

CRIME

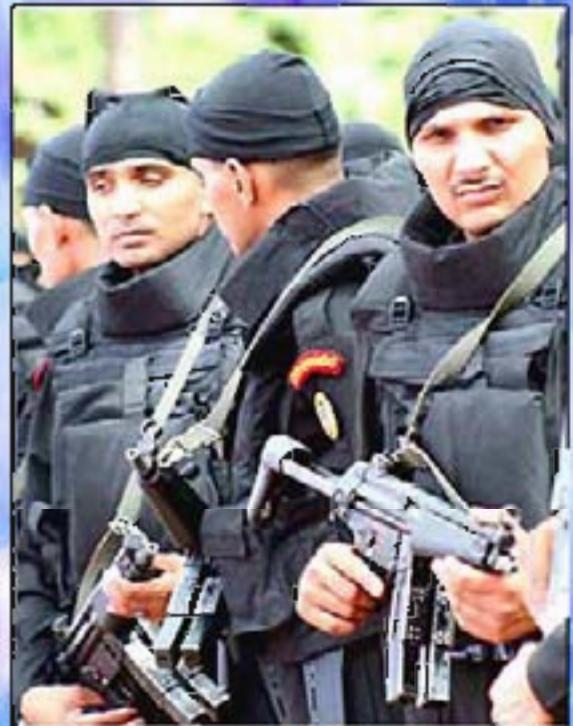


IN

INDIA

2008

COMPENDIUM



**NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

Crime in India

2008

Compendium



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New Delhi.

29 December 2009

M E S S A G E

I am happy to see the report 'Crime in India 2008' being brought out by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an annual publication containing detailed statistical information on various aspects of crime and administration of the criminal justice system.

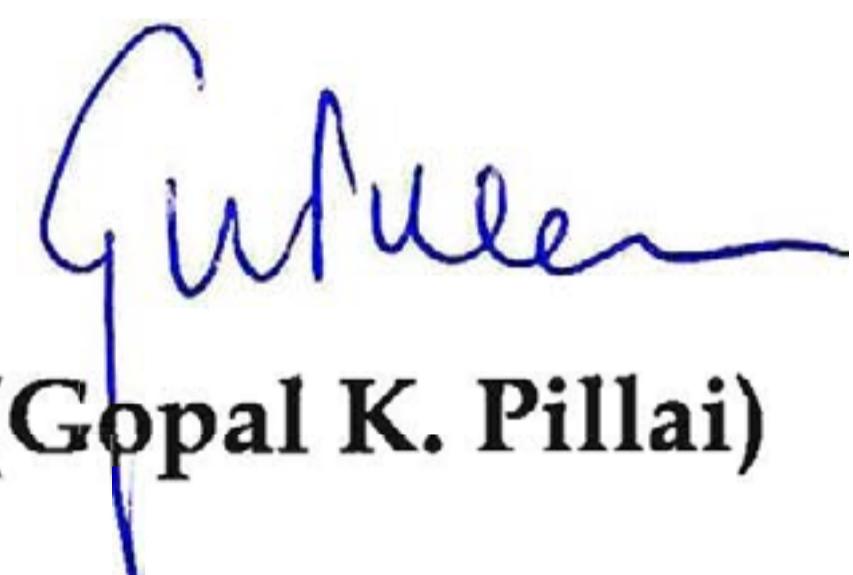
Crime is an integral part of society, and the forms that it takes are also related to the overall processes of growth and socio-economic development and evolution. Crime affects everybody - rich and poor, men and women; young and old. The incidence of crime on humans can take myriad forms - crime against body; crime against property; crime against safety; economic crimes; cyber crimes - to name a few. Crime is a major threat to individual, public tranquility and security of the society. Further, crime can result in instability of the economy. It is, therefore, of paramount importance for policy planners, administrators of criminal justice system, researchers and other stakeholders to study the patterns of crime and its related aspects. This would require detailed information on various aspects of crime.

This annual publication of NCRB has been the principal reference document on various aspects of crime in the country. It is hoped that this publication, with its detailed information, would be able to provide rich insights to the stakeholders and thus help them in their endeavours for evolving remedial strategies.

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- 2 -

I commend the Director General, NCRB and his team of officers for their innovative ideas and formats while undertaking the onerous task of collecting and collating data of such vast magnitude. Moreover, creation of such a reliable databank under the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project of Ministry of Home Affairs would definitely enable the stakeholders to study emerging patterns and identify linkages across various related databases and also act as a powerful tool in the hands of the investigation agencies both at Police Station and at National levels. NCRB has been mandated to play a lead role in these initiatives. Considering the important role of States and UTs in this massive exercise, I would appeal to the State/UT Governments to accord top priority to the task of providing complete and consistent data to NCRB so that the report may be brought out by June every year.



(Gopal K. Pillai)

राजीव माथुर, भा.पु.से.
महानिदेशक

Rajiv Mathur, IPS
Director General



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FOREWORD

'Crime in India', an annual publication of the National Crime Records Bureau, contains detailed statistical information on various aspects of crime and criminal justice system of the country. The present issue, which relates to year 2008, is the 56th in the series that started in the year 1953.

Crime is an integral part of the society. In the context of evolving the societal response to the crime in society, formulating data driven policy making and evolving effective intervention strategies and for undertaking actionable and policy-oriented research by the academia and other stakeholders of the criminal justice administration, we require a vast amount of data on various aspects of the crime, including the nature and emerging patterns of crime.

This annual publication of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) seeks to fulfill these requirements of policy makers as it contains detailed statistical information on not only the incidence of crime but also on the profile of criminals. The information contained in this publication has been arranged in chapters for easy reference of users. Separate chapters have been included for crime against certain vulnerable sections of the society – women, children, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some improvements have been attempted in the maps. This publication has been found useful for preparing replies to Parliament Questions relating to various Ministries, research purposes, media appraisals etc.

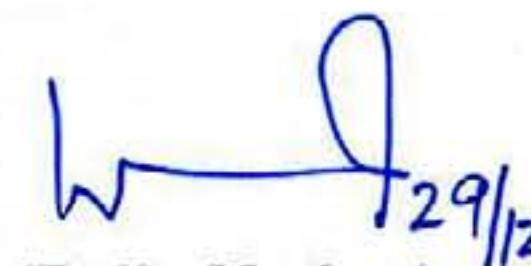
With a view to benefit the stakeholders from all walks of life, this Bureau has, on its own initiative, initiated the mammoth process of digitization of Crime in India Reports pertaining to previous years (1953 onwards) and the same have been made available on the website of NCRB (<http://www.ncrb.gov.in>).

I am grateful to the heads of Police of all the States, UTs and Mega Cities for making publication of this report possible by their cooperation in providing the data to us. We have been striving to reduce the time-lag in publishing this report as much as possible so that the utility of the information contained in the report may be enhanced. However, this can be done only with the cooperation of States/UTs. I will take this

opportunity to request the Police authorities of States/UTs to provide us the complete and consistent data by the month of May so that the report may be published by June every year.

I hope this issue will meet the requirements of various stakeholders. I also take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the sincere efforts of the officers and staff of the Statistical Branch of the NCRB who have worked diligently to collect, validate and collate the data and prepared this report.

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



29/12
(Rajiv Mathur)

29th December, 2009
New Delhi.

DISCLAIMER

The information given in this report has been obtained from State/U.T. Police. All precautions have been taken to ensure that the data is statistically consistent. NCRB has only compiled and collated the data and presented it in the form of this report. NCRB shall not be responsible for authenticity of this information. However, any discrepancy observed in this report may be brought to the notice of the Bureau.

LIMITATIONS

- Due to non-availability of actual police strength from Madhya Pradesh state, the sanctioned police strength has been taken equal to actual police strength.
- Caste-wise break-up of Police Personnel has not been furnished by Madhya Pradesh.
- There has been variation in police strength of Karnataka state as they have included police personnel posted in police headquarters from this year only.
- There has been variation in SLL crimes and persons arrested under them reported by Andhra Pradesh and Vishakhapatnam city due to exclusion of large number of Motor Vehicles Act cases (non-cognizable).
- The actual census population of mega cities for the year 2001 has been used for calculating crime rates like previous few years in the absence of current mid-year population estimates of these cities.
- There may be some inconsistencies in tables in respect of data on Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC due to clarifications pending from Police units. This data is sent by Vigilance Departments of States/UTs.

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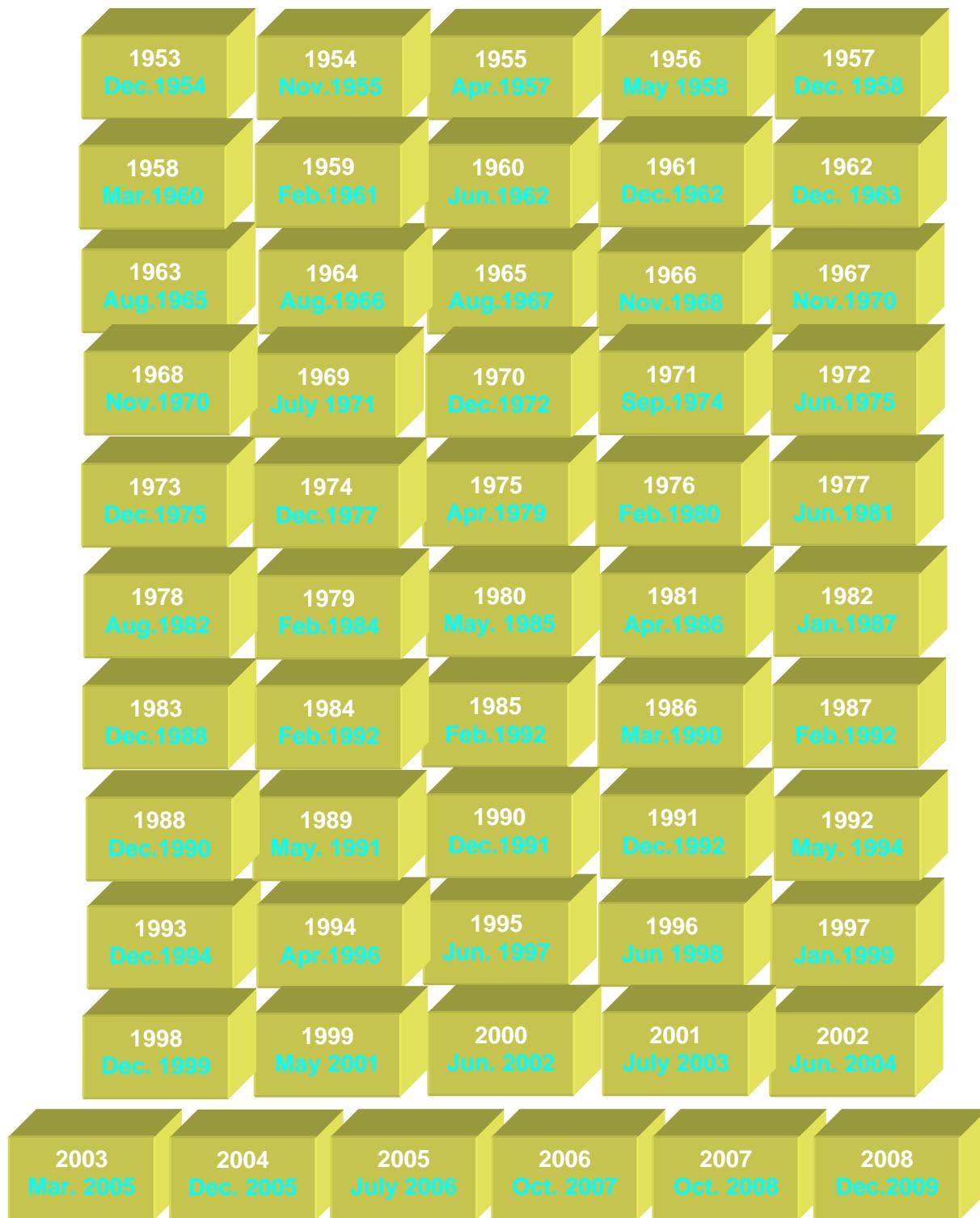
Front Cover Page Photos Source: Internet

Back Cover Page Photo: Winner of painting competition organized by National Crime Records Bureau on the occasion of National Communal Harmony week.

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Crime in India: Publication over the years



FIGURES AT A GLANCE-2008

SL. No.	CRIME HEADS	CASES REPORTED	% TO TOTAL IPC CRIMES	RATE OF CRIME	CHARGE- SHEETING RATE	CONVI- CTION RATE
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A) VIOLENT CRIMES

1	MURDER	32766	1.6	2.8	83.2	38.4
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	28598	1.4	2.5	89.0	31.3
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	3863	0.2	0.3	87.4	34.8
4	RAPE	21467	1.0	1.9	93.9	26.6
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	30261	1.4	2.6	73.4	27.1
6	DACOITY	4530	0.2	0.4	72.0	23.0
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3217	0.2	0.3	96.7	23.1
8	ROBBERY	20522	1.0	1.8	68.7	30.0
9	RIOTS	66018	3.2	5.7	89.5	20.2
10	ARSON	9249	0.4	0.8	70.0	22.5
11	DOWRY DEATHS	8172	0.4	0.7	92.8	33.4
	TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	228663	10.9	19.8	84.2	27.8

B) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)

1	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	22939	1.1	2.0	74.1	27.1
2	MOLESTATION	40413	1.9	3.5	96.1	31.7
3	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	12214	0.6	1.1	96.8	50.5
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	81344	3.9	7.1	93.7	22.4
5	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	67	0.0	0.0	72.2	12.3
	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)	195856	9.4	17.0	92.5	30.1

C) ECONOMIC CRIMES

1	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16487	0.8	1.4	70.6	30.2
2	CHEATING	66579	3.2	5.8	73.7	29.1
3	COUNTERFEITING	2991	0.1	0.3	48.9	38.3
	TOTAL ECONOMIC CRIMES	86057	4.1	7.5	72.1	29.7

D) PROPERTY CRIMES

1	BURGLARY	93742	4.5	8.1	41.8	36.1
2	THEFT	316761	15.1	27.5	41.5	38.8
	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	410503	19.6	35.6	41.6	38.1

E) CRIME AGAINST SC

	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST SC	33615	1.6	2.9	90.4	31.7
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F) CRIME AGAINST ST

	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST ST	5582	0.3	0.5	96.0	27.2
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G) CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

	TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN	22500	1.1	2.0	84.4	35.7
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H) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC

	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	2093379		181.5	79.8	42.6
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I) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL

	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	3844725		333.4	94.6	83.5
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J) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL

	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL	5938104		515.0	89.5	73.9
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NOTE: A4,A11 ARE PART OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN ALSO; A6,A7 & A8 ARE PART OF PROPERTY CRIMES ALSO

SNAPSHOTS – 2008

General Crime Statistics

<u>INCIDENCE</u>	<u>RATE</u>		
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2007 : 19,89,673 2008 : 20,93,379	2007 : 37,43,734 2008 : 38,44,725	2007 : 175.1 2008 : 181.5	2007 : 329.4 2008 : 333.4

- A total of 59,38,104 cognizable crimes comprising 20,93,379 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 38,44,725 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 3.6% over 2007 (57,33,407).
- IPC crime rate in 2008 was 181.5 as compared to 175.1 in 2007 recording an increase of 3.6% in 2008 over 2007.
- The IPC crimes reported a lower growth rate of 17.7% as compared to a faster pace of population growth of 18.8% in the decade.
- Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra each accounted for 9.9% of total IPC crimes reported in the country.
- SLL crime rate in 2008 was 333.4 as compared to 329.4 in 2007 recording an increase of 1.2% in 2008 over 2007.
- Puducherry reported the highest crime rate (461.9) for IPC crimes which is 2.5 times the National crime rate of 181.5. Kerala reported the highest crime rate at 322.1 among States.
- Chennai (184.1), Dhanbad (122.4), Kolkata (98.4) and Madurai (206.7) were the only 4 mega cities which reported less rate of IPC crimes than their domain States – Tamil Nadu (265.6), Jharkhand (128.3), West Bengal (119.5) and Tamil-Nadu (265.6) respectively.
- The cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru have accounted for 12.8%, 9.4% and 8.5% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 35 mega cities.
- Indore reported the highest crime rate (941.4) among the mega cities in the country followed by Bhopal (791.4) and Jaipur (663.0).
- The crime rate for IPC crimes at National level increased by 3.6% (from 175.1 in 2007 to 181.5 in 2008). However, the crime rate in cities has increased by 3.0% (from 312.3 in 2007 to 321.8 in 2008).
- Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 6,283.2 followed by Agra (6,185.6) among the 35 mega cities.

- Andhra Pradesh reported 86.7% cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of total cases reported under the Act in the country (889 out of 1,025).
- 28,82,286 persons were arrested under IPC crimes and 42,55,988 persons were arrested under SLL crimes. Overall 71,38,274 persons were arrested both under IPC and SLL crimes. On an average, 1.4 persons were arrested per IPC case and 1.1 persons were arrested per SLL case in the country.
- 47.4% of the arrestees belonged to 18-30 years reflecting the drift of younger people taking to crimes.
- A large chunk of juveniles (62.2%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs 25,000/- . The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs 50,000 - Rs 2,00,000) was 13.6%.
- The arrest rate was the highest for Hurt cases (43.5) followed by Riots cases (28.9) and Theft cases (18.1).
- Thefts (12,629) accounted for 61.0% of total IPC crimes in Railways.

Violent Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2007 : 2,15,613	2007 : 19.0
2008 : 2,28,663	2008 : 19.8

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has decreased from 11.4% in 2004 to 10.9% in 2008.
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported from Manipur (46.0) followed by Kerala (33.1), Assam (32.2) and Jammu & Kashmir (30.9) as compared to 19.8 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 11.8% of total violent crimes in the country (26,921 out of 2,28,663) followed by Bihar with 10.2% (23,247) and Maharashtra with 10.0% (22,862).
- Uttar Pradesh reported 13.9% (4,564 out of 32,766) of total Murder cases in the country and 14.8% (4,233 out of 28,598) total Attempt to Murder cases.
- 12.2% (4,101 out of 33,727) of murder victims died as a result of use of fire-arms in the country.

Crime against Women

INCIDENCE	RATE
2007 : 1,85,312	2007 : 16.3
2008 : 1,95,856	2008 : 17.0

- Andhra Pradesh reported 12.3% of total such cases in the country (24,111 out of 1,95,856). Tripura reported the highest crime rate (40.2) as compared to the National average rate of 17.0.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 7.8% in 2004 to 8.9% during 2008.
- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (2,937) accounting for 13.7% of total such cases reported in the country.
- Andhra Pradesh has reported 29.1% (3,551) of Sexual Harassment cases followed by Uttar Pradesh 27.6% (3,374).
- Only Jharkhand (39), Bihar (22), West Bengal (5) and Karnataka (1) have reported cases of Importation of Girls.
- Cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act decreased by 25.5% (from 3,568 in 2007 to 2,659 in 2008).
- Tamil Nadu reported 25.8% of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (687 out of 2,659).
- The lone case under Sati Prevention Act was reported across the country during the year 2008 was registered in Chhattisgarh.
- Incest Rape cases decreased by 23.7% in 2008 over 2007 (from 405 in 2007 to 309 in 2008).
- Madhya Pradesh reported 16.8% of total Incest Rape cases (52 out of 309).
- Offenders were known to the victims in 91.0% of Rape cases (19,542 out of 21,467).
- Among 35 mega cities, Delhi city reported 22.4% (396 out of 1,768) of total Rape cases, 30.5% cases (948 out of 3,110) of Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, 15.3% cases (110 out of 721) of Dowry Deaths, 11.5% cases (1,310 out of 11,409) of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives and 15.4% cases (553 out of 3,602) of Molestation.
- 50.5% conviction was reported in the country in Sexual Harassment cases (4,128 convictions out of 8,169 cases in which trial were completed).

Crime against Children

INCIDENCE	RATE
2007 : 20,410	2007 : 1.8
2008 : 22,500	2008 : 2.0

- 10.2% increase was reported in incidence of crime against Children in 2008 over 2007. Cases of Child Rape went up by 7.9% during 2008 (5,446) over 2007 (5,045).
- A total of 7,650 cases of Kidnapping and Abduction of children were reported during the year 2008 as compared to 6,377 cases in the previous year accounting for a significant increase of 20.0%.
- Cases of Selling of Girls for Prostitution declined from 69 in 2007 to 49 in 2008.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 18.9% (4,259 out of 22,500) of total crimes committed against children in the country.
- The highest crime rate (11.3) was reported by A & N Islands as compared to National average (2.0).
- Punjab (24) and Rajasthan (10) together have accounted for 46.6% (34 out of 73) of cases of foeticide reported in the country.
- The conviction rate at the National level for crimes against children stood at 35.7%.

Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
2007 : 30,031	2007 : 5,532	2007 : 2.6	2007 : 0.5
2008 : 33,615	2008 : 5,582	2008 : 2.9	2008 : 0.5

- Uttar Pradesh reported 23.8% of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (8,009 out of 33,615) and Madhya Pradesh reported 19.2% of total (1,071 out of 5,582) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country.
- Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crimes (6.6) against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 2.9. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (5.2) as compared to the National average of 0.5.
- The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes increased from 2.6 in 2007 to 2.9 in 2008 while rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes in 2008 remained 0.5 - the same as in 2007.

Property Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2007 : 4,03,181	2007 : 35.5
2008 : 4,38,772	2008 : 38.0

- Property crimes accounted for 21.0% of total IPC crimes. Such crimes reported an increase of 8.8% in 2008 over 2007.
- Auto Theft (1,20,032) cases accounted for 37.9% of all Theft cases (3,16,761). Chandigarh reported the crime rate at 102.1 for Auto Theft as compared to the National rate of 10.4.
- 24.5% of stolen motor vehicles (29,384 out of 1,19,667) were recovered during 2008 out of which only 21.1% (6,203 out of 29,384) could be co-ordinated (i.e. rightful owner traced).

Cyber Crimes

- Cyber Crimes (IT Act + IPC Sections) decreased by 16.5% in 2008 as compared to 2007 (from 556 in 2007 to 464 in 2008)
- Cyber Fraud 44.9% (79 out of 176) and Cyber Forgery 31.2% (55 out of total 176) were the main cases under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.
- 61.2% of the offenders under IT Act were in the age group 18-30 years (109 out of 178) and 56.9% of the offenders under IPC Sections were in the age group 30-45 years (111 out of 195).

Disposal of crime cases

- 74.9% (20,61,949 out of 27,52,687) of all IPC cases registered were disposed off by police and 79.8% cases (15,47,188 out of 19,39,738) were charge sheeted.
- Trials were completed in 10,52,623 IPC crime cases out of total 78,33,842 cases pending for trials. 66,25,756 IPC cases remained pending for trial in courts as on December 31, 2008.
- Conviction rate for IPC crimes increased marginally from 42.3 in 2007 to 42.6 in 2008.
- Nagaland reported the highest conviction rate for IPC crimes among States, (92.8%) (503 cases convicted out of 542 cases in which trials were completed) while Maharashtra reported the lowest rate at 9.4% (7,552 out of 80,610) as compared to National rate at 42.6.
- 30.8% of trials were completed in less than 1 year (3,23,987 out of 10,52,623), 32.0% of trials (3,36,829) were completed within 1 to 3 years, 22.4% (2,36,354) between 3 to 5 years, 11.8% between 5 to 10 years (1,24,171) and 3.0% (31,282) cases took more than 10 years.

Police Infrastructure

- There were 64 Policemen (Civil + Armed) per lakh population in Bihar followed by Uttar Pradesh (72) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (80) against the National average of 128.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables in 2008 was 1:7 at the National level – the same as in 2007.
- There was no Woman Civil Police in Mizoram and Daman & Diu (actual or sanctioned).
- 38.2% of police force was provided the housing facility by the Government.
- 3,144 serving police officials died in 2008 as compared to 3,505 in 2007 reporting a decline of 10.3% in police fatalities. 763 (24.3%) police personnel of these died while performing their duties.

Custodial Crimes

- 101 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country. 29 policemen were charge sheeted and no policeman was convicted during the year. No case of Custodial Rape was reported in the country. No charge-sheet was submitted during the year and 1 case remained under investigation. Out of the 6 cases for trial (including those pending trial from previous year(s)), 2 cases were withdrawn and the remaining 4 cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads
During 1953 To 2008**

Sl. No.	Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for dacoity	Robbery	Burglary (House- Breaking)	Theft	Riots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	1953	9802	*	*	*	5261	5579	*	8407	147379	256567	20529
2	1954	9765	*	*	*	5514	5395	*	7600	132457	223866	22777
3	1955	9700	*	*	*	5529	4779	*	6710	121744	212028	23609
4	1956	10025	*	*	*	5905	5397	*	7618	134556	236214	24700
5	1957	10419	*	*	*	5821	5560	*	7408	129632	233239	23750
6	1958	10661	*	*	*	6043	4658	*	7120	124695	236103	24942
7	1959	10712	*	*	*	6549	3774	*	6267	118205	233052	26987
8	1960	10910	*	*	*	6024	3981	*	6263	114540	228842	26890
9	1961	11188	*	*	*	6698	4213	*	6428	122605	232868	27199
10	1962	11586	*	*	*	7119	4890	*	7551	134324	252453	29096
11	1963	10754	*	*	*	6924	4997	*	7694	137025	242487	28114
12	1964	11748	*	*	*	8050	5287	*	8336	153862	273676	32693
13	1965	12310	*	*	*	7927	4955	*	8067	142015	273702	32940
14	1966	12631	*	*	*	7854	4817	*	8585	150180	298701	34696
15	1967	13398	*	*	*	8192	6300	*	10252	173575	339861	42447
16	1968	13849	*	*	*	8830	6384	*	10194	156206	315546	45801
17	1969	14732	*	*	*	8464	6049	*	9922	145429	300140	55796
18	1970	15708	*	*	*	10111	9837	*	16958	166339	337211	68331
19	1971	16180	*	2357	2487	9647	11193	*	18402	165807	335204	64114
20	1972	15475	*	2196	2605	9402	10411	*	17054	167062	346382	65781
21	1973	17072	*	2408	2919	10223	10627	*	18857	181433	379412	73388
22	1974	18649	*	2514	2962	10543	13697	*	22286	199878	436918	80547
23	1975	17563	*	2502	3376	11139	12506	*	21656	192854	421891	67241
24	1976	16673	*	2584	3893	11250	10910	*	17974	168655	365138	63675
25	1977	18376	*	2615	4058	12240	12599	*	22725	193622	432046	80449
26	1978	19314	*	2728	4558	13616	13195	*	22923	183991	437187	96488
27	1979	20349	*	3008	4300	13125	14028	*	22860	168574	430483	98896

Sl. No.	Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for dacoity	Robbery	Burglary (House- Breaking)	Theft	Riots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
28	1980	22149	*	3032	5023	13595	15194	*	23493	166695	431036	106957
29	1981	22727	*	3272	5409	13833	14626	*	22996	157540	422059	110361
30	1982	23339	*	3427	5427	13341	12700	*	21938	142726	375240	106511
31	1983	25112	*	3793	6019	13842	12382	*	21310	139103	353536	108101
32	1984	25786	*	4093	6740	15141	12301	*	23204	136272	330669	101460
33	1985	25970	*	3995	7289	16051	11254	*	22501	130354	330554	99757
34	1986	27269	*	4195	7952	15667	10444	*	22395	128946	323533	94197
35	1987	28513	*	3721	8559	15251	10036	*	22917	125466	310575	90789
36	1988	28771	20689	3755	9099	15771	9306	931	21611	124304	319848	94587
37	1989	31222	23748	4100	9752	17318	9896	1015	22480	129020	341240	98943
38	1990	35045	27095	4281	10068	18474	11089	1286	25440	131331	353191	102846
39	1991	39174	29778	4243	10410	20079	10831	1393	26428	132087	362928	105309
40	1992	40105	31202	4621	11708	20518	11308	1297	26444	127281	350582	104749
41	1993	38240	29725	3890	12218	19830	9357	1102	24354	123020	320434	93838
42	1994	38577	30020	3946	13208	20983	9271	946	23933	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	56235
54	2006	32481	27230	3535	19348	23991	4747	3129	18456	91666	274354	56641
55	2007	32318	27401	3644	20737	27561	4579	3205	19136	91218	285043	59915
56	2008	32766	28598	3863	21467	30261	4530	3217	20522	93742	316761	66018

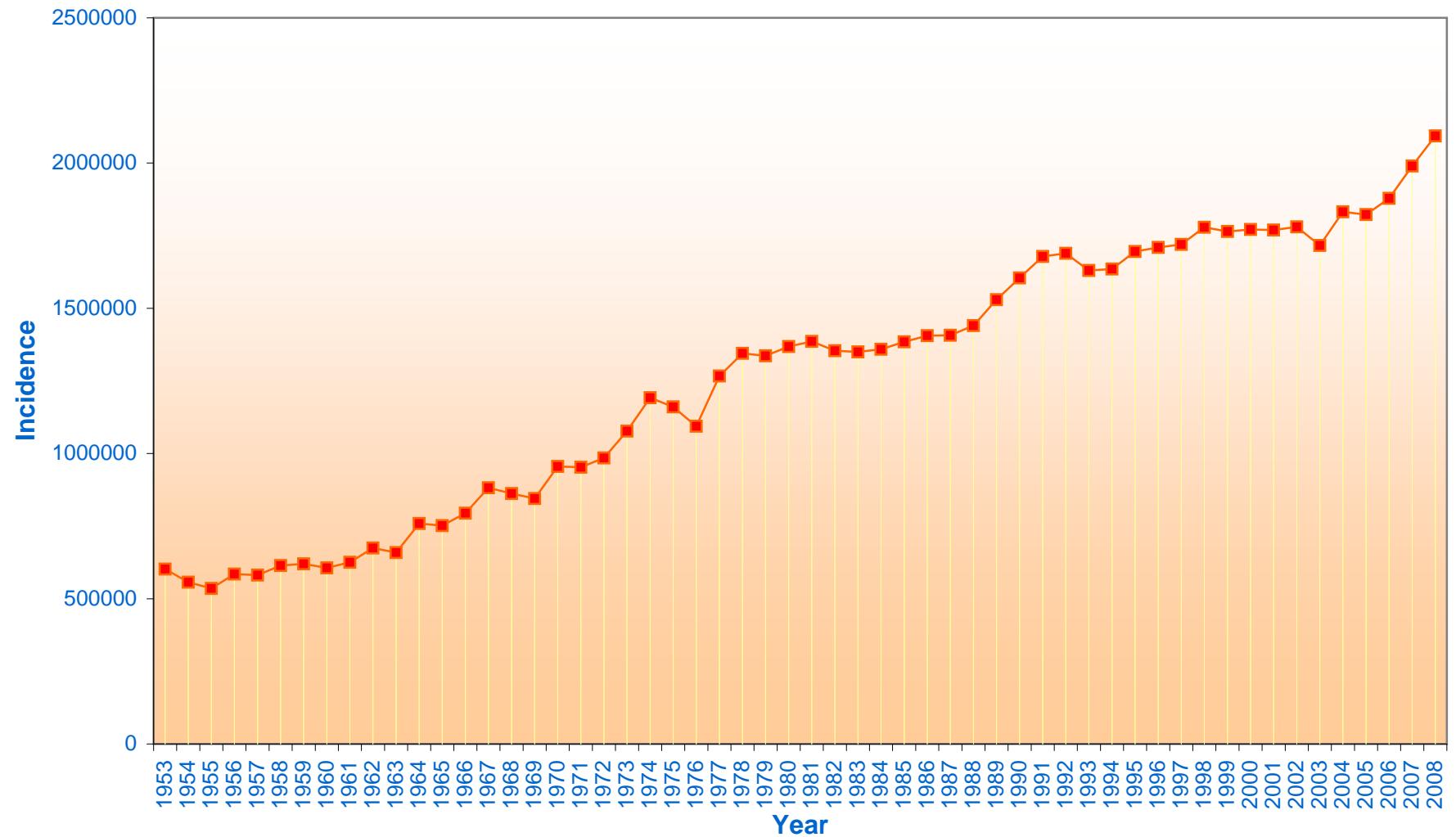
**Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads
During 1953 To 2008 (Concluded)**

Sl. No.	Year	Crimi-nal Breach of Trust	Che-a-ting	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Moles- tation	Sexual Harass-ment	Cruelty by husband or Relatives	Importa- tion Of Girls	Causing Death by Negli-gence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1	1953	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	148440	601964
2	1954	15860	9934	815	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	122929	556912
3	1955	14644	9461	597	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	126435	535236
4	1956	15466	9519	596	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	135221	585217
5	1957	15362	9388	629	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	140163	581371
6	1958	16017	9503	555	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	173887	614184
7	1959	15878	9677	443	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	188772	620326
8	1960	15862	9207	554	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	183294	606367
9	1961	16895	9511	485	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	187561	625651
10	1962	18092	9738	423	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	199194	674466
11	1963	18438	8854	289	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	193254	658830
12	1964	21180	11670	317	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	232194	759013
13	1965	21354	11935	436	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	235974	751615
14	1966	22353	11606	655	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	242655	794733
15	1967	23950	12701	1413	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	249892	881981
16	1968	22408	12524	1425	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	268795	861962
17	1969	21118	12001	739	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	270777	845167
18	1970	22679	12331	650	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	295267	955422
19	1971	20270	11412	641	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	299711	952581
20	1972	21004	12646	670	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	318886	984773
21	1973	21837	14392	582	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	349358	1077181
22	1974	22274	15380	718	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	371387	1192277
23	1975	23287	17772	951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	373660	1160520
24	1976	23656	19588	887	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	395491	1093897
25	1977	22868	19623	784	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	451672	1267004
26	1978	23255	19821	636	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	514542	1344968

Sl. No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by husband or Relatives	Importation Of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
27	1979	22016	18370	525	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	526942	1336168
28	1980	20684	17416	830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	550480	1368529
29	1981	20579	17764	1004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	582265	1385757
30	1982	18259	17471	939	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	612586	1353904
31	1983	18514	19767	809	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	627578	1349866
32	1984	18428	19077	1118	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	664371	1358660
33	1985	18417	21016	1504	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	696069	1384731
34	1986	19021	22579	1687	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	727950	1405835
35	1987	17847	22115	1653	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	749550	1406992
36	1988	17352	22705	1537	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	750090	1440356
37	1989	17541	23691	2075	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	797803	1529844
38	1990	16552	24466	2576	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	840709	1604449
39	1991	17495	27466	4467	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	886287	1678375
40	1992	17925	29397	5133	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	907071	1689341
41	1993	17039	30079	3728	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	903082	1629936
42	1994	16523	31207	2851	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	924342	1635251
43	1995	15503	30678	2203	12028	203812	4648	26856	4689	28579	*	*	722583	1695696
44	1996	15368	33823	2796	12425	223977	5513	28939	5671	35246	*	*	714587	1709576
45	1997	15077	35228	2228	12363	228497	6006	30764	5796	36592	*	*	726042	1719820
46	1998	16157	38271	1353	12913	235870	6975	30959	8053	41375	*	*	744422	1778815
47	1999	15454	41403	1347	11218	236313	6699	32311	8858	43823	1	*	763835	1764629
48	2000	14581	41701	2299	10392	240580	6995	32940	11024	45778	64	*	779757	1771084
49	2001	14798	44727	1683	10534	271487	6851	34124	9746	49170	114	57182	701362	1769308
50	2002	14027	46271	1522	11820	265025	6822	33943	10155	49237	76	64044	730297	1780330
51	2003	13432	47478	2055	9365	261444	6208	32939	12325	50703	46	60672	700412	1716120
52	2004	14176	51939	1529	8637	276868	7026	34567	10001	58121	89	69423	741031	1832015
53	2005	13572	53625	2383	8451	270861	6787	34175	9984	58319	149	71698	741977	1822602
54	2006	13636	58076	2169	8480	264748	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	78513	779697	1878293
55	2007	15531	65326	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75930	61	86790	829206	1989673
56	2008	16487	66579	2991	9249	284969	8172	40413	12214	81344	67	92186	856963	2093379

** Information not collected

Incidence of Total Cognizable Crime (IPC) 1953-2008



SNAPSHOTS (1953—2008)

Trend of some major crime heads over the years 1953-2008

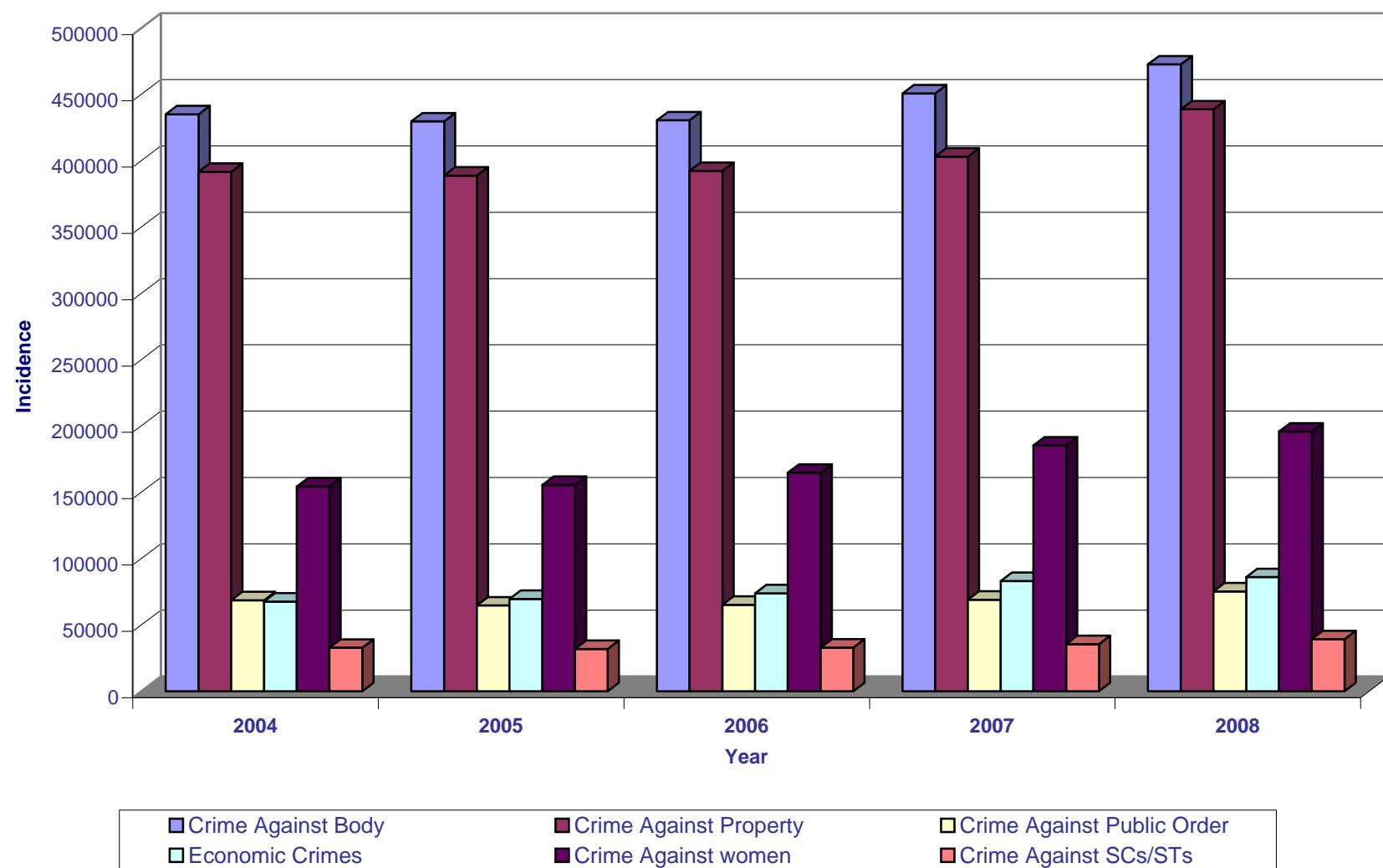
Total Cog. Crimes under IPC		Murder		Rape		Kidnapping & Abduction		Dacoity		Robbery		Burglary/House breaking		Riots	
Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence
1953	6,01,964	1953	9,802	1971*	2,487	1953	5,261	1953	5,579	1953	8,407	1953	1,47,379	1953	20,529
2008	20,93,379	2008	32,766	2008	21,467	2008	30,261	2008	4,530	2008	20,522	2008	93,742	2008	66,018
% Change in 2008 over 1953	247.8		234.3		763.2		475.2		-18.8		144.1		-36.4		221.6

*Bureau started collecting data on "Rape" since 1971 only.

Note: All percentages shown have been rounded off.

- The total cognizable crime under IPC in general has been rising as compared to previous years (except in 1954 when it declined by 7% as compared to 1953) by 6% in 1976 as compared to 1975; by 4% in 1955, 1993 and 2003 each as compared to 1954, 1992 and 2002 respectively; by 3% in 1975 as compared to 1974; by 2% each in 1960, 1963, 1968, 1969 and 1982 as compared to 1959, 1962, 1967, 1968 and 1981 respectively.
- It can be observed from the above table showing crime trends of major heads that Dacoity and Burglary / House breaking have shown **declining trend** over a period of **56 years**. Burglary / House breaking has declined by 36.4% (from 1,47,379 in 1953 to 93,742 in 2008) and Dacoity has declined by 18.8% (from 5,579 in 1953 to 4,530 in 2008), whereas Murder has **increased** by 234.3% (from 9,802 in 1953 to 32,766 in 2008); Rape by 763.2% (from 2,487 in 1971 to 21,467 in 2008); Kidnapping & Abduction by 475.2% (from 5,261 in 1953 to 30,261 in 2008); Robbery by 144.1% (from 8,407 in 1953 to 20,522 in 2008) and Riots by 221.6% (from 20,529 in 1953 to 66,018 in 2008).

Categorywise Cognizable Crimes During 2004-2008



CHAPTER - 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

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

Cognizable Crimes

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

Non-Cognizable Offence

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

categories.

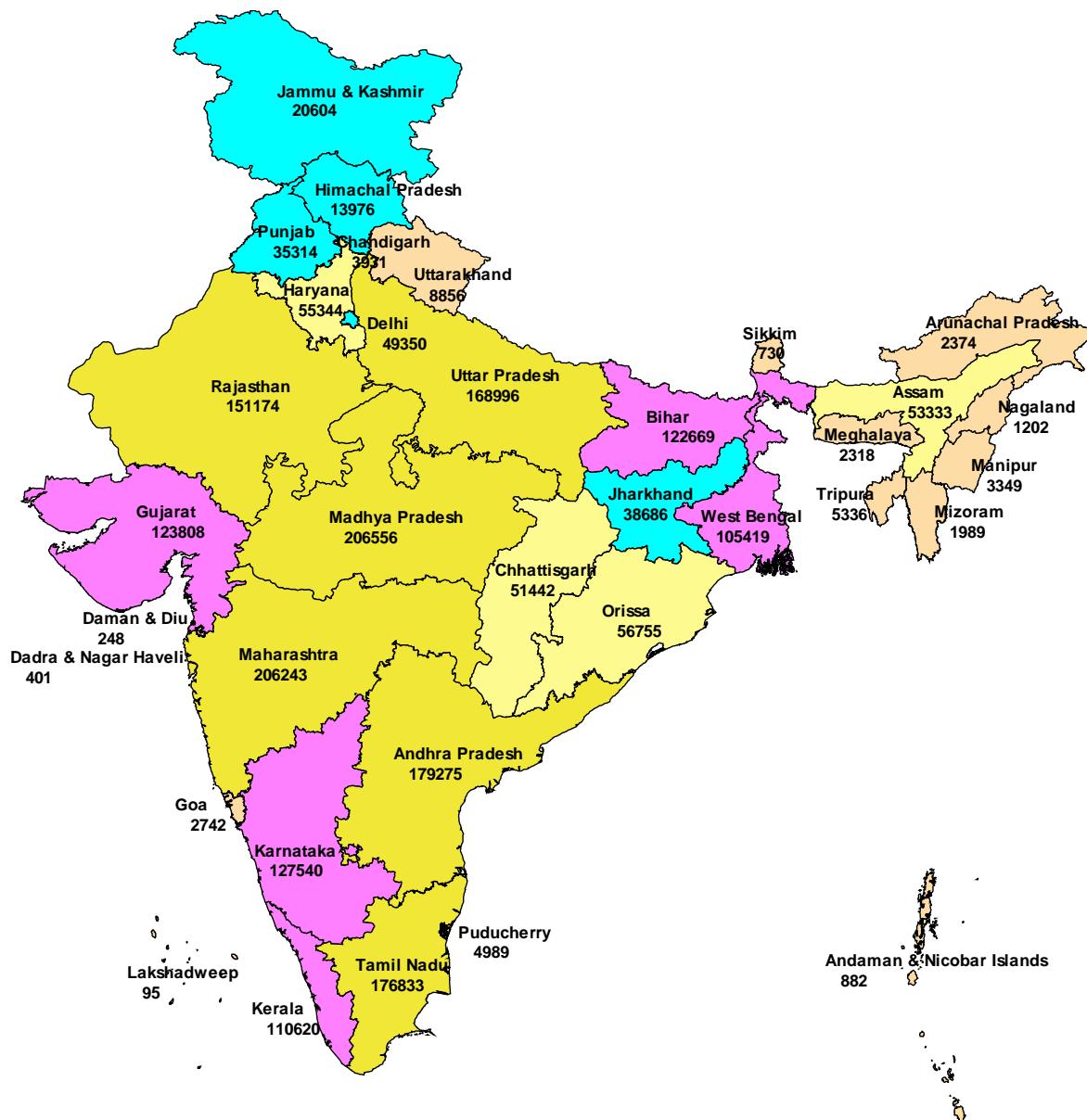
The various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

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

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

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2008

(All India 2093379)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

upto 10,000
10,000 - 50,000
50,000 - 1,00,000
1,00,000 - 1,50,000
Above 1,50,000

vii) Abandonment, Infanticide, Foeticide; Other IPC crimes.

Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)

- i) Arms Act, 1959;
- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
- iii) Gambling Act, 1867;
- iv) Excise Act, 1944;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;
- viii) Railways Act, 1989;
- ix) Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- xi) Indian Passport Act, 1967;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- xiii) Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act;
- xiv) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- xv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xvi) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929;
- xvii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xviii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xix) Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xx) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xxi) Forest Act, 1927;
- xxii) Other crimes (not specified above) under Special and Local Laws including Cyber Laws under Information Technology Act (IT), 2000.

Complaints Received by Police

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

A total of 81,60,624 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2008 as compared to 75,06,501 complaints received during 2007 representing an increase of 8.7% over 2007. 37.0% of these were written complaints, 15.2% were oral complaints, 40.3% complaints were initiated by Police and 7.5% were distress calls reported over phones (No.100). It is observed that nearly 72.8% of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (59,38,104 out of 81,60,624).

Cognizable crimes

The incidence of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade 1998 to 2008 is presented in Table-1.2. *As many as 59,38,104 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2008 comprising 20.93 lakh cases under the IPC and 38.45 lakh cases under the SLL.* The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:2.30 in 2004 to 1:1.84 in 2008. 64.7% of total crimes during 2008 were accounted for by Special Acts

RATE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2008

(All India 181.5)



Rate of IPC Crime

upto 100
100 - 160
160 - 300
Above 300

Note:

Rate of IPC Crime means no. of IPC crimes per one lakh population.

**Percentage Share of IPC and SLL Crimes
during 2008**

FIGURE 1.1

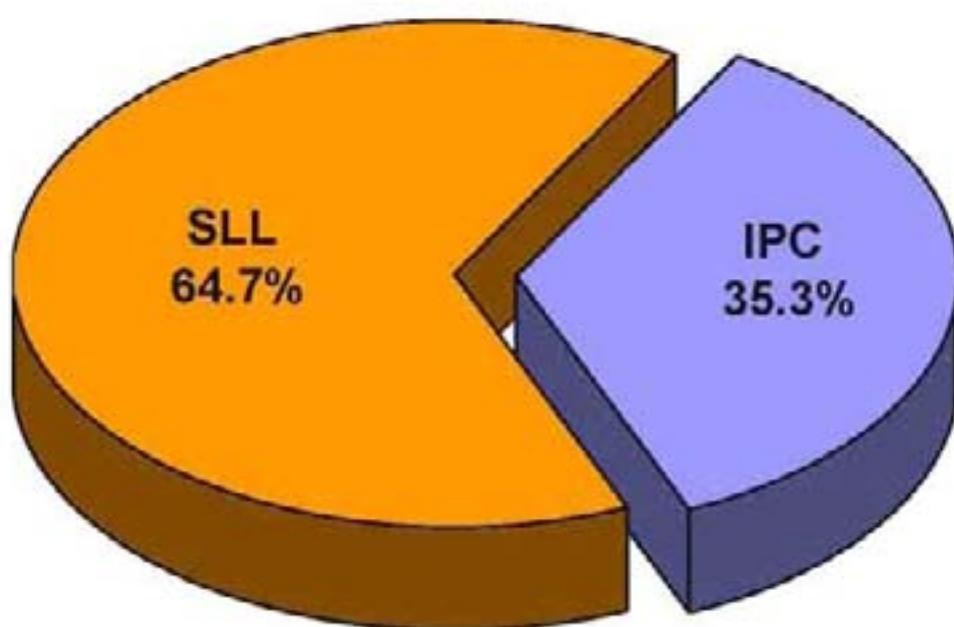
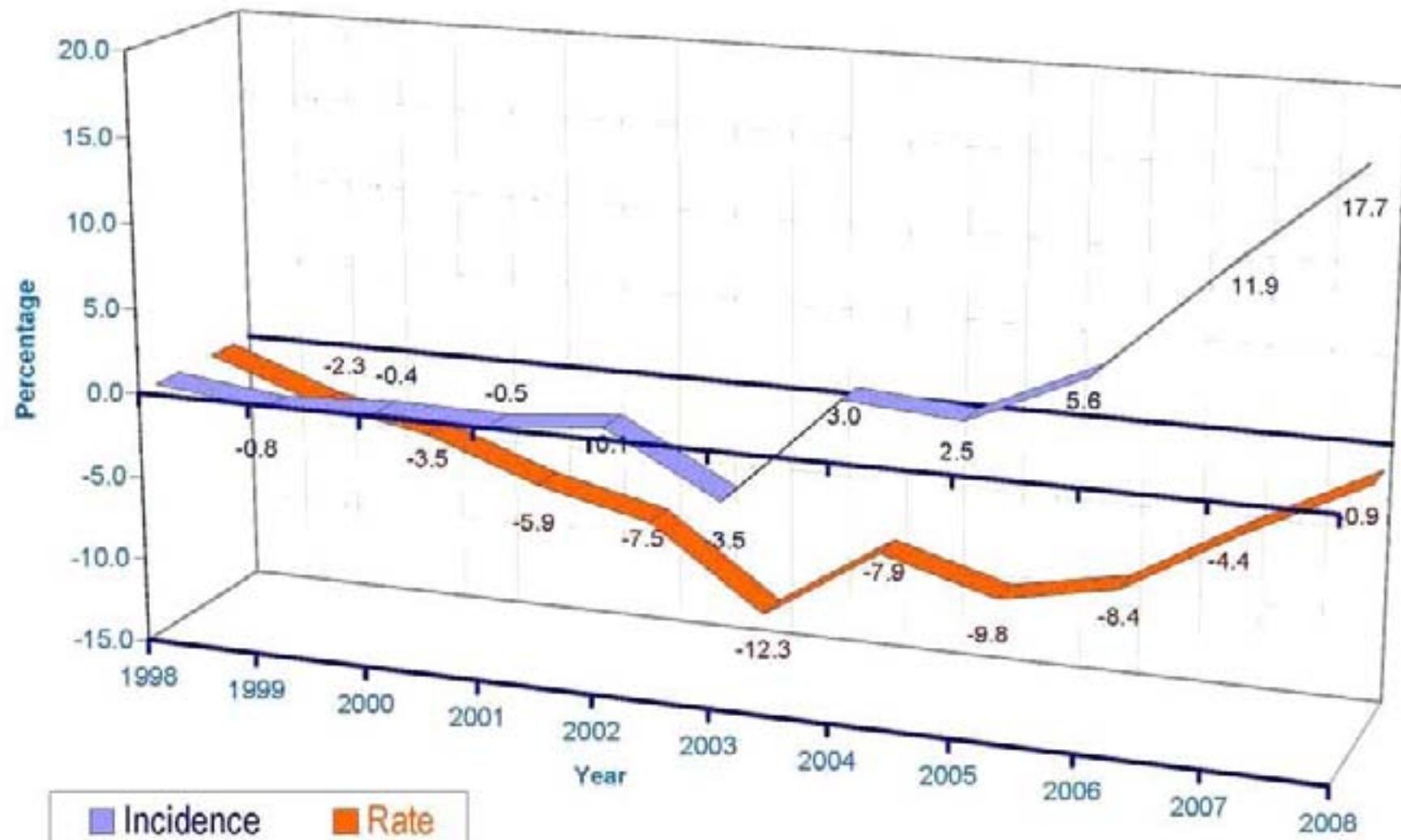


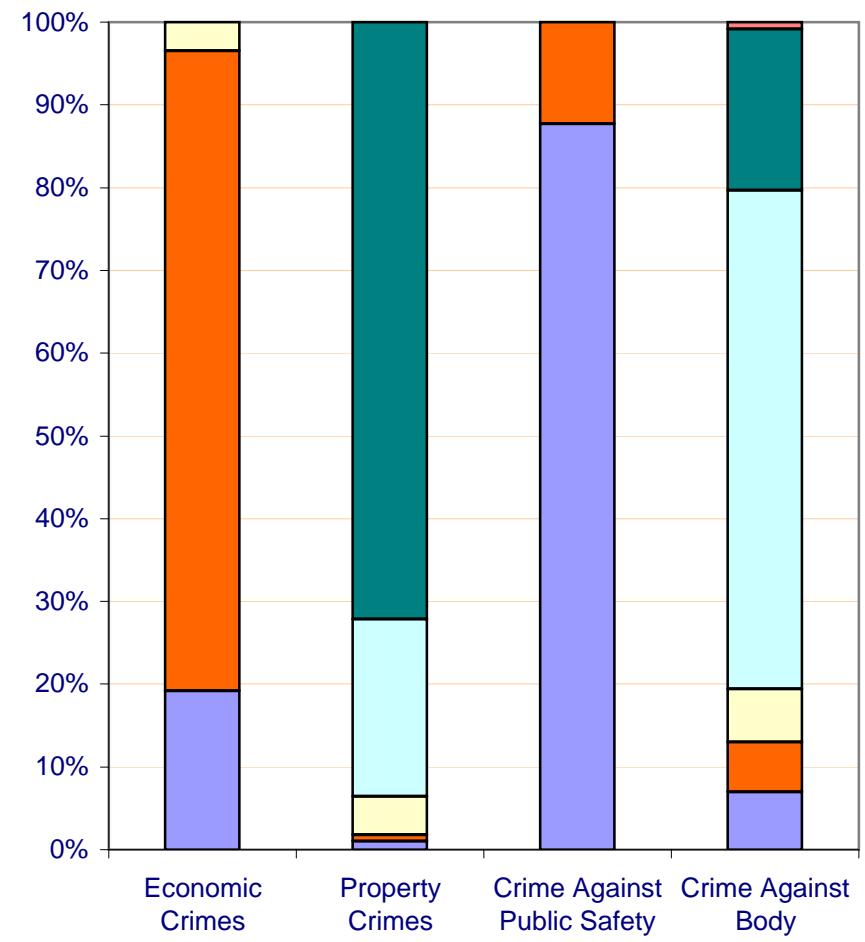
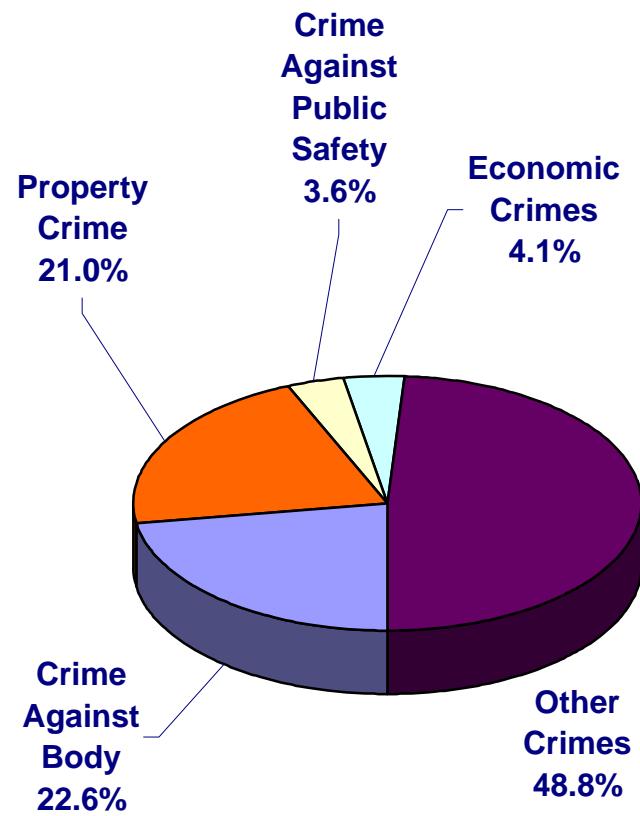
FIGURE 1.2

Incidence & Rate of IPC Crime
Percentage Change from 1998



Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2008

FIGURE 1.3



Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes
during 2008

FIGURE 1.4

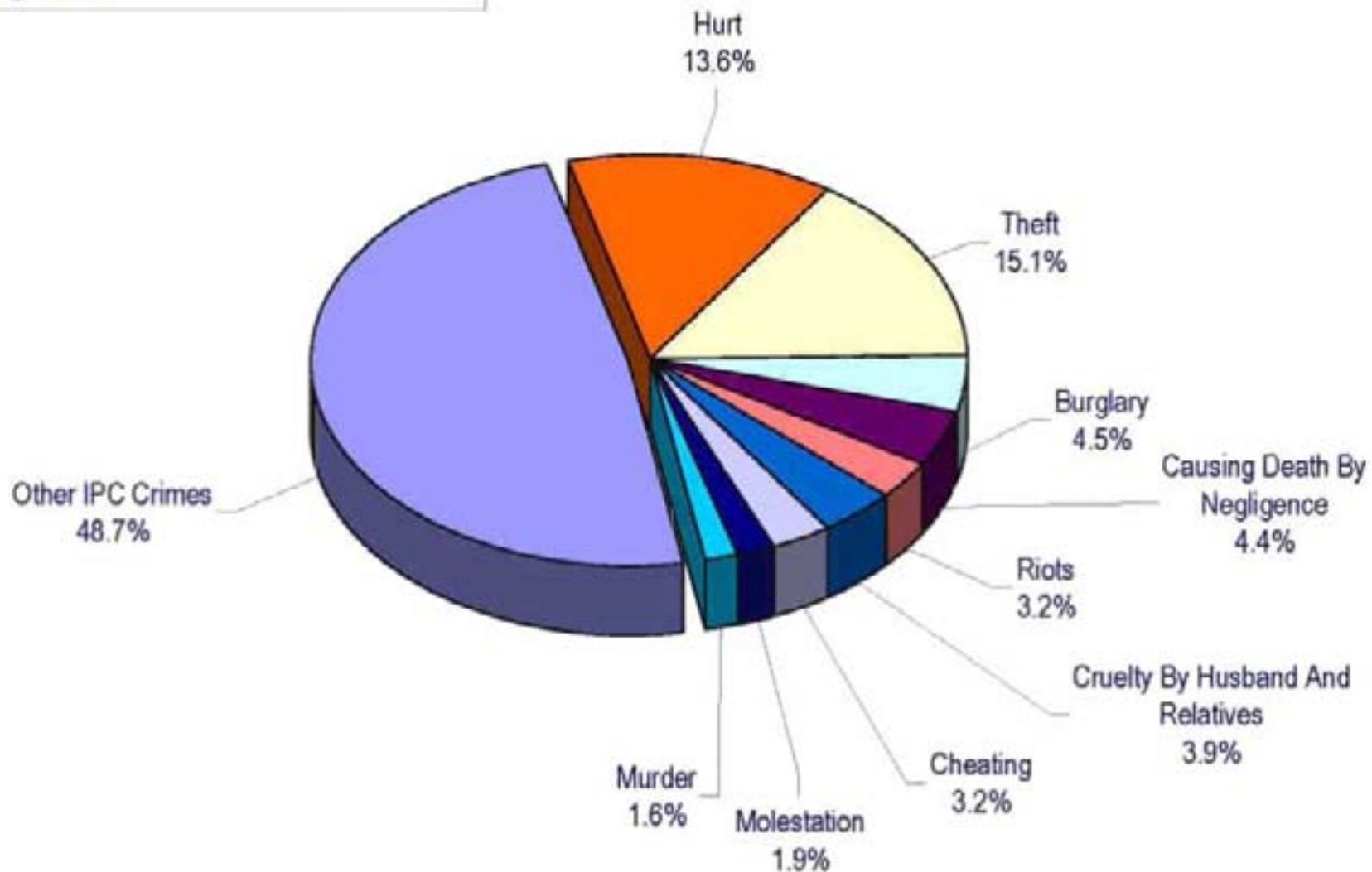


Table-1 (A)
Cognizable Crimes registered during 2004-2008

YEAR	Number Of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2004	18,32,015	41,96,766	60,28,781	1:2.30	555.3
2005	18,22,602	32,03,735	50,26,337	1:1.76	455.8
2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	51,02,460	1:1.72	455.7
2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	57,33,407	1:1.88	504.5
2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	59,38,104	1:1.84	515.0

& Local Laws and the rest (35.3%) by the Indian Penal Code.

The rate of total crimes (IPC + SLL) was 515.0 in 2008 showing a decline of 7.26% over 2004 and an increase of 2.08% over 2007.

growth rate of 17.7% as compared to the fast pace of population growth of 18.8% in the decade (Table-1.2).

Crime Rate (IPC + SLL) (Crime Rate...515.0)

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

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

Population

Mid-year estimated population is used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per one lakh of population). The estimated population of the country as on 1st July, 2008 is 11,531 lakhs as compared to 9,709 lakhs in the year 1998. The population of the country in the decade (1998-2008) has increased by 18.8% with an annual exponential growth rate of 1.8%.

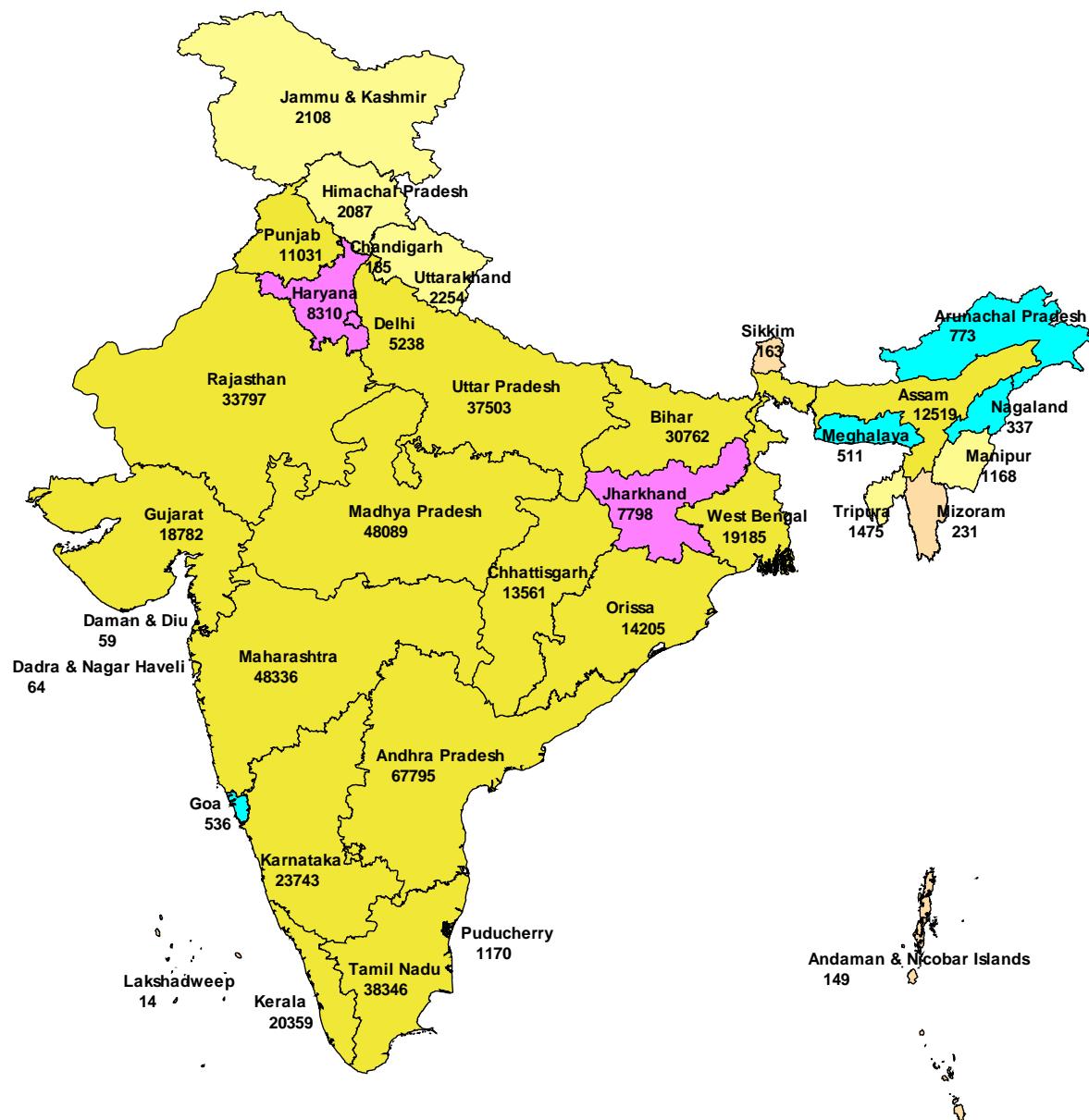
Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL) (Incidence...59,38,104)

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

The IPC crimes reported a lower

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2008

(All India 472643)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

upto 300
300 - 1,000
1,000 - 5,000
5,000 - 10,000
Above 10,000

2002 to 514.4 in 2003) rose to 555.3 in 2004 and declined to 455.8 in 2005 and further to 455.7 in 2006. However, it rose to 504.5 in 2007 and further to 515.0 in 2008. The crime rate has increased by 2.1% in 2008 as compared to 2007. The sudden drop in crime rate from 555.3 in 2004 to 455.8 in 2005 may be attributed to the exclusion of certain non-cognizable crimes by Kolkata Police in 2005 data, which were being included inadvertently under the crime-head 'Other SLL crimes' prior to 2005. *The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 3.6% from 175.1 in 2007 to 181.5 in 2008 and that for SLL crimes has increased by 1.2% from 329.4 in 2007 to 333.4 in 2008.*

Crime Incidence- IPC (Incidence...20,93,379)

A total of 20,93,379 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2008 against 19,89,673 in 2007 recording an increase of 5.2% in 2008. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms increased from 30.4% in 2004 to 36.3% in 2005 and 36.8% in 2006. It declined to 34.7% in 2007 and increased to 35.3% in 2008, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2004 - 2008. *Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra each accounted for about 9.9% of total crimes reported in the country during 2008.*

Crime Rate - IPC (Crime rate...181.5)

The IPC crime rate has declined by 0.9% during the decade 1998-2008 from 183.2 in 1998 to 181.5 in 2008. It has increased by

8.3% during 2008 as compared with quinquennial average (during 2003-2007) rate of 167.5. *Puducherry (461.9), Chandigarh (367.0), Kerala (322.1), Madhya Pradesh (296.4) and Delhi (286.1) have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the National average of 181.5.*

Trend Analysis

Crimes Against Body (Incidence...4,72,643 Rate...41.0)

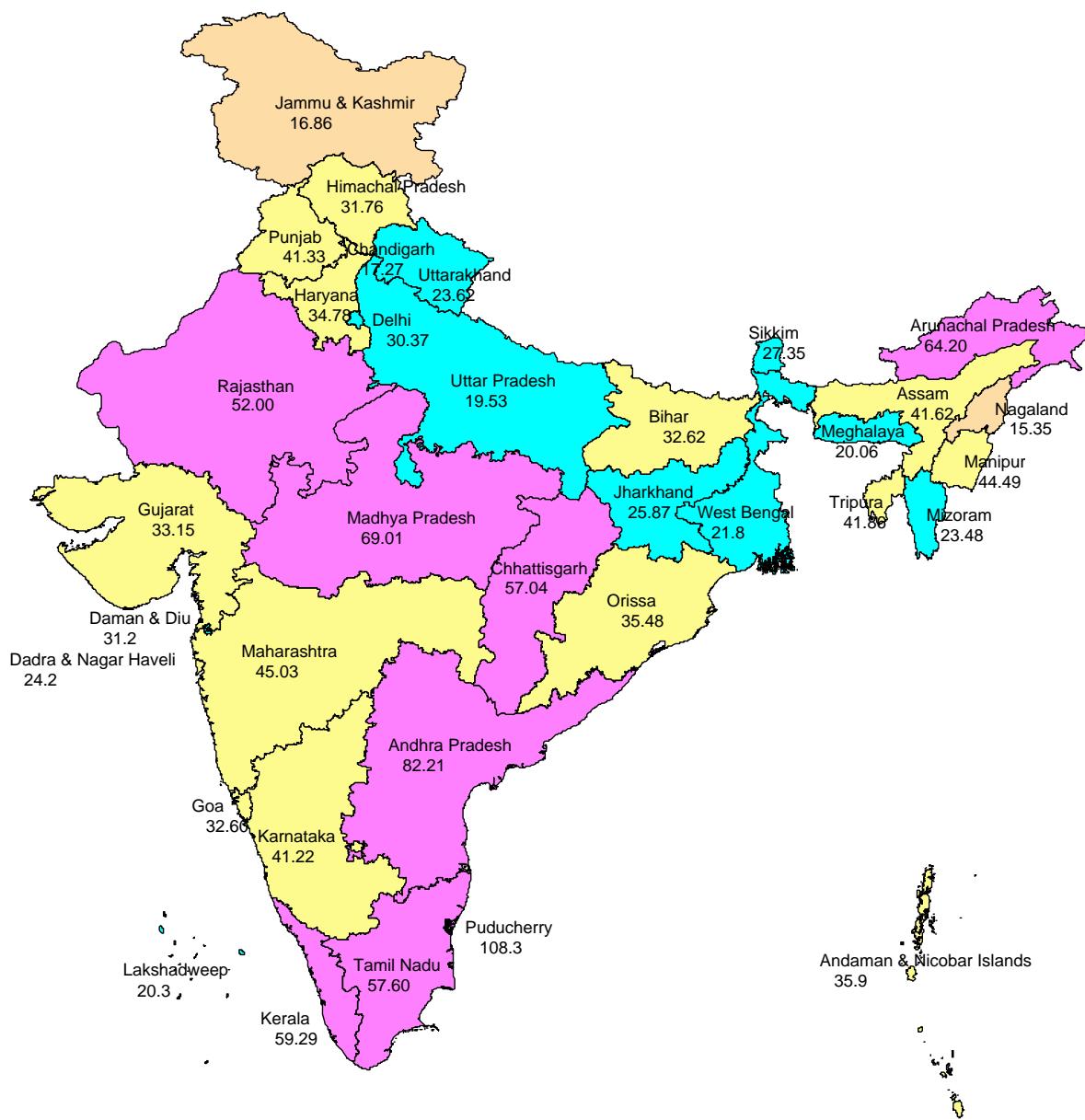
These comprise Murder and its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt and Causing Death by Negligence as defined in the beginning of the chapter. A total of 4,72,643 crimes were reported under this head in the country accounting for 22.6% of the total IPC crimes during the year 2008. Crimes Against Body showed an increase of 4.8% during 2008 over 2007. *The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Andhra Pradesh at 37.8% compared to National average of 22.6%. Details are presented in Table-1.9. The rate of crimes against body was also second highest in Andhra Pradesh (82.2 per lakh population) after UT of Puducherry (108.3) compared to National rate of 41.0.*

Crimes Against Property (Incidence...4,38,772 Rate...38.0)

These comprise Dacoity, its Preparation & Assembly, Robbery, Burglary and Theft. A total of 4,38,772 such crimes were reported during 2008 as compared to 4,03,181 crimes during 2007 showing an increase of 8.8%. The share of these

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2008

(All India 40.99)



Rate of Crime

- upto 19
- 19 - 31
- 31 - 50
- Above 50

Note:

Rate of Crime against Body means no. of crimes against body per one lakh population.

crimes to total IPC crimes at the National level was 21.0% during the year. *The share of these crimes (55.0%) to total IPC crimes (1,095) was highest in Mizoram.* The share of such crimes in the country was around 21% in each of the year from 2004 to 2008.

The average rate of crime under this head in the country during 2008 was 38.0. Table-1.10 may be seen for details.

Crimes Against Public Order (Incidence...75,267 Rate...6.5)

Riots and Arson are the major components of this category of crimes against public order which constitute 3.6% of the total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has increased by 9.2% from 68,939 in 2007 to 75,267 in 2008. The rate of such crimes has marginally increased from 6.1 in 2007 to 6.5 in 2008. The rate of such crime was highest in Kerala at 24.6 as compared to National average of 6.5. Table-1.11 may be seen for details.

Economic Crimes (Incidence...86,057 Rate...7.5)

These crimes comprising Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Counterfeiting, showed an increase of 3.6% in 2008 as there were 86,057 reported crimes as compared to 83,061 in 2007. The rate of such crimes varied from 6.2 to

7.3 during 2004 to 2007. These crimes have accounted for 4.1% of the total IPC crimes. Punjab reported the highest share of 9.9% of these crimes to its IPC component. Chandigarh has reported the highest crime rate of 23.3 as compared to National average of 7.5. Table 1.12 may be seen for details.

Trend Analysis - Major IPC Crimes

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

Burglary (Sec. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460 IPC) (Incidence...93,742 Rate...8.1)

Burglary offences with 93,742 incidents in 2008 were the highest since 2003 showing an increase of 2.8% as compared to 2007 (91,218).

The trend analysis of Burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that there was a decline in such cases by 21.4% during 2008 from 1998 level and an increase of

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2008

(All India 438772)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

- upto 1,000
- 1,000 - 10,000
- 10,000 - 15,000
- 15,000 - 25,000
- Above 25,000

2.3% as compared to the average of last 5 years (2003-2007) (See Table-1.3).

Maharashtra reported the maximum number of Burglary cases (16,004) among States/UTs accounting for 17.1% of such incidents at the National level. All major States other than Assam, West Bengal, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh have either reported decline or slight increase in Burglary cases during 2008 as compared to 2007. Assam has reported an increase of 20.9%, West Bengal an increase of 15.8%, Karnataka an increase of 14.8% and Chhattisgarh has reported an increase of 13.2% during the period.

Every 1,00,000 population in the country experienced 8 Burglaries on an average in 2008. The population in urban agglomerations experienced more than double of such crimes. The highest rate of about 34 Burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2008.

Theft (Sec. 379 to 382 IPC) (Incidence...3,16,761 Rate...27.5)

Theft cases reported an increase of 10.0% during 2008 as compared to those of 1998. There was 17.3% increase in 2008 as compared to average of such cases during last 5 years. The incidence of theft showed an increase of 11.1% in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Maharashtra has reported 52,860 thefts during the year reporting 16.7% of the total Thefts in the country. *There were about 27 thefts for every 1,00,000 population in the country. The Urban Agglomerations have reported more than triple rate with 91.2 thefts (per one lakh population). Chandigarh and Delhi UT have reported a rate of 185.9 and 109.4 thefts respectively during the year 2008.*

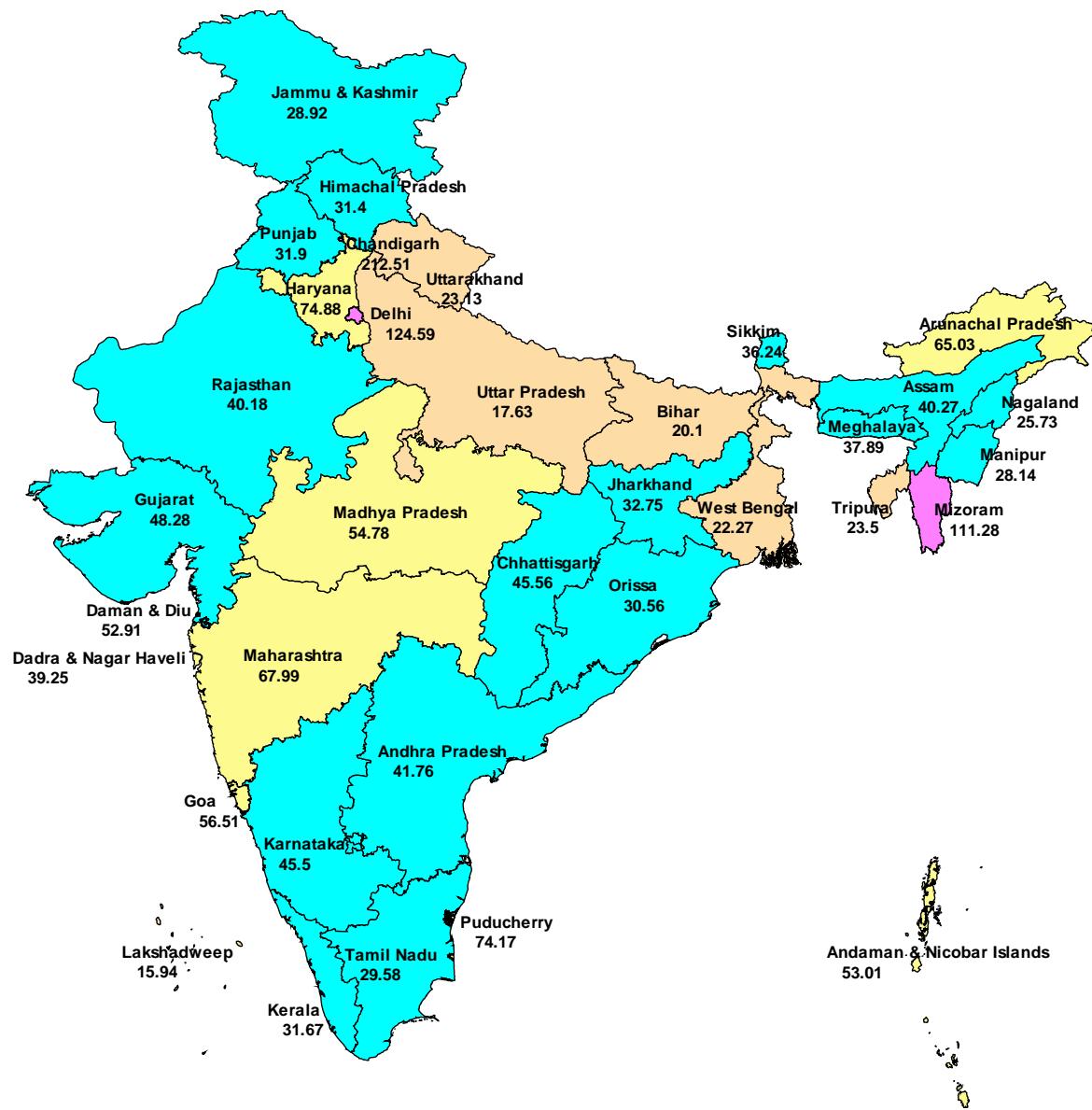
Auto Theft has accounted for 37.9% of the total theft offences. A total of 1,20,032 cases of theft of automobiles were reported in the country during 2008 which accounted for an increase of 19.7% as compared to 2007 (1,00,255). *Chandigarh has reported much higher rate at 102.1 as compared to the National rate of 10.4 Auto Thefts per 1,00,000 population.*

Riots (Sec. 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153-A, 153-B, 157, 158, 160 IPC) (Incidence...66,018 Rate...5.7)

A total of 66,018 riot cases were reported in the country during 2008. Overall, riot cases have increased by 10.2% in 2008 over those of 2007. As per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis, a decline of 27.3% in comparison to 1998 and an increase of 13.8% as compared to average of last 5 years (2003 – 2007) was observed. Maharashtra (9,388) has reported the highest number of riot cases accounting for 14.2% at the National level. However, Kerala reported the

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2008

(All India 38.05)



Rate of Crime

■	upto 25
■	25 - 50
■	50 - 100
■	Above 100

Note:

Rate of Crime against Property means no. of crimes against property per one lakh population.

highest rate of 23.5 cases per 1,00,000 population in comparison to 5.7 at the National level.

Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)
(Incidence...16,487
Rate...1.4)

A total of 16,487 cases of Criminal Breach of Trust were reported in the country during 2008 which were 6.2% more than those of 2007 (15,531).

An increase of 2.0% from 1998 level and an increase of 17.2% from the average of last 5 years were observed as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.

Uttar Pradesh has reported 4,296 such cases reporting 26.0% of total cases at the National level. Dadra & Nagar Haveli has reported high rate of 3.8 as compared to 1.4 at the National level.

Cheating (Sec. 419 to 420 IPC)
(Incidence...66,579
Rate...5.8)

A total of 66,579 cheating cases were reported in the country during 2008 accounting for 74.0% increase from 1998 level and 1.9% increase as compared to the previous year. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases (12,097) accounting for 18.2% of total such crimes in the country. Chandigarh has reported the highest rate of such crimes (19.9) in comparison to National average of 5.8.

Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 - 254 and 489-A to 489-D IPC)
(Incidence...2,991
Rate...0.3)

A total of 2,991 cases of Counterfeiting were reported during 2008 showing an increase of 35.7% as compared to previous year (2,068). An increase of 121.1% from 1998 level and an increase of 44.6% from the average of last 5 years were observed as per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis. *Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Goa and Puducherry have reported 709.5%, 130%, 120% and 100% increase in Counterfeiting cases over 2007 respectively.*

Hurt (Sec. 323, 324 to 333, 335 to 338 IPC)
(Incidence...2,84,969
Rate...24.7)

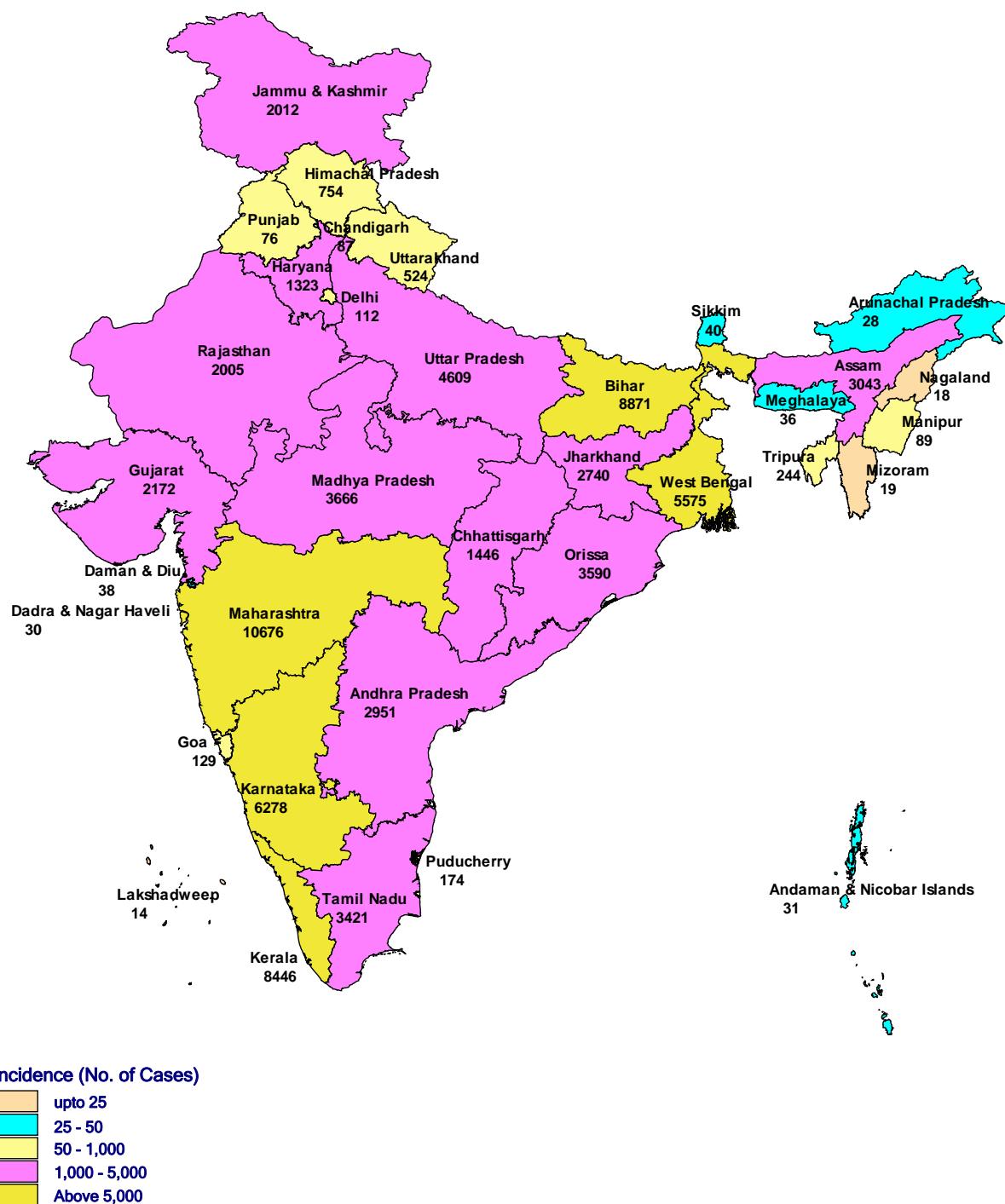
A total of 2,84,969 Hurt cases were reported showing an increase of 4.4% during this year over 2007 figures. As per 5-year trend analysis, an increase of 5.8% over the average of last 5 years (2003–2007) was observed. Lakshadweep has reported 12 such cases against none last year. Tripura and Meghalaya each have reported an increase of more than 60% over last year. Andhra Pradesh has reported highest incidence (48,167) accounting for 16.9% of total such crimes reported in the country.

Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
(Incidence...40,413
Rate...3.5)

A total of 40,413 molestation cases were reported in the country showing an increase of 4.3% over 2007.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2008

(All India 75267)



Madhya Pradesh has reported 6,445 cases accounting for 15.9% of total cases reported in the country. Tripura has reported the highest rate (9.8) in comparison to the National average of 3.5.

Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)

**(Incidence...12,214
Rate...1.1)**

A total of 12,214 cases were reported in the country during the year showing an increase of 11.5% as compared to the previous year (10,950). 5-year trend analysis showed an increase of 14.7% over the average of 2003 – 2007. Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh reported 29.1% and 27.6% respectively of total cases reported in the country during the year.

Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)

**(Incidence...81,344
Rate...7.1)**

A total of 81,344 cases were reported in the country during the year with an increase of 7.1% over 2007 and 32.8% over the average of last 5 years (2003 - 2007). 16.8% of such crimes reported in the country were reported from West Bengal (13,663) alone. Tripura has reported the highest crime rate at 20.9 as compared to National average of 7.1.

Importation of girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)

**(Incidence...67
Rate...Negligible)**

A total of 67 cases of such crimes were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 61 cases in 2007 accounting for an increase of 9.8% over 2007. Jharkhand (39) and Bihar (22) reported the bulk of cases out of 67 cases reported in the country.

Causing Death by Negligence (Sec. 304-A IPC)

**(Incidence...92,186
Rate...8.0)**

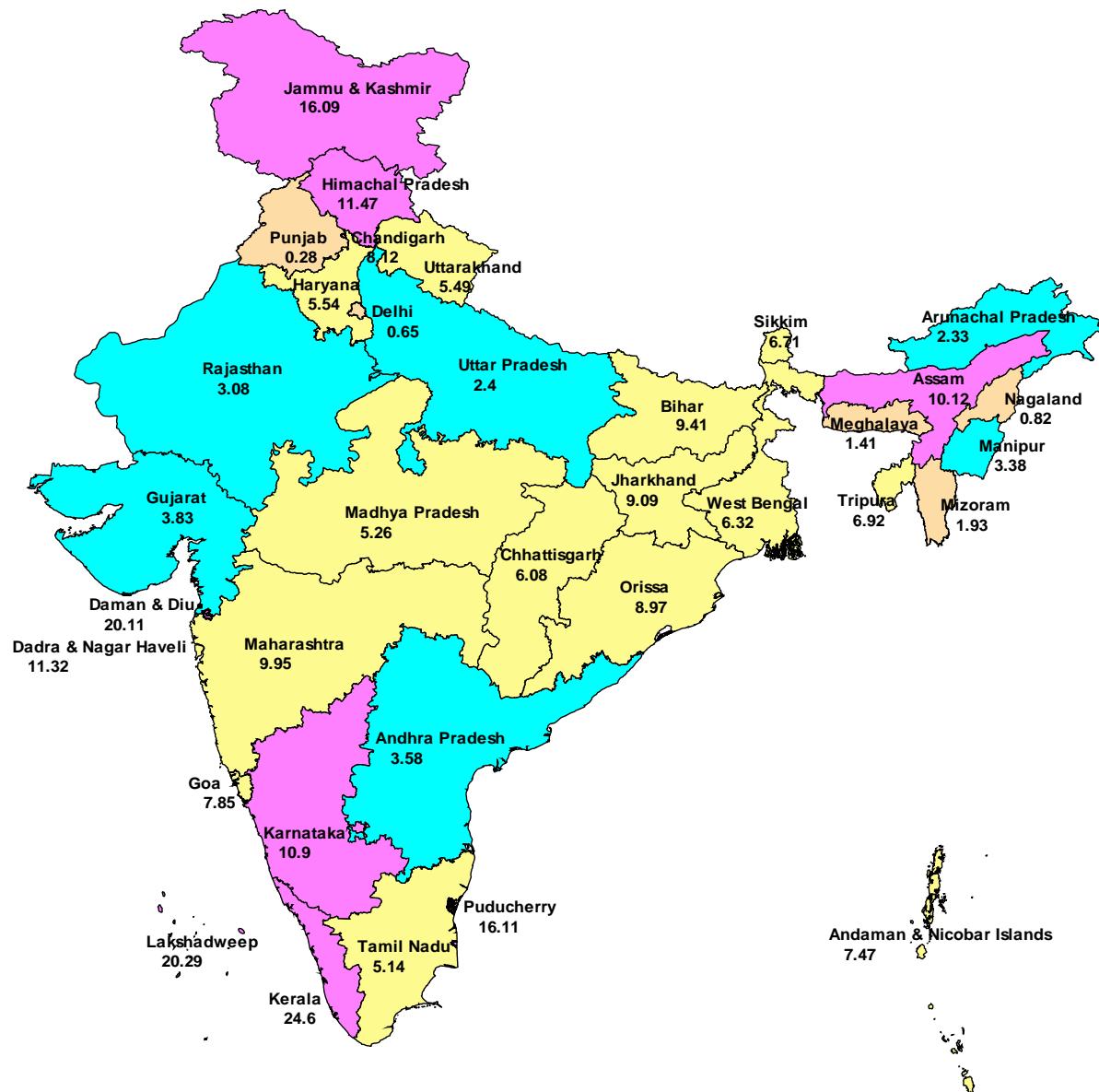
A total of 92,186 cases were reported in the country during 2008 showing an increase of 6.2% over 2007 (86,790). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest number (12,861) of such cases followed by Maharashtra (12,472) and Tamil Nadu (12,328). These three States together accounted for 40.8% of total cases reported in the country.

Incidence of IPC Crimes in Districts and Big Cities:

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

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2008

(All India 6.53)



Rate of Crime

Below 2.20
2.20 - 5.08
5.08 - 10.0
Above 10.0

Note:

Rate of Crime against Public Order means no. of crimes against Public Order per one lakh population.

Agglomeration Centres is discussed in the chapter on 'Crime in Mega Cities'.

There were as many as 726 districts in the country (including Railway Police Districts) during 2008. 19 districts of these have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 90 districts have reported crimes between 5,001 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 617 of them have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

The Police Districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2008 along with the incidence are as under:

Table-1(B)
Police Districts registering above
10,000 IPC cases in 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Incidence
1.	Mumbai	32,770
2.	Bengaluru	29,664
3.	Indore	19,587
4.	Hyderabad	18,567
5.	Ahmedabad	18,544
6.	Bhopal	14,718
7.	Patna	14,491
8.	Pune	14,467
9.	Cyberabad	14,173
10.	South 24 Parganas	13,920
11.	Lucknow	13,707
12.	Kolkata	13,005
13.	Jalpaiguri	12,992
14.	Chennai	11,829
15.	North 24 Parganas	11,247
16.	Coimbatore Rural	10,998
17.	Jabalpur	10,857
18.	Surat	10,741
19.	Thrissur	10,003

Mumbai has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes during 2008. Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that Patna reported the highest

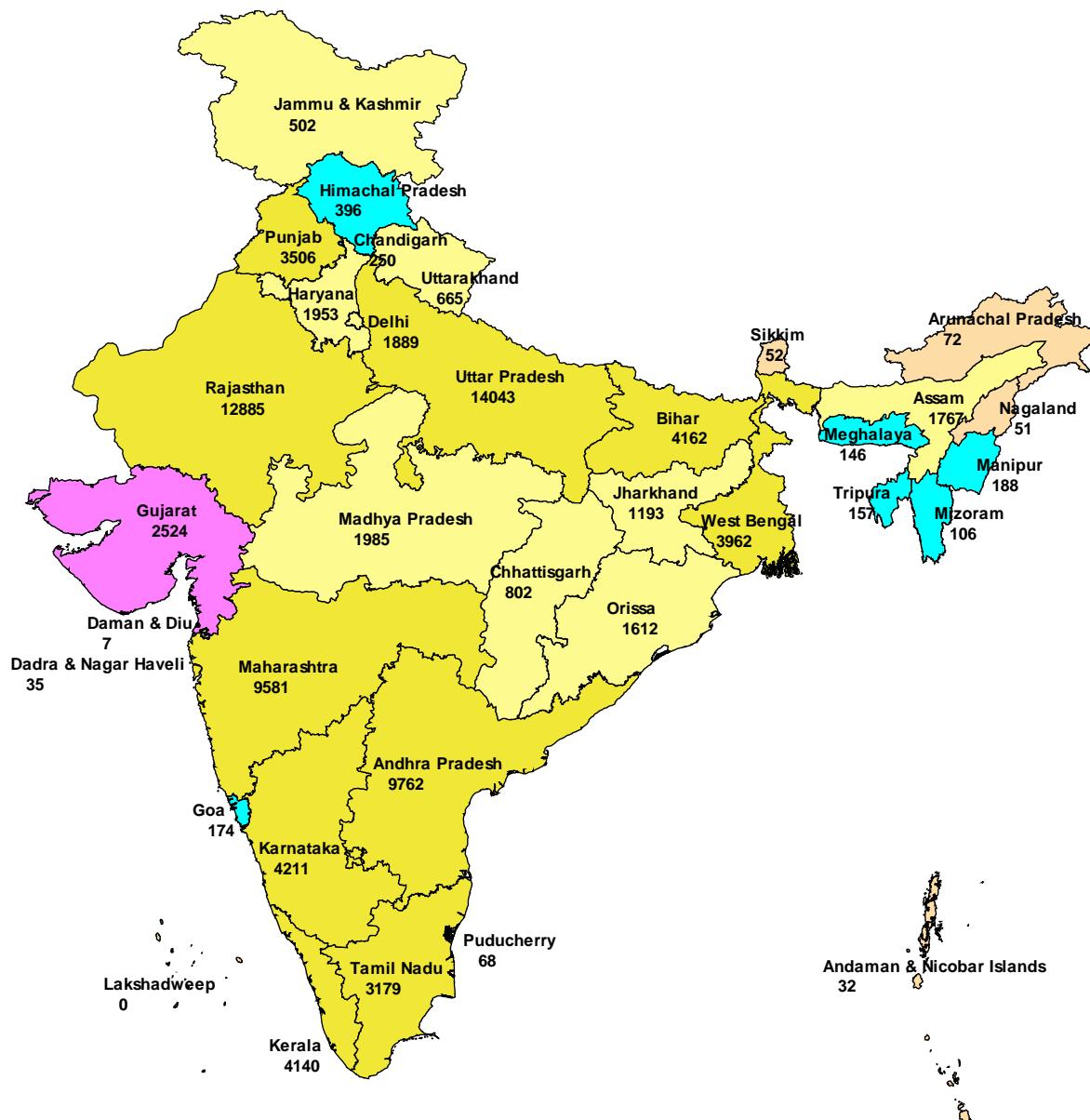
number of cases under Murder (341) and Dowry Death (99). Nadia in West Bengal has reported the highest number of cases under Attempt to Commit Murder (345). Motihari in Bihar has reported the highest incidence of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (79). Jalpaiguri and North 24 Parganas in West Bengal reported the highest incidence of Rape (334) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (329) respectively. South 24 Parganas in West Bengal reported the highest incidence of Riots (1,115) and Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (2,551). The highest incidence of Kidnapping & Abduction (389) was reported from Lucknow which reported the highest incidence of Criminal Breach of Trust (589) as well. Bengaluru reported the highest incidence of Dacoity (88), Robbery (702) and Cheating (2,025). Mumbai reported the highest incidence of Burglary (2,846), Theft (12,972) and Molestation (436). Coimbatore Urban in Tamil Nadu accounted for the maximum number of cases under Counterfeiting (168) while Kandhamal in Orissa contributed the maximum number (374) of Arson cases. Cyberabad in Andhra Pradesh reported the highest incidence of Sexual Harassment (833) and Causing Death by Negligence (1,166). Hyderabad reported the highest incidence of Hurt / Grievous Hurt (4,244). Ranchi reported the highest incidence of Importation of Girls (27).

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL) (Incidence...38,44,725 Rate...333.4)

Cases under these Acts

INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIME DURING 2008

(All India 86057)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

upto 100
100 - 500
500 - 2,000
2,000 - 3,000
Above 3,000

generally represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crimes generally indicates better policing efforts. *Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes reported under SLL.* Local Acts are clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes. *A total of 38,44,725 SLL crimes were reported in the country during 2008 accounting for an increase of 2.7% over 2007 (37,43,734).* 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 12.7% decline from 1998 level and 5.9% increase over the average of last 5 years (2003 – 2007). *The rate of crime has also shown an increase of 1.2% as compared to 2007 (329.4).* 10-year and 5-year trends for each crime are presented in Table-1.16.

The crime head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL is presented in Table-1.17. It is observed that the 21 specified crime heads accounted for 21.8% of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 78.2% were clubbed as 'Other SLL crimes'. *The 'Prohibition Act' and 'Gambling Act', though enforced only in a few States, share 13.5% towards total SLL crimes.* Next in order were the 'Excise Act' (4.2%), and 'Arms Act' (2.0%). The trend of major SLL crimes is discussed as under:

Arms Act, 1959 (Incidence...77,016 Rate...6.7)

77,016 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during 2008 showing a decline of 4.0% over the previous year (74,066). *Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (47,725) of these cases accounting for more than*

half (62.0%) of the total such cases reported in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate also at 24.9 as compared to 6.7 at the National level.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (Incidence...30,645 Rate...2.7)

A total of 30,645 cases under this Act were registered in 2008 showing an increase of 2.7% over previous year (29,831). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 67.7% increase from 1998 level and 5.1% increase from the average of last 5 years (2003 - 2007). *Uttar Pradesh has reported 46.1% (14,142) of the total such cases reported in the country. Punjab has reported the highest crime rate of 18.9 as compared to the National average of 2.7.*

Gambling Act, 1867 (Incidence...1,56,247 Rate...13.5)

Incidence under this Act showed a decline of 15.5% over the previous year (1,84,972). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis indicated an increase of 39.1% and decline of 14.6% respectively. *28.0% of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (43,775). The Crime rate was the highest in Andhra Pradesh (53.1) as compared to 13.5 at the National level.*

Excise Act, 1944 (Incidence...1,61,685 Rate...14.0)

The incidence under the Excise Act showed an increase of

RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING 2008

(All India 7.46)



Rate of Crime

	Below 4
	4 - 5
	5 - 10
	Above 10

Note:

Rate of Economic Crimes under IPC means no. of Economic Crimes under IPC per one lakh population.

43.0% over the year 1998 and 12.8% over the previous year. *Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (63,185) accounting for 39.1% of the total cases reported under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from Chhattisgarh (55.8) followed by Haryana (48.7). A&N Islands (926.0) has reported highest crime rate among UTs as compared to National average of 14.0.*

**Prohibition Act
(Incidence...3,61,940
Rate...31.4)**

Cases reported under this Act have accounted for 9.4% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows an increase of 5.1% over the previous year (3,44,356). The incidence under this Act has declined by 33.0% over the year 1998 and by 1.2% over the average of 5 years (2003 - 2007). The highest number of cases under this Act (1,63,310) were reported from Gujarat followed by Tamil Nadu (1,17,410) and Maharashtra (69,412). These three States together accounted for 96.7% of the total cases registered in the country. The rate was highest at 288.2 in Gujarat against the National average of 31.4.

**Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908
(Incidence...4,067
Rate...0.4)**

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a decline of 17.4% from 1998 (4,923) level and by 0.6% over the average of last 5 years (2003 - 2006). However, an increase of 1.2% in incidence was observed over 2007.

The highest number of cases (1,088) accounting for 26.7% of the total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. The crime rate was, however, maximum at 2.0 in Sikkim against the National average of 0.4.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(Incidence...2,659
Rate...0.2)**

The incidence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has declined by 69.4% over 1998 level (8,695), 47.4% over average (5,055) of last 5 years (2003 - 2007). *A decline of 25.5% was observed as compared to 2007. Tamil Nadu reported 25.8% of total such cases (687). Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate at 3.2 against the National average of 0.2.*

**Railways Act, 1989
(Incidence...145
Rate...Negligible)**

Cases registered under this Act declined steeply from 21,444 in 2004 to 224 cases in 2005 and further to 186 and 145 in 2007 and 2008 respectively. Uttar Pradesh (24), Uttarakhand (22), Maharashtra (19), Rajasthan (15) and Assam (10) contributed 62.1% of the cases reported in the country under the Act during 2008.

**Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930
(Incidence...1,524
Rate...0.1)**

Cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 23.9% over 1998 (1,230) and a decline of

28.0% over previous year (1,524). *West Bengal alone has reported 74.7% (1,139) of the total cases reported at the National level while Goa has reported the highest crime rate of 2.1 against the National crime rate of 0.1.*

Indian Passport Act, 1967
(Incidence...1,045
Rate...0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have increased by 163.9% over 1998, by 18.6% over the quinquennial average of 2003 - 2007, and by 6.2% over the previous year (984). The highest incidence (411) accounting for 39.3% of the total cases in the country was reported from Tamil Nadu during the year. The highest crime rate was in Mizoram (5.1) against the National average of 0.1.

Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(Incidence...9,106
Rate...0.8)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have increased by 60.5% over 1998, by 39.8% over the quinquennial average of 2003 - 2007 and by 14.3% over previous year (7,965). The highest incidence (2,499) accounting for 27.4% of the total cases were reported from Maharashtra, followed by Uttar Pradesh (2,096) representing 23.0% of the total cases. However, the crime rate was highest in Puducherry (4.9) compared to the National average of 0.8.

Antiquities & Art Treasures Act,

1972
(Incidence...34
Rate... Negligible)

The cases registered under this Act have shown a decline of 10.5% over 1998, 37.0% over the quinquennial average of 2003 – 2007 and 30.6% over previous year. *Bulk of the cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (16) out of total cases 34 reported at National level.*

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(Incidence...5,555
Rate...0.5)

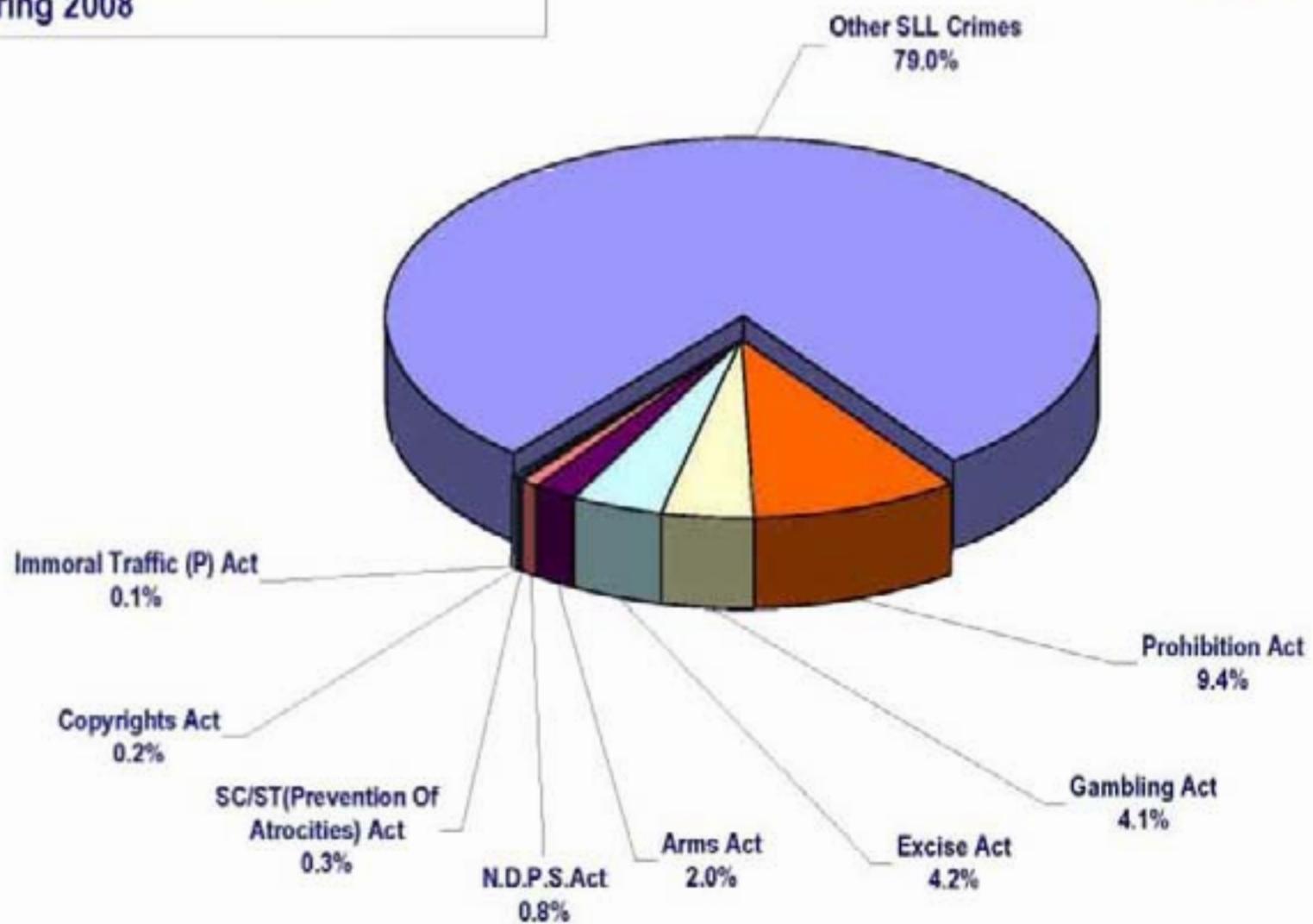
The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 55.3% over 1998, 41.7% over the quinquennial average and decline of 1.2% over 2007 (5,623). *Orissa (1,316), Bihar (1,288) and Andhra Pradesh (1,069) have accounted for 66.1% of the total cases reported in the country.* Orissa reported the highest crime rate (3.3) against the National average of 0.5.

Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
(Incidence...104
Rate... Negligible)

The cases reported under this Act have increased by 85.7% over 1998, by 9.9% over the quinquennial average and by 8.3% over the previous year (95). Gujarat (23) and Andhra Pradesh (19) have reported bulk of the cases together accounting for 40.4% of the total cases.

Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes during 2008

FIGURE 1.5



Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(Incidence...1,025
Rate...0.1)

The number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act have shown a decline of 36.7% over the average of 5 years (2003 - 2007) and 14.6% over 2007 (1,200). *Andhra Pradesh* (889) has reported 86.7% of the total cases registered in the country. It has also reported the highest crime rate at 1.1 against the national rate of 0.1.

Copyright Act, 1957
(Incidence...6,036
Rate...0.5)

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a mixed trend since 1998 with an increase of 318.0% over the 1998 level but decline of 6.7% over the 5 year average (2003 - 2007) and 8.9% over 2007. Tamil Nadu (with 1,274 cases) has registered 21.1% of the total cases reported in the country.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (Incidence...12,624
Rate...1.1)

The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a decline of 13.7% over 1998. However, incidence (12,624) of these cases has shown an increase of 26.3% over the average of last five years (2003 – 2007) and 15.6% over the previous year (10,923). 11,602 cases accounting for 91.9% of total 12,624 cases reported in the country were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes and 1,022 cases accounting for 8.1%

were reported for crimes against Scheduled Tribes.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(Incidence...254
Rate...Negligible)

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a considerable decline of 79.2% over the 1998 level, 41.3% decline over the average of last 5 years and 20.4% increase over 2007 (211).

97.6% (248 cases) out of 254 cases under this Act were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes while the rest 2.4% (6 cases) were for crimes against the Scheduled Tribes.

Forest Act, 1927
(Incidence...5,090
Rate...0.4)

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 8.7% over the previous year (4,682). Two States viz. *Rajasthan* (2,362) and *Uttar Pradesh* (1,765) have accounted for 81.1% of the total cases reported in the country during the year. *Himachal Pradesh* has reported highest crime rate of 3.7 as against the National crime rate 0.4.

CHAPTER-2

CRIMES IN MEGA CITIES

Introduction

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

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

The actual census population of these cities for the year 2001 is used for calculating the crime rates in the absence of mid-year population estimates for the year 2008 for these 35 cities from the Registrar General of India Office. The population of these 35 mega cities (see Table-1.6) constitutes nearly 10% of the country's total population.

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

Various forms of crime

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

Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence (All India...20,93,379 Mega Cities...3,47,153)

A total of 3,47,153 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 35 mega cities during 2008 as compared to 3,36,889 crimes during 2007, thereby reporting an increase of 3.0%. *There was an increase of 5.2% in IPC crimes during 2008 over the previous year 2007 at the national level.*

The Urban agglomeration centres have accounted for 42.2% (50,711 out of 1,20,032) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 32.1% Counterfeiting cases (960 out of 2,991) and 26.1% Cheating cases (17,351 out of 66,579) of the nation's total IPC crime.

The cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru have accounted for 12.8%, 9.4% and 8.5% respectively of the total crimes reported from 35 mega cities. Rajkot city has reported significant increase of 41.2% IPC crimes as compared to previous year (2007) followed by Lucknow (38.6%). Chennai and Jabalpur cities have reported a decline of 28.3% and 21.6% respectively.

Rate of Crime (IPC) (All India...181.5 Mega Cities...321.8)

The average rate of crime in Urban agglomeration centres at 321.8 was much higher than the national crime rate of 181.5 (Table-1.6). Indore reported the highest crime rate (941.4) among the mega cities in the country followed by Bhopal (791.4) and Jaipur (663.0). 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 State in case of Chennai, Dhanbad, Kolkata and Madurai. The crime rate in case of Mumbai (200.2) was slightly higher than that of Maharashtra (192.1). The crime rate at national level increased marginally by 3.6% (from 175.1 in 2007 to 181.5 in 2008), however, the crime rate in cities has increased by 3.0% (from 312.3 in 2007 to 321.8 in 2008).

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

Sl. No.	City	Rate of Crime (IPC)	
		Mega City	Domain State
1	Agra	365.3	88.0
2	Ahmedabad	410.4	218.5
3	Allahabad	197.0	88.0
4	Amritsar	230.2	132.3
5	Asansol	153.6	119.5
6	Bengaluru	521.6	221.4
7	Bhopal	791.4	296.4
8	Chennai	184.1	265.6
9	Coimbatore	289.1	265.6
10	Delhi	348.5	286.1
11	Dhanbad	122.4	128.3
12	Faridabad	428.1	231.7
13	Hyderabad	335.5	217.4
14	Indore	941.4	296.4
15	Jabalpur	459.1	296.4
16	Jaipur	663.0	232.6
17	Jamshedpur	243.6	128.3
18	Kanpur	330.3	88.0
19	Kochi	587.2	322.1
20	Kolkata	98.4	119.5
21	Lucknow	517.6	88.0
22	Ludhiana	204.1	132.3
23	Madurai	206.7	265.6
24	Meerut	236.9	88.0
25	Mumbai	200.2	192.1
26	Nagpur	408.0	192.1
27	Nasik	331.0	192.1
28	Patna	528.1	130.1
29	Pune	385.2	192.1
30	Rajkot	551.4	218.5
31	Surat	382.1	218.5
32	Vadodara	361.0	218.5
33	Varanasi	225.6	88.0
34	Vijayawada	507.1	217.4
35	Vishakhapatnam	377.4	217.4
Total (Cities/All India)		321.8	181.5

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

FIGURE 2.1

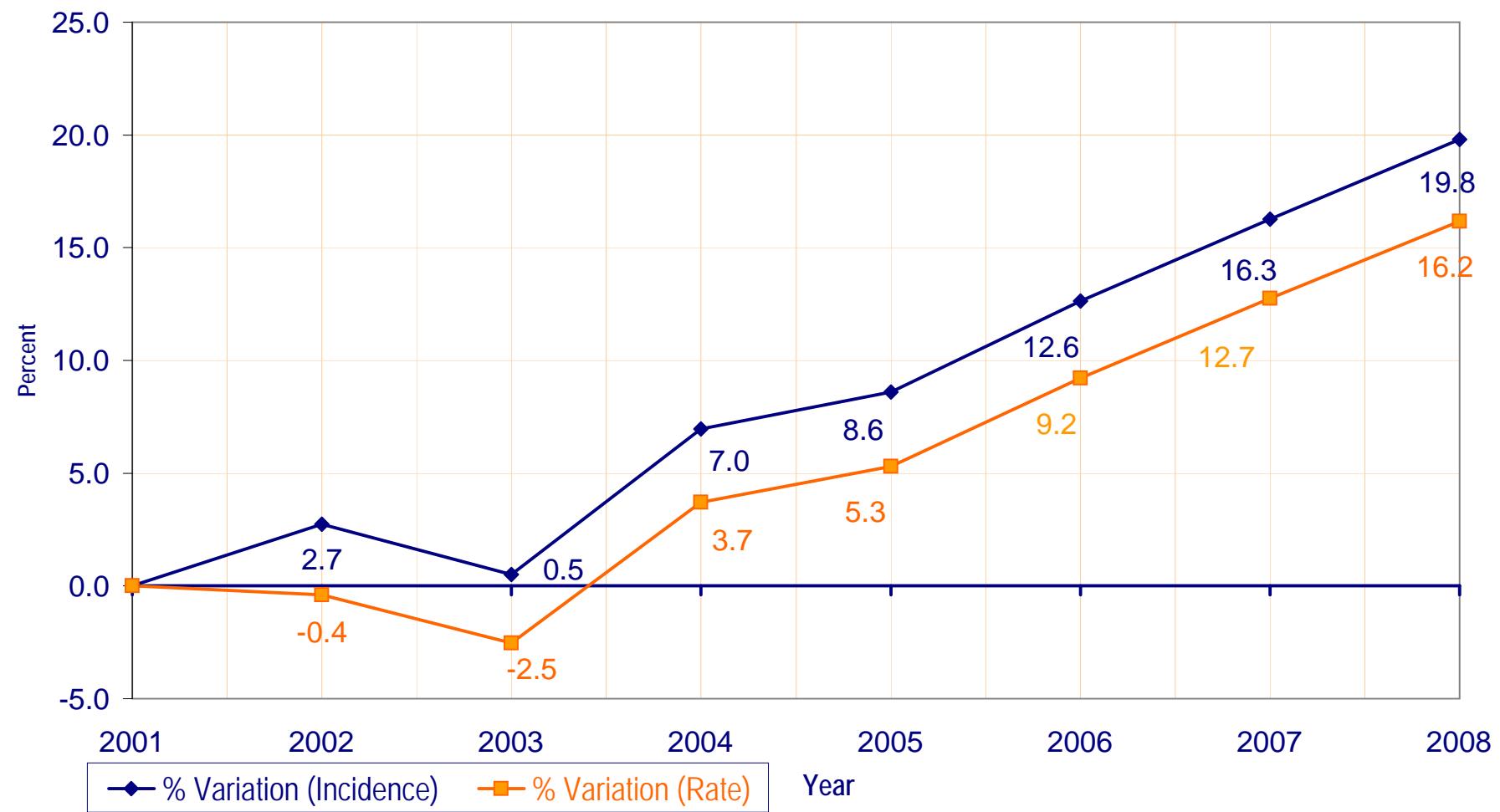
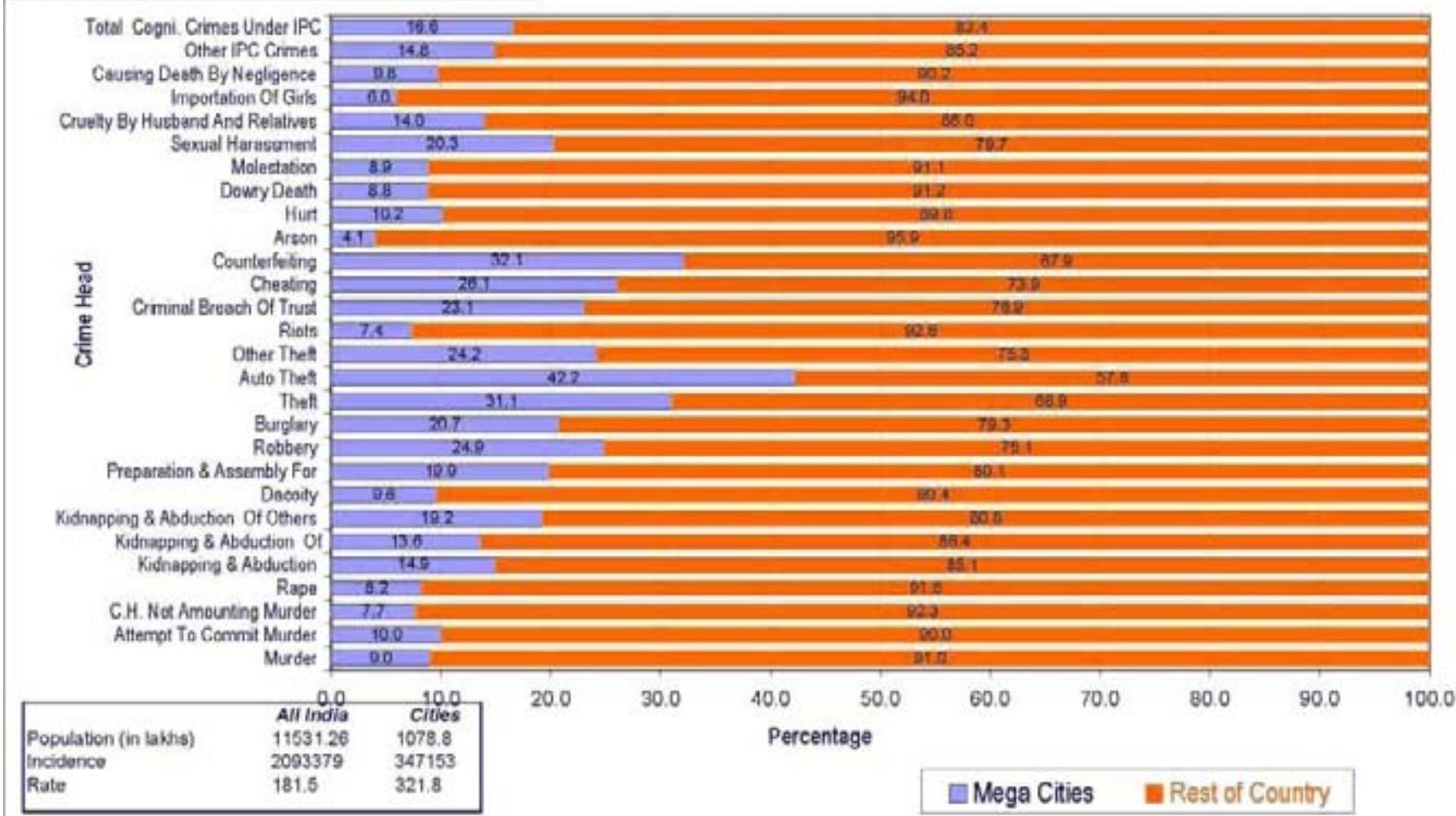


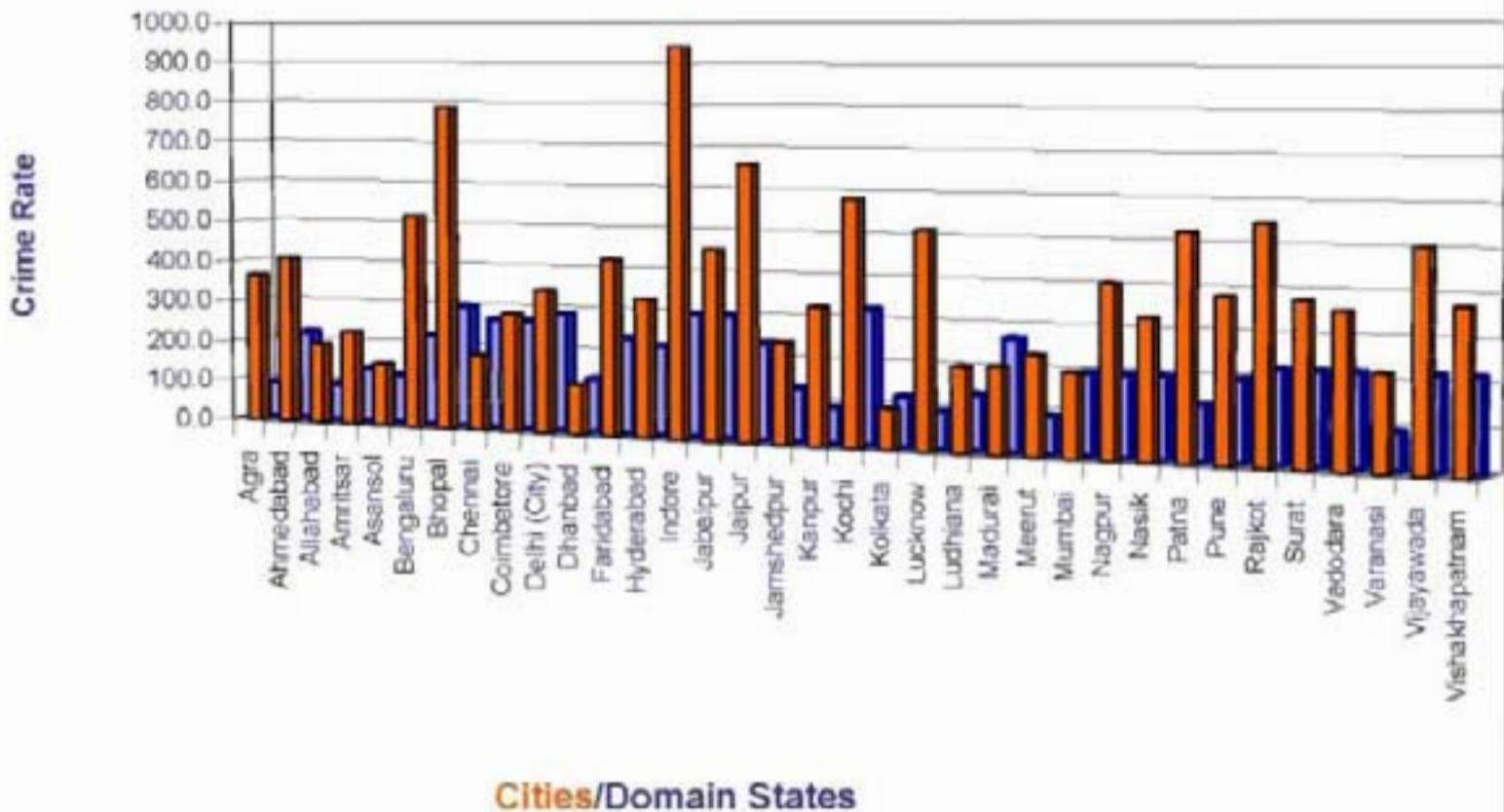
FIGURE 2.2

IPC Crime (mega cities)
Percentage distribution during 2008



IPC Crime Rate During 2008
(Mega Cities Vs Domain States)

FIGURE 2.3



Trend analysis – IPC crimes

The details of IPC crimes in cities during 2004 to 2008 are presented in Table-2(B).

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2004	3,09,929	287.3
2005	3,14,708	291.7
2006	3,26,363	302.5
2007	3,36,889	312.3
2008	3,47,153	321.8

Crimes under Special and Local Laws

**(All India...38,44,725
Mega Cities...6,38,986)**

35 cities have 6,38,986 reported cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws as compared to 7,53,760 in 2007. The incidence under SLL during 2008 showed a decline of 15.2% in cities as compared to an increase of 2.7% observed at National level.

35 Urban agglomeration centres have significantly accounted for 41.6% of the cases (1,106 out of 2,659) registered under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act in the country, 34.7% of the cases (2,092 out of 6,036) registered under Copyright Act and 22.4% cases (57 out of 254) registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act in the country.

Crime rate (SLL) **(All-India...333.4 Mega Cities...592.3)**

The crime rate in Urban Agglomeration centres (592.3) was 1.8 times more than the National average (333.4). *The highest crime rate of SLL crimes during 2008 was reported from Allahabad (6,283.2) followed by Agra (6,185.6).* The city-wise details are presented in Table-1.18.

Trends Analysis – SLL Crimes

The details of SLL crimes in 35 mega cities during 2004 to 2008 are presented in Table-2(C). The crime rate in 35 mega cities has shown a mixed trend.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2004	18,80,924	1,743.5
2005	7,66,619	710.6
2006	6,61,600	613.3
2007	7,53,760	698.7
2008	6,38,986	592.3

CHAPTER-3

VIOLENT CRIMES

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

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

I. Violent crimes affecting life

Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Dowry Deaths and Kidnapping & Abduction;

II. Violent crimes affecting property

Dacoity, Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity and Robbery;

III. Violent crimes affecting public safety

Riots and Arson;

IV. Violent crimes affecting Women

Rape.

Percentage distribution of Violent crimes during 2004-2008

The percentage share of violent crimes reported in the country during 2008 was 10.9% of the total IPC crimes. *The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has decreased from 11.4% in 2004 to 10.9% in 2008.* Out of the total 2,28,663 violent crimes reported in the country during the year, 45.3%

crimes were violent crimes affecting life (1,03,660 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year were 12.4% (28,269 cases); those affecting the public safety were 32.9% (75,267 cases) and violent crimes directed against Women (Rape) were 9.4% (21,467 cases) of the total violent crimes.

Trend of Violent Crimes (2004 – 2008)

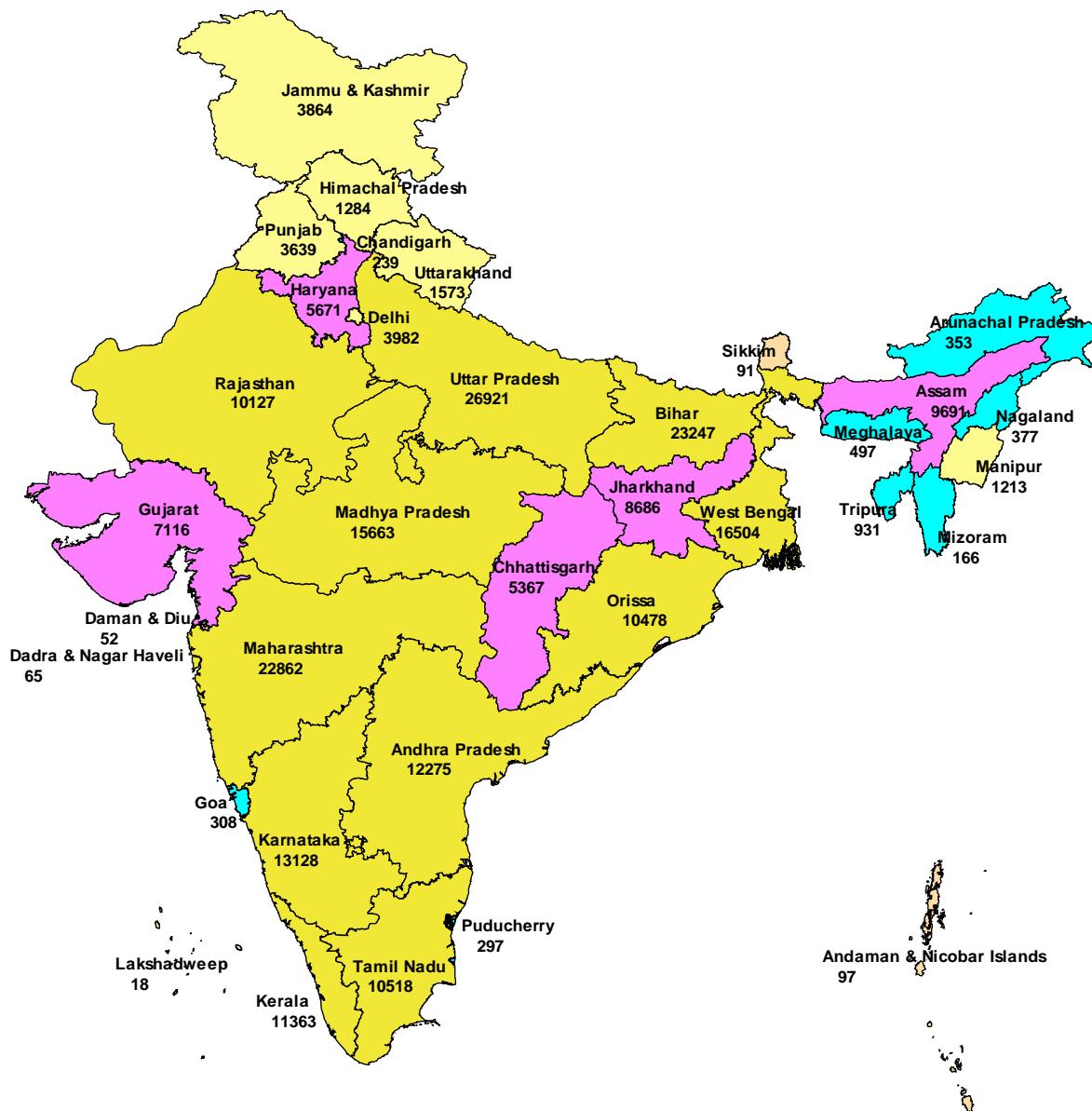
The quantum of total violent crimes has declined during 2004 to 2005 followed by a continuous increase during 2006, 2007 and 2008. Though *the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has declined over this period (2004 - 2008), the share of violent crimes affecting life increased in 2005 as compared to 2006 and then continuously decreased. The share of violent crimes affecting women has increased continually from 8.7 in 2004 to 9.6 in 2007 and then decreased to 9.4 in 2008.* On the contrary, share of violent crimes affecting Public safety has declined continually over the period 2004 – 2006 and then continually increased in 2007 and 2008. Share of crimes affecting Property has shown a mixed trend. This is clear indication of change in the pattern of violent crimes over the years.

Incidence of Violent Crimes (Incidence... 2,28,663 Crime Rate... 19.8)

A total of 2,28,663 incidents of violent crimes were reported in the country during 2008 as against 2,15,613 during 2007 recording an increase of 6.0%. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2008 also increased marginally from 10.8% in 2007 to 10.9% in 2008.

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2008

(All India 228663)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

upto 100
100 - 1,000
1,000 - 5,000
5,000 - 10,000
Above 10,000

Table 3(A)
Violent Crimes reported during 2004 - 2008

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2004 (3)	2005 (5)	2006 (6)	2007 (7)	2008 (7)
1.	Total Violent Crimes	2,08,736 [11.4]	2,02,640 [11.1]	2,05,656 [10.9]	2,15,613 [10.8]	2,28,663 [10.9]
1.1	Affecting Life	95,786 (45.9)	93,947 (46.4)	94,855 (46.1)	99,017 (45.9)	1,03,660 (45.3)
1.2	Affecting Property	26,109 (12.5)	25,648 (12.7)	26,332 (12.8)	26,920 (12.5)	28,269 (12.4)
1.3	Affecting Public Safety	68,608 (32.9)	64,686 (31.9)	65,121 (31.7)	68,939 (32.0)	75,267 (32.9)
1.4	Affecting Women	18,233 (8.7)	18,359 (9.0)	19,348 (9.4)	20,737 (9.6)	21,467 (9.4)

Note: 1. () Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total violent crimes
 2. [] Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total IPC crimes

Trend of Violent Crimes

The State and UT-wise incidents of violent crimes and their rate during 2008 are presented in Table-3.1. *Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have reported high number of incidence with 26,921, 23,247 and 22,862 cases representing 11.8%, 10.2% and 10.0% respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country during 2008.*

followed by an increase in 2007 and 2008.

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Manipur (46.0) followed by Kerala (33.1), Assam (32.2) and Jammu & Kashmir (30.9). The lowest crime rate was observed in Gujarat (12.6), Punjab (13.6) and Uttar Pradesh (14.0).

Table-3 (B)
Crime Rate of Violent crimes during 2004 - 2008

Sl.No.	Crime Rate For Violent Crimes (IPC)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	Affecting life	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9
2.	Affecting Property	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
3.	Affecting Public safety	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5
4.	Affecting Women	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
	Total crimes	19.2	18.4	18.4	19.0	19.8

The crime rate (19.8) of total violent crimes in the country has shown an increase of 4.2% during 2008 over 2007 (19.0). The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2004 - 2008 at the All-India level are given in Table-3 (B). The rate of total violent crimes has declined in 2005 as compared to 2004 and remained static at 18.4 in 2006

Share of Violent crimes to total IPC Crimes

The violent crimes constituted 11.4% of total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2004 whereas the share of these crimes was 10.8% in 2007, thereby showing a declining during the period 2004 - 2007. However, the share of violent crimes has marginally increased to 10.9% of total IPC crimes during 2008. The

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2008

(All India 19.8)



Rate of Crime

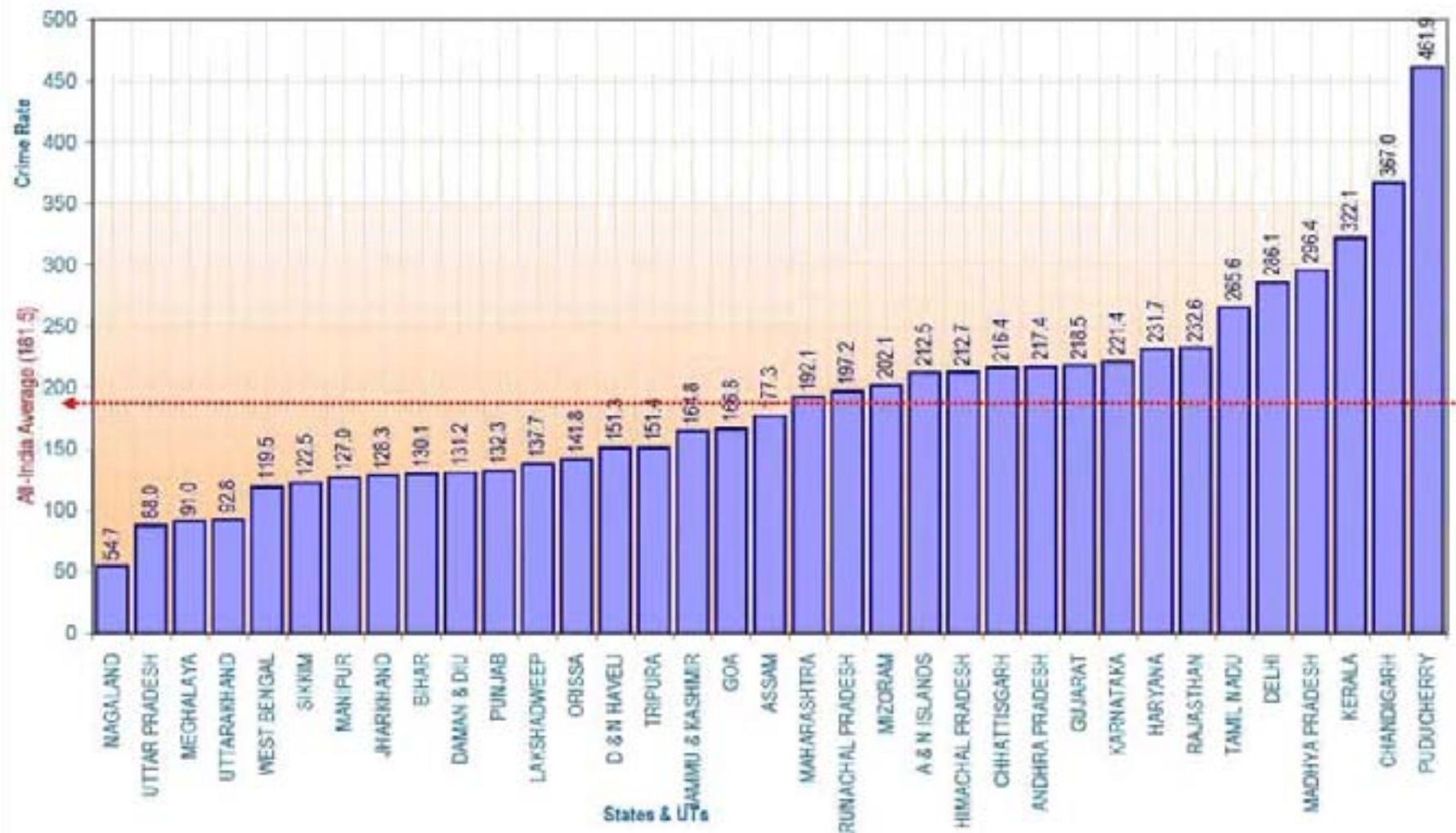
upto 15
15 - 20
20 - 25
Above 25

Note:

Rate of Violent Crime means no. of violent crimes per one lakh population.

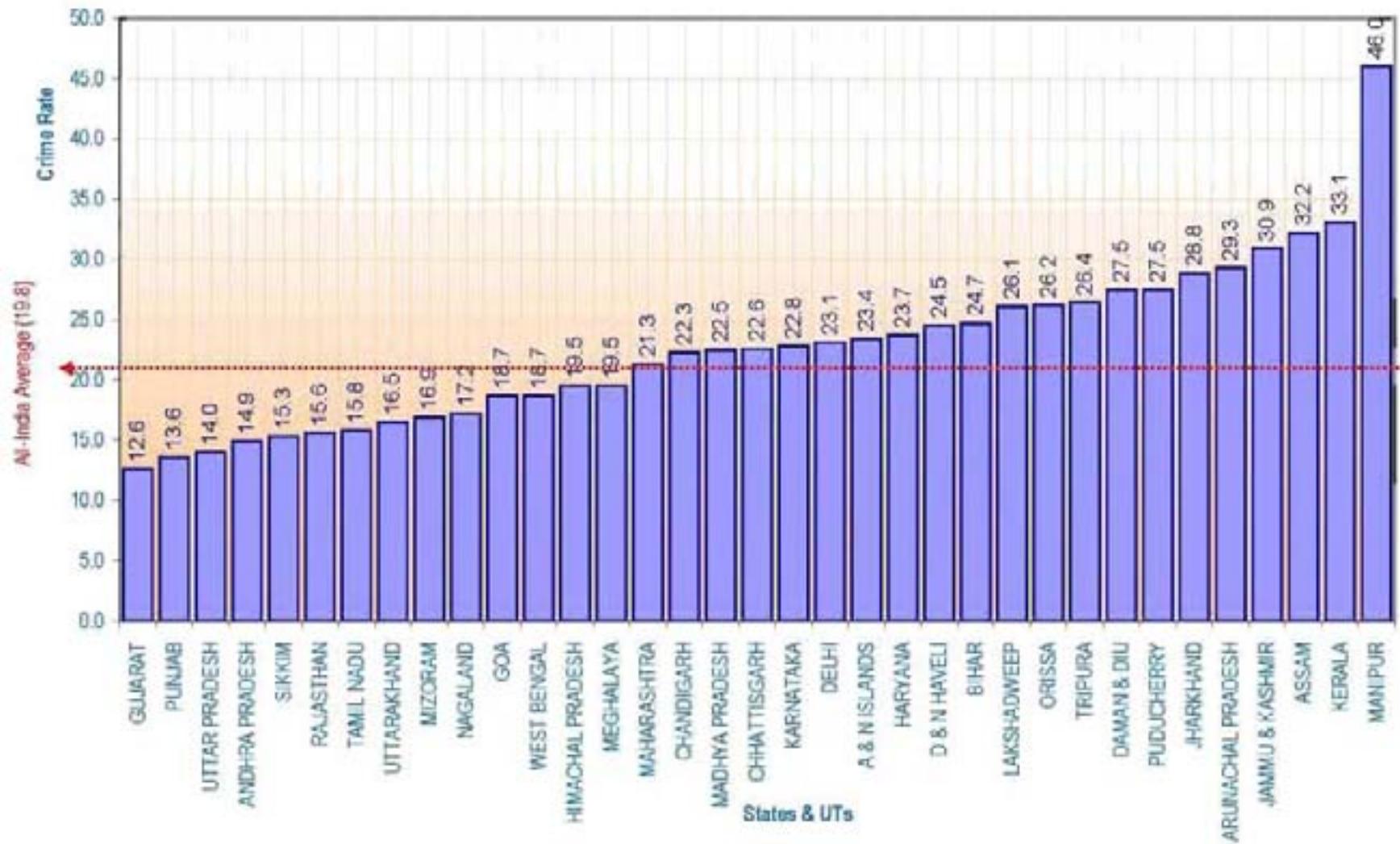
State-wise IPC Crime Rate during 2008

FIGURE 3.1



**State-wise Violent Crime Rate
during 2008**

FIGURE 3.2



comparative National level details are presented in Table-3 (A). *The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Manipur (36.2%) followed by Nagaland (31.4%) against the National average of 10.9%.* This reflects that there was nearly one violent crime for every three IPC crimes in these two States (i.e. Manipur and Nagaland).

Trend Analysis of Various Violent Crimes

Murder

(Incidence... 32,766

Crime Rate...2.8)

The incidence of Murder (32,766) has increased by 1.4% as compared to the previous year 2007 (32,318). The highest incidence (4,564) of Murder, accounting for 13.9% of total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar reported 3,139 cases accounting for 9.6% of total Murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Manipur (7.1) followed by Nagaland (6.5) as compared to the National average rate of 2.8 (See Table 1.8).

Motives of Murder

The prominent motives behind murders were 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' and 'Property Dispute' as in the past, which accounted for 10.0% and 8.7% respectively. The other significant causes were: 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes' (7.1%), 'Gain' (4.9%) and 'Dowry' (3.6%). Bihar has reported 20.5% (332 out of 1,618) murders for 'Gain', 28.9% (825 out of 2,852) murders due to 'Property Dispute'

and 35.7% (15 out of 42) murders on account of 'Casteism'. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 14.2% (465 out of 3,271) murders due to 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' and 37.8% (17 out of 45) murders due to 'Communalism'. Andhra Pradesh has reported 18.4% of murders due to 'Love Affairs / Sexual Causes' and 21.3% of murders due to 'Political Reasons'. 24.2% of murders due to 'Dowry' were reported from Orissa. Gujarat accounted for 25.4% of murders on account of 'Lunacy'. Jharkhand contributed 29.7% of murders due to 'Witchcraft'. Chhattisgarh accounted for 23.7% murders by 'Terrorist / Extremist Violence'. 78.4% (58 out of 74) of murders due to 'Class Conflict' were reported from West Bengal and the remaining murders were reported from Bihar.

Attempt to Commit Murder

(Incidence... 28,598

Crime rate... 2.5)

The incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (28,598) during 2008 has increased by 4.4% over the previous year (27,401). As in the case of Murder, Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest (4,233) incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder followed by Bihar with (2,954) cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (18.9) against the National average of 2.5.

Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

(Incidence... 3,863

Crime rate... 0.3)

The incidence (3,863) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to

Murder has increased by 6.0% over previous year (3,644). As in the cases of Murder and its attempt, Uttar Pradesh has reported highest number

number of Culpable Homicide cases for 'Gain' (24.1%). Bihar has registered the maximum number of such cases due to 'Property Dispute'

Table-3 (C)

**Percentage share of Violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2008
(All-India Average: 10.9%)**

State/UTs With Percentage Share Above All-India Average			State/UTs With Percentage Share Below All-India Average		
Sl. No	State	% Share	Sl. No	State	% Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	MANIPUR	36.2	1.	CHHATTISGARH	10.4
2.	NAGALAND	31.4	2.	KARNATAKA	10.3
3.	JHARKHAND	22.5	3.	KERALA	10.3
4.	MEGHALAYA	21.4	4.	PUNJAB	10.3
5.	DAMAN & DIU	21.0	5.	HARYANA	10.2
6.	BIHAR	19.0	6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9.2
7.	LAKSHADWEEP	18.9	7.	MIZORAM	8.3
8.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	18.8	8.	DELHI UT	8.1
9.	ORISSA	18.5	9.	MADHYA PRADESH	7.6
10.	ASSAM	18.2	10.	ANDHRA PRDAESH	6.8
11.	UTTARAKHAND	17.8	11.	RAJASTHAN	6.7
12.	TRIPURA	17.4	12.	CHANDIGARH	6.1
13.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	16.2	13.	PUDUCHERRY	6.0
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	15.9	14.	TAMIL NADU	5.9
15.	WEST BENGAL	15.7	15.	GUJARAT	5.7
16.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14.9			
17.	SIKKIM	12.5			
18.	GOA	11.2			
19.	MAHARASHTRA	11.1			
20.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	11.0			

of cases (1,493) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder accounting for 38.6% of such cases reported at the National level. The crime rate was highest in Uttar Pradesh (0.8) against the National average of 0.3.

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

'Property Dispute' (4.0%), 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' (2.9%) and 'Gain' (1.4%) were the major motives for Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. Andhra Pradesh has registered the highest

(58.1%), 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' (24.1%), 'Love Affairs' (54.0%), 'Dowry' (43.9%) and 'Political Reasons' (50.0%). Jharkhand accounted for 89.7% cases of Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder due to 'Lunacy', the lone such case due to 'Witchcraft' was reported from Haryana, West Bengal accounted for 92.7% cases due to 'Class Conflict' and Chhattisgarh and West Bengal each reported one case due to 'Terrorist / Extremist Violence'. A total of 3,371 cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, which accounted for 87.3% of total

cases, could not be classified under the specified motives category.

Rape (Incidence... 21,467 Crime rate... 1.9)

The number of Rape cases showed significant increase of 41.7% over 1998 level (15,151), an increase by 16.0% over the Quinquennial Average of 2003 - 2007 and by 3.5% over the previous year (20,737). Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest number (2,937) of incidents accounting for 13.7% of all the Rape cases reported in the country. No case of Rape was reported from Daman & Diu. Mizoram reported the highest crime rate of 7.8 against the National average of 1.9.

Kidnapping & Abduction (Incidence... 30,261 Crime rate... 2.6)

30,261 cases of 'Kidnapping & Abduction' were reported during the year, showing an increase of 28.7% over 1998 level (23,520), 28.5% over the Quinquennial Average of 2003 - 2007 and 9.8% over the previous year

(5,428) accounting for 17.9% of the total cases reported in the country. The highest crime rate 9.1 was observed in Delhi followed by Assam (7.4) against the National average of 2.6.

Dacoity (Incidence... 4,530 Crime rate... 0.4)

The incidence of Dacoity showed a decline of 44.0% over the 1998 level (8,091), 9.7% over the Quinquennial Average of 2003 - 2007 and 1.1% over the previous year (4,579). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such incidents (811) accounting for 17.9% of the total cases reported in the country. Bihar with 686 cases was the next in order accounting for 15.1% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in Meghalaya (2.5) against the National average of 0.4.

Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (Incidence... 3,217 Crime rate... 0.3)

The incidence (3,217) of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity during 2008 registered an increase of 154.1% over 1998 level (1,266), 16.5% over the Quinquennial Average of 2003 -

Table-3 (D)
Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2007 & 2008

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2007			2008			% Share (2008)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	379	329	708	346	324	670	2.0
2.	10-15 years	306	160	466	276	156	432	1.3
3.	15-18 years	391	193	584	405	204	609	1.8
4.	18-30 years	11,167	4,016	15,183	11,306	3,928	15,234	45.2
5.	30-50 years	10,549	2,706	13,255	10,708	2,868	13,576	40.2
6.	Above 50 years	2,530	702	3,232	2,500	706	3,206	9.5
Total		25,322	8,106	33,428	25,541	8,186	33,727	100.0

* Revised since 2001

(27,561). The highest incidence of Kidnapping & Abduction was reported from Uttar Pradesh

2007 and 0.4% over the previous year (3,205). West Bengal has reported the largest number

West Bengal has reported the largest number (1,055) of such cases accounting for 32.8% of total such cases at the National level. The crime rate of 8.0 was highest in Manipur against the National average of 0.3.

Robbery
(Incidence... 20,522
Crime rate... 1.8)

The incidence of Robbery (20,522) showed a decline of 13.1% over the 1998 level (23,603), an increase of 12.5% over the Quinquennial Average of 2003 - 2006 and 7.2% increase over the previous year (19,136). The highest number of incidents (3,031) accounting for 14.8% were reported from Maharashtra. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest crime rate of 6.6 against the National average of 1.8.

Riots
(Incidence...66,018
Crime rate... 5.7)

Incidence of Riots (59,915) registered during the year has declined by 27.3% over 1998 (90,767), increased by 13.8% over the Quinquennial Average of 2003 - 2007 and an increase of 10.2% over the previous year (59,915). The highest number of incidents (9,388) were reported from Maharashtra accounting for 14.2% of total such incidents in the country. The crime rate was the highest in Kerala (23.5) against the National average of 5.7.

Arson
(Incidence... 9,249
Crime rate... 0.8)

The incidence of Arson during the year has decreased by 28.4% over the 1998 level (12,913), increased by 5.2% over the Quinquennial Average of 2003 - 2007 and increased by 2.5% over 2007 (9,024). Maharashtra (1,288) has reported the highest number of incidents accounting for 13.9% of the total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was reported in Siikm (3.9) against the National average of 0.8.

Dowry Death
(Incidence... 8,172
Crime rate... 0.7)

Incidence of Dowry Deaths during the year (8,172) has increased by 17.2% over 1998 level (6,975), 14.4% over Quinquennial Average of 2003 - 2007 and 1.0% over previous year (8,093). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,237) like previous year followed by Bihar (1,210). The crime rate for Dowry Deaths was highest in Bihar and Haryana (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

Table-3(E)
Age & Gender-wise profile of victims of C.H. not amounting to murder
for the year 2007 & 2008

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2007			2008			% share (2008)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	52	28	80	53	25	78	1.9
2.	10-15 years	56	25	81	29	20	49	1.2
3.	15-18 years	139	51	190	81	30	111	2.7
4.	18-30 years	1,501	281	1,782	1,614	327	1,941	47.3
5.	30-50 years	1,247	168	1,415	1,397	192	1,589	38.8
6.	Above 50 years	251	42	293	291	41	332	8.1
	Total	3,246	595	3,841	3,465	635	4,100	100.0

* Revised since 2001

are compiled annually, besides the information on the use of firearms for Murder.

Victims of Murder

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of victims of Murder for the years 2007 and 2008 at All-India level can be seen in Table-3 (D). The State/UT-wise details are presented in Table-3.3. One-third (33.3%) of the 670 Murder victims under 10 years of age belonged either to Maharashtra (116) or Karnataka (107), while a little less than one-third (28.7%) (124 out of 432) of Murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years and 15-18 years (31.5% i.e., 192 out of 609) belonged to Uttar Pradesh.

The incidence of Murder has increased marginally by 1.4% during the year (from 32,318 cases in 2007 to 32,766 cases in 2008). The number of victims of Murder has also

increased by 0.9% (from 33,428 in 2007 to 33,727 in 2008). The share of female victims (8,186) was 24.3% of the total Murder victims (33,727) during 2008. *The share of victims in the youth age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 45.2% 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 2007 and 2008 at all India level are presented in Table 3(E).

The share of female victims (635) of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder was 15.5% of the total 4,100 victims during 2008. Nearly half (47.3%) (1,941 out of 4,100) the victims were in the age group 18-30 years. The victims in the

Table-3 (F)
Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction for the year 2007 & 2008

Sl.No.	Age-group	2007			2008			% share (2008)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	509	338	847	357	272	629	2.1
2.	10-15 years	352	1,281	1,633	426	1,508	1,934	6.3
3.	15-18 years	511	3,822	4,333	553	4,812	5,365	17.5
4.	18-30 years	3,802	12,765	16,567	4,119	14,205	18,324	59.9
5.	30-50 years	1,968	2,436	4,404	1,776	2,334	4,110	13.4
6.	Above 50 years	198	48	246	191	42	233	0.8
	Total	7,340	20,690	28,030	7,422	23,173	30,595	100.0

* Revised since 2001

age-group 30-50 years (1,589) were 38.8% of the total victims under Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. The State/UT wise details are presented in Table 3.4.

Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction

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

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

A total of 30,595 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year 2008 as compared to 28,030 in the previous year (2007), registering an

for 75.7% during the year. 'Marriage' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of females accounting for 61.8% (14,312 out of 23,173) of the total females Kidnapped & Abducted. Correspondingly, 'Ransom' was the main cause of Kidnapping & Abduction of males representing 6.9% of the Kidnapped & Abducted males (513 out of 7,422).

The number of victims of Kidnapping & Abduction was higher in the age group of 18 - 30 years (18,324). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 59.9% of the total such victims reported during the year.

N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 5.2% of Kidnapping & Abduction victims, reported 47.4% (298 out of 629) of child victims (upto 10 years of age) and 20.3% victims for the age-groups 10 - 15 years (393 out of 1,934). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of victims for age group 15 – 18 years (1,889 out of 5,365 i.e., 35.2%) and 18 - 30 years (2,586 out of 18,324 i.e., 11.1%). Assam has reported the highest

Table-3 (G)
Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2004 to 2008

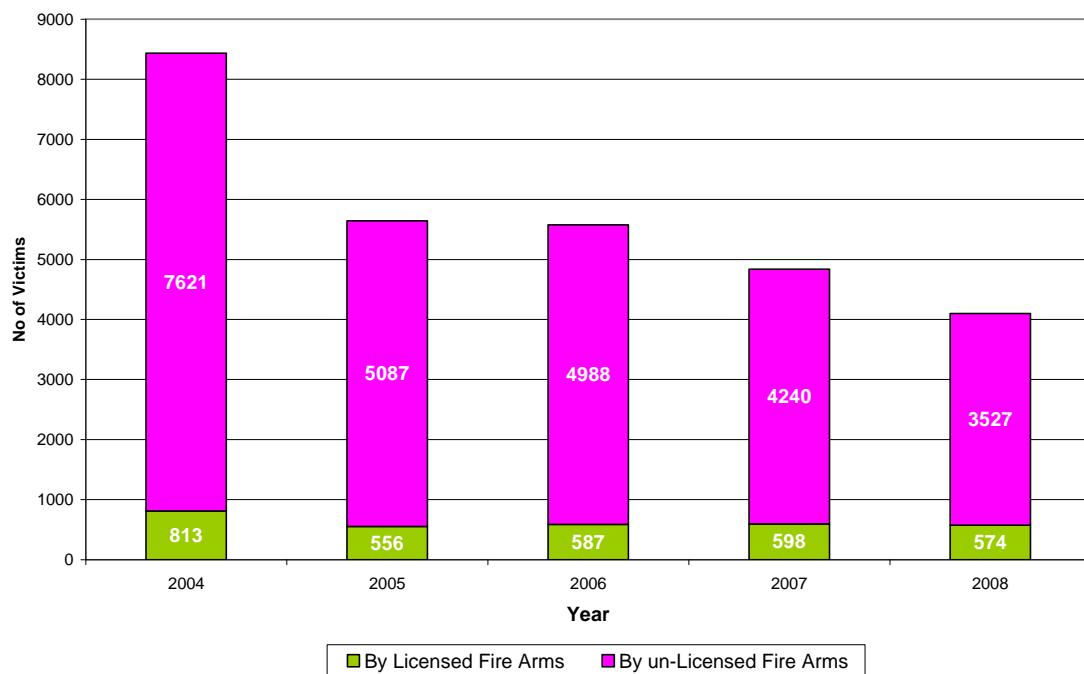
Year	Number of Victims Murdered				Proportion of victims by fire-arms
	Total Victims	By Licensed Fire Arms	By un-Licensed Fire Arms	Total Fire Arms victims	
2004	34,915	813	7,621	8,434	24.2
2005	34,419	556	5,087	5,643	16.4
2006	33,808	587	4,988	5,575	16.5
2007	33,428	598	4,240	4,838	14.5
2008	33,727	574	3,527	4,101	12.2

increase of 9.1% over 2007. More than three times number of females (23,173) were kidnapped compared to males (7,422) accounting

number of victims in 30 – 50 years (852 out of 4,110 i.e., 20.7%).

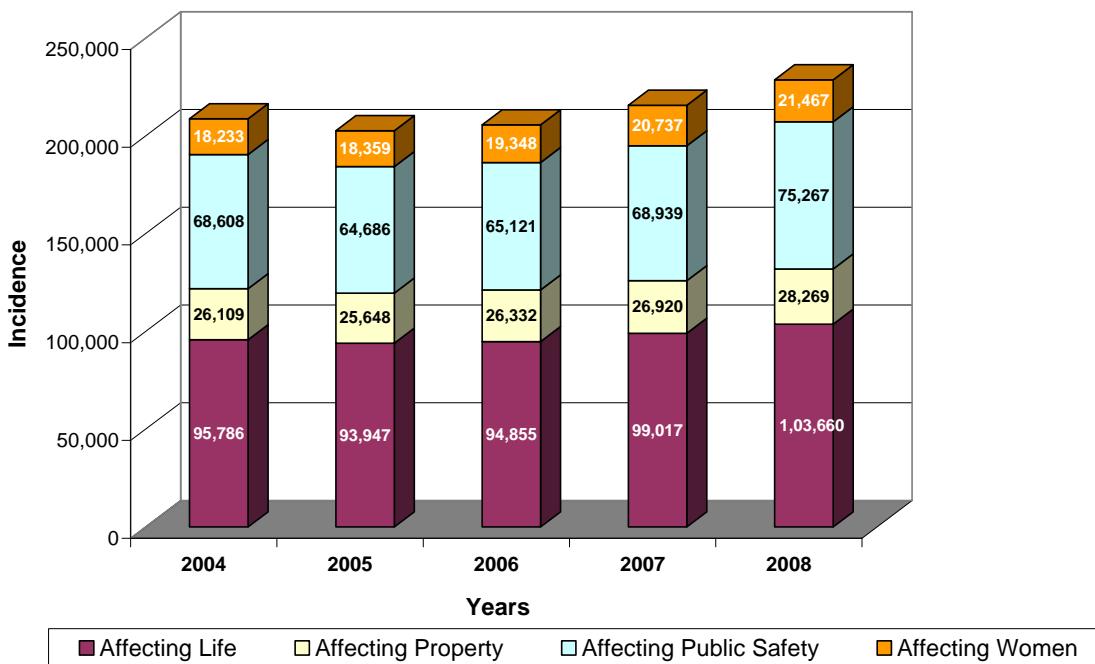
Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2004-2008

FIGURE 3.3



Category-wise violent crimes during 2004 - 2008

FIGURE 3.4



Use of Fire Arms in Murder Cases

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

The proportion of Murder victims by use of Fire-arms which was 24.2% in 2004, declined to 16.4% in 2005 but increased marginally to 16.5% in 2006, declined to 14.5% in 2007 and to 12.2% in 2008. Thus, the proportion of Murder victims by Fire-arms in 2008 was almost the half of that in 2004. 4,101 victims of the total 33,727 murder victims fell prey to fire-arms. 574 victims of these were murdered by licensed firearms and 3,527 persons were by un-licensed fire arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (1,470), Bihar (622) and Jharkhand (467) have reported significant number of murder victims by use of fire-arms. These three States altogether accounted for 62.4% of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in 2008.

On an average 11 persons were victims of fire-arms use everyday at all India level during the year. Uttar Pradesh which reported 13.9% of total Murder cases represented more than one-third (35.8%) of the victims of Murder by use of Fire arms at the National Level (1,470 out of 4,101).

Un-Identified Dead Bodies

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in identification of un-identified dead bodies for which inquest and detailed

enquiries are made for solving such cases. Such cases are subsequently registered on detection under other crime heads such as murder, C.H. not amounting to murder as per the evidence collected by the police.

The number of unidentified dead bodies recovered and for which inquests had been conducted during the last five years showed a mixed trend during 2004 - 2008.

A total of 37,668 unidentified dead bodies were recovered at All India level and necessary inquest as per the law was conducted by the police. Thus, the police had to conduct inquest for around 103 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies were Maharashtra (7,549), West Bengal (5,560) and Andhra Pradesh (5,355). The State/UT wise details are presented in Table-3.8.

Table - 3 (H)

Un-identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest conducted during 2004 to 2008

S. No.	Year	No. of Un-Identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1.	2004	37,306
2.	2005	39,157
3.	2006	36,131
4.	2007	37,282
5.	2008	37,668

CHAPTER-4

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

Disposal by Police (Decadal variations)

The quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during last four decades are presented in Table 4(A). It is observed that the cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated increased considerably from 53.6% in 1961 to 79.8% in 2008 although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 84.2% in 1961 to 74.9% in 2008.

Disposal of IPC cases by Police during the year

There were 27,52,687 cases for investigation during 2008

including the pending cases from previous year. In 20,61,949 of these cases investigation was completed by police accounting for 74.9% of the total cases for investigation. The number of cases in which investigation was refused was 3,199 (0.1% of the total cases for investigation including pending cases from previous year(s)). 6,87,123 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2008. 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 Dacoity (54.6%) followed by

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

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

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 2008

(All India 75.0)



Disposal Percentage

	upto 50
	50 - 60
	60 - 70
	70 - 80
	Above 80

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

Counterfeiting (53.5%) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (44.6%).

The rate of investigation of cases relating to crimes against women was better than that of other offences. The percentage of such cases investigated to total cases for investigation was 85.6% for Sexual Harassment followed by Molestation (79.3%), Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (72.6%), Rape (66.4%) and Dowry Deaths (62.9%).

Police could charge-sheet 56.2% cases out of the total cases for investigation. The cases for which 'final report submitted', 'charges found false/mistake of law etc.' and 'investigation refused' accounted for 14.3%, 4.4% and 0.1% respectively. 416 cases were withdrawn by the Government at investigation stage. The police investigation rate of 74.9% in 2008 was comparable to the previous year (74.8% investigation).

15,47,188 cases were charge-sheeted by police of the total true cases (Charge-sheeted + final report true submitted) (19,39,738) investigated amounting to 79.8% of successful detection. 13.8% cases of Cheating, 12.4% cases of Kidnapping & Abduction and 7.2% cases of Cruelty by Husband or 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 4.4% 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 (85.3%), Meghalaya (80.8%), Sikkim (58.5%), Assam (57.6%), Nagaland (52.5%) and Goa (50.4%). Highest such percentage among UTs has been found in Lakshadweep (91.7%).

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 93.1% in Mizoram, followed by Tamil Nadu (91.9%), Kerala (90.5%), Puducherry (88.3%), Andhra Pradesh (87.9%), Orissa (86.7%), and Madhya Pradesh (84.9%) compared to the All-India average at 79.8%. The Police, in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka and Tripura, have charge-sheeted 100% cases of Sexual Harassment. Among UTs, A & N Islands, Chandigarh and Puducherry Police have charge-sheeted 100% cases of Sexual Harassment.*

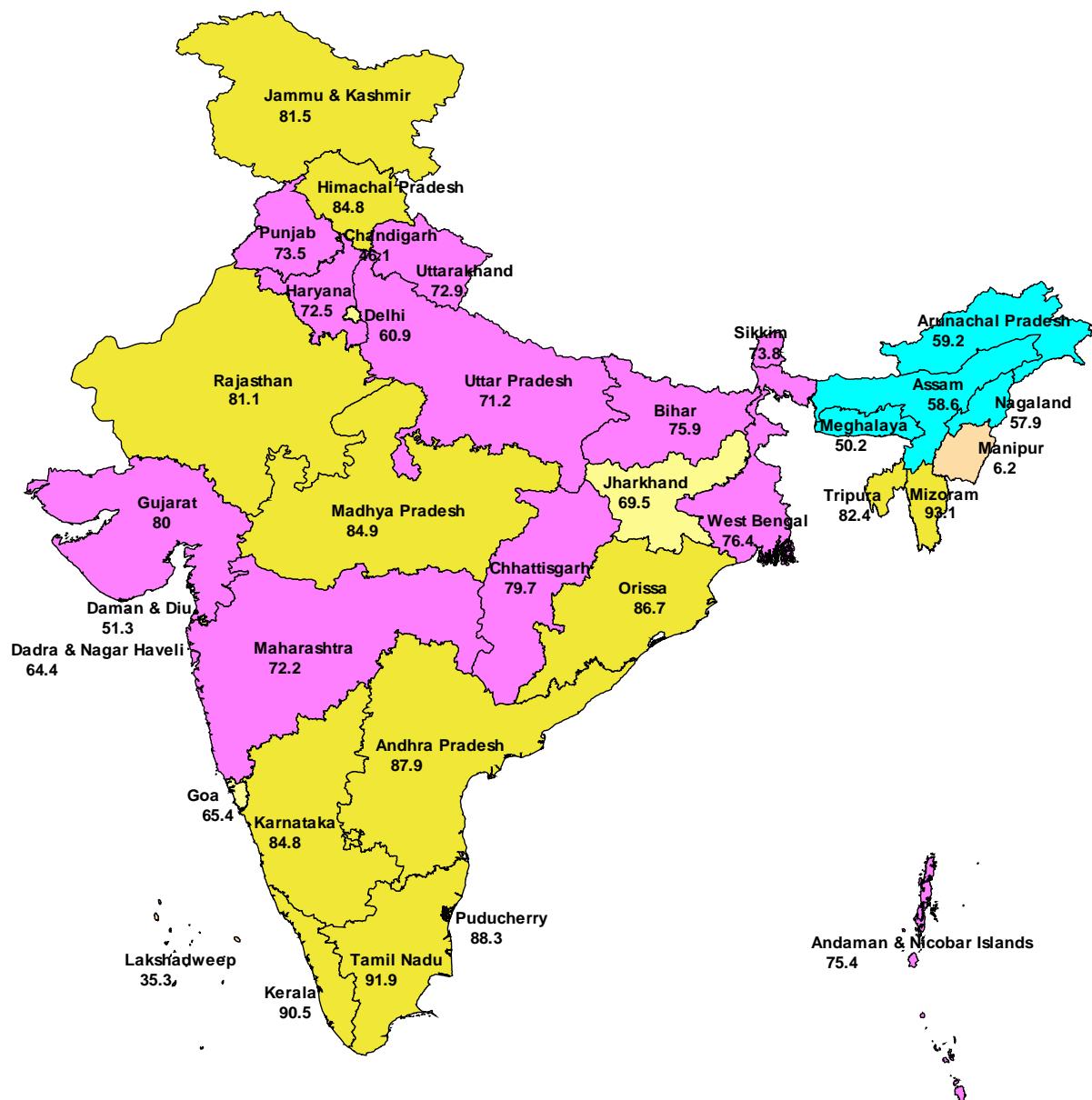
The rate of charge-sheet in respect of total IPC cases in Manipur was the lowest at 6.2%.

Disposal of SLL Cases by Police

The disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime-heads is presented in Table - 4.5. Police completed investigation in 94.0%

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2008

(All India 79.8)



Chargesheeting Rate

upto 50
50 - 60
60 - 70
70 - 80
Above 80

Note:

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

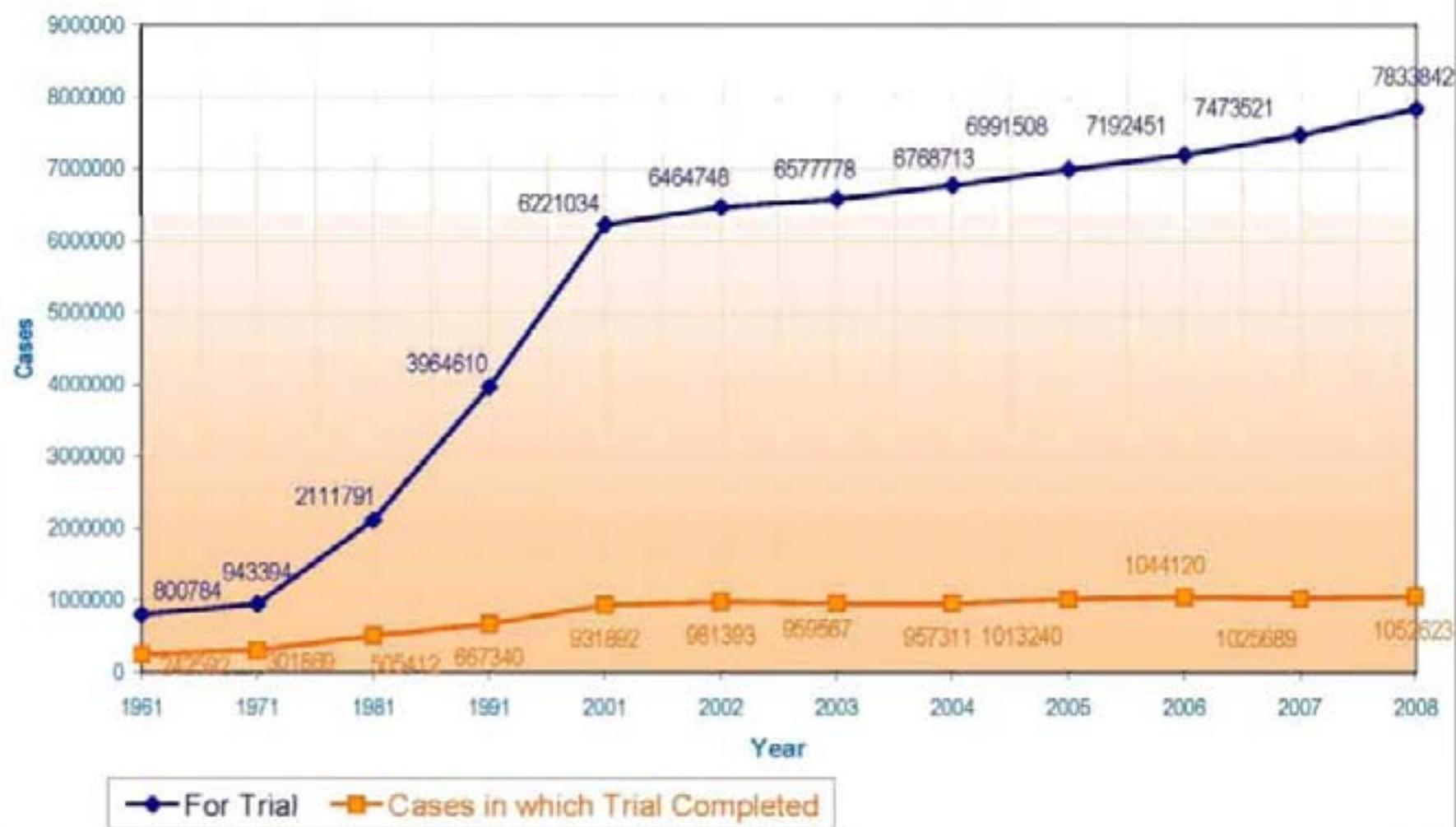
IPC Cases For Investigation and their Disposal by Police

FIGURE 4.1



IPC Cases For Trial and their Disposal By Courts

FIGURE 4.2



cases and in 0.4% cases investigation was refused out of the total 40,63,735 cases (including the pending cases from previous years) meant for investigation. The percentage of SLL cases in which investigation was completed was better as compared to percentage of IPC cases (74.9%), as in the previous year. Only 5.5% SLL cases were pending for police disposal at the end of the year 2008 against 25.0% under IPC.

State / UT wise pendency of SLL cases for investigation by police (Table - 4.6) reveals that 92.3% cases were pending investigation at the end of the year in Manipur, followed by Meghalaya (77.9%), Sikkim (71.0%), Assam (69.9%) and Daman & Diu (60.0%). The States / UTs which had appreciable police disposal percentage for SLL cases were Lakshadweep (100%), Madhya Pradesh (99.9%), Chhattisgarh (99.8%), Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand (99.6% each), Rajasthan (97.9%) and Andhra Pradesh (97.5%).

The details of disposal of SLL crimes under various crime-heads are presented in Table - 4.7. A high pendency was observed in TADA cases (92.5%), followed by Indian Passport Act (59.0%) and Indian Railways Act (50.7%) in 2008.

Charge-Sheeting Rate of SLL Crimes

State / UT-wise details of Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes during the year 2008 are presented in Table - 4.8. The Charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes was also fairly high (94.6%) compared to 79.8% for IPC crimes. 11 States / UTs have reported charge-sheeting rate of 99% or more for SLL crimes. These States are Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep (100% each), Mizoram and Uttarakhand (99.9% each), Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and A & N Islands (99.8% each), Andhra Pradesh (99.7%), Delhi (99.5%) and Puducherry (99.1%). Manipur had a low charge-sheeting rate, which stood at 25.9% during the year.

Disposal by Courts (Decadal variations)

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

It was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial and percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a declining trend. These percentages were 30.3% and 64.8% respectively in the year 1961 which went down in 2008 to 13.4% and 42.6% respectively.

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2008

(All India 15.4)



Disposal Percentage

	upto 10
	10 - 15
	15 - 30
	30 - 50
	Above 50

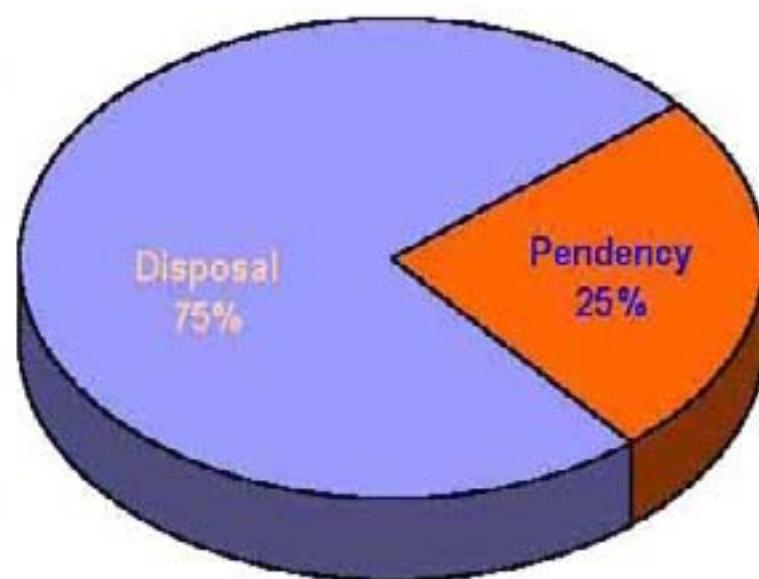
Note:

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

**Percent Disposal of IPC Cases by Police
Crime-wise 2008**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	57.7	42.3
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	64.9	35.1
C.I.L NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	65.6	34.4
RAPE	66.5	33.5
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	58.9	41.1
DACOITY	45.4	54.6
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	55.4	44.6
ROBBERY	63.1	36.9
BURGLARY	71.3	28.7
THEFT	69.6	30.4
RIOTS	66.9	33.1
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	55.5	44.5
CHEATING	58.1	41.9
COUNTERFEITING	46.5	53.5
ARSON	68.2	31.8
HURI	82.7	17.3
DOWRY DEATHS	63.1	36.9
MOLESTATION	79.4	20.6
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	85.6	14.4
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	72.7	27.3
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	65.2	34.8
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	76.8	23.2
OTHER IPC CRIMES	81.7	18.3
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	75.0	25.0

FIGURE 4.3



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

FIGURE 4.4

**Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Police
Crime-wise 2008**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	85.4	14.6
SUBSTANCES ACT	72.9	27.1
CAMBLING ACT	95.2	4.8
EXCISE ACT	90.0	10.0
PROHIBITION ACT	79.0	21.0
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	57.6	42.4
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	66.1	33.9
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	49.3	50.7
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	75.6	24.4
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	74.3	25.7
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	41.0	59.0
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	70.5	29.5
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	7.5	92.5
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	51.6	48.4
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	56.3	43.7
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	67.6	32.4
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	96.3	3.7
COPYRIGHTS ACT	74.0	26.0
SATI PREVENTION ACT	100.0	0.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	64.2	35.8
FOREST ACT	89.2	10.8
OTHER SLL CRIMES	98.3	1.7
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	94.5	5.5

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

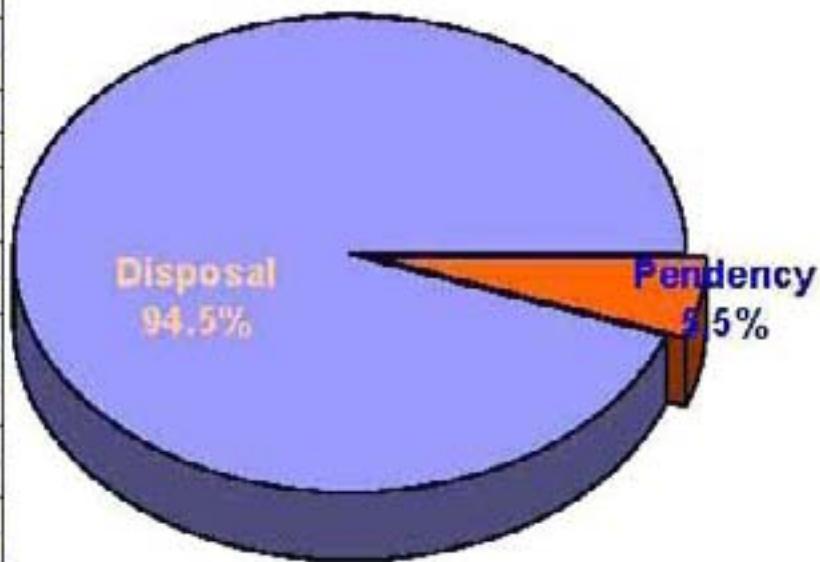


Table 4(B)
Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Decadal picture)

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

* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

Disposal of IPC cases by Courts during the year

Status of disposal of various categories of IPC cases by courts is presented in Table - 4.9. There were 78,33,842 cases for trials (including pending cases from the previous years) during 2008 as compared to 74,73,521 during the previous year 2007. The percentage of cases in which trial was completed has declined to 13.4% in 2008 from 13.7% in 2007. 84.6% IPC cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year in various Criminal Courts of the country.

Crimes by Courts are given in Table - 4.17. Trials in as many as 1,39,294 Violent Crime cases were completed by Courts during the year 2008 representing 13.2% of trial of total IPC crime disposal (10,52,623) at All-India level.

It is observed from Table - 4.10 that the highest pendency was reported by Lakshadweep (98.0%) followed by Manipur (96.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (95.9%), A & N Islands (95.5%), D & N Haveli (95.3%), Meghalaya (93.4%) and Maharashtra (93.1%).

Disposal of Violent Crimes by Courts

State/UT-wise and crime head-wise disposal details of Violent

The details regarding crime head-wise pendency percentage of IPC cases for trial can be seen in Table - 4.11. More than 84% pendency was observed for most of the IPC crimes.

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2008

(All India 42.6)



Conviction Rate

	upto 20
	20 - 30
	30 - 40
	40 - 60
	Above 60

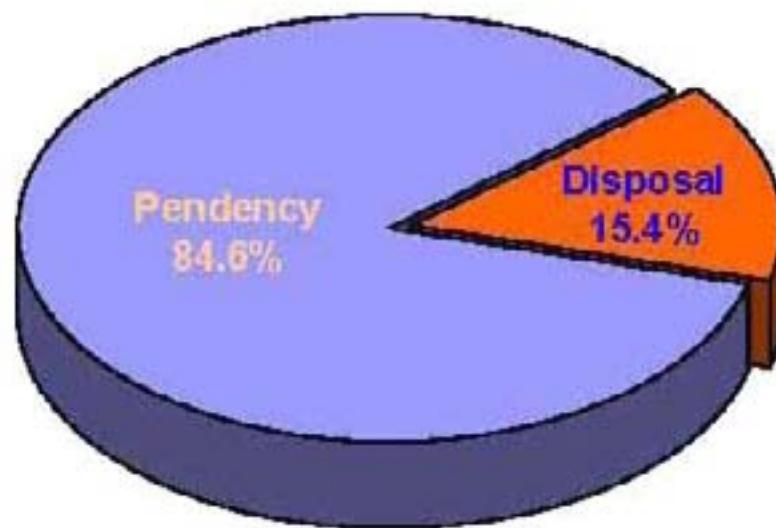
Note:

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 2008**

FIGURE 4.5

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	13.5	86.5
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	15.1	84.9
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	15.5	84.5
RAPE	17.6	82.4
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	14.0	86.0
DACOITY	10.3	89.7
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	12.4	87.6
ROBBERY	10.5	89.5
BURGLARY	11.0	89.0
THEFT	11.4	88.6
RIOTS	11.7	88.3
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8.6	91.4
CHEATING	9.3	90.2
COUNTERFEITING	13.7	86.3
ARSON	14.4	85.6
HURT	17.8	82.2
DOWRY DEATHS	18.6	81.4
MOLESTATION	16.6	83.4
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	25.7	74.3
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	14.2	85.8
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	20.9	79.1
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	14.1	85.9
OTHER IPC CRIMES	17.2	82.8
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	15.4	84.6

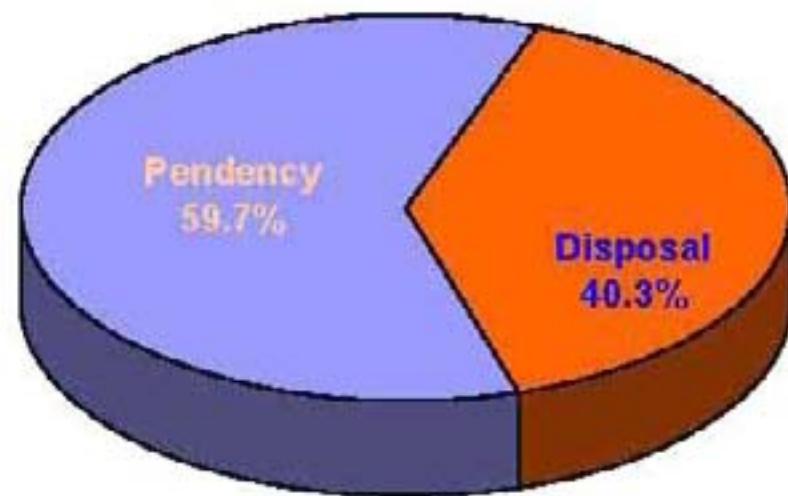


Note: Disposal percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded/withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trial (including cases pending trial from previous years) under IPC

**Percent Disposal of SLL Cases by Courts
Crime-wise 2008**

FIGURE 4.6

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	17.5	82.5
SUBSTANCES ACT	18.8	81.2
GAMBLING ACT	35.6	64.4
EXCISE ACT	26.0	74.0
PROHIBITION ACT	15.3	84.7
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	11.8	88.2
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	21.5	78.5
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	16.6	84.5
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	12.2	87.8
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	26.3	74.7
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	20.9	79.1
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	9.8	90.2
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	1.7	98.3
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	7.8	92.2
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	18.6	81.5
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	15.5	84.5
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	52.4	47.6
COPYRIGHTS ACT	13.7	86.3
SAII PREVENTION ACT	0.0	100.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	17.1	82.9
FOREST ACT	20.4	76.6
OTHER SLL CRIMES	58.7	41.3
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	40.3	59.7



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 year) under SLL.

Conviction Rate of IPC Crimes

The conviction rate i.e., the ratio of cases convicted to the total cases tried, in 2008 was 42.6% which was marginally higher as compared to 42.3% in 2007. The crime head - wise analysis revealed that the conviction rate was highest in cases relating to Sexual Harassment (50.5%). The next highest conviction rate was 38.8% in cases of Theft. The highest percentage of cases which were either compounded or withdrawn was reported for 'Hurt' cases (5.0%) followed by 'Molestation' (3.6%).

State / UT-wise details of Conviction Rates are presented for various IPC crimes in Table - 4.12. It is observed that Mizoram and Sikkim have reported a 100% conviction rate for 'Murder' cases against the National average of 42.6%.

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 85,80,257 SLL cases, including those pending from the previous years, for disposal by Criminal Courts in the country during 2008. There was an increase of 2.0% in SLL cases pending trial in 2008 as compared to 2007. The pendency of SLL cases in Courts during 2008 was lower at 59.7% as compared to 60.4% in 2007.

The State/UT-wise disposal of SLL crimes by various Courts is given in Table - 4.14. The pendency for SLL cases was reported to be high from Manipur (97.4%). The next in the order was Arunachal Pradesh (94.6%) followed by Jammu &

Kashmir (93.3%), West Bengal (91.6%) and Maharashtra (91.3%). The highest pendency among UTs was reported from Lakshadweep (100.0%) followed by Daman & Diu (96.4%).

The percentage disposal of various SLL crimes by Courts during 2008 is presented in Table - 4.15. The percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried was high in cases of Registration of Foreigners Act (88.1%). And Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (85.0%).

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 (83.5%) than that of IPC crimes (42.6%) at the National level. The conviction rate for SLL crimes was much higher than that of IPC crimes in respect of all States and UTs except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The conviction rate of SLL crimes in respect of these States was lower than the National average of 83.5%.

Duration of trials for IPC Crimes by various Courts

The duration of trials (for completed trials) compiled for the IPC crimes at various levels of Courts from all the States / UTs, is presented in Table - 4.18. It was observed that 31,282 trials (3.0%) were completed after 10 years of trial out of 10,52,623 completed trials, 11.8% between 5 to 10 years, 22.4% between 3 to 5 years, 32.0% between 1 to 3 years, 18.4% between 6 months to a year and 12.3% 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 (22.4%).

Salient features

- 1) Charge-sheeting rate for IPC crimes was low in Manipur (6.2%) against National average of 79.8%.
- 2) The Conviction rate for IPC cases was low in Maharashtra (9.4%), West Bengal (12.0%), D & N Haveli (12.1%), Tripura (15.6%), Orissa (15.8%), Assam (16.2%) and Bihar (19.7%) as compared to

National average of 42.6%.

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

4) The conviction rates for SLL crimes in respect of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep (0% each), Maharashtra (10.2%), Tripura (12.1%) and Orissa (15.4%) were very low against the National average of 83.5%.

CHAPTER-5

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

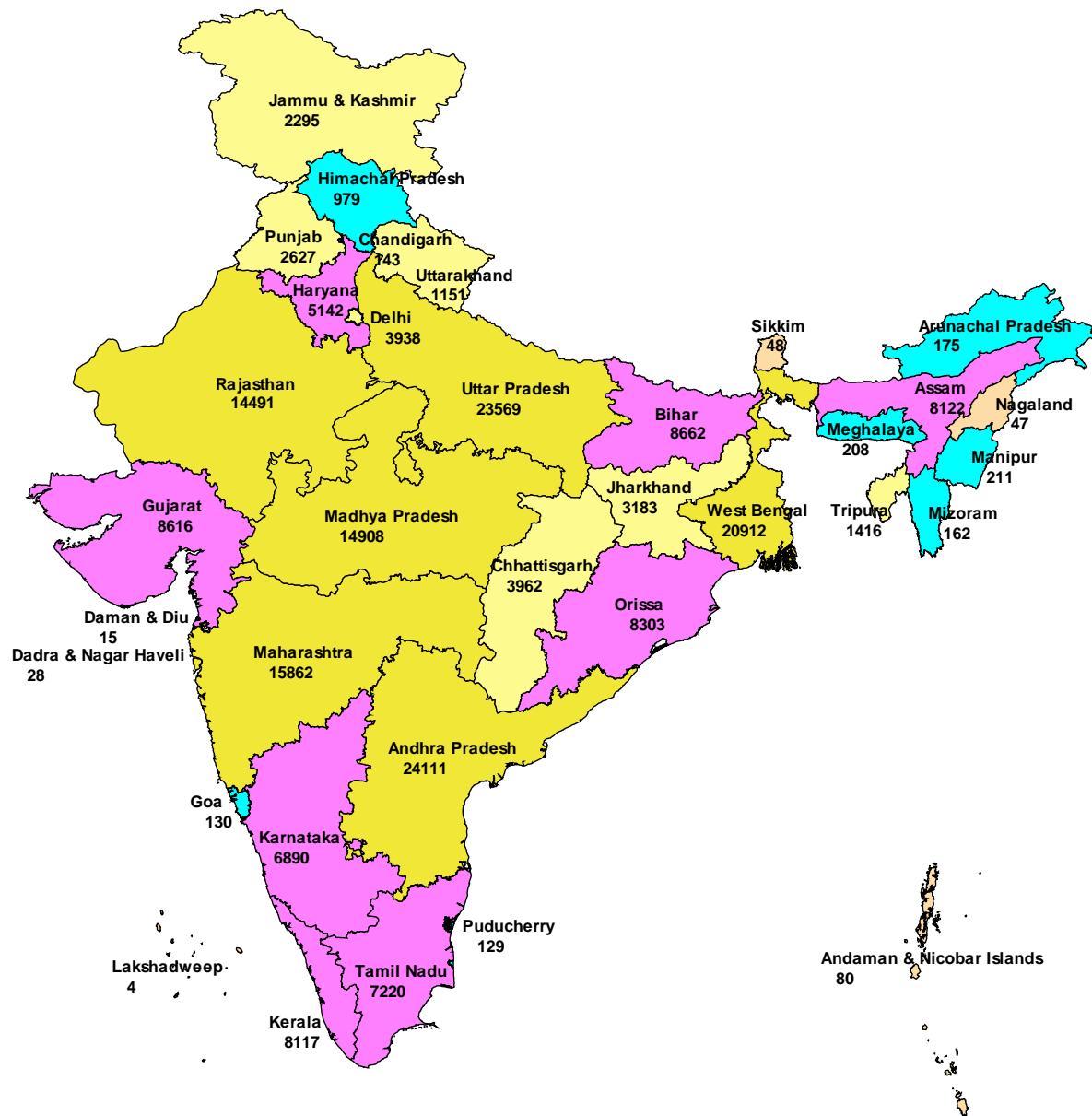
- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
- (iv) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (v) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence...1,95,856)

A total of 1,95,856 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 1,85,312 during 2007 recording an increase of 5.7% during 2008. These crimes have continuously increased during 2004 - 2008 with 1,54,333 cases in 2004, 1,55,553 in 2005, 1,64,765 cases in 2006, 1,85,312 cases in 2007 and 1,95,856 cases in 2008. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.3% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 24,111 cases. Uttar Pradesh, with nearly 16.6% share of country's population has accounted for 12.0% of total crime against women by reporting 23,569 cases in 2008.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2008

(All India 195856)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

	upto 100
	100 - 1,000
	1,000 - 5,000
	5,000 - 10,000
	Above 10,000

Crime Rate (Crime rate... 17.0)

The rate of crime has increased marginally from 16.3 during the year 2007 to 17.0 during 2008. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women at 40.2 during 2008.

Trend Analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2004 to 2008 along with percentage variation are

presented in Table-5(A). The crime against women has increased by 5.7% over 2007 and by 26.9% over 2004. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.3% of total crimes and the rest 4.7% were SLL crimes against women.

The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased continually during last 5 years from 7.8% in 2004 to 8.9% during 2008.

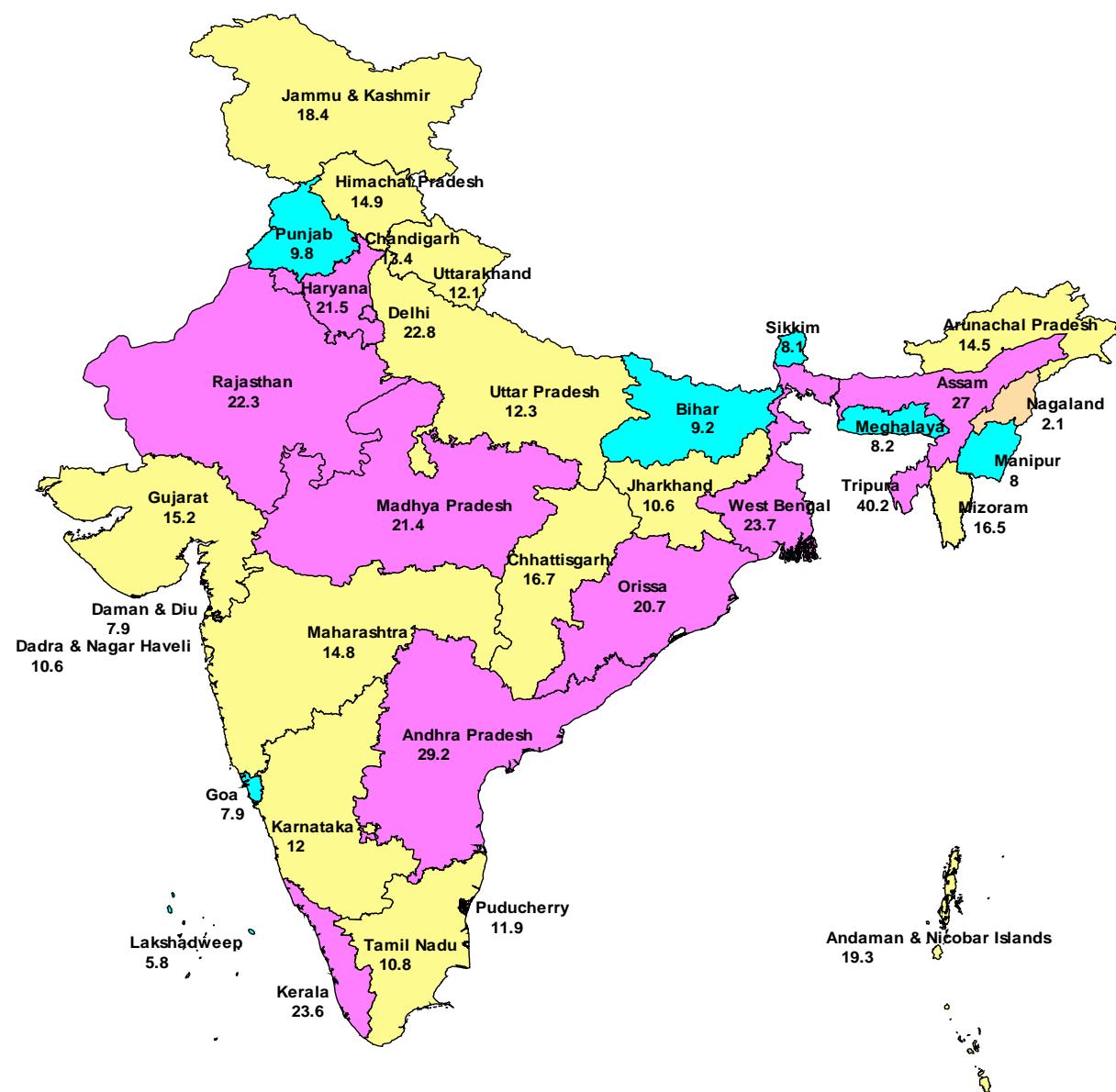
Table - 5(A)

Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women during 2004 - 2008 and Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	18,233	18,359	19,348	20,737	21,467	3.5
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	15,578	15,750	17,414	20,416	22,939	12.4
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	7,026	6,787	7,618	8,093	8,172	1.0
4.	Torture (Sec. 498-A IPC)	58,121	58,319	63,128	75,930	81,344	7.1
5.	Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)	34,567	34,175	36,617	38,734	40,413	4.3
6.	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)	10,001	9,984	9,966	10,950	12,214	11.5
7.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	89	149	67	61	67	9.8
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	1	0	0	1	-
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	5,748	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	-25.5
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,378	2,917	1,562	1,200	1,025	-14.6
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	3,592	3,204	4,504	5,623	5,555	-1.2
Total		1,54,333	1,55,553	1,64,765	1,85,312	1,95,856	5.7

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2008

(All India 17.0)



Rate of Crime

upto 5
5 - 10
10 - 20
Above 20

Note:

Rate of Crime against Women means no. of crimes against women per one lakh population.

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

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC crimes
1	2004	18,32,015	1,43,615	7.8
2	2005	18,22,602	1,43,523	7.9
3	2006	18,78,293	1,54,158	8.2
4	2007	19,89,673	1,74,921	8.8
5	2008	20,93,379	1,86,617	8.9

Crime head-wise analysis (IPC)

Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) (Incidence...21,467 Rate...1.9)

An increasing trend in cases of rape has been observed during 2004 - 2008. These cases reported a marginal increase of 0.7% in 2005 over 2004, an increase of 5.4% in 2006 over 2005, an increase of 7.2% in 2007 over 2006 and an increase of 3.5% in 2008 over 2007. *Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (2,937) accounting for 13.7% of total such cases reported in the country.* However, Mizoram has reported the highest crime rate 7.8 as compared to National average of 1.9.

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

Incest Rape (Incidence...309)

Incest rape cases have decreased by 23.7% from 405

cases in 2007 to 309 cases in 2008 as compared to 3.5% increase in overall Rape cases. Madhya Pradesh (52) has accounted for the highest 16.8% of the total such cases reported in the country. (See Table 5.3)

Rape Victims

There were 21,485 victims of Rape out of 21,467 reported Rape cases in the country. 9.2% (1,970) of the total victims of Rape were girls under 15 years of age, while 16.3% (3,496) were teenaged girls (15-18 years). 57.2% (12,299) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. 3,584 victims (16.7%) were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.6% (136) were over 50 years of age. The details are given in Table-5.3.

Offenders were known to the victims in as many as 19,542 (91.0%) cases. Parents / close family members were involved in 1.6% (309 out of 19,542) of these cases, neighbours were involved in 33.1% cases (6,462 out of 19,542) and relatives were involved in 5.4% (1,065 out of 19,542) cases. The State / UT / City-wise details are presented in Table-5.4.

Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC)
(Incidence...22,939
Rate...2.0)

These cases have reported an increase of 12.4% as compared to previous year (20,416). Uttar Pradesh (4,439) has accounted for 19.4% of the total cases at the National level. Delhi UT has reported the highest rate at 6.6 as compared to the National average of 2.0.

Dowry Deaths (Sec. 302, 304B IPC)
(Incidence...8,172
Rate...0.7)

These cases have increased by 1.0% over the previous year (8,093). 27.4% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,237) alone followed by Bihar (1,210) (14.8%). The highest rate of crime (1.3) was reported from Bihar and Haryana each as compared to the National average of 0.7.

Torture (Cruelty by Husband & Relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC)
(Incidence...81,344
Rate...7.1)

‘Torture’ cases in the country have increased by 7.1% over the previous year (75,930). 16.8% of these were reported from West Bengal (13,663). The highest rate of 20.9 was reported from Tripura as compared to the National rate at 7.1.

Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
(Incidence...40,413
Rate...3.5)

Incidents of Molestation in the country have increased by 4.3% over the previous year (38,734). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (6,445) amounting to 15.9% of total such cases. Tripura has reported the highest rate (9.8) as compared to the National average of 3.5.

Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
(Incidence...12,214 Rate...1.1)

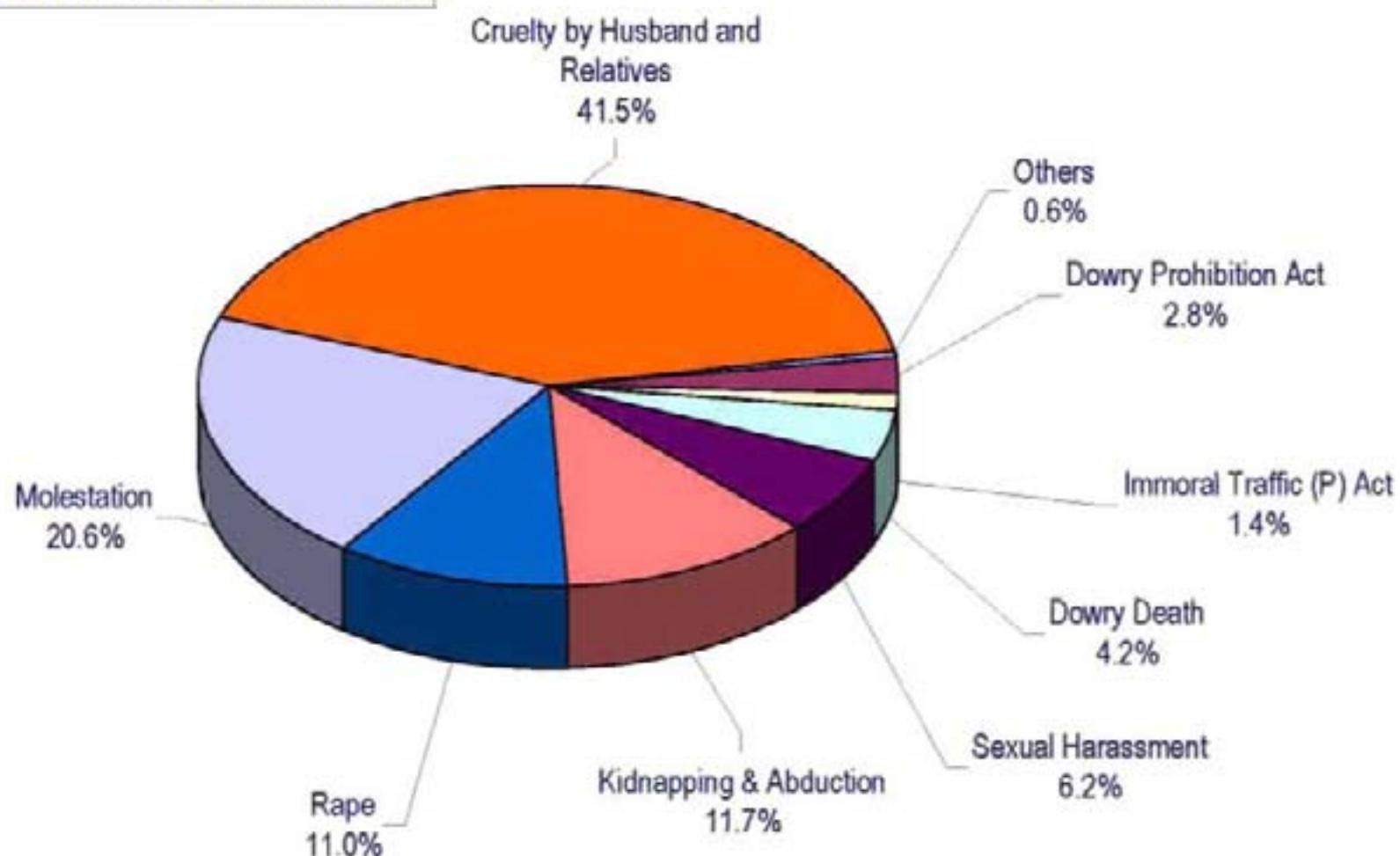
The number of such cases has increased by 11.5% over the previous year (10,950). Andhra Pradesh has reported 29.1% of cases (3,551) followed by Uttar Pradesh 27.6% (3,374). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate 4.3 as compared to the National average of 1.1.

Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)
(Incidence...67)

An increase of 9.8% has been observed in such cases as 67 cases were reported during the year 2008 as compared to 61 cases in the previous year (2007). Jharkhand (39) and Bihar (22) have reported the highest number of such cases accounting for 58.2% and 32.8% respectively of total such cases at the National level.

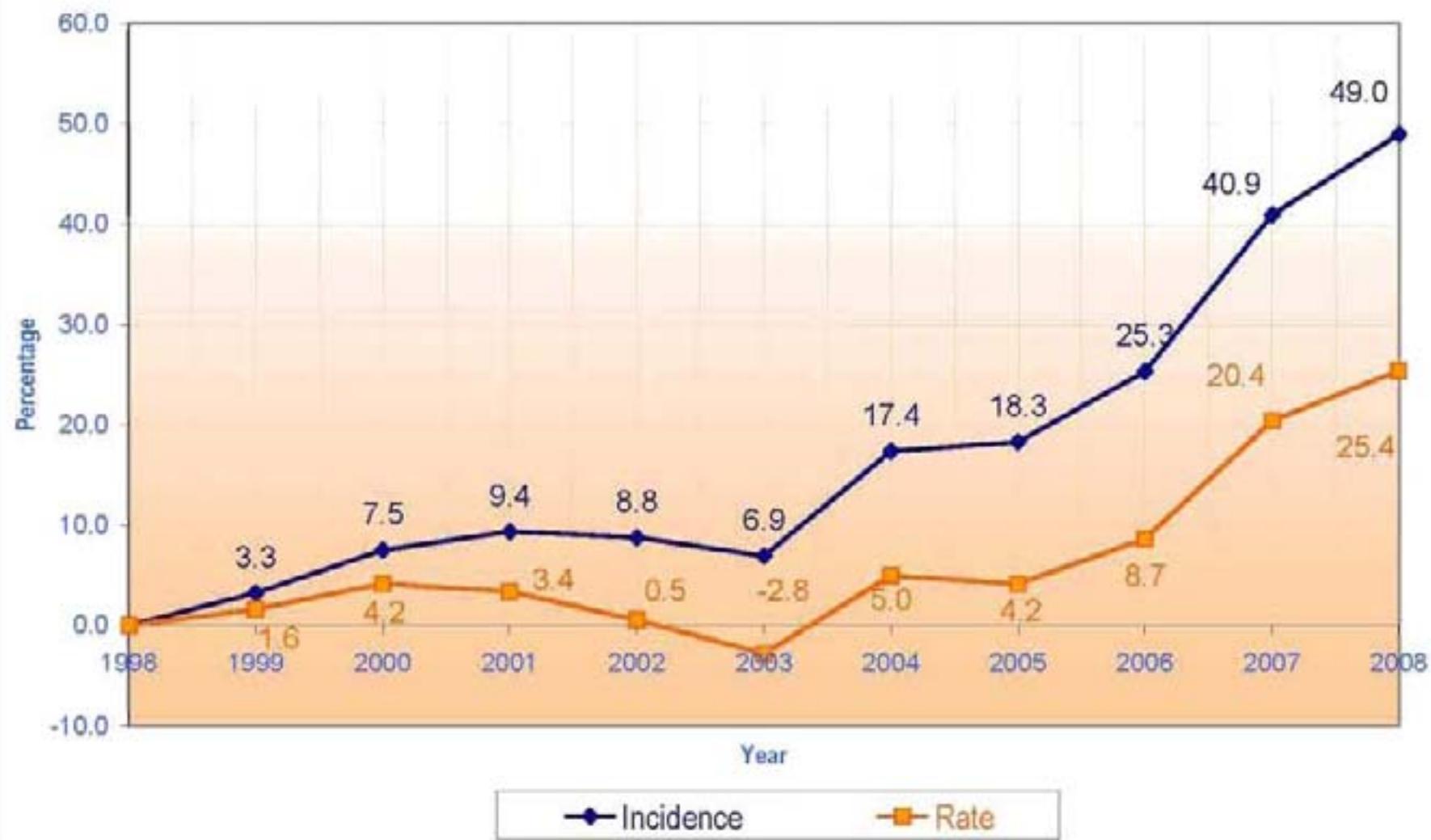
FIGURE 5.1

**Crime Against Women
Percent Distribution during 2008**



**Incidence & Rate of Crime Against Women
Percentage Change from 1998**

FIGURE 5.2



Crime-head wise analysis (Special Laws)

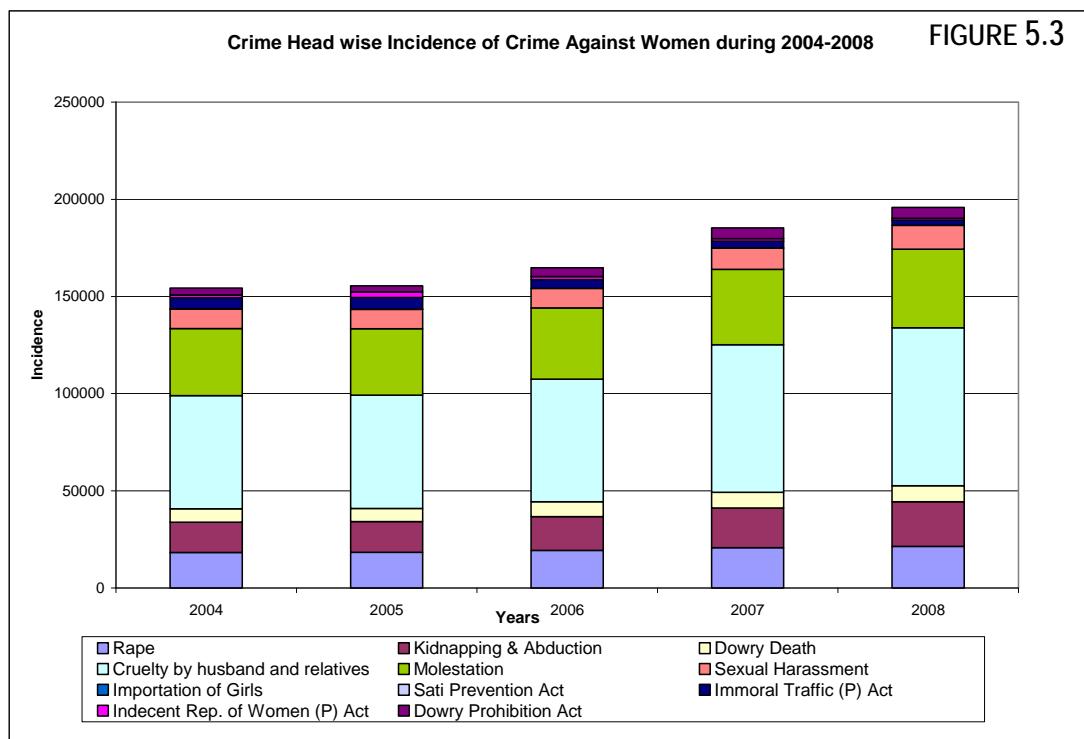
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Incidence...2,659 Rate...0.2)

Cases under this Act have registered a decline of 25.5% during the year as compared to the previous year (3,568). 25.8% (687) cases were reported from Tamil Nadu whereas Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of

3.2 as compared to the National average of 0.2.

Sati Prevention Act (Incidence...1)

The only case registered under this Act in 2008 was reported from Chhattisgarh. No case was reported in the country during 2007.



Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (Incidence...1,025 Rate...0.1)

A decline of 14.6% was noticed in cases under this Act as compared to previous year (1,200). *Andhra Pradesh* with 889 cases has accounted for 86.7% of total such cases at the National level which has also reported the highest crime rate of 1.1 as compared to the National average rate of 0.1.

Dowry Prohibition Act (Incidence...5,555 Rate...0.5)

The cases under this Act have decreased by 1.2% as compared to the previous year (5,623). 23.7% cases were reported from Orissa (1,316) followed by Bihar (1,288) accounting for 23.2% of total cases at the National level. The highest crime rate was also reported from Orissa at 3.3 as compared to 0.5 at the National level.

Crime against Women in Cities (All-India...1,85,312 Cities...24,756)

35 cities having population over 10 lakh (See Chapter-2) have been identified as Mega cities as per population census 2001. A total of 24,756 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 35 cities as compared to 24,709 cases

in the year 2007 reporting a slight increase of 0.2%. The rate of crime in cities at 22.9 was comparatively higher as compared to the National rate of 17.0.

Among 35 cities, Delhi (3,515) has accounted for 14.2% of total crimes followed by Hyderabad (1,784) (7.2%). The crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Lucknow and Kanpur at 84.5, 65.5 and 64.5 respectively as compared to average of mega cities at 22.9.

Delhi city has accounted for 22.4% of Rape cases, 30.5% of Kidnapping & Abduction cases, 15.3% of Dowry Deaths, 11.5% of cases of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives and 15.4% of Molestation cases among 35 cities. Kanpur has reported 23.4% of cases of Eve-teasing. All the 4 cases under Importation of Girls were reported from Kolkata city.

It is worthwhile to mention that Bengaluru, Chennai, Mumbai and Jaipur have booked more cases under Special & Local Laws among the mega cities. 25.0% (276 out of 1,106) of cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 72.8% (372 out of 511) of Dowry Prohibition Act cases were registered in Bengaluru city alone. Similarly, 16.5% (183 out of 1,106) and 15.1% (167 out of 1,106) cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were registered in Chennai and Mumbai respectively. 96.0% (48 out of 50) of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act cases were registered in Jaipur 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. Such offences are construed as *Crimes Against Children* for the purpose of analysis in this chapter.

It is also to be borne in mind that the offences that are analysed in this chapter do not form an exclusive block of offences that are reported in the country. They are included in the IPC/SLL cases already discussed in other relevant chapters. The offences mentioned in this chapter have been culled out from various reported crimes in the country wherein the victims of the offences were children.

The data on crimes against children is compiled through the revised annual returns w.e.f. year 2001. Cumulative totals of crime statistics available on monthly basis were used for this analysis till 2000. The revised annual returns have additional heads like 'murder of

children' and 'other crimes', therefore, *incidents of crimes against children during 2001 and later years may not be comparable with the figures of year 2000 and before.*

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

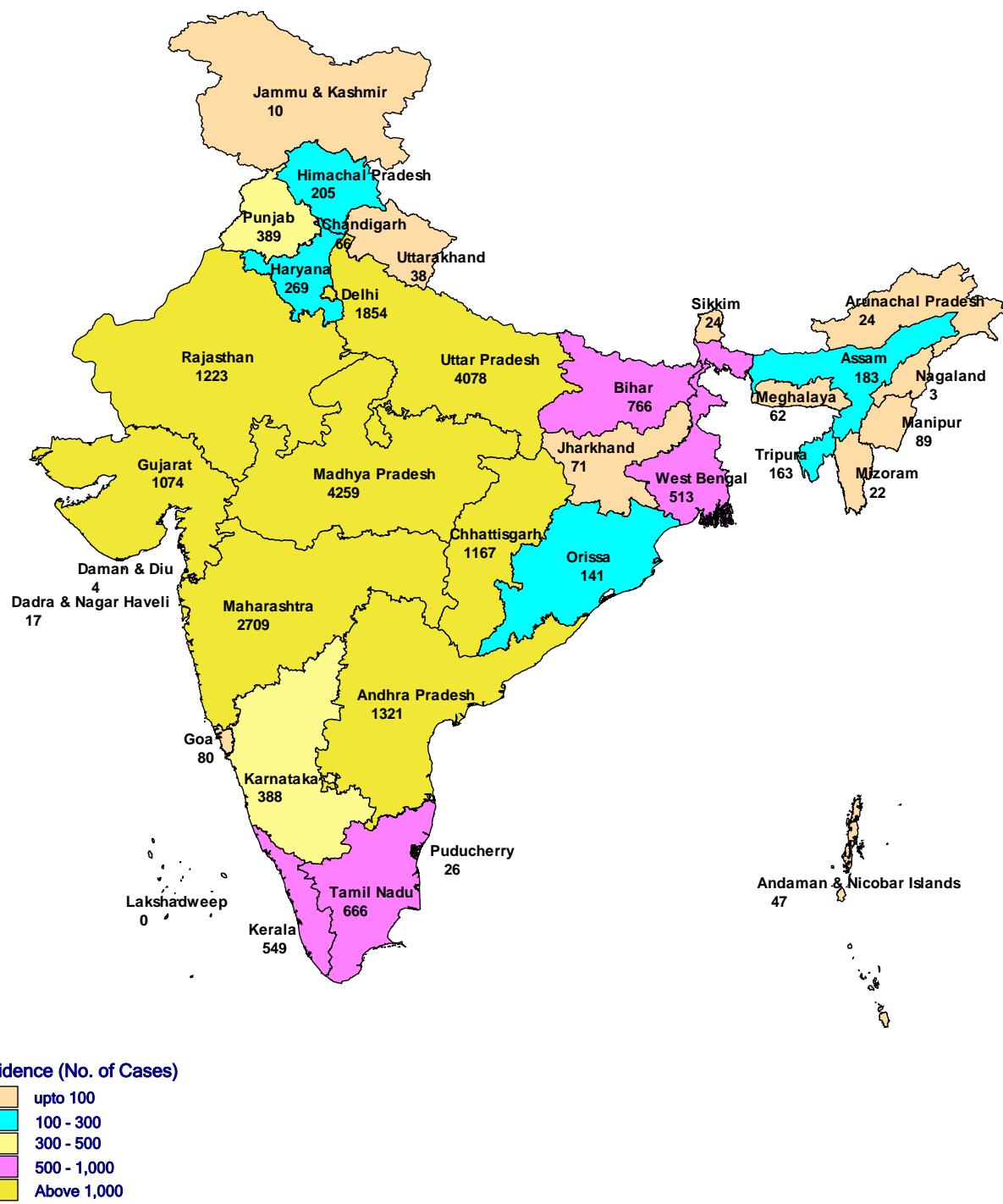
- 1) Crimes committed against Children which are punishable under Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- 2) Crimes committed against Children which are punishable under Special and Local Laws (SLL).

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

1. **Crimes against children punishable under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are:**
 - a) Murder (302 IPC)
 - b) Foeticides (Crime against a foetus) Section 315 & 316 IPC.
 - c) Infanticides (Crime against newborn child) (0 to 1 year) Section 315 IPC.
 - d) Abetment to Suicide (abetment by other persons for commitment of suicide by children) Section 305 IPC.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2008

(All India 22500)



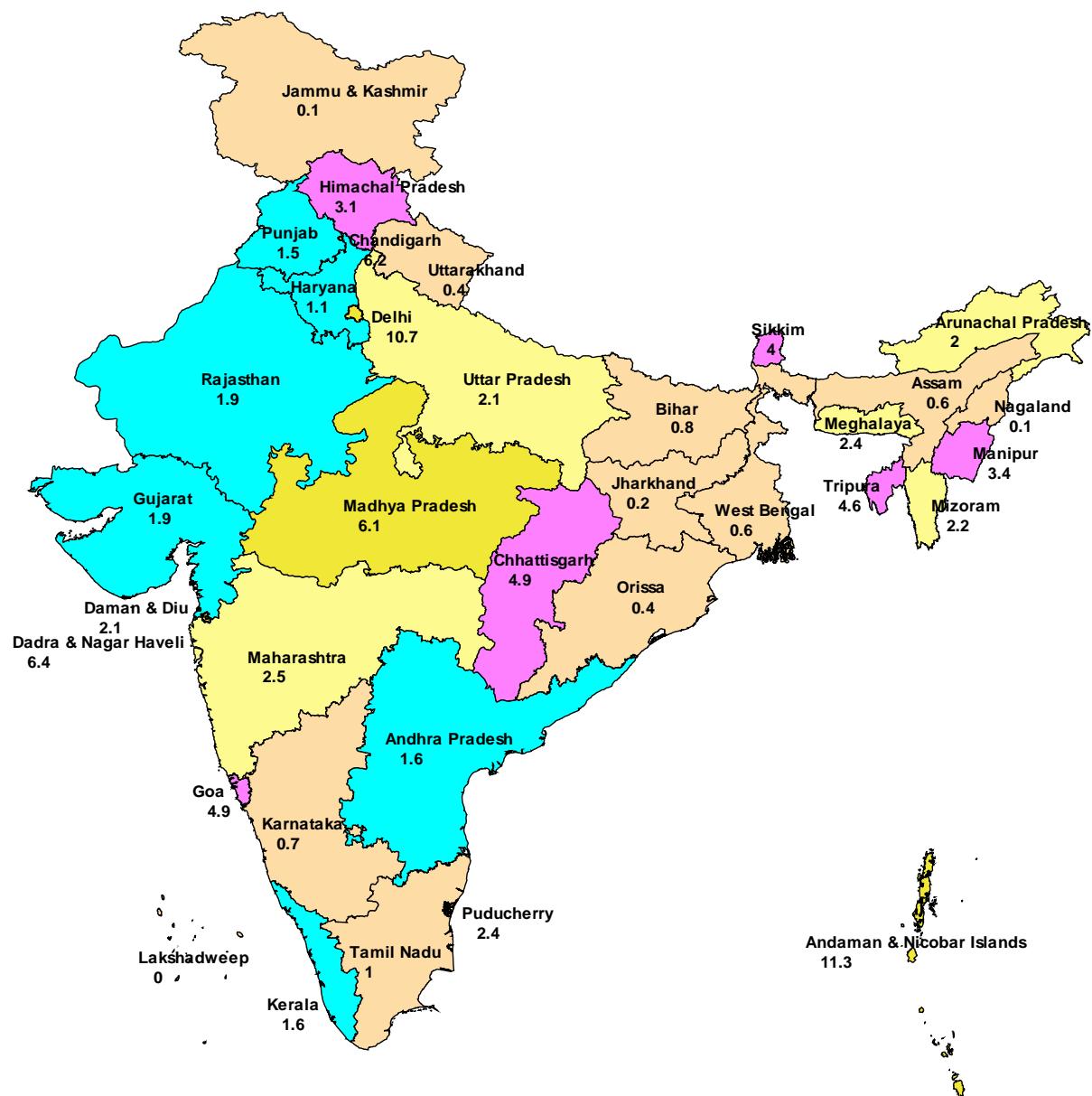
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|---|---|
| <p>e) Exposure & Abandonment (Crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment): Section 317 IPC.</p> <p>f) Kidnapping & Abduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Kidnapping for exporting (Section 360 IPC). ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361 IPC). iii) Kidnapping for ransom (Section 363 read with Section 384 IPC). iv) Kidnapping for camel racing etc. (Section 363 IPC). v) Kidnapping for begging (Section 363-A IPC). vi) Kidnapping to compel for marriage (Section 366 IPC). vii) Kidnapping for slavery etc. (Section 367 IPC). viii) Kidnapping child for stealing from its person (under 10 years of age only) (Section 369 IPC). <p>g) Procurement of minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce to illicit intercourse): Section 366-A IPC.</p> <p>h) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC).</p> <p>i) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC).</p> <p>j) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)</p> <p>k) Unnatural Offences (Sec. 377 IPC)</p> | <p>2. Crime against children punishable under 'Special and Local Laws' are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (where minors are abused in prostitution). b) Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1929. c) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) Act, 1986. |
|---|---|

Crime Incidence (Incidence...22,500)

A total of 22,500 cases of crimes against Children were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 20,410 cases during 2007, suggesting an increase of 10.2%. Among IPC crimes, number of Kidnapping & Abduction cases increased from 6,377 in 2007 to 7,650 in 2008, registering an increase of 20.0% over 2007. Cases under Child Marriage Restraint Act reported an increase of 8.3% (96 cases in 2007 to 104 cases in 2008). Cases of Selling of Girls for Prostitution decreased by 29.0% during the year 2008 (69 to 49 cases). Cases of Buying of Girls for Prostitution decreased by 25.0% (40 cases in 2007 to 30 cases in 2008). Madhya Pradesh (4,259), Uttar Pradesh (4,078), Maharashtra (2,709) and Delhi (1,854) have accounted for 18.9%, 18.1%, 12.0% and 8.2% of total crimes respectively against children at the National level.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2008

(All India 2.0)



Rate of Crime

upto 1.0
1.0 - 1.9
1.9 - 3.0
3.0 - 5.9
Above 5.9

Note:

Rate of Crime against Children means no. of crimes against children per one lakh population.

FIGURE 6.1

Crime Against Children – State-wise distribution during 2008 / 2007

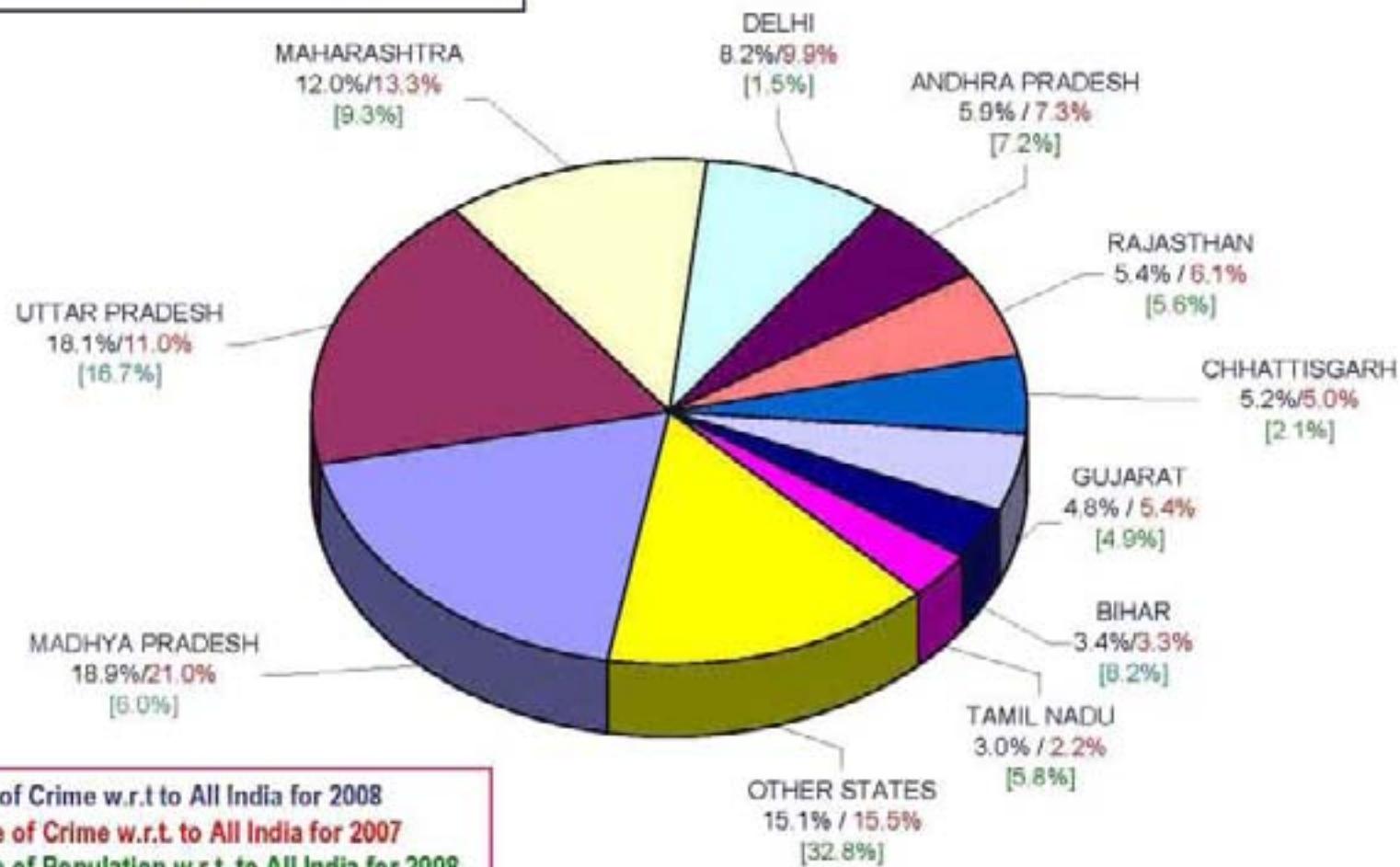
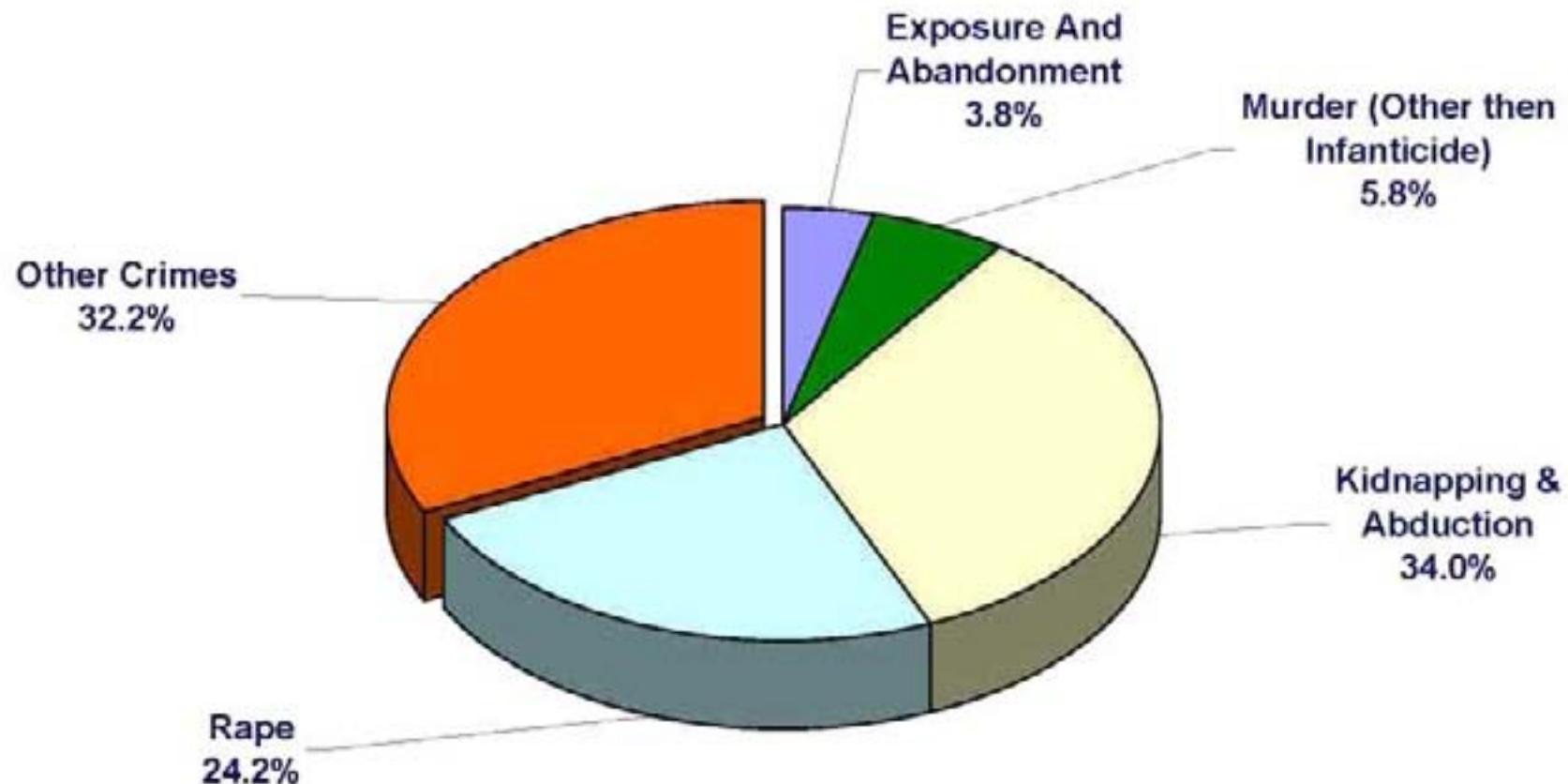


FIGURE 6.2

Crime Against Children

Crime head-wise Percentage Distribution during 2008



Crime Rate (Rate...2.0)

The crime rate has marginally increased from 1.8 in 2007 to 2.0 in 2008. The rate was highest in A & N Islands (11.3) followed by Delhi (10.7), D&N Haveli (6.4), Chandigarh (6.2) and Madhya Pradesh (6.1) as compared to the National average of 2.0.

Crime head-wise Analysis

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

Murder (Including Infanticides) (Sec. 302 IPC and 315 IPC) (Incidence...1,436 Rate...0.1)

A total of 1,436 cases of Murder of children (including infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,511 cases in 2007 resulting in a decrease of 5.0% in 2008 over 2007. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (376) accounting for 26.2% of the total cases reported in the country. Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep did not report any case of child murder during the year.

Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC) (Incidence...140 Rate...Negligible)

A total of 140 Infanticide cases were reported in the country during 2008. The incidents increased in the year 2008 (140 cases) from 134 in the year 2007. The increase amounted to 4.5% over 2007.

Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) (Incidence...5,446 Rate...0.5)

A total of 5,446 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 5,045 in 2007 accounting for an increase of 7.9% during the year. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (900) followed by Madhya Pradesh (892) and Maharashtra (690). These three States taken together accounted for 45.6% of the total child rape cases reported in the country.

Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC) (Incidence...7,650 Rate...0.7)

A total of 7,650 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of children were reported during the year as compared to 6,377 cases in the previous year accounting for a significant increase of 20.0%. Uttar Pradesh (2,224) has accounted for 29.1% of the total cases reported in the country. The rate of crime was highest in Delhi at 7.0 followed by Dadar & Nagar Haveli (4.2) and Chandigarh (3.4) as compared to the National average of 0.7.

Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC) (Incidence...73)

A total of 73 cases of Foeticide were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 96 in the year 2007 indicating a significant decline of 24.0% in these cases. Punjab has reported the highest number of such cases (24) followed by Rajasthan (10). These two States together have accounted for 46.6% of total such cases reported in the country.

Table-6 (A)
Crimes against Children in the country and % variation in 2008 over 2007

Sl. No.	Crime Head	YEAR			% Variation in 2008 over 2007
		2006	2007	2008	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1,324	1,377	1,296	-5.9
2.	Infanticide	126	134	140	4.5
3.	Rape	4,721	5,045	5,446	7.9
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	5,102	6,377	7,650	20.0
5.	Foeticide	125	96	73	-24.0
6.	Abetment of Suicide	45	26	29	11.5
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	909	923	864	-6.4
8.	Procurement of Minor Girls	231	253	224	-11.5
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	35	40	30	-25.0
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	123	69	49	-29.0
11.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	99	96	104	8.3
12.	Other Crimes	6,127	5,974	6,595	10.4
	Total	18,967	20,410	22,500	10.2

**Abetment to Suicide (Sec. 305 IPC)
(Incidence...29)**

29 cases of Abetment to Suicide by children were reported during 2008 as compared to 26 cases in 2007 denoting an increase of 11.5% in 2008.

**Exposure & Abandonment (Sec. 317 IPC)
(Incidence...864 Rate...0.1)**

A total of 864 cases were reported during 2008 as compared to 923 cases during 2007 showing a marginal decrease of 6.4% during 2008. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such cases (274) accounting for 31.7% of the total cases reported in the country.

Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)

(Incidence...224)

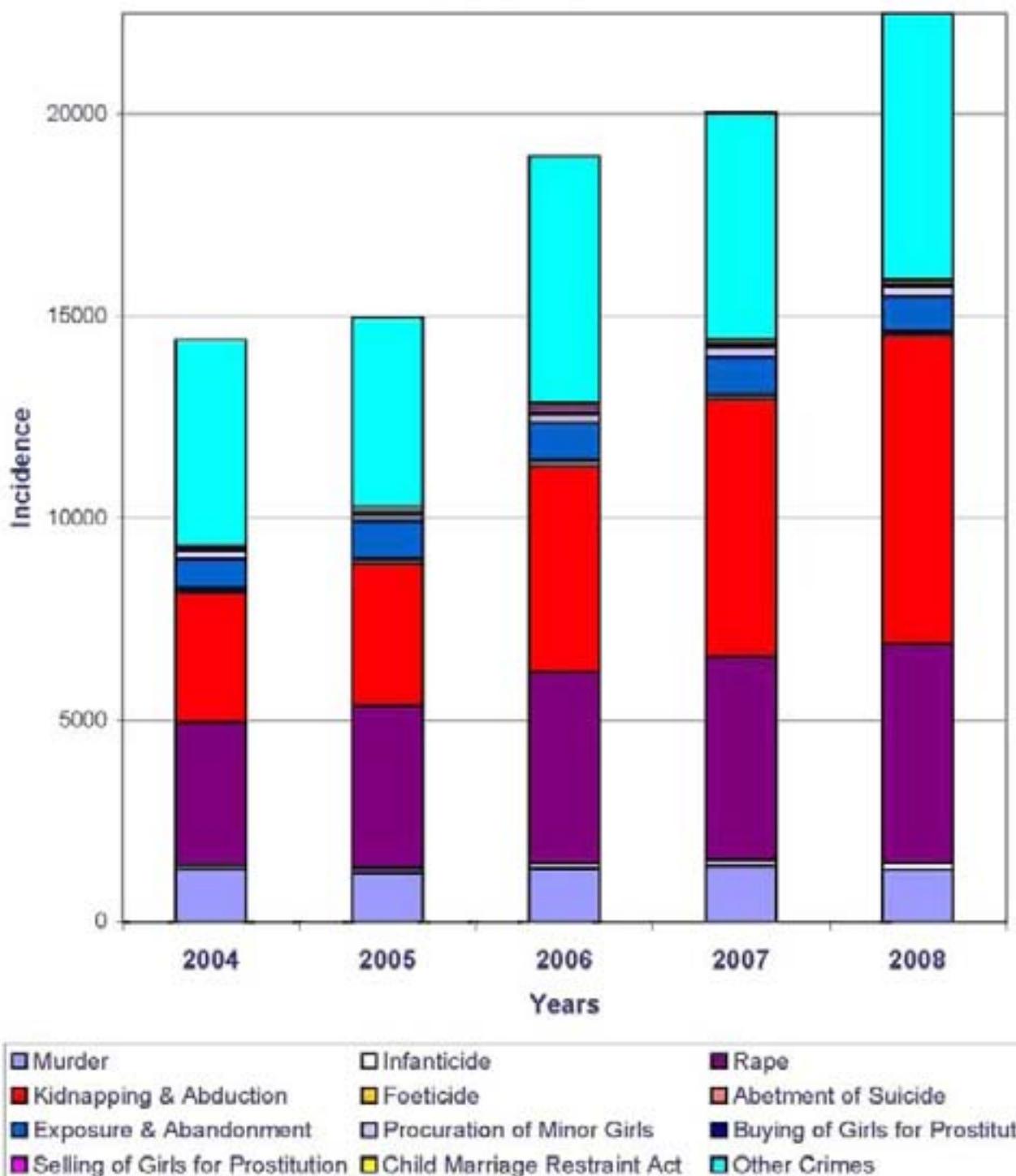
224 cases were reported in the year 2008 as compared to 253 such cases in 2007, accounting for 11.5% decrease over 2007. West Bengal has reported 53 such cases indicating a share of 23.7% at National level followed by Andhra Pradesh (48) and Bihar (45). A mixed trend was observed in these cases during the last three years. Details are given at Table 6(A).

**Buying/Selling of girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373/372 IPC)
(Incidence...30/49)**

30 cases of 'Buying of girls' and 49 cases of 'Selling of girls' for Prostitution were reported in the country during 2008 against 40 and 69 such cases respectively in 2007.

FIGURE 6.3

Crime Head Wise Incidence of Crime against Children During 2004-2008



Maharashtra (25 out of 30) has accounted for 83.3% of total cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 83.7% (41 cases out of 49 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country.

Child Marriage Restraint Act (Incidence...104)

A total of 104 cases were reported in the country under this Act as compared to 96 cases in the year 2007 accounting for a marginal increase of 8.3% during 2008.

The incidents of Child Marriage were highest in Gujarat (23 cases) followed by Andhra Pradesh (19 cases) and Karnataka (9 cases) accounting for 22.1%, 18.3% and 8.7% respectively of the total such cases 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) marginally decreased to 84.4% in 2008 from 85.8% in 2007. The highest charge-sheeting rate was observed in cases under

'Rape' (96.2%) followed by Child Marriage Restraint Act (93.3%) in comparison to the prevailing National level charge-sheeting rate of 79.8% for IPC crimes and 94.6% for SLL crimes. The lowest charge-sheeting rate was found in cases of 'Exposure & Abandonment' (10.9%). The details are presented in Table-6.5.

The conviction rate at the National level for these crimes stood at 35.7%. The conviction rate for 'Murder' was highest at 45.3% followed by cases under Infanticide (other than Murder) (42.6%). The complete State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details are presented in Table-6.3 to Table-6.8.

Disposal of Persons Arrested by Police & Courts

The details of disposal of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in Table-6.9 to Table-6.12. 23,299 (74.3%) persons out of 31,376 persons arrested for these crimes were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 5,958 persons were convicted representing 36.6% conviction rate of persons arrested, which is higher than conviction rate (case-wise) for crimes committed against children (35.7%).

CHAPTER-6*

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a group of crimes involving the exploitation of men, women and children for financial gains which is violation of fundamental human rights. Victims are lured or abducted from their homes and subsequently forced to work against their wishes through various means in various establishments, indulge in prostitution or subjected to various types of indignities and even killed or incapacitated for the purposes of begging and trade in human organs.

This Bureau is collecting data under the following heads of crime which are related to human trafficking.

IPC Crimes

- (i) Procurement of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)
- (ii) Importation of girls ((Sec. 366-B IPC)
- (iii) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section-372 IPC)
- (iv) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section -373 IPC)

SLL Crimes

- (i) Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956
- (ii) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

Cases under following legislations also form part of offences under human trafficking but NCRB is not collecting data specifically relating to these acts.

- (i) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976

- (ii) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000
- (iii) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
- (iv) Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994.

Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence...3,133)

A total of 3,133 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 2008 as compared to 4,087 during 2007 recording a decrease of 23.3% during 2008. 6,175 cases relating to human trafficking were reported during 2004 as compared to 6,402 and 5,096 cases reported in 2005 and 2006 respectively.

Crime Rate (Crime rate... 0.3)

The rate of crime has declined from 0.4 during the year 2007 to 0.3 during 2008.

Trend Analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2004 to 2008 alongwith percentage variation are presented in Table-6*(A). The crime under human trafficking during the year 2008 has decreased by 23.3% over 2007 and 49.3% over 2004.

**Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B
IPC)
(Incidence...67)**

An increase of 9.8% has been observed in such cases as 67 cases were reported during the year 2008 as compared to 61 cases in the previous year (2007). Jharkhand (39) and Bihar (22) have reported highest number of cases accounting for 58.2% and 32.8% respectively of the total cases reported in the country.

**Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec.
366 A IPC)
(Incidence...224)**

224 cases were reported in the year 2008 as compared to 253 such cases in 2007, accounting for 11.5% decrease over 2007. West Bengal has reported 53 such cases indicating a share of 23.7% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (48) and Bihar (45). A mixed trend was observed in these cases during the last three years. Details are given at Table 6*(C).

**Selling of Girls for Prostitution
(Sec. 372 IPC)
(Incidence...49)**

49 cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during 2008 against 69 such cases in 2007, thereby indicating a decline of 29.0% over 2007. *West Bengal* has accounted for 83.7% (41 cases out of 69 cases) of the total cases of 'Selling of Girls for Prostitution' reported in the country.

**Buying of Girls for Prostitution
(Sec. 373 IPC)
(Incidence...30)**

30 cases of 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' were reported in the country during the year 2008. This indicates a 25.0% decrease in the incidence over 2007 when 40 cases were reported in the country. Maharashtra has accounted for 83.3% (25 out of 30) cases reported in the country in 2008.

**Immoral Trafficking (Prevention)
Act 1956
(Incidence...2,659 Rate...0.2)**

Cases under this Act have registered a decline of 25.5% (2,659) during the year as compared to the previous year (3,568). 25.8% (687) of the total cases reported in the country were reported from Tamil Nadu whereas Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate of 3.2 under this head as compared to the National average of 0.2.

**Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
(Incidence...104)**

The cases reported under this Act during 2008 have marginally increased by 8.3% over the previous year (96). Gujarat (23) and Andhra Pradesh (19) have reported the bulk of cases together accounting for 40.4% of the total cases.

Human Trafficking Incidence of various crime during 2004-2008

FIGURE 6.1*

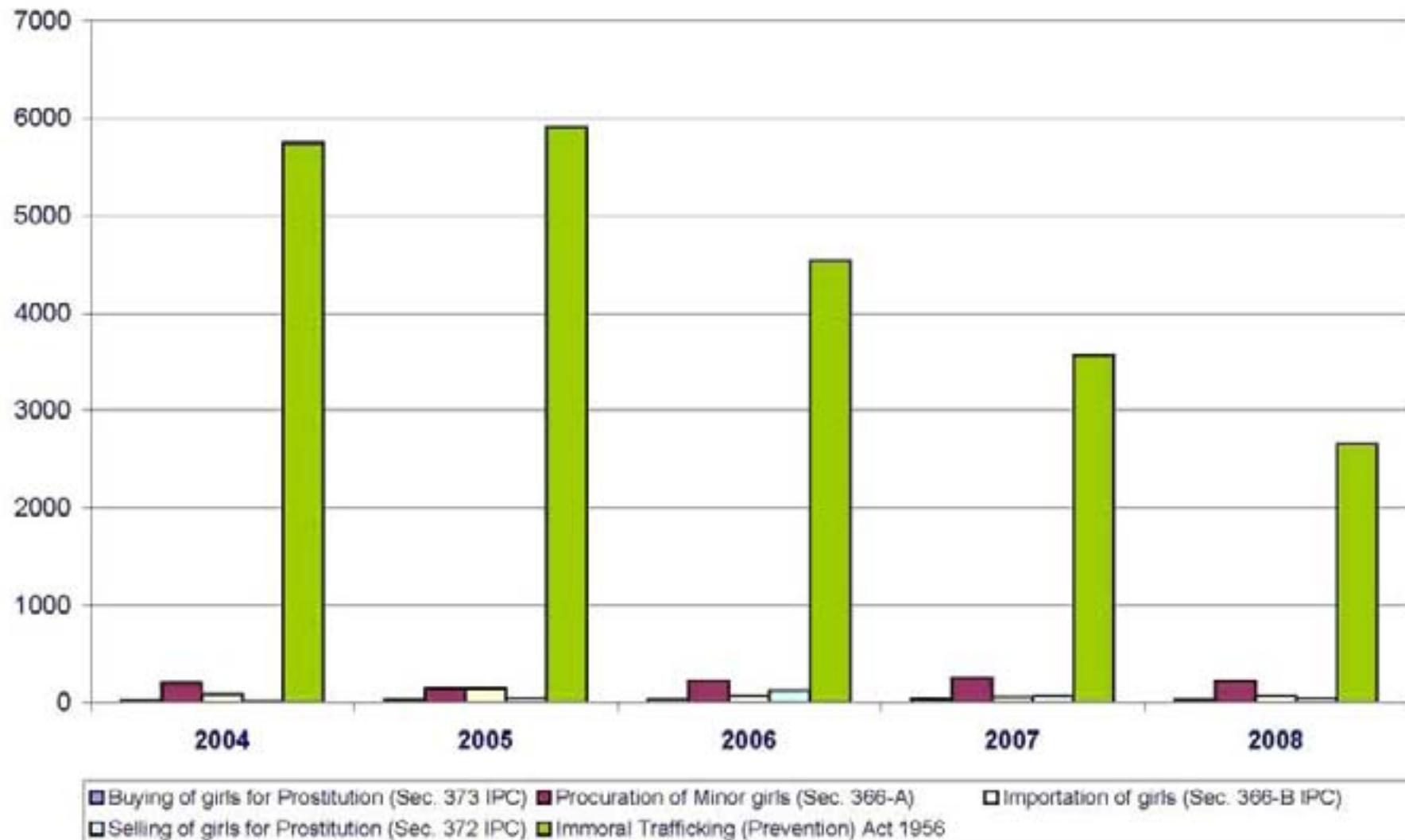
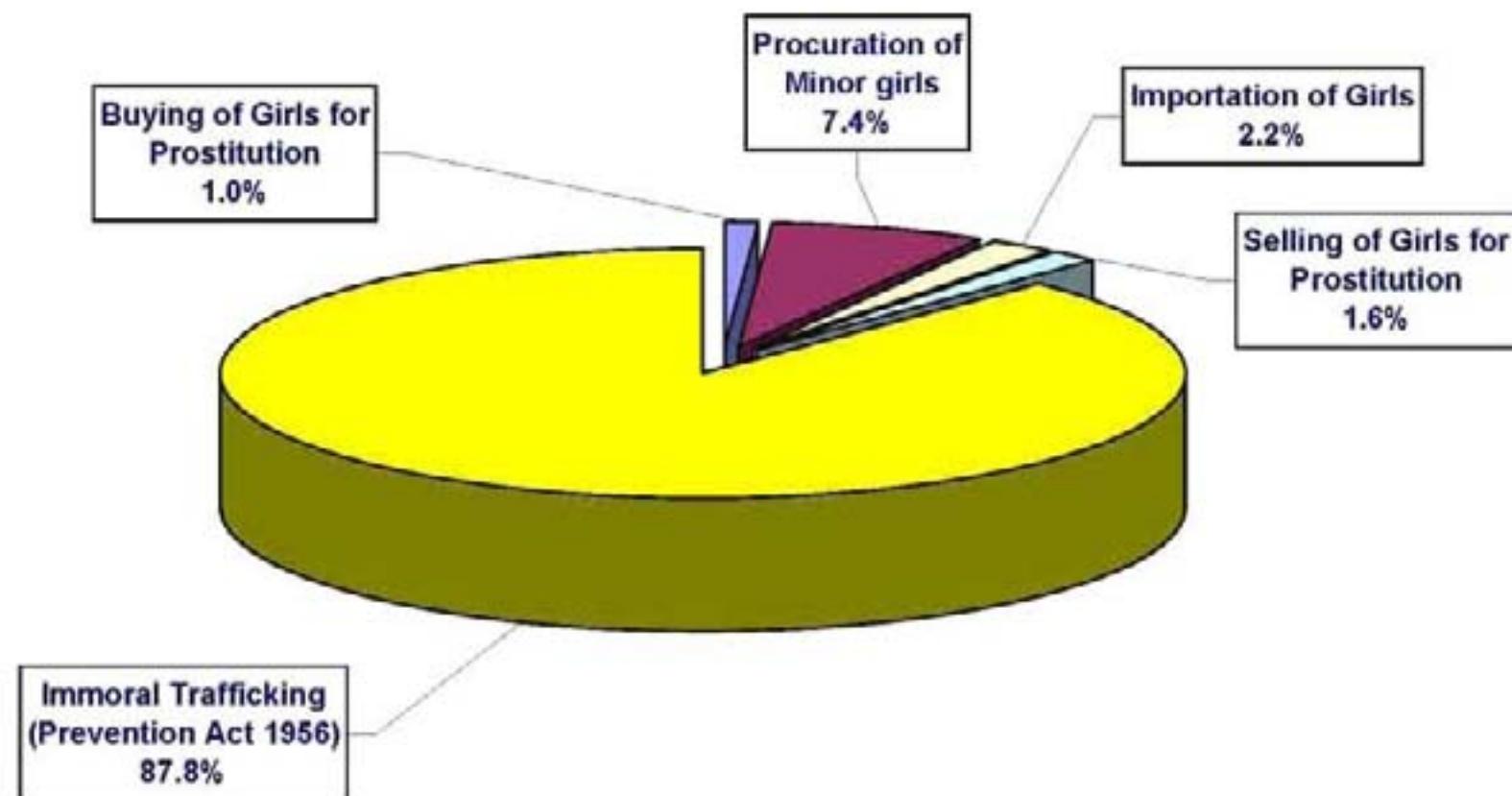


FIGURE 6.2*

Human Trafficking
Percentage distribution during 2008



- Buying of girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC) ■ Procurement of Minor girls (Sec. 366-A) □ Importation of girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)
- Selling of girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC) ■ Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956

Table-6*(A)

Crime Head-wise Incidence of various crimes under Human Trafficking during 2004 - 2008 and Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1.	Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	205	145	231	253	224	-11.5
2.	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366-B IPC)	89	149	67	61	67	9.8
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	19	50	123	69	49	-29.0
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	21	28	35	40	30	-25.0
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	5,748	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	-25.5
6.	Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929	93	122	99	96	104	8.3
Total		6,175	6,402	5,096	4,087	3,133	-23.3

The proportion of human trafficking crimes committed towards total IPC crimes has shown a mixed trend during the last 5 years. Details may be seen at Table-6*(B).

States/UTs wise cases registered during 2008 are given at Table 6* (C).

Table-6*(B)
Proportion of Crimes under Human Trafficking towards total IPC crimes

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1.	2004	18,32,015	41,96,766	6,175	0.6
2.	2005	18,22,602	32,03,735	6,402	0.6
3.	2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	5,096	0.5
4.	2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	4,087	0.4
5.	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,133	0.3

Table 6*(C)
Cases Registered Under Human Trafficking During 2008

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	Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	48	0	357	19	427
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	27	1	28
4	Bihar	0	0	45	22	39	8	114
5	Chhattisgarh	0	1	3	0	4	5	13
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	14	1	15
7	Gujarat	0	0	7	0	52	23	82
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	77	4	81
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	1	2	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
11	Jharkhand	1	0	18	39	8	0	66
12	Karnataka	0	0	4	1	515	9	529
13	Kerala	0	0	13	0	187	4	204
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	15	0	10	2	32
15	Maharashtra	25	1	13	0	327	5	371
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	29	1	30
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	43	6	49
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	72	3	75
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	687	4	692
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	57	0	57
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0	3	0	5
28	West Bengal	2	41	53	5	62	6	169
Total (States)		30	49	224	67	2,580	103	3,053
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	60	1	61
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	79	1	80
Total (All-India)		30	49	224	67	2,659	104	3,133

CHAPTER-7

CRIME AGAINST PERSONS BELONGING TO SCs / STs

India is committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections of society in particular. Equality of status and opportunity to all citizens of the country is guaranteed by the Constitution of India, which also provides that no individual shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, caste or sex, etc. Fundamental Rights and other specific provisions, namely, Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to the commitment of the State towards its people. The strategy of the State is to secure distributive justice and allocation of resources to support programmes for social, economic and educational advancement of the weaker sections in general and those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes in particular.

Constitutional Rights

The Indian Constitution vide Article 15 lays down that no citizen shall be subjected to any disability or restriction on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It also guarantees that every citizen shall have equality of status and opportunity.

The problems of social inequality and class divide in a

country like India with heterogeneous groups and sub-groups needs to be recognised and resolved by all available democratic measures including special legislations to deal with particular acts constituting offences against such weaker sections of the society. 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' are two such identified social groups. Article 46 of the Constitution of India expressly provides that the State shall promote the educational and economic upliftment of the Weaker Sections of the society, in particular of SCs & STs with special care and shall protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Legal Rights

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

The major legal enactments at the national level are:

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

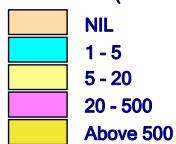
The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2008

(All India 33615)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



of Article 17 of the Constitution to abolish untouchability and its practice in any form. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was brought into force from 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)

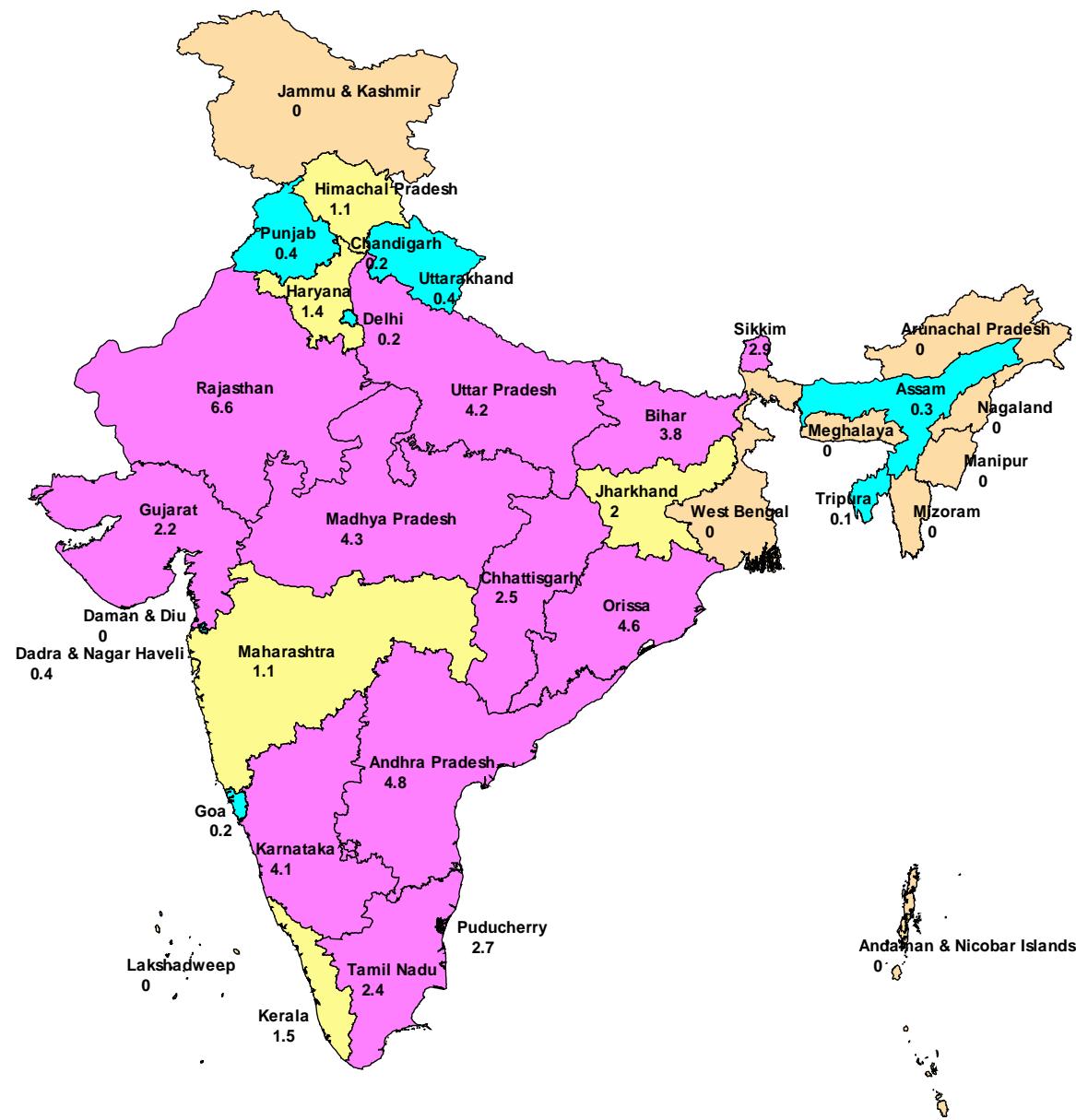
- (i) Protection of Civil Rights Acts, 1955
- (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

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.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2008

(All India 2.9)



Rate of Crime

	NIL
	0.1 - 1.0
	1.0 - 2.0
	Above 2.0

Note:

Rate of Crime against Scheduled Castes means no. of crimes against Scheduled Castes per one lakh population.

Crime Against Scheduled Castes

Incidence of Crime - National (Incidence (IPC+SLL) 33,615)

The year 2008 has witnessed an increase of 11.9% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 30,031 cases reported in 2007 have increased to 33,615 cases in 2008. This increase was observed in all heads except Murder, Robbery and Arson. Cases of Murder in 2008 declined by 7.1% over 2007. Arson and Robbery cases showed a decline of 5.5% and 1.2% respectively in 2008 over 2007. Cases registered under PCR Act showed an increase of 20.4% in 2008 over 2007. Dacoity cases reported an increase of 121.7% in 2008 over 2007. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan accounted for 23.8% and 12.8% of the total cases (33,615) reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (11.9%).

Crime rate (Crime rate...2.9)

The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes increased from 2.6 in 2007 to 2.9 in 2008. Rajasthan reported the highest crime rate in 2008 which stood at 6.6. The other States reporting higher crime rate were Andhra Pradesh (4.8), Orissa (4.6), Madhya Pradesh (4.3), Uttar Pradesh (4.2) and Karnataka (4.1) against the National average of 2.9.

Crime head-wise Analysis of Crimes Against Scheduled Castes

Murder (Incidence...626 Rate...0.1)

A total of 626 cases were reported in the country during 2008 compared to 674 cases in 2007 thereby reporting a decrease of 7.1% during 2008. *Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 38.2% of the total Murder cases reported in the country (239 out of 626).*

Hurt (Incidence...4,216 Rate...0.3)

A total of 4,216 cases were reported during 2008 as compared to 3,814 cases in 2007 in the country thereby reporting an increase of 10.5% during the year. *Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest 706 (out of 4,216) cases accounting for 16.7% of the total cases.*

Rape (Incidence...1,457 Rate...0.1)

A total of 1,457 cases of Rape of women belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported in the country as compared to 1,349 cases in 2007, thereby reporting an increase of 8.0% in 2008 over 2007. *Uttar Pradesh has reported 375 cases accounting for 25.7% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh 357 cases (24.5%).*

Kidnapping & Abduction (Incidence...482)

A total of 482 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of Scheduled Castes were reported during the year 2008 as compared to 332 cases in 2007 thereby reporting an increase of 45.2%. Uttar Pradesh has reported 219 (45.4%) cases during 2008.

Robbery were reported during the year as compared to 86 cases in the previous year thereby reporting a decline of 1.2%. Gujarat has reported the highest (24) number of cases followed by Bihar (17), Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (10 each). These four States together shared 71.8% of total cases reported in the country.

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

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1.	Murder	654	669	673	674	626	-7.1
2.	Rape	1,157	1,172	1,217	1,349	1,457	8.0
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	253	258	280	332	482	45.2
4.	Dacoity	26	26	30	23	51	121.7
5.	Robbery	72	80	90	86	85	-1.2
6.	Arson	211	210	226	238	225	-5.5
7.	Hurt	3,824	3,847	3,760	3,814	4,216	10.5
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	364	291	405	206	248	20.4
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	8,891	8,497	8,581	9,819	11,602	18.1
10.	Others	11,435	11,077	11,808	13,490	14,623	8.4
	Total	26,887	26,127	27,070	30,031	33,615	11.9

Dacoity (Incidence...51)

A total of 51 cases of Dacoity were reported during 2008 as compared to 23 cases in 2007 thereby reporting an increase of 121.7%. Maharashtra reported the highest number of 17 cases, accounting for 33.3% of total cases.

Robbery (Incidence...85)

A total of 85 cases of

Arson (Incidence...225)

Country-wide 225 cases of Arson were reported in 2008 as compared to 238 cases in the year 2007 reporting a decrease of 5.5% during 2008. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest 53 number of cases followed by Bihar (44) and Madhya Pradesh (41). These three States together have accounted for 61.3% of total cases reported in the country.

Protection of Civil Rights Act

(Incidence...248)

A total of 248 cases were reported in 2007 as compared to 206 cases in the year 2007 thereby reporting an increase of 20.4% in 2008 over 2007. *Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest 123 number of cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (49).* These two States accounted for 69.3% of total cases reported in the country.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Incidence...11,602 Rate...1.0)

A total of 11,602 cases were reported under this Act in 2008 as compared to 9,819 in 2007 thereby reporting an increase of 18.1%. Uttar Pradesh has reported 3,072 cases accounting for 26.5% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Bihar (20.9%). The rate of crime was highest in Bihar at 2.6 as compared to National rate of 1.0.

Crimes against Scheduled Tribes (Incidence (IPC+SLL)...5,582 Rate...0.5)

A total of 5,582 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 5,532 cases in 2007 showing an increase of 0.9% in 2008 over 2007. The increase was observed in all heads except Murder, Rape, Robbery, Arson and cases under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The details are presented in Table-7 (B). Madhya Pradesh has reported 19.2% (1,071) followed by Rajasthan 18.6%

(1,038) of the total cases reported in the country. However the crime rate was highest in Arunachal Pradesh at 5.2 as compared to only 0.5 at National level.

Crime head-wise analysis of Crimes Against Scheduled Tribes

Murder (Incidence...128)

A total of 128 cases of Murder of Scheduled Tribes were reported in 2008 as compared to 140 cases in 2007, showing a decline of 8.6%. Madhya Pradesh has reported 35.2% (45 cases) of the total cases reported in the country.

Rape (Incidence...585 Rate...0.1)

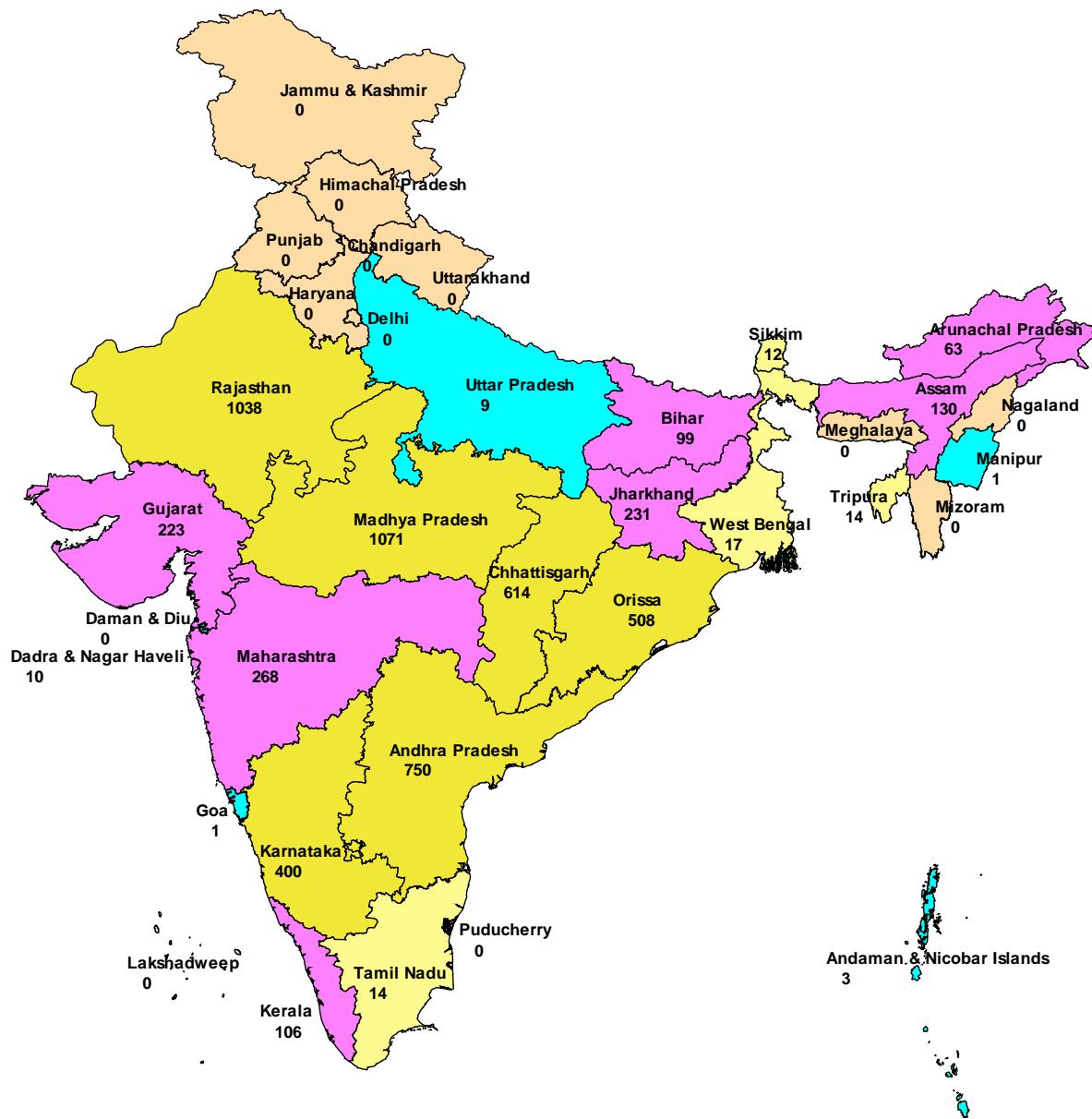
A total of 585 cases were reported in 2008 as compared to 627 cases in 2007 showing a decline of 6.7% in 2008. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (234) accounting for 40.0% cases of the total cases in the country.

Kidnapping & Abduction (Incidence...93)

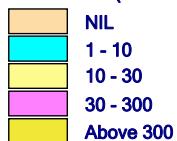
The incidents of Kidnapping & Abduction have slightly increased by 4.5% in the year 2008 over the previous year (2007) when 89 cases were reported. Madhya Pradesh has reported highest (20) cases followed by Assam and Gujarat (13 cases each). These three States taken together accounted for 49.5% of the total cases reported in the country.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2008

(All India 5582)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



Dacoity (Incidence...14)

A total of 14 cases were reported in the country during 2008 as compared to 9 cases in the year 2007 showing an increase of 55.5% over the previous year. 5 out of 14 cases were reported from Assam and 3 cases each were reported from Gujarat and Maharashtra. 1 case each was reported from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

Robbery (Incidence...18)

A total of 18 cases were reported during 2008 as compared to 21 cases in 2007. Orissa has reported 44.4% (8 cases) and Assam 33.3% (6 cases) of the total cases reported in the country.

Hurt (Incidence...873 Rate...0.1)

A total of 873 cases were reported during 2008 as compared to 855 cases in 2007 showing an increase of 2.1% in 2008. Madhya Pradesh, by reporting 169 cases, has accounted for 19.4% of total cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan (130 cases i.e., 14.9%). The crime rate was highest at 3.2 in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to National average of 0.1.

Arson (Incidence...49)

A total of 49 cases were reported in 2008 as compared to 54

cases in 2007 showing a decrease of 9.2%. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 22.4% (11 cases) of total such cases reported in the country.

Protection of Civil Rights Act (Incidence...6)

A total of 6 cases were reported during 2008 as compared to 5 cases in 2007 showing an increase of 20.0% over 2007. *Andhra Pradesh has reported 5 cases and one case was reported from Gujarat.*

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Incidence...1,022 Rate...0.1)

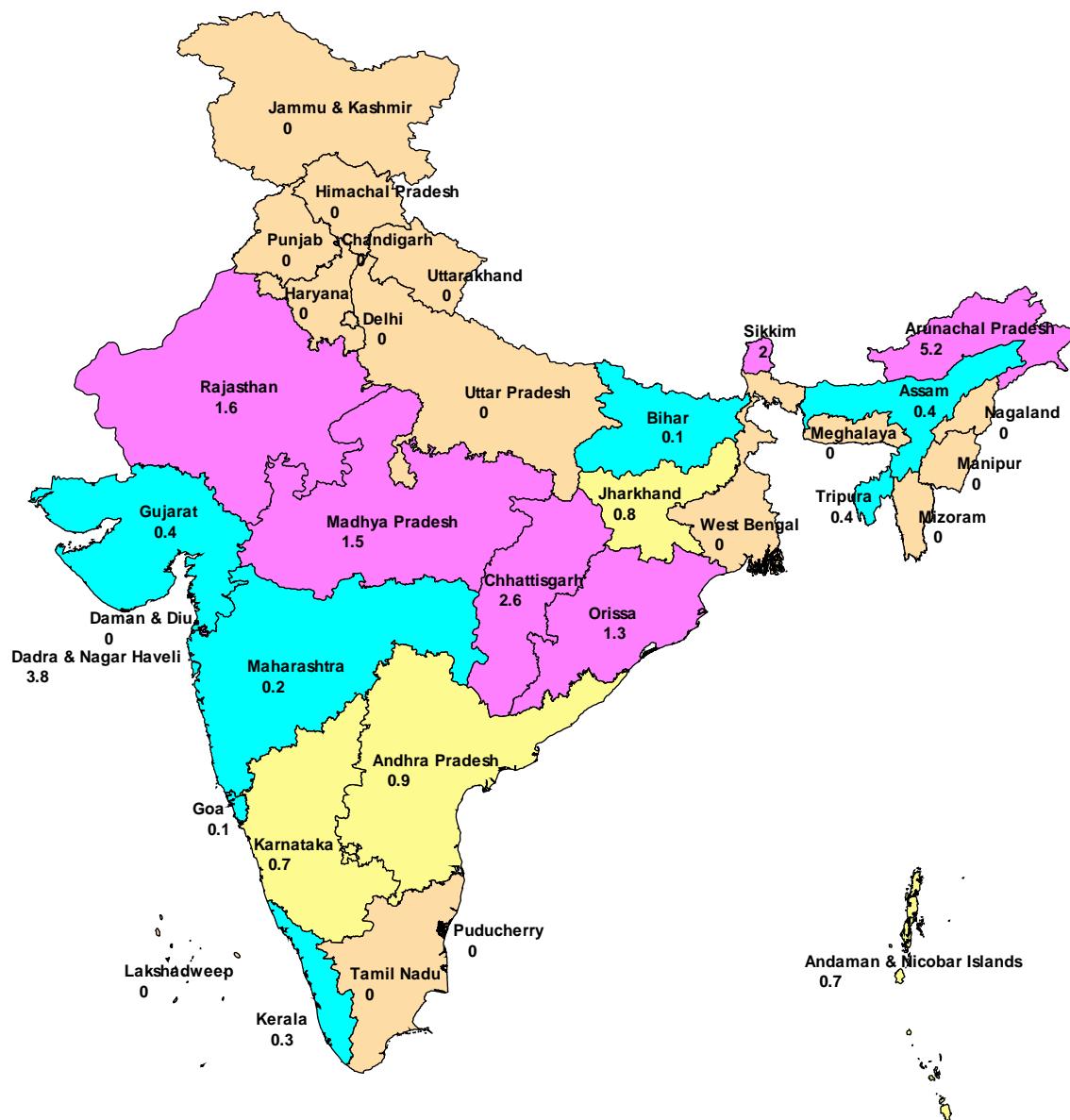
A total of 1,022 cases were reported in 2008 as compared to 1,104 cases in 2007, showing a decline of 7.4%. Andhra Pradesh has accounted for 25.2% (258 cases) of the total cases reported in the country followed by Karnataka (172). Chhattisgarh reported the highest crime rate at 0.6 as compared to 0.1 at the National level.

Disposal of Crimes by Police & Courts

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by police and courts has already been discussed in detail in Chapter-4. The average charge-sheetsing rate for the crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 90.4% and 96.0% respectively in comparison to National level general charge-sheetsing rate of 79.8% for IPC crimes and 94.6% for SLL crimes.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2008

(All India 0.5)



Rate of Crime

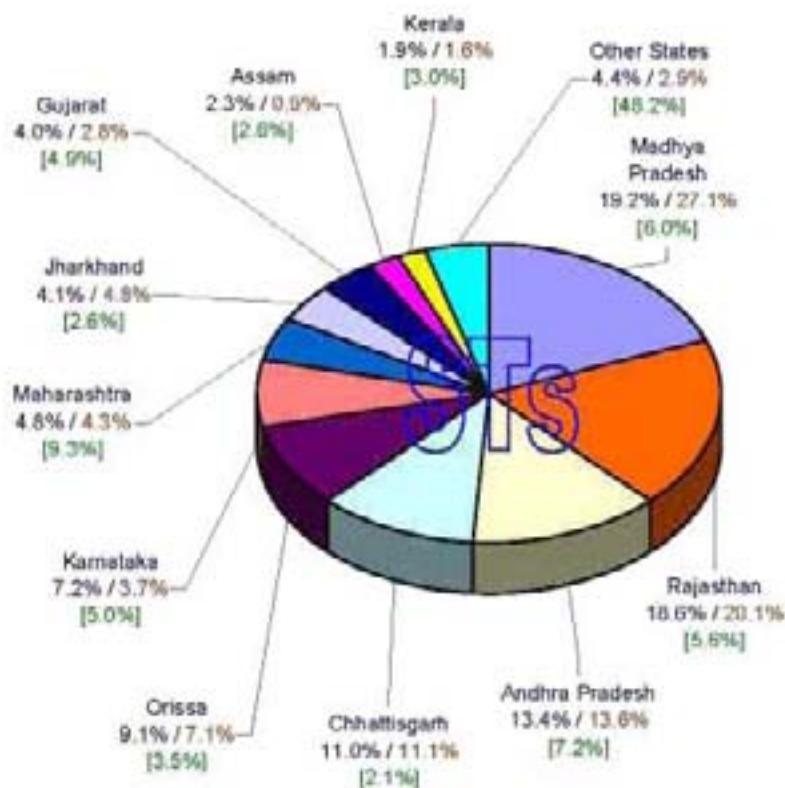
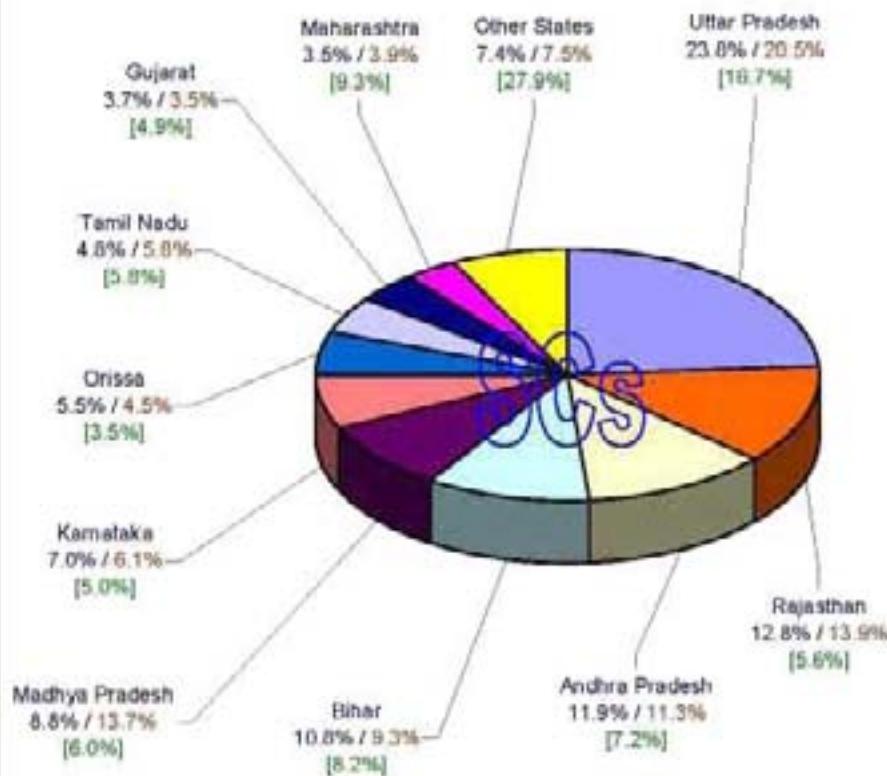
	NIL
	Negl - 0.5
	0.5 - 1.0
	Above 1.0

Note:

Rate of Crime against Scheduled Tribes means no. of crimes against Scheduled Tribes per one lakh population.

Crime Against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes - State-wise during 2008/2007

FIGURE 7.1



Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2008

Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2007

Percentage of Population w.r.t. to All India for 2008

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

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2008 over 2007
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1.	Murder	156	164	195	140	128	-8.6
2.	Rape	566	640	699	627	585	-6.7
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	79	72	88	89	93	4.5
4.	Dacoity	40	27	12	9	14	55.5
5.	Robbery	50	49	29	21	18	-14.3
6.	Arson	33	38	46	54	49	-9.2
7.	Hurt	767	767	838	855	873	2.1
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	11	162	49	5	6	20.0
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,175	1,283	1,232	1,104	1,022	-7.4
10.	Others	2,658	2,511	2,603	2,628	2,794	6.3
	Total	5,535	5,713	5,791	5,532	5,582	0.9

The average conviction rate for crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 31.7% and 27.2% respectively as compared to overall conviction rate of 42.6% relating to IPC cases and 83.5% 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

53,519 persons (75.3%) out

of 71,054 persons arrested for committing crimes against Scheduled Castes were charge-sheeted by the police. A total of 16,116 persons were convicted out of 51,370 persons against whom trials were completed representing a conviction rate of 31.4%.

8,621 persons out of 10,058 persons arrested for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes were charge-sheeted accounting for 85.7% charge-sheeting rate. A total of 1,827 persons were convicted out of 7,392 persons against whom trials were completed representing 24.7% 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 (1998 - 2008) have been presented in Table-8.1.

Property worth Rs. 3,85,296 lakh was stolen during the year 2008 and against this loss, property worth Rs. 76,815 lakh was recovered. The net value of property lost increased by 55.5% over 2007 (from Rs. 1,98,423 lakh in 2007 to Rs. 3,08,481 lakh in 2008). The value of property recovered has shown an increase of 10.3% (from Rs. 69,655 in 2007 to Rs. 76,815 in 2008) during this period. The percentage of recovery of stolen property during the year 2008 was 19.9% which is lower than the previous year recovery percentage (26.0%).

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 Rs. 1,54,693.4 lakh as well as the highest worth of property recovered at Rs. 13,448.8 lakh accounting for 8.7% worth property recovered. Tamil Nadu has reported the highest

recovery percentage. Tamil Nadu had made 72.9% recovery (Rs. 4,952.4 lakh worth property recovered out of Rs. 6,794.8 lakh worth property stolen) as against 19.9% at National level. Mizoram also reported good percentage of recovery at 71.6%. Among 35 mega cities, Pune, Delhi and Mumbai cities have recorded a significant loss of property worth Rs. 50,051.0 lakh, Rs. 34,290.7 lakh and Rs. 32,767.0 lakh respectively. The highest recovery percentage was reported from Chennai (78.0%) followed by Coimbatore (70.0%).

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 2008 have been shown in Table-8.3. The maximum incidence of property loss (3,08,149) was reported for Theft out of five different types of specified property crimes. The value of property lost was also the highest for Theft cases (Rs. 1,25,898.9 lakh). However, the highest percentage of cases (52.4%) in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen was for Robbery cases (10,228 out of 19,522 cases) and the highest recovery percentage in terms of value recovered was for Dacoity cases (34.7%) (Rs. 3,767.8 lakh out of Rs. 10,843.2 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 alongwith percentage of recovery have been shown in Table-8.4. The highest loss and recovery worth Rs. 66,898.0 lakh and Rs. 22,216.2 lakh respectively was reported for Motor vehicles among the specified types of properties.

It is worth mentioning that Explosives and Explosive Substances worth Rs. 7.2 lakh and Rs. 4.4 lakh were stolen and recovered during the year.

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 is given in Table-8.5. The highest number of vehicles lost was reported from Maharashtra (16,909) followed by Madhya Pradesh (11,029) and Delhi (11,027). 24.5% (29,384) vehicles could be

recovered out of 1,19,667 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 Assam (370) followed by Karnataka (260). The highest value of loss (Rs. 3,709.3 lakh) was reported from Uttar Pradesh. The recovery cases were highest in Assam (191 out of 370 cases) followed by Karnataka (100 out of 260 cases). The highest recovery in terms of value (Rs. 3,707.3 lakh) was reported from Uttar Pradesh. No case of theft or recovery of cultural property has been reported from 7 States i.e. Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand and 4 UTs i.e. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

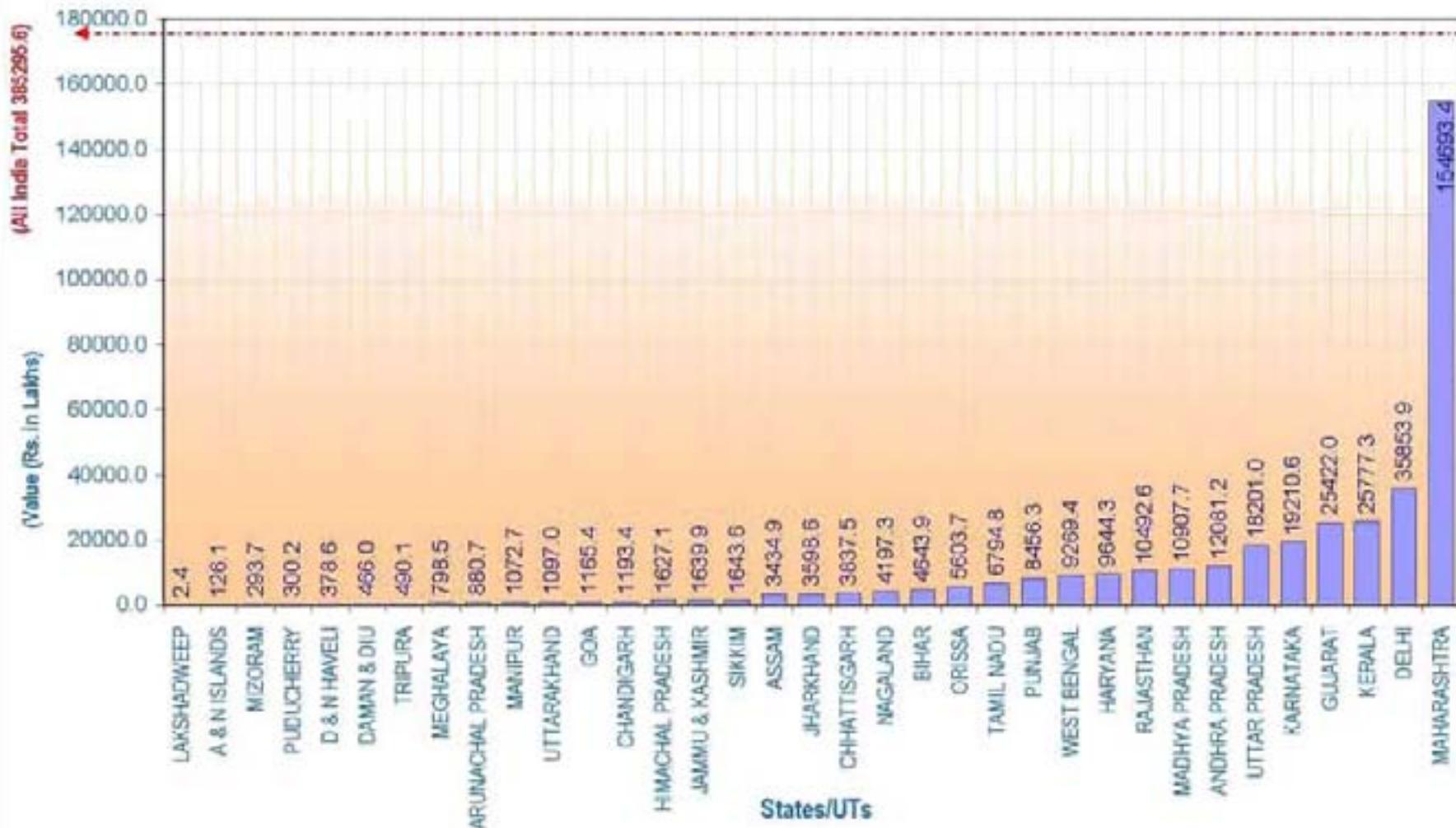
Premises

Incidence and Value of property lost as per Place of Occurrence

The information relating to the number of cases and value of property stolen under 'Dacoity', 'Robbery', 'Burglary' and 'Theft' at various premises or various places of occurrence of these crimes have been shown in Table-8.7.

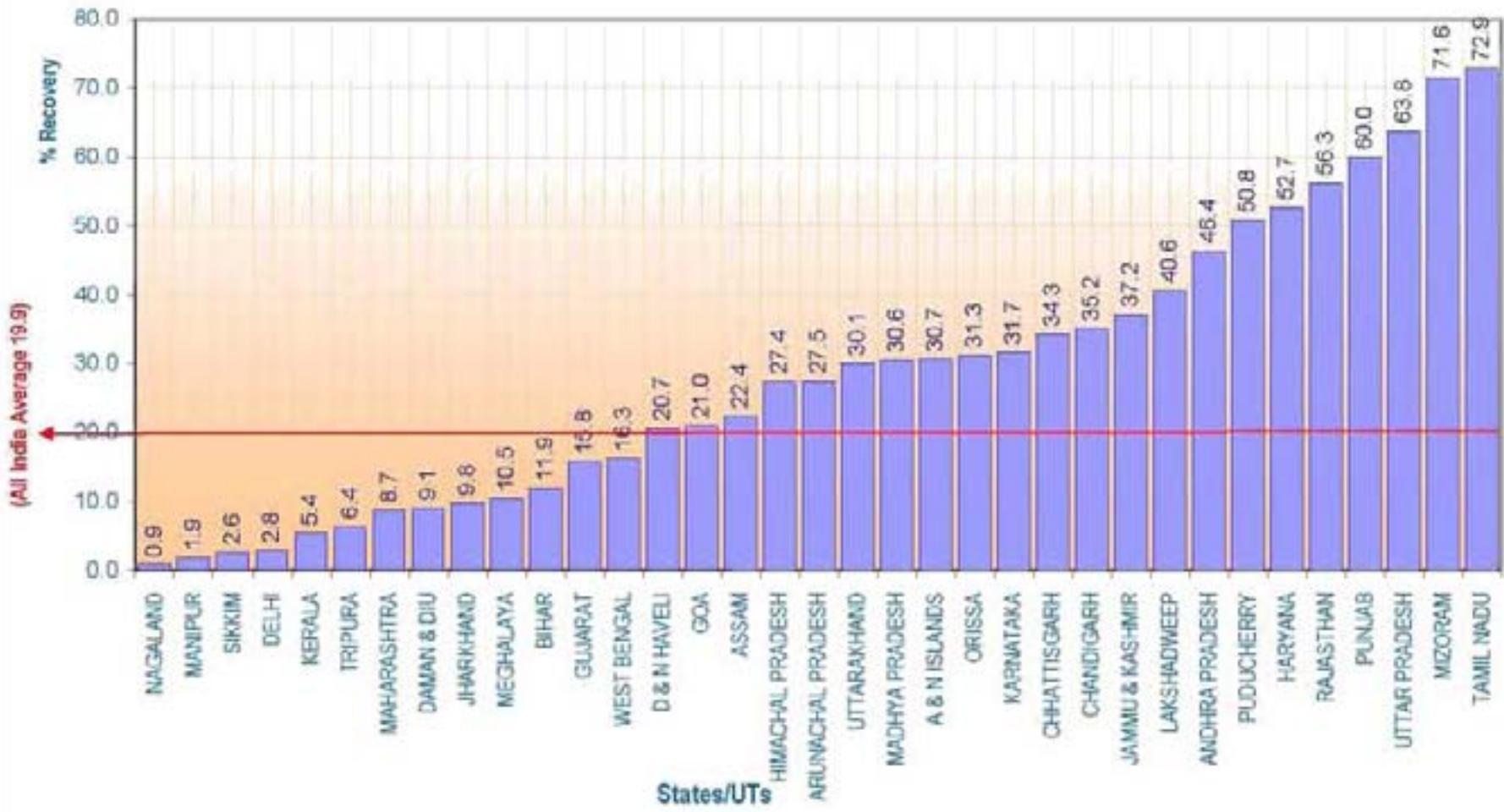
State wise Value of Property Stolen during 2008

FIGURE 8.1



State-wise Percentage Recovery in Property Offences during 2008

FIGURE 8.2



Dacoity

The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' (412) was reported from Bihar followed by Assam (190), Jharkhand (164) and Maharashtra (147) as per the State, UT and city-wise information regarding number of dacoity reported and value of property taken away (Table-8.8). These four States together have accounted for 58.4% (913 cases) of the total 1,562 Dacoity cases (wherein the property was lost) at 'Residential Premises' in the country. Bihar, with 412 cases of Dacoity at 'Residential Premises' has reported the highest loss of property worth Rs. 284.3 lakh followed by Karnataka (Rs. 225.2 lakh) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 219.5 lakh). The highest incidence of Dacoity on 'Highways' was reported from Jharkhand (154) followed by Bihar (99). The maximum number of such cases at 'Commercial Establishment' was reported from Maharashtra (60) followed by Orissa (47) and Bihar (35). The highest incidence of Dacoity at 'Railways' (running trains and 'others' in Railways) was reported from Bihar (25) followed by Jharkhand (19). Amongst mega cities, highest incidence of Dacoity at residential premises was reported from Bengaluru (17) followed by Patna (13).

A total of 4,530 incidents of Dacoity at various premises were reported with property lost worth Rs. 10,843.2 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 (60.8%) of the Robbery cases in specified category. Maharashtra has reported 302 out of the 2,884 cases of Robbery at 'Residential Premises' and 161 out of the 1,044 cases of Robbery at 'Commercial Establishments'. As many as 791 cases of Robbery on 'Highways' were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar (724 cases) out of total 3,685 cases reported in the country.

Amongst the mega cities, highest incidence of Robbery at various premises was reported from Bengaluru (702) followed by Ahmedabad (538) and Delhi (493) with property loss of Rs. 422.4 lakh, Rs. 158.4 lakh and Rs. 763.7 lakh respectively. Highest incidence of robbery at 'Residential Premises' was reported from Indore (280) followed by Bengaluru (114). Highest incidence of robbery at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Ahmedabad (68). Highest incidence of robbery on 'Highways' was reported from Kanpur city (100) followed by Patna city (66).

Burglary

State, UT & city-wise information on Burglary cases and the value of property stolen at various places of occurrence during the year 2008 is presented in Table-8.10. The 'Residential Premises', continued to be prime target for this type of crime, reporting 60,971 (i.e. 65.0%) incidents with a loss of property worth Rs. 22,866.2 lakh. Maharashtra (10,260), Madhya Pradesh (7,435) and Andhra Pradesh (6,185) have reported significantly large number of Burglary cases at 'Residential Premises'.

These three States jointly have accounted for 39.2% (23,880 out of 60,971) of the total incidents and 41.8% (Rs. 7,814 lakh out of Rs. 22,866.2 lakh) of the total value of property lost in Burglary at 'Residential premises'. 21.1% (74 cases out of 334) of Burglaries were reported at 'Banks' from Maharashtra alone followed by Karnataka 15.0% (50 out of 334). More than a thousand cases of Burglaries at 'Commercial Establishments' were reported from Maharashtra (cases 3,052 - loss Rs 3,222.4 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (cases 1,774 - loss Rs 450.4 lakh), Rajasthan (cases 1,137 - loss Rs 352.4 lakh) and Karnataka (cases 1,012 - loss Rs 716.4 lakh). Among the mega cities, Mumbai has reported the highest number of Burglaries at 'Residential Premises' (1,571) followed by Bengaluru (1,501) and Delhi (1,167). The highest loss of property worth Rs.1,670.1 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 57.5% of Theft cases in specified category. 24.4% of Theft cases (77,247 out of 3,16,761) with property loss of Rs. 29,973.9 lakh were reported at 'Residential Premises'. A significant number of cases were also reported at 'Commercial Establishments'

(30,885), 'Highways' (13,181) and 'Railways' (12,629). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest number of Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (9,532) followed by Maharashtra (9,501). Uttar Pradesh has reported 77.5% of cases of Theft at 'Highways'. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of theft cases in 'Railways' (running trains and others in Railways) (3,340) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,521) and Madhya Pradesh (1,347). The highest number of Thefts at 'Commercial Establishments' was reported from Madhya Pradesh (3,618) followed by Maharashtra (3,433). The total value of property stolen for all Theft cases was the highest (Rs. 33,512.4 lakh) in Maharashtra.

Among the mega cities, Delhi has reported the highest number of Theft cases (17,528) with a property loss of Rs. 10,501.2 lakh followed by Mumbai with 12,972 cases with a property loss worth Rs. 15,810.4 lakh. Lucknow city was very prone to theft at Highways reporting 1,704 such incidents. The highest number of Theft cases at 'Residential Premises' (4,639) was reported from Delhi. Substantial number of Theft cases at 'Commercial Establishments' were reported from Delhi (1,040) and Kolkata (1,017). Delhi was the only mega city reporting theft cases (821) at Railways.

Value of property stolen and percentage recovery in each State/UT during 2008 are presented in Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2 respectively.

CHAPTER-9

ECONOMIC OFFENCES

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

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

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

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

Legislation

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

Enforcement Agencies

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of seizures	Value of seizures (Rs. in crore)
1	2004	44,478	1,053.58
2	2005	323	220.32
3	2006	46,043	689.16
4	2007	459	364.71
5	2008	NR	NR

NR stands for data not received

Smuggling (Incidence... 459)

Total number of seizures made under the Customs Act, 1962 showed a phenomenal decline during 2005 from 44,478 cases in 2004 to 323 cases in 2005 showing a 993% decline. The cases showed a drastic increase of 14154.8% in 2006 over 2005. These cases declined to 459 in 2007. The value of different commodities seized during 2007 was Rs. 364.71 crore as compared to Rs. 689.16 crore during 2006 showing a decrease of 47.1% during 2007 over 2006. The details regarding seizures and the value of the property seized for the years 2004 to 2007 may be seen in Table 9(A). The information in respect of 2008 was not received.

A little more than 1 seizure, on an average, was made per day during 2007 as compared to 126 seizures per day in 2006. Machinery & its parts worth Rs. 176.26 crore were seized during 2007 as compared to Rs 32.70 crore during 2006. The type and value of Major commodities seized may be seen in Table 9(B).

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

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

S. No.	Commodities	2006	2007
1	Gold	0.28	0.77
2.	Electronic goods	19.59	26.21
3.	Drugs/Narcotics	16.35	11.81
4.	Machinery &	32.70	176.26
	Machinery parts		
5.	Fabrics/Yarn/ Silks	12.98	30.09
6	Others	295.48	119.57
	Total	377.38	364.71

Money Laundering (Incidence...95)

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

cases in 2008 as against 108 in 2007. There is a decrease of 12.0% in the number of 'Searches / raids' during 2008 over 2007. The detailed information may be seen from Table-9 (C).

Recoveries, seizures made under FEMA violations, yielded Rs. 16.42 crore of Indian currency and Rs. 1.00 crore of Indian equivalent of foreign currency during 2008. Only Rs. 15.45 crore could be realised as against the imposed fine of Rs. 220.80 crore during 2008 (See Annexure-II, Statement-I).

Tax Evasion - Income Tax (Incidence...3,364)

Tax evasion is one of the most prevalent illegitimate activities among the economic offences practised by suppressing the facts and manipulation of records by tax payers. Information made available by Central Board of Direct Taxes reveals that the assets seized during 2007-2008 were to the tune of Rs. 411.45 crore (Annexure-III, Statement-I). The information giving details of number of

Table 9 (C)
Money Laundering 2003 - 2007 (Cases under FERA & FEMA)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of		Currency Seized (In Indian Rs. in crore)		Currency confiscated (In Indian Rs. in crore)		Fines (in Indian Rs. in crore)	
		Searches/ Raids	Seizures/ Recoveries	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Imposed	Realised
1	2004*	78	56	2.6	0.4	6.0	6.9	2,518.7	20.0
2	2005*	146	106	9.73	0.4	3.95	1.55	1,454.66	11.04
3	2006*	51	44	4.87	0.38	0.98	0.41	527.71	9.06
4	2007	108	74	11.16	0.55	2.22	0.08	158.43	18.15
5	2008	95	76	16.42	1.00	2.33	0.28	220.80	15.45

*Cases under FEMA

searches and assets seized during the financial years 2003-2004 to 2007-2008 is presented in Table-9 (D). Similar information in respect of 2008-2009 was not received.

Table-9 (D)
Seizures by Income Tax Department
(2004-05 to 2008-09)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of searches conducted	Assets seized in (Rs. in crore)
1	2004-2005	2,377	202.28
2	2005-2006	3,364	351.70
3	2006-2007	3,534	364.64
4	2007-2008	3,364	411.45
5	2008-2009	NR	NR

Out of 162 prosecutions launched during the financial year 2008-2009, 14 ended in conviction, 13 were compounded and 119 were acquitted (See Annexure-III, Statement-II).

Drug Trafficking **(Incidence...18,798)**

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 2004-2008

Sl. No.	Drugs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Opium	760	742	1,098	1,077	1,067
2	Morphine	241	135	190	198	260
3	Heroin	4,058	4,482	5,490	5,312	4,950
4	Ganja	3,719	3,458	6,306	9,182	9,054
5	Hashish	1,735	1,788	2,232	2,698	3,370
6	Cocaine	14	23	47	47	50
7	Methaqualone	3	7	4	1	18
8	Amphetamine	0	1	5	0	9
9	Ephedrine	4	2	0	3	9
10	L.S.D.	7	0	0	3	0
11	Acetic Anhydride	1	5	4	4	11
Total		10,542	10,643	15,376	18,525	18,798

Table-9 (F)
Quantity of Drugs seized

Sl No.	Drugs	Qty. in Kg.				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Opium	2,225	1,067	2,756	1,984	2,033
2	Morphine	97	47	36	43	73
3	Heroin	1,156	899	1,130	1,141	1,063
4	Ganja	14,02,165	1,10,600	1,44,329	1,04,482	1,03,211
5	Hashish	4,555	3,868	3,838	5,155	4,084
6	Methaqualone	1,614	469	4,420	1	2,382
7	Cocaine	6	3	206	7	12
8	Ephedrine	72	8	1,276	395	1,284
9	Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	910	298	133	236	2,754
10	L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	2,665	0	0	2,077	0
11	Amphetamine	0	78	0	0	20

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

Sl. No.	Value of property	(Amount in Rs. Lakh)				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Forfeited	-	-	1.53	-	9.84
2	Frozen	683.99	376.87	202.89	714.39	262.33

Table-9 (H)
Cultural Property Stolen, Recovered

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of property (in Rs. Lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1	2004	2,913	315	591.5	368.0
2	2005	1,012	326	418.3	310.6
3	2006	1,307	367	775.7	252.7
5	2007	1,303	486	3,904.2	3,497.6
6	2008	1,193	500	4,377.3	3,948.0

18,798 cases of seizures of drugs were reported by N.C.B. during 2008 as compared to 18,525 cases during 2007 showing an increase of 1.4%.

The type of drug-wise analysis (Table-9 (E)) shows that there was a marginal decrease of 0.9% in cases of opium and 6.8% in cases of Heroin during 2008 over 2007. 9 cases relating to Ephedrine were reported during 2008. 50 cases related to cocaine were reported in 2008. Year 2008 witnessed over 51 cases of drug seizures per day, on an average, registering an increase of 1.5% in the number of seizures of drugs during 2008 over 2007.

The quantity wise analysis of drugs seized (Table 9 (F)) shows that there has been an increase in seizure of the quantity of most types of drugs during 2008 as compared to 2007. Ephedrine showed increase in quantity seized from 395 Kg in 2007 to 1,284 Kg in 2008. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Methaqualone from 1 Kg in 2007 to 2,382 Kg in 2008.

20,515 persons including 199 foreigners were arrested for offences under the drug trafficking during 2008. 24,931 persons were prosecuted, 15,973 persons were convicted and 6,242 persons were acquitted in cases of Drug -Trafficking.

Trafficking in Cultural Property (Incidence...1,193)

The information on reported cases of Cultural property thefts during 2004-2007 is presented in Table 9(H). There has been a decrease of 8.4% in the number of cases (from 1,303 cases in 2007 to 1,193 cases in 2008) of thefts of cultural property in 2008 over 2007. Cultural property worth Rs. 43.77 crore was stolen in 1,193 cases during 2008. Properties worth Rs. 39.48 crore were recovered in 500 cases. 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	2004	758	2,585	292	3,209
2	2005	827	3,008	NA	3,510
3	2006	719	3,285	NA	3,425
4	2007	610	3,178	NA	4,531
5	2008	NA	3,371	NA	4,295

NA means data not available

Bribery and Corruption (Incidence...3,371)

Information on cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2004 – 2008 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 year 2008 is not available.

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

Cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation increased during from 758 in 2004 to 827 in 2005 and declined to 719 in 2006 and then to 610 in 2007. Cases registered by State Vigilance/Anti Corruption Bureaux increased from 2,585 in 2004 to 3,008 in 2005.

The increasing trend continued with 3,285 cases in 2006 and decreased to 3,178 in 2007 and again increased to 3,371 cases in 2008. Information on persons arrested by CBI and their disposal during 2008 is not available. (Details of all heads are given in Table-9 (J)).

The State/UT Vigilance Bureaux seized property worth Rs. 25.4 crore during 2008 in various seizures connected with corruption charges showing a 14.2% decrease in value of seizure over the year 2007 when this figure was Rs. 29.6 crore. Trials were completed in 2,049 cases (investigated by State / UT Anti Corruption bureaux) during 2008 of which 794 cases resulted in conviction representing higher conviction rate (38.7%) as compared to the conviction rate of such cases (37.6%) during 2007.

Table 9(J)
Details of Public Servants involved in corruption cases (Cases Investigated by the CBI)

Sl. No.	Year	Persons	Persons	Departmental Punishment				Categories of public servants involved in regular Dept. Action	
		reported for regular Dept.	reported for suitable action	action by Dept.	Dismissal	Removal	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Gazetted Officers
1	2004@	707	205	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2005@	237	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2006@	271	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	2007@	355	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2008@	NA	NA	-	-	-	--	-	-

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

NA means data not available

Serious / Major frauds

The information on serious / major frauds reported and registered under the Criminal Breach of Trust (CBT) cases and Cheating cases for the years 2006 - 2008 is presented in

An increase of 92.6% is observed in the number of cases registered under Cheating from 176 in 2007 to 339 in 2008. Gujarat (86 cases) registered highest incidence of frauds during 2008 followed by Bihar and Maharashtra (73 cases each), Mizoram (60 cases), Delhi (44 cases),

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	Persons reported	Departmental Punishment					Categories of public servants involved in regular Dept. Action		
		for regular Dept. action	for suitable Dept.	Dismis- sal	Remov- al	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Group 'A' Gazetted Officers	Non- Gazetted Officers	Pvt Pers- ons Invol- ved	
1	2004	769	147	45	22	43	177	383	2,566	858	
2	2005	414	178	57	6	33	62	374	2,407	634	
3	2006	677	177	78	6	61	60	217	2,814	621	
4	2007	974	579	38	8	89	59	580	2,844	1,119	
5	2008	736	489	53	12	106	97	269	2,848	753	

Table 9(L). The number of serious fraud cases registered under the Criminal Breach of Trust has increased by 68.3% during 2008 as compared to 2007 (from 79 cases in 2007 to 133 cases in 2008).

Tamil Nadu (39 cases), Karnataka (33 cases) and West Bengal (30 cases) (Table – 9.3).

Table-9 (L)
Major Frauds reported during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	Value of Property lost/ defrauded (in Rs. Crore)	2006		2007		2008	
		CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating
1.	1-10	58	285	74	147	130	303
2.	10-25	0	4	3	7	3	22
3.	25-50	4	1	0	21	0	10
4.	50-100	0	0	1	0	0	2
5.	Above 100	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Total	62	290	79	176	133	339

CHAPTER – 10

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Introduction

The figures for Juvenile delinquency till 2000 were collected as per the definition of Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Male below the age of 16 years and female below the age of 18 years were considered as juveniles in this Act. The Act was amended in 2000 according to which, the age of juvenile males and females was brought at par as below the age of 18 years.

Share of Juvenile Crimes

The share of crimes committed by juveniles to total IPC crimes reported in the country during 1998 to 2000 was same at 0.5%. This share has increased to 0.9% in 2001 and further marginally increased to 1.0% in 2002 but remained static in 2003, 2004 and 2005. This share marginally increased to 1.1% in 2006 and remained static in 2007. This share increased marginally to 1.2% in 2008. The increase in 2001 may be partly attributed to increase in age of delinquent boys from 16 to 18 years as per the new definition of juveniles. Similar pattern was observed in juvenile crime rate also. Juvenile crime rate was 0.9 during 1999 and 2000 whereas it has shown a mixed trend during 2000 – 2006 and was 2.1 in 2008. The details may be seen in Table 10.1.

IPC Crimes (Incidence...24,535)

The juvenile IPC crimes in 2008 have increased by 7.3% over 2007 as 22,865 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2007 which went up to 24,535 cases in 2008. Juvenile delinquency has declined (in 2008 over 2007) under the heads of 'Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder' (43.9%), 'Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity' (21.8%), 'Cruelty by Husband and Relatives' (20.9%) and 'Dowry Deaths' (2.9%). *The highest increase in the incidence of juvenile crimes was observed under some heads e.g. 'Death due to Negligence' (52.8%), 'Counterfeiting' (41.7%), 'Criminal Breach of Trust' (32.5%), 'Robbery' (22.2%) and 'Cheating' (21.6%). The details may be seen in Table 10.2.*

SLL Crimes (Incidence...3,156)

Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has decreased by 24.2% in 2008 as compared to 2007 as 4,163 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2007 which decreased to 3,156 in 2008. Cases under 'Dowry Prohibition Act', 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' and 'Excise Act' have registered a decrease of 87.0%, 53.2% and 32.4% respectively. In terms of absolute numbers; 46 cases reported in 2007

declined to 6 in 2008 under 'Dowry Prohibition Act', from 47 to 22 under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' and from 528 cases to 357 cases under 'Excise Act' respectively. The details may be seen in Table 10.3.

State-wise Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency (IPC)

Madhya Pradesh (5,214), Maharashtra (4,597), Chhattisgarh (2,836), Gujarat (1,693), Rajasthan (1,542), Andhra Pradesh (1,170), Haryana (1,155) and Bihar (1,141) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC. These eight States taken together have accounted for 78.8% of total juvenile delinquency cases under IPC reported in the country. Theft (5,615), Hurt (4,257), Burglary (2,702) and Riots (1,574) altogether have accounted for 57.7% of total IPC juvenile crimes. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 141 and 122 cases of Murder respectively during 2008. Highest incidence of the total juvenile rape cases in the country (776) was reported from Madhya Pradesh (196 i.e., 25.2%) followed by Maharashtra (103) with 13.3%, whereas highest incidence of the total juvenile theft in the country (5,615) was reported from Maharashtra (1,438 i.e., 25.6%). Details are given in Table 10.4.

State-wise Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency (SLL)

The highest number of juvenile delinquency cases under

Special and Local Laws was reported from Madhya Pradesh (669) which accounted for 21.2% of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Tamil Nadu (596) and Gujarat (477). These three States taken together have accounted for 55.2% of total juvenile delinquency cases under SLL reported in the country.

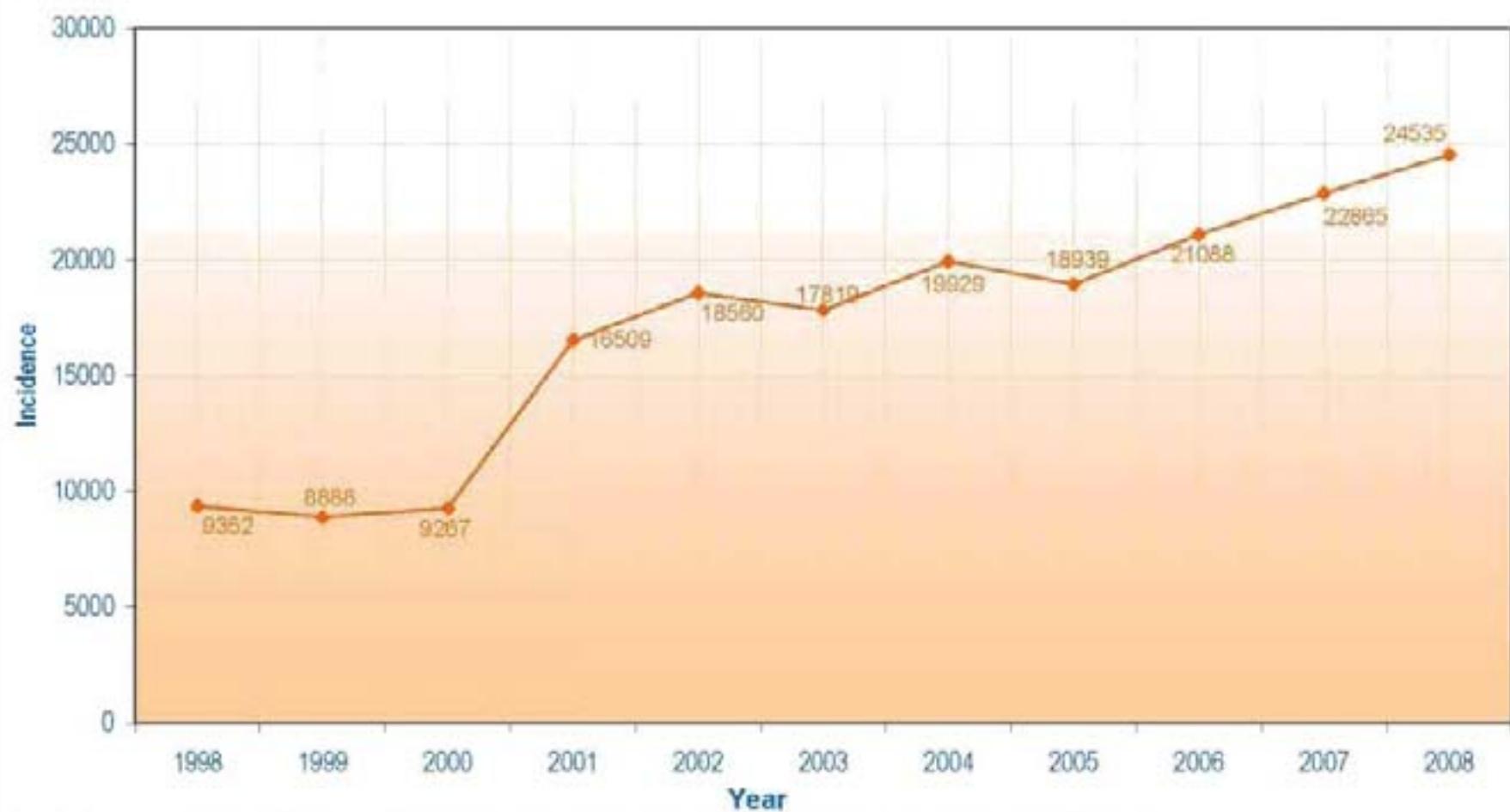
Out of 257 cases reported in the country under 'Arms Act' involving juveniles, 41.2% cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh (106). Madhya Pradesh accounted for 42.4% (253 out of 596) cases reported under 'Gambling Act'. Gujarat and Maharashtra contributed 57.8% (230) and 30.4% (121) of the 398 cases reported under 'Prohibition Act'. 12 out of 22 cases under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' were reported from Haryana whereas 7 out of 9 cases reported under 'Essential Commodities Act' were reported from Maharashtra and 5 out of 6 cases registered under 'Dowry Prohibition Act' were reported from Bihar. 22 out of 45 cases under 'Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' were registered in Tamil Nadu and the lone case under 'Forest Act' was registered in Jharkhand. 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 34,507 juveniles were apprehended during 2008 out of which 32,795 were boys and 1,712 were girls. The percentage of girls

FIGURE 10.1

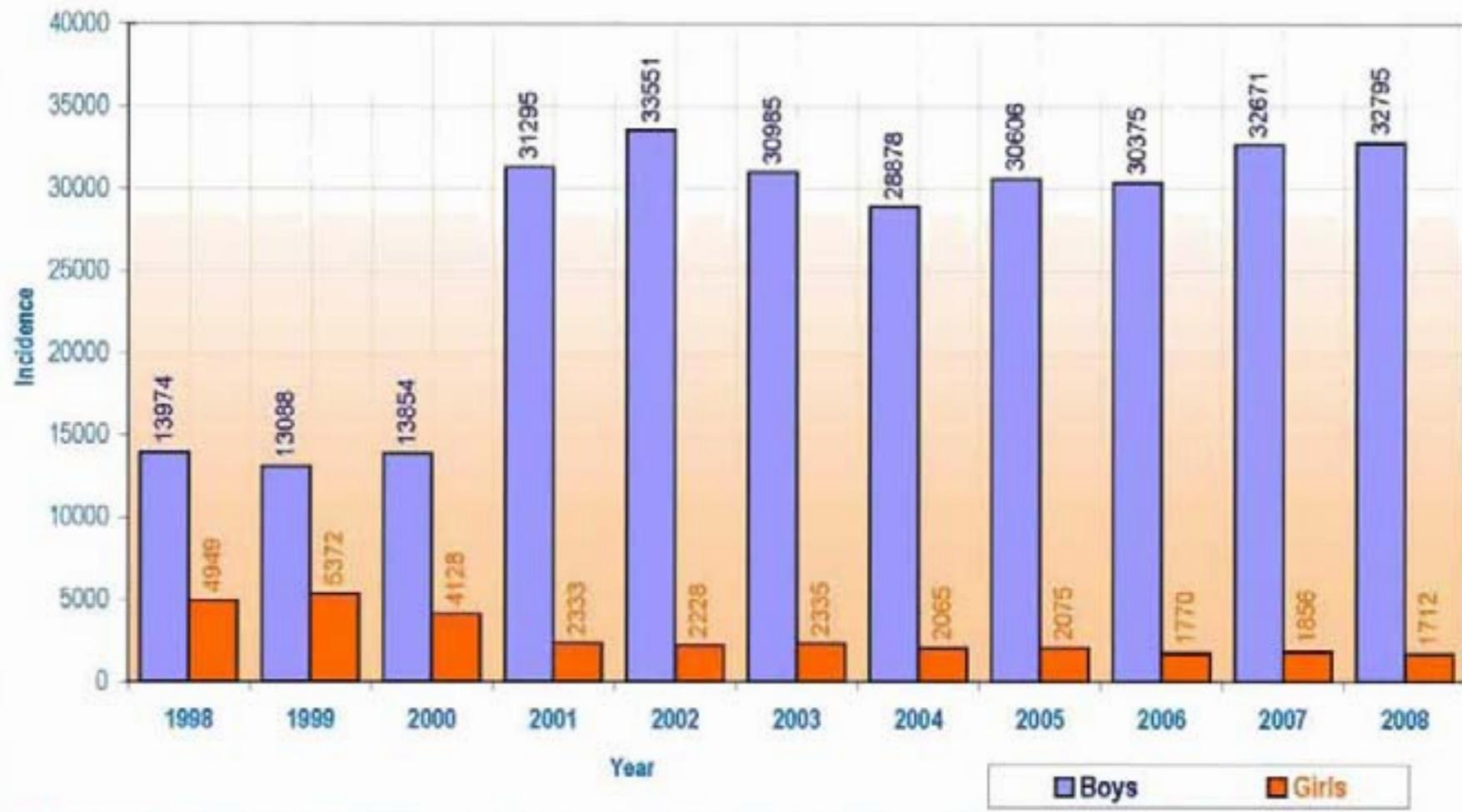
**Juvenile IPC Crime Incidence
1998 - 2008**



Note : The significant increase in 2001 was mainly due to increase in the upper age of Male Juvenile from 16 years to 18 years as per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

**Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC & SLL Crimes
1998 - 2008**

FIGURE 10.2



Boys & Girls upto the age of 18 years have been taken as Juveniles as per new definition of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 w.e.f. year 2001.

to total juveniles comes to 5.0% i.e. 0.4 percentage point less than share relating to 2007 (5.4). Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age-group are presented in Table 10.7. 1,281 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 years during 2008, 12,272 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 12-16 years whereas bulk of juveniles (20,954) were arrested under the age-group 16-18 years. The percentage share of Juveniles apprehended under these age-groups was 3.7%, 35.6% and 60.7% respectively. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 was 1,460 during 2007, under the age-group of 12-16 years was 12,114 and under the age-group of 16-18 years was 20,953. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 7-12 during 2008 has decreased by 12.3% as compared to 2007 whereas the increase in the number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 12-16 during 2008 as compared to 2007 was 1.3%. The number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 16-18 in 2008 was almost the same as in 2007. The overall decrease in juveniles apprehended at the national level was 0.1% in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Out of total 34,507 Juveniles arrested, 30,962 (89.7%) were arrested under IPC crimes while 3,545 (10.3%) were arrested for committing SLL crimes. The highest number of juveniles were arrested for Theft (7,284) among IPC crimes followed by Hurt (5,332), Burglary (3,706) and Riots (2,233). These

four heads taken together accounted for 59.9% of total juveniles arrested under IPC crimes. Out of total 3,545 juveniles arrested under SLL crimes in the country during 2008, the highest number of juveniles were arrested under the 'Gambling Act' (779) followed by 'Prohibition Act' (408), 'Excise Act' (374) and 'Arms Act' (265). These four heads under SLL crimes taken together accounted for 51.5% of total juveniles arrested under SLL.

Juveniles Apprehended by Type of Crimes

State/UT-wise distribution of juveniles apprehended under various IPC crimes is presented in Table 10.9. Maharashtra reported the highest number of juveniles arrested (6,580) under IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (6,325), Chhattisgarh (2,836), Rajasthan (2,214), Gujarat(2,142), Haryana (1,524), Andhra Pradesh (1,516) and Bihar (1,163). Maharashtra reported the highest number of juveniles arrested for Murder (183), Dacoity (79), Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity (26), Robbery (153), Burglary (819), Theft (2,092), Riots (656), Cheating (44), Counterfeiting (10) and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (110). Madhya Pradesh led in apprehending the juveniles for Attempt to Commit Murder (158), Rape (218), Hurt (1,541), Dowry Deaths (29), Molestation (224), Sexual Harassment (39) and Causing Death by Negligence (61). Rajasthan and Bihar apprehended 58 and 53 juveniles respectively under Kidnapping and Abduction.

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 Madhya Pradesh (783) followed by Tamil Nadu (609), Gujarat (557) and Maharashtra (439). Madhya Pradesh alone has accounted for 22.1% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes.

Profile of Juveniles Apprehended

The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing IPC crimes during 2008 was nearly 1:20. This ratio during 2007 was 1:18. Madhya Pradesh (278), Maharashtra (244) and Chhattisgarh (133) have reported significant number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 7-12 years in the country under IPC during 2008. The juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were more from Madhya Pradesh (2,416), Maharashtra (2,284), Chhattisgarh (1,355), Rajasthan (846), Gujarat (741) and Andhra Pradesh (630). A substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years were from Maharashtra (4,052), Madhya Pradesh (3,631), Gujarat (1,350), Chhattisgarh (1,348), Rajasthan (1,315), Bihar (1,065) and Haryana (1,014). The details are presented in Table 10.11.

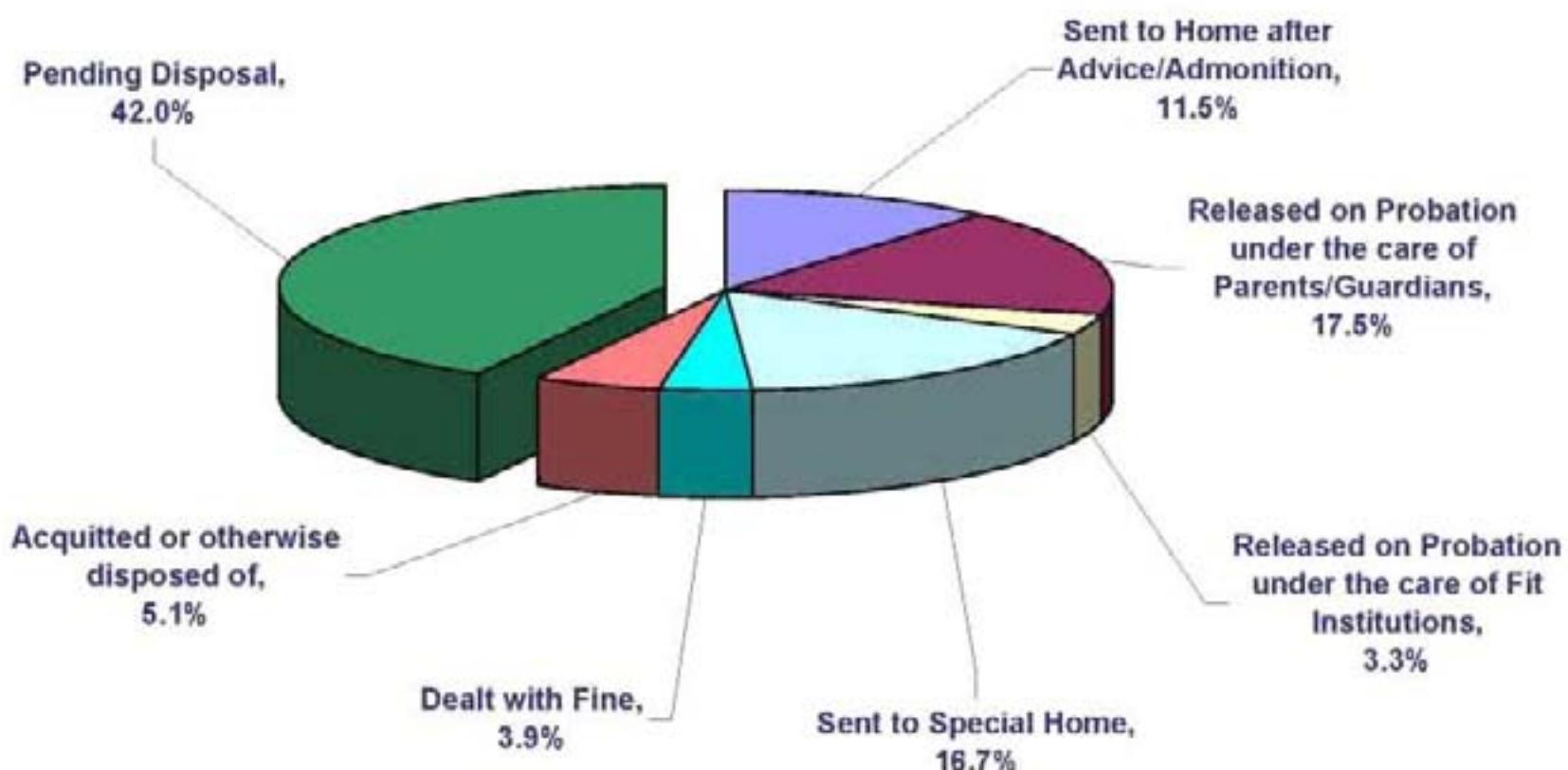
The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes during 2008 was about 1:15, the same as in 2007. Madhya Pradesh (783), Tamil Nadu (609), Gujarat (557) and Maharashtra (439) have reported higher juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in SLL crimes. Tamil Nadu had the highest juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in the age group of 7-12 years (121) and 12-16 years (291). The highest number of juveniles (boys + girls) arrested in the age group 16-18 years was reported from Madhya Pradesh (538). The details are presented in Table 10.12.

Disposal of juveniles Arrested

The details of disposal of juveniles arrested are presented in Table 10.13. A total of 34,507 juveniles were arrested and sent to various courts during 2008. The percentage of juveniles awaiting trial at the end of 2008 was 42.0% (14,497 out of 34,507). Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have reported 100% disposal of juveniles arrested. 11.5% (3,964) out of the total juveniles arrested in the country (34,507) were disposed of after advice or admonition, 17.5% (6,022) were placed under care of parents / guardians, 3.3% (1,143) were sent to institutions, 16.7% (5,764) were sent to special homes, 3.9% (1,362) were dealt with fine and 5.1% (1,755) were either acquitted or their cases were otherwise disposed off.

FIGURE 10.3

Disposal of Juveniles Arrested During 2008

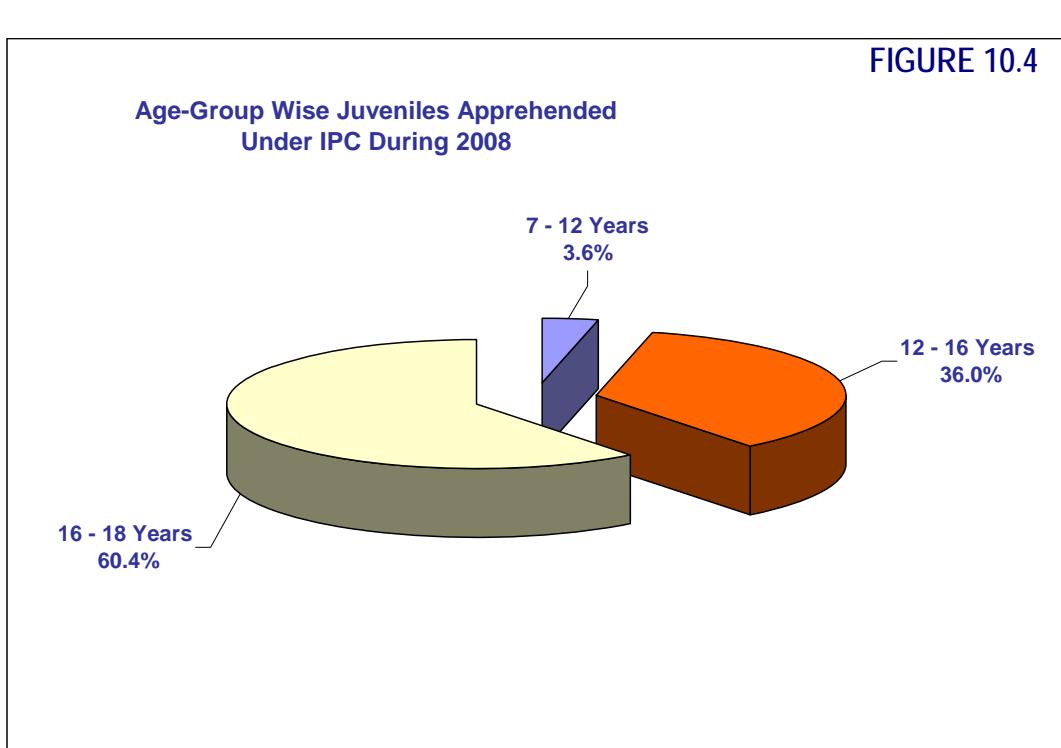


Classification of Juveniles by Attributes

Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 9,069 were illiterate and 12,544 had education up to primary level. These two categories have accounted for 62.6% of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2008. Children living with parents / guardians (32,659) have accounted for 94.6% of the total juveniles arrested. The share of homeless children (1,848) who were involved in various crimes was just 5.4%.

A large chunk of juveniles (62.2%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs. 25,000/. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs.50,000 - Rs.2,00,000) was 13.6%. The share of juveniles from families with income between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs 50,000/- was 23.3%. The share of juveniles from families in upper middle income group (Rs. Two lakh to Three lakh) and upper income group (above Rs. Three Lakh) was low at 0.8% and 0.1% respectively. The details may be seen in Table 10.14.

FIGURE 10.4



CHAPTER-11

RECIDIVISM

The habit of relapsing into crimes by the criminals is known as Recidivism and the Recidivist is a person who relapses into crime again and again. The State, UT and City-wise number of recidivists (past offenders) under IPC crimes during 2008 are shown in Table-11.1. The share of recidivists among all offenders has declined to 7.7% during 2008 as compared to 8.6% during 2007. In absolute terms, the number of past offenders involved in repeating IPC crimes during 2008 was 2,22,085 as compared to 2,38,789 during 2007 accounting for a decrease of 7.0% in 2008 over 2007.

Assam has reported the highest cases of recidivism (26.3%) among States while Chandigarh has reported the highest cases of recidivism in the country (43.8%) amongst UTs as compared to the National average of 7.7%. Jamshedpur city was on top amongst the cities in terms of percentage of recidivists (63.1%) followed by Indore (43.1%) and Jabalpur (38.1%). Chart 11.1 depicting the percentage of recidivists during 2004 to 2008 shows a declining trend during the period i.e., the number of recidivists as a percentage of total number of arrestees has been continuously declining during the period 2004 - 2008.

Out of total arrestees (28,82,286) during 2008, there were

as many as 92.3% (26,60,201) new offenders, 5.4% (1,54,343) were convicted once in the past, whereas 1.6% (47,129) were convicted twice and only 0.7% (20,613) were convicted three times or more.

69.5% (1,54,343) out of the total recidivists (2,22,085) during 2008 were those convicted once in the past, 21.2% (47,129) were convicted twice, while 9.3% (20,613) were habitual offenders i.e., they were convicted thrice or more in the past. Police had a large number of 'Habitual Offenders' (convicted thrice or more in the past) to handle in the cities of Indore (8,885), Kolkata (6,361) and Bhopal (5,503).

The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2004-2008.

Table-11 (A)
Category of Recidivists Arrested During 2004-2008

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists Convicted in the Past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or more
1.	2004	2,19,691	44,458	13,855
2.	2005	1,67,379	50,306	16,534
3.	2006	1,73,421	44,303	14,453
4.	2007	1,74,008	49,647	15,134
5.	2008	1,54,343	47,129	20,613

FIGURE 11.1

Percentage of Recidivists (out of total arrested) Dring 2004-2008

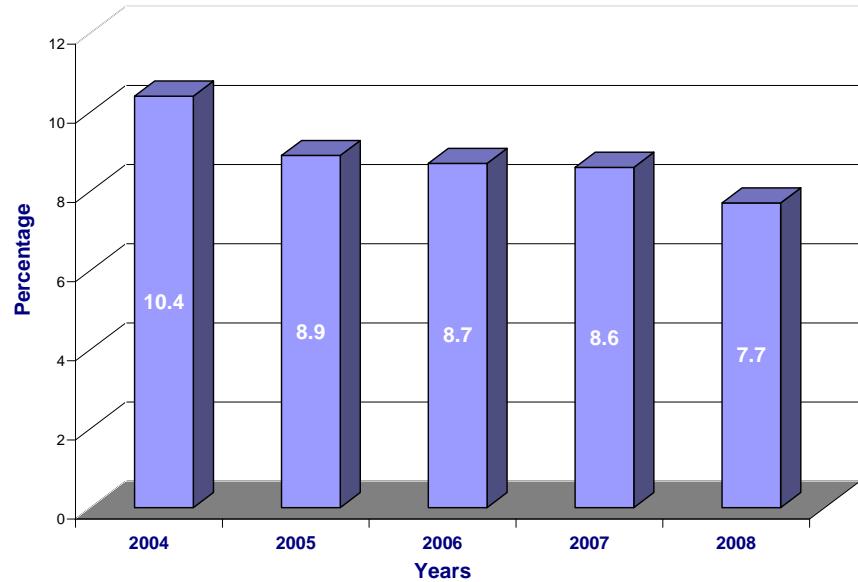
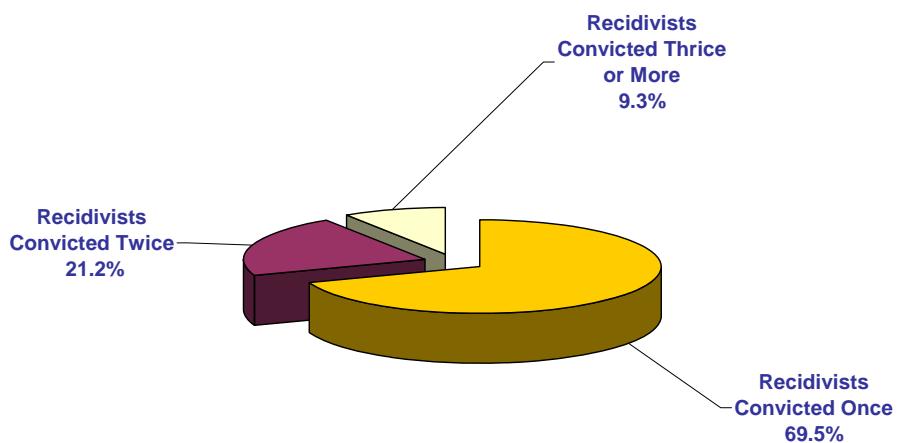


FIGURE 11.2

Recidivists under IPC During 2008



CHAPTER-12

ARRESTS AND TRIALS

Persons Arrested under the IPC cases

A total of 28,82,286 persons were arrested by the Police under various IPC crimes during 2008 as against 27,80,559 persons in 2007 showing an increase of 3.7%.

Crime head-wise information on the persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2007 and 2008 along with percentage variation in 2008 over 2007 is presented in Table-12.1. As many as 10,83,264 persons accounting for 37.6% were arrested for committing crimes other than the specified ones termed as 'Other IPC crimes'. Among the specified crimes, the highest arrest was made in cases of 'Hurt' (17.4%) (5,02,137) followed by 'Riots' (11.6%) (3,32,934). The highest increase in the arrests was observed for cases of Importation of Girls (31.6%) (from 95 in 2007 to 125 in 2008). Persons arrested under Arson reflected decline of 4.0% in 2008 over 2007 (from 11,903 to 11,430).

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 2008 are presented in Table-12 (A). Arrest rate for Burglary, Theft, Counterfeiting and Death Due To 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 crime rate and arrest rate was negligible under head 'Importation of Girls'.

The arrest rate at All-India level declined by 3% in 2005 (from 245.1 in 2004 to 237.7 in 2005) and by 0.3% in 2006 over 2005 (from 237.7 in 2005 to 237.0 in 2006) and increased by 3.2% in 2007 over 2006 (from 237.0 in 2006 to 244.6 in 2007). It has again increased by 2.2% in 2008 over 2007. *The number of arrests per case was the highest for Riots (5.0) followed by Dacoity cases and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity cases (3.9 each) compared to National average of 1.4 arrests per case.*

The crime head-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested for IPC crimes during 2008 is presented in Table-12.2. *The female criminality in the total IPC crimes accounted for 5.8% only (as compared to 5.9% in previous year), however, the percentage share of female arrestees was higher for those crimes which are perpetrated on women such as Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (22.7%) followed by Dowry Deaths (21.2%) and Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls (6.0%).*

The details on the number of persons arrested during 2007 and 2008 along with percentage variations and the percentage share of each State and UT to All-India total for arrests during 2008 are

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2008

(All India 2882286)



Persons Arrested (Number)

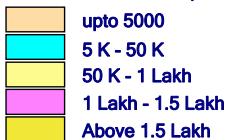


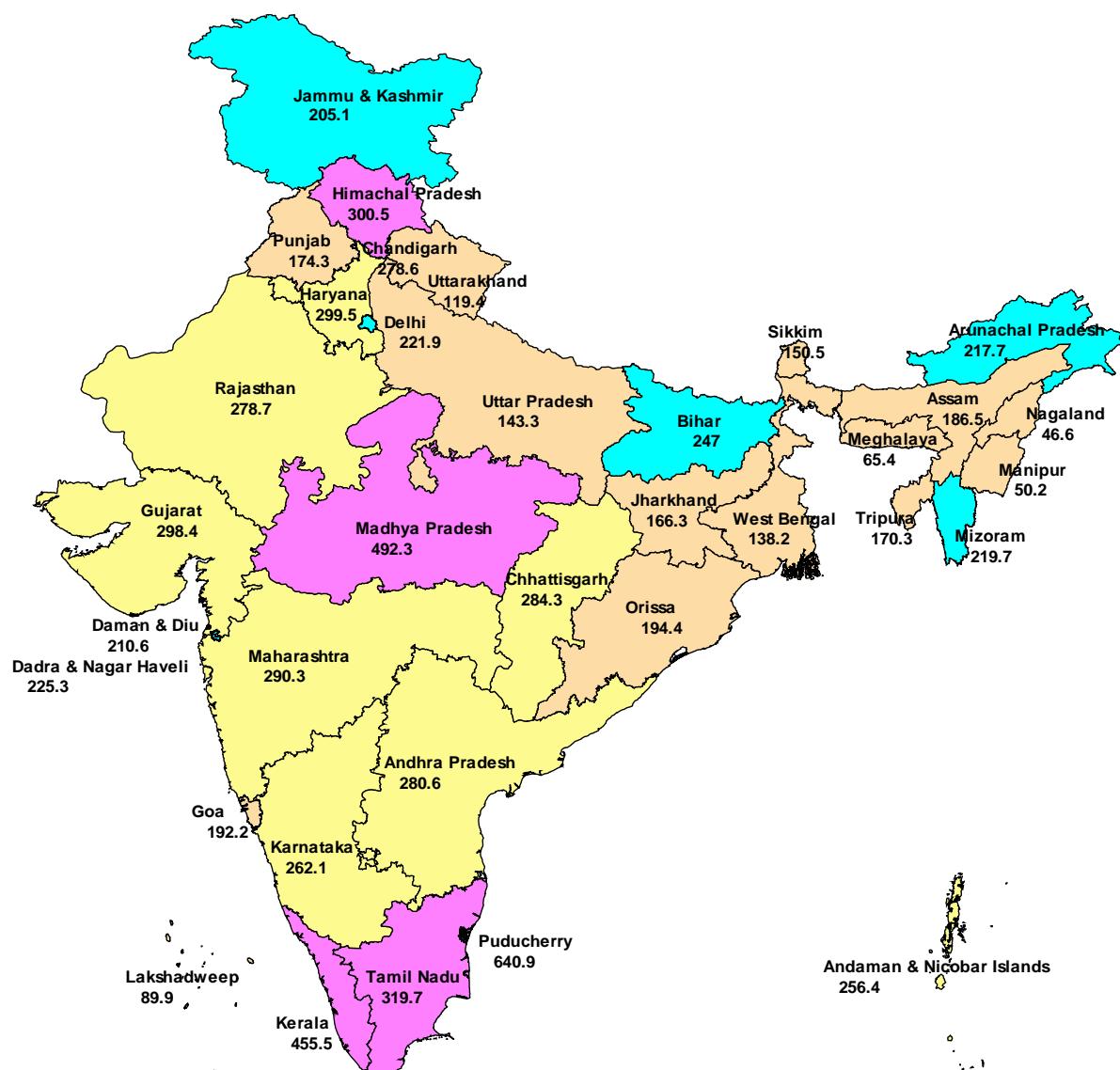
Table 12 (A)
Crime Rate vis-à-vis Arrest Rate for IPC crimes during 2008

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate*	No. Of Arrest Per Case
1	Murder	61,455	2.8	5.3	1.9
2	Attempt To Commit Murder	66,467	2.5	5.8	2.3
3	CH not Amounting To Murder	6,684	0.3	0.6	1.7
4	Rape	25,036	1.9	2.2	1.2
i)	Custodial Rape	0	0.0	0.0	-
ii)	Other Rape	25,036	1.9	2.2	1.2
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	38,181	2.6	3.3	1.3
i)	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	27,208	2.0	2.4	1.2
ii)	Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	10,973	0.6	1.0	1.5
6	Dacoity	17,810	0.4	1.5	3.9
7	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	12,494	0.3	1.1	3.9
8	Robbery	31,684	1.8	2.7	1.5
9	Burglary	67,836	8.1	5.9	0.7
10	Theft	2,08,311	27.5	18.1	0.7
i)	Auto Theft	47,566	10.4	4.1	0.4
ii)	Other Theft	1,60,745	17.1	13.9	0.8
11	Riots	3,32,934	5.7	28.9	5.0
12	Criminal Breach Of Trust	19,895	1.4	1.7	1.2
13	Cheating	65,080	5.8	5.6	1.0
14	Counterfeiting	2,676	0.3	0.2	0.9
15	Arson	11,430	0.8	1.0	1.2
16	Hurt	5,02,137	24.7	43.5	1.8
17	Dowry Deaths	22,624	0.7	2.0	2.8
18	Molestation	48,835	3.5	4.2	1.2
19	Sexual Harassment	14,943	1.1	1.3	1.2
20	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	1,64,861	7.1	14.3	2.0
21	Importation Of Girls	125	0.0	0.0	1.9
22	Death Due To Negligence	77,524	8.0	6.7	0.8
23	Other IPC Crimes	10,83,264	74.3	93.9	1.3
24	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	28,82,286	181.5	250.0	1.4

* Arrest Rate- Number of persons arrested per one lakh population

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2008

(All India 250.0)



Arrest Rate

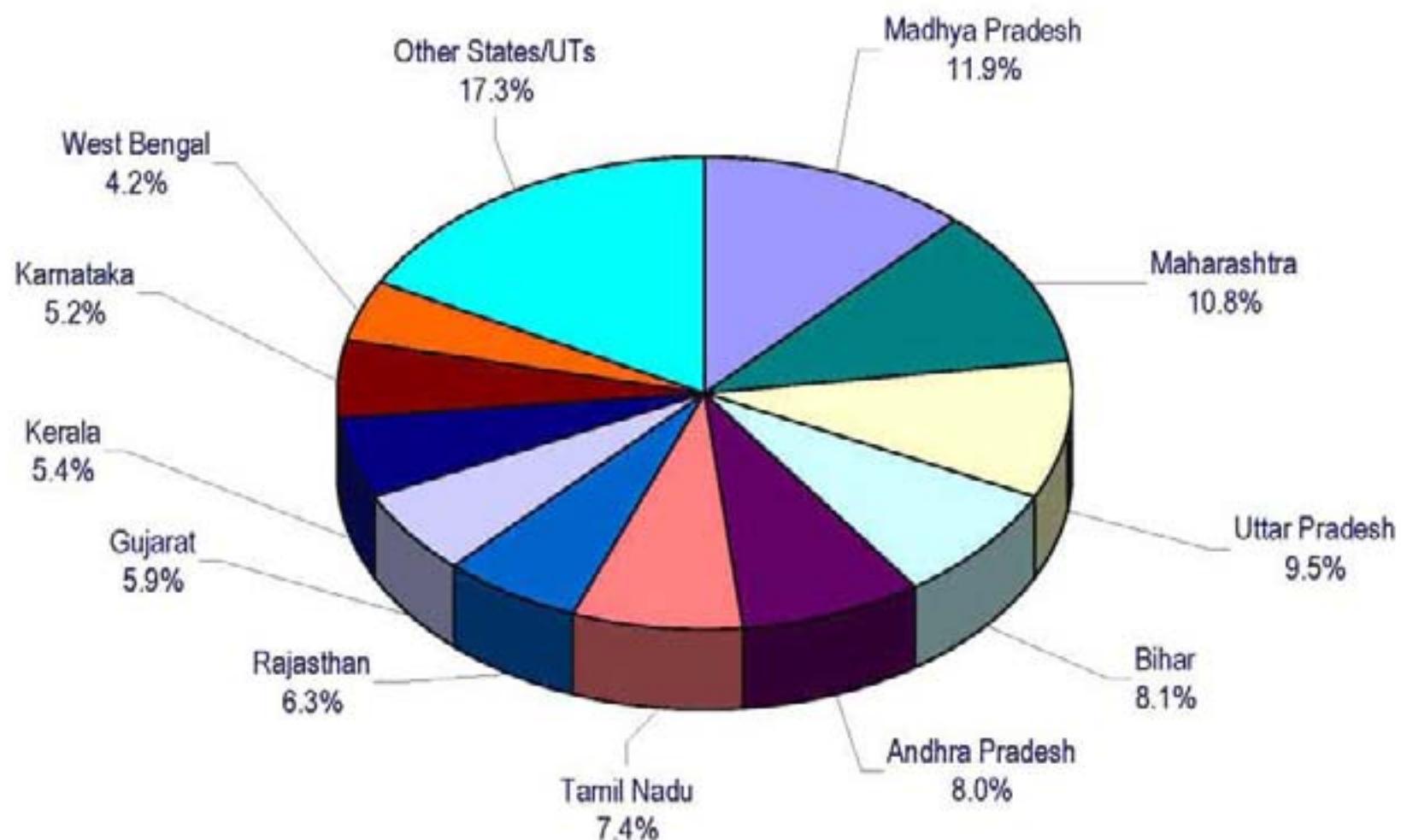
upto 200
200 - 250
250 - 300
Above 300

Note:

Arrest Rate means no. of persons arrested under IPC crimes per one lakh population.

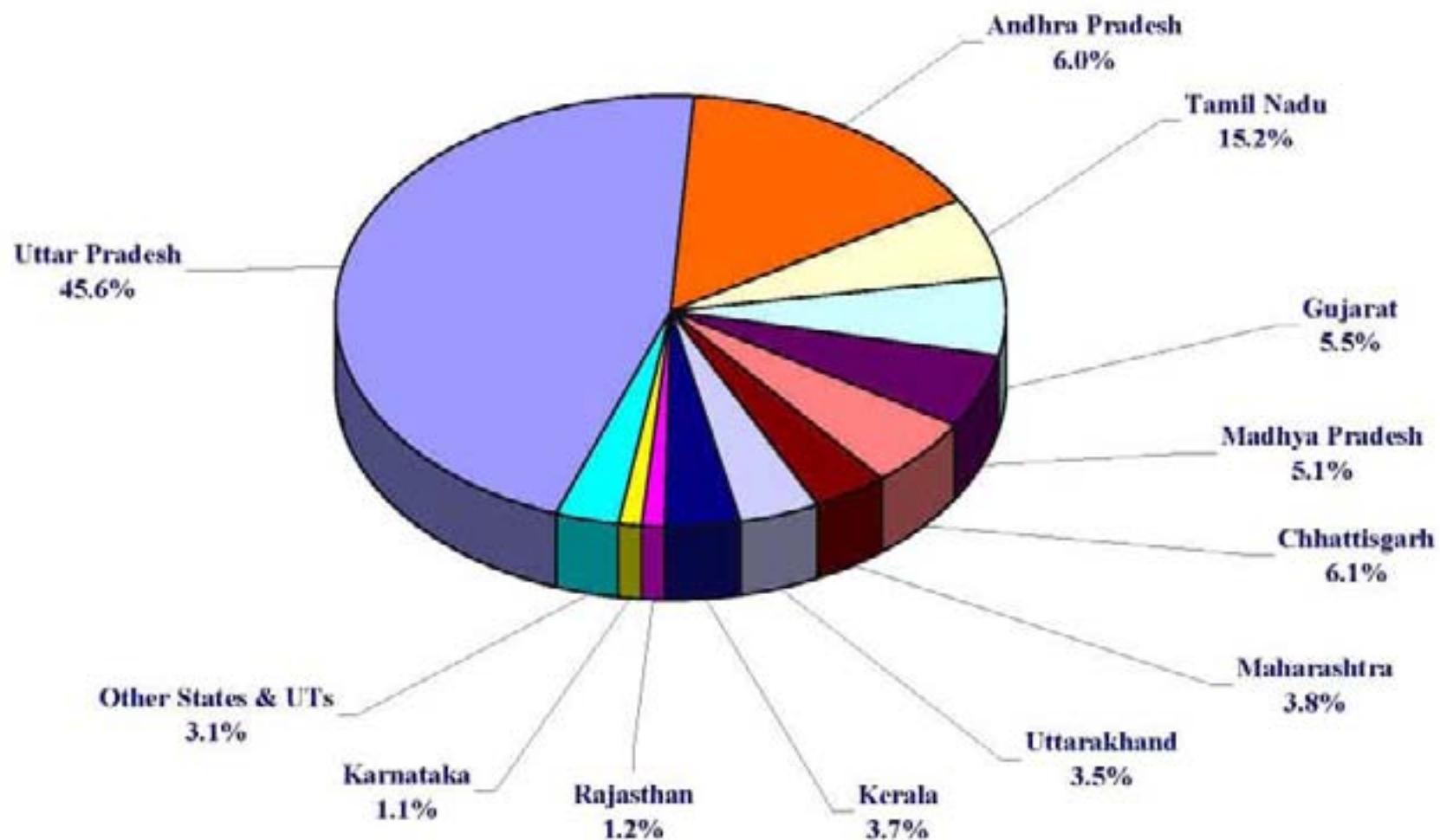
**Persons Arrested Under IPC Crimes
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2008**

FIGURE 12.1



**Persons Arrested Under SLL Crimes
State-wise Percentage Distribution during 2008**

FIGURE 12.2



presented in Table-12.3. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States, which accounted for high share of (9.9% each) in IPC crimes also accounted for the high arrest figures of 11.9% (3,43,047 out of 28,82,286) and 10.8% (3,11,598 out of 28,82,286) respectively. The increase in the arrested persons during 2008 over 2007 in terms of percentage was significant in Lakshadweep (138.5%), D & N Haveli (44.6%), Sikkim (44.0%) and Tripura (31.1%).

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 5.8%. Himachal Pradesh (10.9%), A & N Island (9.7%) and Daman & Diu (9.0%) have reported comparatively higher share of females in total arrests.

Persons Arrested under SLL crimes

A total of 42,55,988 persons were arrested under the SLL crimes during 2008 as compared to 40,87,246 during 2007 accounting for an increase of 4.1% during 2008 over 2007. The details on crime-head wise arrests for SLL crimes during the years 2007 and 2008, 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 74.6% (31,72,934) of the total arrestees in the country during 2008. The highest share of arrestees among the specified crimes was for 'Prohibition Act' (3,75,852) (8.8%) and 'Gambling Act' (3,35,071) (7.9%) followed by 'Excise Act' (1,72,030) (4.0%). The number of Arrests has increased by 29.9% and 14.0% respectively for cases reported under 'Child Marriage Restraint Act' and 'SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act'. A significant decline in arrests was observed in cases of 'Indian Railways Act' (55.2%) (from 261 in 2007 to 117 in 2008), 'Registration of Foreigners Act' (36.6%) (from 4,549 in 2007 to 2,884 in 2008) and 'Antiquities and Art Treasures Act' (34.0%) (from 94 in 2007 to 62 in 2008).

Sex-wise and crime head-wise information on persons arrested and percentage of arrestees during 2008 are presented in Table-12.6. The percentage of females arrested under SLL crimes at All-India level was 3.7% (1,59,245 out of 42,55,988) against 5.8% for IPC crimes. The share of female arrestees was highest for cases under 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (73.1%) (794 out of 1,086) followed by 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' (59.1%) (4,872 out of 8,250) and 'Sati Prevention Act' (57.1%) (4 out of 7).

The State/UT-wise and sex-wise details of number of persons arrested in various SLL crimes are given in Table-12.7. Gujarat (28.2%), Daman & Diu (16.2%) and D & N Haveli have reported higher percentage of female arrestees as compared to the National average of 3.7%.

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 (71,38,274) those falling under the age-group 18 – 30 years accounted for almost half (47.4%) of total arrestees (33,83,448 out of 71,38,274 arrestees) followed by age-group 30 – 45 years accounting for 35.5% (25,37,311 persons). This confirms the age-group profile of arrestees observed during the previous year reflecting drift of more young people (18 – 30 years) in crimes. The Juveniles arrested accounted for just 0.5% in the total arrests (IPC + SLL) made in 2008. Girls' share was 5.0% among Juveniles arrested.*

Information on persons arrested on an average per case under IPC and SLL for the years 2004 to 2008 is presented in Table-12.9. It is seen that the trend of arrests made per case in 2008 is almost the same as the previous year (2007) for various IPC cases. In Violent crimes such as Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder, Dowry Deaths and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives about 2 or more persons per case were arrested on an average, signifying involvement of accomplice in such cases. Similarly, 2 persons, on an average, were taken into custody by Police in SLL cases, such as those relating to Gambling Act, Registration of Foreigners Act and Indian Passport Act. The higher arrests per case in cases of Riots (5.0), Dacoity and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (3.9 each), Sati Prevention Act (7.0), Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (3.1) and Child Marriage Restraint Act (2.8) during 2008

were specific to the nature of such crimes perpetrated by a group or gang.

Disposal of Persons Arrested under IPC Crimes by Police

The crime head-wise details on the disposal of persons arrested are presented in Table-12.10. A total of 35,32,368 persons were either under custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2008 for 27,52,687 total IPC offences under investigation by Police (Table-4.1). Police could file charge-sheets against 27,30,310 persons (77.3%) out of the total persons who were under arrest, 3.3% persons (1,18,101) arrested were either released or freed by Police before trial; 19.4% persons (6,83,957) 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 (41.2%) (1,845 out of 4,473) and Dacoity (40.4%) (12,280 out of 30,361) and the lowest pendency percentage was observed in Sexual Harassment (9.5%) (1,548 out of 16,324). Police could establish the charges with as high as 89.8% (14,659 out of 16,324) persons in chargesheeting of arrested persons in cases of Sexual Harassment, followed by Hurt and Molestation (83.5% each) (4,86,027 out of 5,81,961 and 47,431 out of 56,790 respectively). The lowest level of charge-sheeting in disposal of arrested persons was witnessed in cases of Dacoity (54.0%) (16,395 out of 30,361) as compared to the National average of 77.3% (27,30,310 out of 35,32,368) for all IPC crimes.

The State/UT-wise disposal of arrested persons under IPC crimes by Police is presented in Table-12.11. Bihar reported 17.9% (1,22,468 out of 6,83,957)

of total pendency in the country followed by Maharashtra (12.8%) (87,742), Andhra Pradesh (10.4%) (70,804) and Assam (10.2%) (69,724).

Disposal of Persons Arrested under IPC Crimes by Courts

As many as 1,50,13,252 persons (including those from previous years) were awaiting trials in various criminal courts in the country during 2008 (an increase of 3.6% over the last year) as per information presented in Table-12.12. The disposal of such arrested persons was pending to an extent of 84.8% (1,27,24,909 persons out of 1,50,13,252) at the end of the year. The highest pendency was noticed in persons arrested in Dacoity (91.6%) (1,47,102 out of 1,60,505) followed by Criminal Breach of Trust (90.4%) (1,16,813 out of 1,29,179). The lowest pendency was observed in Sexual Harassment (74.2%) (37,115 out of 50,026) against All-India average of 84.8%. The overall conviction percentage at All-India level for the persons arrested in IPC cases was 36.0% (7,15,478 out of 19,89,485 trials completed). Crime-wise persons arrested in Sexual Harassment cases, who were on trial, got the highest conviction (50.3%) (5,823 out of 11,584) followed by Counterfeiting (37.8%) (781 out of 2,065). Cases of a large number of persons involved in 'Other IPC' cases (1,21,481), Hurt cases (1,02,818) and Riots cases (33,292) 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 1,50,13,252 undertrials, nearly one-sixth (18.6%) totalling 27,94,904 persons, were from the State of Maharashtra followed by Bihar accounting for 10.6% (15,88,869), Madhya Pradesh (15,63,759) accounting for 10.4%. When compared with share of persons awaiting trials at the end of the year at National level, these States stood at 20.4%, 11.2% and 9.8% 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. *44,98,662 persons including those from the previous years were either in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year and their cases were under disposal with police during the year. Police could chargesheet 39,11,429 persons of the total arrested persons, which accounted for 86.9% of the total arrestees and whose cases were under investigation during this period. The percentage of release before trial and pendency was 7.7% and 5.4% respectively. Higher number of pre-trial release was noticed in the cases of persons involved in 'Other SLL' cases (3,22,703) and cases under 'Prohibition Act' (15,680) during 2008.*

The State / UT-wise details of disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes are presented in Table-12.15. Majority of total 2,42,075 persons in whose cases investigation was pending at the end of the year were from Maharashtra (25.9%) (62,612) and Tamil Nadu (25.4%) (61,597) together accounting for a pendency of (more than half) 51.3%. Regarding pendency within the States, North Eastern States viz. Assam,

Meghalaya, and Manipur have reported the highest percentage (70.3%, 61.4% and 58.5% respectively). Among Union Territories, Dadra & Nagar Haveli had the highest pendency (55.4%) while Lakshadweep had nil pendency as compared to National level pendency of 5.4% only.

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 1,02,30,924 persons (as against 99,06,589 in 2007) were facing trial in various criminal courts for the offences committed under SLL cases registering an increase of 3.3% over the previous year 2007.* Trials were completed against 37,61,159 persons of the total arrested persons, out of which 30,65,688 persons were convicted for these offences. The conviction percentage in SLL cases was 81.5% (higher than 81.0% in 2007). The pendency for trial was lower at 62.8% during 2008 as compared to 2007 (63.4%). An analysis of crime head-wise disposal of arrested persons showed that the highest percentage of persons pending

disposal was under the 'Sati Prevention Act' at 100% (25 out of 25) followed by 'Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act' (96.7%) (5,193 out of 5,371). Information in respect of conviction for the categorized SLL crimes showed that conviction rate was highest for persons arrested under 'Registration of Foreigners Act' (84.4%) (1,237 out of 1,465) followed by 'Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' (83.1%) (962 out of 1,157) and 'Indian Passport Act' (82.1%) (960 out of 1,169). The lowest conviction percentage was recorded in case of persons arrested under 'Protection of Civil Rights Act' (7.3%) (57 out of 783). The State & UT-wise information on disposal of persons arrested under SLL cases by Courts is presented in Table-12.17. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for the highest share of pendency (26.5%) (17,00,008 out of 64,23,993) for trials in the case of persons arrested under SLL cases at All-India level followed by Gujarat (25.6%) (16,45,502) and Maharashtra (24.5%) (15,76,161). The States & UTs which recorded higher pendency (within State/UT more than 90% in disposal of the persons arrested in SLL cases) were Lakshadweep(100.0%) (37 out of 37), Daman & Diu (98.5%) (135 out of 137), Manipur (96.2%) (1,657 out of 1,723), Arunachal Pradesh (95.1%) (706 out of 742), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (92.8%) (219 out of 236), West Bengal (92.3%) (61,187 out of 66,301), Jammu & Kashmir (91.7%) (23,425 out of 25,549) and Maharashtra (91.5%) (15,76,161 out of 17,22,146).

CHAPTER-13

CUSTODIAL CRIMES

The cases registered for deaths and rape in police custody have been discussed in this chapter. The details on escapees from police custody and trials for such violations have also been discussed.

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

- (i) Death in Police custody / Lock up (of persons remanded to police custody

- By Mob Attack/Riots
- By Other criminals
- By suicide
- While escaping from custody

Deaths in Police Custody

A: Remanded to Police Custody by Court

There were 40 deaths in Police Custody of persons who were *remanded to such custody by the Court* during

Table-13 (A)
Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup 2006-2008

Death in Police custody/Lockup	Years		
	2006	2007	2008
(i) Of persons remanded to police custody by court	38	57	40
(ii) Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	51	61	61
(iii) by court) (Table-13.1) Death in Police custody/Lock up (of persons not remanded to police custody by court) (Table-13.2)			
(iv) Death in Police custody during production/process in courts/journey connected with investigation. (Table-13.3)			
(v) Death in Police custody during Hospitalisation/Treatment (Table13.4)			
Other Deaths in Police custody			
• In Accidents			

the year 2008. Such deaths have increased by 50.0% in 2007 over 2006 (from 38 in 2006 to 57 in 2007) and decreased by 29.8% in 2008 over 2007 (from 57 in 2007 to 40 in 2008) at All-India level.

Magisterial enquiry was ordered / conducted in 20 of the reported incidents in 2008. Judicial enquiry was ordered in 9 deaths during the year 2008. 22 cases were registered against police personnel, three policemen were chargesheeted and no policeman was convicted for custodial deaths during the year.

Table-13 (B)
Details on the Custodial Deaths in Police Custody during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	Death during / due to	Years		
		2006	2007	2008
1.	During production, process in Courts, journey connected with Investigation	14	23	19
2.	During Hospitalisation, Treatment	18	38	15
3.	Due to Accidents	2	0	2
4.	In Mob Attacks / Riots	3	9	5
5.	By other Criminals	0	2	2
6.	By Suicides	24	31	38
7.	During escape from Custody	7	7	6
8.	Illness / Natural Deaths	29	29	28

B: Not Remanded to Police Custody by Court

There were 51 incidents of deaths in Police custody of persons who were taken in custody by *police themselves* during 2006, which increased to 61 during 2007 (an increase of 19.6% in 2007 over 2006) and remained static in 2008 at 61 deaths.

Magisterial enquiry was ordered in 30 incidents of the 61 such deaths reported and judicial enquiry was ordered in 9 incidents. Cases were registered against police personnel in 22 incidents. 26 police personnel were charge-sheeted and no police personnel were convicted during the year 2008.

Deaths in Police Custody By Causes

More number of deaths in Police custody took place during hospitalisation / treatment (15), by suicides (38) and due to illness / natural death (28) during the year 2008. An increasing trend in custodial deaths due to suicides has been observed during 2006 - 2008, as 24, 31 and 38 such

deaths respectively have been reported during these years. Custodial deaths due to illness / natural death have been almost static during 2006 - 2008 at 29, 29 and 28 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

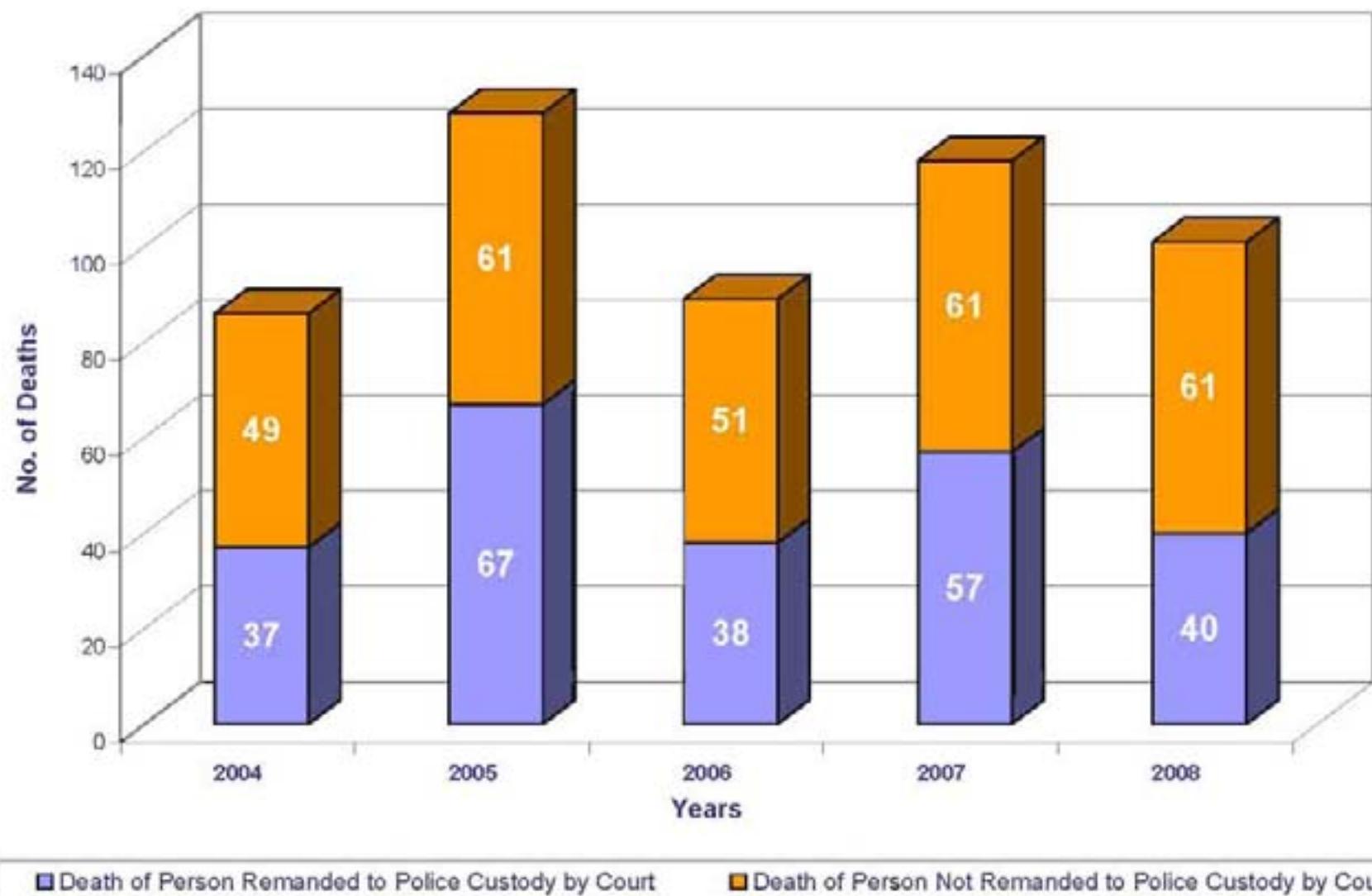
Sl. No.	Year	No. of reported Custodial Rape cases
1.	2006	2
2.	2007	1
3.	2008	0

No case of Custodial Rape was reported in the country during 2008.

One case from Karnataka remained pending for investigation at the end of 2008. No case was charge-sheeted during 2008. See Table-13.5.

FIGURE 13.1

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup During 2004-2008

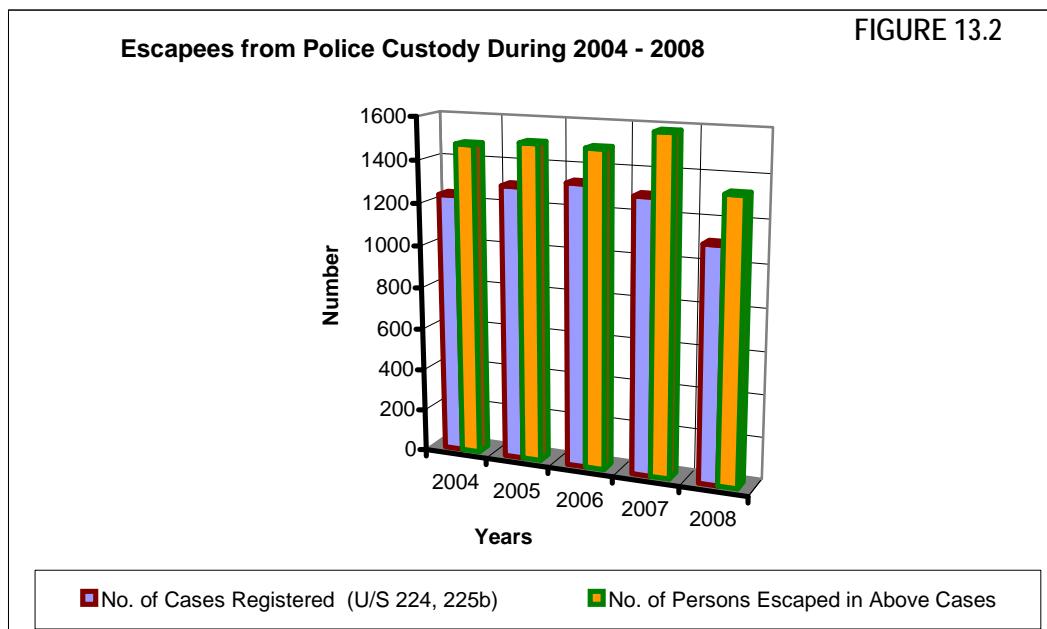


Details of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and tried for committing custodial rape are presented in Table-13.6.

Escapees from Police Custody:

1,101 cases were registered under section 224, 225B of IPC

during the year 2008. The number of persons who escaped from police custody in the above cases was 1,325. 794 persons were charge-sheeted for such offence during the year. 123 persons were tried during the year, of which 81 persons were convicted and 42 persons were acquitted.



CHAPTER-14

POLICE FIRING AND CASUALTIES

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

Police had to resort to firing on 1,529 occasions during the year 2008 as compared to 865 occasions during 2007 and 1,363 during 2006 thereby showing a mixed trend during 2006-2008 (a decline by 36.5% during 2007 over 2006 and an increase by 76.8% in 2008 over 2007). 317 civilians and 165 police personnel were killed in these incidents whereas 758 civilians and 1,893 police personnel were injured. The State/UT-wise details of incidence, deaths and injuries due to Police Firing are given in Table-14.1 while the event-wise statistics are presented in Table-14.2.

Occurrences Forcing Police Firing

The occasions necessitating police firing were largely related to 'Riot Control' (32.7%), 'Anti-Dacoity Operations' (16.1%), Operations 'Against Extremists and Terrorists' (15.1%) and 'Against Others' (not classified)

(36.0%). Police had to resort to firing on 500 occasions to control the riotous mobs, on 247 occasions during 'Anti-Dacoity Operations', on 232 occasions 'Against Anti-Extremists & Terrorists' and on 550 other occasions (not classified).

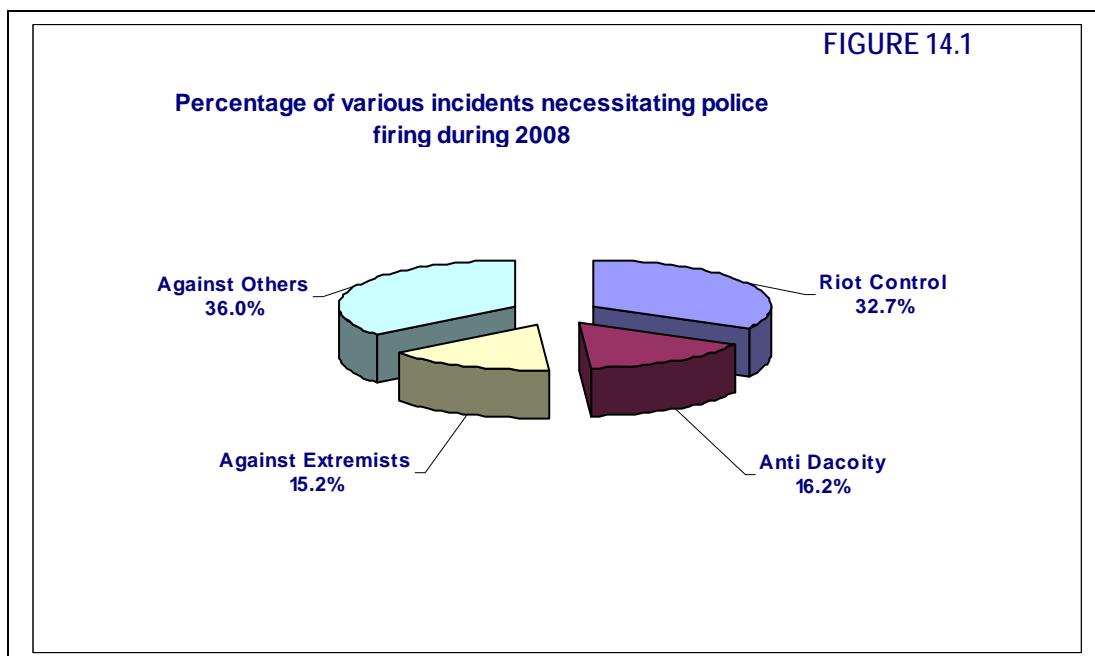
Uttar Pradesh has recorded the highest incidence of Police firing (608) among States/UTs followed by Jammu & Kashmir (396), Chhattisgarh (146), Maharashtra (89) and Jharkhand (71).

The highest number of casualties of civilians (104) was reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (47) and Jammu & Kashmir (43). These three States together accounted for 61.2% of total civilian causalities due to Police firing. Highest number of casualties of police personnel (41) was reported from Chhattisgarh followed by Jharkhand (24) and Karnataka (23) accounting for 24.8%, 14.5% and 13.9% respectively of total such causalities reported in the country. The highest number of civilian injuries (317) accounting for 41.8% of total civilian injuries in the country (758) was reported from Jammu & Kashmir. The highest number of police injuries (765) accounting for 40.4% of total police injuries in the country (1,893) was also reported from Jammu & Kashmir. More police personnel were injured during the year 2008 (1,893) than the civilians (758) as in previous year (2007) while more civilians (317) were

killed than police personnel (165) during this year also in the firing incidents in the country.

The highest casualties of civilians (85) took place in 'Anti-Dacoity Operations' whereas the highest number of police casualties (126) happened in Operations 'Against Extremists and Terrorists'.

The highest number of injuries of civilians (516) and police personnel (1,341) were caused when the Police had to resort to firing during 'Riot Control' activities.



CHAPTER-15

POLICE CASUALTIES

A large number of policemen lose their lives or limbs while performing duty every year - fighting insurgents, militants, criminals or controlling mobs.

The State/UT and City-wise information relating to Police Personnel killed or injured on duty during 2008 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 3,144 police personnel (comprising of 2,242 Natural Deaths, 763 Deaths on duty and 139 suicidal deaths) died during the year 2008 as compared to 3,505 deaths in the year 2007 showing a decrease of 10.3% 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 fatalities (763) while on duty decreased during 2008 by 12.9% as compared to previous year (876).* Out of the total 763 casualties, 749 personnel belonged to 24 States, 14 personnel belonged to UTs. *Majority (73.3%) (559) of the police casualties were due to 'Accidents'.* 'Anti-Terrorist / Extremists operations' and 'Anti-Dacoity operations' claimed 16.9% (129) and 0.5% (4) deaths

respectively. 6.2% (47) were killed by 'Other Criminals' while 3 Police Personnel (0.4%) were killed by 'Riotous Mobs' and 21 (2.7%) were killed on 'Border Duties'.

Uttar Pradesh (118), Punjab (89) and Maharashtra (87) have reported highest number of police casualties on duty. 107 casualties in Uttar Pradesh, 82 casualties in Punjab, 60 casualties in Maharashtra, all the 50 casualties in Gujarat, all the 46 casualties in Tamil Nadu and 37 casualties in Rajasthan were due to 'Accidents'.

Among 763 Police Personnel killed on duty, 8 were Gazetted Officers, 57 were Upper Subordinates (Inspectors - 11 and Sub-Inspectors - 46) and 698 were Lower Subordinates (Assistant Sub-Inspectors - 73, Head Constables - 152 and Constables - 473). The details are given in Table-15.4.

30.7% Police Personnel (234) were young (18-35 years), 37.7% (288) were middle aged (35-45 years) while 31.6% (241) were in upper age group (45 years and above) out of 763 Police Personnel killed on duty. Details are given in Table-15.2.

Police Personnel Injured on Duty

A total of 3,788 Police Personnel of various ranks (3,655 from States and 133 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 Maharashtra (822) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (619), Kerala (450) and West Bengal (414). These four States together have accounted for 60.8% of the injured Police Personnel out of 3,788 at All India level. 90.1% (558 out of 619) of the total injuries in Jammu & Kashmir, 59.7% of total injuries (491 out of 822) in Maharashtra and 59.2% (245 out of 414) in West Bengal were caused 'by Riotous Mobs'. 58 out of 88 (i.e., 65.9%) injuries of police personnel in Chhattisgarh were due to 'Terrorist / Extremist' activities. No injuries were received by any Policeman in as many as 5 States / UTs namely, Nagaland, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

The Riotous mobs caused maximum injuries (56.2%) (2,129) to the Police Personnel in the country during 2008. The other causes responsible for injuries were 'Accidents' (21.6%) (820), caused by 'Other Criminals' (14.3%)

(41), caused by 'Terrorist/Extremists' (4.4%) (168) and during 'Anti-Dacoity & Other Operations' (3.2%) (120). 10 policemen were injured while performing Border duties.

The rank-wise profile presented in Table 15.4 shows that all categories of personnel have received injuries. A sizeable number (2,362) accounting for 62.4% out of 3,788 Police personnel injured on duty were Constables, 834 (22.0%) were Lower Sub-ordinates (574 Head Constables and 260 Assistant Sub-Inspectors); 507 (13.4%) were Upper Sub-ordinates (345 Sub-Inspectors, 162 Inspectors) and the rest 85 (2.2%) were Gazetted Officers.

The cause-wise comparative details of Police Personnel killed or injured on duty during last 5 years (2004 - 2008) are presented in Table-15 (A). It is observed that quantum of police casualties (both fatal and non-fatal) has shown a mixed trend during last 5 years. While 'Accidents' and 'Anti-Terrorist operations' were the main cause of deaths of Police Personnel, 'Riotous Mobs' were main cause of injuries to Police Personnel during last 5 years. Casualties in 'Anti Terrorist and Extremist Operations' were in the range 118 - 135 during 2004 - 2008 except 160 deaths in the year 2007. Casualties in 'Accidents' have shown a mixed trend during 2004 - 2008.

Table-15 (A)
Police Personnel Killed or Injured on Duty during 2004 to 2008

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
2004	135	240	22	84	8	905	95	451	8	4	562	666	830	2,350
2005	118	223	5	68	15	1,415	75	420	18	20	574	772	805	2,918
2006	124	302	8	114	13	1,702	62	403	16	15	618	932	841	3,468
2007	160	164	19	130	9	1,597	55	575	17	4	616	727	876	3,197
2008	129	168	4	120	3	2,129	47	541	21	10	559	820	763	3,788

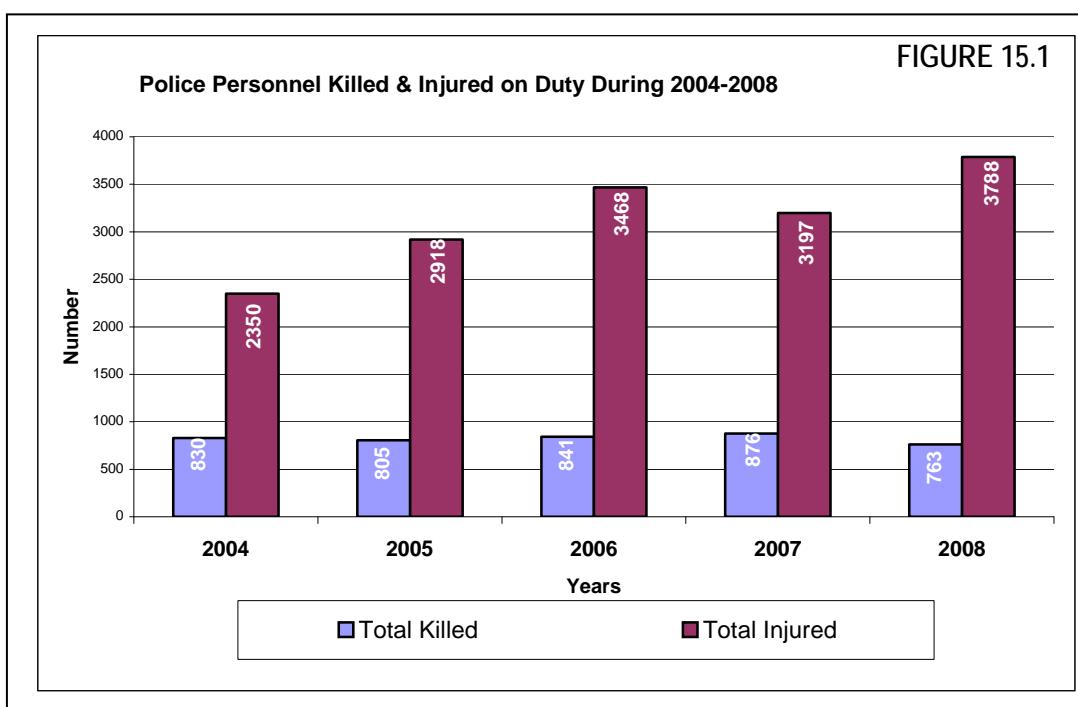
Natural Deaths of Police Personnel

Table 15.3 shows that 2,242 Police Personnel have died natural deaths while in service during 2008 out of which 1,048 (46.7%) were in the age-group 45 - 55 years, 673 (30.0%) were in the age group 35 - 45 years while 194 (8.6%) died very young (age group 18 to 35 years) and 327 (14.6%) police personnel died after attaining the age of 55 years. Comparative figures of Police

deaths increased by 9.5% in the year 2005 over 2004, again in the year 2006 an increase of 14.0% was observed as compared to the year 2005. A decline of 6.7% was observed in the year 2008 over 2007. Maximum number of natural deaths were reported in the age group of 45 – 55 years during 2004 – 2008. 18 – 25 years age group had comparatively less number of natural deaths of Police Personnel.

Table – 15(B)
Police Personnel died due to Natural Causes during 2004 to 2008

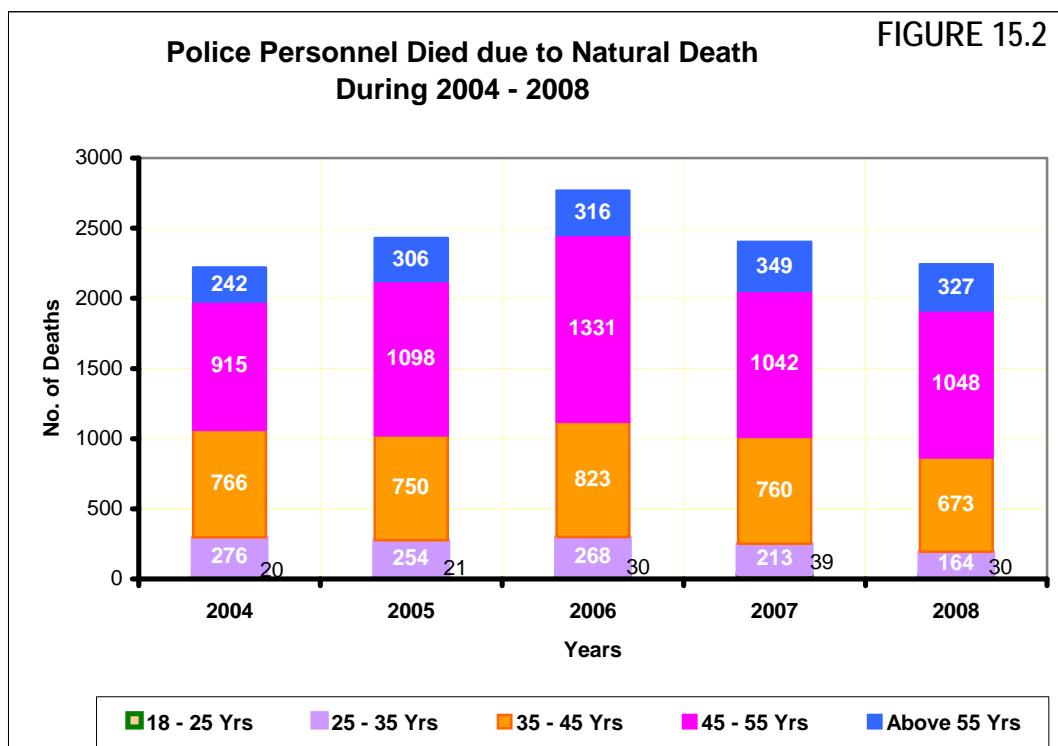
Year	18 - 25 yrs	25 - 35 yrs	35 - 45 yrs	45 - 55 yrs	Above 55 yrs	Total
2004	20	276	766	915	242	2,219
2005	21	254	750	1,098	306	2,429
2006	30	268	823	1,331	316	2,768
2007	39	213	760	1,042	349	2,403
2008	30	164	673	1,048	327	2,242



Suicides Committed by Police Personnel

139 Police Personnel committed suicides in the country during the year 2008. Maharashtra (36) has reported the highest number of suicides (25.9%) followed by Kerala (14 i.e., 10.1%) and Tamil Nadu (12 i.e., 8.6%). Nearly 25.2% (35) suicides at All-

India level were reported in the age group (18 - 35 years), 26.6% suicides (37) in the age group (35 - 45 years), 41.7% (58) in the age group (45 - 55 years) and 6.5% (9) in the age group (above 55 years).



CHAPTER-16

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION BY THEM

Complaints received and reported against Police Personnel

Total numbers of complaints, both non-cognizable and cognizable, reported to the Police authorities against Police Personnel from States/UTs are presented in Table-16.1. Information on the number of complaints / allegations received against Police Personnel; number of inquiries instituted such as Departmental, Magisterial and Judicial; number of complaints/cases found false/unsubstantiated; number of cases registered during the year; and number of cases either reported

2008. Inquiries were instituted in as many as 17,518 cases. Out of these, Departmental inquiries were initiated in 17,215 cases, Magisterial inquiries in 99 cases and Judicial inquiries in 204 cases. Thus, suitable inquiries were instituted in 35.8% complaints. The total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 29,577 which amounted to 60.4% of the total complaints reported. A decrease of 5.5% was noticed in reported complaints against Police Personnel as compared to previous year (from 51,767 in 2007 to 48,939 in 2008). *Madhya Pradesh accounted for 37.4% (18,315 cases out of 48,939 cases) of such complaints. Delhi (6,031*

Table-16 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2004-2008

Year	No. of complaints received/ alleged during the year	No. of Inquiry Instituted			Complaints / Cases declared false / unsub- stantiated	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases	
		Depart- mental	Magisterial	Judicial			Reported for regular Departmental action	Sent for trials / charge sheeted
2004	51,060	15,633	573	383	29,332	3,362	4,715	1,191
2005	61,560	18,940	713	288	34,590	9,965	5,459	9,047
2006	62,822	15,510	423	295	34,657	13,546	2,503	7,936
2007	51,767	13,953	119	278	28,412	7,908	3,129	941
2008	48,939	17,215	99	204	29,577	5,445	4,596	1,132

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

A total of 48,939 complaints were reported in the country against Police Personnel during the year

cases) and Uttar Pradesh (6,015 cases) with 12.3% of the complaints each were the next in order, followed by Maharashtra with 8.0% (3,928 cases), Punjab with 7.6% (3,714 cases) and Kerala with 6.3% (3,096 cases).

Table-16 (B)
Number of Police Personnel Undertrial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2004-2008

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.	2004	1,517	486	426	55	371
2.	2005	1,668	373	225	97	128
3.	2006	3,062	133	94	24	70
4.	2007	1,273	199	149	43	106
5.	2008	1,245	125	128	33	95

Involvement of Police Personnel and Action taken against them

1,245 Police Personnel were sent for trial after investigation and framing of charges during 2008. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 125 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 128 Police Personnel out of which 95 were

States/UTs against the erring Police Personnel indicates the tight disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 22,124 Police Personnel in 17,215 cases, which attracted departmental inquiry. The cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 3,219 Policemen. *Departmental enquiries were completed against 9,757 personnel, on the basis*

Table-16 (C)
Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2004-2008

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel					
		Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	Whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	In whose cases proceedings were completed	Dismissed/ Removed from Service	Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
1.	2004	19,269	5,482	7,247	752	5,557	14,666
2.	2005	22,503	4,447	10,939	856	5,151	15,854
3.	2006	21,810	5,107	9,081	1,020	6,783	10,423
4.	2007	19,187	2,329	8,595	665	4,650	15,275
5.	2008	22,124	3,219	9,757	879	4,541	14,653

acquitted and 33 were convicted. The relevant details for the last five years are presented in Table-16 (B).

Departmental action against Police Personnel

The magnitude of Departmental action taken by the

of which 879 Police Personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. The highest dismissals/removals were reported from Jammu & Kashmir (219) accounting for 24.9% followed by Punjab (10.9%), and Uttar Pradesh (10.8%). Minor punishments were given to 14,653 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 4,541 police personnel during this period.

The comparative rate of complaints per 100 Policemen has been computed for each State/UT on the basis of actual police strength (Civil + Armed), which is presented in Table-16 (D). Highest number of complaints per 100 Policemen was reported from Madhya Pradesh (23.8) followed by Delhi (10.0), Kerala (7.5), Chandigarh (5.8) and Punjab (5.5) against the National average of 3.3 during the year 2008. Table-17.5 (Chapter-17) reflects low Police strength in Madhya Pradesh (110 per lakh population) as compared to the National average of 128. This could partly explain the higher rate of complaints against Police in Madhya Pradesh.

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.

253 cases of Human Rights Violation by Police were reported throughout the country during 2008. 14 Policemen were charge-sheeted and 8 of them were convicted for these Human Rights Violations during the year. Chhattisgarh has reported the maximum 233 cases (92.1% of such cases). 59 out of 253 cases were reported for crime head 'Torture'. 39 and 33 cases were reported under the head 'Extortion' and 'Failure in Taking Action' respectively. 25 cases were reported under the head 'False Implication'.

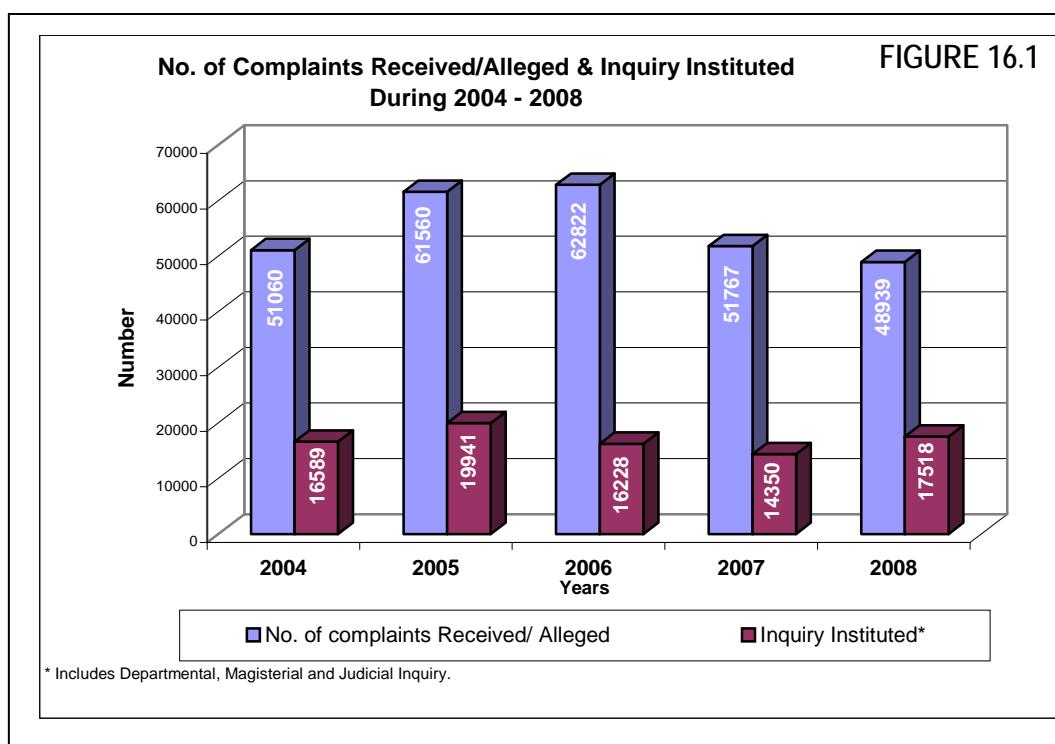


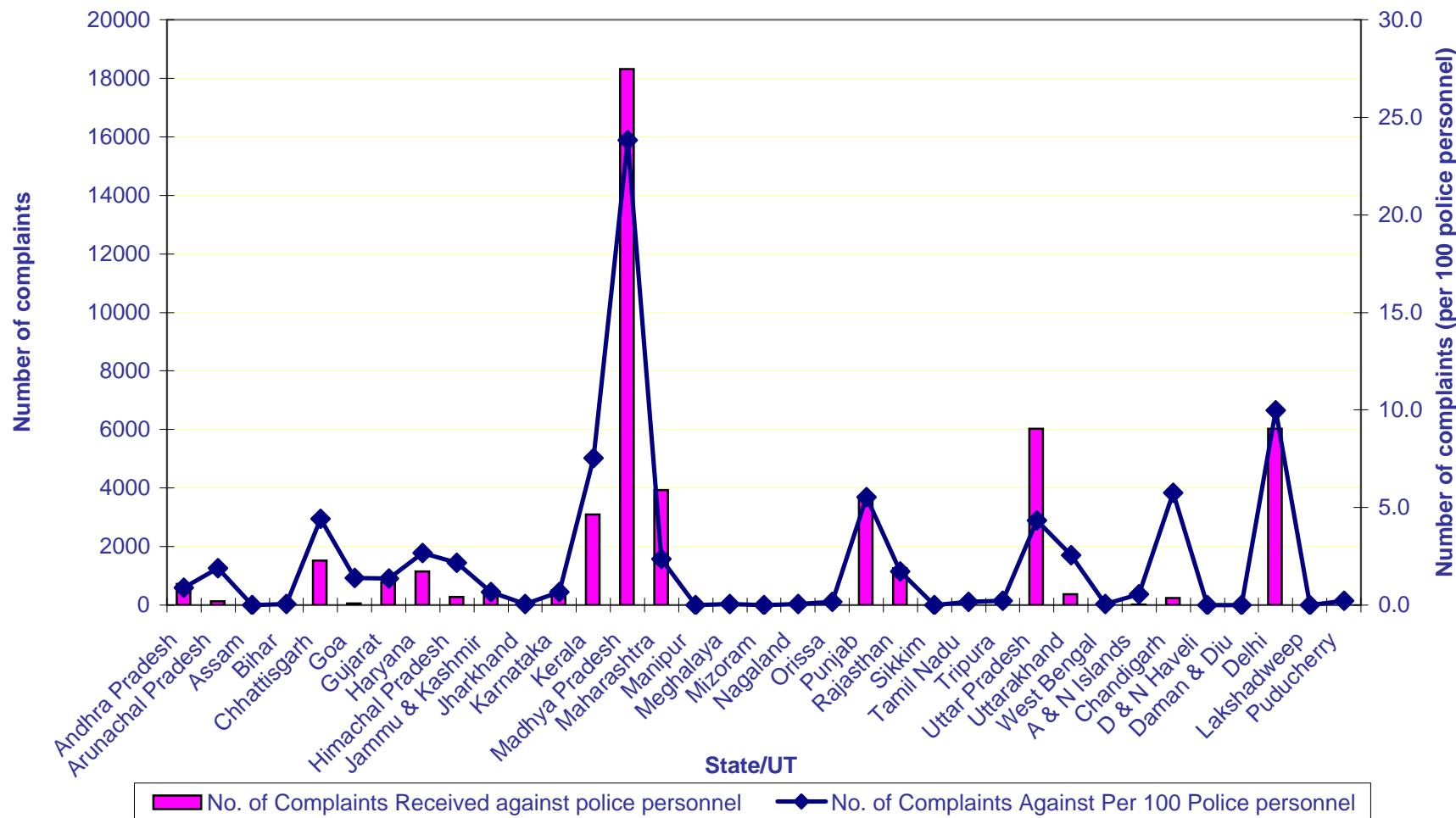
Table 16(D)
No. of Complaints against per 100 Policemen

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	722	81,264	0.9	99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	137	7,277	1.9	604
3	Assam	7	51,729	0.0	172
4	Bihar	36	60,091	0.1	64
5	Chhattisgarh	1,516	34,361	4.4	145
6	Goa	64	4,627	1.4	281
7	Gujarat	786	58,166	1.4	103
8	Haryana	1,140	42,568	2.7	178
9	Himachal Pradesh	284	13,046	2.2	199
10	Jammu & Kashmir	417	63,768	0.7	510
11	Jharkhand	23	51,828	0.0	172
12	Karnataka	499	75,337	0.7	131
13	Kerala	3,096	41,055	7.5	120
14	Madhya Pradesh*	18,315	76,826	23.8	110
15	Maharashtra	3,928	1,66,366	2.4	155
16	Manipur	1	16,158	0.0	613
17	Meghalaya	6	10,266	0.1	403
18	Mizoram	0	9,880	0.0	1,004
19	Nagaland	7	10,443	0.1	476
20	Orissa	64	40,376	0.2	101
21	Punjab	3,714	67,255	5.5	252
22	Rajasthan	1,263	72,771	1.7	112
23	Sikkim	0	3,601	0.0	604
24	Tamil Nadu	139	89,732	0.2	135
25	Tripura	52	22,543	0.2	640
26	Uttar Pradesh	6,015	1,38,445	4.3	72
27	Uttarakhand	377	14,805	2.5	155
28	West Bengal	46	78,718	0.1	89
Total States		42,654	14,03,302	3.0	124
29	A & N Islands	15	2,763	0.5	666
30	Chandigarh	234	4,063	5.8	379
31	D & N Haveli	0	213	0.0	80
32	Daman & Diu	0	220	0.0	116
33	Delhi	6,031	60,444	10.0	350
34	Lakshadweep	0	308	0.0	446
35	Puducherry	5	2,282	0.2	211
TOTAL (UTs)		6,285	70,293	8.9	346
Total (All-India)		48,939	14,73,595	3.3	128

* Sanctioned police strength has been taken equal to actual police strength due to non-availability of information from Madhya Pradesh.

No. of Complaints Received against Police Personnel & No. of Complaints per
100 Police Personnel During 2008

FIGURE 16.2



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

Table 16(E)
Incidence of Human Rights Violation by Police During 2008

Sl. No.	Nature of Human Right Violation	State/UT	Cases Registered	No. of Police Personnel Chargesheeted	No. of Police Personnel Convicted
1	Disappearance of Persons	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0
		Total	2	0	0
2	Illegal Detention/Arrests	Chhattisgarh	10	0	0
		Total	10	0	0
3	Violation Against Terrorists / Extremists	Assam	1	0	0
		Chhattisgarh	3	0	0
		Total	4	0	0
4	Extortion	Chhattisgarh	38	0	0
		Delhi	1	1	0
		Total	39	1	0
5	Torture	Assam	4	0	0
		Chhattisgarh	53	0	1
		Karnataka	1	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	1	3	0
		Total	59	3	1
6.	False Implication	Chhattisgarh	25	0	0
		Total	25	0	0
7.	Failure in Taking Action	Chhattisgarh	33	0	3
		Total	33	0	3
8.	Indignity to Women	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0
		Kerala	2	0	0
		Maharashtra	1	1	0
		Total	6	1	0
9.	Atrocities on SC/ST	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
		Total	1	0	0
10.	Others	Chhattisgarh	65	1	4
		Gujarat	6	6	0
		Karnataka	1	0	0
		Maharashtra	2	2	0
		Total	74	9	4
11.	Total	Assam	5	0	0
		Chhattisgarh	233	1	8
		Gujarat	6	6	0
		Karnataka	2	0	0
		Kerala	2	0	0
		Maharashtra	3	3	0
		Uttar Pradesh	1	3	0
		Delhi	1	1	0
		States/UTs Total	253	14	8

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

CHAPTER-17

POLICE STRENGTH, EXPENDITURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The State/UT wise, sex-wise and rank-wise information on 'Sanctioned' as well as 'Actual' police strength in the country as on 31.12.2008 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 14.7 lakhs against the sanctioned strength of 17.4 lakhs of total police force (Civil and Armed combined), rendering 15.2% of the posts vacant.

Civil Police

The 'Actual' strength of Civil Police, including District Armed Police in the country during 2008 stood at 11,32,202 against the 'Sanctioned' strength of 13,29,186 (Table-17.1). Thus, the Civil Police strength in position was 85.2% of the sanctioned strength and 14.8% of the posts were vacant. Maharashtra has the highest strength of Civil Police 1,52,211 accounting for 13.4% of the total civil police in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 1,07,840 (9.5%). Delhi has the largest contingent of 52,834 (86.6%) of the total Police Strength of 60,983 in the seven Union Territories.

Armed Police

The 'Actual' strength of Armed Police in the country during 2008 was 3,41,393 showing an increase of 3.6% over 2007 (from 3,29,363 in 2007) whereas the 'Sanctioned' strength was 4,07,779 (Table-17.2).

The percentage of vacant posts in case of Armed Police was more (16.3%) as compared to that of Civil Police (14.8%). The proportion of Actual Armed Police to Actual Civil Police was 1:3.3. Uttar Pradesh had the highest contingent of Armed Police (30,605) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (24,733) and Assam (23,829). There were no sanctioned posts of Armed Police for the UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The strength of Armed Police was more than that of Civil Police in only four North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

Women Police

The 'Sanctioned' and the 'Actual' strength of Women Civil Police (including District Armed Police) and Women Armed Police are presented separately in Tables-17.3 and Table 17.4 respectively. *The Actual strength of Women Civil Police including District Armed Police at the National level was 48,273 against the sanctioned strength of 40,948. The proportion of actual 'Women Civil Police' to the total 'Civil Police' was 1:23.4.* The maximum strength of Women Civil Police among the States existed in Maharashtra (7,290) followed by Tamil Nadu (6,313), Rajasthan (3,320), Orissa (3,264), Kerala (2,740), Uttar Pradesh (2,406), West Bengal (2,296), Haryana (1,868),

POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING 2008

(All India 128)



Policemen/Lakh Population

- Below 90
- 90 - 125
- 125 - 250
- 250 - 500
- Above 500

Karnataka (1,788), Madhya Pradesh (1,765), Gujarat (1,508), Punjab (1,460), Andhra Pradesh (1,364), Chhattisgarh (1,117), Bihar (1,069) and Uttarakhand (1,030). The remaining States had strength of less than one thousand. Delhi had the largest contingent of Women Civil Police among UTs with strength of 3,279. 12 States and 4 UTs had more number of women civil police than their sanctioned strength. *There was no Women Civil Police in Mizoram and Daman & Diu (Actual or Sanctioned).*

Women Armed Police is in existence in only 16 States / UTs - Assam, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Delhi and Puducherry. These States/UTs together have a strength of 4,049 Women Armed Police. The ratio of Women Armed Police to the Women Civil Police was 1:11.9 while their share to the Total Armed Police (men & women combined) in the country was 1.2%.

Ratio of Police to Area and Population

Just as the crime incidence in an area is a deceptive pointer to the crime situation, the absolute strength of police personnel is also not a true indicator of the magnitude of crime and its combating machinery as well as performance of other assigned tasks by police. The number of policemen per 100 Sq. Kms and per 1,000 of population are considered to be important indicators in planning for

their deployment. The State/UT-wise availability of police strength by various parameters is presented in Table 17.5.

Police Strength per unit Area / Population

The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e., per 100 Sq. Kms. was 46.5. This recorded an increase of 11.8% in the decade 1998 - 2008 (from 41.6 in 1998 to 46.5 in 2008). An increase of 3.3% has been observed in police personnel per 100 Sq. Kms. during 2008 as compared to previous year 2007 (45.0). However, it should be noted that the area coverage being a constant, the density of population is expected to progressively increase with times. The UTs of Delhi and Chandigarh have recorded significantly higher density values at 4,075.8 and 3,564.0 policemen per 100 Sq. Km. respectively as in the past which is much higher than the National average of 46.5 in 2008.

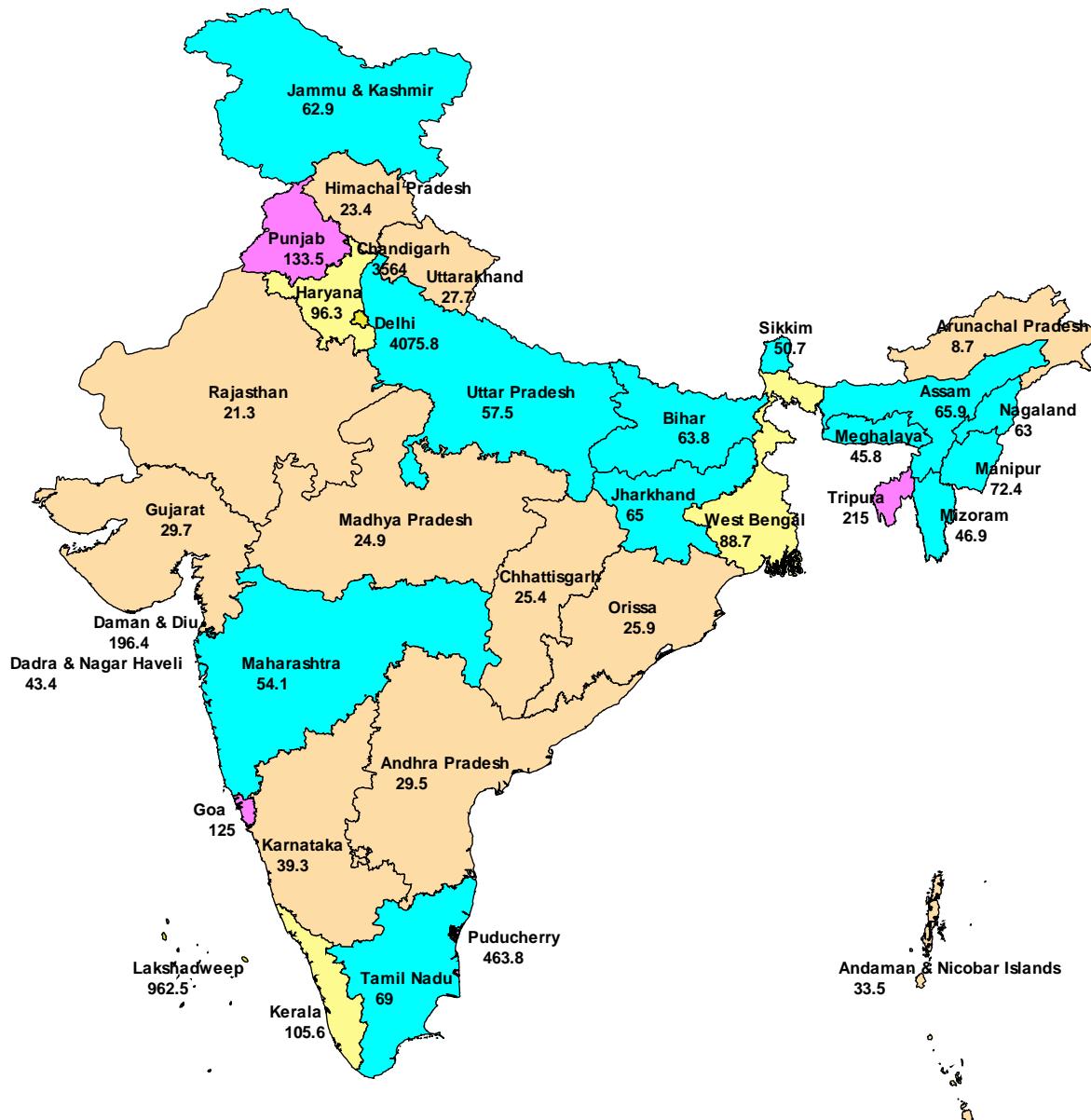
The strength of police personnel per 1,000 population in the country was observed to be at 1.3. When exponentiated to 1,00,000 population at par with the universal yardstick adopted for crime rate, it showed that the *number of policemen available per one lakh population varied, on an average, between 122 to 135 during the decade (1998 - 2008) with 128 per one lakh population during 2008.*

Teeth to Tail Ratio

The teeth to tail ratio (the ratio of police officers, from the rank of

DENSITY OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2008

(All India 46.5)



Police Density

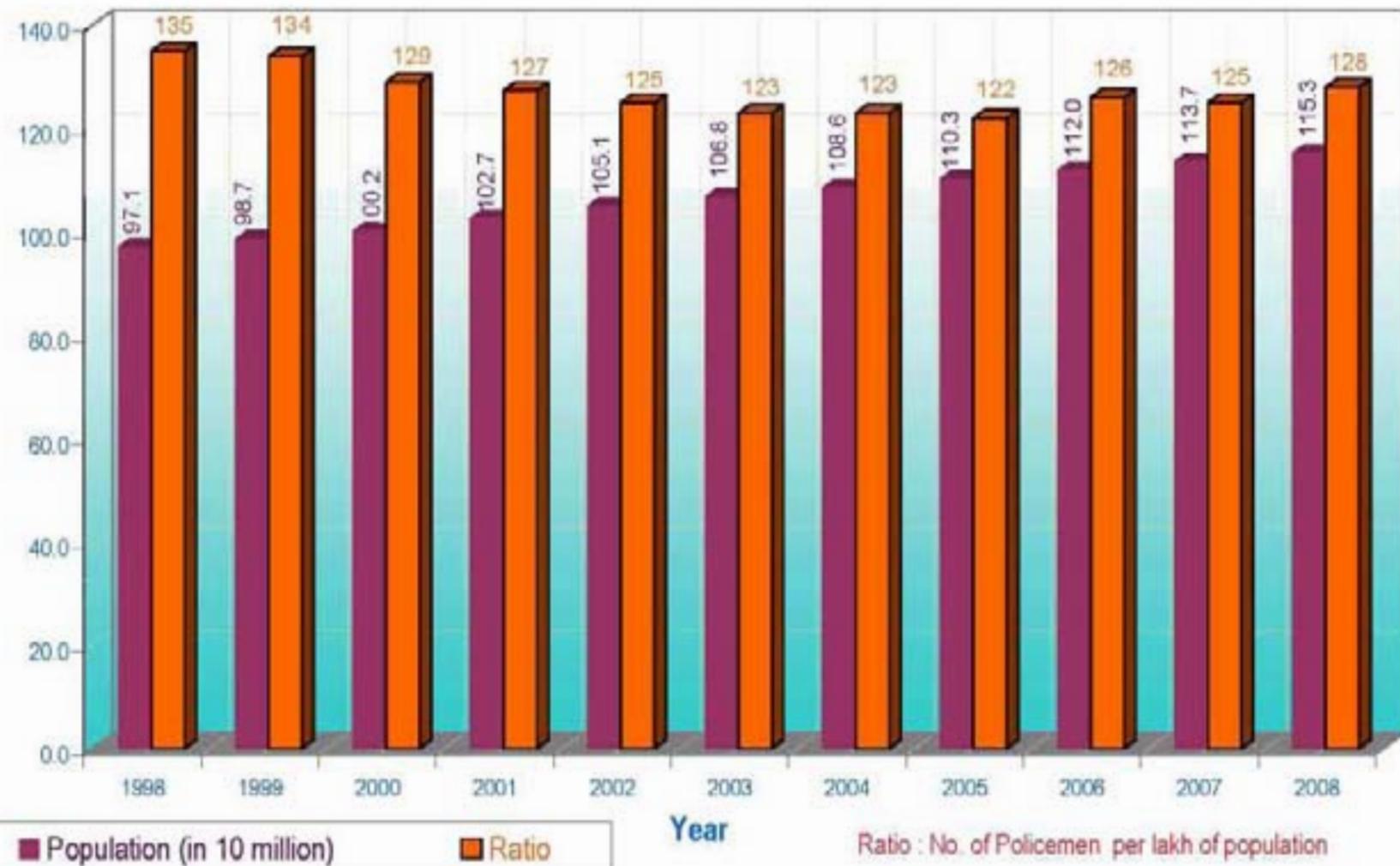
upto 40
40 - 80
80 - 120
120 - 500
Above 500

Note:

Density of police personnel means number of policemen per 100 sqr. km of area.

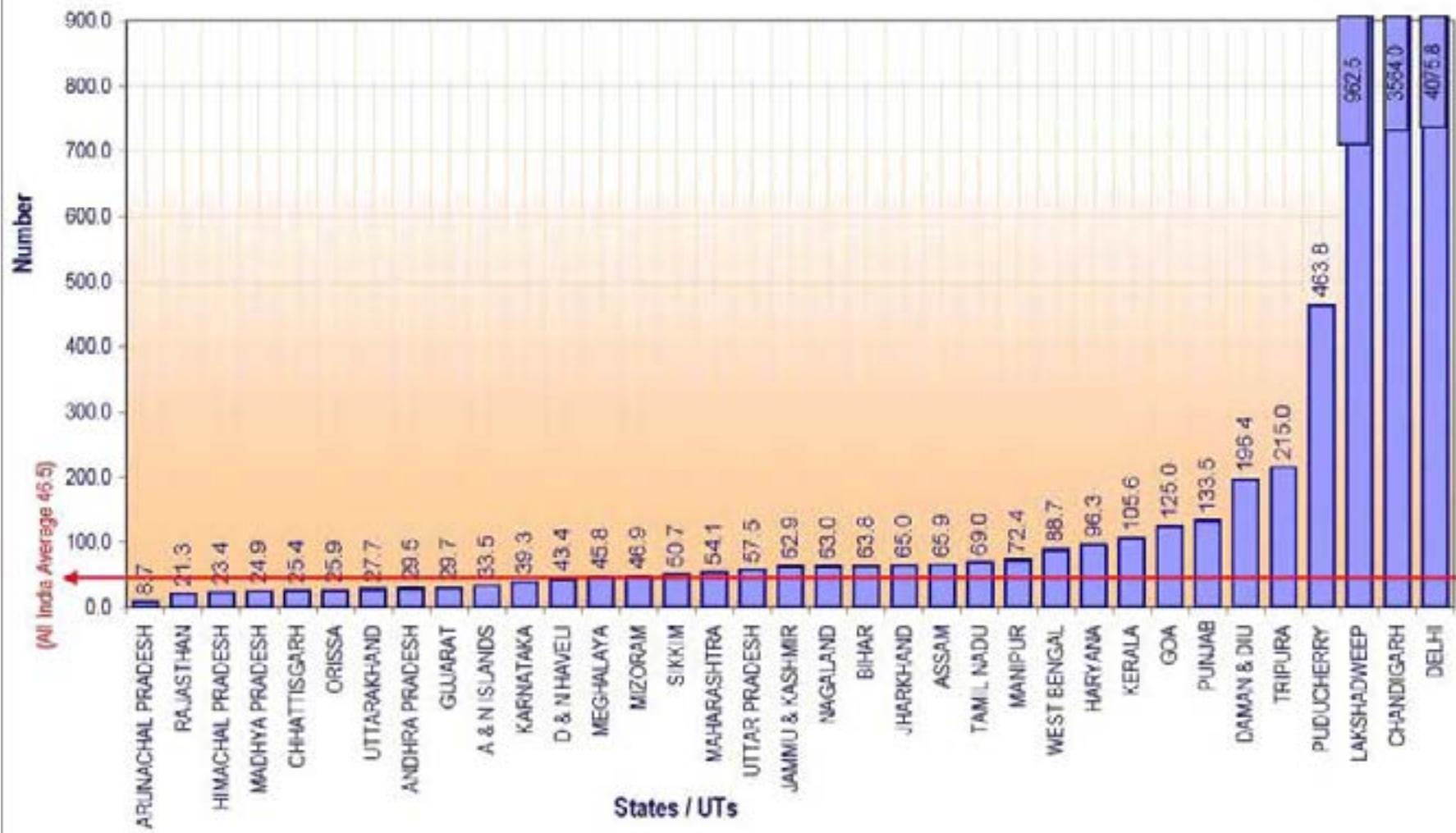
**Population, Ratio of Police Personnel
during 1998 to 2008**

FIGURE 17.1



**Police Density
per 100 Sqr.Kms.of Area during 2008**

FIGURE 17.2



A.S.I. and above to lower subordinates i.e., Head Constables & Constables) was the highest in Uttarakhand (1:15) followed by Nagaland (1:13). The ratio was 1:12 in Tripura and Dadra & Nagar Haveli each, 1:11 in Daman & Diu and 1:10 in Uttar Pradesh. This ratio at the National level was 1:7 in 2008 – the same as previous year (2007).

Police Expenditure

The State Governments and UT Administrations incurred an expenditure of Rs. 27,171.34 crore on the police, averaging an expenditure of Rs. 1,84,388 per policeman per annum. The highest per capita expenditure on policeman during the year was in Nagaland (Rs. 3,71,914) followed by A & N Islands (Rs. 3,03,764), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 2,53,252), Puducherry (Rs. 2,52,410) and Delhi (Rs. 2,50,860). The other States/UTs which reported more than Rs. 2 lakh per capita expenditure were Tamil Nadu, D & N Haveli, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Sikkim and Goa. Jharkhand has reported the lowest expenditure of Rs. 96,853 per policeman.

Home Guards and Auxiliary Forces

Frequent deployment of Home Guards and Auxiliary forces is required to maintain Law and Order in the country due to increasing workload of the Police. Table-17.6 provides information on sanctioned and actual strength of Home Guards and other forces in the country. *The total sanctioned and actual strength of Home*

Guard officers and lower subordinate staff in the country was 1,78,829 and 1,50,630 respectively. Gujarat had the maximum sanctioned strength of 45,280 of these forces against actual 39,012 personnel followed by Karnataka with sanctioned and actual strength of 25,389 and 21,316 respectively.

Information on Police Housing

Police Manpower alone is not sufficient to curb the crime unless they are motivated and facilitated with basic necessities such as equipment, transport, housing, medical insurance, free education for children, 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. *The housing facility (whether built-in houses provided by Govt. or houses provided on lease, rent, general pool, etc.) is available to nearly 6.6 lakhs policemen (38.2%) of the Police Force against the Sanctioned Police Strength of 17.2 lakhs in the country. It is observed that 43.5% (6,736) Officers have got the housing facility against 38.8% (88,197) of Upper Subordinates and 38.1% (5,69,056) 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, 1,14,841 Motor Vehicles are available with Police all over India to enable them to perform their duties efficiently. 45,697 (39.8%) out of these are Motor Cycles, 6,428 Cars (5.6%), 30,717 Jeeps (26.7%), 8,001 One Tonners and 8,412 are Three Tonners. Remaining 15,586 are other types of vehicles. Tamil Nadu has the highest number of Motor Vehicles (11,918) followed by Uttar Pradesh (11,517), Karnataka (10,938) and Maharashtra (10,807).

Police have 4,01,540 different types of wireless equipments. 1,37,935 out of these are H.F. / V.H.F., 1,37,303 are Walkie Talkie and remaining 1,26,302 are other types of wireless equipments. Delhi is equipped with highest number of wireless equipments (19,271) amongst UTs. States of Haryana (82,816) and Karnataka (52,683) were among the best equipped with wireless equipments. Details may be seen in Table 17.8.

There are 13,162 Police Stations in the country, as per information furnished by various States and UTs, out of which 26.0% deal with 101-200 cases per year on an average, 16.4% deal with 201-300 cases per year. Only 3.0% Police Stations (401) 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. 23.9% out of total 13,162 Police Stations had a strength of 21 - 30 personnel, 23.7% Police Stations had a strength of 11 - 20 personnel and 6.3% Police Stations had a strength of Police Personnel less than 10. 20.8% of Police Stations had staff strength of more than 50 persons and nearly 25.3% had 31 - 50 personnel.

There are nearly 717 districts, 2,260 sub-divisions and 2,597 circles. 64.4% police stations are in rural areas and 35.6% are in urban areas. There are 351 women police stations all over India amounting to 2.7% of all Police Stations (13,162). Details may be seen in Table 17.11.

Information on Representation of SCs/STs and Muslims in Police Forces (excluding Madhya Pradesh – on account of non-receipt of data) show that there are 13.3% Scheduled Castes, 8.7% Scheduled Tribes and 9.1% Muslims out of total 'Actual' strength on which data is available. Remaining belong to other categories. Details may be seen in Table-17.12.

CHAPTER-18

CYBER CRIMES

Cyber Crimes are a new class of crimes rapidly increasing due to extensive use of Internet and I.T. enabled services.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, specifies the acts which are punishable. Since the primary objective of this Act is to create an enabling environment for commercial use of I.T., certain omissions and commissions of criminals while using computers have not been included. Several offences having bearing on cyber-area are also registered under the appropriate sections of the IPC with the legal recognition of Electronic Records and the amendments made

in several sections of the IPC vide the IT Act, 2000.

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

- i) Offences registered under the Information Technology Act 2000.
- ii) Offences under the IPC (with use of Computers)

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

288 cases were registered under IT Act during the year 2008 as

Table 18(A)
Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2005 - 2008

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2008 over 2007	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2008 over 2007
		2005	2006	2007	2008		2005	2006	2007	2008	
1	Tampering computer source documents	10	10	11	26	136.4	10	8	2	26	1200.0
2	Hacking with Computer System										
	i) Loss/damage to computer resource/utility	33	25	30	56	86.7	27	34	25	41	64.0
	ii) Hacking	41	34	46	82	78.3	14	29	23	15	-34.8
3	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	88	69	99	105	6.1	125	81	86	90	4.6
4	Failure										
	i) Of compliance/orders of Certifying Authority	1	0	2	1	-50.0	0	0	1	2	100.0
	ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Govt. Agency	0	0	2	0	-100.0	0	0	0	0	@
5	Un-authorised access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	0	4	3	-25.0	0	0	0	1	@
6	Obtaining licence or Digital Signature Certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact	0	0	11	0	-100.0	0	0	11	0	-100.0
7	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	@
8	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate	1	1	3	3	0.0	3	0	3	0	-100.0
9	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	3	3	9	8	-11.1	13	2	3	3	0.0
10	Other	0	0	0	4	@	0	0	0	0	@
Total		179	142	217	288	32.7	192	154	154	178	15.6

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

compared to 217 cases during the previous year (2007) thereby reporting an increase of 32.7% in 2008 over 2007. 22.6% cases (65 out of 288 cases) were reported from Kerala followed by Karnataka (57), Maharashtra (37), Andhra Pradesh (25) and Tamil Nadu (21).

36.4% (105 cases) of the total 288 cases registered under IT Act 2000 were related to Obscene publication / transmission in electronic form, normally known as cyber pornography. 90 persons were arrested for committing such offences during 2008. There were 138 cases of Hacking with Computer System during the year wherein 56 persons were arrested. Out of the total (138) Hacking cases, the cases relating to Loss / Damage of computer resource/utility under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act were 40.6% (56 cases) whereas the cases related to Hacking under Section 66(2) of IT Act were 59.4% (82 cases). Andhra Pradesh (19), Maharashtra (15) and Kerala (10) registered maximum cases under Sec 66(1) of the IT Act out of total 56 such cases at the National level. Out of the total 82 cases relating to Hacking under Sec. 66(2), most of the cases (54 cases) were reported from Karnataka followed by Kerala (7) and Delhi (5).

33.3% of the 178 persons arrested in cases relating to IT Act, 2000 were from Maharashtra (58) followed by Kerala (32) and Gujarat (19). The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under IT Act, 2000 showed that *61.2% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (109 out of 178) and 32.0% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (57 out of 178)*. Maharashtra (3) and Gujarat (1) reported offenders whose age was below 18 years. Further details on the State/UT-wise and age-group wise profiles may be seen in Table -18.2.

Crime head-wise and age-group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 (Table 18.5) reveals that 63.9% (90 out of 178) of the offenders arrested were under 'Obscene publication / transmission in electronic form' of which 67.8% (61 out of 90) were in the age-group 18 –30 years. 60.7% (34 out of 56) of the total persons arrested for 'Hacking with Computer Systems' were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years.

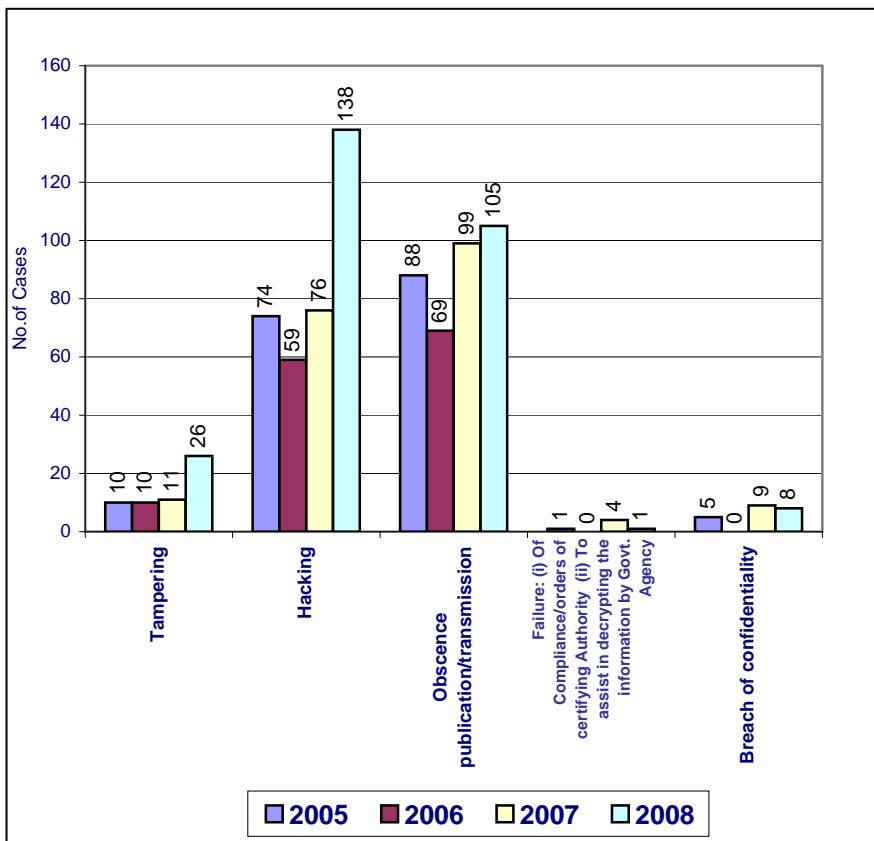
Incidents of Cyber Crimes registered under IPC

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

FIGURE 18.1

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2005-2008

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested

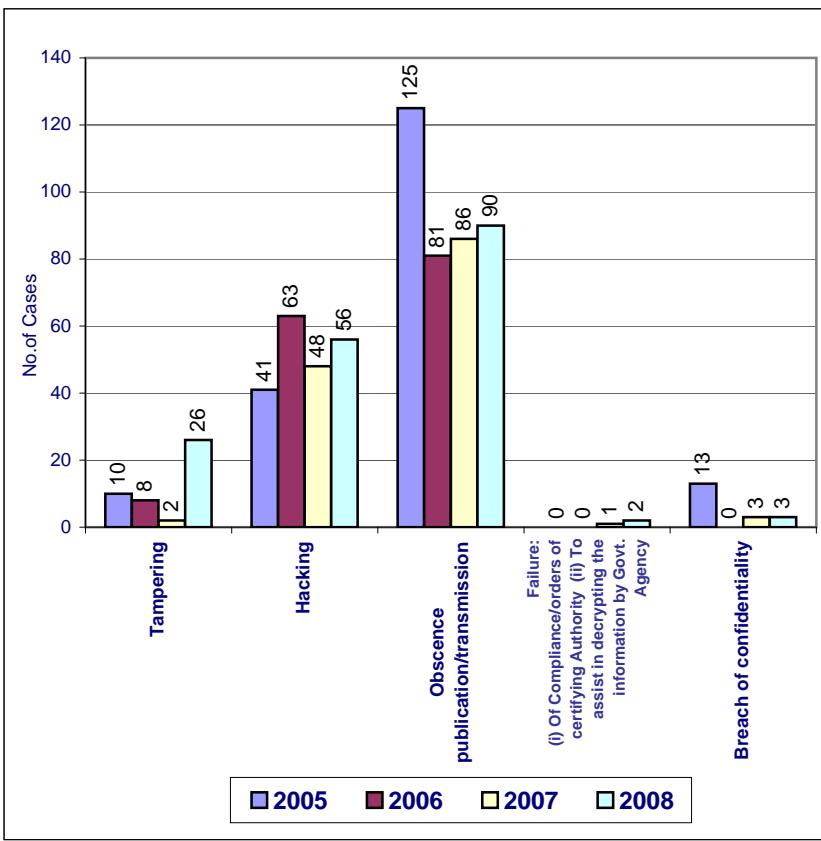
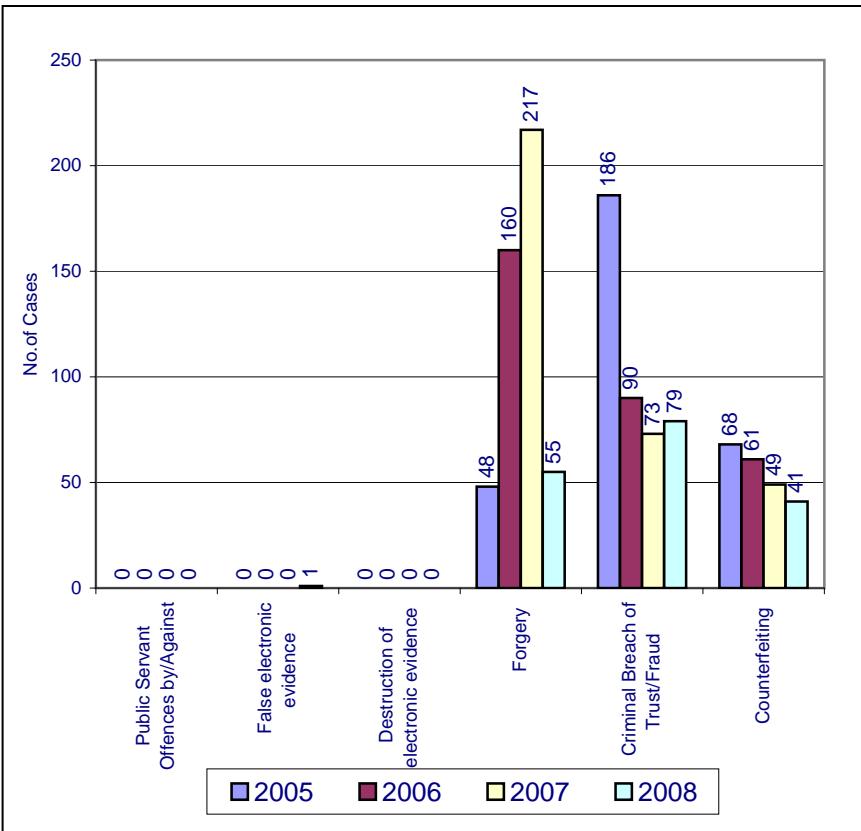


FIGURE 18.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2005 - 2008

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested

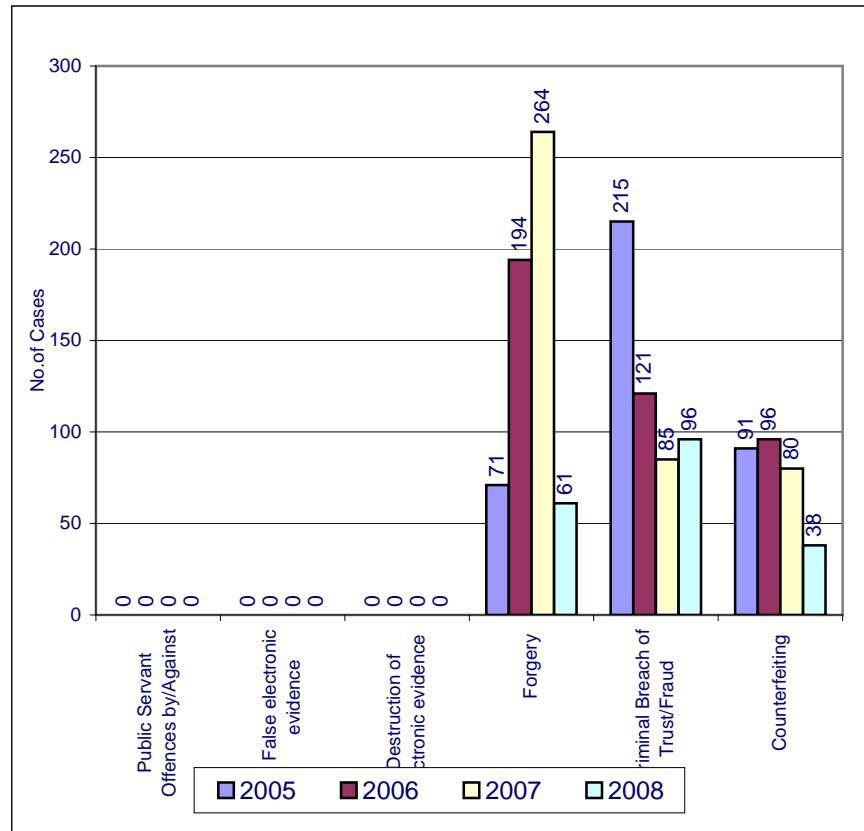


Table-18 (B)
Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2005-2008

SL. NO.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2008 over 2007	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2008 over 2007
		2005	2006	2007	2008		2005	2006	2007	2008	
1	Offences by/Against Public Servant	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	@
2	False electronic evidence	0	0	0	1	@	0	0	0	0	@
3	Destruction of electronic evidence	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	@
4	Forgery	48	160	217	55	-74.6	71	194	264	61	-76.9
5	Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud	186	90	73	79	8.2	215	121	85	96	12.9
6	Counterfeiting										
i)	Property/mark	0	13	8	17	112.5	0	7	23	20	-13.0
ii)	Tampering	9	0	5	3	-40.0	0	0	8	0	-100.0
iii)	Currency/Stamps	59	48	36	21	-41.7	82	89	49	18	-63.3
7	Total	302	311	339	176	-48.1	377	411	429	195	-54.5

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

Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IPC Section

A total of 176 cases were registered under IPC Sections during the year 2008 as compared to 339 such cases during 2007 thereby reporting a decrease of 48.1%. Andhra Pradesh reported maximum number of such cases (78 out of 176 cases or 44.3%) followed by Punjab 20.4% (36 cases) and Chhattisgarh 10.8% (19 cases). Majority of the crimes out of total 176 cases registered under IPC fall under 2 categories viz. Criminal Breach of Trust or Fraud (79) and Forgery (55). Although such offences fall under the traditional IPC crimes, these cases had the cyber overtones wherein computer, Internet or its enabled services were present in the crime and hence they were categorised as Cyber Crimes under IPC. The Cyber Forgery (55 cases) accounted for 0.08 % out of

the 66,579 cases reported under Cheating. The Cyber Frauds (79) accounted for 0.48% of the total Criminal Breach of Trust cases under IPC (16,487).

The Crime head and State / UT-wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in Table 18.7. The Cyber Forgery cases were the highest in Andhra Pradesh (33) followed by Punjab (7) and Tamil Nadu (4). The cases of Cyber Fraud were highest in Andhra Pradesh (21) followed by Punjab (19) and Gujarat (16).

A total of 195 persons were arrested in the country for Cyber Crimes under IPC during 2008. 49.2% offenders (96) of these were taken into custody for offences under 'Criminal Breach of Trust / Fraud', 31.3% (61) for Cyber Forgery', 19.5% (38) for 'Counterfeiting'.

The States such as Andhra Pradesh (105), Punjab (45), and Chhattisgarh (24) have reported higher arrests for Cyber Crimes registered under IPC. The age group-wise profile of the arrested persons under this category showed that 56.9% (111 out of 195) were in the age-group of 30 - 45 years and 30.8% (60 out of 195) of the offenders were in the age-group of 18-30 years. Only 2 offenders from Chhattisgarh were below 18 years of age. Further details on the State/UT-wise and age group-wise profile of the Offenders are presented in Table-18.3.

Crime head-wise and age-wise profile of the offenders arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) (Table 18.5) for the year 2008 reveals that offenders involved in Forgery cases were more in the age-group of 30 - 45 (55.7%) (34 out of 61). 60.4% of the persons arrested under Criminal Breach of Trust / Cyber Fraud offences were in the age group 30-45 years (58 out of 96).

Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities

16 out of 35 mega cities did not report any case of Cyber Crime i.e, neither under the IT Act nor under IPC Sections during the year 2008.

17 mega cities have reported 144 cases under IT Act and 8 mega cities reported 42 cases under various section of IPC. There was an increase of 22.0% (from 118 cases in 2007 to 144 cases in 2008) in cases under IT Act as compared to previous year (2007), and a decrease of 76.7% (from 180 cases in 2007 to 42 cases in 2008) of cases registered under various section of IPC (Table 18.1)

Bengaluru (57), Coimbatore (13), Delhi City and Kochi (12 each) and Mumbai (11) have reported high incidence of cases (105 out of 144 cases) registered under IT Act, accounting for more than half of the cases (72.9%) reported under the IT Act. Hyderabad has reported the highest incidence (17 out of 42 cases) of cases reported under IPC sections accounting for 40.5% followed by Ahmedabad (15 or 35.7%).

CHAPTER-19

CRIME IN RAILWAYS

Introduction

Whereas the maintenance of law & order in Railways and Railway premises is the responsibility of concerned State Police, the security of passengers and their belongings in the running trains and railway premises is the joint responsibility of the Railway Protection Force and the concerned State Police. The responsibility of security of railway passengers, passenger area and property has been vested with the Railway Protection Force by RPF Amendment Act, 2003. The cases of crime in Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP). The investigation and prosecution of crime under the Indian Penal Code as well as sabotage related cases under the Railways Act (Sec. 150 to 152) are the responsibility of the State Police. The enforcement of Railways Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 and the Railways Act, 1989 excluding Sec. 150 to 152 has been entrusted to Railway Protection Force whereas the Indian Penal Code, all other Special and Local Laws and maintenance of law and order remains with Government Railway Police and State Governments concerned.

The responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences

under the Railways Act (which affect the normal passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989, with a view to supplement the efforts of the Government Railway Police and State Governments in maintaining Law & Order and help them concentrate better on serious crimes. The amendments in these Acts came into force from 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 analyse the extent of these crimes both as reported under Indian Penal Code and Indian Railways Act, 1989.

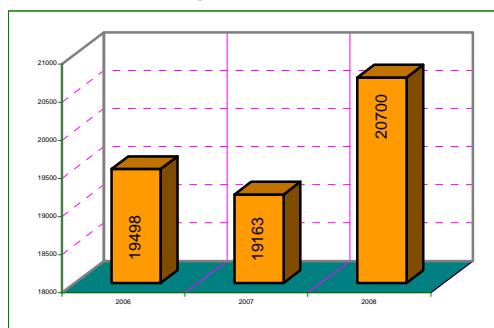
Trend of Crimes in Railways

19 out of 28 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, 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 2006 to 2008 is presented in Table-19.1. Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the country during 2008 has shown an increase over 2007.

Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) During 2006-2008



A total of 19,498, 19,163 and 20,700 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2006 to 2008 respectively at the National level reflecting a decline of 1.7% in 2007 over 2006 and an increase of 8.0% in 2008 over 2007. Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Rajasthan have shown a declining trend during 2006 - 2008. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Delhi UT have shown a mixed trend during 2006 - 2008 similar to the National trend.

Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have shown an increasing trend over the last 3 years. Andhra Pradesh reported an increase of 14.0% in 2007 over 2006 and 7.2% in 2008 over 2007

(from 871 cases in 2006 to 993 in 2007 and 1,064 cases in 2008). Haryana reported an increase of 32.6% in 2007 over 2006 and 10.6% in 2008 over 2007 (from 859 cases in 2006 to 1,139 cases in 2007 and 1,260 cases in 2008). Similarly, Maharashtra has shown an increasing trend of 3.4% in 2007 over 2006 and 15.8% in 2008 over 2007. Likewise, Punjab has shown an increase of 1.3% in 2007 over 2006 and 31.0% in 2008 over 2007. Tamil Nadu has reported an increase of 0.9% in 2007 over 2006 and 41.6% in 2008 over 2007. Uttar Pradesh has shown an increase of 27.9% in 2007 over 2006 and 22.2% in 2008 over 2007.

The crime head-wise and State-wise incidence of various IPC crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2006 to 2008 are presented in Tables-19.2 to 19.4.

Crime head-wise analysis reveals that cases of Dacoity (134, 113 and 107 cases) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (58, 47 and 45 cases) have shown decreasing trend during 2006 to 2008.

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

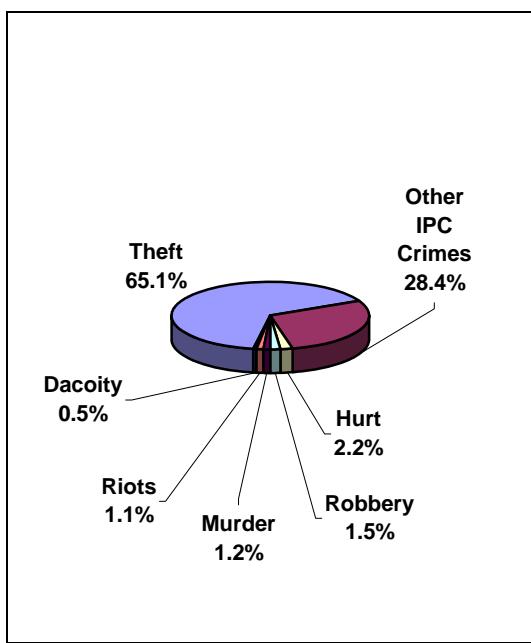
An attempt has been made to analyse crimes reported under the Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2006 to 2008. The State/UT-wise details are presented in Table-19.5.

The incidents of crimes

under the Indian Railways Act reported a declining trend during 2006 to 2008 with 189, 186 and 145 cases reported during these years respectively thereby reflecting a decline of 1.6% and 22.0% during 2007 and 2008 respectively over respective previous year.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan have reported significant increase in incidence in the year 2008 over the year 2007.

Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2008



Note: Other IPC Crimes in Railways include figures of Kidnapping & Abduction (0.5%), Causing Death by Negligence (0.4%), Burglary (0.6%), Attempt to Commit Murder (0.6%), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (0.2%), Rape (0.2%), C.H. Not Amounting to Murder (0.1%), Arson (Negligible)

It is worth mentioning that the responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences

under the Railways Act (which affect the normal passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989 which came into force from 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. Nearly 94.0% (i.e., 38,20,584 out of 40,63,735) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were investigated (including pending cases reported in the country) by Police, of which 93.2% were charge-sheeted (35,59,724 out of 38,20,584). 48.9% (133 out of 272) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police, of which only 48.1% (64 out of 133) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 50.4% as against 94.6% 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 34,26,500 SLL cases out of 85,80,257 cases (including cases under Indian Railways Act) were tried in various Courts in the country during the year 2008 resulting in 39.9%

disposal by Courts. The Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 83.5% (28,61,953 cases were convicted out of 34,26,500 cases in which trial was completed at the National level). Comparatively, 15.4% (1,645 out of 10,674) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various Courts and 48.9% (805 out of 1,645) 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

107 cases of Dacoity in Railways were reported (87 in running trains and 20 in others) accounting for 2.4% of total 4,530 cases of Dacoity reported in the country during 2008 in which property of value Rs. 55.3 lakh (Rs. 34.5 lakh in running trains and Rs. 20.8 lakh in others) were taken away out of total Rs. 10,843.2 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Dacoities reported in the country during 2008. This is 0.5% of the looted property in all the Dacoities in the country during the year. State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.8.

Robbery in Railways

319 cases of Robbery in

Railways were reported (167 in running trains and 152 in others) accounting for 1.5% of total 20,522 cases of Robbery reported in the country during 2008 in which property of Rs. 61.5 lakh (Rs 27.1 lakh in running trains and Rs. 34.4 lakh in others) were taken away out of total Rs. 21,000.0 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all Robbery cases in the country during 2008. The percentage share of property taken away in Robberies in Railways to total Robberies reported in the country during 2008 comes to 0.3%. State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.9.

Burglary in Railways

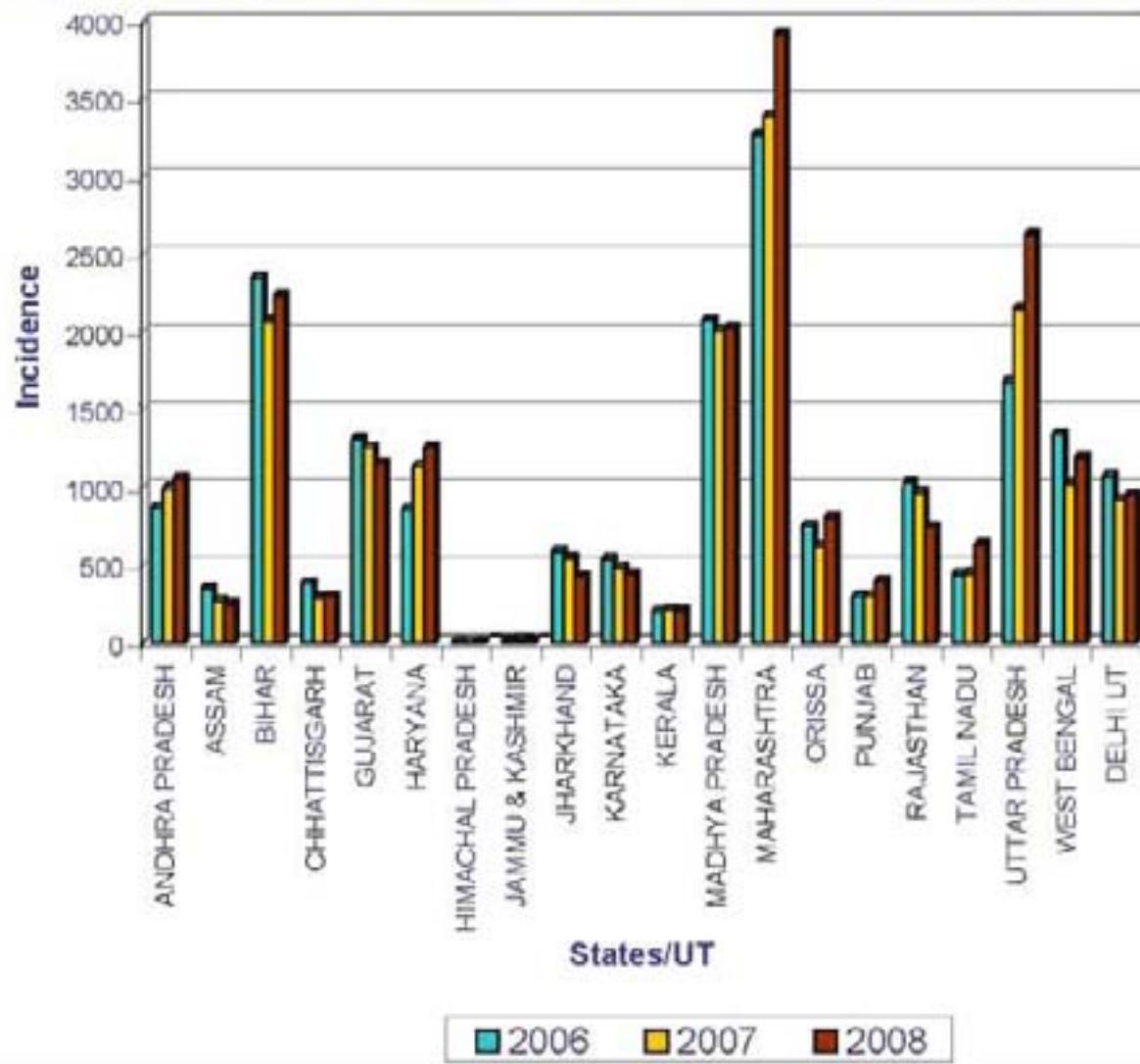
20 cases of Burglary in Railways were reported (2 in running trains and 18 in others) accounting for 0.02% of total 93,742 cases of Burglary reported in the country during 2008 in which property of Rs. 8.3 lakh (Rs.2.5 lakh in running trains and Rs. 5.8 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total Rs. 43,588.2 lakh of property stolen / taken away in Burglary cases reported in the country during 2008. The percentage share of property taken away in Burglaries in Railways to total Burglaries reported in the country during 2008 comes to 0.02%. State / UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.10.

Theft in Railways

12,629 cases of Theft in Railways were reported (6,669 in running trains and 5,960 in others) accounting for 4.0% of total

FIGURE 19.1

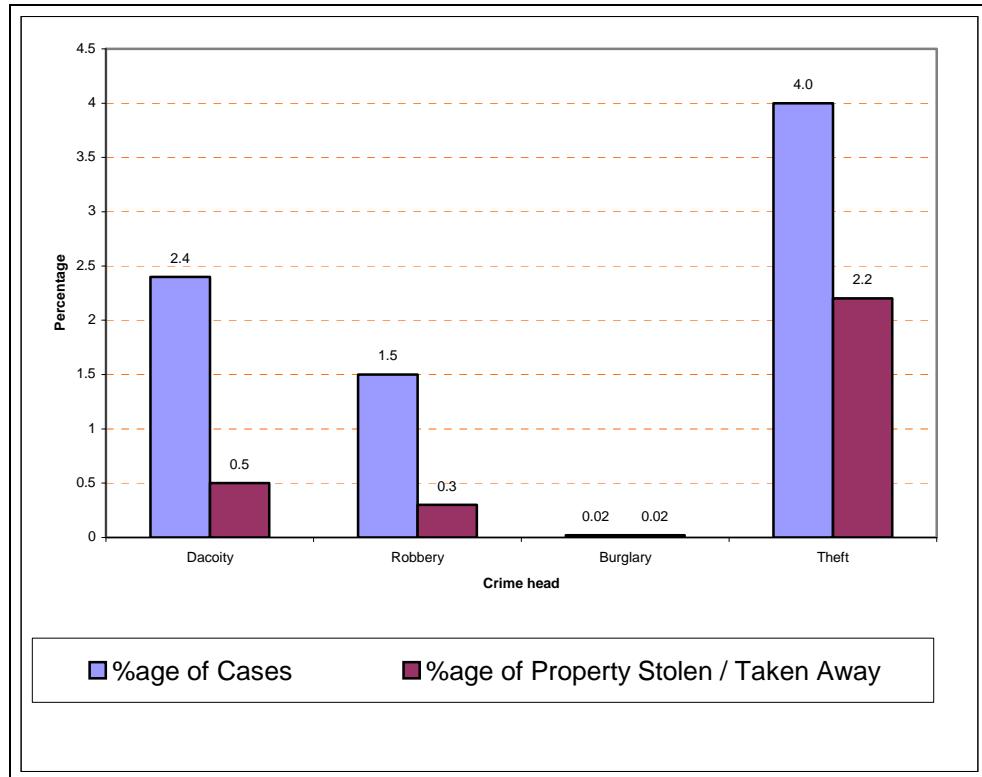
Incidence of total IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2006-2008



3,16,761 cases of Theft reported in the country during 2008. Property worth Rs. 2,809.9 lakh (Rs. 1,816.7 lakh in running trains and Rs. 993.2 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total Rs. 1,25,898.9 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Thefts reported in the country during 2008. The percentage share of stolen property in Railway thefts as compared to property stolen in all thefts in the country works out to 2.2%. State / UT- wise details may be seen in Table-8.11. It is observed that thefts (12,629) account for 61.0% of total IPC crimes in Railways (20,700).

It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in Railways (4.0%) is higher as compared to Dacoities (2.4%), Robberies (1.5%) and Burglaries (0.02%). Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in Railways Theft to total Thefts in the country is high (2.2%) as compared to that relating to Dacoity (0.5%) and Robbery (0.3%).

Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the Country During 2008



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COMMUNAL
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