

Crime in India 2012

Compendium



National Crime Records Bureau
Ministry of Home Affairs

Crime in India

2012

Compendium



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4th June, 2013.

MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that the annual publication of the National Crime Records Bureau "Crime in India 2012" was released in the first week of June 2013, well ahead of the target date 30th June, 2013. It is an important achievement for us and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Director General, NCRB and his team of officers for this achievement. Crime in India publication is an important report which provides extremely useful statistics on crime in the country.

NCRB has taken lot of initiatives to revise the format of "Crime in India" to include more number of crimes from IPC and other special laws to fulfil the requirements of various stake holders. Consultations with States and UTs have been completed at MHA level on this issue and the new format for collection of crime data will be circulated to all States and UTs shortly.

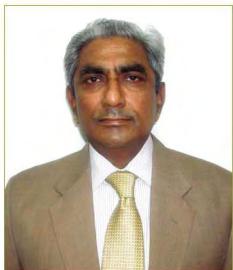
The trends of crime keep changing with the growing population and rapid development of towns and cities. Rise in crime in any place is a worrying factor for everyone and especially crime against women, children and weaker sections of the society is a great concern to all of us. Crime leaves deep scars in the society; therefore we need to study the causes, patterns and nature of crimes affecting the human body and property to find out the reasons for incidence of such crimes. Such a study will help us to identify remedial measures and policy interventions to contain such heinous crimes. Crime in India publication is a vital tool in the hands of such researchers, criminologists and officers of criminal justice system in the country as it provides ample statistical data to conduct such studies.

I convey my gratitude to all the States and UT Police Departments for supplying the crime data to NCRB within the time schedule. Without their active support and cooperation it would not have been possible for us to bring out the publication "Crime in India 2012" within a record time. I urge the heads of law enforcement agencies to keep up this good work and send the crime data of current calendar year by March 2014.


(R. K. Singh)

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महानिदेशक

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Director General



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FOREWORD

I am privileged to release Crime in India 2012 edition. Officers and staff of NCRB and MHA have put in lot of efforts in collection and compilation of data for publishing this edition in record time. I take this opportunity to congratulate them for their efforts. For the first time in the history of NCRB this publication is released in the first week of June 2013, well ahead of our target. We could have released this publication in the month of May 2013 itself but owing to the delay caused by some of the States in sending the crime data to NCRB we could not release it by May 2013. Nevertheless for all of us this is an important achievement as we have bettered our own record set in 2011 by further reducing the time lag of "Crime in India" publication.

For any information to be useful or relevant to any stake holder such information has to be current and in this respect I hope the information of crime statistics of the country for the calendar year 2012 would be of great importance and relevance to all the stake holders.

NCRB has completed the process of revising the data collection proforma for future Crime in India publication to accommodate various requirements of stake holders. The future publication of Crime in India will contain more details on crimes against women, children, weaker sections of the society and senior citizens, cases under IT Act and other special Acts. Once the new format is approved, NCRB will develop web based data collection software for Crime in India publication.

Like previous years, this publication is also available in digital form and it can be freely downloaded by all the stakeholders by accessing our website <http://ncrb.gov.in>.

I sincerely acknowledge the cooperation extended by all States/UTs and thank all the officers and men of State Crime Records Bureau and Anti Corruption Bureau/Vigilance Departments in all the States and UTs for their untiring efforts in extending all support to NCRB bring out this publication in time.



(Shafi Alam)

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.
- In this report, the calculated values of crime rate, percentage, etc are rounded up to only one decimal; hence an approximate value is used for analysis.
- In our earlier editions, Crime Rate for Crime against Women, Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Children for the States/UTs was calculated on the basis of total population of that State/UT and similar method was used for all India level calculation.

However, in the present edition, in order to make the statistical analysis more meaningful, we have calculated 'Crime Rate' on the basis of population of that segment only e.g. the crime rate of crime against women has been calculated using only female population. Further, crime rate in respect of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Children has been calculated and presented in this report using population of the concerned segment. Hence, there may be variation in respect of crime rate calculated and presented in previous reports in respect of these segments of population.

- In present edition the crime head 'Molestation', 'Sexual Harassment (Eve-teasing)', 'Importation of Girls' and 'Cruelty by Husband & Relatives' are changed as 'Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty', 'Insult to the modesty of Women', 'Importation of Girls from foreign country' and 'Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives' in consonance with IPC sections 354, 509, 366-B and 498-A respectively.

Limitation

- Mid-Year Estimated Population of Children (upto 18 years of age) based on Projected Total Mid-Year Population has been used for calculating crime rate in respect of Crime against Children for the year 2012.
- Provisional population of census 2011 has been used for calculating crime rate of Mega Cities, Crime against SC and ST for the year 2012 due to non-availability of projected census figures.
- There may be some inconsistencies in tables in respect of data on Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC due to clarifications pending from Police units. This data is sent by Vigilance Departments of States/UTs separately.
- Projected mid-year population for the year 2012 based on population Census of India 2001, as supplied by Demographic Division, RGI, MHA was used for calculating crime rate in this report. Hence the projected population for the year 2012 in respect of some States/UTs may be less than the provisional population of Census of India 2011.

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Crime in India: Publication over the years

1953 Dec.1954	1954 Nov.1955	1955 Apr.1957	1956 May 1958	1957 Dec. 1958
1958 Mar.1960	1959 Feb.1961	1960 Jun.1962	1961 Dec.1962	1962 Dec. 1963
1963 Aug.1965	1964 Aug.1966	1965 Aug.1967	1966 Nov.1968	1967 Nov.1970
1968 Nov.1970	1969 July 1971	1970 Dec.1972	1971 Sep.1974	1972 Jun.1975
1973 Dec.1975	1974 Dec.1977	1975 Apr.1979	1976 Feb.1980	1977 Jun.1981
1978 Aug.1982	1979 Feb.1984	1980 May. 1985	1981 Apr.1986	1982 Jan.1987
1983 Dec.1988	1984 Feb.1992	1985 Feb.1992	1986 Mar.1990	1987 Feb.1992
1988 Dec.1990	1989 May. 1991	1990 Dec.1991	1991 Dec.1992	1992 May. 1994
1993 Dec.1994	1994 Apr.1996	1995 Jun. 1997	1996 Jun 1998	1997 Jan.1999
1998 Dec. 1999	1999 May 2001	2000 Jun. 2002	2001 July 2003	2002 Jun. 2004
2003 Mar. 2005	2004 Dec. 2005	2005 July 2006	2006 Oct. 2007	2007 Oct. 2008
2008 Dec.2009	2009 Dec.2010	2010 Sep. 2011	2011 Jun 2012	2012 4 Jun 2013

FIGURES AT A GLANCE-2012

SL. No.	CRIME HEADS	CASES REPORTED	% TO TOTAL IPC CRIMES	RATE OF CRIME	CHARGE- SHEETING RATE	CONVI- CTION RATE
A) VIOLENT CRIMES						
1	MURDER	34434	1	3	86	36
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	35138	1	3	92	26
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	3620	0	0	88	33
4	RAPE	24923	1	4	96	24
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	47592	2	4	72	21
6	DACOITY	4314	0	0	78	21
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR	3099	0	0	95	19
8	ROBBERY	27343	1	2	71	29
9	RIOTS	74633	3	6	92	18
10	ARSON	11836	0	1	68	16
11	DOWRY DEATHS	8233	0	1	94	32
	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	275165	12	23	86	25
B) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)						
1	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	38262	1.6	6.5	72.9	21.2
2	ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	45351	1.9	7.7	96.0	24.0
3	INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN	9173	0.4	1.6	96.1	36.9
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES	106527	4.5	18.2	93.6	15.0
5	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	59	0.0	0.0	90.0	16.1
	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)	244270	10.2	41.7	91.7	21.3
C) ECONOMIC CRIMES						
1	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	17901	0.7	1.5	73.7	24.8
2	CHEATING	94203	3.9	7.8	72.6	24.3
3	COUNTERFEITING	2351	0.1	0.2	51.1	36.2
	TOTAL ECONOMIC CRIMES	114455	4.8	9.4	72.2	24.6
D) PROPERTY CRIMES						
1	BURGLARY	92892	3.9	7.7	42.1	29.7
2	THEFT	337407	14.1	27.8	34.0	33.3
	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	430299	18.0	35.5	35.7	32.4
E) CRIMES AGAINST SCs						
	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST SCs	33655	1.4	16.7	91.8	23.9
F) CRIMES AGAINST STs						
	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST STs	5922	0.2	5.7	95.8	22.5
G) TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN						
	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN	38172	1.6	8.9	84.7	29.0
H) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC						
	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	2387188			78.8	38.5
I) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL						
	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	3654371			93.4	88.6
J) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL						
	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL	6041559			87.8	73.6

NOTE: 1. A4,A11 ARE PART OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN ALSO; A6,A7 & A8 ARE PART OF PROPERTY CRIMES ALSO

2. For calculation of Crime Rate of Crime Against Women, Crime Against SCs, Crime Against STs and Crime against Children, respective population has been used instead of overall total persons population of India.

SNAPSHOTS – 2012

General Crime Statistics

INCIDENCE		RATE	
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2011 : 23,25,575	2011 : 39,27,154	2011 : 192.2	2011 : 324.5
2012 : 23,87,188	2012 : 36,54,371	2012 : 196.7	2012 : 301.2

- A total of 60,41,559 cognizable crimes comprising 23,87,188 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 36,54,371 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing a decrease of 3.4% over 2011 (62,52,729).
- During 2012, IPC crime rate has increased by 2.3% over 2011 while SLL crime rate has decreased by 7.2% over 2011.
- Percentage share of SLL was 60.5% while percentage share of IPC cases was 39.5% reported during 2012.
- Madhya Pradesh accounted for 9.2% of total IPC crime reported in the country closely followed by Maharashtra (8.5%), Tamil Nadu (8.4%), Uttar Pradesh (8.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (8.1%).
- Uttarakhand reported highest SLL crime rate of 1,249.0 in the country during 2012 followed by Chhattisgarh (1,069.1) and Kerala (1,009.9).
- Kerala reported the highest crime rate (455.8) for IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (298.8), Tamil Nadu (294.8) and Puducherry (291.0).
- The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata have accounted for 10.1%, 6.4%, 6.2% and 5.4% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 53 mega cities.
- Kochi reported the highest IPC crime rate of 817.9 among the mega cities in the country followed by Indore (762.6), Gwalior (709.3) and Kollam (637.3).
- Raipur in Chhattisgarh reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 10,843.7 followed by Agra (7,489.5) and Ghaziabad (4,868.5) among the 53 mega cities.
- Incidence of IPC crime against property during 2012 was reported at 4,65,055, the share of such crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 19.5% during the year 2012.
- IPC crimes against body was reported at 5,60,699, out of which ‘Hurt’ accounted for maximum incidence of 59.3% (3,32,324) during 2012.
- Incidence of Economic crime under IPC during 2012 was reported at 1,14,455, out of which maximum cases were under ‘Cheating’ at 82.3% (94,203) followed by criminal breach of trust 15.6% (17,901).
- Incidence of IPC crime against public order during 2012 was reported as 86,469, out of which maximum cases 86.3% were reported under Riots (74,633 cases).

Violent Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2011 : 2,56,329	2011 : 21.2
2012 : 2,75,165	2012 : 22.7

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes during 2012 was 11.5% (which was 11.0% in 2011).
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported from Assam (54.2) followed by Manipur (44.6), Kerala (42.7) and Delhi (34.7) as compared to 22.7 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh (33,824) reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 12.3% of total violent crimes in the country (2,75,165) followed by Bihar with 10.8% (29,842) and Maharashtra with 9.8% (26,972).
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest 14.4% (4,966 out of 34,434) of total Murder cases in the country and Bihar reported the highest i.e. 15.5% (5452 out of 35,138) of total Attempt to Murder cases in the country.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 13.7% (3,425 out of 24,923) of rape cases.
- 1,29,017 case affecting life, 34,756 cases affecting property, 24,923 cases affecting women and 86,469 cases affecting public safety were reported under violent crime during 2012.

Crime against Women

INCIDENCE	RATE
2011 : 2,28,650	2011 : 18.9
2012 : 2,44,270	2012 : 41.74

(Note: Crime Rate for the year 2012 and 2011 is not comparable, please see Disclaimer)

- West Bengal reported 12.7% of total such cases in the country (30,942 out of 2,44,270). Assam reported the highest crime rate (89.5) as compared to the National average rate of 41.7.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women under total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.9% in the year 2008 to 9.4% during the year 2012.
- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (3,425), Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty (6,655) and Importation of Girls from foreign country (59) accounting for 13.7%, 14.6% and 10.1% respectively of total such cases reported in the country.
- Andhra Pradesh has reported 40.5% (3,714) of Insult to the modesty of Women cases.
- Cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act increased by 5.2% (from 2,435 in 2011 to 2,563 in 2012). Tamil Nadu (500 cases) followed by Andhra Pradesh

(472 cases) reported the highest incidence of 19.5% and 18.4% respectively of total cases (2,563) under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act.

- Highest cases of Kidnapping & Abduction 20.7% (7,910) and Dowry Deaths 27.3% (2,244) were reported in Uttar Pradesh.
- Offenders were known to the victims in 98.2% of Rape cases (24,470 out of 24,915).
- A total of 36,622 cases of crime against women were reported from 53 mega cities out of 2,44,270 cases reported in the country during 2012. The rate of crime in these cities at 47.76 was comparatively higher as compared to national rate at 41.74
- Among 53 mega cities, Delhi (City) accounted for 14.2% (5,194) of such crimes followed by Bengaluru 6.2% (2,263) and Kolkata 5.7% (2,073).

Human Trafficking

INCIDENCE	RATE
2011 : 3,517	2011 : 0.3
2012 : 3,554	2012 : 0.3

- An increase of 1.1% in human trafficking incidence was observed (3,554 cases in 2012 as compared to 3,517 in 2011).
- Percentage distribution of Immoral Trafficking (72.1%), Procurement of Minor Girls (22.8%), Selling of Girls for Prostitution (3.0%) and Importation of Girls 1.7% and Buying of Girls for Prostitution (0.4%) were observed.
- 44.4% of decrease of cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' was reported during 2012 over 2011.

Crime against Children

INCIDENCE	RATE
2011 : 33,098	2011 : 2.7
2012 : 38,172	2012 : 8.9

(Note: Crime Rate for the year 2012 and 2011 is not comparable, please see Disclaimer)

- An increase of 15.3% was reported in incidence of crime against children in 2012 over 2011.
- Average charge-sheet rate for all crimes against children (IPC & SLL) was 84.7% in 2012. Highest charge-sheet rate was observed in cases under Buying of Girls for Prostitution (100.0%) followed by Rape (97.6%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge-sheet rate of 78.8% for IPC and 93.4% for SLL crimes.
- In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime against Children' during 2012 were Kidnapping & Abduction (47.9%), Rape (22.4%), Murder (other than infanticide) (4.2%), Procurement of Minor Girls (2.2%).

- Percentage distribution of crime against children w.r.t. all India figures for the year 2012 was Uttar Pradesh (15.8%), Madhya Pradesh (13.5%), Delhi (11.7%), Maharashtra (9.5%), Bihar (7.6%), Andhra Pradesh (5.9%), Chhattisgarh (4.9%), Rajasthan (4.7%), West Bengal (4.4%) and Gujarat (3.5%).

Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
2011 : 33,719	2011 : 5,756	2011 : 2.8	2011 : 0.5
2012 : 33,655	2012 : 5,922	2012 : 16.7	2012 : 5.7

(Note: Crime Rate for the year 2012 and 2011 is not comparable, please see Disclaimer)

- Uttar Pradesh reported 18.4% of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (6,202 out of 33,655) and Rajasthan reported 22.8% of total (1,351 out of 5,922) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country during the year 2012.
- Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crime (45.5) against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 16.7. Kerala reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (25.6) as compared to the National average of 5.7.

Juveniles in Conflict with Law

INCIDENCE	
IPC	SLL
2011 : 25,125	2011 : 2,837
2012 : 27,936	2012 : 4,037

- The number of Juveniles in conflict with law under both IPC and SLL has increased by 11.2% and 42.3% respectively during the year 2012 over 2011.
- The percentage of Juveniles apprehended under IPC were 66.6% in the age group of 16-18 years during 2012.

Cyber Crimes

- Incidence of Cyber Crimes (IT Act + IPC Sections) has increased by 57.1% in 2012 as compared to 2011 (from 2,213 in 2011 to 3,477 in 2012).
- Cyber Fraud accounted for 46.9% (282 out of 601) and Cyber Forgery accounted for 43.1% (259 out of total 601) were the main cases under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.
- 61.0% of the offenders under IT Act were in the age group 18-30 years (928 out of 1,522) and 45.2% of the offenders under IPC Sections were also in the age group 18-30 years (248 out of 549).

Police Infrastructure

- Actual strength of police force was 16,74,755 against sanctioned strength of 21,64,316. And proportion of armed police to civil police (actual) is 1: 3.
- Actual strength of women police (85,462) is more than sanctioned strength (57,318). The highest number of women police was reported in Maharashtra.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables in 2012 was recorded as 1.07 at the National level.
- 39.6% officers, 28.4% upper subordinates and 29.5% lower subordinates were provided the housing facility by the Government.
- It is reported that 14.0% of police personnel belong to SC category, 10.4% to ST category and 6.5% belong to Muslim community out of in position strength of 16,74,755.
- The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e. per 100 Sq. Km recorded as 52.9 (0.9% increase over 2011).
- 510 police stations were reported as women police station during 2012.
- The strength of police personnel for 1,00,000 of population was recorded as 138 (in 2011 the same was 137) while 2.5 number of IPC cases per civil policeman were reported during 2012.

Disposal of Cases

- There were 32,43,783 cases for Police investigation during 2012 (including pending cases from previous year), out of which 23,95,036 (73.8%) cases of investigation were completed while 8,45,495 (26.0%) were pending at the end of 2012.
- Highest pendency percentage was recorded in cases of Importation of Girls from foreign country (64.9%) followed by Counterfeiting (57.0%) and Dacoity (53.4%) at the end of 2012.
- Police could charge-sheet 54.7% cases out of total cases for investigation and 78.8% (17,74,150) of cases of successful detection were reported out of 23,95,036.
- In term of percentage disposal of IPC cases, disposal of cases by courts was 13.4% while remaining 84.6% cases were pending at the end of the year 2011. Similarly, disposal of SLL cases by courts was 35.4% while remaining 64.0% cases were pending at the end of the year 2012.
- 57,363 complaints were reported against police personnel during the year 2012, out of which 2,289 cases were registered and 42 police personnel were convicted.
- The highest number of complaints per 100 Policemen was reported from Delhi (17.0) followed by Madhya Pradesh (14.7) and Chandigarh (10.1) against the National average of 3.7 during the year 2011.
- 205 cases of Human Rights Violation by Police were reported during 2012 out of

- which 19 were charge-sheeted. The highest number of Human Rights Violation by Police was reported in Assam (102 cases)
- 3,270,016 persons were arrested out of 23,87,188 IPC cases, showing arrest rate of 269.5 and 1.4 arrests per case.

Custodial Crimes

- 109 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country. 7 policemen were charge sheeted and no policeman was convicted during the year. 1 case of Custodial Rape was reported in the country. 24 cases of custodial deaths were on account of suicide

Police Firing & Casualties

- Total number of police firing was reported on 548 occasions during 2012.
- Maximum casualties of civilians were observed in unspecified (other) events (31) and maximum casualties of policemen were observed in Anti Extremists & Terrorist Operations (37).
- Maximum injuries of civilians (214) and policemen (567) were reported during 'Riot Control'.
- 42.3% of police firing was reported under Anti-Extremists Operation followed by 28.3% in 'Riot Control'.
- During the year 2012, 821 police personnel were killed on duty and maximum casualties were reported in age group of 45 to 55 years (273 out of 821).
- A total of 214 police personnel committed suicide while in service and among them maximum occurrence was reported in the age group of 45-55 years (75) followed by age group 35-45 years (61).

Miscellaneous

Persons Arrested

IPC	SLL
2011 : 31,45,845	2011 : 43,12,413
2012 : 32,70,016	2012 : 41,50,075

- For every one hour, 273 cases were reported in country and 373 persons were arrested different IPC sections in the year 2012.
- For every one hour, 2.84 cases of rape were reported in country in which, on an average, 3.55 persons were arrested during the year 2012

Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads
During 1953 To 2012

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	24100	
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	252433	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	315556	45301	
17	1969	14732	*	*	8464	6049	*	*	9922	145429	300140	55796	
18	1970	15708	*	*	10111	9837	*	*	16958	166339	337211	68331	
19	1971	16180	*	*	2357	9647	11193	*	18402	165807	335204	64114	
20	1972	15475	*	*	2196	2605	9402	*	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	430433	98896
28	1980	22149	*	*	3032	5023	13595	15194	*	23493	166695	431036	106957
29	1981	22727	*	*	3272	5409	13833	14626	*	22996	157540	422049	110361
30	1982	23339	*	*	3427	5427	13341	12700	*	21938	142276	375240	106511
31	1983	25112	*	*	3793	6019	13842	12382	*	21310	139103	353536	108101

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)
32	1984	25786	*	4093	6740	15141	12301	*	23204	136272	330669	101460
33	1985	25970	*	3995	7289	16051	11254	*	22501	130354	330554	99757
34	1986	27269	*	4195	7952	15667	10444	*	22395	128946	323533	94197
35	1987	28513	*	3721	8559	15251	10036	*	22917	125466	310575	90789
36	1988	28771	20689	3755	9099	15771	9306	931	21611	124304	319848	94587
37	1989	31222	23748	4100	9752	17318	9896	1015	22480	129020	341240	98943
38	1990	35045	27095	4281	10068	18474	11089	1286	25440	131331	353191	102846
39	1991	39174	29778	4243	10410	2079	10831	1393	26428	132087	362958	105309
40	1992	40105	31202	4621	11708	20518	11308	1297	26444	127281	350522	104749
41	1993	38240	29725	3890	12218	19830	9357	1102	24354	123020	320434	93838
42	1994	38577	30020	3946	13208	20983	9271	946	29393	121536	303564	94344
43	1995	37464	29571	3830	13754	20426	8335	961	22443	116507	294306	96520
44	1996	37671	29597	3728	14846	20848	8035	888	22705	115097	284985	92831
45	1997	37543	29322	3869	15330	21898	7867	1049	22141	113319	277077	91812
46	1998	38584	30577	3681	15151	23520	8091	1266	23603	119260	287967	90767
47	1999	37170	29628	3912	15468	23236	7079	1501	21332	111296	271907	80838
48	2000	37399	30743	3773	16496	22871	6825	1505	20926	105391	258588	80456
49	2001	36202	31523	3367	16075	22487	6154	1614	19901	101182	252803	76222
50	2002	35290	30380	3624	16373	21850	6101	1841	18764	96461	247462	68945
51	2003	32716	25942	4029	15847	19992	5303	2302	17512	92827	245237	57334
52	2004	33608	27890	3935	18233	23327	5311	2340	18458	92490	273045	59971
53	2005	32719	28031	3578	18359	15750	5141	2834	17673	90108	273111	56335
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	32269	29038	3930	21397	33860	4586	2850	22409	92070	324195	62242
58	2010	33335	29421	3782	22172	38440	4358	2615	23393	90179	330312	67571
59	2011	34305	31385	3707	24206	44664	4285	2895	24700	92504	340800	68900
60	2012	34434	35138	3620	24923	47592	4314	3099	27343	92892	337407	74633

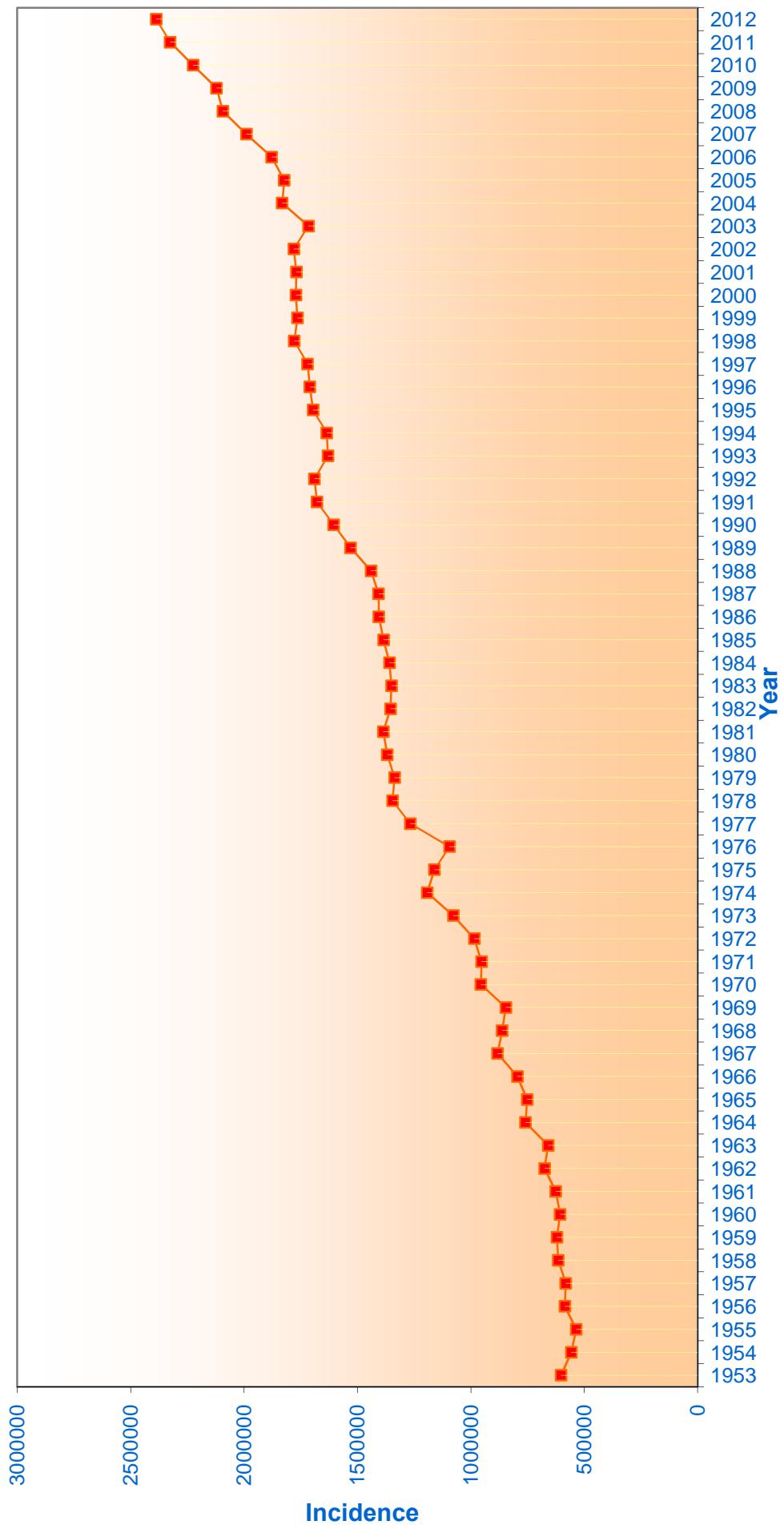
**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads
During 1953 To 2012 (Concluded)**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Modesty of Women	Insult to the Husband or his Relatives	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	Importation of Girls from foreign countries	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC										
1	1953	*	*	9934	815	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	148440	601964
2	1954	15860	9461	597	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	122929	556912
3	1955	14644	9519	596	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	126435	535236
4	1956	15466	15362	9388	629	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	135221	588217
5	1957	16017	9503	555	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	140163	581371
6	1958	15878	9677	443	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	173887	614184
7	1959	15862	9207	554	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	188772	620326
8	1960	16895	9511	485	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	183294	606367
9	1961	18092	9738	423	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	187561	625651
10	1962	1963	1838	8854	289	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	199194	674466
11	1964	21180	11670	317	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	193254	658830
12	1965	21354	11935	436	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	232194	759013
13	1966	22353	11606	655	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	235974	751615
14	1967	23950	12701	1413	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	242655	794733
15	1968	22408	12524	1425	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	249892	881981
16	1969	21118	12001	739	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	268795	861962
17	1970	22679	12331	650	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	270777	845167
18	1971	20270	11412	641	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	295267	955422
19	1972	21004	12646	670	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	299711	952581
20	1973	21837	14392	582	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	318886	984773
21	1974	22274	15380	718	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	349358	1077181
22	1975	23387	17772	951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	371387	1192277
23	1976	23456	19588	887	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	373660	1160520
24	1977	22868	19623	784	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	39491	1093897
25	1978	23255	19821	636	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	451672	1267004
26	1979	22016	18370	525	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	514542	1344968
27	1980	20684	17416	830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	526942	1336168
28	1981	20579	17764	1004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	550480	1368529
29																							582265	1385757	

Sl. No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter-felting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	Importation of Girls from foreign countries	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)
30	1982	18259	17471	939	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	612580	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	2015	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	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	15545	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	*	701362	1769308
50	2002	14027	46271	1522	11820	265025	6822	33943	10155	49237	76	*	64044	730297
51	2003	13432	47478	2055	9365	261444	6208	32939	12325	50703	46	*	60672	700412
52	2004	14176	51939	1529	8637	276868	7026	34567	10001	58121	89	*	69423	741031
53	2005	13572	53625	2383	8451	270861	6787	34175	9984	58319	149	*	71698	741977
54	2006	13436	58076	2169	8480	264748	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	*	78513	779697
55	2007	15531	65326	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75930	61	*	86790	1894673
56	2008	16487	66579	2991	9249	284969	8172	40413	12214	81344	67	*	92186	856963
57	2009	16326	72118	2935	8736	279214	8383	38711	11009	89546	48	*	98532	2093379
58	2010	16678	78999	2589	8508	289022	8391	40613	9961	94041	36	*	106343	2121345
59	2011	17457	87656	2307	9064	302847	8618	42968	8570	99135	80	*	108890	2224831
60	2012	17901	94203	2351	11836	332324	8233	45351	9173	106527	59	*	107591	2325575
														966244
														2387188

"**" Information not cococo collected

Incidence of Total Cognizable Crime (IPC) 1953-2012



SNAPSHOTS (1953—2012)

Trend of some major crime heads over the years 1953-2012

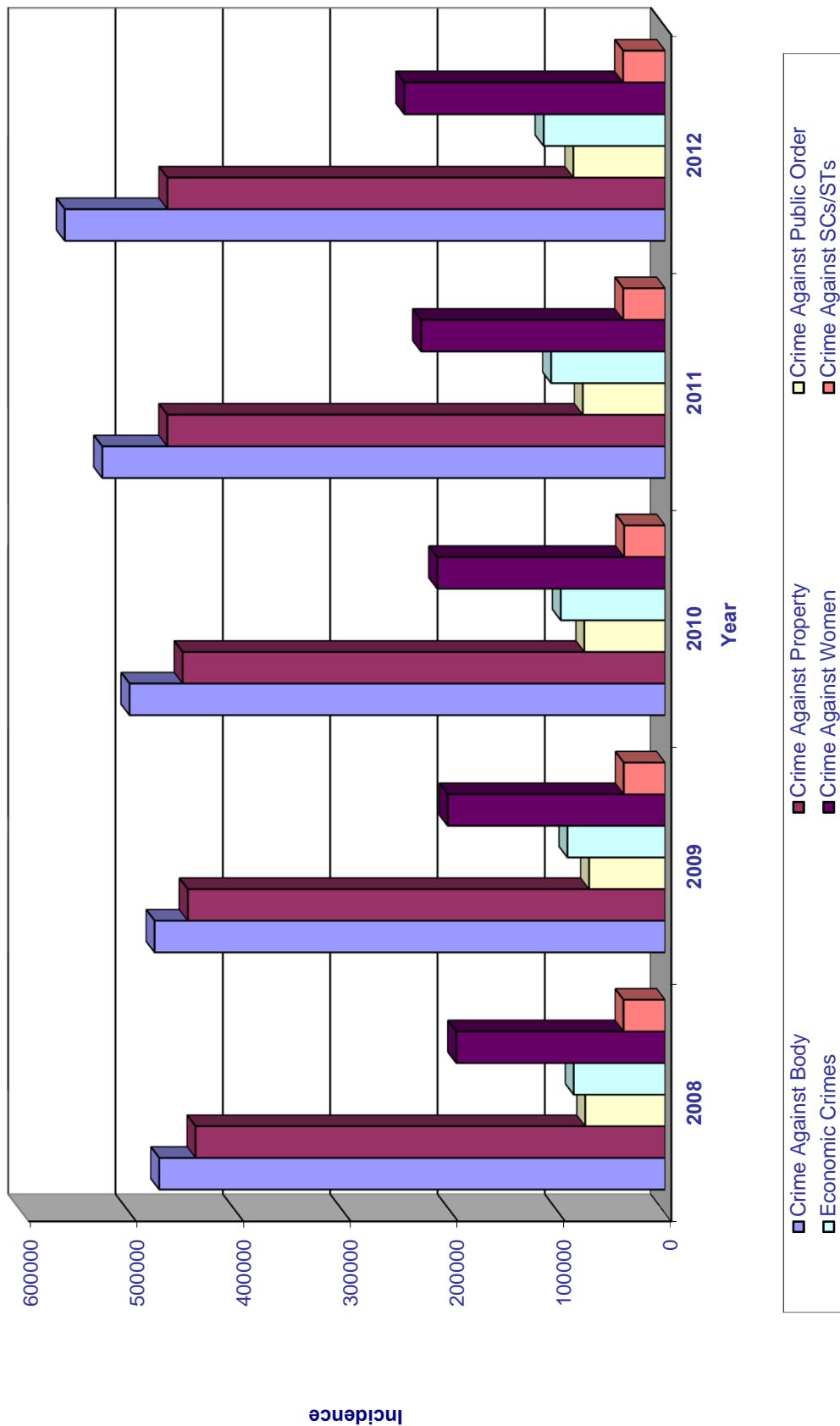
Total Cog. Crimes under IPC			Murder			Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dacoity			Robbery			Burglary/House Breaking			Riots		
Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence
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								
2012	23,87,188	2012	34,434	2012	24,923	2012	47,592	2012	4,314	2012	27,343	2012	92,892	2012	74,633								
% Change in 2012 over 1953	296.6		251.3		902.1		804.6		-22.7		225.2		-37.0		263.5								

*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 showing a rising trend except for the years 1954, 1955, 1963, 1968, 1969, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1993 and 2003, in which the declining trend was observed.
- It can be observed from the above table showing crime trends of major heads, Dacoity and Burglary / House breaking have been showing a **declining trend** over a period of **60 years**. Burglary / House breaking has declined by 37.0% (from 1,47,379 in 1953 to 92,892 in 2012) and Dacoity has declined by 22.7% (from 5,579 in 1953 to 4,314 in 2012), whereas Murder has **increased** by 251.3% (from 9,802 in 1953 to 34,434 in 2012); Rape by 902.1% (from 2,487 in 1971 to 24,923 in 2012); Kidnapping & Abduction by 804.6% (from 5,261 in 1953 to 47,592 in 2012); Robbery by 225.2% (from 8,407 in 1953 to 27,343 in 2012) and Riots by 263.5% (from 20,529 in 1953 to 74,633 in 2012).

Categorywise Cognizable Crimes During 2008-2012



Chapter - 1

Executive Summary

Introduction

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

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

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 have 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 do not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission. First schedule of the Cr.P.C. gives the classification of the offences of the

IPC into cognizable & non-cognizable categories.

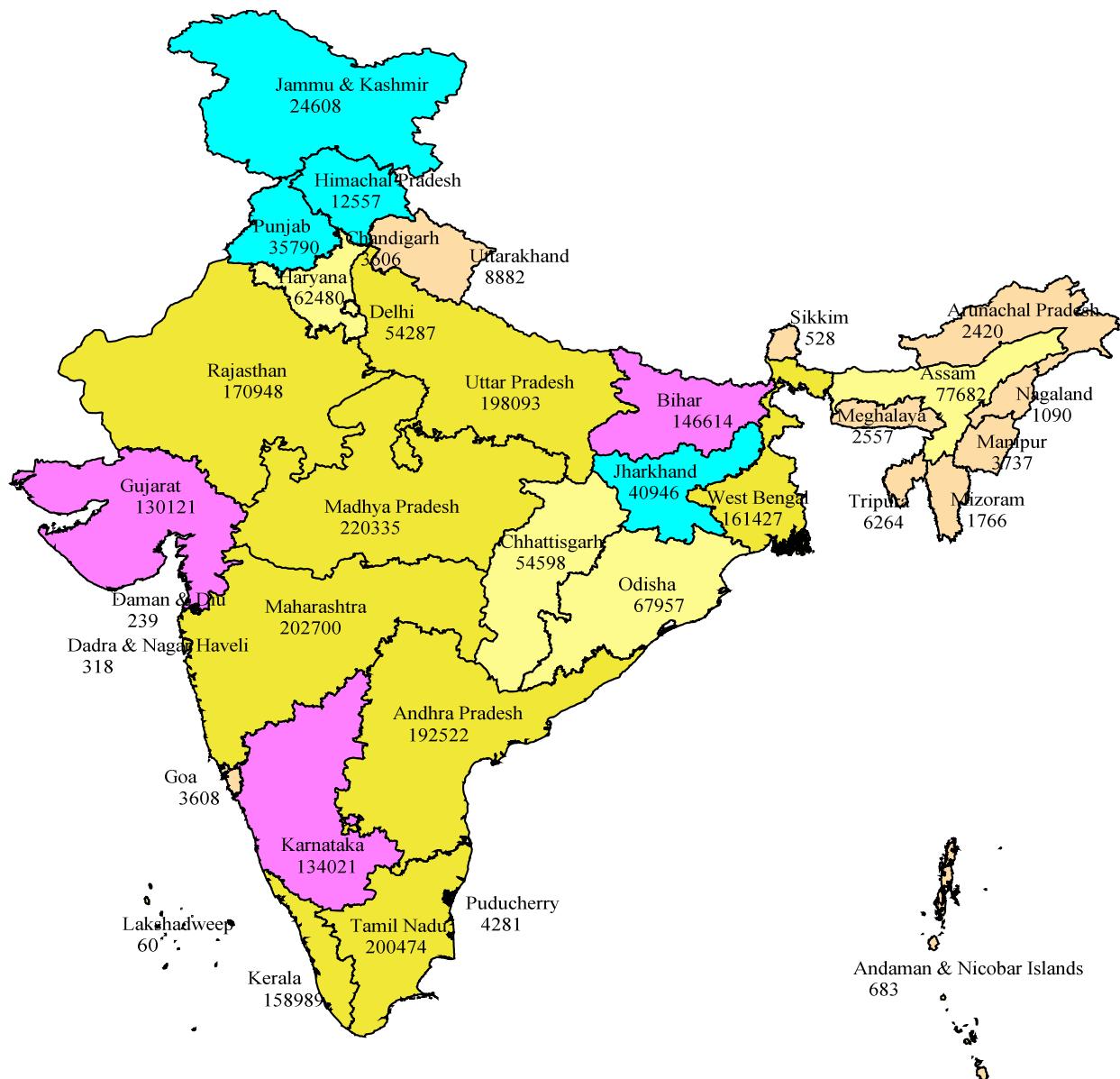
Various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

Broad classification of crimes under the Indian penal code (IPC)

- i) **Crimes against body:** Murder, Attempt to commit murder, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing death by negligence;
- ii) **Crimes against property:** Dacoity, Preparation and assembly to commit Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft;
- iii) **Crimes against public order:** Riots and Arson;
- iv) **Economic crimes:** Criminal breach of trust, Cheating & Counterfeiting;
- v) **Crimes against women:** Rape, Dowry death, Cruelty by husband or his relatives, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Insult to the modesty of women and Importation of girl from foreign country;
- vi) **Crimes against children:** Child rape, Kidnapping & abduction of children, Procurement of minor girls, Selling and buying of girls for prostitution, Abetment of

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2012

(All India 23,87,188)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

- Upto 10,000
- 10,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 1,00,000
- 1,00,001 - 1,50,000
- Above 1,50,000

- suicide, Exposure and Abandonment, Infanticide and foeticide;
 vii) Other IPC crimes.

Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)

- i) Arms Act, 1959;
- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
- iii) Gambling Act, 1867;
- iv) Excise Act, 1944;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;
- viii) Indian Railways Act, 1989;
- ix) The Foreigners Act, 1946;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- xi) Passport Act, 1967;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- xiii) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- xiv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xv) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006;
- xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xvii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xviii) Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xix) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xx) Forest Act, 1927;
- xxi) Other crimes (not specified above) under Special and Local Laws including Cyber Laws under Information Technology Act (IT), 2000.

Complaints received by police

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

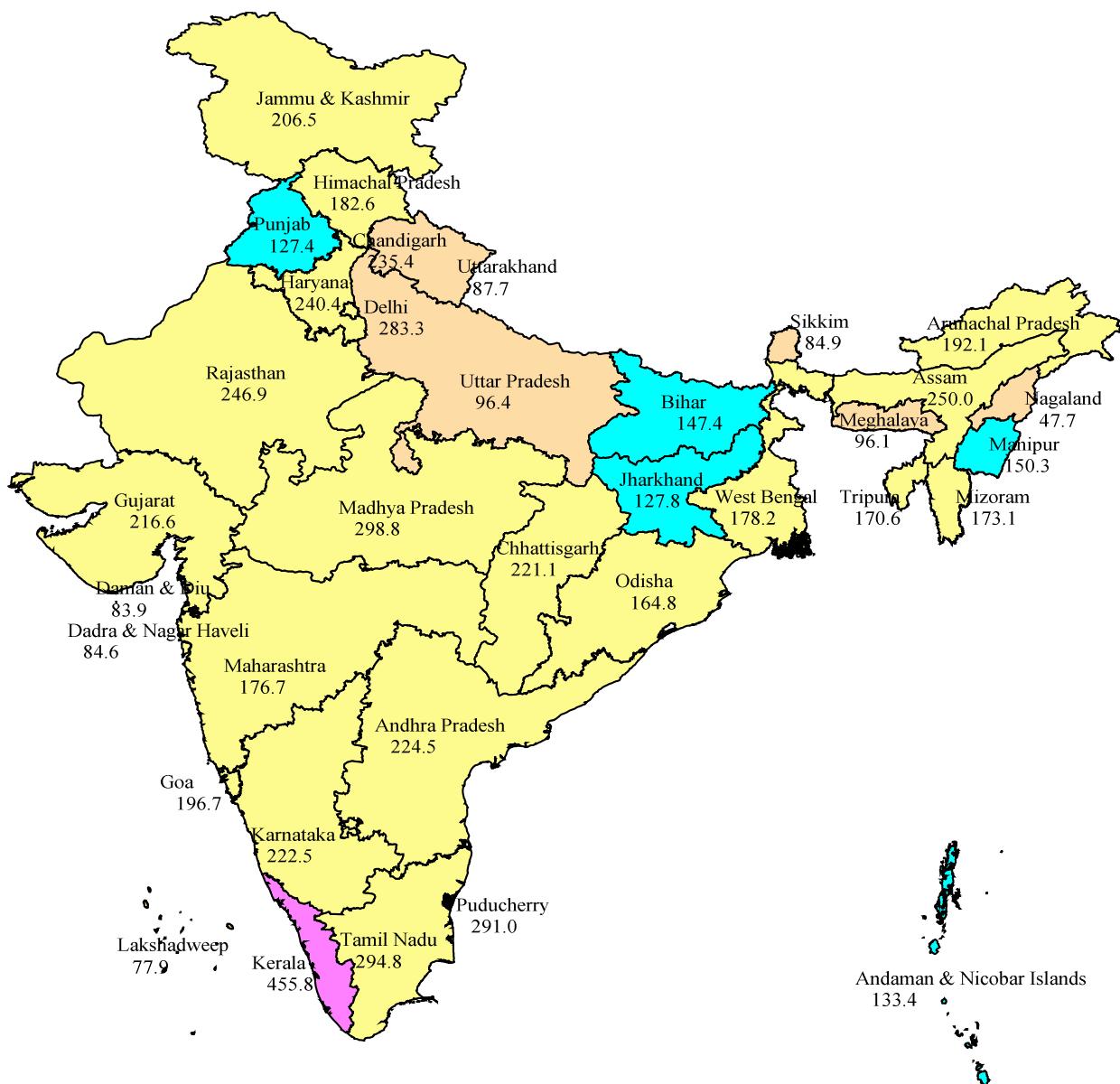
A total of 1,07,82,638 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 2,27,59,714 complaints received during the year 2011 representing a decrease of 52.6% over 2011. 33.6% of these were written complaints, 11.2% were oral complaints, 32.0% complaints were initiated by Police and 23.3% were distress calls reported over phones (No.100). Nearly, 56.0% of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (60,41,559 out of 1,07,82,638).

Cognizable crimes

The incidences of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade 2002 to 2012 are presented in Table-1.2. As many as 60,41,559 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2012 comprising 23.9 lakh cases under the IPC and 36.5 lakh cases under the SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:2.1 in 2002 to 1:1.5 in 2012. In terms of percentage, 60.5% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2012 were reported under special & local laws and rest of the cases (39.5%) under

RATE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2012

(All India 196.7)



Rate of IPC Crime

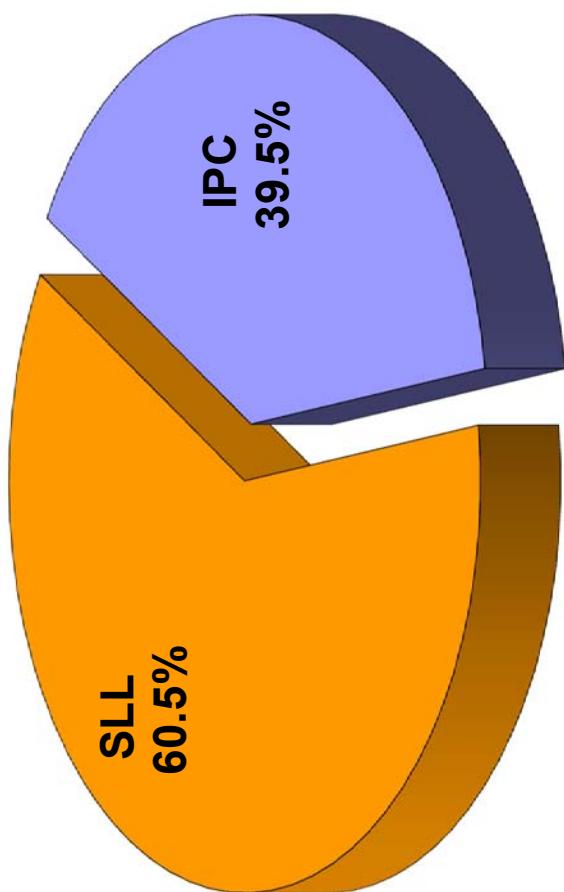
	Upto 100
	100 - 160
	160 - 300
	Above 300

Note:

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

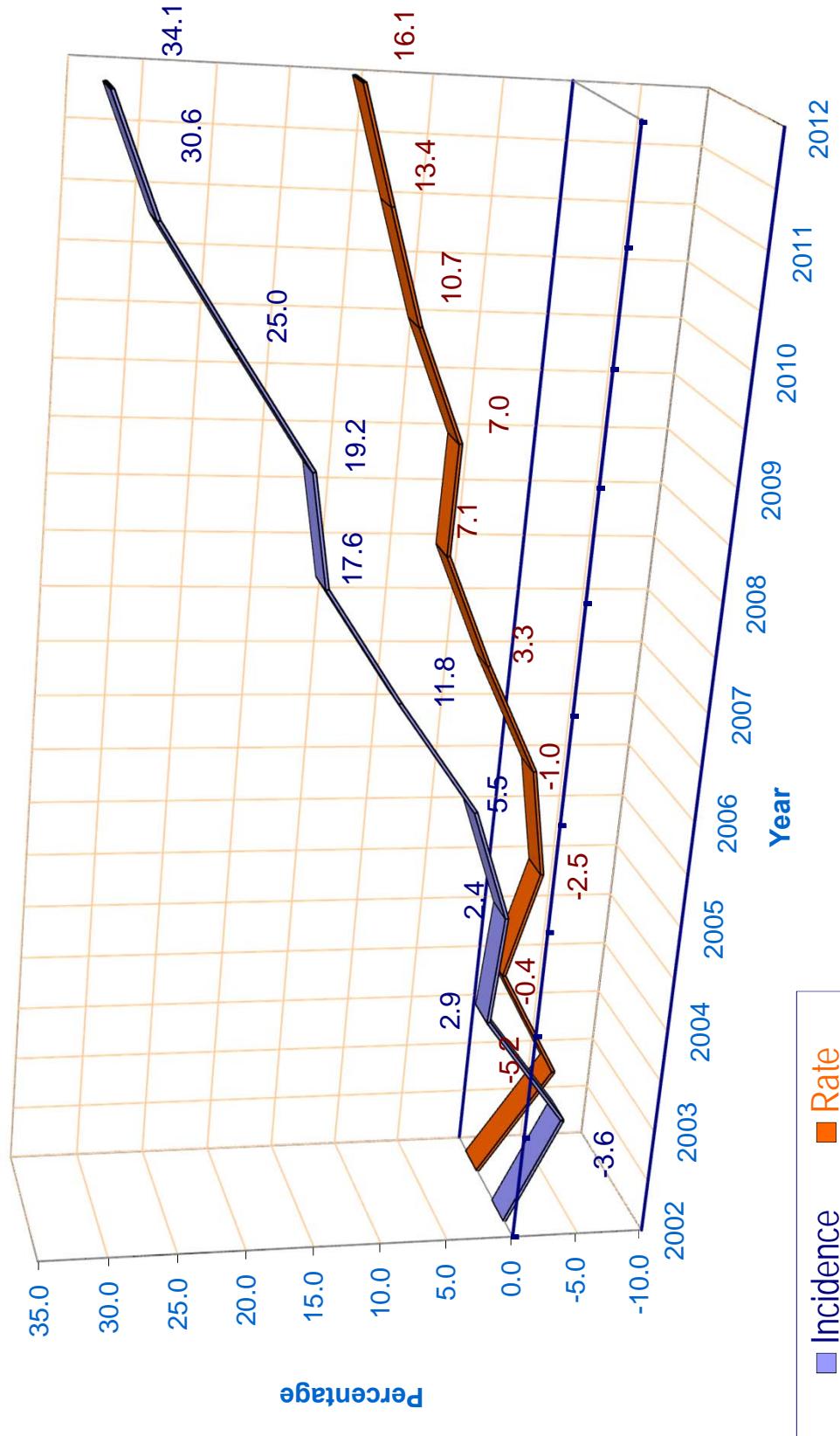
Percentage Share of IPC and SLL Crimes
During 2012

FIGURE 1.1



**Incidence & Rate of IPC Crime
Percentage Change from 2002**

FIGURE 1.2



**Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes
during 2012**

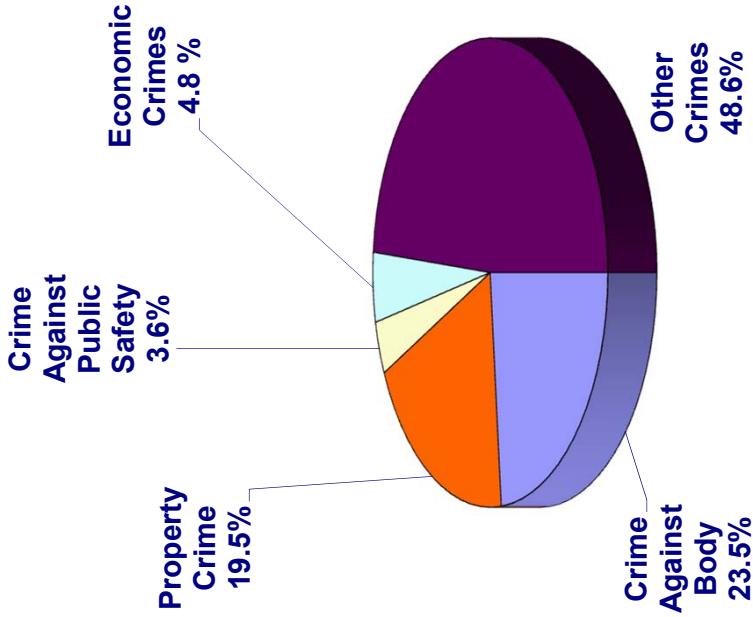
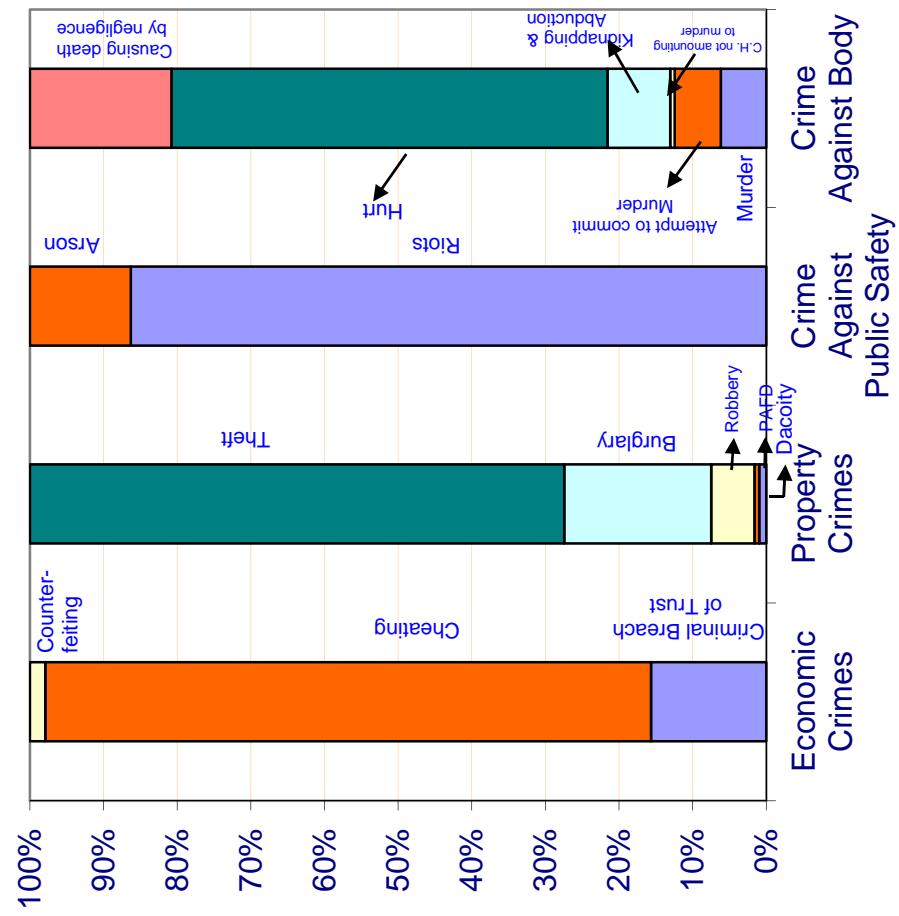


FIGURE 1.3



PAFD=Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity

Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes
during 2012

FIGURE 1.4

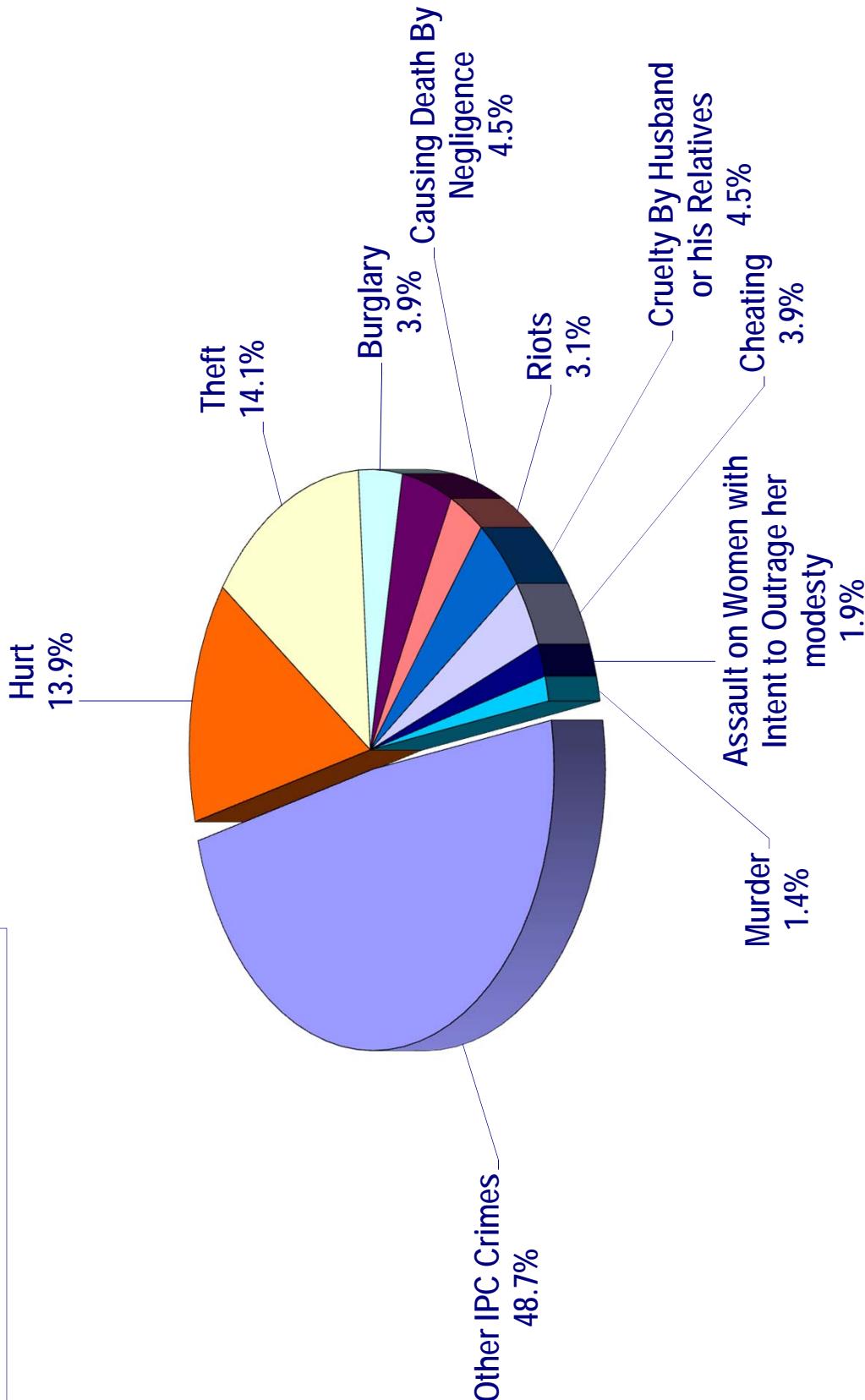


Table-1 (A)
Cognizable crimes registered during 2008-2012

YEAR	Number of offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate per (1,00,000 population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	59,38,104	1:1.84	515.0
2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	66,75,217	1:2.15	570.8
2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	67,50,748	1:2.03	569.3
2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	62,52,729	1:1.69	516.7
2012	23,87,188	36,54,371	60,41,559	1:1.53	497.9

the Indian penal code.

The rate of total crimes (IPC + SLL) was 497.9 in the year 2012 showing a decrease of 3.3% and 5.3% over 2008 and 2011 respectively.

Population

Provisional population of census 2011 have been used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per lakh of population) of mega cities (cities having population of 1 million and more) for the year 2012, while mid-year estimated population as on 1st July of respective year has been used for years 2002 – 2012, except 2011 (provisional population of census 2011 have been used for the year 2011). The population of the country in the decade (2002-2012) has increased by 15.5% with an annual compound growth rate of 1.5%.

Crime incidence (IPC + SLL)

(Incidence: 60,41,559)

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

The IPC crimes (in 2012) reported a higher growth of 34.1% as compared to the fast pace of population growth of 15.5% in the decade (**Table-1.2**).

Crime rate (IPC + SLL)

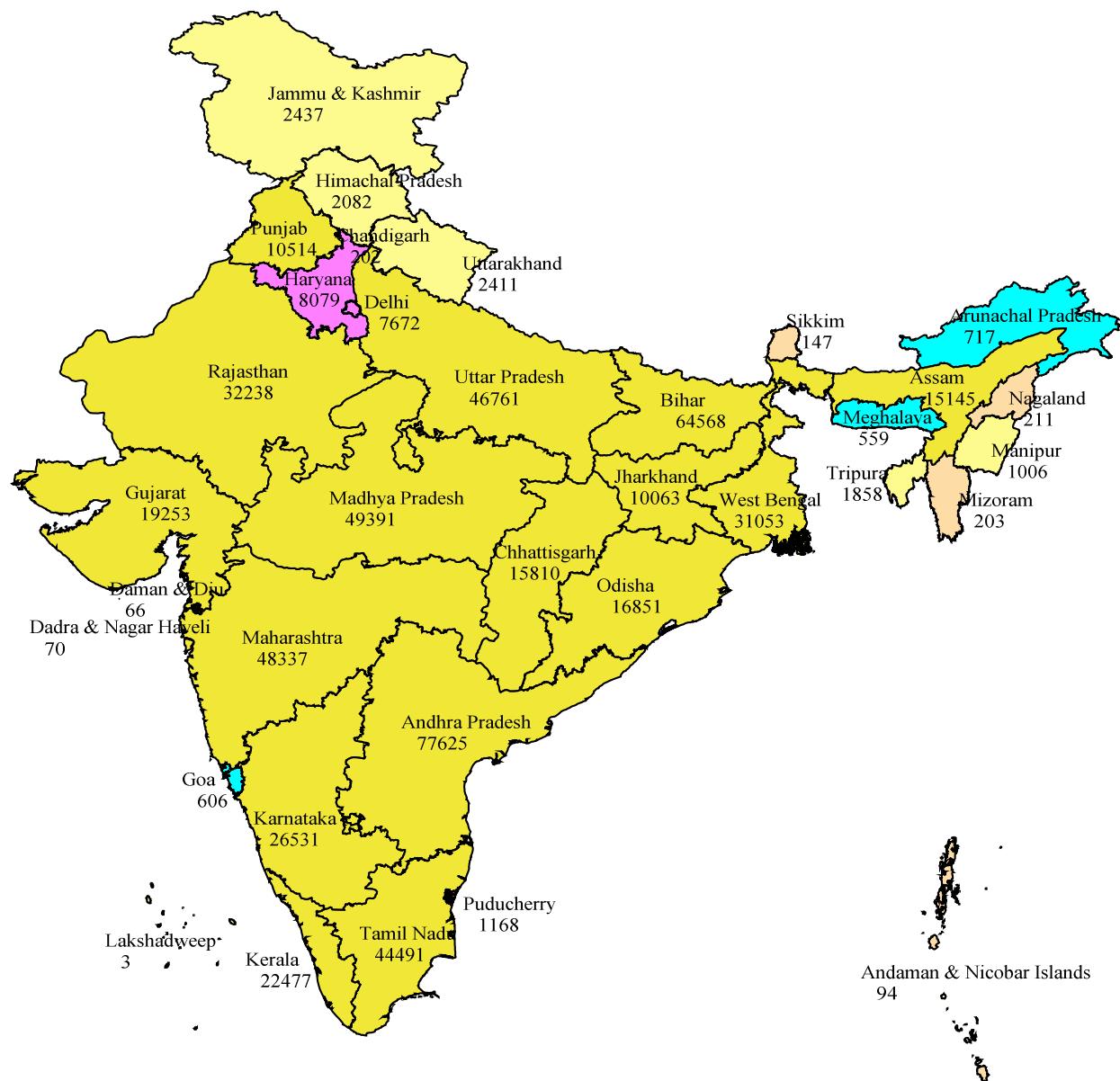
(Crime rate:497.9)

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

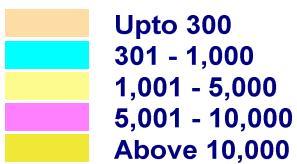
The 'crime rate' defined as the 'number of crimes' per 1,00,000 population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed a decreasing trend during the period 2002-2003 (from 526.0 in the year 2002 to 514.4 in the year 2003), rose to 555.3 in the year 2004 and again declined to 455.8 in the year 2005 and slightly decreased further to 455.7 in the year 2006. However, it rose to 504.5 in 2007, 515.0 in 2008, 570.8 in 2009 and it further decreased to 569.3 in 2010 and 516.7 in 2011 and 497.9 in 2012, which is lesser by 5.3% as compared to 2002. The sudden drop in crime rate from 555.3 in the year 2004 to 455.8 in the year 2005 may be attributed to the exclusion of

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2012

(All India 5,60,699)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



certain non-cognizable crimes by Kolkata Police in 2005 data, which were being included inadvertently under the crime-head 'Other SLL crimes' prior to the year 2005. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 2.3% from 192.2 in the year 2011 to 196.7 in the year 2012 whereas for SLL crimes it has decreased by 7.2% from 324.5 in the year 2011 to 301.2 in the year 2012.

Crime incidence- IPC

(Incidence: 23,87,188)

A total of 23,87,188 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2012 against 23,25,575 in the year 2011 recording an increase of 2.3% in the year 2012 over 2011. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms, slightly decreased from 35.3% in the year 2008 to 31.8% in 2009, and further increased to 33.0% in the year 2010, 37.2% in 2011 and 39.5% in 2012, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2008 – 2012. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have contributed about 9.2%, 8.5%, 8.4%, 8.3% and 8.1% respectively of total crimes reported in the country during the year 2012.

Crime rate – IPC

(Crime rate: 196.7)

The IPC crime rate has increased by 16.1% during the decade 2002-2012 from 169.5 in the year 2002 to 196.7 in the year 2012. It has increased by 7.1% during the year 2012 as compared with quinquennial average (during the period 2008-2012). Kerala (455.8),

Madhya Pradesh (298.8), Tamil Nadu (294.8), Puducherry (291.0), Delhi (283.3) and 10 other States/UTs have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the national average of 196.7, which is higher than national average of 192.2 in the year 2011.

Trend analysis

Crimes against body

(Incidence: 5,60,699

Rate: 46.2)

These comprise murder and attempt to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping & abduction, hurt and causing death by negligence as defined in the beginning of the chapter. A total of 5,60,699 such crime were reported during 2012. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 23.5% during the year 2012. Crimes against body showed an increase of 6.6% during the year 2012 over 2011 (5,25,798). The share of these crimes (44.0%) to total IPC crimes was highest in Bihar followed by Andhra Pradesh (40.3%) as compared to national average of 23.5% of total IPC crimes. *Details are presented in Table-1.9.* The rate of crimes against body was highest in Andhra Pradesh (90.5 per lakh population) followed by UT of Puducherry (79.4) as compared to national rate of 46.2.

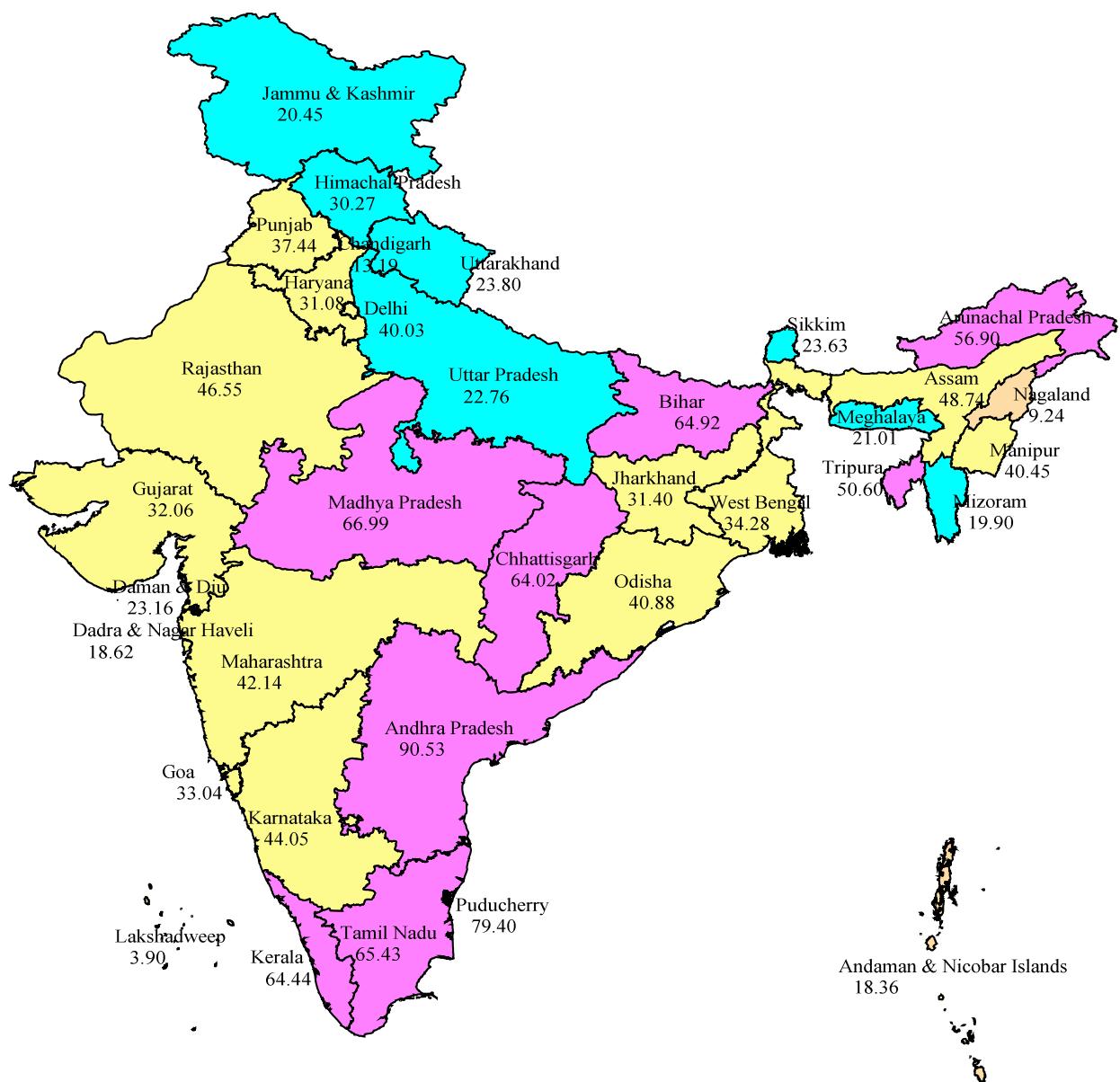
Crimes against property

(Incidence:4,65,055 Rate: 38.3)

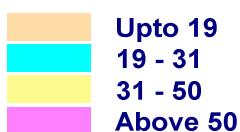
These comprise dacoity, its preparation & assembly to commit dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft. A total of 4,65,055 such crimes were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 4,65,184 crimes during

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2012

(All India 46.21)



Rate of Crime



Note:

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

the year 2011 showing a marginal decrease of 0.03%. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 19.5% during the year 2012. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was reported highest in Mizoram (54.3%) followed by Delhi (45.0%) as compared to national average of 19.5%. The share of such crimes in the country has decreased from 20.0% (in the year 2011) to 19.5% (in 2012).

The average rate of crime under this head in the country during the year 2012 was 38.3. **Table-1.10** may be seen for details.

Crimes against public order

(*Incidence: 86,469*

Rates: 7.13)

Riots and arson are the major components of this category of crimes against public order which constitute 3.6% of total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has increased by 11.5% from 77,564 cases in the year 2011 to 86,469 cases in the year 2012. The rate of such crimes has marginally increased from 6.4 in the year 2011 to 7.1 in the year 2012. The rate of such crime was reported highest in Kerala at 33.0 as compared to National average of 7.1. **Table-1.11** may be seen for details.

Economic crimes

(*Incidence: 1,14,455*

Rate: 9.4)

These crimes comprising criminal breach of trust, cheating and counterfeiting, showed an increase of 6.5% in the year 2012 as there were 1,14,455 reported crimes as compared to 1,07,420 in the year

2011. The rate of such crimes has increased from 8.9 in the year 2011 to 9.4 in the year 2012. These crimes have accounted for 4.8% of the total IPC crimes. Rajasthan (17.8) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%) have reported the highest share of these crimes to its IPC component. Rajasthan and Chandigarh have highest crime rates of 29.4 and 17.6 respectively compared to national average of 9.4. **Table 1.12** may be seen for details.

Trend analysis - major IPC crimes

The components of violent crimes such as murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rape, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity, its preparation & assembly, robbery, riots, arson and dowry death have been separately analysed in the chapter on violent crimes. The crime head-wise analysis indicating 5 and 10 year trends for remaining crimes are discussed below.

Burglary (Sec. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460 IPC)

(*Incidence: 92,892*

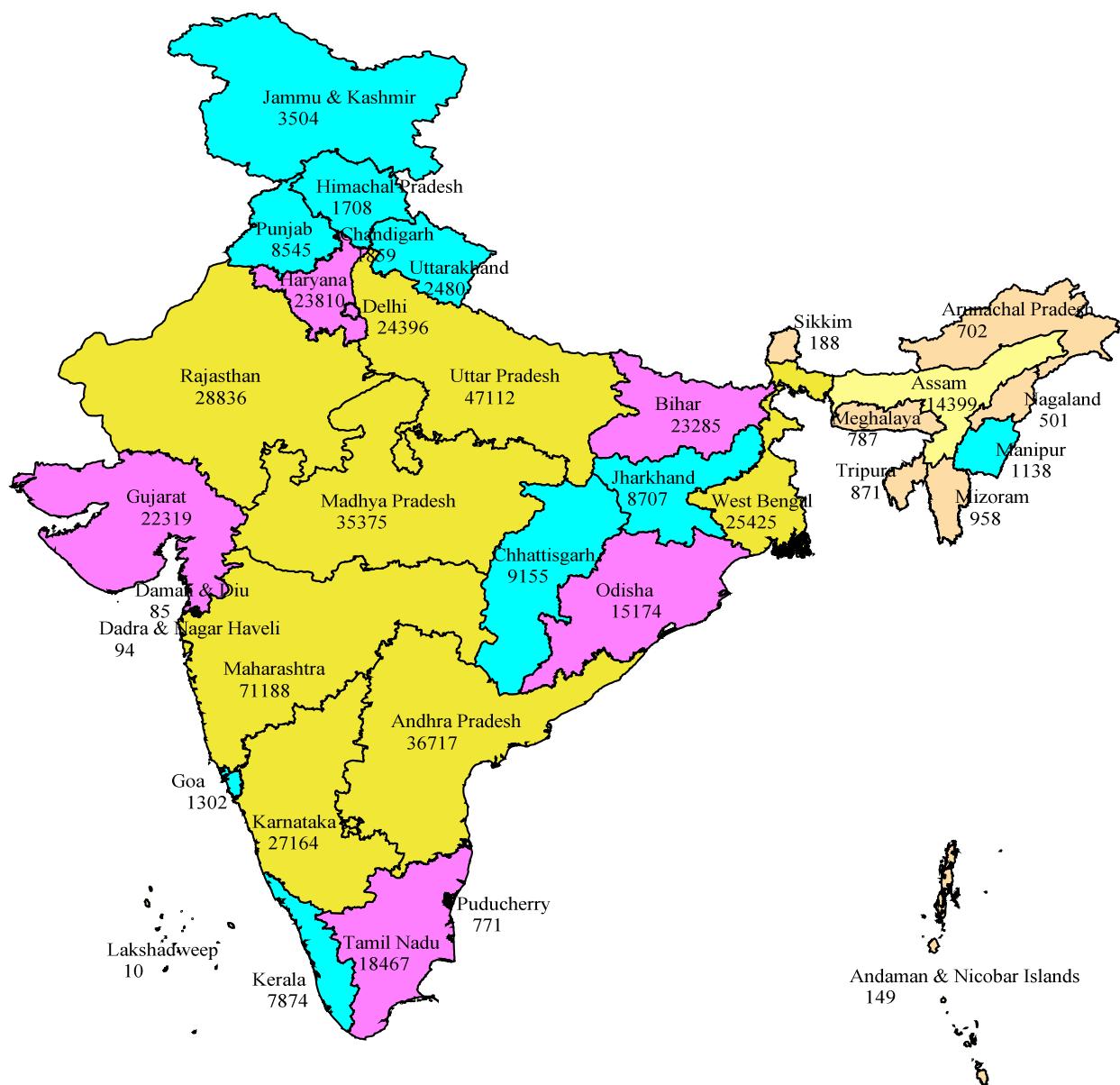
Rate: 7.7)

Burglary offences with 92,892 cases in 2012 showed a marginal rise of 0.4% as compared to 92,504 cases in 2011.

The trend analysis of burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that there was a decline in such cases by 3.7% during 2012 as compared to the 2002 level and a rise of 1.0% as compared

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2012

(All India 4,65,055)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

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

to the average of last 5 years (2007 - 2012) (See **Table-1.3**).

Maharashtra has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (15,648 cases) among States/UTs accounting for 16.8% of such incidences at the national level. Delhi has reported the highest increase of 20.9% in incidence of burglary during the year 2012(1,715 cases) as compared to the year 2011(1,419 cases), followed by Arunachal Pradesh (17.5%) (from 183 in 2011 to 215 in 2012) and Uttarakhand (14.3%) (from 342 in 2011 to 464 in 2012. Among UTs, A & N Islands (28.3%) has reported the highest decrease over the year 2011.

Every one lakh population in the country experienced nearly 8 burglaries on an average in the year 2012. The population in urban agglomerations experienced nearly 13 of such crimes per lakh population. The highest rate of about 34.0 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2012.

Theft (Sec. 379 to 382 IPC)

(*Incidence:* 3,37,407
Rate: 27.8)

Theft cases reported an increase of 36.3% during the year 2012 as compared to the year 2002. There was 5.6% increase in the year 2012 as compared to average of such cases during last 5 years. The incidence of theft showed a decrease of 1.0% in the year 2012 as compared to the year 2011.

Maharashtra has reported highest number of cases (47,476) under theft during the year 2012 which amounts to 14.1% of the total

thefts in the country. There were about nearly 28 thefts for every 1,00,000 population in the country. The urban agglomerations have reported more than triple rate with 70.0 thefts (per one lakh population) compared to the all India rate of incidence of thefts. Delhi, Chandigarh and Haryana have reported a rate of 75.1, 58.4 and 49.9 thefts respectively during the year 2012.

'Auto theft' has accounted for 45.7% (1,54,351 cases) of the total theft cases, which accounted for an increase of 2.1% in the year 2012 as compared to the year 2011 (1,51,200 cases). Theft other than automobile has shown a decline of 3.5% from 1,89,600 (in the year 2011) to 1,83,056 (in the year 2012). The maximum auto thefts were reported in U.P. (14.8%) followed by Maharashtra (11.6%) and Delhi (9.3%). Delhi has reported much higher rate at 75.1 as compared to the national rate of 12.7 of auto thefts per 1,00,000 population.

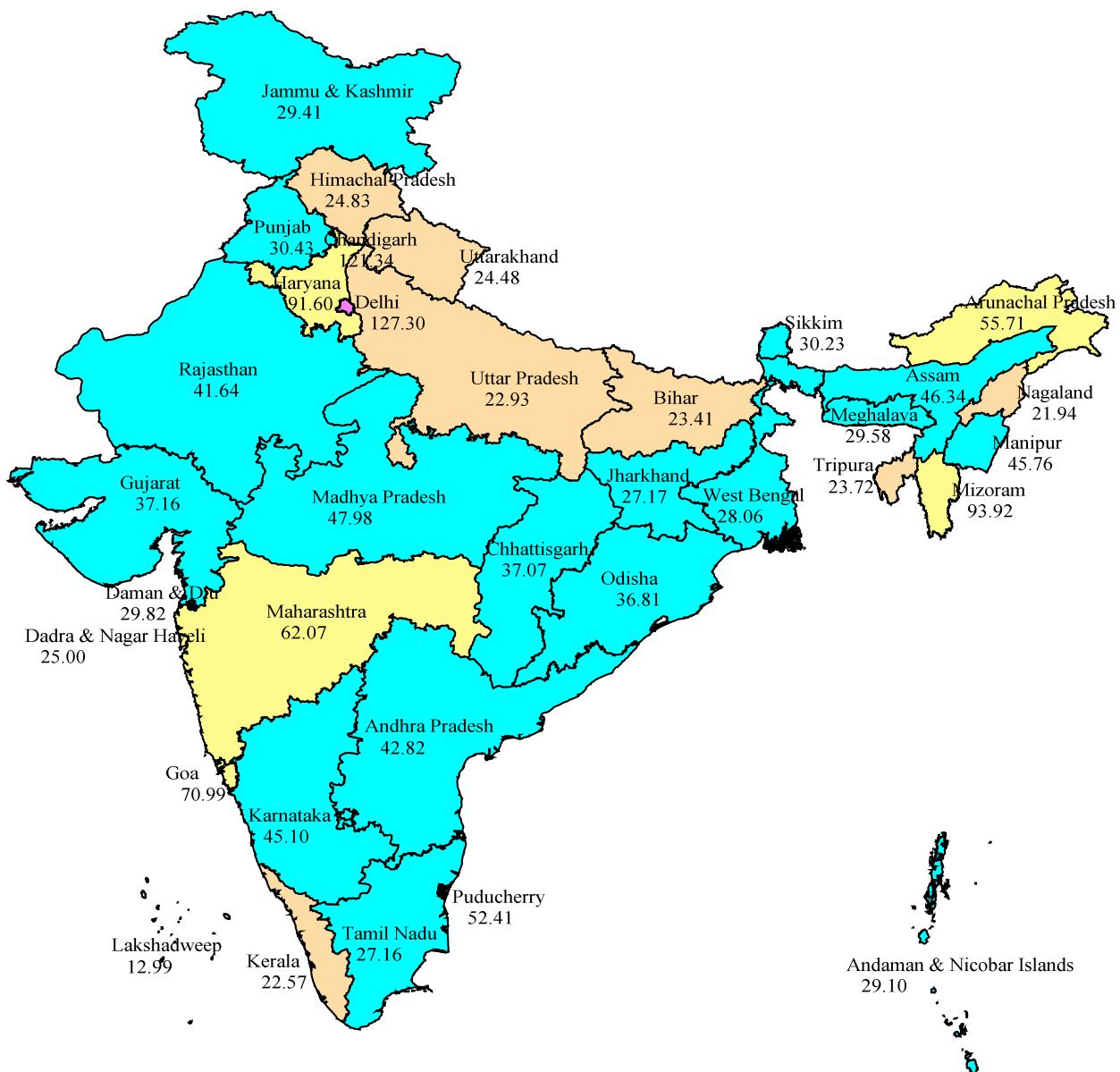
Riot (Sec. 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153-A, 153-B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)

(*Incidence:* 74,633
Rate: 6.2)

A total of 74,633 riot cases were reported in the country during the year 2012. The overall riot cases have increased by 9.0% in the year 2012 over those of the year 2011(68,500 cases). As per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis, a rise of 8.3% in comparison to the year 2002 and an increase of 14.8% as compared to average of last 5 years (2007 – 2012) were observed. Kerala (10,938 cases) followed by Bihar (10,871 cases) has reported the

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2012

(All India 38.33)



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

highest number of riot cases accounting for nearly 14.7% and 14.6% at the national level. However, Kerala has reported the highest rate of 31.4 cases per 1,00,000 population in comparison to 6.2 at the national level.

Criminal breach of trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)

(*Incidence:* 17,901
Rate: 1.5)

A total of 17,901 cases of Criminal breach of trust were reported in the country during the year 2012 which were 2.5% more than those of the year 2011 (17,457 cases). An increase of 27.6% from the 2002 level and an increase of 8.5% from the average of last 5 years (2007 - 2012) were observed as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.

Uttar Pradesh has reported 3,638 such cases reporting 20.3% of total cases at the national level. Arunachal Pradesh has reported high rate of 4.4 followed by Assam 4.1 as compared to 1.5 at the national level.

Cheating (Sec. 419 to 420 IPC)

(*Incidence:* 94,203
Rate: 7.8)

A total of 94,203 cheating cases were reported in the country during the year 2012 accounting for 103.6% increase from the 2002 level and 7.5% increase as compared to the previous year (2011). Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases (19,646) accounting for 20.9% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (28.4) in comparison to national average of

7.8. The population in mega cities have experienced more than double rate (16.7) as compared to the incidence of such rate at national level (7.8).

Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 - 254 and 489-A to 489-D IPC)

(*Incidence:* 2,351
Rate: 0.2)

A total of 2,351 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2012 showing a rise of 1.9% as compared to previous year (2,307 cases). An increase of 54.5% from the year 2002 level and a decrease of 9.8% from the average of last 5 years were observed as per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis. Mizoram (200.0%) and Madhya Pradesh (158.3%) have reported more than 100% increased over previous year. However no case of counterfeiting was reported in D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Among mega cities, the highest rate of counterfeiting was reported in Coimbatore (2.7) during the year 2012.

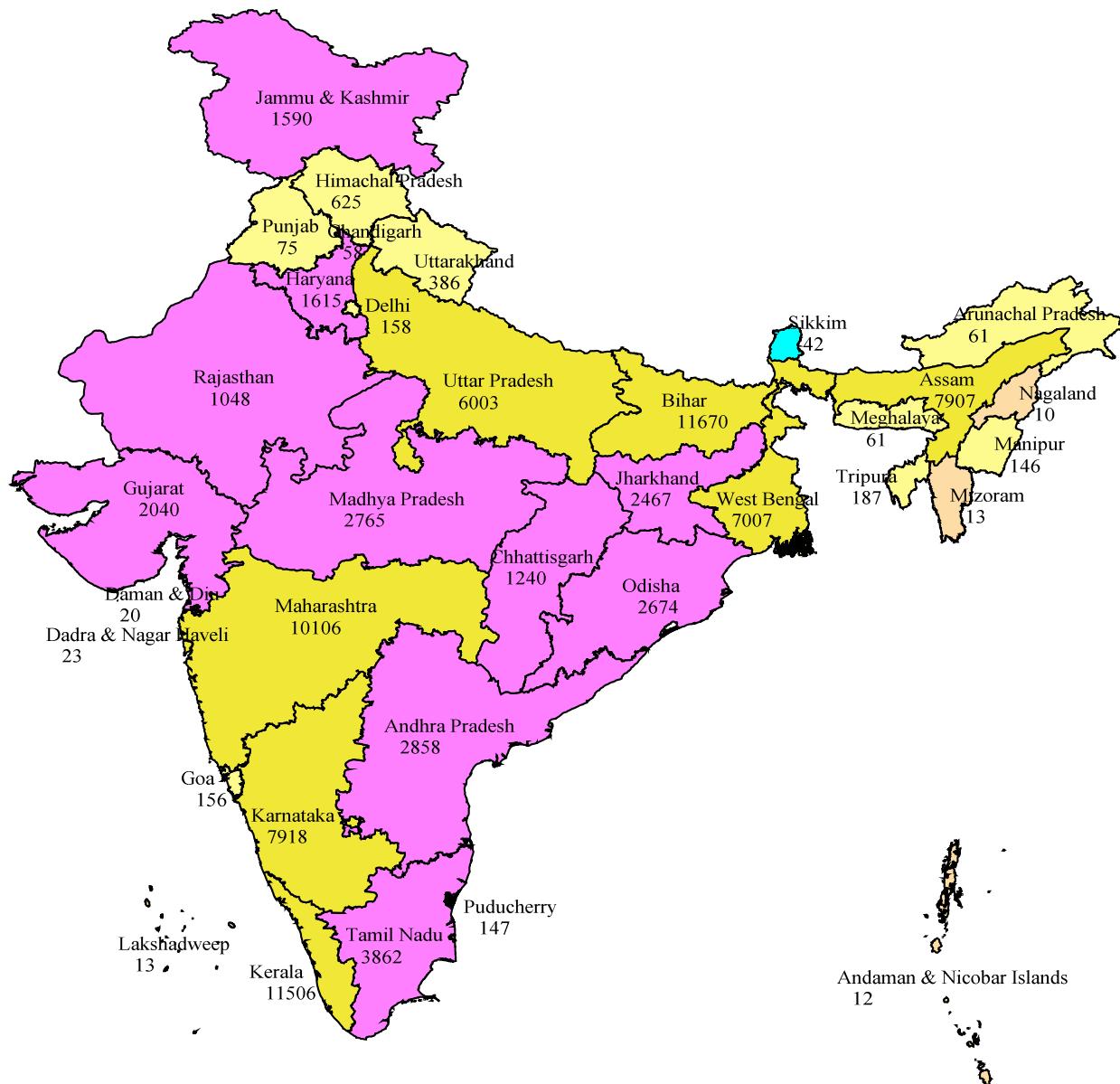
Hurt (Sec. 323, 324 to 333, 335 to 338 IPC)

(*Incidence:* 3,32,324 *Rate:* 27.4)

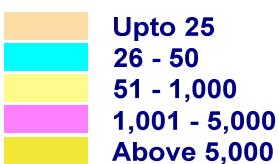
A total of 3,32,324 hurt cases were reported, showing an increase of 9.7%, during the year 2012 over the year 2011 figures (3,02,847). As per 5-year trend analysis, an increase of 16.3% over the average of last 5 years (2007 – 2012) was observed. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest incidence of 56,768 cases accounting for 17.1% followed by Bihar (13.8%) of total such crimes reported in the country.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2012

(All India 86,469)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)

(Incidence:45,351 Rate: 3.7)

A total of 45,351 cases of Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty were reported in the country during the year 2012, showing an increase of 5.5% over the year 2011 (42,968 cases). Madhya Pradesh has reported 6,655 cases accounting for 14.7% of total cases reported in the country. Jammu & Kashmir has reported the highest rate of 11.1 in comparison to the national average of 3.7.

Dowry deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)

(Incidence: 8,233 Rate: 0.7)

A total of 8,233 Dowry deaths were reported in the country during the year 2012. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (2,244) accounting for 27.3% of dowry death followed by Bihar with 1,275 incidences (15.5%).

Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)

(Incidence: 9,173 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 9,173 cases of Insult to the modesty of women were reported in the country during the year 2012 showing an increase of 7.0% as compared to the previous year (8,570 cases). 5-year trend analysis showed a decrease of 13.0% over the average of 2007 – 2012. Andhra Pradesh reported 40.5% of total cases reported in the country during the year 2012.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)

(Incidence: 1,06,527 Rate: 8.8)

A total of 1,06,527 cases were reported in the country during the year 2012 showing an increase of 7.5% over 2011 and an increase of 21.1% over the average of last 5 years (2007 - 2012). In terms of percentage, 43.7% of such crimes in the country were reported from three states only namely West Bengal (19,865 cases), Andhra Pradesh (13,389 cases) and Rajasthan (13,312 cases). Tripura has reported the highest crime rate of 23.4 followed by West Bengal (21.9) and Assam (20.6) as compared to National average of 8.8.

Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(Incidence:59 Rate:negligible)

A total of 59 cases of such crimes were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 80 cases in the year 2011 accounting for a decrease of 26.3% over 2011.

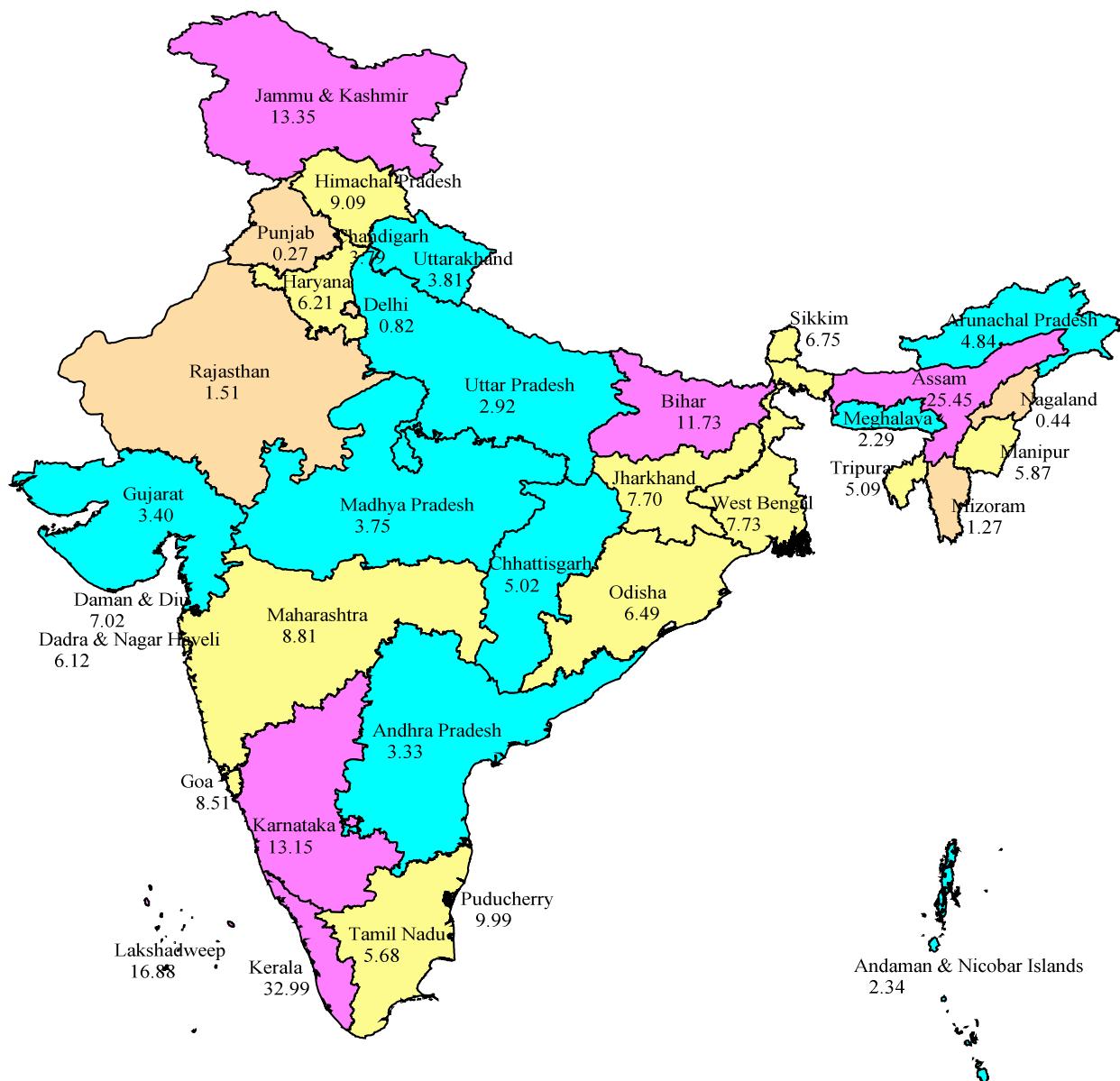
Causing death by negligence (Sec. 304-A IPC)

(Incidence:1,07,591 Rate: 8.9)

A total of 1,07,591 cases were reported in the country during the year 2012 showing a decrease of 1.2% over the year 2011 (1,08,890 cases). Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of 15,499 cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,406 cases), Andhra Pradesh (13,929 cases) and Maharashtra (13,311 cases). These four States together accounted for 53.1% of total cases reported in the country.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2012

(All India 7.13)



Note:

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

Incidence of IPC crimes in districts and big cities:

Reporting of various crimes under Indian Penal Code for each district in the country is presented in Table-1.14. The distribution of IPC crimes in cities with population of more than 5 lakh is presented in Table-1.15. The complete information on 53 mega cities with population of more than 10,00,000 (as per provisional population of Census 2011) is presented in various chapters of the report. The crime analysis of these mega cities is discussed in the chapter on 'Crime in mega cities'.

There were as many as 776 districts in the country (including railway police districts) during the year 2012. 29 districts have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 115 districts have reported crimes between 5,000 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 632 of these districts have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

The police districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2012 along with the incidence are as under:

Table-1(B)
Police districts registering above 10,000
IPC cases in 2012

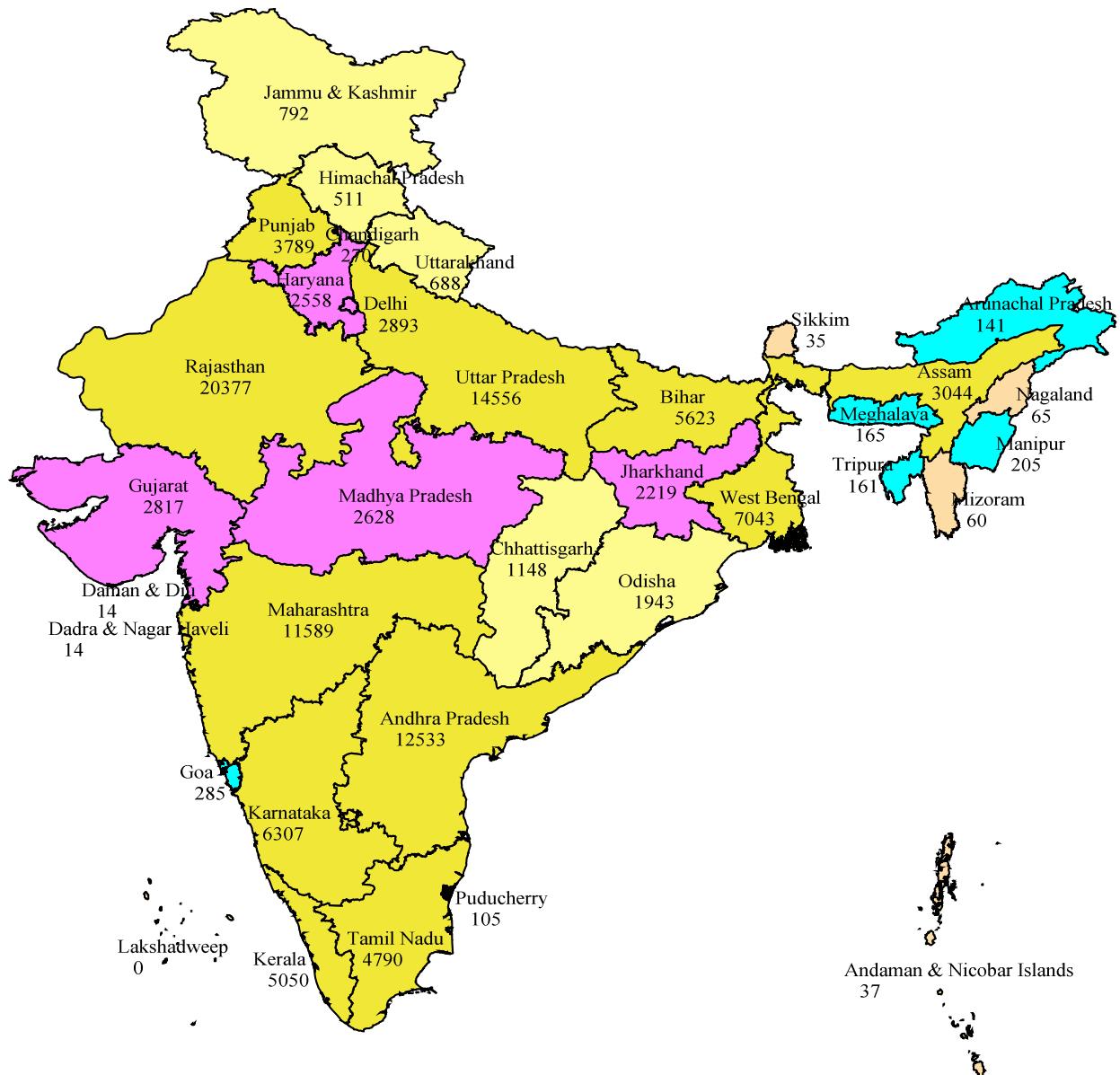
Sl. No.	Name of the district	Incidence
1	MUMBAI COMM.R.	30,508
2	BANGALORE COMM.R.	29,297
3	KOLKATA	25,370
4	AHMEDABAD COMM.R.	21,347
5	INDORE	21,091
6	CHENNAI	19,881
7	CYBERABAD	17,979
8	ERNAKULAM COMM.R.	17,324
9	HYDERABAD CITY	15,992
10	MALAPPURAM	14,385
11	24 PARGANAS (S)	14,370
12	BHOPAL	14,320

13	PATNA	14,015
14	THRISSUR RURAL	13,403
15	MURSHIDABAD	12,713
16	KOTTAYAM	12,355
17	PUNE COMM.R.	12,308
18	ALWAR	11,941
19	NADIA	11,919
20	24 PARGANAS (N)	11,765
21	CUDDALORE	11,318
22	LUCKNOW	11,083
23	ERNAKULAM (R)	10,678

Mumbai has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes (30,508 cases) followed by Bengaluru (29,297 cases) and Kolkata (25,370 cases) during the year 2012. The Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that: - Patna district of Bihar has reported the highest number of cases under murder (356 cases), hurt/grievous hurt (4,157 cases) and dowry deaths (97 cases). The highest number of rape (257 cases), kidnapping & abduction (579 cases) and cruelty by husband or his relatives (2,831 cases) were reported in Murshidabad while highest number of C.H. not amounting to murder (80 cases) were reported in 24 Parganas (North) of West Bengal. Mumbai has reported highest incidence of robbery (1,131), burglary (2,500 cases), theft (10,851 cases), criminal breach of trust (564 cases) and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (614 cases), while Dhule reported highest number of dacoity (51 cases). The highest incidence of riots (2,818) and arson (2,350 cases) were reported in Kakrajhar, Assam. The highest cases of deaths by negligence (1,411) were reported in Chennai. Bangalore has reported highest incidence of cheating (3,092 cases) and preparation & assembly to commit dacoity (470 cases). Mysore in Karnataka has reported highest incidence of Importation of girl from

INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIME DURING 2012

(All India 1,14,455)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

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

foreign country (12 cases). Vijayawada of Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest incidence of insult to the modesty of women (418 cases).

Crimes under the special & local laws (SLL)

(*Incidence:36,54,371 Rate:301.2*)

Cases under these "Acts" 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 36,54,371 SLL crimes were reported in the country during the year 2012 accounting for decrease of 6.9% over the year 2011 (39,27,154 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 2.5% decrease from the 2002 level and 11.3% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2007 – 2012). The rate of crime has also shown a decrease of 14.5% as compared to the year 2011 (351.7). 10-year and 5-year trends for each crime are presented in **Table-1.16**.

The crime head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL is presented in **Table-1.17**. It is observed that the 21 specified crime heads of SLL have accounted for 23.4% of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 76.6% were clubbed as 'Other SLL crimes'. The 'Prohibition Act', though enforced only in few States, accounted for 11.4% of the total SLL crimes during the year 2012.

The next in order were the 'Excise Act' (4.4%), 'Gambling Act' (3.8%) and 'Arms Act' (1.5%). The trend of major SLL crimes is discussed as under:

Arms Act, 1959

(*Incidence:55,376 Rate: 4.6*)

A total of 55,376 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during the year 2012 showing a decrease of 11.2% over the previous year (62,329 cases). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidence of 26,396 cases and accounted for 47.7% of the total such cases reported in the country. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate at 14.7 as compared to 4.6 at the national level.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

(*Incidence:29,247 Rate: 2.4*)

A total of 29,247 cases under this Act were registered in the year 2012 showing an increase of 13.4% over previous year (29,048 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 15.7% increase from the year 2002 level and 0.7% marginal increase from the average of last 5 years (2007 – 2012). Punjab has reported 34.9% (10,220 cases) of the total such cases reported in the country. Punjab has also reported the highest crime rate of 36.4 as compared to the national average of 2.4.

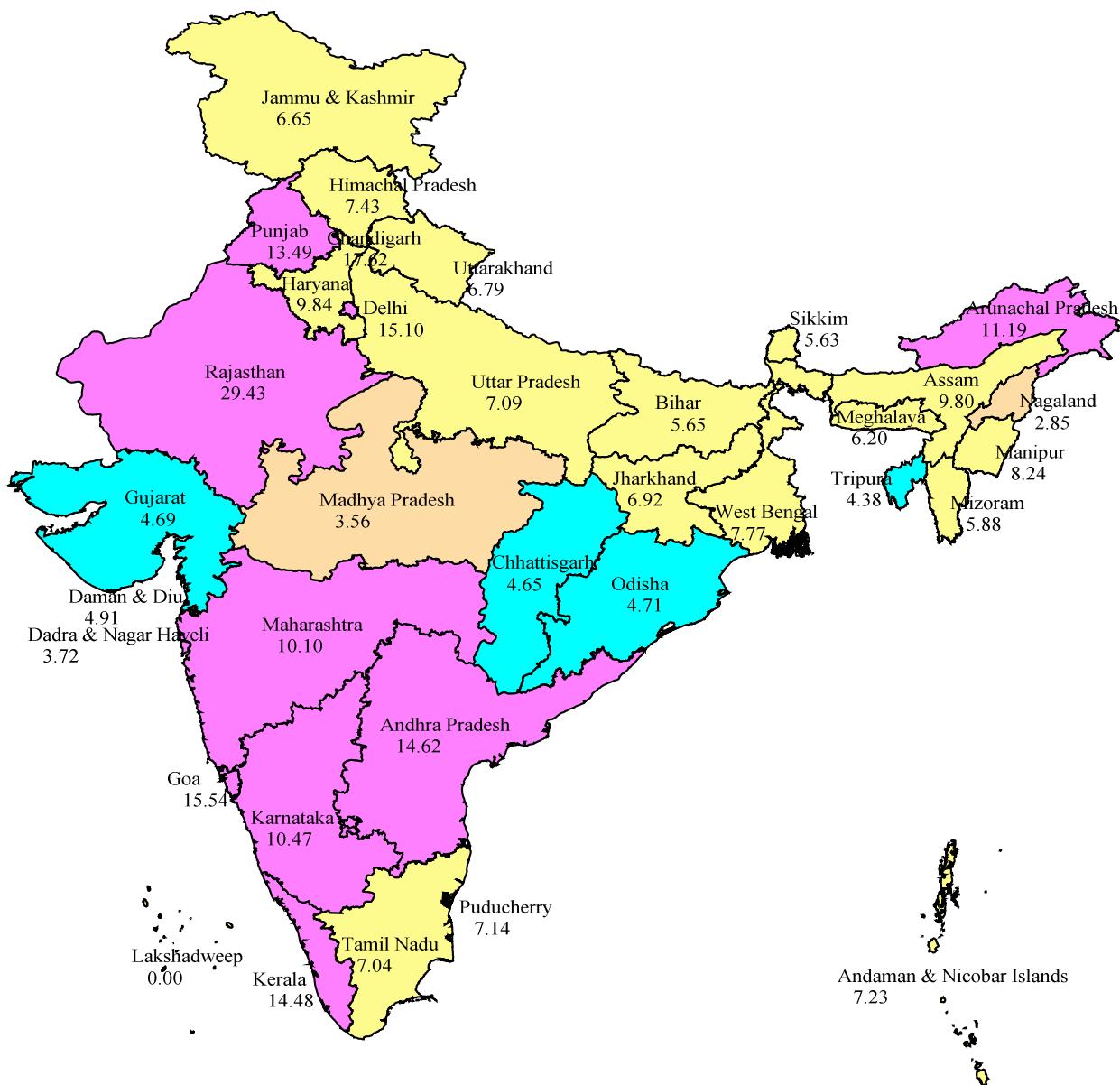
Gambling Act, 1867

(*Incidence:1,40,302 Rate:11.6*)

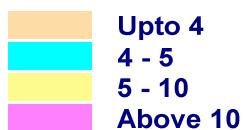
The incidence under this Act showed a decrease of 9.1% over the previous year (1,63,146 cases).

RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING 2012

(All India 9.43)



Rate of Crime



Note:

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

10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 19.8% decrease from the 2002 level and 14.0% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2007 – 2012). In percentage terms, 21.9% of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (30,664 cases). The crime rate was also reported highest in Andhra Pradesh (35.8) as compared to 11.6 at the National level.

Excise Act, 1944

(*Incidence: 1,60,528 Rate: 13.2*)

The incidence under the Excise Act showed an increase of 28.4% over the year 2002 and 11.0% over the previous year. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (42,693) accounting for 26.6% of the total cases reported under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from Haryana (67.8) followed by Madhya Pradesh (57.9). Among the UTs, A&N Islands (403.1) has reported highest crime rate among UTs as compared to national average of 13.2.

Prohibition Act

(*Incidence: 4,16,749 Rate: 34.3*)

The cases reported under this Act have accounted for 11.4% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows an increase of 4.4% over the previous year (3,99,257 cases). The incidences under this Act have declined by 14.6% over the year 2002 and increased by 10.9% over the average of 5 years (2007 - 2012). The highest number of cases under this Act (1,98,297 cases) were reported from Gujarat followed by Tamil Nadu (90,272 cases) and Maharashtra (72,442 cases). These three States together accounted for 86.6% of the

total cases registered in the country. The rate was highest at 330.2 in Gujarat as against the National average of 34.3.

Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908

(*Incidence: 4,027 Rate: 0.3*)

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a decrease of 13.1% from the year 2002 level and marginal decrease 0.3% over the average of last 5 years (2007 - 2012). However, an increase of 9.8% in incidence was observed over the year 2011. The highest number of cases (610) accounting for 15.1% of the total cases was reported from Rajasthan followed by Tamil Nadu (15.0%) (605 cases). The crime rate of 1.3 was observed in Kerala and Lakshadweep each against the national average of 0.3.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

(*Incidence: 2,563 Rate: 0.2*)

The incidence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has declined by 61.2% over the year 2002 level and 6.0% over average of last 5 years (2007 - 2012). A rise of 5.2% was observed as compared to 2011. Tamil Nadu reported 19.5% of total such cases followed by Andhra Pradesh (18.4%). Goa reported the highest crime rate at 2.2 against the national average of 0.2.

Indian Railways Act, 1989

(*Incidence: 144 Rate: Negligible*)

The cases registered under this Act declined from 186 cases in 2007 to 145 in the year 2008 but

rose to 175 in 2009 and again declined to 148 in 2010 and again rose to 156 in the year 2011 but again declined to 144 in 2012 thereby showing a mixed trend during the years 2002 – 2012. A decline of 7.7% was observed during the year 2012 as compared to 2011. Andhra Pradesh (27 cases) has reported 18.8% of total such cases (144 cases).

The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930

(Incidence:1,519 Rate: 0.1)

Cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 13.4% over the year 2002 and an increase of 18.3% over previous year (1,284 cases). West Bengal alone has reported 71.0% (1,079 cases) of the total cases reported at the national level while A & N Island has reported the highest crime rate of 2.9 against the national crime rate of 0.1.

Passport Act, 1967

(Incidence: 953 Rate: 0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have increased by 37.5% over the year 2002, decreased by 6.3% over the quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012, and further decreased by 9.7% over the previous year (869 cases). The highest incidence (357) of such crime accounting for 37.5% of the total cases in the country was reported from Kerala during the year 2012 while the highest crime rate of 1.8 was reported in Tripura against the national average of 0.1.

Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(Incidence:6,755 Rate: 0.6)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have

increased by 88.02% over the year 2002. It decreased by 18.2% over the quinquennial average during the years 2007 - 2012 and 21.9% over previous year (8,654 cases). The highest incidence (1,493) accounting for 22.1% of the total cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (1,447 cases) representing 21.4% of the total cases. However, the crime rate was highest in Puducherry (3.7) as compared to the National average of 0.6 during the year 2012.

Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972

(Incidence:59 Rate:negligible)

The cases registered under this Act during the year 2012 have shown a decrease of 23.4% over the year 2002 and an increase of 19.4% over the quinquennial average of the years 2007 - 2012 and decrease of 16.9% over the previous year. Maximum number of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (35) out of total 59 such cases reported at national level.

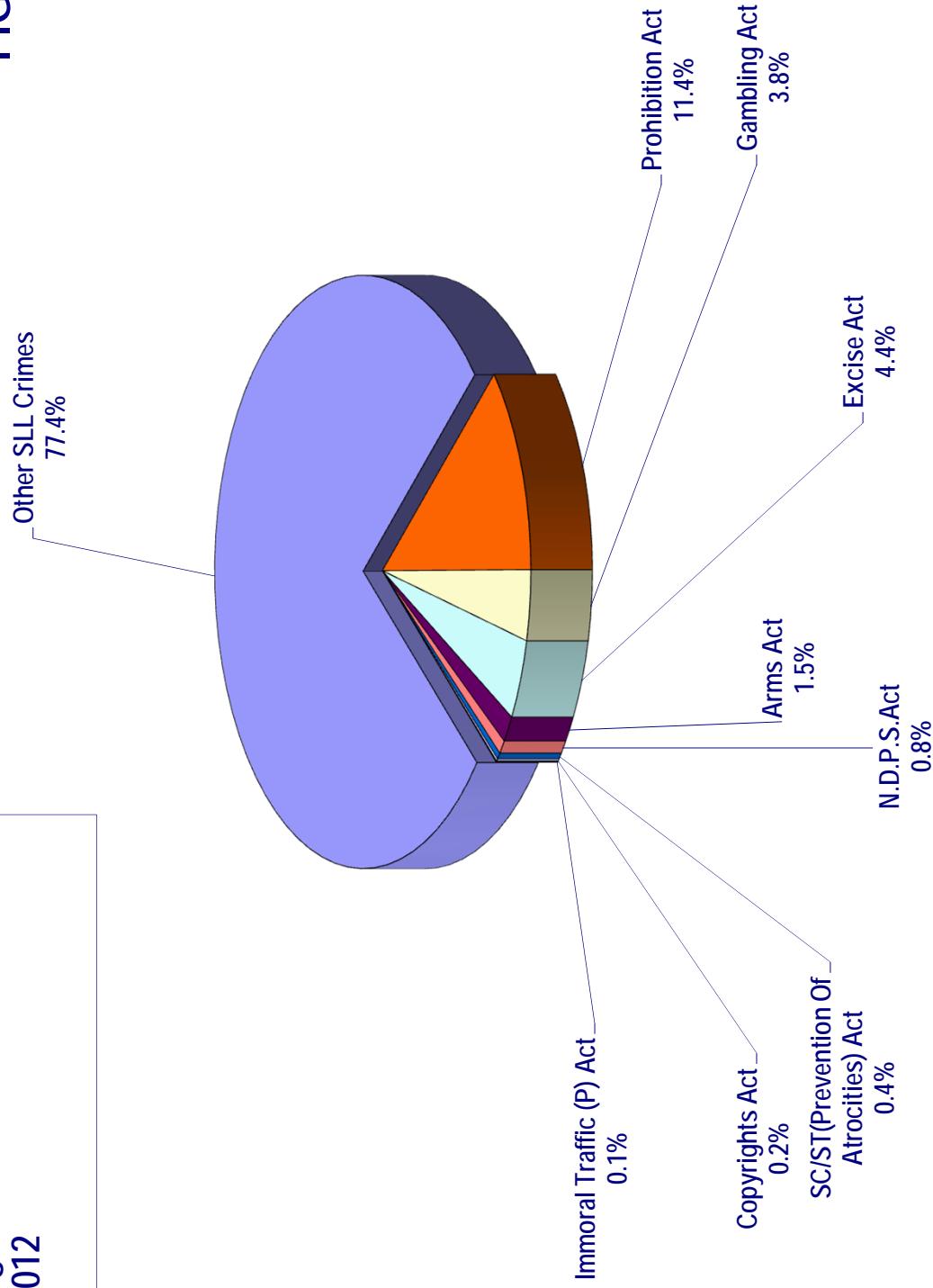
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

(Incidence:9,038 Rate:0.7)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 221.0% over 2002, an increase of 57.8% over the quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012 and 3 an increase of 6.5% over the year 2011 (6,619 cases). Andhra Pradesh (2,511) followed by Odisha (1,487), Bihar (1,353), Karnataka (1,328) and Jharkhand (1,066) have together accounted for 85.7% of the total cases reported in the country. Odisha reported the highest crime rate (3.6) against the national average of 0.7.

Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes
during 2012

FIGURE 1.5



Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

(Incidence:141 Rate:negligible)

The number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act has shown a decline of 94.4% over 2002 and a decline of 84.0% over the average of 5 years (2007 - 2012) and a decline of 68.9% over the year 2011. Rajasthan (62 cases) has reported 44.0% of the total cases registered in the country.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence:6,151 Rate:0.5)

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a mixed trend during 2002-2012. An increase of 52.4% in 2012 over the 2002 level, a decrease of 8.4% in 2012 over the 5 year average (2007 - 2012) and a decrease of 11.8% in 2012 over the 5 year average (2007 - 2012) were observed. Tamil Nadu (with 2,708 cases) has registered 44.0% of the total cases reported in the country.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(Incidence:13,887 Rate:1.1)

The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a rise of 10.5% in 2012 over the 2002 level, an increase of 17.5% in 2012 over the average of last five years (2007 – 2012) and an increase 11.1% in 2012 over the previous year (12,496).

12,576 cases accounting for 90.6% of total 13,887 cases registered in the country were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes and 1,311 cases

accounting for 9.4% were reported for crimes against Scheduled Tribes.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

(Incidence:64 Rate:negligible)

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decline of 94.0% over the 2002 level, 64.0% decrease over the average of 5 years (2007 - 2012) and 13.5% decrease over the year 2011 (74).

96.9% (62 cases) out of 64 cases under this Act were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes while the rest 3.1% cases (2 out of 64 cases) were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Tribes.

Forest Act, 1927

(Incidence:6,467 Rates:0.5)

The cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 13.2% over the previous year (7,448 cases). Two States viz. Rajasthan (3,682 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,795 cases) have accounted for 84.7% of the total such cases reported in the country during the year 2012. Rajasthan has reported highest crime rate of 5.3 followed by Himachal Pradesh (2.4) as against the national crime rate of 0.5.

Chapter-2

Crimes in Mega Cities

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Various forms of crime

The present analysis on mega cities is restricted to 22 major specified crimes under IPC and 21 specified crimes under SLL. The city-wise details of these crimes for 53 mega cities are furnished in **Chapter-I**. Other related details on property stolen & recovered, crime against

women, crime against children and cyber crimes are also furnished in the respective chapters of the reports. The major crime pattern of IPC crimes & SLL crimes in 53 mega cities are discussed below.

Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence (All India- 23,87,188 Mega Cities- 4,73,922)

A total of 4,73,922 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2012 as compared to 4,75,369 crimes in these cities during the year 2011.

These 53 cities have accounted for 41.9% (64,682 out of 1,54,351 cases) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 28.6% cheating cases (26,935 out of 94,203 cases) and 27.8% counterfeiting cases (654 out of 2,351 cases).

The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata have accounted for 10.1%, 6.4%, 6.2% and 5.4% respectively of the total crimes reported from 53 mega cities. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) has reported significant increase of 157.0% of IPC crimes during the year 2012 as compared to previous year (2011) while in 21 cities, decline under IPC crimes has been observed.

Rate of Crime (IPC)

(All India- 196.7

Mega Cities- 294.2)

The average rate of crime in urban agglomeration centres at 294.7 was much higher than the national crime rate of 196.7 (**Table-1.6**). Kochi reported the highest crime rate of 817.9 among the mega cities in the country followed by Indore (762.6), Gwalior (686.1) and Bhopal (623.0). *The crime rate for each city is compared with the corresponding crime rate of the Domain State in Table 2(A).*

Crime rate (IPC) in cities was generally higher than the corresponding crime rate of Domain State. The crime rate was lower than that of the respective Domain State in case of Chennai, Hyderabad, Madurai, Malappuram, Mumbai, Srinagar, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Tiruchirapalli. The crime rate of IPC at national level increased by 16.1% (from 192.2 in the year 2011 to 196.7 in the year 2012), however, the crime rate in cities has slightly decreased by 0.3% (from 295.1 in the year 2011 to 294.2 in the year 2012).

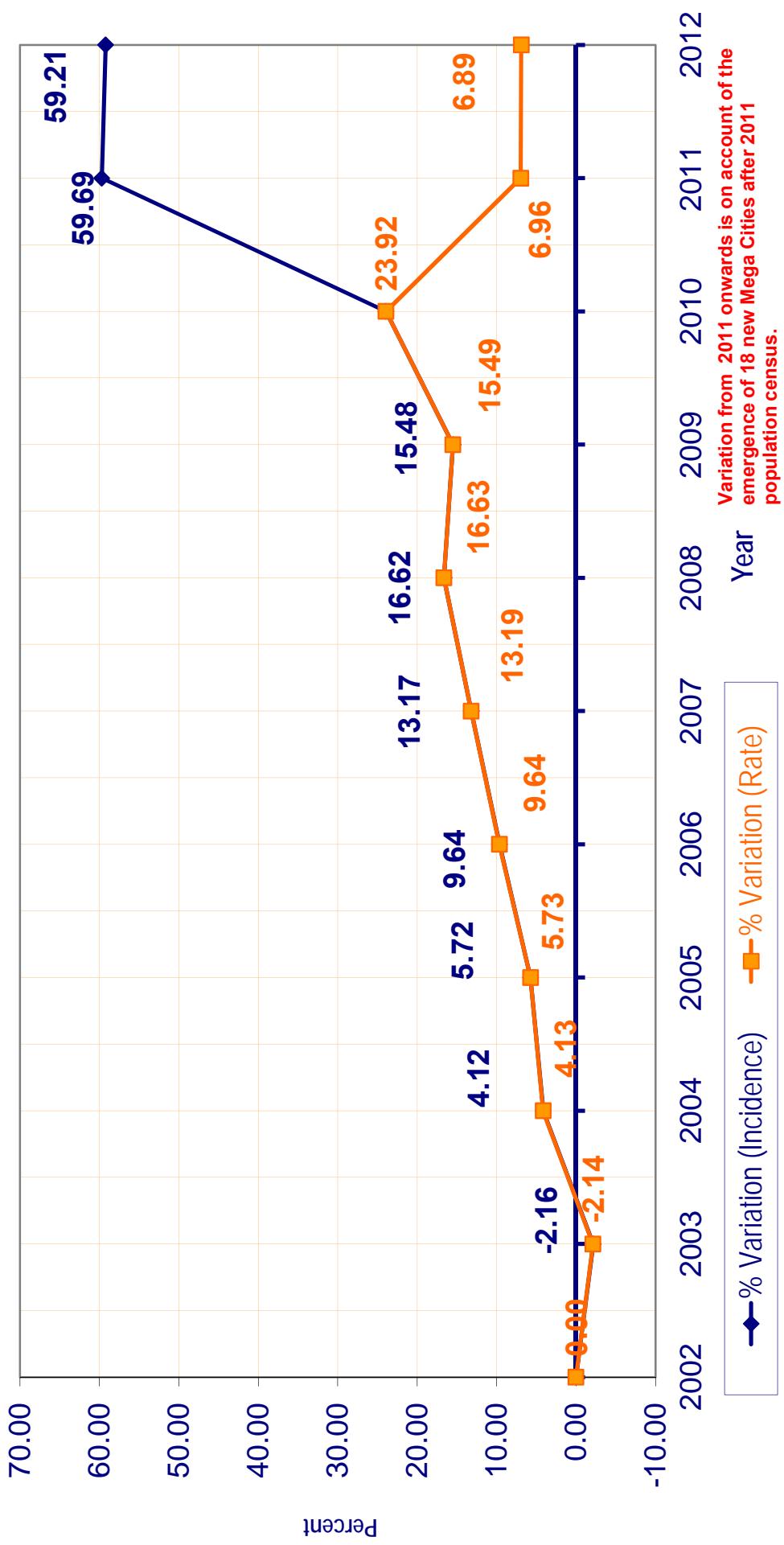
Table-2 (A)
IPC crime rate
Mega Cities Vs Domain State

Sl.No.	City	Rate of Crime	
		Mega city	Domain State
1	AGRA	374.4	96.4
2	AHMEDABAD	336.1	216.6
3	ALLAHABAD	229.1	96.4
4	AMRITSAR	165.9	127.4
5	ASANSOL	313.5	178.2
6	AURANGABAD*	307.7	176.7
7	BENGALURU	344.7	222.5
8	BHOPAL	623.0	298.8
9	CHANDIGARH(C) *	328.7	235.4
10	CHEENNAI	228.6	294.8
11	COIMBATORE	481.5	294.8
12	DELHI (CITY)	294.1	283.3
13	DHANBAD	135.0	127.8
14	DURG BHILAI NAGAR*	586.8	221.1
15	FARIDABAD	357.5	240.4
16	GHAZIABAD*	222.7	96.4
17	GWALIOR*	686.1	298.8
18	HYDERABAD	206.4	224.5
19	INDORE	762.6	298.8
20	JABALPUR	568.8	298.8
21	JAIPUR	607.8	246.9
22	JAMSHPEDPUR	238.7	127.8
23	JODHPUR*	398.2	246.9
24	KANNUR*	164.8	455.8
25	KANPUR	156.1	96.4
26	KOCHI	817.9	455.8
27	KOLKATA	179.8	178.2
28	KOLLAM*	637.3	455.8
29	KOTA*	396.8	246.9
30	KOZHIKODE*	204.6	455.8
31	LUCKNOW	315.3	96.4
32	LUDHIANA	189.9	127.4
33	MADURAI	223.1	294.8
34	MALAPPURAM*	123.1	455.8
35	MEERUT	309.1	96.4
36	MUMBAI	165.7	176.7
37	NAGPUR	331.3	176.7
38	NASIK	280.9	176.7
39	PATNA	525.1	147.4
40	PUNE	243.7	176.7
41	RAIPUR*	534.0	221.1
42	RAJKOT	310.5	216.6
43	RANCHI*	354.0	127.8
44	SRINAGAR*	205.3	206.5
45	SURAT	201.7	216.6
46	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM*	429.9	455.8
47	THRISSUR*	335.9	455.8
48	TIRUCHIRAPALLI*	208.3	294.8
49	VADODARA	354.4	216.6
50	VARANASI	159.0	96.4
51	VASAI VIRAR*	189.4	176.7
52	VIJAYAWADA	515.5	224.5
53	VISHAKHAPATNAM	267.4	224.5
	Total (Cities/All-india)	294.2	196.7

*NEWLY EMERGED CITIES AS PER 2011 POPULATION CENSUS

**Incidence & Rate of IPC Crimes (Mega Cities)
Percentage Change From 2002**

FIGURE 2.1



IPC Crime (Mega Cities) Percentage distribution during 2012

FIGURE 2.2

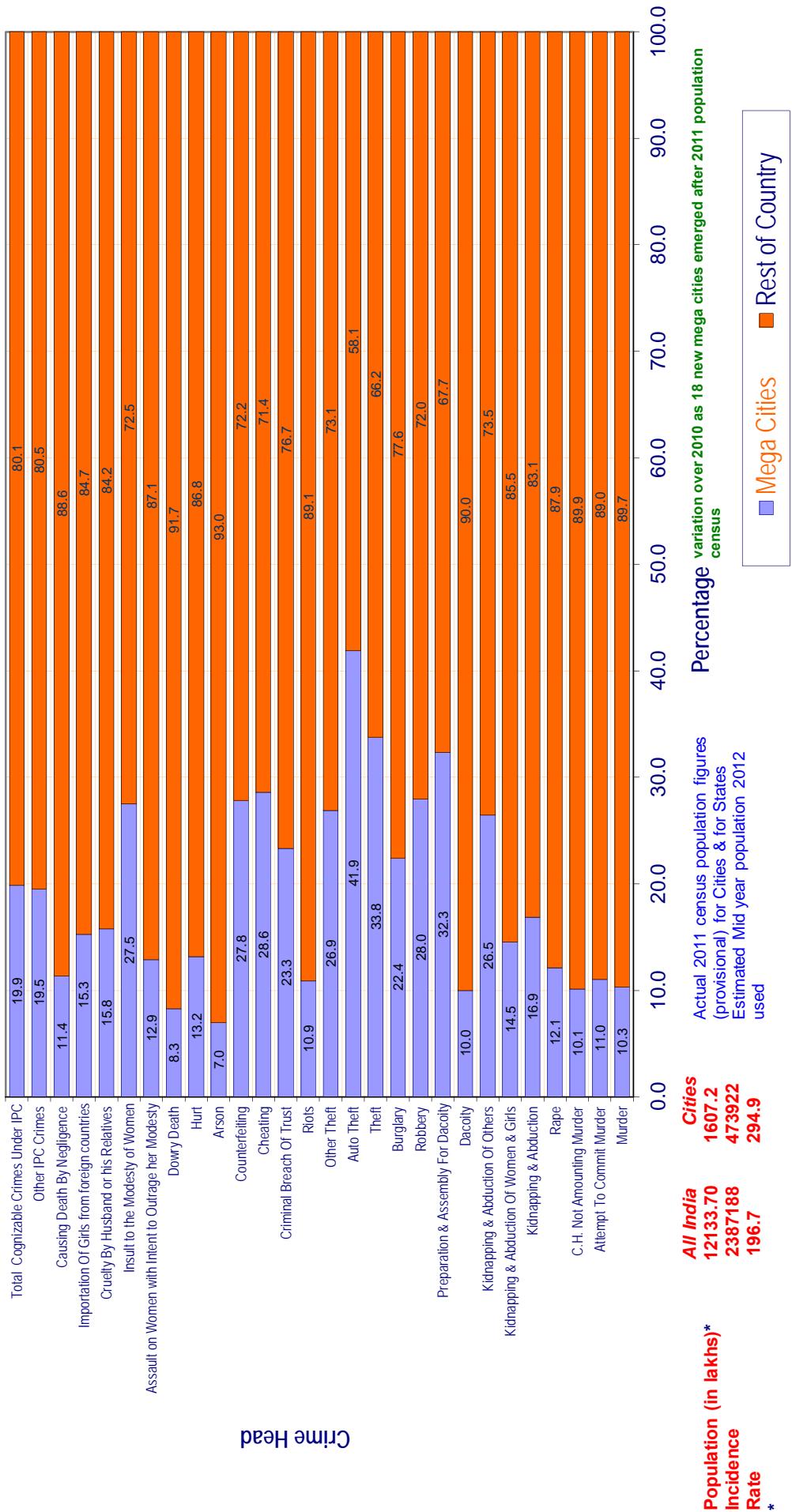
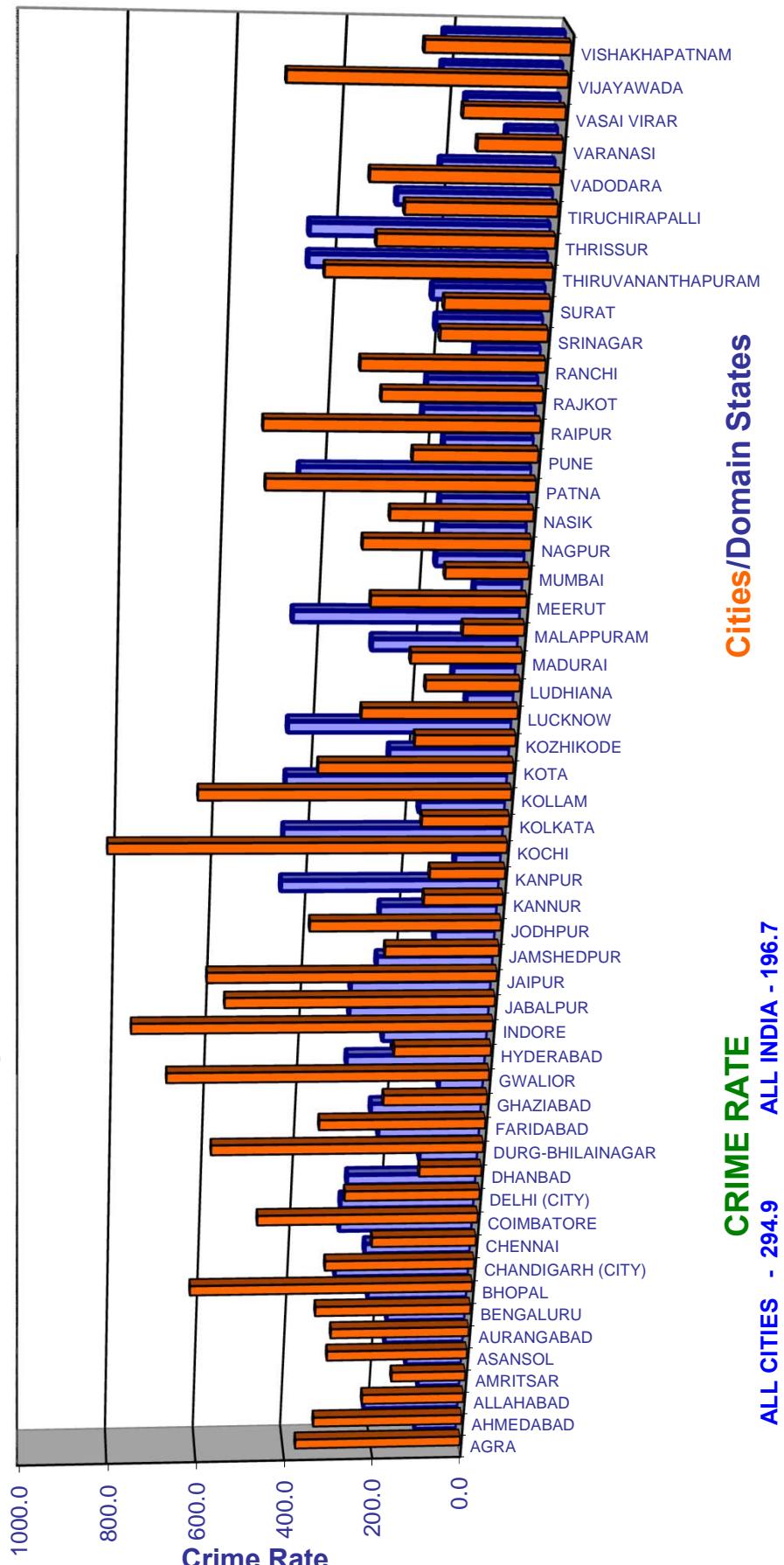


FIGURE 2.3

**IPC Crime Rate During 2012
(Mega Cities Vs Domain States)**



Trend analysis – IPC crimes

The details of IPC crimes in mega cities during the year 2008 to 2012 are presented in **Table-2(B)**.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2008	3,47,153	321.8
2009	3,43,749	318.6
2010	3,68,883	341.9
2011	4,75,369	295.1
2012	4,73,922	294.2

Crimes under special and local laws

(All India- 36,54,371
Mega Cities- 11,03,858)

53 cities have reported 11,03,858 cases registered as crimes under special & local laws during the year 2012 as compared to 11,49,059 cases in the year 2011. The incidence of crime under SLL during the year 2012 shows a decrease of 3.9% in mega cities as compared to decrease of 15.5% observed at National level.

Among 53 mega cities, 23.8% of cases under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act were reported in Mumbai. 28.6% of cases under Prohibition Act were reported in Thiruvananthapuram, 27.9% of cases under Explosive and Explosive Substances were reported in Allahabad. 63.2% of cases under Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in Bengaluru only. 50% of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act were reported from Jaipur only.

Crime rate (SLL)

(All-India- 301.2
Mega Cities- 685.2)

The crime rate in mega cities (685.2) was more than twice of the National average (301.2). The highest crime rate of SLL crimes during the year 2012 was reported from Raipur (10,843.7) followed by Agra (7,489.5). The city-wise details are presented in **Table-1.18**.

Trends Analysis – SLL crimes

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

Table-2(C)
Incidence & rate of SLL crimes in mega cities

Year	Incidence	Rate
2008	6,38,986	592.3
2009	8,91,576	826.5
2010	11,19,621	1037.8
2011	11,49,059	713.2
2012	11,03,858	685.2

Chapter-3

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes affect the life and safety of the people. Such crimes induce a sense of insecurity and fear in the community. The frequency and the magnitude of such crimes also affect the public peace.

The following IPC crimes reported to the Police authorities have been grouped as 'Violent Crimes' for the purpose of crime analysis in this chapter.

I. Violent crimes affecting life

Murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dowry deaths and kidnapping & abduction;

II. Violent crimes affecting property

Dacoity, preparation & assembly to commit dacoity and robbery;

III. Violent crimes affecting public safety

Riots and arson;

IV. Violent crimes affecting women

Rape.

Percentage distribution of violent crimes during 2008 - 2012.

The percentage share of violent crimes increased from 11.1% in 2011 to 11.5% in 2012. Out of the total 2,75,165 violent crimes reported in the country during the year 2012,

46.9% crimes were violent crimes affecting life (1,29,017 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year 2012 were 12.6% (34,756 cases); those affecting the public safety were 31.4% (86,469 cases) and violent crimes against women (Rape) were 9.1% (24,206 cases) of the total violent crimes.

Trend of violent crimes (2008 – 2012)

The quantum of total violent crimes is continuously increasing from 2008 to 2012. However, the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has remained almost static over this period (2008 - 2012). The share of violent crimes affecting life showed a rising trend during 2008-2011 and declined in 2012. The share of violent crimes affecting women has decreased continually from 9.4 in 2008 to 9.2 in 2010 and increased slightly to 9.4 in 2011 and decreased to 9.1 in 2012. The pattern of violent crimes affecting public safety and affecting property has shown a mixed trend during this period.

Incidence of violent crimes

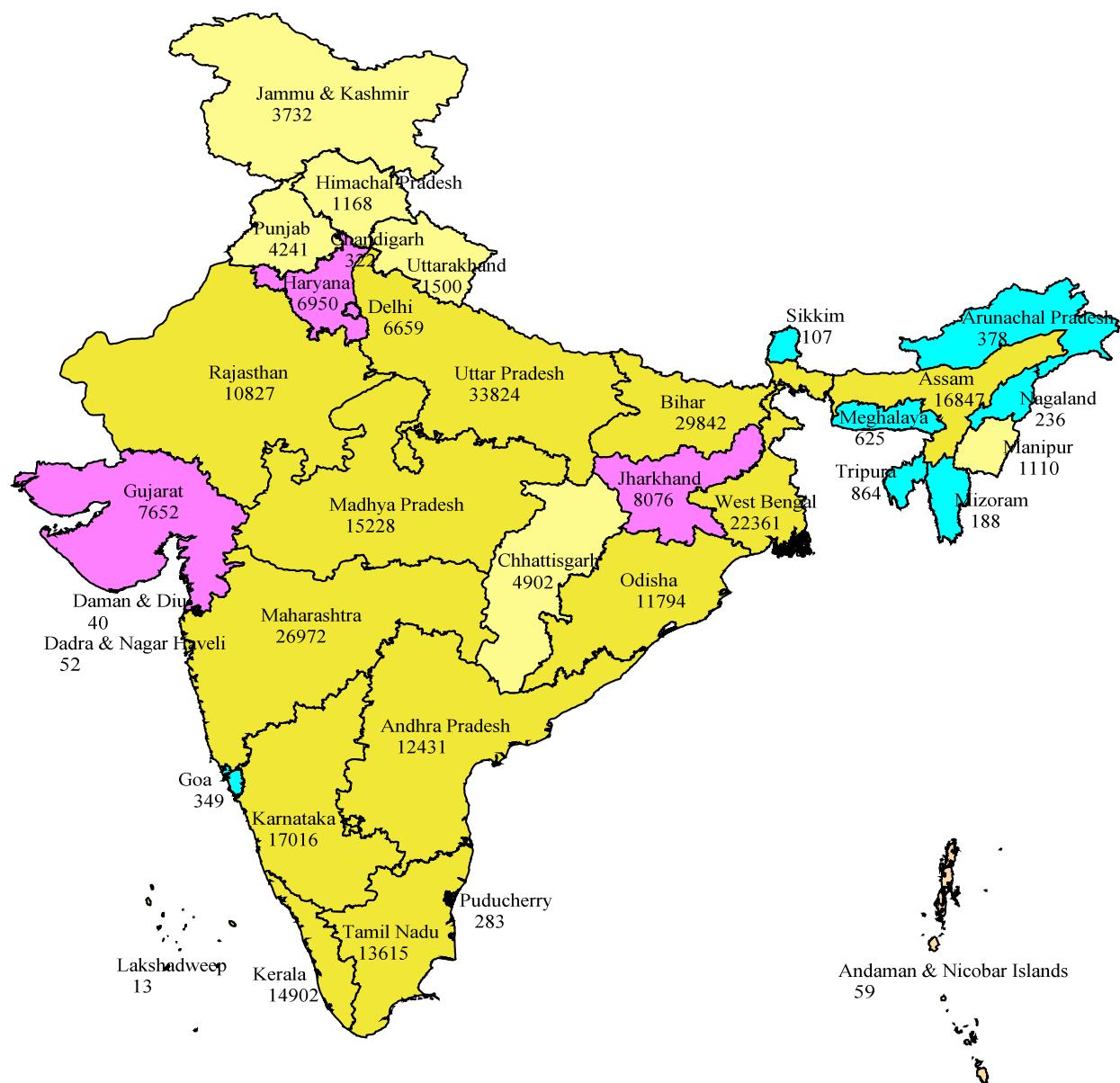
(Incidence- 2,75,165

Crime rate- 22.7)

A total of 2,75,165 incidents of violent crimes were reported in the country during the year 2012 compared to 2,56,329 incidents in 2011, recording an increase of 7.3%. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during the year 2012 was 11.5%.

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2012

(All India 2,75,165)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

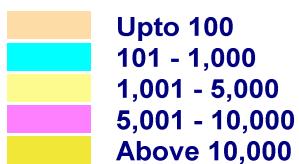


Table-3(A)
Violent crimes reported during 2008 - 2012

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Total Violent crimes	2,28,663 [10.9]	2,41,986 [10.9]	24,19,86 [10.9]	2,56,329 [11.0]	2,75,165 [11.5]
1.1	Affecting life	1,03,660 (45.3)	1,07,580 (46.7)	11,33,69 (46.8)	12,26,79 (47.9)	1,29,017 (46.9)
1.2	Affecting property	28,269 (12.4)	29,845 (12.9)	30,366 (12.5)	31,880 (12.4)	34,756 (12.6)
1.3	Affecting public safety	75,267 (32.9)	71,678 (31.1)	76,079 (31.4)	77,564 (30.3)	86,469 (31.4)
1.4	Affecting women	21,467 (9.4)	21,397 (9.3)	22,172 (9.2)	24,206 (9.4)	24,206 (9.1)

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 2012 are presented in **Table-3.1**. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have reported high number of incidence with 33,824, 29,842 and 26,972 cases representing 12.3%, 10.8% and 9.8% respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country during the year 2012.

rate of total violent crimes has shown an increasing trend from 2009 to 2012. Details can be seen in **table 3(B)**.

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Assam (54.2) followed by Manipur (44.6), Kerala (42.7) and Delhi (34.7). The lowest crime rate was observed in Nagaland (10.3), A & N Island (11.5) and Gujarat (12.7).

Table-3 (B)
Crime rate of violent crimes during 2008 - 2012

Sl. No.	Crime rate for violent crimes (IPC)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	Affecting life	8.9	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6
2.	Affecting property	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9
3.	Affecting public safety	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.1
4.	Affecting women	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
	Total crimes	19.8	19.7	20.4	21.2	22.7

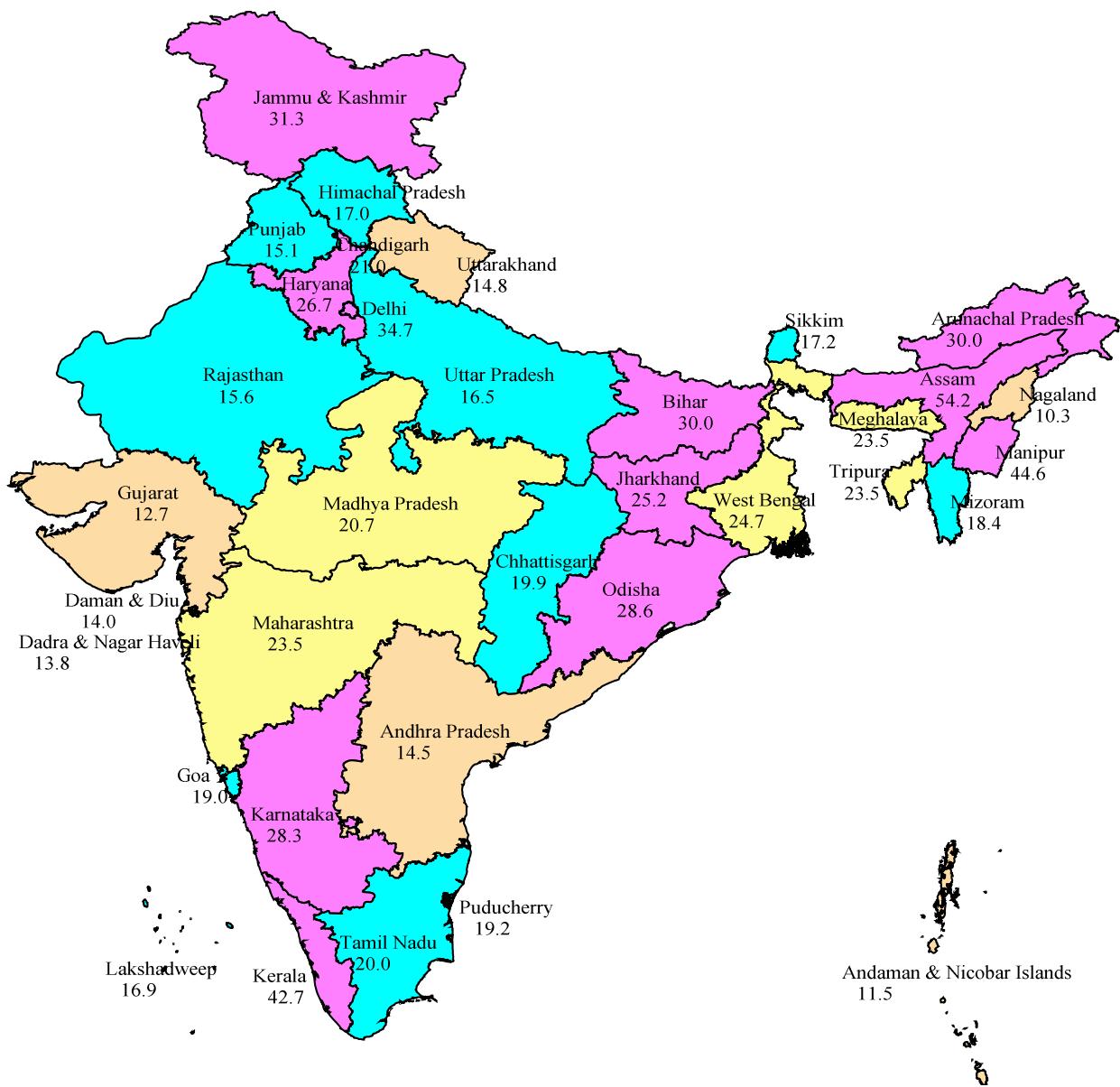
The crime rate (22.7) of total violent crimes in the country has shown an increase of 7.1% during the year 2012 over the year 2011. The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2008 - 2012 at the All-India level are given in **Table-3 (B)**. The

Share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes

The violent crimes constituted 10.9% of total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2008 and remained same in 2009 and 2010. The share of violent crime marginally increased to 11.0% in 2011. In 2012 it again increased to 11.5%

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2012

(All India 22.7)



Rate of Crime

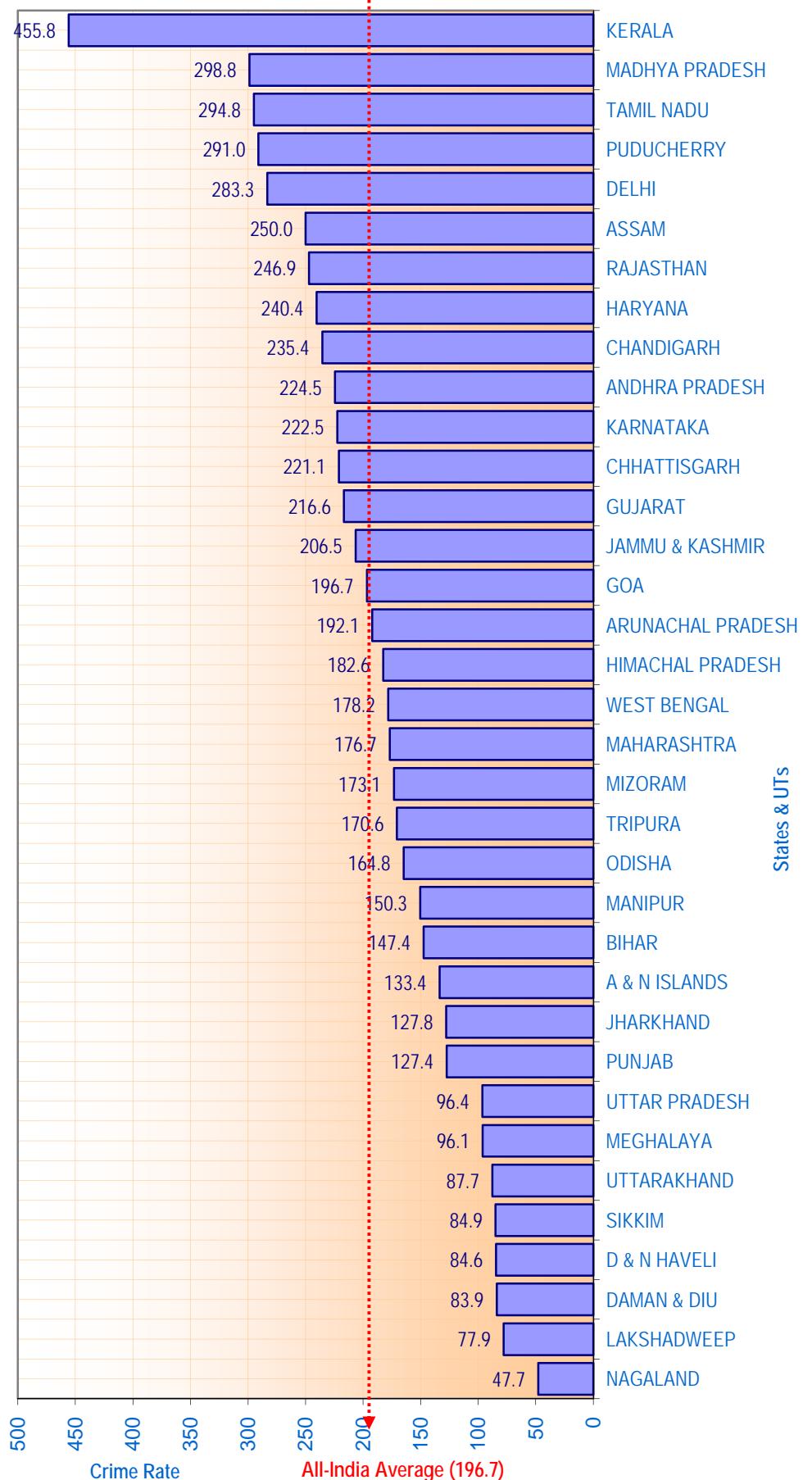
	Upto 15
	15 - 20
	20 - 25
	Above 25

Note:

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

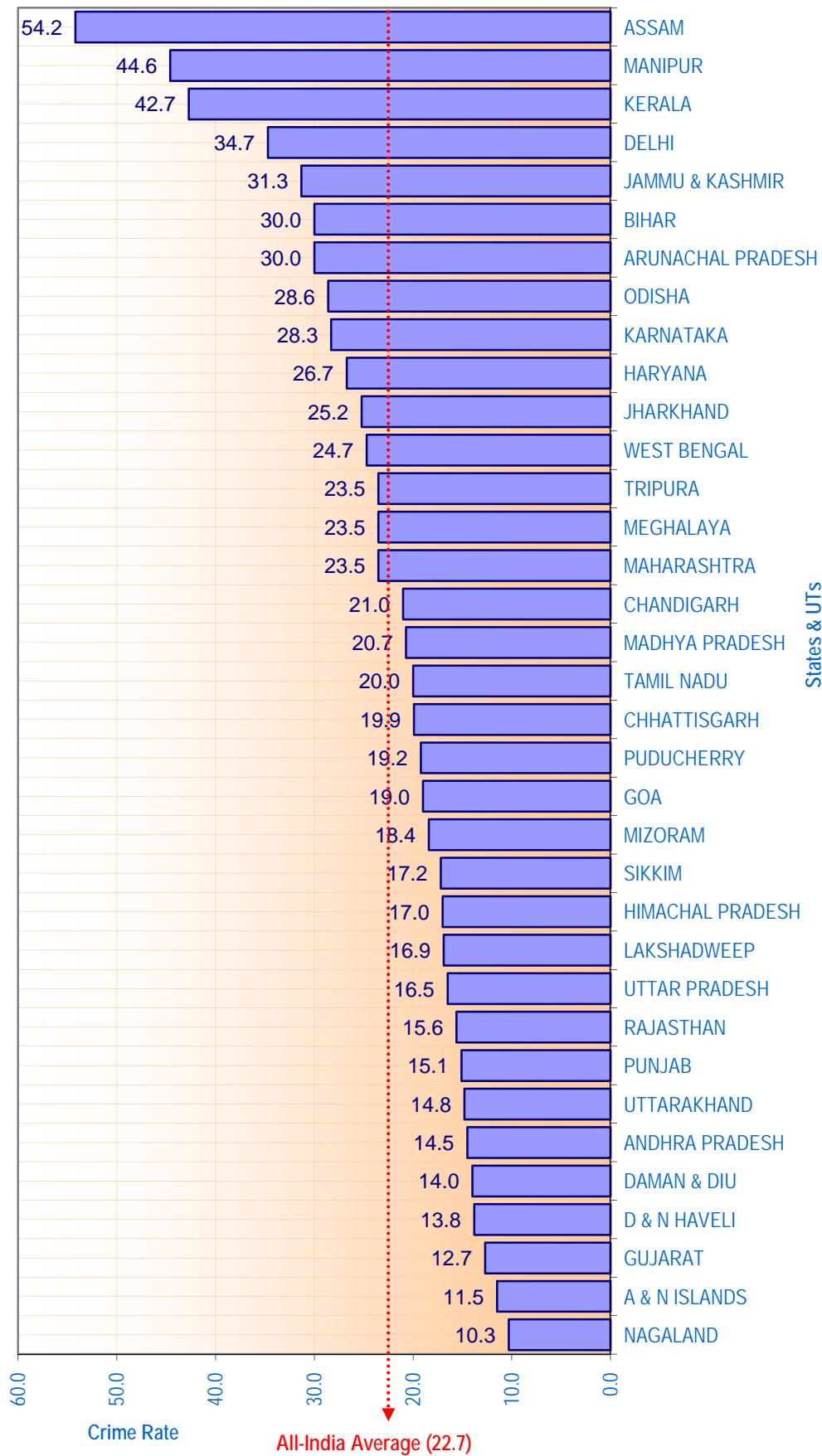
State-wise IPC Crime Rate during 2012

FIGURE 3.1



State-wise Violent Crime Rate
during 2012

FIGURE 3.2



The comparative national level details are presented in Table-3 (A). The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Manipur (29.7%) followed by Meghalaya (24.4%), Assam, Nagaland & Lakshadweep (21.7% each) and Bihar (20.4%) against the national average of 11.5%.

Trend analysis of various violent crimes

Murder

(Incidence... 34,434

Crime rate... 2.8)

The incidence of murder (34,434) has increased by 0.4% in 2012 as compared to the previous year (34,305 cases). The highest incidence (4,966) of murder, accounting for 14.4% of total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar has reported 3,566 cases accounting for 10.4% of total murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Arunachal Pradesh (5.8) followed by Meghalaya (5.1) and Assam (4.4) 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', which accounted for 11.3% and 9.2% of cases of murder respectively. The other significant causes were: 'love affairs / sexual causes' (7.4%), 'gain' (4.9%) and 'dowry' (4.2%). Bihar has accounted for 18.9% murders (319 out of 1,688)

for 'gain', 36.6% (1,159 out of 3,169) murders due to 'property dispute' and 14.7% (570 out of 3,877) murder due to 'personal vendetta or enmity'. Andhra Pradesh has reported 17.5% of murders due to 'love affairs / sexual causes'. 26.7% of murders due to 'political reasons' were reported from Bihar. 28.5% of murders due to 'dowry' were reported from Odisha. Odisha accounted for 26.9% of murders due to 'witchcraft'. Chhattisgarh has accounted for 29.0% murders by 'terrorist / extremist violence' followed by Jharkhand (22.0%).

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence... 35,138

Crime rate... 2.9)

The incidence of attempt to commit murder (35,138) during the year 2012 has increased by 12.0% over the previous year (31,385). As in the case of murder, Bihar has registered the highest (5,452) incidence of attempt to commit murder followed by Uttar Pradesh with 4,811 cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (16.4) against the national average of 2.9.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence.....3,620

Crime rate... 0.3)

The incidence (3,620) of culpable homicide not amounting to murder has declined by 2.3% over previous year (3,707). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of 1,410 cases of culpable homicide not

Table-3 (C)

**Percentage share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2012
(All-India average: 11.5%)**

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	29.7	1.	HARYANA	11.1
2.	MEGHALAYA	24.4	2.	MIZORAM	10.6
3.	NAGALAND	21.7	3.	GOA	9.7
4.	LAKSHADWEEP	21.7	4.	KERALA	9.4
5.	ASSAM	21.7	5.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9.3
6.	BIHAR	20.4	6.	CHHATTISGARH	9.0
7.	SIKKIM	20.3	7.	CHANDIGARH	8.9
8.	JHARKHAND	19.7	8.	A & N ISLANDS	8.6
9.	ODISHA	17.4	9.	MADHYA PRADESH	6.9
10.	UTTAR PRADESH	17.1	10.	TAMIL NADU	6.8
11.	UTTARAKHAND	16.9	11.	PUDUCHERRY	6.6
12.	DAMAN & DIU	16.7	12.	ANDHRA PRADESH	6.5
13.	D & N HAVELI	16.4	13.	RAJASTHAN	6.3
14.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15.6	14.	GUJARAT	5.9
15.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	15.2			
16.	WEST BENGAL	13.9			
17.	TRIPURA	13.8			
18.	MAHARASHTRA	13.3			
19.	KARNATAKA	12.7			
20.	DELHI	12.3			
21.	PUNJAB	11.8			
	Total (All India)	11.5			

amounting to murder accounting for 39.0% of such cases reported at the national level.

Motives of culpable homicide (C.H.) not amounting to murder

'Property dispute' (2.3%), 'personal vendetta or enmity' (1.9%) and 'dowry' (1.8%) were the major motives for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Jharkhand has accounted for the highest number of culpable homicide cases for 'gain' (26.3%). Bihar has accounted for the highest number of C.H. cases for

'property dispute' (22.6%). Odisha accounted for 47.1% cases of C.H. (32 out of 68) due to 'dowry'.

A total of 3,332 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which accounted for 92.0% of total cases, could not be classified under the specified motives category.

Rape

*(Incidence... 24,923
Crime rate... 2.1)*

The number of Rape cases showed significant increase of 52.2% over the year 2002 level, an increase

of 13.3% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and an increase of 3.0% over the previous year (24,206 cases). Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest number (3,425 cases) of incidents accounting for 13.7% of all the rape cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan 8.2% (2,049 cases). Mizoram reported the highest crime rate of 10.1 against the national average of 2.1.

Kidnapping & abduction

(*Incidence... 47,592
Crime rate... 3.9*)

A total of 47,592 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' were reported during the year 2012, showing an increase of 117.8% over the 2002 level (21,850 cases), an increase of 36.1% over the quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012 and an increase of 6.6% over the previous year (44,664 cases). The highest incidence of kidnapping & abduction was reported from Uttar Pradesh (8,878 cases) accounting for 18.7% of the total cases reported in the country.

Dacoity

(*Incidence... 4,314
Crime rate... 0.4*)

The incidence of Dacoity showed a decline of 29.3% over the 2002 level (6,101 cases), a decline of 3.4% over the quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012 and a marginal rise of 0.3% over the previous year (4,285 cases). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such incidents (793 cases) accounting for 18.4% of the total cases reported in the country. Bihar with 540 cases was the next in order accounting for 12.5% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in Meghalaya (2.0) against the national average of 0.4.

Preparation & assembly to commit dacoity

(*Incidence... 3,099
Crime rate... 0.3*)

The incidence (3,099) of preparation & assembly to commit dacoity during the year 2012 registered an increase of 68.3% over 2002 level (1,841), an increase of 4.8% over the quinquennial average of 2007 – 2012, an increase of 7.0% over the previous year (2,895 cases). West Bengal has reported the largest number (875 cases) of such incidence

Table-3 (D)
Age & gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2011 & 2012

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2011			2012			% Share (2012)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	434	362	796	364	415	779	2.2
2.	10-15 years	205	128	333	244	180	424	1.2
3.	15-18 years	381	228	609	490	272	762	2.1
4.	18-30 years	11,483	4,453	15,936	10,941	4,286	15,227	43.4
5.	30-50 years	10,782	3,178	13,960	10,695	3,409	14,104	40.2
6.	Above 50 years	2,461	1,028	3,489	2,931	895	3,826	10.9
	Total	25,746	9,377	35,123	25,665	9,457	35,122	100.0

* Revised since 2001

accounting for 28.2% of total such cases at the national level. The crime rate of 6.9 was highest in Manipur against the national average of 0.2.

Robbery

*(Incidence... 27,343
Crime rate... 2.3)*

The incidence of robbery (27,343) showed an increase of 45.7% during 2012 over the 2002 level (18,764 cases), an increase of 24.1% over the quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012 and 10.7% increase over the previous year (24,700 cases). The highest number of incidents (6,949 cases) accounting for 25.4% were reported from Maharashtra. Maharashtra reported the highest crime rate of 6.1 against the national average of 2.3.

Riots

*(Incidence... 74,633
Crime rate... 6.2)*

The incidence of riots (74,633) registered during the year 2012 has increased by 8.3% over the year 2002 level, increased by 14.8% over the quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012 and an increase of 9.0% is observed over the previous year (68,500). The highest numbers of incidents (10,938) were reported from Kerala accounting for 14.7% followed by Bihar 14.6% (10,871 cases) of total such incidents in the country. The crime rate was also the highest in Kerala (31.4) against the national average of 6.2.

Arson

*(Incidence... 11,836
Crime rate... 1.0)*

The incidence of arson during the year 2012 has increased by 0.1% over the 2002 level; an increase of 32.7% over the quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012 and 30.6% over the year 2011 (9,064 cases) is also observed. Assam (2,830 cases) has reported the highest number of incidents accounting for 23.9% followed by Maharashtra at 10.5% (1,246 cases) of the total cases at the national level. The highest crime rate was reported in Assam (9.1) against the national average of 1.0.

Dowry death

*(Incidence... 8,233
Crime rate... 0.7)*

The incidence of Dowry deaths during the year 2012 (8,233) increased by 20.7% over the 2002 level, decreased by 1.2% over quinquennial average of 2007 - 2012 and decreased by 4.5% over previous year (8,618). Uttar Pradesh, like previous year, has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,244) followed by Bihar (1,275). The crime rate for dowry deaths was highest in Bihar and Odisha at (1.3 each) 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 are compiled annually, besides the

Table-3(E)
Age & gender-wise profile of victims of C.H. not amounting to murder
for the year 2011 & 2012

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2011			2012			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	40	33	73	39	27	66	1.6
2.	10-15 years	50	21	71	49	16	65	1.6
3.	15-18 years	102	53	155	110	28	138	3.3
4.	18-30 years	1,535	283	1,818	1,541	347	1,888	45.8
5.	30-50 years	1,154	237	1,391	1,312	280	1,592	38.6
6.	Above 50 years	282	109	391	311	63	374	9.1
	Total	3,163	736	3,899	3,362	761	4,123	100.0

* Revised since 2001

information on the use of firearms for murder.

Victims of murder

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the years the year 2011 and 2012 at all-India level can be seen in **Table-3(D)**. The State/UT-wise details are presented in **Table-3.3**. Almost one-fifth (20.4%) of the 779 murder victims under 10 years of age belonged to Maharashtra (159 victims) followed by Uttar Pradesh (14.7%). 133 out of 424 victims of murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years belonged to Uttar Pradesh and more than one-fourth victims in the age group 15-18 years (29.9% i.e., 228 out of 762) were from Uttar Pradesh.

The incidence of murder has increased by 0.4% during the year 2012 (from 34,305 cases in the year 2011 to 34,434 cases in the year 2012). The share of female victims (9,457) was 26.9% of the total 35,122 murder victims during the year 2012. The share of victims in the young age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 43.4% followed by those in the age-group 30-50 years (40.2%).

Victims of culpable homicide not amounting to murder

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of the victims of culpable homicide not amounting to murder for the year 2011 and 2012 at all India level are presented in **Table 3(E)**.

Table-3 (F)
Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & abduction for the year 2011 & 2012

Sl. No.	Age-group	2011			2012			% share (2009)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	746	493	1,239	758	541	1,299	2.7
2.	10-15 years	1,239	3,027	4,266	1,368	3,533	4,901	10.2
3.	15-18 years	987	10,115	11,102	1,087	12,229	13,316	27.6
4.	18-30 years	4,689	17,159	21,848	4,036	18,610	22,646	47.0
5.	30-50 years	2,188	3,707	5,895	2,064	3,612	5,676	11.8
6.	Above 50 years	520	369	889	239	72	311	0.7
	Total	10,369	34,870	45,239	9,552	38,667	48,210	100.0

* Revised since 2001

The share of female victims (761) of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was 18.5% of the total 4,123 victims during the year 2012. The victims in the age group 18-30 years and 30-50 years accounted for 45.8% and 38.6% respectively of total victims under culpable homicide not amounting to murder. *The State/UT wise details are presented in Table 3.4.*

Victims of kidnapping & abduction

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

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

A total of 48,219 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year 2012 as compared to 45,239 in the previous year (2011), registering an increase of 6.6% over the year 2011. More than four times number of females (38,667) were kidnapped compared to the numbers of males

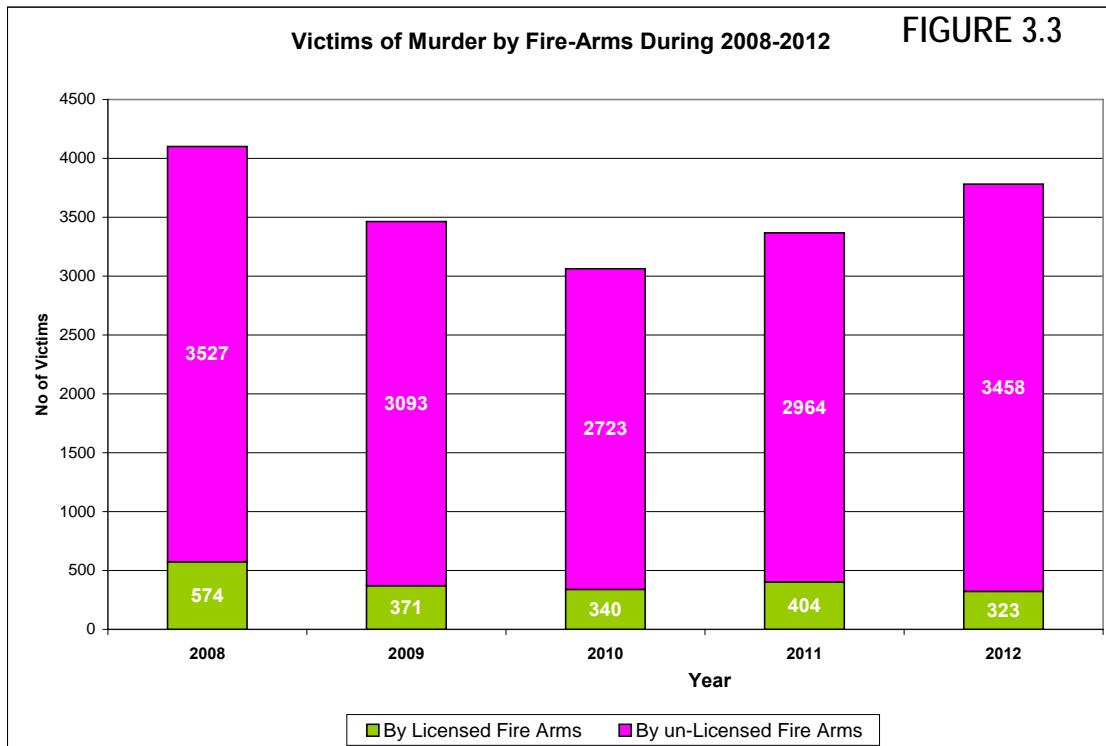
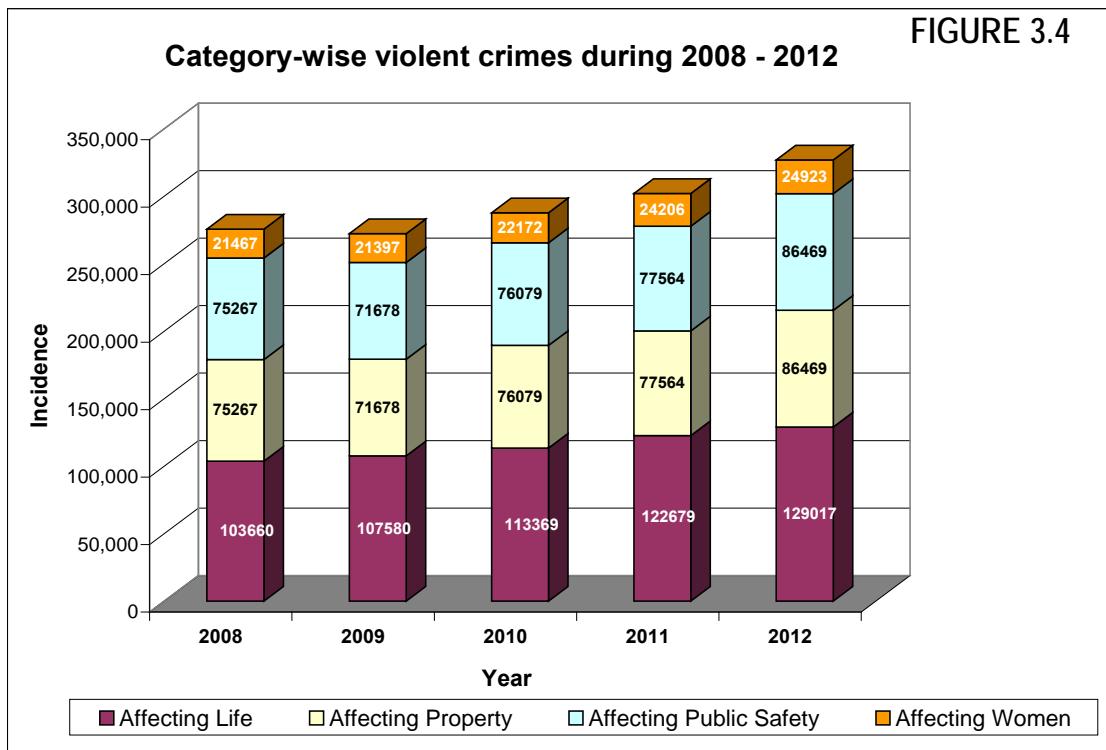
(9,552) accounting for 80.2% during the year 2012. 'Marriage' was the main cause of kidnapping & abduction of females accounting for 63.2% (24,456 out of 38,667 persons) of the total females kidnapped & abducted. 'Ransom' (534 out of 9,552) and 'revenge' (519 out of 9,552) were the main causes of kidnapping & abduction of males representing 5.6% and 5.4% respectively of the kidnapped & abducted males.

The number of victims of kidnapping & abduction was higher in the age group of 18 - 30 years (22,646). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 47.0% of the total such victims reported during the year 2012.

N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 8.9% victims of kidnapping & abduction, reported 45.8% (595 out of 1,299) of child victims (Up-to 10 years of age) and 34.9% victims for the age-group 10 - 15 years (1,710 out of 4,901 victims). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of victims under age group 18 - 30 years (3,893 out of 22,646 i.e., 17.2%) followed by West Bengal (16.6%). Assam reported the highest number of victims in 30 – 50 years age group (1,184 out of 5,676 i.e., 20.9%) and Andhra Pradesh reported the highest number of victims of age 50 & above years (46 out of 311 i.e., 14.8%).

Table-3 (G)
Victims of murder by fire-arms during 2008 to 2012

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	
2008	33,727	574	3,527	4,101	12.2
2009	33,159	371	2,722	3,093	9.3
2010	33,908	340	2,723	3,064	9.0
2011	35,123	404	2,964	3,368	9.6
2012	35,122	323	3,458	3,781	10.8

FIGURE 3.3**FIGURE 3.4**

Use of fire arms in murder cases

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

The proportion of murder victims by use of fire-arms showed a mixed trend during 2008-2012. A total of 3,781 victims out of 35,122 murder victims fell prey to fire-arms. Out of these 3781 victims, 323 victims were murdered by licensed firearms and 3,458 victims were murdered by un-licensed fire- arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (1,724 victims) and Bihar (691 victims) have reported significant number of victims of murder by use of fire-arms. These two States accounted for 63.9% of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in the year 2012.

On an average nearly 11 persons have become victims of fire-arms everyday at all India level during the year. Uttar Pradesh which reported 14.4% of total murder cases represented almost one-third (34.7%) of the victims of murder by use of fire arms at the national Level (1,724 out of 4,966 victims).

Un-identified dead bodies

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in identification of un-identified dead bodies for which inquest and detailed enquiries are made for solving such cases. Such cases are subsequently

registered on detection under other crime heads such as murder, C.H. not amounting to murder etc., as per the evidence collected by the police.

The number of unidentified dead bodies recovered and for which inquests had been conducted during the last five years showed a mixed trend during the period 2008 – 2012.

A total of 37,838 unidentified dead bodies were recovered at all India level and necessary inquests as per the law were conducted by the police. Thus, the police had to conduct inquest for around 104 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies were Maharashtra (5,906 victims), Tamil Nadu (5,319 victims), Uttar Pradesh (3,996 victims) and NCT of Delhi (3,359 victims). *The State/UT wise details are presented in Table-3.8.*

Table - 3 (H)

Un-identified dead bodies recovered and inquest conducted during 2008 to 2012

S. No.	Year	No. of Un-Identified dead bodies recovered and inquest conducted
1.	2008	37,668
2..	2009	34,902
3.	2010	33,857
4.	2011	37,193
5.	2012	37,838

Chapter-4

Disposal of cases by Police and Courts

Disposal by police (Decadal variations)

The quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during the last four decades are presented in **Table 4(A)**. It is observed that the cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated increased considerably from 53.8% in the year 1972 to 78.8% in the year 2012 although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 82.4% in the year 1972 to 73.8% in the year 2012.

Disposal of IPC cases by police during the year

There were 32,43,783 cases for investigation during the year 2012 including the pending cases from previous year.

In 23,95,036 of these cases investigation was completed by police accounting for 73.8% of the total cases for investigation. The number of cases in which investigation was refused was reported as 2,854 (0.1% of the total cases for investigation including pending cases from previous years).

8,45,495 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2012. 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 (64.9%) followed by dacoity (53.4%),

Table 4(A)
Disposal of IPC crime cases by police-decadal picture

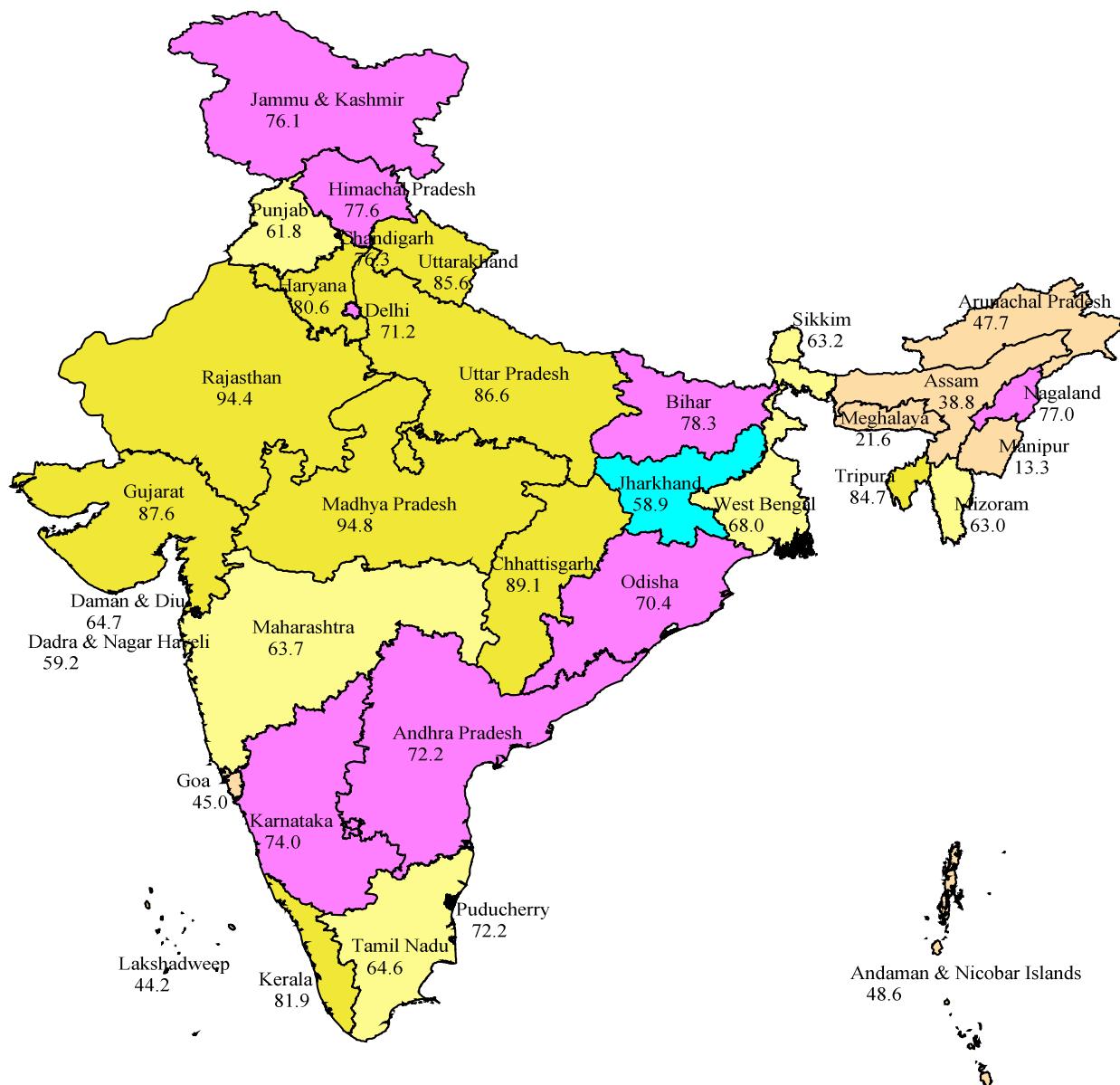
S.NO.	YEAR	Total No. of Cases for Investigation (including pending cases)	No. of cases investigated				Percentage of cases	
			Found F/NC/MF #	Charge-Sheeted	Total True cases@	Total* (Col. 4+6)	Investi-gated (Col.7 *100/ Col.3)	Charge-sheetsed (Col.5*100/ Col.6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1972	1171115	129259	449198	835240	964499	82.4	53.8
2	1982	1656475	129302	799613	1223845	1353147	81.7	65.4
3	1992	2105365	114499	1095733	1518159	1632658	77.5	72.2
4	2002	2246845	116913	1335792	1670339	1787252	79.5	80.0
5	2003	2169268	105383	1271504	1586562	1691945	78.0	80.1
6	2004	2303354	103249	1317632	1651944	1755193	76.2	79.8
7	2005	2365658	100183	1367268	1693652	1793835	75.8	80.7
8	2006	2447063	101372	1374282	1704802	1806174	73.8	80.6
9	2007	2626687	123434	1475711	1841411	1964845	74.8	80.1
10	2008	2752687	122211	1547188	1939738	2061949	74.9	79.8
11	2009	2808468	126677	1505951	1920143	2046820	72.9	78.4
12	2010	2985719	134997	1598272	2021260	2156257	72.2	79.1
13	2011	3146326	142804	1689881	2144193	2286997	72.7	78.8
14	2012	3243783	144539	1774150	2250497	2395036	73.8	78.8

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

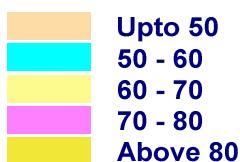
* Excluding cases where investigation was refused; @ Cases charge-sheeted + Final report submitted.

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2012

(All India 73.9)



Disposal Percentage



Note:

Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by police means percentage of cases investigated and cases in which investigation was not done by police out of the total cases for investigation (including pending cases) under IPC.

cheating (45.9%), preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (45.8%) and arson (45.7%). The rate of investigation of cases relating to crimes against women was better than that of other offences. The percentage of cases investigated to total cases for investigation was reported as 81.9% for hurt followed by insult to the modesty of women (76.8%), assault on the women to outrage her modesty (76.2%), causing death by negligence (73.8%) and theft (71.7%).

Police could charge-sheet 54.7% cases out of the total cases under investigation. The cases for which 'final report submitted', 'charges found false/mistake of law etc' and 'investigation refused' accounted for 14.7%, 4.5% and 0.1% respectively. 398 cases were withdrawn by the government at the investigation stage. The police investigation of 73.8% in the year 2012 was higher than that of the previous year (72.7% investigation).

17,74,150 cases were charge-sheeted by police of the total true cases (charge-sheeted + final report submitted i.e. 22,50,497 cases) investigated amounting to 78.8% of successful detection. 14.6% cases of cheating, 12.6% cases of kidnapping & abduction and 6.9% 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 (86.7%), Meghalaya (78.4%) and Assam (61.2%). Highest such percentage among UTs has been found in Lakshadweep (55.8%).

Charge-sheeting rate of IPC crimes

*State/UT-wise rate of charge-sheet (percentage of cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated) of all the IPC crimes is presented in **Table-4.4**.* It was observed that overall rate of charge-sheet was the highest at 95.4% in Kerala followed by Mizoram (92.6%), Tamil Nadu (89.0%), Andhra Pradesh (88.5%), Odisha (86.9%), Jammu & Kashmir (86.6%), Madhya Pradesh (86.0%), Puducherry (85.0%), Gujarat (84.3%), Himachal Pradesh (84.1%), Chhattisgarh (83.2%) and Tripura (81.6) as compared to the all-India average at 78.8%.

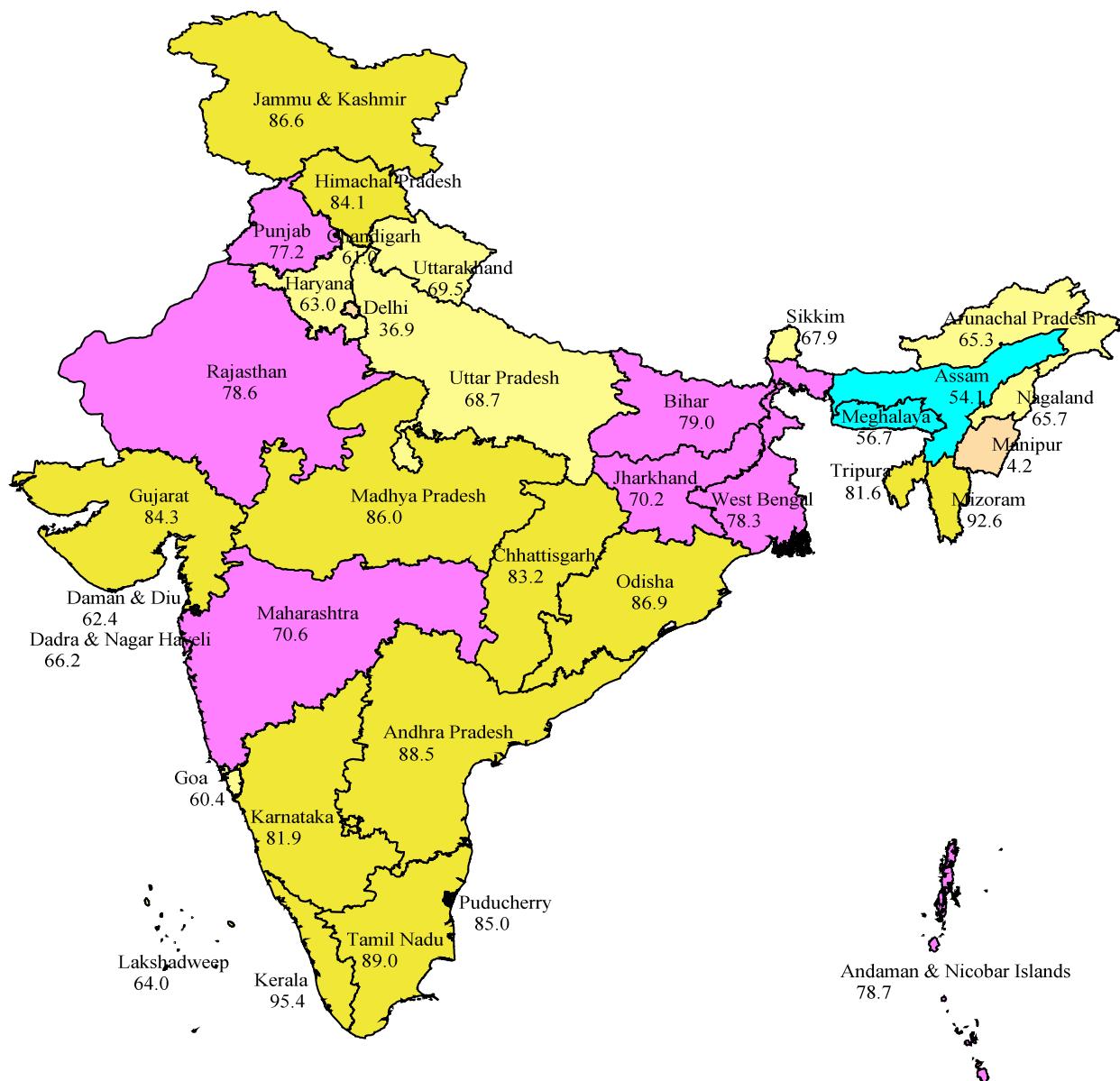
The rate of charge-sheet in respect of total IPC cases in Manipur was the lowest at 4.2%.

Disposal of SLL Cases by Police

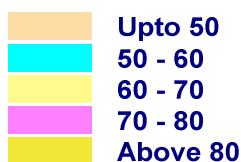
*The disposal of SLL cases by police under different crime-heads are presented in **Table - 4.5**.* Police completed investigation in 93.4% cases (33,49,875) and in negligible percentage of cases in which investigation was refused out of the total 39,06,719 cases (including the pending cases from previous

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2012

(All India 78.8)



Chargesheeting Rate



Note:

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

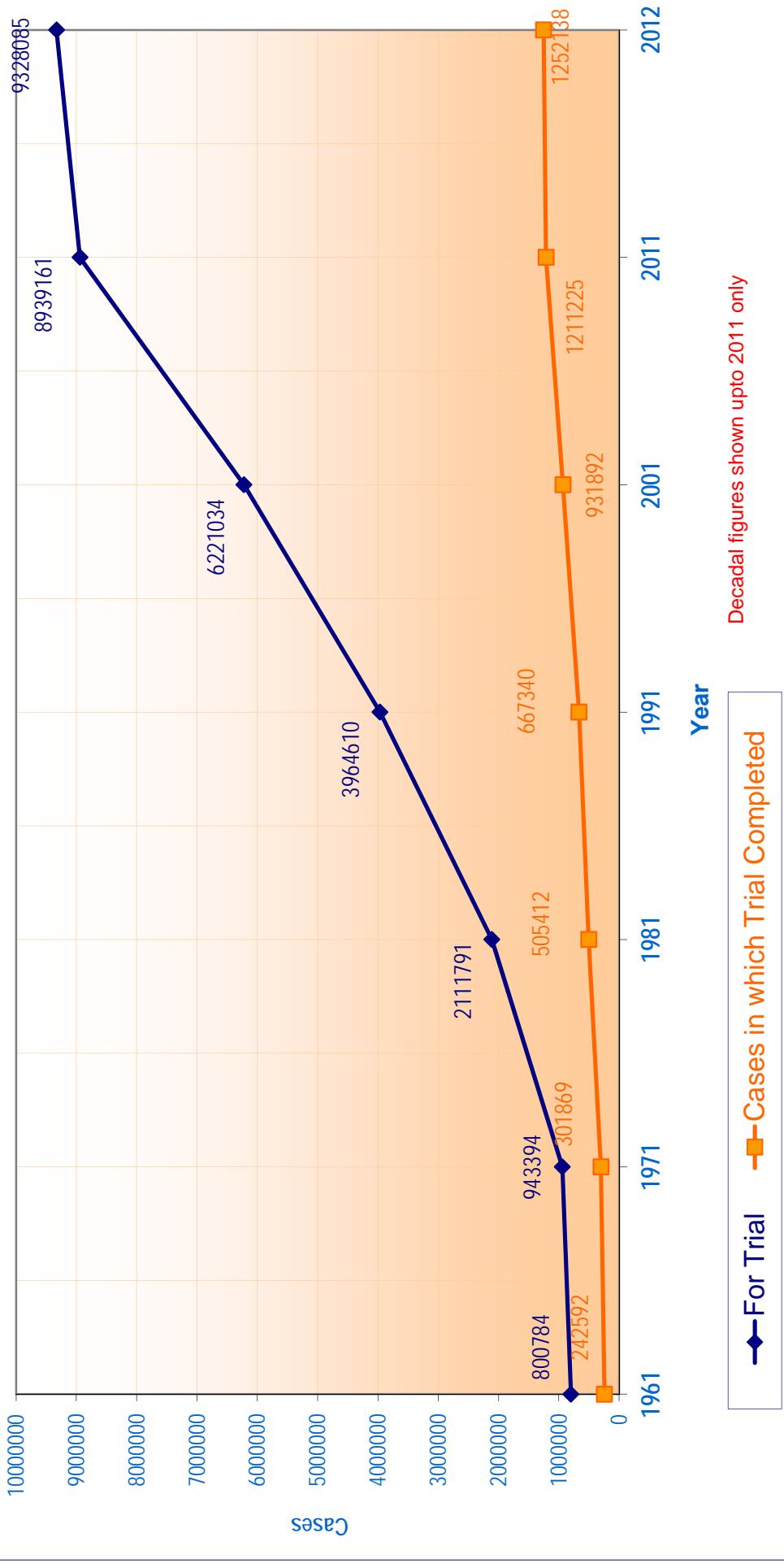
IPC Cases For Investigation and their Disposal by Police

FIGURE 4.1



IPC Cases For Trial and their Disposal By Courts

FIGURE 4.2



years) meant for investigation. The percentage of SLL cases (93.4%) in which investigation was completed was better as compared to percentage of IPC cases (73.8%). Only 6.6% SLL cases were pending for police disposal at the end of the year 2012 against 26.1% under IPC.

State / UT wise pendency of SLL cases for investigation by police (**Table - 4.6**) reveals that 91.0% cases were pending investigation at the end of the year 2012 in Manipur, followed by Assam (81.8%), Meghalaya (79.8%) and Delhi (63.2%). The States / UTs which had appreciable police disposal percentage (99.9%) for SLL cases were Chhattisgarh and Sikkim (100.0%).

*The details of disposal of SLL crimes by police under various crime-heads are presented in **Table - 4.7**. A high pendency was observed in TADA cases (90.8%) followed by Indian Passport Act (70.0%), Indian Railways Act (55.7%) and Explosive & Explosive Substance Act (46.1%) in the year 2012.*

Charge sheeting rate of SLL crimes

*State / UT-wise details of charge sheeting rate of SLL crimes during the year 2012 are presented in **Table - 4.8**. The charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes was also fairly high (93.4%) compared to 78.8% of IPC crimes. Eight States / UTs have reported charge-sheeting rate of*

99.0% or more for SLL crimes. These States/UTs were Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (100.0% each), Puducherry (99.9%), Madhya Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (99.8% each) and Gujarat & Mizoram (99.7% each). Manipur had a low charge-sheeting rate, which stood at 53.7% during the year 2012.

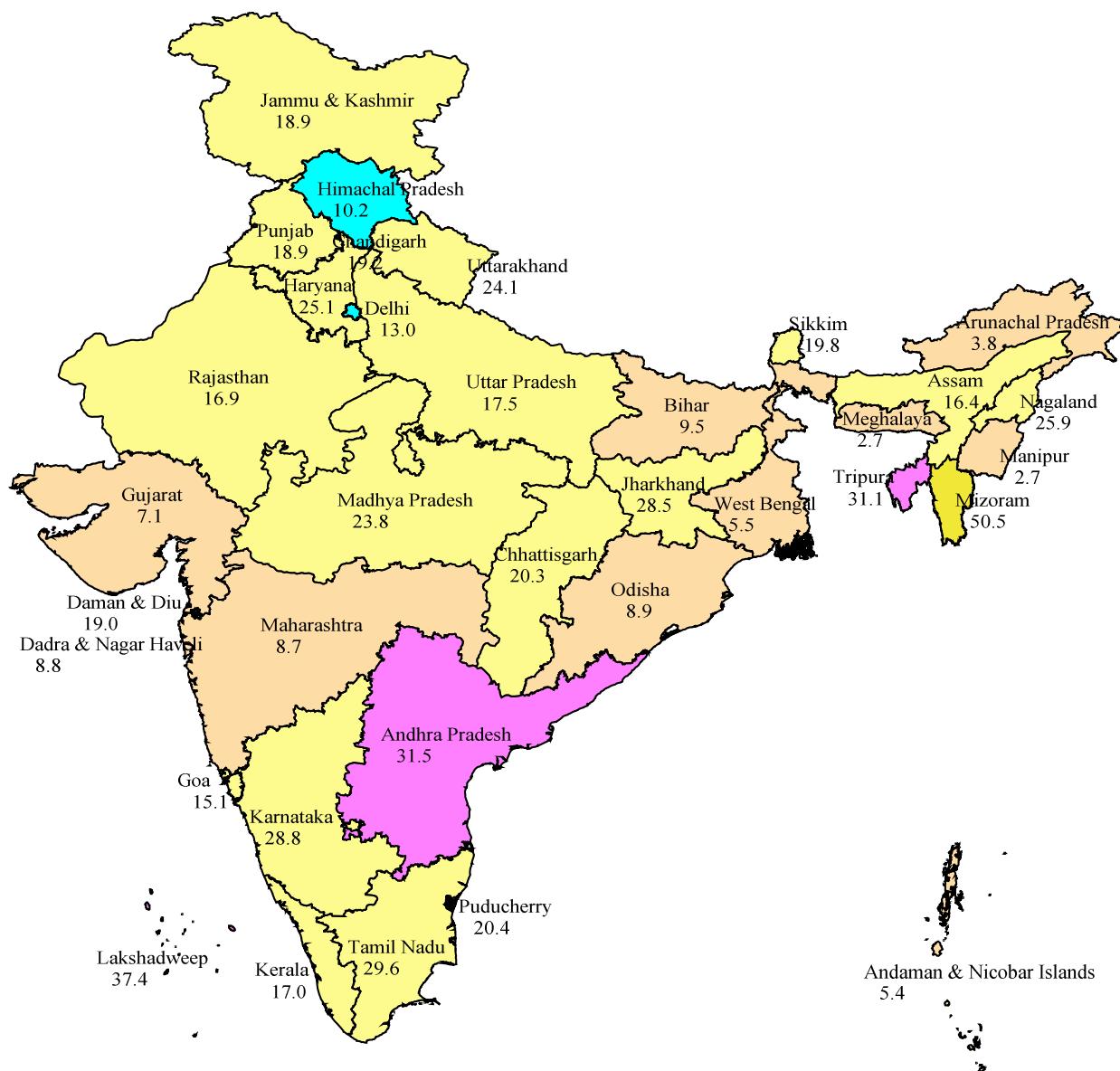
Disposal by courts (decadal variations)

*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)**.*

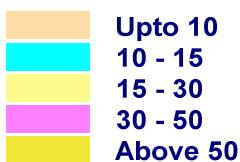
It was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial and percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a declining trend. These percentages were 30.9% and 62.7% respectively in the year 1972 which went down in 2012 to 13.4% and 38.5% respectively.

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2012

(All India 15.4)



Disposal Percentage



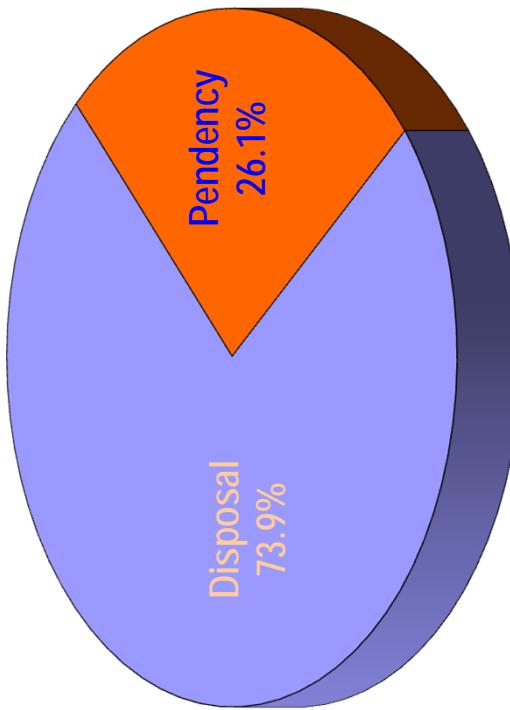
Note:

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 2012

FIGURE 4.3

CRIME/HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	56.8	43.2
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	63.7	36.3
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	64.5	35.5
RAPE	64.1	35.9
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	59.4	40.6
DACOITY	46.6	53.4
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	54.2	45.8
ROBBERY	62.5	37.5
BURGLARY	67.3	32.7
THEFT	71.8	28.2
RIOTS	69.7	30.3
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	51.0	49.0
CHEATING	54.1	45.9
COUNTERFEITING	43.0	57.0
ARSON	54.3	45.7
HURT	82.0	18.0
DOVRY/DEATH	66.0	34.0
ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	76.3	23.7
INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN	76.8	23.2
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES	70.6	29.4
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	35.1	64.9
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	73.9	26.1
OTHER IPC CRIMES	80.6	19.4
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	73.9	26.1

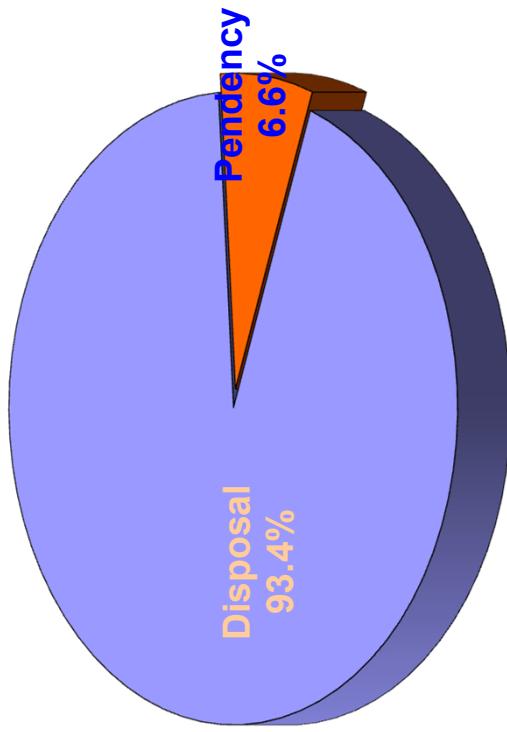


Note: Cases disposed by police is the number of cases for investigation less the no. of cases pending investigation (including cases pending investigation from previous years) under IPC

Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Police Crime-wise 2012

FIGURE 4.4

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	79.5	20.5
NDPS ACT	63.6	36.4
GAMBLING ACT	94.3	5.7
EXCISE ACT	89.1	10.9
PROHIBITION ACT	83.5	16.5
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	53.9	46.1
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	55.4	44.6
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	44.3	55.7
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	67.6	32.4
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	67.6	32.4
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	30.0	70.0
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	64.5	35.5
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	9.2	90.8
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	62.4	37.6
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	62.6	37.4
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	58.7	41.3
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	70.8	29.2
COPYRIGHT ACT	67.9	32.1
COMMISSION OF SATIPREVENTION ACT	100.0	0.0
SCAST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	65.5	34.5
FOREST ACT	91.9	8.1
OTHER SLL CRIMES	96.8	3.2
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	93.4	6.6



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	1972	10,11,699	3,12,744	1,96,089	30.9	62.7
2	1982	23,04,389	5,52,054	2,86,690	24.0	51.9
3	1992	42,74,361	7,33,191	3,40,058	17.2	46.3
4	2002	64,64,748	9,81,393	3,98,830	15.2	40.6
5	2003	65,77,778	9,59,567	3,84,887	14.6	40.1
6	2004	67,68,713	9,57,311	4,06,621	14.1	42.5
7	2005	69,91,508	10,13,240	4,30,091	14.5	42.4
8	2006	71,92,451	10,44,120	4,47,516	14.5	42.9
9	2007	74,73,521	10,25,689	4,33,929	13.7	42.3
10	2008	78,33,842	10,52,623	4,48,475	13.4	42.6
11	2009	81,30,053	10,25,781	4,27,655	12.6	41.7
12	2010	85,49,655	11,41,031	4,64,128	13.3	40.7
13	2011	89,39,161	12,11,225	4,97,996	15.4	41.1
14	2012	93,28,085	12,52,138	4,82,260	13.4	38.5

* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

Disposal of IPC cases by courts during the year

Status of disposal of various categories of IPC cases by courts are presented in Table - 4.9. There were 93,28,085 cases for trials (including pending cases from the previous years) during the year 2012 as compared to 89,39,161 cases during the previous year 2011. The percentage of cases in which trials were completed has decreased to 13.4% in the year 2012 from 15.4% in the year 2011. 84.6% of IPC cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year in various criminal courts of the country.

Disposal of violent crimes by courts

State/UT-wise and crime head-wise disposal details of violent crimes by courts are given in Table - 4.17. Trials in as many as 1,38,424

violent crime cases were completed by courts during the year 2012 representing 11.1% of total IPC crime in which trial completed (12,52,138 cases) at all-India level.

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

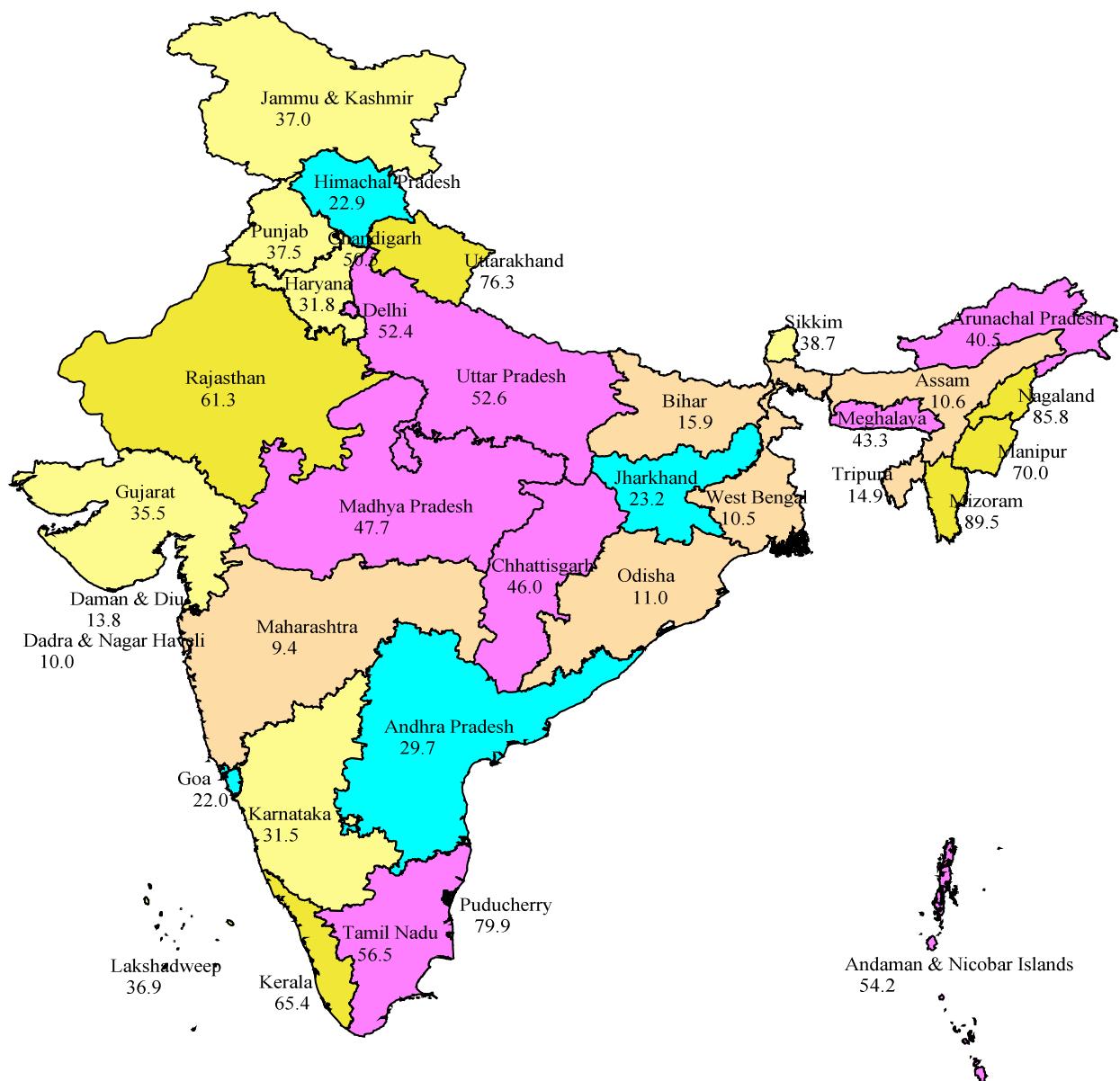
The details regarding crime head-wise pendency percentage of IPC cases for trial can be seen in Table - 4.11. More than 84.0% of pendency was observed for most of the IPC crimes.

Conviction rate of IPC crimes

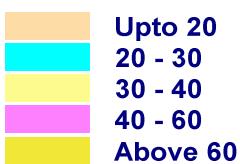
The conviction rate i.e. the ratio of cases convicted to the total cases tried, in the year 2012 was 38.5% which was less as compared to 41.1% in the year 2011.

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2012

(All India 38.5)



Conviction Rate

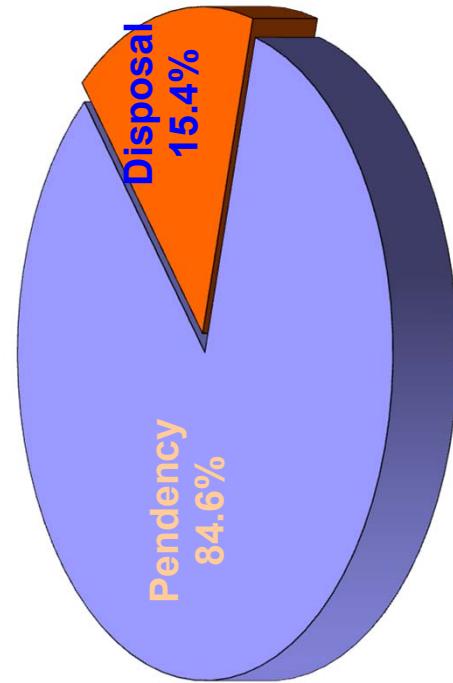


Note:

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 2012

FIGURE 4.5



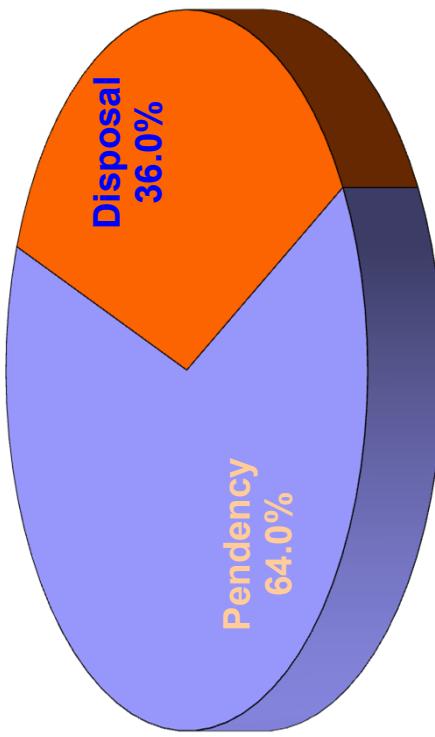
CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	11.7	88.3
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	13.0	87.0
C.H NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	13.0	87.0
RAPE	14.9	85.1
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	12.6	87.4
DACOITY	8.6	91.4
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR Dacoity	10.1	89.9
ROBBERY	9.9	90.1
BURGLARY	11.9	88.1
THEFT	12.3	87.7
RIOTS	9.7	90.3
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7.9	92.1
CHEATING	10.8	89.2
COUNTERFEITING	10.7	89.3
ARSON	12.9	87.1
HURT	16.6	83.4
DOWRY DEATH	14.3	85.7
ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	14.9	85.1
INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN	25.1	74.9
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES	12.7	87.3
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	22.1	77.9
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	14.4	85.6
OTHER IPC CRIMES	18.1	81.9
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	15.4	84.6

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

Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Courts Crime-wise 2012

FIGURE 4.6

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	14.9
N.D.P.S. ACT *	16.1
GAMBLING ACT	33.8
EXCISE ACT	28.5
PROHIBITION ACT	15.0
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	11.8
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	14.8
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	4.9
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	10.3
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	18.0
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	14.2
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	12.1
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	1.5
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	14.1
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	19.4
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	11.1
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	11.6
COPYRIGHT ACT	15.5
COMMISSION OF SATIPREVENTION ACT	0.0
SCIIST (PREVENTION OF ATROGIES) ACT	15.3
FOREST ACT	22.9
OTHER SLL CRIMES	53.8
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	36.0



* 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

The crime head - wise analysis revealed that the conviction rate was highest in cases relating to insult to the modesty of women (36.9%) followed by counterfeiting (36.2%), murder (35.6%) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (33.3%). The highest percentage of cases which were either compounded or withdrawn was reported under 'Insult to the modesty of women' (4.0%) cases followed by 'hurt' (3.6%).

State / UT-wise details of conviction rates are presented for various IPC crimes in Table - 4.12. It is observed that three north eastern States namely Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have reported higher conviction rates for various crimes under IPC as compared to other States during 2012.

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 82,51,289 SLL cases, including those pending from the previous years, for disposal by criminal courts in the country during the year 2012. There was a decrease of 2.4% in SLL cases pending trial in the year 2012 as compared to the year 2011 (84,51,289 cases). The pendency of SLL cases in courts during the year 2012 was higher at 64.0% as compared to 57.9% in the year 2011.

The State/UT-wise disposal of SLL crimes by various courts are given in Table - 4.14. The pendency for SLL cases was reported to be high from Arunachal Pradesh (97.6%). The

next in the order was Manipur (96.4%) followed by West Bengal (94.6%), Meghalaya (93.6%), Bihar (90.6%), Odisha (90.3%), Assam (89.0%) and Maharashtra (88.4%). The highest pendency among UTs was reported from Delhi (92.5%) followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (88.8%).

The percentage disposals of various SLL crimes by courts during the year 2012 are presented in Table - 4.15. The percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried was highest in cases of Gambling Act (85.4%), Registration of Foreigner Act (82.8%), Excise Act (82.2%) and Forest Act (80.1%)

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 (88.6%) than that of IPC crimes (38.5%) at the national level. The conviction rate for SLL crimes was much higher than that of IPC crimes except 5 States/UTs showing the reverse trend. The conviction rate for SLL crimes and IPC crimes in respect of these States/UTs were Arunachal Pradesh (35.0 SLL crimes, 40.5 IPC crimes), Manipur (46.2 SLL crimes, 70.0 IPC crimes), Mizoram (86.0 SLL crimes, 89.5 IPC crimes) D & N Haveli (8.0 SLL crimes, 10.0 IPC crimes) and Puducherry (57.7 SLL crimes, 79.9 IPC crimes).

Duration of trials for IPC crimes by various courts

The duration of trials (for completed trials) compiled for the IPC crimes at various levels of courts from all the States / UTs are presented in Table - 4.18. It was observed that 36,757 trials (2.9%) were completed after 10 years of trial, 1,55,585 (12.4%) trials took between 5 to 10 years, 2,85,778 (22.8%) trials took between 3 to 5 years, 4,00,965 (32.0%) trials took between 1 to 3 years, 2,15,924 (17.2%) trials took between 6 months to a year and 1,56,856 (12.5%) trials completed within 6 months. It may be seen that maximum disposal of cases by various courts (32.0%) took place between 1 to 3 years followed by 3 - 5 years (22.8%).

Salient features

1) Charge-sheeting rate for IPC crimes was low in Manipur (4.2%) against the national average of

78.8%.

2) The Conviction rate for IPC cases was low in Maharashtra (9.4%), D&N Haveli (10.0%), West Bengal (10.5%), Assam (10.6%), Odisha (11.0%), Daman & Diu (13.8%), Tripura (14.9%) and Bihar (15.9%) as compared to national average of 38.5%.

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

4) The conviction rates for SLL crimes in respect of Daman & Diu (nil), Odisha (12.1%), Assam (11.4%) and Maharashtra (16.3%) were very low against the national average of 88.6%.

5) 98.5% cases were reported as pending for trial under 'TADA' at the end of the year 2012.

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) Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
 - (vi) Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
 - (vii) Importation of girl from foreign country (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

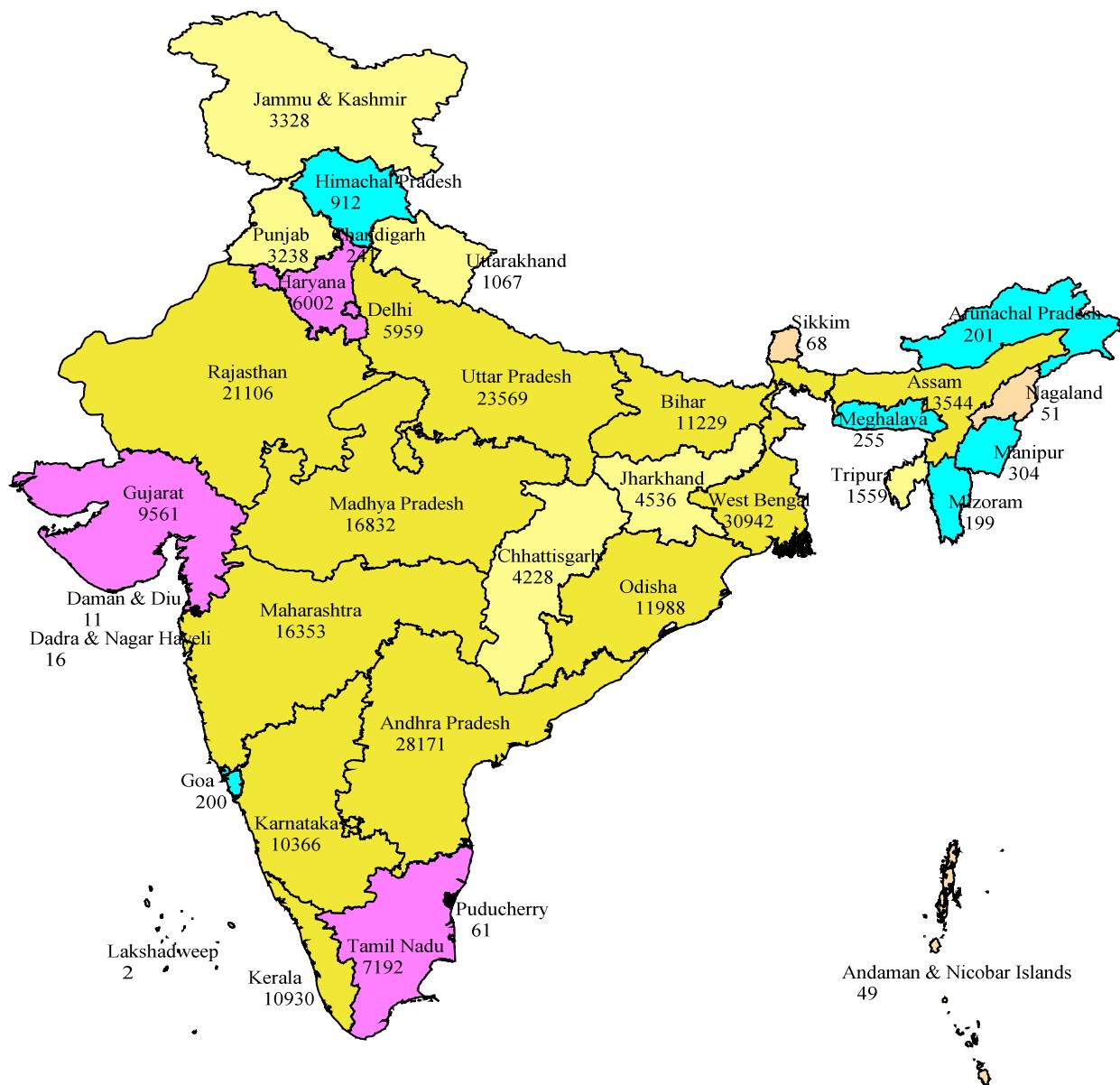
This year the crime rate for crimes committed against women has been calculated using only female population based on RGI's Mid-year projected female population. Therefore 'crime rate' of year 2012 is not comparable to previous years' 'crime rate'.

Reported incidents of crime (Incidence- 2,44,270)

A total of 2,44,270 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 2,28,650 in the year 2011 recording an increase of 6.4% during the year 2012. These crimes have continuously increased during 2008 - 2012 with 1,95,856 cases in the year 2008, 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010 and 2,28,650 cases in 2011 and 2,44,270 cases in the year 2012. West Bengal with 7.5% share of country's female population has accounted for nearly 12.7% of total crime against women by reporting 30,942 cases during the year 2012. Andhra Pradesh,

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2012

(All India 2,44,270)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

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

accounting for nearly 7.3% of the country's female population, has accounted for 11.5% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 28,171 cases in the year 2012.

Crime rate

(*Crime rate- 41.7*)

The rate of crime committed against women was 41.7 in 2012. Assam has reported the highest rate of crime against women at 89.5 during the year 2012 as compared to 41.7 crime rate at the national level.

Trend analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during the year 2008 to year 2012 along with percentage variation are presented in Table-5(A). The crime against women during the year 2012 has increased by 6.8% over the year 2011 and by 24.7% over the year 2008. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.2% of total crimes and the rest 4.8% were SLL crimes against women.

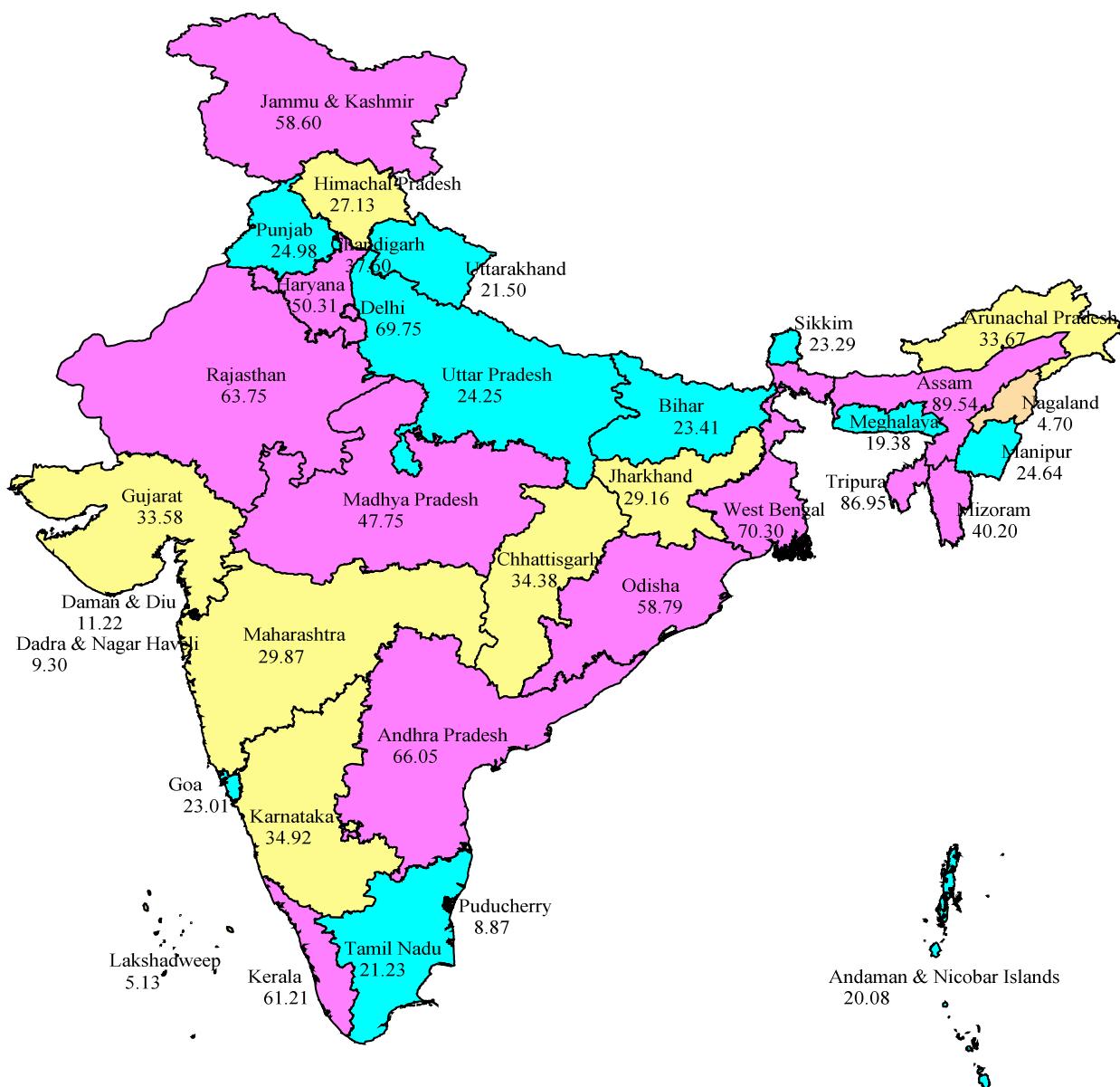
The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.9% in the year 2008 to 10.2% during the year 2012.

Table - 5(A)
Crime head-wise incidents of crime against women during 2008 - 2012 and Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011

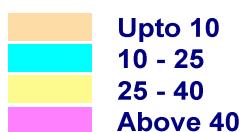
Sl. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	24,923	3.0
2	Kidnapping & abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	38,262	7.6
3	Dowry death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	8,233	-4.5
4	Cruelty by husband and relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	106,527	7.5
5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	45,351	5.5
6	Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	9,173	7.0
7	Importation of girl from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)	67	48	36	80	59	-26.3
A	Total IPC crime against Women	186,616	194,835	205,009	219,142	232,528	6.1
8	Commission of Sati Prevention Act,1987	1	0	0	1	-	-100.0
9	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	5.3
10	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,025	845	895	453	141	-68.9
11	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	9,038	36.5
B	Total SLL crime against Women	9,240	8,969	8,576	9,508	11,742	23.5
	Total(A+B)	195,856	203,804	213,585	228,650	244,270	6.8

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2012

(All India 41.74)



Rate of Crime



Note:

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

2011 Actual Census (Provisional) Women Population used for calculation of Crime Rate.

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	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9
2	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
3	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6
4	2011	23,25,575	2,19,142	9.4
5	2012	23,87,188	2,44,270	10.2

Crime head-wise analysis (IPC)

Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) *(Incidence- 24,923 Rate- 4.3)*

A decreasing trend in rape cases has been observed during 2008 – 2009. Thereafter an increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2009 - 2012. These cases have reported a decline of 0.3% in the year 2009 over 2008, an increase of 3.6% in 2010 over 2009 and an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011 over the year 2010 and further increase of 3.0% in the year 2012 over 2011. Madhya Pradesh has reported highest number of rape cases (3,425) accounting for 13.7% of total such cases reported in the country. Mizoram has reported the highest crime rate of 20.8 as compared to national average of 4.3.

Rape cases have been further categorised as incest rape and other rape cases.

Incest rape *(Incidence- 392)*

Incest rape cases have increased by 46.8% from 267 cases in 2011 to 392 cases in 2012 as

compared to 3.0% increase in overall rape cases. Maharashtra (77 cases) has accounted for the highest (19.6%) of the total such cases reported in the country. (See **Table 5.3**)

Rape victims

There were 24,915 victims of rape out of 24,923 reported rape cases in the country during the year 2012. 12.5% (3,125) of the total victims of rape were girls under 14 years of age, while 23.9% (5,957 victims) were teenaged girls (14-18 years). 50.2% (12,511 victims) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. However, 12.8% (3,187 victims) victims were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.05% (135 victims) was over 50 years of age. *The details are given in **Table-5.3**.*

Offenders were known to the victims in as many as in 24,470 (98.2%) cases. Parents / close family members were involved in 1.6% (393 out of 24,470 cases) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 34.7% cases (8,484 out of 24,470 cases) and relatives were involved in 6.5% (1,585 out of 24,470 cases) cases. *The State /UT / City-wise details are presented in **Table-5.4**.*

Kidnapping & abduction
(Sec. 363-373 IPC)
(Incidence- 38,262 Rate- 6.5)

These cases have reported an increase of 7.6% during the year as compared to previous year (35,565 cases). Uttar Pradesh with 7,910 cases has accounted for 22.2% of the total cases at the national level. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 25.3 as compared to the national average of 6.5.

Dowry Deaths
(Sec. 302, 304B IPC)
(Incidence- 8,233 Rate- 1.4)

The cases of dowry deaths have decreased by 4.5% during the year 2012 over the previous year (8,618 cases). 27.3% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,244 cases) alone followed by Bihar (1,275 cases) (15.5%). The highest rate of crime (2.7) was reported from Bihar as compared to the national average of 1.4.

Torture (cruelty by husband or his relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC)
(Incidence-1,06,527 Rate-18.2)

'Torture' cases in the country have increased by 7.5% over the previous year (99,135 cases). 18.7% of these were reported from West Bengal (19,865 cases) followed by Andhra Pradesh 12.6% (13,389 cases) and Rajasthan 12.5% (13,312). The highest crime rate of 47.8 was reported from Tripura as compared to the national rate at 18.2.

Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty
(Sec. 354 IPC)
(Incidence-45,351 Rate- 7.7)

Incidents of Assault on Women with Intent to outrage her Modesty in the country have increased by 5.5% over the previous year (42,968 cases). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,655) amounting to 14.7% of total such incidences. Kerala has reported the highest crime rate (20.9) as compared to the National average of 7.7.

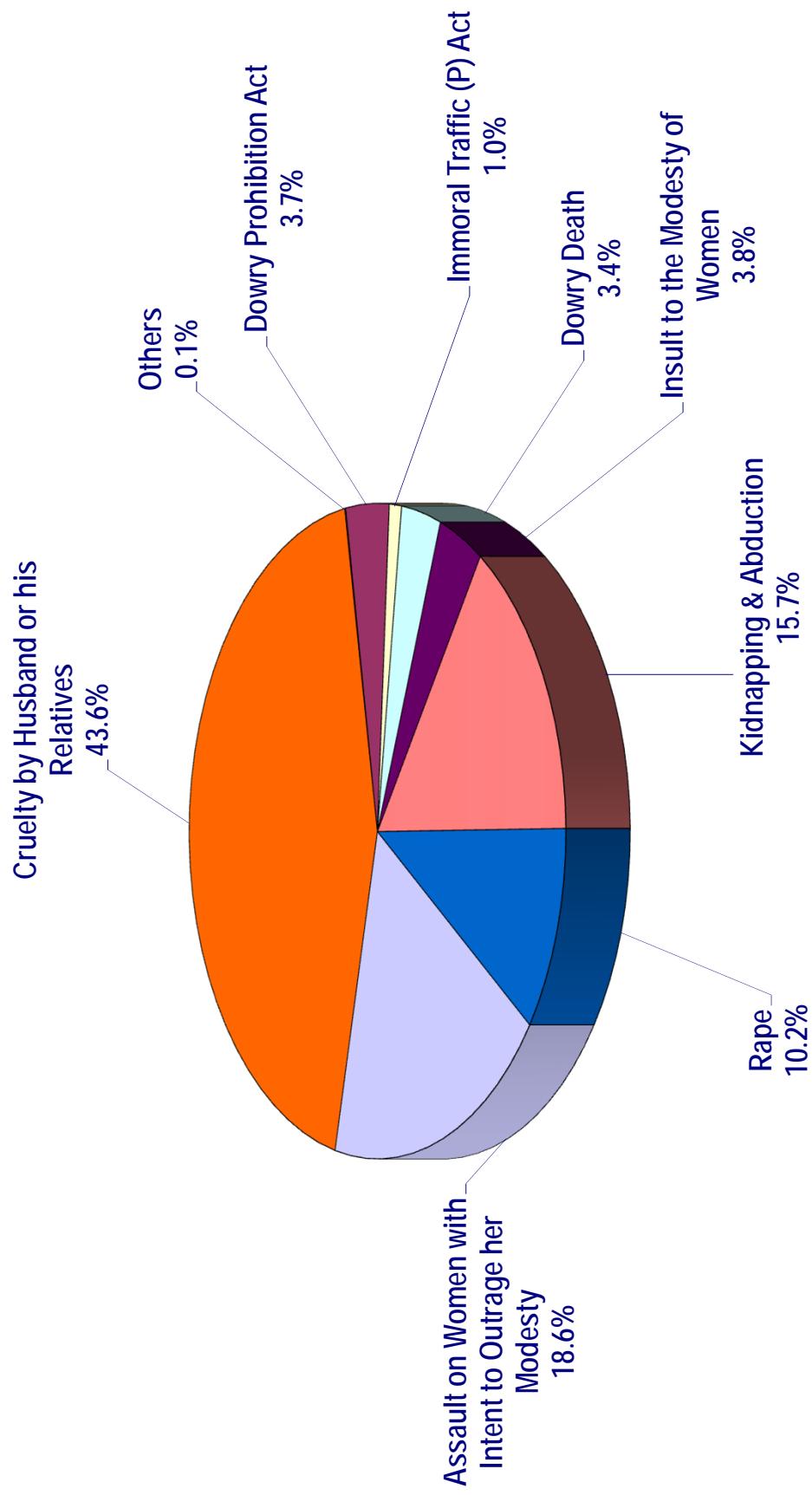
Insult to the modesty of women
(Sec. 509 IPC)
(Incidence- 9,173 Rate- 1.6)

The number of such cases has increased by 7% during the year over the previous year (8,570 cases). Andhra Pradesh has reported 40.5% (3,714 cases) followed by Maharashtra 14.1% (1,294 cases) of total incidences during the year 2012. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate (8.7) as compared to the national average of 1.6.

Importation of girl from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)
(Incidence- 59)

A decrease of 26.2% has been observed in crime head as 59 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 80 cases in the previous year (2011). Karnataka (32 cases) and West Bengal (12 cases) have together contributed 93.2% of total such cases at the national level.

**Crime Against Women
Percent Distribution during 2012**



Incidence & Rate of Crime Against Women Percentage Change from 2002

FIGURE 5.2



Crime-head wise analysis (Special laws)

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

(Incidence-2,563 Rate- 0.4)

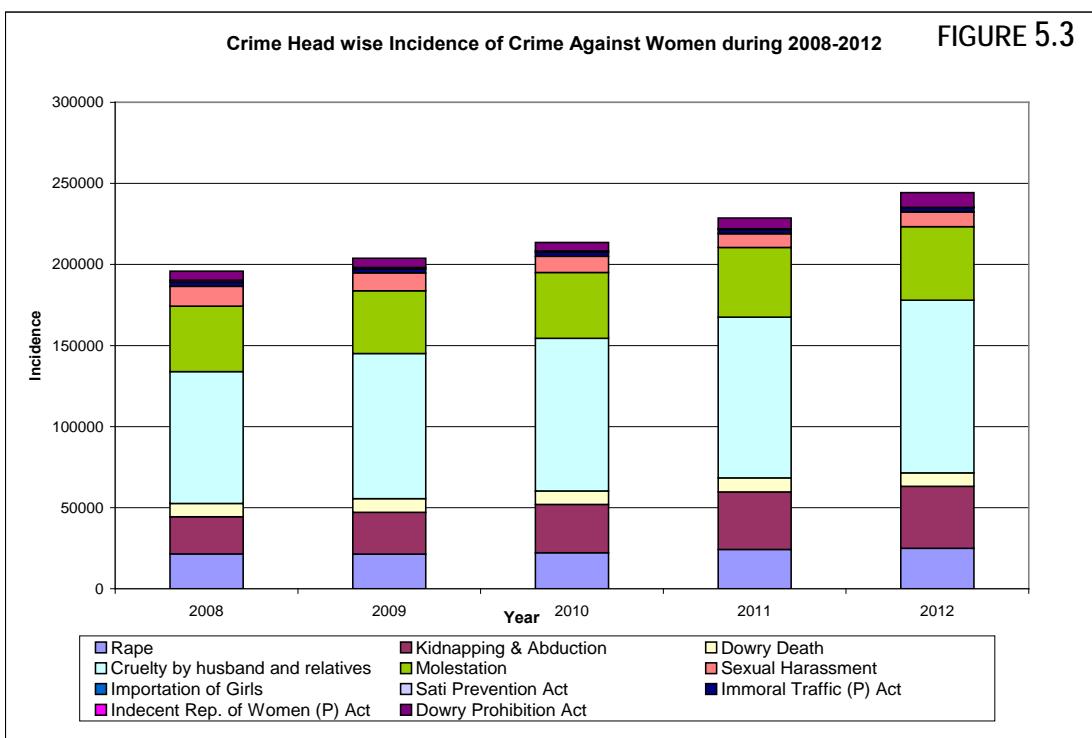
Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 5.2% during the year as compared to the previous year (2,435). The highest incidences of 19.5% (500 cases) of such cases were reported Tamil Nadu followed by Andhra Pradesh 18.4% (472 cases). Goa

has reported the highest crime rate of 4.6 as compared to the National average of 0.2.

Commission of Sati Prevention Act,1987

(Incidence-Nil)

No such case was registered under this Crime Head in across the country during the year 2012.



Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (Incidence- 141 Rate-Negligible)

A decrease of 68.9% was noticed in this crime head during the year 2012 as compared to the previous year (453 cases). Rajasthan with 62 cases has accounted for 44% of total such cases at the national level which has also reported the highest crime rate of 0.2.

Dowry Prohibition Act

(Incidence-9,038 Rate-1.5)

The cases under this Act have increased by 36.5% during the year 2012 as compared to the previous year (6,619 cases). 27.8% of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (2,511) followed by Odisha (1,487 cases) accounting for 16.5% of total cases at the national level. The highest crime rate of 7.3 was reported from Odisha as compared to 1.5 at the national level.

Crime against women in cities

(All-India- 2,44,270

Cities- 36,622)

53 cities having population over 10 lakh (See **Chapter-2**) have been identified as mega cities as per population **census 2011**. A total of 36,622 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 53 cities during the year 2012 as compared to 33,789 cases in the year 2011. The rate of crime in cities at 47.8 was comparatively higher as compared to the national rate of 41.7.

Among 53 cities, Delhi (5,194

cases) has accounted for 14.2% of total such crimes followed by Bengaluru (6.2%) (2,263 cases), Kolkata (5.7%) (2,073 cases), Hyderabad (5.2%) (1,899 cases) and Vijayawada (5.2%) (1,898 cases). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Kota, Kollam, Jaipur and Indore at 256.4, 130.2, 106.3, 98.1 and 88.8 respectively as compared to average (47.8) of mega cities.

Delhi city has accounted for 19.3% of rape cases, 23.1% of kidnapping & abduction cases, 14.6% of dowry deaths and 10.9% of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty cases among 53 cities. Delhi has reported 11.1% (1,870 cases) of incidences of cruelty by husband or his relatives. Vijayawada has reported 16.6% incidences of insult to the modesty of women. Only 9 cases of 'importation of girl from foreign country' at all India level have been reported from Kolkata.

It is worthwhile to mention that Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Mumbai have booked more cases under special & local laws among the mega cities. 16.5% (193 out of 1,170) of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 11.0% (639 out of 5,836) of cases under assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty was reported in Delhi alone. Similarly, 50% (10 out of 20 cases) and 40% (8 out of 20 cases) of cases of Indecent Representation of Women Act were reported in Jaipur and Jodhpur respectively. 63.2% (633 out of 1,001) of cases under Dowry Prohibition Act during the year 2012 were registered in Bengaluru city alone.

Chapter-6

Crime against Children

There is no separate classification of offences against children. Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as crime against children. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims. The age of child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Acts and sections but age of child has been defined to be below 18 years as per Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. Therefore an offence committed on a victim under the age of 18 years is construed as crime 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 crime rate for crimes committed against children has been calculated using only children population (upto 18 years of age) based on Ministry of health & family welfare's mid-year estimated children population, therefore the crime rate of reference year may not be comparable with the crime rate of previous years.

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

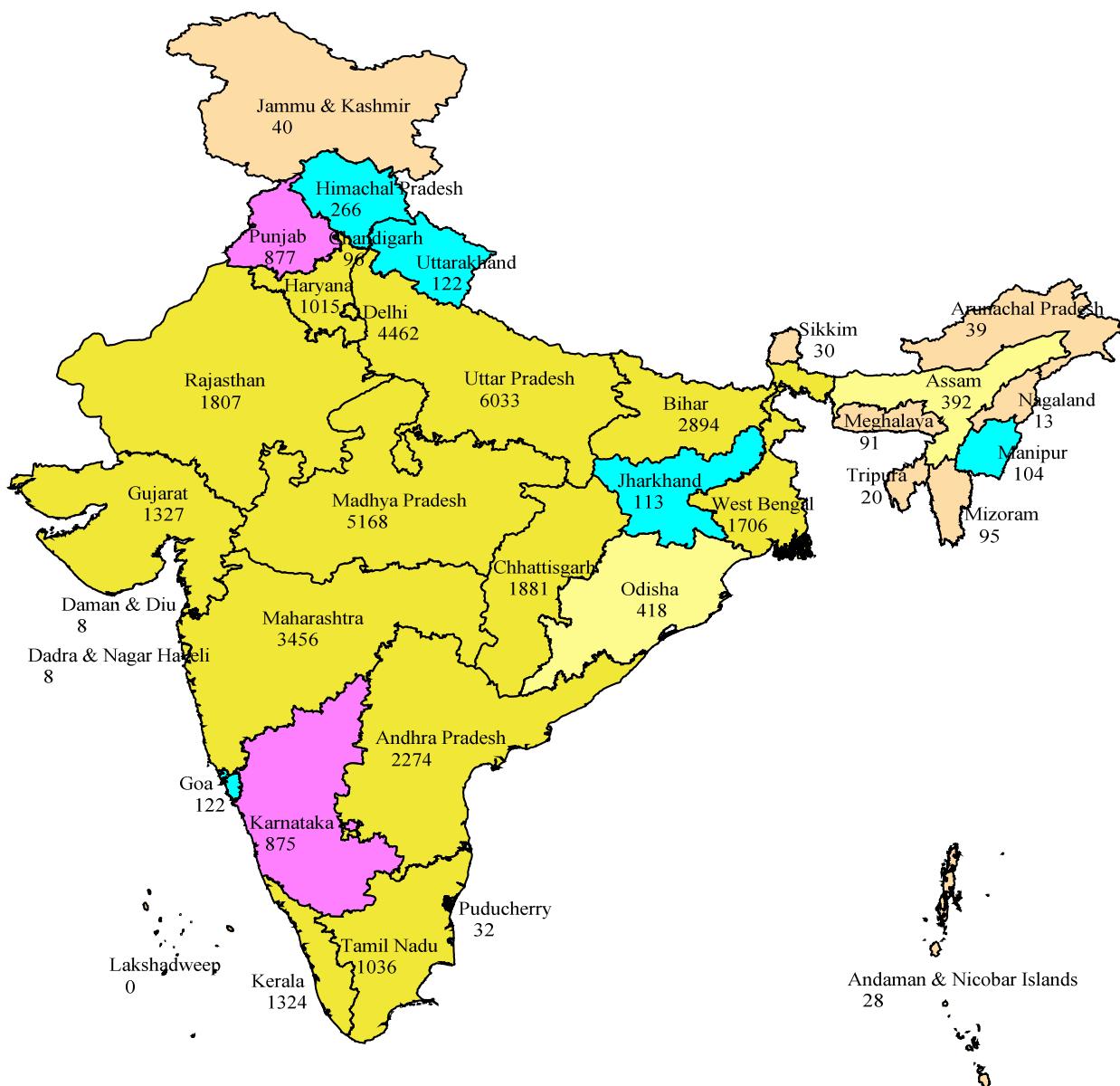
- 1) Crimes committed against children which are punishable under Indian penal code (IPC).
- 2) Crimes committed against children which are punishable under special and local laws (SLL).

Specific sections/Acts under above two categories are as follows:

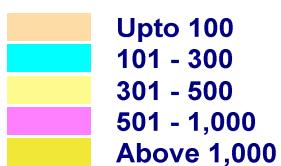
1. **Crime against children punishable under the Indian penal code (IPC) are:**
 - a) Murder (302 IPC)
 - b) Foeticides (Crime against a foetus) IPC Section 315 & 316

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2012

(All India 38,172)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



- 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.
 - 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 her marriage (Section 366 IPC).
 - vii) Kidnapping for slavery etc. (Section 367 IPC).
 - viii) Kidnapping child for stealing from its person (under 10 years of age only) (Section 369 IPC).
 - g) Procurement of minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce to illicit intercourse) (Section 366-A IPC).
 - h) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC).
 - i) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC).
 - j) Rape (Section 376 IPC)
2. **Crime against children punishable under ‘Special and local laws’ are:**
- a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (where minors are abused in prostitution).
 - b) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) Act, 1986.

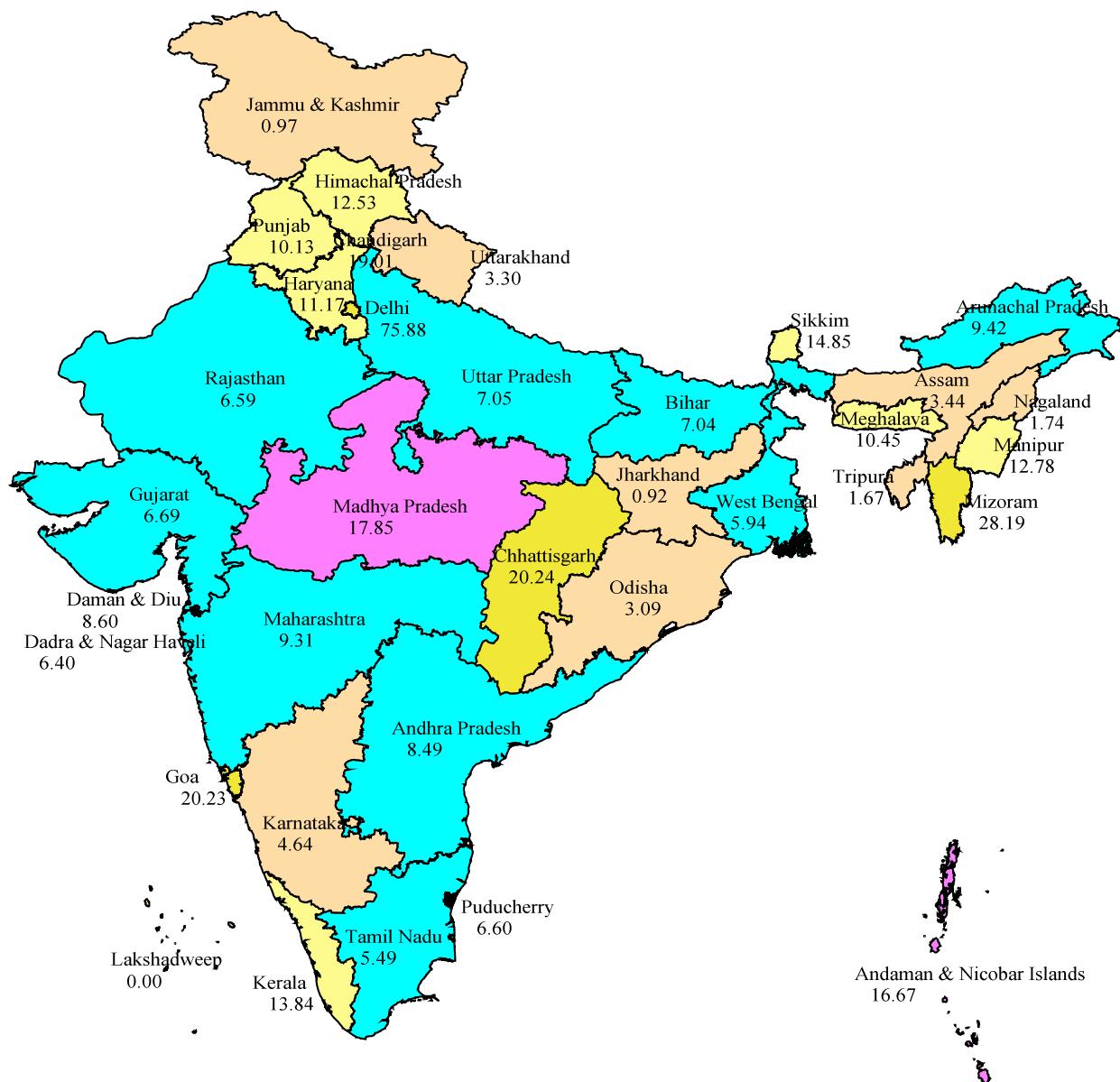
Crime incidence

(Incidence- 38,172)

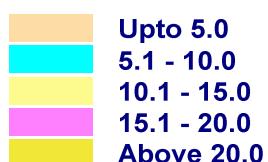
A total of 38,172 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2012 as compared to 33,098 cases during 2011, suggesting an increase of 15.3%. Among IPC crimes, number of cases under procurement of minor girls decreased from 862 in 2011 to 809 in 2012, registering a decrease of 6.1% over 2011. The cases of kidnapping & abduction have increased by 19.5% during the year (from 15,284 in 2011 to 18,266 in 2012). Uttar Pradesh (6,033), Madhya Pradesh (5,168), Delhi (4,462), Maharashtra (3,456) and Bihar (2,894) have accounted for 15.8%, 13.5%, 11.7%, 9.5% and 7.6% of total crimes respectively against children at the national level.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2012

(All India 8.89)



Rate of Crime

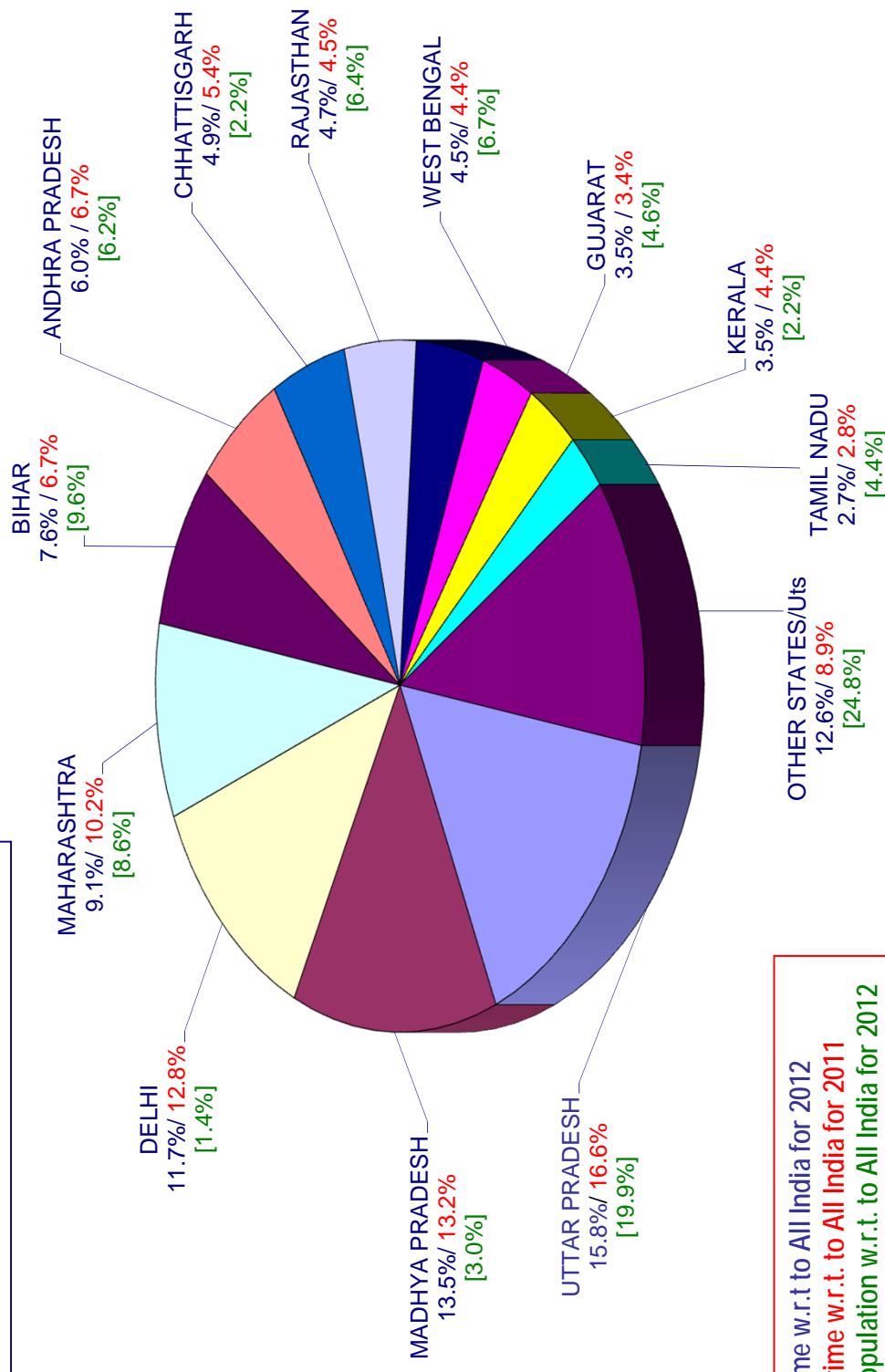


Note:

Rate of Crime against Children means number of crimes against children per one lakh population of Children.
Estimated population of Children (upto 18 years) used for calculation of Crime Rate.

Crime Against Children – State-wise distribution during 2012 / 2011

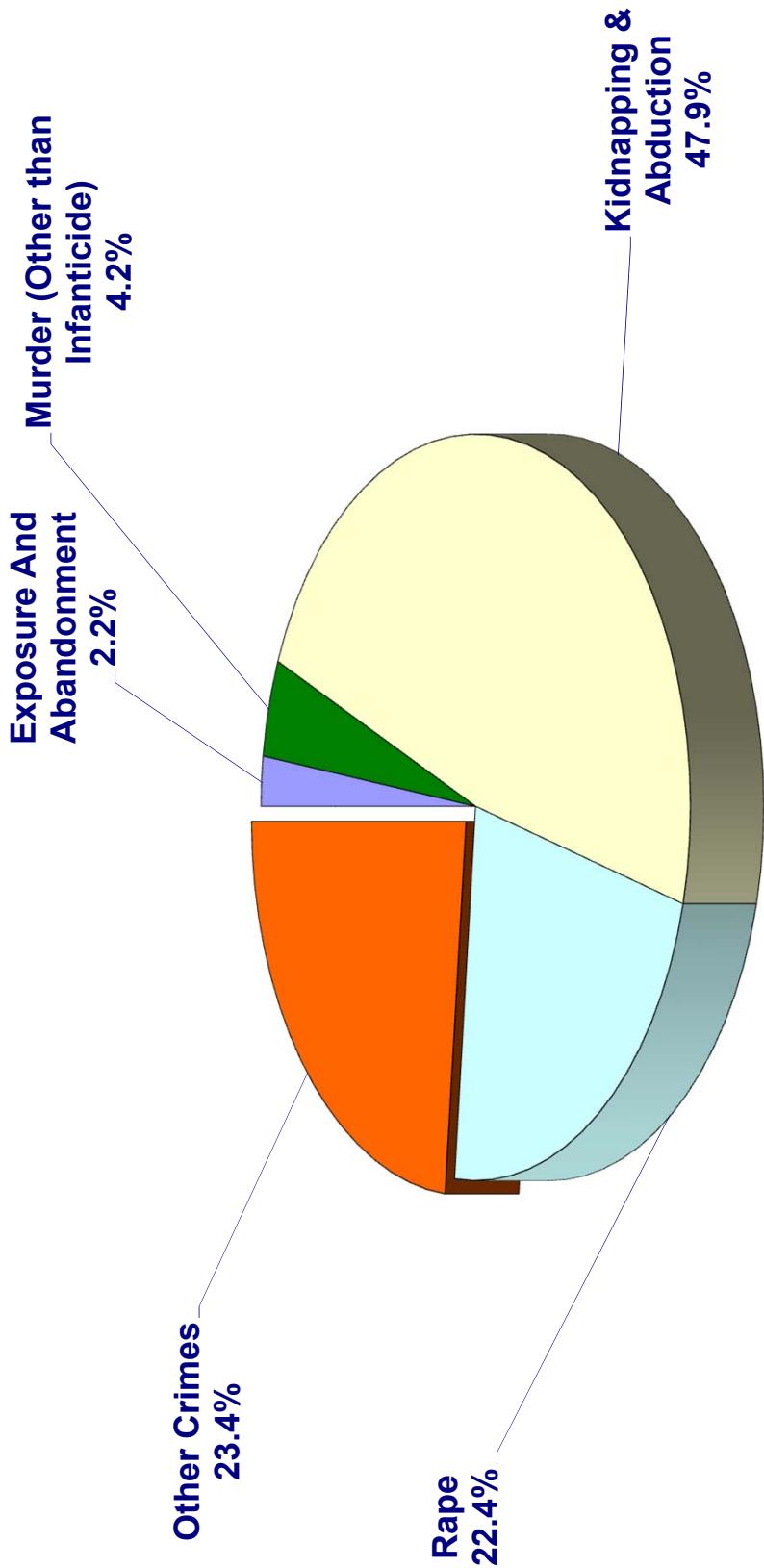
FIGURE 6.1



Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2012
Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2011
Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2011

Crime Against Children
Crime head-wise Percentage Distribution during 2012

FIGURE 6.2



Crime rate

(Rate- 8.9)

The crime rate was observed as 8.9 during 2012. The rate was highest in Delhi (75.9) followed by Mizoram (28.2) Chhattisgarh (20.24), Goa (20.23), Chandigarh(19.0), Madhya Pradesh (17.8) and A&N Islands(16.7) as compared to the national average of 8.9.

Crime head-wise analysis

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

Murder (Including Infanticide)

(Sec. 302 IPC and 315 IPC)

(Incidence- 1,678 Rate- 0.4)

A total of 1,678 cases of murder of children (including infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,514 cases in 2011 resulting in an increase of 10.8% in 2012 over 2011. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (463) accounting for 27.6% of the total cases reported in the country. Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report any case of child murder during the year 2012.

Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)

(Incidence- 81 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 81 Infanticide cases were reported in the country during the 2012. The incidents increased in the year 2012 (81 cases) from 63 cases in the year 2011. The increase amounted to 28.6% over 2011. 17

cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh and 14 cases reported from Uttar Pradesh of the 81 cases reported at national level.

Rape

(Sec. 376 IPC)

(Incidence- 8,541 Rate- 2.0)

A total of 8,541 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2012 as compared to 7,112 in 2011 accounting for an increase of 20.1% during the year 2012. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (1,632) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,040) and Maharashtra (917). These three States together accounted for 42.0% of the total child rape cases reported in the country.

Kidnapping & abduction

(Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)

(Incidence-18,266 Rate-4.2)

A total of 18,266 cases of kidnapping & abduction of children were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 15,284 cases in the previous year accounting for a increase of 19.5%. Uttar Pradesh (4,239) followed by Delhi (3,686) has accounted for 23.2% and 20.2% respectively of the total cases reported in the country. The rate of crime was highest in Delhi (62.7) followed by Chandigarh (11.7) as compared to the national average of 4.2

Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC)

(Incidence-210 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 210 cases of

Table-6 (A)
Crimes against children in the country and % variation in 2012 over 2011

Sl. No.	Crime Head	YEAR			% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2010	2011	2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1,408	1,451	1,597	10.1
2.	Infanticide	100	63	81	28.6
3.	Rape	5,484	7112	8,541	20.1
4.	Kidnapping & abduction	10,670	15284	18266	19.5
5.	Foeticide	111	132	210	59.1
6.	Abetment of suicide	56	61	144	136.1
7.	Exposure & abandonment	725	700	821	17.3
8.	Procurement of minor girls	679	862	809	-6.1
9.	Buying of girls for prostitution	78	27	15	-44.4
10.	Selling of girls for prostitution	130	113	108	-4.4
11.	Other crimes (including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006)	7,253	7293	7580	3.9
	Total	26,694	33,098	38172	15.3

foeticide were reported in the country during 2012 as compared to 132 cases in the year 2011 indicating a rise of 59.1%. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra have reported 64 cases, 37 cases, 28 cases and 25 cases and 22 cases respectively of such crimes.

Abetment to suicide
(Sec. 305 IPC)
(Incidence- 144)

144 cases of abetment to suicide by children were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 61 cases in the year 2011 denoting an increase of 136.1% during the year 2012.

Exposure & abandonment
(Sec. 317 IPC)
(Incidence-821 Rate- 0.2)

A total of 821 cases were reported during 2012 as compared to 700

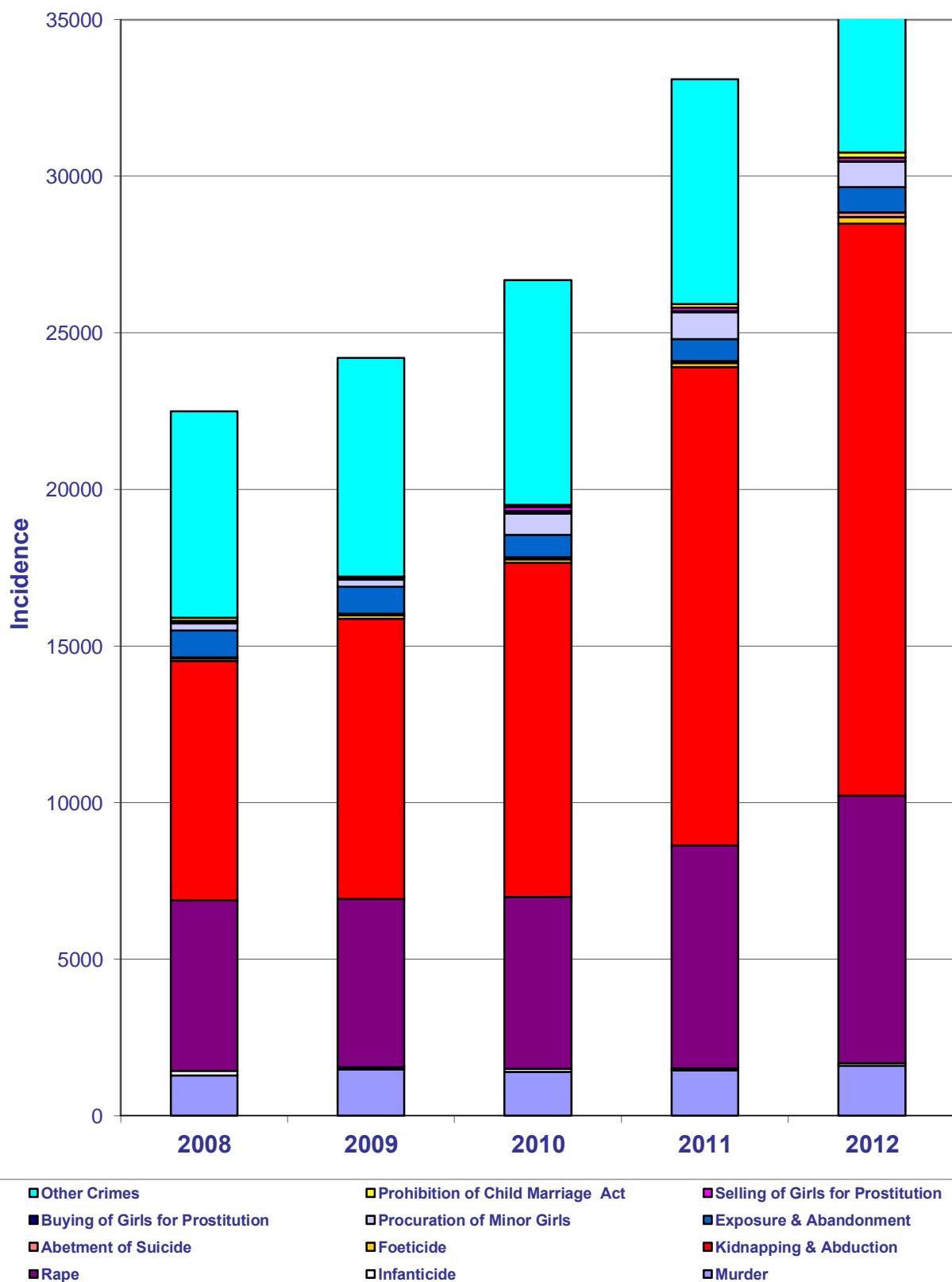
cases during 2011 showing an increase of 17.3% during the year 2012. Maharashtra (24.2%) has reported the highest number of such cases (199 out of 821), followed by Rajasthan (20.9%) (172 cases out of 821) of the total cases reported in the country.

Procuration of minor girls
(Sec. 366A IPC)
(Incidence-809)

809 cases were reported in the year 2012 as compared to 862 such cases in the year 2011, accounting for 6.1% decrease over 2011. West Bengal has reported 369 such cases indicating a share of 45.6% at national level followed by Assam (122), Bihar (48) and Karnataka (45). Details are given at **Table 6(A)**.

FIGURE 6.3

Crime Head Wise Incidence of Crime against Children During 2008-2012



Buying/selling of girls for prostitution

(Sec. 373/372 IPC)

(Incidence...15/108)

15 cases of 'buying of girls' and 108 cases of 'selling of girls' for prostitution were reported in the country during the year 2012 against 27 and 113 such cases respectively in the year 2011. Jharkhand(5 cases) has accounted for 33.3% of total 15 cases of 'buying of girls for prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 51.9% (56 cases out of 108 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 84.7% in 2012, which is marginally higher than charge-sheeting rate of 2011(82.5%). The highest charge sheet rate was observed in cases under 'buying of girls for prostitution' (100%) followed by 'rape' (97.6%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge-sheeting rate of 78.8% for the IPC crimes and 93.4% for SLL crimes. The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of 'exposure & abandonment' (14.9%). The details are presented in Table-6.5.

The conviction rate at the national level for these crimes stood at 29.0%. The conviction rate under crime head 'murder' (40.2%) was highest followed by 'Infanticide' (other than murder)(38.9%) during the year 2012. *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. 37,541 (71.9%) arrested persons out of 52,243 arrested persons for these crimes were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 5,710 persons were convicted representing 29.0% conviction rate of persons arrested, which is almost same as conviction rate (case-wise) for crimes committed against children (29.0%).

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 wish 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 from foreign country ((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) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

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: 3,554)

A total of 3,554 incidents of crimes under various provisions of laws (for which data is being collected for this report) relating to human trafficking were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 3,517 during the year 2011 recording an increase of 1.1% during the year 2012. 3,029 cases relating to human trafficking were reported during 2008 as compared to 2,848, 3,422, 3,517 and 3,554 cases reported in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.

Crime Rate

(Crime rate: 0.3)

No change in crime rate was observed during the year 2012 as compare to the year 2011.

Trend Analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2008 to 2012 along with percentage variation in the year 2012 over 2011 are presented in Table-6A(A). The crime under

human trafficking during the year 2012 has increased by 17.3% over 2008.

Importation of Girls from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)
(Incidence: 59)

Decline of 26.3% has been observed in such cases as 59 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 80 cases in the previous year (2011). Karnataka (32 cases) and West Bengal (12 cases) altogether accounting for nearly two-third (74.6%) of total such cases at the National level.

Procurement of minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)
(Incidence: 809)

809 cases were reported in the year 2012 as compared to 862 such cases in 2011, accounting for 6.1% decline over 2011. West Bengal has reported 369 such cases indicating a share of 45.6% at National level followed by Assam (122 cases) (15.1%) and Bihar (48 cases) (5.9%). Decreasing trend was observed in these cases during the last four years. *Details are given in Table 6A(C).*

Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)
(Incidence: 108)

108 cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during 2012 against 108

such cases in 2011, thereby indicating a decrease of 44.2% over 2011. West Bengal has accounted for 51.9% (56 cases out of 108 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country.

Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)
(Incidence: 15)

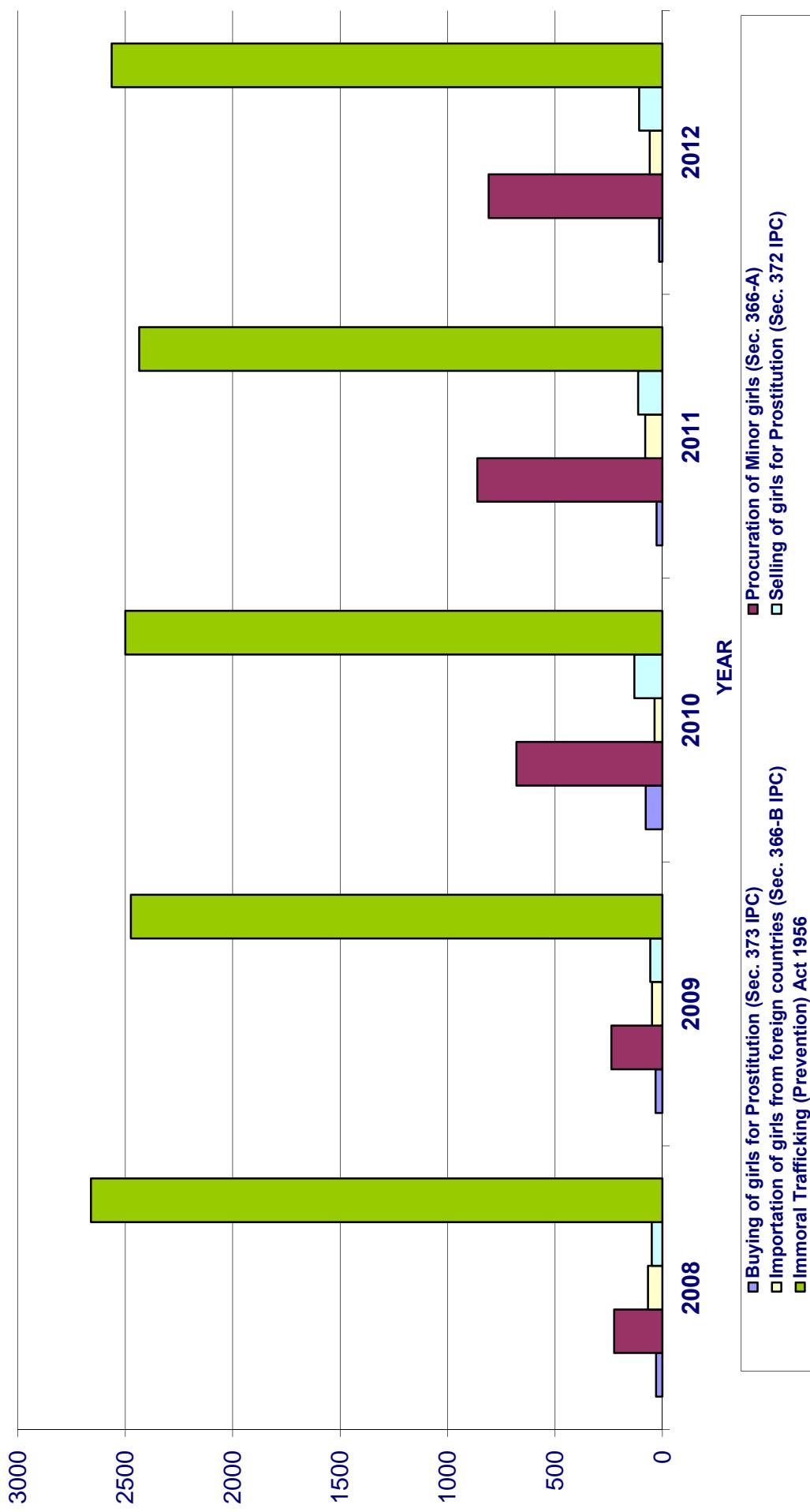
15 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during the year 2012. This indicates a 44.4% decrease in the incidence over 2011 when 27 cases were reported in the country. 74.1% cases were reported in Maharashtra alone (4 out of 15 cases).

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(Incidence: 2,563 Rate: 0.2)

Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 5.3% during the year 2012 as compared to the previous year (2,435 cases). 19.5% (500 cases out of 2,563 cases) of such cases were reported from Tamil Nadu while Andhra Pradesh has accounted for 18.4% (472 out of 2,563) of such cases. Among UTs, Delhi has reported the highest number of such cases (24 out of 2,563).

Human Trafficking: Incidence of various crime during 2008-2012

FIGURE 6.1A



**Human Trafficking:
Percentage distribution during 2012**

FIGURE 6.2A

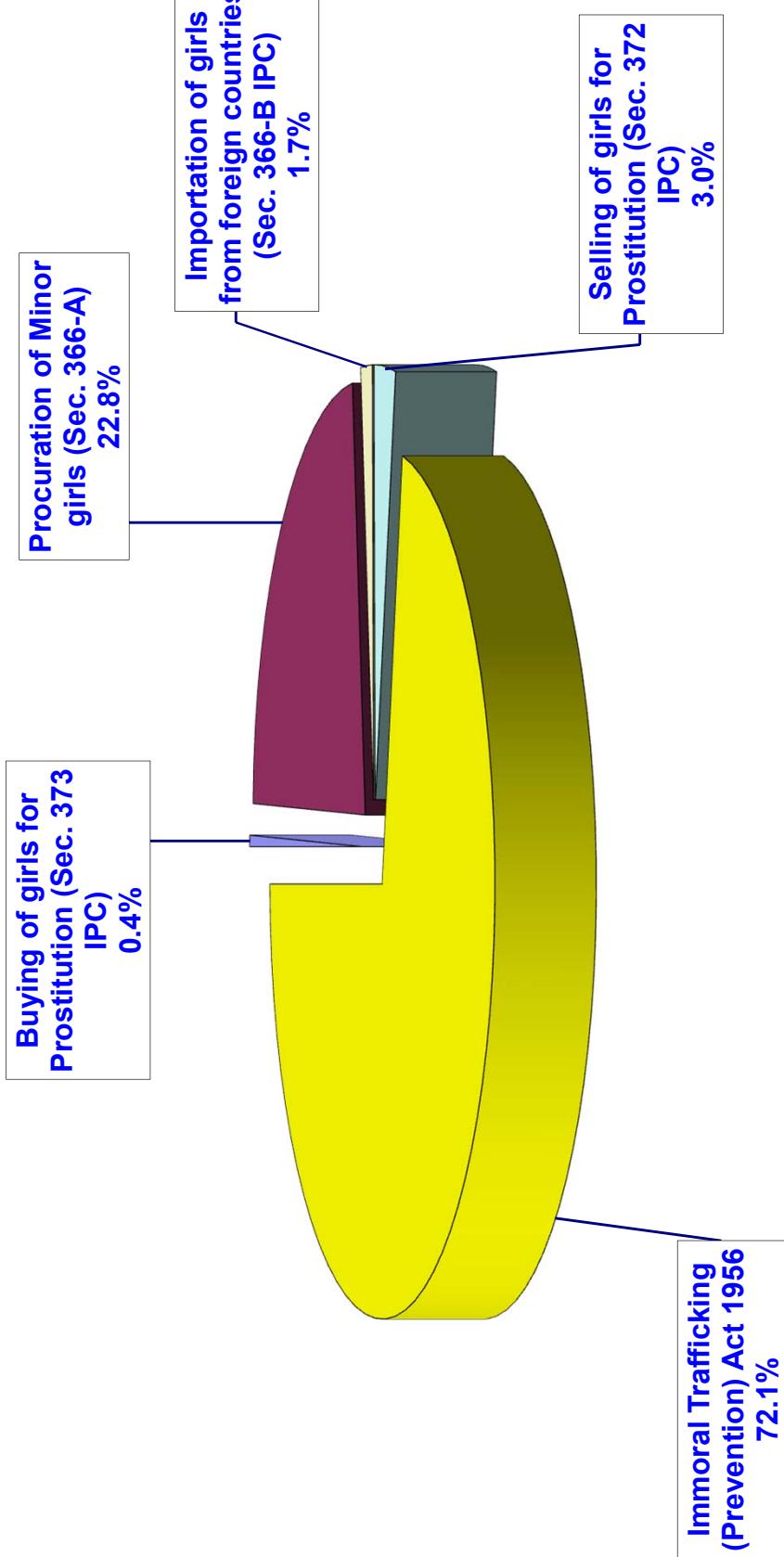


Table-6A(A)

Crime head-wise incidence of various crimes under human trafficking during 2008 - 2012 and percentage variation in 2012 over 2011

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Procurement of minor girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	224	237	679	862	809	-6.1
2.	Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)	67	48	36	80	59	-26.3
3.	Selling of girls for prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	49	57	130	113	108	-4.4
4.	Buying of girls for prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	30	32	78	27	15	-44.4
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	5.3
Total		3,029	2,848	3,422	3,517	3,554	1.1

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 2012 are given at **Table 6A(C)**.

Table-6A(B)
IPC crimes, SLL crimes and crimes under human trafficking during 2008 - 2012

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC crimes	Total SLL crimes	Cases under human trafficking	Rate of crime under human trafficking
1.	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,029	0.3
2.	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
3.	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3
4.	2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	3,517	0.3
5.	2012	23,87,188	36,54,371	3,554	0.3

Table 6A(C)
Cases registered under human trafficking during 2012

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	4	30	0	472	506
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Assam	0	0	122	2	30	154
4	Bihar	2	10	48	4	35	99
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	13	0	5	18
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	40	40
7	Gujarat	0	0	19	0	44	63
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	69	69
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	6	9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	3	3
11	Jharkhand	5	7	16	3	12	43
12	Karnataka	0	0	45	32	335	412
13	Kerala	0	0	10	0	210	220
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	5	21	6	13	45
15	Maharashtra	4	2	31	0	366	403
16	Manipur	0	0	17	0	15	32
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	7	7
18	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	0	1
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	4	4
20	Odisha	0	0	5	0	24	29
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	86	86
22	Rajasthan	0	1	20	0	99	120
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	28	0	500	528
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	18	2	0	31	51
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	12	19
28	West Bengal	3	56	369	12	109	549
Total (States)		14	104	806	59	2528	3511
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	2	2
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	2	2
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	3	3
33	Delhi	1	4	3	0	24	32
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total (UTs)		1	4	3	0	35	43
Total (All-India)		15	108	809	59	2563	3554

Chapter-7

Crime against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

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.

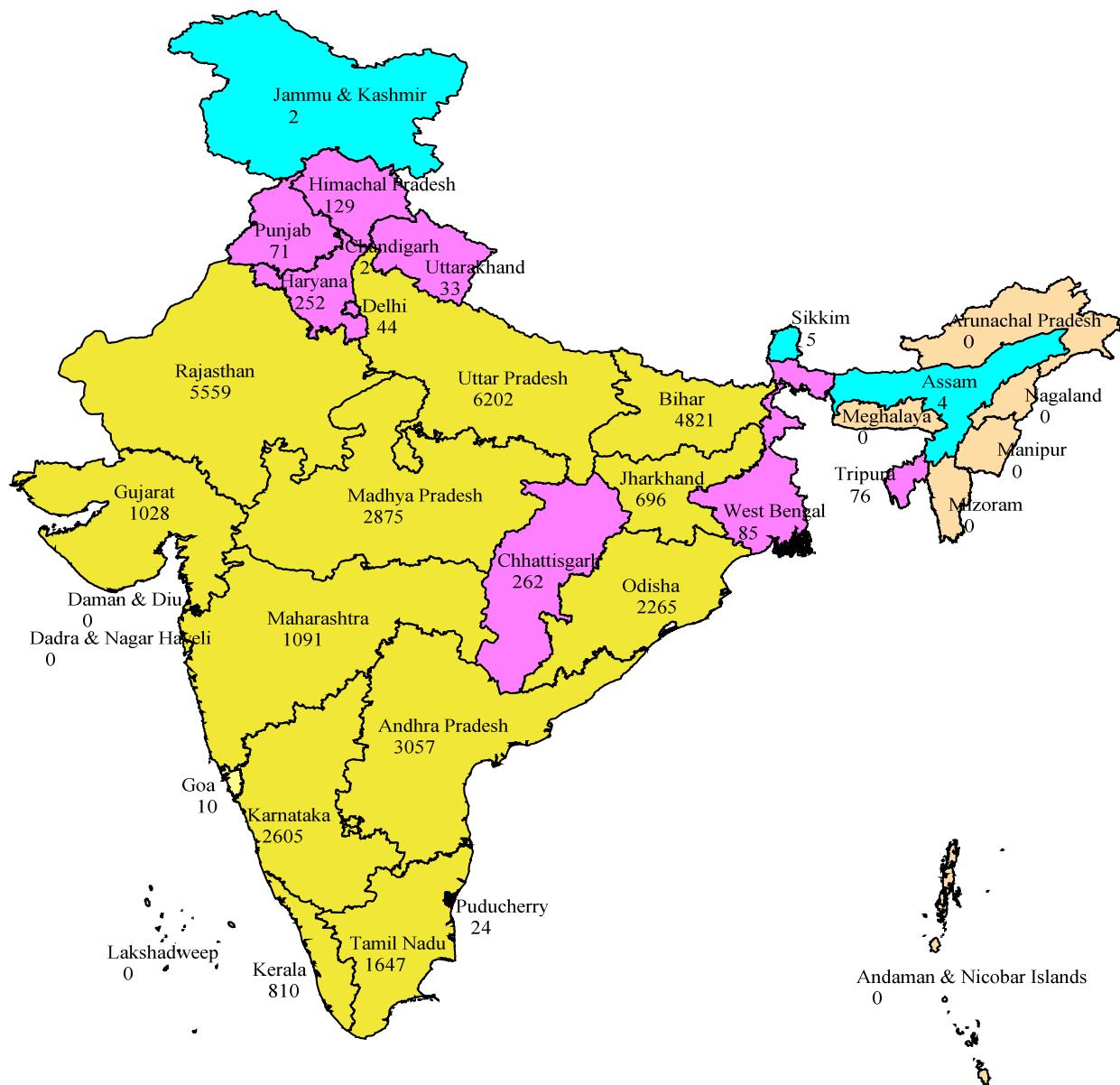
The major legal enactments at the national level are:

- (i) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

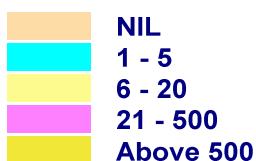
The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance of Article 17 of the constitution to abolish untouchability and its practice in any form.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2012

(All India 33,655)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was brought into force from 30th 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.

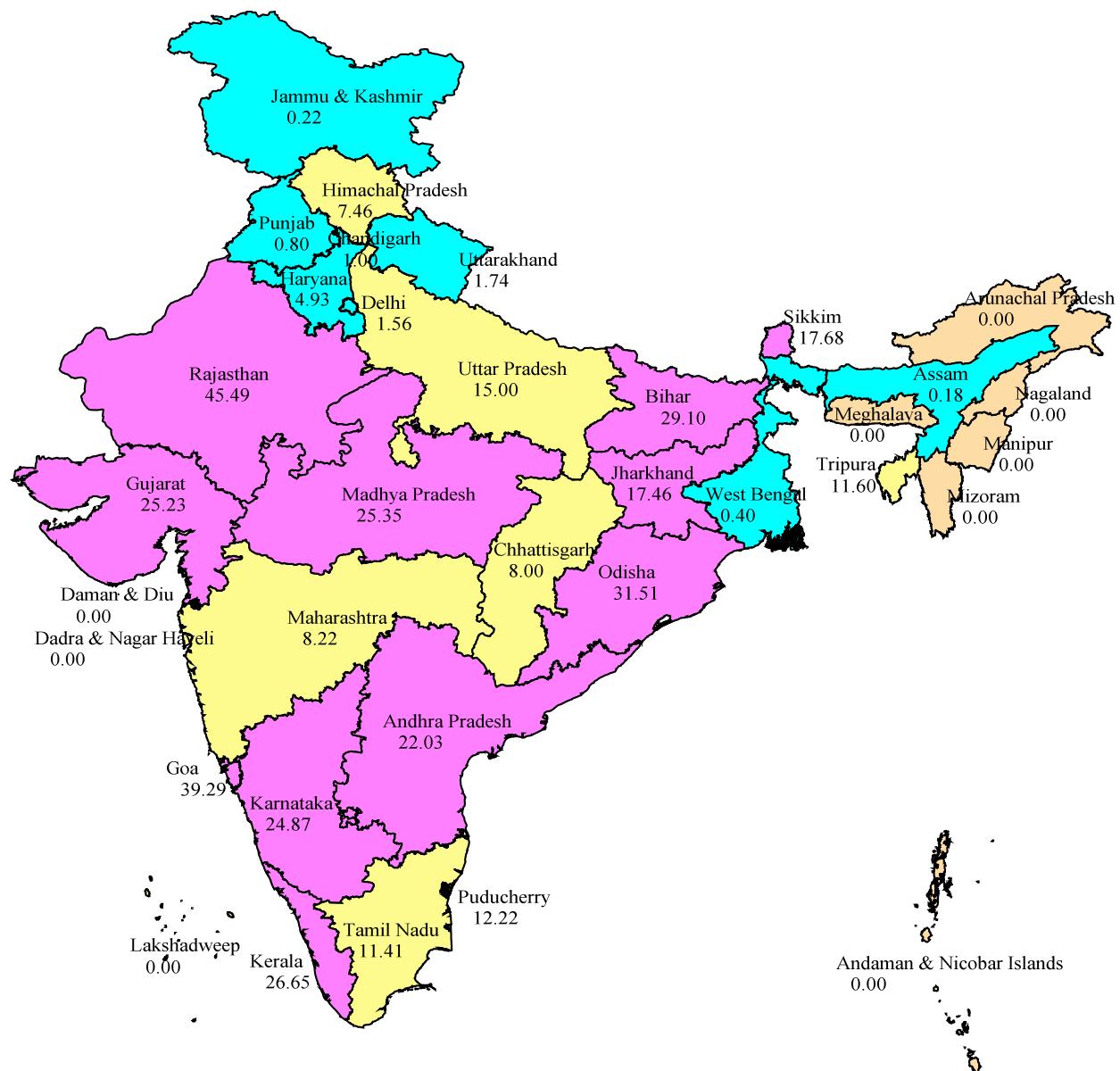
The crimes under IPC such as 'murder', 'hurt', 'rape', etc. or under special Acts such as Protection of Civil Rights Act & Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act are already included in overall crimes reported under IPC and SLLs respectively and have been discussed in detail 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.

The 'Crime rate' for crimes committed against SCs and STs has been calculated using only population of SC and ST respectively based on Population Census 2011(Provisional). Therefore 'Crime rate' of reference year with previous years is not comparable.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2012

(All India 16.71)



Rate of Crime

	NIL
	0.1 - 5.0
	5.1 - 15.0
	Above 15.0

Note:

Rate of Crime against Scheduled Castes means number of crimes against Scheduled Castes per one lakh population of SCs. 2011 Actual Census (Provisional) SC population used for calculation of Crime Rate.

Crime against Scheduled Castes

*Incidence of Crime - National
(Incidence (IPC+SLL): 33,655)*

The year 2012 has witnessed a decrease in crime against Scheduled Castes as 33,719 cases reported in the year 2011 have decreased to 33,655 cases in the year 2012. This decrease was observed in all heads except rape, arson and POA Act. The cases of rape, arson and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in the year 2012 have increased by 1.2%, 26.6% and 10.9% respectively over the year 2011. On the other hand murder, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity, robbery, hurt and Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decrease of 3.3%, 20.5%, 25.0%, 25.9%, 9.2% and 7.5% respectively during the year 2012 over the year 2011. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 18.4% (6,202 cases) of the total 33,655 cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan (16.5%) (5,559 Cases), Bihar (14.3%) (4821 Cases) and Andhra Pradesh (9.1%) (3,057 Cases).

Crime rate

(Crime rate: 16.7)

The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 16.7 during the years 2012. Rajasthan has reported the highest crime rate of 45.5 in the year 2012 followed by Goa (39.3), Odisha (31.5), Bihar (29.1) and Kerala (26.7) against the national average of 16.7.

Crime head-wise Analysis of crimes against Scheduled Castes

Murder
(Incidence: 651)

A total of 651 cases of murder were reported in the country during the year 2012 compared to 673 cases in the year 2011 thereby reporting a decrease of 3.3%. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 35.9% of the total murder cases reported in the country (234 out of 651 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 13.5% (88 out of 651 cases).

Hurt
(Incidence: 3,855 Rate: 1.9)

A total of 3,855 cases of hurt were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 4,247 cases in the year 2011 in the country thereby reporting a decrease of 9.2% during the year 2012 as compared to the year 2011. Madhya Pradesh (704 cases), Andhra Pradesh (626 cases) and Rajasthan (568 cases) together accounted for 49.2% of the 3,855 such cases during the year 2012.

Rape
(Incidence: 1,576 Rate: 1.6)

A total of 1,576 cases of rape of women belonging to Scheduled castes were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 1,557 cases in the year 2011, thereby reporting a marginal increase of 1.2%. Madhya Pradesh has reported 367 cases accounting for 23.3% of the total 1,576 cases reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 18.1% (285 out of 1,576 cases).

Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence: 490)

A total of 490 cases of Kidnapping & abduction of Scheduled castes were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 616 cases in the year 2011 thereby reporting a decrease of 20.5%. Uttar Pradesh has reported 52.7% (258 out of 490 cases) of such incidences during the year during 2012.

Robbery

(Incidence: 40)

A total of 40 cases of robbery were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 54 cases in the previous year thereby reporting a decrease of 25.9%. Gujarat (16) and Maharashtra (13) accounted for 72.5% of total cases reported in the country.

Table-7(A)
Comparative incidence of crime against Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Crime-head	Year					% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	626	624	570	673	651	-3.3
2	Rape	1,457	1,346	1,349	1557	1576	1.2
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	482	512	511	616	490	-20.5
4	Dacoity	51	44	42	36	27	-25.0
5	Robbery	85	70	75	54	40	-25.9
6	Arson	225	195	150	169	214	26.6
7	Hurt	4,216	4,410	4,376	4247	3855	-9.2
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	248	168	143	67	62	-7.5
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	11,602	11,143	10,513	11,342	12,576	10.9
10	Others	14,623	15,082	14,983	14,958	14,164	-5.3
	Total	33,615	33,594	32,712	33,719	33,655	-0.2

Dacoity

(Incidence: 27)

A total of 27 cases of dacoity were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 36 cases in the year 2011 thereby reporting a decrease of 25.0%. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of 16 cases, accounting for 59.3% of total cases.

Arson

(Incidence: 214)

A total of 214 cases of arson were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 169 cases in the year 2011 thereby reporting an increase of 26.6%. Bihar has reported the highest number of 47 cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (39 cases) Rajasthan (32 cases) and Odisha (31 cases). These States accounted 69.6% of total cases reported in the country.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

(Incidence: 62)

A total of 62 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 67 cases in the year 2011 thereby reporting a decrease of 7.5% in 2012 over 2011. Puducherry has reported the 20 cases of such crimes followed by Karnataka (11 cases), Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (9 cases each) during the year 2012. These four States have accounted for 79% of total cases reported in the country.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

(Incidence: 12,576 Rate: 6.24)

A total of 12,576 cases were reported under this Act during the year 2012 as compared to 11,342 in the year 2011 thereby reporting an increase of 10.9%. Bihar has reported 4,436 cases accounting for 35.3% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Odisha (15.5%) (1,943 cases), Uttar Pradesh (13.8%) (1,740 cases), and Karnataka (10.6%)(1,334 cases). At 27.0, the highest rate of crime was reported in Odisha as compared to national rate of 6.2.

Crimes against Scheduled Tribes

(Incidence (IPC+SLL): 5,922

Rate: 5.7)

A total of 5,922 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 5,756 cases in the year 2011 showing an increase of 2.9% in 2012 over 2011. This increase was observed under heads 'murder', 'robbery' 'arson', 'hurt' and 'POA, Act'. The details are

presented in **Table-7 (B)**. Rajasthan has reported 22.8% (1,351 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 20.6% (1218 cases) of the total 5,922 cases reported in the country during the year 2012. However the crime rate was highest in Kerala at 25.6 as compared to only 5.7 at national level.

Crime head-wise analysis of Crimes against Scheduled Tribes

Murder

(Incidence: 156)

A total of 156 cases of murder of Scheduled tribes were reported in the year 2012 as compared to 143 cases in the year 2011, showing an increase of 9.1%. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (62 cases) accounting for 39.7% cases followed by Chhattisgarh (19 cases) of the total 156 cases reported in the country during the year 2012.

Rape

(Incidence: 729)

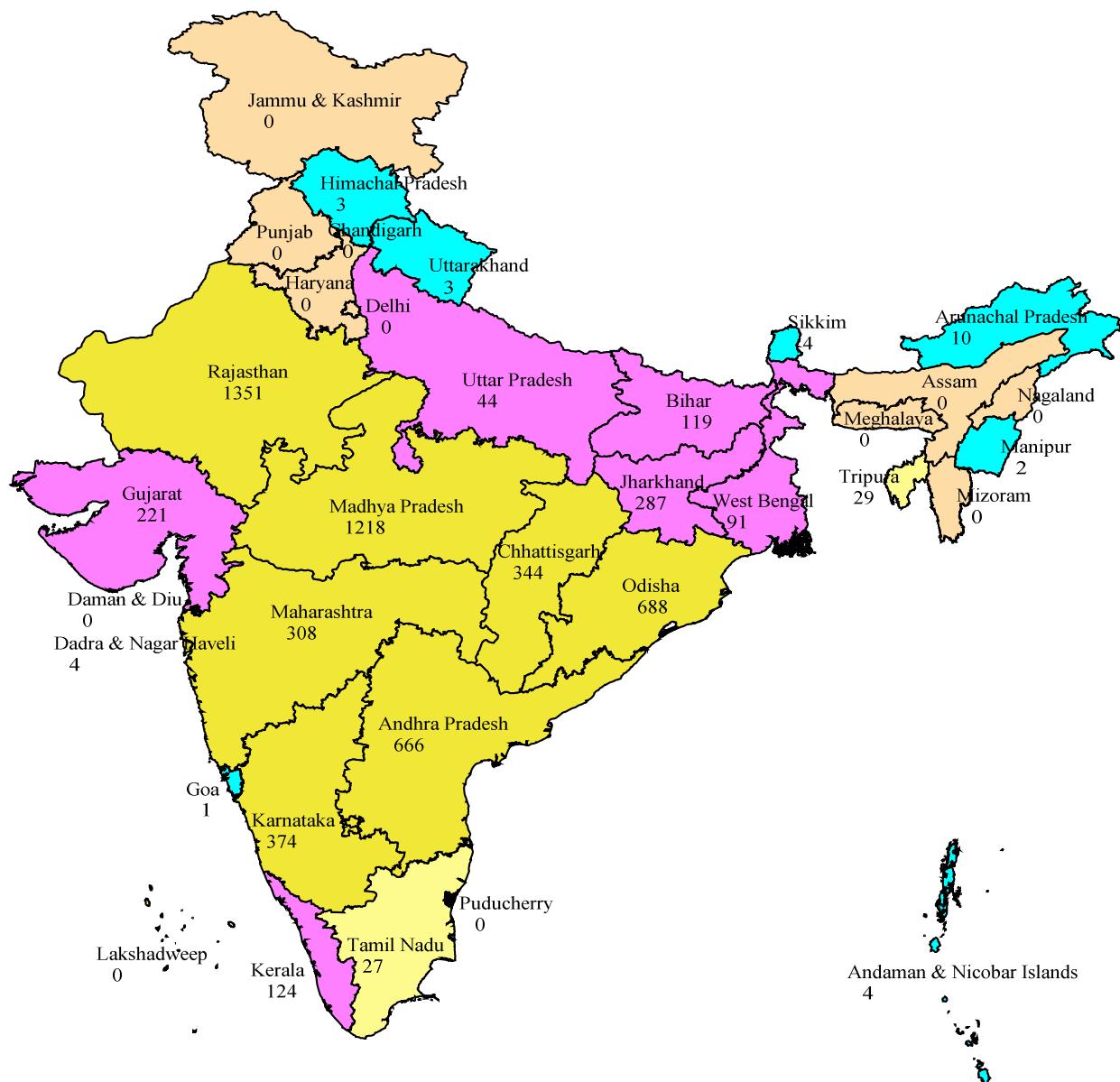
A total of 729 cases were reported in the year 2012 as compared to 772 cases in the year 2011, thereby, showing a decrease of 5.6%. Madhya Pradesh has reported 288 cases accounting for 39.5% of the total cases in the country during the year 2012.

Kidnapping & abduction

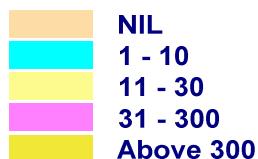
(Incidence: 103)

The incidents of Kidnapping & abduction have decreased by 24.8% in the year 2012 over the year 2011 (137 cases). Madhya Pradesh has reported 45 cases followed by Gujarat 13 cases. These two States together accounted for 56.3% of the total 103 cases reported in the country.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2012 (All India 5,922)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



Dacoity *(Incidence: 5)*

A total of 5 cases were reported in the country during the year 2012. Maharashtra (4 cases) and Odisha (3 cases) together accounted for 100% of such cases during the year 2012.

Robbery *(Incidence: 15)*

A total of 15 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 9 cases in the year 2011, indicating an increase of 66.7%. Jharkhand (5 cases) and Maharashtra (3 cases) together accounted for 53.3% of such crime during the year 2012.

Hurt *(Incidence: 816 Rate: 0.78)*

A total of 816 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 803 cases in the year 2011 showing an increase of 1.6%. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 30.3% (247cases) of total 816 cases reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (132 cases) and Rajasthan (123 cases). The highest crime rate of 5.6 was reported in Kerala as compared to national average of 0.8.

Arson *(Incidence: 26)*

A total of 26 cases were reported in the year 2012 as compared to 24 cases in the year 2011 showing an increase of 8.3%. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 30.8% (8 cases) of total 26 such cases reported in the country

followed by Odisha and Rajasthan have reported 19.2% (5 cases) each such crime during the year 2011.

Protection of Civil Rights Act *(Incidence: 2)*

A total of 2 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 7 cases in the year 2011, thereby showing decrease of 71.4% over 2011. Karnataka and Maharashtra have reported 1 case each accounted for 100% of such cases during the year 2012.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act *(Incidence: 1311 Rate: 1.26)*

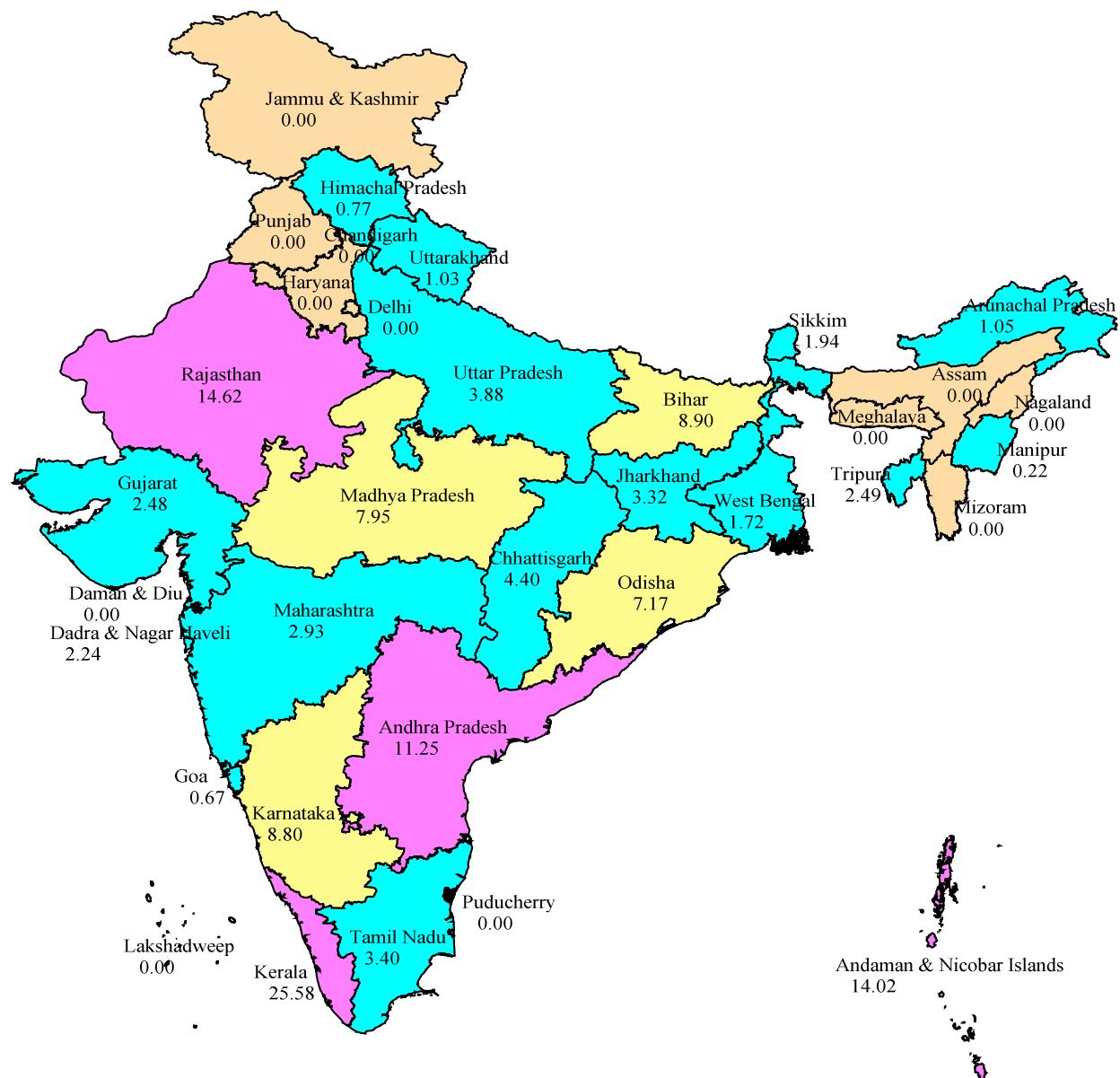
A total of 1,311 cases were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 1,154 cases in the year 2011 showing an increase of 13.6%. Odisha has accounted for 44.2% (579 cases) of the total 1,311 cases reported in the country followed by Karnataka (164 cases), Jharkhand (133 cases), Andhra Pradesh (127 cases) and Bihar (118 cases) accounted for 85.5% of such crime during the year 2012.

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 91.8% and 95.8% respectively in comparison to national level general charge-sheeting rate of 78.8% for IPC crimes and 93.4% for SLL crimes.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2012

(All India 5.68)



Rate of Crime

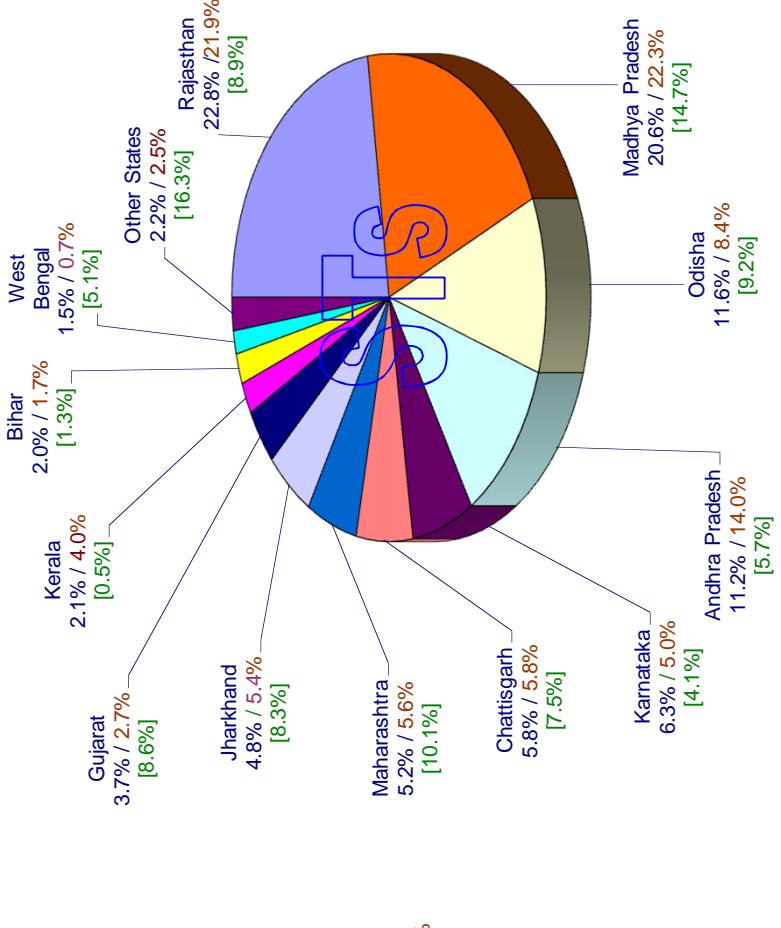
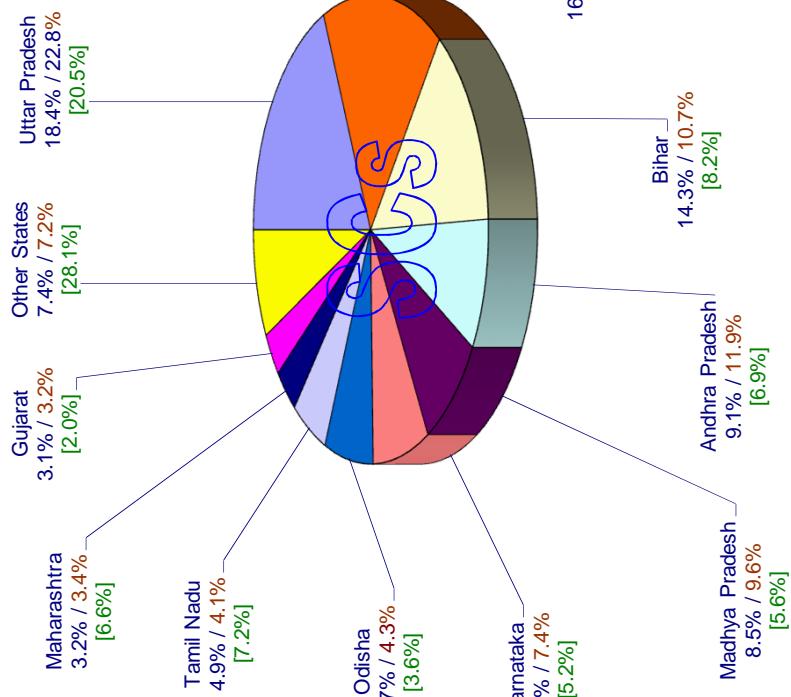
	NIL
	0.1 - 5.0
	5.1 - 10.0
	Above 10.0

Note:

Rate of Crime against Scheduled Tribes means number of crimes against Scheduled Tribes per one lakh population of STs.
2011 Actual Census (Provisional) ST population used for calculation of Crime Rate..

Crime Against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes - State-wise during 2012/2011

FIGURE 7.1



Percentage of Crime w.r.t. All India for 2012
Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2011
Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2012

Table-7(B)
Comparative incidence of crime against Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	128	118	142	143	156	9.1
2	Rape	585	583	654	772	729	-5.6
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	93	82	84	137	103	-24.8
4	Dacoity	14	3	7	7	5	-28.6
5	Robbery	18	24	5	9	15	66.7
6	Arson	49	29	39	24	26	8.3
7	Hurt	873	787	941	803	816	1.6
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	6	2	5	7	2	-71.4
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,022	944	1,169	1,154	1,311	13.6
10	Others	2,794	2,853	2,839	2,700	2,759	2.2
	Total	5,582	5,425	5,885	5,756	5,922	2.9

The average conviction rate for crimes against Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes stood at 23.9% and 22.5% respectively as compared to overall conviction rate of 38.5% relating to IPC cases and 88.6% 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

56,410 persons (71.3%) out of 79,112 persons (including persons

under investigation of previous year previous) arrested for committing crimes against Scheduled castes were charge-sheeted by the police. A total of 9,086 persons were convicted by the court, out of 38,507 persons against whom trials were completed representing a conviction rate of 23.6%.

9051 persons out of 10,886 persons arrested for crimes committed against Scheduled tribes were charge-sheeted accounting for 83.1% charge-sheeting rate. A total of 1,413 persons were convicted out of 7,117 persons against whom trials were completed representing 19.9% 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 (2002 - 2012) have been presented in **Table-8.1**. During 2002 - 2003 there were variations in the value of lost properties. But since the year 2003-2011, increasing trend of value of property was observed.

Property worth ₹21, 07,194 lakh was stolen during the year 2012 and against this loss, property worth ₹1,41,793 lakh was recovered. The net value of property lost increased by 220.0% over 2011 (from ₹ 6, 58,525 lakh in 2011 to ₹ 21, 07,194 lakh in 2012). The value of property recovered has shown an increase of 15.7% (from ₹ 1, 22,538 lakh in 2011 to ₹ 1, 41,793 lakh in 2012) during the year 2012. The percentage of recovery of stolen property during the year 2012 was 6.7% which is lower than the previous year recovery percentage (18.6%).

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 ₹ 14,45,448.8 lakh followed by Gujarat at ₹ 1,50,461.2 lakh. The highest worth of property recovered at ₹ 23,430.3 lakh was reported in Maharashtra, accounting for 1.6% worth property recovered in the country. Sikkim had made 67.5% recovery (₹74.1 lakh worth property recovered out of ₹109.8 lakh worth property stolen) as against 6.7% at national level. Tamil Nadu also reported good percentage of recovery at 60.1%. Among 53 mega cities, Mumbai and Delhi cities have recorded a significant loss of property worth ₹ 8,34,483.1 lakh and ₹ 1,43,936.1 lakh respectively. The highest percentage recovery was reported from Ludhiana (108.2%) followed by Madurai (92.5%) and Chennai (78.6%).

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 2012 have been shown in **Table-8.3**.* The maximum incidences of property loss (3,29,840) were reported for theft out of five different types of specified property crimes. The value of property lost was the highest for criminal breach of trust cases (₹ 6,38,219.5 lakh). However, the highest percentage of cases (54.3%) in which property was recovered to cases in

which property was stolen was for dacoity cases (2,256 out of 4,155 cases) and the highest recovery percentage in terms of value recovered was also for dacoity cases (53.3%) (₹ 7,639.5 lakh out of ₹ 14,338.2 lakh).

Nature of property Stolen and Recovered - Incidence and Value

The nature of property stolen and recovered has been classified into different categories viz. 'Communication and electricity wire', 'Cattle', 'Cycle', 'Motor vehicles', 'Fire arms', 'Explosives', 'Electronic components' and 'Cultural property including antiques'. Properties other than the above 8 specified categories are clubbed as 'Other kinds of property'. The details of incidence and value of property stolen & recovered along with percentage of recovery have been shown in **Table-8.4**. The highest loss and recovery worth ₹ 97,209.8 lakh and ₹ 34,753.6 lakh respectively was reported for motor vehicles among the specified types of properties.

It is worth mentioning that explosives/explosive substances, fire arms and worth ₹ 142.1 lakh and ₹ 27.1 lakh were stolen respectively during the year 2012.

Vehicles Stolen, Recovered and Co-ordinated

The highest amount of property recovered and lost related to motor vehicles. Hence, additional information on number of motor vehicles lost, recovered and co-ordinated has been compiled

separately. *The State/UT/City-wise information on motor vehicles is given in **Table-8.5**.* The highest number of vehicles lost was reported from Uttar Pradesh (21,600) followed by Maharashtra (17,857) and Delhi (14,446). 25.5% (39,760) vehicles could be recovered out of 1,55,749 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 Andhra Pradesh (202) followed by Bihar (129) and Jharkhand (83). The highest value of loss (₹ 1,411.9 lakh) was reported from Rajasthan. The recovery cases of stolen properties were highest in Kerala (1 out of 1 cases) (100%) followed by Tamil Nadu (7 out of 10 cases) and Mizoram (12 out of 18 cases). The highest recovery in terms of value (₹ 1306.7 lakh) was reported from Rajasthan. No case of theft or recovery of cultural property has been reported from 7 States i.e. Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab and Uttarakhand and 6 UTs i.e. A & N Islands, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

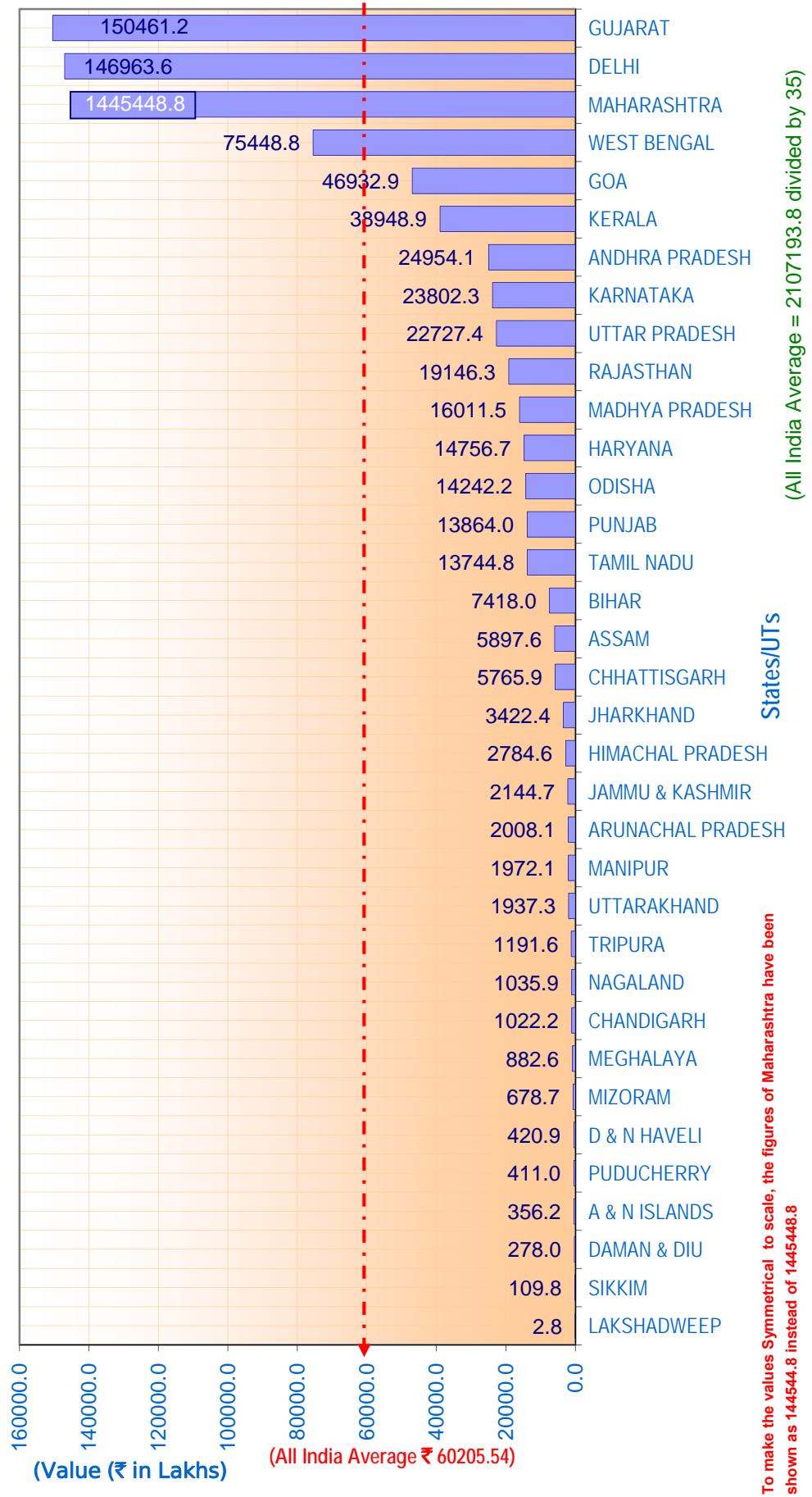
Premises

Incidence and Value of property lost as per place of occurrence

The information relating to the number of cases and value of property stolen under 'Dacoity', 'Robbery', 'Burglary' and 'Theft' at

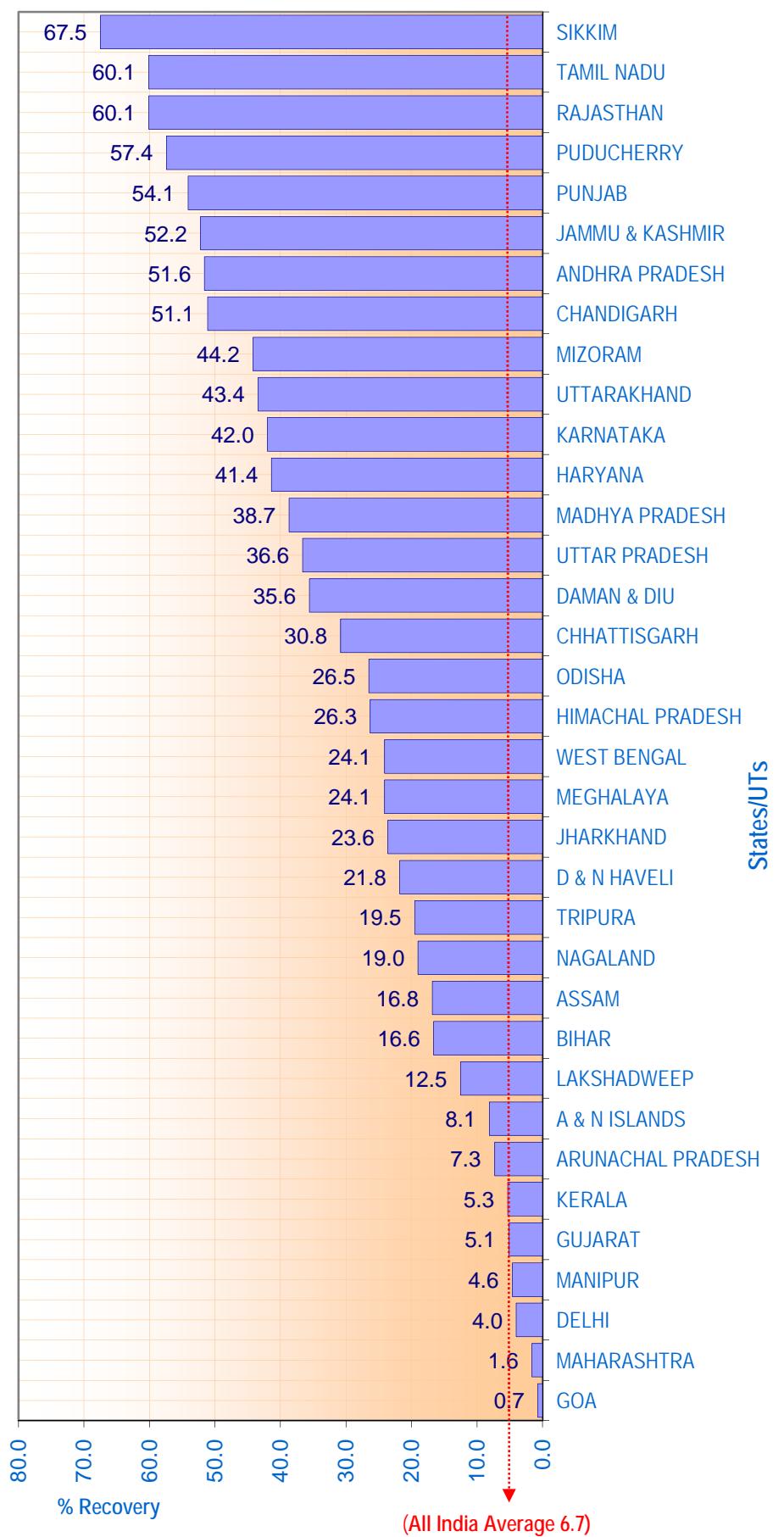
State wise Value of Property Stolen during 2012

FIGURE 8.1



State-wise Percentage Recovery in Property Offences during 2012

FIGURE 8.2



*various premises or various places of occurrence of these crimes have been shown in **Table-8.7**.*

Dacoity

*State, UT and city-wise information on the number of cases of dacoity reported and the value of property taken away in these cases at various 'Places of occurrence' in the country is presented in **Table-8.8**.* The highest incidence of dacoity at 'residential premises' (260) was reported from Bihar followed by Jharkhand (125) and Assam (123). These three states together have accounted for 39.4% of total 1,288 dacoity (wherein the property was lost) at 'residential premises' in the country. Uttar Pradesh, with 110 cases of dacoity at 'residential premises' has reported the highest loss of property worth ₹ 318.7 lakh followed by Madhya Pradesh (₹ 314.7 lakh) and Gujarat (₹ 299.6 lakh). The highest incidence of dacoity on 'highways' was reported from Bihar (191) followed by Jharkhand (116). The maximum number of such cases at 'commercial establishment' was reported from Maharashtra (55) followed by Odisha (51) and Gujarat and West Bengal (31 each). The highest incidence of dacoity at 'railways' (running trains and 'others' in railways) was reported from Bihar (15 cases) followed by Maharashtra (13 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (8 cases). Amongst mega cities, highest incidence of dacoity at residential premises was reported from Bengaluru (16 cases) followed by Delhi-City (9 cases).

A total of 4,314 incidents of dacoity at various premises were reported with property lost worth ₹ 14,338.2 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 (63.9%) of the robbery cases in specified category. Tamil Nadu has reported 401 out of 2,821 cases of robbery at 'residential premises' and Odisha has reported 151 cases of robbery at 'commercial establishments'. As many as 1,480 cases of robbery on 'highways' were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar (1,081 cases) out of total 5,000 cases reported in the country.

Amongst the mega cities, the highest incidence of robbery at various premises together was reported from Mumbai (1,131) followed by Bengaluru (670) and Ahmedabad (603) with property loss of ₹ 1,143.3 lakh, ₹ 771.0 lakh and ₹ 285.1 lakh respectively. Highest incidence of robbery at 'residential premises' was reported from Indore (178) followed by Delhi-city (86). The highest incidence of robbery at 'commercial establishments' was reported from Mumbai (32) followed by Delhi-city (27) and Indore (22).

Burglary

*State, UT & city-wise information on burglary cases and the value of property stolen at various places of occurrence during the year 2012 is presented in **Table-8.10**.* The 'residential premises', continued to be the prime target for this type of crime, reporting 60,698 (i.e. 65.3%) incidents with a loss of property worth ₹ 43,815.0 lakh. Maharashtra (10,508), Madhya Pradesh (7,671) and Andhra

Pradesh (6,028) have reported significantly large number of burglary cases at 'residential premises'. These three States together have accounted for 39.9% (24,207 out of 60,698) of the total incidents and 39.0% (₹ 17,069.7 lakh out of ₹ 43,815 lakh) of the total value of property lost in Burglary at 'residential premises'. 22.6% (93 out of 411 cases) of burglaries at 'banks' reported in the country were from Maharashtra. More than a thousand cases of burglaries at 'commercial establishments' were reported from Maharashtra (1,943 cases - loss ₹ 3,347.3 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (1,080 cases - loss ₹ 584.1 lakh) and Haryana (1,078 cases - loss ₹ 465.8 lakh). Among the mega cities, Mumbai has reported the highest number of burglaries at 'residential premises' (1,519). The highest loss of property worth ₹ 3,038.4 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 53.7% of theft cases in specified category. 24.3% of theft cases (81,861 out of 337,407) with property loss of ₹ 51,234.9 lakh were reported at 'residential premises'. A significant number of cases were also reported at 'commercial establishments' (29,661), 'highways' (27,802) and 'railways' (16,015). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest number of theft cases at 'residential premises'

(9,085) followed by Maharashtra (8,293) and Madhya Pradesh (7,450). Among UTs Delhi reported the highest no. of theft cases (7,076). Uttar Pradesh has reported 77.9% (21,662 out of 27,802) cases of theft at 'highways'. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of theft cases in 'Railways' (running trains and others in Railways) (3,081) followed by Madhya Pradesh (2,089). The highest number of thefts at 'commercial establishments' was reported from Haryana (3,295) followed by Maharashtra (2,589). The total value of property stolen for all theft cases was the highest (₹ 44,473.4 lakh) in Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (₹ 41,845.6 lakh) and Delhi (₹ 15,805 lakh).

Among the mega cities, Delhi City has reported the highest number of theft cases (20,218) with a property loss of ₹ 14,413.3 lakh followed by Mumbai with 10,851 cases with a property loss worth ₹ 13,707.2 lakh. While highest loss in term of value was reported in Kolkata (₹ 37527.7 lakh with 4,960 cases). Agra city was very prone to theft at 'highways' reporting 2,485 such incidents during the year 2012. The highest number of Theft cases at 'residential premises' (6,267) was reported from Delhi city. A substantial number of Theft cases at 'commercial establishments' were reported from Delhi (1,224) followed by Kolkata (1,163). Delhi reported 637 cases of theft cases at 'Railways' followed by Hyderabad(33).

*Value of property stolen and percentage recovery in each State/UT during 2012 are presented in **Figure 8.1** and **Figure 8.2** respectively.*

Chapter-9

Economic Offences

Economic offences form a separate category of crimes under criminal offences. These are often referred to as white/blue collar crimes. Economic offences not only inflict pecuniary losses on individuals

but also damage the national economy and have security implications as well. The offences of smuggling of narcotic substances, counterfeiting of currency and valuable securities, financial scams, frauds, money laundering and

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 rrauds	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

hawala transactions etc. evoke serious concern about their impact on the national security.

Legislation

A table listing various economic offences, the relevant legislations and concerned enforcement authorities is given above.

Enforcement agencies

Local police deals with considerable number of economic offences falling under the broad category of 'cheating', 'counterfeiting' and 'criminal breach of trust'.

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

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

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of seizures	Value of seizures (₹ in crore)
1	2008	NR	NR
2	2009	470	581.64
3	2010	404	826.50
4	2011	314	1561.79
5	2012	367	2085.47

NR stands for data not received

Smuggling (Incidence: 367)

Total number of seizures made under the Customs Act, 1962 showed a decrease from 470 cases in 2009 to 404 in 2010. The value of different commodities seized during 2009 was ₹581.64 crore as compared to ₹826.50 crore during 2010 showing an increase of 29.6% over 2009. In 2011 the total number of seizures was 314 valued at ₹1561.79 crore i.e. 47.1% increase in its worth in 2011 over 2010. Further a increase from 314 cases in 2011 to 367 cases in 2012 was reported. The value of different commodities seized during 2012 was ₹2085.47 crore as compared to ₹1561.79 crore during 2011 showing an increase of 33.5% over 2011. *The details regarding seizures and the value of the property seized for the years 2008 to 2012 may be seen in Table 9(A). The information in respect of 2008 was not received.*

On an average 1 seizure, was made per day during the year 2012. Drugs & narcotics worth ₹563.08 crore was seized during 2012. *The type and value of major commodities seized may be seen in Table 9(B).*

The details of persons arrested, prosecuted, convicted, etc.

under Customs Act and COFEPOSA Act, 1974 are furnished in Annexure-IV, Statement-III.

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

S. No.	Commodities	2011	2012
1	Gold	6.78	13.96
2.	Electronic goods including computers	9.67	13.94
3.	Drugs/Narcotics	1017.99	563.08
4.	Vehicles and vessels	15.17	366.85
5.	Chemicals/Pharmaceutical chemicals	55.52	6.53
6.	Foreign Currency	0.98	0.10
7.	Ball Bearings	0.00	0.09
8.	Misc./Others	369.44	1029.19
Value of Total Seizures		1561.79	1993.74

Money laundering

(Incidence: 18)

18 searches / raids were conducted by Enforcement Directorate in money laundering cases in 2012 as against 72 in 2011. There is a decrease of 75.0% in the

number of 'Searches / raids' during 2012 over 2011. The detailed information may be seen from **Table-9 (C)**.

Recoveries, seizures made under FEMA violations, yielded ₹ 3.7 crore of Indian currency and ₹ 0.96 crore of Indian equivalent of foreign currency during 2012. Only ₹ 0.58 crore could be realised as against the imposed fine of ₹ 8.62 crore during 2012 (**See Annexure-II, Statement-I**).

Tax evasion - Income Tax *(Incidence: 5,260)*

Tax evasion is one of the most prevalent illegitimate activities among the economic offences practiced by suppressing the facts and manipulation of records by tax payers. Information made available by Central Board of Direct Taxes reveals the details of number of searches and assets seized during the financial years is presented in **Table-9 (D)**. Similar information in respect of 2008-2009 was not received.

Table 9 (C)
Money laundering 2008 - 2012 (Cases under FERA & FEMA)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of		Currency seized (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Currency confiscated (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Fines (in Indian ₹ in crore)	
		Searches/ Raids	Seizures/ Recoveries	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Imposed	Realised
1	2008	95	76	16.42	1.00	2.33	0.28	220.80	15.45
2	2009	110	79	17.15	5.44	5.77	2.36	3645.32	12.21
3	2010	123	74	11.74	0.78	1.73	0.49	566.66	7.7
4	2011*	72	59	18.3	7.27	2.27	27.8	323.45	15.78
5	2012	18	16	3.7	0.9	1.37	0.37	8.61	0.58

*Cases under FEMA

Table-9 (D)
Seizures by Income Tax department
(2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of searches conducted	Assets seized in (₹ in crore)
1	2007-2008	3,364	411.45
2	2008-2009	NR	NR
3	2009-2010	3,454	963.5
4	2010-2011	4,852	774.98
5	2011-2012	5,260	905.60

Out of 209 prosecutions launched during the financial year 2011-2012, 14 ended in conviction, 397 were compounded and 182 were acquitted (See **Annexure-III, Statement-II**).

Drug Trafficking

(Incidence: 10,272)

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 2008-2012

Sl. No.	Drugs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Opium	1,067	899	1,057	774	867
2	Morphine	260	351	196	148	123
3	Heroin	4,950	3,963	3,179	2,723	3,008
4	Ganja	9,054	9,002	7,630	4,043	4,296
5	Hashish	3,370	3,495	3,061	2,237	1,862
6	Cocaine	50	45	52	79	71
7	Methaqualone	18	1	1	6	14
8	Amphetamine	9	2	20	2	11
9	Ephedrine	9	10	6	23	17
10	L.S.D	0	0	0	1	1
11	Acetic Anhydride	11	12	4	0	2
	Total	18,798	17,780	15,206	10,036	10,272

Table-9 (F)
Quantity of drugs seized

Sl No.	Drugs	Qty. in Kg.				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Opium	2,033	1732	1,828	2,142	3622
2	Morphine	73	42	25	53	263
3	Heroin	1,063	1045	766	511	1027
4	Ganja	1,03,21	1,71,214	1,73,127	1,19,867	76,271
5	Hashish	4,084	3549	4,300	3,999	3,292
6	Methaqualone	2,382	5	20	72	216
7	Cocaine	12	12	23	14	43
8	Ephedrine	1,284	1244	2,207	7,343	4,393
9	Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	2,754	1038	81	0	362
10	L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	0	0	0	0	0
11	Amphetamine	20	41	47	41	30

Table 9 (G)
Value of property of drug traffickers forfeited and frozen
(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Value of property	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Forfeited	9.84	.99	0	0	0
2	Frozen	262.33	47.87	25.32	26.51	0

Table-9 (H)
Cultural property Stolen & Recovered

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of property (in ₹ Lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1	2008	1,193	500	4,377.3	3,948.0
2	2009	992	327	1,619.0	1,151.7
3	2010	647	197	4,489.0	4,300.1
4	2011	799	192	2,893.5	290.7
5	2012	777	277	2,089.4	1,466.8

10,272 cases of seizures of drugs were reported by N.C.B. during 2012 as compared to 10,036 cases during 2011 showing a marginal increase of 0.02%.

The type of drug-wise analysis (**Table-9 (E)**) shows a decrease of seizures of Hashish (16.7%), Morphine(16.89%), Cocaine (10.12%) and Ephedrine (26.0%) during 2012 over 2011. 17 cases relating to Ephedrine were reported during 2012. 71 cases related to cocaine were reported in 2012. Year 2011 witnessed over 28 cases of drug seizures per day, on an average, registering an increase of 2% in the number of seizures of drugs during 2012 over 2011.

The quantity wise analysis of drugs seized (**Table 9 (F)**) shows that there has been mixed trend in seizure of the quantity of most types of drugs during 2012 as compared to 2011. Ganja showed decrease in quantity seized from 1,19,867 Kg in 2011 to 76,271 Kg in 2012. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Ephedrine from 7,343 Kg in 2011 to 4,393 Kg in 2012.

An increasing trend in the quantity of

drugs seized was reported in Opium from 2,142 Kg in 2011 to 3,622 Kg in 2012. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Heroin (from 511 Kg in 2011 to 1,027 Kg in 2012), Cocaine (from 14 in 2011 to 43 in 2012), Methaqualone (from 72 in 2011 to 216 in 2012) and Acetic anhydride (from 0 Kg in 2011 to 362 Kg in 2012).

13,459 persons including 216 foreigners were arrested for offences under the drug trafficking during 2012. 15,457 persons were prosecuted, 8,868 persons were convicted and 4,509 persons were acquitted in cases of Drug -Trafficking.

Trafficking in Cultural Property

(Incidence: 777)

*The information on reported cases of Cultural property theft during 2008-2012 is presented in **Table 9(H)**. There has been a decrease of 2.75% cases of thefts (from 799 cases in 2011 to 777 cases in 2012) of cultural property. Cultural property worth ₹ 20.89 crore was stolen in 777 cases during 2012 while properties worth ₹ 14.66 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	2008	NA	3,371	NA	4,295
2	2009	NA	3,683	NA	4,218
3	2010	595	3,822	NA	4,892
4	2011	600	3,613	56	4,062
5	2012	703	3,531	166	4,324

NA means data not available

Bribery and Corruption

(Incidence: 3,822)

Information on cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2007 – 2012 by Anti Corruption Bureau/State Vigilance Bureaux and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is presented in **Table-9 (I)**. Information in respect of CBI for the years 2008 and 2009 is not available.

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

Cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation increased from 595 in 2010 and to 600 in 2011 and further increased to 703 in 2012. Cases registered by State Vigilance/Anti Corruption Bureaux increased from 3,371 in 2008

to 3,683 cases in 2009 and 3,822 in 2010 but decreased to 3,613 in 2011 to 3531 in 2012(*details may be seen in Table 9(I)*).

Information on cases registered and persons arrested by CBI and their disposal during 2008 and 2009 are not available. (*Details of all heads are given in Table-9 (J)*.

The State/UT vigilance Bureaux seized property worth ₹ 188.82 crore during 2012 in various seizures connected with corruption charges showing an increase of 713.4% during 2012 (from ₹2,63,851.1 in 2011 to ₹18,82,212.8 in 2012) in value of seizure. Trials were completed in 2,020 cases (investigated by State / UT Anti Corruption Bureaux) during 2012 of which 747 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	2008@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2009@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2010	294	87	-	-	-	-	1241	661
4	2011	268	48	-	-	-	-	656	417
5	2012	441	127	-	-	-	-	581	884

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

This include Gazetted Officers & other Public Servants of equivalent status

" - " means data not available

Serious / Major frauds

The information on serious / major frauds reported and registered under the criminal breach of trust (CBT) cases and cheating cases for the years 2010 - 2012 is presented in **Table 9(L)**. The value of serious fraud cases registered under the criminal breach of trust has increased by 5.6% during 2012 as compared to 2011 (from 125 cases in 2011 to 132 cases in 2012).

A decrease of 89.5% was observed in the number of cases registered under cheating from 3,394 in 2010 to 356 in 2011. It further increased by 28.4% (from 356 in 2011 to 457 in 2012). Maharashtra (107) registered highest incidence of cheating during the year 2012 followed by West Bengal (52) and Nagaland (39). Among UTs Delhi reported highest number of cases (125) (**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 Dept. Action		
				Dismis- sal	Remov- al	Major penalty	Minor penalty	Gazetted officers Group 'A' & 'B' *	Non- Gazetted officers	Pvt per- sons invol- ved
1	2008	736	489	53	12	106	97	843	2,848	753
2	2009	632	448	103	19	110	125	1,164	3,039	889
3	2010	1,134	801	60	55	116	129	1,824	2,866	953
4	2011	1083	637	98	24	98	94	1,056	2,886	1,064
5	2012	1490	702	88	15	121	158	2,210	2,996	1,044

*This year this column represent sum of group 'A' and 'B' Gazetted officers involved during the year. Hence, figure of previous years, however, changed accordingly.

Table-9 (L)
Major frauds reported during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	Value of property lost/ defrauded (in ₹ Crore)	2010		2011		2012	
		CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating
1.	1-10	523	3,331	112	308	103	332
2.	10-25	31	41	6	27	14	64
3.	25-50	6	16	4	13	7	31
4.	50-100	16	3	3	5	0	15
5.	Above 100	1	3	0	3	8	15
	Total	577	3,394	125	356	132	457

Chapter – 10

Juvenile in conflict with law

Introduction

The figures for Juvenile apprehended 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 2002-2005 remained static at 1.0% which marginally increased to 1.1% in 2006 and remained static in 2007. This share increased marginally to 1.2% in 2008 and decreased to 1.1% in 2009. This share further decreased to 1.0% in 2010 and thereafter marginally increased to 1.1 in 2011 and 1.2% in 2012. However, juvenile crime rate has shown a mixed trend during 2002-2012. *The details may be seen in Table 10.1.*

IPC Crimes

(Incidence: 27,936)

The juveniles in conflict with law (IPC crimes) in 2012 have increased by 11.2% over 2011 as 25,125 IPC crimes by juveniles were

registered during 2011 which increased to 27,936 cases in 2012. The highest decrease in Juvenile in conflict with law was observed under the crime head 'dowry deaths' (29.0%), followed by 'cruelty by husband or his relatives' (18.9%) and 'kidnapping & abduction of others' (17.5%) in 2012 over 2011. The highest increase in the incidence of crimes committed by juvenile was observed under the heads 'preparation & assembly for committing dacoity' (178.8%), death due to negligence (65.6%), 'attempt to commit murder' (36.4%), 'dacoity' (29.9%) and 'riots' (25.5%). *The details may be seen in Table 10.2.*

SLL Crimes

(Incidence: 4,037)

Juveniles in conflict with law under SLL crimes have increased by 42.3% in 2012 as compared to 2011 as 2,837 cases of Juveniles in conflict with law under SLL reported in 2011 which increased to 4,037 in 2012. There was substantial decrease of 47.4% cases under 'Essential commodities Act' followed by 'The Registration of Foreigners act' (45.7%), and 'Copy Rights Act' (28.6%) during 2012 as compared to 2011 while cases under Prevention of Atrocities Act for STs' increased from 2 cases in 2011 to 11 cases in 2012 (450%), 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' from 3 cases in 2011 to 9 cases in 2012 and 'Indian Railways Act'

from 2 cases in 2011 to 6 cases in 2012 (200% each).

State-wise distribution of Juveniles in conflict with law (IPC)

Madhya Pradesh (5,446), Maharashtra (4,570), Assam (2,345) Chhattisgarh (2,180), Rajasthan (1,880) and Andhra Pradesh (1,593), have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC. These six States taken together have accounted for 64.5% of total juveniles in conflict with law cases under IPC reported in the country. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 117 and 161 respectively cases of murder during 2012. The highest incidence of the rape cases committed by juveniles in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (249) followed by Uttar Pradesh (110) and Rajasthan (110) which was 21.2%, 9.4% and 8.7% of total rape cases committed by juveniles respectively in the country. The highest incidence of the juvenile theft in the country was reported from Maharashtra (1,095, 19.8%). Details are given in **Table 10.4.**

State-wise distribution of Juveniles in conflict with law (SLL)

The highest number of Juveniles in conflict with law cases under special and local laws was reported from Tamil Nadu (1,888) which accounted for 46.8% of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed

by Gujarat (462 cases, 11.4%), Chhattisgarh (322 cases, 7.7%), Maharashtra (316 cases, 7.8%) and Madhya Pradesh (231 cases, 5.7%). These five States taken together have accounted for 79.7% of total Juveniles in conflict with law cases under SLL crimes reported in the country.

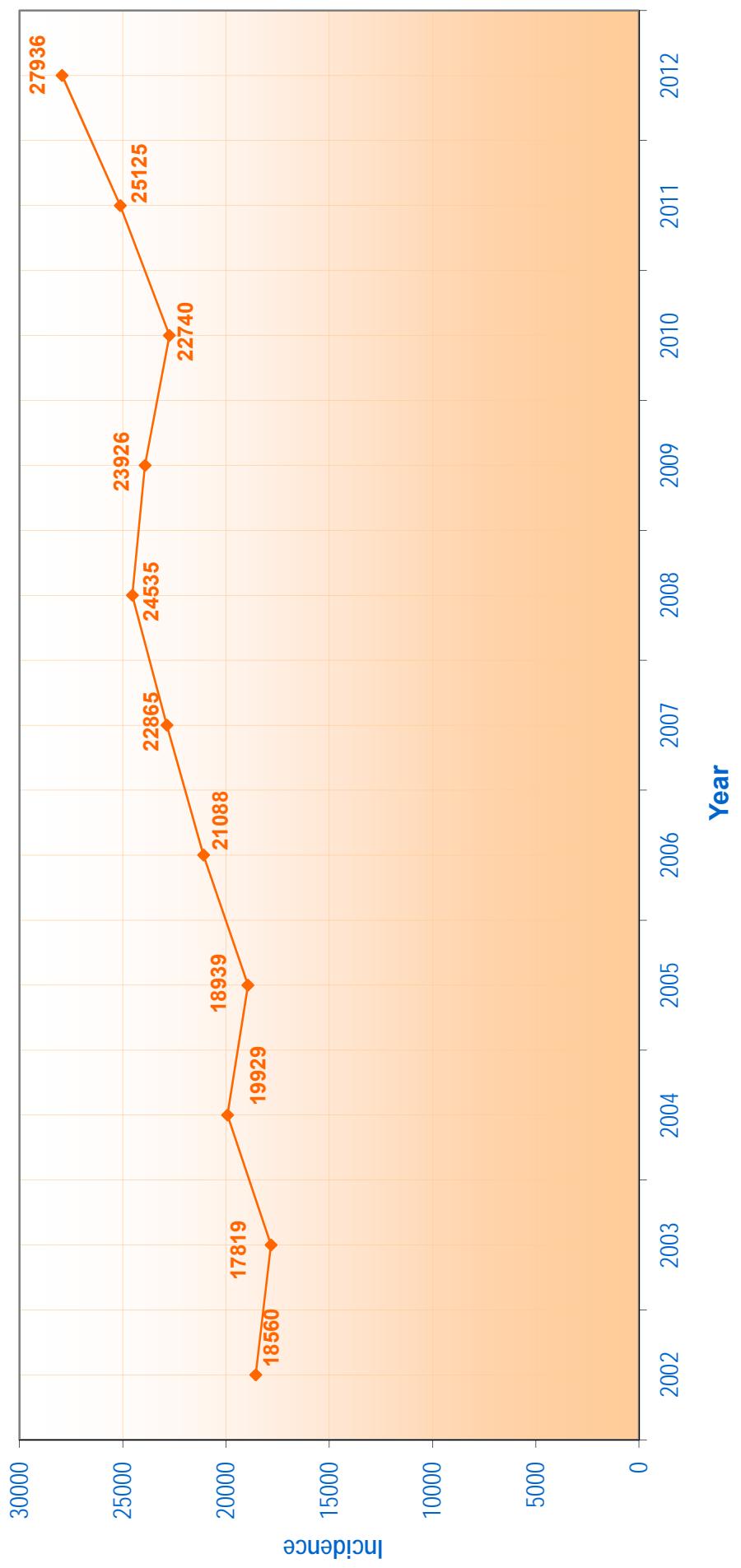
Out of 326 cases reported in the country under 'Gambling Act' against juveniles, 23.0% cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh (75) followed by Gujarat 58 cases (17.8%). Gujarat reported 204 cases (63.9%) under 'Prohibition Act' followed by Maharashtra 105 cases (32.9%) and both states accounted for 96.9%. 37 cases out of 177 under 'Arms Act' were reported from Madhya Pradesh whereas 16 out of 25 cases reported under the 'The Foreigners Act' were reported from West Bengal and 12 out of 17 cases registered under Dowry Prohibition Act' were reported from Bihar. 44 out of 95 cases under 'Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' were registered in Tamil Nadu. Madhya Pradesh reported 82 cases out of 278 under 'Excise Act'. Details are given in **Table 10.5.**

Juveniles apprehended

The details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by sex are presented in **Table 10.6.** A total of 35,123 juveniles were apprehended during 2012 out of which 33,205 were boys and 2,058 were girls. The percentage of girls

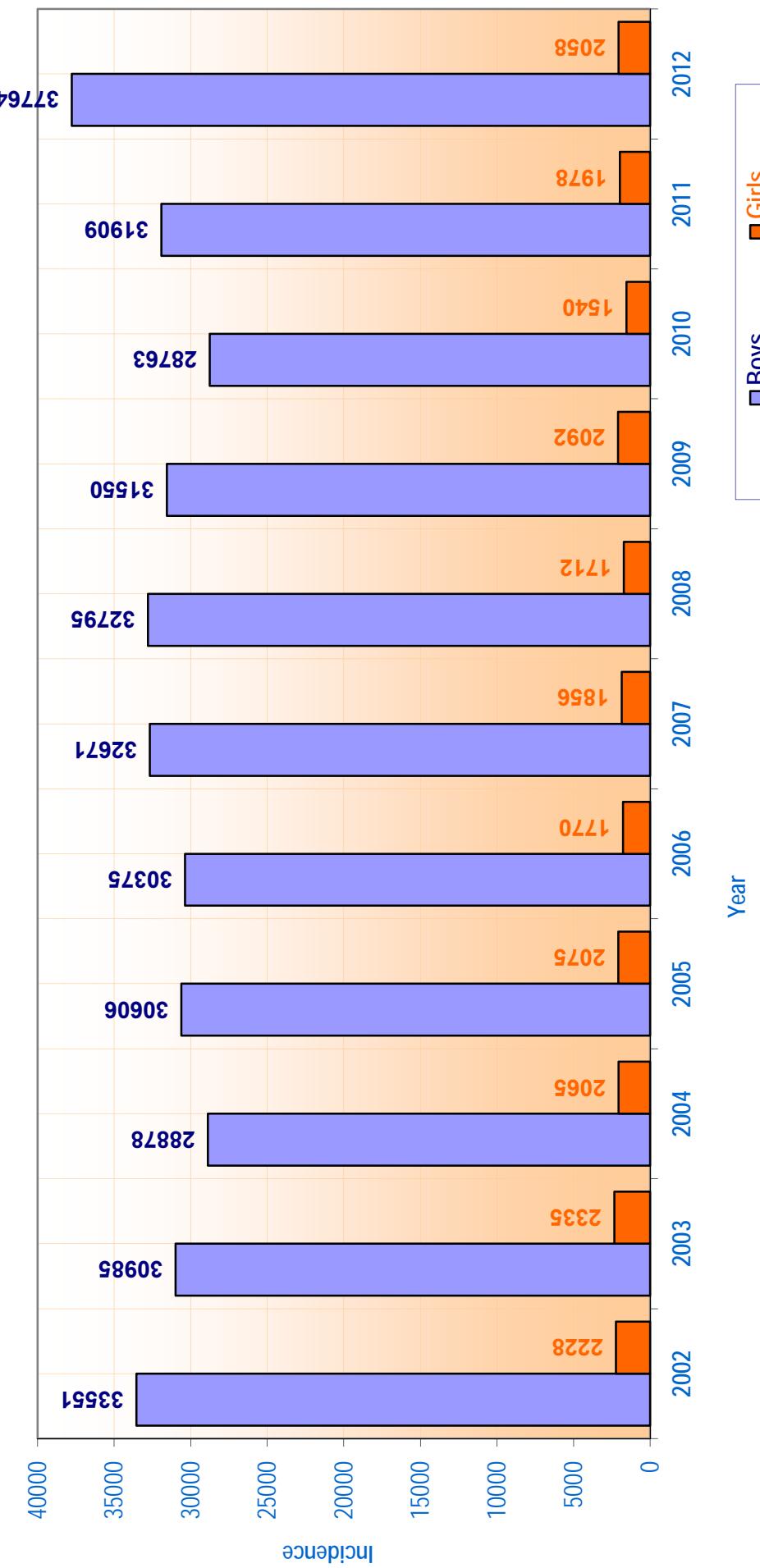
**Juvenile IPC Crime Incidence
2002 - 2012**

FIGURE 10.1



**Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC & SLL Crimes
2002-2012**

FIGURE 10.2



to total juveniles was 5.9% i.e. 0.1 percentage point more than share relating to 2011 (5.8%). *Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age-group are presented in Table 10.7.* 1,286 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 years, 12,063 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 12-16 years during 2012 whereas bulk of juveniles apprehended (26,473) were under the age-group of 16-18 years. The percentage shares of Juveniles apprehended under these age-groups were 3.2%, 30.3% and 66.5% respectively. The number of juveniles apprehended was 1,211 under the age-group of 7-12 years, 11,019 under the age-group of 12-16 years and 21,657 under the age-group of 16-18 years. The increase in the number of juveniles apprehended was 6.2% in 7-12 age group, 9.5% in 12-16 year age group and 22.2% in 16-18 age group in 2012 over 2011. The overall increase in juveniles apprehended at the national level was 17.5% in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Out of total 39,822 juveniles apprehended, 35,465 (89.1%) were apprehended under IPC crimes while 4,357 (10.9%) were apprehended for committing SLL crimes. The highest number of juveniles were apprehended for theft (7,205) followed by hurt (5,934) and burglary (3,520). These heads taken together accounted for 41.8% of total juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes. Out of total 4,357 juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes in the country during 2012, the highest number of juveniles

were apprehended under the 'Gambling Act' (409) followed by 'Prohibition Act' (337) and 'Excise Act' (294). These three heads under SLL crimes taken together accounted for 23.9% of total juveniles apprehended 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 has reported the highest number of juveniles apprehended (6,247) under IPC crimes followed by Maharashtra (6,218), Bihar (3,088), Rajasthan (2,445) and Andhra Pradesh (2,331). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles apprehended for murder (183), Attempt to murder (188), Dacoity (100), Preparation and assembly for committing dacoity (40), Robbery (312), Burglary (727), Theft (1,491), Riots (742), Cheating (44), Counterfeiting (10), Hurt (1,380), Cruelty by husband or his relatives (84) and Causing death by negligence (59). Maximum of juveniles apprehended for rape (281), dowry deaths (25), and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (223) were reported in Madhya Pradesh. Among UTs, Delhi UT alone has reported 85.8% of juveniles (1,541) apprehended under different crime heads during the year.

State / UT-wise distribution of juveniles apprehended under special and local laws (SLL) is presented in Table 10.10. The highest number of juveniles under SLL were apprehended in Tamil Nadu (1,922) followed by Gujarat (500),

Maharashtra (412) and Chhattisgarh (322). These four states have accounted for 72.4% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes.

Profile of Juveniles apprehended

The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing IPC crimes during 2012 was 1:19, whereas this ratio during 2011 was nearly 1:20. Madhya Pradesh (164) and Maharashtra (138) have reported significant number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 7-12 years in the country under IPC during 2012. The highest juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were from Madhya Pradesh (2,061) followed by Maharashtra (1,859). A substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years were from Maharashtra (4,221) and Madhya Pradesh (4,022). *The details are presented in Table 10.11.*

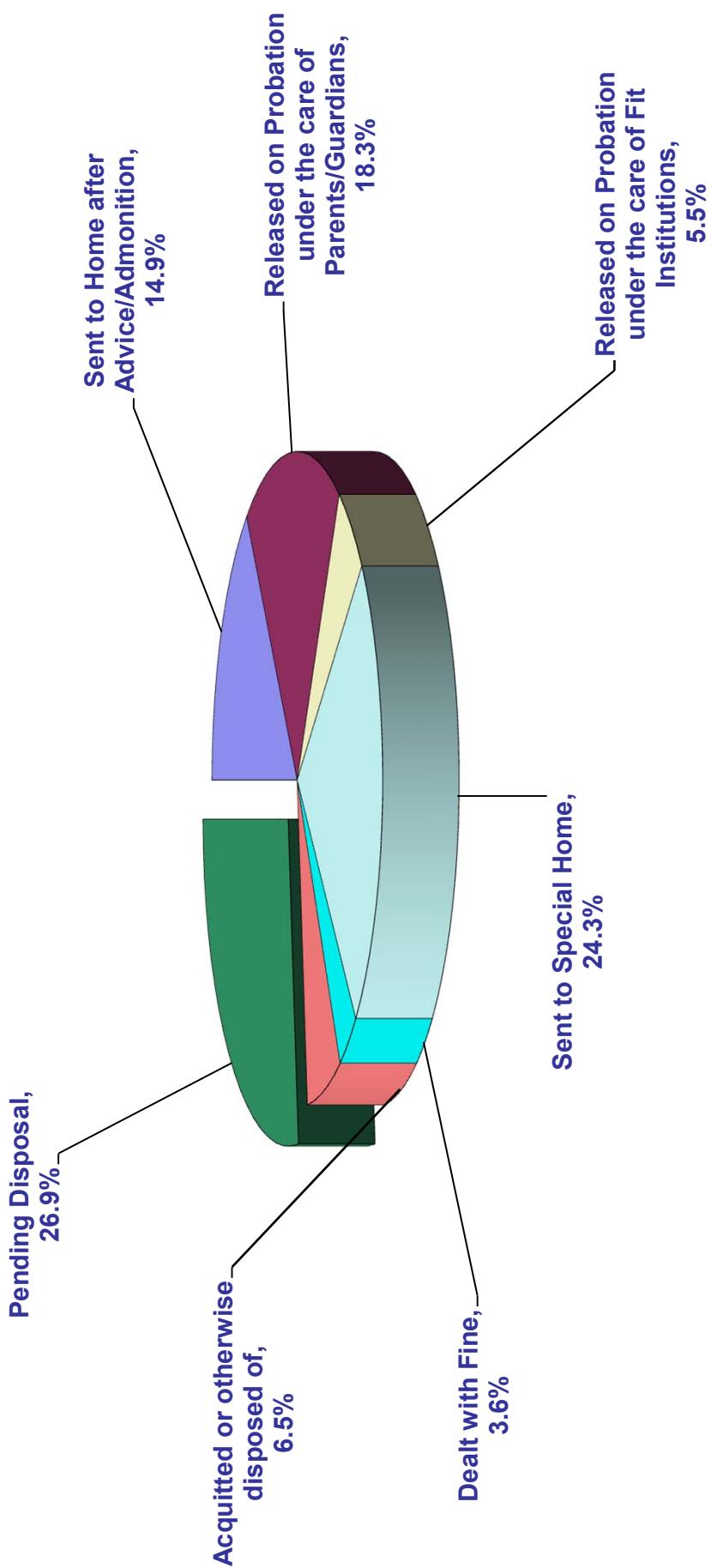
The ratio of girls to boys apprehended for committing SLL crimes during 2011 was about 1:10.3, whereas it was 1:6 in 2011. Tamil Nadu (1,922), Gujarat (500), Maharashtra (412) Chhattisgarh (322) and Madhya Pradesh (241) have reported higher juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in SLL crimes. Tamil Nadu had the highest juveniles in conflict with law (boys + girls) in the age group of 7-12 years (372) and 12-16 years (631). *The details are presented in Table 10.12.*

Disposal of juveniles apprehended

The details of disposal of juveniles arrested are presented in Table 10.13. A total of 39,822 juveniles were apprehended and produced before various courts during 2012. The percentage of juveniles awaiting trial at the end of 2012 was 26.9% (10,721 out of 39,822). Arunachal Pradesh and Puducherry have reported 100% disposal of juveniles apprehended. 14.9% (5,927) out of the total juveniles apprehended in the country (39,822) were disposed of after advice or admonition, 18.3% (7,290) were placed under care of parents / guardians, 5.5% (2,183) were sent to institutions, 24.3% (9,677) were sent to special homes, 3.6% (1,452) were dealt with fine and 6.5% (2,572) were either acquitted or their cases were otherwise disposed off.

FIGURE 10.3

Disposal of Juveniles Apprehended During 2012



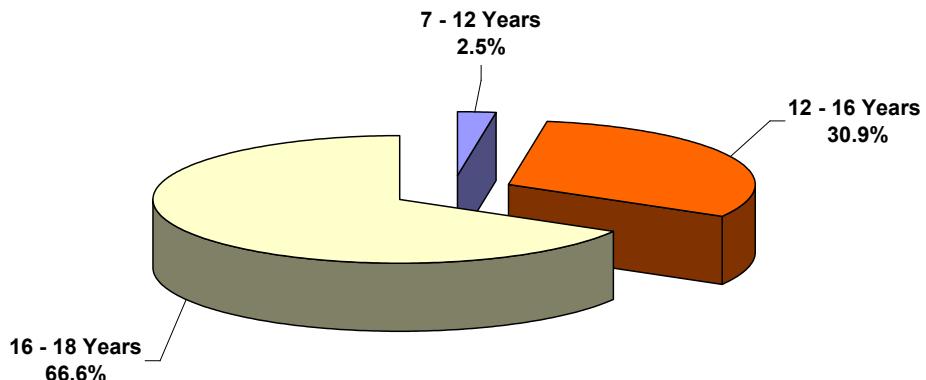
Classification of Juveniles by attributes

Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 7,226 were illiterate and 13,459 had education up to primary level. These two categories have accounted for 51.9% of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2012. Children living with parents (31,639) have accounted for 79.5% of the total juveniles arrested. The share of homeless children (2,390) who were involved in various crimes was just 6.0%.

A large chunk of juveniles (52.9%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to ₹25,000. The share of juveniles from families with income between ₹25,000 and ₹50,000 was 26.0%. The share of juveniles hailing from income group (₹50,000 - ₹2,00,000) was 13.7%. The share of juveniles from families in income group (₹2 lakh to ₹3 lakh) and income group (above ₹ 3 Lakh) was low at 5.0% and 1.6% respectively. The details may be seen in Table 10.14.

FIGURE 10.4

Age-Group Wise Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC During 2012



Chapter-11

Recidivism

The habit of relapsing into crimes by the criminals is known as Recidivism. A recidivist is a person who relapses into crime again and again. *The State, UT and City-wise number of recidivists (past offenders) under IPC crimes during the year 2012 are shown in Table-11.1.* The share of recidivists among all offenders remained constant at 6.9% during 2012 and 2011. In absolute terms, the number of past offenders involved in repeating IPC crimes during the year 2012 was 2,26,729 as compared to 2,16,189 in the year 2011 accounting for an increase of 4.9% in 2012 over 2011.

Sikkim has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (100.0%) among States while Chandigarh has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (36.0%) amongst UTs as compared to the national average of 6.9%. *The year-wise variation of recidivists is shown at Fig. 11.1.*

Out of total arrestees (32,70,016) during the year 2012, there were as many as 93.1% (30,43,287) new offenders, 5.4 % (1,75,046) were convicted once in the past, whereas 1.1% (36,710) were convicted twice and only 0.5% (14,973) were convicted three times or more.

77.2% (1,75,046) out of the

total recidivists (2,26,729) during the year 2012 were those who were convicted once in the past, 16.2% (36,710) were convicted twice, while 6.6% (14,973) 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 2008-2012.

Table-11 (A)
Category of Recidivists arrested during 2008-2012

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists convicted in the past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or more
1.	2008	1,54,343	47,129	20,613
2.	2009	1,79,384	51,349	25,316
3.	2010	1,63,858	49,139	27,484
4.	2011	1,58,605	41,791	15,793
5.	2012	1,75,046	36,710	14,973

FIGURE 11.1

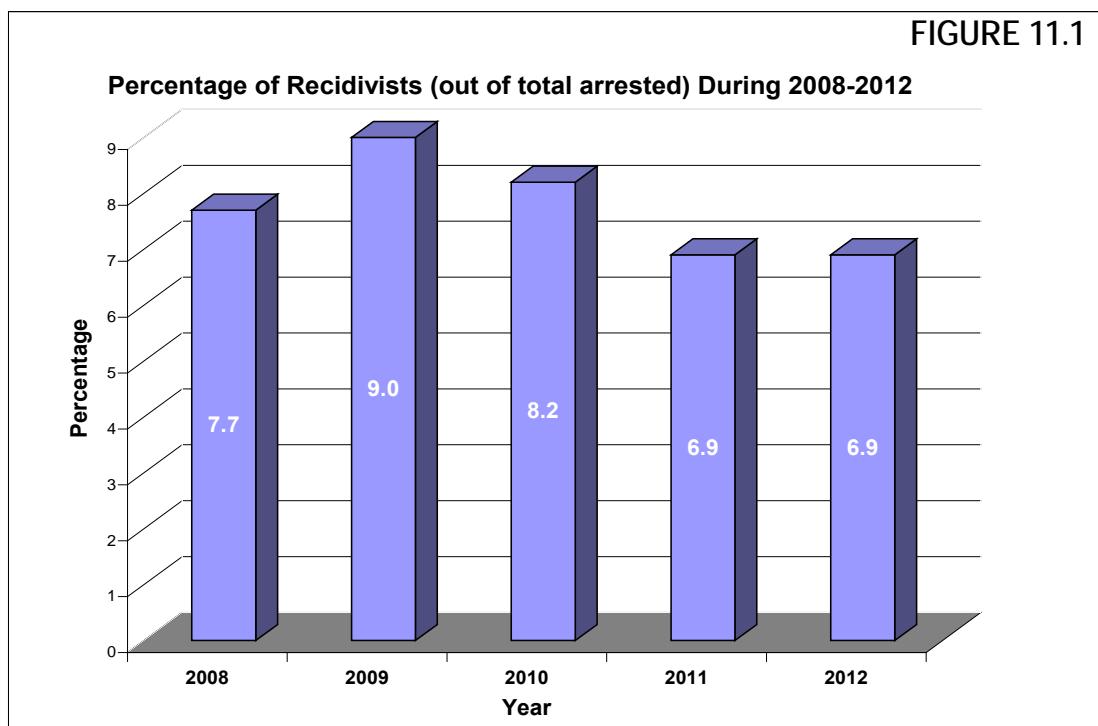
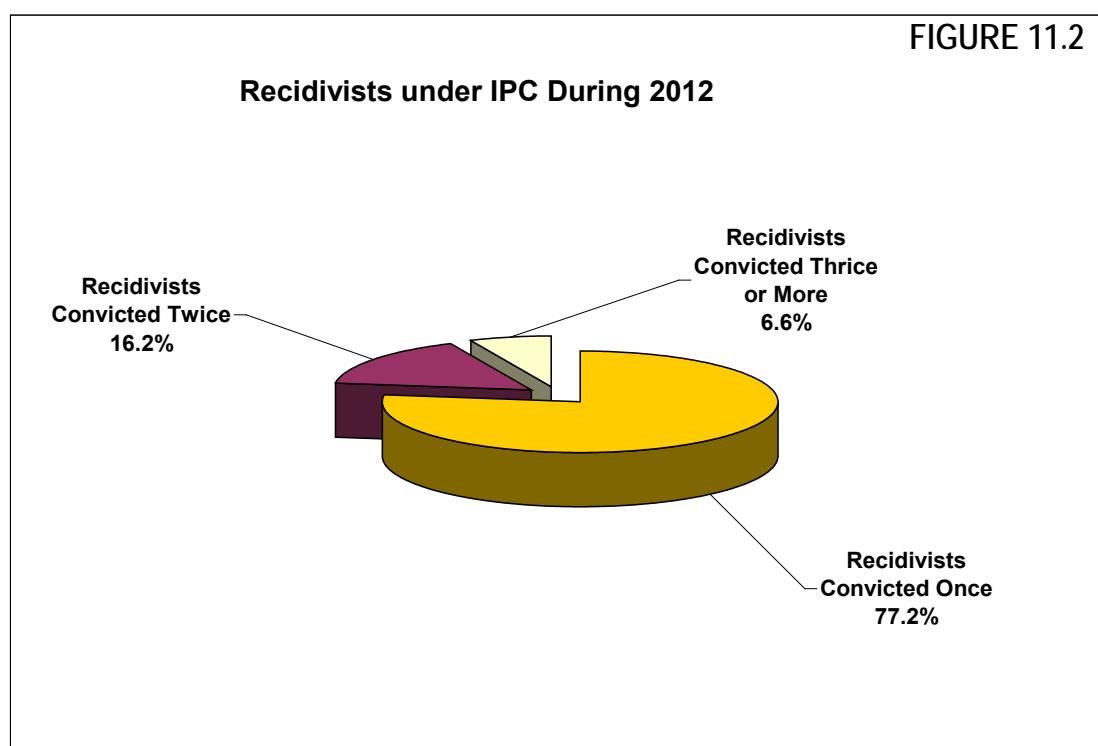


FIGURE 11.2



Chapter-12

Arrests and Trials

Persons arrested under the IPC cases

A total of 32,70,016 persons were arrested by the police under various IPC crimes during 2012 as against 31,45,845 persons in 2011 showing an increase of 3.9%. *Crime head-wise information on the persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2011 and 2012 along with percentage variation in 2012 over 2011 is presented in Table-12.1.* As many as 12,45,073 persons accounting for 38.1% 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' (17.5%) (5,72,599 persons) followed by 'riots' (10.6%) (3,48,232 persons), 'theft' and 'cruelty by husband or his relatives' (6.0% each). The highest increase in the arrests was observed for cases of counterfeiting (32.1%) (from 2,130 in 2011 to 2,814 in the year 2012). Highest decline was observed in importation of girls from foreign country (79.2%) (From 221 in 2011 to 46 in 2012).

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 2012 are presented in Table-12 (A). Arrest rate for burglary, theft, importation of girls from foreign country and causing death by negligence were reported

to be comparatively lower than their respective crime rates to the extent that not even one person per case was arrested for these crimes.

The arrest rate at all-India level increased by 2.2% in 2008 over 2007 (from 244.6 in 2007 to 250.0 in 2008). A decline of 2.6% was observed in 2009 over 2008 (from 250.0 in 2008 to 243.6 in 2009). However, it increased by 2.0% in 2010 over 2009 (from 243.5 in 2009 to 248.5 in 2010), 4.6% in the year 2011 over 2010 (from 248.5 in 2010 to 259.9 in 2011) and 1.4% in 2012 over 2011 (from 259.9 in 2011 to 269.5 in 2012). The number of arrests per case was the highest for riots (4.7) followed by dacoity (4.3) and preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (4.2) compared to national average of 1.4 arrests per case under IPC.

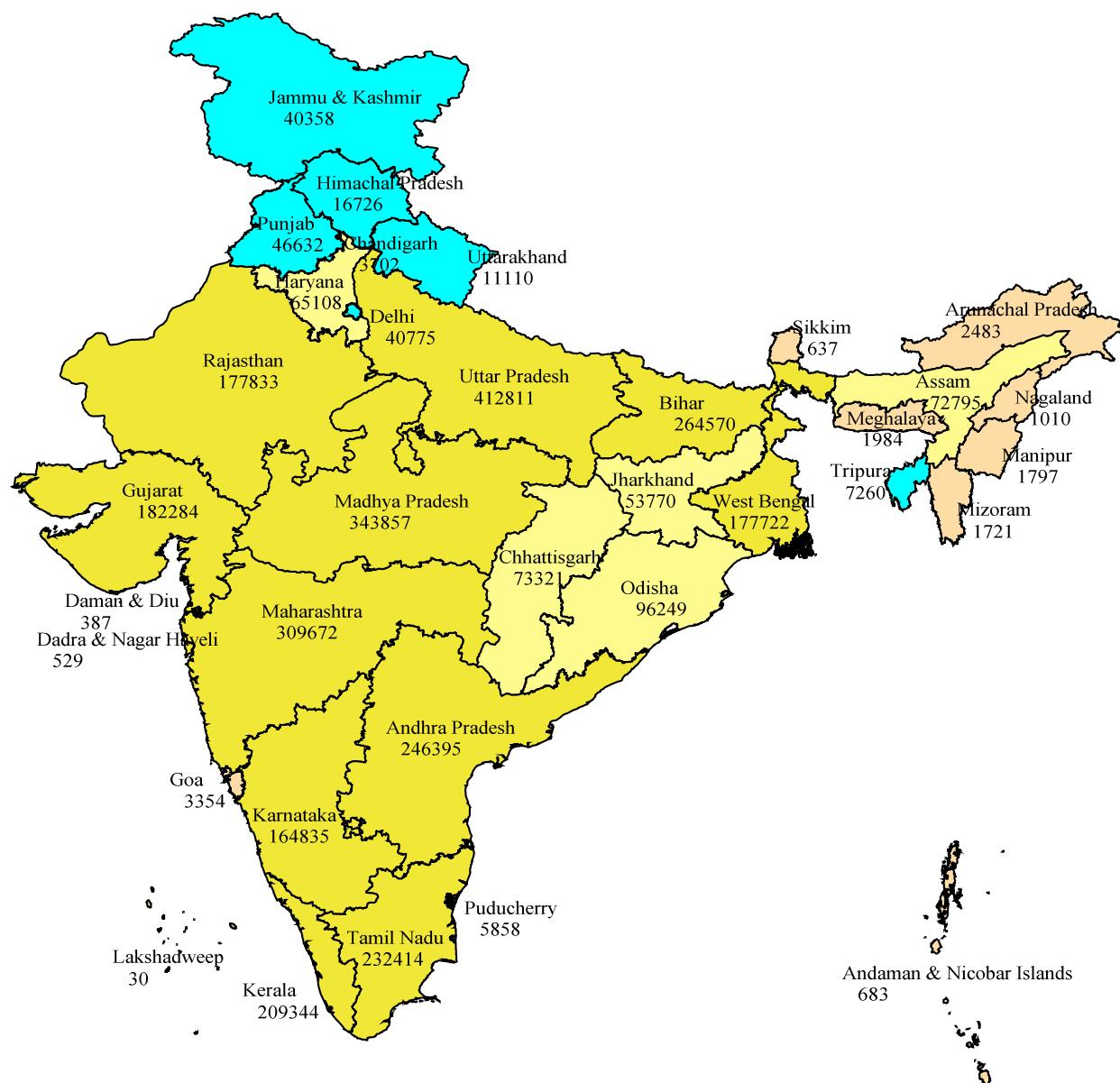
The crime head-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested for IPC crimes during 2012 is presented in Table-12.2.

The female arrested under various sections of IPC crimes accounted for 6.5% only. However, the percentage share of female arrestees was higher for those crimes which are perpetrated on women such as cruelty by husband or his relatives (24.2%) followed by dowry deaths (20.6%) and importation of girls from foreign country (15.2%).

The details on the number of persons arrested during the year 2011 and 2012 along with percentage variations and the percentage share of each State and UT to all-India total for arrests during 2012 are presented in Table-12.3.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2012

(All India 32,70,016)



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

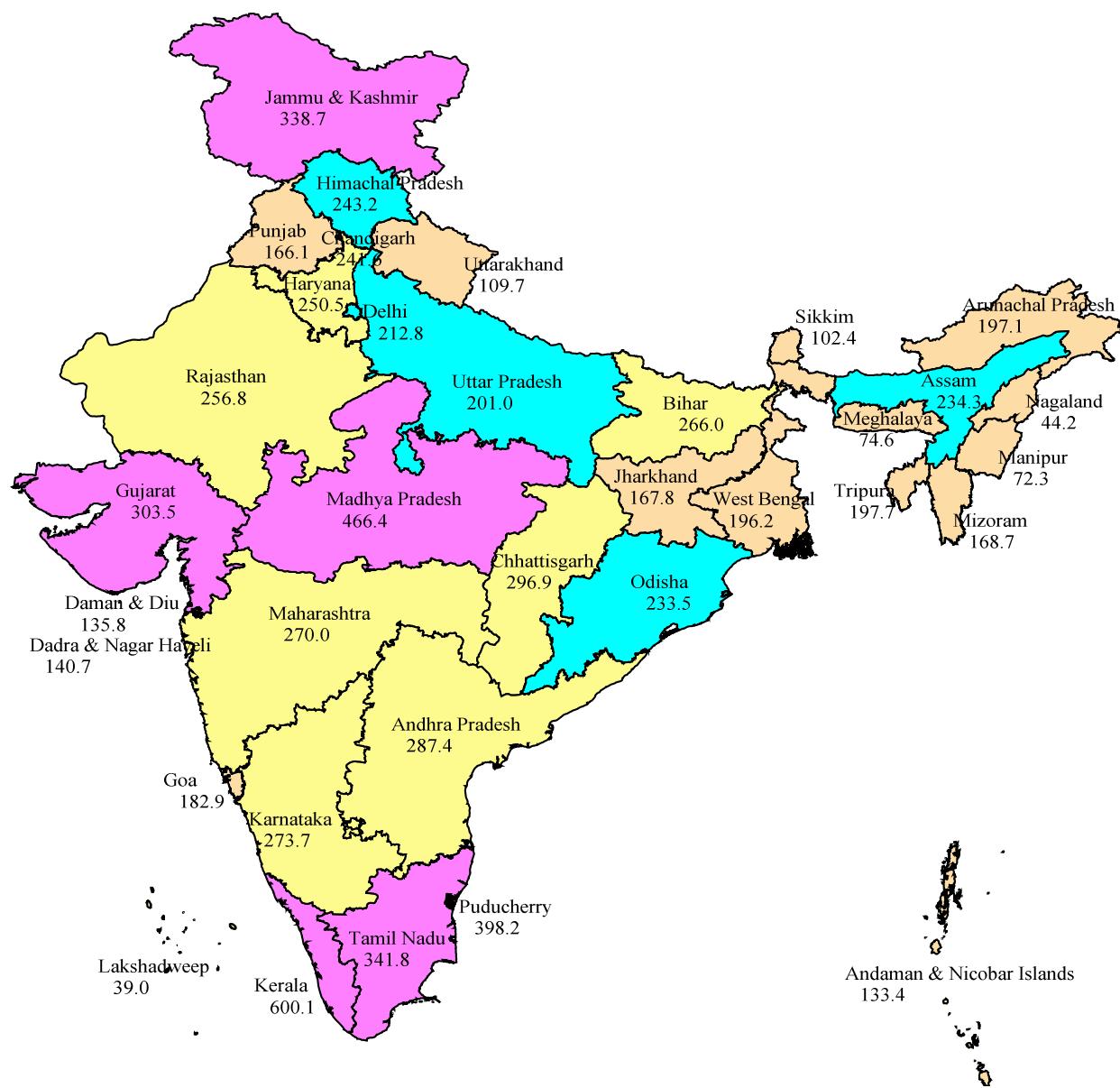
Table 12 (A)
Crime rate vis-à-vis Arrest rate for IPC crimes during 2012

Sl. No.	Crime heads	Persons arrested	Crime rate	Arrest rate*	No. of arrest per case
1	Murder	68676	2.8	5.7	2.0
2	Attempt to commit murder	82669	2.9	6.8	2.4
3	C.H. not amounting to murder	7148	0.3	0.6	2.0
4	Rape	31117	2.1	2.6	1.2
	i) Custodial rape	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
	ii) Other rape	31116	2.1	2.6	1.2
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	62020	3.9	5.1	1.3
	i) Kidnapping & Abduction of women & girls	49083	3.2	4.0	1.3
	ii) Kidnapping & Abduction of others	12937	0.8	1.1	1.4
6	Dacoity	18422	0.4	1.5	4.3
7	Preparation & assembly for committing dacoity	13089	0.3	1.1	4.2
8	Robbery	38450	2.3	3.2	1.4
9	Burglary	68265	7.7	5.6	0.7
10	Theft	197555	27.8	16.3	0.6
	i) Auto theft	53877	12.7	4.4	0.3
	ii) Other theft	143678	15.1	11.8	0.8
11	Riots	348232	6.2	28.7	4.7
12	Criminal breach of trust	23193	1.5	1.9	1.3
13	Cheating	100626	7.8	8.3	1.1
14	Counterfeiting	2814	0.2	0.2	1.2
15	Arson	12572	1.0	1.0	1.1
16	Hurt	572599	27.4	47.2	1.7
17	Dowry death	24418	0.7	2.0	3.0
18	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	56827	3.7	4.7	1.3
19	Insult to the modesty of women	11109	0.8	0.9	1.2
20	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	197762	8.8	16.3	1.9
21	Importation of girls from foreign country	46	0.0	0.0	0.8
22	Death by negligence	87334	8.9	7.2	0.8
23	Other IPC crimes	1245073	79.6	102.6	1.3
	Total cognizable crimes under IPC	3270016	196.7	269.5	1.4

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

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2012

(All India 269.5)



Arrest Rate

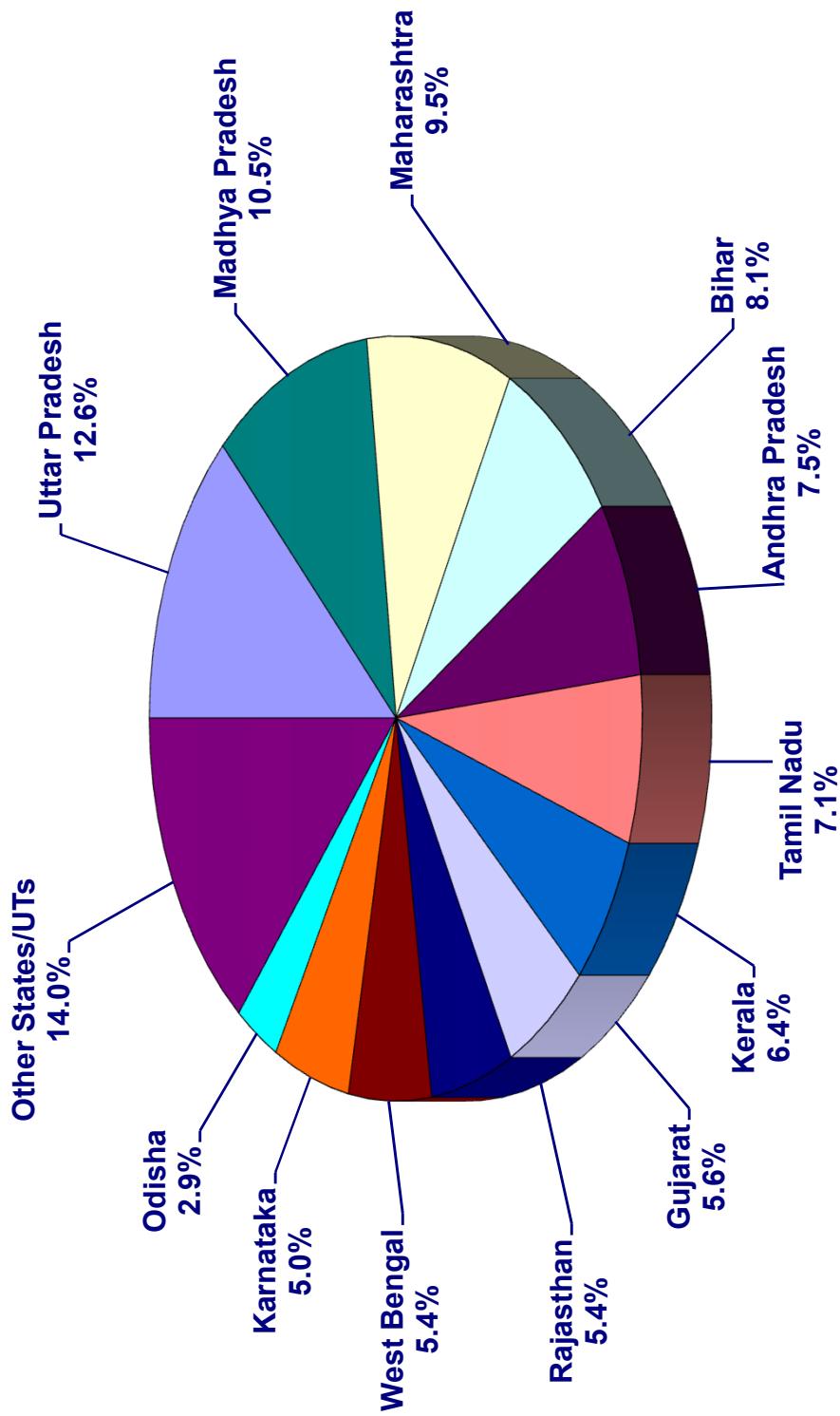


Note:

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

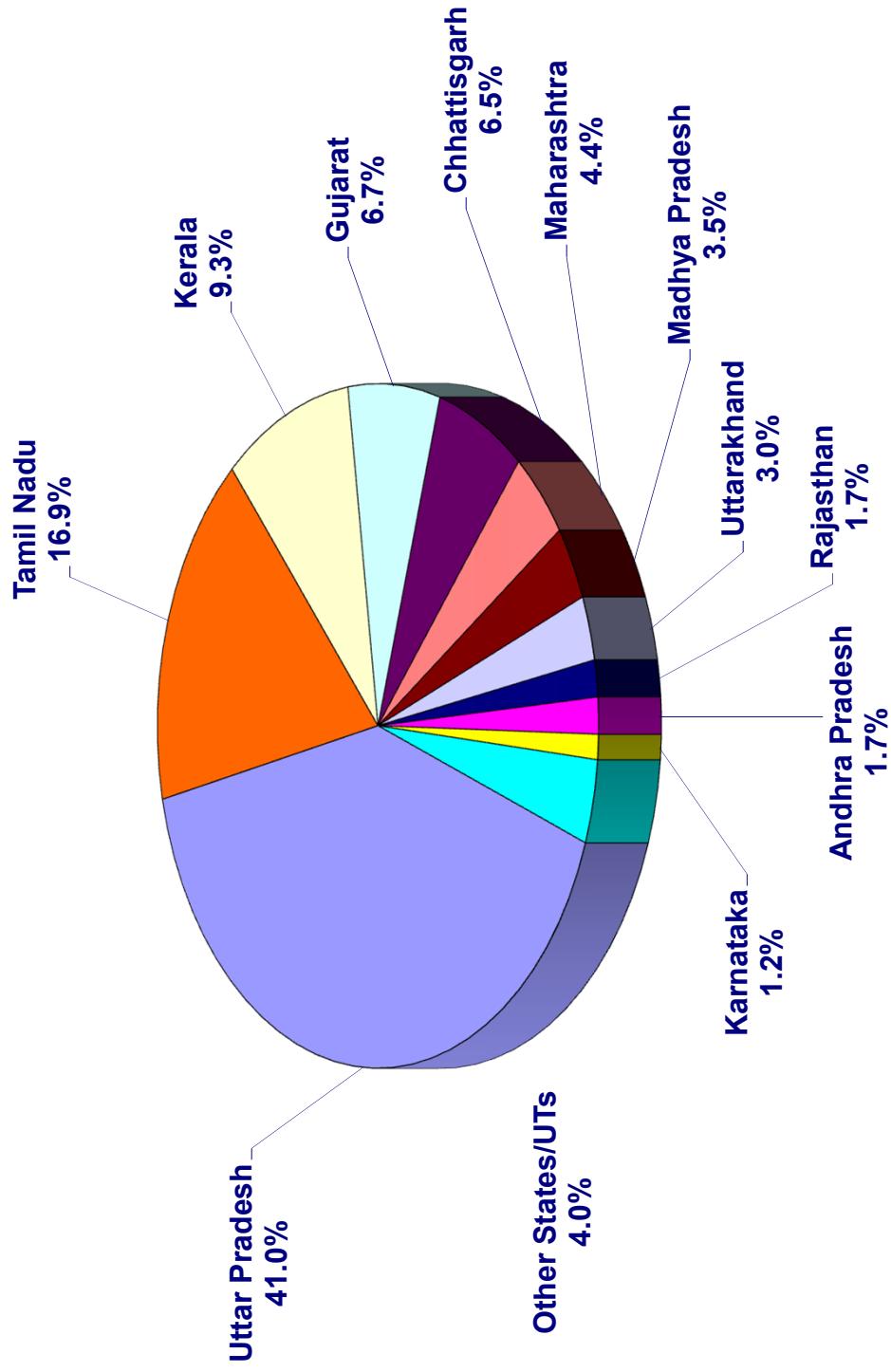
Persons Arrested Under IPC Crimes
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2012

FIGURE 12.1



Persons Arrested Under SLL Crimes
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2012

FIGURE 12.2



Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have accounted for high share of 12.6% (4,12,811) and 10.5% (3,43,857) respectively of the persons arrested during the year 2012 in IPC crimes. The increase in the arrested persons during 2012 over 2011 in terms of percentage was highest in Chandigarh (37.6%) followed by West Bengal (23.8%) and Daman & Diu (17.3%).

*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 6.5%. Himachal Pradesh (12.7%), Tripura (10.3%), A & N Islands (10.1%) and Maharashtra (9.9%) have reported comparatively higher share of females in total arrests as compared to national average of 6.5%.*

Persons arrested under SLL crimes

A total of 41,50,075 persons were arrested under the SLL crimes during 2012 as compared to 43,12,413 persons during 2011 accounting for a decrease of 3.8% during 2012 over 2011. *The details on crime-head wise arrests for SLL crimes during the year 2011 and 2012, 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 71.8% (29,79,096) of the total arrestees in the country during 2012. The highest share of arrestees among the specified crimes was under 'Prohibition Act' (10.6%) (4,38,191) and 'Gambling Act' (9.1%) (3,78,689) followed by 'Excise Act' (4.1%) (1,68,197). The highest increase was found under Indian Passport Act (36.9%) followed by Prevention of Atrocities Act for STs (31.6%) (2305) and Dowry Prohibition Act (27.6%), while significant decrease of 68.3% was reported under Protection of Civil Rights Act (62.0%).

*Sex-wise and crime head-wise information on persons arrested and percentage of arrestees during 2012 are presented in **Table-12.6**.*

The percentage of females arrested under SLL crimes at all-India level was 3.6% (1,50,076 out of 41,50,075) against 6.5% for IPC crimes. The share of female arrestees was highest for cases under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' (38.4%) (3,088 out of 8,052) followed by 'Dowry Prohibition Act' (21.5%) (3400 out of 15786) and 'Prohibition Act' (20.3%) (88,778 out of 4,38,191).

*The State/UT-wise and sex-wise details of number of persons arrested in various SLL crimes are given in **Table-12.7**. Mizoram (31.1%), Gujarat (26.9%) and Manipur (13.2%) have reported higher percentage of female arrestees of total arrested persons as compared to the National average of 3.6%.*

*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 (74,20,091) those falling*

under the age-group 18 – 30 years accounted for (45.6%) (33,86,785 persons) followed by age-group 30 – 45 years accounting for 37.3% (27,66,340 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 apprehended accounted for just 0.5% in the total arrests (IPC + SLL) made in 2012. Girls' share was 5.2% among juveniles apprehended.

Information on persons arrested on an average per case under IPC and SLL for the years 2008 to 2012 is presented in Table-12.9. It is seen that the trend of arrests made per case in 2012 is almost the same as the previous year (2011) for various IPC & SLL cases. In violent crimes such as murder (2.0), attempt to commit murder(2.4), dacoity (4.3), preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (4.2), dowry deaths (3.0) and riots (4.7) about 2 or more persons per case were arrested on an average, signifying involvement of accomplice(s) in such cases. Similarly, 2 persons, on an average, were taken into custody by police in SLL crime under Gambling Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. The higher arrests per case in cases of riots (4.7), dacoity (4.3) and preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (4.2), Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act(3.1) and Gambling Act (2.7) were reported during the year 2012.

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 40,77,442 persons were either under custody or on bail during the year 2012 for 32,43,783 total IPC offences under investigation by police (Table-4.1). Police could file charge-sheets against 30,65,654 persons (75.2%) out of the total persons who were under arrest, 4.4% of persons (1,80,497) arrested were either released or freed by police before trial; 20.4% persons (8,31,291) remained under custody or on bail at the end of the year as police investigation could not be completed in their cases. The highest pendency percentage in the disposal of arrested persons was recorded in cases of counterfeiting (47.2%) (2,210 out of 4,679 persons), dacoity (40.8%) (12,111 out of 29,665 persons) and preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (36.0%)(7,103 out of 19,747 persons) and the lowest pendency percentage was observed in assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (14.9%) (9,896 out of 66,243 persons). Police could establish the charges with as high as 83.3% (5,57,848 out of 6,69,829) persons in chargesheeting of arrested persons in cases of hurt followed by assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (54,402 out of 66,243). The lowest level of charge-sheeting in disposal of arrested persons was witnessed in cases of counterfeiting (50.5%) (2,362 out of 4,679) as compared to the national average of 75.2% (30,65,654 out of 40,77,442) for all IPC crimes.

The State/UT-wise disposal of arrested persons under IPC crimes by

police is presented in Table-12.11. Tamil Nadu reported 13.2% (1,09,597 out of 8,31,291) of total pendency of disposal of arrested persons in the country followed by Maharashtra (12.8%) (1,06,369) and Bihar (12.7%) (1,05,221).

Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crimes by courts

As many as 1,69,23,430 persons (including those from previous years) were awaiting trials in various criminal courts in the country during 2012 (an increase of 3.4% over the last year(1,63,63,000)) as per information presented in **Table-12.12**. The disposal of such arrested persons was pending to an extent of 85.2% (1,44,15,203 persons out of 1,69,23,430) at the end of the year. The highest pendency was noticed in persons arrested under dacoity (92.3%) (1,53,341 out of 1,66,178) followed by criminal breach of trust (91.5%) (1,34,879 out of 1,47,469). The lowest pendency was observed in insult to the modesty of women (76.6%) (33,587 out of 43,875) against all-India average of 85.2%. The overall conviction percentage at all-India level for the persons arrested in IPC cases was 33.1% (7,17,781 out of 21,67,652 trials completed). Crime-wise, persons arrested in Insult to the modesty of women cases, who were on trial, got the highest conviction (35.4%) (3,136 out of 8,867) followed by murder (33.4%) (16,438 out of 49,169). Cases of large number of persons involved in 'Other IPC' cases (1,50,632), hurt cases

(92,663) and riots cases (37,720) 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 1,69,23,430 under trials (18.7%) 31,61,253 persons, were from the State of Maharashtra followed by Bihar accounting for 10.8% (18,26,360) and Gujarat(17,90,050) accounting for 10.6%. When compared with share of persons awaiting trials at the end of the year at national level, these States stood at 20.1%, 11.5% and 11.6% respectively.

Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by police

The crime head-wise details of the disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by police during the year are presented in Table-12.14. A total of 44,78,074 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 2012. Police could chargesheet 39,02,911 persons of the total arrested persons, which accounted for 87.2% of the total arrestees and whose cases were under investigation during this period. The percentage of persons released before trial and persons under investigation at the end of year 2012 were observed as 6.0% and 6.9% respectively. Higher number of pre-trial release was noticed in the cases of persons involved in 'Other SLL' cases (2,60,126) and cases under 'SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' (2,190) during the year 2012.

The State / UT-wise details of disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes are presented in Table-12.15.

A majority of total 3,07,523 persons in whose cases investigation was pending at the end of the year were from Tamil Nadu (29.5%) (90,601), Maharashtra (21.6%) (66,371) and Gujarat (7.6%) (23,372) accounting for a pendency of more than half i.e. 58.7%. Assam followed by Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur have reported the highest percentage of pendency 76.1%, 57.6% and 56.9% respectively for disposal of persons arrested under SLL crime. Among Union Territories, Lakshadweep had the highest pendency (78.6%)

Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by courts

*Information relating to disposal of persons arrested under SLL cases by courts is presented in **Table-12.16**.* A total of 1,01,66,413 persons (as against 1,01,57,546 in the year 2011) were facing trial in various criminal courts for the offences committed under SLL cases registering a marginal increase of 0.1% over the previous year 2011. Trials were completed against 33,03,648 persons of the total arrested persons, out of which 28,30,036 persons were convicted for these offences. The conviction percentage in SLL cases was 85.7% (lower than 88.4% in 2011). The pendency for trial was higher at 66.8% during 2012 as compared to 2011 (61.6%). An analysis of crime head-wise disposal of arrested persons showed that the highest percentage of persons pending disposal was under the

Commission of Sati Prevention Act (100%) (18 out of 18) and 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' (90.6%) (1,669 out of 1,843) closely followed by 'Immoral Traffic (P) Act' (90.5%) (42,831 out of 47,343) and Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act (90.1%) (4,775 out of 5,299). Information in respect of conviction for the categorized SLL crimes showed that conviction percentage was highest for persons arrested under 'Foreigners Act'(82.7%)(1,463 out of 1,769) followed by 'Gambling Act' (82.4%)(2,77,287 out of 3,36,574), 'Excise Act' (80.4%)(1,38,240 out of 1,71,842) and 'Forest Act'(72.1%)(4,998 out of 6,936). No person was convicted under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act during the year 2012, out of 524 persons whose trials were completed under this Act during 2012.

*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 (27.7%) (18,78,562 out of 67,91,866) for trials in the case of persons arrested under SLL cases at All-India level followed by Maharashtra (23.6%) (16,01,288) and Uttar Pradesh (21.3%) (14,45,026). The States & UTs which recorded higher pendency (State/UT having more than 90% of pendency in disposal of the persons arrested in SLL cases) were Arunachal Pradesh (97.9%) (961 out of 982), Manipur (96.1%) (2,094 out of 2,180), West Bengal (94.0%) (80,338 out of 85,477), Delhi (90.9%) (1,23,211 out of 1,35,603), Gujarat (90.6%) (18,78,562 out of 20,74,341) and Odisha (90.4%) (1,15,409 out of 1,27,602).

Chapter-13

Custodial Crimes

The cases registered for deaths and rapes 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 other criminals
- By suicide
- While escaping from custody

Deaths in police custody

A: Remanded to police custody by court

There were 38 deaths in police custody of persons who were remanded to such custody by the court during the year 2012. It increased by 31.0% in 2012 as

Table-13 (A)
Number of deaths in police custody/lockup 2010-2012

	Death in police custody/lockup	Years		
		2010	2011	2012
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court	25	29	38
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	45	75	71

- (i) by court) (**Table-13.1**)
 - (ii) Death in police custody/lock up (of persons not remanded to police custody by court) (**Table-13.2**)
 - (iii) Death in police custody during production/process in courts/journey connected with investigation. (**Table-13.3**)
 - (iv) Death in police custody during hospitalisation/treatment (**Table-13.4**)
 - (v) Other deaths in police custody
 - In accidents
 - By mob attack/riots
- compared to previous year and by 16.0% in 2011 as compared to 2010. Such deaths remain same for 2010 as compared to 2009 while it 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 25 of the reported incidents in 2012. Judicial enquiry was ordered conducted in 6 deaths during the year 2012. 26 cases were registered against police personnel; no policeman was convicted for custodial deaths during the year while 1 policeman was charge sheeted.

Table-13 (B)
Details on the custodial deaths in police custody during 2010-2012

Sl. No.	Death during / due to	Years		
		2010	2011	2012
1.	During production, process in courts, journey connected with investigation	12	19	20
2.	During hospitalisation/ treatment	16	21	13
3.	Due to accidents	5	3	7
4.	In mob attacks / riots	0	0	0
5.	By other criminals	0	2	3
6.	By suicides	18	33	24
7.	During escape from custody	7	7	7
	Illness / natural deaths	19	35	36

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 2008. In 2009, 59 deaths were reported, thereby showing a decrease of 3.3% was observed over 2008. While in 2010, 45 deaths were reported, thereby showing a decrease of 23.7% was observed over 2009. In 2011, 75 deaths were reported thereby showing an increase of 66.7% over 2010. In 2012, 71 custodial deaths were reported thereby showing a decline of 5.3% over 2011.

Magisterial enquiry was ordered in 31 incidents of the 71 such deaths reported and judicial enquiry was ordered in 21 incidents. Cases were registered against police personnel in 30 incidents. 6 police personnel were charge-sheeted and no police personnel were convicted during the year 2012.

Deaths in police custody by causes

The highest number of

deaths in Police custody took place due to illness / natural deaths (36) closely followed by suicides (24), During production, process in courts, journey connected with Investigation (20) and during hospitalisation/ treatment (13) during the year 2012. A mixed trend in custodial deaths due to suicides has been observed during 2010 - 2012, as 18, 33 and 24 such deaths respectively have been reported during these years. Custodial deaths due to illness/ natural death during 2010- 2012 were reported at 19, 35 and 36 respectively.

Custodial rape

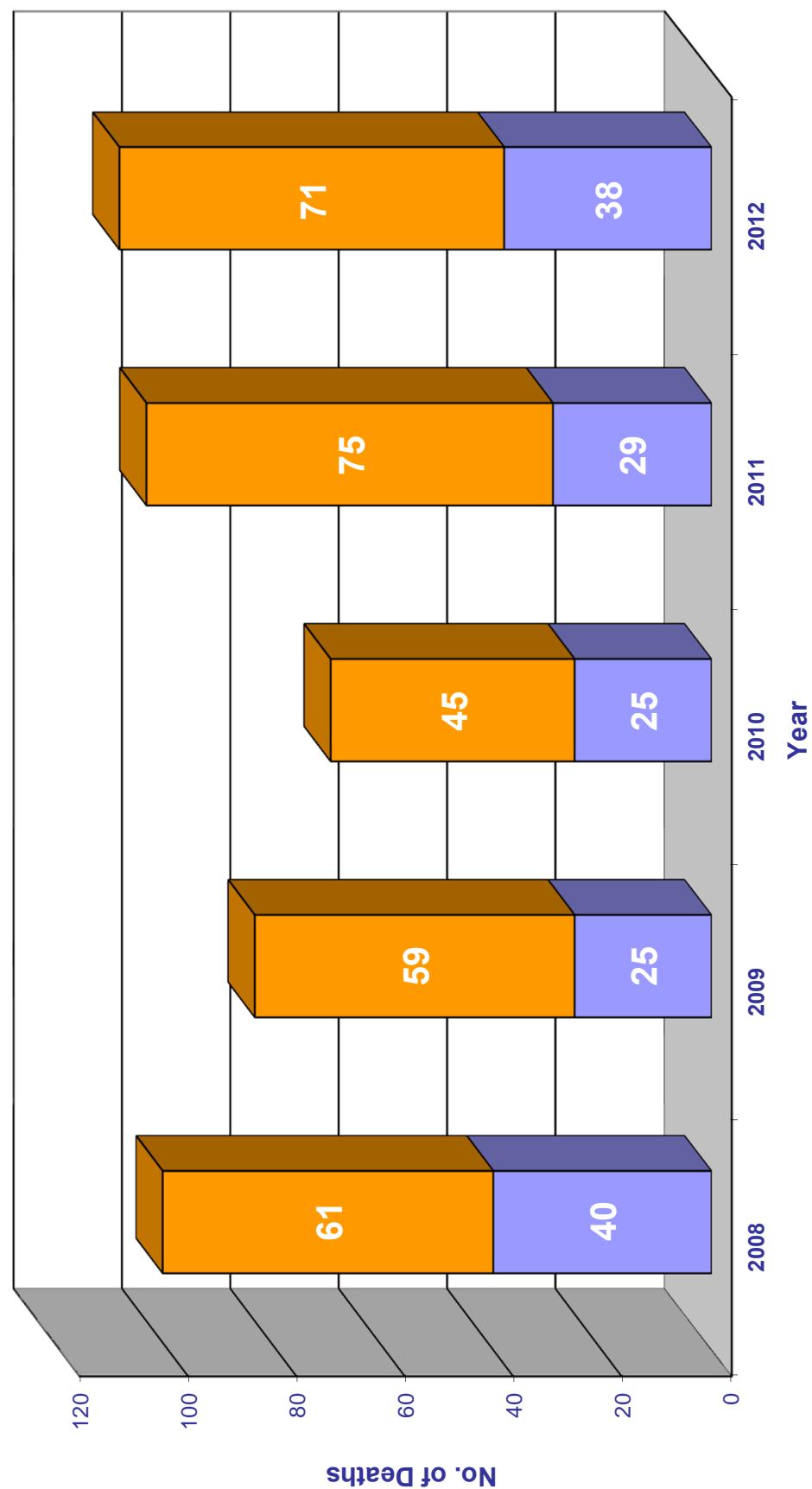
The incidents of Custodial rape in police custody are presented in the following table.

Table-13(C)
Incidents of custodial rape in police custody

Sl. No.	Year	No. of reported custodial rape cases
1.	2010	6
2.	2011	1
3.	2012	1

1 case of custodial rape was reported during 2012. 1 case was charge-sheeted during 2012. (See **Table 13.5**)

FIGURE 13.1
Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup During 2008-2012

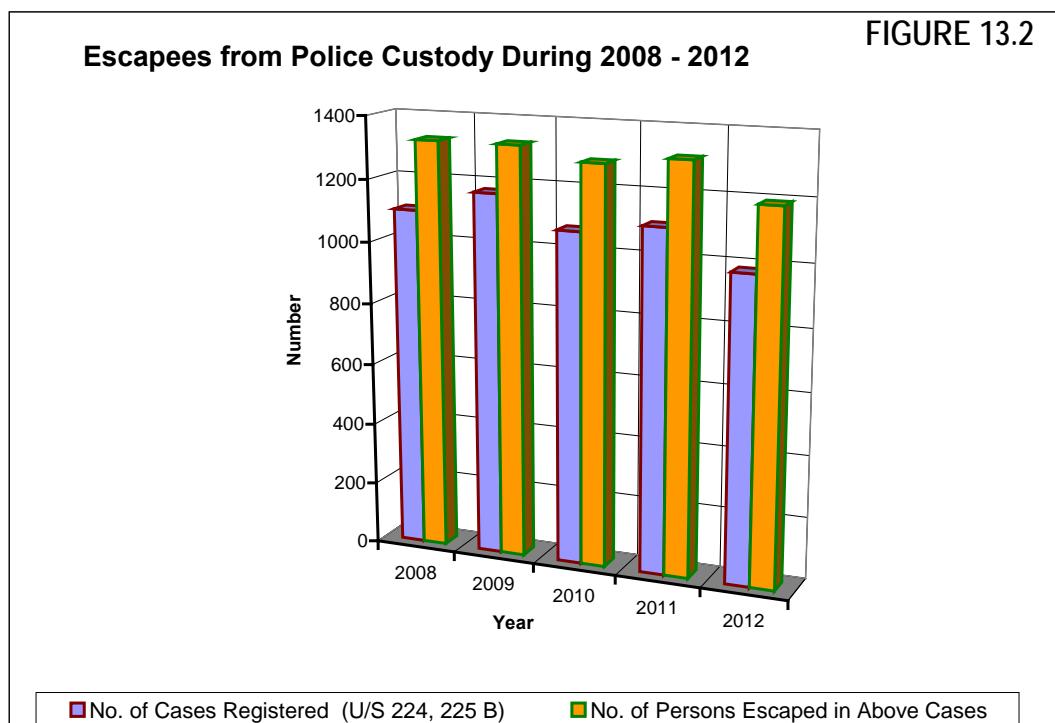


*Details of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and tried for committing custodial rape are presented in **Table-13.6**.*

Escapees from police custody:

A total of 983 cases were registered under section 224, 225B of IPC during the year 2012.

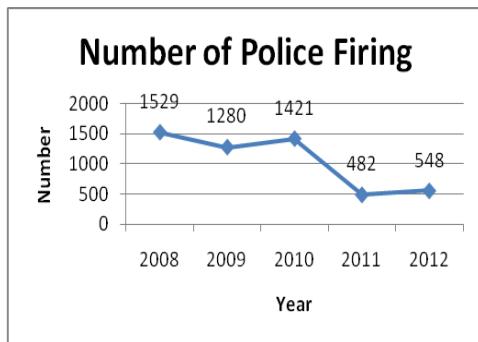
Number of persons who escaped from police custody in the above cases was 1,191. 760 persons were charge-sheeted for such offence during the year. 125 persons were tried during the year, of which 89 persons were convicted and 1,181 persons were acquitted.



Chapter-14

Police firing and casualties

This chapter deals with those incidents in which police had to resort to use of firearms in the discharge of their official duty. The data collection is divided into four major heads namely, a) Riot control, b) Anti-dacoity operations, c) Anti terrorists / extremists operations and d) Other events. This analysis provides insight into the violence by terrorists, insurgents and dacoits and the number of resultant casualties.



Police had to resort to firing on 548 occasions during the year 2012 as compared to 482 occasions during 2011, 1,421 occasions during 2010, 1,280 occasions during 2009 and 1,529 occasions during 2008, thereby showing a mixed trend during the years 2008-2012 (an increase of 13.7% during 2012 over 2011 and a decrease of 66.1% during 2011 over 2010, an increase of 11% during 2010 over 2009 and further a decrease of 16.3% during 2009 over 2008). During the year 2012, 78 civilians and 44 police personnel were killed in these

incidents whereas 280 civilians and 704 police personnel were injured. The *State/UT-wise details of incidence, deaths and injuries due to police firing are given in Table-14.1 which are the event-wise statistics are presented in Table-14.2.*

Occasions forcing police to open fire

The occasions necessitating police firing were largely related to 'during extremists and terrorists operations' (42.3%), 'riot control' (28.3%), 'against others' (not classified) (23.9%) and 'anti-dacoity operations' (5.5%). Police had to resort to firing on 155 occasions to control the riotous mobs, on 232 occasions 'against anti-extremists & terrorists', on 30 occasions during 'anti- dacoity operations' and on 131 other occasions (not classified).

Chhattisgarh (195) has recorded the highest incidence of police firing followed by Jammu & Kashmir (103), Maharashtra (54), Uttar Pradesh (50) and Rajasthan (27) among States/UTs.

The highest number of casualties of civilians was reported from Karnataka (64), followed by Jammu & Kashmir (33) and Chhattisgarh (19). These three States together accounted for 41.4.3% of total civilian causalities due to police firing. Highest number of casualties of police personnel (220) was reported from Jammu & Kashmir followed by

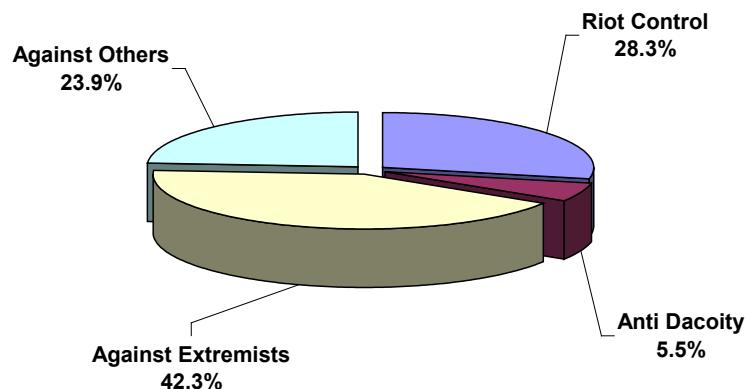
Karnataka (96), Maharashtra (93) and Delhi (60) accounting for 31.3%, 13.6% 13.3% and 8.5% respectively of total such causalities reported in the country. The highest number of civilian injuries (134) accounting for 47.9% of total civilian injuries in the country (280) was reported from Delhi. The highest number of police injuries (220) accounting for 31.3% of total police injuries in the country (704) was reported from Jammu & Kashmir. More police personnel were injured during the year 2012 (704) than the civilians (280) while more civilians (78) were killed than police personnel (44) during the year in the police firing incidents in the country.

The highest casualties of civilians (19) and police casualties (37) were reported in operations 'against extremists and terrorists' and 'riot control' respectively.

The highest number of injuries of civilians (214) and police personnel (567) were reported when the police had to resort to firing during 'riot control' activities.

FIGURE 14.1

Percentage of various incidents necessitating police firing during 2012



Chapter-15

Police Casualties

A large number of policemen lose their lives or limbs while performing duty every year - fighting insurgents, militants, and criminals or during controlling the mobs in a law and order situation.

The State/UT and City-wise information relating to police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2012 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 3,759 police personnel (comprising 2,724 natural deaths, 821 deaths on duty and 214 suicidal deaths) died during the year 2011 as compared to 3,881 deaths in the year 2012 showing a decrease of 3.1% 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 (821) while on duty decreased marginally during 2012 by 5.3% as compared to previous year (867). Out of the total 821 casualties, 795 personnel belonged to 24 States and 26 personnel belonged to UT. 80.0% of

the police casualties (657 out of 821) were due to 'accidents' followed by 'anti-terrorist / extremists operations' and 'anti-riotous mob duty' which accounted for 10.1% (83 out of 821) and 1.5% (13 out of 821) respectively of such deaths. 7.4% (61 out of 821) of personnel were killed by 'other criminal elements'.

It was observed that the highest number of casualties was in Uttar Pradesh (110) followed by Maharashtra (83), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat & Punjab (72 each) and Tamil Nadu (63). Highest casualties were reported in Chhattisgarh in terrorist/extremist operations (37). In case of accident, the highest casualties were reported in Uttar Pradesh (99) followed by Gujarat and Punjab (71 each).

Among 821 police personnel killed on duty, 8 were Dy. SPs and above, 66 were upper subordinates (Inspectors - 13 and Sub-Inspectors - 52) and 747 were lower subordinates (Assistant Sub- Inspectors - 88, Head Constables -191 and Constables - 468). *The details are given in Table-15.4.*

29.1% police personnel (239) were in younger age group (18-35 years), 27.9% (229) were middle aged (35-45 years) while 40.3% (353) were in upper age group (45 years and above) out of 821 police personnel

killed on duty. Details are given in **Table-15.2.**

Police personnel injured on duty

A total of 3,375 police personnel of various ranks (3,125 from States and 250 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 Kerala 24.5% (826 out of 3,375) followed by Maharashtra 18.4% (622 out of 3,375), Rajasthan 8.5% (286 out of 3,375) and West Bengal 7.8% (263 out of 3,375). These four States together have accounted for 59.2% of the injured police personnel out of 3,375 at all India level. The highest police injuries due to riotous mob were reported in Kerala 29.3% (5192 out of 1,769). The highest number of injuries on account of anti-terrorist/extremist operations were reported in Maharashtra 39.3% (44 out of 112). The highest injuries due to accident was reported from West Bengal 20.5% (123 out of 600) followed by Maharashtra 19.2% (115 out of 600). No injuries were received by any policeman in as many as 9 States/UTs namely Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim,

Uttarakhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshdweep.

The riotous mobs caused maximum injuries (52.4%) (1,769 out of 3,375) to the police personnel in the country during 2012. The other causes responsible for injuries were 'by other criminals' (25.3%) (853 out of 3,375), caused by 'accidents' (17.8%) (600 out of 3,375) and caused by 'terrorist/extremists' (3.3%) (112 out of 3,375), and (1.1%) (38 out of 3,375) during 'anti dacoity & other operations'.

The rank-wise profile presented in **Table 15.4** shows that all categories of personnel have received injuries. A sizeable number (2,080) accounting for 61.6% out of 3,299 police personnel injured on duty were constables, 702 (20.8%) were lower sub-ordinates (484 Head constables and 218 Assistant Sub-inspectors), 537 (15.9%) were upper sub-ordinates (404 Sub-Inspectors, 133 Inspectors) and the rest 56 (1.7%) were gazetted officers.

*The cause-wise comparative details of police personnel killed or injured on duty during last 5 years (2008- 2012) 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, wherein 'accidents' and 'anti-terrorist/extremist operations' were the main cause of deaths of police personnel.*

Table-15 (A)
Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2008 to 2012

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
2008	129	168	4	120	3	2,129	47	541	21	10	559	820	763	3,788
2009	234	196	8	124	9	1,783	60	968	18	187	625	762	954	4,020
2010	138	104	3	60	46	4,136	46	930	3	15	667	614	872	5,859
2011	132	90	2	61	12	1,884	50	655	0	7	671	602	867	3,299
2012	83	112	2	38	13	1,769	61	853	5	3	657	600	821	3,375

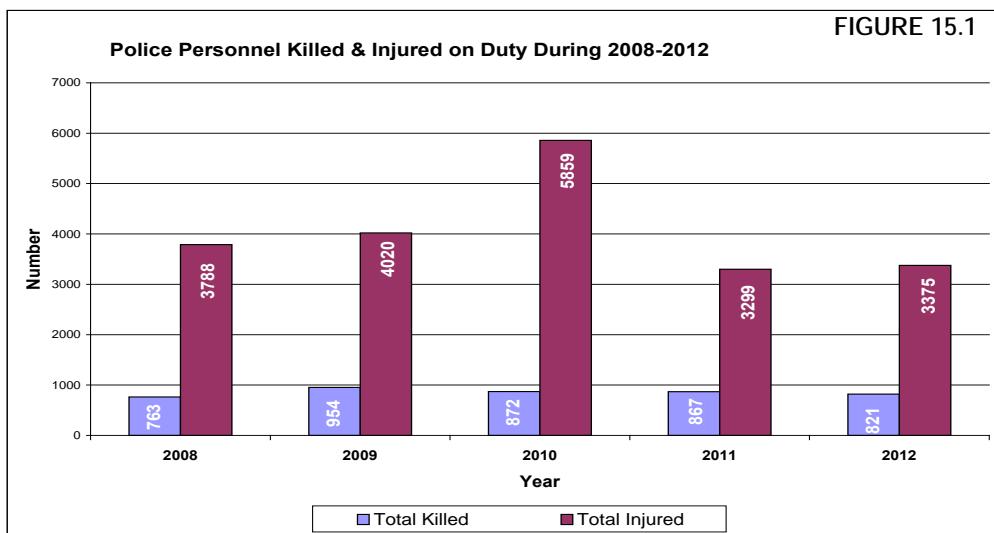
Natural deaths of police personnel

Table 15.3 shows that 2,724 police personnel have died natural deaths while in service during 2012 out of which the maximum of 44.6% (1,215 out of 2,724 persons) were in age-group (45-55 yrs.) followed by 25.5% (695 out of 2,724 persons) in the age group 35 - 45 years. It is noted that 10.1% (274 out of 2,724 persons) police personnel died at very young age i.e. group 18-35 years and 19.8% (540 out of 2,724 persons) police personnel died after attaining the age of above 55 years. Comparative figures of police personnel who

died due to natural reasons shown in **Table-15 (B)** reveal that the number of such deaths increased by 18.5% during 2009 over 2008, increased by 10.2% during 2010 over 2009 while a decline of 3.6% was observed in the year 2011 over 2010 and again decreased by 3.5% in 2012 over 2011. Maximum number of natural deaths was reported in the age group of 45 – 55 years during 2008 – 2012. On the other hand, lowest natural deaths of police personnel were observed in age group of 18 – 25 years.

Table – 15(B)
Police personnel died due to natural causes during 2008 to 2012

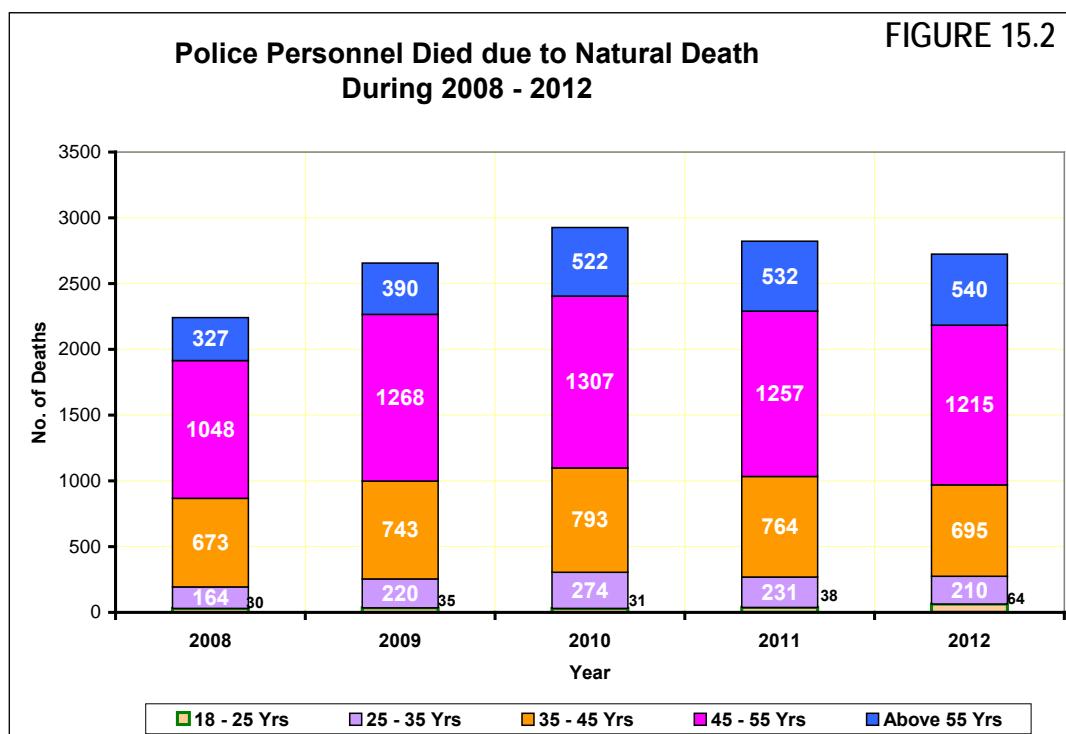
Year	18 - 25 yrs	25 - 35 yrs	35 - 45 yrs	45 - 55 yrs	Above 55 yrs	Total
2008	30	164	673	1,048	327	2,242
2009	35	220	743	1,268	390	2,656
2010	31	274	793	1,307	522	2,927
2011	38	231	764	1,257	532	2,822
2012	64	210	695	1,215	540	2,724



Suicides committed by police personnel

214 police personnel committed suicide in the country during the year 2012. Tamil Nadu (58 persons) has reported the highest number of suicides (27.1%) followed by Maharashtra (28 persons) (13.1%) and Karnataka (17 persons) (7.9%). Nearly 26.0% (50 persons) suicides at all-India level were reported in the age group (18 - 35

years), 55.6% suicides (119 persons) in the age group (35 - 45 years), 35.0% (75 persons) in the age group (45 - 55 years) and 9.3% (20 persons) in the age group (above 55 years).



Chapter-16

Complaints against police personnel and Human rights violations 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 for

A total of 57,363 complaints were reported in the country against police personnel during the year 2012. Inquiries were instituted in as many as 20,094 cases. Out of these, departmental inquiries were initiated in 19,490 cases, magisterial inquiries in 352 cases and judicial inquiries in 252 cases. Thus, inquiries were instituted in 35.0% complaints. The total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 30,875 which amounted to 53.8% of the total complaints reported. A decline of 7.1% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to the

Table-16 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against police personnel during 2008-2012

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
2008	48,939	17,215	99	204	29,577	5,445	4,596	1,132
2009	54,873	24,302	611	481	28,120	14,975	9,759	1,618
2010	58,438	21,563	326	268	31,115	10,470	9,665	861
2011	61,765	21,144	282	246	28,789	11,171	10,020	913
2012	57,363	19,490	352	252	30,875	2,289	7,283	839

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

previous year (from 61,765 in the year 2011 to 57,363 in 2012). Madhya Pradesh accounted for 21.6% (12,412 cases out of 57,363 cases) of such complaints followed by Delhi 21.5%

Table-16 (B)
Number of police personnel under trial, convicted & acquitted during 2008-2012

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.	2008	1,245	125	128	33	95
2.	2009	1,279	132	142	43	99
3.	2010	1,107	141	205	53	152
4.	2011	1,229	475	439	47	392
5.	2012	1,147	633	158	42	116

(12,342 cases), Uttar Pradesh 14.7% (8,440 cases) and Maharashtra (12.1%) (6,925 cases).

Involvement of police personnel and action taken against them

A total of 1,147 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and framing of charges during the year 2012. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 633 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 158 police personnel out of

Departmental action against police personnel

The magnitude of Departmental action taken by the States/UTs against the erring police personnel indicates the disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 23,720 police personnel in 19,108 cases, which attracted departmental inquiry. The cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 7,477 policemen. Departmental

Table-16 (C)
Departmental action and punishment awarded to police personnel during 2008--2012

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.	2008	22,124	3,219	9,757	879	4,541	14,653
2.	2009	28,819	4,687	15,356	647	4,227	18,085
3.	2010	27,723	5,125	16,876	666	4,561	17,006
4.	2011	26,736	8,500	15,090	873	4,482	15,004
5.	2012	23,720	7,477	11,023	608	4,199	11,900

which 116 were acquitted and 42 were convicted. *The relevant details for the last five years are presented in Table-16 (B).*

inquiries were completed against 11,023 personnel, on the basis of which 608 police personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. The highest dismissals/removals were reported from Delhi (112) accounting for 18.4% followed by Punjab (84),

Jharkhand (76) and Uttar Pradesh (75). Minor punishments were given to 11,900 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 4,199 police personnel during this period.

The comparative rate of complaints per 100 policemen has been computed for each State/UT on the basis of actual police strength (Civil + Armed), which is presented in **Table-16 (D)**. The highest number of complaints per 100 policemen was reported from Madhya Pradesh and Delhi (16.2 each) followed by Chandigarh (9.1) and Kerala (7.1) against the national average of 3.4 during the year 2012.

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**.

A total of 205 cases of human rights violation by police were reported during 2012. 19 policemen were charge-sheeted for these human rights violations during the year 2012. The highest number of human right violations by police was reported in Assam i.e. 102 cases (49.8% of such cases) followed by Delhi (75 cases), Gujarat and Odisha (10 cases each) and Uttar Pradesh (5 cases). Out of 205 cases of human rights violations, maximum cases (175 cases) were under 'atrocities on SCs/STs' followed by 'indignity to women' (8 cases) and 'extortion' (4 Cases).

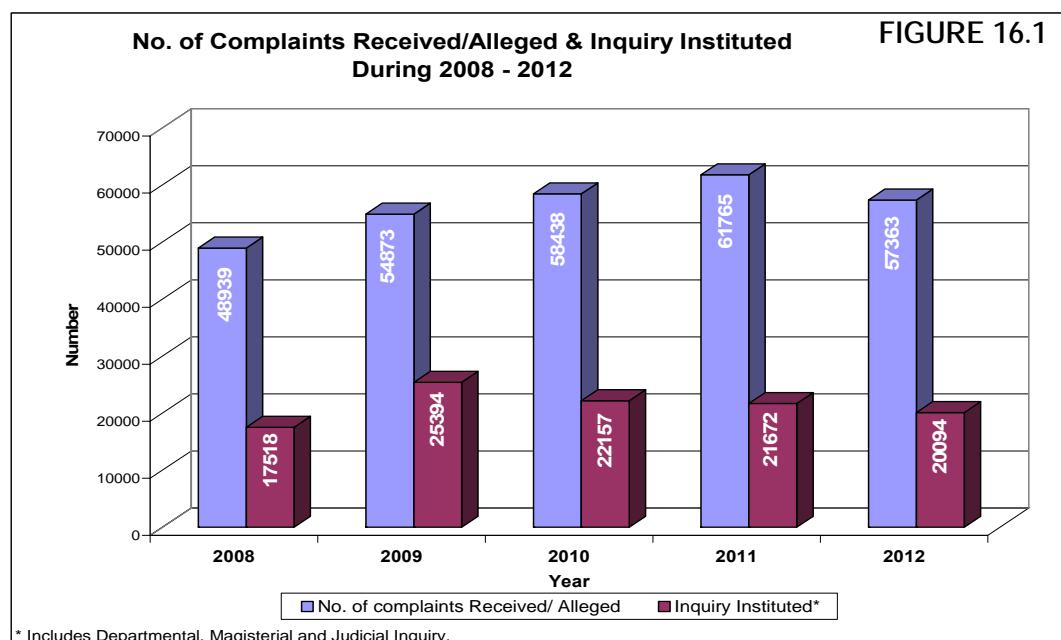


Table 16(D)
No. of complaints against per 100 policemen

SL. NO.	State/UT	No. of complaints received against police personnel	Actual police strength (Civil + Armed)	No. of complaints against per 100 police personnel	No. of police personnel per one lakh population
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	346	89404	0.4	106
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	115	7455	1.5	539
3	ASSAM	6	54069	0.0	173
4	BIHAR	22	67546	0.0	65
5	CHHATTISGARH	1345	44107	3.0	173
6	GOA	6	5399	0.1	370
7	GUJARAT	1304	71670	1.8	119
8	HARYANA	3058	50365	6.1	199
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	373	14634	2.5	213
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	595	76805	0.8	612
11	JHARKHAND	3	55147	0.0	167
12	KARNATAKA	236	74699	0.3	122
13	KERALA	3274	45003	7.3	135
14	MADHYA PRADESH	10683	72505	14.7	100
15	MAHARASHTRA	5541	182971	3.0	163
16	MANIPUR	4	23861	0.0	877
17	MEGHALAYA	2	11300	0.0	381
18	MIZORAM	4	10861	0.0	996
19	NAGALAND	8	10003	0.1	505
20	ODISHA	22	45976	0.0	110
21	PUNJAB	5767	67106	8.6	242
22	RAJASTHAN	2550	76356	3.3	111
23	SIKKIM	0	4450	0.0	732
24	TAMIL NADU	451	95745	0.5	133
25	TRIPURA	19	24259	0.1	661
26	UTTAR PRADESH	11971	187425	6.4	94
27	UTTARAKHAND	458	18445	2.5	182
28	WEST BENGAL	158	83914	0.2	92
TOTAL (STATES)		48321	1571480	3.1	132
29	A & N ISLANDS	12	4043	0.3	1064
30	CHANDIGARH	624	6156	10.1	584
31	D & N HAVELI	0	306	0.0	89
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	351	0.0	144
33	DELHI	12805	75117	17.0	448
34	LAKSHADWEEP	2	422	0.5	659
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	2276	0.0	183
TOTAL (UTs)		13444	88671	15.2	442
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		61765	1660151	3.7	137

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

FIGURE 16.2
No. of Complaints Received against Police Personnel & No. of Complaints per 100 Police Personnel During 2012

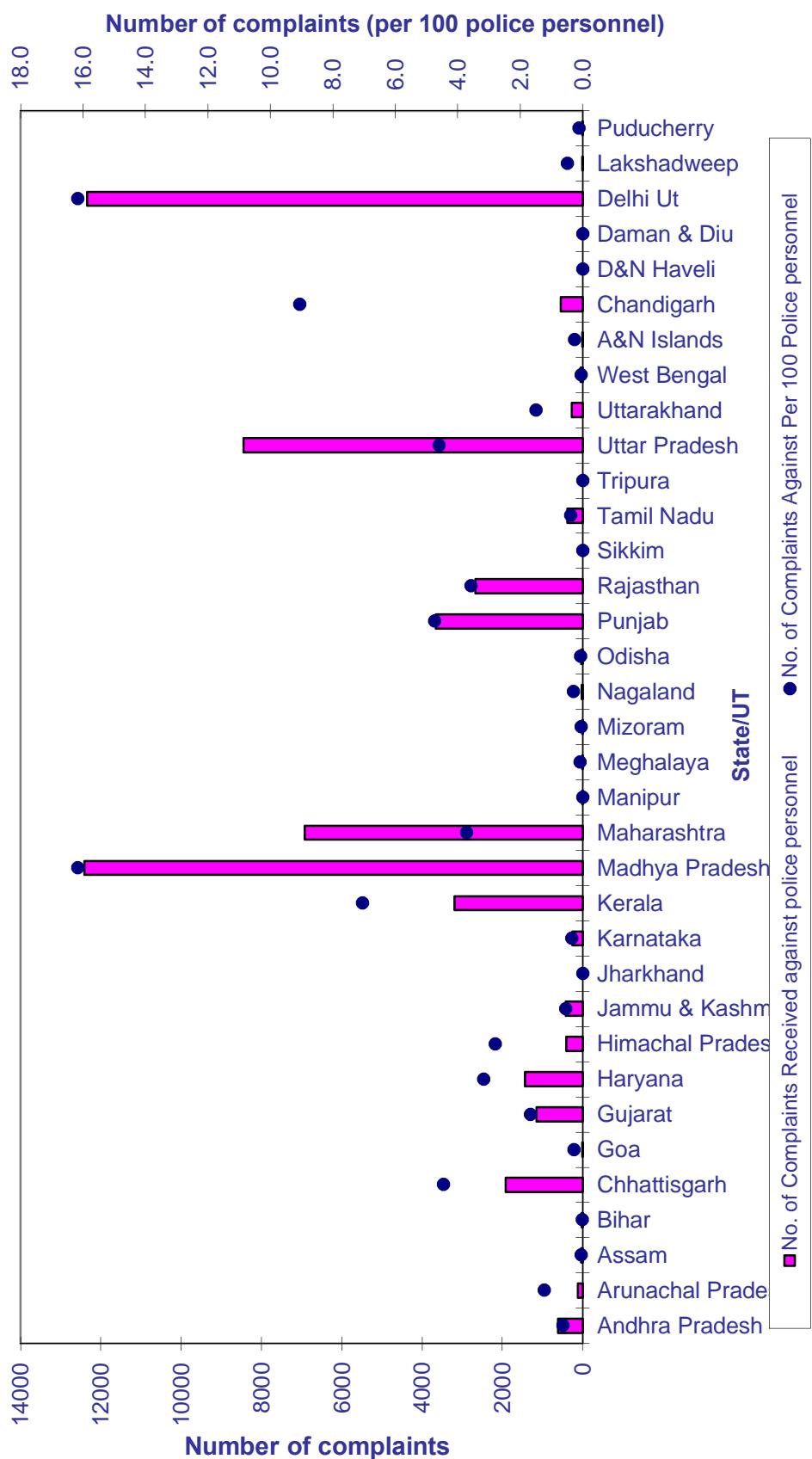


Table 16(E)
Incidence of human rights violation by police during 2012

Sl. no.	Nature of human right violation	State/UT	Cases registered	No. of police personnel charge-sheeted	No. of police personnel convicted
1	Extortion	Delhi	4	0	0
		Total (All-India)	4	0	0
2	Torture	Haryana	1	1	0
		West Bengal	1	0	0
		Delhi	1	0	0
		Total (All-India)	3	1	0
3	False implication	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
		Total (All-India)	1	0	0
4	Failure in taking action	Total (All-India)	0	0	0
5	Illegal detention	Karnataka	1	0	0
		Total (All-India)	1	0	0
6	Atrocities on SC/ST	Gujarat	1	0	0
		Odisha	10	3	0
		Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0
		Total (All-India)	13	5	0
7	Indignity to women	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	0
		Delhi	6	2	0
		Total (All-India)	8	3	0
8	Others	Assam	102	0	0
		Gujarat	9	0	0
		Delhi	64	10	0
		Total (All-India)	175	10	0
9	Total	Assam	102	0	0
		Gujarat	10	0	0
		Haryana	1	1	0
		Karnataka	1	0	0
		Odisha	10	3	0
		Uttar Pradesh	5	3	0
		West Bengal	1	0	0
		Delhi	75	12	0
		Total (All-India)	205	19	0

Chapter-17

Police strength, expenditure and infrastructure

The State/UT wise, sex-wise and rank-wise details on ‘sanctioned’ as well as ‘actual’ police strength in the country as on 31.12.2012 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 16.7 lakhs against the sanctioned strength of 21.6 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 2012 stood at 1,29,8944 against the ‘sanctioned’ strength of 1,70,2290 (**Table-17.1**). Thus, the civil police strength in position was 76.3% of the sanctioned strength and 23.7% of the posts were vacant. Maharashtra (1,70,990) has the highest actual strength of civil police accounting for 13.2% of the total civil police in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 1,51,912 (11.7%). Delhi has the largest contingent of 68,024 (85.4%) of the total police strength of 79,654 in the seven Union Territories.

Armed Police

The ‘actual’ strength of armed police in the country during 2012 was 3,75,811 showing a decline of 0.8% over 2011 (from 3,78,834 in 2011)

whereas the ‘sanctioned’ strength was 4,62,026 (**Table-17.2**).

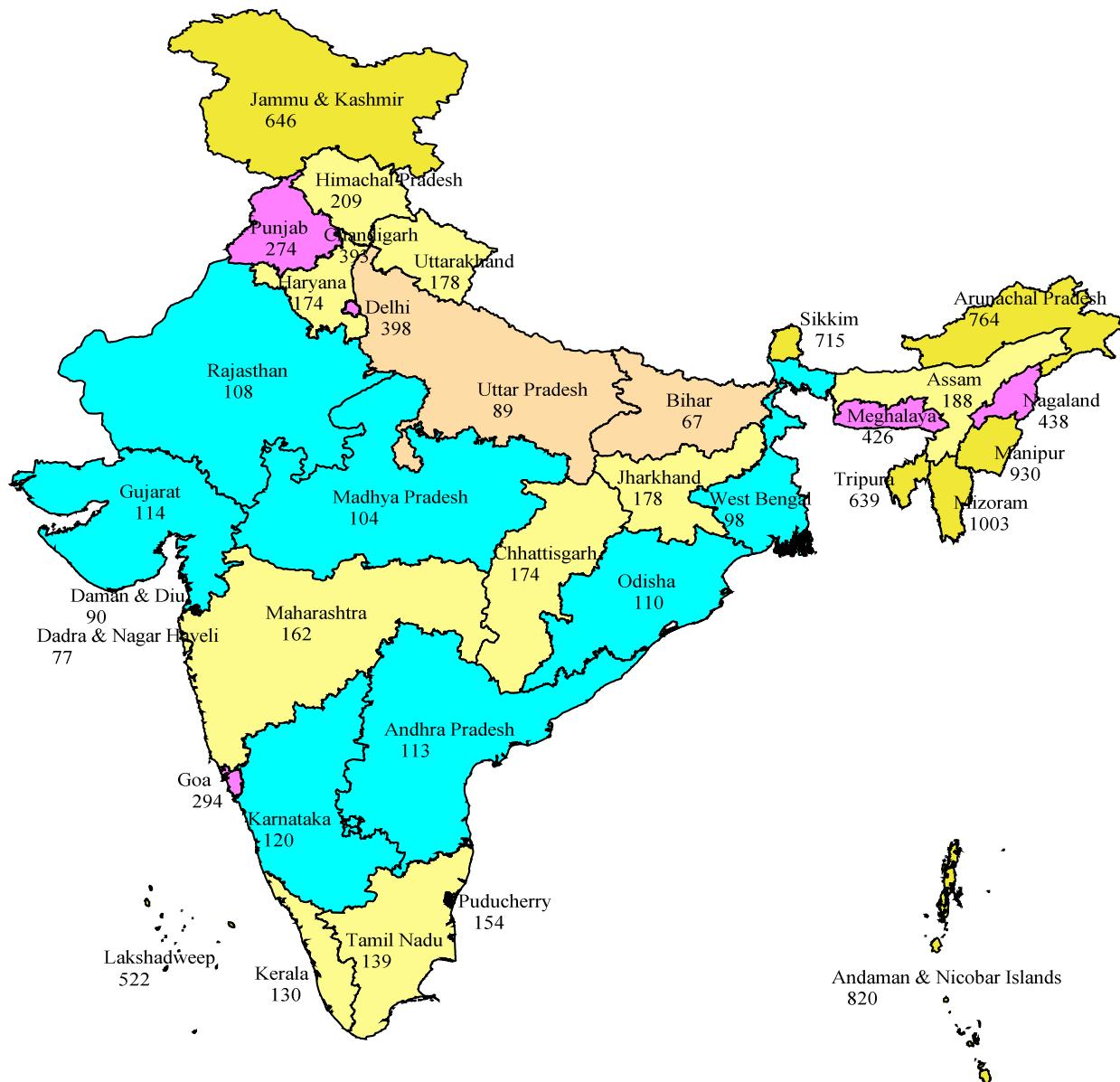
The percentage of vacant posts in case of armed police was less (18.7%) as compared to that of civil police (23.7%). The proportion of actual armed police to actual civil police was 1:3.5. Assam had the highest contingent of armed police (36,112) followed by Uttar Pradesh (31,243), Jammu & Kashmir (28,086) and West Bengal (22,872). There was no sanctioned post of armed police for the UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The strength of armed police was more than that of civil police only in six North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura.

Women Police

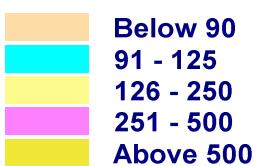
*The ‘sanctioned’ and the ‘actual’ strength of women civil police (including district armed police) and women armed police are presented separately in **Tables-17.3** and **Table 17.4** respectively.* The actual strength of women civil police including district armed police at the national level was 85,462 against the sanctioned strength of 57,318. The proportion of actual ‘women civil police’ to the total ‘civil police’ was 1:15.2. The maximum strength of women civil police among the States existed in Maharashtra (17,134)

POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING 2012

(All India 138)



Policemen/Lakh Population



followed by Tamil Nadu (12,085), Uttar Pradesh (6,488), Rajasthan (4,941) and Delhi (4,674). Nine States and five UTs had strength of less than one thousand. Delhi had the largest contingent of women civil police among UTs with strength of 4,674. 16 States and 5 UTs had more number of women civil police than their sanctioned strength.

Women armed police is in existence in only 21 States / UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A&N Island, Daman & Diu, and Puducherry. The ratio of women armed police to the women civil police was 1:7.7.

Ratio of police to area and population

Just as the crime incidence in an area is not a representative pointer to the crime situation, the absolute strength of police personnel is also not a true indicator of the magnitude of crime and its combating machinery as well as performance of other assigned tasks by police. The number of policemen per 100 Sq. Kms and per 1,00,000 of population is considered to be important indicator in planning for their deployment. *The State/UT-wise availability of police strength by various parameters is presented in Table 17.5.*

Police strength per unit area /population

The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e., per 100 Sq. Kms. was 52.9. 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 Chandigarh and Delhi have recorded significantly higher density values at 5,278.1 and 5,146.7 policemen per 100 Sq. Km. respectively as in the past which is much higher than the national average of 52.9 in 2012.

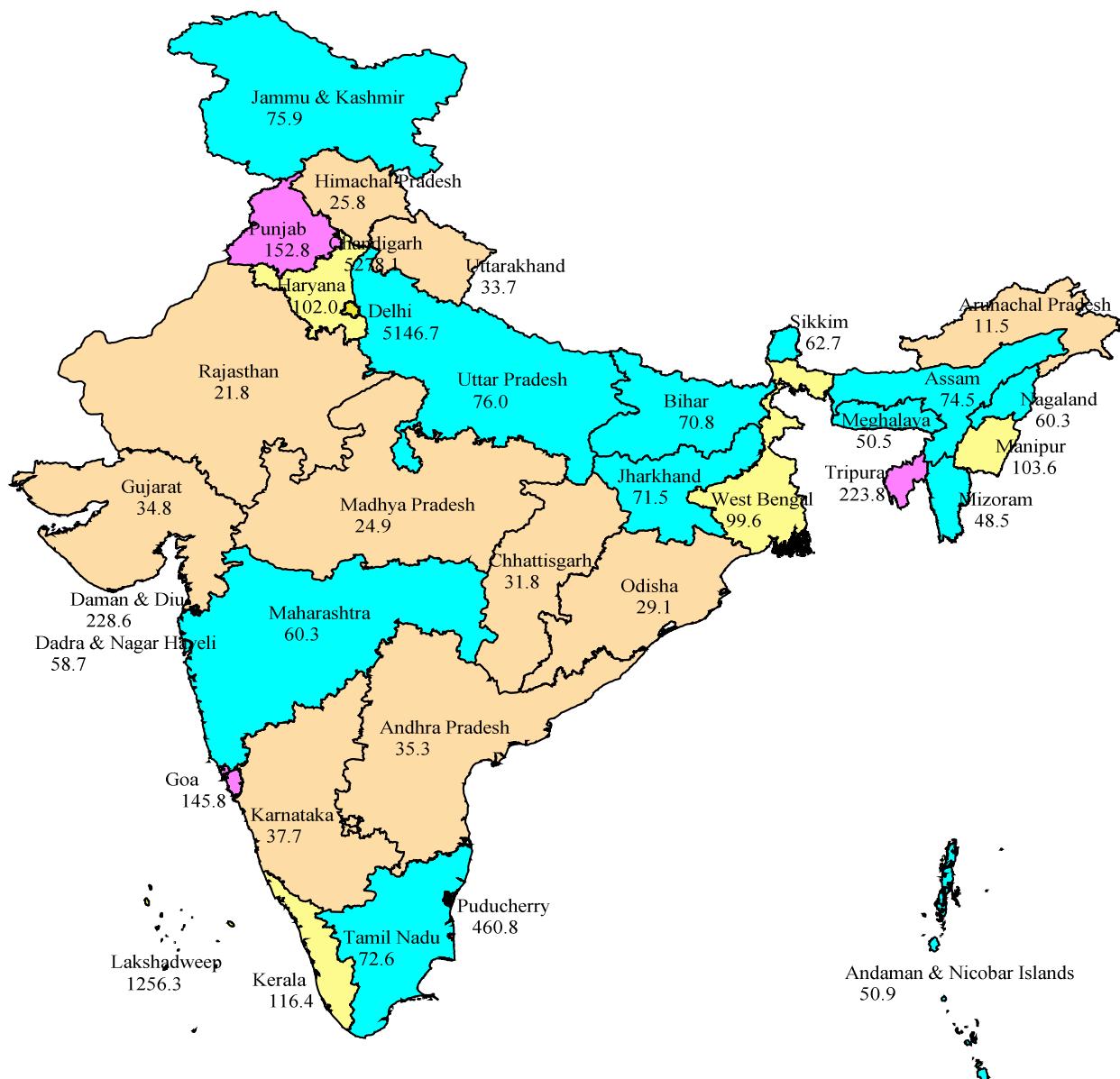
The highest number of police men per one lakh population was reported in Mizoram (1,003) followed by Manipur (930) and A&N Islands (820) while Bihar occupied the lowest number (67) followed by D&N Haveli (77) Uttar Pradesh (89) and Daman & Diu (90) against 138 at the national level.

Teeth to tail ratio

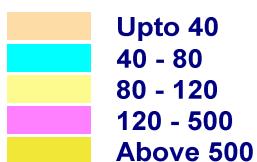
The teeth to tail ratio (the ratio of police officers, from the rank of A.S.I. and above to lower subordinates i.e., Head Constables &

DENSITY OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2012

(All India 52.9)



Police Density

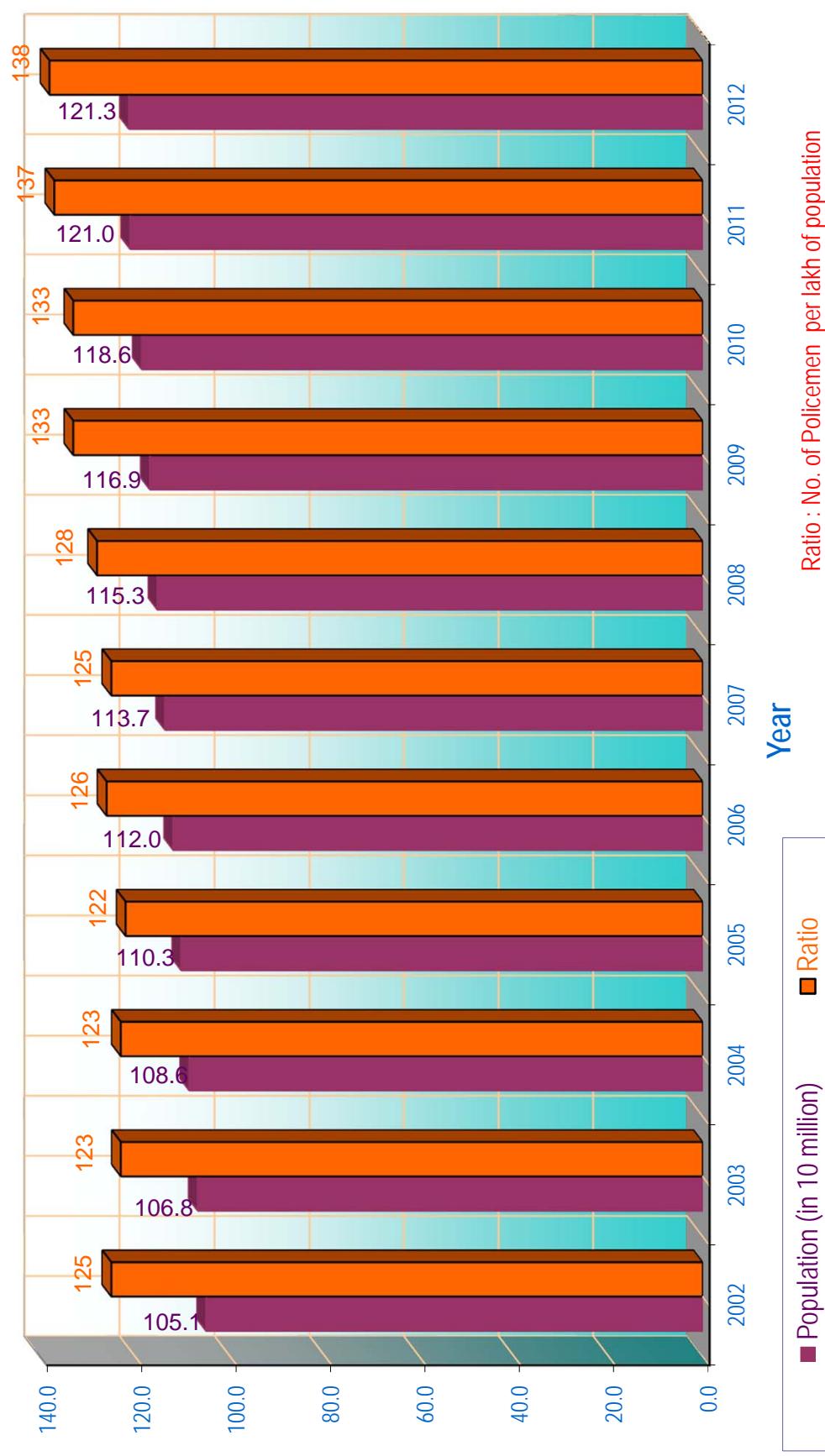


Note:

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

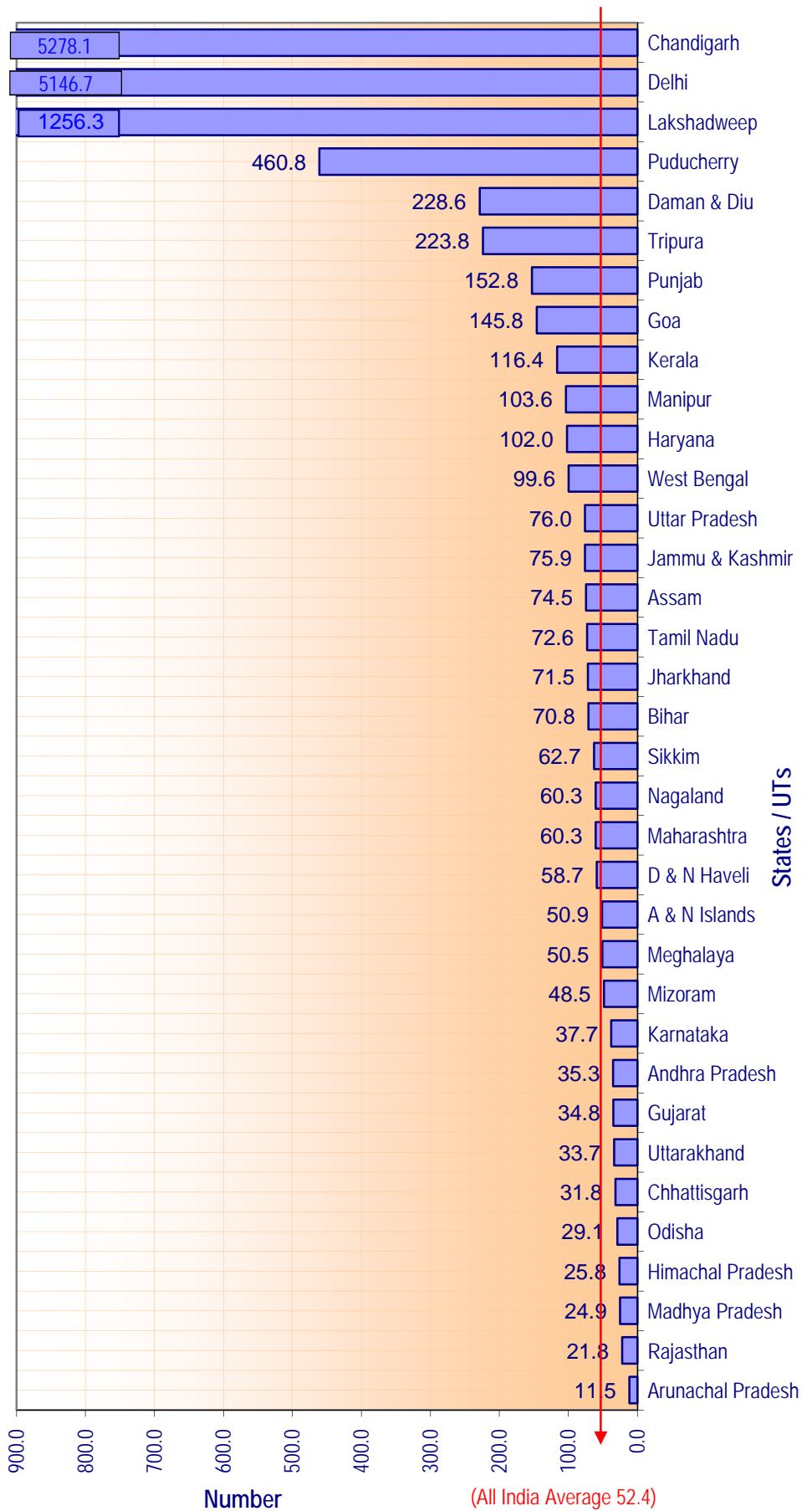
**Population, Ratio of Police Personnel
during 2002 to 2012**

FIGURE 17.1



Police Density per 100 Sq.Kms.of Area during 2012

FIGURE 17.2



Constables) was highest in D&N Haveli (1.18) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1.15), Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland (1.13 each) and Goa (1.11). This ratio at the national level was same i.e. 1:07 in 2012 as in 2011.

Police expenditure

The State Governments and UT administrations incurred an expenditure of ₹ 55,747.00 crore on the police, averaging an expenditure of ₹ 3,32,867 per policeman per annum. The highest per capita expenditure on policeman during the year was in Nagaland (₹ 7,89,441), followed by Meghalaya (₹ 6,43,084) and Sikkim (₹ 4,99,438). Assam has reported the lowest expenditure of ₹ 2,25,678 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 work-load 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 1:5.0:45.7 during 2012. Total number of actual strength of home guards and auxiliary forces during 2012 was 1,83,899 (82.4%) against sanctioned strength of 2,23,169.

Information on police housing

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

The information on police housing has been furnished by the State police. Out of 21.6 lakhs sanctioned strength, 4.6 lakhs housing facility were provided residential accommodation by govt., while 1.8 lakhs were provided on lease, rent/ general pool by govt. It is observed that 39.7% (6,976) officers have got the housing facility against 28.4% (81,366) of upper subordinates and 29.5% (5,48,085) 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, 1,62,402 motor vehicles are available with police all over India to enable them to perform their duties efficiently. 69,575 (42.8%) out of these are motor cycles, 10,260(6.3%) are cars, 45,656 (28.1%) are jeeps, 10,787(6.6%) one tonners trucks and 9,676(6.0%) are three tonners trucks. Remaining 16,448 are other types of vehicles. Maharashtra has the highest number of motor vehicles (17,606) followed by Karnataka (16,782), Tamil Nadu (14,485) and Uttar Pradesh (12,791).

Police have 3,87,052 different types of wireless equipments. Out of these 1,67,940 are H.F. / V.H.F., 1,51,405 are walkie-talkie and remaining 67,707 are other types of wireless equipments. Delhi is equipped with highest number of wireless equipments (20,008) amongst UTs. States of Karnataka (52,741) and Uttar Pradesh (37,894) were among the best equipped with wireless equipments. Details may be seen in **Table 17.8**.

There are 14,155 police stations in the country, as per information furnished by various States and UTs, out of which 26.3% deal with 101-200 cases annually on an average and 15.5% deal with 201-300 cases per year. Only 3.9% police stations (557) 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. 21.8% out of total 14,155 police stations had strength of 11 - 20 personnel, 18.0% police stations had strength of 21 - 30 personnel and 5.6% police stations had strength of police personnel less than 10. 28.2% of police stations had staff strength of more than 50 persons and nearly 26.4% had 31 - 50 personnel.

There are 755 police districts, 2,439 sub-divisions and 2,390 circles. 64.6% police stations are in rural areas and 36.2% are in urban areas. There are 510 women police stations all over India amounting to 3.6% of all police stations (14,155). *Details may be seen in Table 17.11.*

Information on representation of SCs / STs and muslims in police forces show that 14.0% police personnel belong to scheduled castes, 10.4% belong to scheduled tribes and 6.5% are muslims out of total actual strength of 16,74,755 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 been included in the amended Act in 2008. 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 2009 - 2012

SL. NO.	Crime heads	Cases registered				% Variation in 2012 over 2011	Persons arrested				% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2009	2010	2011	2012		2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	Tampering computer source documents	21	64	94	161	71.3	6	79	66	104	57.6
2	Hacking with computer system										
	i) Loss/damage to computer resource/utility	115	346	826	1,440	74.3	63	233	487	612	25.7
	ii) Hacking	118	164	157	435	177.1	44	61	65	137	110.8
3	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	139	328	496	589	18.8	141	361	443	497	12.2
4	Failure										
	i) Of compliance/orders of certifying authority	3	2	6	6	0.0	6	5	4	4	0.0
	ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by govt. agency	0	0	3	3	0.0	0	0	0	3	-
5	Un-authorised access/attempt to access to protected computer system	7	3	5	3	-40.0	16	6	15	1	-93.3
6	Obtaining licence or digital signature certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact	1	9	6	6	0.0	1	4	0	5	-
7	Publishing false digital signature certificate	1	2	3	1	-66.7	0	2	1	0	-100.0
8	Fraud digital signature certificate	4	3	12	10	-16.7	6	4	8	3	-62.5
9	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	10	15	26	46	76.9	5	27	27	22	-18.5
10	Other	1	30	157	176	12.1	0	17	68	134	97.1
Total		420	966	1,791	2,876	60.0	228	779	1,184	1,522	28.5

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

Cyber crimes – cases of various categories under IT Act, 2000

2,876 cases were registered under IT Act during the year 2012 as compared to 1,791 cases during the previous year (2011), thereby reporting an increase of 60.6% in 2012 over 2011. 16.4% cases (471 out of 2,876 cases) were reported from Maharashtra followed by Andhra Pradesh (429), Karnataka (412), Kerala (269) and Uttar Pradesh (205).

50.1% (1,440 cases) of the total 2,876 cases registered under IT Act 2000 were related to Loss/damage to computer resource/utility reported under hacking with computer systems. 612 persons were arrested for committing such offences during 2012. There were 589 cases of obscene publications/transmission in electronic form during the year 2012 wherein 497 persons were arrested. Out of the total (1,875) hacking cases, the cases relating to loss / damage of computer resource/utility under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act were 76.8% (1,440 cases) whereas the cases related to hacking under Section 66(2) of IT Act were 23.2% (435 cases). Andhra Pradesh (292) Karnataka (219), Maharashtra (192) and West Bengal (101) registered maximum cases under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act out of total 1,440 such cases at the national level. Out of the total 435 cases relating to hacking under Sec. 66(2), most of the cases (148 cases) were reported from Karnataka followed by Andhra

Pradesh (94) and Kerala (39 cases).

21.3% of the 1,522 persons arrested in cases relating to IT Act, 2000 were from Maharashtra (324) followed by Andhra Pradesh (170). The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under IT Act, 2000 showed that 61.0% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (928 out of 1,522) and 28.6% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (436 out of 1522). Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra reported 15, 13, 13 and 9 offenders respectively 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**.

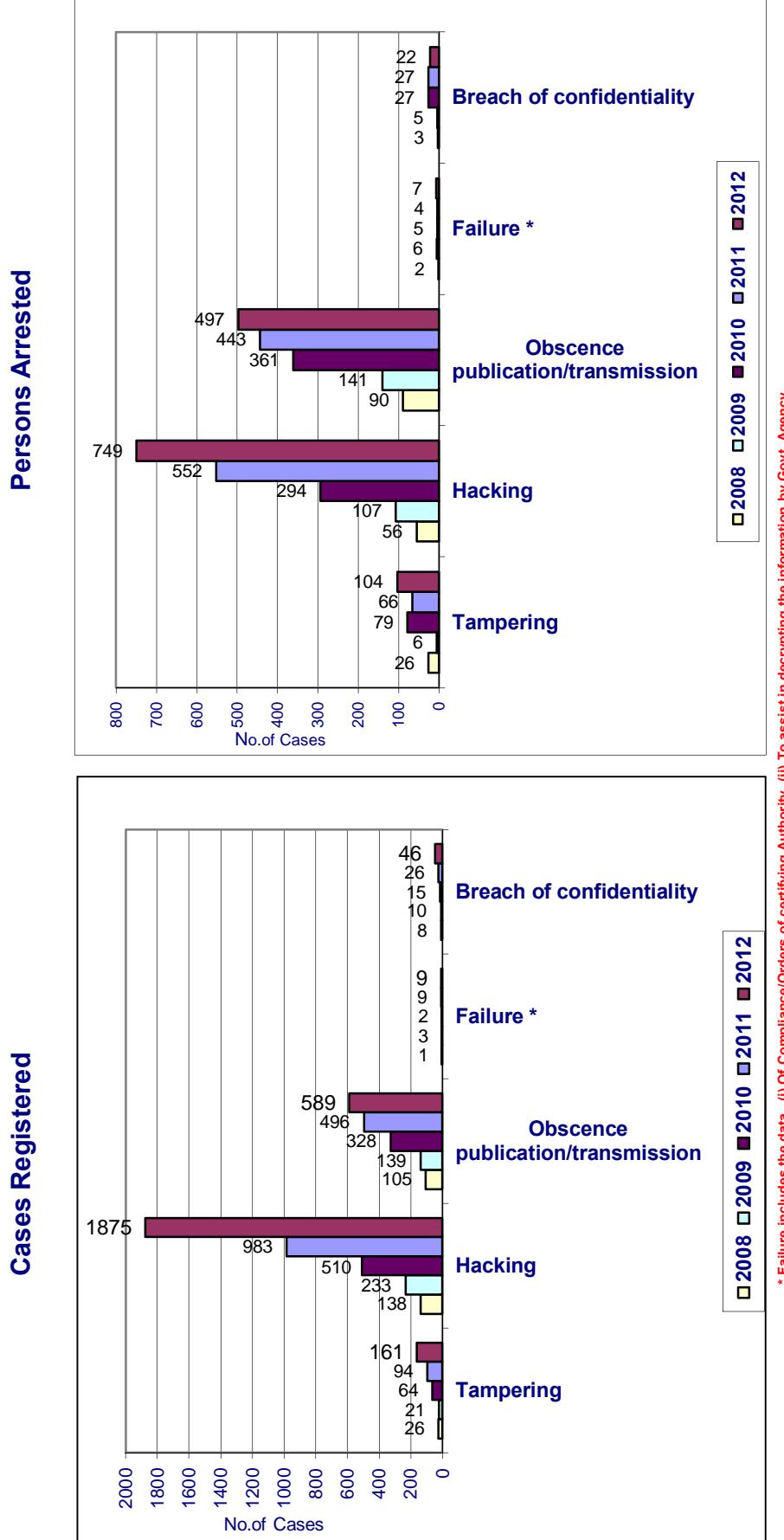
Crime head-wise and age-group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 (**Table 18.5**) reveals that 40.2% (612 out of 1,522) of the offenders arrested for 'Loss/damage to computer resource/utility under hacking with computer systems' of which 62.3% (381 out of 612) were in the age-group 18 –30 years. 55.9% (278 out of 497) of the total persons arrested for 'obscene publication/transmission in electronic form' were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years.

Incidences 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 2008-2012



Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2008 - 2012

FIGURE 18.2

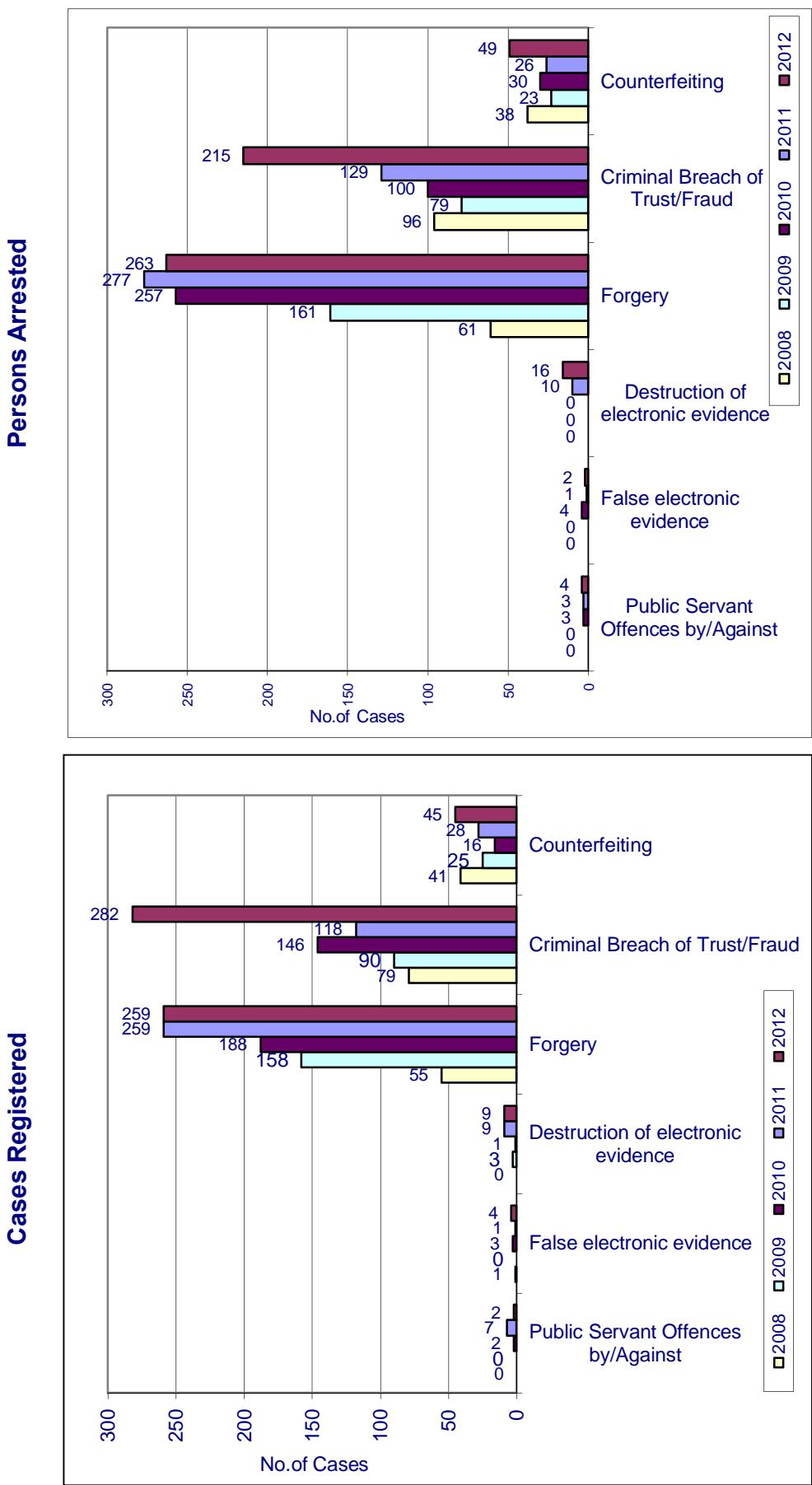


Table-18 (B)
Cyber crimes/cases registered and persons arrested under IPC during 2009-2012

SL. NO.	Crime heads	Cases registered				% Variation in 2012 over 2011	Persons arrested				% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2009	2010	2011	2012		2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	Offences by/against public servant	0	2	7	2	-71.4	0	3	3	4	33.3
2	False electronic evidence	0	3	1	4	300.0	0	4	1	2	100.0
3	Destruction of electronic evidence	3	1	9	9	0.0	0	0	10	16	60.0
4	Forgery	158	188	259	259	0.0	161	257	277	263	-5.1
5	Criminal breach of trust/fraud	90	146	118	282	139.0	79	100	129	215	66.7
6	Counterfeiting										
	i) Property Mark	1	1	6	21	250.0	3	2	8	13	62.5
	ii) Tampering	3	8	5	19	280.0	0	12	7	26	271.4
	iii) Currency/stamps	21	7	17	5	-70.6	20	16	11	10	-9.1
7	Total	276	356	422	601	42.4	263	394	446	549	23.1

Note: @ zero value in previous year

Cyber crimes – cases of various categories under IPC Section

A total of 601 cases were registered under IPC Sections during the year 2012 as compared to 422 such cases during 2011, thereby reporting an increase of 42.4%. Haryana reported maximum number of such cases (116 out of 601 cases i.e. 19.3%) followed by West Bengal 18.8% (113 cases) and Maharashtra 15.0% (90 Cases). Majority of the crimes out of total 601 cases registered under IPC fall under 2 categories viz. criminal breach of trust or fraud (282) and forgery (259). Although such offences fall under the traditional IPC crimes, these cases had the cyber overtones wherein computer, Internet or its enabled services were present in the crime and hence they were categorised as Cyber crimes under IPC. Cyber forgery (259 cases) accounted for 0.27% out of the 94,203 cases reported under

cheating. Cyber frauds (118) accounted for 0.66% of the total criminal breach of trust cases under IPC (17,201).

The crime head and State / UT-wise analysis of cyber crimes under IPC are presented in Table 18.7. Cyber forgery cases were the highest in Maharashtra (76) followed by Kerala & West Bengal (31 each), Uttar Pradesh (30) and Haryana (23). The cases of cyber fraud were highest in Haryana (89), West Bengal (76), Madhya Pradesh (37) and Jharkhand (21).

A total of 549 persons were arrested in the country for cyber crimes under IPC during 2012. 47.9% (263) of these offenders were arrested for offences under 'cyber forgery', 39.2% (215) for 'criminal breach of trust/fraud' and 2.9% (16) for 'distribution of electronic evidence'.

The States such as Haryana with 137 arrests followed by Maharashtra (83), Uttar Pradesh (73), Andhra Pradesh (69) and Madhya Pradesh (45) have reported higher arrests for cyber crimes registered under IPC. The age group-wise profile of the arrested persons under this category showed that 45.2% (248 out of 549) were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years and 40.3% (221 out of 549) of the offenders were in the age-group of 30-45 years. *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 2012 reveals that offenders involved in forgery cases were more in the age-group of 18-30 (49.4%) (130 out of 263). 40.0% of the persons arrested under criminal breach of trust / cyber fraud offences were in the age group 30-45 years (86 out of 215).

Incidence of cyber crimes in cities

31 out of 53 mega cities did not report any case of cyber crime under IPC Sections during the year 2012. Bengaluru, Durg-Bhilai Nagar, Jamshedpur and Srinagar cities did not report any case under IT Act in 2012.

53 mega cities have reported 1396 cases under IT Act and 186 cases under various sections of IPC. There was an increase of 62.7% (from 858 cases in 2011 to 1,396 cases in 2012) in cases under IT Act as compared to previous year 2011, and decline of 7.0% (from 200 cases in 2011 to 186 cases in 2012) of cases registered under various sections of IPC (**Table 18.1**)

Aurangabad (342), Vishakhapatnam (153), Pune (76), Delhi (City) (73) & Jaipur (69) have reported high incidence of cases (713 out of 1,396 cases) registered under IT Act, accounting for more than half of the cases (51.1%) reported under the IT Act. Mumbai has reported the highest incidence (72 out of 186) of cases reported under IPC sections accounting for 38.7% cases followed by Pune (32 cases i.e. 17.2%).

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 remain with Government Railway Police and State governments concerned.

The responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Indian Railways Act

(which affect the passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Indian 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 1st 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 analyze the extent of these crimes both as reported under Indian Penal Code and Indian Railways Act, 1989.

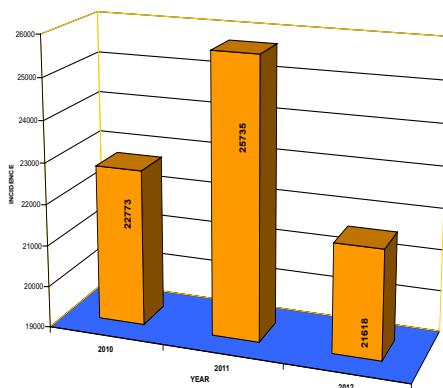
Trend of crimes in Railways

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 2010 to 2012 is presented in **Table-19.1**. Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the country during 2012 has shown an increase of 13.0% over 2011.

Incidence of IPC crimes reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) during 2010-2012



A total of 22,773, 25,735 and 21,618 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively at the national level reflecting an increase of 13.0% in 2011 over 2010 and decrease of 16.0 % in 2012 over 2011. 14 States reported a decline in the incidents of Crime in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Assam (17.5% in 2011 over 2010 and 49.4% in 2012 over 2011), Andhra Pradesh (12.6% in 2011 over 2010 and 47.3% in 2012 over 2010), Odisha (14.2% in 2011 over 2010 and 1.2% in 2012 over 2011), Rajasthan (7.0% in 2011 over 2010 and 12.1% in 2012 over 2011) have shown an increasing

trendof over the last 3 years..

The crime head-wise and State-wise incidence of various IPC crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2010 to 2012 are presented in **Tables-19.2 to 19.4**.

Crime head-wise analysis reveals that cases of attempt to commit murder (123 in 2010, 95 in 2011 & 92 in 2012), kidnapping & abduction of others (76 in 2010, 74 in 2011 and 55 in 2012), dacoity (103 in 2010, 100 in 2011 and 61 in 2012) and riots (229 in 2010, 226 in 2011 and 178 in 2012) have shown a declining trend whereas incidence of robbery (509 in 2010, 601 in 2011 & 820 in 2012) and causing death by negligence (80 in 2010, 82 in 2011 and 100 in 2012) have shown a rising trend.

It is observed that among IPC crimes, Theft has the highest incidence while incidences of arson were lowest during 2010 to 2012.

The highest incidence of IPC Crimes during the year 2012 were reported from Maharashtra 18.8% (4,062 out of 21,618), followed by Uttar Pradesh 12.9% (2,782 out of 21,618), Bihar 10.3% (2,222 out of 21,618) and Andhra Pradesh 9.2%(1,987 out of 21,618).

SLL crimes (Cases reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989)

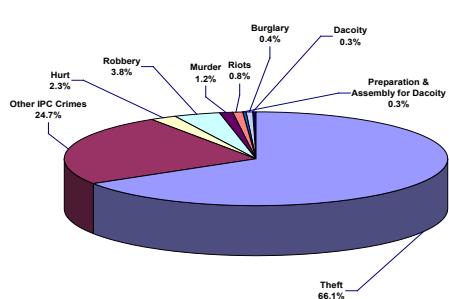
An attempt has been made to analyze crimes reported under the Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2010 to 2012. The State/UT-

wise details are presented in **Table-19.5**.

The incidents of crimes under the Indian Railways Act reported a mixed trend during 2010 to 2012 with 148, 156 and 144 cases reported during these years respectively, thereby reflecting a decline of 7.7% during 2012 over 2011 and an increase of 5.4% during 2011 over 2010 respectively.

The States of Karnataka (600%) (from 1 in 2011 to 7 in 2012) and Chhattisgarh (166.7%) (from 3 in 2011 to 8 in 2012) have reported significant increase in incidence of cases under Indian Railways Act during the year 2012 over the year 2011.

Percentage of incidence of various IPC crimes reported by GRP During 2012



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 committing dacoity (0.3%), rape (0.1%), C.H. not amounting to murder, and arson (negligible)

It is worth mentioning that the responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Railways Act (which affect the general 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 1st 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**. 77.7% (136 out of 175) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by police, of which only 44.1% (60 out of 136) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 45.8% as against 93.4% 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 29,21,119 SLL cases out of 82,51,289 cases (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were tried in various courts in the country during the year 2012 resulting in 35.4% disposal by courts. The conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 88.6% (25,88,769 cases were convicted out of 29,21,119 cases in which trial was completed at the national level). Comparatively, 5.7% (342 out of 7,111) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts and 56.4% (229 out of 342) 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

A total of 62 cases of dacoity in railways were reported (45 in running trains and 17 in others) accounting for 1.4% of total 4,314 cases of dacoity reported in the country during 2012 in which property of value ₹ 75.3 lakh (₹ 48.2 lakh in running trains and ₹ 27.1 lakh in others) was taken away out of total ₹ 14,338.2 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all dacoities reported in the country during 2012. Bihar has reported the highest 15 cases of dacoity in railways followed by Maharashtra (13). State /UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.8**.

Robbery in Railways

848 cases of robbery in railways were reported (364 cases in running trains and 484 cases in others) accounting for 3.1% of total 27,343 cases of robbery reported in the country during 2012 in which property of ₹ 364.0 lakh (₹ 165.0 lakh in running trains and ₹ 199.0 lakh in others) was taken away out of total ₹ 29,095.8 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Robbery cases in the country during 2012. The percentage share of property taken away in robberies in railways to total robberies reported in the country during 2012 comes to 1.3%. Maharashtra (515) has reported the highest cases of

robbery in railways followed by Madhya Pradesh (67). State / UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.9**.

Burglary in Railways

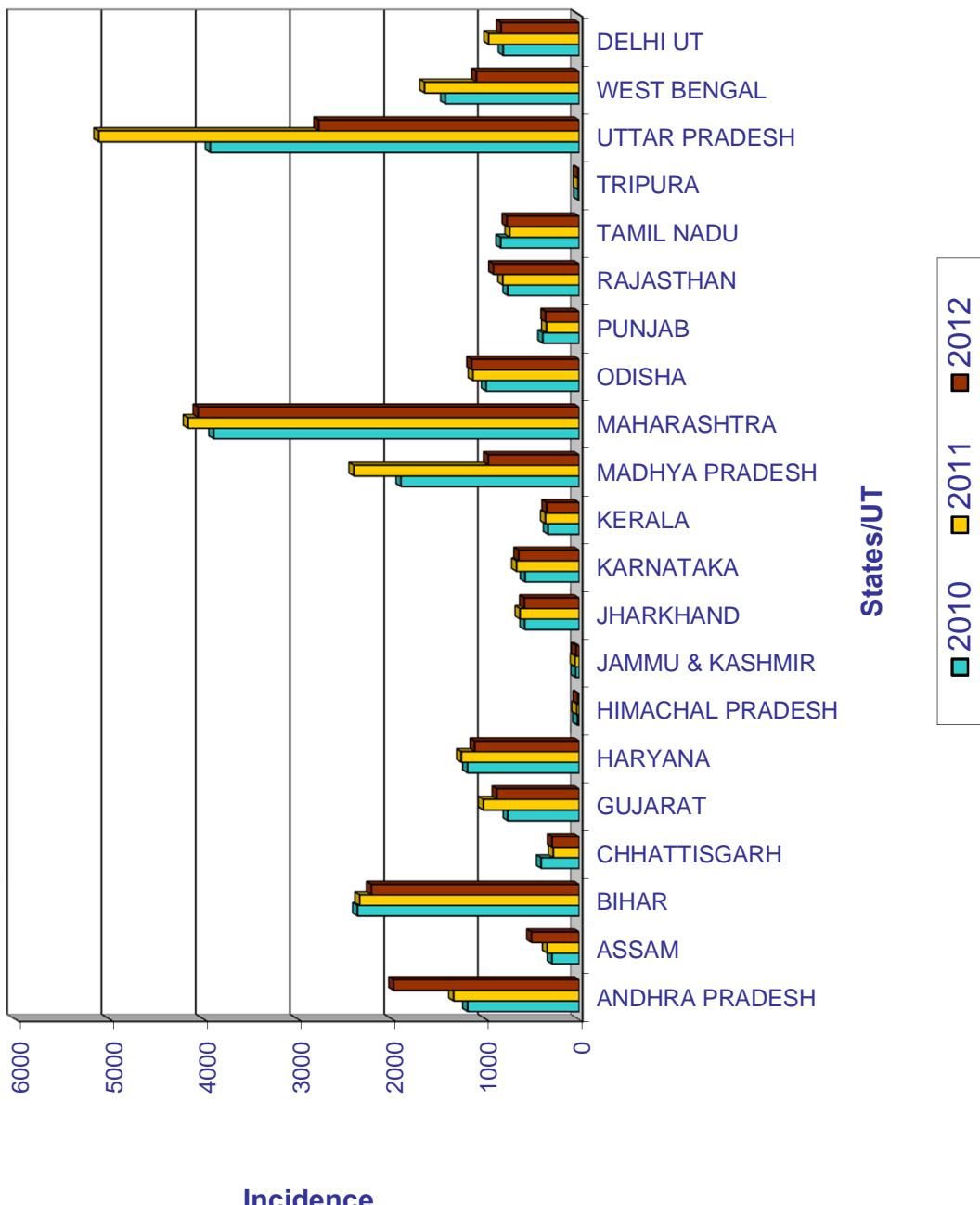
A total of 53 cases of burglary in railways were reported (10 in running trains and 43 in others) accounting for 0.6% of total 92,892 cases of burglary reported in the country during 2012 in which property of ₹ 15.4 lakh (₹ 3.0 lakh in running trains and ₹ 12.4 lakh in others) was stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 68,861.8 lakh of property stolen / taken away in burglary cases reported in the country during 2012. The percentage share of property taken away in burglaries in railways to total burglaries reported in the country during 2012 comes to just 0.2%. Chhattisgarh has reported highest number of cases (10 cases) of burglary followed by Jharkhand (8 cases) and Jammu & Kashmir (7 cases). State / UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.10**.

Theft in Railways

A total of 16,015 cases of theft in railways were reported (9,355 in running trains and 6,600 in others) accounting for 4.8% of total 3,37,407 cases of theft reported in the country during 2012. Property worth ₹ 9,355 lakh (₹ 3,865.1 lakh in running trains and ₹ 1,884.7 lakh in others) was stolen / taken away out of total ₹ 2,20,583.1 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Thefts reported in the country during 2012.

FIGURE 19.1

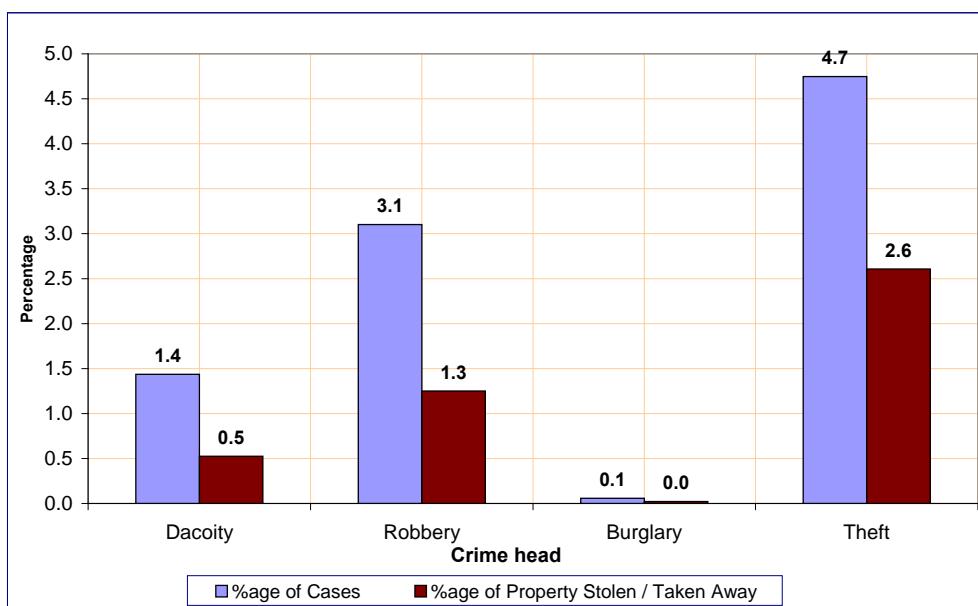
Incidence of total IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2010-2012



The percentage share of stolen property in railway thefts as compared to property stolen in all thefts in the country works was 4.2%. The highest cases of thefts in railways (3,081) were reported from Maharashtra followed by Madhya Pradesh (2,089). **State / UT- wise details may be seen in Table - 8.11.**

It may be seen that percentage share of number of cases of thefts in railways (4.7%) is higher as compared to robberies (3.1%), dacoities (1.4%) and burglaries (0.6%). Similarly, the percentage share of value of stolen property in railways theft to that of total thefts in the country is also higher (2.6%) as compared to that relating to robbery (1.3%), burglary (0.6%) and dacoity (0.5%).

Percentage of property crimes in Railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the country during 2012



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