was better as compared to percentage of IPC cases (72.2%), as in the previous year. Only 5.6% SLL cases were pending for police disposal at the end of the year 2010 against 27.7% under IPC.

State / UT wise pendency of SLL cases for investigation by police (Table - 4.6) reveals that 94.8% cases were pending investigation at the end of the year in Manipur, followed by Assam (83.3%), Meghalaya (80.4%), Delhi (66.7%) and Bihar (60.9%). The States / UTs which had appreciable police disposal percentage for SLL cases were Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand (99.9% each), Madhya Pradesh (99.8%), Uttar Pradesh (99.5%), Kerala (98.3%), Rajasthan (98.0%), Mizoram (96.9%), Sikkim (95.6%), Andhra Pradesh (94.6%), Puducherry (94.3%), Haryana (91.4%), A & N Islands (90.2%) and Gujarat (90.3%).

The details of disposal of SLL crimes under various crime-heads are presented in Table - 4.7. A high pendency was observed in TADA cases (97.2%), followed by Indian Passport Act (67.3%) and Indian Railways Act (51.0%) in 2010.

### Charge-Sheeting Rate of SLL Crimes

State / UT-wise details of Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes during the year 2010 are presented in Table - 4.8. The Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes was also fairly high (94.7%) compared to 79.1% for IPC crimes. 11 States / UTs have reported charge-sheeting rate of 99% or more for SLL crimes. These States are Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (100% each), Chhattisgarh and Mizoram (99.9% each), Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand (99.8% each), A & N Islands (99.7%), Puducherry (99.6%) and Uttar Pradesh (99.0%). Manipur had a low charge-sheeting rate, which stood at 20.7% during the year.

### Disposal by Courts (Decadal variations)

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

It was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial and percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a declining trend. These percentages were 30.3% and 64.8% respectively in the year 1961 which went down in 2010 to 13.3% and 40.7% respectively.

# DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2010

(All India 15.1)



Disposal Percentage

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

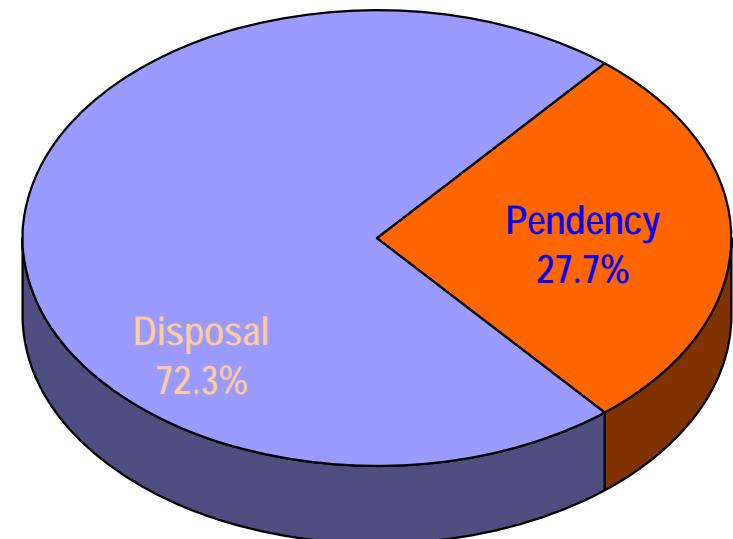
Note:

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 2010

**FIGURE 4.3**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	53.7	46.3
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	60.1	39.9
C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	64.3	35.7
RAPE	64.2	35.8
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	57.2	42.8
DACOITY	42.9	57.1
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	48.5	51.5
ROBBERY	60.8	39.2
BURGLARY	67.1	32.9
THEFT	66.8	33.2
RIOTS	65.0	35.0
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	51.4	48.6
CHEATING	54.7	45.3
COUNTERFEITING	48.0	52.0
ARSON	64.7	35.3
HURT	80.7	19.3
DOWRY DEATH	62.0	38.0
MOLESTATION	77.5	22.5
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	84.1	15.9
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	72.9	27.1
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	40.2	59.8
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	73.8	26.2
OTHER IPC CRIMES	78.9	21.1
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	72.3	27.7



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

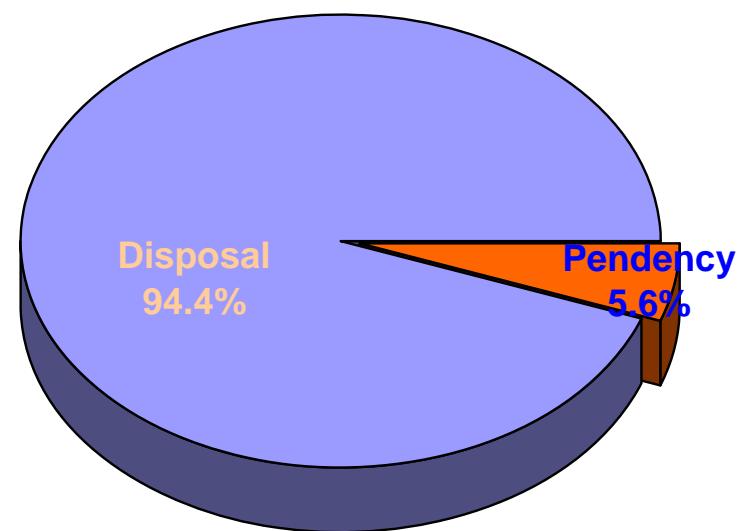
## Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Police Crime-wise 2010

**FIGURE 4.4**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	84.1	15.9
N.D.P.S. ACT	72.1	27.9
GAMBLING ACT	89.2	10.8
EXCISE ACT	90.2	9.8
PROHIBITION ACT	81.9	18.1
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	56.3	43.7
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	64.3	35.7
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	49.0	51.0
THE FOREIGNERS ACT	66.7	33.3
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	75.8	24.2
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	32.7	67.3
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	65.4	34.6
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	1.8	97.2
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	50.0	50.0
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	58.1	41.9
PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT	70.3	29.7
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	94.6	5.4
COPYRIGHT ACT	72.3	27.7
SATI PREVENTION ACT	100.0	0.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	59.8	40.2
FOREST ACT	92.4	7.6
OTHER SLL CRIMES	97.6	2.4
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>

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

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



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

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Cases for Trial (Including Pending Cases)	No. of Cases		Percentage of	
			Tried*	Convicted	Trial Completed [(Col. 4 / Col.3) X 100]	Conviction [(Col. 5 / Col. 4) X 100]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1961	8,00,784	2,42,592	1,57,318	30.3	64.8
2	1971	9,43,394	3,01,869	1,87,072	32.0	62.0
3	1981	21,11,791	5,05,412	2,65,531	23.9	52.5
4	1991	39,64,610	6,67,340	3,19,157	16.8	47.8
5	2001	62,21,034	9,31,892	3,80,504	15.0	40.8
6	2002	64,64,748	9,81,393	3,98,830	15.2	40.6
7	2003	65,77,778	9,59,567	3,84,887	14.6	40.1
8	2004	67,68,713	9,57,311	4,06,621	14.1	42.5
9	2005	69,91,508	10,13,240	4,30,091	14.5	42.4
10	2006	71,92,451	10,44,120	4,47,516	14.5	42.9
11	2007	74,73,521	10,25,689	4,33,929	13.7	42.3
12	2008	78,33,842	10,52,623	4,48,475	13.4	42.6
13	2009	81,30,053	10,25,781	4,27,655	12.6	41.7
14	2010	85,49,655	11,41,031	4,64,128	13.3	40.7

\* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

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

Status of disposal of various categories of IPC cases by courts is presented in Table - 4.9. There were 85,49,655 cases for trials (including pending cases from the previous years) during 2010 as compared to 81,30,053 during the previous year 2009. The percentage of cases in which trial was completed has increased to 13.3% in 2010 from 12.6% in 2009. 84.9% 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 1,42,966 Violent Crime cases were completed by Courts during the year 2010 representing 13.3% of trial of total IPC crime disposal (11,41,031) at All-India level.

It is observed from Table - 4.10 that the highest pendency was reported by Lakshadweep (100.0%) followed by Manipur (98.0%), A & N Islands (97.3%) and West Bengal (95.7%).

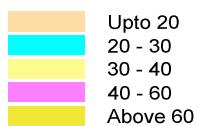
The details regarding crime head-wise pendency percentage of IPC cases for trial can be seen in Table - 4.11. More than 85% pendency was observed for most of the IPC crimes.

# CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2010

(All India 40.7)



## Conviction Rate



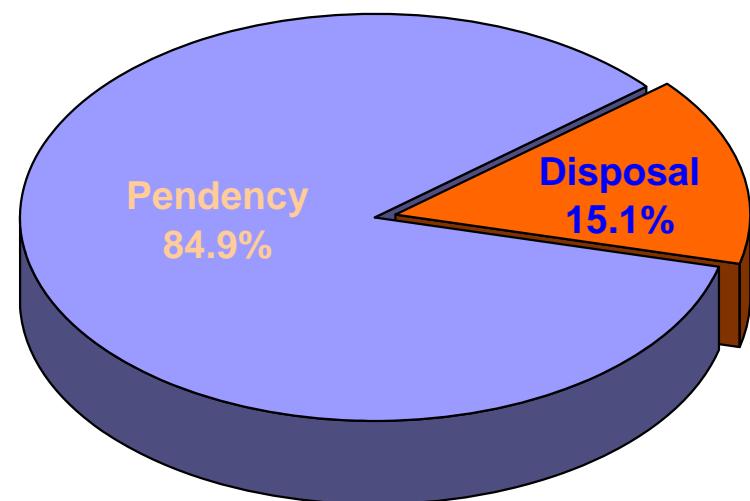
## Note:

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

## Percent Disposal of IPC Cases by Courts Crime-wise 2010

**FIGURE 4.5**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	13.0	87.0
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	14.3	85.7
C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	15.0	85.0
RAPE	16.1	83.9
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	14.0	86.0
DACOITY	10.2	89.8
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	11.9	88.1
ROBBERY	12.0	88.0
BURGLARY	11.8	88.2
THEFT	11.1	88.9
RIOTS	10.5	89.5
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8.6	91.4
CHEATING	9.9	90.1
COUNTERFEITING	12.7	87.3
ARSON	13.7	86.3
HURT	18.8	81.2
DOWRY DEATH	18.1	81.9
MOLESTATION	15.5	84.5
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	26.3	73.7
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	13.3	86.7
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	6.6	93.4
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	14.7	85.3
OTHER IPC CRIMES	16.4	83.6
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	15.1	84.9



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

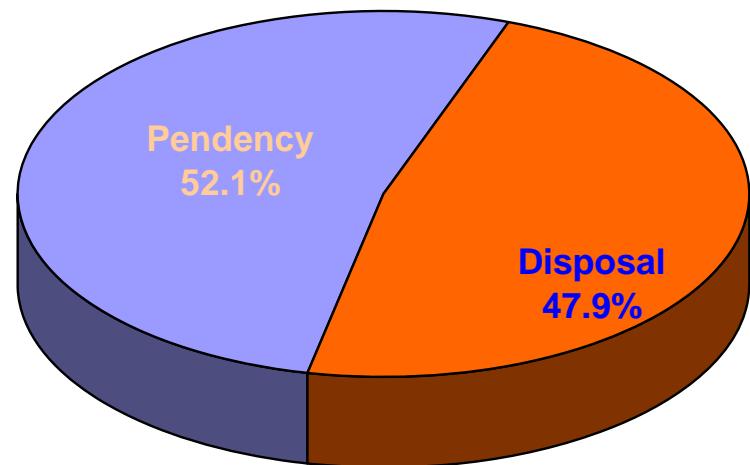
## Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Courts Crime-wise 2010

**FIGURE 4.6**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	21.0	79.0
N.D.P.S. ACT	20.1	79.9
GAMBLING ACT	33.3	66.7
EXCISE ACT	27.5	72.5
PROHIBITION ACT	14.3	85.7
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	13.7	86.3
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	17.5	82.5
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	9.5	90.5
THE FOREIGNERS ACT	7.7	92.3
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	18.4	81.6
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	12.3	87.7
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	9.8	90.2
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	0.3	99.7
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	17.2	82.8
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	17.7	82.3
PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT	13.7	86.3
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	45.7	54.3
COPYRIGHT ACT	16.2	83.8
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	100.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	20.6	79.4
FOREST ACT	24.5	75.5
OTHER SLL CRIMES	70.7	29.3
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>

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

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



## **Conviction Rate of IPC Crimes**

*The conviction rate i.e., the ratio of cases convicted to the total cases tried, in 2010 was 40.7% which was marginally lower as compared to 41.7% in 2009. The crime head - wise analysis revealed that the conviction rate was highest in cases relating to Sexual Harassment (52.0%). The next highest conviction rate was 39.3% in cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. The highest percentage of cases which were either compounded or withdrawn was reported for 'Hurt' cases (4.2%) followed by 'Sexual Harassment' (3.2%).*

State / UT-wise details of Conviction Rates are presented for various IPC crimes in Table - 4.12. It is observed that Mizoram, Nagaland and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have reported a 100% conviction rate for 'Cruelty by Husband and Relatives' cases against the National average of 40.7% in respect of total IPC crimes.

## **Disposal of SLL cases by Courts**

The details of SLL crimes disposed by the courts are presented in Table - 4.13. There were as many as 93,14,925 SLL cases, including those pending from the previous years, for disposal by Criminal Courts in the country during 2010. There was a decrease of 0.6% in SLL cases pending trial in 2010 as compared to 2009. The pendency of SLL cases in Courts during 2010 was lower at 52.1% as compared to 54.8% in 2009.

The State/UT-wise disposal of SLL crimes by various Courts is

given in Table - 4.14. The pendency for SLL cases was reported to be high from Manipur (98.8%). The next in the order was Arunachal Pradesh (97.6%) followed by West Bengal (95.3%), Assam (93.0%), Meghalaya (91.6%), Maharashtra (90.7%), Odisha (90.5%) and Jammu & Kashmir (90.4%). The highest pendency among UTs was reported from Lakshadweep (100.0%) followed by A & N Islands (96.5%) and Delhi (93.1%).

The percentage disposal of various SLL crimes by Courts during 2010 is presented in Table - 4.15. The percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried was highest in cases of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (93.1%).

## **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 (91.7%) than that of IPC crimes (40.7%) at the National level. The conviction rate for SLL crimes was much higher than that of IPC crimes in respect of all States and UTs except Jammu & Kashmir where conviction rate in respect of IPC crimes was 53.1% as compared to 40.5% in respect of SLL crimes.

## **Duration of trials for IPC Crimes by various Courts**

The duration of trials (for completed trials) compiled for the IPC crimes at various levels of Courts from all the States / UTs, is presented in Table - 4.18. It was observed that 37,549 trials (3.3%) were completed after 10 years of trial out of 11,41,031 completed trials, 11.1% between 5 to 10 years, 24.0% between 3

*to 5 years, 30.6% between 1 to 3 years, 19.1% between 6 months to a year and 11.9% within 6 months. It may be seen that maximum disposal of cases by various courts (30.6%) took place between 1 to 3 years followed by 3 - 5 years (24.0%).*

(16.2%), Assam (17.0%) and Himachal Pradesh (19.9%) as compared to National average of 40.7%.

## Salient features

1) Charge-sheeting rate for IPC crimes was low in Manipur (9.3%) against National average of 79.1%.

2) The Conviction rate for IPC cases was low in Maharashtra (9.0%), Odisha (9.9%), Tripura (11.1%), West Bengal (13.5%), Daman & Diu (14.0%), Bihar

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

4) The conviction rates for SLL crimes in respect of Lakshadweep (nil), Odisha (16.1%), Assam (19.8%), Maharashtra (20.6%) and Tripura (24.3%) were very low against the National average of 91.7%.

## CHAPTER-5

### CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

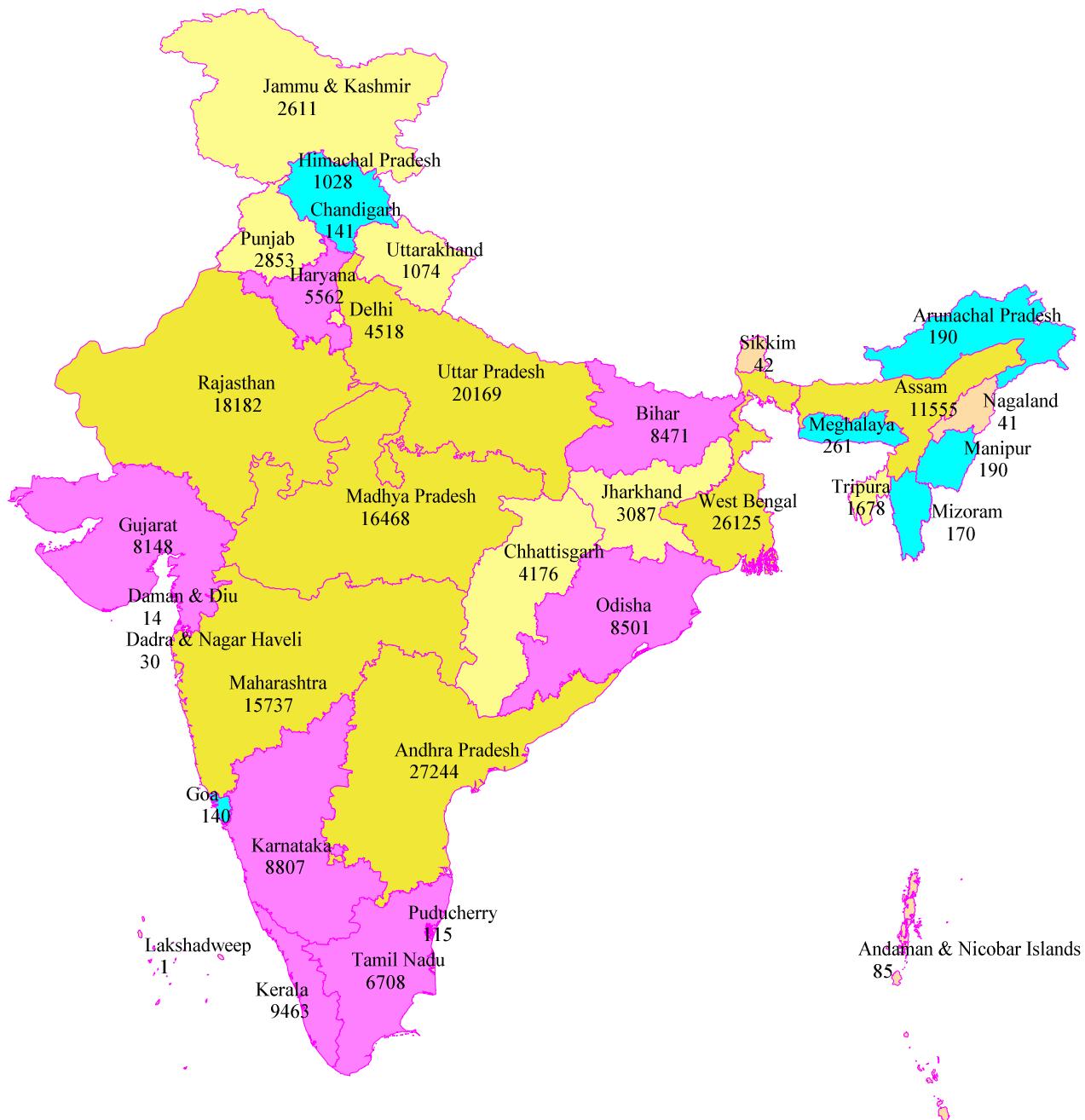
- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

#### **Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence...2,13,585)**

*A total of 2,13,585 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 2,03,804 during 2009 recording an increase of 4.8% during 2010. These crimes have continuously increased during 2006 - 2010 with 1,64,765 cases in 2006, 1,85,312 cases in 2007, 1,95,856 cases in 2008, 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.8% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 27,244 cases. West Bengal with 7.6% share of country's population has accounted for nearly 12.2% of total crime against women by reporting 26,125 cases in 2010.*

# INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2010

(All India 213585)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

Upto 100
101 - 1,000
1,001 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
Above 10,000

## **Crime Rate (Crime rate... 18.0)**

The rate of crime has increased marginally from 17.4 during the year 2009 to 18.0 during 2010. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women at 46.5 during 2010.

## **Trend Analysis**

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2006 to 2010 along with percentage variation are

presented in Table-5(A). The crime against women has increased by 4.8% over 2009 and by 29.6% over 2006. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 96.0% of total crimes and the rest 4.0% were SLL crimes against women.

The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased continually during last 5 years from 8.2% in 2006 to 9.6% during 2010.

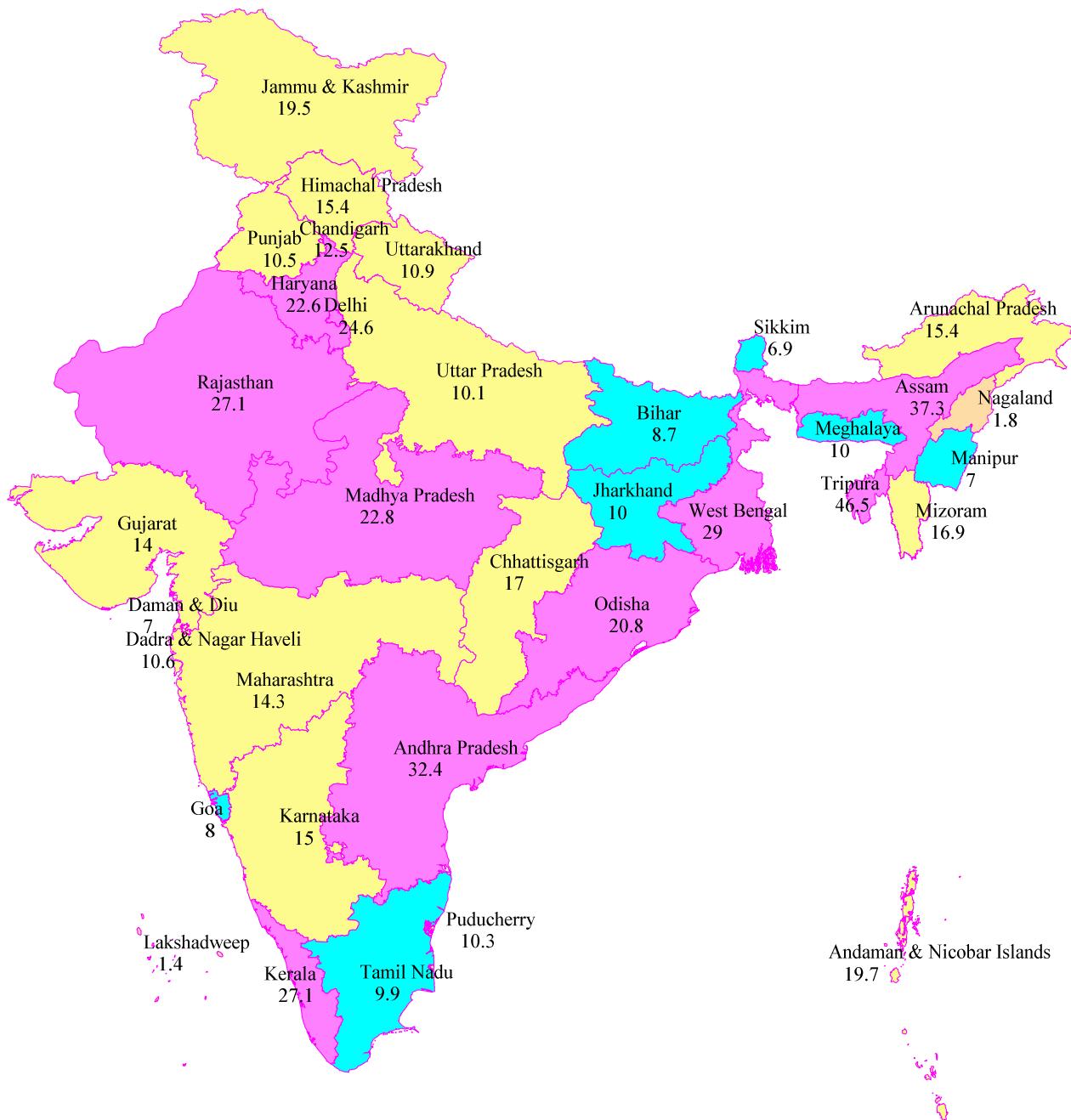
**Table - 5(A)**

### **Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2006 - 2010 and Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	19,348	20,737	21,467	21,397	22,172	3.6
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	17,414	20,416	22,939	25,741	29,795	15.7
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	7,618	8,093	8,172	8,383	8,391	0.1
4.	Torture (Sec. 498-A IPC)	63,128	75,930	81,344	89,546	94,041	5.0
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	36,617	38,734	40,413	38,711	40,613	4.9
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	9,966	10,950	12,214	11,009	9,961	-9.5
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	67	61	67	48	36	-25.0
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	0	1	0	0	-
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	1.0
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,562	1,200	1,025	845	895	5.9
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	4,504	5,623	5,555	5,650	5,182	-8.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,64,765</b>	<b>1,85,312</b>	<b>1,95,856</b>	<b>2,03,804</b>	<b>2,13,585</b>	<b>4.8</b>

# RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2010

(All India 18.0)



## Rate of Crime

<span style="background-color: #f0e68c; border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Upto 5
<span style="background-color: #00bfff; border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	5 - 10
<span style="background-color: #ffffcc; border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	10 - 20
<span style="background-color: #ff00ff; border: 1px solid black; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Above 20

## Note:

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

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

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC crimes
1	2006	18,78,293	1,54,158	8.2
2	2007	19,89,673	1,74,921	8.8
3	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
4	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
5	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6

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

#### **Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) (Incidence...22,172 Rate...1.9)**

An increasing trend in cases of rape has been observed during 2006 - 2008. A mixed trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during 2008 - 2010. These cases reported an increase of 7.2% in 2007 over 2006, an increase of 3.5% in 2008 over 2007, a decline of 0.3% in 2009 over 2008 and an increase of 3.6% in 2010 over 2009. *Madhya Pradesh* has reported the highest number of Rape cases (3,135) accounting for 14.1% of total such cases reported in the country. However, Mizoram has reported the highest crime rate 9.1 as compared to National average of 1.9.

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

#### **Incest Rape (Incidence...288)**

Incest rape cases have decreased by 10.3% from 321 cases in 2009 to 288 cases in

2010 as compared to 3.6% increase in overall Rape cases. Maharashtra (44) has accounted for the highest (15.3%) of the total such cases reported in the country. (See Table 5.3)

#### **Rape Victims**

There were 22,193 victims of Rape out of 22,172 reported Rape cases in the country. 8.9% (1,975) of the total victims of Rape were girls under 14 years of age, while 16.1% (3,570) were teenaged girls (14-18 years). 57.4% (12,749) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. 3,763 victims (17.0%) were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.6% (136) were over 50 years of age. The details are given in Table-5.3.

*Offenders were known to the victims in as many as 21,566 (97.3%) cases. Parents / close family members were involved in 1.3% (288 out of 21,566) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 36.2% cases (7,816 out of 21,566) and relatives were involved in 6.2% (1,344 out of 21,566) cases. The State / UT / City-wise details are presented in Table-5.4.*

**Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...29,795**  
**Rate...2.5)**

*These cases have reported an increase of 15.7% as compared to previous year (25,741). Uttar Pradesh (5,468) has accounted for 18.4% of the total cases at the National level. Delhi UT has reported the highest rate at 9.5 as compared to the National average of 2.5.*

**Dowry Deaths (Sec. 302, 304B IPC)**  
**(Incidence...8,391**  
**Rate...0.7)**

*These cases have increased by 0.1% over the previous year (8,383). 26.4% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,217) alone followed by Bihar (1,257) (15.0%). The highest rate of crime (1.3) was reported from Bihar as compared to the National average of 0.7.*

**Torture (Cruelty by Husband & Relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...94,041**  
**Rate...7.9)**

'Torture' cases in the country have increased by 5.0% over the previous year (89,546). 18.9% of these were reported from West Bengal (17,796). The highest rate of 26.0 was reported from Tripura as compared to the National rate at 7.9.

**Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...40,613**  
**Rate...3.4)**

Incidents of Molestation in the country have increased by 4.9% over the previous year (38,711). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,646) amounting to 16.4% of total such cases. Tripura has reported the highest rate (10.4) as compared to the National average of 3.4.

**Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...9,961 Rate...0.8)**

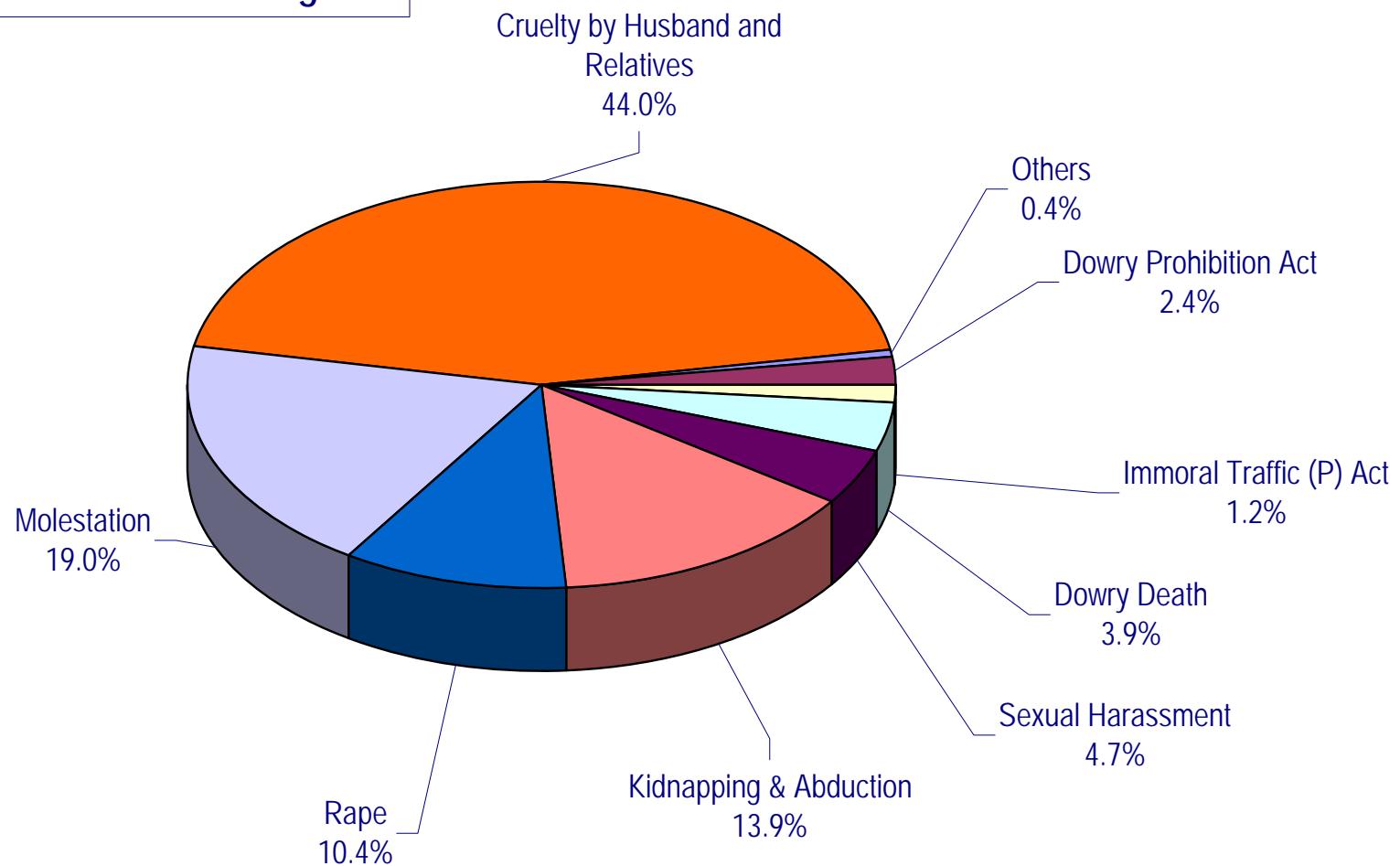
The number of such cases has decreased by 9.5% over the previous year (11,009). Andhra Pradesh has reported 45.8% of cases (4,562) followed by Maharashtra 11.8% (2,524). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate 5.4 as compared to the National average of 0.8.

**Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)**  
**(Incidence...36)**

A decrease of 25.0% has been observed in such cases as 36 cases were reported during the year 2010 as compared to 48 cases in the previous year (2009). Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal have reported 8 cases each accounting for two-third of total such cases at the National level.

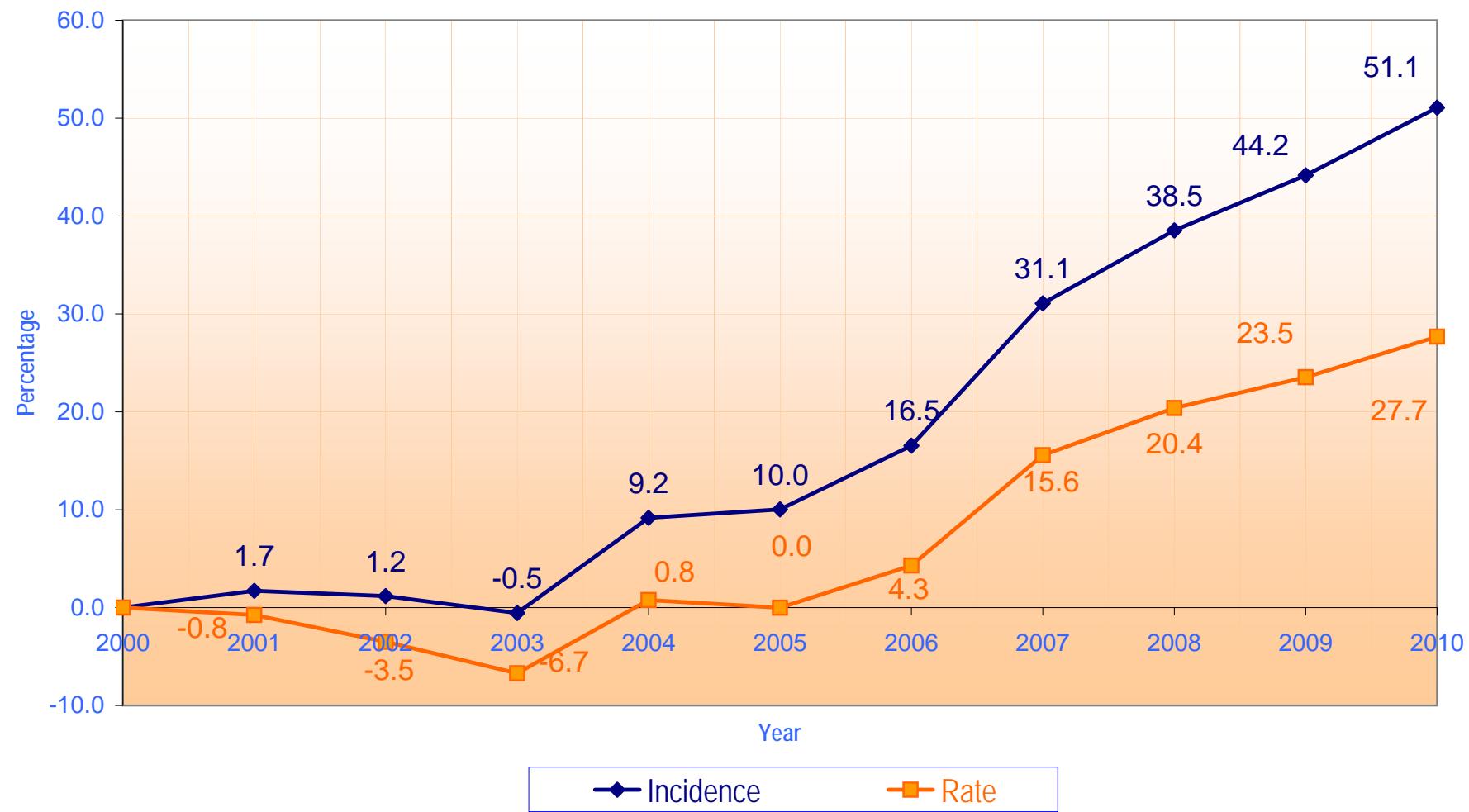
Crime Against Women  
Percent Distribution during 2010

FIGURE 5.1



**FIGURE 5.2**

**Incidence & Rate of Crime Against Women  
Percentage Change from 2000**



## Crime-head wise analysis (Special Laws)

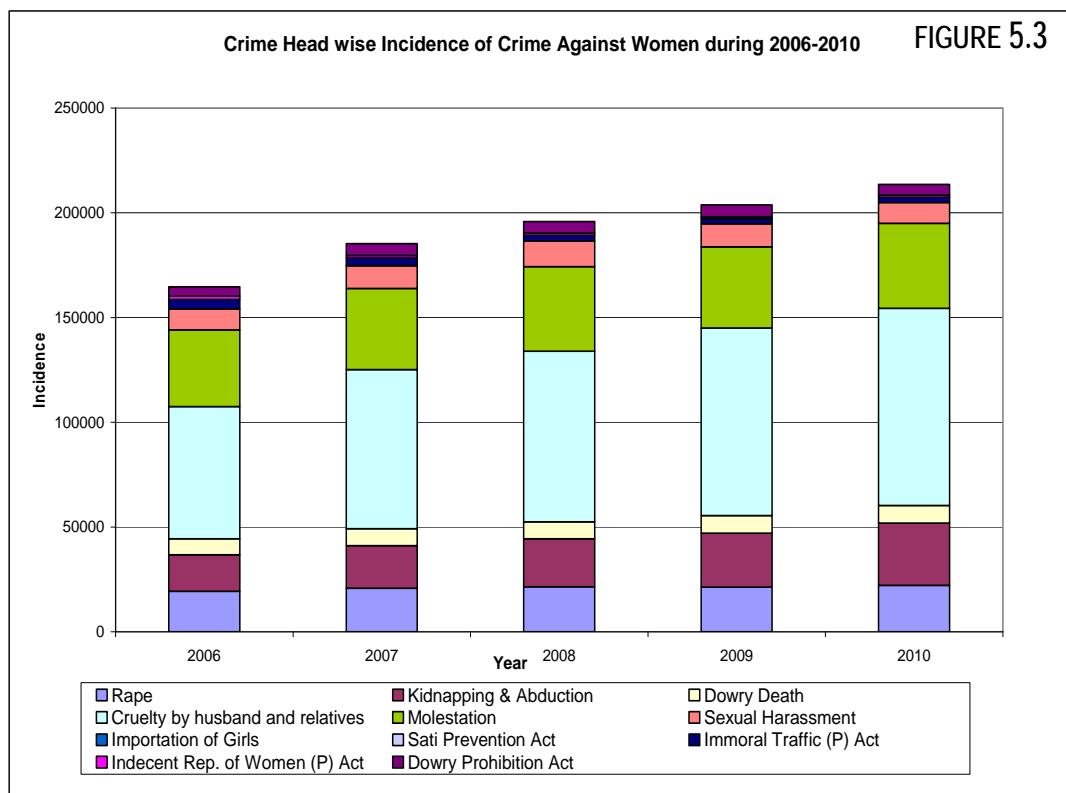
### Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Incidence...2,499 Rate...0.2)

*Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 1.0% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,474). 22.7% (567) cases were reported from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh accounted for 21.9% (548)*

cases. Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of 3.0 as compared to the National average of 0.2.

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

*No case was registered under this Act in 2010 similar to the situation in 2009.*



### **Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (Incidence...895 Rate...0.1)**

An increase of 5.9% was noticed in cases under this Act as compared to previous year (845). *Andhra Pradesh with 753 cases has accounted for 84.1% of total such cases at the National level* which has also reported the highest crime rate of 0.9 as compared to the National average rate of 0.1.

### **Dowry Prohibition Act (Incidence...5,182 Rate...0.4)**

*The cases under this Act have decreased by 8.3% as compared to the previous year (5,650).* 22.9% cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (1,186) followed by Karnataka (1,077) accounting for 20.8% of total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was reported from Odisha at 2.3 as compared to 0.4 at the National level.

### **Crime against Women in Cities (All-India...2,13,585 Cities...24,335)**

35 cities having population over 10 lakh (See Chapter-2) have been identified as Mega cities as per population census 2001. A total of 24,335 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 35 cities as compared to 23,983 cases in the year 2009 reporting an increase of 1.5%. The rate of crime in cities at 22.6 was comparatively

higher as compared to the National rate of 18.0.

Among 35 cities, Delhi (3,886) has accounted for 16.0% of total crimes followed by Hyderabad (1,964) (8.1%). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Jaipur, Faridabad, Lucknow, Vishakhapatnam and Agra at 113.7, 50.9, 47.0, 46.4, 45.6 and 45.3 respectively as compared to average of mega cities at 22.6.

*Delhi city has accounted for 23.0% of Rape cases, 37.7% of Kidnapping & Abduction cases, 14.6% of Dowry Deaths and 16.5% of Molestation cases among 35 cities.* Hyderabad has reported 12.2% of cases of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives. Vijayawada has reported 16.0% of cases of Eve-teasing. Kolkata city has reported 3 out of 7 cases reported under Importation of Girls.

It is worthwhile to mention that Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Jaipur have booked more cases under Special & Local Laws among the mega cities. 11.9% (111 out of 934) of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 81.3% (557 out of 685) of Dowry Prohibition Act cases were registered in Bengaluru city alone. Similarly, 18.6% (174), 14.3% (134) and 13.2% (123) of 934 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were registered in Hyderabad, Chennai and Mumbai respectively. All the 24 out of 26 cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act cases were registered in Jaipur city accounting for 92.3% of such cases.

## 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:

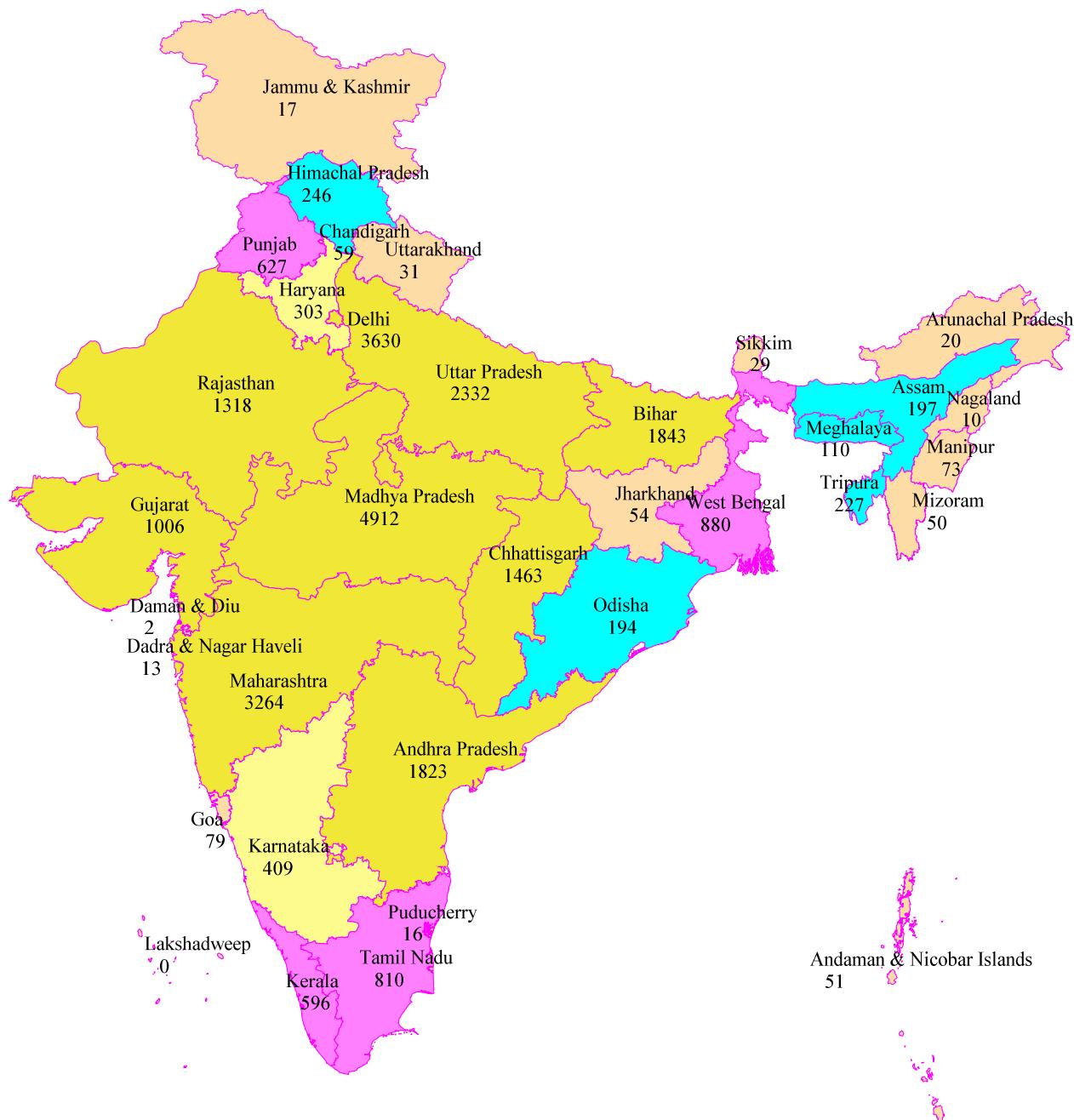
- 1) Crimes committed against Children which are punishable under Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- 2) Crimes committed against Children which are punishable under Special and Local Laws (SLL).

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 2010

(All India 26694)



Incidence (No.of Cases)

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

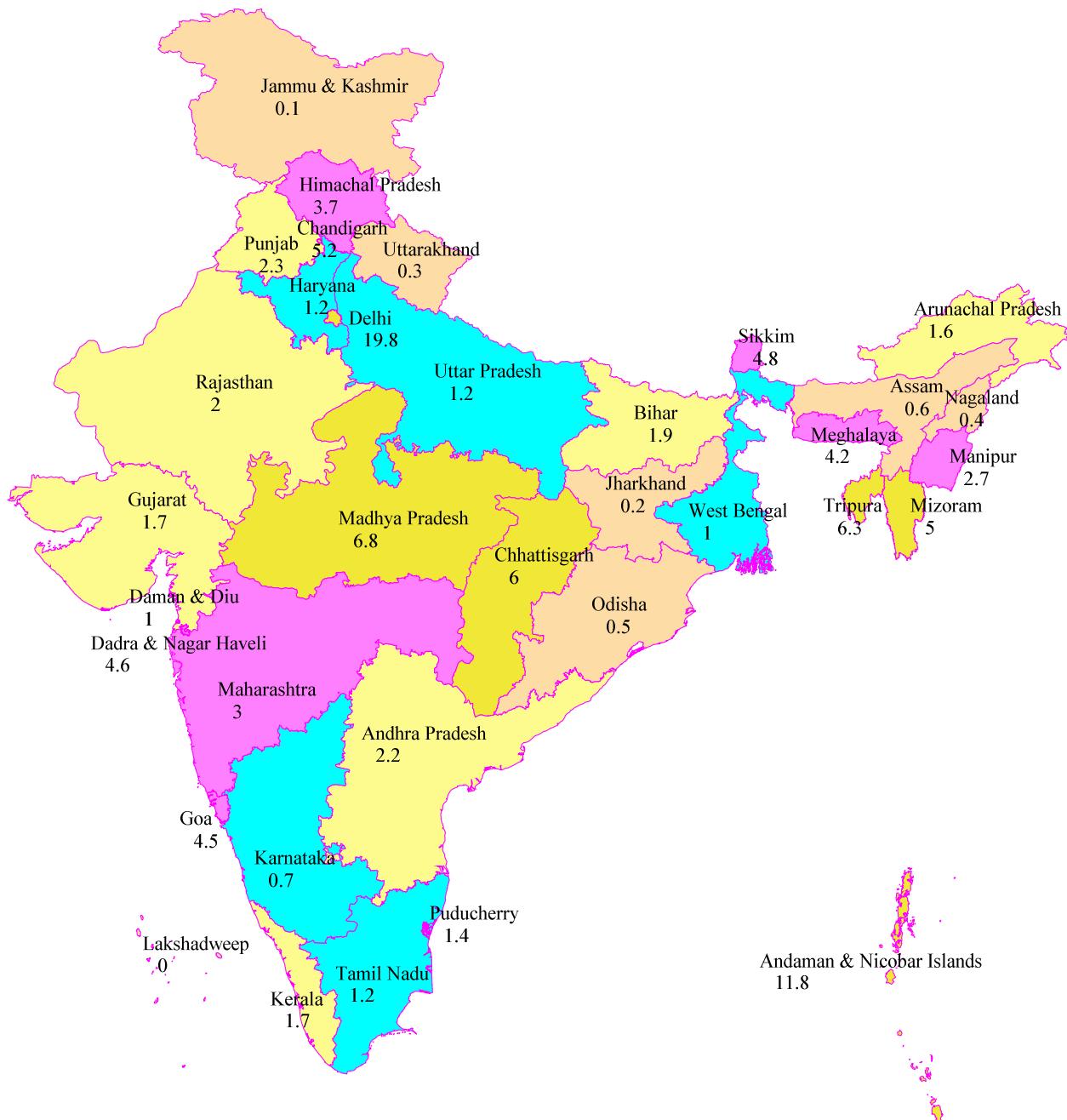
- e) Exposure & Abandonment (Crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment): Section 317 IPC.
  - f) Kidnapping & Abduction:
    - i) Kidnapping for exporting (Section 360 IPC).
    - ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361 IPC).
    - 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 (Sec. 376 IPC)
  - k) Unnatural Offences (Sec. 377 IPC)
2. **Crime against children punishable under 'Special and Local Laws' are:**
- a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (where minors are abused in prostitution).
  - b) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) Act, 1986.

### **Crime Incidence (Incidence...26,694)**

*A total of 26,694 cases of crimes against Children were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 24,201 cases during 2009, suggesting an increase of 10.3%. Among IPC crimes, number of cases under Procurement of Minor Girls increased from 237 in 2009 to 679 in 2010, registering an increase of 186.5% over 2009. Cases of Exposure and Abandonment decreased by 15.4% during the year 2010 (857 to 725 cases). Madhya Pradesh (4,912), Delhi (3,630), Maharashtra (3,264) and Uttar Pradesh (2,332) have accounted for 18.4%, 13.6%, 12.2% and 8.7% of total crimes respectively against children at the National level.*

# RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2010

(All India 2.3)



## Rate of Crime

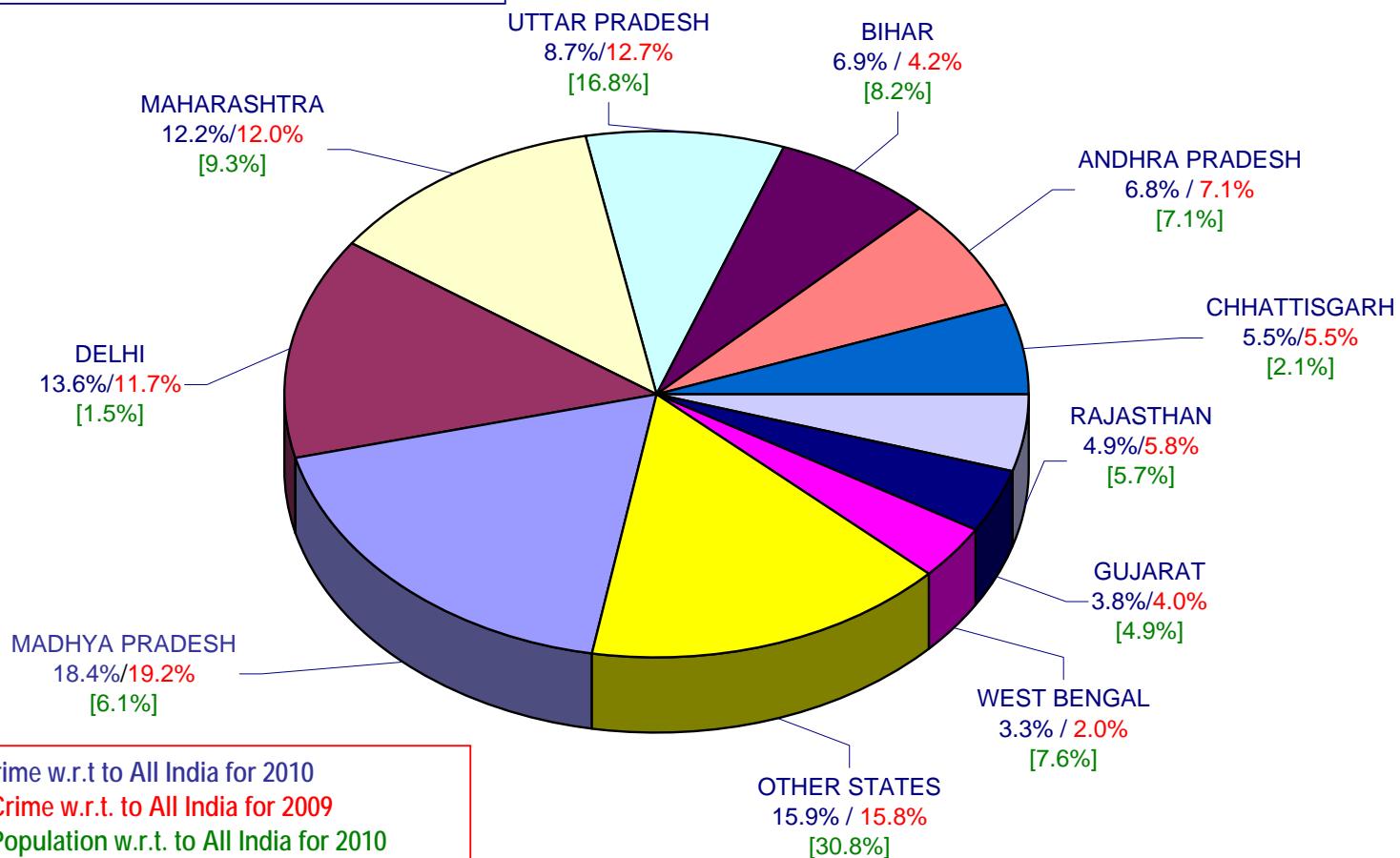
	Upto 1.0
	1.0 - 1.9
	1.9 - 3.0
	3.0 - 5.9
	Above 5.9

## Note:

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

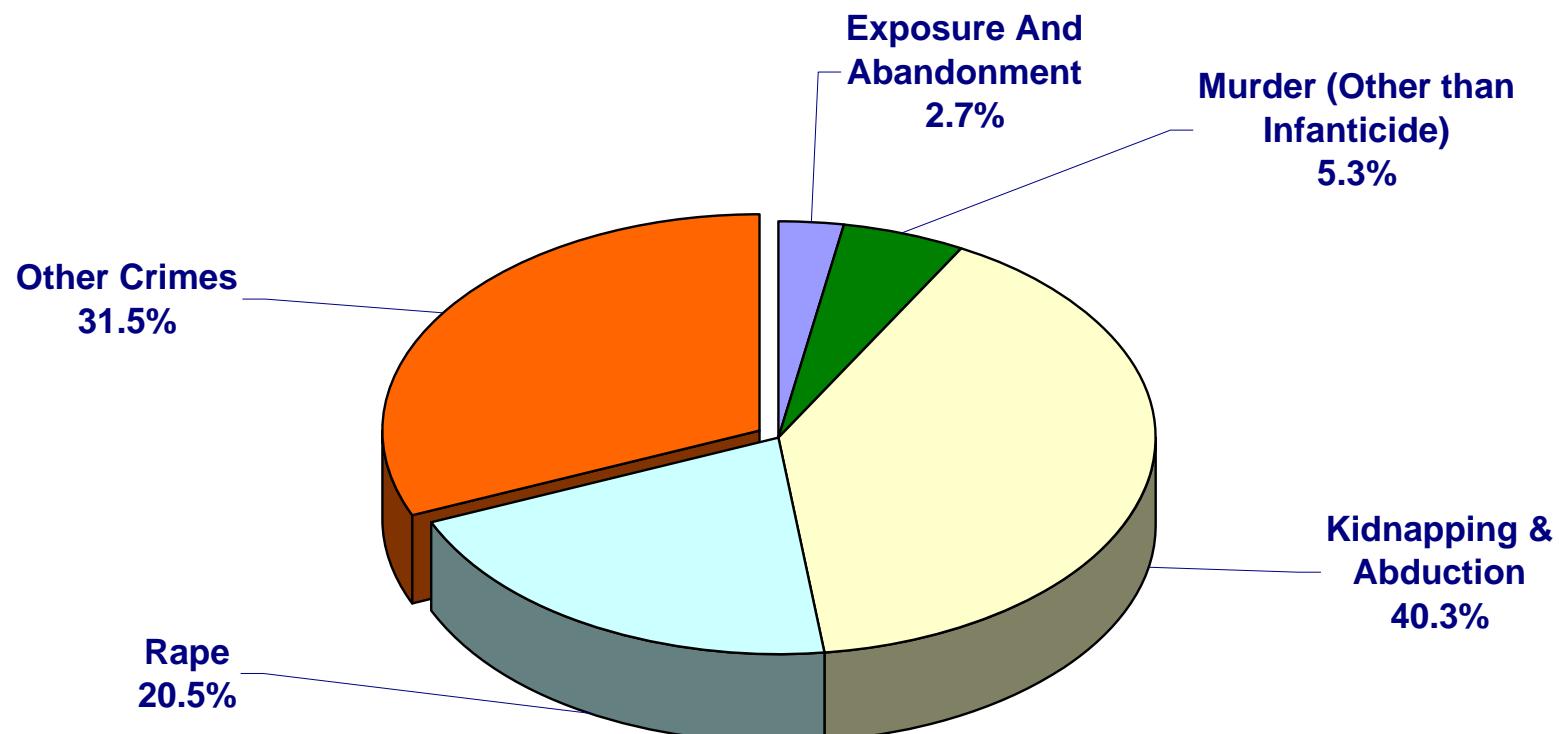
## FIGURE 6.1

### Crime Against Children – State-wise distribution during 2010 / 2009



**FIGURE 6.2**

**Crime Against Children**  
**Crime head-wise Percentage Distribution during 2010**



## **Crime Rate (Rate...2.3)**

The crime rate has marginally increased from 2.1 in 2009 to 2.3 in 2010. The rate was highest in Delhi (19.8) followed by A & N Islands (11.8), Madhya Pradesh (6.8), Tripura (6.3) and Chhattisgarh (6.0) as compared to the National average of 2.3.

## **Crime head-wise Analysis**

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

### **Murder (Including Infanticides) (Sec. 302 IPC and 315 IPC) (Incidence...1,508 Rate...0.1)**

A total of 1,508 cases of Murder of children (including infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,551 cases in 2009 resulting in a decrease of 2.8% in 2010 over 2009. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (346) accounting for 22.9% of the total cases reported in the country. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report any case of child murder during the year.

### **Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC) (Incidence...100 Rate...Negligible)**

A total of 100 Infanticide cases were reported in the country during 2010. The incidents increased in the year 2010 (100 cases) from 63 in the year 2009. The increase amounted to 58.7% over 2009. Uttar

Pradesh (31) and Madhya Pradesh (20) accounted for 51 of the 100 cases reported at National level.

### **Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) (Incidence...5,484      Rate...0.5)**

*A total of 5,484 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 5,368 in 2009 accounting for an increase of 2.2% during the year. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (1,182) followed by Maharashtra (747). These two States taken together accounted for 35.2% of the total child rape cases reported in the country.*

### **Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC) (Incidence...10,670      Rate...0.9)**

*A total of 10,670 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of children were reported during the year as compared to 8,945 cases in the previous year accounting for a significant increase of 19.3%. Delhi (2,982) has accounted for 27.9% of the total cases reported in the country. The rate of crime was also highest in Delhi at 16.3 followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (3.5), A & N Islands (2.1) and Chandigarh (2.0) as compared to the National average of 0.9.*

### **Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC) (Incidence...111)**

*A total of 111 cases of Foeticide were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 123 in the year 2009 indicating a decline of 9.8% in these cases. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have reported 18 such cases each followed by Punjab (15)*

**Table-6 (A)**  
**Crimes against Children in the country and % variation in 2010 over 2009**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	YEAR			% Variation in 2010 over 2009
		2008	2009	2010	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1,296	1,488	1,408	-5.4
2.	Infanticide	140	63	100	58.7
3.	Rape	5,446	5,368	5,484	2.2
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	7,650	8,945	10,670	19.3
5.	Foeticide	73	123	111	-9.8
6.	Abetment of Suicide	29	46	56	21.7
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	864	857	725	-15.4
8.	Procurement of Minor Girls	224	237	679	186.5
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	30	32	78	143.8
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	49	57	130	128.1
11.	Other Crimes (including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006)	6,699	6,985	7,253	3.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>24,201</b>	<b>26,694</b>	<b>10.3</b>

cases) and Gujarat (10 cases). These five States together have accounted for 71.2% of total such cases reported in the country.

**Abetment to Suicide (Sec. 305 IPC)  
(Incidence...56)**

56 cases of Abetment to Suicide by children were reported during 2010 as compared to 46 cases in 2009 denoting an increase of 21.7% in 2010.

**Exposure & Abandonment (Sec. 317 IPC)  
(Incidence...725 Rate...0.1)**

A total of 725 cases were reported during 2010 as compared to 857 cases during 2009 showing a significant decline of 15.4% during 2010. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such

cases (198), followed by Gujarat (121) accounting for 27.3% and 26.7% respectively of the total cases reported in the country.

**Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)  
(Incidence...679)**

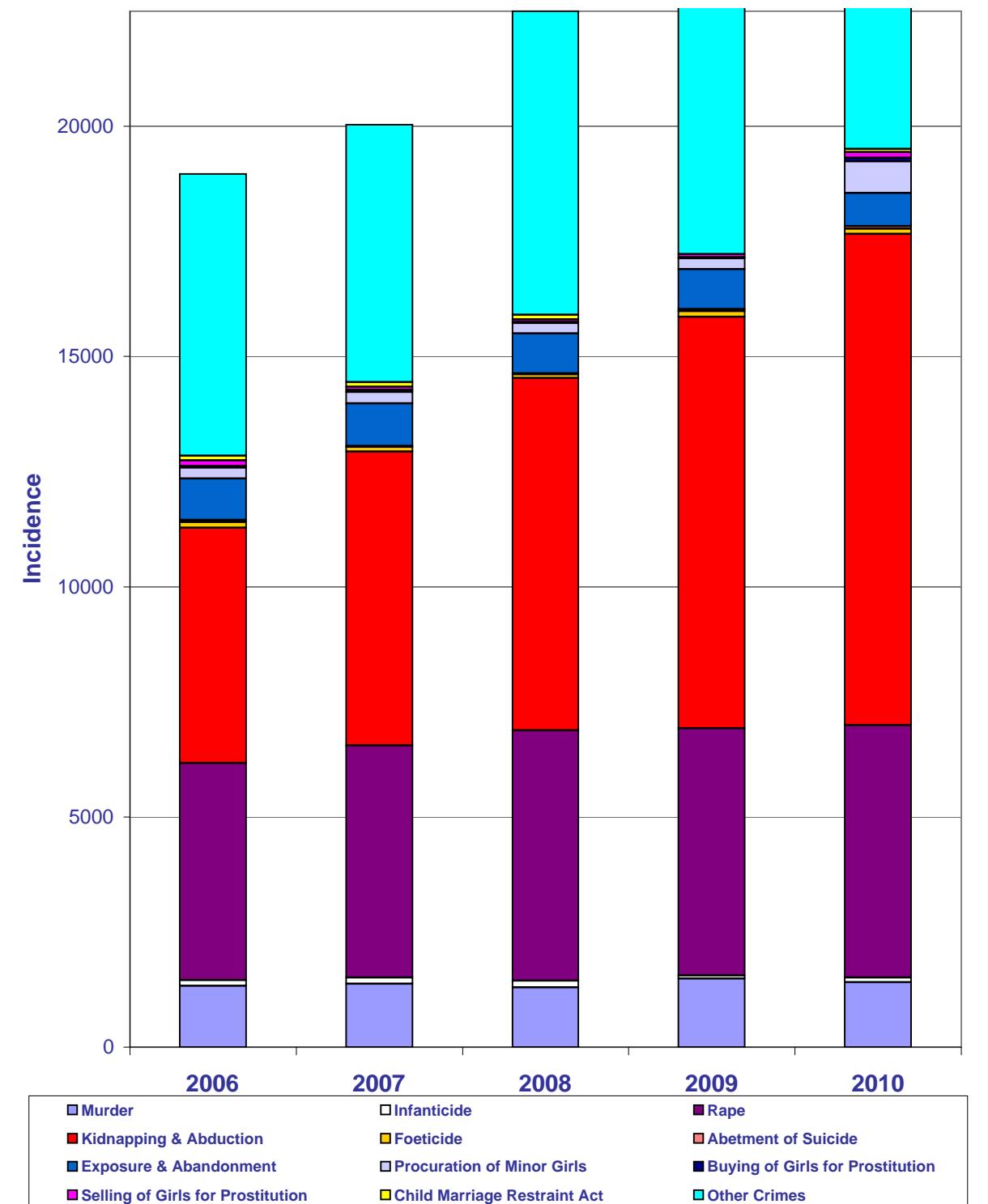
679 cases were reported in the year 2010 as compared to 237 such cases in 2009, accounting for 186.5% increase over 2009. West Bengal has reported 200 such cases indicating a share of 29.5% at National level followed by Bihar (152) (22.4%). An increasing trend was observed in these cases during the last three years. Details are given at Table 6(A).

**Buying/Selling of girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373/372 IPC)  
(Incidence...78/130)**

78 cases of 'Buying of girls' and 130 cases of 'Selling of girls' for

## FIGURE 6.3

### Crime Head Wise Incidence of Crime against Children During 2006-2010



Prostitution were reported in the country during 2010 against 32 and 57 such cases respectively in 2009. West Bengal (48) and Maharashtra (27) have accounted for 96.2% of total 78 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 88.5% (115 cases out of 130 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 83.9% in 2010, which was the same in 2009 as well. The highest charge-sheeting rate was observed in cases under 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' (97.9%) followed by 'Rape' (97.5%) in comparison to the prevailing National level charge-sheeting rate of 79.1% for IPC crimes and 94.7% for SLL crimes. The lowest charge-sheeting rate was found in cases of 'Exposure & Abandonment' (9.9%). 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 64.2% followed by cases under 'Murder' (47.3%). 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. 25,352 (73.6%) persons out of 34,461 persons arrested for these crimes were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 6,256 persons were convicted representing 34.3% 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...3,422)**

A total of 3,422 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 2010 as compared to 2,848 during 2009 recording an increase of 20.2% during 2010. 4,997 cases relating to human trafficking were reported during 2006 as compared to 3,991 and 3,029 cases reported in 2007 and 2008 respectively.

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

The rate of crime has increased from 0.2 during the year 2009 to 0.3 during 2010.

#### **Trend Analysis**

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2006 to 2010 along with percentage variation in 2010 over 2009 are presented in Table-6A(A). The crime under human trafficking during the year 2010 has decreased by 31.5% over 2006.

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

**IPC)**  
**(Incidence...36)**

A decrease of 25.0% has been observed in such cases as 36 cases were reported during the year 2010 as compared to 48 cases in the previous year (2009). Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal have reported 8 cases each accounting for two-third of total such cases at the National level.

**Procuration of Minor Girls**  
**(Sec. 366A IPC)**  
**(Incidence...679)**

*679 cases were reported in the year 2010 as compared to 237 such cases in 2009, accounting for 186.5% increase over 2009.* West Bengal has reported 200 such cases indicating a share of 29.5% at National level followed by Bihar (152) (22.4%). An increasing trend was observed in these cases during the last three years. Details are given in Table 6A(C).

**Selling of Girls for Prostitution**  
**(Sec. 372 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...130)**

130 cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during 2010 against 57 such cases in 2009, thereby indicating an increase of 128.1% over 2009.

*West Bengal has accounted for 88.5% (115 cases out of 130 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country.*

**Buying of Girls for Prostitution**  
**(Sec. 373 IPC)**  
**(Incidence...78)**

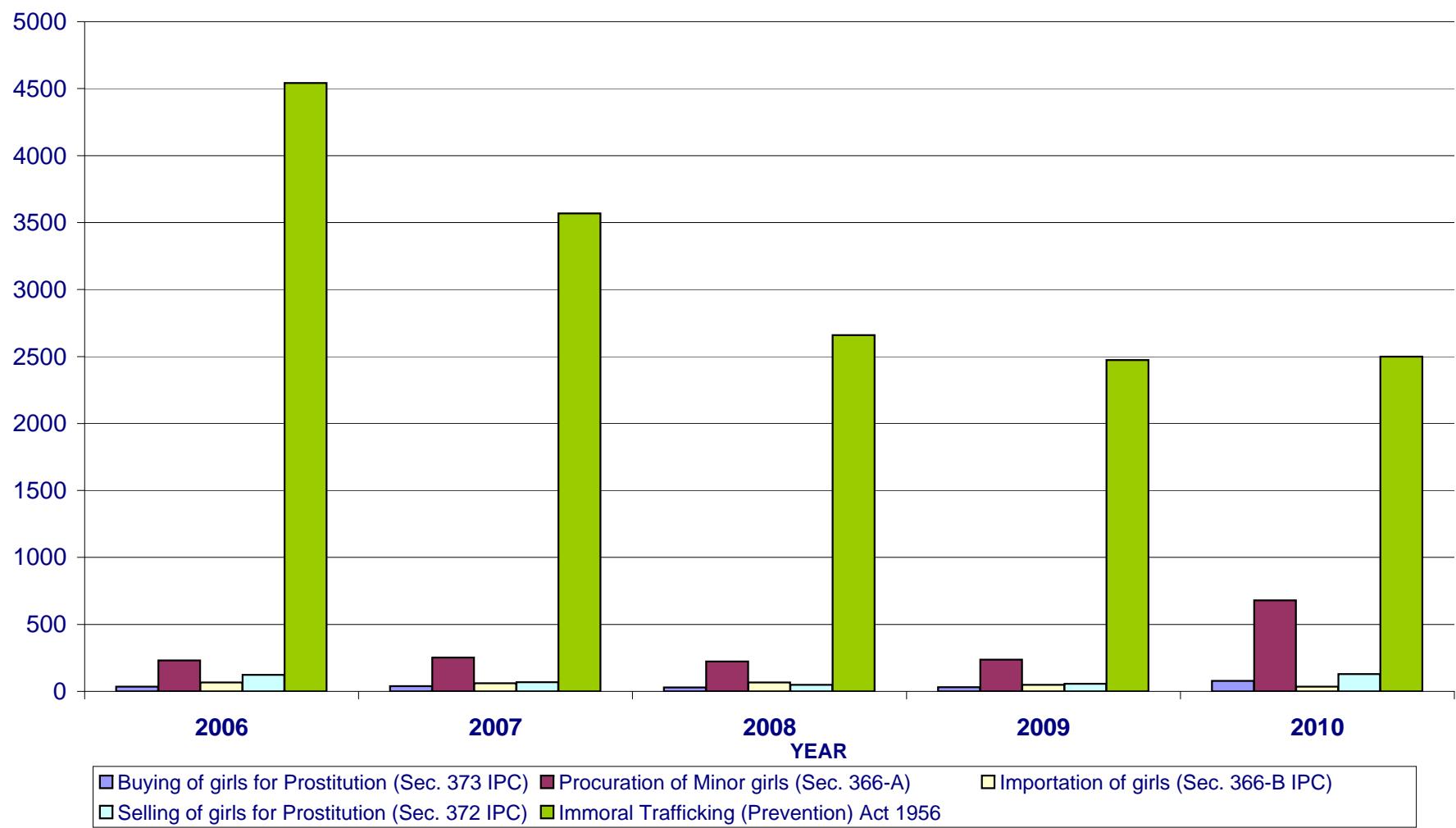
78 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during the year 2010. This indicates a 143.8% increase in the incidence over 2009 when 32 cases were reported in the country. West Bengal (48) and Maharashtra (27) have accounted for 96.2% of total 78 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country in 2010.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention)**  
**Act 1956**  
**(Incidence...2,499      Rate...0.2)**

*Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 1.0% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,474). 22.7% (567) cases were reported from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh accounted for 21.9% (548) cases. Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of 3.0 as compared to the National average of 0.2.*

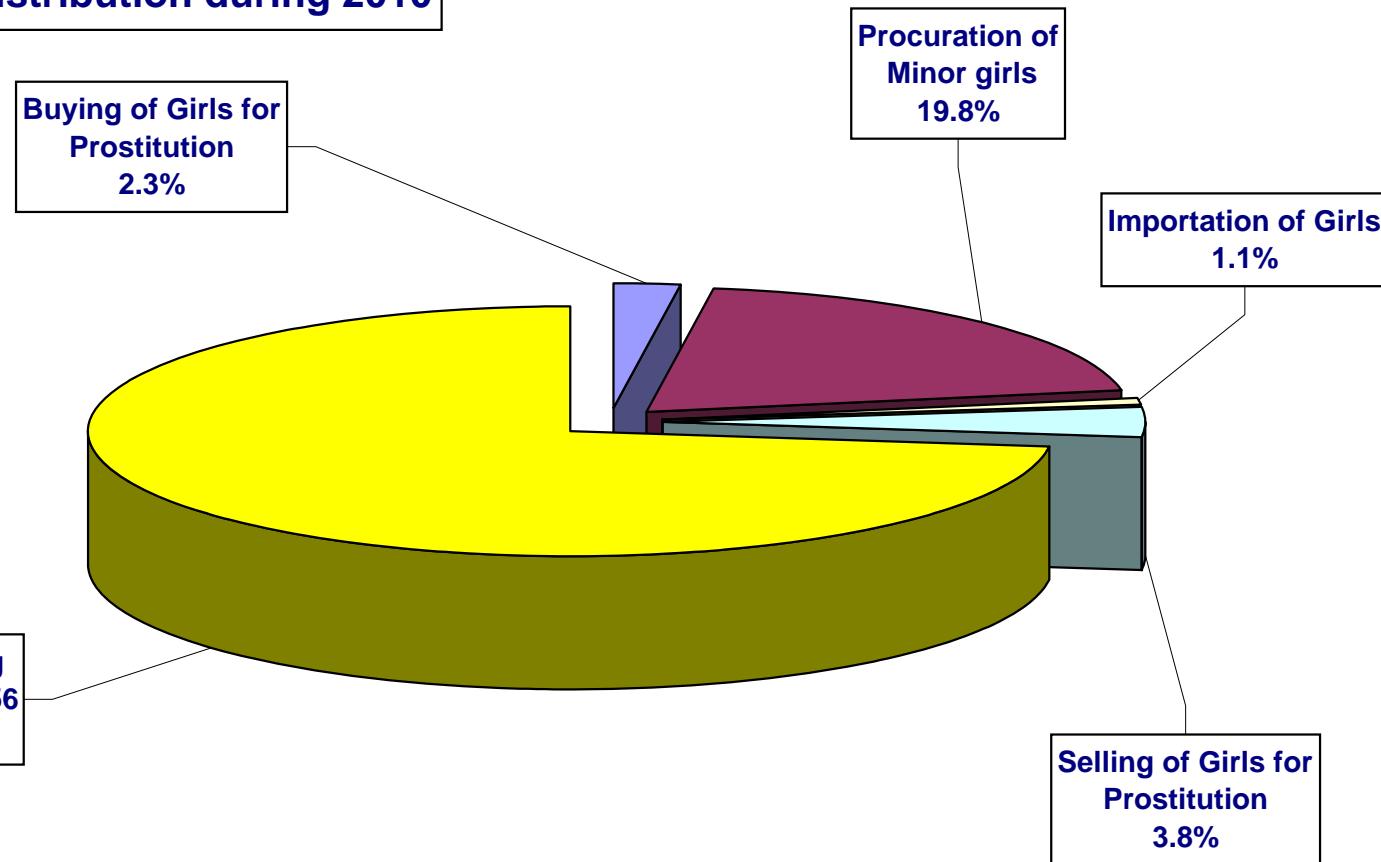
## Human Trafficking: Incidence of various crime during 2006-2010

FIGURE 6.1A



**FIGURE 6.2A**

**Human Trafficking:  
Percentage distribution during 2010**



**Table-6A(A)**

**Crime head-wise incidence of various crimes under Human Trafficking during 2006 - 2010 and percentage variation in 2010 over 2009**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	231	253	224	237	679	186.5
2.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	67	61	67	48	36	-25.0
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	123	69	49	57	130	128.1
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	35	40	30	32	78	143.8
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	1.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,997</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>20.2</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 2010 are given at Table 6A(C).

**Table-6A(B)**  
**IPC crimes, SLL crimes and crimes under Human Trafficking during 2006 - 2010**

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1.	2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	4,997	0.4
2.	2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	3,991	0.4
3.	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,029	0.3
4.	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
5.	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3

**Table 6A(C)**  
**Cases Registered Under Human Trafficking During 2010**

Sl. No.	State / UT	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Procuration of Minor Girls	Importation of Girls	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	82	0	548	633
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	3	75	0	25	103
4	Bihar	0	0	152	8	24	184
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	11	2	12	25
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	16	17
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	46	46
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	57	57
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	1	4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	4	4
11	Jharkhand	3	1	21	8	13	46
12	Karnataka	0	0	21	0	242	263
13	Kerala	0	0	6	0	309	315
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	18	5	19	44
15	Maharashtra	27	1	26	0	306	360
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	3	3
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	2
20	Odisha	0	0	4	5	25	34
21	Punjab	0	1	0	0	59	60
22	Rajasthan	0	0	14	0	82	96
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	3	3
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	13	0	567	580
25	Tripura	0	0	32	0	1	33
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	23	23
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	4	4
28	West Bengal	48	115	200	8	56	427
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2447</b>	<b>3366</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	3	3
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	3	3
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	1
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	6	6
33	Delhi	0	4	0	0	28	32
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	11	11
<b>Total (UTs)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Total (All-India)</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2499</b>	<b>3422</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**

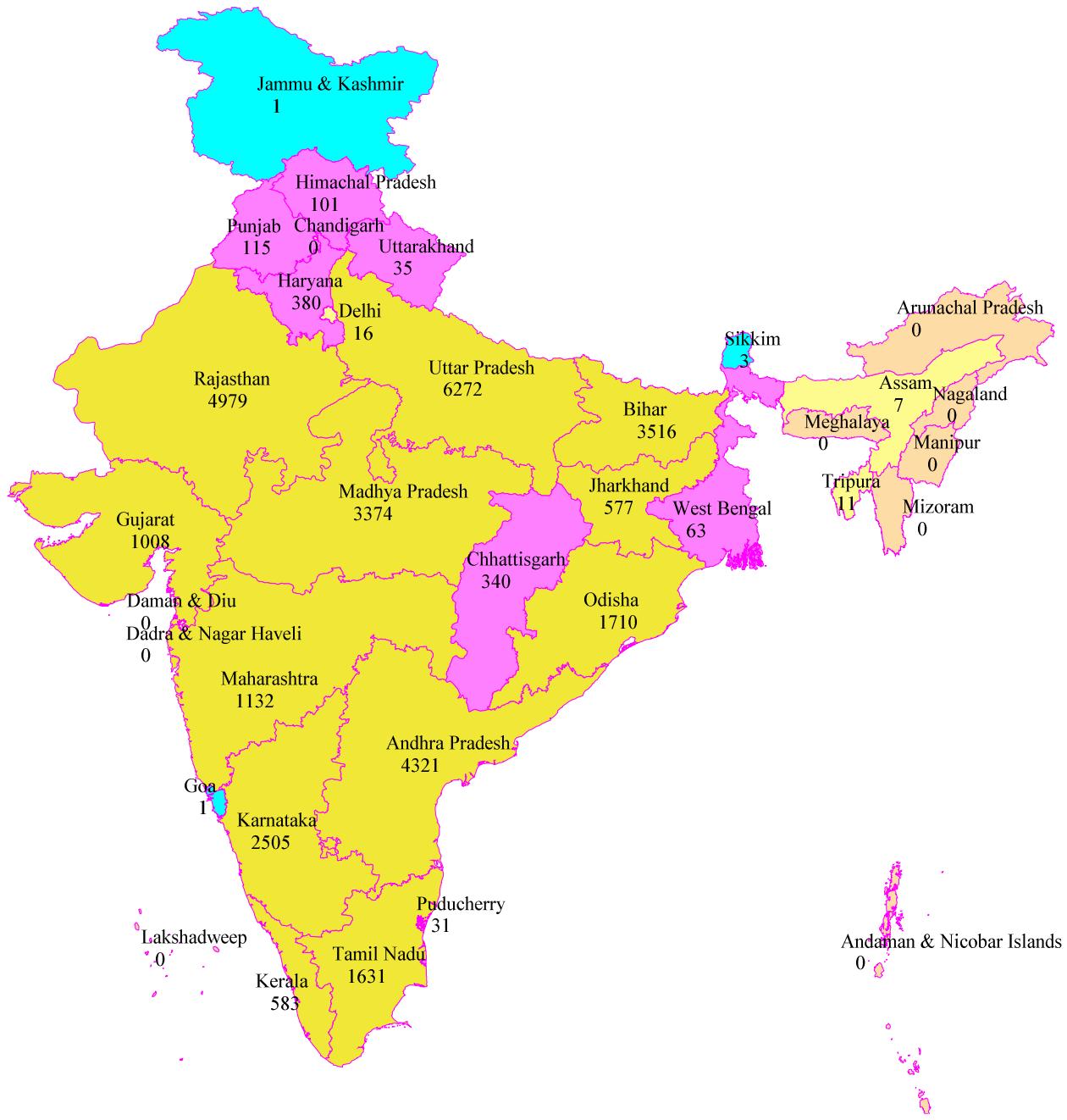
Special social enactments have come into force from time to time for SCs and STs in order to uphold the Constitutional mandate and safeguard the interests of this section of the society.

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 2010 (All India 32712)



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)**

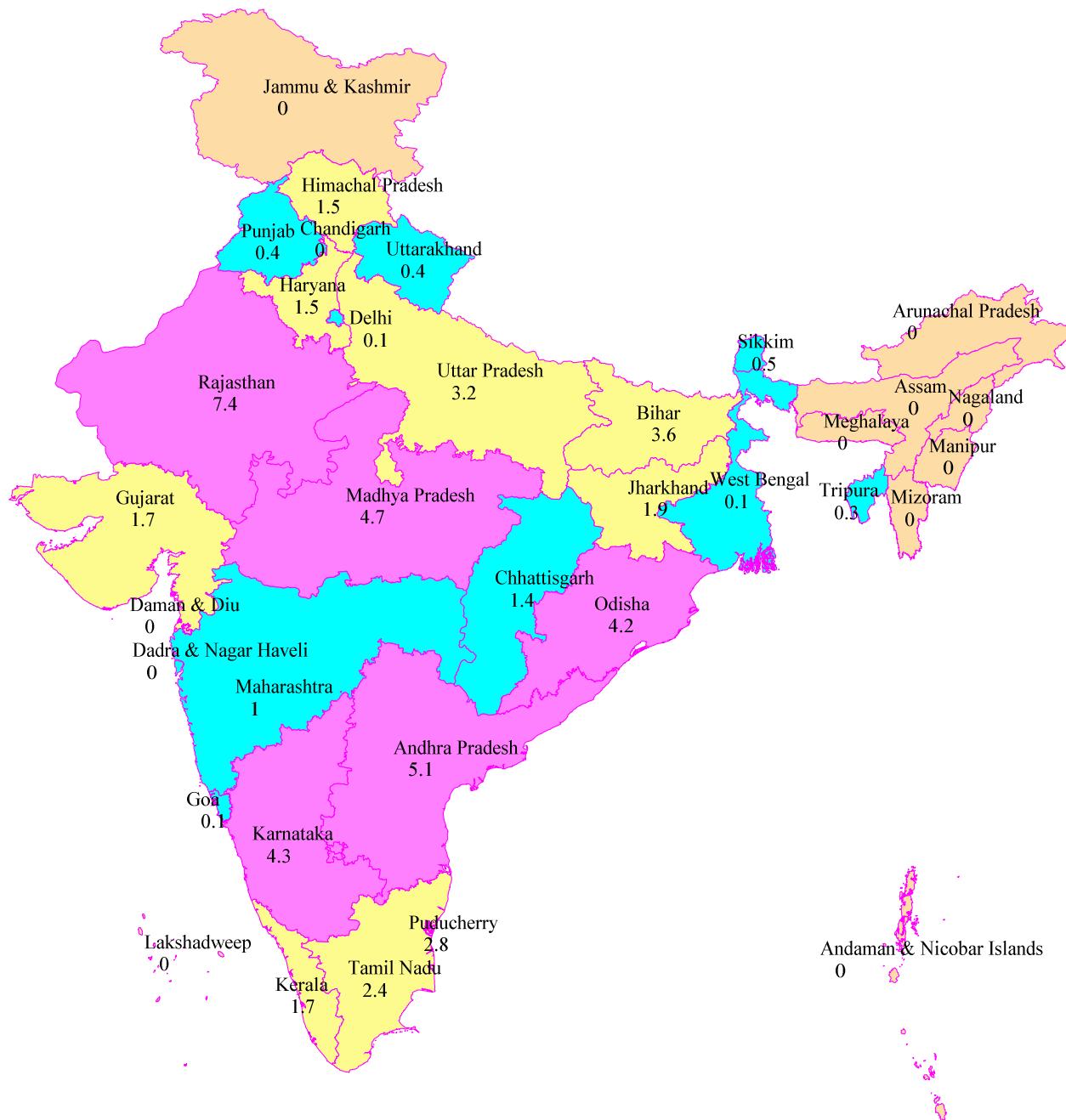
- (i) Protection of Civil Rights Acts, 1955
- (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

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 2010

(All India 2.8)



## Rate of Crime



### 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) 32,712)**

*The year 2010 has witnessed a decline of 2.6% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 33,594 cases reported in 2009 have decreased to 32,712 cases in 2010. This decrease was observed in all heads except Rape and Robbery. Cases of Rape in 2010 marginally increased by 0.2% over 2009. Robbery cases showed an increase of 7.1% in 2010 over 2009. Cases registered under Arson showed a decrease of 23.1% in 2010 over 2009. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan accounted for 19.2% and 15.2% of the total cases (32,712) reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (13.2%).*

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

*The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes has marginally decreased to 2.8 in 2010 as compared to 2.9 in 2009. Rajasthan reported the highest crime rate in 2010 which stood at 7.4. The other States reporting higher crime rate were Andhra Pradesh (5.1), Madhya Pradesh (4.7), Karnataka (4.3) and Odisha (4.2) against the National average of 2.8.*

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

### **Murder (Incidence...570)**

A total of 570 cases were reported in the country during 2010 compared to 624 cases in 2009 thereby reporting a decrease of 8.7% during 2010. *Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 40.2% of the total Murder cases reported in the country (229 out of 570). Madhya Pradesh reported 102 cases accounting for 17.9% of such cases.*

### **Hurt (Incidence...4,376 Rate...0.4)**

A total of 4,376 cases were reported during 2010 as compared to 4,410 cases in 2009 in the country thereby reporting a marginal decrease of 0.8% during the year. *Madhya Pradesh (877), Andhra Pradesh (709) and Rajasthan (564) accounted for 49.1% of the 4,376 such cases.*

### **Rape (Incidence...1,349 Rate...0.1)**

A total of 1,349 cases of Rape of women belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported in the country as compared to 1,346 cases in 2009, thereby reporting a marginal increase of 0.2% in 2010 over 2009. *Madhya Pradesh has reported 316 cases accounting for 23.4% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 311 cases (23.1%).*

### **Kidnapping & Abduction (Incidence...511)**

A total of 511 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of Scheduled Castes were reported during the year 2010 as compared to 512 cases in 2009 thereby reporting a marginal decline of 0.2%. Uttar Pradesh has reported 248 (48.5%) cases during 2010.

Robbery were reported during the year as compared to 70 cases in the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 7.1%. Gujarat and Maharashtra reported the highest (20 each) number of cases followed by. These two States together shared 53.3% of total cases reported in the country.

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

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1.	Murder	673	674	626	624	570	-8.7
2.	Rape	1,217	1,349	1,457	1,346	1,349	0.2
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	280	332	482	512	511	-0.2
4.	Dacoity	30	23	51	44	42	-4.5
5.	Robbery	90	86	85	70	75	7.1
6.	Arson	226	238	225	195	150	-23.1
7.	Hurt	3,760	3,814	4,216	4,410	4,376	-0.8
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	405	206	248	168	143	-14.9
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	8,581	9,819	11,602	11,143	10,513	-5.7
10.	Others	11,808	13,490	14,623	15,082	14,983	-0.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,070</b>	<b>30,031</b>	<b>33,615</b>	<b>33,594</b>	<b>32,712</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

### **Dacoity (Incidence...42)**

A total of 42 cases of Dacoity were reported during 2010 as compared to 44 cases in 2009 thereby reporting a decrease of 4.5%. Maharashtra reported the highest number of 22 cases, accounting for 52.4% of total cases.

### **Robbery (Incidence...75)**

A total of 75 cases of

### **Arson (Incidence...150)**

Country-wide 150 cases of Arson were reported in 2010 as compared to 195 cases in the year 2009 reporting a decrease of 23.1% during 2009. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of cases (31) followed by Uttar Pradesh (29) and Madhya Pradesh (24). These three States together have accounted for 56.0% of total cases reported in the country.

### **Protection of Civil Rights Act (Incidence...143)**

A total of 143 cases were reported in 2010 as compared to 168 cases in the year 2009 thereby reporting a decrease of 14.9% in 2010 over 2009. *Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest 50 number of cases followed by Karnataka (33), Puducherry (26) and Maharashtra (25).* These four States / UT accounted for 93.7% of total cases reported in the country.

### **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Incidence...10,513 Rate...0.9)**

*A total of 10,513 cases were reported under this Act in 2010 as compared to 11,143 in 2009 thereby reporting a decrease of 5.7%.* Bihar has reported 2,548 cases accounting for 24.2% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (14.4%). The rate of crime was highest in Odisha at 3.0 as compared to National rate of 0.9.

### **Crimes against Scheduled Tribes (Incidence (IPC+SLL)...5,885 Rate...0.5)**

*A total of 5,885 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2010 as compared to 5,425 cases in 2009 showing an increase of 8.5% in 2010 over 2009.* The increase was observed in all heads except Robbery and other crimes. The details are presented in Table-7 (B). *Madhya Pradesh has reported 23.5% (1,384) followed*

*by Rajasthan 22.4% (1,319) of the total cases reported in the country. However the crime rate was highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 4.4 as compared to only 0.5 at National level.*

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

#### **Murder (Incidence...142)**

A total of 142 cases of Murder of Scheduled Tribes were reported in 2010 as compared to 118 cases in 2009, showing an increase of 20.3%. Madhya Pradesh has reported 33.1% (47 cases) of the total cases reported in the country.

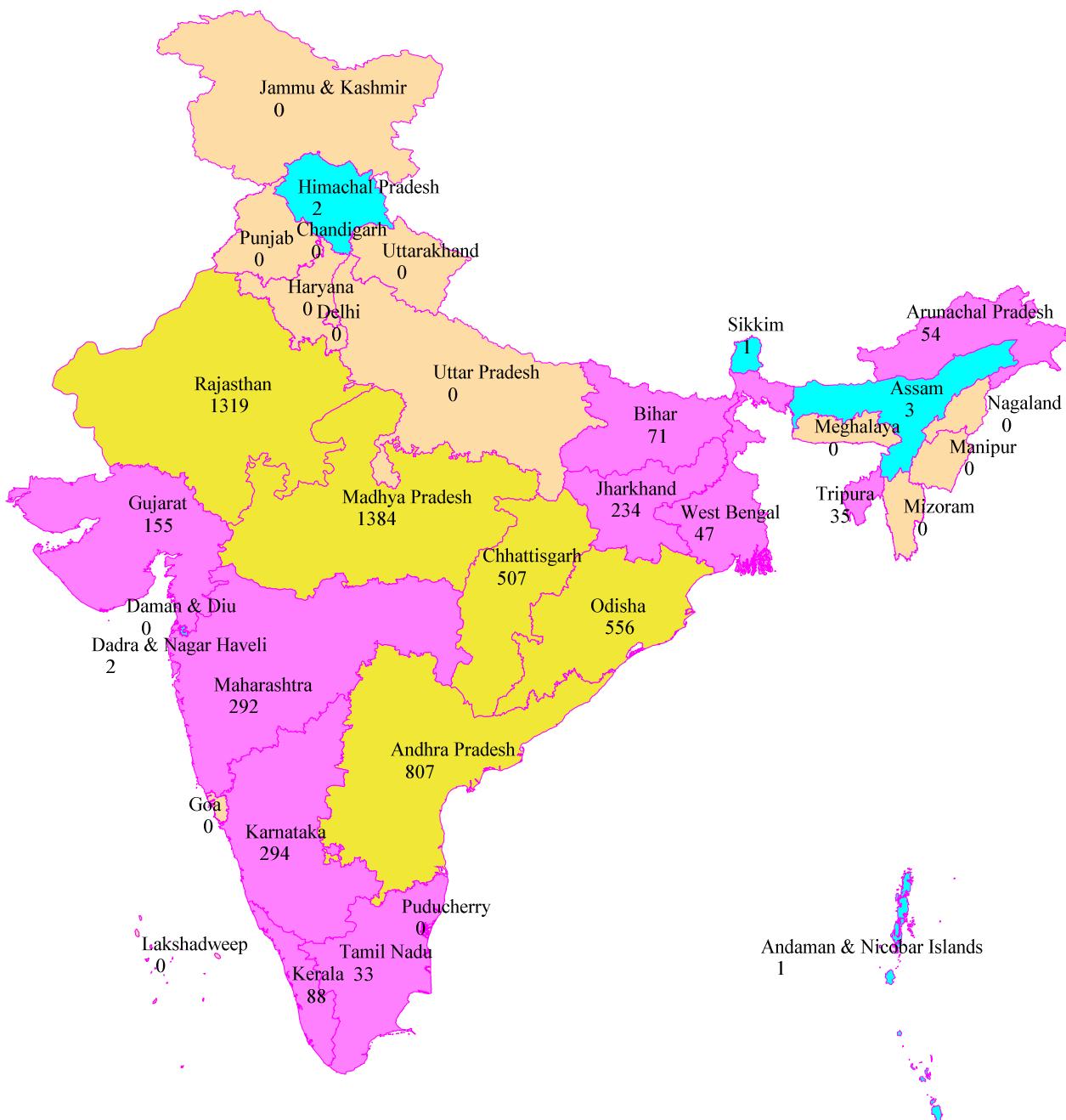
#### **Rape (Incidence...654)**

A total of 654 cases were reported in 2010 as compared to 583 cases in 2009 showing an increase of 12.2% in 2010. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (308) accounting for 47.1% cases of the total cases in the country.

#### **Kidnapping & Abduction (Incidence...84)**

The incidents of Kidnapping & Abduction have increased by 2.4% in the year 2010 over the previous year (2009) when 82 cases were reported. Madhya Pradesh has reported highest (30) cases followed by Chhattisgarh (15) and Gujarat (13). These three States taken together accounted for 69.0% of the total cases reported in the country.

# INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2010 (All India 5885)



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 2010 as compared to 3 cases in the year 2009 showing an increase of 133.3% over the previous year. Cases under this crime head during the year were reported from Jharkhand (5), Gujarat and Maharashtra (1 each).

### **Robbery (Incidence...5)**

A total of 5 cases were reported during 2010 as compared to 24 cases in 2009, indicating a decrease of 79.2% during the year as compared to the previous year. Jharkhand has reported 2 cases followed by Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tripura (1 each).

### **Hurt (Incidence...941 Rate...0.1)**

A total of 941 cases were reported during 2010 as compared to 787 cases in 2009 showing an increase of 19.6% in 2010. Madhya Pradesh, by reporting 329 cases, has accounted for 35.0% of total cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan (143), Odisha (118) and Andhra Pradesh (102). The crime rate was highest at 1.4 in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to National average of 0.1.

### **Arson (Incidence...39)**

A total of 39 cases were reported in 2010 as compared to 29

cases in 2009 showing an increase of 34.5%. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 33.3% (13 cases) of total such cases reported in the country.

### **Protection of Civil Rights Act (Incidence...5)**

A total of 5 cases were reported during 2010 as compared to 2 cases in 2009 showing an increase of 150.0% over 2009. *The cases under this crime head during the year were reported from Andhra Pradesh (4) and Madhya Pradesh (1).*

### **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Incidence...1,169 Rate...0.1)**

*A total of 1,169 cases were reported in 2010 as compared to 944 cases in 2009, showing an increase of 23.8%. Odisha has accounted for 30.4% (355 cases) of the total cases reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (225). Odisha reported the highest crime rate at 0.9 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 96.0% respectively in comparison to National level general charge-sheeting rate of 79.1% for IPC crimes and 94.7% for SLL crimes.

# RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2010

(All India 0.5)



## Rate of Crime

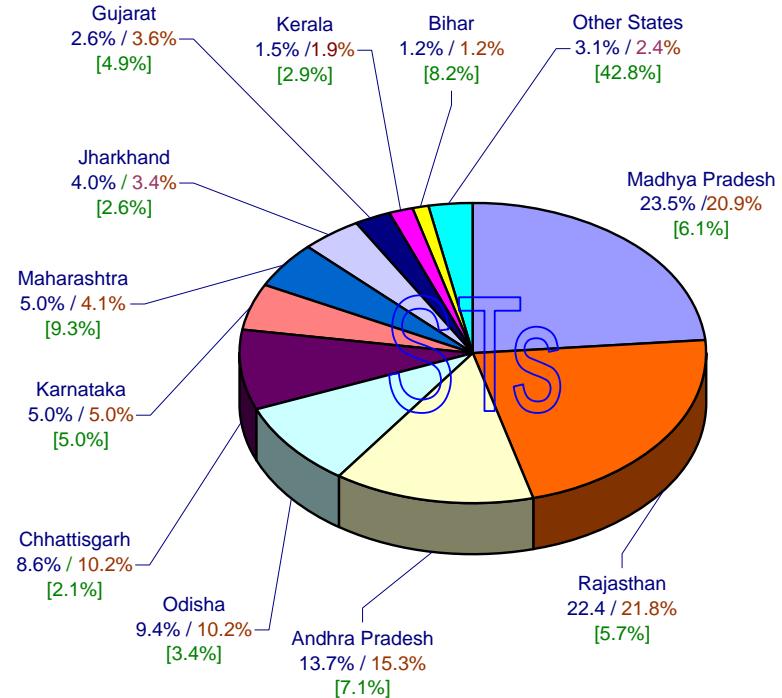
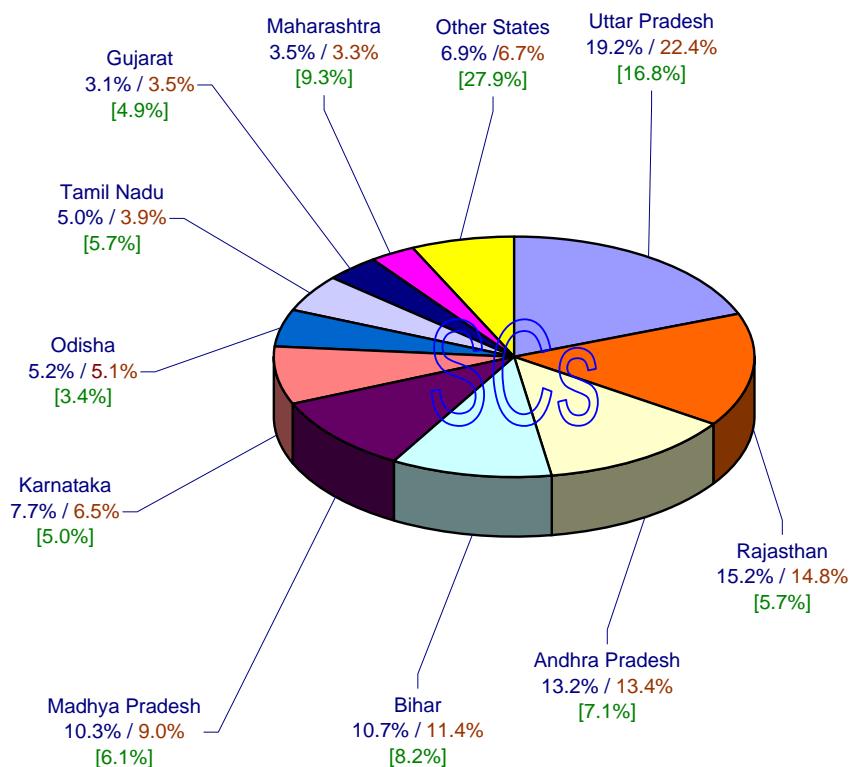
Nil
0 - 0.5
0.5 - 1.0
Above 1.0

### 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 2010/2009

FIGURE 7.1



Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2010  
Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2009  
Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2010

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

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1.	Murder	195	140	128	118	142	20.3
2.	Rape	699	627	585	583	654	12.2
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	88	89	93	82	84	2.4
4.	Dacoity	12	9	14	3	7	133.3
5.	Robbery	29	21	18	24	5	-79.2
6.	Arson	46	54	49	29	39	34.5
7.	Hurt	838	855	873	787	941	19.6
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	49	5	6	2	5	150.0
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,232	1,104	1,022	944	1,169	23.8
10.	Others	2,603	2,628	2,794	2,853	2,839	-0.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,791</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>8.5</b>

The average conviction rate for crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 35.0% and 25.0% respectively as compared to overall conviction rate of 40.7% relating to IPC cases and 91.7% 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**

51,311 persons (71.2%) out

of 72,067 persons arrested for committing crimes against Scheduled Castes were charge-sheeted by the police. A total of 18,870 persons were convicted out of 53,809 persons against whom trials were completed representing a conviction rate of 35.1%.

8,820 persons out of 10,586 persons arrested for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes were charge-sheeted accounting for 83.3% charge-sheeting rate. A total of 1,775 persons were convicted out of 7,549 persons against whom trials were completed representing 23.5% 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 (2000 - 2010) have been presented in Table-8.1. During 2001 to 2002 there was variations in value of lost properties. But 2003 & onward, increasing trend of value of property was observed.

*Property worth ₹ 6,26,636 lakh was stolen during the year 2010 and against this loss, property worth ₹ 1,80,963 lakh was recovered. The value of property lost increased by 39.4% over 2009 (from ₹ 4,49,501 lakh in 2009 to ₹ 6,26,636 lakh in 2010). The value of property recovered has shown an increase of 106.6% (from ₹ 87,611 lakh in 2009 to ₹ 1,80,963 lakh in 2010) during this period. The percentage of recovery of stolen property during the year 2010 was 28.9% which is higher than the previous year recovery percentage (19.5%).*

#### **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 ₹ 2,37,762.5 lakh. Madhya Pradesh has the highest worth of property recovered at ₹ 74,700.1 lakh accounting for 41.3% worth property recovered in the country. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest recovery percentage. *Madhya Pradesh had made 90.4% recovery (₹ 74,700.1 lakh worth property recovered out of ₹ 82,657.9 lakh worth property stolen) as against 28.9% at National level.* Puducherry also reported good percentage of recovery at 62%. Among 35 mega cities, Bhopal and Mumbai cities have recorded a significant loss of property worth ₹ 70,863.8 lakh and ₹ 66,568.4 lakh respectively. The highest recovery percentage was reported from Bhopal (99.1%) followed by Amritsar (69.5%).

#### **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 2010 have been shown in Table-8.3. The maximum incidence of property loss (3,23,721) 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 (₹ 1,78,442.9 lakh). However, the highest percentage of cases (53.1%) in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen was for Robbery cases (12,019 out of 22,614 cases) and the highest recovery percentage in terms of value recovered was for Dacoity

cases (91.7%) (₹ 75,712.8 lakh out of ₹ 82,527.0 lakh).

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

The nature of property stolen and recovered has been classified into different categories viz. 'Communication and Electricity Wire', 'Cattle', 'Cycle', 'Motor Vehicles', 'Fire Arms', 'Explosives', 'Electronic components' and 'Cultural Property including Antiques'. Properties other than the above 8 specified categories are clubbed as 'Other kinds of Property'. The details of incidence and value of property stolen & recovered alongwith percentage of recovery have been shown in Table-8.4. The highest loss and recovery worth ₹ 83,987.0 lakh and ₹ 29,401.3 lakh respectively was reported for Motor vehicles among the specified types of properties.

It is worth mentioning that Explosives/Explosive & Fire Arms substances worth ₹ 62.5 lakh and ₹ 358.2 lakh were stolen respectively during the year.

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

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

*from Maharashtra (18,605) followed by Uttar Pradesh (16,705) and Delhi (15,031). 26.2% (38,201) vehicles could be recovered out of 1,45,694 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 Maharashtra (105) followed by West Bengal (89). The highest value of loss (₹ 4,033.9 lakh) was reported from Maharashtra. The recovery cases were highest in Andhra Pradesh (36 out of 79 cases) (45.6%) followed by Karnataka (29 out of 61 cases) (47.5%). The highest recovery in terms of value (₹ 4,004 lakh) was reported from Maharashtra. No case of theft or recovery of cultural property has been reported from 8 States i.e. Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand and 3 UTs i.e. A&N Islands, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep.*

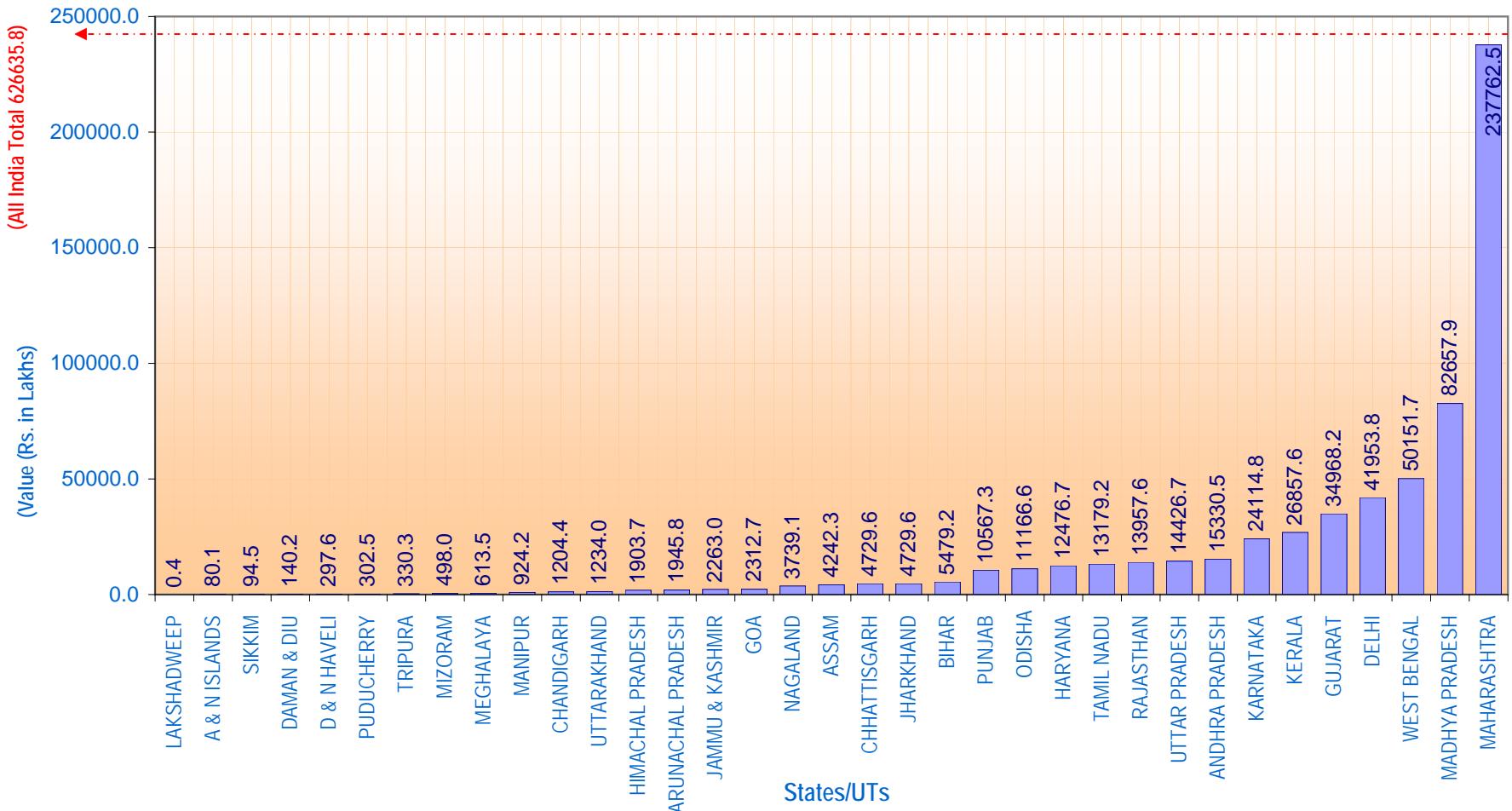
### **Premises**

#### **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.

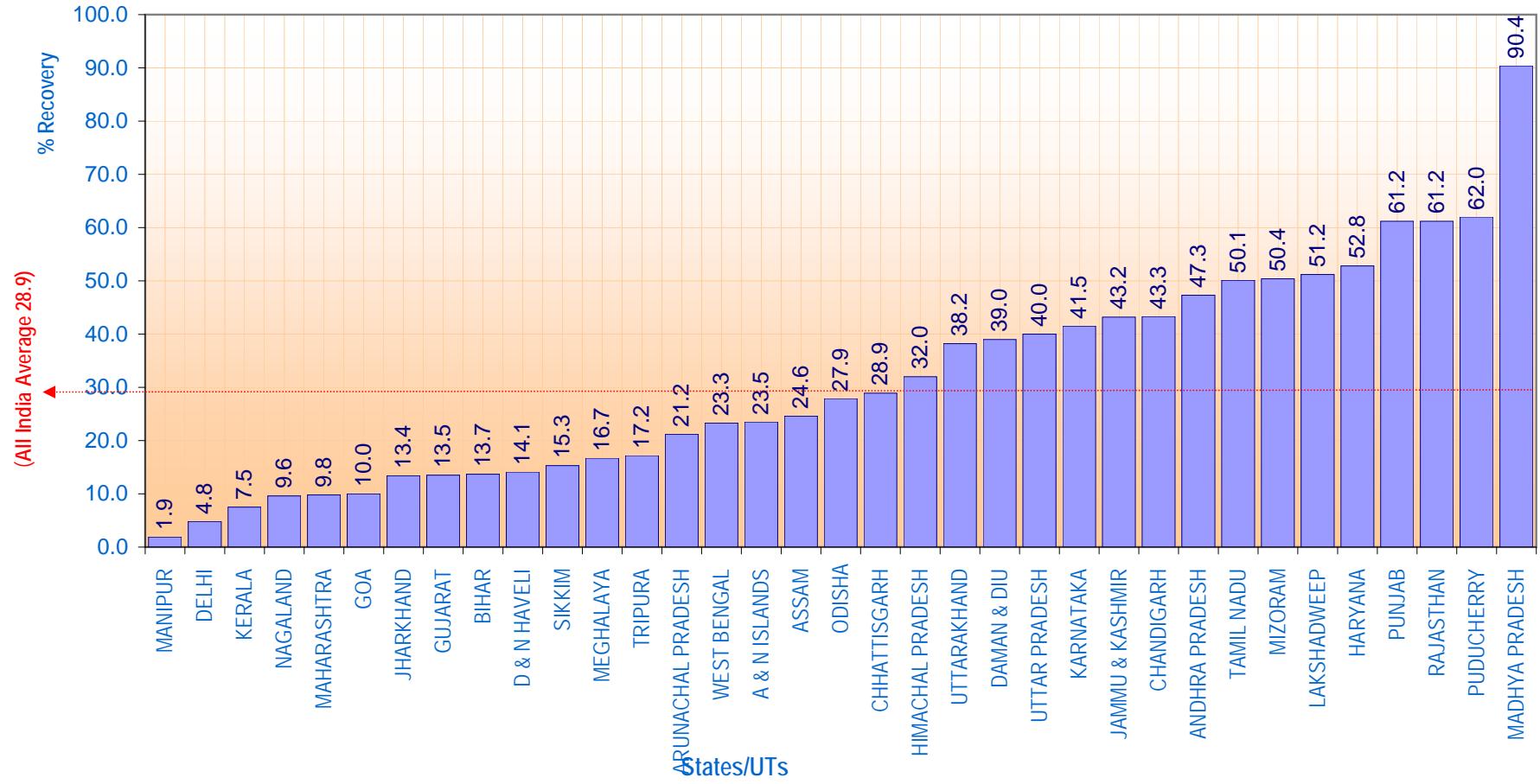
## State wise Value of Property Stolen during 2010

**FIGURE 8.1**



## State-wise Percentage Recovery in Property Offences during 2010

**FIGURE 8.2**



## **Dacoity**

*The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' (317) was reported from Bihar followed by Jharkhand (150), and Maharashtra (140) as per the State, UT and city-wise information regarding number of dacoity reported and value of property taken away (Table-8.8). These three States together have accounted for 44.0% (607 cases) of the total 1,379 Dacoity cases (wherein the property was lost) at 'Residential Premises' in the country. Bihar, with 317 cases of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' has reported the highest loss of property worth ₹ 304.0 lakh followed by Tamil Nadu (₹ 267.6 lakh) and Chhattisgarh (₹ 264.2 lakh). The highest incidence of Dacoity on 'Highways' was reported from Bihar (207) followed by Jharkhand (111). The maximum number of such cases at 'Commercial Establishment' was reported from Maharashtra (43) followed by Odisha (40) and West Bengal (28). The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Railways' (running trains and 'others' in Railways) was reported from Bihar (26) followed by Uttar Pradesh (19). Amongst mega cities, highest incidence of Dacoity at residential premises was reported from Bengaluru (23 cases).*

A total of 4,358 incidents of Dacoity at various premises were reported with property lost worth ₹ 82,527.0 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 (57.6%) of the Robbery cases in specified category. Karnataka has reported (19.5%) followed by Maharashtra (9.8%) cases of Robbery at 'Residential Premises' reported in the country. Also Maharashtra reported 183 out of the 1,090 cases of Robbery at 'Commercial Establishments'. As many as 1,051 cases of Robbery on 'Highways' were reported from Bihar followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,014 cases) out of total 4,648 cases reported in the country.

Amongst the mega cities, the highest incidence of Robbery at various premises together was reported from Ahmedabad (805) followed by Bengaluru (641) and Delhi (City) (554) with property loss of ₹ 416.0 lakh, ₹ 656.9 lakh and ₹ 1044.5 lakh respectively. Highest incidence of robbery at 'Residential Premises' was reported from Bengaluru (545) followed by Indore (196). Highest incidence of robbery at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Bengaluru (27). Highest incidence of robbery on 'Highways' was reported from Patna city (93) followed by Meerut city (60).

## **Burglary**

State, UT & city-wise information on Burglary cases and the value of property stolen at various places of occurrence during the year 2010 is presented in Table-8.10. The 'Residential Premises', continued to be prime target for this type of crime, reporting 58,445 (i.e. 64.8%) incidents with a loss of property worth ₹ 28,027.8 lakh. Maharashtra

(10,415), Madhya Pradesh (7,352) and Andhra Pradesh (5,623) have reported significantly large number of Burglary cases at 'Residential Premises'.

These three States together have accounted for 40.0% (23,390 out of 58,445) of the total incidents and 43.3% (₹ 12,129.2 lakh out of ₹ 28,027.8 lakh) of the total value of property lost in Burglary at 'Residential premises'. 26.0% (68 cases out of 262) 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 (cases 2,875 - loss ₹ 3,610.7 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (cases 1,249 – loss ₹ 453.8 lakh) and Rajasthan (cases 1,020 - loss ₹ 427.1 lakh). Among the mega cities, Mumbai has reported the highest number of Burglaries at 'Residential Premises' (1,662) followed by Delhi (1,011). The highest loss of property worth ₹ 2,409.4 lakh in Burglary cases at residential premises was also reported from Mumbai.

### Theft

The State, UT & city-wise information on theft cases reported and the value of property stolen at various places of occurrence in the country are shown in Table- 8.11. The place of occurrence could not be categorised in 55.5% of Theft cases in specified category. 24.9% of Theft cases (82,365 out of 3,30,312) with property loss of ₹ 44,906.3 lakh were reported at 'Residential Premises'. A significant number of cases were also reported

at 'Commercial Establishments' (29,047), 'Highways' (19,533) and 'Railways' (15,176). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (10,930) followed by Andhra Pradesh (9,619). Uttar Pradesh has reported 14,090 of cases of Theft at 'Highways'. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of theft cases in 'Railways' (running trains and others in Railways) (3,368) followed by Uttar Pradesh (2,412). The highest number of Thefts at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Maharashtra (3,826) followed by Andhra Pradesh (3,445). The total value of property stolen for all Theft cases was the highest (₹ 36,407.8 lakh) in Maharashtra. Followed by West Bengal (26,544.5).

Among the mega cities, Delhi has reported the highest number of Theft cases (21,373) with a property loss of ₹ 14,640.2 lakh followed by Mumbai with 13,195 cases with a property loss worth ₹ 14,524.1 lakh. While highest lost in term of value was reported in Kolkata (₹ 20,744.4 lakh with 3,118 cases). Lucknow city was very prone to theft at 'Highways' reporting 1,701 such incidents. The highest number of Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (4,643) was reported from Delhi. Substantial number of Theft cases at 'Commercial Establishments' were reported from Delhi (1,115) followed by Kolkata (947) & Bengaluru (882). Delhi reported (767) theft cases at Railways alone.

Value of property stolen and percentage recovery in each State/UT during 2010 are presented in Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2 respectively.

## CHAPTER-9

### ECONOMIC OFFENCES

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

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

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

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

## Legislation

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

## Enforcement Agencies

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of seizures	Value of seizures (Rs. in crore)
1	2006	46,043	689.16
2	2007	459	364.71
3	2008	NR	NR
4	2009	470	581.64
5	2010	1,902	350.15

NR stands for data not received

## Smuggling (Incidence... 404)

Total number of seizures made under the Customs Act, 1962 showed an increase from 46,043 cases in 2006 to 459 in 2007. The value of different commodities seized during 2007 was Rs. 364.71 crore as compared to Rs. 689.16 crore during 2006 showing a decrease of 47.1% during 2007 over 2006. In 2009, 470 seizures were made valued at 581.64 Crore. While phenomenal increase was found in 2010 where total no. of seizures was 1,902 valued at 581.64 crore i.e. 304.7% increased in no. while 39.8% decrease in its worth in 2010 over 2009. The details regarding seizures and the value of the property seized for the years 2006 to 2010 may be seen in Table 9(A). The information in respect of 2008 was not received.

More than 5 seizure, on an average, was made per day during 2010. Chemicals/Pharmaceutical Chemicals worth 55.52 crore was seized during 2010. The type and value of Major commodities seized may be seen in Table 9(B).

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

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

S. No.	Commodities	2009	2010
1	Gold	28.01	4.09
2.	Electronic goods including computers	4.31	18.39
3.	Drugs/Narcotics	17.05	19.51
4.	Vehicles and vessels	1.65	0.17
5.	Chemicals/Pharmaceutical chemicals	2.57	55.52
6.	Foreign Currency	0.45	1.43
7.	Ball Bearings	0.62	0.00
8.	Misc./Others	55.67	53.34
<b>Value of Total Seizures</b>		110.33	152.45

### **Money Laundering (Incidence...123)**

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

cases in 2010 as against 170 in 2009. There is an increase of 11.8% in the number of 'Searches / raids' during 2010 over 2009. The detailed information may be seen from Table-9 (C).

Recoveries, seizures made under FEMA violations, yielded Rs. 11.74 crore of Indian currency and Rs. 0.78 crore of Indian equivalent of foreign currency during 2010. Only Rs. 7.7 crore could be realised as against the imposed fine of Rs 566.66 crore during 2010 (See Annexure-II, Statement-I).

### **Tax Evasion - Income Tax (Incidence... Data not received)**

Tax evasion is one of the most prevalent illegitimate activities among the economic offences practised by suppressing the facts and manipulation of records by tax payers. Information made available by Central Board of Direct Taxes reveals the details of number of searches and assets seized during the financial years is presented in Table-9 (D). Similar information in respect of 2009-

**Table 9 (C)**  
**Money Laundering 2006 - 2010 (Cases under FERA & FEMA)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of		Currency Seized (In Indian Rs. in crore)		Currency confiscated (In Indian Rs. in crore)		Fines (in Indian Rs. in crore)	
		Searches/ Raids	Seizures/ Recoveries	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Imposed	Realised
1	2006*	51	44	4.87	0.38	0.98	0.41	527.71	9.06
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

\*Cases under FEMA

2010 was received while 2009-10 was.

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

Sl. No.	Year	No. of searches conducted	Assets seized in (Rs. 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	NR	NR

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...17,950)**

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 2006-2010**

Sl. No.	Drugs	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Opium	1,098	1,077	1,067	899	1,057
2	Morphine	190	198	260	351	196
3	Heroin	5,490	5,312	4,950	3963	3,179
4	Ganja	6,306	9,182	9,054	9002	7,630
5	Hashish	2,232	2,698	3,370	3495	3,061
6	Cocaine	47	47	50	45	52
7	Methaqualone	4	1	18	1	1
8	Amphetamine	5	0	9	2	20
9	Ephedrine	0	3	9	10	6
10	L.S.D	0	3	0	0	0
11	Acetic Anhydride	4	4	11	12	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>18,525</b>	<b>18,798</b>	<b>17780</b>	<b>15,206</b>

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

Sl No.	Drugs	Qty. in Kg.				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Opium	2,756	1,984	2,033	1732	1,828
2	Morphine	36	43	73	42	25
3	Heroin	1,130	1,141	1,063	1045	766
4	Ganja	1,44,329	1,04,482	1,03,211	1,71,214	1,73,127
5	Hashish	3,838	5,155	4,084	3549	4,300
6	Methaqualone	4,420	1	2,382	5	20
7	Cocaine	206	7	12	12	23
8	Ephedrine	1,276	395	1,284	1244	2,207
9	Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	133	236	2,754	1038	81
10	L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	0	2,077	0	0	0
11	Amphetamine	0	0	20	41	47

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

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)						
Sl. No.	Value of property	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Forfeited	1.53	-	9.84	.99	0
2	Frozen	202.89	714.39	262.33	47.87	25.32

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

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of property (in Rs. Lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1	2006	1,307	367	775.7	252.7
2	2007	1,303	486	3,904.2	3,497.6
3	2008	1,193	500	4,377.3	3,948.0
4	2009	992	327	1619.0	1151.7
5	2010	647	197	4,489	4300.1

17,950 cases of seizures of drugs were reported by N.C.B. during 2010 as compared to 18,016 cases during 2009 showing a decrease of 0.4%.

The type of drug-wise analysis (Table-9 (E)) shows that there was an increase of 17.6% in cases of opium and a decrease of 19.8% in cases of Heroin, 44.2% in Morphine, 15.2% in Ganja and 12.4% in Hashish during 2010 over 2009. 6 cases relating to Ephedrine were reported during 2010. 52 cases related to cocaine were reported in 2010. Year 2010 witnessed over 49 cases of drug seizures per day, on an average, registering an decrease of 0.4% in the number of seizures of drugs during 2010 over 2009.

The quantity wise analysis of drugs seized (Table 9 (F)) shows that there has been an increase in seizure of the quantity of most types of drugs during 2010 as compared to 2009. Ganja showed increase in quantity seized from 1,71,214 Kg in 2009 to 1,73,127 Kg in 2010. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Amphetamine from 41 Kg in 2009 to 47 Kg in 2010.

20,168 persons including 225 foreigners were arrested for offences under the drug trafficking during 2010. 19,720 persons were prosecuted, 9,819 persons were convicted and 4,740 persons were acquitted in cases of Drug -Trafficking.

### **Trafficking in Cultural Property (Incidence...647)**

The information on reported cases of Cultural property thefts during 2006-2010 is presented in Table 9(H). There has been a decrease of 34.8% in the number of cases (from 992 cases in 2009 to 647 cases in 2010) of thefts of cultural property in 2010 over 2009. Cultural property worth Rs. 44.89 crore was stolen in 647 cases during 2010. Properties worth Rs. 43.0 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	2006	719	3,285	NA	3,425
2	2007	610	3,178	NA	4,531
3	2008	NA	3,371	NA	4,295
4	2009	NA	3,683	NA	4,218
5	2010	595	3,822	NA	4,892

NA means data not available

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

Information on cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2006 – 2010 by Anti Corruption Bureau/State Vigilance Bureaux and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is presented in Table-9 (I). Information in respect of CBI for the years 2008 & 2009 are not available.

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

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

decreased to 3,178 in 2007 and again increased to 3,371 cases in 2008 and further increased to 3,683 cases in 2009 which further increased to 3,822 in 2010. Information on cases registered and persons arrested by CBI and their disposal during 2008 and 2009 are not available. (Details of all heads are given in Table-9 (J)).

The State/UT Vigilance Bureaux seized property worth Rs. 35.02 crore during 2010 in various seizures connected with corruption charges showing a 42.5% decrease in value of seizure over the year 2009 when this figure was Rs. 60.91 crore. Trials were completed in 2,097 cases (investigated by State / UT Anti Corruption bureaux) during 2010 of which 745 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	2006@	271	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2007@	355	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2008@	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	2009@	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2010	1,134	801	60	55	116	129	501	1,323

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

NA means data not available

## Serious / Major frauds

The information on serious / major frauds reported and registered under the Criminal Breach of Trust (CBT) cases and Cheating cases for the years 2008 - 2010 is presented in

An increase of 15.97% is observed in the number of cases registered under Cheating from 200 in 2009 to 3,394 in 2010. Karnataka (3,598) registered highest incidence of frauds during 2010 followed by Delhi (84), Maharashtra (104) and (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		
				Dismis- sal	Remov- al	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Group 'A' Gazetted Officers	Non- Gazetted Officers	Pvt Pers- ons Invol- ved
1	2006	677	177	78	6	61	60	217	2,814	621
2	2007	974	579	38	8	89	59	580	2,844	1,119
3	2008	736	489	53	12	106	97	269	2,848	753
4	2009	632	448	103	19	110	125	375	3,039	889
5	2010	1,134	801	60	55	116	129	501	2,866	953

Table 9(L). The values of serious fraud cases registered under the Criminal Breach of Trust has increased by 3.0% during 2010 as compared to 2009 (from 144 cases in 2009 to 577 cases in 2010).

**Table-9 (L)**  
**Major Frauds reported during 2008-2010**

Sl. No.	Value of Property lost/ defrauded (in Rs. Crore)	2008		2009		2010	
		CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating
1.	1-10	130	303	115	186	523	3,331
2.	10-25	3	22	8	9	31	41
3.	25-50	0	10	9	3	6	16
4.	50-100	0	2	7	1	16	3
5.	Above 100	0	2	5	1	1	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>3,394</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. It further decreased to 1.0% in 2010. 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 –

2010. The details may be seen in Table 10.1.

#### **IPC Crimes (Incidence...22,740)**

The juvenile IPC crimes in 2010 have decreased by 5.0% over 2009 as 23,926 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2009 which decreased to 22,740 cases in 2010. The highest decrease in Juvenile delinquency was observed under the crime head 'Dacoity' (35.3%), 'Dowry death' (34.5%) and 'Arson' (25.3%) and 'Riots' (24.0%) in 2010 over 2009. *The highest increase in the incidence of juvenile crimes was observed under the heads 'Criminal Breach of Trust (64.7%), Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (40.0%) and Kidnapping and Abduction (32.3%).* The details may be seen in Table 10.2.

#### **SLL Crimes (Incidence...2,558)**

Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has decreased substantially by 40.8% in 2010 as compared to 2009 as 4,321 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2009 which decreased to 2,558 in 2010. Cases under 'Dowry Prohibition Act', and 'Gambling Act' have registered a sharp decline of 93.2% and 71.6% respectively, while that of 'Registration of Foreigner Act', 'Indian Passport Act' & 'Essential commodities Act' registered sharp

increase of 171.4%, 157.1% & 133.3% respectively.

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

Madhya Pradesh (5,554), Maharashtra (4,315), Chhattisgarh (2,128), Rajasthan (1,787), Gujarat (1,459), and Andhra Pradesh (1,369) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC. These six States taken together have accounted for 73.1% of total juvenile delinquency cases under IPC reported in the country. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra reported 113 and 88 cases of Murder respectively during 2010. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape cases in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (183) followed by Maharashtra (88) which was 21.3% and 10.3% of total juvenile rape cases in the country. The highest incidence of the juvenile theft in the country was reported from Maharashtra (1,152 i.e., 23.4%). 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 (550) which accounted for 21.5% of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Maharashtra (405), (15.8%) and Gujarat (395), (15.4%) and Madhya

Pradesh (371) (14.5%) These four States taken together have accounted for 67.3% of total juvenile delinquency cases under SLL reported in the country.

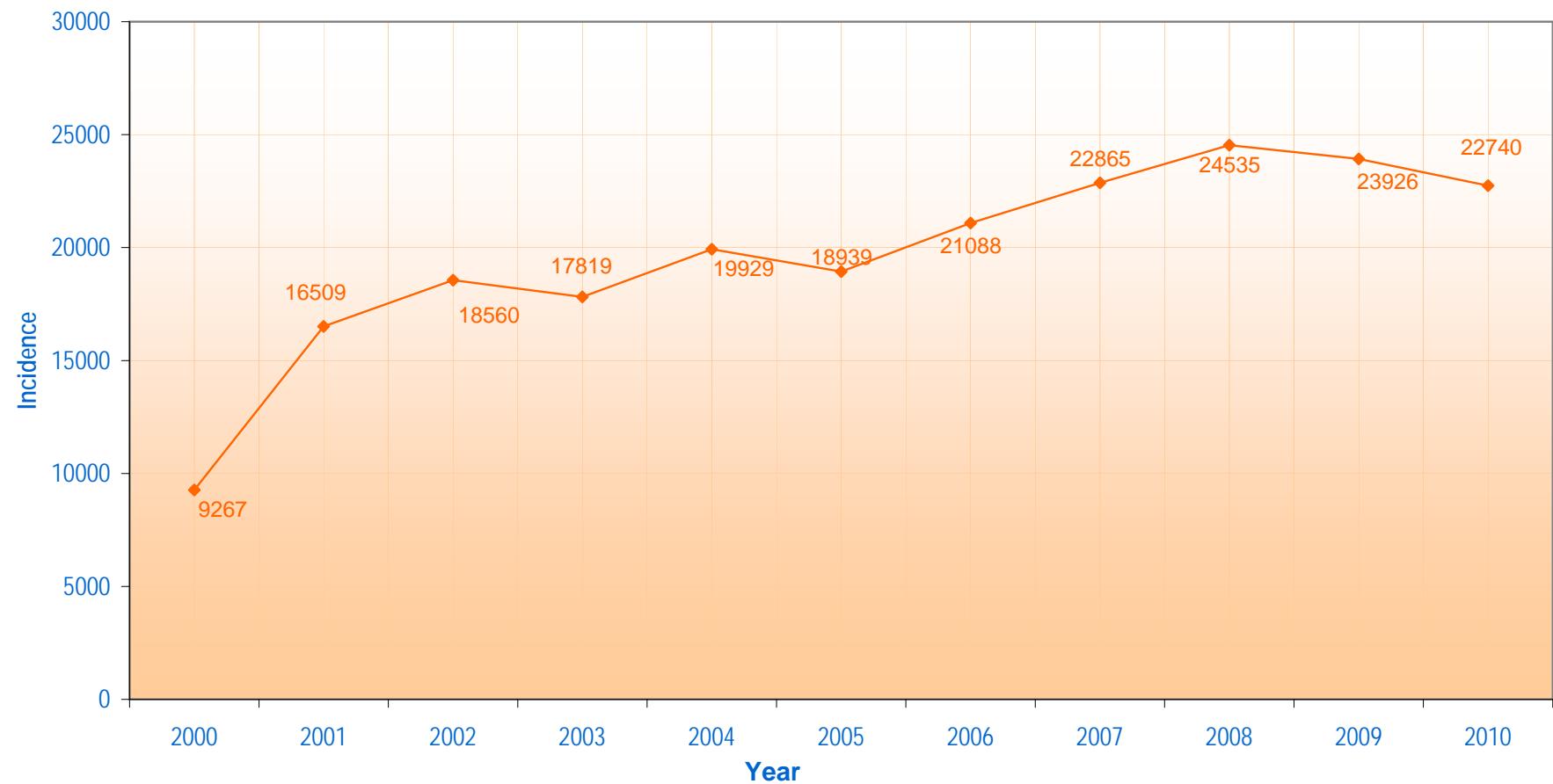
Out of 154 cases reported in the country under 'Arms Act' against juveniles, 36.4% cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh (56). Madhya Pradesh accounted for 29.1% (95 out of 326) cases reported under 'Gambling Act'. Gujarat and Maharashtra contributed 55.4% (174), and 37.9% (119) of the 314 cases reported under 'Prohibition Act'. 3 out of 10 cases under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' were reported from Tamil Nadu whereas 28 out of 38 cases reported under 'The Foreigners Act' were reported from West Bengal and 6 out of 14 cases registered under 'Essential Commodities Act' from Maharashtra. 7 out of 28 cases under 'Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' were registered in Gujarat and the four cases under 'Forest Act' were registered in Himachal Pradesh. 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 30,303 juveniles were apprehended during 2010 out of which 28,763 were boys and 1,540 were girls. The percentage of girls

## FIGURE 10.1

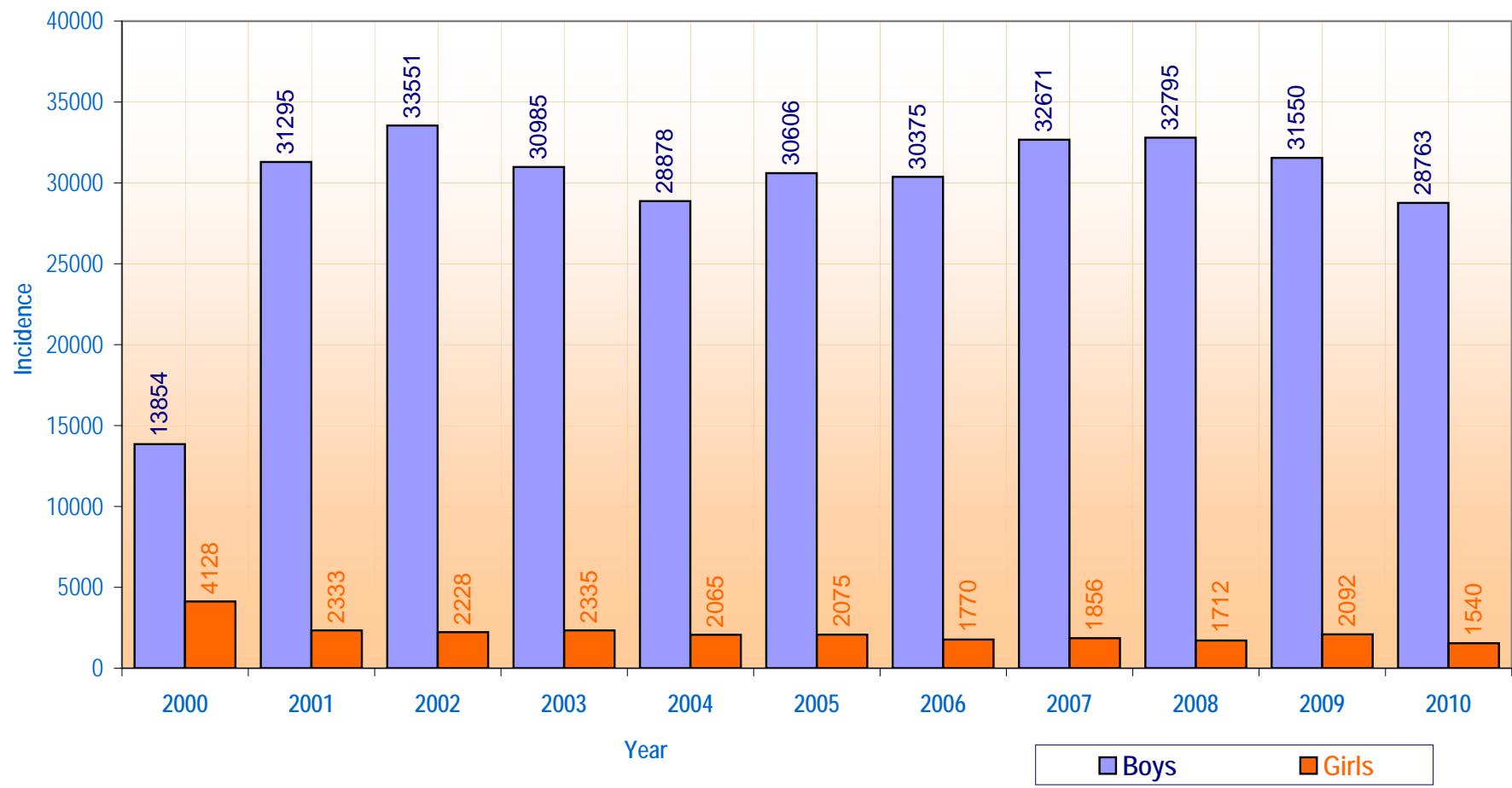
### Juvenile IPC Crime Incidence 2000 - 2010



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 2000-2010



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 comes to 5.1% i.e. 1.1 percentage point less than share relating to 2009 (6.2%). Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age-group are presented in Table 10.7. 927 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 years during 2010, 10,123 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 12-16 years whereas bulk of juveniles (19,253) were arrested under the age-group 16-18 years. The percentage share of Juveniles apprehended under these age-groups was 3.1%, 33.4% and 63.5% respectively. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 was 1,133 during 2009, under the age-group of 12-16 years was 10,741 and under the age-group of 16-18 years was 21,768. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 7-12 during 2010 has decreased by 18.2% as compared to 2009 whereas the decrease in the number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 12-16 during 2010 as compared to 2009 was 5.8%. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 16-18 in 2010 has decreased by 11.6% as compared to 2009. The overall decrease in juveniles apprehended at the national level was 9.9% in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Out of total 30,303 Juveniles arrested, 27,471 (90.7%) were arrested under IPC crimes while 2,832 (9.3%) were arrested for committing SLL crimes. The highest number of juveniles were arrested for Theft (6,064) followed by Hurt (4,542) & Burglary (3,065). These heads taken together accounted for

49.8% of total juveniles arrested under IPC crimes. Out of total 2,832 juveniles arrested under SLL crimes in the country during 2010, the highest number of juveniles were arrested under the 'Gambling Act' (4,26) followed by 'Prohibition Act' (3,32) and 'Excise Act' (281). These three heads under SLL crimes taken together accounted for 36.7% 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. Madhya Pradesh reported the highest number of juveniles arrested (6,028) under IPC crimes followed by Maharashtra (5,884), Rajasthan (2,223), Chhattisgarh (2,128), Andhra Pradesh (1,863) and Gujarat (1,688). Maharashtra reported the highest number of juveniles arrested for Murder (142), Attempt to Murder (136), Dacoity (68), Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity (23), Robbery (216), Burglary (858), Theft (1,554), Riots (548), Cheating (27), Hurt (1,298) and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (104). Madhya Pradesh led in apprehending the juveniles for Rape (197), Arson (16) and Molestation (186). Among UTs only Delhi UT has apprehended Juveniles Crime under different 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 (553) followed by Maharashtra (504), Madhya Pradesh (421) and Gujarat (433). These four states has accounted for 67.5% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes.

### **Profile of Juveniles Apprehended**

The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing IPC crimes during 2010 was nearly 1:20. This ratio during 2009 was 1:16. Madhya Pradesh (195) and Maharashtra (162) have reported significant number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 7-12 years in the country under IPC during 2010. The juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were more from Maharashtra (1,766), Madhya Pradesh (1,938) and Chhattisgarh (1,167). A substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years were from Maharashtra (3,956) and Madhya Pradesh (3,895). The details are presented in Table 10.11.

The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes during 2010 was about 1:11, marginally different from 1:14 in 2009. Tamil Nadu (553), Maharashtra (504), Gujarat (433) and Madhya Pradesh (421) 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 (121) and 12-16

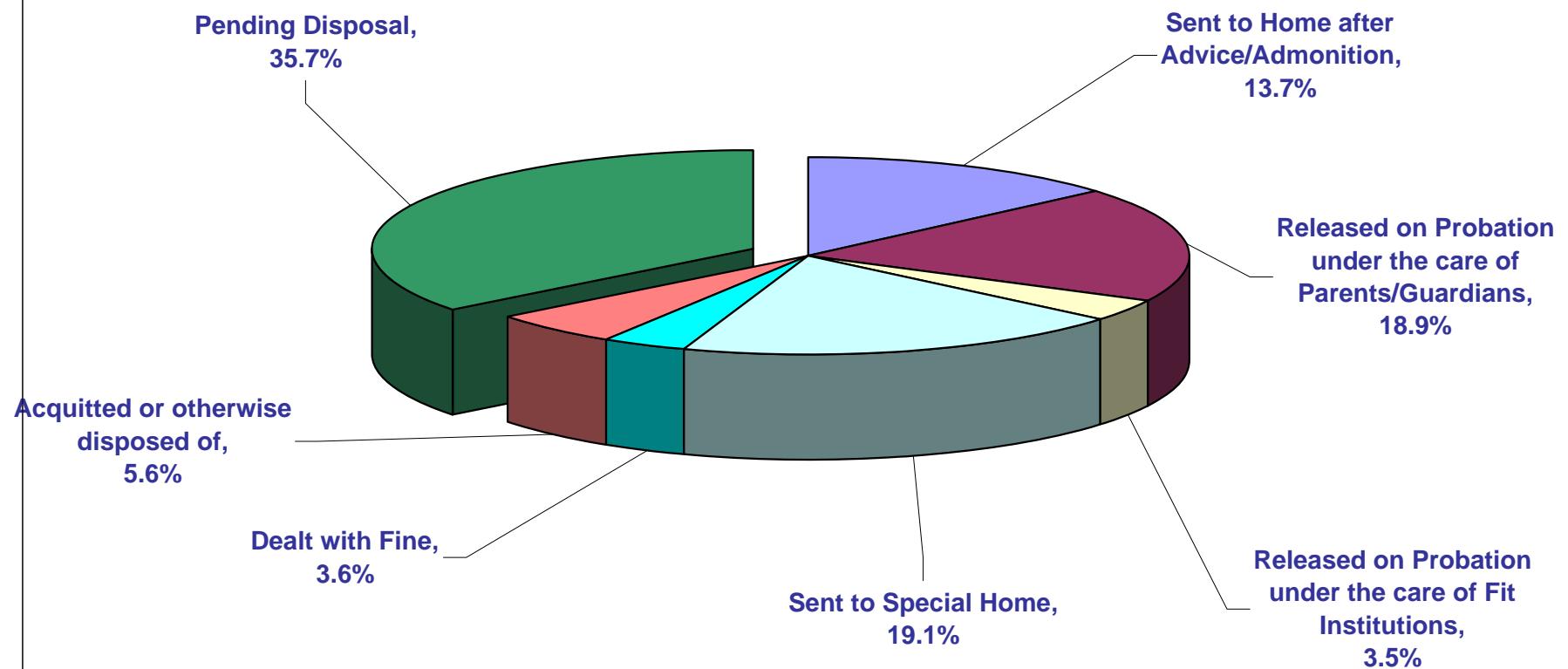
years (288). The details are presented in Table 10.12.

### **Disposal of juveniles Arrested**

The details of disposal of juveniles arrested are presented in Table 10.13. A total of 30,303 juveniles were arrested and sent to various courts during 2010. The percentage of juveniles awaiting trial at the end of 2010 was 35.7% (10,810 out of 30,303). Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Nagaland and Uttrakhand have reported 100% disposal of juveniles arrested. 13.7% (4,145) out of the total juveniles arrested in the country (30,303) were disposed of after advice or admonition, 18.9% (5729) were placed under care of parents / guardians, 3.5% (1,047) were sent to institutions, 19.1% (5,798) were sent to special homes, 3.6% (1,089) were dealt with fine and 5.6% (1,685) were either acquitted or their cases were otherwise disposed off.

**FIGURE 10.3**

**Disposal of Juveniles Arrested During 2010**



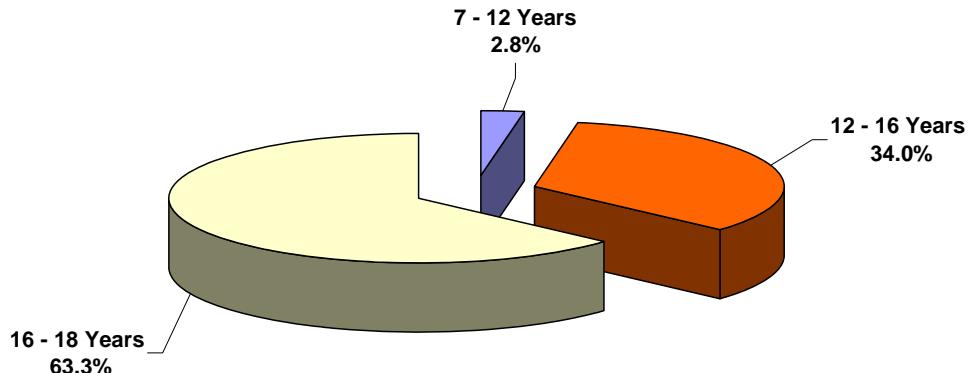
## Classification of Juveniles by Attributes

Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 6,339 were illiterate and 11,086 had education up to primary level. These two categories have accounted for 57.5% of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2010. Children living with parents (24,549) have accounted for 81.0% of the total juveniles arrested. The share of homeless children (1672) who were involved in various crimes was just 5.5%.

A large chunk of juveniles (62.6%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs. 25,000/. The share of juveniles from families with income between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- was 24.1%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs.50,000 - Rs.2,00,000) was 12.2%. The share of juveniles from families in upper middle income group (Rs. Two lakh to Three lakh) and upper income group (above Rs. Three Lakh) was low at 0.9% and 0.2% respectively. The details may be seen in Table 10.14.

FIGURE 10.4

Age-Group Wise Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC During 2010



## CHAPTER-11

### **RECIDIVISM**

The habit of relapsing into crimes by the criminals is known as Recidivism and the Recidivist is a person who relapses into crime again and again. The State, UT and City-wise number of recidivists (past offenders) under IPC crimes during 2010 are shown in Table-11.1. The share of recidivists among all offenders has decreased to 8.2% during 2010 as compared to 9.0% in 2009. In absolute terms, the number of past offenders involved in repeating IPC crimes during 2009 was 2,40,481 as compared to 2,56,049 during 2009 accounting for a decrease of 6.0% in 2010 over 2009.

Chhattisgarh has reported the highest cases of recidivism (71.3%) among States while Chandigarh has reported the highest cases of recidivism in the country (32.6%) amongst UTs as compared to the National average of 8.2%. Yearwise variation of recidivist is shown at Fig. 11.1.

Out of total arrestees (29,47,122) during 2010, there were as many as 91.8% (27,06,641) new offenders, 5.6% (1,63,858) were convicted once in the past, whereas 1.7% (49,139) were convicted twice and only 0.9% (27,484) were convicted three times or more.

68.1% (1,63,858) out of the total recidivists (2,40,481) during 2010 were those convicted once in

the past, 20.4% (49,139) were convicted twice, while 11.4% (27,484) were habitual offenders i.e., they were convicted thrice or more in the past, as depicted in Fig. 11.2.

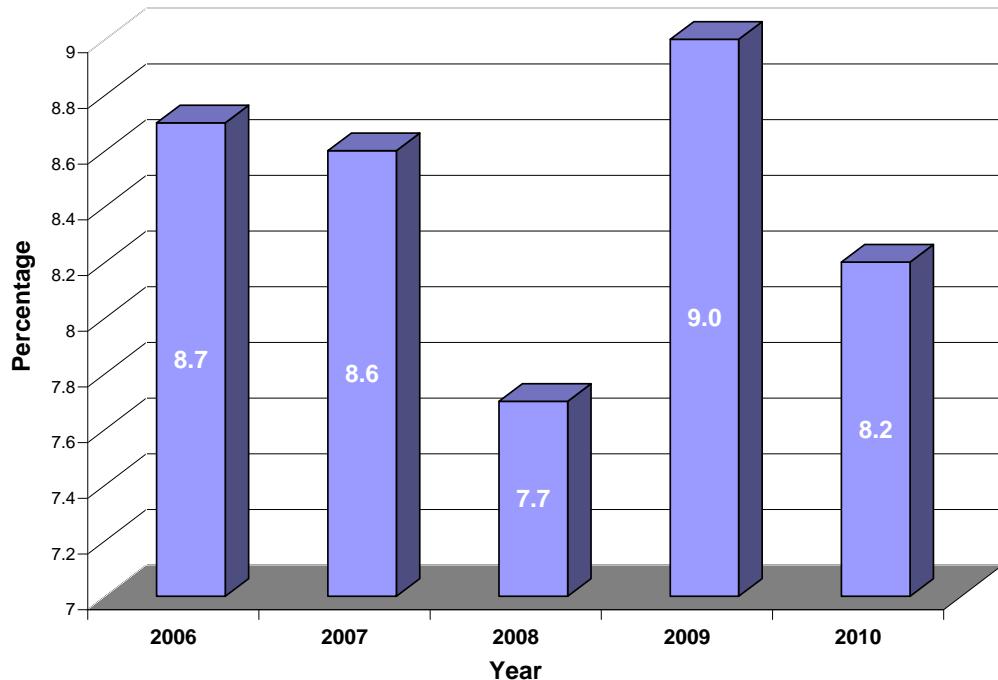
The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2006-2010.

**Table-11 (A)**  
**Category of Recidivists Arrested During 2006-2010**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists Convicted in the Past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or more
1.	2006	1,73,421	44,303	14,453
2.	2007	1,74,008	49,647	15,134
3.	2008	1,54,343	47,129	20,613
4.	2009	1,79,384	51,349	25,316
5.	2010	1,63,858	49,139	27,484

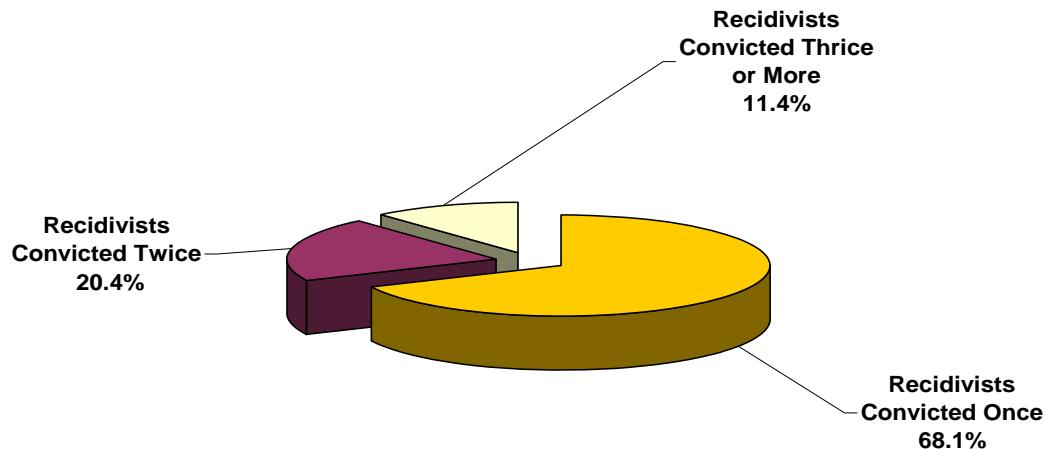
**FIGURE 11.1**

**Percentage of Recidivists (out of total arrested) During 2006-2010**



**FIGURE 11.2**

**Recidivists under IPC During 2010**



## CHAPTER-12

### ARRESTS AND TRIALS

#### Persons Arrested under the IPC cases

*A total of 29,47,122 persons were arrested by the Police under various IPC crimes during 2010 as against 28,49,025 persons in 2009 showing a increase of 3.4%. Crime head-wise information on the persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2009 and 2010 along with percentage variation in 2010 over 2009 is presented in Table-12.1. As many as 11,31,914 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' (17%) (4,99,778) followed by 'Riots' (10.8%) (3,18,915) & 'Theft' (6.6%) (1,94,066). The highest increase in the arrests was observed for cases of Importation of Girls (65.3%) (81). Highest declined was observed in Sexual Harassment (27.6%) (From 14,368 in 2009 to 10,404 in 2010).*

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 2010 are presented in Table-12 (A). Arrest rate for Burglary & Theft were reported to be comparatively lower than their respective crime rates to the extent

that not even one person per case was arrested for these crimes. The crime rate and arrest rate was negligible under head 'Importation of Girls'.

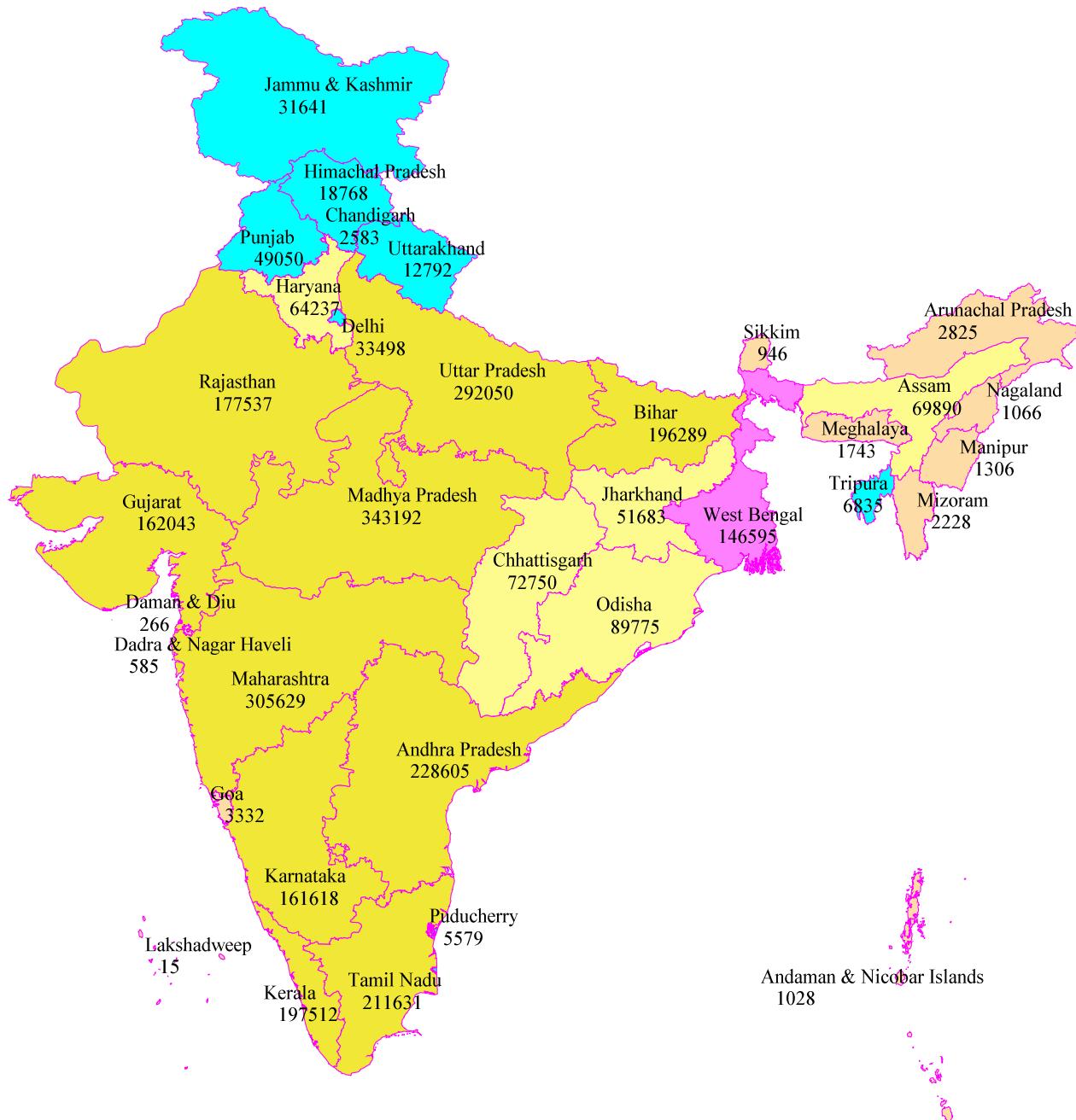
The arrest rate at All-India level declined by 0.3% in 2006 over 2005 (from 237.7 in 2005 to 237.0 in 2006) and increased by 3.2% in 2007 over 2006 (from 237.0 in 2006 to 244.6 in 2007) and again increased by 2.2% in 2008 over 2007 (from 244.6 in 2007 to 250.0 in 2008). And decline of 2.6% was observed in 2009 over 2008 (from 250.0 to 243.6 in 2009). *And if the number of arrests per case was the highest for Riots (4.7)followed by Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity cases and Dacoity cases further increased by 2% (From 243.6 in 2009 to 248.5 in 2010) 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 2010 is presented in Table-12.2. *The female criminality in the total IPC crimes accounted for 6.2% only (as compared to 6.3% in previous year), however, the percentage share of female arrestees was higher for those crimes which are perpetrated on women such as Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (22.8%) followed by Importation of Girls (13.6%) and Dowry Deaths (21.2%).*

The details on the number of persons arrested during 2009 and 2010 along with percentage variations and the percentage share of each State and UT to

# PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2010

(All India 2947122)



Persons Arrested (Number)

- Upto 5,000
- 5,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 1,00,000
- 1,00,001 - 1,50,000
- Above 1,50,000

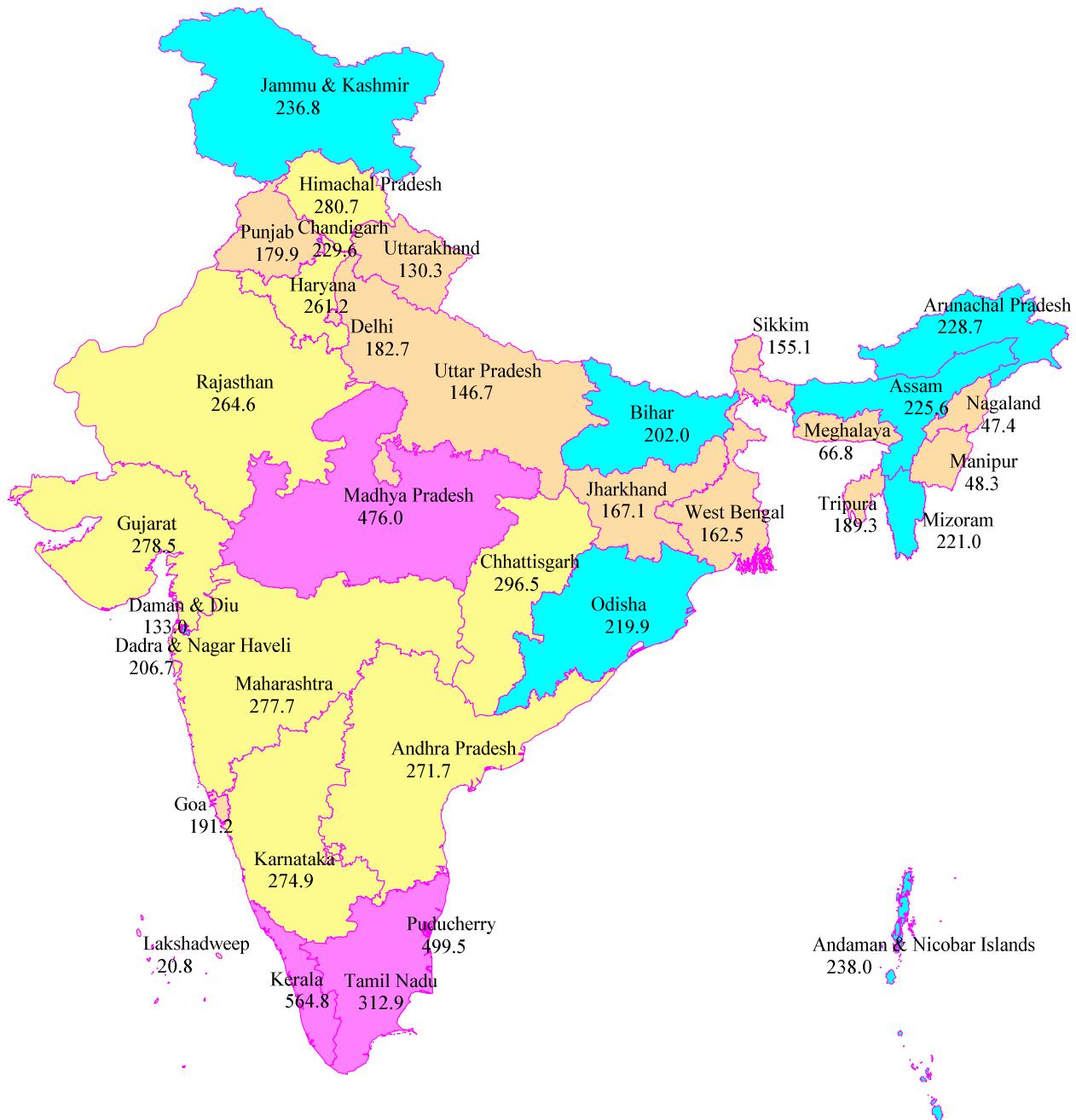
**Table 12 (A)**  
**Crime Rate vis-à-vis Arrest Rate for IPC crimes during 2010**

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate*	No. of Arrest Per Case
1	Murder	62466	2.8	5.3	1.9
2	Attempt To Commit Murder	65709	2.5	5.5	2.2
3	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder	7179	0.3	0.6	1.9
4	Rape	27074	1.9	2.3	1.2
	i) Custodial Rape	10	0.0	0.0	1.7
	ii) Other Rape	27064	1.9	2.3	1.2
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	45498	3.2	3.8	1.2
	i) Kidnapping & Abduction Of Women & Girls	34250	2.5	2.9	1.1
	ii) Kidnapping & Abduction Of Others	11248	0.7	0.9	1.3
6	Dacoity	17321	0.4	1.5	4.0
7	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity	10411	0.2	0.9	4.0
8	Robbery	35128	2.0	3.0	1.5
9	Burglary	68292	7.6	5.8	0.8
10	Theft	194066	27.9	16.4	0.6
	i) Auto Theft	54588	12.4	4.6	0.4
	ii) Other Theft	139478	15.4	11.8	0.8
11	Riots	318915	5.7	26.9	4.7
12	Criminal Breach Of Trust	20438	1.4	1.7	1.2
13	Cheating	77762	6.7	6.6	1.0
14	Counterfeiting	2232	0.2	0.2	0.9
15	Arson	10667	0.7	0.9	1.3
16	Hurt	499778	24.4	42.1	1.7
17	Dowry Death	23280	0.7	2.0	2.8
18	Molestation	50024	3.4	4.2	1.2
19	Sexual Harassment	10404	0.8	0.9	1.0
20	Cruelty By Husband And Relatives	180413	7.9	15.2	1.9
21	Importation Of Girls	81	0.0	0.0	2.3
22	Death By Negligence	88070	9.0	7.4	0.8
23	Other IPC Crimes	1131914	77.9	95.5	1.2
	<b>Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC</b>	<b>2947122</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>248.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>

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

# ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2010

(All India 248.5)



## Arrest Rate

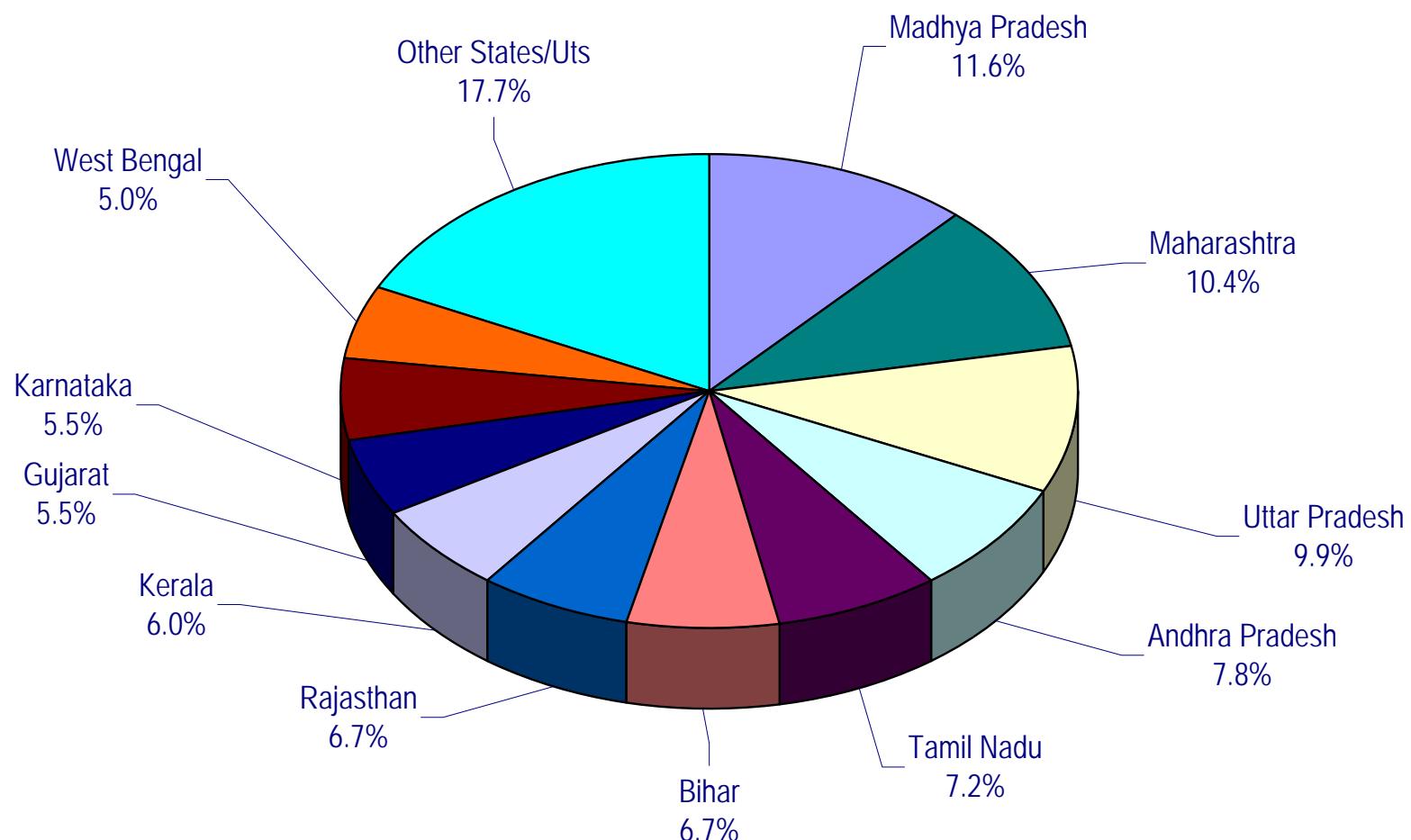


## Note:

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

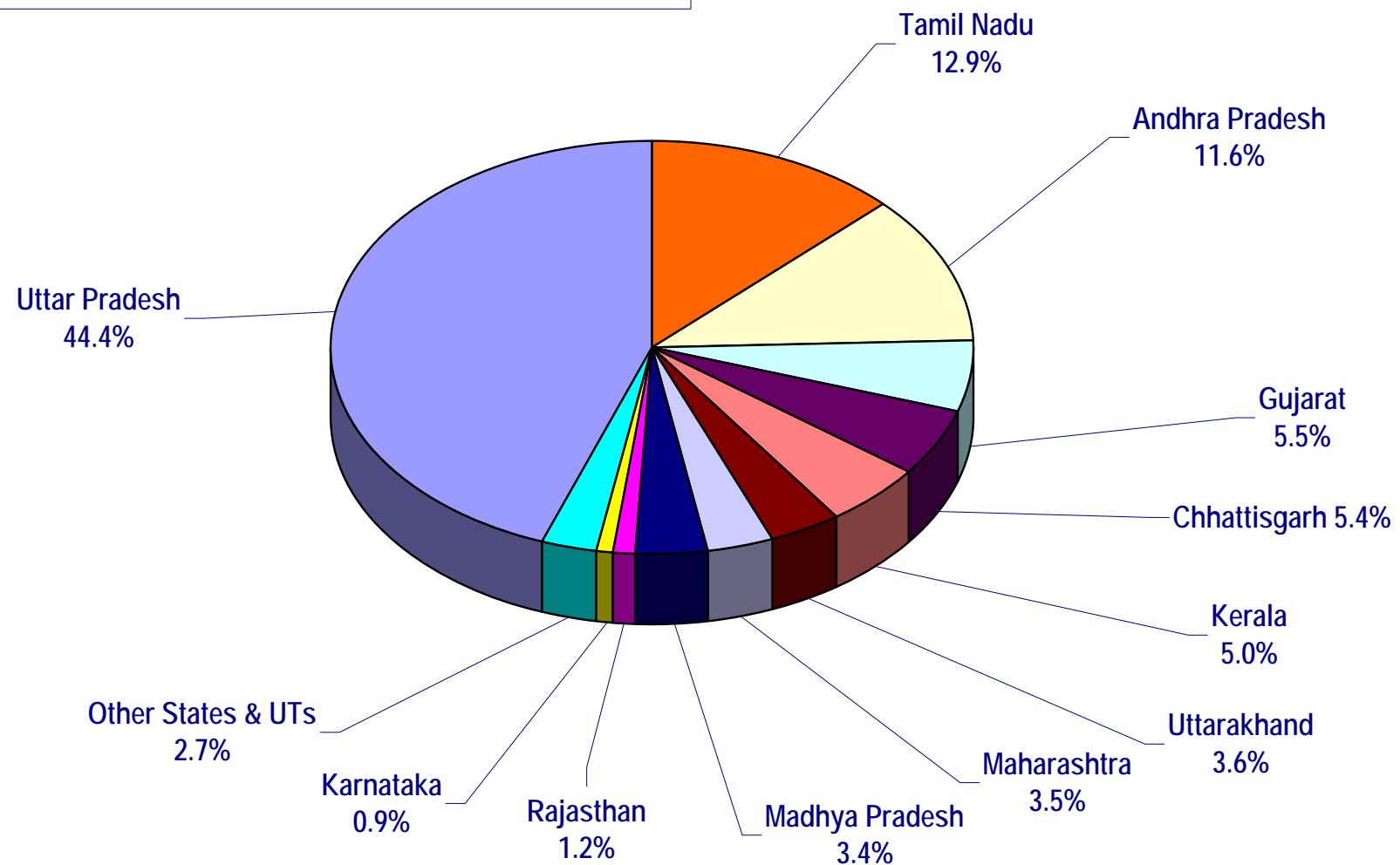
**Persons Arrested Under IPC Crimes  
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2010**

**FIGURE 12.1**



**FIGURE 12.2**

**Persons Arrested Under SLL Crimes  
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2010**



All-India total for arrests during 2010 are presented in Table-12.3. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States, which accounted for high share of 11.6% and 10.4% respectively in IPC crimes also accounted for the high arrest figures of 11.6% (3,43,192 out of 29,47,122) and 10.4% (3,05,629 out of 29,47,122) respectively. The increase in the arrested persons during 2010 over 2009 in terms of percentage was significant in West Bengal (29%), Kerala (21.9%) & Odisha (11.4%) while decrease was significant in Lakshadweep (-93.5%).

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%. Himachal Pradesh (13.1%), Maharashtra (9.9%), Manipur (10.7%) and Tripura (9.7%) have reported comparatively higher share of females in total arrests.

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

A total of 48,42,815 persons were arrested under the SLL crimes during 2010 as compared to 49,02,606 during 2009 accounting for an decrease of 1.2% during 2010 over 2009. The details on crime-head wise arrests for SLL crimes during the years 2009 and 2010, percentage variation and share of

arrestees for each crime are presented in Table-12.5.

Crime head-wise percentage share of arrestees in SLL cases indicates that the uncategorised 'Other SLL cases' accounted for 76.3% (36,95,626) of the total arrestees in the country during 2010. The highest share of arrestees among the specified crimes was for 'Prohibition Act' (4,16,152) (8.6%) and 'Gambling Act' (3,52,642) (17.3%) followed by 'Excise Act' (1,85,956) (3.8%). Significant increased was found in Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (203%), Antiquities & Art Treasure Act (52.2%) while significant decrease was found in Indian Railways Act (47.9%).

Sex-wise and crime head-wise information on persons arrested and percentage of arrestees during 2010 are presented in Table-12.6. The percentage of females arrested under SLL crimes at All-India level was 3.1% (1,49,735 out of 48,42,815) against 6.2% for IPC crimes. The share of female arrestees was highest for cases under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' (50.7%) (3,434 out of 6,775) followed by 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (37.9%) (363 out of 958) and 'Prohibition Act' (22.5%) (93,709 out of 4,16,152).

The State/UT-wise and sex-wise details of number of persons arrested in various SLL crimes are given in Table-12.7. Gujarat (28.7%), Nagaland (11.2%), Sikkim (10.5%) and Daman & Diu (28.4%) have reported higher percentage of female arrestees as compared to the National average of 3.1%.

Age-group wise and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC and SLL cases are given in

**Table-12.8.** *Among the total (IPC+SLL) arrested persons (77,89,937) those falling under the age-group 18 – 30 years accounted for almost half (43.8%) of total arrestees (34,15,128 arrestees) followed by age-group 30 – 45 years accounting for 35.2% (27,44,469 persons). This confirms the age-group profile of arrestees observed during the previous year reflecting drift of more young people (18 – 30 years) in crimes. The Juveniles arrested accounted for just 0.4% in the total arrests (IPC + SLL) made in 2010. Girls' share was 5.1% among Juveniles arrested.*

Information on persons arrested on an average per case under IPC and SLL for the years 2006 to 2010 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, Attempt to Commit Murder, Dacoity, Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity, Importation of Girls, Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder, Dowry Deaths and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives about 2 or more persons per case were arrested on an average, signifying involvement of accomplice in such cases. Similarly, 2 persons, on an average, were taken into custody by Police in SLL cases, such as those relating to Gambling Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act. The higher arrests per case in cases of Riots (4.7), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity and Dacoity (4.0 each), Registration of Foreigner's Act, Antiquities & Art Treasure Act, Dowry Prohibition

Act, and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (3.4) during 2010 were specific to the nature of such crimes perpetrated by a group or gang.

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

The crime head-wise details on the disposal of persons arrested are presented in Table-12.10. A total of 36,82,885 persons were either under custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2010 for 29,85,719 total IPC offences under investigation by Police (Table-4.1). Police could file charge-sheets against 27,63,762 persons (75%) out of the total persons who were under arrest, 4.1% persons (1,52,094) arrested were either released or freed by Police before trial; 20.8% persons (7,67,029) remained under custody or on bail at the end of the year as Police investigation could not be completed in their cases. The highest pendency percentage in the disposal of arrested persons was recorded in cases of Importation of Girls (43.6%) (58 out of 133), Counterfeiting (40.4%) (1,821 out of 4,506) and Dacoity (38.8%) (11,502 out of 29,672) and the lowest pendency percentage was observed in Sexual Harassment (12.9%) (1,571 out of 12,173). Police could establish the charges with as high as 86% (10,470 out of 12,173) persons in chargesheeting of arrested persons in cases of Sexual Harassment, followed by Hurt (83.3%) (4,92,067 out of 5,90,982). The lowest level of charge-sheeting in disposal of arrested persons was witnessed in cases of Counterfeiting (48.6%) (2,188 out of 4,506) as compared to the National average of 75% (27,63,762 out of 36,82,885) for all IPC crimes.

The State/UT-wise disposal of arrested persons under IPC crimes by Police is presented in Table-12.11. Bihar

reported 19.1% (1,46,350 out of 7,67,029) of total pendency in the country followed by Maharashtra (13.2%) (1,00,982), West Bengal (10%) (76,364), Assam (9.6%) (73,605) & Tamil Nadu (9.5%) (72,857).

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

*As many as 1,58,85,237 persons (including those from previous years) were awaiting trials in various criminal courts in the country during 2010 (an increase of 3.3% over the last year) as per information presented in Table-12.12. The disposal of such arrested persons was pending to an extent of 84.7% (1,34,55,093 persons out of 1,58,85,237) at the end of the year. The highest pendency was noticed in persons arrested under Importation of Girls (92.6%) (551 out of 549) followed by Dacoity (90.6%) (1,49,138 out of 1,64,552) and Criminal Breach of Trust (90.6%) (1,23,795 out of 1,36,580). The lowest pendency was observed in Sexual Harassment (73.5%) (36,422 out of 49,544) against All-India average of 84.7%. The overall conviction percentage at All-India level for the persons arrested in IPC cases was 36.2% (7,77,572 out of 21,48,973 trials completed). Crime-wise persons arrested in Sexual Harassment cases, who were on trial, got the highest conviction (50.4%) (5,878 out of 49,544) followed by Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder (39.9%) (2,615 out of 37,689). Cases of a large number of persons involved in*

*'Other IPC' cases (1,25,958), Hurt cases (85,593) and Riots cases (26,311) 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 1,58,85,237 undertrials, nearly one-sixth (18.9%) totalling 30,03,530 persons, were from the State of Maharashtra followed by Bihar accounting for 10.3% (16,39,025) and Gujarat (16,50,859) accounting for 10.4%. When compared with share of persons awaiting trials at the end of the year at National level, these States stood at 20.8%, 11.0% and 11.5% 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. *50,85,267 persons including those from the previous years were either in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year and their cases were under disposal with police during the year. Police could chargesheeted 45,33,384 persons of the total arrested persons, which accounted for 89.1% of the total arrestees and whose cases were under investigation during this period. The percentage of release before trial and pendency was 5.8% and 5.1% respectively. Higher number of pre-trial release was noticed in the cases of persons involved in 'Other SLL' cases (2,84,124) and cases under 'Prohibition Act' (4,410) during 2010.*

The State / UT-wise details of disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes are presented in Table-12.15. Majority of total 2,56,846 persons in whose cases investigation was pending at the end

of the year were from Tamil Nadu (29.2%) (75,012) and Maharashtra (23.9%) (61,477) together accounting for a pendency of (more than half) 53.1%. Regarding pendency within the States, North Eastern States viz. Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya, have reported the highest percentage (78.6%, 73% and 72.3% respectively). Among Union Territories, Daman & Diu had the highest pendency (64.8%).

### **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 1,09,83,981 persons (as against 1,10,62,163 in 2009) were facing trial in various criminal courts for the offences committed under SLL cases registering a decrease of 0.7% over the previous year 2009. Trials were completed against 47,48,921 persons of the total arrested persons, out of which 42,76,725 persons were convicted for these offences. The conviction percentage in SLL cases was 90.1% (higher than 85.4% in 2009). The pendency for trial was lower at 56.6% during 2010 as compared to 2009 (58.4%). 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) & 'Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act' (99.8%) (5,321 out of 5,332), followed by 'Indian Railways Act' (90.4) (11,332 out of 12,542). Information in respect of conviction for the categorized SLL crimes showed that conviction rate was highest for persons arrested under 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (91.2%) (1,419 out of 2,281) followed by 'Gambling Act' (82.5%) (8,93,440 out of 12,44,435). The lowest conviction percentage was recorded in case of persons arrested under 'Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act' (0%) (0 out of 5,332). 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 (27.9%) (17,32,536 out of 19,31,292) for trials in the case of persons arrested under SLL cases at All-India level followed by Uttar Pradesh (20.6%) (12,80,692) and Maharashtra (26.1%) (16,19,697). The States & UTs which recorded higher pendency (within State/UT more than 90% in disposal of the persons arrested in SLL cases) were Lakshadweep (100%) (72 out of 72), Manipur (98%) (1636 out of 1670), Arunachal Pradesh (97.9%) (847 out of 865), D&N Haveli (94.2%) (293 out of 311), Assam (92.4%) (13,521 out of 14,637), Delhi (92.3%) (1,33,064 out of 1,44,112), Daman & Diu (92.1%) (221 out of 240), Maharashtra (91.3%) (16,19,697 out of 17,74,341), Meghalaya (91.2%) (1,199 out of 1,315), J&K (91.2%) (24,105 out of 26,439) and Odisha (90%) (1,00,270 out of 1,11,353).

## 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.

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

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

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

#### Deaths in Police Custody

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

There were 25 deaths in Police Custody of persons who were *remanded to such custody by the Court* during the year 2010. Such deaths remain same for 2010 as compared to 2009

**Table-13 (A)**  
**Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup 2008-2010**

	Death in Police custody/Lockup	Years		
		2008	2009	2010
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court	40	25	25
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	61	59	45

- 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 (Table13.4)
- (v) Other Deaths in Police custody
  - In Accidents
  - By Mob Attack/Riots

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 16 of the reported incidents in 2010. Judicial enquiry was ordered in 7 deaths during the year 2010. 15 cases were registered against police personnel, no policeman was convicted for custodial deaths during the year while one policeman was chargesheeted.

**Table-13 (B)**  
**Details on the Custodial Deaths in Police Custody during 2008-2010**

Sl. No.	Death during / due to	Years		
		2008	2009	2010
1.	During production, process in Courts, journey connected with Investigation	19	18	12
2.	During Hospitalisation, Treatment	15	9	16
3.	Due to Accidents	2	4	5
4.	In Mob Attacks / Riots	5	2	0
5.	By other Criminals	2	3	0
6.	By Suicides	38	21	18
7.	During escape from Custody	6	8	7
8.	Illness / Natural Deaths	28	33	19

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

There were 61 incidents of deaths in Police custody of persons who were taken in custody by *police themselves* during 2007, which were remained static in 2008 at 61 deaths. In 2009, 59 deaths were reported, a decrease of 3.3% was observed over 2008. While in 2010, 45 deaths were reported, a decrease of 23.7% was observed over 2009.

Magisterial enquiry was ordered in 20 incidents of the 45 such deaths reported and judicial enquiry was ordered in 9 incidents. Cases were registered against police personnel in 23 incidents. 24 police personnel were charge-sheeted and 3 police personnel were convicted during the year 2010.

### Deaths in Police Custody By Causes

More number of deaths in Police custody took place during hospitalisation / treatment (16), by suicides (18) and due to illness / natural death (19) during the year

2010. A mixed trend in custodial deaths due to suicides has been observed during 2008 - 2010, as 38, 21 and 18 such deaths respectively have been reported during these years. Custodial deaths due to illness / natural death during 2008 - 2010 were reported at 28, 33 and 19 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**

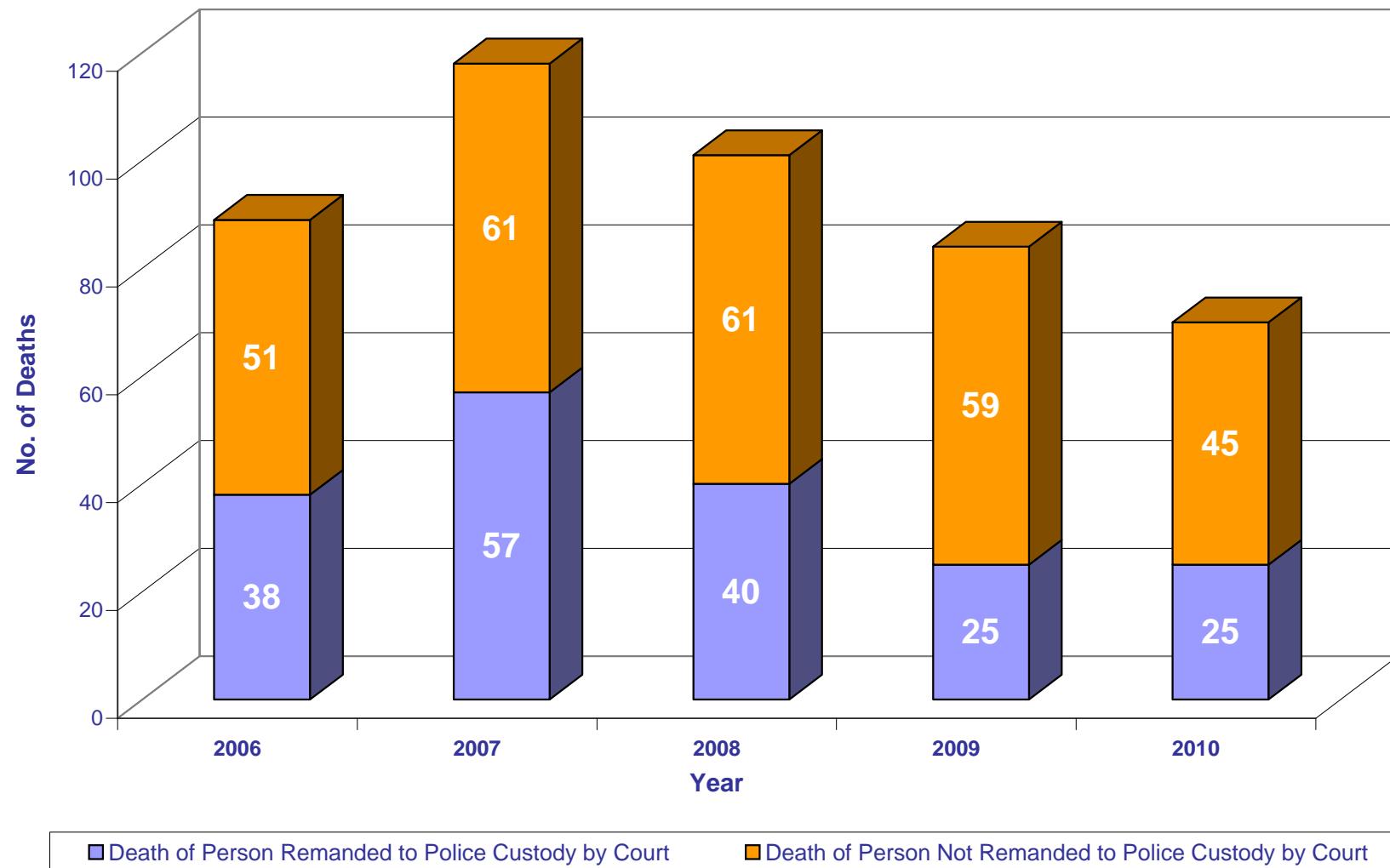
Sl. No.	Year	No. of reported Custodial Rape cases
1.	2008	0
2.	2009	2
3.	2010	6

6 cases of Custodial Rape were reported during 2010 i.e. 200%.

One case from Karnataka, 2 cases from Assam & 1 case from Uttar Pradesh remained pending for investigation at the end of 2010. 4 cases were charge-sheeted during 2010. See Table-13.5.

**FIGURE 13.1**

**Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup During 2006-2010**

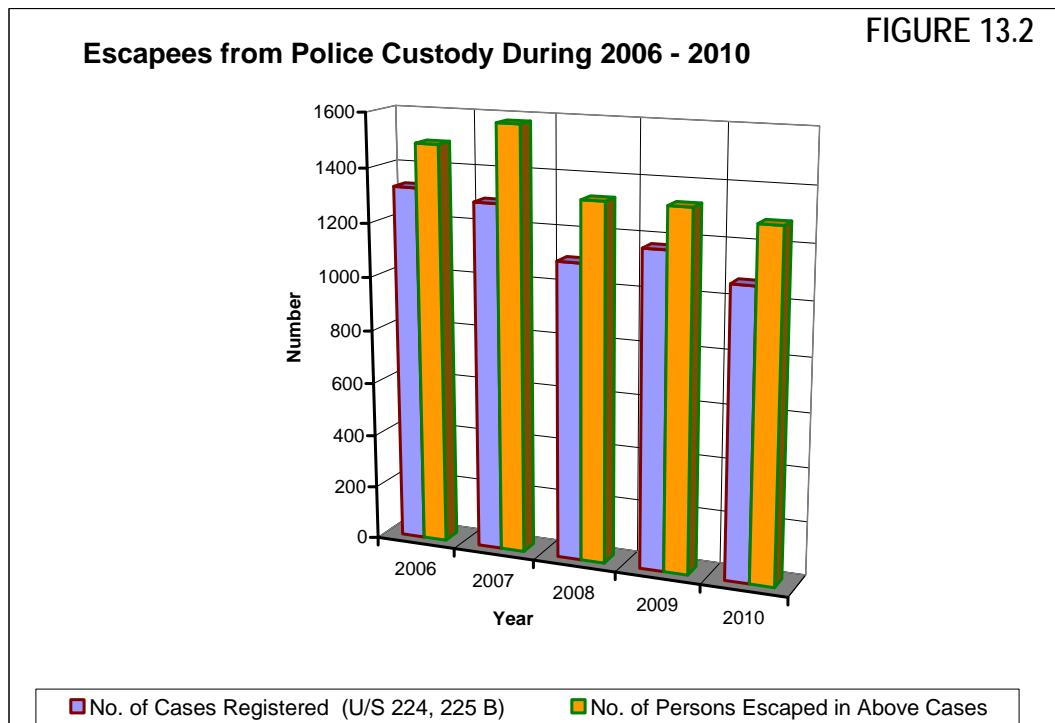


Details of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and tried for committing custodial rape are presented in Table-13.6.

### **Escapees from Police Custody:**

1,071 cases were registered under section 224, 225B of IPC

during the year 2010. The number of persons who escaped from police custody in the above cases were 1,284. 801 persons were charge-sheeted for such offence during the year. 118 persons were tried during the year, of which 51 persons were convicted and 67 persons were acquitted.



## **CHAPTER-14**

### **POLICE FIRING AND CASUALTIES**

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

Police had to resort to firing on 1,421 occasions during the year 2010 as compared to 1,280 occasions during the year 2009, 1,529 occasions during 2008 and 865 occasions during 2007 thereby showing a mixed trend during 2007-2010 (an increase by 76.8% during 2008 over 2007 and a decrease by 16.3% in 2009 over 2008. Further, increase of 11% during 2010 over 2009). 239 civilians and 166 police personnel were killed in these incidents whereas 713 civilians and 3472 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.

#### **Occurrences Forcing Police Firing**

The occasions necessitating police firing were

largely related to 'Riot Control' (50.8%) (722), 'Anti-Dacoity Operations' (6.6%) (94), Operations 'Against Extremists and Terrorists' (12.1%) (172) and 'Against Others' (not classified) (30.5%) (433), out of 1421 no. of occasion of police firing. As depicted in fig. 14.1.

Jammu & Kashmir has recorded the highest incidence of Police firing (662) among States/UTs followed by Uttar Pradesh (445), Chhattisgarh (82), and West Bengal (70).

The highest number of casualties of civilians (91) was reported from Jammu & Kashmir followed by Uttar Pradesh (55) and West Bengal (23). These three States together accounted for 70.7% of total civilian causalities due to Police firing. Highest number of casualties of police personnel (68) was reported from Chhattisgarh followed by West Bengal (29), Jharkhand (24) and Jammu & Kashmir (17) accounting for 41%, 17.5%, 14.5% and 10.2 % respectively of total such causalities reported in the country. The highest number of civilian injuries (494) accounting for 69.3% of total civilian injuries in the country (713) was reported from Jammu & Kashmir. The highest number of police injuries (2,952) accounting for 8.5% of total police injuries in the country (3,472) was also reported from Jammu & Kashmir. More police personnel were injured during the year 2010 (3,472) than the civilians (713) while more civilians (713)

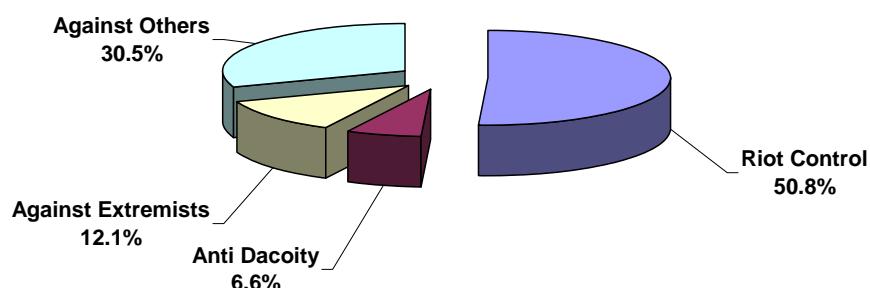
were killed than police personnel (166) during this year in the firing incidents in the country.

*The highest casualties of civilians (97) took place in 'Riot control' whereas highest no. of police casualties (147) happened in Operations 'Against Extremists and Terrorists'.*

*The highest number of injuries of civilians (623) and police personnel (3324) were caused when the Police had to resort to firing during 'Riot Control' activities.*

**FIGURE 14.1**

**Percentage of various incidents necessitating police firing during 2010**



## 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 2010 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 3,988 police personnel (comprising 2,927 Natural Deaths, 872 Deaths on duty and 189 suicidal deaths) died during the year 2010 as compared to 3,772 deaths in the year 2009 showing an increase of 5.7% 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 (872) while on duty decreased during 2010 by 8.6% as compared to previous year (954).* Out of the total 872 casualties, 862 personnel belonged to 10 States, 15 personnel belonged to UTs. Majority (76.5%) (667) of the police casualties were due to 'Accidents' followed by 'Anti-Terrorist / Extremists operations' and 'Anti-Riotous Mobs' claimed 15.8% (138) and 17.2% (15) deaths respectively. 5.3% (46) of

*personnel were killed by 'Other Criminals'.*

It was reported that the highest no. of casualties was in Punjab (110) followed by 105 casualties in Uttar Pradesh, 97 casualties in Maharashtra, 67 casualties in Tamil Nadu & 82 casualties in Chhattisgarh. Highest casualties were reported in Chhattisgarh in Terrorist/Extremist operations. In accident, highest casualties were found in Punjab (108) followed by Uttar Pradesh (101).

Among 872 Police Personnel killed on duty, 20 were other Gazetted Officers, 68 were Upper Subordinates (Inspectors - 16 and Sub-Inspectors - 52) and 784 were Lower Subordinates (Assistant Sub-Inspectors - 72, Head Constables - 202 and Constables - 510). The details are given in Table-15.4.

30.6% Police Personnel (267) were young (18-35 years), 38.5% (336) were middle aged (35-45 years) while 30.9% (269) were in upper age group (45 years and above) out of 872 Police Personnel killed on duty. Details are given in Table-15.2.

#### **Police Personnel Injured on Duty**

A total of 5,859 Police Personnel of various ranks (5,702 from States and 157 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 J&K (2,957) followed by Kerala (488), Maharashtra (475) & Rajasthan (460). These four States together have accounted for 74.8% of the injured Police Personnel out of 5,859 at All India level. J&K has reported 70.8% (2,930 out of 4,136), the highest injuries due to Riotous Mob. While highest no. of injuries on account of Anti-Terrorist/Extremist Operations & Anti-Dacoity operation was reported in West Bengal (21 out of 104 & 23 out of 60 respectively). Also injuries due to accident was reported from Tamil Nadu (142 out of 614) followed by Maharashtra (111 out of 614). No injuries were received by any Policeman in as many as 8 States / UTs namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.*

*The Riotous mobs caused maximum injuries (70.6%) (4,136) to the Police Personnel in the country during 2010. The other causes responsible for injuries*

were 'By Other Criminals' (15.9%) (930), caused by 'Accidents' (10.5%) (614), caused by 'Terrorist/Extremists' (1.8%) (104), 'On Border duties' (0.3%) (15) and (1.0%) (60) during 'Anti Dacoity and other Operations'.

The rank-wise profile presented in Table 15.4 shows that all categories of personnel have received injuries. A sizeable number (4,015) accounting for 68.5% out of 5,859 Police personnel injured on duty were Constables, 1,104 (18.8%) were Lower Sub-ordinates (752 Head Constables and 352 Assistant Sub-Inspectors); 614 (10.5%) were Upper Sub-ordinates (438 Sub-Inspectors, 176 Inspectors) and the rest 126 (2.2%) were Gazetted Officers.

The cause-wise comparative details of Police Personnel killed or injured on duty during last 5 years (2006- 2010) are presented in Table-15 (A). It is observed that quantum of police casualties (both fatal and non-fatal) has shown a mixed trend during last 5 years. While 'Accidents' and 'Anti-Terrorist operations' were the main cause of deaths of Police Personnel, 'Riotous Mobs' were main cause of injuries to Police Personnel during last 5 years. Casualties in 'Anti Terrorist and Extremist Operations' were highest (138) in the current year i.e. 2010 as compared to last 5 years. Casualties in 'Accidents' have shown a mixed trend during 2006 - 2010.

**Table-15 (A)**  
**Police Personnel Killed or Injured on Duty during 2006 to 2010**

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
2006	124	302	8	114	13	1,702	62	403	16	15	618	932	841	3,468
2007	160	164	19	130	9	1,597	55	575	17	4	616	727	876	3,197
2008	129	168	4	120	3	2,129	47	541	21	10	559	820	763	3,788
2009	234	196	8	124	9	1,783	60	968	18	187	625	762	954	4,020
2010	138	104	3	60	46	4,136	46	930	3	15	667	614	872	5,859

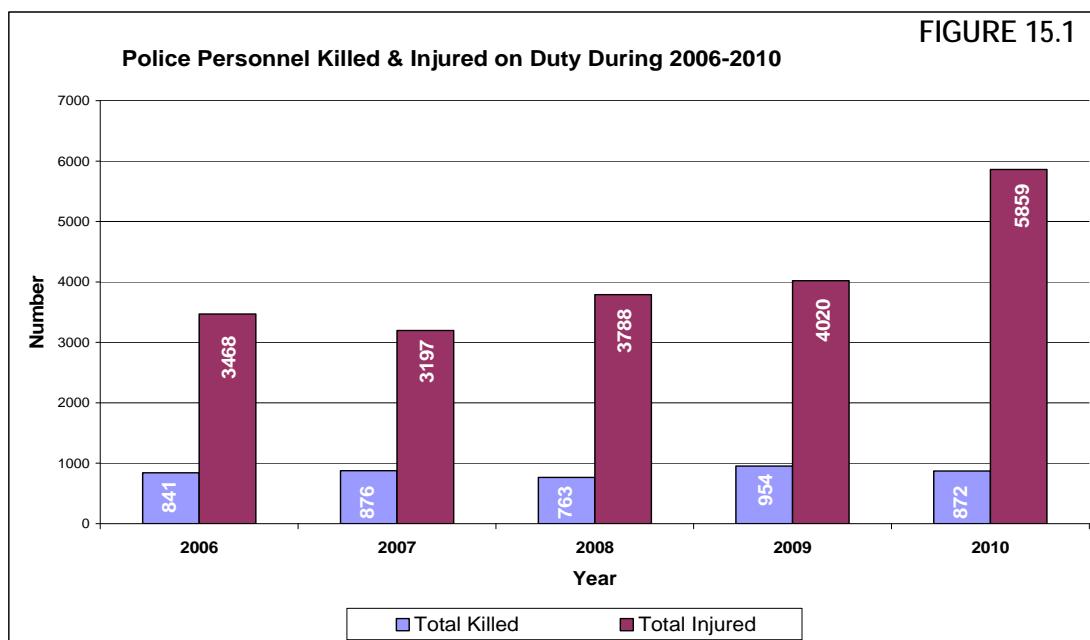
## Natural Deaths of Police Personnel

Table 15.3 shows that 2,927 Police Personnel have died natural deaths while in service during 2010 out of which maximum lies in age-group (45-55 yrs.) 1,307 (44.7%). 793 (27%) were in the age group 35 - 45 years while 305 (10.4%) died very young (age group 18 to 35 years) and 522 (17.8%) police personnel died after attaining the age of 55 years. Comparative figures of Police

Personnel who died due to natural reasons shown in Table-15 (B) reveal that the number of such deaths decreased by 13.2% during 2007 over 2006, further decreased by 6.7% during 2008 over 2007 while an increase of 18.5% was observed in the year 2009 over 2008 & again increased by 10.2% in 2010 over 2009. Maximum number of natural deaths were reported in the age group of 45 – 55 years during 2006 – 2010. 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 2006 to 2010**

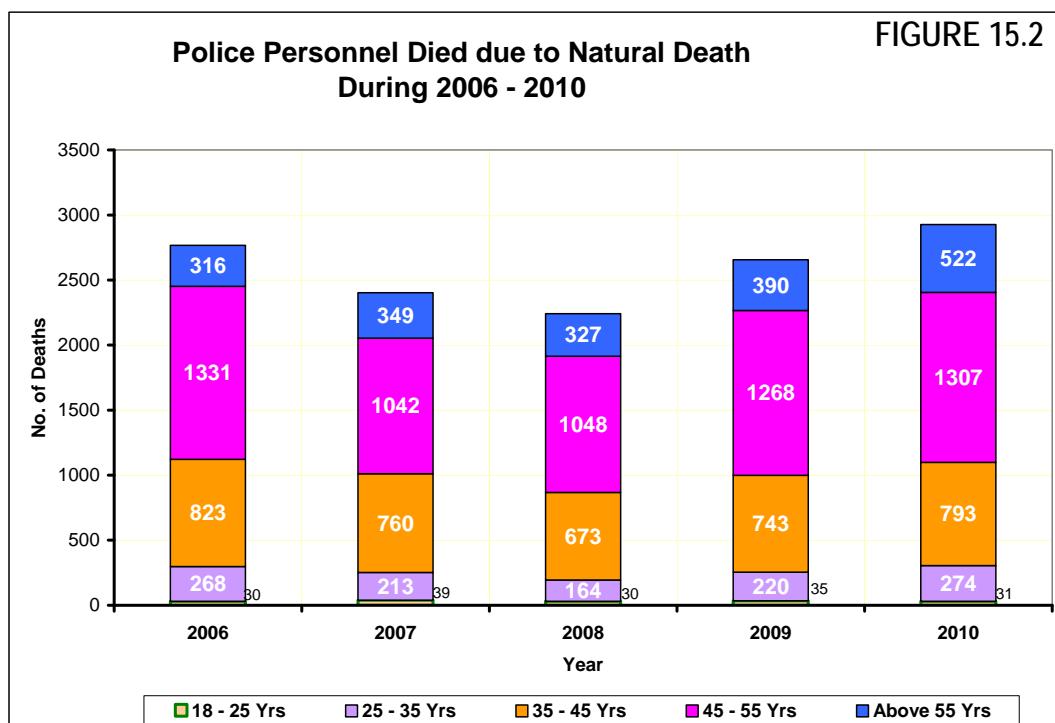
Year	18 - 25 yrs	25 - 35 yrs	35 - 45 yrs	45 - 55 yrs	Above 55 yrs	Total
2006	30	268	823	1,331	316	2,768
2007	39	213	760	1,042	349	2,403
2008	30	164	673	1,048	327	2,242
2009	35	220	743	1,268	390	2,656
2010	31	274	793	1,307	522	2,927



## Suicides Committed by Police Personnel

189 Police Personnel committed suicides in the country during the year 2010. Maharashtra (30) has reported the highest number of suicides (15.9%) followed by Haryana (28) (14.8%) and Tamil Nadu (19) (10.0%). Nearly 31.2% (59) suicides at

All-India level were reported in the age group (18 - 35 years), 28.6% suicides (54) in the age group (35 - 45 years), 34.4% (65) in the age group (45 - 55 years) and 5.8% (11) 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

2010. Inquiries were instituted in as many as 22,157 cases. Out of these, Departmental inquiries were initiated in 21,563 cases, Magisterial inquiries in 326 cases and Judicial inquiries in 268 cases. Thus, inquiries were instituted in 37.9% complaints. The total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 31,115 which amounted to 53.2% of the total complaints reported. An increase of 6.5% was noticed in reported complaints against Police Personnel as compared to previous year (from 54,873 to 58,438 in 2010). *Madhya Pradesh accounted for 23.3% (13,620 cases out of 58,438 cases) of such complaints. Uttar Pradesh (12,119 cases) and*

**Table-16 (A)**

**Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2006-2010**

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
2006	62,822	15,510	423	295	34,657	13,546	2,503	7,936
2007	51,767	13,953	119	278	28,412	7,908	3,129	941
2008	48,939	17,215	99	204	29,577	5,445	4,596	1,132
2009	54,873	24,302	611	481	28,120	14,975	9,759	1,618
2010	58,438	21,563	326	268	31,115	10,470	9,665	861

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

A total of 58,438 complaints were reported in the country against Police Personnel during the year

Delhi (6,614 cases) with 20.7% and 11.3% respectively.

**Table-16 (B)**  
**Number of Police Personnel Undertrial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2006-2010**

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.	2006	3,062	133	94	24	70
2.	2007	1,273	199	149	43	106
3.	2008	1,245	125	128	33	95
4.	2009	1,279	132	142	43	99
5.	2010	1,107	141	205	53	152

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

1,107 Police Personnel were sent for trial after investigation and framing of charges during 2010. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 141 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 205 Police Personnel out of which 152 were

disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 27,723 Police Personnel in 21,563 cases, which attracted departmental inquiry. The cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 5,125 Policemen. *Departmental inquiries were completed against 16,876 personnel, on the basis of which 666 Police Personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. The*

**Table-16 (C)**  
**Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2006-2010**

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.	2006	21,810	5,107	9,081	1,020	6,783	10,423
2.	2007	19,187	2,329	8,595	665	4,650	15,275
3.	2008	22,124	3,219	9,757	879	4,541	14,653
4.	2009	28,819	4,687	15,356	647	4,227	18,085
5.	2010	27,723	5,125	16,876	666	4,561	17,006

acquitted and 53 were convicted. The relevant details for the last five years are presented in Table-16 (B).

### **Departmental action against Police Personnel**

The magnitude of Departmental action taken by the States/UTs against the erring Police Personnel indicates the tight

*highest dismissals/removals were reported from uttar Pradesh (171) accounting for 25.7%, Jharkhand (13.5%) & Punjab (11.6%). Minor punishments were given to 17,006 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 4,561 police personnel during this period.*

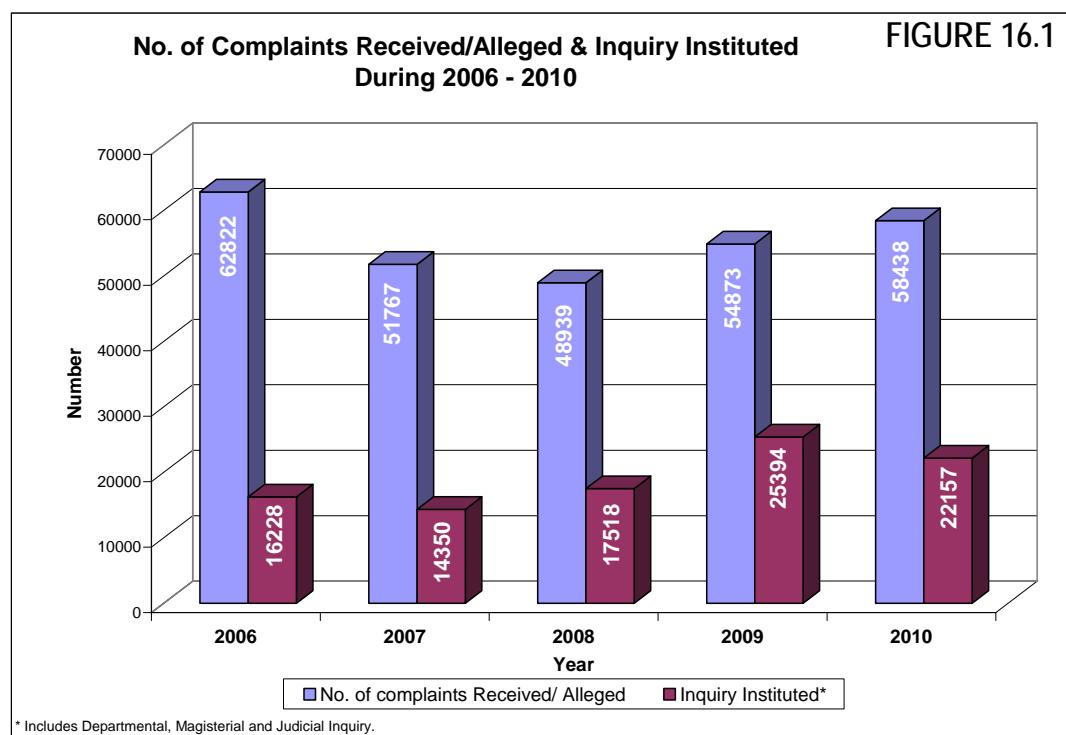
The comparative rate of complaints per 100 Policemen has been computed for each State/UT on the basis of actual police strength

(Civil + Armed), which is presented in Table-16 (D). Highest number of complaints per 100 Policemen was reported from Madhya Pradesh (17.9) followed by Delhi (9.0), Kerala (10.6), Uttar Pradesh (8.5) and Chandigarh (7.1) against the National average of 3.7 during the year 2010. Table-17.5 (64 police personnel per lakh of population in Bihar against the national average of 133 the lowest among all States/UTs in the country).

### 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.

37 cases of Human Rights Violation by Police were reported throughout the country during 2010. 14 Policemen were charge-sheeted and 4 of them were convicted for these Human Rights Violations during the year. Bihar has reported the maximum 9 cases (24.3% of such cases) followed by Gujarat (8) (21.6%). Out of 37 cases of human rights violation, 6 were reported under each of 'Torture' and 'Atrocities on SCs/STs', 2 cases reported under "illegal detention/Arrest" & 1 each case under "Disappearance of person", "Fake Encounter Killings", Violation against Terrorist/Extremist" & "Extortion".



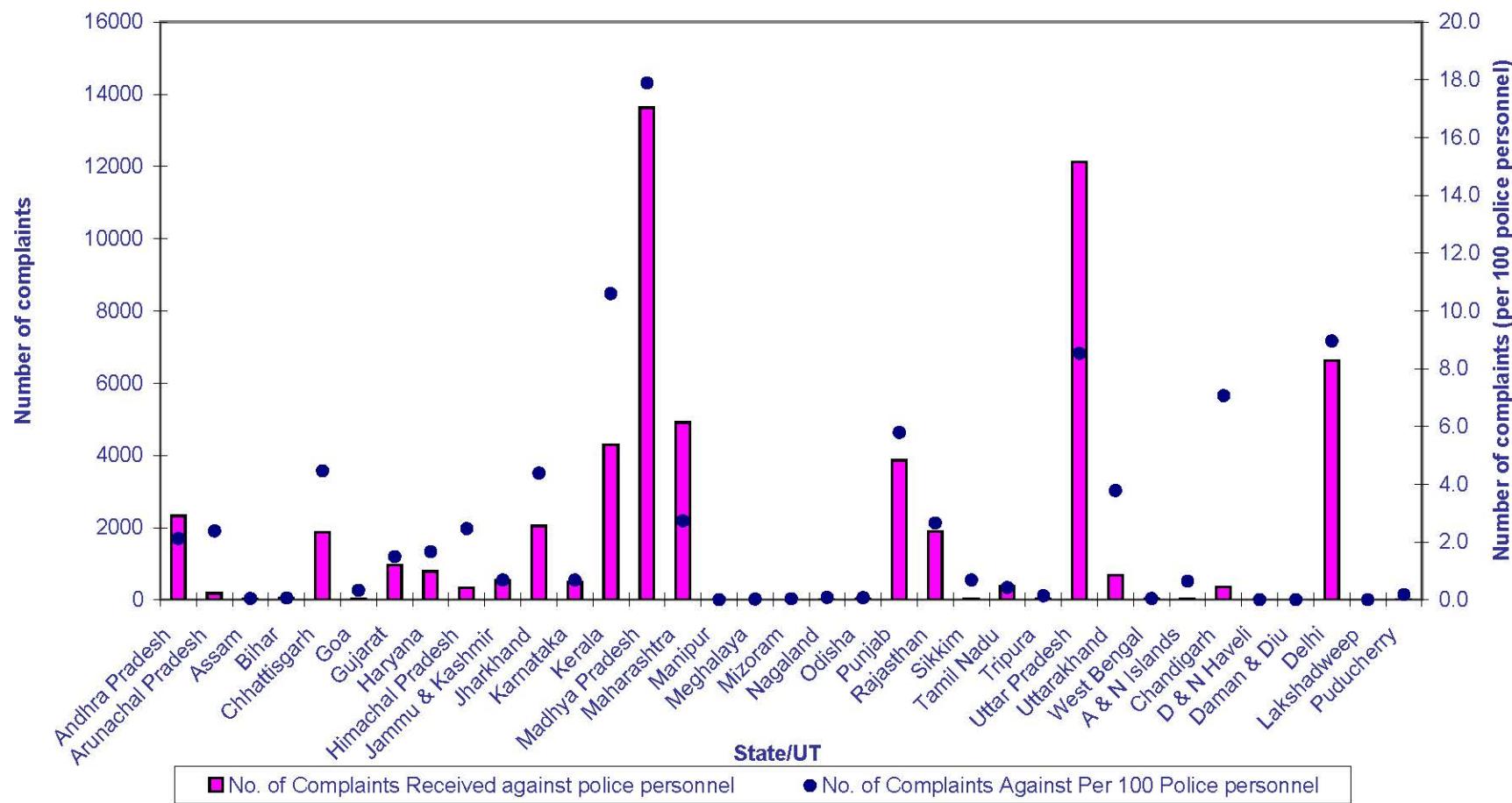
**Table 16(D)**  
**No. of Complaints against per 100 Policemen**

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	2321	109904	2.1	131
2	Arunachal Pradesh	177	7445	2.4	603
3	Assam	19	54069	0.0	175
4	Bihar	35	61856	0.1	64
5	Chhattisgarh	1863	41825	4.5	170
6	Goa	15	4699	0.3	270
7	Gujarat	958	64584	1.5	111
8	Haryana	788	47496	1.7	193
9	Himachal Pradesh	334	13575	2.5	203
10	Jammu & Kashmir	526	77012	0.7	576
11	Jharkhand	2043	46613	4.4	151
12	Karnataka	485	71597	0.7	122
13	Kerala	4294	40550	10.6	116
14	Madhya Pradesh	13620	76155	17.9	106
15	Maharashtra	4906	179955	2.7	164
16	Manipur	0	23523	0.0	871
17	Meghalaya	2	10247	0.0	393
18	Mizoram	3	10733	0.0	1065
19	Nagaland	8	10003	0.1	445
20	Orissa	30	43445	0.1	106
21	Punjab	3858	66670	5.8	244
22	Rajasthan	1894	71570	2.6	107
23	Sikkim	26	3804	0.7	624
24	Tamil Nadu	366	86755	0.4	128
25	Tripura	34	24259	0.1	672
26	Uttar Pradesh	12119	142132	8.5	71
27	Uttarakhand	682	18044	3.8	184
28	West Bengal	33	86097	0.0	95
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>51439</b>	<b>1494617</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>128</b>
29	A & N Islands	24	3739	0.6	866
30	Chandigarh	357	5059	7.1	450
31	D & N Haveli	0	208	0.0	73
32	Daman & Diu	0	220	0.0	110
33	Delhi	6614	73862	9.0	403
34	Lakshadweep	0	332	0.0	461
35	Puducherry	4	2274	0.2	204
<b>TOTAL (Uts)</b>		<b>6999</b>	<b>85694</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>Total (All-India)</b>		<b>58438</b>	<b>1580311</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>133</b>

Negligible figures of Number of complaints against per 100 police personnel have been shown as 0.0.

## FIGURE 16.2

### No. of Complaints Received against Police Personnel & No. of Complaints per 100 Police Personnel During 2010



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

**Table 16(E)**  
**Incidence of Human Rights Violation by Police During 2010**

Sl. No.	Nature of Human Right Violation	State/UT	Cases Registered	No. of Police Personnel Chargesheeted	No. of Police Personnel Convicted
1.	<b>Extortion</b>	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2.	<b>Torture</b>	Assam	3	0	0
		Haryana	1	1	0
		Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
		West Bengal	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
3.	<b>Violation of Terrorists/Extremists</b>	Assam	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4.	<b>Disappearance of persons</b>	Uttar Pradesh	1	5	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
5.	<b>Illegal Detention</b>	Gujarat	1	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
6.	<b>Atrocities on SC/ST</b>	Maharashtra	1	0	0
		Odisha	5	1	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
7.	<b>Fake Encounter Killings</b>	Assam	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
8.	<b>Others</b>	Goa	1	0	0
		Bihar	9	5	4
		Gujarat	7	2	0
		Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
9.	<b>Total</b>	Assam	6	0	0
		Bihar	9	5	4
		Goa	1	0	0
		Gujarat	8	2	0
		Haryana	1	1	0
		Maharashtra	1	0	0
		Odisha	5	1	0
		Uttar Pradesh	6	5	0
		West Bengal	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>

Note: No Case of Human Rights Violation by Police Personnel Was Reported from Other States/UTs for the Remaining Categories of Human Rights Violation

## CHAPTER-17

### POLICE STRENGTH, EXPENDITURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The State/UT wise, sex-wise and rank-wise information on 'Sanctioned' as well as 'Actual' police strength in the country as on 31.12.2010 are presented in Table 17.1 to Table 17.4. It is seen from Table-17.1 and Table-17.2 that the existing (Actual) police strength was 15.8 lakhs against the sanctioned strength of 20.5 lakhs of total police force (Civil and Armed combined), rendering 22.7% of the posts vacant.

#### Civil Police

*The 'Actual' strength of Civil Police, including District Armed Police in the country during 2010 stood at 1,22,33,19 against the 'Sanctioned' strength of 16,18,198 (Table-17.1). Thus, the Civil Police strength in position was 75.6% of the sanctioned strength and 24.4% of the posts were vacant. Maharashtra has the highest strength actual of Civil Police 1,65,740 accounting for 13.5% of the total civil police in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 1,11,234 (9.1%). Delhi has the largest contingent of 67,268 (87.2%) of the total Police Strength of 77,106 in the seven Union Territories.*

#### Armed Police

The 'Actual' strength of Armed Police in the country during 2010 was 3,56,992 showing an increase of 4.2% over 2009 (from 3,42,447 in 2009) whereas the 'Sanctioned' strength was 4,26,879(Table-17.2).

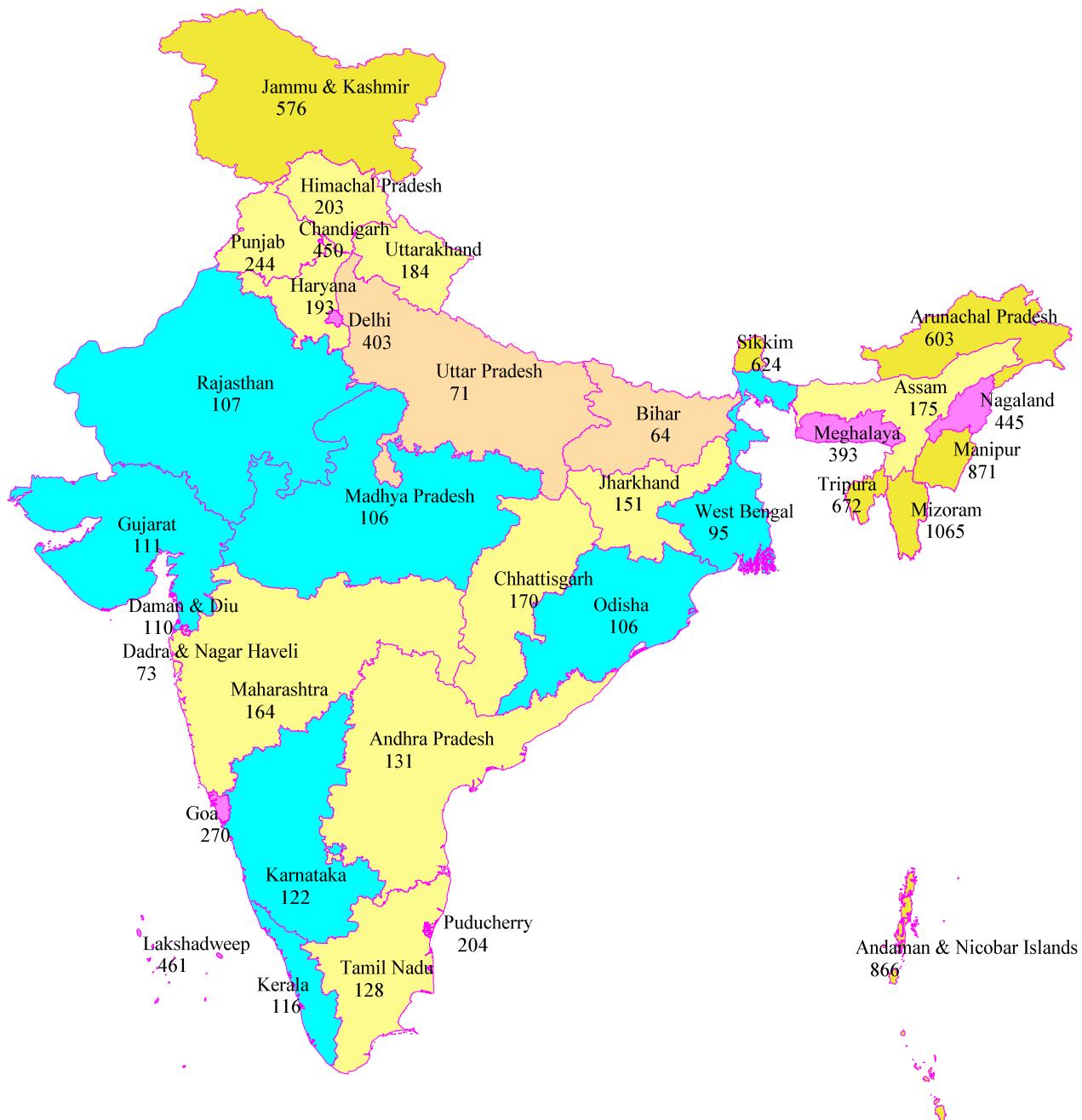
The percentage of vacant posts in case of Armed Police was less (16.4%) as compared to that of Civil Police (22.7%). The proportion of Actual Armed Police to Actual Civil Police was 1:3.4. Uttar Pradesh had the highest contingent of Armed Police (30,898) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (29,153) and Assam (25,375). There were no sanctioned posts of Armed Police for the UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The strength of Armed Police was more than that of Civil Police in only four North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

#### Women Police

The 'Sanctioned' and the 'Actual' strength of Women Civil Police (including District Armed Police) and Women Armed Police are presented separately in Tables-17.3 and Table 17.4 respectively. *The Actual strength of Women Civil Police including District Armed Police at the National level was 63,348 against the sanctioned strength of 47,978. The proportion of actual 'Women Civil Police' to the total 'Civil Police' was 1:19.3. The maximum strength of Women Civil Police among the States existed in Maharashtra (12,018) followed by Tamil Nadu (10,618), Delhi (4556), Rajasthan (3,663), Odissa (3,281),*

# POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING 2010

(All India 133)



Policemen/Lakh Population

- Below 90
- 91-125
- 126-250
- 251-500
- Above 500

The nine States had strength of less than one thousand. Delhi had the largest contingent of Women Civil Police among UTs with strength of 4556. 15 States and 4 UTs had more number of women civil police than their sanctioned strength.

Women Armed Police is in existence in only 16 States / UTs - Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry. The States/UTs together have a strength of 9304 Women Armed Police. The ratio of Women Armed Police to the Women Civil Police was 1:6.8 while their share to the Total Armed Police (men & women combined) in the country was 3.8%.

### **Ratio of Police to Area and Population**

Just as the crime incidence in an area is not a representative pointer to the crime situation, the absolute strength of police personnel is also not a true indicator of the magnitude of crime and its combating machinery as well as performance of other assigned tasks by police. The number of policemen per 100 Sq. Kms and per 1,000 of population 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 49.9. This recorded an increase of 1.4% in 2010 (from 49.2 in 2009 to 49.9 in 2010). 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 4980.6 & 4437.7 policemen per 100 Sq. Km. respectively as in the past which is much higher than the National average of 49.9 in 2010.*

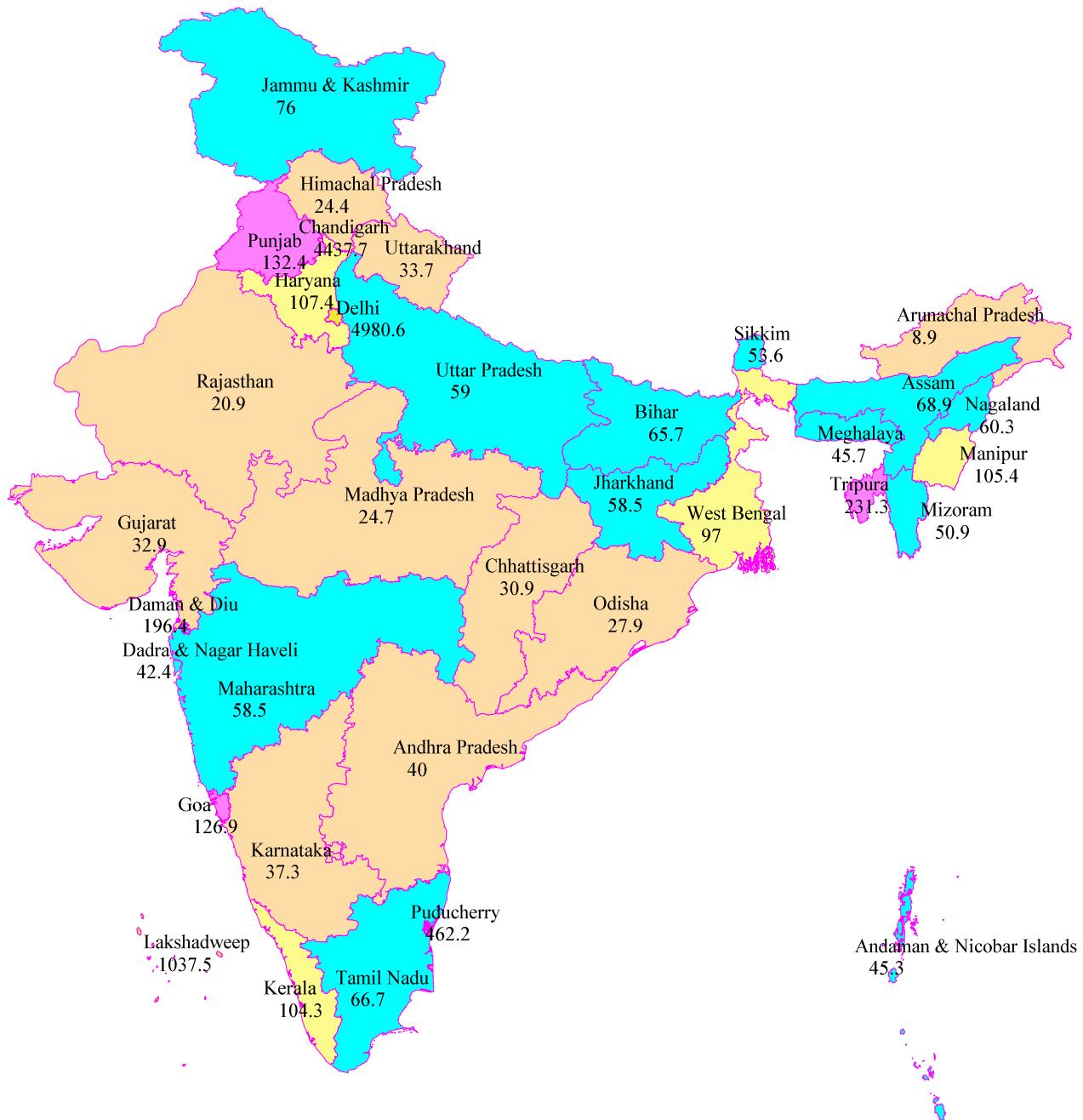
The highest number of police men per one lakh population was reported in Mizoram (1065) followed by Manipur (871) while Bihar occupied the lowest no. (64) followed by U.P. (71) against national level at 133.

### **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 2010

**(All India 49.9)**



## Police Density

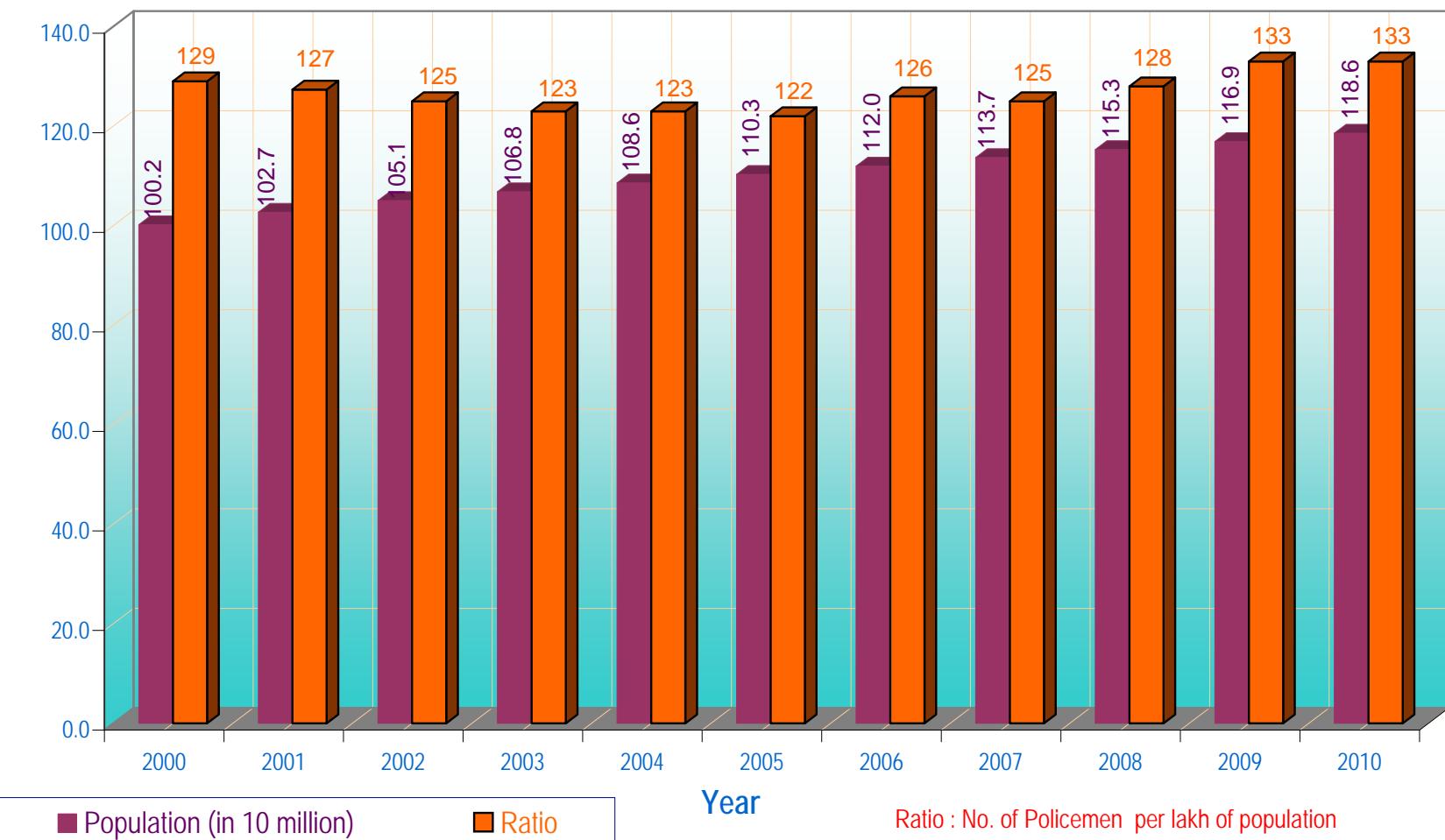
Upto 40
40 - 80
80 - 120
120 - 500
Above 500

## Note:

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

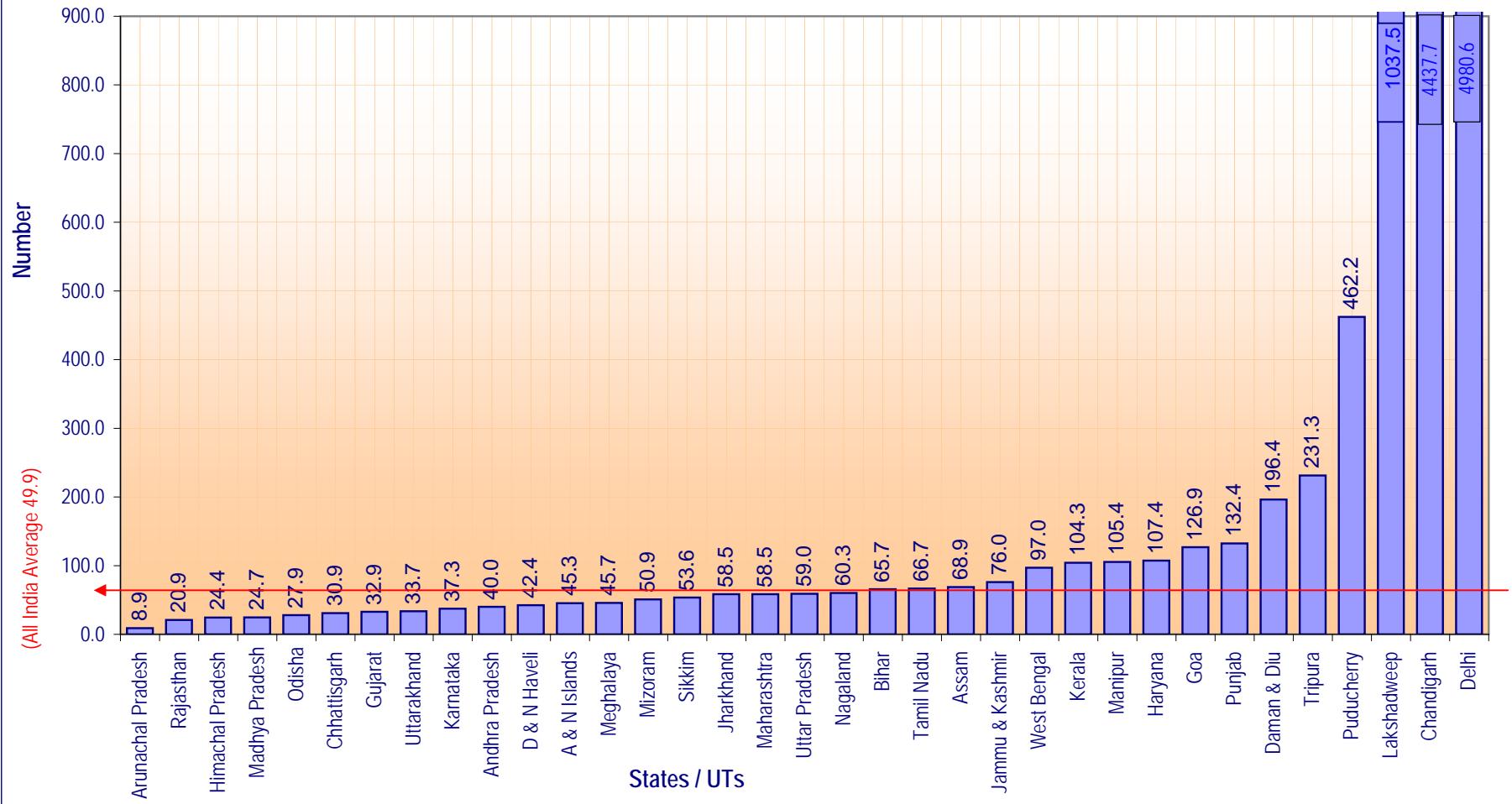
**FIGURE 17.1**

**Population, Ratio of Police Personnel  
during 2000 to 2010**



**FIGURE 17.2**

**Police Density  
per 100 Sqr.Kms.of Area during 2010**



Constables) was the highest in Haryana (1.16) followed by Uttrakhand(1.14), Nagaland (1.13) and U.P. (1.12). This ratio at the National level was 1:07 in 2010 – while in previous year (2009) it was 1:7.

### **Police Expenditure**

*The State Governments and UT Administrations incurred an expenditure of ₹ 31,748.3 crore on the police, averaging an expenditure of ₹ 2,00,899 per policeman per annum. The highest per capita expenditure on policeman during the year was in Nagaland (₹ 4,97,851) followed by Dadar & Nagar Haveli (₹ 3,50,481), A & N Islands (₹ 3,41,107), Puducherry (₹ 3,09,455) Manipur has reported the lowest expenditure of ₹ 1,34,230 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 1:4.6:22.6 during 2010. Total number of actual strength of Home Guards and Auxiliary Force during 2010 was 180719 (81.1%) against sanctioned strength of 222865.*

### **Information on Police Housing**

Police Manpower alone is not sufficient to curb the crime unless they are motivated and facilitated with basic necessities such as equipment, transport, housing, medical insurance, etc. Therefore, an attempt has been made to compile auxiliary information such as availability of housing facility to various categories of Police officials, availability of vehicles and sophisticated gadgets with the police, etc. Information on the availability of Police housing facility against the sanctioned police force for different categories is presented in Table-17.7.

The information on Police Housing has been furnished by the State Police. *Out of 20.5 lakhs sanctioned strength 4.58 lakhs both in housing facility are provided by Govt. While 2.5 lakhs is provided on lease, rent/ General Pool by Govt.* It is observed that 44.5% (7,122) Officers have got the housing facility against 35.4% (90,745) of Upper Subordinates and 34.4% (6,10,378) 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, 1,44,833 Motor Vehicles are available with Police all over India to enable them to perform their duties efficiently. 61,924 (42.8%) out of these are Motor Cycles, 6,811(4.7%) are Cars, 40,645 (28.1%) are Jeeps, 9,780 One Tonners and 9,631 are Three Tonners. Remaining 16,042 are other types of vehicles. Karnataka has the highest number of Motor Vehicles (16,612) followed by Maharashtra (15,527), Tamil Nadu (13,273) and Uttar Pradesh (11,780).*

Police have 3,40,275 different types of wireless equipments. 1,35,210 out of these are H.F. / V.H.F., 1,52742 are Walkie Talkie and remaining 52,323 are other types of wireless equipments. Delhi is equipped with highest number of wireless equipments (18,721) amongst UTs. States of Karnataka (49,140) and Uttar Pradesh (35809) were among the best equipped with wireless equipments. Details may be seen in Table 17.8.

*There are 13,765 Police Stations in the country, as per information furnished by various*

*States and UTs*, out of which 26.7% deal with 101-200 cases per year on an average and 16.41% deal with 201-300 cases per year. Only 3.1% Police Stations (421) 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. 26.6% out of total 13,765 Police Stations had a strength of 11 - 20 personnel, 18.9% Police Stations had a strength of 21 - 30 personnel and 6.1% Police Stations had a strength of Police Personnel less than 10. 20% of Police Stations had staff strength of more than 50 persons and nearly 27.3% had 31 - 50 personnel.

There are 737 Police districts, 2,236 sub-divisions and 2,601 circles. 64% police stations are in rural areas and 36% are in urban areas. There are 420 women police stations all over India amounting to 3.1% of all Police Stations (13,765). Details may be seen in Table 17.11.

Information on representation of SCs / STs and Muslims in Police Forces show that 13.4% police personnel belong to Scheduled Castes, 9.7% belong to Scheduled Tribes and 6.9% are Muslims out of Total Actual strength of 15,80,311 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 omissions and commissions of criminals while using computers have not been included. Several offences having bearing on cyber-area are also registered under the

appropriate sections of the IPC with the legal recognition of Electronic Records and the amendments made in several sections of the IPC vide the IT Act, 2000.

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

- i) Offences registered under the 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 2007 - 2010**

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2010 over 2009	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2010 over 2009
		2007	2008	2009	2010		2007	2008	2009	2010	
1	Tampering computer source documents	11	26	21	64	204.7	2	26	6	79	1216. 7
2	Hacking with Computer System										
	i) Loss/damage to computer resource/utility	30	56	115	346	200.8	25	41	63	233	269.8
	ii) Hacking	46	82	118	164	38.9	23	15	44	61	38.6
3	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	99	105	139	328	135.9	86	90	141	361	156.0
4	Failure										
	i) Of compliance/orders of Certifying Authority	2	1	3	2	-33.0	1	2	6	5	-16.6
	ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Govt. Agency	2	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	@
5	Un-authorised access/attempt to access to protected computer system	4	3	7	3	57.1	0	1	16	6	-62.5
6	Obtaining licence or Digital Signature Certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact	11	0	1	9	800.0	11	0	1	4	300
7	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate	0	0	1	2	100.0	0	0	0	2	@
8	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate	3	3	4	3	-25	3	0	6	4	33.3
9	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	9	8	10	15	50.0	3	3	5	27	440.0
10	Other	0	4	1	30	2900	0	0	0	17	@
<b>Total</b>		<b>217</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>177.4</b>

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

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

966 cases were registered under IT Act during the year 2010 as compared to 420 cases during the previous year (2009) thereby reporting an increase of 130.0% in 2010 over 2009. 15.8% cases (153 out of 966 cases) were reported from Karnataka followed by Kerala (148), Maharashtra (142), Andhra Pradesh (105) and Rajasthan and Punjab (52 each).

35.8% (346 cases) of the total 966 cases registered under IT Act 2000 were related to Loss/damage to computer resource/utility reported under hacking with computer systems. 233 persons were arrested for committing such offences during 2010. There were 328 cases of Obscene publications/transmission in electronic form during the year wherein 361 persons were arrested. Out of the total (510) Hacking cases, the cases relating to Loss / Damage of computer resource/utility under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act were 67.8% (346 cases) whereas the cases related to Hacking under Section 66(2) of IT Act were 32.2% (164 cases). Karnataka (65), Andhra Pradesh (49) and West Bengal (38) registered maximum cases under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act out of total 346 such cases at the National level. Out of the total 164 cases relating to Hacking under Sec. 66(2), most of the cases (39 cases) were reported from Andhra Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu & Karnataka (26 each) and Rajasthan (17 cases).

17.9% of the 799 persons arrested in cases relating to IT Act, 2000 were from Maharashtra (143) followed by Kerala (105). The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under IT Act, 2000 showed that 54.2% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (433 out of 799) and 37.3% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (298 out of 799). Uttar Pradesh (7), Maharashtra (5), Karnataka (2), Madhya Pradesh & Kerala (1 each) 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 45.2% (361 out of 799) of the offenders arrested were under 'Obscene publication / transmission in electronic form' of which 59.2% (214 out of 361) were in the age-group 18 –30 years. 51.0% (150 out of 294) of the total persons arrested for 'Hacking with Computer Systems' were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years.

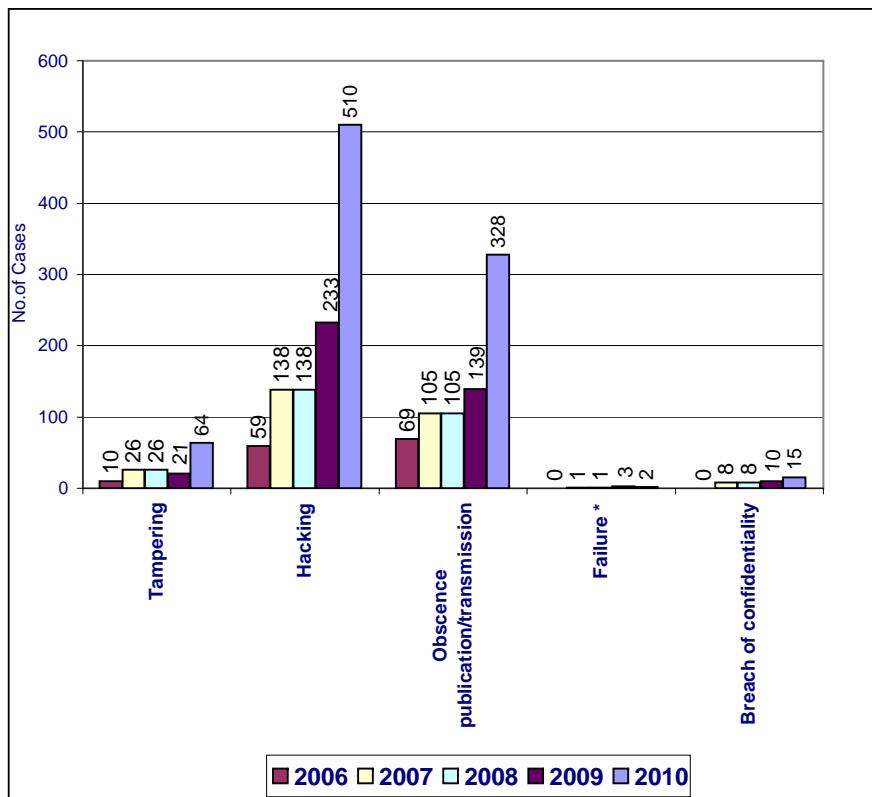
## **Incidents of Cyber Crimes registered under IPC**

Information on the cases registered under various sections of IPC which were considered as Cyber Crimes at All-India level is presented in Table – 18(B).

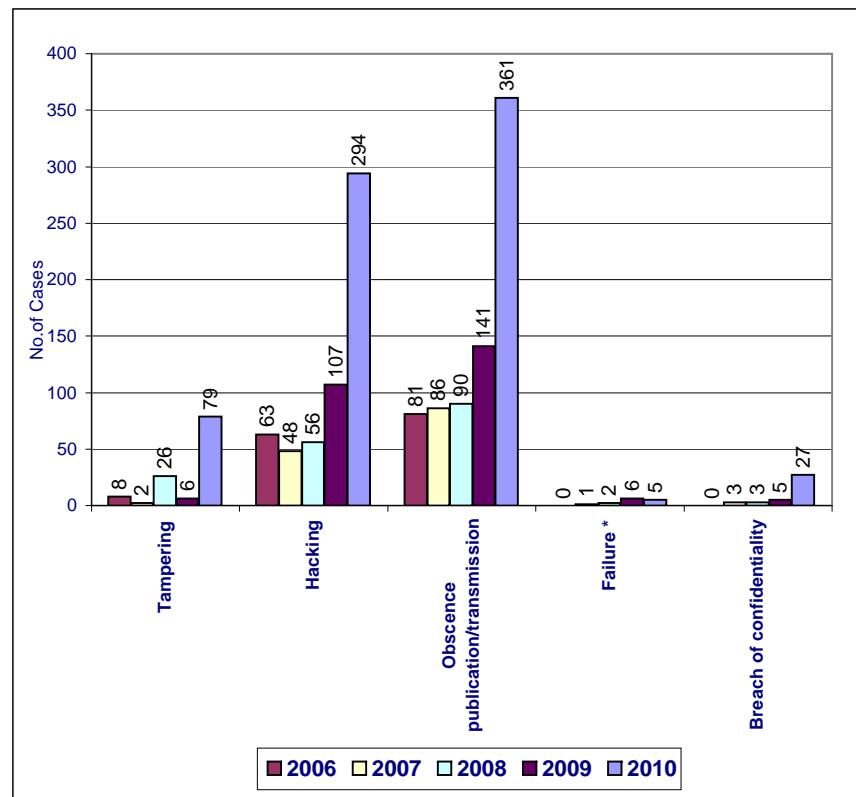
**FIGURE 18.1**

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested  
under IT Act during 2006-2010**

**Cases Registered**



**Persons Arrested**

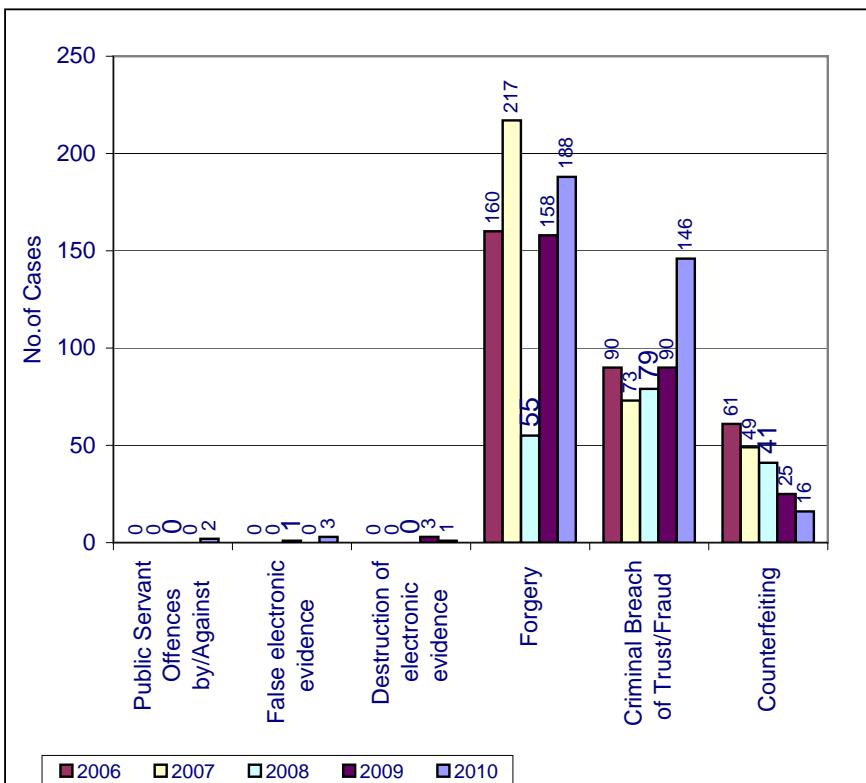


\* Failure includes the data (i) Of Compliance/orders of certifying Authority (ii) To assist in decrypting the information by Govt. Agency

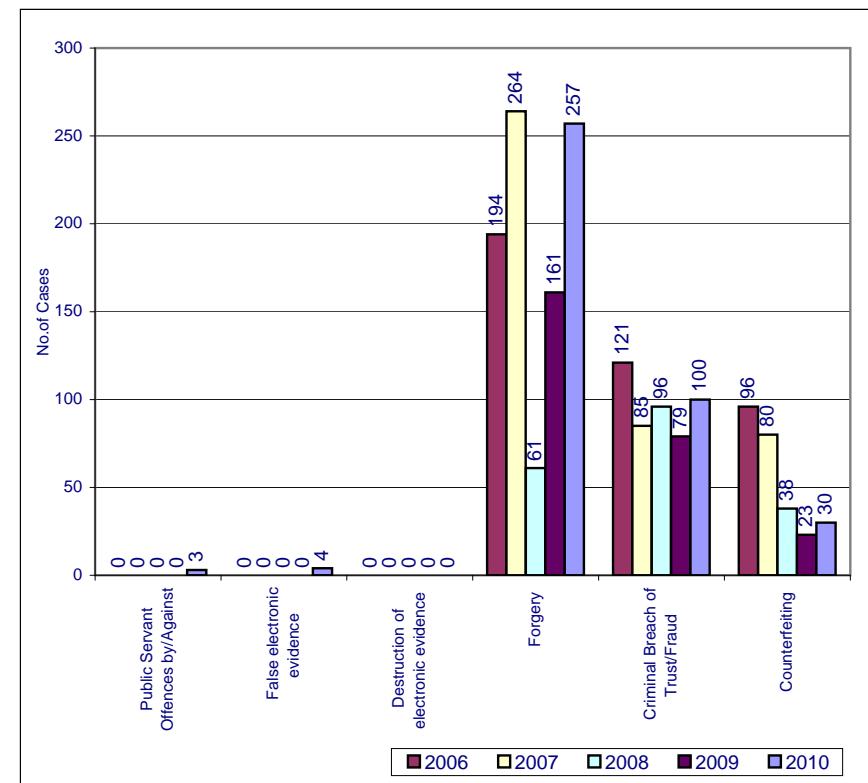
**FIGURE 18.2**

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested  
under IPC during 2006 - 2010**

**Cases Registered**



**Persons Arrested**



**Table-18 (B)**  
**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2007-2010**

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 20010 over 2009	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 20010 over 2009
		2007	2008	2009	2010		2007	2008	2009	2010	
1	Offences by/Against Public Servant	0	0	0	2	@	0	0	0	3	@
2	False electronic evidence	0	1	0	3	@	0	0	0	4	@
3	Destruction of electronic evidence	0	0	3	1	-66.7	0	0	0	0	0.0
4	Forgery	217	55	158	188	19	264	61	161	257	59.6
5	Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud	73	79	90	146	62.2	85	96	79	100	26.6
6	Counterfeiting										
	i) Property/mark	8	17	1	1	0	23	20	3	2	-33.3
	ii) Tampering	5	3	3	8	166.7	8	0	0	12	@
	iii) Currency/Stamps	36	21	21	7	-66.7	49	18	20	16	-20.0
7	Total	339	176	276	356	29.0	429	195	263	394	49.8

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

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

A total of 356 cases were registered under IPC Sections during the year 2010 as compared to 276 such cases during 2009 thereby reporting an increase of 29.0%. Maharashtra reported maximum number of such cases (104 out of 356 cases or 29.2%) followed by Andhra Pradesh 18.5% (66 cases) and Chhattisgarh 12.9% (46 cases). Majority of the crimes out of total 356 cases registered under IPC fall under 2 categories viz. Forgery (188) and Criminal Breach of Trust or Fraud (146). Although such offences fall under the traditional IPC crimes, these cases had the cyber overtones wherein computer, Internet or its enabled services were present in the crime and hence they were categorised as Cyber Crimes under IPC. The Cyber Forgery (188 cases) accounted for 0.23% out of the

78,999 cases reported under Cheating. The Cyber Frauds (146) accounted for 0.87% of the total Criminal Breach of Trust cases under IPC (16,678).

The Crime head and State / UT-wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in Table 18.7. The Cyber Forgery cases were the highest in Maharashtra (42) followed by Andhra Pradesh (37) Chhattisgarh (32) and Karnataka (17). The cases of Cyber Fraud were highest in Maharashtra (60) followed by Andhra Pradesh (25) Punjab (15) and Chhattisgarh & Tamil Nadu (11 each).

A total of 394 persons were arrested in the country for Cyber Crimes under IPC during 2010. 65.2% offenders (257) of these were taken into custody for offences under 'Cyber Forgery', 25.2% (100) for 'Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud' and 4.6% (16) for 'Counterfeiting Currency/Stamps'.

The States such as Andhra Pradesh (126), Maharashtra (64), Chhattisgarh (44) and Punjab (42) have reported higher arrests for Cyber Crimes registered under IPC. The age group-wise profile of the arrested persons under this category showed that 48.9% (193 out of 394) were in the age-group of 30 - 45 years and 32.9% (130 out of 394) of the offenders were in the age-group of 18-30 years. Karnata reported 1 offender 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 2010 reveals that offenders involved in Forgery cases were more in the age-group of 30 - 45 (50.9%) (131 out of 257). 44% of the persons arrested under Criminal Breach of Trust / Cyber Fraud offences were in the age group 30-45 years (44 out of 100).

## **Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities**

9 out of 35 mega cities did not report any case of Cyber Crime i.e, neither under the IT Act nor under IPC Sections during the year 2010.

26 mega cities have reported 347 cases under IT Act and 15 mega cities reported 150 cases under various section of IPC. There was an increase of 123.0% (from 178 cases in 2009 to 397 cases in 2010) in cases under IT Act as compared to previous year (2009), and a decrease of 10.7% (from 168 cases in 2009 to 150 cases in 2010) of cases registered under various sections of IPC (Table 18.1)

Hyderabad(51), Delhi(41), Bengaluru (40), Jamshedpur (27), Asansol, Bhopal, Chennai, Madhurai and Varanasi (10 each) have reported high incidence of cases (209 out of 347 cases) registered under IT Act, accounting for more than half of the cases (60.2%) reported under the IT Act. Mumbai has reported the highest incidence (41 out of 150 cases) of cases reported under IPC sections accounting for 27.3% followed by Pune (26 or 17.3%).

## **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.

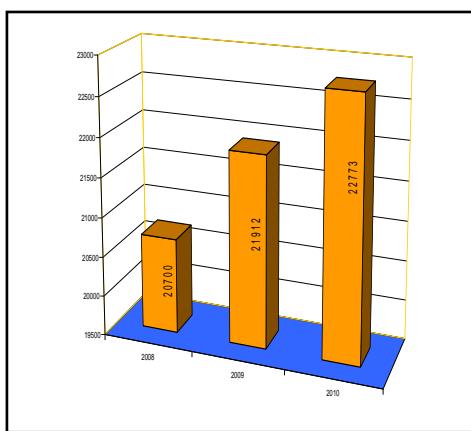
#### **Trend of Crimes in Railways**

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 2008 to 2010 is presented in Table-19.1. Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the country during 2010 has shown an increase over 2009.

**Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) During 2008-2010**



A total of 19,163, 20,700, 21,912 and 22773 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2008 to 2010 respectively at the national level reflecting an increase of 8.0% and 3.9% in 2009 and 2010 over the respective previous year. But 10 out of 20 States reported a decline in the incidents of Crime in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu have shown an increasing trend over the last 3 years. Bihar (4.6% in 2009 over 2008 and 1.2% in 2010 over 2009), Chhattisgarh (18.9% in 2009 over 2008 and 13.7% in 2010 over

2009), Himachal Pradesh (12.5% in 2009 over 2008 and 88.9% in 2010 over 2009), Jammu & Kashmir (107.7% in 2009 over 2008 and 33.3% in 2010 over 2009), Kerala (28.7% in 2009 over 2008 and 23.3% in 2010 over 2009), Odisha (22.3% in 2009 over 2008 and 1.0% in 2010 over 2009) and Tamil Nadu (3.6% in 2009 over 2008 and 27.6% in 2010 over 2009).

The crime head-wise and State-wise incidence of various IPC crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2008 to 2010 are presented in Tables-19.2 to 19.4.

Crime head-wise analysis reveals that cases of Rape (40 in 2008, 34 in 2009, 28 in 2010) and Crime head not amounting to Murder (25 in 2008, 23 in 2009, 18 in 2010) have decreased over the period while Robbery (318 in 2008, 426 in 2009, 509 in 2010 & Theft (13468 in 2008, 14469 in 2009, 15273 in 2010) have increased.

It also observed that among IPC Crimes, theft has the highest incidence while incidence of Arson are the lowest from 2008 to 2010.

The highest incidence of IPC Crime were reported from Uttar Pradesh 17.3% (3933 out of 22773) followed by Maharashtra 17.1% (3896 out of 22773) and Bihar 10.4% (2370 out of 22773).

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

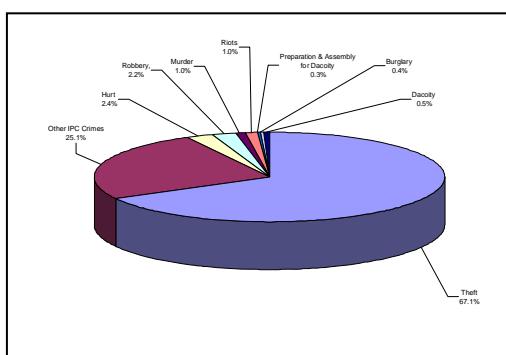
An attempt has been made

to analyses crimes reported under the Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2008 to 2010. 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 2008 to 2010 with 145, 175 and 148 cases reported during these years respectively thereby reflecting a decline of 15.4% during 2010 over 2009 and an increase of 20.7% during 2009 over 2008 respectively.

The States of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have reported significant increase in incidence in the year 2010 over the year 2009.

#### **Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2010**



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 94.4% (i.e., 44,90,450 out of 47,57,459) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were investigated (including pending cases reported from previous year by Police, of which 93.4% were charge-sheeted (41,95,789 out of 44,90,450). 49.0% (145 out of 296) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police, of which only 42.1% (61 out of 145) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 44.9% as against 94.7% 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 44,47,281 SLL cases out of 93,14,925 cases (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were tried in various Courts in the country during the year 2010 resulting in 47.7% disposal by Courts. The conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 91.7% (40,78,432 cases were convicted out of 44,47,281 cases in which trial was completed at the

national level). Comparatively, 9.4% (767 out of 8183) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various Courts and 76.4% (586 out of 767) 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**

105 cases of Dacoity in Railways were reported (87 in running trains and 18 in others) accounting for 2.4% of total 4,358 cases of Dacoity reported in the country during 2010 in which property of value ₹ 42.3 lakh (₹ 34.9 lakh in running trains and ₹ 7.4 lakh in others) were taken away out of total ₹ 82527.0 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Dacoities reported in the country during 2010. Bihar has reported the highest 26 cases of dacoity in Railways followed by Uttar Pradesh(19). State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table - 8.8.

### **Robbery in Railways**

517 cases of Robbery in Railways were reported (346 in running trains and 171 in others) accounting for 2.2% of total 23,393 cases of Robbery reported in the

country during 2010 in which property of ₹ 153.2 lakh (₹ 112.2 lakh in running trains and ₹ 41.0 lakh in others) were taken away out of total ₹ 31,106.5 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Robbery cases in the country during 2010. The percentage share of property taken away in Robberies in Railways to total Robberies reported in the country during 2010 comes to 0.5%. Maharashtra has reported the highest 105 cases of robbery in Railways followed by Uttar Pradesh (99). State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table - 8.9.

### **Burglary in Railways**

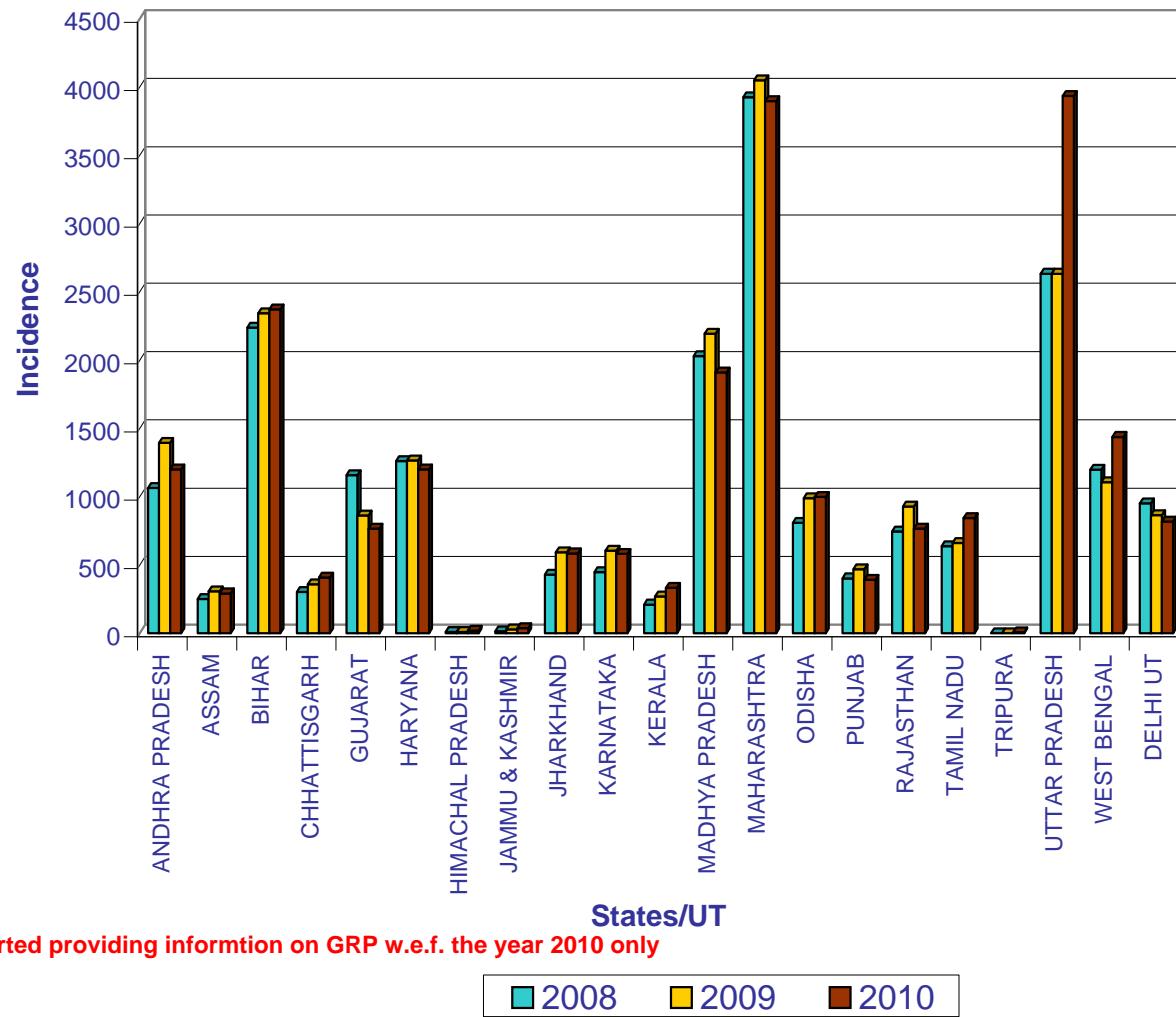
114 cases of Burglary in Railways were reported (18 in running trains and 96 in others) accounting for 0.13% of total 90,179 cases of Burglary reported in the country during 2010 in which property of ₹ 38.6 lakh (₹ 7.9 lakh in running trains and ₹ 30.7 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 48,712.5 lakh of property stolen / taken away in Burglary cases reported in the country during 2010. The percentage share of property taken away in Burglaries in Railways to total Burglaries reported in the country during 2010 comes to just 0.1%. Jammu & Kashmir has reported the highest 67 cases of Burglary followed by Bihar(13). State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table - 8.10.

### **Theft in Railways**

15,176 cases of Theft in Railways were reported (9,299 in running trains and 5,877 in others) accounting for 4.6% of total

**FIGURE 19.1**

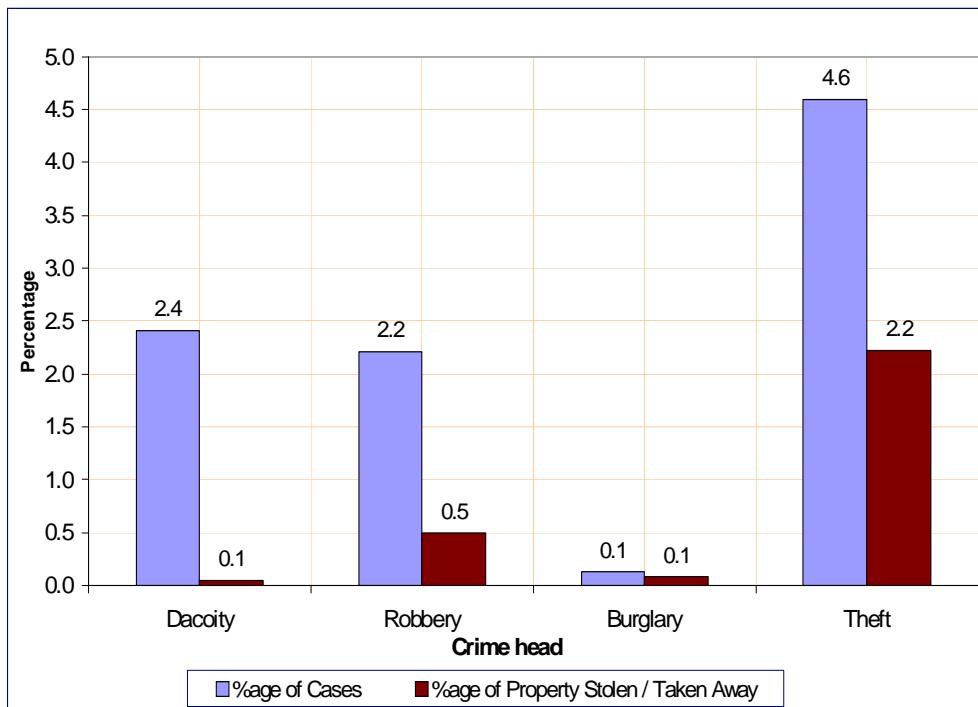
**Incidence of total IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2008-2010**



3,30,312 cases of Theft reported in the country during 2010. Property worth ₹ 3971.7 lakh (₹ 2526.5 lakh in running trains and ₹ 1445.1 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 1,78,442.9 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Thefts reported in the country during 2010. The percentage share of stolen property in Railway thefts as compared to property stolen in all thefts in the country works out to 2.2%. Like Robbery in Railways the highest cases of Thefts in Railways also (3368) were reported from Maharashtra followed by Uttar Pradesh(2412). State / UT- wise details may be seen in Table - 8.11. It is observed that thefts (15,176) account for 66.6% of total IPC Crimes in Railways (22,773).

It may be seen that percentage share of number of cases of thefts in Railways (4.6%) is higher as compared to Dacoities (2.4%), Robberies (2.2%) and Burglaries (0.13%). Similarly the percentage share of value of stolen property in Railways Theft to that of total thefts in the country is also higher (2.2%) as compared to that relating to Dacoity (0.05%), Robbery (0.5%) and Burglary (0.1%).

#### Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the Country During 2010



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<b>Usefulness of Data</b>	Very relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Little use	<input type="checkbox"/>	No use	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Quality of Publication</b>	Impressive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ordinary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Obtainability of Book</b>	Timely	<input type="checkbox"/>	Late	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very Late	<input type="checkbox"/>		

***Suggestion(s), if any, for further improvement(s) in :***

(i) Quality of Data (usefulness of statistics to police in controlling law and order):

(ii) Additional information needed to be added/incorporated:

(iii) Quality of Publication:

Any other comment(s) / suggestion(s):

**Date :**

**Place :**

**Signature in Full  
(Optional)**

**Reply to :** The Director General, National Crime Records Bureau, East Block – 7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. **INDIA**, e-mail : [stat@ncrb.nic.in](mailto:stat@ncrb.nic.in) Fax : +91-11- 26197984