

# Crime in India 2013

## Compendium



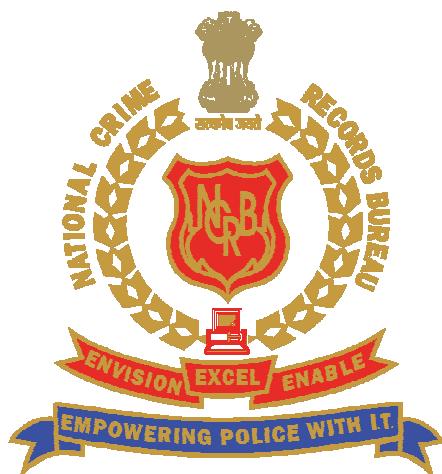
National Crime Records Bureau  
Ministry of Home Affairs



# Crime in India

## 2013

### Compendium



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**North Block,**

**New Delhi.**

**16 June 2014**

**Message**

I am pleased to learn that the annual publication of the National Crime Records Bureau, 'Crime in India 2013', is being released in June 2014, as scheduled. It is an important achievement for us and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Director General NCRB and his team of officers for this achievement. 'Crime in India' publication is an important report which provides useful and comprehensive statistics on crime in the country.

NCRB has taken a lot of initiatives to revise the proformae of 'Crime in India' and I hope that the data for the next year will be collected in the revised format.

The rising trend of crimes is a worrying factor for everyone. Crimes against women, children and the weaker sections of the society, are of great concern for all of us. Crime leaves deep scars in the society; therefore, we need to study the causes, patterns and nature of crimes, to find out the reasons and remedies. Such a study will help us to evolve measures and policy interventions to contain them.

'Crime in India' publication is a vital tool in the hands of researchers, criminologists and officials of criminal justice system in the country, as it provides ample statistical data to conduct and evaluate the ground reality and the trends, with geo-political ramifications.

I convey my gratitude to all the State and UT police departments for supplying the crime data to NCRB within the time schedule. I urge the Law Enforcement Agencies of the State Governments / UT Administrations to send validated and consistent data pertaining to the year 2014 as well in the revised proformae to NCRB by the end of February, 2015, so that the next edition of the report may be published by April, 2015.



(Anil Goswami)

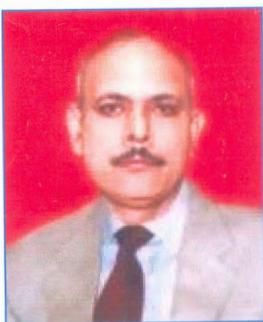




सत्यमेव जयते

**Rajiva Ranjan Verma**

Director General



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## Foreword

It is quite gratifying to present the 61<sup>st</sup> volume of '**Crime in India**' report pertaining to the year 2013. '**Crime in India**', published annually by National Crime Records Bureau, since 1953, is a principal reference document on crime scenario of our country.

The data for the report is being collected through 22 sets of proformae from SCRBx of all States/UTs and 53 Mega Cities (City having population of 10 lakh or more). The report is being brought out in two parts viz. '**Crime in India (Compendium)**' and '**Crime in India (Statistics)**', which has been divided into 19 different chapters on the basis of various heads and aspects of crime and criminal administration. The first part contains the descriptive portion and analysis along with some data presented in tables, graphs and maps. The tables containing voluminous and detailed data have been presented in the second part. Efforts have been made to improve the coverage, content and presentation of annual crime data.

The publication contains comprehensive information on trends and patterns of crime, reported by our State Police. The incidents of crimes are broadly categorized as 'Executive Summery on IPC and SLL crimes', 'Crimes in Mega City', 'Crime against Body', 'Crime against Property', 'Crime against Women', 'Crime against Children', 'Juveniles in conflict with law', 'Custodial Crimes' 'Crime against SCs/STs by non SCs/STs', 'Cyber Crime', 'Crime in Railways', etc. with basic purpose to meet the ever growing diversified range of information requirement.

I hope this publication would be found useful by the Policy Makers, Administrators, Crime Analysts, Criminologists, Researchers, Media, NGOs, the General Public and different Government Departments.

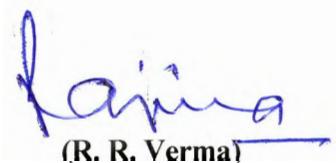
Considering plethora of data requirement, we have digitised all the previous editions of the publication and made these available on our website <http://ncrb.gov.in> Nevertheless, historical data of the different reports has also been uploaded on national data portal <http://data.gov.in>.

Presently the development of new software for revised proformae of Crime in India is underway, and we are confident, that data for the next year publication will be obtained and made available on digitised and revised format.

I gratefully acknowledge the cooperation extended by Heads of all the State and UT Police Departments and State Crime Records Bureaux, and am indebted to them for their efforts in extending support to NCRB to bring out this publication ‘within the stipulated timeline’, as non-availability of data from even a single State/UT/City can hold up the whole process of finalisation of the report at the national level.

I also commend the efforts of the officers and staff of Statistical Branch of the Bureau, who have worked tirelessly to bring out this report well before target date of 30th June, 2014. This is an important landmark for all of us, and we are proud of this their achievement.

We would be obliged, if the users of this volume, 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.



(R. R. Verma)

16<sup>th</sup> June, 2014  
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.
- The Bureau is collecting statistical data of police recorded cognizable crimes through a set of 22 proformae from 35 States/UTs and 53 Mega Cities (i.e. total of 88 data supplying centres).
- In this report, the calculated values of crime rate, percentage, etc are rounded up to only one decimal; hence an approximate value is used for analysis.
- In our earlier editions, Crime Rate for Crime against Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Children for the States/UTs was calculated on the basis of total population of that State/UT and similar method was used for all India level calculation.
- However, in the present edition, in order to make the statistical analysis more meaningful, we have calculated 'Crime Rate' on the basis of population of that segment only e.g. the crime rate of crime against women has been calculated using only female population. Further, crime rate in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Children has been calculated and presented in this report using population of the concerned segment. Hence, there may be variation in respect of crime rate calculated and presented in previous reports in respect of these segments of population.
- The Bureau is following 'Principal Offence Rule' for counting of crime. Hence among many offences registered in a case, only most heinous crime will be considered as counting unit, thereby representing one case.
- The causative factors or reasons of incidents of crimes are not being captured by the Bureau. Only police recorded crime cases are being captured for this publication.
- The offences that are analysed in chapter of Crime against Women, Crime against Children, etc do not form an exclusive block of offences committed against women, children, etc respectively, they are included in the overall IPC/SLL cases, as discussed in chapter 1.
- Crime head 'C.H. not amounting to murder' includes Sec.304 & 308 of IPC.

## Limitation

- Projected mid-year population for the year 2013 is based on The Population Census 2001, as supplied by Demographic Division, RGI, MHA was used for calculating crime rate for various crime heads, inter-alia, crime against women in this report. However, crime rate for crimes against women has been calculated using population of women only.
- Mid-Year Estimated Population of Children (up to 18 years of age), as supplied by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, has been used for calculating crime rate in respect of crime against children for the year 2013.
- Population figures of The Population Census 2011 has been used for calculating crime rate for Mega Cities, crime against SCs and STs for the year 2013 due to non-availability of projected mid- year population figures for these categories.

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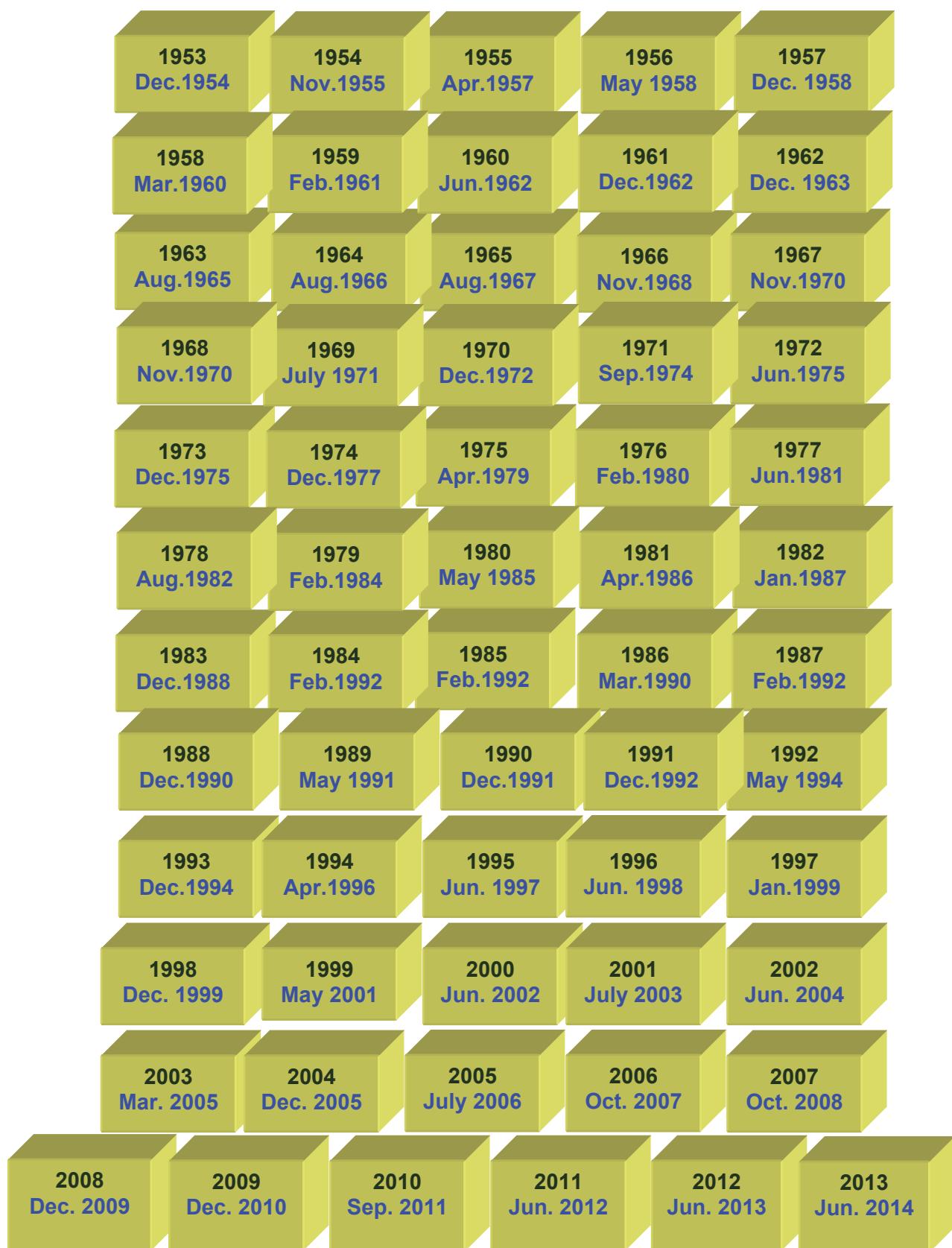
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# Crime in India: Publication over the years



## FIGURES AT A GLANCE-2013

SL. No.	CRIME HEADS	CASES REPORTED	% TO TOTAL IPC CRIMES	RATE OF CRIME	CHARGE- SHEETIN G RATE	CONVIC- TION RATE
<b>A) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>						
1	MURDER	33201	1.3	2.7	87.1	36.5
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	35417	1.3	2.9	91.1	26.6
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	3380	0.1	0.3	89.2	34.2
4	RAPE *	33707	1.3	5.7	95.4	27.1
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	65461	2.5	5.3	66.3	21.3
6	DACOITY	4539	0.2	0.4	79.6	19.7
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3159	0.1	0.3	97.5	21.1
8	ROBBERY	31927	1.2	2.6	67.5	29.8
9	RIOTS	72126	2.7	5.9	90.4	18.9
10	ARSON	9357	0.4	0.8	64.2	16.2
11	DOWRY DEATHS *	8083	0.3	1.4	94.0	32.3
	<b>TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES</b>	<b>300357</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>B) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL) *</b>						
1	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	51881	2.0	8.8	68.4	21.1
2	ASSAULT ON WOMAN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	70739	2.7	11.9	95.8	25.7
3	INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN	12589	0.5	2.1	96.1	32.0
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES	118866	4.5	20.1	92.3	16.0
5	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	31	0.0	0.0	37.1	19.2
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (IPC+SLL)</b>	<b>309546</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>C) ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>						
1	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	19627	0.7	1.6	71.8	23.5
2	CHEATING	107330	4.1	8.7	69.8	24.3
3	COUNTERFEITING	2349	0.1	0.2	61.2	37.8
	<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC CRIMES</b>	<b>129306</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>D) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>						
1	BURGLARY	104401	3.9	8.5	42.6	31.5
2	THEFT	372622	14.1	30.3	36.2	33.5
	<b>TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES</b>	<b>516648</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>
<b>E) CRIMES AGAINST SCs*</b>						
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST SCs</b>	<b>39408</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>F) CRIMES AGAINST STs*</b>						
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST STs</b>	<b>6793</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>G) TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN*</b>						
	<b>TOTAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN</b>	<b>58224</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>30.9</b>
<b>H) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC</b>						
	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC</b>	<b>2647722</b>			<b>79.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>I) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>						
	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>3992656</b>			<b>94.3</b>	<b>90.9</b>
<b>J) COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL</b>						
	<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC + SLL</b>	<b>6640378</b>			<b>88.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>

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

**2. \* For calculation of Crime Rate of Crime Against Women, Crime Against SCs, Crime Against STs and Crime against Children, their respective population has been used instead of overall total population figures as used for other crime heads.**

## SNAPSHOTS – 2013

### General Crime Statistics

INCIDENCE		RATE	
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2012 : 23,87,188	2012 : 36,54,371	2012 : 196.7	2012 : 301.2
2013 : 26,47,722	2013 : 39,92,656	2013 : 215.5	2013 : 324.9

- A total of 66,40,378 cognizable crimes comprising 26,47,722 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 39,92,656 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 9.9% over 2012 (60,41,559 cases).
- During 2013, IPC crime rate has increased by 9.6% over 2012 while SLL crime rate has increased by 7.9% over 2012.
- Percentage share of SLL was 60.1% while percentage share of IPC cases was 39.9% reported during 2013.
- Maharashtra accounted for 8.9% of total IPC crime reported in the country closely followed by Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh (8.6% each), Andhra Pradesh (8.2%) and Tamil Nadu (7.7%).
- Kerala reported the highest crime rate (502.2) for IPC crimes followed by Delhi (406.7), Madhya Pradesh (303.8), Tamil Nadu (297.6) and Assam (277.3).
- Uttarakhand reported highest SLL crime rate of 1,639.7 in the country during 2013 followed by Kerala (1,158.7) and Chhattisgarh (931.1).
- The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata have accounted for 13.0%, 6.3%, 5.5% and 4.7% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 53 mega cities.
- Coimbatore reported the highest IPC crime rate of 834.3 among the mega cities in the country followed by Indore (809.9), Jaipur (780.6) and Gwalior (715.6).
- Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 7237.3 followed by Raipur (6139.7), Agra (5683.5) and Ghaziabad (5164.4) among the 53 mega cities.
- A total of 5,83,645 cases of crimes against body, registered under various sections of IPC, were reported during 2013, out of which hurt accounted for 57.3% of total such incidents (3,34,669 cases).
- Incidence of IPC crime against property during 2013 was reported at 5,16,648 cases, the share of such crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 19.5% during the year 2013.
- Incidence of IPC crime against public order during 2013 was reported as 81,483, out of which maximum cases (88.5%) were reported under riots (72,126 cases).
- Incidence of economic crime under IPC during 2013 was reported at 1,29,306 cases , out of which maximum cases were reported under cheating at 83.0% (1,07,330 cases) followed by criminal breach of trust 15.2% (19,627 cases).

## Violent Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2012 : 2,75,165	2012 : 22.7
2013 : 3,00,357	2013 : 24.4

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes during 2013 was 11.3% (which was 11.5% in 2012).
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported from Delhi (54.4) followed by Assam (42.3), Kerala (40.5) and Arunachal Pradesh (37.9) as compared to 24.4 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh (38,779 cases) reported the highest cases of violent crimes accounting for 12.9% of total violent crimes in the country (3,00,357 cases) followed by Maharashtra with 10.9% (32,815 cases) and Bihar with 10.1% (30,213 cases).
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidents of murder accounting for 15.2% (5,047 out of 33,201 cases) of total murder cases and the highest i.e. 14.8% (5,259 out of 35,417) of total attempt to commit murder cases in the country.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 12.9% (4,335 out of 33,707 cases) of total rape cases reported in the country.
- 1,45,542 case affecting body, 39,625 cases affecting property, 33,707 cases affecting women and 81,483 cases affecting public safety were reported under violent crimes during 2013.

## Crime against Women

INCIDENCE	RATE
2012 : 2,44,270	2012 : 41.7
2013 : 3,09,546	2013 : 52.2

- Andhra Pradesh reported 10.6% of total such cases in the country (32,809 out of 3,09,546 cases). Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (146.8) as compared to the national average rate of 52.2.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women under total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.2% in the year 2009 to 11.2% during the year 2013.
- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of rape cases (4,335), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (8,252 cases) and West Bengal has reported highest number of importation of girls from foreign country (9 cases) accounting for 12.9%, 11.7% and 29.0% respectively of total such cases reported in the country.
- Andhra Pradesh has reported 37.4% (4,702 cases) of total insult to the modesty of women cases reported in country during 2013.
- 0.6% increase in cases reported under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (from 2,563 in 2012 to 2,579 in 2013) was observed during 2013 over 2012. Tamil Nadu with 549 cases has accounted for 21.3% of total such (2,579 cases) followed by Andhra Pradesh (489 cases) with 19.0%.
- Highest incidents of kidnapping & abduction 18.8% (9,737 cases) and dowry deaths 28.9% (2,335 cases) were reported in Uttar Pradesh.
- Offenders were known to the victims in 94.3% of rape cases (31,807 out of 33,707 cases).

- A total of 53,464 cases of crime against women were reported from 53 mega cities out of 3,09,546 cases reported in the country during 2013. The rate of crime in these cities at 69.7 was comparatively higher as compared to national rate at 52.2.
- Among 53 mega cities, Delhi (City) accounted for 21.4% (11,449 cases) of such crimes followed by Mumbai 5.5% (7,946 cases), Bengaluru 4.9% (2,608 cases) and Ahmadabad 4.6% (2,449 cases).

### Human Trafficking

INCIDENCE	RATE
<b>2012 : 3,554</b>	<b>2012 : 0.3</b>
<b>2013 : 3,940</b>	<b>2013 : 0.3</b>

- An increase of 10.9% in human trafficking incidence was reported (3,940 cases in 2013 as compared to 3,554 cases in 2012).
- Percentage distribution cases registered under human trafficking is Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act (65.5%), procurement of minor girls (31.1%), selling of girls for prostitution (2.5%) and importation of girls (1.0%) and buying of girls for prostitution (0.2%) during 2013.
- 60% decrease (from 15 in 2012 to 6 in 2013) of cases under 'Buying of Girls for Prostitution' was reported during 2013 over 2012.

### Crime against Children

INCIDENCE	RATE
<b>2012 : 38,172</b>	<b>2012 : 8.9</b>
<b>2013 : 58,224</b>	<b>2013 : 13.2</b>

- An increase of 52.5% in cases of crime against children was reported in 2013 over 2012.
- Average charge-sheet rate for all crimes against children (IPC & SLL) was 83.4% in 2013. Highest charge-sheet rate was reported in cases under rape (98.3%) followed by Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (95.1%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge-sheet rate of 79.5% for IPC and 94.3% for SLL crimes.
- In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime against Children' during 2013 were reported under kidnapping & abduction (48.4%), rape (21.2%), murder (other than infanticide) (2.8%), procuration of minor girls (2.1%).
- State/UT wise highest percentage share of crime against children vis-a-vis all India figures was reported in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan which accounted for 16.9%, 14.2%, 12.4%, 11.0%, 6.4% and 5.0% respectively.

### Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
<b>2012 : 33,655</b>	<b>2012 : 5,922</b>	<b>2012 : 16.7</b>	<b>2012 : 5.7</b>
<b>2013 : 39,408</b>	<b>2013 : 6,793</b>	<b>2013 : 19.6</b>	<b>2013 : 6.5</b>

- Uttar Pradesh reported 18.0% (7,078 out of 39,408 cases), followed by Bihar (17.1%) and Tamil Nadu (16.4%) of total crimes against Scheduled Castes whereas Rajasthan reported 24.3% of total (1,651 out of 6,793) crimes against Scheduled Tribes followed by Madhya Pradesh 19.1% and Odisha 11.6% in the

country during the year 2013.

- Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crime (52.9) against Scheduled Castes as compared to the national average of 19.6 whereas Kerala reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (27.8) as compared to the national average of 6.5.

### Juveniles in Conflict with Law

INCIDENCE	
IPC	SLL
2012 : 27,936	2012 : 4,037
2013 : 31,725	2013 : 4,136

- The number of Juveniles in conflict with law under both IPC and SLL has increased by 13.6% and 2.5% respectively during the year 2013 over 2012.
- The share of IPC crimes committed by juveniles to total IPC crimes was reported as 1.2% during 2013.
- The highest increase in the incidents of crimes committed by juveniles was reported under assault on woman to outrage her modesty (132.3%) followed by insult to the modesty of women (70.5%) and rape (60.3%).
- The highest number of juveniles were apprehended for thefts (7,969) followed by hurt (6,043) and burglaries (3,784). These heads taken together accounted for 40.9% of total juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes.
- The percentage of juveniles apprehended under IPC was 66.3% in the age group of 16-18 years during 2013.
- Out of the total juveniles (43,506) involved in various crimes, 8,392 were illiterate and 13,984 had education up to primary level. These two categories together accounted for 51.9% of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2013.
- A large number of juveniles (50.2%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to ₹25,000.
- Children living with parents (35,244 persons) have accounted for 81.0% of the total juveniles apprehended for committing various crimes during 2013.

### Cyber Crimes

INCIDENCE	
IT ACT	IPC Section
2012 : 2,876	2012: 601
2013 : 4,356	2013 : 1,337

- Incidence of cyber crimes (IT Act + IPC sections) has increased by 63.7% in 2013 as compared to 2012 (from 3,477 cases in 2012 to 5,693 cases in 2013).
- Cyber forgery accounted for 55.9% (747 out of total 1,337 IPC cases) and cyber fraud accounted for 38.7% (518 out of 1,337 IPC cases) were the major cases reported under IPC category for cyber crimes.
- 56.7% of the offenders under IT Act were in the age group 18-30 years (1,190 out of 2,098 persons) and 50.1% of the offenders under IPC Sections were in the age group 30-45 years (603 out of 1,203 persons).
- During 2013, 21.8% of cyber crimes was reported for fraud/ illegal gain (1,240 out of 5,693 cases) followed by eve-teasing/ sexual-harassment with 19.6% (1,116 cases ) and greed/ money with 14.4% (821 cases).
- Similarly in 13.2% cases of cyber crime, suspects were 'neighbours / friends & relatives' (749 out of 5,693).

## **Police Infrastructure**

- Actual strength of police force was 17,31,537 against sanctioned strength of 22,43,288, thus denoting the vacancies of 5,11,751 police personnel.
- Proportion of armed police to civil police (actual) was reported as almost 1: 4 during 2013.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables in 2013 was recorded as 1 : 7 at the national level.
- 14.7% of police personnel belong to SC category, 10.8% to ST category and 6.3% belong to Muslim community out of in position strength of 17,31,537 as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013.
- The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e. per 100 Sq. Km recorded as 54.7 (3.4% increase over 2012).
- In 2013, 529 police stations were notified women police stations.
- The strength of police personnel for every 1,00,000 of population was recorded as 141 during 2013.

## **Disposal of Cases**

- There were 34,94,804 cases of IPC for Police investigation during 2013 (including pending cases from previous year), out of which investigations were completed in 25,44,761 (72.8%) IPC cases and 9,48,888 (27.2%) such cases remained pending for investigation at the end of 2013.
- Highest pendency percentage was recorded in cases of dacoity (57.3%) followed by counterfeiting (56.5%) and criminal breach of trust (49.8%) at the end of 2013.
- A charge-sheet rate of 79.5% (18,99,576 cases charge-sheeted out of 25,44,761 cases in which investigations completed) of IPC cases was reported during 2013.
- In term of percentage disposal of IPC cases by courts, trials were completed in 13.2% cases while 84.8% cases remained pending at the end of the year 2013. Similarly, disposal of SLL cases by courts was 36.5% while remaining 63.1% cases remained pending at the end of the year 2013.
- A total of 51,120 complaints were made against police personnel during the year 2013, out of which 1,989 cases were registered and 53 police personnel were convicted.
- The highest number of complaints per 100 policemen were registered in Delhi(16.4) followed by Chandigarh(12.9) and Madhya Pradesh(11.1) against the national average of 3.0 during the year 2013.
- 178 cases of human rights violation by police were reported during 2013 out of which 18 cases were charge-sheeted. the highest number of human rights violation by police was reported in Delhi UT (141 cases)
- Out of 178 cases of human rights violations, highest number of cases of human rights violation registered against police personnel under 'indignity to women' (26 cases) followed by 'atrocities on SC/ST' (15 cases) and 'extortion' (12 cases) during 2013.
- 35,23,577 persons were arrested out of 26,47,722 IPC cases, showing an arrest rate of 286.8 and 1.3 arrests per case during 2013.

## Custodial Crimes

- 118 custodial deaths were reported in the country. 1 policeman was charge-sheeted during the year. 1 case of custodial rape was reported in the country (Chickmagalur district of Karnataka). 34 cases of custodial deaths were on account of suicide

## Police Firing & Casualties

- Police had to resort to firing on 684 occasions during the year 2013 as compared to 548 occasions during 2012.
- Maximum casualties of civilians were reported in anti-extremists & terrorist operations (67 deaths) and maximum casualties of policemen were also reported in anti-extremists & terrorist operations (38 deaths).
- Maximum civilians (185) and policemen (956) were injured during 'riot control'.
- 50.4% of police firing was reported under 'riots control' followed by 27.8% in 'anti-extremists & terrorist operations'.
- During the year 2013, 740 police personnel were killed on duty and maximum casualties were reported in age group of 35 to 45 years (248 out of 740).
- A total of 235 police personnel committed suicide while in service and among them maximum occurrence was reported in the age group of 35-45 years (67) followed by age group 45-55 years (66).

## Miscellaneous

### Persons Arrested

#### IPC

2012 : 32,70,016  
2013 : 35,23,577

#### SLL

2012 : 41,50,075  
2013 : 44,67,963

- Every one hour, 302 cases were reported in country and 402 persons were arrested under different IPC sections in the year 2013.
- Every one hour, 4 cases of rape were reported in country in which, on an average, 5.0 persons were arrested during the year 2013.
- Properties worth ₹13,21,931 lakh were stolen during the year 2013 and against this loss, properties worth ₹1,76,270 lakh were recovered.
- Out of five specified category of property crimes viz. thefts, dacoities, burglaries, robberies and criminal breach of trusts, thefts accounted for maximum cases of property loss, by registering 3,64,302 cases, followed by burglaries (1,01,821 cases).
- The maximum motor vehicles were reported stolen in Uttar Pradesh (23,916) followed by Maharashtra (18,402) and Delhi (14,936).
- During 2013, most of property crimes took place at residential premises. However, majority of dacoities and robberies took place on highways.

**Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads  
During 1953 To 2013**

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)					
1	1953	9802	*	*	*	*	5261	5579	*	8407	147379	256567	20529
2	1954	9765	*	*	*	*	5514	5395	*	7600	132457	223866	227777
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	232898	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	153362	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	13649	*	*	*	*	8830	6384	*	10194	156206	315546	45801
17	1969	14732	*	*	*	*	8464	6049	*	9922	145129	300140	55796
18	1970	15708	*	*	*	*	10111	9837	*	16958	166339	337211	68331
19	1971	16180	*	*	*	*	2357	9647	11193	*	18402	165907	335204
20	1972	15475	*	*	*	*	2196	9402	10411	*	17054	167062	346382
21	1973	17072	*	*	*	*	2408	2919	10223	10627	*	181433	379412
22	1974	18649	*	*	*	*	2514	2962	10543	13697	*	22286	199878
23	1975	17563	*	*	*	*	2502	3376	11139	12506	*	21656	192854
24	1976	16673	*	*	*	*	2584	3893	11250	10910	*	17974	168855
25	1977	18376	*	*	*	*	2615	4058	12240	12599	*	22725	193622
26	1978	19314	*	*	*	*	2728	4558	13616	13195	*	22923	183991
27	1979	20349	*	*	*	*	3008	4300	13125	14028	*	22860	168574
28	1980	22149	*	*	*	*	3032	5023	13595	15194	*	23493	166695
29	1981	22727	*	*	*	*	3272	5409	13833	14626	*	22996	157540
30	1982	23339	*	*	*	*	3427	5427	13341	12700	*	21938	142726
31	1983	25112	*	*	*	*	3793	6019	13842	12382	*	21310	139103

Sl. No.	Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for dacoity	Robbery	Burglary (House-Breaking)	Theft	Riots	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
32	1984	25786	*	4093	6740	15141	12301	*	23204	136272	330689	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	10366	*	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	35645	27095	4281	10068	18474	11089	1286	25440	131331	353191	102846	
39	1991	39174	29778	4243	10410	2079	10831	1393	26428	132087	362928	105309	
40	1992	40105	31202	4621	11708	20518	11308	1297	26444	127281	350532	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	284955	92831	
45	1997	37543	29322	3869	15330	21898	21898	7867	1049	22141	113319	277077	91812
46	1998	38584	30577	3681	15151	23520	23520	8091	1266	23603	119260	287967	90767
47	1999	37170	29628	3912	15468	23236	23236	7079	1501	21332	111296	271907	80838
48	2000	37399	30743	3773	16496	22871	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	247482	66945	
51	2003	32716	25942	4029	15847	19992	5303	2302	17512	92827	245237	57334	
52	2004	33608	27890	3895	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	3663	21467	30261	4530	3217	20522	93742	316761	66018	
57	2009	32269	29038	3930	21397	33860	4586	2850	22409	92070	324195	62942	
58	2010	33335	29421	3782	22172	38440	4358	2615	23393	90179	330312	67571	
59	2011	34305	31385	3707	24206	44664	4285	2895	24700	92504	340800	68500	
60	2012	34434	35138	3620	24923	47592	4314	3099	27343	92892	337407	74633	
61	2013	33201	35417	3380	33707	65461	4539	3159	31927	104401	372622	72126	

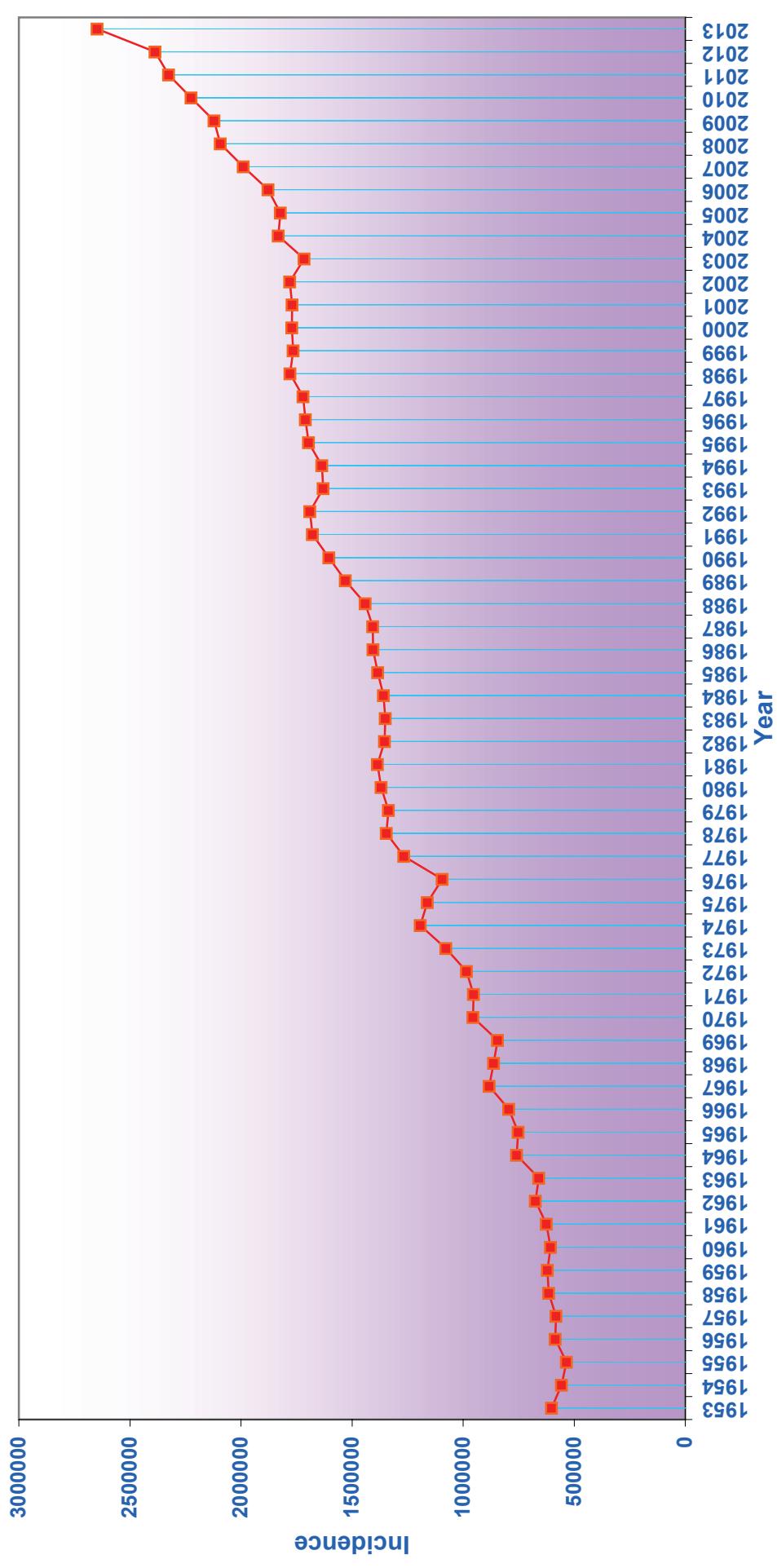
**Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads  
During 1953 To 2013 (Concluded)**

Sl. No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Cruelty by husband or his Relatives	Importa- tion of Girls from foreign countries	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC											
1	1953	*	*	9934	815	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	148440	601964
2	1954	15660	9461	9461	597	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	122929	556912
3	1955	14644	15466	9519	596	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	126435	535236
4	1956	15362	9388	629	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	135221	585217
5	1957	16017	9503	555	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	140163	581371
6	1958	15878	9677	443	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	173887	614184
7	1959	15862	9207	554	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	188772	620326
8	1960	16895	9511	485	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	183294	606367
9	1961	18092	9738	423	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	187561	625651
10	1962	1963	18438	8854	289	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	199194	674466
11	1963	21180	11670	317	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	193254	658830
12	1964	21354	11935	436	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	232194	759013
13	1965	22353	11606	655	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	235974	751615
14	1966	23950	12701	1413	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	242655	794733
15	1967	22408	12524	1425	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	249892	881981
16	1968	21118	12001	739	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	268795	861962
17	1969	22679	12331	650	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	270777	845167
18	1970	22274	15380	718	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	295267	955422
19	1971	20270	11412	641	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	299711	952581
20	1972	21004	12646	670	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	373660	1160520
21	1973	21837	14392	582	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	395491	1093897
22	1974	22274	15380	718	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	451672	126704
23	1975	23287	17772	951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	514542	134468
24	1976	23656	19588	887	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	526942	1336168
25	1977	22868	19623	784	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	550480	1368529
26	1978	23256	19821	636	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	582265	1385757
27	1979	22016	18370	525	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	612586	1353904
28	1980	20684	17416	830	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
29	1981	20579	17764	1004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
30	1982	18259	17471	939	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

Sl. No.	Year	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter- feiting	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Deaths	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Cruelty by husband or his Relatives	Importa- tion of Girls from foreign countries	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
31	1983	18514	19767	809	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	627578	1349866
32	1984	18428	19077	1118	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	664371	135860
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	1676375
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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	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	245580	6995	32940	11024	45778	64	*	*	779757	1771084	
49	2001	14798	44727	1693	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	32938	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	8569663	2093379		
57	2009	16326	72718	2935	8736	279214	8383	38711	11009	89546	48	98532	865541	2121345		
58	2010	16678	78999	2539	8508	289022	8391	40613	9961	94041	36	106343	924072	2224831		
59	2011	17457	87656	2307	9064	302847	8618	42968	8570	99135	80	108890	966032	2329575		
60	2012	17901	94203	2351	11836	332324	8233	45351	9173	106527	59	107591	966244	2387188		
61	2013	19627	107330	2349	9357	334669	8083	70739	12589	118866	31	111517		1092625		

<sup>(\*\*\*)</sup> Information not collected

## Incidence of total cognizable crime (IPC) 1953-2013



## SNAPSHOTS (1953—2013)

### Trend of some major crime heads over the years 1953-2013

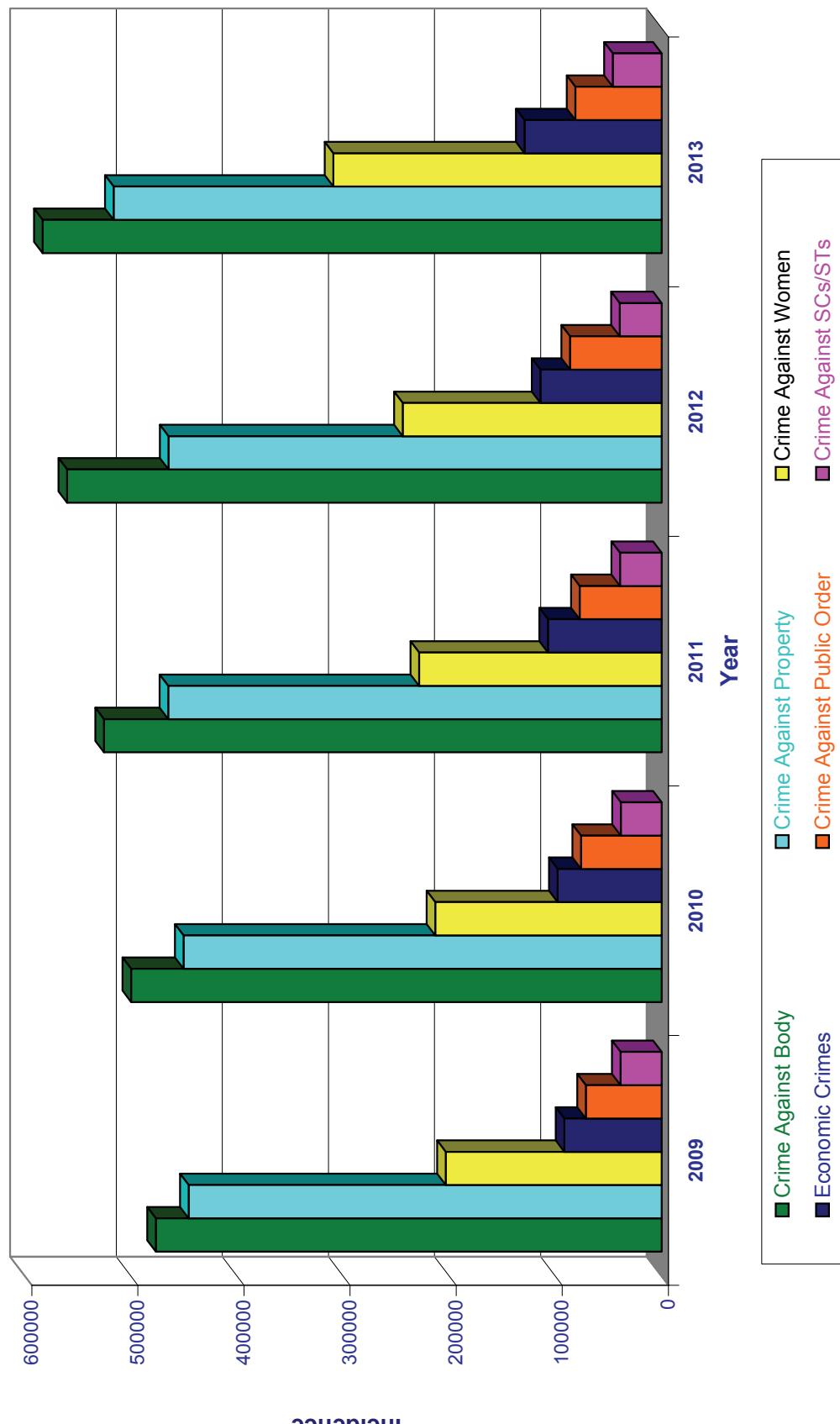
Total Cog. Crimes under IPC	Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary/House Breaking	Riots
Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence	Year	Incidence
1953	6,01,964	1953	9,802	1971*	2,487	1953	5,261
2013	26,47,722	2013	33,201	2013	33,707	2013	65,461
% Change in 2013 over 1953	339.8		238.7		1255.3		1144.3
							-18.6
							279.8
							-29.2
							251.3

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

Note: All percentages shown have been rounded off.

- The total cognizable crime under IPC in general has been showing a rising trend except for the years 1954, 1955, 1963, 1968, 1969, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1993 and 2003, in which slight decline was observed.
- It can be observed from the above table showing crime trends of major heads, Dacoity and Burglary / House breaking have been showing a **declining trend** over a period of **61 years**. Burglary / House breaking has declined by 29.2% (from 1,47,379 cases in 1953 to 1,04,401 cases in 2013) and Dacoity has declined by 18.6% (from 5,579 cases in 1953 to 4,539 cases in 2013), whereas Murder has **increased** by 238.7% (from 9,802 cases in 1953 to 33,201 cases in 2013); Rape by 1255.3% (from 2,487 cases in 1971 to 33,707 cases in 2013); Kidnapping & Abduction by 1144.3% (from 5,261 cases in 1953 to 65,461 cases in 2013); Robbery by 279.8% (from 8,407 cases in 1953 to 31,927 cases in 2013) and Riots by 251.3% (from 20,529 cases in 1953 to 72,126 in cases 2013).

### Categorywise cognizable crimes during 2009-2013



## Chapter - 1

# Executive Summary

### Introduction

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

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

### Cognizable Crimes

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

### Non-cognizable Crimes

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

Various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies

are broadly grouped under the following categories for statistical information system.

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

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

## INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2013

( All India 26,47,722 )



### Incidence (No. of Cases)



## **Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)**

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

## **Complaints received by police**

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

A total of 1,86,84,289 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2013 as compared to 1,07,82,638 complaints received during the year 2012 showing an increase of 73.3% over 2012. 21.0% of these were written complaints, 8.0% were oral complaints, 20.3% complaints were initiated by Police and 50.8% were distress calls reported over phones (Dial No.100). Nearly, 35.5% of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (66,40,378 out of 1,86,84,289 cases).

## **Cognizable crimes**

The incidents of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade from 2003 to 2013 are presented in **Table-1.2**. As many as 66,40,378 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2013 comprising 26.5 lakh cases registered under the IPC and 39.9 lakh cases

**Table-1 (A)**  
**Cognizable crimes registered during 2009-2013**

YEAR	Number of cases			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate per (1,00,000 population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	66,75,217	1:2.15	570.8
2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	67,50,748	1:2.03	569.3
2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	62,52,729	1:1.69	516.7
2012	23,87,188	36,54,371	60,41,559	1:1.53	497.9
2013	26,47,722	39,92,656	66,40,378	1:1.51	540.4

## RATE OF IPC CRIME DURING 2013

**( All India 215.5 )**



### Rate of IPC Crime

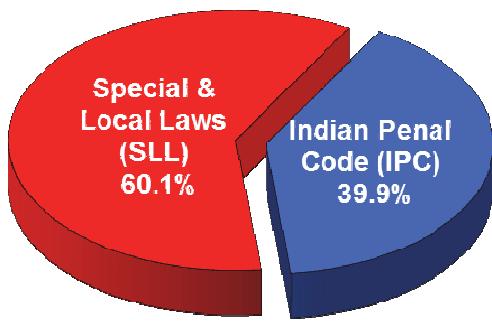
<b>Upto 100.0</b>
<b>100.1 - 150.0</b>
<b>150.1 - 200.0</b>
<b>200.1 - 250.0</b>
<b>250.1 - 300.0</b>
<b>Above 300.0</b>

Note:

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

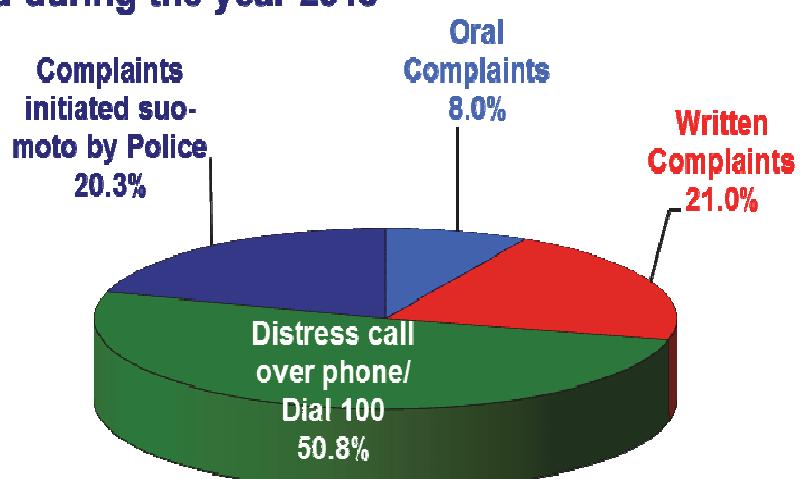
**Percentage share of IPC and SLL crimes during 2013**

**Figure 1.1**



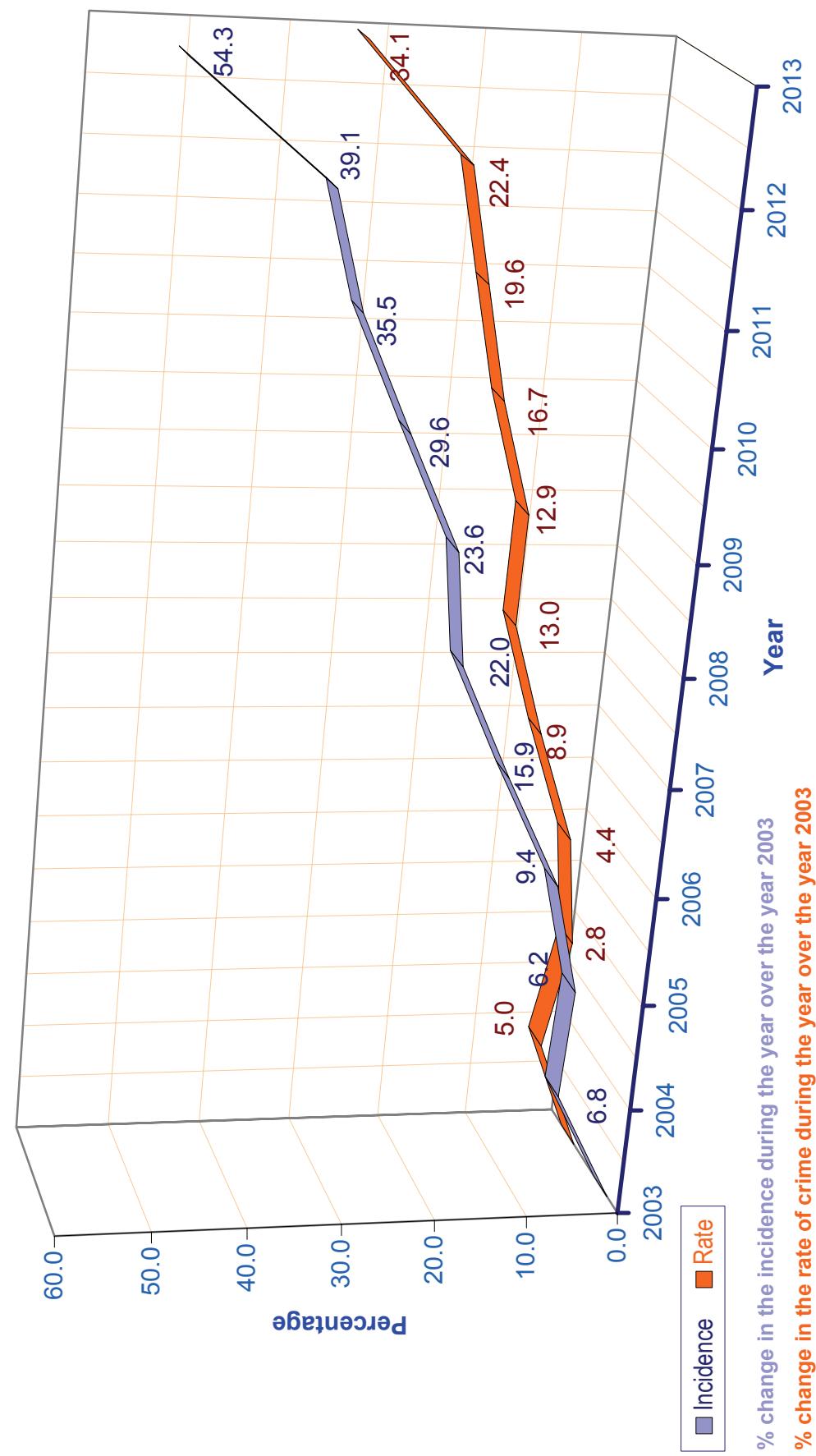
**Percentage share of type of complaints received during the year 2013**

**Figure 1.1A**



## Incidence & rate of IPC crime percentage change from 2003

**Figure 1.2**



## Percentage distribution of IPC

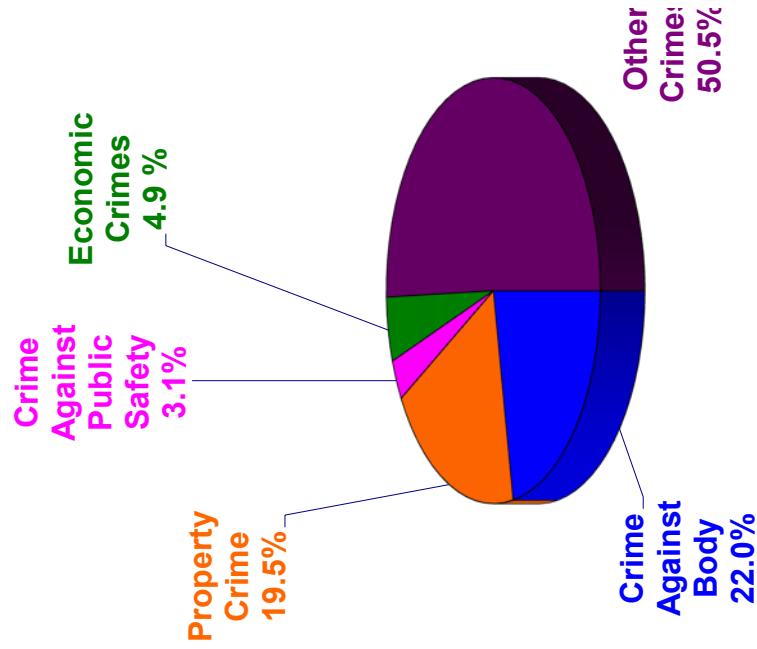
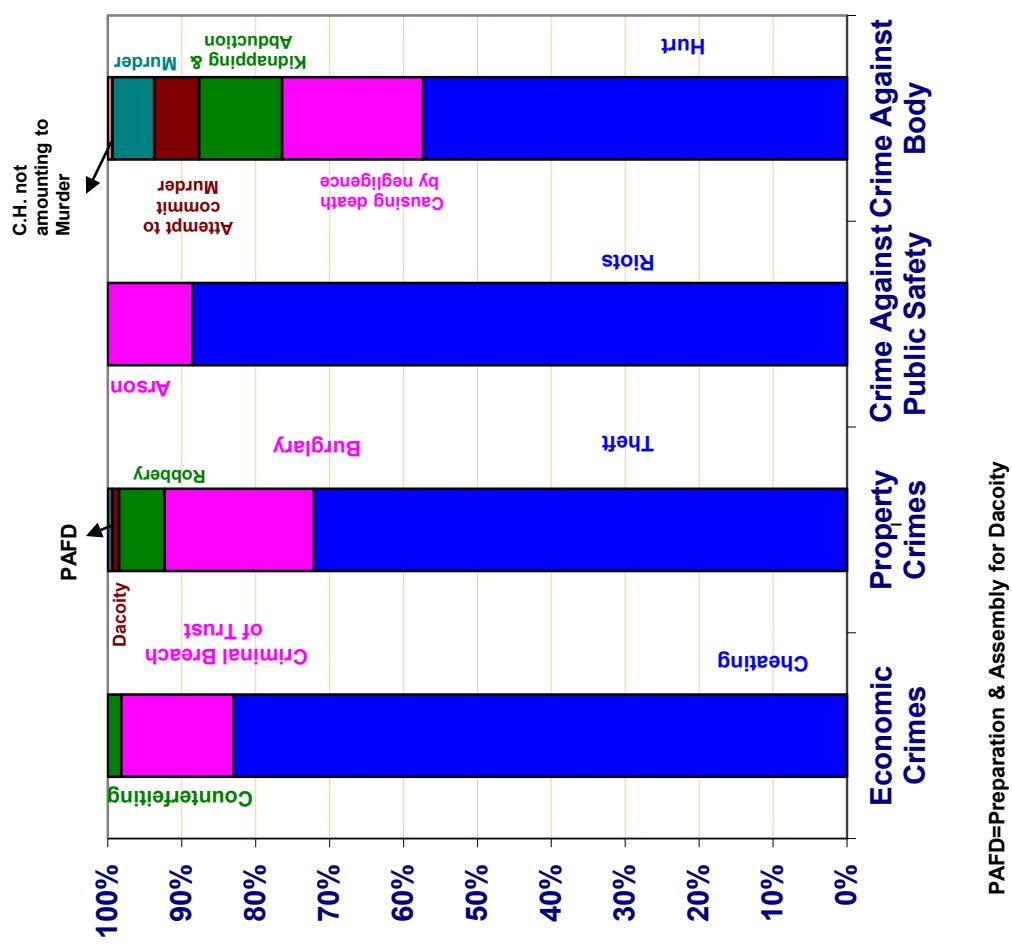
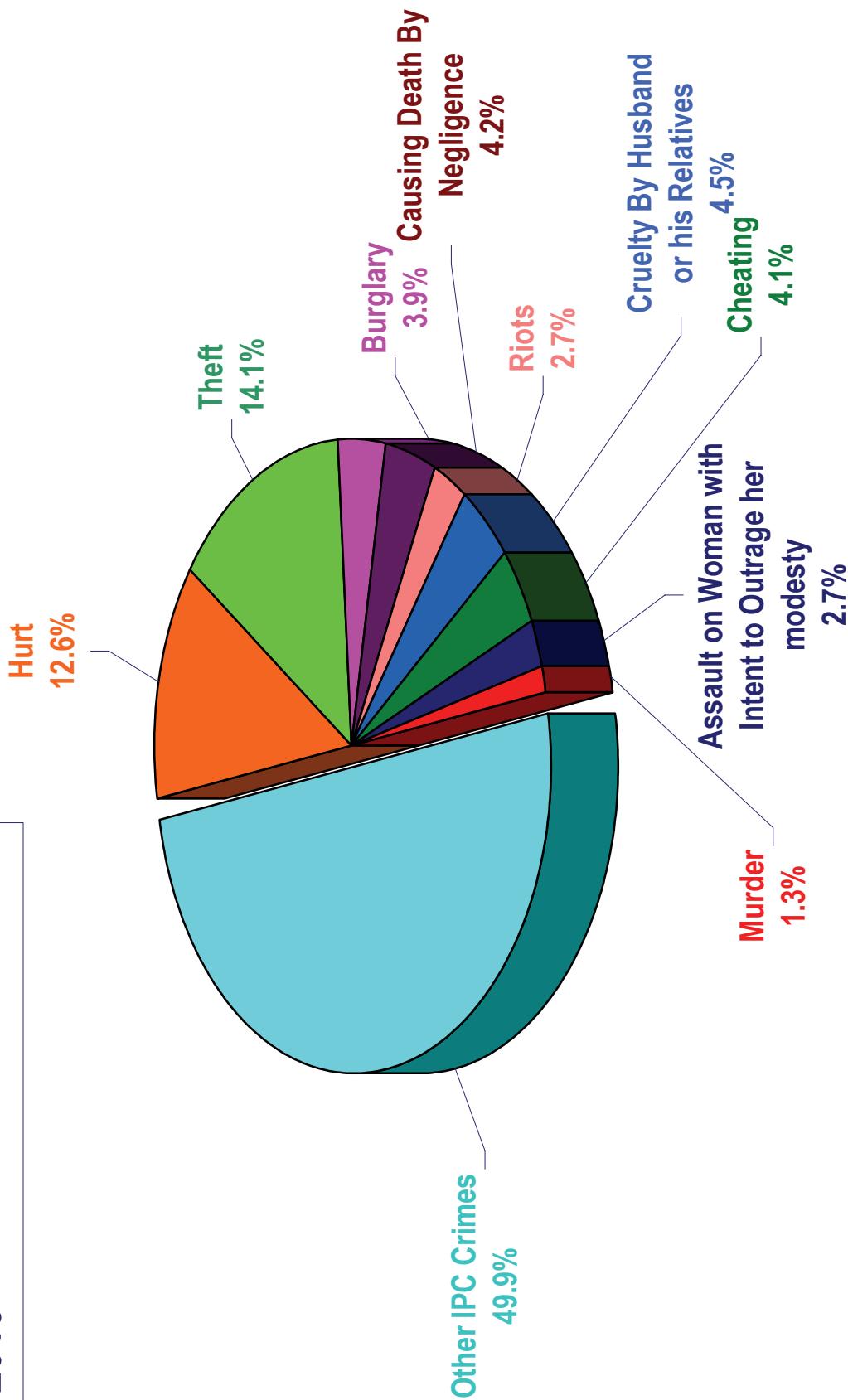


Figure 1.3



**Percentage distribution of IPC crimes  
during 2013**

**Figure 1.4**



registered under the SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:2.2 in 2003 to 1:1.5 in 2013. In terms of percentage, 60.1% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2013 were reported under Special & Local Laws and rest of the cases (39.9%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

The rate of total cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) was reported as 540.4 in the year 2013 showing a decrease of 5.3% over the year 2009 and an increase of 8.5% over 2012.

### **Population**

The population figures of The Population Census 2011 have been used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per lakh of population) of mega cities (cities having population of 1 million and more) for the year 2013, while mid-year projected population as on 1st July of respective year has been used for years 2003 – 2013, except for the year 2011 (population figures of The Population Census 2011 have been used for the year 2011) for States/UTs. The population of the country in the decade (2003-2013) has increased by 15.0% with an annual compound growth rate of 1.4%.

### **Crime incidence (IPC + SLL)** *(Incidence: 66,40,378)*

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

The incidents of IPC crimes during 2013 reported a higher growth of 54.3% as compared to 15.0%

population growth during the decade (2003 - 2013) (**Table-1.2**).

### **Crime rate (IPC + SLL)**

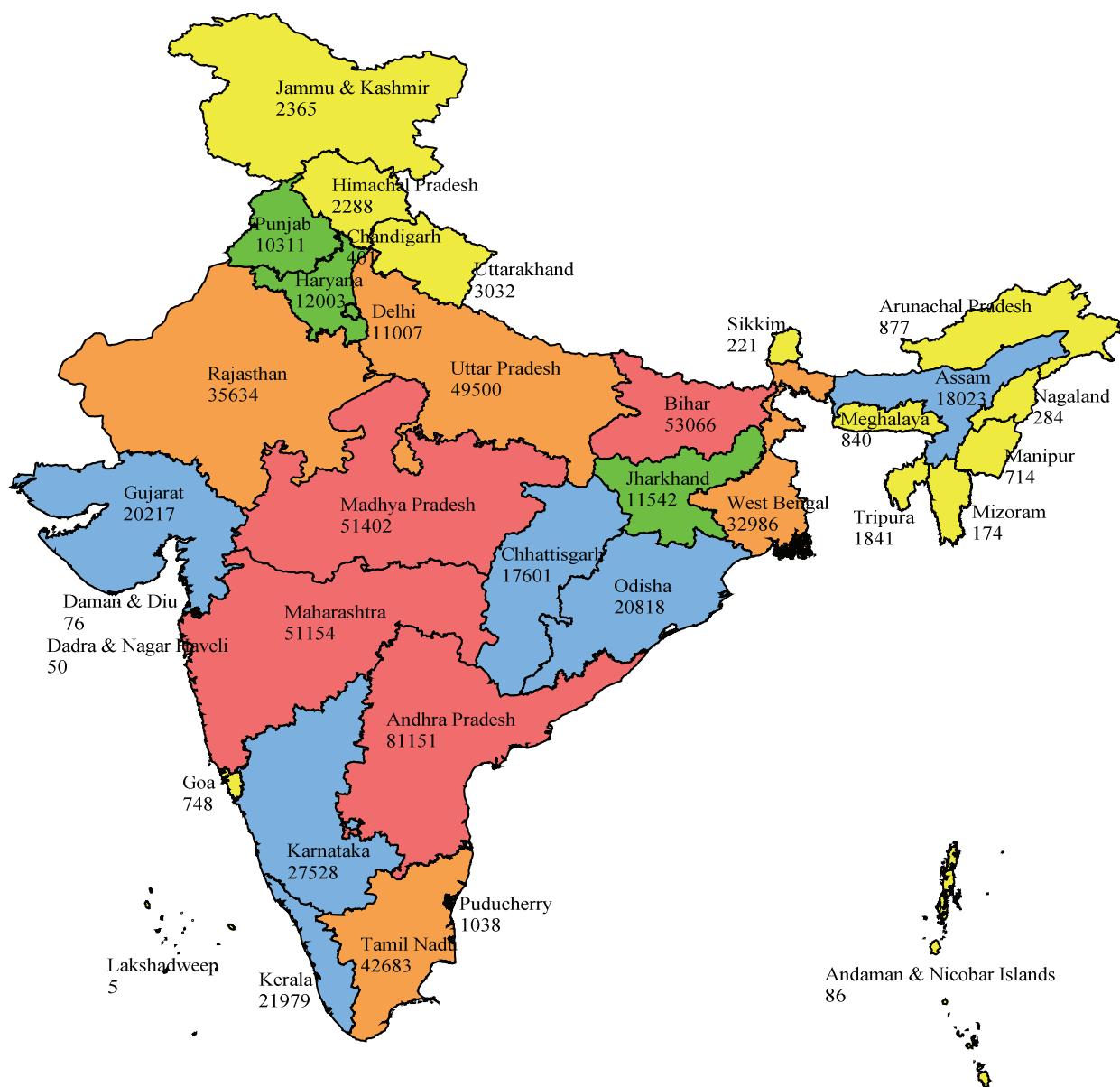
*(Crime rate: 540.4)*

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

The 'crime rate' defined as the 'number of crimes' reported per 1,00,000 population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population and size of State. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed a rising trend during the period 2003-2004 (from 514.4 in the year 2003 to 555.3 in the year 2004) and declined to 455.8 in the year 2005 and again slightly decreased to 455.7 in the year 2006. However, it rose to 504.5 in 2007, 515.0 in 2008, 570.8 in 2009 and it, however, decreased to 569.3 in 2010, 516.7 in 2011, and further declined to 497.9 in 2012, thereafter it rose to 540.4 during 2013. The sudden drop in crime rate from 555.3 in the year 2004 to 455.8 in the year 2005 may be attributed to the exclusion of certain non-cognizable crimes by Kolkata Police in 2005 data, which were being included inadvertently under the crime-head 'Other SLL crimes' prior to the year 2005. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 9.6% during 2013, from 196.7 in the year 2012 to 215.5

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2013

**( All India 5,83,645 )**



**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



in the year 2013 and for SLL crimes, an increase of 7.9% was reported during 2013 over 2012 (from 301.2 in 2012 to 324.9 in 2013).

### **Crime incidence- IPC**

(*Incidence: 26,47,722*)

A total of 26,47,722 cases registered under various sections of IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2013 against 23,87,188 in the year 2012 recording an increase of 10.9% in the year 2013 over 2012. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms, has slightly increased from 31.8% in the year 2009 to 33.8% in 2010, and further increased to 37.2% in 2011, 39.5% in 2012 and 39.9% in 2013, thus showing a rising trend during the five-year period from 2009 to 2013. Maharashtra has reported highest percentage share of total such reported cases (8.9%) followed by Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh (8.6% each), Andhra Pradesh (8.2%), Tamil Nadu (7.7%) and Rajasthan (7.4%) in the country during the year 2013. Details are presented in **Table-1.6**.

### **Crime rate – IPC**

(*Crime rate: 215.5*)

The IPC crime rate has increased by 34.1% during the decade 2003-2013 from 160.7 in the year 2003 to 215.5 in the year 2013. It has increased by 14.7% during the year 2013 as compared with quinquennial average (during 2008-2012). An increase of 9.6% was reported in 2013 over 2012. Kerala (502.2), Delhi (406.7), Madhya Pradesh (303.8), Tamil Nadu (297.6), Rajasthan (279.2), Assam (252.1), and 10 other States/UTs have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the national average of 215.5.

### **Trend analysis**

### **Crimes against body**

(*Incidence: 5,83,645 Rate: 47.5*)

Crimes against body comprise murder and attempt to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping & abduction, hurt and causing death by negligence, as defined in the beginning of the chapter. A total of 5,83,645 such cases were reported under crimes against body during 2013. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 22.0% during the year 2013. Crimes against body showed an increase of 4.1% during the year 2013 over 2012 (5,60,699 cases). The share of these crimes (37.2%) to total IPC crimes was highest in Andhra Pradesh (37.2%) as compared to national average of 22.0% of total IPC crimes. Details are presented in **Table-1.9**. The rate of crimes against body was highest in Andhra Pradesh (93.8 per lakh population) followed by Chhattisgarh (70.4) as compared to national rate of 47.5.

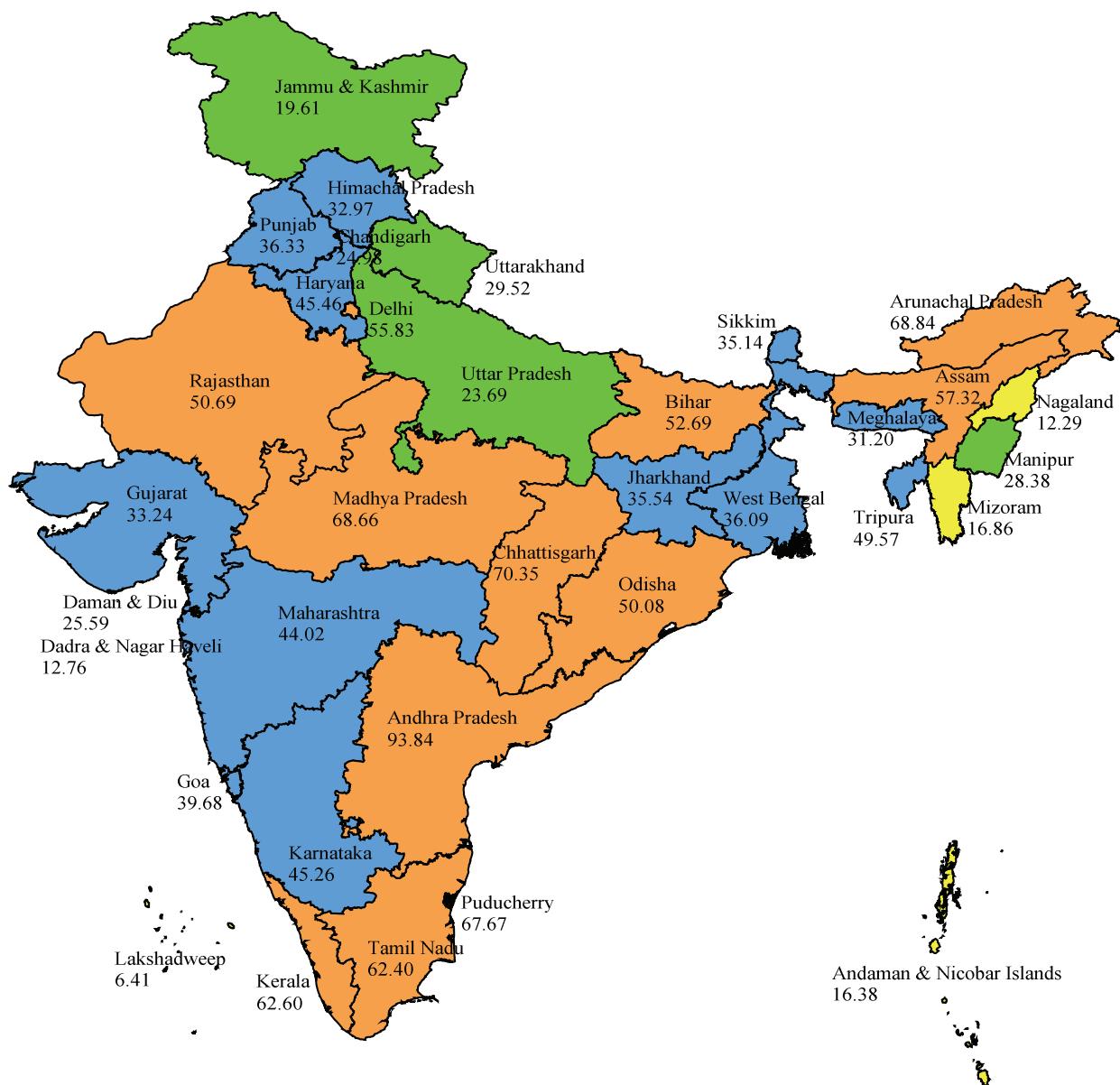
### **Crimes against property**

(*Incidence: 5,16,648 Rate: 42.1*)

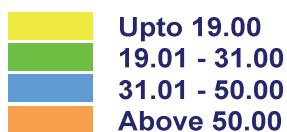
These crimes comprise dacoity, preparation & assembly to commit dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft. A total of 5,16,648 cases were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 4,65,055 such cases during the year 2012, showing an increase of 11.1%. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 19.5% during the year 2013. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was reported highest in Mizoram (59.9%) followed by Chandigarh (45.4%) and Delhi (42.7%) as compared to national average of 19.5%. The share of such crimes in the country shows a

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2013

**( All India 47.50 )**



### Rate of Crime



#### Note:

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

marginal increase of 0.03% from 19.48% in the year 2012 to 19.51% in 2013.

The average rate of crime under this head in the country during the year 2013 was 42.1. **Table-1.10** may be seen for details.

#### **Crimes against public order** (Incidence: 81,483 Rate: 6.6)

Riots and arson are the two components of crimes against public order which constitute 3.1% of total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has decreased by 5.8% from 86,469 cases in the year 2012 to 81,483 cases in the year 2013. The rate of such crimes has marginally decreased from 7.1 in the year 2012 to 6.6 in the year 2013. The rate of such crime was reported highest in Kerala at 30.0 as compared to national average of 6.6. **Table-1.11** may be seen for details.

#### **Economic crimes** (Incidence: 1,29,306 Rate: 10.5)

These crimes comprising criminal breach of trust, cheating and counterfeiting, which showed an increase of 13.0% in the year 2013 as there were 1,29,306 cases in 2013 as compared to 1,14,455 in the year 2012. The rate of such crimes has increased from 9.4 in the year 2012 to 10.5 in the year 2013. These crimes have accounted for 4.9% of the total IPC crimes. Rajasthan (12.0%) followed by Punjab (11.3%) have reported the highest share of these crimes to its IPC component. Rajasthan has highest crime rate of 33.4 as compared to national average of 10.5. **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, thefts, riots, arson and dowry death have been separately analysed in the chapter on violent crimes. The crime head-wise analysis indicating 5 and 10 year trends for remaining crimes are discussed below.

#### **Burglary (Sec. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460 IPC)** (Incidence: 1,04,401 Rate: 8.5)

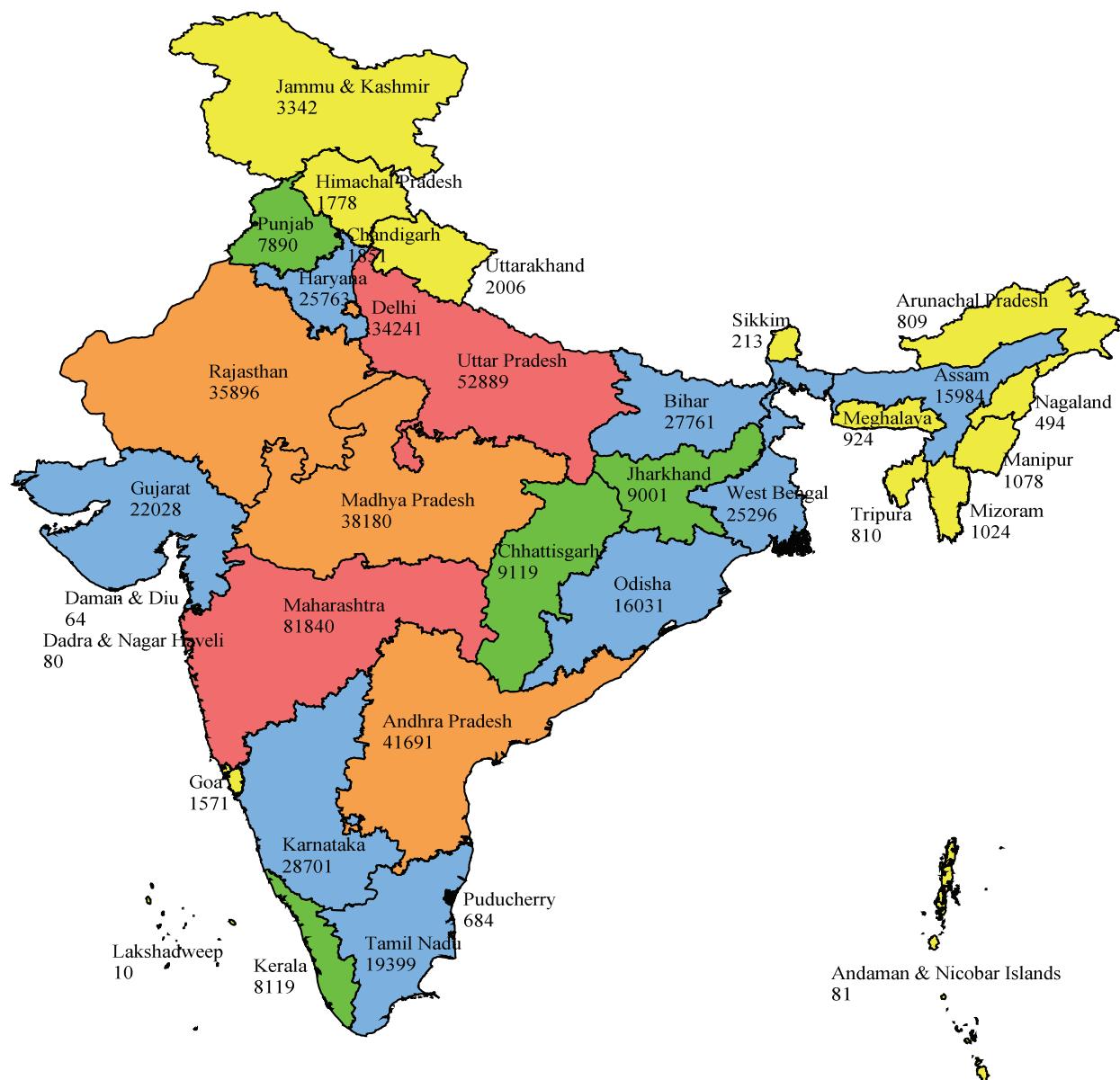
Burglary offences with 1,04,401 cases in 2013 showed a rise of 12.4% as compared to 92,892 cases in 2012.

The trend analysis of burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that there was an increase in such cases by 12.5% during 2013 as compared to the 2003 level and a rise of 13.1% as compared to the average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012) (See **Table-1.3**).

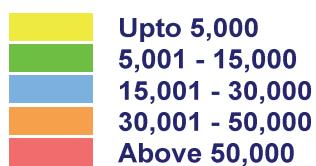
Maharashtra has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (18,328 cases) among States/UTs, accounting for 17.6% of such cases at the national level. Delhi has reported the highest increase of 65.3% in incidence of burglary during the year 2013(2,835 cases) as compared to the year 2012 (1,715 cases) followed by Manipur (60.4%) (from 53 cases in 2012 to 85 cases in 2013). Among UTs, A & N Islands with 40.8% has reported the highest decrease over the year 2012.

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2013

( All India 5,16,648 )



**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



Every one lakh population in the country experienced nearly 8.5 burglaries in the year 2013. The population in urban agglomerations experienced incidents of nearly 14.6 such crimes per lakh population. The highest rate of about 36.2 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2013.

**Theft (Sec. 379 to 382 IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 3,72,622 Rate: 30.3)*

Theft cases have shown an increase of 51.9% during the year 2013 as compared to the year 2003 and an increase of 13.0% increase in the year 2013 as compared to quinquennial average of last 5 years (2008 to 2012). This increase is 10.4% in the year 2013 compared to the year 2012.

Maharashtra has reported highest number of 52,670 cases of thefts during the year 2013 which accounted for 14.1% of the total thefts cases reported in the country. 30 theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population in the country. The urban agglomerations have reported more than double rate with 78.5 thefts (per one lakh population) compared to the all India rate of theft cases. Delhi, Chandigarh and Haryana have reported a rate of 152.8, 94.6 and 70.5 thefts respectively during the year 2013.

'Auto theft' has accounted for 44.5% (1,65,690 cases) of the total theft cases and there was an increase of 7.3% in the year 2013 as compared to the year 2012 (1,54,351 cases). Theft other than automobile has shown an increase of 13.0% from 1,83,056 in 2012 to 2,06,932 in 2013. The maximum auto thefts were reported in Uttar Pradesh (15.1%) followed by Maharashtra (11.1%),

Rajasthan (11.0%) and Delhi (9.0%). Delhi has reported much higher rate at 75.7 as compared to the national rate of 13.5 of auto thefts per 1,00,000 population.

**Riot (Sec. 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153-A, 153-B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 72,126 Rate: 5.9)*

A total of 72,126 riot cases were reported in the country during the year 2013. The overall riot cases have decreased by 3.4% in the year 2013 over those of the year 2012(74,633 cases). As per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis, a rise of 25.8% in comparison to the year 2003 and an increase of 6.2% as compared to average of last 5 years (2008 – 2012) were reported. Bihar (11,931 cases) followed by Kerala (10,042 cases) has reported the highest number of riot cases accounting for nearly 16.5% and 13.9% respectively at the national level. However, Kerala has reported the highest rate of 28.6 as compared to 5.9 at the national level.

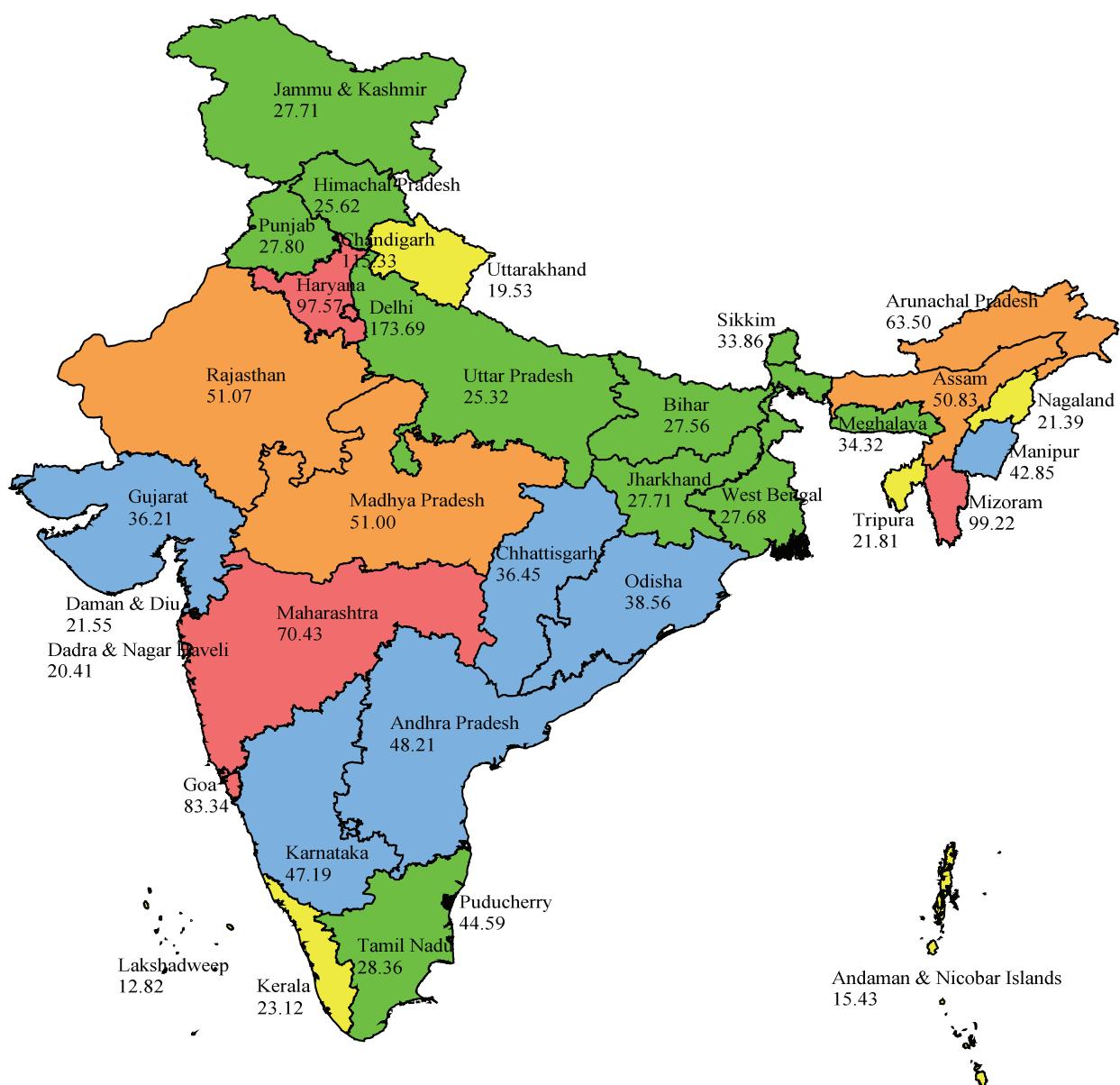
**Criminal breach of trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 19,627 Rate: 1.6)*

A total of 19,627 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in the country during the year 2013 which were 9.6% more than those of the year 2012 (17,901 cases). An increase of 46.1% from the 2003 level and an increase of 15.7% from the average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012) were reported as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.

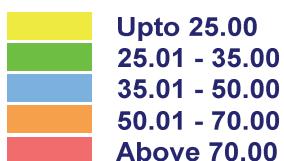
Uttar Pradesh has reported 4,114 such cases accounting for 21.0% of total such cases at the

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2013

**( All India 42.05 )**



### Rate of Crime



Note: Rate of Crime against property means number of crimes against property per one lakh population

national level. Goa has reported high rate of 4.9 followed by Assam at 4.7 as compared to 1.6 at the national level.

**Cheating (Sec. 419 to 420 IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 1,07,330 Rate: 8.7)*

A total of 1,07,330 cheating cases were reported in the country during the year 2013 showing an increase of 126.1% from the 2003 level and an increase of 13.9% as compared to the previous year 2012 (17,901 cases). Rajasthan has reported the highest number of 22,796 cases accounting for 21.2% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (32.4) in comparison to national rate of 8.7. The population in mega cities have experienced more than double rate of such crimes (18.7) as compared to the incidence of such rate at national level (8.7).

**Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 - 254 and 489-A to 489-D IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 2,349 Rate: 0.2)*

A total of 2,349 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2013 showing a marginal decline of 0.1% as compared to previous year (2,351 cases). An increase of 14.3% from the year 2003 level and a decrease of 10.8% from the average quinquennial years were reported as per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis. However no case of counterfeiting was reported in A & N Island and Lakshadweep. Among mega cities, the highest rate of counterfeiting was reported in Chennai (1.7) during the year 2013.

**Hurt (Sec. 323, 324 to 333, 335 to 338 IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 3,34,669 Rate: 27.2)*

A total of 3,34,669 cases of hurt were reported, showing a marginal increase of 0.7% during the year 2013 over the year 2012 figures (3,32,324 cases). As per 5-year trend analysis, an increase of 12.4% over the average of last 5 years (2008 – 2012) was reported. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest number of hurt cases (60,488 out of 3,34,669 cases) accounting for 18.1% followed by Bihar with 10.7% (35,675 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (10.5%) (35,256 cases) of total such crimes reported in the country. Crime rate of 69.9 was reported in Andhra Pradesh as compared to 27.2 at the national level.

**Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 70,739 Rate: 5.8)*

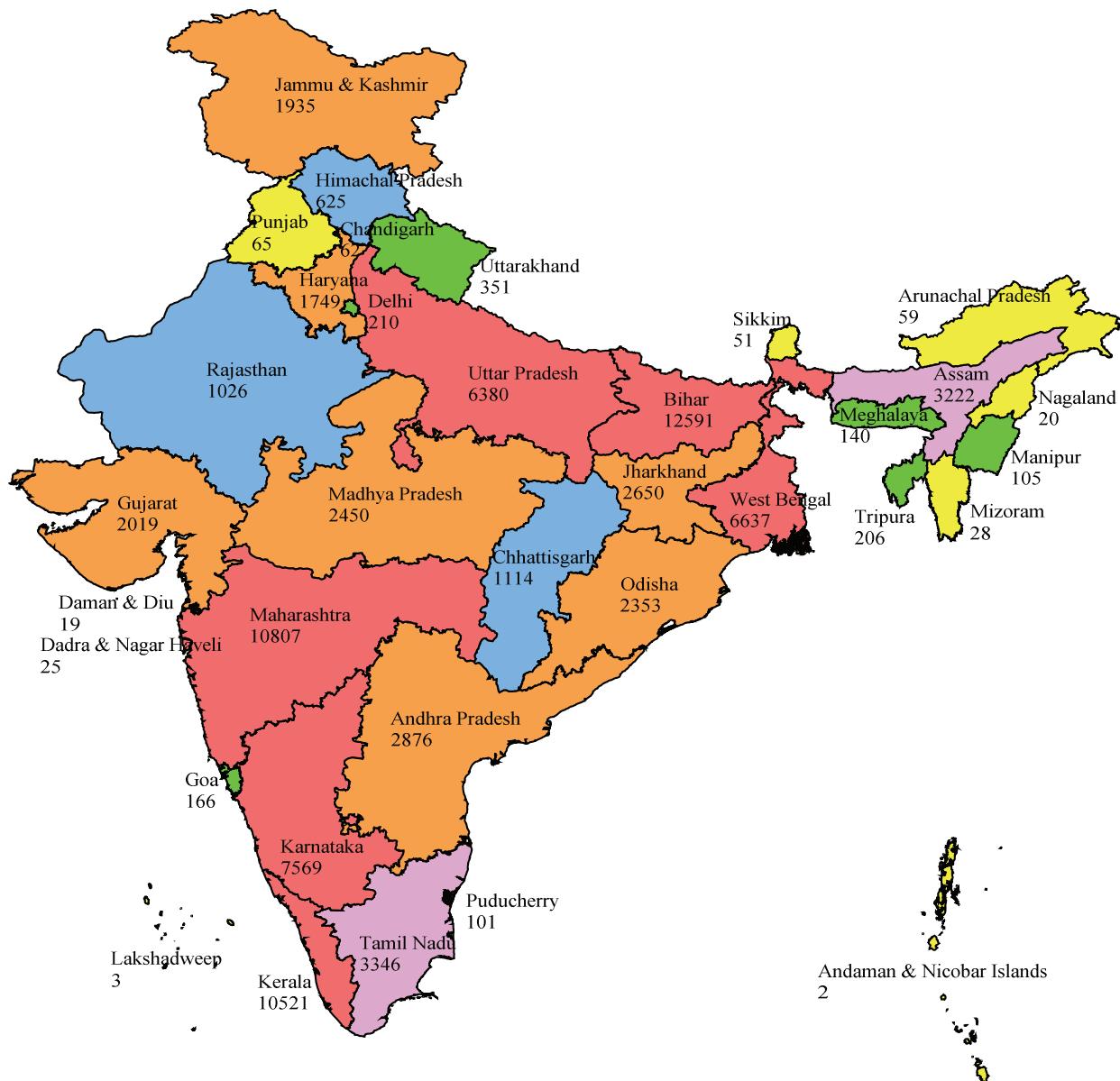
A total of 70,739 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty under section 354 of IPC were reported in the country during the year 2013, showing a steep increase of 56.0% over the year 2012 (45,351 cases). Madhya Pradesh with 8,252 cases accounting for 11.7% of total cases reported in the country followed by Maharashtra (11.5%), Uttar Pradesh (10.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (9.8%). Delhi has reported the highest rate (17.8) of such crimes in comparison to the national average of 5.8.

**Dowry deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 8,083 Rate: 1.4)*

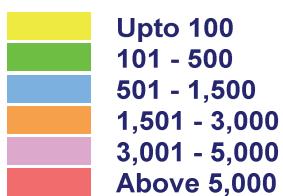
A total of 8,083 dowry deaths were reported in the country during the year 2013. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest cases (2,335) accounting for 28.9% of total cases of

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2013

**( All India 81,483 )**



### Incidence (No. of Cases)



dowry death in the country followed by Bihar with 1,182 cases.

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

*(Incidence: 12,589 Rate: 2.1)*

A total of 12,589 cases of insult to the modesty of women were reported in the country during the year 2013 showing an increase of 37.2% as compared to the previous year (9,173 cases). 5-year trend analysis showed an increase of 23.6% over the average of 2008 – 2012. Andhra Pradesh (4,702 cases) followed by Maharashtra (2,632 cases) have accounted for 37.4% and 20.9% respectively of total such cases reported in the country during the year 2013.

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

*(Incidence: 1,18,866 Rate: 20.1)*

A total of 1,18,866 cases were reported in the country during the year 2013 showing an increase of 11.6% over 2012 and an increase of 26.3% over the average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012). In terms of percentage, 40.6% of such crimes in the country were reported from three states only namely West Bengal (18,116 cases), Rajasthan (15,094 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (15,084 cases). Assam has reported the highest crime rate of 56.4 followed by Tripura (45.6) and Rajasthan (44.9) as compared to national average of 20.1.

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

*(Incidence:31 Rate: negligible)*

A total of 31 cases of importation of girls from foreign country were reported in the country

during the year 2013 as compared to 59 cases in the year 2012, thus showing a decrease of 47.5% over 2012.

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

*(Incidence:1,11,517 Rate: 9.1)*

A total of 1,11,517 cases were reported in the country during the year 2013 thus showing an increase of 3.6% over the year 2012 (1,07,591 cases). Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of 14,944 cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,345 cases), Andhra Pradesh (13,641 cases) and Maharashtra (12,575). These four States together accounted for 49.8% of total such cases reported in the country during 2013.

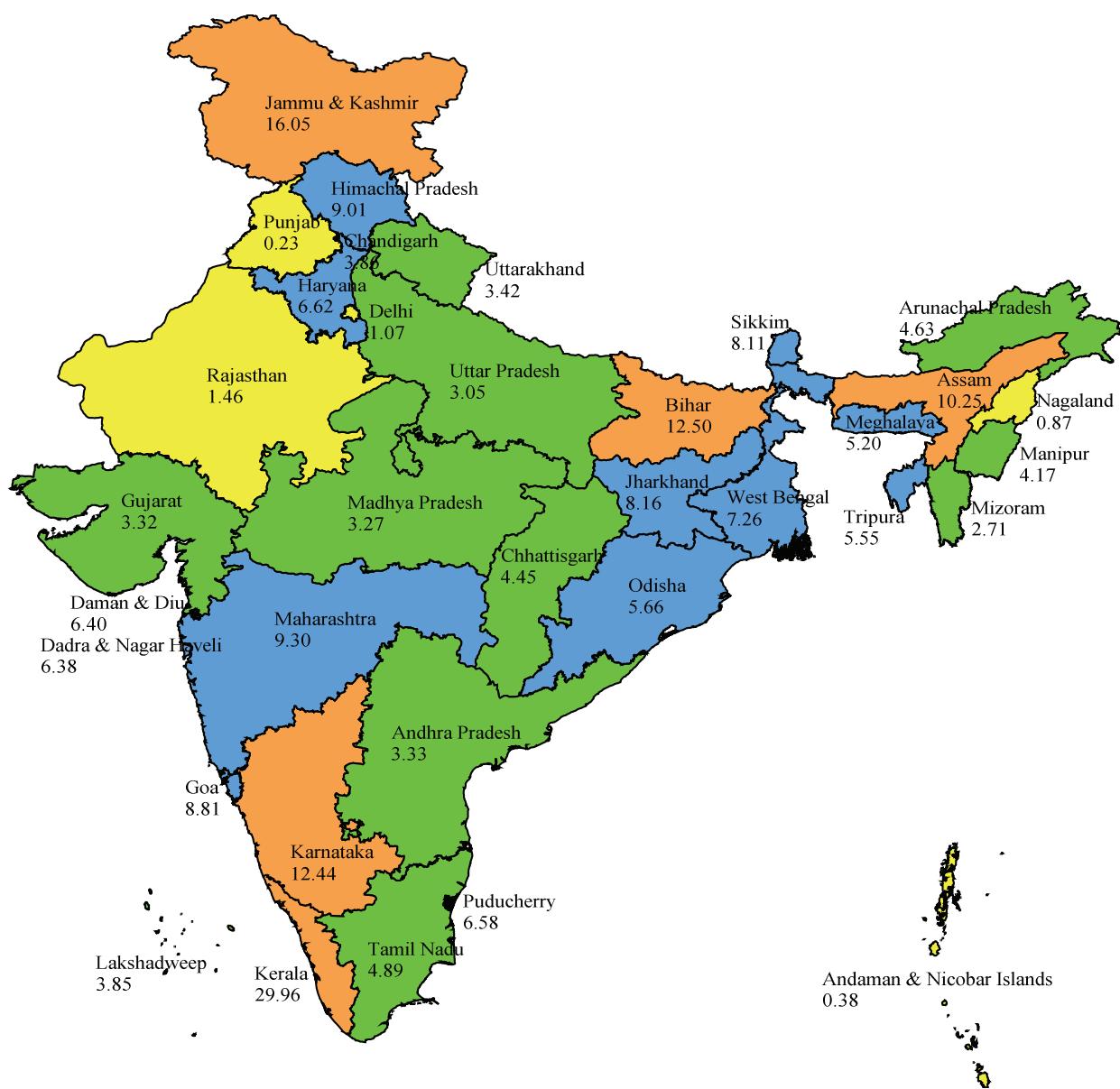
#### **Incidence of IPC crimes in districts and big cities:**

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 but less than 10 lakh is presented in **Table-1.15**. The complete information on 53 mega cities with population of more than 10,00,000 (as per population of The Population Census 2011) is presented in various chapters of the report. The crime analysis of these mega cities is presented in the chapter on 'Crime in mega cities'.

There were as many as 788 districts in the country (including railway police districts) during the year 2013. 40 districts have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 122 districts have reported crimes between 5,000 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 626 of these districts have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2013

**( All India 6.63 )**



### Rate of Crime

<span style="background-color: yellow; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	Upto 2.20
<span style="background-color: green; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	2.21 - 5.08
<span style="background-color: blue; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	5.09 - 10.0
<span style="background-color: orange; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>	Above 10.0

#### Note:

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

The police districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2013 along with the incidence are as under:

**Table-1(B)**

**Police districts registering above 10,000 IPC cases in 2013**

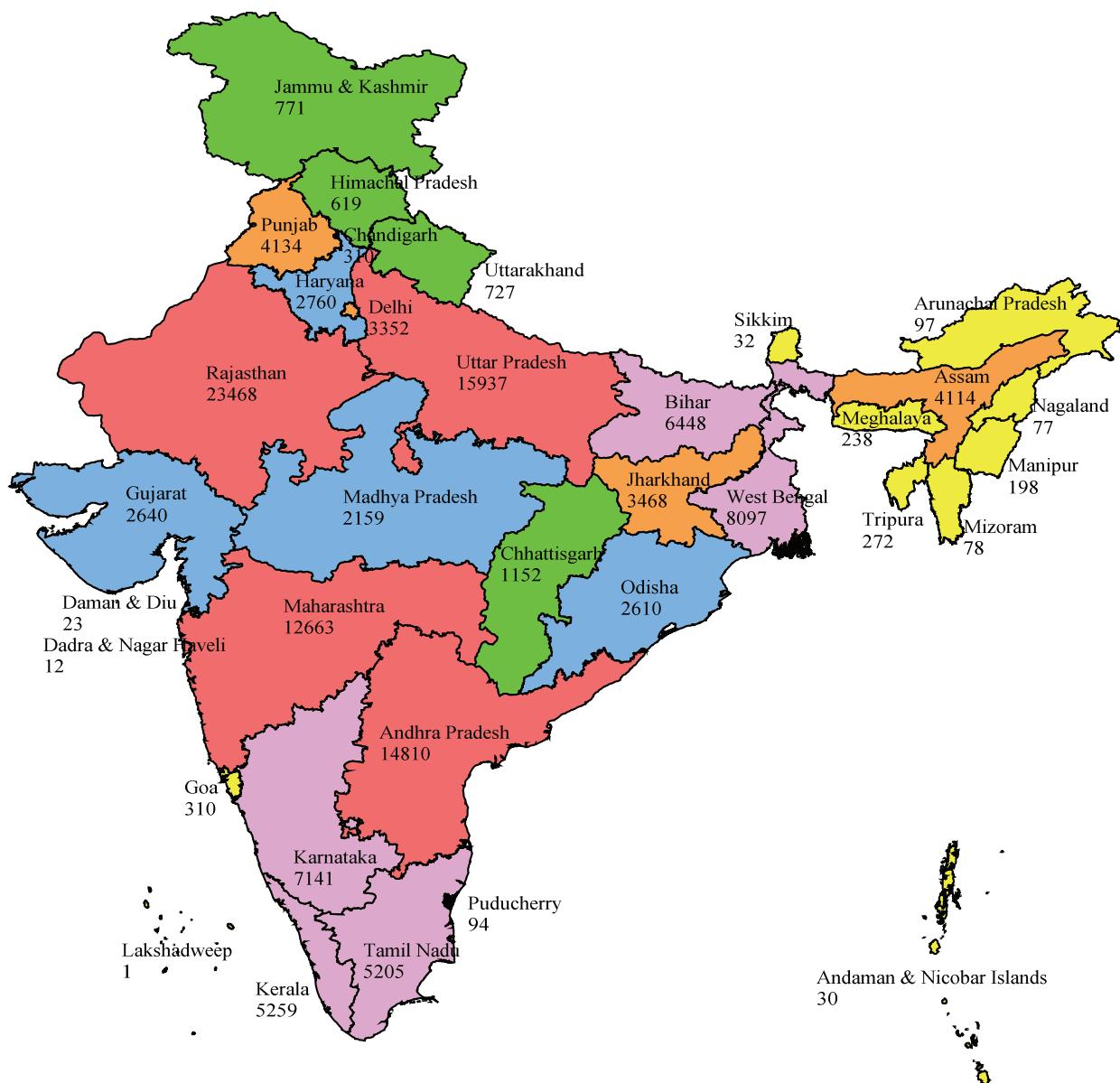
Sl. No.	Name of the district	Incidence
1	Mumbai Comm.	34,840
2	Bangaluru Comm.	30,318
3	Kolkata	26,319
4	Surat Comm.	24,307
5	Indore	22,249
6	Ahmedabad Comm	21,258
7	Cyberabad	19,992
8	Patna	18,302
9	Coimbatore Urban	17,945
10	Malappuram	17,840
11	Chennai	17,747
12	Thrissur Rural	17,207
13	Hyderabad City	16,355
14	24 Parganas South	15,567
15	Alwar	14,677
16	Ernakulam Rural	14,462
17	Bhopal	13,927
18	Lucknow	13,583
19	Ernakulam Comm.	13,499
20	24 Parganas North	13,409
21	Pune Commr.	13,159
22	Vadodara Comm.	12,786
23	Thane Comm.	12,631
24	Yavatmal	12,567
25	Kottayam	12,314
26	Murshidabad	12,310
27	Guwahati City	12,162
28	Nadia	12,135
29	Palakkad	11,848
30	Jabalpur	10,790
31	Gwalior	10,693
32	Khammam	10,607
33	East	10,388
34	Thirunelveli Rural	10,365
35	Trivandrum Rural	10,326
36	Nalgonda	10,291
37	Himatnagar	10,261
38	Bharatpur	10,203
39	Alapuzha	10,198
40	Trivandrum Comm.	10,171

Mumbai has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes

(34,840 cases) followed by Bengaluru (30,318 cases) and Kolkata (26,319 cases) during the year 2013. Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that: - Patna district of Bihar has reported the highest number of cases reported under murder (286 cases), Motihari district of Bihar reported highest number of attempt to commit murder (719 cases). The highest number of culpable homicide not amounting of murder (52 cases) were reported in 24 Parganas North (West Bengal) while 24 Parganas South district of West Bengal has reported highest cases of riots (1,914 cases) and cruelty by husband or relatives (1,978 cases). The highest incidents of rapes (391 cases), robberies (2,757 cases), burglaries (2,936 cases), thefts (other) (6,772 cases), criminal breach of trusts (697 cases) and assault on women with intent to outrage their modesty (1,163 cases) were reported in Mumbai Commissionerate (Maharashtra). The North East district of Delhi has reported highest number of cases of kidnapping & abduction (923 cases). Bangalore Commissionerate district of Karnataka State reported the highest number of kidnapping & abduction of women (538 cases), preparation & assembly for dacoity (425 cases) cheating (2,987 cases) and theft (10,643 cases) inter-alia automobile theft (5,356 cases). Muzaffar-Nagar (Uttar Pradesh) reported highest number of cases of dacoity (317 cases). While Muzaffarpur district of Bihar reported highest incidents of counterfeiting (217 cases). The highest cases of arson (145 cases) were reported in Goalpara (Assam). Cyberabad (Andhra Pradesh) reported highest number of cases of hurt (4,284 cases). The highest incidents of dowry deaths (98 cases) were reported in Agra (Uttar Pradesh). The highest number of

## INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIME DURING 2013

**( All India 1,29,306 )**



**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



cases of insult to the modesty of women (750 cases) was reported in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra while Kolkata (West Bengal) reported highest number of cases of importation of girls from foreign country (9 cases). Chennai (Tamil Nadu) has reported highest incidence of causing death by negligence (1,240 cases).

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

(*Incidence:39,92,656 Rate:324.9*)

Cases under these 'Acts' generally represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crimes generally indicates better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes reported under SLL. Local Acts are also clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes.

A total of 39,92,656 SLL crimes were reported in the country during the year 2013 showing an increase of 9.3% over the year 2012 (36,54,371 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 5.7% increase from the 2003 level and 2.6% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2008 – 2012). The rate of crime has also shown an increase of 7.9% as compared to the year 2012 (301.2). 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 observed that the 21 specified crime heads of SLL have accounted for 22.2% of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 77.8% cases were clubbed as 'Other SLL Crimes'. The 'Prohibition Act',

though enforced only in few States, accounted for 10.5% of the total SLL crimes during the year 2013. The next in order were the 'Excise Act' (4.4%), 'Gambling Act' (3.3%) and 'Arms Act' (1.4%). The trend of major SLL crimes is presented as under:

#### **Arms Act, 1959**

(*Incidence:54,362 Rate: 4.4*)

A total of 54,362 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during the year 2013 showing a decrease of 1.8% over the previous year (55,376 cases). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of 22,822 cases which accounted for 42.0% of the total such cases reported in the country. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate at 23.5 followed by Uttar Pradesh (10.9) as compared to 4.4 at the national level.

#### **Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**

(*Incidence:34,668 Rate: 2.8*)

A total of 34,668 cases under this Act were registered in the year 2013 showing an increase of 18.5% over previous year (29,247 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 24.2% increase from the year 2003 level and 19.8% increase from the average of last 5 years (2008–2012). Punjab has reported 42.3% (14,654 cases) of the total such cases reported in the country. Punjab has also reported highest crime rate of 51.6 as compared to the national average of 2.8.

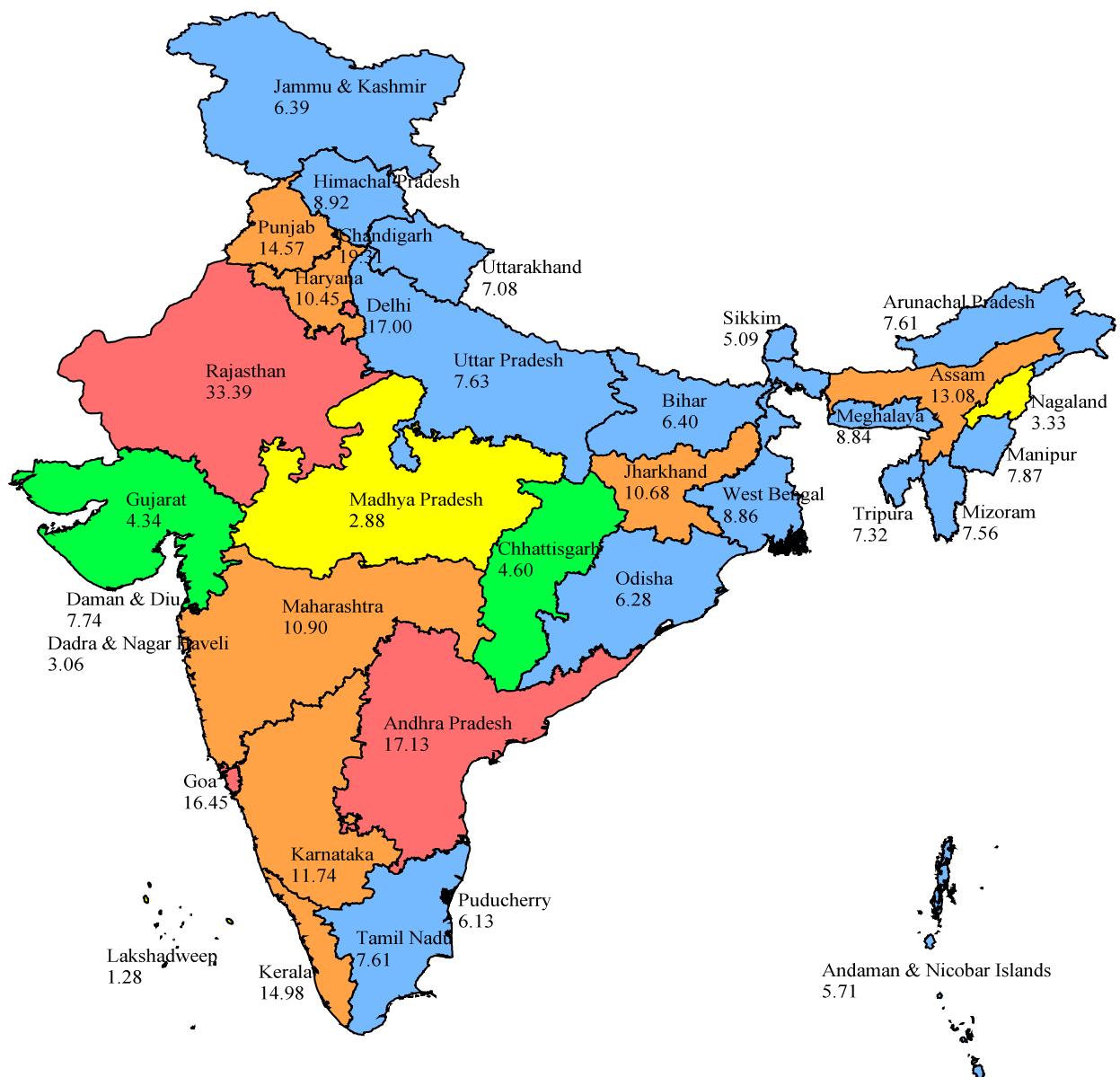
#### **Gambling Act, 1867**

(*Incidence:1,31,634 Rate:10.7*)

The incidence under this Act showed a decrease of 6.2% over the previous year (1,40,302 cases).

## RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING 2013

**( All India 10.52 )**



### Rate of Crime

<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	Upto 4.00
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	4.01 - 5.00
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>	5.01 - 10.00
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	10.01 - 15.00
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Above 15.00

Note:

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

10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 24.9% decrease from the 2003 level and 14.6% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2008 – 2012). In percentage terms, 17.6% of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Madhya Pradesh (23,203 cases). The crime rate was reported highest in Chhattisgarh (34.0) as compared to 10.7 at the national level.

#### **Excise Act, 1944**

(Incidence:1,75,744 Rate:14.3)

The cases under the Excise Act showed an increase of 27.8% over the year 2003 and 9.5% over the previous year. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest cases (50,711) accounting for 28.9% of the total cases reported under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from Haryana (76.9) followed by Madhya Pradesh (67.7). Among the UTs, A&N Islands (359.8) has reported highest crime rate among UTs as compared to national average of 14.3.

#### **Prohibition Act**

(Incidence:4,20,113 Rate: 34.2)

The cases reported under this Act have accounted for 10.5% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows a marginal increase of 0.8% over the previous year (4,16,749 cases). The crimes under this Act have declined by 10.1% over the year 2003 and increased by 7.7% over the average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012). The highest number of cases under this Act (2,17,439 cases) were reported from Gujarat followed by Tamil Nadu (85,530 cases), Maharashtra (61,660 cases) and Kerala (48,828 cases). These four States together accounted for 98.4% of the total such cases registered in the country. The rate

was highest at 357.5 in Gujarat followed by Tamil Nadu (125.0) as against the national average of 34.2.

#### **Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908**

(Incidence:3,875 Rate:0.3)

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a marginal increase of 0.3% from the year 2003 level and decrease of 4.1% over the average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012). However, decline of 3.8% in incidence was observed over the year 2012. The highest number of 609 cases accounting for 15.7% of the total cases was reported from Rajasthan followed by Tamil Nadu (13.9%) (540 cases). The crime rate of 1.3 was reported in Kerala against the national average of 0.3.

#### **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**

(Incidence:2,579 Rate: 0.4)

The cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act have declined by 53.2% during 2013 over the year 2003 level and increased by 2.1% during 2013 over average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012). A marginal rise of 0.6% was observed as compared to 2012. Tamil Nadu reported 21.3% (549 out of 2,579 cases) of total such cases followed by Andhra Pradesh (489 cases). Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate at 6.0 against the national average of 0.4.

#### **Indian Railways Act, 1989**

(Incidence: 166 Rate: Negligible)

The cases under this Act have increased from 145 in the year 2008 to 175 cases in 2009 and declined to 148 cases in 2010 and again rose to

156 cases in the year 2011 but again declined to 144 cases in 2012 and rose to 166 cases in 2013 thus showing a mixed trend during the years 2003 – 2013. An increase of 15.3% was observed during the year 2013 as compared to 2012. Tamil Nadu (33 cases) has reported 19.9% of total such cases during 2013.

#### **Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930**

(Incidence: 2,133 Rate: 0.2)

Cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 62.2% over the year 2003 and an increase of 40.4% over previous year (1,519 cases). West Bengal alone has reported 79.7% (1,701 cases) of the total cases reported at the national level while A & N Island has reported the highest crime rate of 4.0 against the national crime rate of 0.2.

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

(Incidence: 933 Rate: 0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have increased by 68.1% over the year 2003, decreased by 7.7% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012, and a decrease of 2.1% over the previous year (953 cases). The highest incidents (215 cases) of such crime accounting for 23.0% of the total cases in the country were reported from Kerala during the year 2013 while the highest crime rate of 2.3 was reported in Tripura against the national average of 0.1.

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

(Incidence: 5,143 Rate: 0.4)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have increased by 22.4% over the year 2003. It decreased by 35.8% over the

quinquennial average during the years 2008 - 2012 and 23.9% over previous year (6,755 cases). The highest number of cases (1,058) accounting for 20.6% of the total cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (1,056 cases) representing 20.5% of the total cases. However, the crime rate was highest in Tripura (2.9) as compared to the national average of 0.4 during the year 2013.

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

(Incidence: 34 Rate: negligible)

The cases registered under this Act during the year 2013 have shown a decrease of 8.1% over the year 2003 and decline of 33.9% over the quinquennial average of the years 2008 - 2012 and decrease of 42.3% over the previous year. Maximum number of cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (21 cases) accounting for 70.6% total such cases reported at the national level.

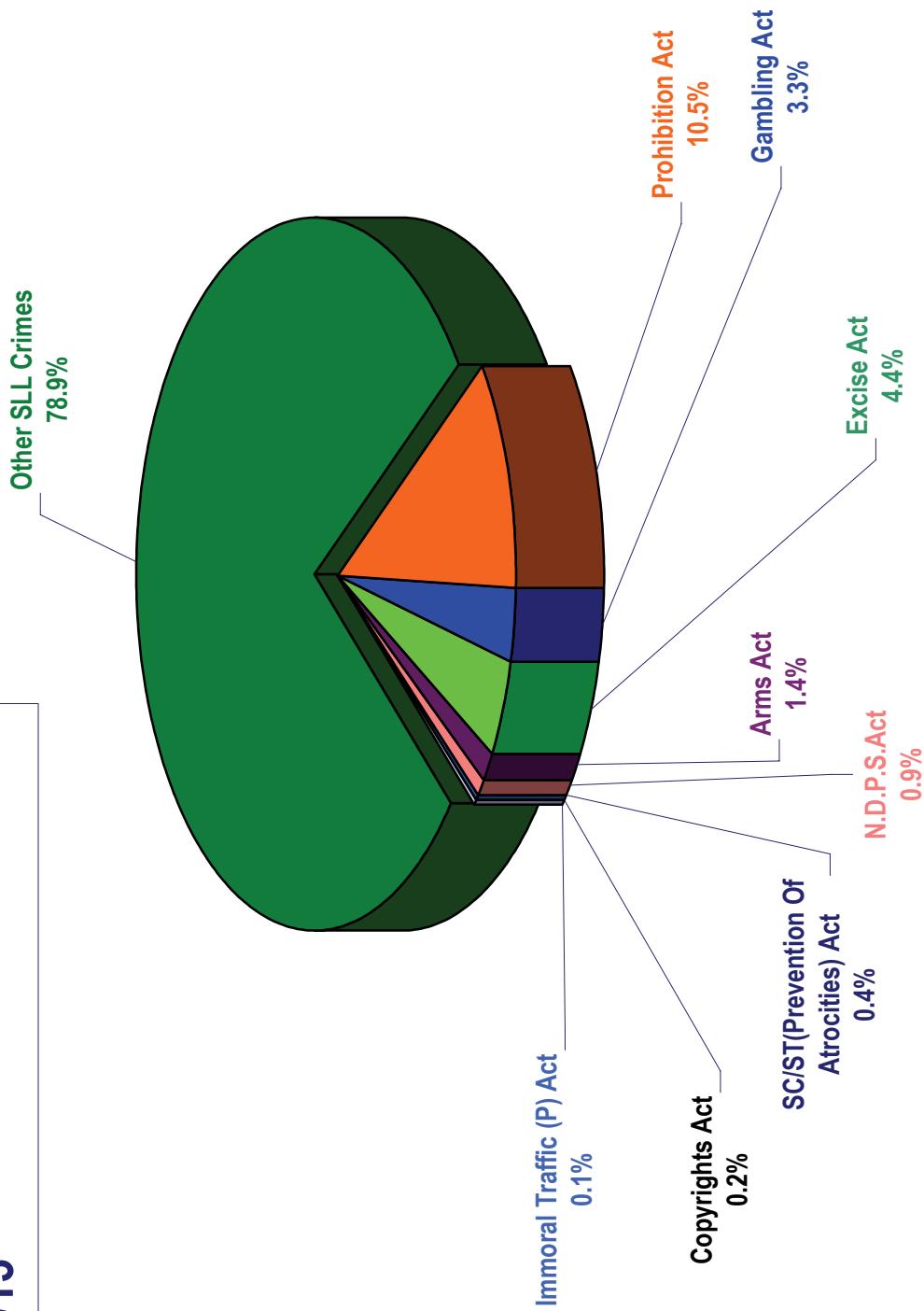
#### **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**

(Incidence: 10,709 Rate: 1.8)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 299.0% over 2003, an increase of 67.1% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and an increase of 18.5% over the year 2012 (9,038 cases). Odisha reported highest number of cases (2,014 cases) followed by Bihar (1,893 cases), Karnataka (1,693 cases), Andhra Pradesh (1,631 cases), Jharkhand (1,428 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,277 cases) and have together accounted for 92.8% of the total cases reported in the country. Odisha reported the highest crime rate (9.8) against the national average of 1.8.

**Percentage distribution of SLL crimes during 2013**

**Figure 1.5**



### **Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986** *(Incidence:362 Rate: 0.1)*

The number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act has shown a decline of 65.3% over 2003 and a decline of 46.1% over the average of 5 years (2008 - 2012) and an increase of 156.7% over the year 2012. Andhra Pradesh (251 cases) has reported 69.3% of the total cases registered in the country.

### **Copyright Act, 1957** *(Incidence:6,087 Rate:0.5)*

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a mixed trend during 2003-2013. An increase of 13.2% in 2013 over the 2003 level, a decrease of 8.1% in 2013 over the 5 year average (2008 - 2012) and a marginal decrease of 1.0% in 2013 over 2012 was observed. Tamil Nadu with 2,678 cases has registered 44.0% of the total cases reported in the country.

### **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989** *(Incidence:15,365 Rate:1.3)*

The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a rise of 63.7% in 2013 over the 2003 level, an increase of 23.8% in 2013 over the average of last five years (2008 – 2012) and an increase 10.6% in 2013 over the previous year (13,887 cases).

Under the Act, 13,975 cases accounting for 91.0% of total 15,365 cases registered in the country were reported for crimes committed against persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 1,390 cases accounting

for 9.0% of total such cases were reported for crimes committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

### **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955** *(Incidence:87 Rate: negligible)*

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decline of 87.0% over the 2003 level, 41.3% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2008 - 2012) and an increase of 35.9% over the year 2012 (64 cases).

71.3% (62 cases) out of 87 cases under this Act were reported for crimes against the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes while the rest 28.7% cases (25 out of 87 cases) were reported for crimes committed against the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

### **Forest Act, 1927** *(Incidence:20,407 Rates:1.7)*

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 215.6% over the previous year (6,467 cases). Three States viz. Chhattisgarh (14,794 cases), Rajasthan (3,055 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,527 cases) have accounted for 95.0% of the total such cases reported in the country during the year 2013. Chhattisgarh has reported highest crime rate of 59.1 followed by Rajasthan (4.3) as against the national crime rate of 1.7.

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## Chapter-2

# Crimes in Mega Cities

### *Introduction*

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

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

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

The present analysis does not aim at complete urban crime pattern in the country but restricts to only 53 mega cities having urban population of only 1607.24 lakh as per The Population Census 2011).

### **Various forms of crime**

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

in 53 mega cities are discussed below.

### **Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence**

*(All India- 26,47,722  
Mega Cities- 5,56,024)*

A total of 5,56,024 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2013 as compared to 4,73,922 crimes in these cities during the year 2012.

Among 53 Cities, Delhi city has reported the highest incidents of sexual crimes accounting for 29.4% (1,441 out of 5,406 cases), 25.8% (3,069 out of 11,913 cases) and 23.9% (807 out of 3,375 cases) of total cases reported under crime heads 'Rape', 'Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty' and 'Insult to the modesty of women' respectively during 2013.

These 53 cities have accounted for 41.1% (68,024 out of 1,65,690 cases) of the total auto theft cases in the country, 28.0% of total cheating cases (30,085 out of 1,07,330 cases) and 29.4% of total counterfeiting cases (691 out of 2,349 cases).

The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata have accounted for 13.0%, 6.3%, 5.6% and 4.7% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 53 mega cities. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) has reported significant increase of 73.1% of IPC crimes during the year 2013 as compared to previous year (2012) while in 15 cities, decline under IPC crimes has been observed.

### **Rate of Crime (IPC)**

*(All India- 215.5  
Mega Cities- 345.9)*

The average rate of crime in

urban agglomeration centres at 345.9 was much higher than the national crime rate of 215.5 (**Table-1.6**). Coimbatore reported the highest crime rate of 834.3 among the mega cities in the country followed by Indore (809.9), Jaipur (780.6), Gwalior (715.6) and Nasik (702.8). The crime rate for each city is compared with the corresponding crime rate of the Domain State in **Table 2(A)**.

Crime rate (IPC) in cities was generally higher than the corresponding crime rate of Domain State. The crime rate was lower than that of the respective Domain State in case of Kannur, Mallapuram, Kozhikode, Dhanbad, Madurai, Thrissur, Tiruchirapalli, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Rajkot. The crime rate of IPC crimes at the national level increased slightly by 9.6% (from 196.7 in the year 2012 to 215.5 in the year 2013), whereas the crime rate in cities has increased by 17.6% (from 294.2 in the year 2012 to 345.9 in the year 2013).

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

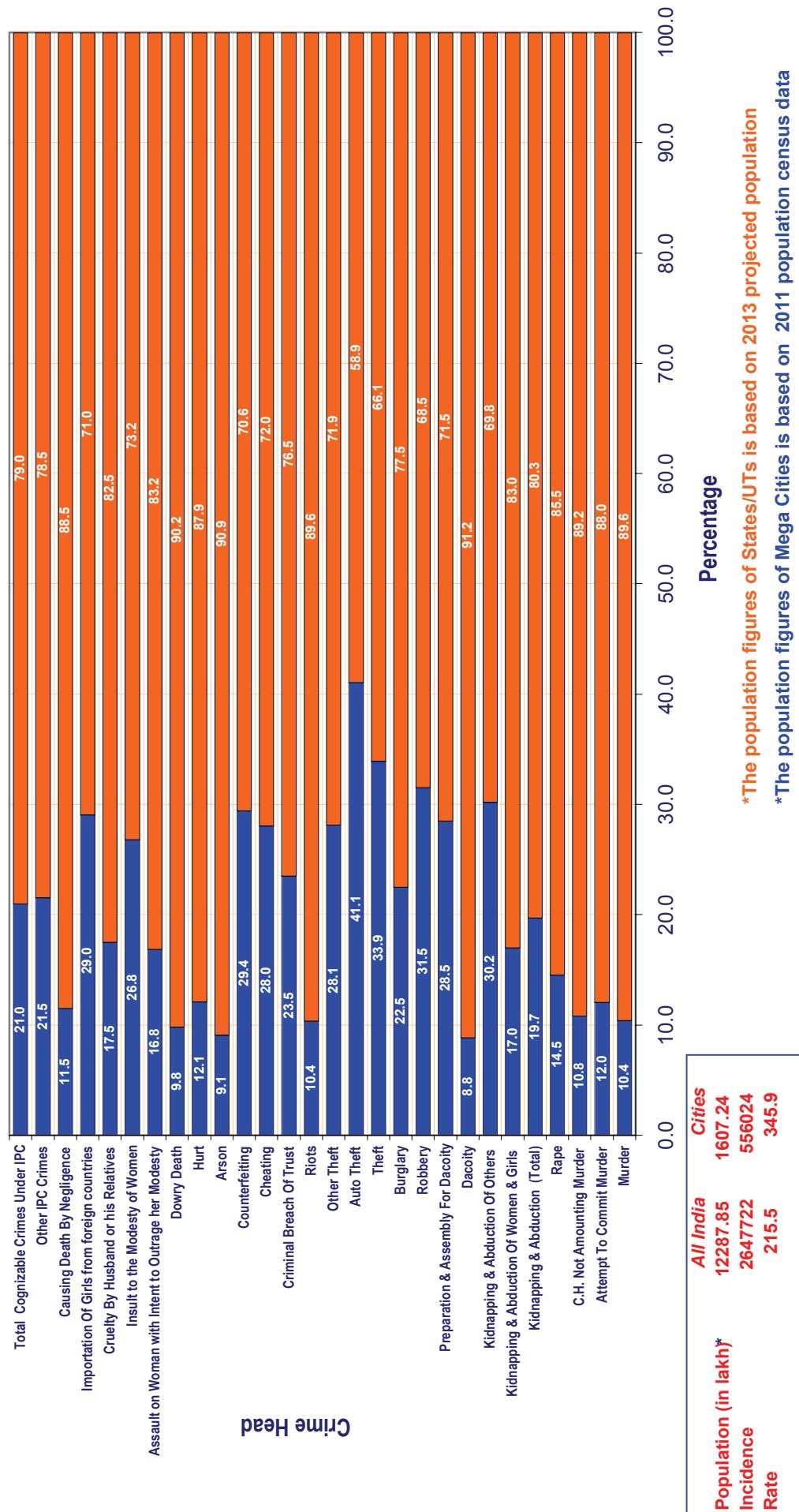
Sl. No.	City	Rate of Crime	
		Mega city	Domain State
1	Agra	365.1	108.4
2	Ahmedabad	334.7	258.8
3	Allahabad	320.0	108.4
4	Amritsar	139.5	129.2
5	Asansol	385.0	185.5
6	Aurangabad	339.2	201.7
7	Bengaluru	356.7	224.7
8	Bhopal	598.7	303.8
9	Chandigarh (City)	382.2	254.0
10	Chennai	204.1	297.6
11	Coimbatore	834.3	297.6
12	Delhi (City)	441.9	406.7
13	Dhanbad	141.3	148.4
14	Durg-Bhilainagar	540.1	227.3
15	Faridabad	374.7	273.0
16	Ghaziabad	275.0	108.4
17	Gwalior	715.6	303.8
18	Hyderabad	211.1	252.1
19	Indore	809.9	303.8
20	Jabalpur	551.7	303.8
21	Jaipur	780.6	279.2
22	Jamshedpur	296.3	148.4
23	Jodhpur	510.3	279.2
24	Kannur	123.2	502.2
25	Kanpur	144.7	108.4
26	Kochi	636.3	502.2
27	Kolkata	186.5	185.5
28	Kollam	699.9	502.2
29	Kota	486.7	279.2
30	Kozhikode	194.9	502.2
31	Lucknow	402.2	108.4
32	Ludhiana	197.9	129.2
33	Madurai	207.3	297.6
34	Malappuram	125.5	502.2
35	Meerut	368.5	108.4
36	Mumbai	189.2	201.7
37	Nagpur	377.3	201.7
38	Nasik	281.6	201.7
39	Patna	702.8	166.3
40	Pune	260.6	201.7
41	Raipur	575.8	227.3
42	Rajkot	256.8	258.8
43	Ranchi	349.2	148.4
44	Srinagar	219.3	210.5
45	Surat	530.1	258.8
46	Thiruvananthapuram	600.8	502.2
47	Thrissur	349.2	502.2
48	Tiruchirapalli	272.3	297.6
49	Vadodara	703.7	258.8
50	Varanasi	230.7	108.4
51	Vasai Virar	208.8	201.7
52	Vijayawada	602.1	252.1
53	Vishakhapatnam	391.6	252.1
<b>Total (Cities)</b>		<b>345.9</b>	<b>215.5</b>

## Incidence & rate of IPC crimes (Mega Cities) percentage change from 2010

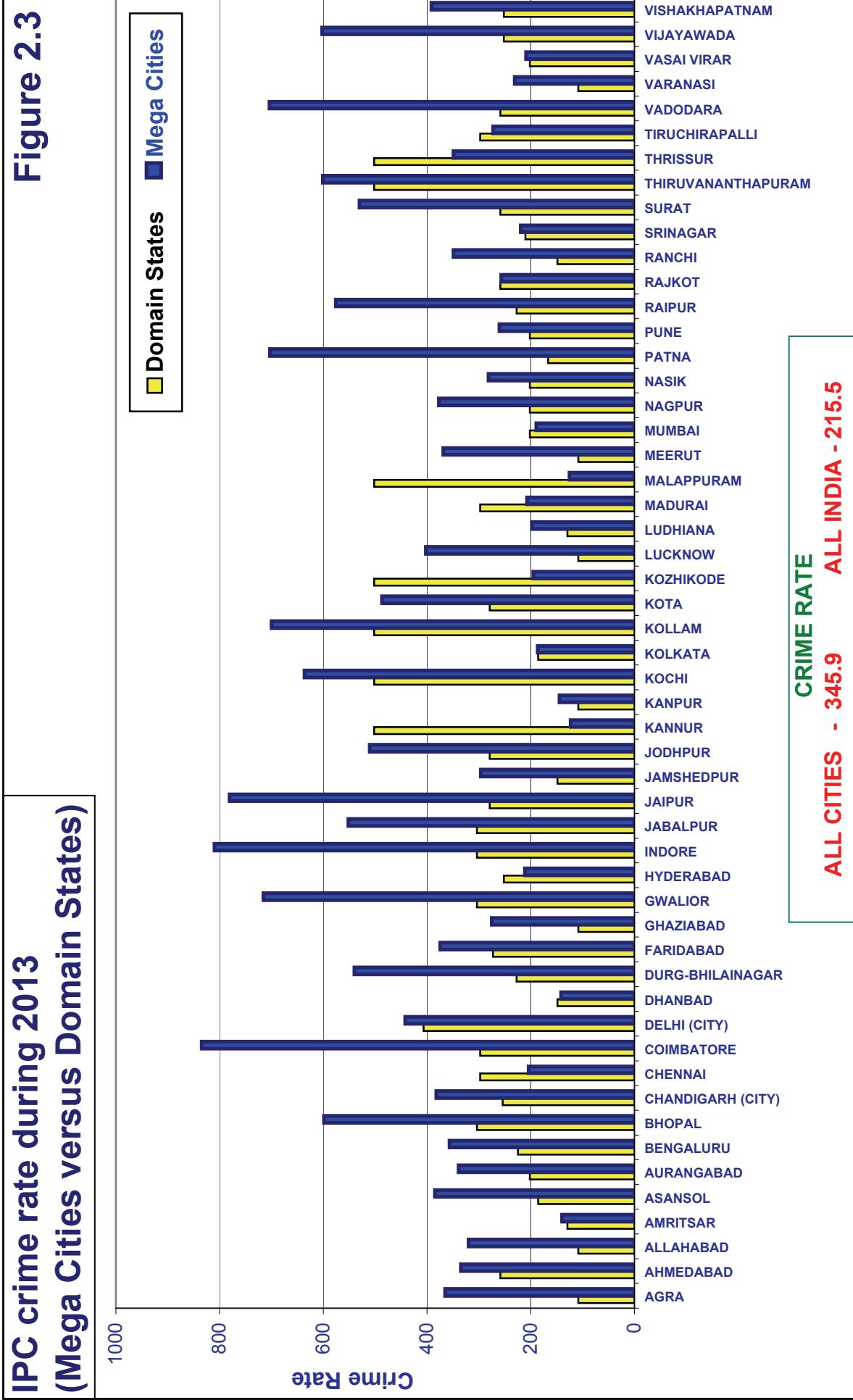
**Figure 2.1**



## Percentage distribution of IPC crimes in Mega Cities versus States/UTs during 2013



**IPC crime rate during 2013  
(Mega Cities versus Domain States)**



## Trend analysis – IPC crimes

The details of IPC crimes in mega cities during the year 2009 to 2013 are presented in **Table-2(B)**.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2009	3,43,749	318.6
2010	3,68,883	341.9
2011	4,75,369	295.1
2012	4,73,922	294.2
2013	5,56,024	345.9

## Crimes under Special And Local Laws

(All India- 39,92,656  
Mega Cities- 12,03,514)

53 cities have reported 12,03,514 cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws during the year 2013 as compared to 11,03,858 cases in the year 2012. The incidence of crime under SLL during the year 2013 showed an increase of 9.0% in mega cities as compared to increase of 9.3% observed at the national level.

Among 53 mega cities, 31.9% of cases under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act were reported in Mumbai. 34.0% of cases under Prohibition Act were reported in Surat, 19.4% of cases under Explosive and Explosive Substances were reported in Allahabad. 50.9% of cases under Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in Bengaluru only. 47.5% of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act were reported from Jaipur only.

## Crime rate (SLL)

(All-India- 324.9  
Mega Cities- 748.8)

The crime rate in mega cities (748.8) was more than twice of the national average (324.9). The highest crime rate of SLL crimes during the year 2013 was reported from Raipur (6,139.7) followed by Ghaziabad (5,164.4). The city-wise details are presented in **Table-1.18**.

## Trends Analysis – SLL crimes

The details of SLL crimes in 53 mega cities during the year 2009 to 2013 are presented in **Table-2(C)**. The crime rate in 53 mega cities has shown a mixed trend.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2009	8,91,576	826.5
2010	11,19,621	1037.8
2011	11,49,059	713.2
2012	11,03,858	685.2
2013	12,03,514	748.8

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## **Chapter-3**

# **Violent Crimes**

Violent 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 body**

Murder, Attempt to commit murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder, Dowry deaths and Kidnapping & Abduction;

### **II. Violent crimes affecting property**

Dacoity, Preparation & assembly to commit dacoity and Robbery;

### **III. Violent crimes affecting public safety**

Riots and Arson;

### **IV. Violent crimes affecting women**

Rape.

### **Percentage distribution of violent crimes during 2009 - 2013.**

The percentage share of violent crimes decreased from 11.5% in 2012 to 11.3% in 2013. Out of the

total 3,00,357 violent crimes reported in the country during the year 2013, 48.5% crimes were violent crimes affecting body (1,45,542 cases). Violent crimes which affected the property during the year 2013 were 13.2% (39,625 cases); those affecting the public safety were 27.1% (81,483 cases) and violent crimes against women (Rape) were 11.2% (33,707 cases) of the total violent crimes.

### **Trend of violent crimes (2009 – 2013)**

The quantum of total violent crimes is continuously increasing from 2009 to 2013. However, the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has remained almost static at 10.9% during 2009 – 2010, thereafter rose to 11.0% in 2011 and 11.5% in 2012. But it declined to 11.3% in 2013. The share of violent crimes affecting body showed a rising trend during 2009-2011, declined in 2012 and again increased in 2013. The share of violent crimes affecting women has decreased from 9.3% in 2009 to 9.2% in 2010 and increased slightly to 9.4% in 2011 and again decreased to 9.1% in 2012 and thereafter increased to 11.2% in 2013. The pattern of violent crimes affecting public safety and affecting property has shown a mixed trend during this period.

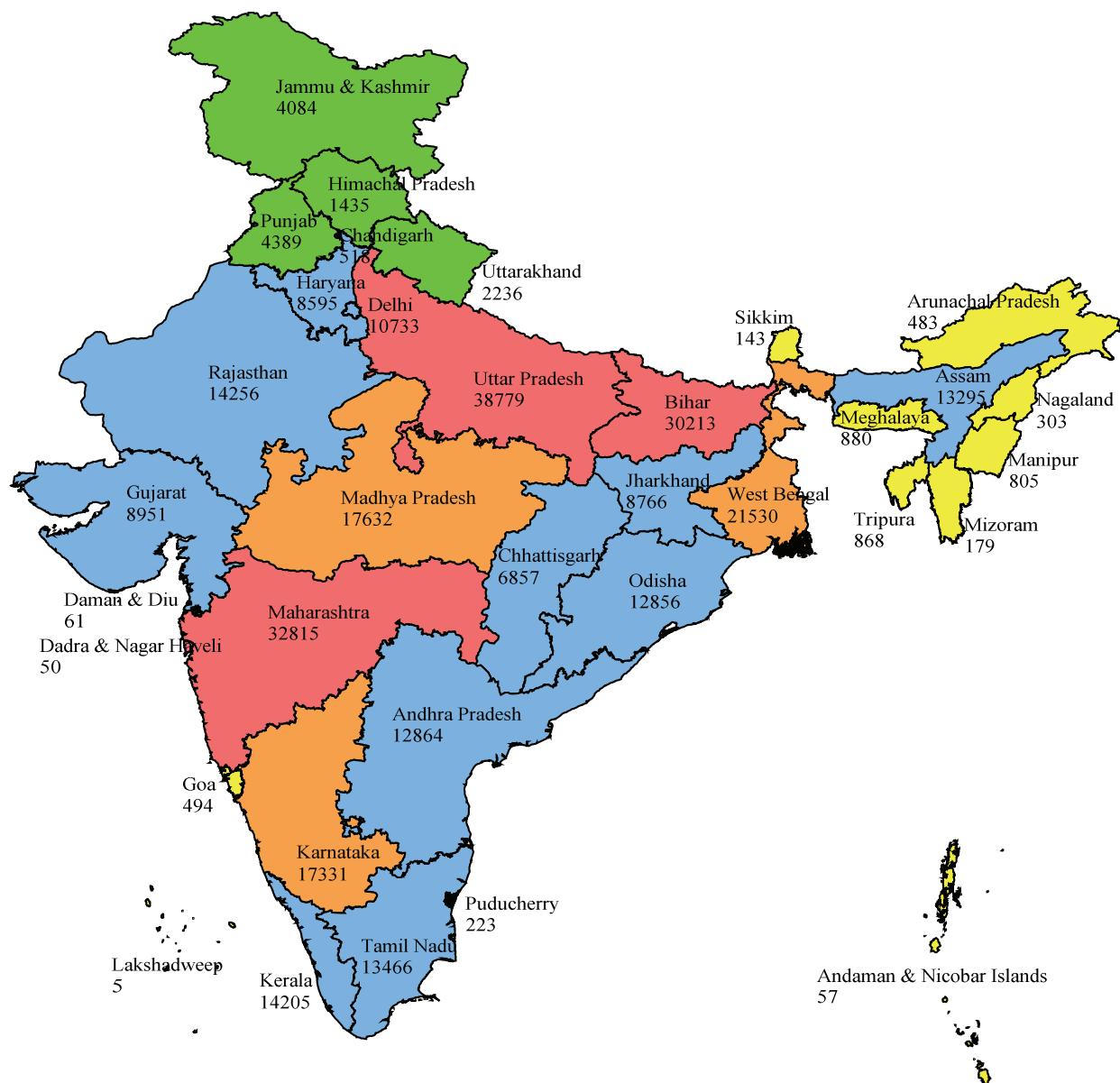
### **Incidence of violent crimes**

(Incidence- 3,00,357 Rate- 24.4)

A total of 3,00,357 cases of violent crimes were reported in the country during the year 2013 compared to 2,75,165 cases in 2012, recording an increase of 9.2%. The

## INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2013

( All India 3,00,357 )



### Incidence (No. of Cases)



**Table-3(A)**  
**Violent crimes reported during 2009 – 2013**

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	<b>Total Violent crimes</b>	<b>2,41,986 [10.9]</b>	<b>24,19,86 [10.9]</b>	<b>2,56,329 [11.0]</b>	<b>2,75,165 [11.5]</b>	<b>3,00,357 [11.3]</b>
1.1	Affecting body	1,07,580 (46.7)	11,33,69 (46.8)	12,26,79 (47.9)	1,29,017 (46.9)	1,45,542 (48.5)
1.2	Affecting property	29,845 (12.9)	30,366 (12.5)	31,880 (12.4)	34,756 (12.6)	39,625 (13.2)
1.3	Affecting public safety	71,678 (31.1)	76,079 (31.4)	77,564 (30.3)	86,469 (31.4)	81,483 (27.1)
1.4	Affecting women	21,397 (9.3)	22,172 (9.2)	24,206 (9.4)	24,206 (9.1)	33,707 (11.2)

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

share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during the year 2013 was 11.3%. Details can be seen in **Table-3(A)**.

### Trend of violent crimes

The State and UT-wise incidents of violent crimes and their rate during 2013 are presented in **Table-3.1**. During the year 2013, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar have reported high incidence with 38,779 cases, 32,815 cases and 30,213 cases respectively reporting 12.9%, 10.9% and 10.1% respectively of the total violent crimes reported in the country.

The crime rate (24.4) of total

violent crimes in the country has shown an increase of 7.5% during the year 2013 over the year 2012. The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2009 - 2013 at the All-India level are given in **Table-3(B)**. The rate of total violent crimes has shown an increasing trend from 2009 to 2013. Details can be seen in **Table-3(B)**.

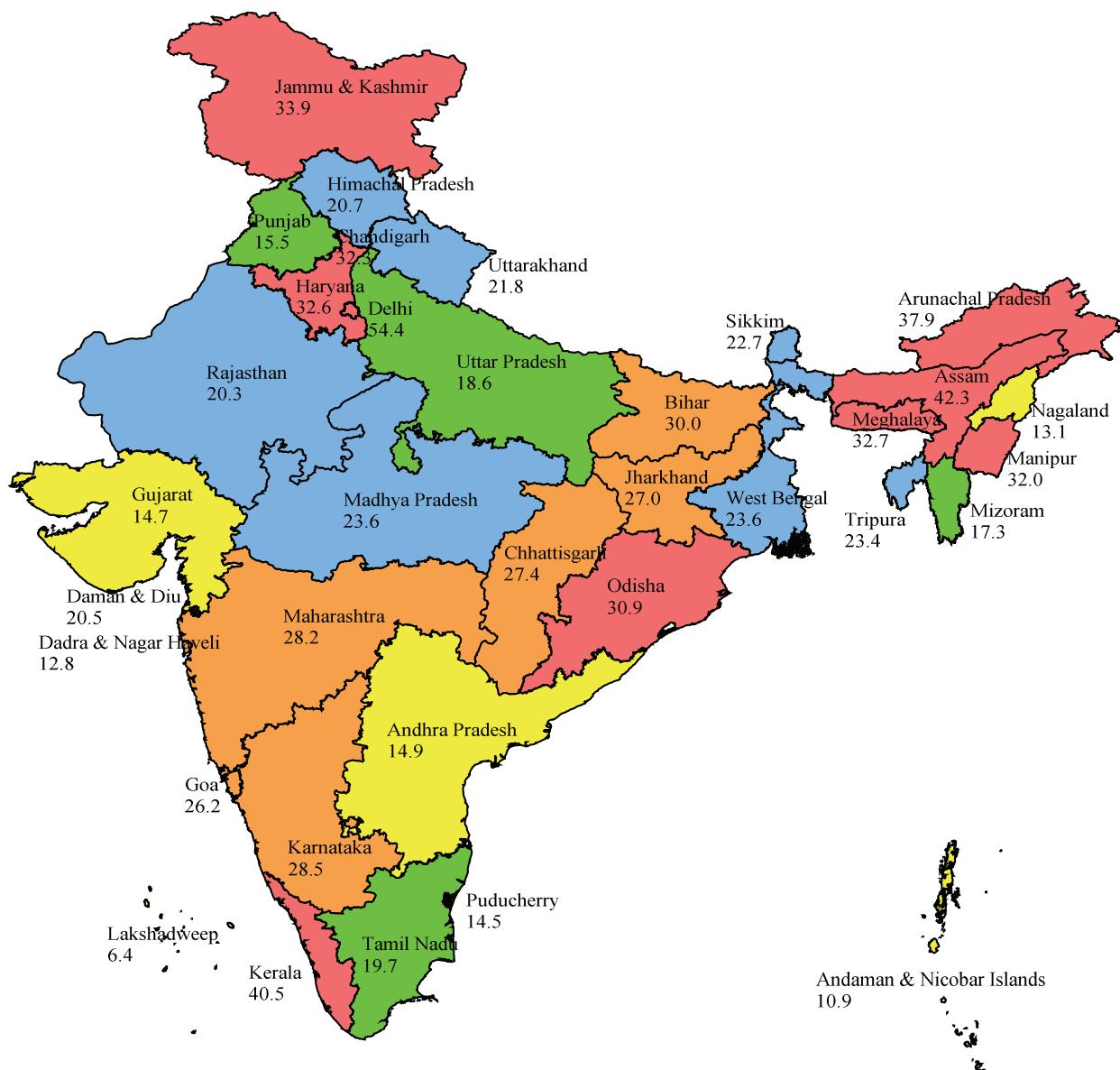
The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Delhi (54.4) followed by Assam (42.3), Kerala (40.5) and Arunachal Pradesh (37.9). The lowest crime rate was reported in Lakshadweep (6.4), A & N Island (10.9) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (12.8) as compared to 24.4 at the national level.

**Table-3 (B)**  
**Crime rate of violent crimes during 2009 - 2013**

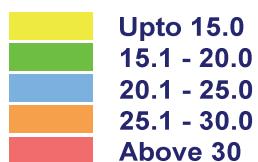
SL	Crime rate for violent crimes (IPC)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Affecting body	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.9
2.	Affecting property	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1
3.	Affecting public safety	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7
4.	Affecting women	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7
	<b>Total crimes</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>

## RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2013

**( All India 24.4 )**



### Rate of Crime

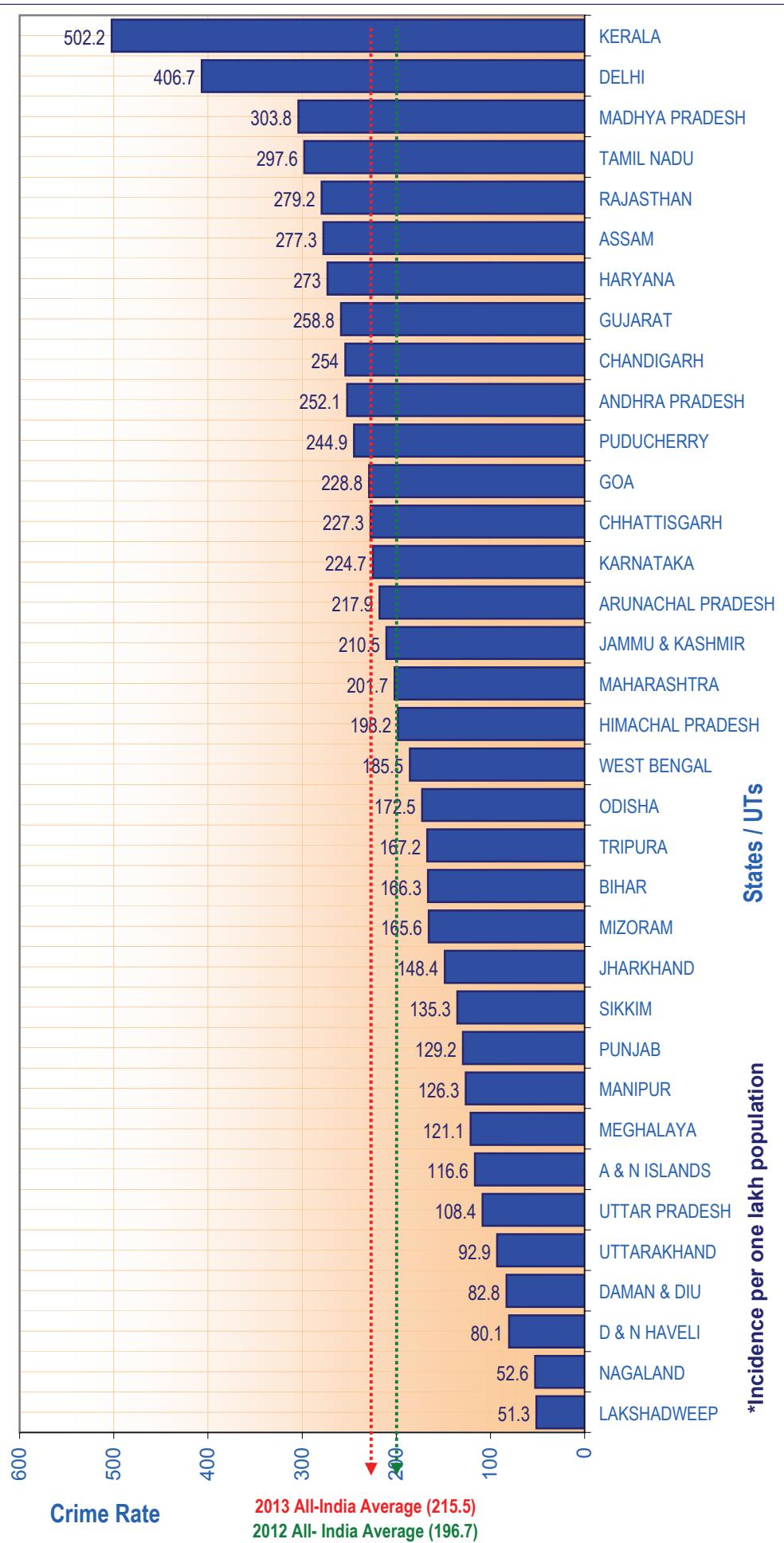


Note:

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

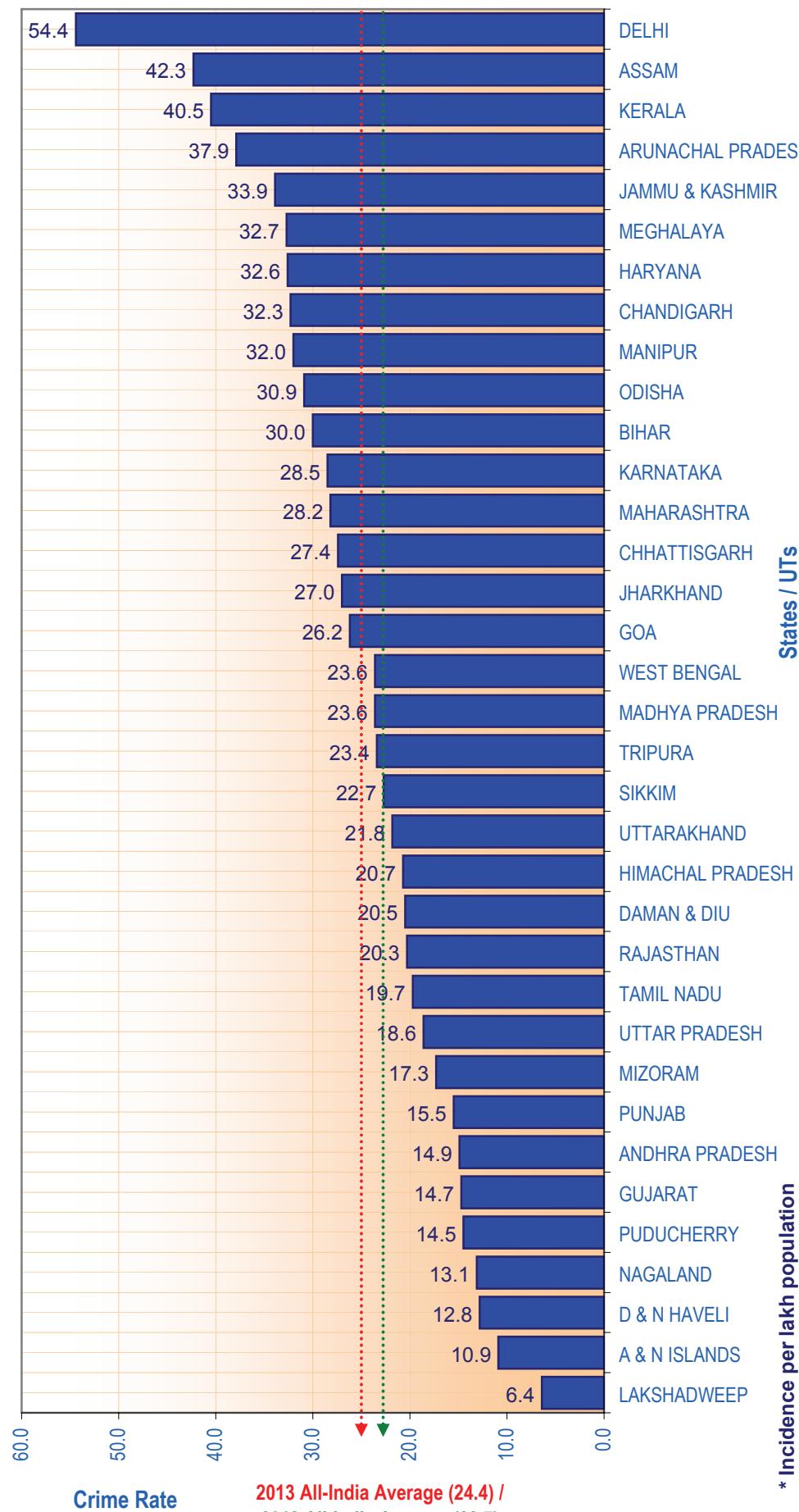
## State/UT-wise IPC crime rate\* during 2013

**Figure 3.1**



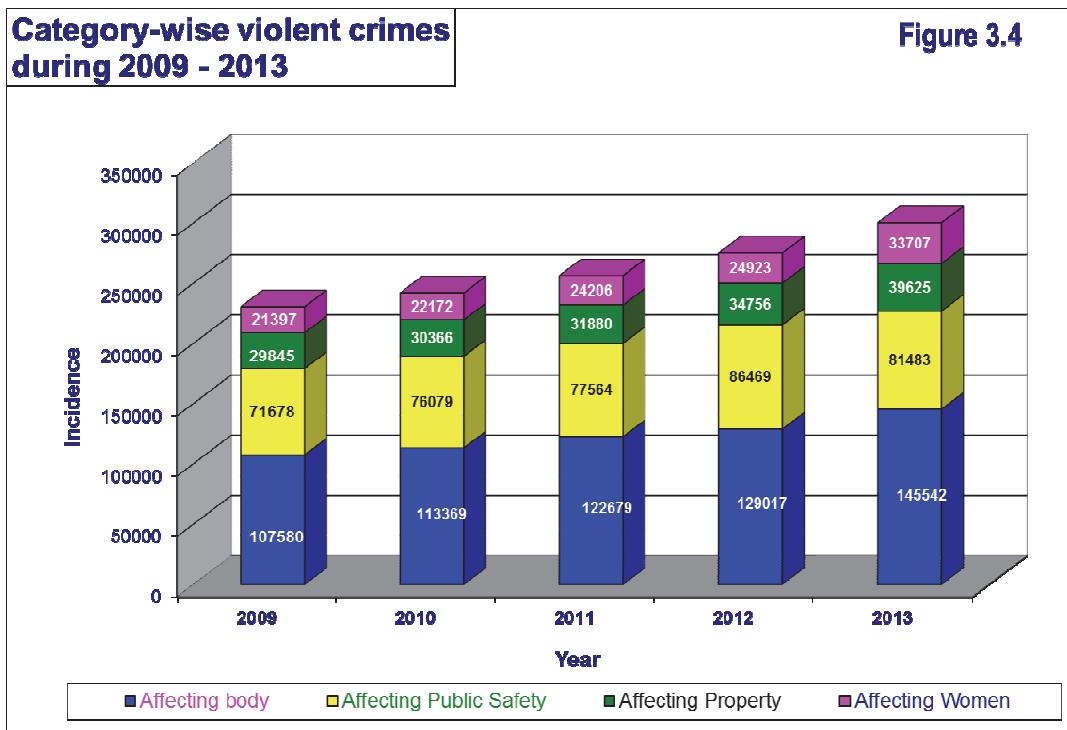
## State/UT-wise violent crime rate\* during 2013

**Figure 3.2**



**Category-wise violent crimes during 2009 - 2013**

**Figure 3.4**



### Share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes

The violent crimes constituted 10.9% of total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2009 and remained same in 2010. The share of violent crime marginally increased to 11.0% in 2011 and further increased to 11.5% in 2012 and in 2013 it decreased to 11.3%.

The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Meghalaya (27.0%) followed by Manipur (25.3%), Nagaland (24.9%), Daman & Diu (24.8%) and Uttarakhand (23.4%) against the national average of 11.3%. The comparative national level details are presented in **Table-3.1**.

### Trend analysis of various violent crimes

#### Murder

(Incidence... 33,201 Rate...2.7)

The incidence of murder (33,201 cases) has decreased by

3.6% in 2013 as compared to the previous year (34,434 cases). The highest cases (5,047 cases) of murder, accounting for 15.2% of total cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar has reported 3,441 cases accounting for 10.4% of total murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Meghalaya (6.2) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (5.4) and Jharkhand (5.0) as compared to the national average rate of 2.7 (See **Table 1.8**).

#### Motives of murder

The prominent motives behind murders were 'personal vendetta or enmity' and 'property dispute', which accounted for 10.3% and 8.4% of total murder cases respectively. The other significant causes were: 'love affairs / sexual causes' (7.1%), 'gain' (5.0%) and 'dowry' (4.1%). Bihar has accounted for 22.2% murders (371 out of 1,671 cases reported at All-India level) for 'gain', 29.5% (822 out of 2,785 cases) murder cases due to 'property dispute' and 17.3% (591 out of 3,413 cases) murders due to 'personal

vendetta or enmity'. Andhra Pradesh has reported 16.3% (385 out of 2,369 cases) of murders due to 'love affairs / sexual causes'. 25.7% (26 out of 101 cases) of murders due to 'political reasons' was reported from West Bengal. 27.9% (383 out of 1,372 cases) of murders due to 'dowry' were reported from Odisha. Jharkhand accounted for 33.8% (54 out of 160 cases) of murders due to 'witchcraft'. Maximum incidents of murder under 'terrorist / extremist violence' were reported in Jharkhand (88 cases), Chhattisgarh (45 cases), Jammu & Kashmir (36 cases) and Assam (33 cases), accounting for 34.1%, 17.4%, 14.0% and 12.8% of

total such cases reported at All-India level during 2013.

#### **Attempt to commit murder (Incidence... 35,417 Rate... 2.9)**

The cases of attempt to commit murder (35,417 cases) during the year 2013 have increased by 0.8% over the previous year (35,138). As in the case of murder, Uttar Pradesh has registered the highest (5,259 cases) incidents of attempt to commit murder cases followed by Bihar with 3,889 cases. The crime rate was reported highest in Manipur (8.4) against the national average of 2.9.

**Table-3 (C)**  
**Percentage share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during 2013**  
**(All-India average: 11.3%)**

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.	Meghalaya	27.0	1.	Mizoram	10.5
2.	Manipur	25.3	2.	Himachal Pradesh	10.4
3.	Nagaland	24.9	3.	A & N Islands	9.3
4.	Daman & Diu	24.8	4.	Kerala	8.1
5.	Uttarakhand	23.4	5.	Madhya Pradesh	7.8
6.	Jharkhand	18.2	6.	Rajasthan	7.3
7.	Bihar	18.0	7.	Tamil Nadu	6.6
8.	Odisha	17.9	8.	Andhra Pradesh	5.9
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.4	9.	Puducherry	5.9
10.	Uttar Pradesh	17.1	10.	Gujarat	5.7
11.	Sikkim	16.8			
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.1			
13.	D & N Haveli	15.9			
14.	Assam	15.2			
15.	Maharashtra	14.0			
16.	Tripura	14.0			
17.	Delhi	13.4			
18.	Karnataka	12.7			
19.	West Bengal	12.7			
20.	Chandigarh	12.7			
21.	Lakshadweep	12.5			
22.	Chhattisgarh	12.1			
23.	Punjab	12.0			
24.	Haryana	11.9			
25.	GOA	11.5			
<b>Total (All India)</b>			<b>11.3</b>		

### **Culpable homicide not amounting to murder**

(Incidence.....3,380 Rate... 0.3)

The cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder have declined by 6.6% during 2013 (3,380) over previous year (3,602). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of 1,268 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder accounting for 37.5% of such cases reported at the national level during 2013.

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

'Personal vendetta or enmity' (2.5%), 'property dispute' (1.6%) and 'dowry' (1.2%) were the major motives reported under culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Bihar has accounted for the highest number of culpable homicide not amounting to murder cases for 'gain' (60.0%) and 'property dispute' (52.7%). Odisha accounted for 35.7% cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder (15 out of 42 cases) due to 'dowry'.

A total of 3,140 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which accounted for 92.9% of total cases, could not be classified under the specified category of motives.

### **Rape**

(Incidence...33,707 Rate... 5.7)

The number of rape cases showed a significant increase of 112.7% over the year 2003 level, an increase of 47.6% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and an increase of 35.2% over the previous year (24,923 cases).

Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest number (4,335 cases) of incidents accounting for 12.9% of all the rape cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan 9.7% (3,285 cases). Delhi reported the highest crime rate of 18.6 against the national average of 5.7 during the year 2013.

### **Kidnapping & Abduction**

(Incidence... 65,461 Rate... 5.3)

A total of 65,461 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' were reported during the year 2013, showing an increase of 227.4% over the 2003 level (19,992 cases), an increase of 68.0% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and an increase of 37.5% over the previous year (47,592 cases). The highest incidence of kidnapping & abduction was reported from Uttar Pradesh (11,183 cases) accounting for 17.1% of the total cases reported in the country.

### **Dacoity**

(Incidence... 4,539 Rate... 0.4)

The incidence of dacoity showed a decline of 14.4% over the 2003 level (5,303 cases), an increase of 2.8% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and a rise of 5.2% over the previous year (4,314 cases). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of dacoities (833 cases) accounting for 18.4% of the total such cases reported in the country. Uttar Pradesh with 596 cases was the next in order accounting for 13.1% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in Daman & Diu (2.0) against the national average of 0.4.

### **Preparation & assembly for dacoity**

(Incidence... 3,159 Rate... 0.3)

The incidence of preparation & assembly to commit dacoity (3,159 cases) during the year 2013 registered an increase of 37.2% over 2003 level (2,302 cases), an increase of 7.6% over the quinquennial average of 2008 – 2012 and an increase of 1.9% over the previous year (3,099 cases). West Bengal has reported the largest number (1,099 cases) of such incidence accounting for 34.8% of total such cases at the national level. The crime rate of 5.4 in Manipur was reported against the national average of 0.3.

### **Robbery**

(*Incidence... 31,927 Rate... 2.6*)

The incidence of robbery (31,927) showed an increase of 82.3% during 2013 over the 2003 level (17,512 cases), an increase of 34.9% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and an increase of 16.8% over the previous year (27,343 cases). The highest number of incidents (9,746 cases) accounting for 30.5% were reported from Maharashtra. Maharashtra has also reported the highest crime rate of 8.4 against the national average of 2.6.

### **Riots**

(*Incidence... 72,126 Rate... 5.9*)

The cases of riots (72,126) registered during the year 2013 has increased by 25.8% over the year 2003 level, increased by 6.2% over the quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and decreased by 3.4% over the previous year (74,633 cases). The highest numbers of such incidents (11,931 cases) were reported from Bihar accounting for 16.5% followed by Kerala accounting for 13.9% (10,042 cases) of total such cases reported in the country. The crime rate

was highest in Kerala (28.6) against the national average of 5.9.

### **Arson**

(*Incidence... 9,357 Rate.....0.8*)

The cases of arson during the year 2013 have shown a decrease of 0.1% over the 2003 level; a decrease of 1.3% over the quinquennial average of 2008 – 2012 and a decline of 20.9% over the year 2012 (11,836 cases). Maharashtra (1,197 cases) has reported the highest number of cases accounting for 12.8% followed by Andhra Pradesh at 10.0% (932 cases) of the total such cases at the national level. The highest crime rate was reported in Meghalaya (4.7) against the national average of 0.8.

### **Dowry death**

(*Incidence... 8,083 Rate... 1.4*)

The incidence of Dowry deaths during the year 2013 (8,083 cases) increased by 30.2% over the 2003 level, decreased by 3.3% over quinquennial average of 2008 - 2012 and decreased by 1.8% over previous year (8,233 cases). Uttar Pradesh, like previous year, has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,335 cases) followed by Bihar (1,182 cases). The crime rate for dowry deaths was highest in Uttar Pradesh & Bihar (2.4 each) against the national rate of 1.4 during 2013.

### **Victims of violent crimes**

The age-wise details of victims of various crimes viz. murder, C.H. not amounting to murder, kidnapping & abduction and rape are compiled annually, besides the information on the use of firearms for murder.

#### **Victims of murder**

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the

years the year 2012 and 2013 at all-India level can be seen in **Table-3(D)**. The State/UT-wise such details are presented in **Table-3.3**.

33,901) during the year 2013. The share of victims in the young age-group (18-30 years) was maximum at 44.0% (14,910 out of 33,901 victims)

**Table-3 (D)**  
**Age & gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2012 & 2013**

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2012			2013			% Share (2013)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Up to 10 years	364	415	779	437	421	858	2.5
2.	10-15 years	244	180	424	230	171	401	1.2
3.	15-18 years	490	272	762	588	300	888	2.6
4.	18-30 years	10,941	4,286	15,227	10,666	4,244	14,910	44.0
5.	30-50 years	10,695	3,409	14,104	10,171	3,185	13,356	39.4
6.	Above 50 years	2,931	895	3,826	2,629	859	3,488	10.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,665</b>	<b>9,457</b>	<b>35,122</b>	<b>24,271</b>	<b>9,180</b>	<b>33,901</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

Almost one-sixth (16.7%) of the total murder victims under 10 years of age belonged to Maharashtra (143 out of 858 victims) followed by Uttar Pradesh (114 victims) accounting for 13.3%. 119 out of 401 victims of murder victims in the age groups 10-15 years belonged to Uttar Pradesh and nearly one-third such victims (30.7%) in the age group 15-18 years (273 out of 888 victims) were from Uttar Pradesh.

followed by those in the age-group 30-50 years (39.4%) (13,356 out of 33,901 victims).

#### **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 2012 and 2013 at all India level are presented in **Table 3(E)**.

The share of female victims

**Table-3(E)**  
**Age & gender-wise profile of victims of C.H. not amounting to murder for the year 2012 & 2013**

Sl. No.	Age-group*	2012			2013			% share (2013)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	39	27	66	53	32	85	2.2
2.	10-15 years	49	16	65	55	31	86	2.2
3.	15-18 years	110	28	138	125	42	167	4.3
4.	18-30 years	1,541	347	1,888	1,399	294	1,693	43.5
5.	30-50 years	1,312	280	1,592	1,286	195	1,481	38.0
6.	Above 50 years	311	63	374	328	54	382	9.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>100.0</b>

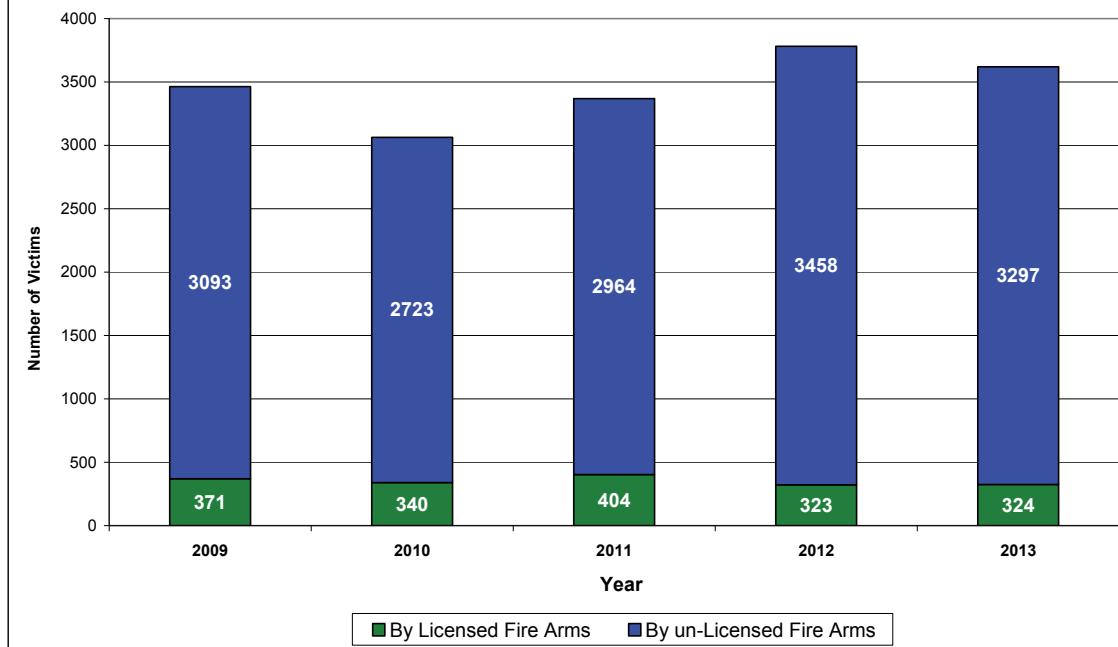
\* Revised since 2001

The number of murder victims has increased by 39.7% during the year 2013 (from 24,271 victims in 2012 to 33,901 victims in 2013). The share of female victims was 27.1% of the total murder victims (9,180 out of

(648) of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was 16.6% of the total 3,894 victims during the year 2013. The victims in the age group 18-30 years and 30-50 years accounted for 43.5% and 38.0% respectively of total victims under

### Victims of murder by fire-arms during 2009-2013

**Figure 3.3**



culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table 3.4**.

#### **Victims of kidnapping & abduction**

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

Victims of kidnapping & abduction have undergone ordeal at the hands of the criminals for various causes, viz. for adoption, begging, camel racing, marriage, prostitution, ransom, revenge, sale, slavery, etc.

wise break-up of kidnapping & abduction at all India level is presented in **Table-3.6**.

Out of 65,461 cases registered under kidnapping & abduction, maximum cases were reported under marriage purpose (30,045 cases) followed by illicit intercourse purpose (5,433 cases) accounting for 45.9% and 8.3% respectively during 2013. A total of 66,441 persons were kidnapped & abducted during the year 2013 as compared to 48,219 in the previous year (2012), registering an increase of 37.8% over the year 2012. More than

**Table-3 (F)**  
**Age-wise profile of the victims of Kidnapping & Abduction for the year 2012 & 2013**

Sl. No.	Age-group	2012			2013			% share (2013)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Upto 10 years	758	541	1,299	1,143	965	2,108	3.1
2.	10-15 years	1,368	3,533	4,901	2,607	6,029	8,636	13.0
3.	15-18 years	1,087	12,229	13,316	2,622	19,360	21,982	33.1
4.	18-30 years	4,036	18,610	22,646	4,980	21,260	26,240	39.5
5.	30-50 years	2,064	3,612	5,676	2,544	4,488	7,032	10.6
6.	Above 50 years	239	72	311	320	123	443	0.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,552</b>	<b>38,667</b>	<b>48,219</b>	<b>14,216</b>	<b>52,225</b>	<b>66,441</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Revised since 2001

The State/UT wise details of the victims of kidnapping & abduction are presented in **Table 3.5**. The motive

four times number of females (52,225) were kidnapped compared to the numbers of males (14,216)

accounting for 78.6% of total kidnapped & abducted persons during the year 2013. 'Marriage' was the main cause of kidnapping & abduction of females accounting for 56.3% (29,420 out of 52,225) of the total females kidnapped & abducted. 'Marriage' (719 out of 14,216), 'Ransom' (584 out of 14,216) and 'Revenge' (464 out 14,216 cases) were the main causes of kidnapping & abduction of males representing 5.1%, 4.1% and 3.3% respectively of the total kidnapped & abducted males.

(83 out of 443 i.e., 18.7%).

### **Use of fire arms in murder cases**

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

The proportion of murder victims by use of fire-arms showed a mixed trend during 2009-2013 (**Table 3(G)**).

**Table-3 (G)**  
**Victims of murder by fire-arms during 2009 to 2013**

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	
2009	33,159	371	2,722	3,093	9.3
2010	33,908	340	2,723	3,064	9.0
2011	35,123	404	2,964	3,368	9.6
2012	35,122	323	3,458	3,781	10.8
2013	33,901	324	3,297	3,621	10.7

The number of victims of kidnapping & abduction was higher in the age group of 18 - 30 years (26,240 victims). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 39.5% of the total such victims reported during the year 2013.

N.C.T. of Delhi, which accounted for only 10.1% victims of kidnapping & abduction, reported 38.0% (803 out of 2,108) of child victims (Up-to 10 years of age) and 28.2% victims for the age-group 10 - 15 years (2,435 out of 8,636 victims). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of victims under age group 18 - 30 years (4,522 out of 26,240) followed by Assam (3,199 victims) accounted for 17.2% and 12.2% respectively of total kidnapped & abducted persons in this age group. Assam reported the highest number of victims in 30 – 50 years age group (1,522 out of 7,032 i.e., 21.6%) and Haryana reported the highest number of victims of age 50 & above years

A total of 3,621 victims out of 33,901 murder victims fell prey to fire-arms. Out of these 3,621 victims, 324 victims were murdered by licensed firearms and 3,297 victims were murdered by un-licensed fire- arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (1,619 victims) and Bihar (755 victims) have reported significant number of victims murdered by use of fire-arms. These two States accounted for 65.9% of the total victims killed by the use of fire-arms in the year 2013.

On an average nearly 10 persons per day have became victims of fire-arms all India level during the year. Uttar Pradesh which reported 15.3% of total murder cases represented almost one-third (44.7%) of the victims of murder by use of fire arms at the national Level (1,619 out of 3,621 victims killed by fire-arms).

### **Un-identified dead bodies**

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in

identification of un-identified dead bodies for which inquest and detailed enquiries are made for solving such cases. Such cases are subsequently registered on detection under other crime heads such as murder, C.H. not amounting to murder etc., as per the evidence collected by the police.

The number of unidentified dead bodies recovered and for which inquests had been conducted during the last five years showed a mixed trend during the period 2009 – 2013 (**Table 3(H)**)

**Table - 3 (H)**

**Un-identified dead bodies  
recovered and inquest conducted  
during  
2009 to 2013**

SL	Year	No. of Un-Identified dead bodies recovered and inquest conducted
1.	2009	34,902
2.	2010	33,857
3.	2011	37,193
4.	2012	37,838
5.	2013	38,821

A total of 38,821 unidentified dead bodies were recovered at all India level and necessary inquests as per the law were conducted by the police. Thus, the police had to conduct inquest for around 106 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reporting higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies these State were Maharashtra (7,216 victims), Tamil Nadu (5,570 victims), Uttar Pradesh (4,010 victims) and Karnataka (3,538 victims). The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table-3.8**.

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## Chapter-4

### Disposal of cases by Police and Courts

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

The quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during the last four decades are presented in **Table 4(A)**. It is observed that the cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated increased considerably from 55.0% in the year 1973 to 79.5% in the year 2013 although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation has declined from 81.6% in the year 1973 to 72.8% in the year 2013.

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

There were 34,94,804 cases for investigation during the year 2013 including the pending cases from previous year.

In 25,44,761 of these cases investigation was completed by police accounting for 72.8% of the total cases for investigation. The number of cases in which investigation was refused or still not investigated(including transferred cases) was reported as 1,065 (0.03% of the total cases for investigation including cases pending from previous years).

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

S. No.	Year	Total no. Of cases for investigation (including previous year pending cases)	No. of cases investigated				Percentage of cases	
			Found F/NC/MF #	Charge-Sheeted	Total True cases@	Total* (Col. 4+6)	Investigated Col.(7/3) x100	Charge-sheeted Col.(5/6) X100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1973	12,86,228	1,28,608	5,06,283	9,21,200	10,49,808	81.6	55.0
2	1983	16,39,899	1,27,328	8,20,120	12,18,849	13,46,177	82.0	67.3
3	1993	20,90,508	1,12,345	11,06,435	15,25,367	16,37,712	78.3	72.5
4	2003	21,69,268	1,05,383	12,71,504	15,86,562	16,91,945	78.0	80.1
5	2004	23,03,354	1,03,249	13,17,632	16,51,944	17,55,193	76.2	79.8
6	2005	23,65,658	1,00,183	13,67,268	16,93,652	17,93,835	75.8	80.7
7	2006	24,47,063	1,01,372	13,74,282	17,04,802	18,06,174	73.8	80.6
8	2007	26,26,687	1,23,434	14,75,711	18,41,411	19,64,845	74.8	80.1
9	2008	27,52,687	1,22,211	15,47,188	19,39,738	20,61,949	74.9	79.8
10	2009	28,08,468	1,26,677	15,05,951	19,20,143	20,46,820	72.9	78.4
11	2010	29,85,719	1,34,997	15,98,272	20,21,260	21,56,257	72.2	79.1
12	2011	31,46,326	1,42,804	16,89,881	21,44,193	22,86,997	72.7	78.8
13	2012	32,43,783	1,44,539	17,74,150	22,50,497	23,95,036	73.8	78.8
14	2013	34,94,804	1,54,798	18,99,576	23,89,963	25,44,761	72.8	79.5

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

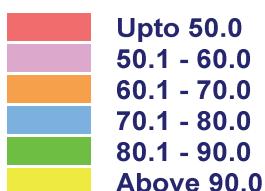
@ Including cases charge-sheeted + final report submitted.

\* Excluding cases where investigation was refused.

## DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2013 ( All India 72.8 )



### Disposal Percentage



#### Note:

Disposal Percentage of IPC 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.

A total of 9,48,888 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2013. 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 (57.3%) followed by counterfeiting (56.5%), Criminal breach of trust (49.8%), preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (49.0%), arson (46.5%) and murder(45.6%). The rate of investigation of cases relating to crimes against women was better than that of other offences. The percentage of cases investigated to total cases for investigation was reported as 100% for custodial rape followed by 80.4% for Importation of girls from foreign country, hurt (80.2%), insult to the modesty of women (78.2%), assault on the woman to outrage her modesty (77.1%), causing death by negligence (72.1%) and cruelty by husband or his relative (69.1%).

Police could charge-sheet 54.4% cases out of the total cases under investigation. The cases in which 'final report submitted', 'charges found false/mistake of law etc' and 'investigation refused/not investigated' accounted for 14.0%, 4.4% and 0.03% respectively. The police completed investigation of 72.8% cases in the year 2013 which was less than that of the previous year (73.8% investigation).

18,99,576 cases were charge-sheeted by police of the total true cases (charge-sheeted + final report

true submitted i.e. 23,89,963 cases) investigated amounting to 79.5% of successful detection. 14.6% cases of cheating, 13.8% cases of kidnapping & abduction and 6.7% cases of cruelty by husband or his 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 the 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 (87.2%), Meghalaya (75.8%), Assam (58.8%), Arunachal Pradesh (56.7%) and Goa (56.4%). Highest such percentage among UTs is of Daman & Diu (48.1%).

#### Charge-sheeting rate of IPC crimes

State/UT wise rate of charge-sheet (percentage of cases charge-sheeted to total cases investigated) of all the IPC crimes is presented in **Table-4.4**. It was reported that overall rate of charge-sheet was highest in Kerala (95.6%) followed by Mizoram (90.0%), Andhra Pradesh (89.5%), Puducherry (88.8%), Tamil Nadu (88.5%), Gujarat (87.4.%), Jammu & Kashmir (87.1%), Odisha (86.3%), Madhya Pradesh (85.1%), Himachal Pradesh (83.3%) and Chhattisgarh (82.7%) as compared to the all-India average at 79.5%.

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

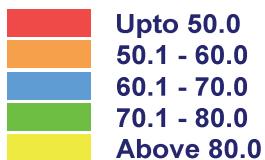
The disposal of SLL cases by police under different crime-heads are presented in **Table - 4.5**. Police

## CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2013

**( All India 79.5 )**



### Chargesheeting Rate

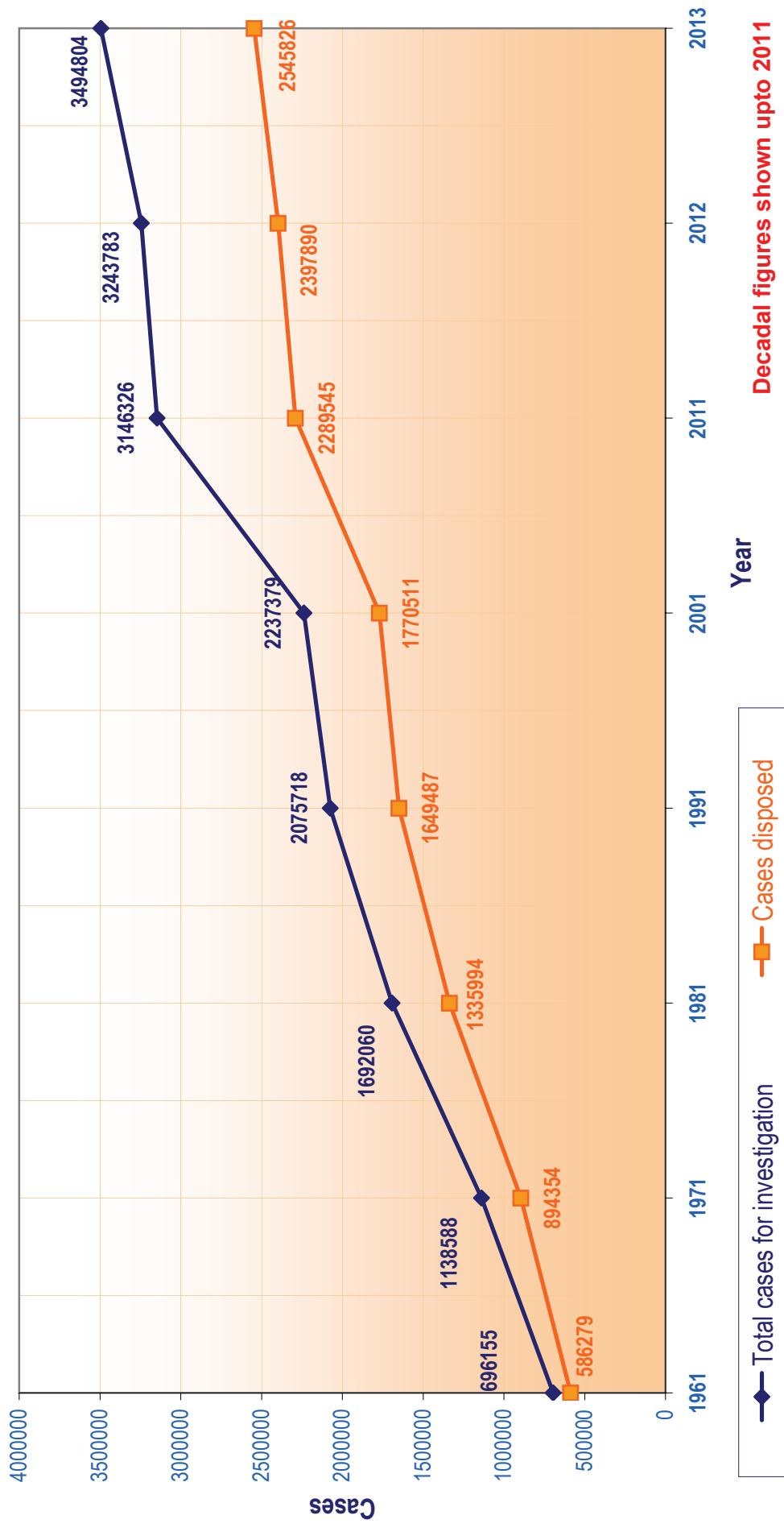


Note:

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

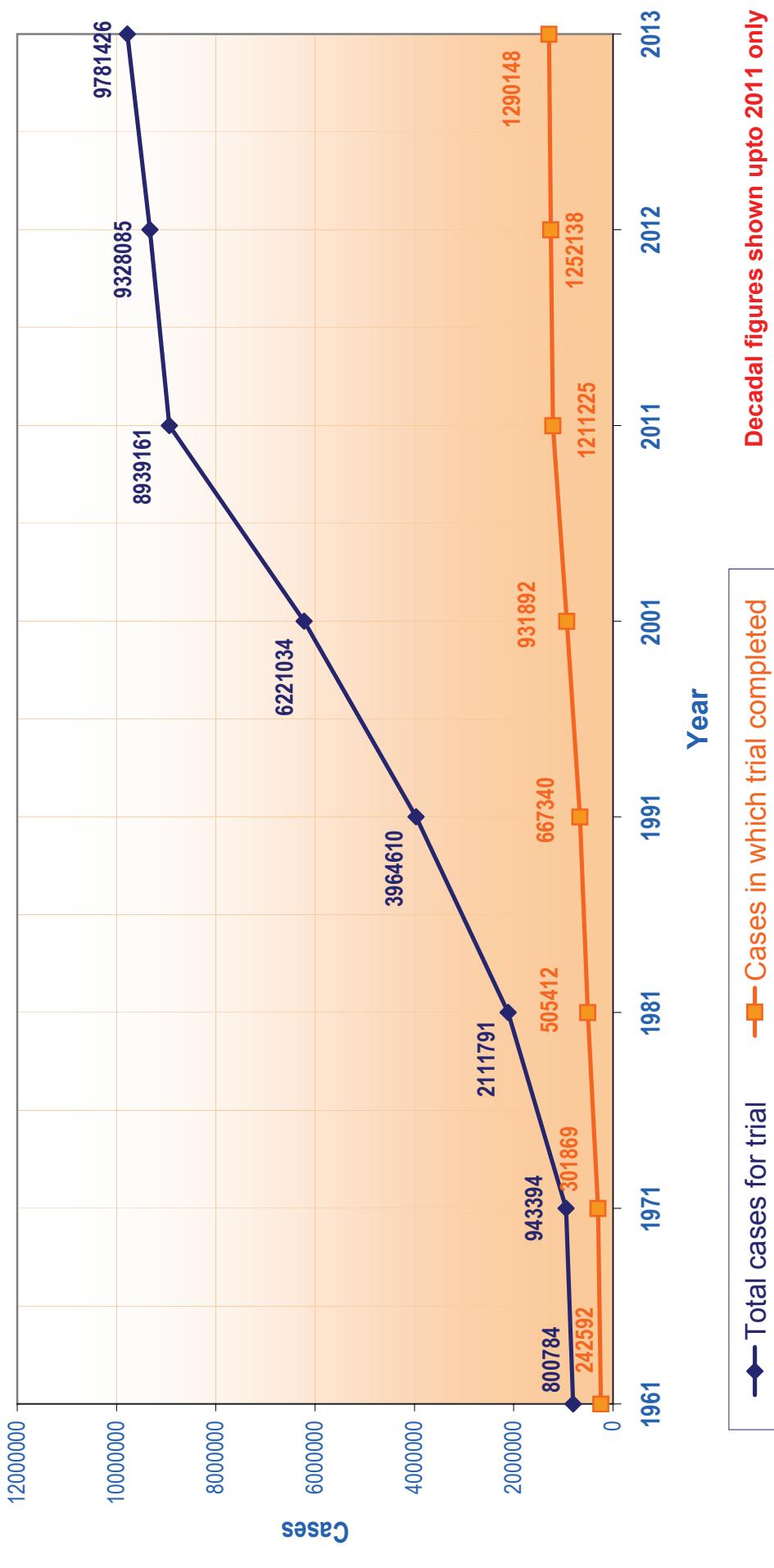
## IPC cases for investigation and their disposal by police

**Figure 4.1**



## IPC cases for trial and their disposal by courts

**Figure 4.2**



completed investigation in 93.3% (39,68,179 cases) out of the total 42,51,561 cases (including the pending cases from previous years) meant for investigation. The percentage disposal of SLL cases was more than IPC cases, as the investigations were completed in 93.3% of SLL cases as compared to 72.8% of IPC cases.

Only 6.7% cases under SLL and 27.2% cases under IPC were pending for police disposal at the end of the year 2013.

State / UT wise pendency of SLL cases for investigation by police (**Table - 4.6**) reveals that 89.3% cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year 2013 in Manipur followed by Assam (81.3%), Meghalaya (80.8%) and Delhi (67.1%). The State of Chhattisgarh had reported appreciable police disposal percentage (99.8%) for SLL cases.

The details of disposal of SLL crimes by police under various crime-heads are presented in **Table - 4.7**. A high pendency was observed in TADA cases (100.0%) followed by Indian Passport Act (71.8%), Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (64.1%) and Indian Railways Act (62.2%) in the year 2013.

#### Charge-sheeting Rate of SLL Crimes

State/UT wise details of charge sheeting rate of SLL crimes during the year 2013 are presented in **Table - 4.8**. The charge-sheeting rate of SLL crimes was also fairly high (94.3%) compared to 79.5% of IPC crimes. 10 States / UTs have reported charge-sheeting rate of 99.0% or more for SLL crimes. These

States/UTs were Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep (100.0% each), Gujarat (99.8%), Madhya Pradesh (99.7%), Kerala & Uttarakhand (99.5% each), A&N Islands & Chandigarh (99.4% each). Manipur had a low charge-sheeting rate, which stood at 32.2% during the year 2013.

#### Disposal by Courts (Decadal variations)

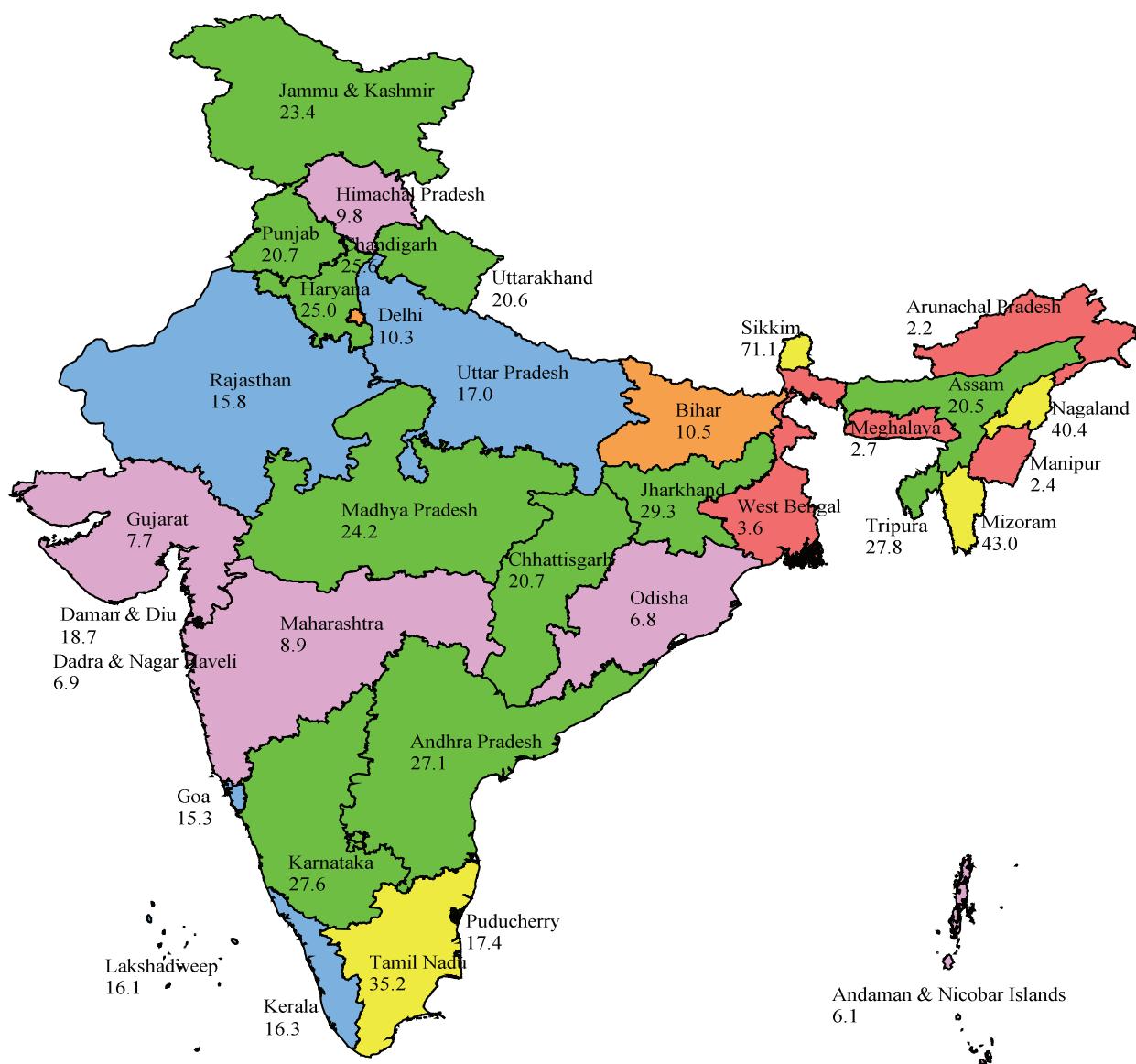
The quantum of IPC cases to be tried by courts and the actual number of cases tried by courts resulting in conviction etc. during last four decades are presented in **Table 4(B)**.

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 28.8% and 62.0% respectively in the year 1973 which went down in 2013 to 13.2% and 40.2% respectively.

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

Status of disposal of various categories of IPC cases by courts are presented in **Table - 4.9**. There were 97,81,426 cases for trials (including cases pending from the previous years) during the year 2013 as compared to 93,28,085 cases during the previous year 2012. The percentage of cases in which trials were completed has decreased to 13.2% in the year 2013 from 13.4% in the year 2012. 84.8% of IPC cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year in various criminal courts of the country.

## DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2013 ( All India 15.2 )



### Disposal Percentage

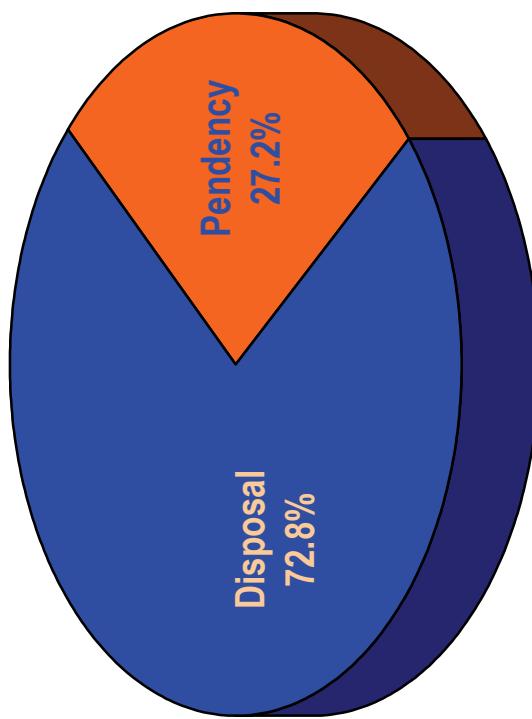
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	<b>Upto 5.0</b>
<span style="color: pink;">■</span>	<b>5.1 - 10.0</b>
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	<b>10.1 - 15.0</b>
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	<b>15.1 - 20.0</b>
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	<b>20.1 - 30.0</b>
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	<b>Above 30.0</b>

#### Note:

Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the number of cases compounded/withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as a percentage of total number of cases for trial (including cases pending trial from previous year) under IPC.

## Percent disposal of IPC cases by police crimehead-wise during 2013

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	54.4	45.6
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	62.8	37.2
C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	62.1	37.9
RAPE	68.5	31.5
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION (TOTAL)	58.8	41.2
DACOITY	42.7	57.3
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	51.0	49.0
ROBBERY	60.1	39.9
BURGLARY	65.5	34.5
THEFT	68.3	31.7
RIOTS	67.4	32.6
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	50.2	49.8
CHEATING	53.3	46.7
COUNTERFEITING	43.5	56.5
ARSON	53.5	46.5
HURT	80.2	19.8
DOWRY DEATH	62.9	37.1
ASSAULT ON WOMAN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	77.1	22.9
INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN	78.2	21.8
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES	69.1	30.9
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	80.4	19.6
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	72.2	27.8
OTHER IPC CRIMES	80.8	19.2
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	72.8	27.2



Note: Percentage disposal of IPC cases by police is worked out as  $A = \frac{\text{Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year} - \text{Number of cases withdrawn by government during investigation}}{\text{Total number of cases for investigation including pending cases from previous year minus cases withdrawn by government during investigation}} \times 100$ . Where the disposal of cases by police includes cases not investigated, cases declared false, cases charge sheeted and cases in which final report submitted by police

## Percent disposal of SLL cases by police crimehead-wise during 2013

**Figure 4.4**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	77.7	22.3
ND.P.S. ACT	61.1	38.9
GAMBLING ACT	92.9	7.1
EXCISE ACT	89.0	11.0
PROHIBITION ACT	84.5	15.5
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	49.8	50.2
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	56.8	43.2
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	37.8	62.2
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	74.9	25.1
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	63.9	36.1
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	28.2	71.8
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	58.2	41.8
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	0.0	100.0
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	35.9	64.1
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	61.0	39.0
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	61.8	38.2
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	85.8	14.2
COPYRIGHT ACT	64.9	35.1
COMMISSION OF SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	0.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	66.3	33.7
FOREST ACT	94.8	5.2
OTHER SLL CRIMES	96.6	3.4
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>

NDPS Act - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

Note: Percentage disposal of SLL cases by police is worked out as  $100 - \frac{A}{B} \times 100$  where A = Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year and B = the total number of cases for investigation including pending cases for investigation from previous year minus cases withdrawn by government during investigation. Where the disposal of cases by police includes cases not investigated, cases declared false, cases charge sheeted and cases in which final report submitted by police

**Table 4(B)**  
**Disposal of IPC crime cases by courts (decadal picture)**

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Cases for Trial (Including cases pending from previous year)	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	1973	11,47,318	3,30,688	2,05,044	28.8	62.0
2	1983	24,91,328	5,55,121	2,73,360	22.2	49.2
3	1993	45,04,396	7,52,852	3,45,812	16.7	45.9
4	2003	65,77,778	9,59,567	3,84,887	14.6	40.1
5	2004	67,68,713	9,57,311	4,06,621	14.1	42.5
6	2005	69,91,508	10,13,240	4,30,091	14.5	42.4
7	2006	71,92,451	10,44,120	4,47,516	14.5	42.9
8	2007	74,73,521	10,25,689	4,33,929	13.7	42.3
9	2008	78,33,842	10,52,623	4,48,475	13.4	42.6
10	2009	81,30,053	10,25,781	4,27,655	12.6	41.7
11	2010	85,49,655	11,41,031	4,64,128	13.3	40.7
12	2011	89,39,161	12,11,225	4,97,996	15.4	41.1
13	2012	93,28,085	12,52,138	4,82,260	13.4	38.5
14	2013	97,81,426	12,90,148	5,18,126	13.2	40.2

\* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

#### Disposal of violent crimes by courts

State/UT-wise and crime head-wise disposal details of violent crimes by courts are given in **Table - 4.17**. Trials in as many as 1,43,816 violent crime cases were completed by courts during the year 2013 representing 11.1% of total IPC crime in which trial completed (12,90,148 cases) at all-India level.

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

The details regarding crime head-wise pendency percentage of IPC cases for trial can be seen in **Table - 4.11**. More than 80.0% of pendency was observed for most of the IPC crimes during

2013.

#### Conviction rate of IPC crimes

The conviction rate i.e. the ratio of cases convicted to the total cases tried (sum total of cases convicted and cases acquitted or discharged by Courts). Conviction rate of total IPC crimes in the year 2013 was 40.2% which was more as compared to 38.5% reported in the year 2012.

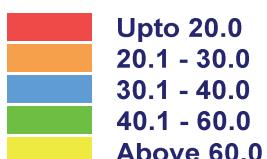
The crime head - wise analysis revealed that the conviction rate was highest in cases relating to counterfeiting (37.8%), murder (36.5%) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (34.2%) whereas the lowest conviction rate was observed under crime head cruelty by husband or his relatives (16.0%). The highest percentage of cases which were either compounded or withdrawn was reported under 'insult to the modesty of women' (4.5%) cases followed by 'hurt' (3.9%).

## CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2013

( All India 40.2 )



### Conviction Rate



Note:

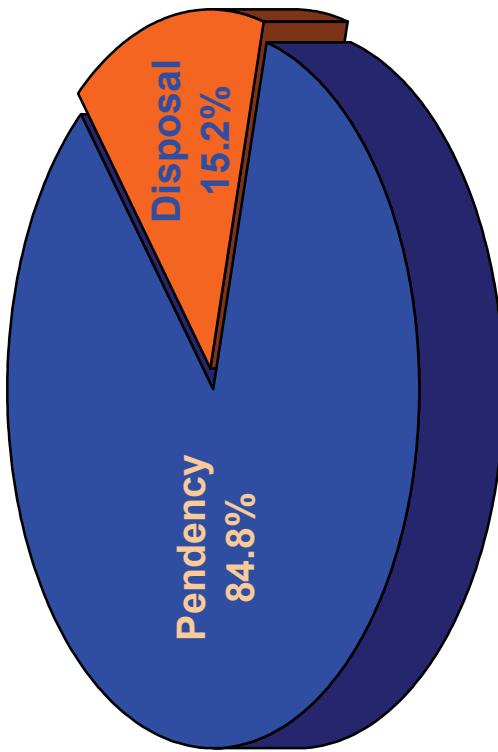
Conviction Rate means percentage of cases convicted out of cases in which trials completed under IPC.

## Percent disposal of IPC cases by courts crimehead-wise during 2013

**Figure 4.5**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL PENDENCY	DISPOSAL
MURDER	11.1	88.9
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	11.4	88.6
C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	12.1	87.9
RAPE	16.6	83.4
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION (TOTAL)	12.2	87.8
DACOITY	8.3	91.7
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	9.3	90.7
ROBBERY	9.4	90.6
BURGLARY	10.8	89.2
THEFT	13.2	86.8
RIOTS	9.8	90.2
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8.1	91.9
CHEATING	9.2	90.8
COUNTERFEITING	9.4	90.6
ARSON	12.7	87.3
HURT	16.7	83.3
DOWRY DEATH	14.0	86.0
ASSAULT ON WOMAN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE HER MODESTY	14.3	85.7
INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN	23.0	77.0
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR HIS RELATIVES	11.5	88.5
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	9.4	90.6
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	13.7	86.3
OTHER IPC CRIMES	17.8	82.2
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	15.2	84.8

Note: Percentage disposal of IPC cases by court is worked out as  $\frac{A}{B} \times 100$  where A = Number of cases pending trial at the end of the year and B = the total number of cases for trial including pending cases for trial from previous year and cases sent for trial minus cases withdrawn by government during trial. Where the disposal of cases by court include cases compounded or withdrawn, cases convicted and cases acquitted or discharged by court



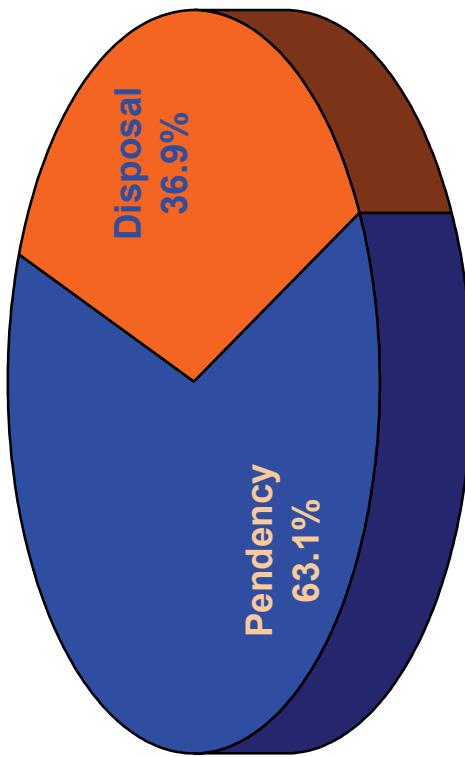
## Percent disposal of SLL cases by courts crimehead-wise during 2013

**Figure 4.6**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	12.9	87.1
N.D.P.S. ACT	15.1	84.9
GAMBLING ACT	30.9	69.1
EXCISE ACT	26.1	73.9
PROHIBITION ACT	14.5	85.5
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	13.5	86.5
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	12.7	87.3
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	5.4	94.6
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	11.5	88.5
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	11.6	88.4
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	18.8	81.2
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	10.6	89.4
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	4.4	95.6
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	10.8	89.2
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	17.9	82.1
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	8.3	91.7
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	25.9	74.1
COPYRIGHT ACT	17.1	82.9
COMMISSION OF SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	100.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	13.3	86.7
FOREST ACT	52.5	47.5
OTHER SLL CRIMES	54.1	45.9
<b>TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>

\* NDPS Act - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

Note: Percentage disposal of SLL cases by court is worked out as  $\frac{A}{B} \times 100$  where A = Number of cases pending trial at the end of the year  $\times 100$  derived by  $B$  = the total number of cases for trial including pending cases for trial from previous year and cases sent for trial minus cases withdrawn by government during trial. Where the disposal of cases by court include cases compounded or withdrawn, cases convicted and cases acquitted or discharged by court



State / UT-wise details of conviction rates are presented for various IPC crimes in **Table - 4.12**. It is observed that Mizoram (83.5%), Puducherry (82.9%), Nagaland (82.1%), Uttarakhand (70.2%), Kerala (68.5%) and Rajasthan (62.2%) have reported higher conviction rate for total IPC crimes as compared to other States during 2013.

### 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 89,76,765 SLL cases, including those pending from the previous years, for disposal by criminal courts in the country during the year 2013. There was an increase of 7.3% in SLL cases (56,65,241) pending for trial during 2013 as compared to the year 2012 (52,80,087 cases). The pendency of SLL cases in courts during the year 2013 was slightly less at 63.1% as compared to 64.0% in the year 2012.

The State/UT-wise disposal of SLL crimes by various courts are given in **Table - 4.14**. The pendency for SLL cases was reported to be high from Arunachal Pradesh (96.4%). The next in the order was Meghalaya (95.2%) followed by West Bengal (95.1%), Bihar (91.8%), Odisha (91.7%) and Maharashtra (90.0%). The highest pendency among UTs was reported from Delhi (93.1%) followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (91.3%).

The percentage disposals of various SLL crimes by courts during the year 2013 are presented in **Table - 4.15**. The conviction rate i.e. the percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried was highest under Forest Act (94.9%), Registration of Foreigner

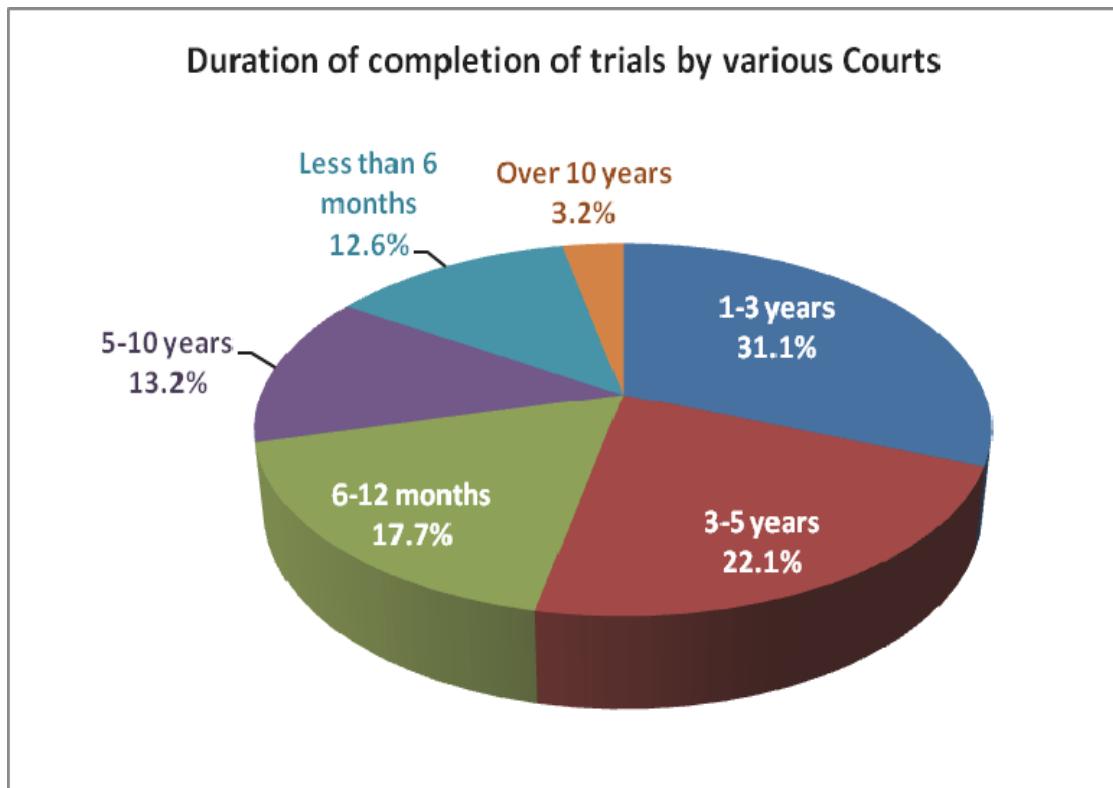
Act (88.8%), Excise Act (83.5%), Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act (81.9%) and Gambling Act (81.1%).

### Conviction Rate of SLL Crimes

State / UT-wise details of conviction rate of various SLL crimes are presented in **Table - 4.16**. The conviction rate for SLL crimes (90.9%) was much higher than that of IPC crimes (40.2%) at the national level. The conviction rate for SLL crimes was much higher than that of IPC crimes except 6 States/UTs showing the reverse trend, these States/UTs were Assam (7.7 under SLL crimes, 8.6 under IPC crimes), J&K (30.4 under SLL crimes, 30.5 under IPC crimes), Odisha (9.3 under SLL crimes, 10.3 under IPC crimes) and Puducherry (78.4 under SLL crimes, 82.9 under IPC crimes).

### Duration of trials for IPC crimes by various courts

The duration of trials (for completed trials) compiled for the IPC crimes at various levels of courts from all the States / UTs are presented in **Table - 4.18**. It was observed that Courts have completed trials of 41,670 cases after 10 years of trial, trials of 1,70,601 cases took between 5 to 10 years, trials of 2,84,663 cases took between 3 to 5 years, trials of 4,01,524 cases took between 1 to 3 years, trials of 2,28,510 cases took between 6 months to a year and trials of 1,63,180 cases completed within 6 months. It may be seen that maximum time taken for disposal of cases by various courts was 1 to 3 years (31.2%) followed by 3 - 5 years (22.1%).



#### **Salient features**

- 1) Charge-sheeting rate for IPC crimes was low in Manipur (6.2%) against the national average of 79.5%.
- 2) The conviction rate for IPC cases was low in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.0%), Assam (8.6%), Odisha (10.3%), Maharashtra (13.3%), Bihar (13.4%) and Lakshadweep (16.0%) as compared to national average of 40.2%.
- 3) The percentage pendency of cases (IPC and SLL both) for trials was found to be on higher side in north eastern States except Mizoram and Nagaland.
- 4) The conviction rates for SLL crimes in respect of Daman & Diu (nil), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.3%), Assam (7.7%) and Odisha (9.3%) were very low against the national average of 90.9%.
- 5) 95.6% cases were reported as pending for trial under 'TADA' at the end of the year 2013.

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## **Chapter - 5**

### **Crime against Women**

Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'murder', 'robbery', 'cheating', etc, only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterised as 'crimes against women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

**(1) The crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- ii) Kidnapping & abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- iii) Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- v) Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
- vi) Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
- vii) Importation of girl from foreign country (upto 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

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

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime

statistics are recorded throughout the country are -

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

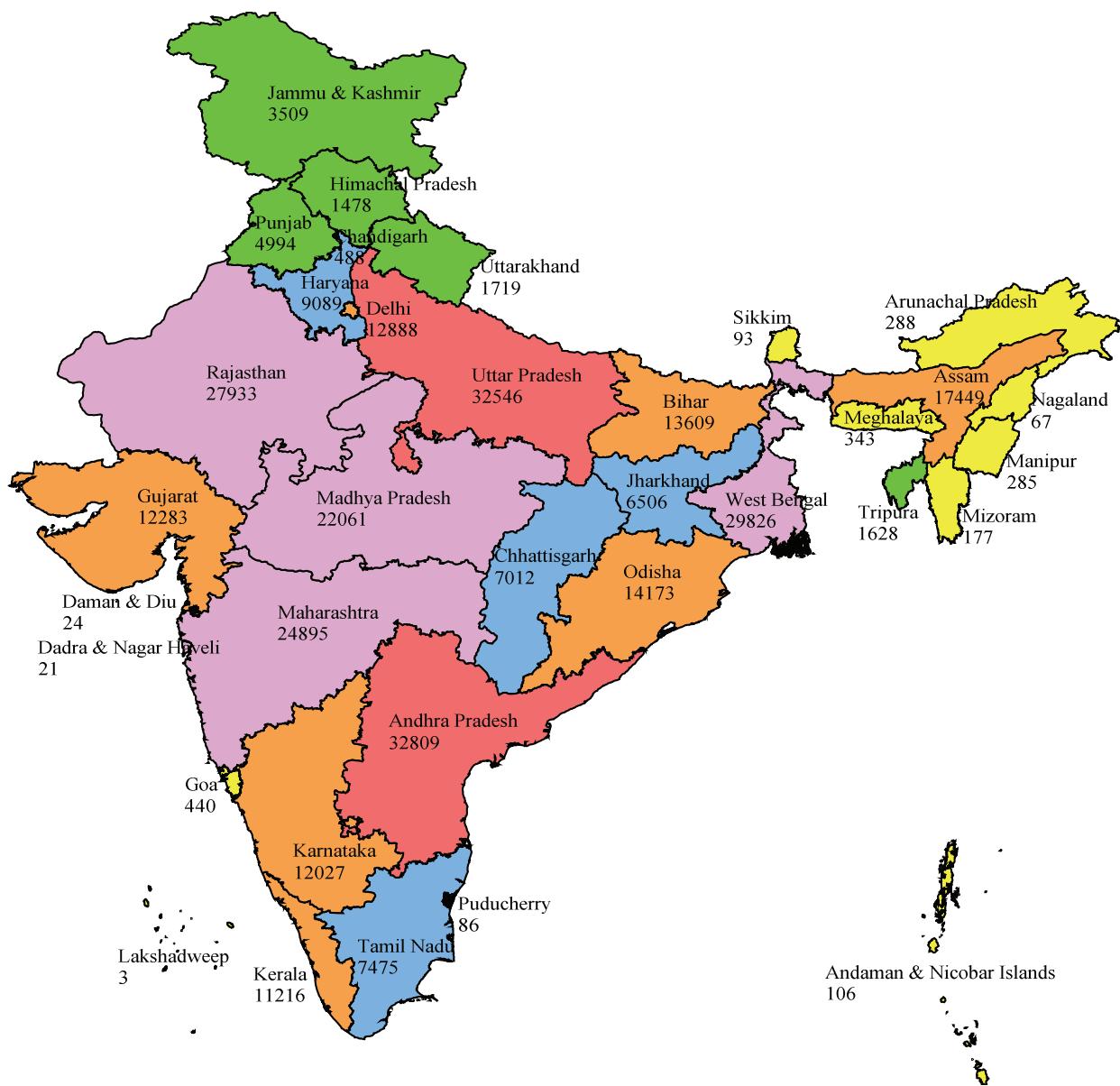
'Crime rate' for crimes committed against women has been calculated using only female population based on RGI's projected mid-year female population for the year 2013.

**Reported incidents of crime  
(Incidence- 3,09,546)**

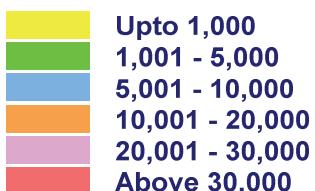
A total of 3,09,546 cases of crime against women (both under various sections of IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2013 as compared to 2,44,270 in the year 2012, thus showing an increase of 26.7% during the year 2013. These crimes have continuously increased in reporting during 2009 - 2013 with 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010 and 2,28,649 cases in 2011, 2,44,270 cases 2012 and 3,09,546 cases in the year 2013. Andhra Pradesh with 7.3% share of country's women population has reported nearly 10.6% of total crimes committed against women at All India level, by reporting 32,809 cases, and Uttar Pradesh accounting for nearly 16.7% of the country's women population, has accounted for 10.5% of total cases of crimes against women in the country by reporting 32,546 cases during the year 2013.

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2013

**( All India 3,09,546 )**



### Incidence (No. of Cases)



## Crime rate

(Crime rate- 52.2)

The rate of crime committed against women was 52.2 in 2013. Delhi UT has reported the highest rate of crime against women at 146.8 during the year 2013 as compared to 52.2 crime rate at the national level.

## Trend analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during the year 2009 to year 2013 along with percentage variation are presented in **Table-5(A)**. The crime against women during the year 2013 has increased by 26.7% over the year 2012 and by 51.9% over the year 2009. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.6% of total crimes and the rest 4.4% were SLL crimes against women.

The proportion of IPC crimes

committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.2% in the year 2009 to 11.2% during the year 2013 (**Table 5(B)**).

## Crime head-wise analysis (IPC)

**Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)**  
(Incidence- 33,707 Rate- 5.7)

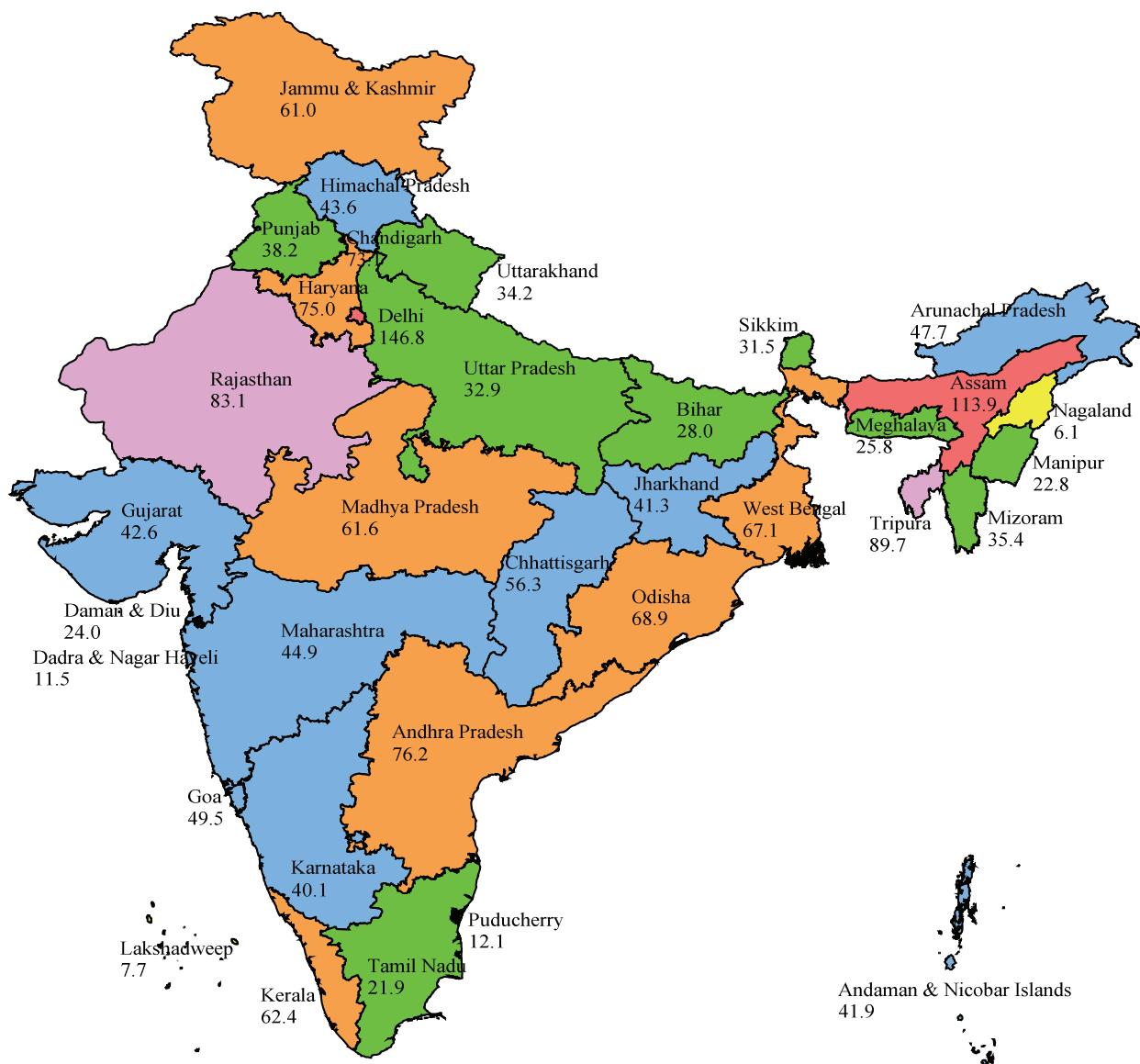
An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2009 - 2013. These cases have reported an increase of 3.6% in 2010 over 2009 and an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011 over the year 2010, an increase of 3.0% in the year 2012 over 2011 and further an increase of 35.2% in the year 2013 over 2012. 12.9% of rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (4,335 out of 33,707 cases) followed by 9.8% in Rajasthan (3,285 cases), 9.1% in Maharashtra (3,063 cases) and 9.1% in Uttar Pradesh (3,050 cases). Delhi UT has reported

**Table – 5(A)**  
**Crime head-wise incidents of crime against women during 2009 - 2013 and percentage variation in 2013 over 2012**

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2013 over 2012
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	21,397	22,172	24,206	24,923	33,707	35.2
2.	Kidnapping & abduction(Sec. 363 to 373IPC)	25,741	29,795	35,565	38,262	51,881	35.6
3.	Dowry death (Sec. 302 / 304 IPC)	8,383	8,391	8,618	8,233	8,083	-1.8
4.	Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)	89,546	94,041	99,135	1,06,527	1,18,866	11.6
5.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	38,711	40,613	42,968	45,351	70,739	56.0
6.	Insult to the modesty of women(Sec. 509 IPC)	11,009	9,961	8,570	9,173	12,589	37.2
7.	Importation of girl from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)	48	36	80	59	31	-47.4
A.	<b>Total IPC crime against Women</b>	<b>1,94,832</b>	<b>2,05,009</b>	<b>2,19,142</b>	<b>2,32,528</b>	<b>2,95,896</b>	<b>27.3</b>
8.	Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	2,579	0.6
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act,1986	845	895	453	141	362	156.7
11.	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,650	5,182	6,619	9,038	10,709	17.9
B.	<b>Total SLL crime against Women</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>8,576</b>	<b>9,507</b>	<b>11,742</b>	<b>13,650</b>	<b>16.2</b>
	<b>Total(A+B)</b>	<b>2,03,804</b>	<b>2,13,585</b>	<b>2,28,649</b>	<b>2,44,270</b>	<b>3,09,546</b>	<b>26.7</b>

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2013

( All India 52.2 )



### Rate of Crime



Note:

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

**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	2009	21,21,345	2,03,804	9.2
2	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6
3	2011	23,25,575	2,19,142	9.4
4	2012	23,87,188	2,44,270	10.2
5	2013	26,47,722	2,95,896	11.2

the highest crime rate of 18.6 as compared to national average of 5.7.

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

#### **Incest rape (Incidence.....536)**

Incest rape cases have increased by 36.7% from 392 cases in 2012 to 536 cases in 2013 as compared to 35.2% increase in overall rape cases. 20.1% of such cases were registered in Maharashtra (108 out of 536 cases), wherein 117 victims of incest rape(rape by blood relatives) were reported. It is to be noted that 52.2% of incest rape victims (286 out of 548 victims) were in age group of 10-18 years. (See **Table 5.3**)

#### **Rape victims**

There were 33,764 victims of rape out of 33,707 reported rape cases in the country during the year 2013. 13.1% (4,427 out of 33,764) of the total victims of rape were girls under 14 years of age, while 26.3% (8,877 victims out of 33,764) were teenaged girls (14-18 years). 46.1% (15,556 victims) were women in the age-group 18-30 years. However, 13.8% (4,648 victims) victims were in the age-group of 30-50 years while 0.7% (256 victims) was over 50 years of age. The details are given in **Table-5.3**.

In most of rape case offenders are known to victims. During 2013,

offenders were known to the victims in as many as in 94.4% of rape cases (31,807 out of 33,707 cases). It is to be noted 15 out of 35 States/UTs have reported 100% of such cases, these States & UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Uttarakhand, A & N Island, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Most of offenders were reported as neighbours accounting 33.9% (10,782 out of 31,807 cases). Parents / close family members were involved in 1.7% of these cases (539 out of 31,807 cases) whereas relatives were involved in 7.3% cases (2,315 out of 31,807 cases). However, in 57.1% of rape cases offenders were reported as other known persons. The State /UT / City-wise details are presented in **Table-5.4**.

#### **Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC) (Incidence- 51,881 Rate- 8.8)**

These cases have reported an increase of 35.6% during the year as compared to previous year 2012 (38,262 cases). Uttar Pradesh with 9,737 cases has accounted for 18.8% of the total cases at the national level. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 41.1 as compared to the national average of 8.8.

#### **Dowry Deaths (Sec. 302, 304B IPC) (Incidence- 8,083 Rate- 1.4)**

The cases of dowry deaths have

decreased by 1.8% during the year 2013 over the previous year (8,233 cases). 28.9% of the total such cases reported in the country were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,335 cases) alone followed by Bihar (1,182 cases) (14.6%). The highest rate of crime (2.43) was reported from Bihar followed by Uttar Pradesh (2.36) as compared to the national average of 1.4.

**Torture (cruelty by husband or his relatives) (Sec. 498-A IPC)**  
*(Incidence-1,18,866 Rate-20.1)*

The cases of 'Torture' committed on women in the country have increased by 11.6% during 2013 over the previous year (1,06,527 cases). Most of these cases (40.8%) were reported from West Bengal (18,116 cases) followed by Rajasthan 12.7% (15,094 cases) and Andhra Pradesh 12.7% (15,084). The highest crime rate of 56.4 was reported from Assam as compared to the national rate at 20.1.

Note: Higher or low incidence of cases under this head may be indications of socio-economic milieu of concerned State/UT.

**Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty  
(Sec. 354 IPC)**  
*(Incidence-70,739 Rate- 11.9)*

Incidents of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in the country have increased by 56.0% during 2013 over the previous year (45,351 cases). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest incidence (8,252 cases) followed by Maharashtra (8,132 cases), amounting to 11.7% and 11.5% of total such incidences. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate (40.0) as compared to the national average of 11.9.

**Insult to the modesty of women  
(Sec. 509 IPC)**  
*(Incidence- 12,589 Rate- 2.1)*

The number of such cases has increased by 37.2% during 2013 over the previous year (9,173 cases). Andhra Pradesh has reported 37.3% (4,702 cases) followed by Maharashtra 20.9% (2,632 cases) of total such cases during the year 2013. Andhra Pradesh has reported the crime rate at 10.9 followed by Delhi UT at 10.4 as compared to the national average of 2.1.

**Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)**  
*(Incidence- 31)*

A decrease of 47.4% has been observed in cases registered under this crime in 2013 (31 cases) over 59 cases registered in 2012. West Bengal (9 cases) and Bihar & Madhya Pradesh (7 cases each) have together registered 74.2% of total such cases at the national level (23 out of 31 cases).

**SLL Crime-head wise analysis**

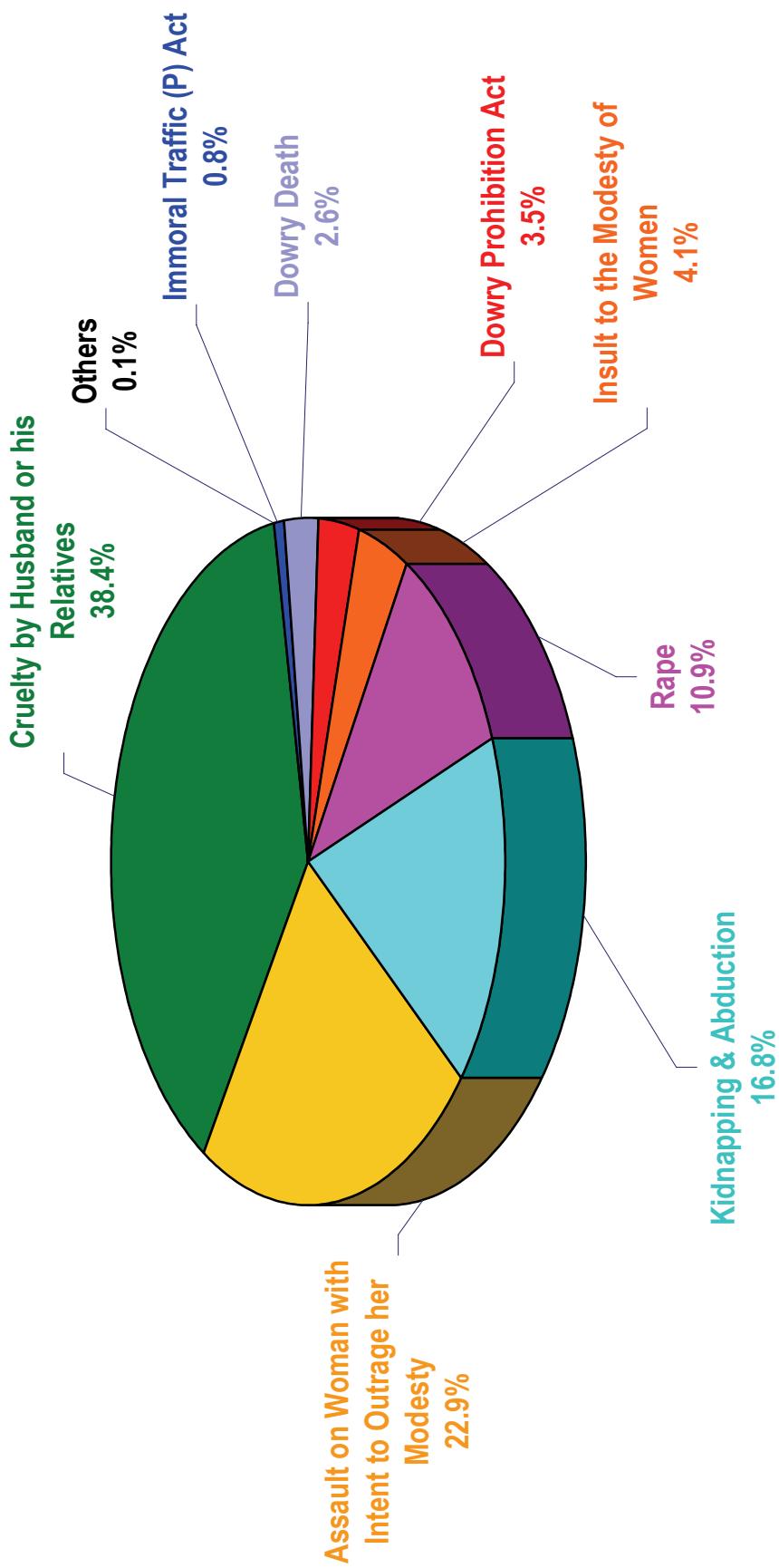
**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**  
*(Incidence-2,579 Rate- 0.4)*

Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 0.6% during the year 2013 as compared to the previous year (2,563). The highest incidents of 21.3% (549 cases out of 2,579 cases) of such cases were reported from Tamil Nadu followed by Andhra Pradesh 19.0% (489 cases). Daman & Diu UT has reported the crime rate of 6.0 as compared to the national average of 0.4.

**Commission of Sati Prevention Act,1987**

No case was registered under this crime head across the country during the year 2013.

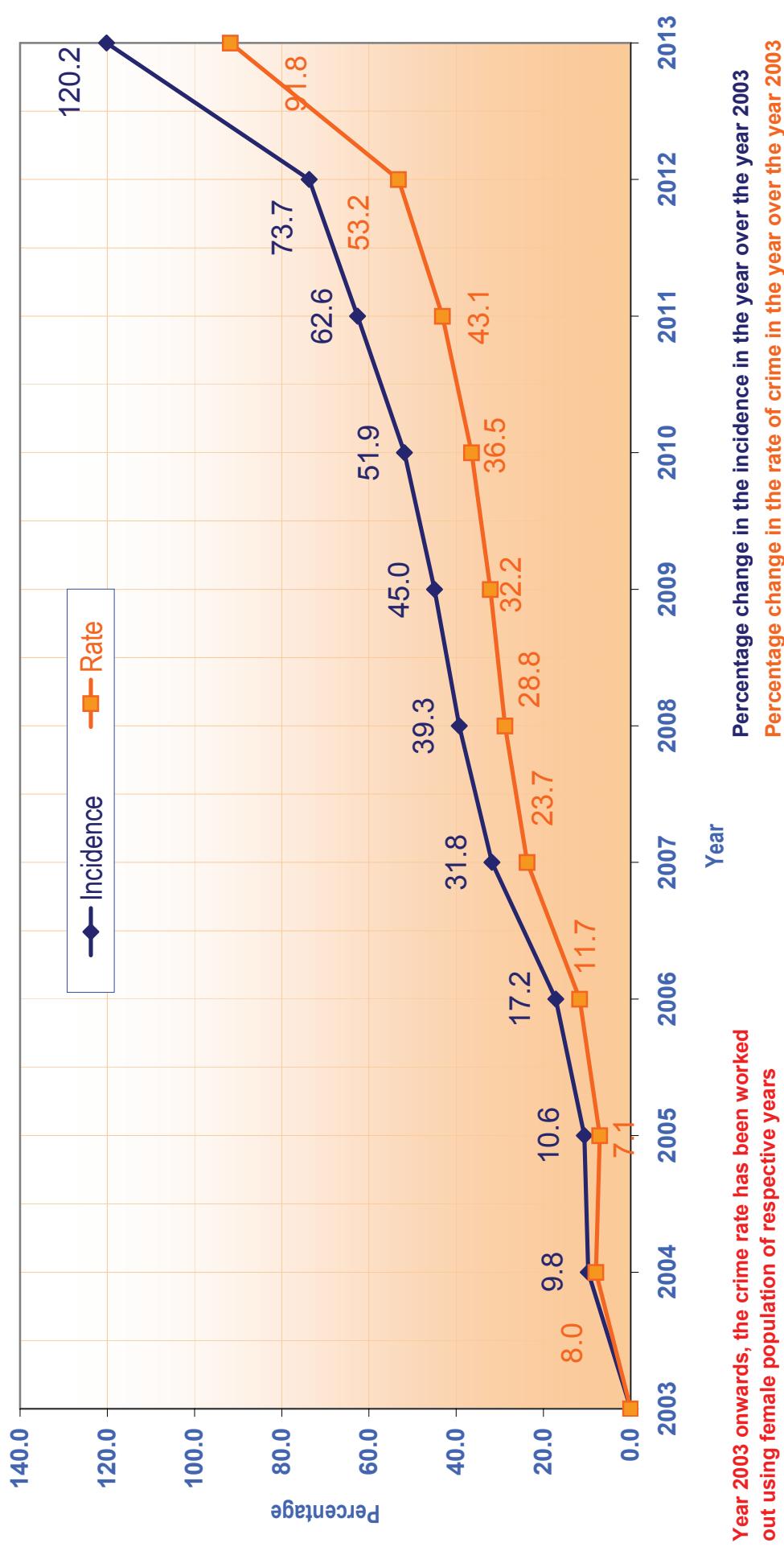
## Crime against women percent distribution during 2013



**Figure 5.1**

## Incidence & rate of crime against women percentage change from 2003

**Figure 5.2**



### **Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (Incidence-362)**

An increase of 156.7% was noticed in this crime head during the year 2013 as compared to the previous year (141 cases). Andhra Pradesh reported 69.3% of total such cases (251 out of 362 cases) with crime rate of 0.6 cases compared to crime rate of 0.1 at the national level in the year 2013.

### **Dowry Prohibition Act (Incidence-10,709 Rate-1.8)**

The incidents of cases registered under this Act have increased by 17.9% during the year 2013 as compared to the previous year (9,038 cases). 18.8% of such cases were reported from Odisha (2,014) followed by Bihar (1,893 cases) accounting for 17.7% of total cases at the national level. The

highest crime rate of 9.8 was reported from Odisha as compared to 1.8 at the national level.

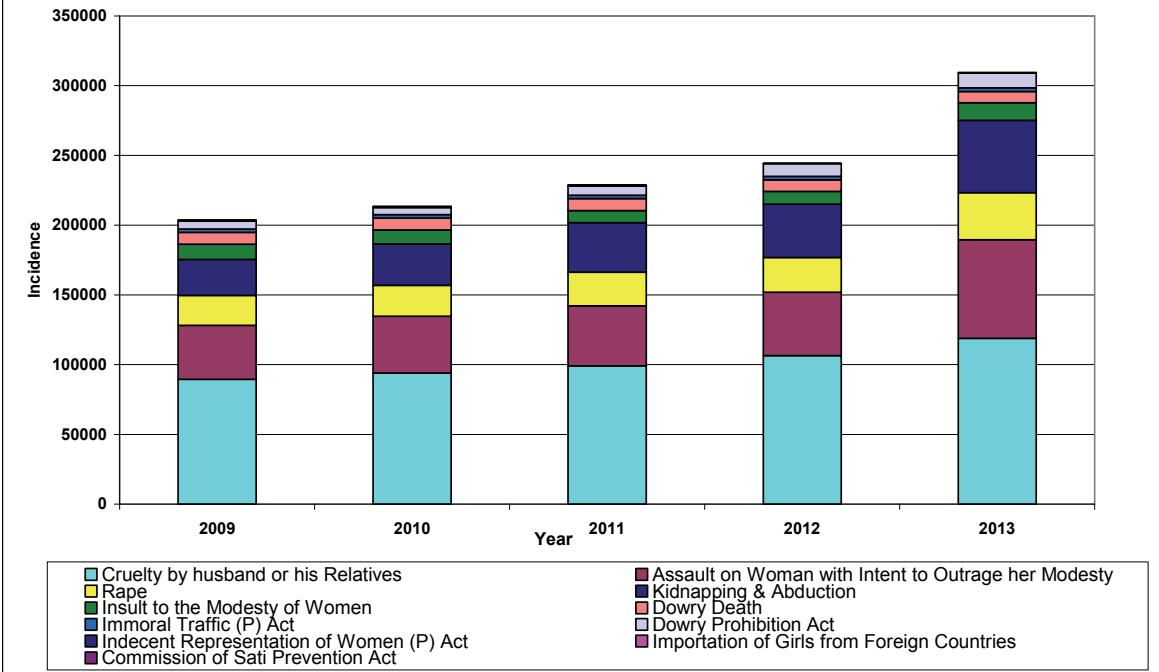
### **Crime against women in cities (All-India- 3,09,546 Cities- 53,464)**

53 cities, each having population over 10 lakh and more, (See **Chapter-2**) have been identified as mega cities as per **The Population Census 2011**. A total of 53,464 cases of crimes against women were reported from these 53 cities during the year 2013 as compared to 36,622 cases in the year 2012. The rate of crime in cities at 69.7 was comparatively higher as compared to the national rate of 52.2.

Among 53 cities, Delhi (11,449 cases) has accounted for 21.4% of total such crimes followed

**Crime head wise incidence of crime against women during 2009-2013**

**Figure 5.3**



by Mumbai (5.5%) (2,946 cases), Bengaluru (4.9%) (2,608 cases), Ahmedabad (4.6%) (2,449 cases) and Kolkata (4.5%) (2,399 cases). Whereas the crime rate was significantly higher in Vijayawada, Kota, Gwalior, Delhi city and Jaipur at 279.70, 183.43, 165.23, 151.13 and 139.81 respectively as compared to 52.2 at the national level.

Among 53 mega cities, Delhi city has accounted for 29.4% of total rape cases (1,441 out of 4,900), 35.1% of total kidnapping & abduction cases (3,093 out of 8,809), 13.8% of total cruelty by husband or his relatives cases (2,879 out of 20,795), 15.8% of total dowry deaths cases (125 out of 793), 25.8% of total assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty cases (3,069 out of 11,913) and 23.9% of total insult to the modesty of women cases (807 out of 3,375) reported out of 53 cities. All 9 cases of 'importation of girl from foreign country', registered in West Bengal, have been reported from Kolkata only.

25.8% (3,069 out of 11,913 cases) of Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty incidence was reported in Delhi alone.

It is worthwhile to mention that Delhi City, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Kolkata have booked more cases under Special & Local Laws among the mega cities. 21.7% (264 out of 1,216 cases) of incidents of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act was reported in Chennai city only.

Similarly, 47.5% (19 out of 40 cases) and 12.5% (5 out of 40 cases) of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act were reported in Jaipur and Jodhpur respectively. 50.9% (821 out of 1,614) of cases reported under Dowry Prohibition Act during the year 2013 were registered in Bengaluru city alone.

City wise patterns of rape cases reported in the year 2013 reveals that rape cases in 49 out of 53 Cities, offenders were known to victims, these cities were Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh City, Chennai, Coimbatore, Dhanbad, Durg-Bhilainagar, Faridabad, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jamshedpur, Jodhpur, Kannur, Kanpur, Kochi, Kollam, Kota, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madurai, Malappuram, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nasik, Patna, Pune, Raipur, Rajkot, Ranchi, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Tiruchirapalli, Vadodara, Varanasi, Vasai Virar, Vijaywada and Vishakhapatnam.

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## **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 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Therefore an offence committed on a victim under the age of 18 years is construed as crime against children for the purpose of analysis in this chapter.

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

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

during 2001 and later years may not be comparable with the figures of year 2000 and before.

The crime rate for crimes committed against children has been calculated using children population only (upto 18 years of age) based on Ministry Of Health & Family Welfare's mid-year estimated children population.

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

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

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

- 1) **Crime against children punishable under the Indian penal code (IPC) are:**
  - a) Murder (Section 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.

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2013

( All India 58,224 )



**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



- d) Abetment to suicide (abetment by other persons for commitment of suicide by children) Section 305 IPC.
- e) Exposure & abandonment (Crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment): Section 317 IPC.
- f) Kidnapping & abduction:
- i) Kidnapping from India (Section 360 IPC).
  - ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361 IPC).
  - iii) Kidnapping for ransom (Section 364 A ).
  - iv) Kidnapping for murder (Section 364 ).
  - v) Kidnapping for camel racing etc. (Section 363 IPC).
  - vi) Kidnapping for begging (Section 363-A IPC).
  - vii) Kidnapping to compel her marriage (Section 366 IPC).
  - viii) Kidnapping for slavery etc. (Section 367 IPC).
  - ix) Kidnapping child for stealing from its person (under 10 years of age only) (Section 369 IPC).
- g) Procurement of minor girls (for forcing or seducing to illicit intercourse) (Section 366-A IPC).
- h) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC).
- i) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC).
- j) Rape (Section 376 IPC)
- 2) **Crime against children punishable under 'Special and local laws' are:**
- a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (where minors are abused in prostitution).
  - b) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) Act, 1986.
  - c) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
  - d) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

**Note:**

It is to be noted that the Bureau is compiling data on 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006', which also includes Child Marriage Restrain Act.

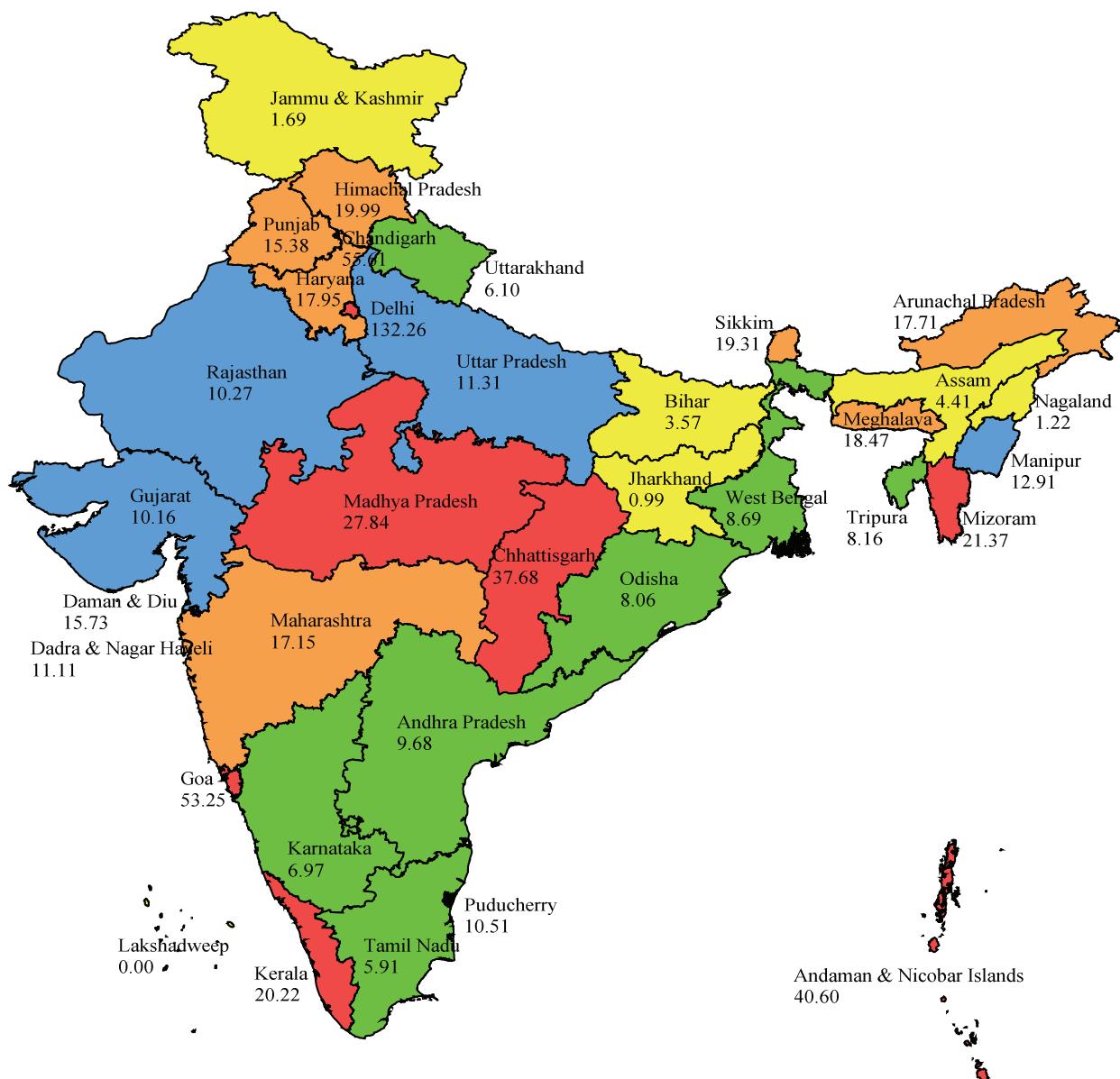
**Crime incidence**

(Incidence- 58,224)

A total of 58,224 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2013 as compared to 38,172 cases during 2012, showing an increase of 52.5%. Some IPC crimes have shown a substantial increase during 2013 as compared to 2012. These crimes were kidnapping & abduction (54.2%), procurement of minor girls (51.3%), abetment to suicide (49.3%) and rape (44.7%). Uttar Pradesh accounted for 16.9% of total crimes committed against children reported in the country. The next in order was Madhya Pradesh (14.2%), Delhi (12.4%) and Maharashtra (11.0%).

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2013

**( All India 13.23 )**



### Rate of Crime

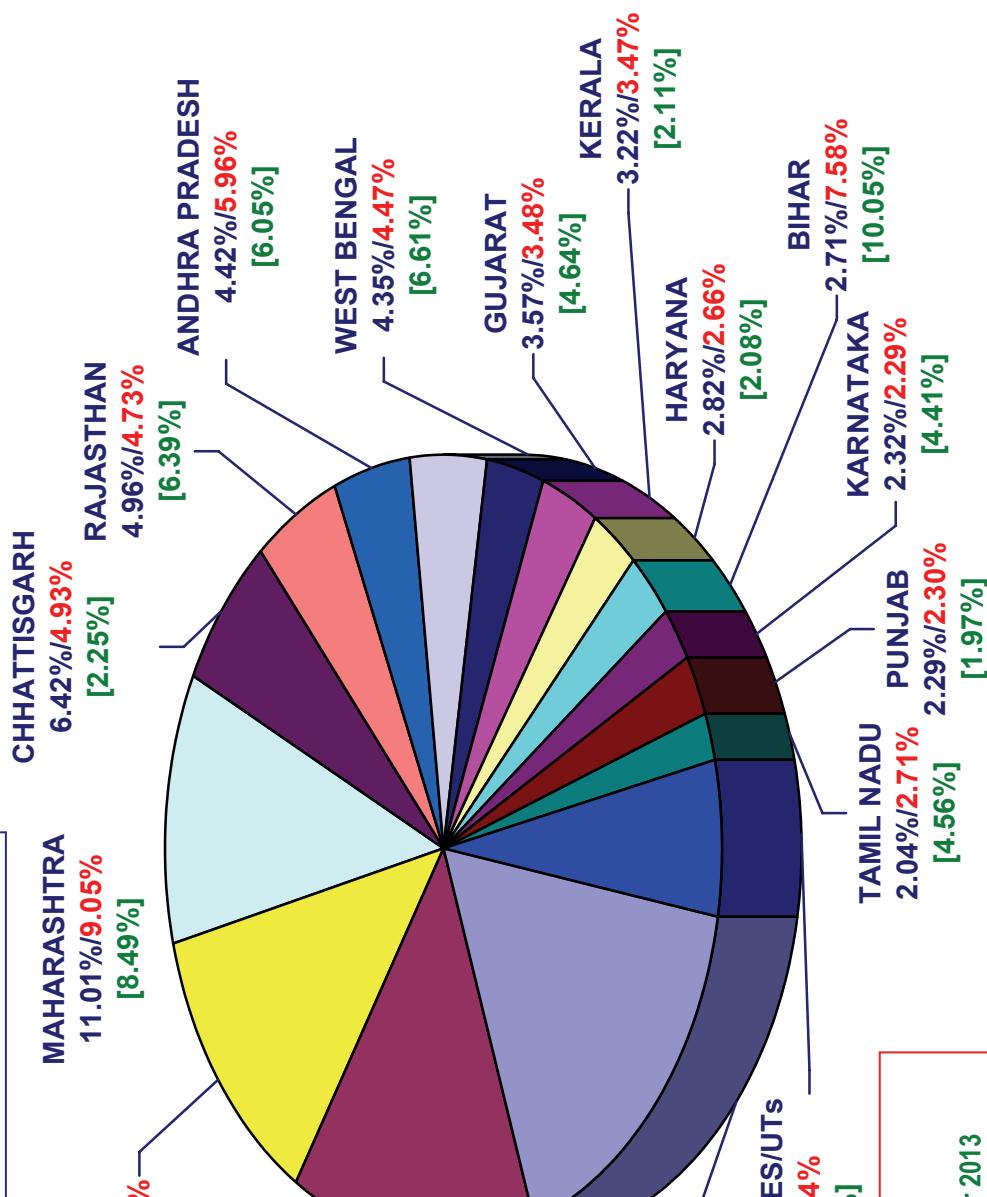


Note:

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

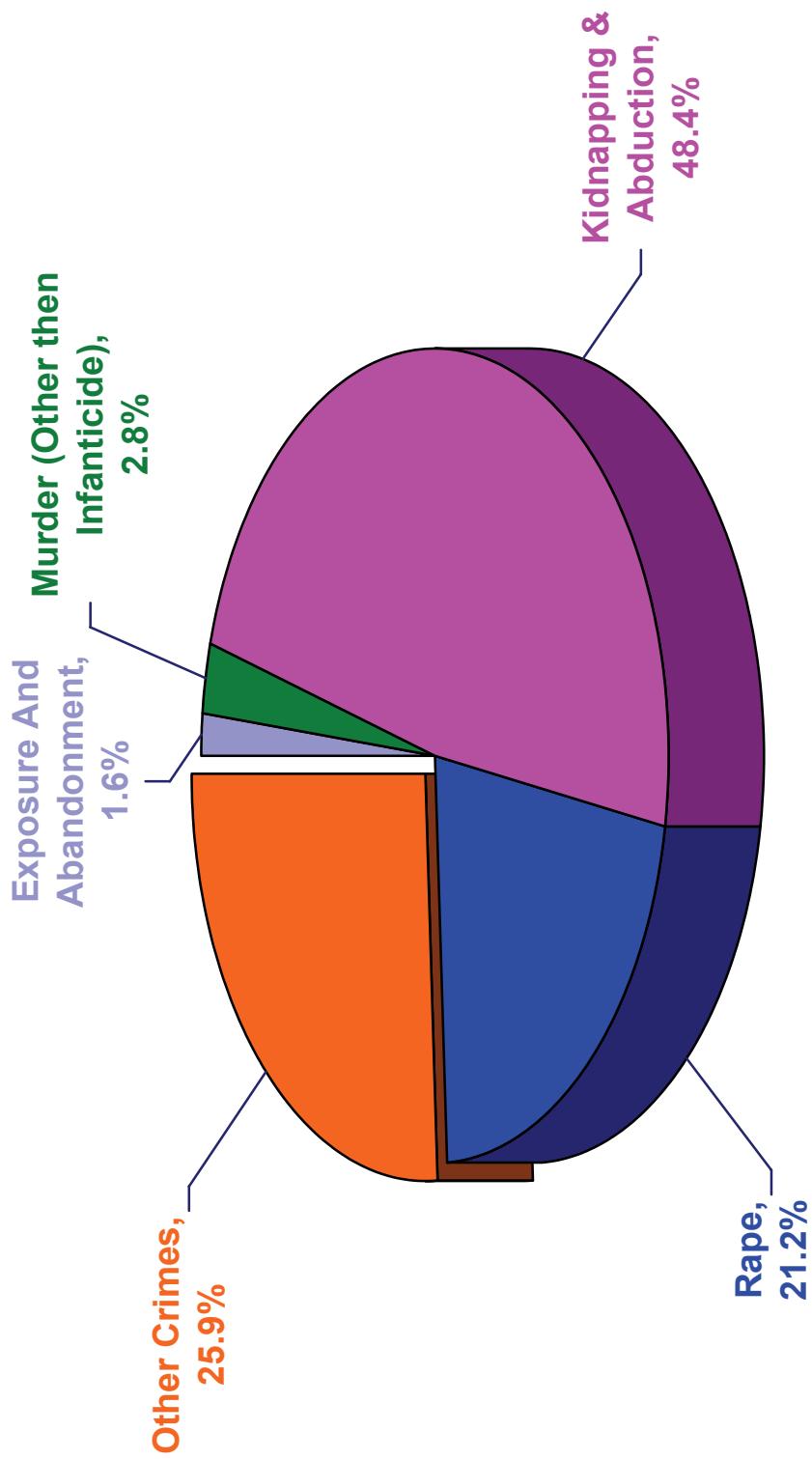
Estimated population of Children (upto 18 years) used for calculation of Crime Rate.

## Crime against children – State/UT-wise distribution during 2013 / 2012



Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2013  
 Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2012  
 Percentage of Children Population w.r.t. to All India for 2013

**Crime against children crime head-wise  
percentage distribution during 2013**



**Figure 6.2**

## **Crime rate**

(Rate- 13.2)

The crime rate i.e. incidence of crimes committed against children per one lakh population of children was observed as 13.2 at All India level during 2013. The crime rate was highest in Delhi (132.3) followed by Chandigarh (55.6), Goa (53.3), A&N Islands (40.6), Chhattisgarh (37.7) and Madhya Pradesh (27.8) as compared to the national average of 13.2.

## **Crime head-wise analysis**

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

### **Murder (Including Infanticide) (Sec. 302 IPC and 315 IPC)**

(Incidence- 1,739 Rate- 0.4)

A total of 1,739 cases of murder of children (including infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,678 cases in 2012 resulting in an increase of 3.6% in 2013 over 2012. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (492) accounting for 28.3% of the total cases reported in the country. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Nagaland, Sikkim, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report any case of child homicide during the year 2013.

### **Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)**

(Incidence- 82 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 82 Infanticide cases were reported in the country during the 2013. The incidents increased by 1.2% in the year 2013 over 2012 (from 81 cases in 2012 to 82 in 2013). Maximum of infanticides were reported in Chhattisgarh (15 cases) followed by Tamil Nadu (13 cases)

and Uttar Pradesh (10 cases), together accounting for 46.3% of total such incidents reported at National level.

## **Rape**

### **(Sec. 376 IPC)**

(Incidence- 12,363 Rate- 2.8)

A total of 12,363 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2013 as compared to 8,541 in 2012 accounting for an increase of 44.7% during the year 2013. Maximum of child rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (2,112 cases) followed by Maharashtra (1,546 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,381 cases). These three States together accounted for 40.8% of the total child rape cases reported in the country.

On an average, 3 children out of one lakh children population are victims of rape. For every one lakh children population, maximum of such incidents were reported in Mizoram and A & N Island (16 children each) followed by Delhi (14 children), Sikkim and Goa (12 children each).

## **Kidnapping & abduction**

### **(Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)**

(Incidence-28,167 Rate-6.4)

A total of 28,167 cases of kidnapping & abduction of children were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 18,266 cases in the previous year accounting for a increase of 54.2%. Uttar Pradesh (6,002 cases) followed by Delhi (5,809 cases) has accounted for 21.3% and 20.6% respectively of the total cases reported in the country.

On an average, 107 children for every one lakh children population were victims of

**Table-6 (A)**  
**Crimes against children in the country and % variation in 2013 over 2012**

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year			% Variation in 2013 over 2012
		2011	2012	2013	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1,451	1,597	1,657	3.8
2.	Infanticide	63	81	82	1.2
3.	Rape	7,112	8,541	12,363	44.7
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	15,284	18,266	28,167	54.2
5.	Foeticide	132	210	221	5.2
6.	Abetment of suicide	61	144	215	49.3
7.	Exposure & abandonment	700	821	930	13.3
8.	Procurement of minor girls	862	809	1,224	51.3
9.	Buying of girls for prostitution	27	15	6	-60.0
10.	Selling of girls for prostitution	113	108	100	-7.4
11.	Other crimes (including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006)	7,293	7,580	13,259	74.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,098</b>	<b>38,172</b>	<b>58,224</b>	<b>52.5</b>

kidnapping & abduction in Delhi as compared to the national level average of 6.4 during 2013.

**Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC)**  
*(Incidence-221 Rate-Negligible)*

A total of 221 cases of foeticide were reported in the country during 2013 as compared to 210 cases in the year 2012 indicating a rise of 5.2%. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have reported 79 cases, 34 cases, 21 cases and 17 cases respectively of such crimes.

**Abetment to suicide**  
**(Sec. 305 IPC)**  
*(Incidence- 215)*

215 cases of abetment to suicide of children were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 144 cases in the year 2012 denoting an increase of 49.3% during 2013.

**Exposure & abandonment**  
**(Sec. 317 IPC)**  
*(Incidence-930 Rate- 0.2)*

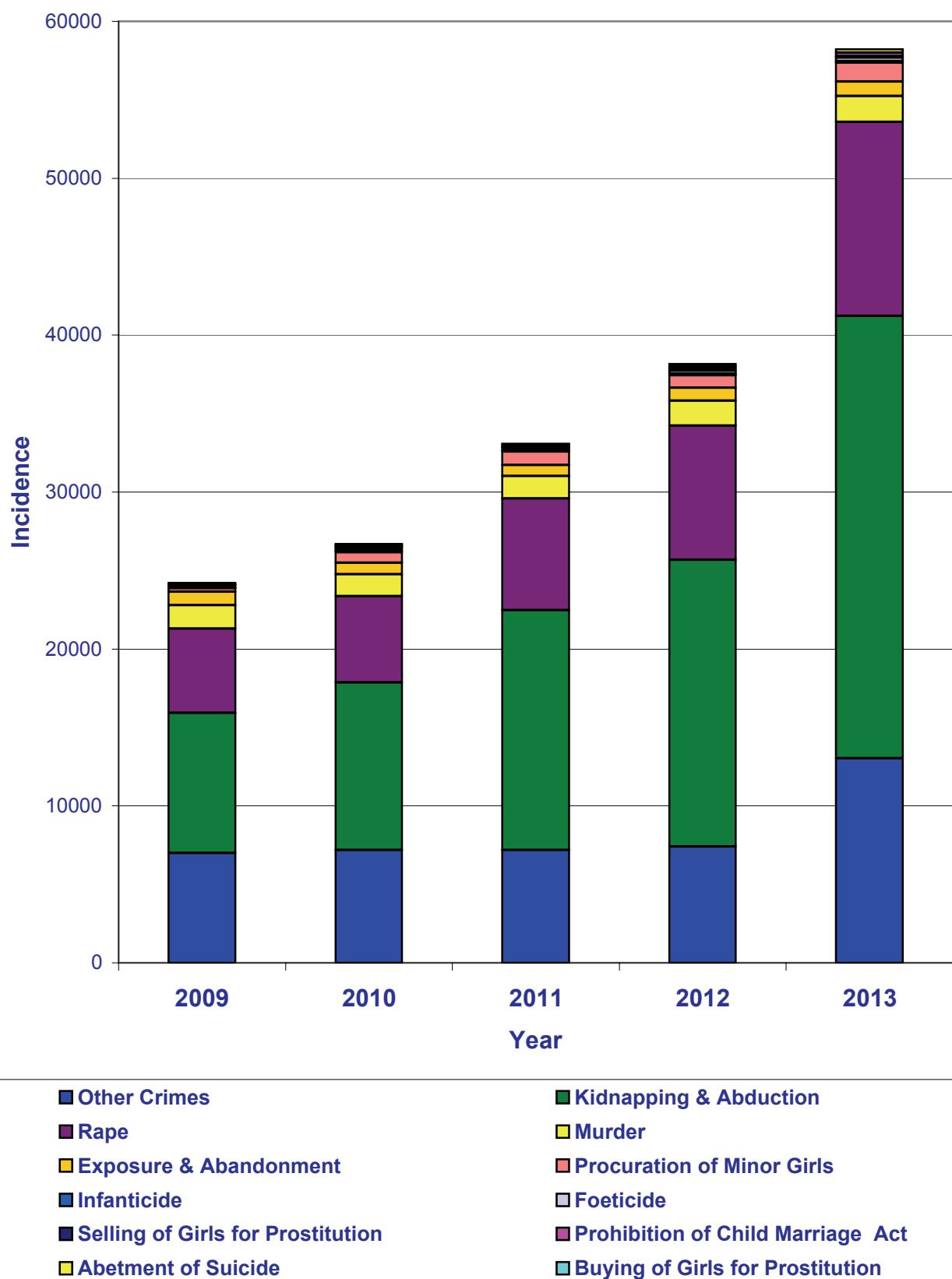
A total of 930 cases were reported during 2013 as compared to 821 cases during 2012 showing an increase of 13.3% during the year 2013. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such cases (259 out of 930 cases), followed by Rajasthan (226 out of 930 cases) accounting 27.9% and 24.3% of total such incidents reported at the National level.

**Procurement of minor girls**  
**(Sec. 366A IPC)**  
*(Incidence-1,224 Rate 0.3)*

1,224 cases were reported in the year 2013 as compared to 809 such cases in the year 2012, accounting for an increase of 51.3% over 2012. West Bengal has reported 486 such cases indicating a

## Crime head wise incidence of crime against children during 2009-2013

Figure 6.3



share of 39.7% at the national level followed by Bihar (193) and Assam (129). Details are given at **Table 6(A)**.

### **Buying/selling of girls for prostitution (Sec. 373/372 IPC)**

*(Incidence...6/100)*

6 cases of 'buying of girls under section 373 of IPC' and 100 cases of 'selling of girls under section 372 of IPC' for prostitution were reported in the country during the year 2013 against 15 and 108 such cases respectively in the year 2012. Jharkhand and Maharashtra (2 cases each) accounted for 33.3% each of total cases of 'buying of girls for prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 69.0% (69 cases out of 100 cases) of the total cases of 'selling of girls for prostitution' reported in the country.

### **Disposal of crimes by police & courts**

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by police & courts has already been discussed in detail in **Chapter-4**. The average charge-sheeting rate for all the crimes against children (IPC & SLL) was 83.4% in 2013, which is marginally lower than charge-sheeting rate of 2012(84.7%). The highest charge sheet rate was observed in cases under 'rape' (98.3%) followed by 'prohibition of child marriage act' (95.1%), 'selling of girl for prostitution' and 'murder' (89.2% each). The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of 'exposure & abandonment' (10.7%). The details are presented in **Table-6.5**.

The conviction rate at the national level for these crimes stood

at 30.9%. The conviction rate under crime head 'foeticide' (52.2%) was highest followed by 'Infanticide' (other than murder) (44.0%) during the year 2013. 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**. 70.5% of arrested persons (50,933 out of 72,282 arrested persons) for these crimes were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 6,970 persons were convicted representing 31.1% conviction rate of arrested persons, which is almost same as conviction rate (case-wise) for crimes committed against children (30.9%).

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## Chapter-6A

### Human Trafficking

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

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

#### IPC Crimes

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

#### SLL Crimes

- i) Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956
- ii) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

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

- i) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976

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

#### **Reported Incidents of crime (Incidence: 3,940)**

A total of 3,940 incidents of crimes under various provisions of laws (for which data is being collected for this report) relating to human trafficking were reported in the country during the year 2013 as compared to 3,554 during the year 2012 recording an increase of 10.9% during the year 2013.

#### **Trend of incidents of human trafficking during 2009 - 2013**



A trend line of incidents of human trafficking is showing a steady rising during 2009 – 2013. From 2,848 cases relating to human trafficking reported during 2009, it rose to 3,422 cases in 2010. It further rose to 3,517 cases in 2011, 3,554 cases in 2012 and 3,940 cases in 2013.

#### **Crime Rate**

*(Crime rate: 0.3)*

Crime rate remained same during the year 2013 as compared to the year 2012.

### Trend Analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2009 to 2013 along with percentage variation in the year 2013 over 2012 are presented in **Table-6A(A)**. The crime under human trafficking during the year 2013 has increased by 38.3% over 2009.

**Importation of Girls from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 31)*

A decline of 47.5% has been observed in such cases as 31 cases were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 59 cases in the previous year (2012). West Bengal (9 cases), Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (7 cases each) together accounting for nearly two-third (74.2%) of total such cases at the national level.

**Procuration of minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 1,224)*

A total of 1,224 cases were reported in the year 2013 as compared to 809 such cases in 2012, showing an increase of 51.3% over 2012. West Bengal has reported 486 such cases indicating a share of 39.7% at the national level followed by Bihar (193 cases) (15.8%) and Assam (129 cases) (10.5%). A mixed trend was observed in these cases during the last four years. Details are given in **Table 6A(A)** and **Table 6A(C)**.

### Selling of Girls for Prostitution

**(Sec. 372 IPC)**

*(Incidence: 100)*

100 cases of selling of girls for prostitution were reported in the country during 2013 against 108 such cases in 2012, thus indicating a decrease of 7.4% over 2012. West Bengal has accounted for 69.0% (69 cases out of 100 cases) of the total cases of selling of girls for prostitution reported in the country.

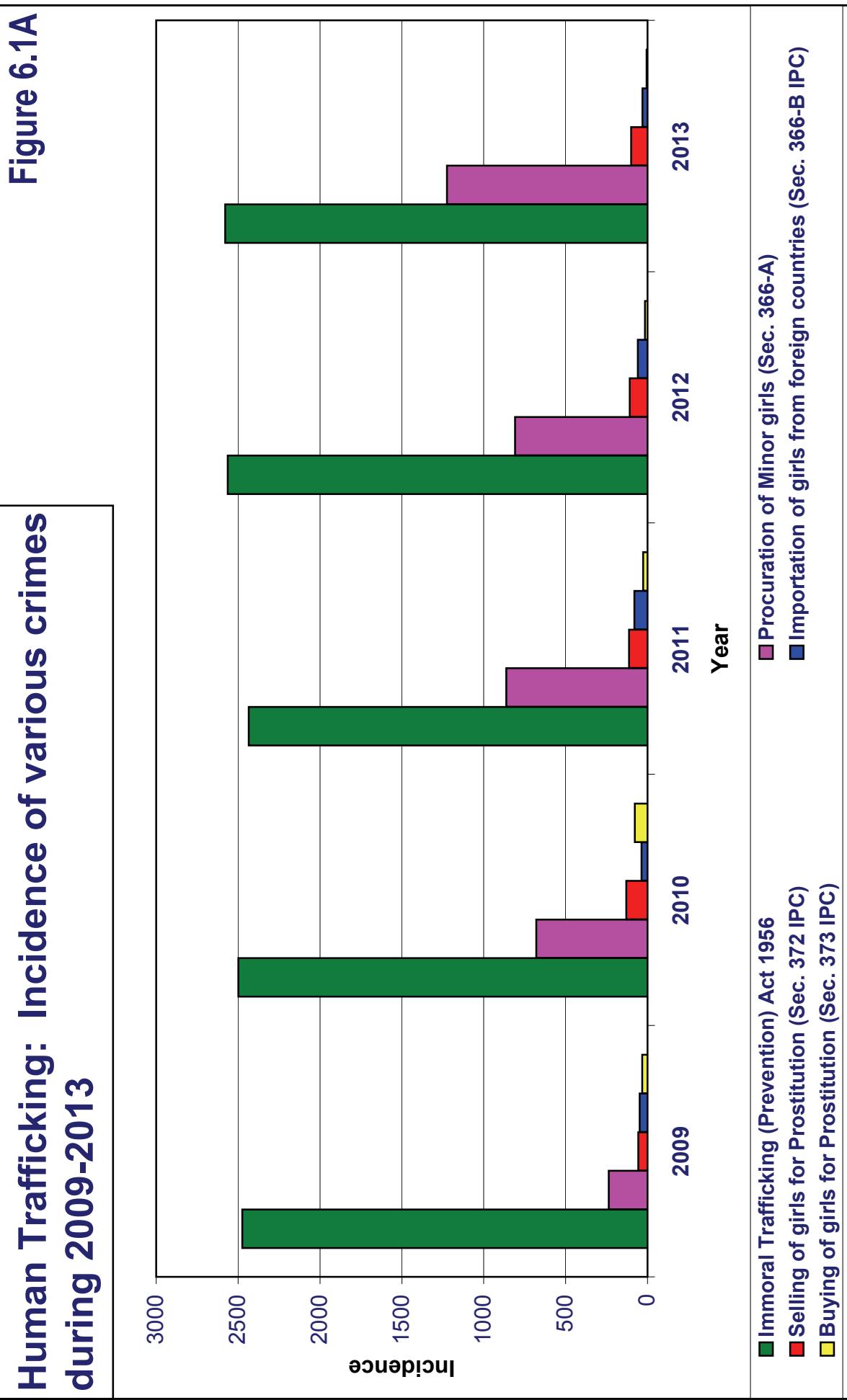
**Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)**  
*(Incidence: 6)*

6 cases of buying of girls for prostitution were reported in the country during the year 2013. This indicates a 60.0% decrease in the incidence over 2012 when 15 cases were reported in the country. Jharkhand and Maharashtra (2 cases each) together accounted for 66.7% cases reported in the country.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**  
*(Incidence: 2,579 Rate: 0.2)*

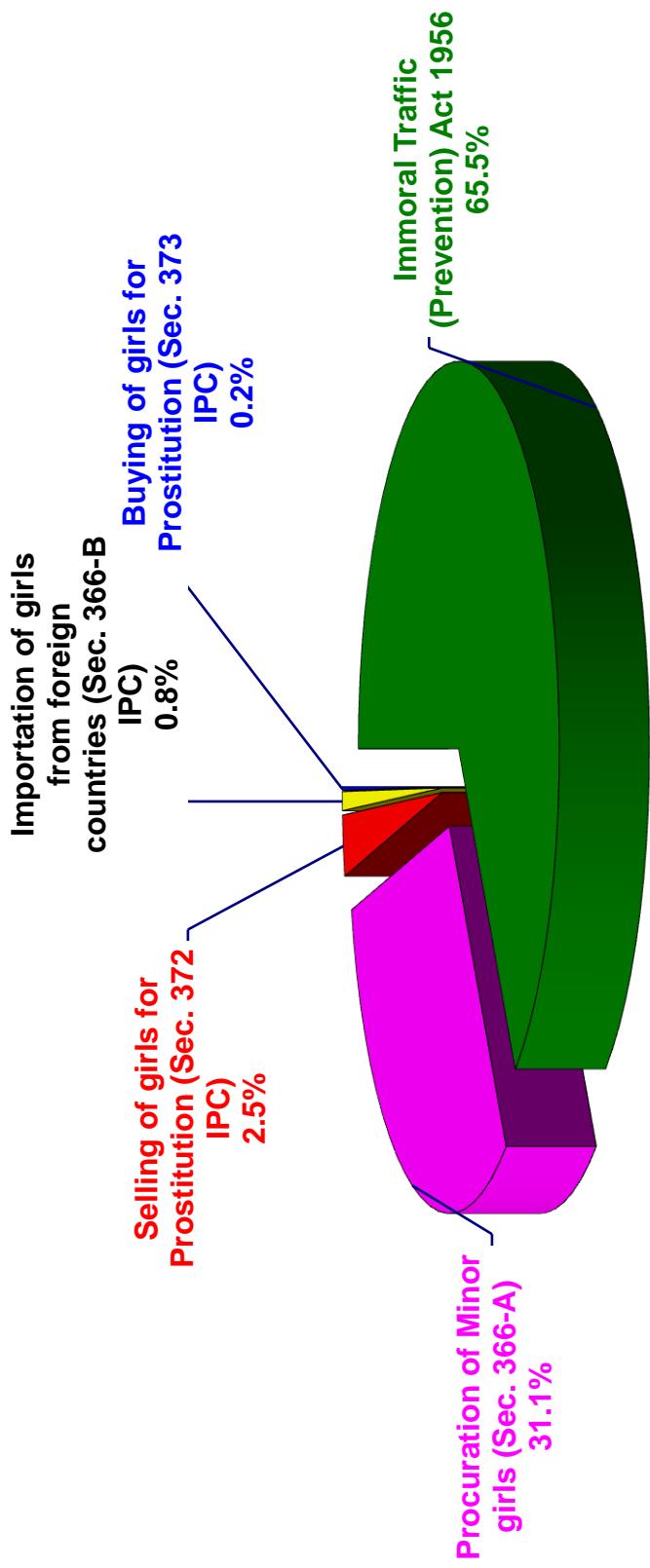
Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 0.6% during the year 2013 as compared to the previous year (2,563 cases). 21.3% (549 cases out of 2,579 cases) of such cases were reported in Tamil Nadu while Andhra Pradesh has accounted for 19.0% (489 out of 2,579 cases) of such cases. Among UTs, Delhi has reported the highest number of such cases (20 out of 2,579 cases).

## Human Trafficking: Incidence of various crimes during 2009-2013



## **Human Trafficking: Percentage distribution during 2013**

**Figure 6.2A**



**Table-6A(A)**

**Crime head-wise incidence of various crimes under human trafficking during 2009 - 2013 and percentage variation in 2013 over 2012**

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2013 over 2012
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1.	Procuration of minor girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	237	679	862	809	1,224	51.3
2.	Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)	48	36	80	59	31	-47.5
3.	Selling of girls for prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	57	130	113	108	100	-7.4
4.	Buying of girls for prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	32	78	27	15	6	-60.0
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	2,579	0.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>10.9</b>

The total number of cases registered under these heads of human trafficking has shown an increasing trend during the last 5 years. Details may be seen at **Table-6A(B)**.

States/UTs wise cases registered during 2012 are given at **Table 6A(C)**.

**Table-6A(B)**

**IPC crimes, SLL crimes and crimes under human trafficking during 2009 – 2013**

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC crimes	Total SLL crimes	Cases under human trafficking	Rate of crime under human trafficking
1.	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
2.	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3
3.	2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	3,517	0.3
4.	2012	23,87,188	36,54,371	3,554	0.3
5.	2013	26,47,722	39,92,656	3,940	0.3

**Table 6A(C)**  
**Cases registered under human trafficking during 2013**

Sl. No.	State / UT	Buying of girls for prostitution	Selling of girls for prostitution	Procuration of minor girls	Importation of girls	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	40	0	489	531
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	2
3	Assam	0	0	129	2	18	149
4	Bihar	0	3	193	7	64	267
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	44	1	8	53
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	28	28
7	Gujarat	0	2	0	0	76	78
8	Haryana	0	2	0	2	63	67
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	4	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	0	1	2
11	Jharkhand	2	5	17	2	11	37
12	Karnataka	0	1	71	0	340	412
13	Kerala	0	0	15	0	180	195
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	21	7	22	53
15	Maharashtra	2	13	41	0	289	345
16	Manipur	0	0	22	0	0	22
17	Meghalaya	0	0	8	0	4	12
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	1
20	Odisha	0	0	79	0	27	106
21	Punjab	0	0	1	0	137	138
22	Rajasthan	1	0	54	1	74	130
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	549	549
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	37	37
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	13	14
28	West Bengal	1	69	486	9	104	669
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>3,902</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	4	4
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	6	6
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	2	2
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	6	6
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	20	20
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (UTs)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Total (All-India)</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,940</b>

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## **Chapter-7**

### **Crime against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes**

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

#### **Constitutional rights**

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

The problems of social inequality and class divide in a country like India with heterogeneous groups and sub-groups needs to be recognised and resolved by all available democratic measures including special legislations to deal with particular acts constituting

offences against such weaker sections of the society. 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' are two such identified social groups. Article 46 of the constitution of India expressly provides that the State shall promote the educational and economic upliftment of the weaker sections of the society, in particular of SCs & STs with special care and shall protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitation.

#### **Legal rights**

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

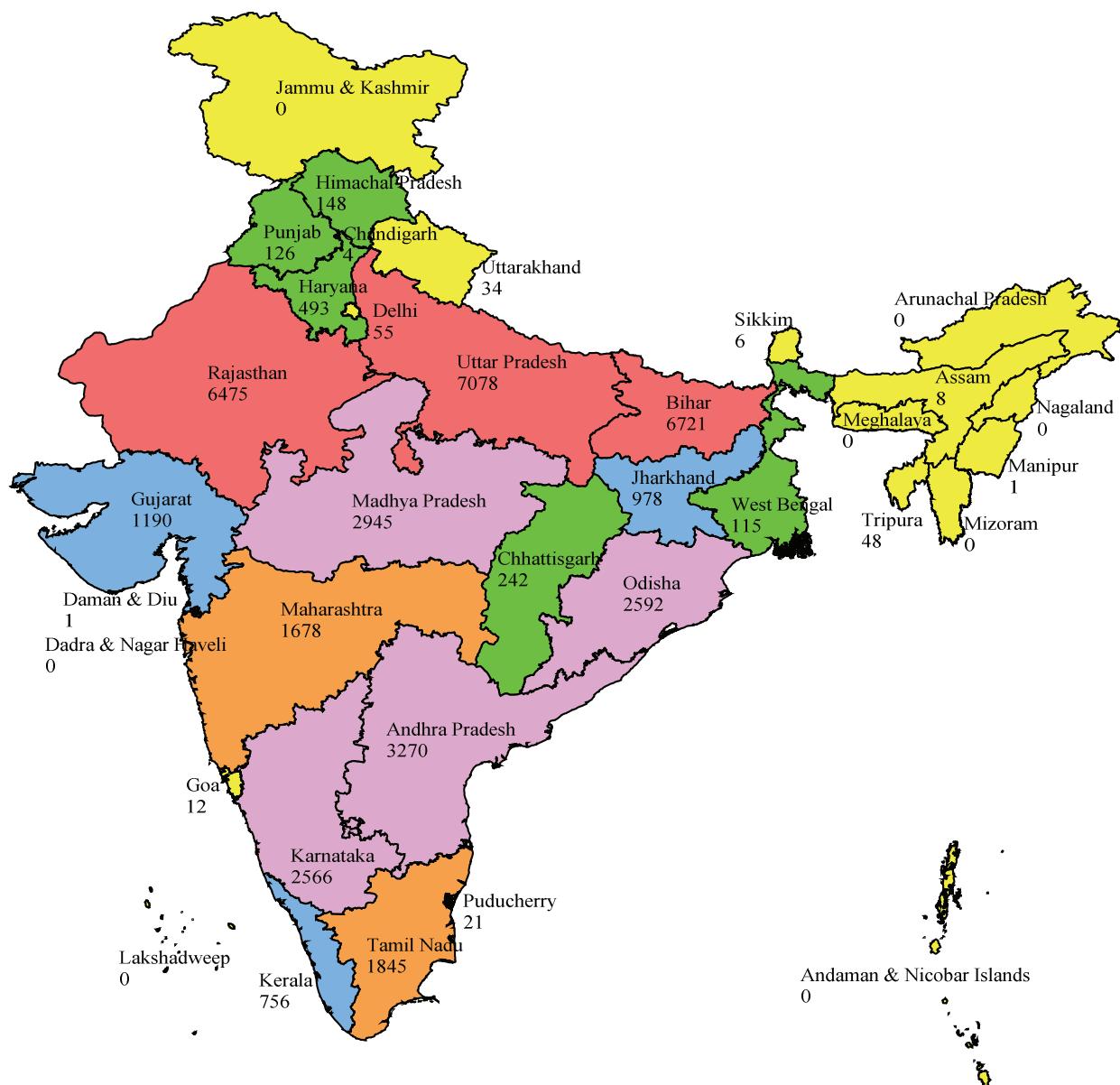
The major legal enactments at the national level are:

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

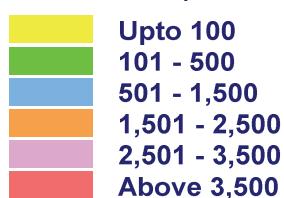
The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance of Article 17 of the constitution to abolish untouchability and its practice in any form.

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2013

**( All India 39,408 )**



### Incidence (No. of Cases)



The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was brought into force from 30<sup>th</sup> January 1990 in order to check and deter crimes against SCs/STs by persons belonging to other communities. These enactments have extended the positive discrimination in favour of SCs and STs to the field of criminal law in as much as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than the corresponding offences under Indian penal code (IPC) and other laws. Special Courts have been established in major states for speedy trial of cases registered exclusively under these Acts.

Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

The crimes under IPC such as 'murder', 'hurt', 'rape', etc. or under Special Acts such as The Protection of Civil Rights Act and The 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.

### Classification of crimes

The crimes against persons belonging to 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)

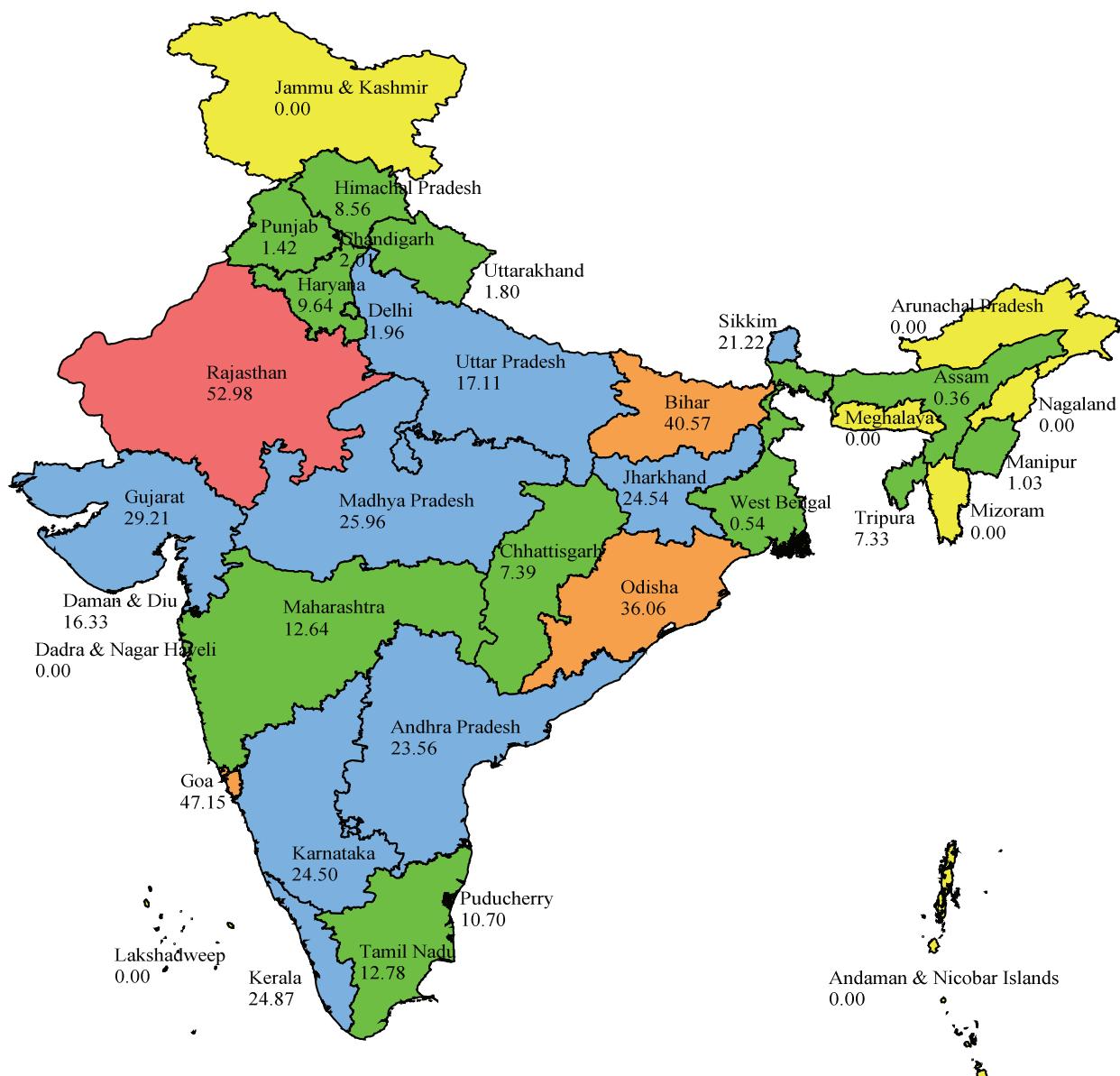
#### 2) Under Special Laws (SL)

- (i) The Protection of Civil Rights Acts, 1955
- (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled

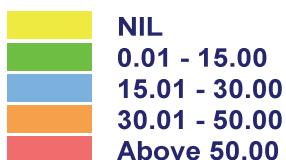
The data on crimes against SCs/STs are being compiled with provision for district-wise reporting of these crimes with effect from the year 2001. Cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have been segregated for SCs and STs to have clear picture of all the crimes against each category. Cumulative totals of data available on monthly basis were used for analysis till 2000 which did not distinguish true or false cases, therefore, the incidence of crime reported in the year 2001 and later years may not be comparable with figures of earlier years.

The 'Crime Rate' for crimes committed against SCs and STs has been calculated using only the population of SC and ST respectively based on The Population Census 2011.

# **RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2013 ( All India 19.57 )**



## Rate of Crime



### Note:

Rate of Crime against Scheduled Castes means number of crimes against Scheduled Castes per one lakh population of SCs. Population of SCs based on the Population Census 2011 was used for calculation of Crime Rate.

## **Crime against Scheduled Castes**

### **Incidence of Crime - National (Incidence (IPC+SLL): 39,408)**

The year 2013 has witnessed an increase of 17.1% in crime committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes as 33,655 cases reported in the year 2012 which increased to 39,408 cases in the year 2013. An increase in incidents of the crimes was observed in all crime heads except arson during 2013 over 2012. An increase of 66.7%, 31.5%, 28.2%, 27.1 and 11.1% was reported under crime heads 'dacoity', 'rape', 'kidnapping & abduction', 'hurt' and 'SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' respectively in the year 2013 over previous year (2012). A decrease of 11.7% was reported under crime head 'arson' during the year 2013 over the year 2012. Uttar Pradesh, sharing 20.5% of SC population, has accounted for 18.0% (7,078 out of 39,408 cases) of total such cases reported in the country followed by Bihar (17.0%) (6,721 cases), Rajasthan (16.4%) (6,475 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (8.3%) (3,270 cases).

### **Crime rate (Crime rate: 19.6)**

The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 19.6 during the year 2013. Rajasthan has reported the highest crime rate of 52.98 in the year 2013 followed by Goa (47.1), Bihar (40.2), Odisha (36.1), and Gujarat (29.2) against the national average of 19.6.

## **Crime head-wise Analysis of crimes against Scheduled Castes**

### **Murder (Incidence: 676)**

A total of 676 cases of murder were reported in the country during the year 2013 as compared to 651 cases in the year 2012 registering an increase of 3.8%. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 32.8% of the total murder cases reported in the country (222 out of 676 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 11.4% (77 out of 676 cases).

### **Hurt (Incidence: 4,901 Rate: 2.4)**

A total of 4,901 cases of hurt were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 3,855 cases in the year 2012 in the country registering an increase of 27.1% during the year 2013 as compared to the year 2012. Madhya Pradesh (817 cases), Andhra Pradesh (659 cases) and Odisha (646 cases) together accounted for 43.3% of the 4,901 such cases reported at national level during the year 2013.

### **Rape (Incidence: 2,073 Rate: 2.1)**

A total of 2,073 cases of rape of women belonging to Scheduled castes were reported in the country during the year 2013 as compared to 1,576 cases in the year 2012, showing an increase of 31.5%. Madhya Pradesh has reported 397 cases accounting for 19.1% of the total 2073 cases reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 18.9% (391 out of 2,073 cases).

**Kidnapping & Abduction**  
*(Incidence: 628)*

A total of 628 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 490 cases in the year 2012, reporting an increase of 28.2%. Uttar Pradesh has reported 48.4% (304 out of 628 cases) of

**Robbery**  
*(Incidence: 62)*

A total of 62 cases of robbery were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 40 cases in the previous year thus reporting an increase of 55.0%. Maharashtra (22) and Gujarat (16) together accounted for 61.3% of total cases reported in the country.

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

Sl. No.	Crime-head	Year					% Variation in 2013 over 2012
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	624	570	673	651	676	3.84
2	Rape	1,346	1,349	1,557	1,576	2,073	31.54
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	512	511	616	490	628	28.16
4	Dacoity	44	42	36	27	45	66.67
5	Robbery	70	75	54	40	62	55.00
6	Arson	195	150	169	214	189	-11.68
7	Hurt	4,410	4,376	4,247	3,855	4,901	27.13
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	168	143	67	62	62	0.00
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	11,143	10,513	11,342	12,576	13,975	11.12
10	Others	15,082	14,983	14,958	14,164	16,797	18.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,594</b>	<b>32,712</b>	<b>33,719</b>	<b>33,655</b>	<b>39,408</b>	<b>17.09</b>

such incidences during the year during 2013.

**Dacoity**  
*(Incidence: 45)*

A total of 45 cases of dacoity were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 27 cases in the year 2012 thus reporting an increase of 66.7%. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of 26 such cases, accounting for 57.8% of total cases reported at national level during 2013.

**Arson**  
*(Incidence: 189)*

A total of 189 cases of arson were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 214 cases in the year 2012 thus reporting a decline of 11.7%. Bihar has reported the highest number of 51 cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (29 cases) Rajasthan (26 cases), these three States accounted 56.1% of total such cases reported in the country.

### **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955** *(Incidence: 62)*

A total of 62 cases were reported during the year 2013. Maharashtra has reported the 21 cases of such crimes followed by Puducherry (15 cases), Karnataka (11 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (6 cases) during the year 2013. These four States together have accounted for 85.5% of total cases reported in the country.

### **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** *(Incidence: 13,975 Rate: 6.9)*

A total of 13,975 cases were reported under this Act during the year 2013 as compared to 12,576 in the year 2012, thus reporting an increase of 11.1%. Bihar has reported 5,584 cases accounting for 39.9% of the total cases reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh (13.2%) (1,847 cases), Odisha (12.8%) (1,785 cases), and Karnataka (9.9%)(1,380 cases). At 33.7, the highest rate of crime was reported in Bihar as compared to national rate of 6.9.

### **Crimes against Scheduled Tribes** *(Incidence : 6,793 Rate: 6.5)*

A total of 6,793 cases of crimes(IPC+SLL) committed against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during the year 2013 as compared to 5,922 cases in the year 2012, thus showing an increase of 14.7% in 2013 over 2012. This increase was observed under crime heads 'rape', 'kidnapping & abduction', 'dacoity', 'arson', 'hurt', 'protection of civil rights act' and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The details are presented in **Table-7 (B)**. Rajasthan has reported 24.3% (1,651 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 19.1% (1,296 cases) of the

total 13,975 such cases reported in the country during the year 2013. However the crime rate was highest in Kerala at 27.8 as compared to only 6.5 at the national level. Hence on an average, 28 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Kerala were victims of crimes per one lakh STs population during 2013.

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

### **Murder** *(Incidence: 122)*

A total of 122 cases of murder of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the year 2013 as compared to 156 cases in the year 2012, showing a decline of 21.8%. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of cases (42 cases) accounting for 34.4% cases followed by Rajasthan (21 cases) accounting for 17.2% of the total such cases reported in the country during the year 2013.

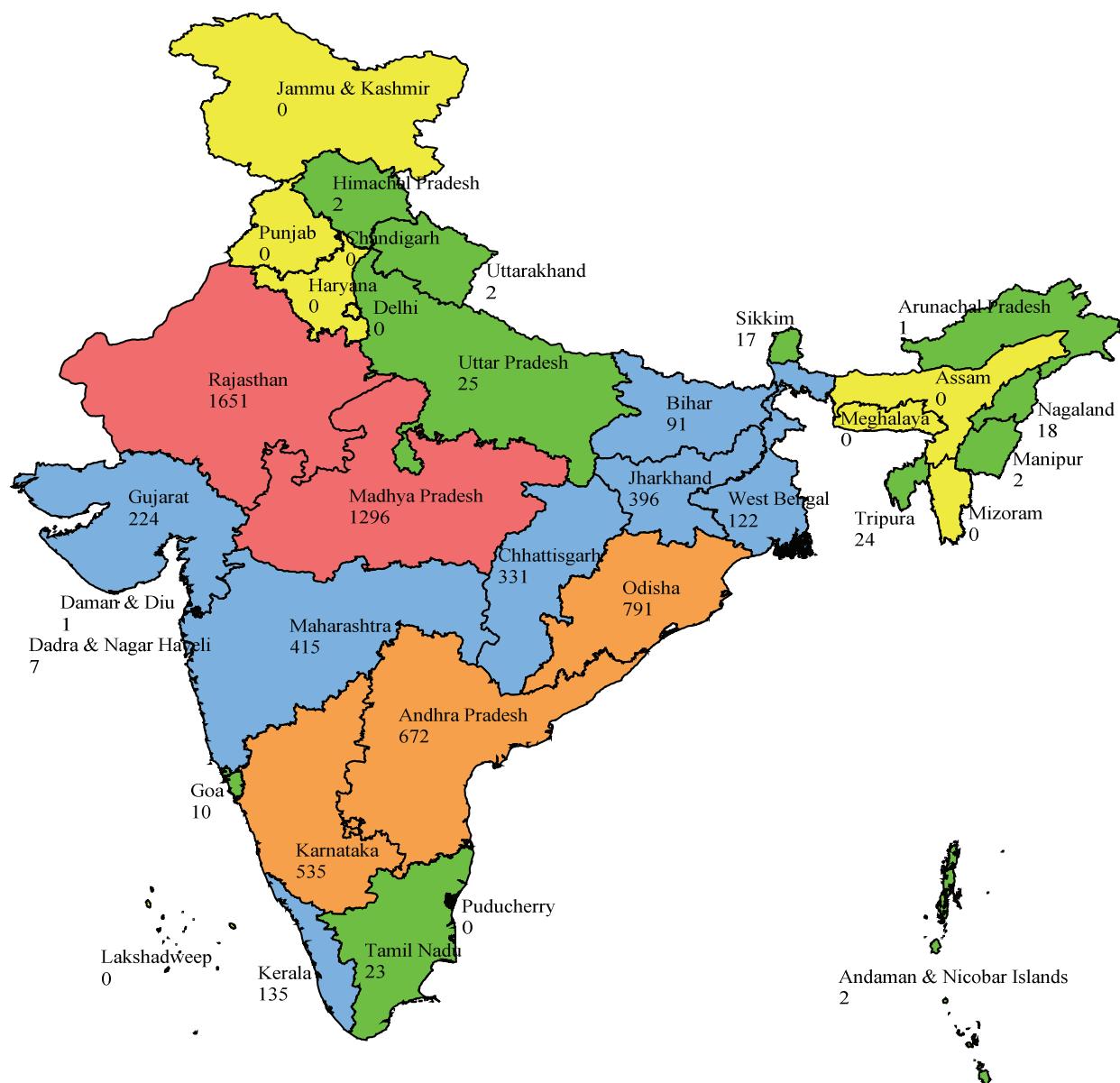
### **Rape** *(Incidence: 847)*

A total of 847 cases were reported in the year 2013 as compared to 729 cases in the year 2012, thus showing an increase of 16.2%. Madhya Pradesh has reported 329 cases accounting for 38.8% of the total cases in the country during the year 2013.

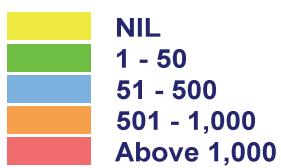
### **Kidnapping & Abduction** *(Incidence: 130)*

The incidents of Kidnapping & abduction have increased by 26.2% in the year 2013 over the year 2012 (from 103 cases in 2012 to 1,330 cases in 2013). Madhya Pradesh has

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2013 ( All India 6,793 )



### Incidence (No. of Cases)



reported 46 such cases followed by Gujarat and Rajasthan 22 cases each. These three States together accounted for 69.2% of the total 130 cases reported in the country.

#### **Dacoity**

*(Incidence: 8)*

A total of 8 cases were reported in the country during the year 2013. Maharashtra (6 cases), Gujarat and Odisha (1 case each) together accounted for 100% of such cases during the year 2013.

#### **Robbery**

*(Incidence: 7)*

A total of 7 cases were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 15 cases in the year 2012, indicating a decline of 53.3% in 2013 over 2012. Odisha (3 cases), Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (2 cases each) together accounted for 100% of such cases during the year 2013.

#### **Hurt**

*(Incidence: 930      Rate: 0.9)*

A total of 930 cases were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 816 cases in the year 2012, thus showing an increase of 14.0%. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 21.9% (204 cases) of total 930 cases reported in the country followed by Odisha (196 cases) and Rajasthan (120 cases). The highest crime rate of 6.4 was reported in Kerala as compared to the national average of 0.9.

#### **Arson**

*(Incidence: 33)*

A total of 33 cases were reported in the year 2013 as compared to 26 cases in the year 2012 showing an increase of 26.9%. Sikkim has accounted for 24.2%

(8 cases) of total 33 such cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan have reported 18.2% (6 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (5 Cases) (15.2%) of such crime during the year 2013.

#### **Protection of Civil Rights Act**

*(Incidence: 25)*

A total of 25 cases were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 2 cases in the year 2012, thus showing a steep increase in incidents of such cases in 2013 over 2012. Karnataka (14 cases) and Maharashtra (8 cases) together accounted for 88.0% of such cases during the year 2013.

#### **SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act**

*(Incidence: 1,390      Rate: 1.3)*

A total of 1,390 cases were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 1,311 cases in the year 2012, thus showing an increase of 6.0%. Odisha has accounted for 36.9% (513 cases) of the total 1,390 cases reported in the country followed by Karnataka (303 cases), Jharkhand (195 cases), Andhra Pradesh (126 cases) and Bihar (68 cases) accounted for 86.7% of such crime during the year 2013.

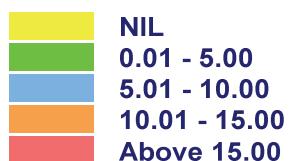
#### **Disposal of Crimes by Police Courts**

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by police and courts has already been discussed in detail in **Chapter-4**. The average charge-sheeting rate for the crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 89.9% and 94.2% respectively in comparison to national level general charge-sheeting rate of 79.5% for IPC crimes and 94.3% for SLL crimes.

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2013 ( All India 6.51 )



### Rate of Crime

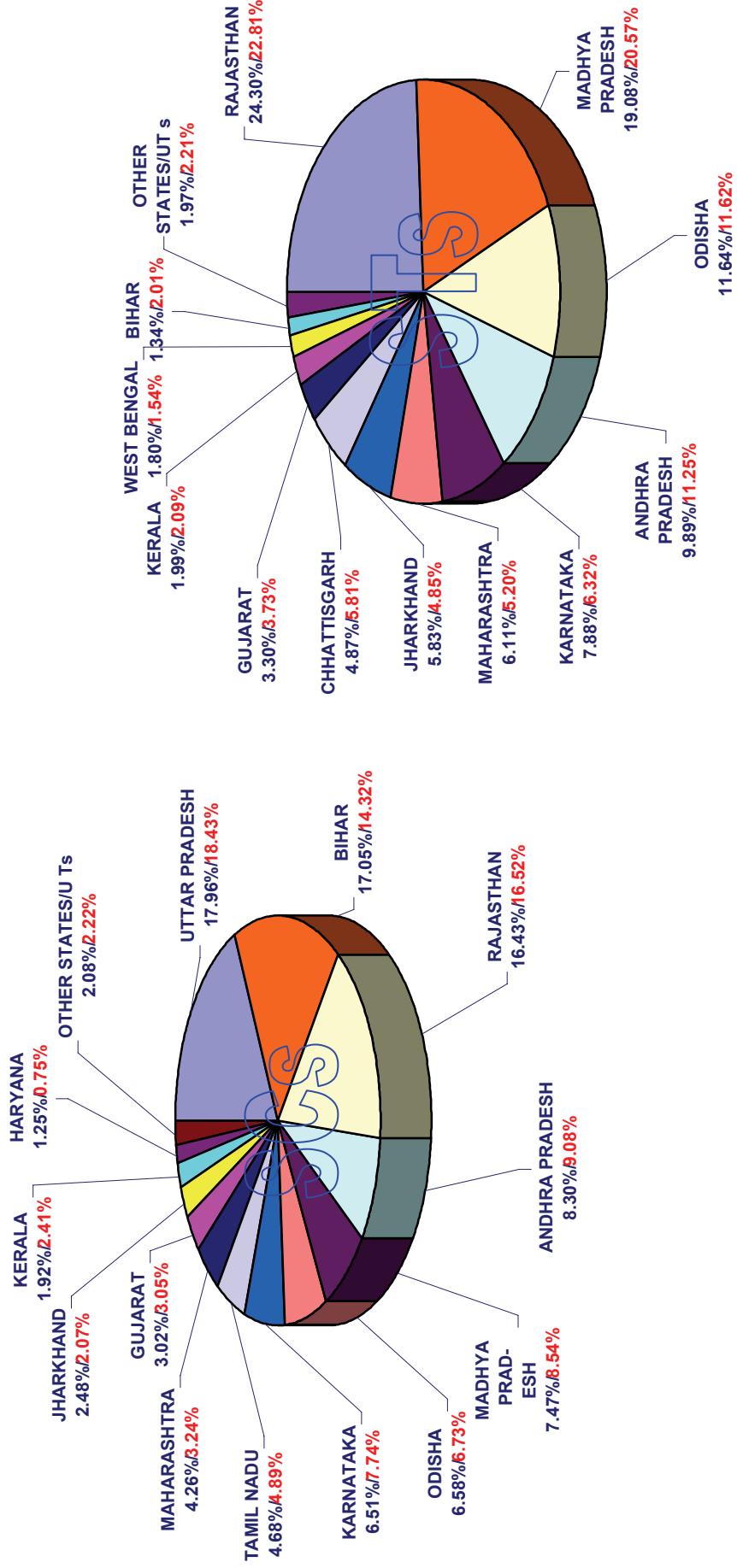


#### Note:

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

## Crime against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes - State/UT-wise during 2013/2012

**Figure 7.1**



**Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2013**  
**Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2012**

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

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2013 over 2012
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	118	142	143	156	122	-21.8
2	Rape	583	654	772	729	847	16.2
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	82	84	137	103	130	26.2
4	Dacoity	3	7	7	5	8	60.0
5	Robbery	24	5	9	15	7	-53.3
6	Arson	29	39	24	26	33	26.9
7	Hurt	787	941	803	816	930	14.0
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	2	5	7	2	25	1,150.0
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	944	1,169	1,154	1,311	1,390	6.0
10	Others	2,853	2,839	2,700	2,759	3,301	19.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>14.7</b>

The average conviction rate for crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stood at 23.8% and 16.4% respectively as compared to overall conviction rate of 40.2% relating to IPC cases and 90.9% 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

A total of 60,527 persons (70.6%) out of 85,748 persons (including persons under investigation of previous year), arrested for committing crimes against Scheduled Castes, were

charge-sheeted by the police, accounting for charge-sheet rate of 70.6%. A total of 8,719 persons were convicted by the court, out of 39,691 persons against whom trials were completed, representing a conviction rate of 22.0%.

8,964 persons out of 11,023 persons arrested for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes were charge-sheeted accounting for 81.3% charge-sheeting rate. A total of 1,100 persons were convicted out of 6,314 persons against whom trials were completed representing 17.4% conviction rate. The details are presented in **Table-7.17** to **Table-7.24**.

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## 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 (2003 - 2013) have been presented in **Table-8.1**. An increasing trend has been observed in the value of lost properties from 2003 to 2012. It, however, decreased by 37.3% from the year 2012 (₹21,07,194) to the year 2013 (₹13,21,931). During decadal period, an increase of 661.9% worth of properties loss was observed (from ₹1,73,504 in 2003 to ₹13,21,931 in 2013) on the other hand, during the period, percentage recovery of lost properties has declined by 48.3%.

Properties worth ₹13,21,931 lakh was stolen during the year 2013 and against this loss, properties worth ₹1,76,270 lakh was recovered. The percentage of recovery of stolen properties during the year 2013 was 13.3% which is higher than the previous year recovery percentage (6.7%). The net value of properties lost decreased by 37.27% over 2012 (from ₹21,07,194 lakh in 2012 to ₹13,21,931 lakh in 2013). The value of properties recovered has shown an increase of 24.3% (from ₹1,41,793 lakh in 2012 to ₹1,76,270 lakh in 2013) during the year 2013.

### Value of property stolen & recovered - States, UTs and Mega Cities

The State, UT and City-wise details regarding value of properties 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 properties at ₹4,31,590.3 lakh followed by Goa at ₹3,04,842.4 lakh and Kerala at ₹1,03,880 lakh. The highest worth of properties recovered at ₹31,959.4 lakh was reported in Maharashtra, accounting for 18.1% worth properties recovered in the country. Tamil Nadu had made 73.6% recovery (₹14,697.5 lakh worth properties recovered out of ₹19,981.5 lakh worth properties stolen) as against 13.3% at national level. Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan reported good percentage of recovery at 51.9%, 51.7% and 50.7% respectively. Among 53 mega cities, Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi cities have recorded a significant loss of properties worth ₹1,63,733.4 lakh, ₹75,269.4 lakh and ₹55,884.0 lakh respectively. The highest percentage recovery was reported from Tiruchirapalli (82.3%) followed by Coimbatore (79.2%), Madurai (79.0%) and Chennai (78.5%). It is to be noted that 85.0% worth of properties lost in West Bengal stolen from Kolkata city only.

### Category of offences - Incidence and Value

The crime head-wise details on the incidence and value of properties stolen and recovered as also the percentage of recovery during 2013 have been shown in **Table-8.3**. Out of five specified category of property crimes, maximum number of cases of properties loss i.e. 3,64,302 out of 5,63,207 cases were reported under thefts followed by burglary (1,01,821 cases). Whereas criminal breach of trust accounted for highest loss of properties worth ₹4,79,740.2 lakh followed by theft at ₹2,96,294.9 lakh worth of properties lost. However, the highest percentage recovery cases (50.6%), in which properties were

recovered, were reported under dacoity (2,232 cases out of 4,411 cases) and the highest recovery percentage 54.3% in terms of value recovered was also for dacoity cases (₹11,873.9 lakh out of ₹21,857.8 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 properties stolen & recovered along with percentage of recovery have been shown in **Table-8.4**. The highest loss and recovery worth ₹ 1,15,717 lakh and ₹ 37,715.2 lakh respectively was reported for motor vehicles among the specified types of properties.

It is worth mentioning that fire arms and explosives/explosive substances worth ₹207.3 lakh and ₹54.2 lakh were stolen respectively during the year 2013.

It is also to be noted that highest recovery of stolen properties, in term of value, was made under cultural properties (including antiques) at 85.5% of stolen properties whereas lowest recovery of stolen explosives & explosive substances (14.6%) was reported during the year 2013.

### Vehicles stolen, recovered and co-ordinated

The highest amount lost and recovered of properties related to motor vehicles. Hence, additional information on number of motor vehicles lost, recovered and co-ordinated has been compiled separately. The State/UT/City-wise information on motor vehicles is given

in **Table-8.5**. The maximum motor vehicles were reported stolen in Uttar Pradesh (23,916) followed by Maharashtra (18,402), Rajasthan (18,286), Delhi (14,936) and Haryana (13,587). 23.4% vehicles (39,241) could be recovered out of 1,67,838 stolen vehicles at the national level.

81.5% of total stolen motor vehicles were motor cycles/scooters (1,36,779 motor cycles/scooters out of 1,67,838 motor vehicles).

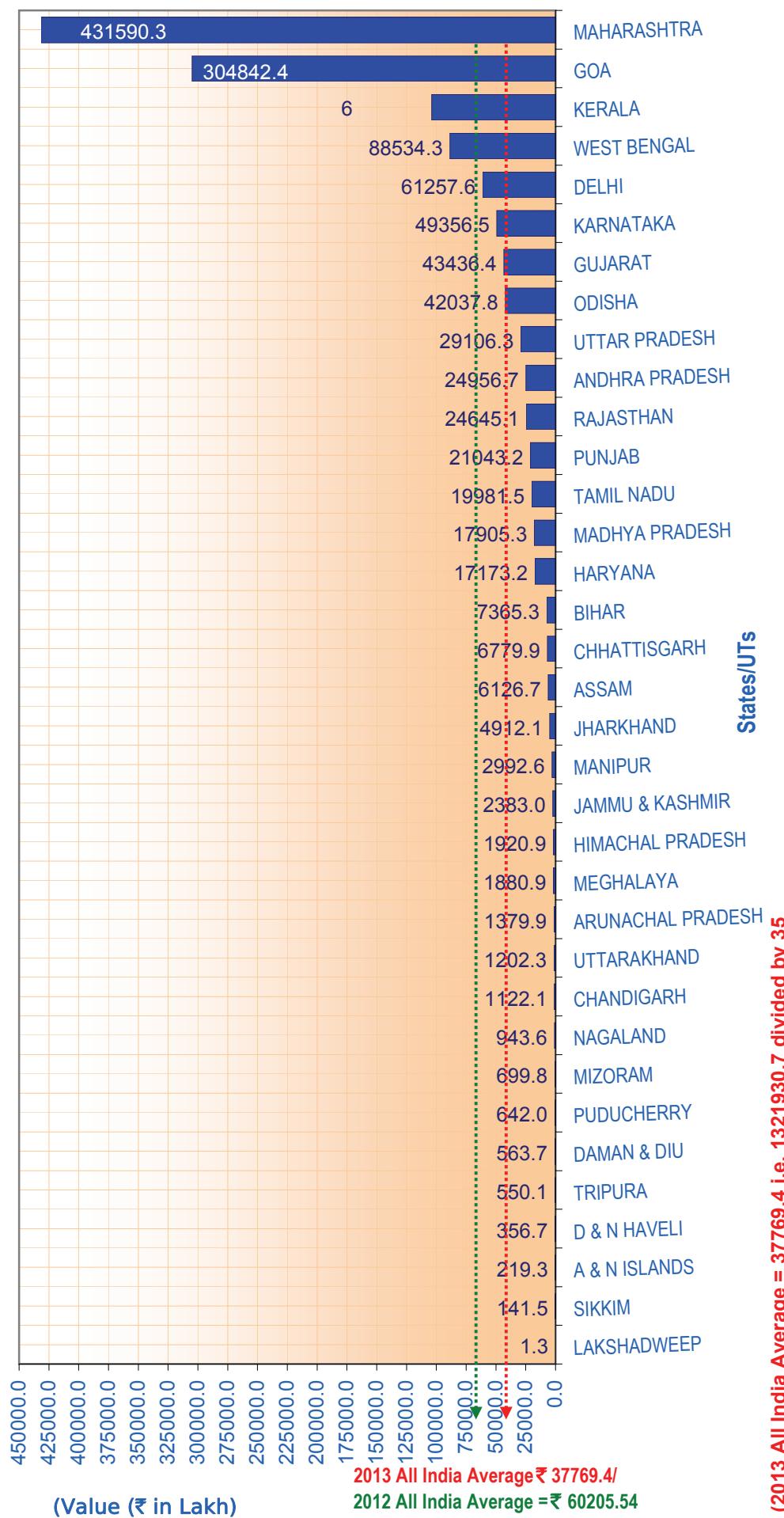
Six out of 35 States/UTs had shown good recovery of stolen motor vehicles. These States/UT are Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and A & N Island. It is to be noted that all motor vehicles stolen in Sikkim were recovered and coordinated during the year 2013.

### Cultural property stolen & recovered - Incidence and Value

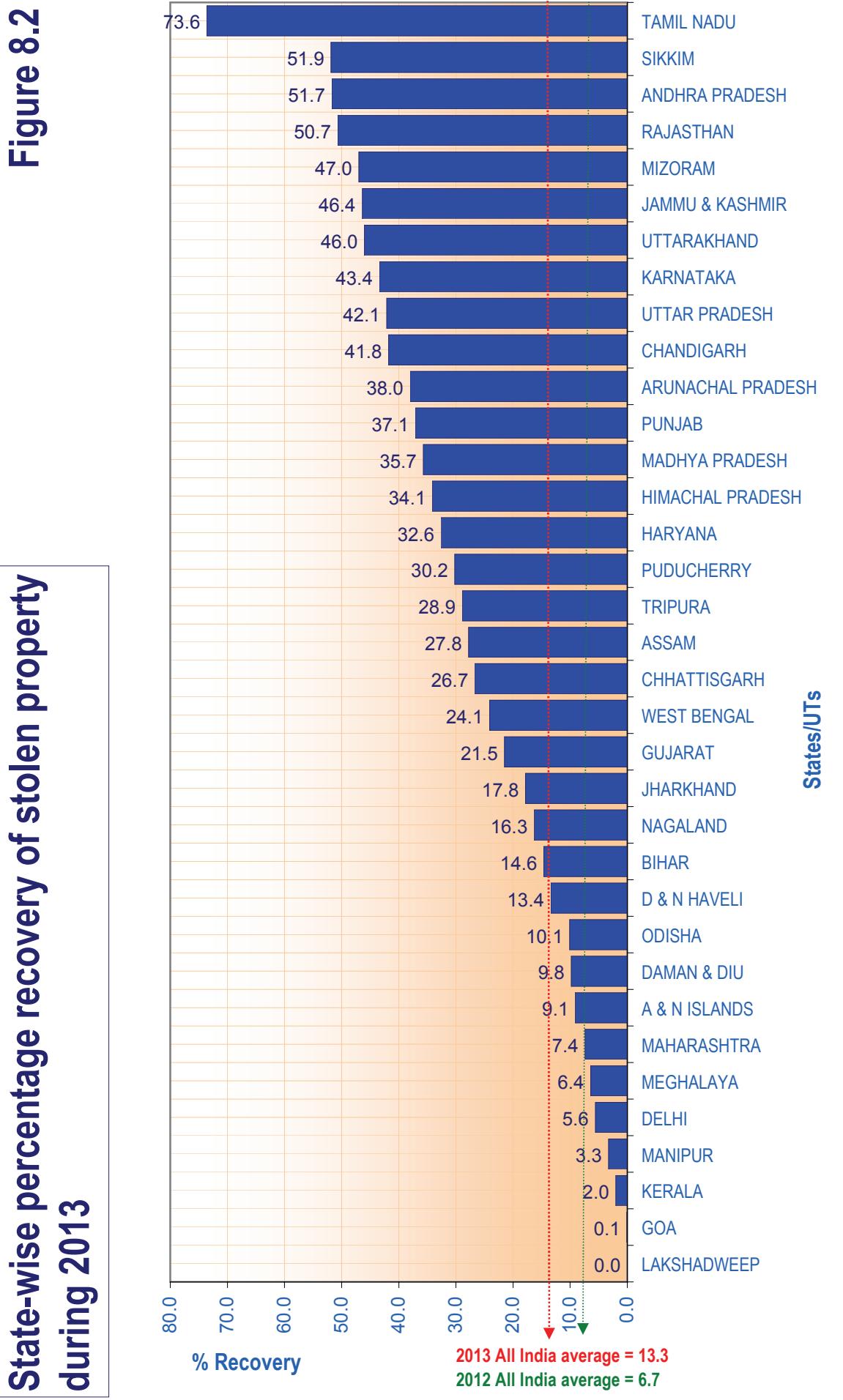
The State/UT-wise information on cultural properties (including antiques) stolen and recovered is shown in **Table-8.6**. The maximum stolen cultural properties cases were reported from West Bengal (316) followed by Assam (219) and Andhra Pradesh (110). The maximum loss of such properties (₹1,703.9 lakh), in term of value, was reported from Uttar Pradesh, accounting for 63.5% of total loss of properties reported at national level. The good numbers of recovery cases of stolen properties were reported in Tamil Nadu (32 cases of recovery out of 36 stolen cases accounting 88.9% recovery). Similarly, 10 out of 35 States/UTs shown a good recovery of stolen value of properties, these States were Nagaland & Tripura (100% each), Uttar Pradesh (99.8%), Madhya Pradesh (95.0%), Andhra Pradesh (91.6%), Rajasthan (89.2%), Karnataka (86.2%) and Manipur (72.5%). However, the highest recovery of such stolen properties in terms of value (₹1,700.0 lakh) was reported from Uttar Pradesh. No case of theft or recovery of cultural properties has been reported from 8 States namely Chhattisgarh,

## State wise value of property stolen during 2013

**Figure 8.1**



**State-wise percentage recovery of stolen property during 2013**



Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab and Uttarakhand and 5 UTs i.e. A & N Islands, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Delhi.

### Premises/ place of occurrence wise incidence and value of property lost during the year

The information relating to the number of cases and value of properties 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**.

During 2013, most of properties crimes took place at residential premises and majority of dacoity and robbery took place on highways.

#### Dacoity

State, UT and City-wise information on the number of cases of dacoity reported and the value of properties taken away by dacoits at various 'Places of occurrence' in the country is presented in **Table-8.8**.

The highest incidence of dacoity at 'residential premises' (395 cases) was reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar (260 cases) and Maharashtra (140 cases). These three states together have accounted for 49.8% of total 1,595 dacoities (wherein the properties was stolen) at 'residential premises' in the country.

Uttar Pradesh, with 395 cases of dacoities at 'residential premises' has reported the highest loss of properties worth ₹703.9 lakh followed by Tamil Nadu (₹349.4 lakh) and Odisha (₹304.4 lakh). The highest incidence of dacoities on 'highways' was reported from Bihar (240 cases) followed by Odisha (97 cases). The maximum number of dacoities cases reported at 'commercial establishment' was reported from Odisha (60 cases) followed by Maharashtra (50 cases), Gujarat (38 cases) and West Bengal (31 cases). The highest incidence of dacoity at 'railways' (running trains and

'others' in railways) was reported from Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha (9 cases each) followed by Uttar Pradesh (8 cases). Amongst mega cities, highest incidence of dacoity at residential premises was reported from Bengaluru (13 cases) followed by Mumbai (10 cases).

A total of 4,539 cases of dacoity at various premises were reported with properties lost worth ₹21,857.8 lakh at the national level.

#### Robbery

State, UT and City-wise information on the number of cases of robbery reported and the value of properties 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 (65.9%) of the robbery cases. Tamil Nadu has reported 566 out of 33,338 cases of robbery at 'residential premises' and also reported 201 cases of robbery at 'commercial establishments'. As many as 1,584 cases of robbery on 'highways' were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar (1,244 cases) out of total 5,476 cases reported in the country.

Amongst the mega cities, the highest incidence of robbery at various premises together was reported from Mumbai (2,757 cases) followed by Delhi-city (1,103 cases) and Pune (866 cases) with properties loss of ₹2,331.8 lakh, ₹4,284.6 lakh and ₹629.7 lakh respectively. Highest incidence of robbery at 'residential premises' was reported from Indore (111 cases) followed by Delhi-city (109 cases). The highest incidence of robbery at 'commercial establishments' was reported from Delhi-city (72) followed by Indore (47) and Mumbai (31).

It is to be noted that 52.4% of robbery cases in Madhya Pradesh were reported in Indore only during 2013.

## Burglary

State, UT & City-wise information on burglary cases and the value of properties stolen at various places of occurrence during the year 2013 is presented in **Table-8.10**. The 'residential premises', continued to be the prime target for this type of crime, reporting 68,887 (i.e. 66.0%) cases with a loss of properties worth ₹50,107.3 lakh. Maharashtra (11,977 cases), Madhya Pradesh (8,318 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (7,264 cases) have reported significantly large number of burglary cases at 'residential premises'. These three States together have accounted for 40% (27,559 out of 68,887 cases) of the total cases and 36.0% (₹18,041.4 lakh out of ₹50,107.3 lakh) of the total value of properties lost in Burglary at 'residential premises'. 19.1% (66 out of 346 cases) of burglaries at 'banks' reported in the country were from Maharashtra alone. More than two thousand cases of burglaries at 'commercial establishments' were reported from Maharashtra (2,458 cases accounting the loss of ₹4,212.7 lakh), Rajasthan (1,228 cases accounting the loss of ₹1,007.0 lakh) and Haryana (1,157 cases accounting the loss of ₹654.0 lakh). Among the mega cities, Mumbai has reported the highest number of burglaries at 'residential premises' (1,875). The highest loss of properties worth ₹3,313.1 lakh in burglary cases at residential premises were also reported from Mumbai.

## Theft

The State, UT & City-wise information on 'theft' cases reported and the value of properties stolen at various places of occurrence in the country are shown in **Table- 8.11**. The place of occurrence could not be categorised in 52.4% of total theft cases (1,95,207 out of 3,72,622 cases). 25.7% of theft cases (95,767 out of 3,72,622 cases) with properties worth ₹65,539.4 lakh were stolen from 'residential premises'. A significant number of cases were also reported at 'commercial establishments' (31,948

cases), 'highways' (30,457 cases) and 'railways' (18,052 cases). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest number of theft cases at 'residential premises' (10,539 cases) followed by Bihar (9,360 cases) and Maharashtra (8,897 cases). Among UTs Delhi reported the highest theft cases (10,055 cases). Uttar Pradesh has reported 81.9% (24,957 out of 30,457 cases) cases of theft at 'highways' wherein ₹8,107.3 lakh worth of properties were stolen. Uttar Pradesh has also reported the highest number of theft cases in 'Railways' (running trains and others in Railways) (2,870 cases) followed by Maharashtra (2,403 cases). The highest number of thefts at 'commercial establishments' was reported from Maharashtra (2,945 cases) followed by Haryana (2,914 cases). The total value of properties stolen under theft cases was reported highest (₹53,650.2 lakh) in Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (₹48,240.5 lakh) and Odisha (₹34,914.4 lakh).

Among the mega cities, Delhi City has reported the highest number of theft cases (27,982 cases) with properties worth ₹24,595.2 lakh followed by Bengaluru with 10,643 cases with properties stolen worth ₹5,361.9 lakh stolen during 2013, while highest loss in term of value was reported in Kolkata (₹42,732.5 lakh with 4,910 cases). Agra city was very prone to theft at 'highways' accounting 1,775 such cases during the year 2013. The highest number of theft cases at 'residential premises' (8,785 cases) was reported from Delhi city. A substantial number of theft cases at 'commercial establishments' were reported from Delhi (1,444 cases) followed by Indore (1,421 cases). Delhi reported 1,413 cases of theft cases in 'railways premises'.

Value of properties stolen and percentage recovery in each State/UT during 2013 are presented in **Figure 8.1** and **Figure 8.2** respectively.

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## Chapter-9

# Economic Offences

Economic offences form a separate category of crimes under criminal offences.

### Legislation

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

Economic offences not only inflict pecuniary losses on individuals but also damage the national economy and have security implications as well. The offences of smuggling of narcotic substances, counterfeiting of currency and valuable securities, financial scams, frauds, money laundering and hawala transactions etc. evoke serious concern about their impact on the national security.

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

## 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.

## Smuggling

(Incidence: 520)

Total number of seizures made under The Customs Act, 1962 showed a decrease of 33.2% from 470 cases in 2009 to 314 in 2011. Thereafter such seizures increased, from 314 in 2011 to 367 in 2012 & further to 520 in 2013. The value of different commodities seized during the periods (2011-2013) increased, from ₹581.64 crore in 2009 to ₹1561.79 crore in 2011, showing an increase of 168.5% in 2011 over 2009. Thereafter a mixed trend is seen under value of such seizures. A total of seizure worth ₹1561.79 crore were made in 2011, showing an increase of 89.0% in 2011 over 2010,

which further increased to ₹2085.47 crore in 2012 as compared to ₹1561.79 crore during 2011 thus showing an increase of 33.5% over 2011. However, value of seizures had fallen to ₹1,862.79 crore in 2013 with a decrease of 10.7% during 2013 over 2012.

On an average, more than 1 seizure was made during the year 2013 per day. The details regarding seizures and the value of the property seized for the years 2009 to 2013 may be seen in **Table 9(A)**.

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

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of seizures	Value of seizures (₹ in crore)
1	2009	470	581.64
2	2010	404	826.50
3	2011	314	1,561.79
4	2012	367	2,085.47
5	2013	520	1,862.79

Distribution of seizures of major commodities reveals that ₹408.74 crore worth of 'Vehicles & Vessels', ₹268.58 crore worth of 'Drugs / Narcotics', ₹173.48 crore worth of 'Gold' and ₹4.37 crore of 'Foreign Currency' were seized during 2013. The type and value of major commodities seized may be seen in **Table 9(B)**.

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

**Table 9(B)**  
**Type and Value of various major commodities seized under The Custom Act, 1962 by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (Value in ₹ Crore)**

S. No.	Commodities	2012	2013
1	Gold	13.96	173.48
2.	Electronic goods including computers	13.94	21.11
3.	Drugs/Narcotics	563.08	268.58
4.	Vehicles and vessels	366.85	408.74
5.	Chemicals/Pharmaceutical chemicals	6.53	7.55
6.	Foreign Currency	0.10	4.37
7.	Ball Bearings	0.09	0.00
8.	Misc./Others	1029.19	820.68
<b>Value of Total Seizures</b>		<b>1,993.74</b>	<b>11,704.51</b>

**Money laundering  
(Incidence: 81)**

81 searches / raids were conducted by Enforcement Directorate in money laundering cases in 2013 as against 18 in 2012. There is an increase of 350.0% in the number of 'Searches / Raids' during 2013 over 2012. The detailed information may be seen from **Table-9 (C)**.

Recoveries, seizures made

under FEMA violations, yielded ₹5.45 crore of Indian currency and ₹2.10 crore of Indian equivalent of foreign currency during 2013. Only ₹7.18 crore could be realised as against the imposed fine of ₹184.89 crore during 2013 (**See Annexure-II, Statement-I**).

**Tax evasion - Income Tax  
(Incidence: 3,889)**

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

**Table-9 (D)**  
**Seizures by Income Tax department (2008-09 to 2012-13)**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of searches conducted	Assets seized in (₹ in crore)
1	2008-2009	NR	NR
2	2009-2010	3,454	963.5
3	2010-2011	4,852	774.98
4	2011-2012	5,260	905.60
5	2012-2013	3,889	575.08

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

Sl. No.	Year	No. of		Currency seized (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Currency confiscated (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Fines (in Indian ₹ in crore)	
		Searches /Raids	Seizures/ Recoveries	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Imposed	Realised
1	2009	110	79	17.15	5.44	5.77	2.36	3,645.32	12.21
2	2010	123	74	11.74	0.78	1.73	0.49	566.66	7.7
3	2011*	72	59	18.3	7.27	2.27	27.8	323.45	15.78
4	2012	18	18	3.7	0.9	1.37	0.37	8.61	0.58
5	2013	81	81	5.45	2.10	3.65	0.80	18.48	7.18

\*Cases under FEMA

was not received.

Out of 267 prosecutions launched during the financial year 2012-2013, 15 ended in conviction, 96 were compounded and 53 were acquitted (See **Annexure-III, Statement-II**).

### **Drug Trafficking**

(Incidence: 10,631)

The information on seizures of narcotics and drugs received from Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) (**Annexure-VI**) provides insight into various offences relating to narcotics and other prohibited drugs. Drug wise number of seizures made in country during 2009 - 2013 is presented in **Table 9(E)**.

Ganja (1.37%) during 2013 over 2012.

The majority of seizures were made in 'Ganja' (4,237 cases), "Heroin" (3,282 cases) and 'Hashish' (2,197 cases) during 2013. 61 seizure cases relating to Ephedrine were reported during 2013. 78 seizure cases related to cocaine were reported in 2013. Year 2013 witnessed over 29 cases on an average of drug seizures per day, registering an increase of 3.5% in the number of seizures of drugs during 2013 over 2012.

The quantity wise analysis of drugs seized shows that there has been mixed trend in seizure of the quantity of most types of drugs during 2013 as compared to 2012. Ephedrine showed decrease in quantity seized from 4,393 Kg in 2012 to 4,254 Kg in

**Table 9 (E)**  
Seizures of Narcotics and drugs (No. of cases) during 2009-2013

SNo.	Drugs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Opium	899	1,057	774	867	630
2	Morphine	351	196	148	123	84
3	Heroin	3,963	3,179	2,723	3,008	3,282
4	Ganja	9,002	7,630	4,043	4,296	4,237
5	Hashish	3,495	3,061	2,237	1,862	2,197
6	Cocaine	45	52	79	71	78
7	Methaqualone	1	1	6	14	29
8	Amphetamine	2	20	2	11	22
9	Ephedrine	10	6	23	17	61
10	L.S.D	0	0	1	1	3
11	Acetic Anhydride	12	4	0	2	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>10,631</b>

10,631 cases of seizures of drugs were reported by N.C.B. during 2013 as compared to 10,272 cases during 2012 showing a marginal increase of 3.5%.

The type of drug-wise analysis (**Table-9 (E)**) shows a decrease of seizures of Morphine (31.71%), Opium (27.34%) and

2013. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Opium (from 3,622 Kg in 2012 to 1,794 Kg in 2013), Morphine (from 263 Kg in 2012 to 7 Kg in 2013) and Acetic Anhydride (from 362 Litres to 260 Litres)

(**Table 9 (F)**).

An increasing trend in the quantity of drugs seized was reported

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

Sl No.	Drugs	Qty. in Kg.				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Opium	1,732	1,828	2,142	3,622	1,794
2	Morphine	42	25	53	263	7
3	Heroin	1045	766	511	1,027	1,524
4	Ganja	1,71,214	1,73,127	1,19,867	76,271	76,910
5	Hashish	3,549	4,300	3,999	3,292	3,604
6	Methaqualone	5	20	72	216	1,823
7	Cocaine	12	23	14	43	47
8	Ephedrine	1,244	2,207	7,343	4,393	4,254
9	Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	1,038	81	0	362	260
10	L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	0	0	0	0	2
11	Amphetamine	41	47	41	30	80

in Methaqualone (from 216 Kg in 2012 to 1,823 Kg in 2013). Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Amphetamine (from 30 Kg in 2012 to 80 Kg in 2013), Heroin (from 1,027 in 2012 to 1,524 in 2013), Hashish (from 3,292 in 2012 to 3,604 in 2013), Cocaine (from 43 Kg in 2012 to 47 Kg in 2013) and Ganja (from 76,271 Kg in 2012 to 76,910 Kg in 2013).

#### **Property of forfeited and frozen**

The information on property of drug traffickers forfeited and frozen has received from Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) (**Annexure-VI**). Details on cases reported in which properties of traffickers forfeited and frozen by law enforcement agencies during 2009 – 2013 are presented in **Table – 9(G)**.

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

Sl. No.	Value of property	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Cases	Value								
1	Forfeited	1	0.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Frozen	6	47.87	2	25.3	4	26.5	0	0	4	57.3

#### **Trafficking in Cultural Property** (Incidence: 1,128)

The information on reported cases of Cultural property theft during 2009 -2013 is presented in **Table 9(H)**. There has been an increase of 45.2% cases of thefts (from 777 cases in 2012 to 1,128 cases in 2013) of cultural property. Cultural property

**Table-9 (H)**  
**Cultural property Stolen & Recovered**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of property (in ₹ Lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1	2009	992	327	1,619.0	1,151.7
2	2010	647	197	4,489.0	4,300.1
3	2011	799	192	2,893.5	290.7
4	2012	777	277	2,089.4	1,466.8
5	2013	1,128	243	2,685.2	2,296.2

worth ₹ 26.85 crore was stolen in 1,128 cases while properties worth ₹ 22.96 crore were recovered during 2013. State/UT-wise details may be seen in **Chapter-8, Table No. 8.6.**

### Bribery and Corruption

*(Incidence: 3,822)*

Information on cases registered under The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2009 – 2013 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 2009 is not available.

of Investigation (**Annexure-I**) and (**Table-9.1/Table-9.2**)

Cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation increased from 595 in 2010 and to 600 in 2011 and further increased to 703 in 2012 which declined to 649 cases in 2013. Cases registered by State Vigilance/Anti Corruption Bureaux increased from 3,683 in 2009, to 3,822 cases in 2010 and but declined to 3,613 in 2011 which further declined to 3531 in 2012 and cases registered increased to 4246 in 2013. (*Details may be seen in Table 9(I).*

**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	2009	NA	3,683	NA	4,218
2	2010	595	3,822	NA	4,892
3	2011	600	3,613	56	4,062
4	2012	703	3,531	166	4,324
5	2013	649	4,246	141	4,345

NA means data not available

A mixed trend was observed in the cases registered under The Prevention of Corruption Act by the State Vigilance Bureaux whereas an increasing trend was observed in the cases registered by Central Bureau

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

**Table 9(J)**

**Details of public servants involved in corruption cases  
(Cases investigated by the CBI)**

Sl. No.	Year	Persons reported for regular dept. action	Persons reported for suitable action by Dept.	Departmental punishment				Categories of public servants involved in regular dept. Action	
				Dismissal	Removal	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Gazetted Officers #	Non Gazetted Officers
1	2009@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2010	294	87	-	-	-	-	1,241	661
3	2011	268	48	-	-	-	-	656	417
4	2012	441	127					581	884
5	2013	335	81	-	-	-	-	601	896

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

# This include Gazetted Officers & other Public Servants of equivalent status

" - " means data not available

Information on cases registered under The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2009 – 2013 by State/UT Vigilance Bureaux is presented in **Table-9 (K)**.

The States/UTs Vigilance Bureaux seized properties worth

₹ 303.16 crore during 2013 in various seizures connected with corruption charges showing a decrease of 83.9% during 2013 (from ₹18,82,212.8 in 2012 to ₹3,03,161.1 in 2013) in value of seizure. Trials were completed in 1,926 cases (investigated by State / UT Anti Corruption Bureaux) during

**Table 9 (K)**

**Details of public servants involved in corruption cases in the States / UTs  
(Cases investigated by the State / UT Vigilance Bureaux)**

Sl. No.	Year	Persons Reported for regular deptt. action	Persons reported for suitable action by deptt.	Departmental Punishment				Categories of public servants involved in regular Dept. Action		
				Dismissal	Removal	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Gazet- ted officers Group 'A' & 'B' *	Non- Gazetted officers	Pvt. persons involved
1	2009	632	448	103	19	110	125	1,164	3,039	889
2	2010	1,134	801	60	55	116	129	1,824	2,866	953
3	2011	1,083	637	98	24	98	94	1,056	2,886	1,064
4	2012	1,490	702	88	15	121	158	1,202	2,996	1,044
5	2013	1,202	556	126	47	114	118	2,274	3,317	1,071

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

2013 of which 674 cases resulted in conviction (**Table 9.1**).

### Serious / Major frauds

The information on serious / major frauds reported and registered under the criminal breach of trust (CBT) cases and cheating cases for the years 2010 - 2013 is presented in **Table 9(L)**.

The value of serious fraud cases registered under the criminal breach of trust has decreased by 6.8% during 2013 as compared to 2012 (from 132 cases in 2012 to 123 cases in 2013).

An increase of 28.4% was observed in the number of cases registered under cheating from 356 in 2011 to 457 in 2012. It further increased by 26.7% (from 457 in 2012 to 579 in 2013). Among States/UTs Delhi (173) registered highest incidence of cheating during the year 2013 followed by Maharashtra (121) and Punjab (60) (**Table – 9.3**).

**Table-9 (L)**  
Major frauds reported during 2010-2013

Sl. No.	Value of property lost/ defrauded (in ₹ Crore)	2010		2011		2012		2013	
		CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating
1.	1-10	523	3,331	112	308	103	332	103	445
2.	10-25	31	41	6	27	14	64	11	68
3.	25-50	6	16	4	13	7	31	5	39
4.	50-100	16	3	3	5	0	15	1	13
5.	Above 100	1	3	0	3	8	15	3	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>579</b>

## CHAPTER – 10

### Juvenile in conflict with law

#### **Introduction**

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

#### **Share of Juvenile Crimes**

The share of IPC crimes committed by juveniles to total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2003-2005 remained static at 1.0% which marginally increased to 1.1% in 2006 and remained static in 2007. This share increased marginally to 1.2% in 2008 thereafter decreased to 1.1% in 2009. This share further decreased to 1.0% in 2010 and thereafter marginally increased to 1.1% in 2011 and 1.2% in 2012 and remained static at 1.2% in 2013. However, juvenile crime rate has shown a mixed trend during 2003-2013. *The details may be seen in Table 10.1.*

#### **IPC Crimes**

(Incidence: 31,725)

The juveniles in conflict with law (IPC crimes) in 2013 have increased by 13.6% over 2012 as 27,936 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2012 which increased to 31,725 cases in 2013. The highest decrease in cases of Juveniles in conflict with law was observed under the crime head 'Counterfeiting' (60.6%) followed by 'Arson' (13.8%), 'Riots' (12.1%),

'Dowry Deaths' (9.1%), 'Cheating' (8.1%) and 'Dacoity' (8.0%) in 2013 over 2012.

The highest increase in the incidence of crimes committed by juvenile was observed under the head 'Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (132.3%) followed by 'Insult to the modesty of women' (70.5%) and 'Rape' (60.3%). *The details may be seen in Table 10.2.*

#### **SLL Crimes**

(Incidence: 4,136)

Juveniles in conflict with law under various SLL crimes have increased by 2.5% in 2013 as compared to 2012, as 4,037 cases of Juveniles in conflict with law under SLL reported in 2012 which increased to 4,136 cases in 2013. The cases of juveniles in conflict with law have shown a substantial decrease of 47.4% cases under 'The Dowry Prohibition Act' (52.9%) followed by, 'The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' (26.3%) and 'The Explosive & Explosive Substances Act' (12.5%) while cases reported under 'The Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act' increased by 450.0% (from 2 cases in 2012 to 11 cases in 2013), 'The Foreigners Act' (148.0%), 'The Indian Railways Act' (116.7%), 'The Indian Passport Act' (112.5%) and 'The Gambling Act' (100.0%) in 2013 over 2012.

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

Madhya Pradesh (6,210), Maharashtra (5,708), Andhra Pradesh (2,201), Rajasthan (2,104), Chhattisgarh (1,942) and Bihar

(1,814) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under various sections of IPC. These six States taken together have accounted for 63.0% of total cases of juveniles in conflict with law under IPC reported in the country. 143 and 141 juveniles have committed murder in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh respectively during 2013. The highest incidence of the rape cases, committed by juveniles, in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (347) followed by Maharashtra (197), Uttar Pradesh (196) and Rajasthan (183) which was 18.4%, 10.5% and 10.4% of total rape cases committed by juveniles respectively in the country. Among UTs, 137 cases of rape committed by juveniles were reported in Delhi during the year 2013. The highest incidence of theft committed by juveniles in the country was reported from Maharashtra (1,358 accounting 21.3%). Details are given in **Table-10.4**.

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

The highest cases of Juveniles in conflict with law under special and local laws was reported in Tamil Nadu (1,299 cases), which accounted for 31.4% of total juvenile crimes under SLL, followed by 12.7% in Gujarat (526 cases), 11.9% in Madhya Pradesh (493 cases), 7.9% in Maharashtra (327 cases) and 7.0% in Bihar (290 cases). These five States taken together have accounted for 71.0% of total Juveniles in conflict with law cases under SLL crimes reported in the country.

Out of 652 cases reported in the country under 'The Gambling Act' against juveniles, 43.9% cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh (286) followed by Haryana with 112 cases (17.2%). Gujarat reported 271 cases of juveniles In conflict with

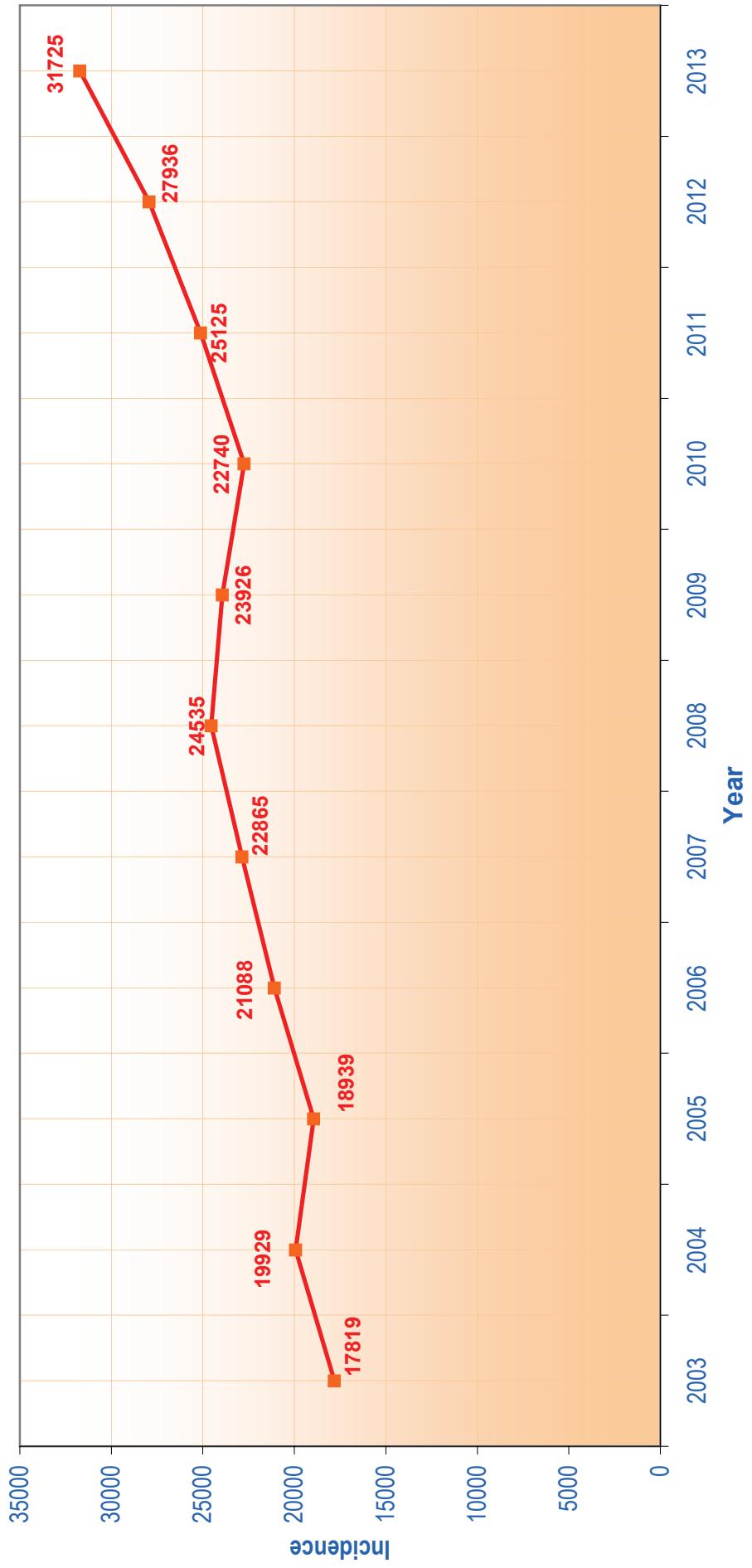
law(75.3%) under 'The Prohibition Act' followed by Maharashtra 73 cases (20.3%) and both states accounted for 95.6% of total such cases. 58 cases out of 230 cases of juveniles in conflict with law under 'The Arms Act' were reported from Bihar whereas 58 out of 62 cases reported under the 'The Foreigners Act' were reported from West Bengal. 33 cases out of 70 cases registered against juveniles under 'The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' were reported in Assam. Madhya Pradesh reported 129 cases out of 323 such cases under 'The Excise Act'. And 11 such cases were also registered under 'The Indecent Representation of women (P) Act' in Andhra Pradesh. Details are given in **Table 10.5**.

#### **Juveniles apprehended**

The details on gender wise juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in **Table-10.6**. A total of 43,506 juveniles were apprehended during 2013 out of which 41,639 were boys and 1,867 were girls. The percentage of girls to total juveniles was 4.3% i.e. 0.9 percentage point less than such share in 2012 (5.2%). Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age-group are presented in **Table 10.7**. 1,330 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 7-12 years, 13,346 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 12-16 years during 2013 whereas bulk of juveniles apprehended (28,830) were under the age-group of 16-18 years. The percentage shares of Juveniles apprehended under these age-groups were 3.1%, 30.7% and 66.3% respectively. The increase in the number of juveniles apprehended was 3.4% in 7-12 years age group (from 1,286 in 2012 to 1,330 in 2013), 10.6% in 12-16 years age group (from 12,063 in 2012 to 13,346 in 2013) and 8.9% in 16-18 years age group (from 26,473 in 2012 to

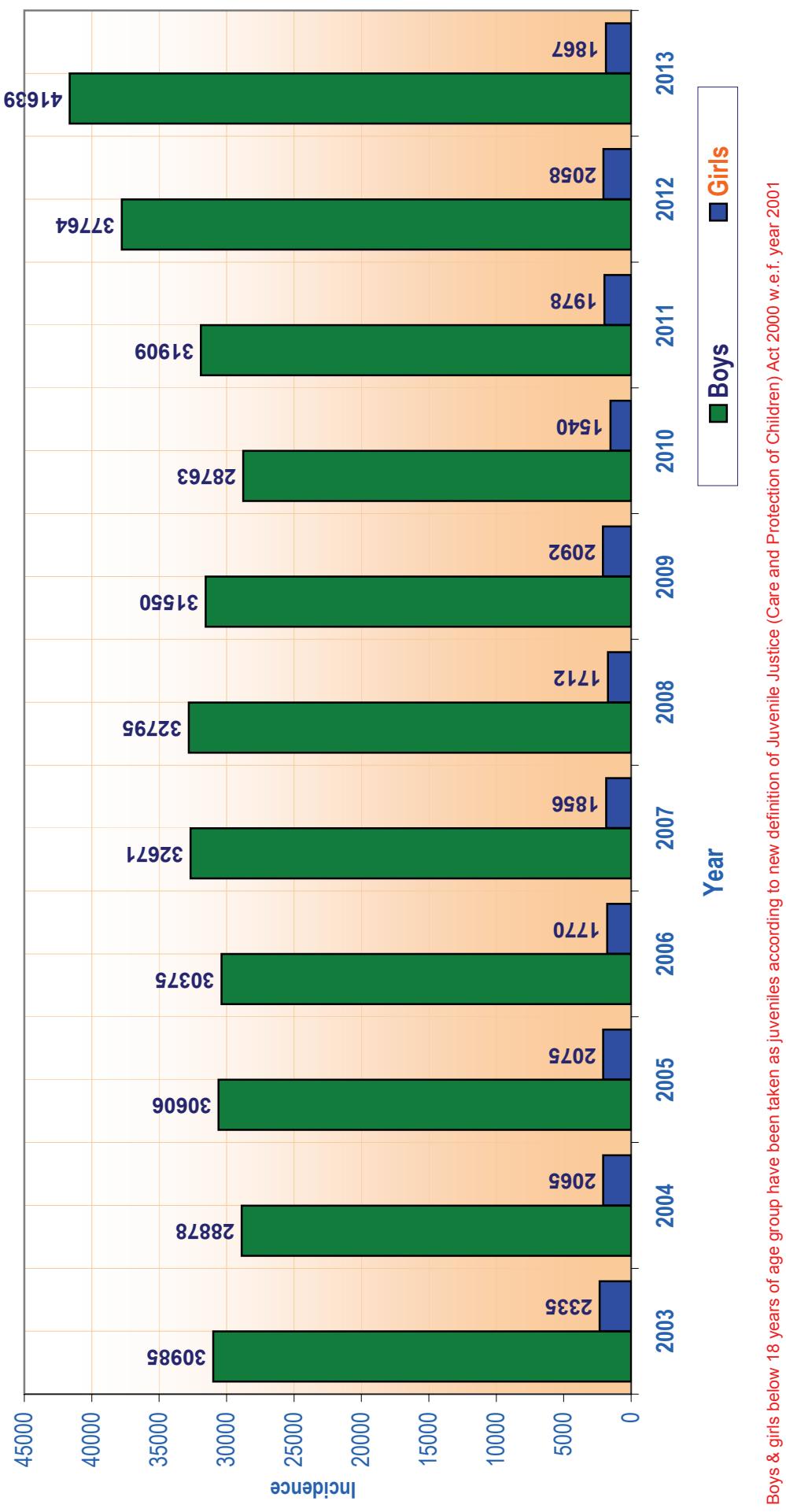
## Juvenile in conflict with law under IPC crimes during 2003 - 2013

**Figure 10.1**



## Juveniles apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes 2003-2013

**Figure 10.2**



28,830 in 2013) during 2013 over 2012. The overall increase in juveniles apprehended at the national level was 9.3% during 2013 as compared to 2012.

Out of total 43,506 juveniles apprehended during 2013, 38,765 juveniles (89.1%) were apprehended under IPC crimes while 4,741 juveniles (10.9%) were apprehended for committing SLL crimes. The highest number of juveniles were apprehended for theft (7,969) followed by hurt (6,043) and burglary (3,784). These heads taken together accounted for 40.9% of total juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes. Out of total 4,741 juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes in the country during 2013, the highest number of juveniles were apprehended under the 'The Gambling Act' (756) followed by 'The Prohibition Act' (375) and 'The Excise Act' (328). These three crime heads under SLL taken together accounted for 30.8% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL.

#### **Juveniles apprehended by type of crimes**

State/UT-wise distribution of juveniles apprehended under various IPC crimes is presented in **Table 10.9**. Among States/UTs, Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles apprehended (7,613) under IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (6,857), Andhra Pradesh (2,998), Rajasthan (2,758), Chhattisgarh (2,276) and Delhi (2,087) during 2013. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles apprehended for murder (201), Dacoity (110), Preparation and assembly for committing dacoity (32), Robbery (399), Burglary (931), Theft (1,796), Riots (847), Cheating (22),

Counterfeiting (10), Arson (24), Hurt (1,485), Cruelty by husband or his relatives (87) and Causing death by negligence (63). Whereas Madhya Pradesh reported maximum juveniles apprehended for Attempt to commit Murder (201), Rape (366), Dowry Deaths (19) and Assault on women to outrage her modesty (369). Among UTs, Delhi alone has reported 90.2% of juveniles apprehended (2,087 out 2,315) under various crime heads of IPC during the year.

State / UT-wise distribution of juveniles apprehended under special and local laws (SLL) is presented in **Table 10.10**. The highest number of juveniles apprehended under SLL were reported in Tamil Nadu (1,478) followed by Gujarat (582), Madhya Pradesh (508), Maharashtra (399), Bihar (290) and Chhattisgarh (268). These six states together have accounted for 74.4% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes.

#### **Profile of Juveniles apprehended**

The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing IPC crimes was nearly 4:96 during 2013, whereas the ratio during 2012 was nearly 5:95, showing decline of female juveniles. Maharashtra (161) and Madhya Pradesh (139) have reported significant number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 7-12 years in the country under IPC during 2013. Similarly, the maximum number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were again from Madhya Pradesh (2,157) followed by Maharashtra (2,153). A substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years were also

reported from Maharashtra (5,299) and Madhya Pradesh (4,561). The details are presented in **Table 10.11**.

The ratio of girls to boys apprehended for committing SLL crimes during 2013 was about 9:91, which remains static with 9:91 in 2012. Tamil Nadu (1,478), Gujarat (582), Madhya Pradesh (508), Maharashtra (399), Bihar (290) and Chhattisgarh (268) have reported higher juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in SLL crimes. Tamil Nadu had the highest juveniles in conflict with law (boys + girls) in the age group of 7-12 years (338) and 12-16 years (631). *The details are presented in Table 10.12.*

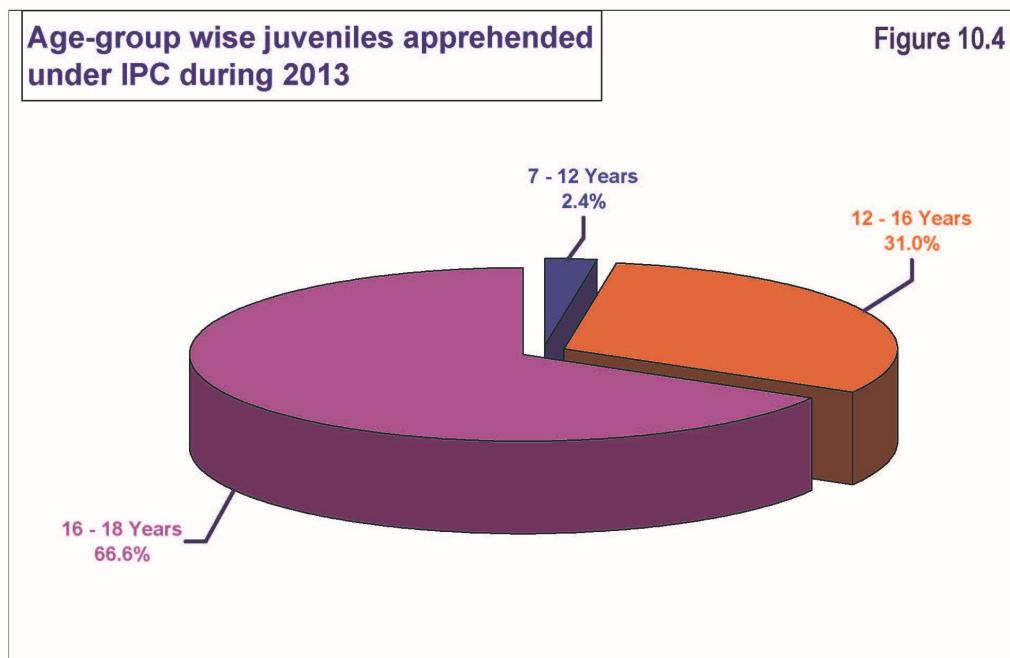
### Disposal of juveniles apprehended

The details of disposal of juveniles apprehended are presented in **Table 10.13**. A total of 43,506 juveniles were apprehended and produced before various courts during 2013. The percentage of juveniles awaiting trial at the end of

2013 was 27.8% (12,102 out of 43,506). Manipur, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have reported 100% disposal of juveniles apprehended during 2013. 15.2% (6,613) out of the total juveniles apprehended and sent to courts in the country (43,506) were disposed of after advice or admonition, 19.8% (8,599) were placed under care of parents / guardians, 3.9% (1,689) were sent to institutions, 21.9% (9,549) were sent to special homes, 4.0% (1,756) were dealt with fine and 7.4% (3,198) were either acquitted or their cases were otherwise disposed off.

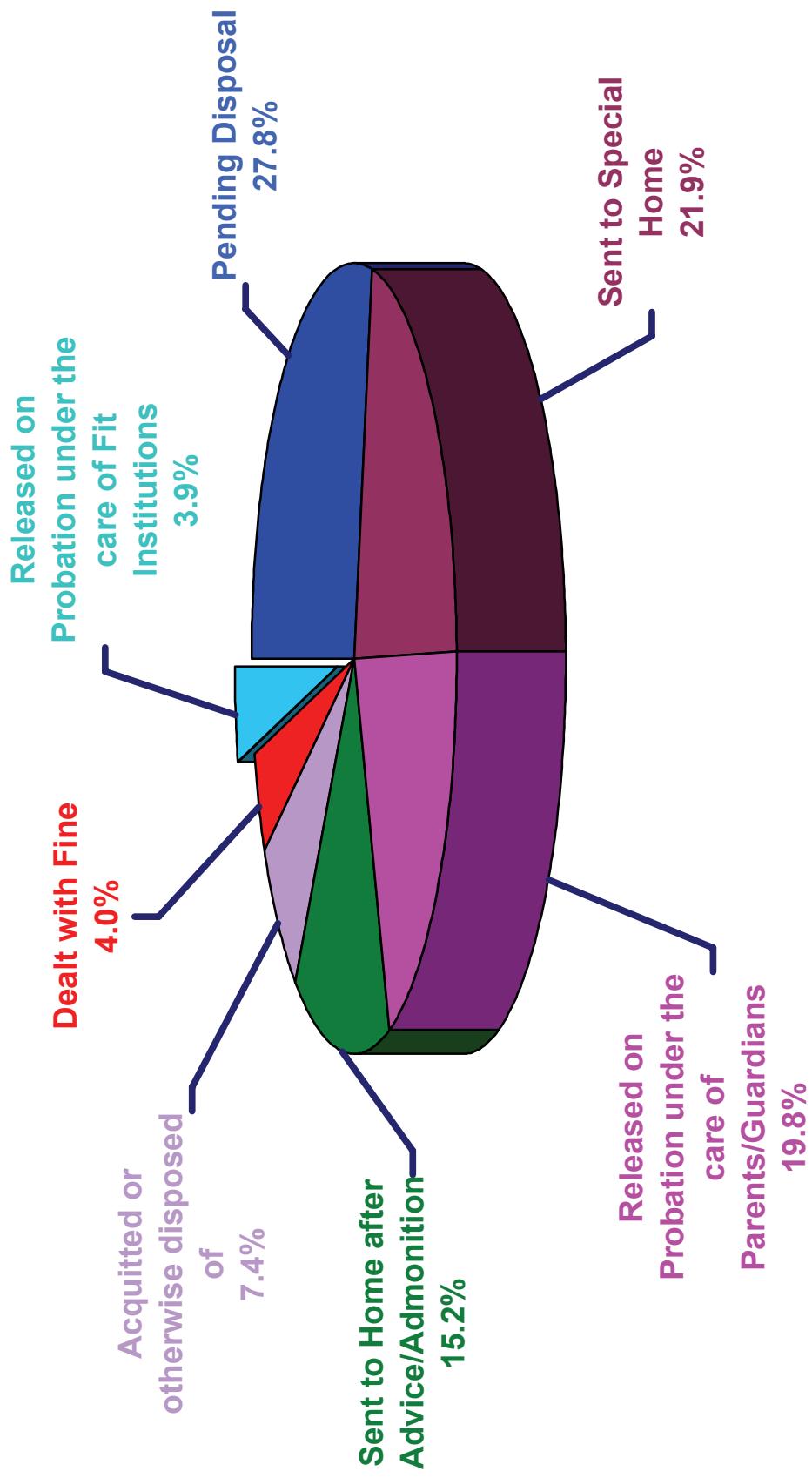
### Classification of Juveniles by attributes

Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes, 8,392 were illiterate and 13,984 had education up to primary level. These two categories together accounted for 51.9% of the total juveniles arrested during the year 2013. Children living with parents (35,244) have accounted for 81.0% of the total juveniles apprehended.



## Disposal of juveniles apprehended during 2013

Figure 10.3



The share of homeless children (2,462) who were involved in various crimes was just 5.7%.

A large number of juveniles (50.2%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to ₹25,000. The share of juveniles from families with income between ₹25,000 and ₹50,000 was 27.3%. The share of juveniles hailing from income group (₹50,000 - ₹2,00,000) was 20.2%. The share of juveniles from families in income group (₹2 lakh to ₹3 lakh) and income group (above ₹ 3 Lakh) was low at 1.4% and 0.6% respectively.

*The details may be seen in Table-10.14.*

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## Chapter-11

### Recidivism

The habit of relapsing into crimes by the criminals is known as Recidivism. A recidivist is a person who relapses into crime again and again. *The State, UT and City-wise number of recidivists (past offenders) under IPC crimes during the year 2013 are shown in Table-11.1.* The share of recidivists among all offenders increased to 7.2% during 2013 as compared to 6.9% in 2013. In absolute terms, the number of past offenders involved in repeating IPC crimes during the year 2013 was 2,53,498 as compared to 2,26,729 in the year 2012 accounting for an increase of 11.8% in 2013 over 2012.

Assam has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (27.5%) among States while Lakshadweep has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (43.3%) amongst UTs as compared to the national average of 7.2 %. *The year-wise variation of recidivists is shown at Fig. 11.1.*

Out of total arrestees (35,23,577) during the year 2013, there were as many as 92.8% (32,70,079) new offenders, 5.5 % (1,95,183) were convicted once in the past, whereas 1.3% (44,171) were convicted twice and only 0.4% (14,144) were convicted three times or more.

77.0% (1,95,183) out of the total recidivists (2,53,498) during the year 2013 were those who were convicted once in the past, 17.4% (44,171) were convicted twice, while

5.6% (14,144) were habitual offenders i.e., they were convicted thrice or more in the past, as depicted in **Fig. 11.2.**

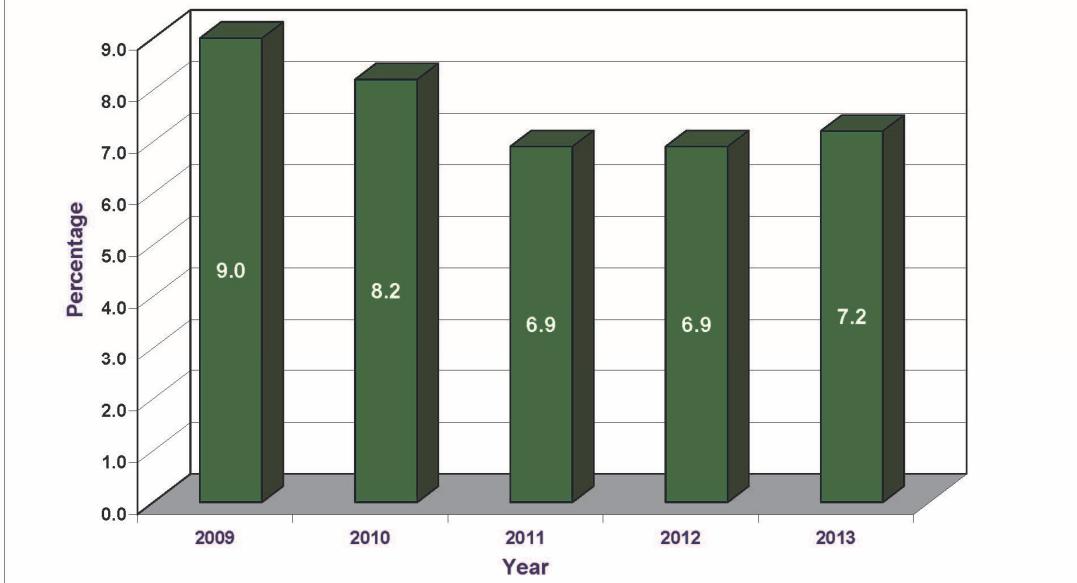
The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2009-2013.

**Table-11 (A)**  
**Category of Recidivists arrested during 2009-2013**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists convicted in the past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or more
1.	2009	1,79,384	51,349	25,316
2.	2010	1,63,858	49,139	27,484
3.	2011	1,58,605	41,791	15,793
4.	2012	1,75,046	36,710	14,973
5.	2013	195183	44171	14144

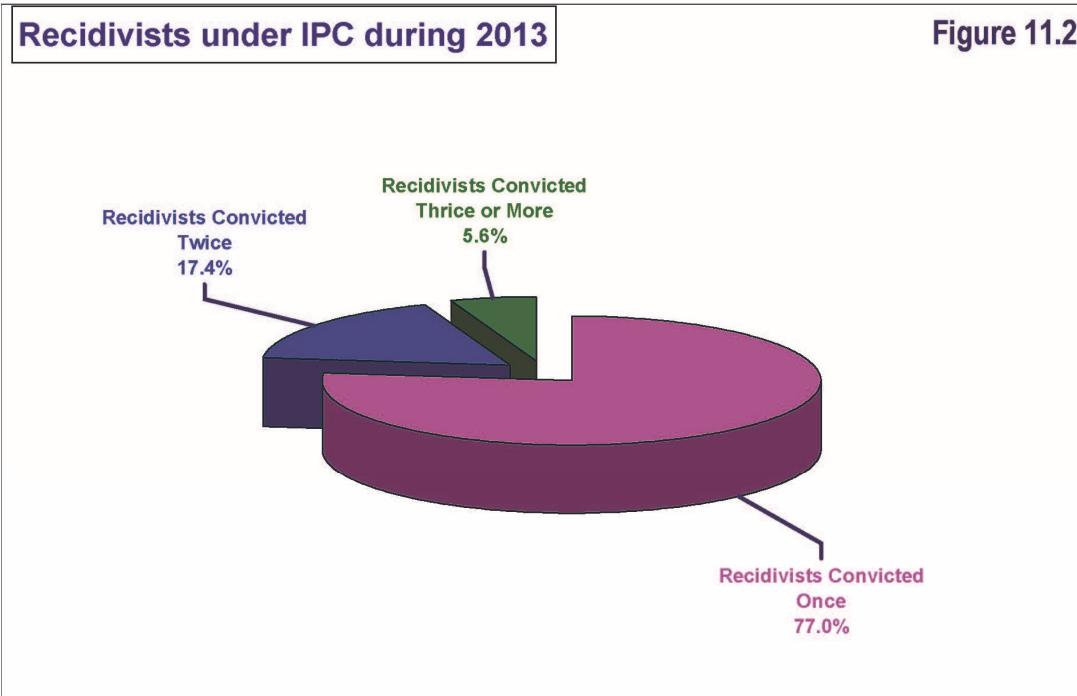
**Percentage of recidivists (out of total persons arrested) during 2009-2013**

**Figure 11.1**



**Recidivists under IPC during 2013**

**Figure 11.2**



## Chapter-12

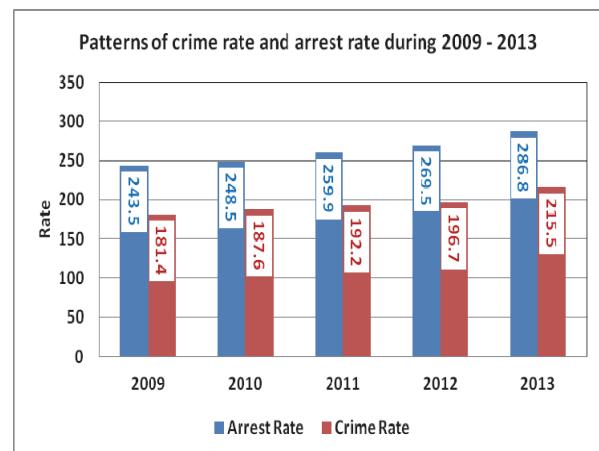
### Arrests and Trials

#### Persons arrested under the IPC cases

A total of 35,23,577 persons were arrested by the police under various IPC crimes during 2013 as against 32,70,016 persons in 2012 showing an increase of 7.8%. Crime head-wise information on the persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2012 and 2013 along with percentage variation in 2013 over 2012 is presented in **Table-12.1**. As many as 13,95,337 persons accounting for 39.6% 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' (15.7%) (5,52,008 persons) followed by 'Riots' (10.4%) (3,66,198 persons), 'Cruelty by husband or his relatives' (6.3%) (2,22,091 persons) and 'Theft' (6.0%) (2,10,304 persons). The highest increase in the arrests was observed for cases of 'Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' 53.5% (from 56,827 in 2012 to 87,229 in 2013) followed by 'Rape' 35.3% (from 31,117 in 2012 to 42,115 in 2013). Highest decline was observed in counterfeiting 12.7% (from 2,814 in 2012 to 2,456 in 2013).

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 various sections of IPC during 2013 are presented in **Table-12 (A)**. Arrest rate for burglary, theft and causing death by negligence were reported to be comparatively lower than their

respective crime rate to the extent that not even one person per case was arrested for these crimes.



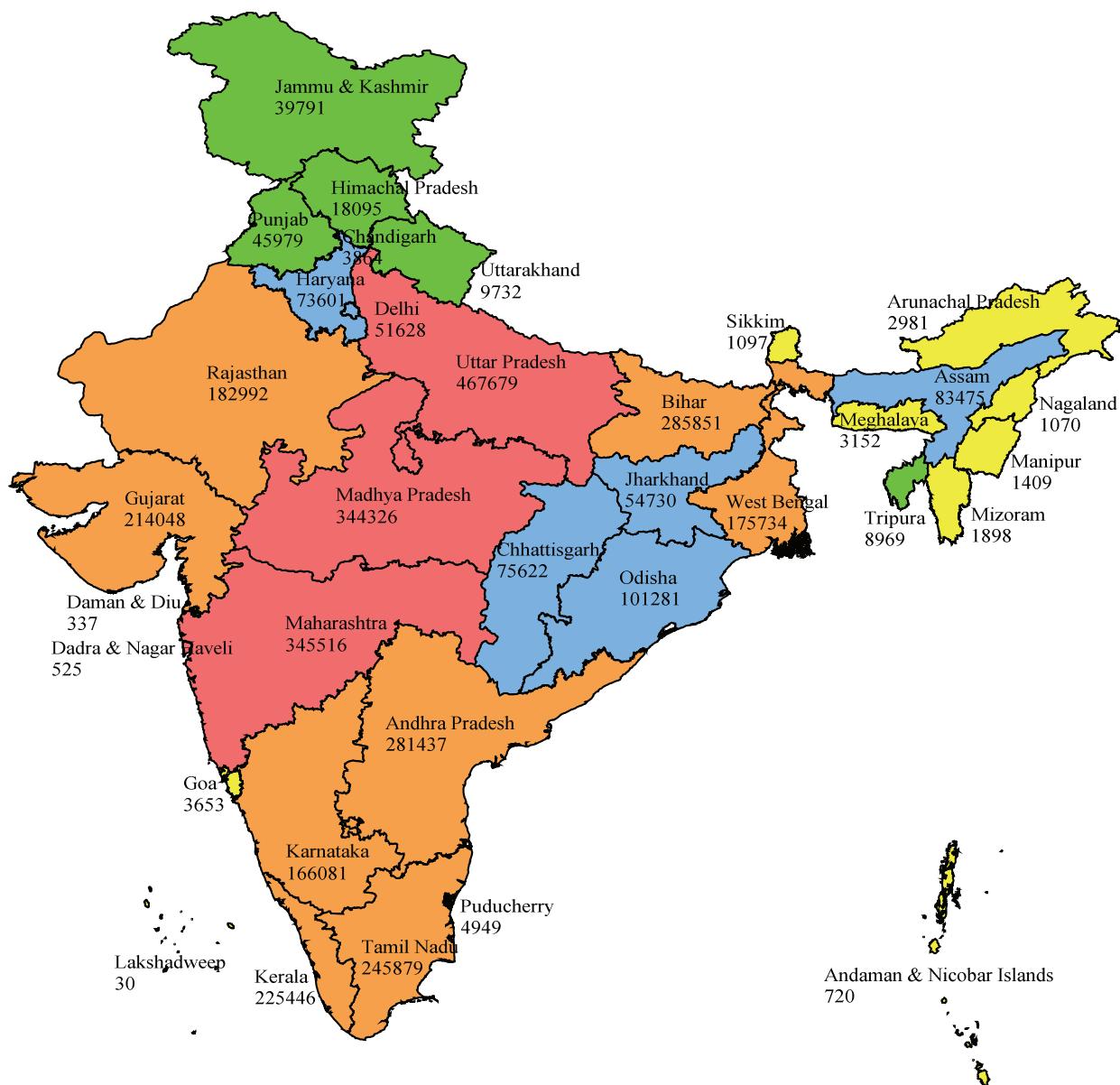
The arrest rate at all-India level increased by 2.0% in 2010 over 2009 (from 243.5 in 2009 to 248.5 in 2010), 4.6% in the year 2011 over 2010 (from 248.5 in 2010 to 259.9 in 2011), 1.4% in 2012 over 2011 (from 259.9 in 2011 to 269.5 in 2012) and 1.3% in 2013 over 2012 (from 269.5 in 2012 to 286.8 in 2013). Hence a rising trend was observed during last five years (2009-2013). The number of arrests per case was the highest for riots (5.1) followed by dacoity (4.7) and preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (4.2) compared to national average of 1.3 arrests per case under IPC.

The crimes head-wise and sex-wise break-up of persons arrested for IPC crimes during 2013 is presented in **Table-12.2**.

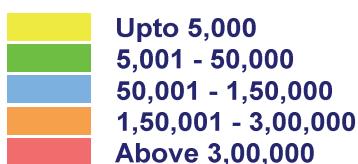
The female arrested under various sections of IPC crimes accounted for 6.1% only. However, the percentage for share of female arrestees was higher for those crimes

## PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2013

**( All India 35,23,577 )**



### Persons Arrested (Number)

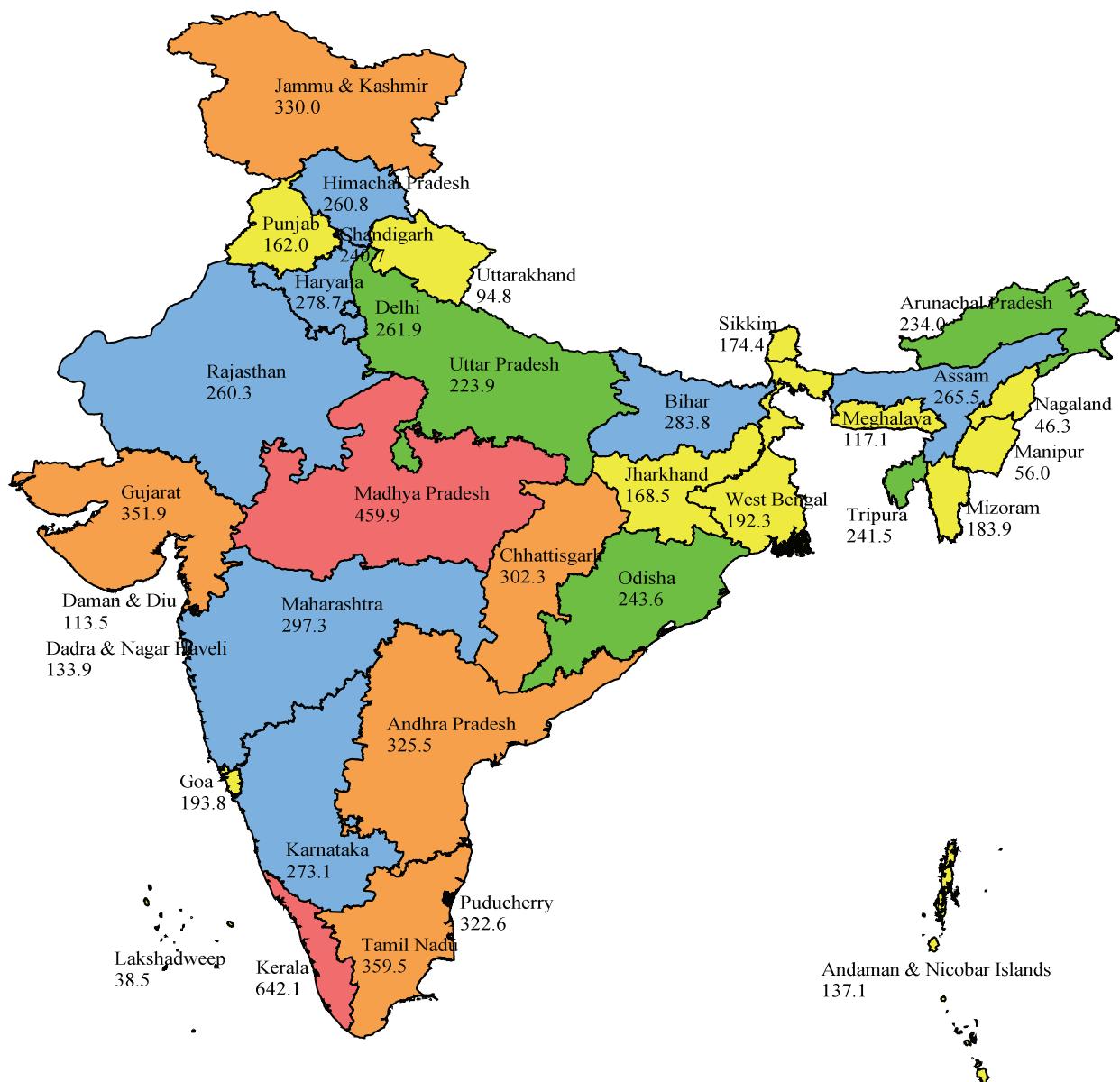


**Table 12 (A)**  
**Crime rate vis-à-vis Arrest rate for IPC crimes during 2013**

Sl. No.	Crime heads	Persons arrested	Crime rate#	Arrest rate*	No. of arrest per case
1	Murder	64813	2.7	5.3	2.0
2	Attempt to commit murder	78877	2.9	6.4	2.2
3	C.H. not amounting to murder	6518	0.3	0.5	1.9
4	Rape	42115	2.7	3.4	1.2
	i) Custodial rape	5	0.0	0.0	5.0
	ii) Other rape	42110	2.7	3.4	1.2
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	69811	5.3	5.7	1.1
	i) Kidnapping & Abduction of women & girls	56764	4.2	4.6	1.1
	ii) Kidnapping & Abduction of others	13047	1.1	1.1	1.0
6	Dacoity	21452	0.4	1.7	4.7
7	Preparation & assembly for committing dacoity	13367	0.3	1.1	4.2
8	Robbery	41190	2.6	3.4	1.3
9	Burglary	73260	8.5	6.0	0.7
10	Theft	210304	30.3	17.1	0.6
	i) Auto theft	57856	13.5	4.7	0.3
	ii) Other theft	152448	16.8	12.4	0.7
11	Riots	366198	5.9	29.8	5.1
12	Criminal breach of trust	24668	1.6	2.0	1.3
13	Cheating	110619	8.7	9.0	1.0
14	Counterfeiting	2456	0.2	0.2	1.0
15	Arson	11699	0.8	1.0	1.3
16	Hurt	552008	27.2	44.9	1.6
17	Dowry death	23864	0.7	1.9	3.0
18	Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty	87229	5.8	7.1	1.2
19	Insult to the modesty of women	14739	1.0	1.2	1.2
20	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	222091	9.7	18.1	1.9
21	Importation of girls from foreign country	58	0.0	0.0	1.9
22	Death by negligence	90904	9.1	7.4	0.8
23	Other IPC crimes	1395337	88.9	113.6	1.3
	<b>Total cognizable crimes under IPC</b>	<b>3523577</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>286.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>

## ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2013

**( All India 286.8 )**



### Arrest Rate

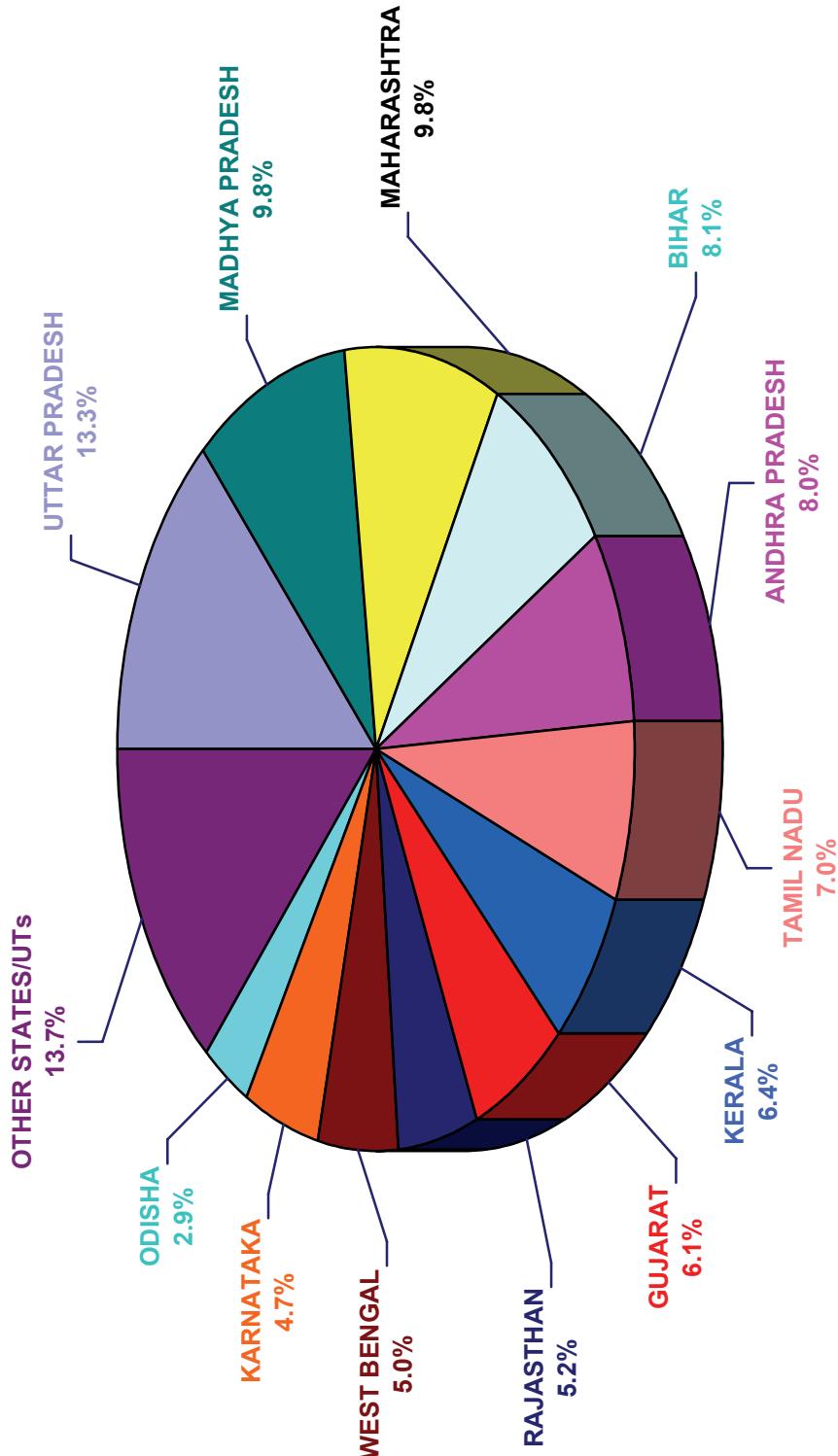


Note:

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

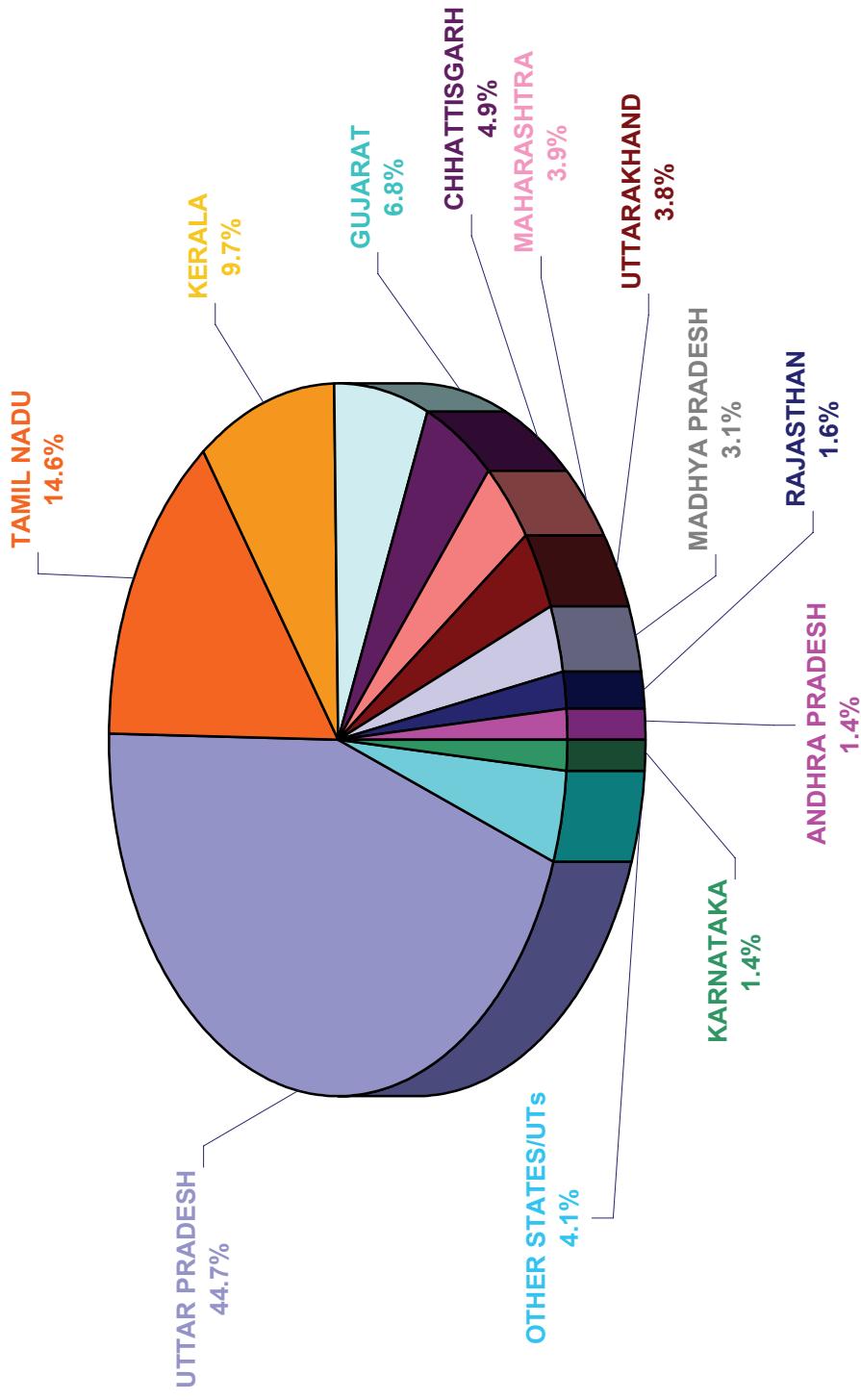
**Persons arrested under IPC crimes**  
**State/UT-wise percentage distribution during 2014**

**Figure 12.1**



## Persons arrested under SLL crimes State/UT-wise percentage distribution during 2013

Figure 12.2



which are perpetrated on women such as cruelty by husband or his relatives (21.4%) followed by dowry deaths (19.4%) and importation of girls from foreign country (13.8%).

The details on the number of persons arrested during the year 2013 and 2012 along with percentage variations and the percentage share of each State and UT to all-India total for arrests during 2013 are presented in **Table-12.3**.

Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh have accounted for high share of 13.3% (4,67,679 persons) and 9.8% (3,45,516 persons) & 9.8 (3,44,326 persons) respectively of the total persons arrested during the year 2013 under various sections of IPC. The increase in the arrested persons during 2013 over 2012, in terms of percentage, was highest in Sikkim (72.2%) (from 637 in 2012 to 1,097 in 2013) followed by Meghalaya (58.9%) (from 1,984 in 2012 to 3,152 in 2013) and Delhi (26.6%) (from 40,775 in 2012 to 51,628 in 2013). However maximum increase, in numerical value, was observed in Uttar Pradesh (from 4,12,811 in 2012 to 4,67,670 in 2013) followed by Andhra Pradesh (2,46,395 in 2012 to 2,81,437 in 2013).

The sex-wise details of number of persons arrested under IPC crimes in States and UTs are presented in **Table-12.4**. The percentage of females arrested under IPC crimes at all-India level was at 6.1%. Himachal Pradesh (13.0%), West Bengal (10.0%), Maharashtra (9.8%) and Goa (8.2%) have reported comparatively higher share of females in total arrests as compared to national average of 6.1%.

### **Persons arrested under SLL**

### **crimes**

A total of 44,67,963 persons were arrested under the SLL crimes during 2013 as compared to 41,50,075 persons during 2012 accounting for an increase of 7.7% during 2013 over 2012. The details on crime-head wise arrests for SLL crimes during the year 2012 and 2013, 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 73.4% (32,81,031) of the total arrestees in the country during 2013. The highest share of arrestees among the specified crimes was under 'Prohibition Act' (9.9%) (4,40,419 persons) and 'Gambling Act' (8.2%) (3,67,688 persons) followed by 'Excise Act' (4.2%) (1,86,065 persons). The highest increase was found under 'Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act' (126.3%) followed by 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' (66.8%), 'Dowry Prohibition Act' (40.3%) and 'Protection of Civil Rights Act' (27.5%).

Sex-wise and crime head-wise information on persons arrested and percentage of arrestees during 2013 are presented in **Table-12.6**.

The percentage of females arrested under SLL crimes at all-India level was 3.6% (1,61,978 out of 44,67,963) against 6.1% for IPC crimes. The share of female arrestees was highest for crimes under 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act' (37.0) (2,811 out of 7,602) followed by 'Prohibition Act' (21.7%) (95,475 out of 4,40,419), 'Dowry Prohibition Act' (19.1%) (4,233 out of 22,151).

The State/UT-wise and sex-wise details of number of persons

arrested under various SLL crimes are given in **Table-12.7**. Gujarat (27.6%), Mizoram (19.7%), Sikkim (16.3%) and Delhi (15.8%) have reported higher percentage of female arrestees of total arrested persons as compared to the National average of 3.6%.

Age-group wise and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC and SLL cases are given in **Table-12.8**. Among the total (IPC+SLL) arrested persons (79,91,540) those falling under the age-group 18 – 30 years accounted for (47.7%) (38,14,892 persons) followed by age-group 30 – 45 years accounting for 35.3% (28,23,694 persons). This confirms the age-group profile of arrestees observed during the previous year reflecting drift of more young people (18 – 30 years) in crimes. The Juveniles apprehended accounted for just 0.5% in the total arrests (IPC + SLL) made in 2013. Girls' share was 4.3% among juveniles apprehended.

Information on persons arrested on an average per case under IPC and SLL for the years 2009 to 2013 is presented in **Table-12.9**. It is seen that the trend of arrests made per case in 2013 is almost the same as the previous year (2012) for various IPC & SLL cases. In violent crimes such as murder (2.0), attempt to commit murder (2.2), dacoity (4.7), preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (4.2), dowry deaths (3.0) and riots (5.1) wherein about 2 or more persons per case were arrested on an average, signifying involvement of accomplice(s) in such cases. Similarly, 2 persons, on an average, were taken into custody by police in SLL crime under prohibition of child marriage act (3.0), immoral traffic (prevention) act (2.9) and gambling

act (2.8). The higher arrests per case in cases of riots (5.1), dacoity (4.7), preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (4.2), dowry deaths (3.0%) and attempt to commit murder (2.2%) were reported during the year 2013.

### **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 43,54,868 persons were either under custody or on bail during the year 2013. For 34,94,804 cases, registered under various sections of IPC offences, under investigation by police (**Table-4.1**), Police could file charge-sheets against 32,45,123 persons (74.5% of total arrestees). Out of the total persons who were under arrest, 4.6% of arrested persons (2,01,589) were either released or freed by police before trial and 20.9% persons (9,08,156) 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 (49.6%) (2,315 out of 4,666 persons) and dacoity (47.1%) (15,803 out of 33,563 persons) whereas the lowest pendency percentage was observed in assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (15.1%) (14,663 out of 97,125 persons). Police could establish the charges with as high as 82.6% (14,020 out of 16,973 persons) in charge-sheeting of arrested persons in cases of insult to modesty of women followed by assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty 81.6% (79,286 out of 97,125 persons). The lowest level of charge-sheeting in disposal of arrested persons was witnessed in cases of counterfeiting (47.3%) (2,209 out of 4,666) as compared to the national average of

74.5% (32,45,123 out of 43,54,868) for all IPC crimes.

The State/UT-wise disposal of arrested persons under IPC crimes by police is presented in **Table-12.11**. Maharashtra reported 13.6% (1,23,696 out of 9,08,156 persons) of total pendency of disposal of arrested persons in the country followed by Tamil Nadu (12.0%) (1,08,888) and Bihar (11.5%) (1,04,443).

### **Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crimes by courts**

As many as 1,76,60,316 persons (including those from previous years) were awaiting trials in various criminal courts in the country during 2013 (an increase of 4.4% over the last year (1,69,23,430) as per information presented in **Table-12.12**. The disposal of such arrested persons was pending to an extent of 85.0% (1,50,18,970 out of 1,76,60,316 persons) at the end of the year. The highest pendency was noticed in persons arrested under dacoity (92.7%) (1,57,039 out of 1,69,345) followed by preparation & assembly for dacoity (91.5%) (71,447 out of 78,433), counterfeiting (91.5%) (14,275 out of 15,607 persons), criminal breach of trust (91.4%) (1,41,080 out of 1,54,388 persons) and cheating (90.2%) (4,24,957 out of 4,71,272 persons). The lowest pendency was observed in cases insult to the modesty of women (77.3%) (36,815 out of 47,607) against all-India average of 85.0%. The overall conviction percentage at all-India level for the persons arrested in IPC cases was 33.3% (7,61,368 out of 22,83,503 persons whose trials were completed). Crime head wise persons convicted reveals that maximum convictions were made in counterfeiting (35.4%) (470 out of 1,327 persons), followed by CH not amounting to murder (35.0%)

(1,629 out of 4,650 persons), murder (32.1%) (15,647 out of 48,724 persons). It is to be noted that large number of cases wherein persons arrested under unspecified category 'Other IPC crimes' (1,57,127 persons), hurt (1,05,102 persons) and riots (30,868 persons) were compounded or withdrawn during 2013.

The State/UT-wise details on the disposal of persons charged in IPC cases by courts during 2013 are presented in **Table-12.13**. Out of total 1,76,60,316 persons under trials, 32,25,063 persons were from the State of Maharashtra followed by Bihar and Gujarat, accounting for 19,33,870 persons and 18,85,983 persons respectively. When compared with share of persons awaiting trials at the end of the year at national level, these States stood at 19.7%, 11.3% and 11.7% respectively.

### **Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by police**

The crime head-wise details of the disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by police during the year are presented in **Table-12.14**. A total of 47,75,484 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 2013. Police could charge-sheet 41,96,833 persons of the total arrested persons, which accounted for 87.9% of the total arrestees and whose cases were under investigation during this period. The percentage of persons released before trial and persons under investigation at the end of year 2013 were observed as 5.3% and 6.8% respectively. Higher number of pre-trial release was noticed in the cases of persons involved in unspecified 'Other SLL' cases (2,42,716 persons) and cases under 'SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act'

(1,902 persons) during the year 2013.

The State / UT-wise details of disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes are presented in **Table-12.15**. A majority of persons in whose cases investigation was pending at the end of the year were from Tamil Nadu (25.7%) (83,580 out of 3,25,361 persons) followed by Maharashtra (21.9%), (71,337) and Uttar Pradesh (8.1%) (26,358 persons) accounting for a pendency of more than half i.e. 55.7% of total pendency at National level. Assam and Manipur have reported the highest percentage of pendency 73.8% (6,805 out of 9,217 persons) and 69.1% (2,241 out of 3,242 persons) respectively for disposal of persons arrested under SLL crime. Among Union Territories, Daman & Diu had the highest pendency (62.2%).

### **Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by courts**

Information relating to disposal of persons arrested under SLL cases by courts during 2013 is presented in **Table-12.16**. A total of 1,09,88,709 persons (as against 1,01,66,413 in the year 2012) were facing trial in various criminal courts for the offences committed under various SLL crimes, registering an increase of 8.1% over the previous year 2012. Trials were completed against 37,31,355 persons of the total arrested persons, out of which 32,74,385 persons were convicted for these offences. The conviction percentage in SLL cases during 2013 was 87.8%. The pendency for trial was lower (65.5%) during 2013 as compared to 2012 (66.8%). An analysis of crime head-wise disposal of arrested persons showed that the highest percentage of persons pending disposal was under 'The

Commission Of Sati Prevention Act' (100%) (18 out of 18 persons) closely followed by 'The Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act' (97.1%) (4,646 out of 4,783 persons) and 'The Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act' (93.0%) (2,066 out of 2,221 persons). Information in respect of conviction for the categorized SLL crimes showed that conviction percentage was highest for persons arrested under 'The Foreigners Act' (90.9%) (1,447 out of 1,591 persons) followed by 'The Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act' (80.6%) (300 out of 372 persons), 'The Excise Act' (80.1%) (1,30,358 out of 1,62,703 persons).

The State & UT-wise information on disposal of persons arrested under SLL cases by courts during 2013 is presented in **Table-12.17**. Gujarat has accounted for the highest percentage with pendency of 27.3% (19,67,845 out of 72,02,209 persons) for trials in which persons were arrested under SLL cases at All-India level followed by Uttar Pradesh (23.0%) (16,59,851 persons), Maharashtra (22.2%) (15,99,572 persons). The States & UTs which recorded higher pendency (State/UT having more than 90% of pendency in disposal of the persons arrested in SLL cases) were Arunachal Pradesh (97.5%) (1,043 persons out of 1,070 arrestees), West Bengal (95.1%) (93,291 persons out of 98,139 arrestees), Daman & Diu (94.1%) (369 persons out of 392 arrestees), D & N Haveli (92.2%), (413 persons out of 448 arrestees) and Odisha (91.7%) (1,28,300 persons out of 1,39,840 arrestees).

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## Chapter-13

### Custodial Crimes

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

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

- (i) Deaths in Police custody / Lock up (of persons remanded to police custody by court) (**Table-13.1**)
- (ii) Deaths in Police custody/Lock up (of persons not remanded to police custody by court) (**Table-13.2**)
- (iii) Deaths in police custody at the time of production or

- 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 21 deaths in police custody of persons who were remanded to such custody by the Court during the year 2013. The incidents of such deaths have been showing a mixed trend, it decreased by 44.7% during 2013 over 2012 while it increased by 31.0% in 2012 over 2011.

Magisterial enquiry was

**Table-13 (A)**

**Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup 2011-2013**

SNo.	Death in Police custody/Lockup	Years		
		2011	2012	2013
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court	29	38	21
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	75	71	97

- (iv) Reasons of custodial deaths. (**Table-13.4**)
  - (v) Other Deaths in Police custody
    - During hospitalisation or treatment
    - In Accidents
- proceedings in courts or journey connected with investigation. (**Table-13.3**) ordered / conducted in 11 of the reported incidents in 2013 and judicial enquiry was ordered/conducted in 6 deaths during 2013. 13 cases were registered against police personnel for such custodial deaths wherein no policeman was either charge-sheeted or convicted during the year.

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

There were 97 incidents of deaths in Police custody of persons who were not remanded to police

by other criminals. Custodial deaths in police custody due to illness or natural deaths are showing a rising trend during 2011- 2013(35 deaths in 2011, 36 deaths in 2012 and 43 deaths in 2013).

**Table-13 (B)**  
Details on the Custodial Deaths in Police Custody during 2011-2013

Sl. No.	Death during / due to	Years		
		2011	2012	2013
1.	During production, process in courts, journey connected with Investigation	19	20	15
2.	During Hospitalisation, Treatment	21	13	20
3.	Due to Accidents	3	7	6
4.	In Mob Attacks / Riots	0	0	6
5.	By other Criminals	2	3	2
6.	By Suicides	33	24	34
7.	During escape from Custody	7	7	4
8.	Illness / Natural Deaths	35	36	43

custody by court 2013, showing an increase of 36.6% in 2013 over 2012. Majority of such incidents were reported in Maharashtra (34), Tamil Nadu (15), Uttar Pradesh (14) and Gujarat (13). These States together have accounted for 78.4% (76 out of 97 deaths) in country during 2013.

Magisterial enquiry was ordered in 38 out of 97 such deaths reported and judicial enquiry was ordered in 30 incidents. A total of 48 cases were registered against police personnel wherein 1 policeman was charge-sheeted, however no policeman was convicted during the year 2013.

### Deaths in Police Custody By Causes

The majority of deaths in Police custody took place due to illness / natural deaths (43) followed by 34 deaths by suicides, 20 deaths during hospitalisation/ treatment, 15 deaths during production or proceedings in court or journey connected with investigation and 6 deaths in mob attacks/riots & murder

### Custodial Rape

The incidents of Custodial Rape in Police Custody are presented in the following table.

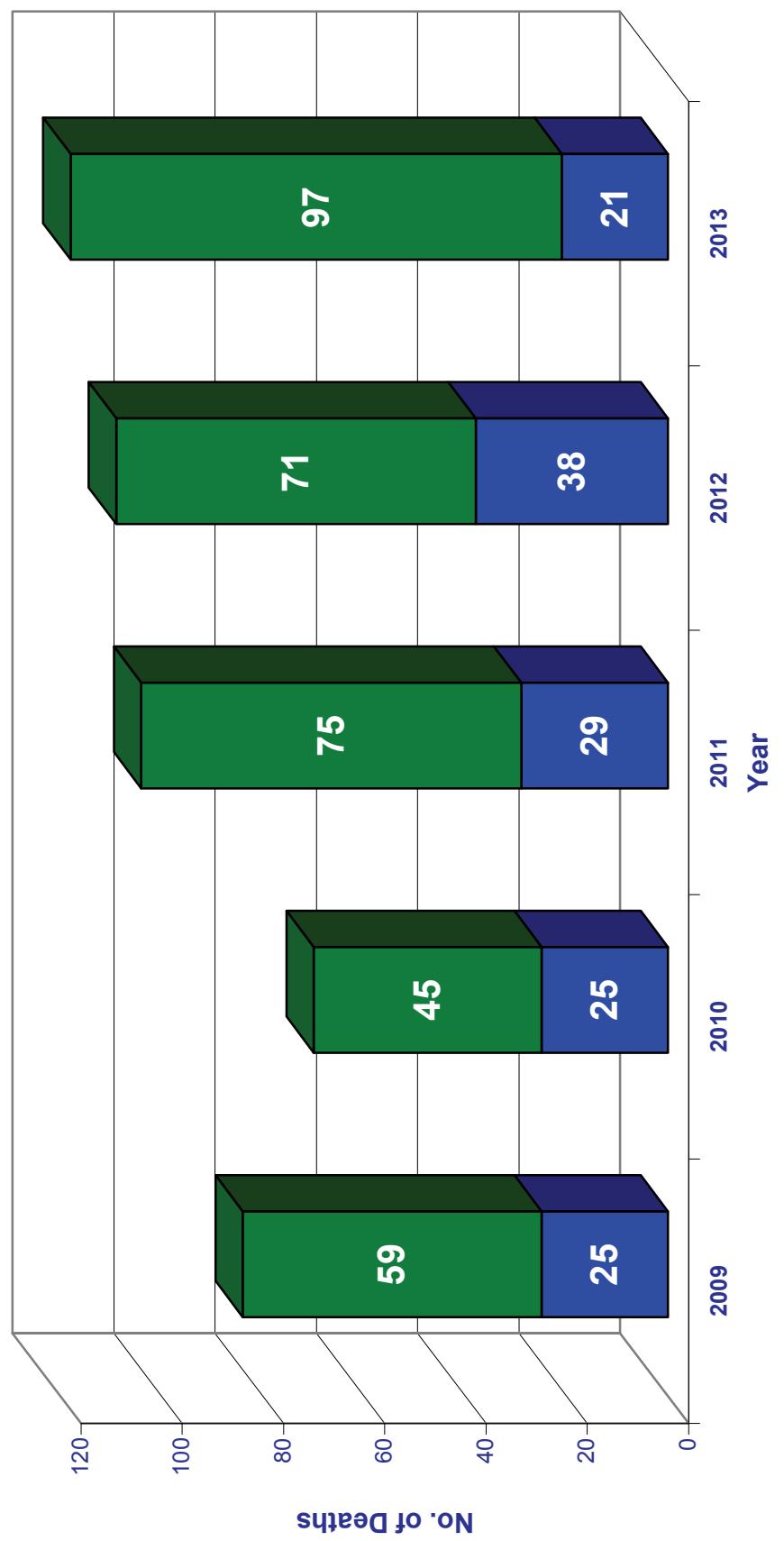
**Table-13(C)**  
Incidents of Custodial Rape in Police Custody

Sl. No.	Year	No. of reported custodial rape cases
1.	2011	1
2.	2012	1
3.	2013	1

One case of Custodial Rape was reported during 2013. Though no case was charge-sheeted but final report was submitted as true in 1 case during 2013. (See **Table 13.5**)

## Number of deaths in police custody/lockup during 2009-2013

Figure 13.1



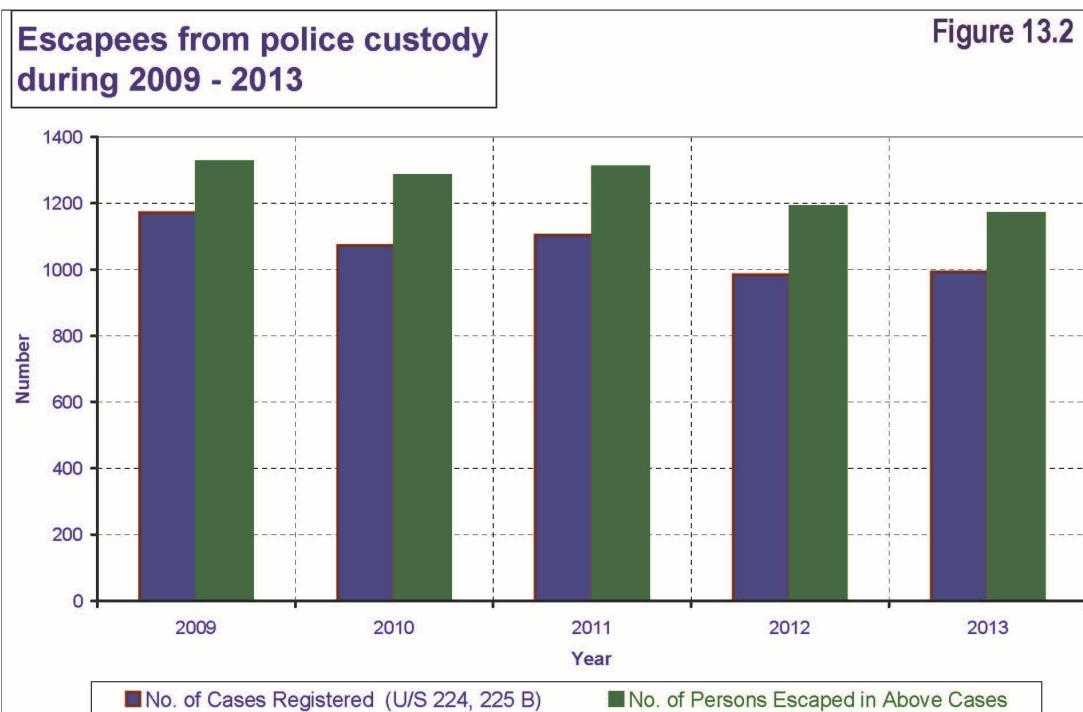
During the year 2013, in Karnataka 5 persons were arrested under custodial rape but due to want of evidence or other reason all 5 persons were released or freed by police or magistrate before trial. However, Out of 4 under trial persons whose trials were completed during the year, all 4 persons were acquitted. *Details of persons arrested, charge-sheeted and tried for committing custodial rape are presented in Table-13.6.*

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

A total of 992 cases were registered under section 224 & 225B of IPC during the year 2013.

Number of persons who escaped from police custody in the above cases were 1,169. Out of 1,169 persons, 238 escaped from lockup whereas 931 escaped from outside lockup. However, only 191 escapees from lockup were rearrested during the year. 675 persons were charge-sheeted for such offence and final report was submitted for 322 such cases during the year. 129 persons were tried during the year, of which 60 persons were convicted and 69 persons were acquitted.

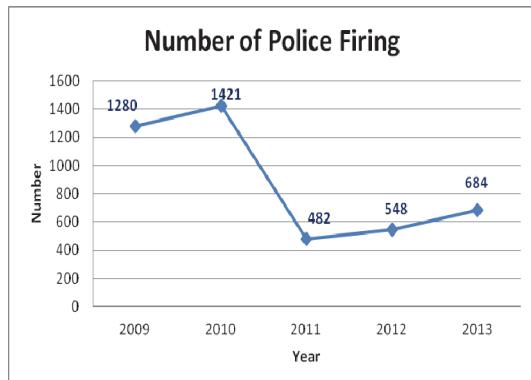
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## Chapter-14

### Police firing and casualties

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



Police had to resort to firing on 684 occasions during the year 2013 as compared to 548 occasions during 2012, 482 occasions during 2011, 1,421 occasions during 2010, 1,280 occasions during 2009. showing a mixed trend during the years from 2009 to 2013 (an increase of 24.8% during 2013 over 2012, 13.7% during 2012 over 2011 and a decrease of 66.1% during 2011 over 2010, an increase of 11.0% during 2010 over 2009). During the year 2013, 103 civilians and 47 police personnel were killed in these incidents whereas 213 civilians and 1,158 police personnel were injured. The State/UT-wise details of incidence, deaths and injuries due to police firing are given in **Table-14.1** and event wise such

statistics are presented in **Table-14.2**.

#### Occasions forcing police to open fire

The occasions necessitating police firing were largely related to 'riot control' (50.4%), 'during extremists and terrorists operations' (27.8%), 'against others' (not classified) (18.1%) and 'anti-dacoity operations' (3.6%). Police had to resort to firing on 345 occasions to control the riotous mobs, on 190 occasions 'against anti-extremists & terrorists', on 25 occasions during 'anti- dacoity operations' and on 124 other occasions (not classified) during 2013.

Jammu & Kashmir (318), has recorded the highest incidence of police firing followed by Chhattisgarh (109), Uttar Pradesh (107), Maharashtra (46) and Madhya Pradesh (17) among States/UTs.

The highest number of injuries to civilians was reported in Maharashtra (102) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (49), Delhi (23) and Uttar Pradesh (9). These four States & UT together accounted for 85.9% of total civilian injuries in police firing. Highest number of injuries of police personnel in police firing (634) was reported from Jammu & Kashmir followed by Maharashtra (184), West Bengal (75), and Uttar Pradesh (57) accounting for 54.7%, 15.9%, 6.5% and 4.9% respectively of total such injuries reported in the country during 2013. More police personnel were injured during the year 2013 (1,158) than the civilians (213) while more civilians (103) were killed than police

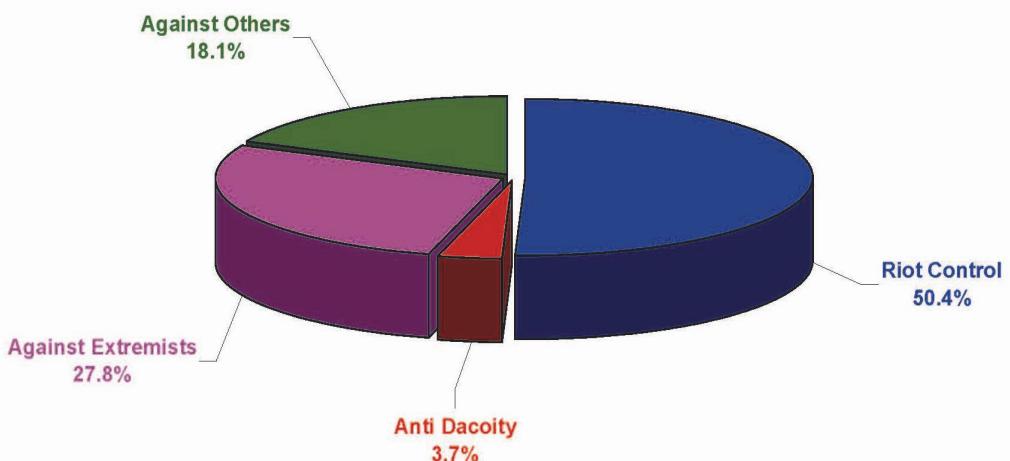
personnel (47) during the year in the police firing incidents in the country.

The highest casualties of civilians as well as police personnel were reported in 'against extremists & terrorists' operation (67) and under 'riot control' (38) respectively.

The highest number of injuries of civilians (185) and police personnel (956) were reported when the police had to resort to firing during 'riot control activities.'

**Percentage of various incidents necessitating police firing during 2013**

**Figure 14.1**



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## Chapter-15

### Police Casualties

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

The State/UT and City-wise information relating to police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2013 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 3,714 police personnel (comprising 2,739 natural deaths, 740 deaths on duty and 235 suicidal deaths) died during the year 2013 as compared to 3,375 deaths in the year 2012 showing a increase 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 casualties (740) while on duty decreased during 2013 by 9.9% as compared to previous year (821). Out of the total 740 casualties, 59.3% of total causalities of police personnel (439 out of 740) was reported in only 6 States namely Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Majority of the police casualties (80.8%)(598 out of 740) were due to 'accidents' followed by 'anti-terrorist/ extremists operations'

and by 'other criminals' which accounted for 10.5% (78 out of 740) and 6.5% (48 out of 740) respectively of such deaths. However, 1.1% (8 out of 740) of police personnel were killed on border duties.

It was observed that the highest number of casualties was in Maharashtra (107) followed by Punjab (89), Uttar Pradesh (85), Rajasthan (57) and Tamil Nadu (54). Highest casualties due to terrorist/extremist operations (28) were reported in Chhattisgarh. In case of accident, the highest casualties were reported in Maharashtra (99) followed by Punjab (77) and Uttar Pradesh (74).

Rank wise analysis of police causalities reveals that among 740 police personnel killed on duty, 3 were Dy. SPs and above(other gazetted officer), 55 were upper subordinates (Inspectors - 13 and Sub-Inspectors - 42) and 682 were lower subordinates (Assistant Sub-Inspectors - 66, Head Constables - 173 and Constables - 443). *The details are given in Table-15.4.*

29.2% police personnel (216) were in younger age group (18-35 years), 33.5% (248) were middle aged (35-45 years) while 37.3% (276) were in upper age group (45 years and above) out of 740 police personnel killed on duty. *Details are given in Table-15.2.*

#### Police personnel injured on duty

3,723 police personnel of various ranks (3,553 from States and

170 from the Union Territories) sustained injuries while performing their duties during the year. State / UT-wise details of police personnel injured by type of duty/operation are given in **Table-15.1**.

The maximum number of police personnel who sustained injuries while performing their duties were reported from Kerala 24.3% (905 out of 3,723) followed by Jammu & Kashmir 17.0% (634 out of 3,723) Maharashtra 16.1% (601 out of 3,723), West Bengal 7.0% (261 out of 3,723) and Rajasthan 6.6% (246 out of 3,723). These four States together have accounted for 64.5% of the injured police personnel out of 3,723 at all India level. The maximum police injuries 68.0% (615 out of 905) in Kerala was during riot control. The highest injuries of police personnel on account of anti-terrorist/extremist operations were reported in Maharashtra 36.1% (39 out of 108 at All India level). The police personnel injuries due to accident were reported highest in Tamil Nadu 21.7% (162 out of 746). No injuries were received by any policeman in as many as 9 States/UTs namely Arunachal

(1.930 out of 3,723) during 2013. The other major causes responsible for such injuries were 'other criminals' (24.4%) (907 out of 3,723), 'accidents' (20.0%) (746 out of 3,723) and 'terrorist/extremists' (2.9%) (108 out of 3,723).

The rank-wise profile presented in **Table 15.4** shows that all categories of personnel have received injuries. A sizeable number (2,457) accounting for 66.0% out of 3,723 police personnel injured on duty were constables, 703 (18.9%) were lower sub-ordinates (494 Head constables and 209 Assistant Sub-inspectors), 509 (13.7%) were upper sub-ordinates (391 Sub-Inspectors, 118 Inspectors) and the rest 54 (1.4%) were gazetted officers.

The cause-wise comparative details of police personnel killed or injured on duty during last 5 years (2009- 2013) are presented in **Table-15 (A)**. It is observed that incidents of police casualties (both fatal and non-fatal) has shown a mixed trend during last 5 years, wherein 'accidents' and 'anti-terrorist/ extremist operations' were the main cause of deaths of police personnel.

**Table-15 (A)**  
**Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2009 to 2013**

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
2009	234	196	8	124	9	1,783	60	968	18	187	625	762	954	4,020
2010	138	104	3	60	46	4,136	46	930	3	15	667	614	872	5,859
2011	132	90	2	61	12	1,884	50	655	0	7	671	602	867	3,299
2012	83	112	2	38	13	1,769	61	853	5	3	657	600	821	3,375
2013	78	108	3	29	5	1,930	48	907	8	3	598	746	740	3,723

Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

The riotous mobs caused maximum injuries (51.8%) to the police personnel in the country

#### Natural deaths of police personnel

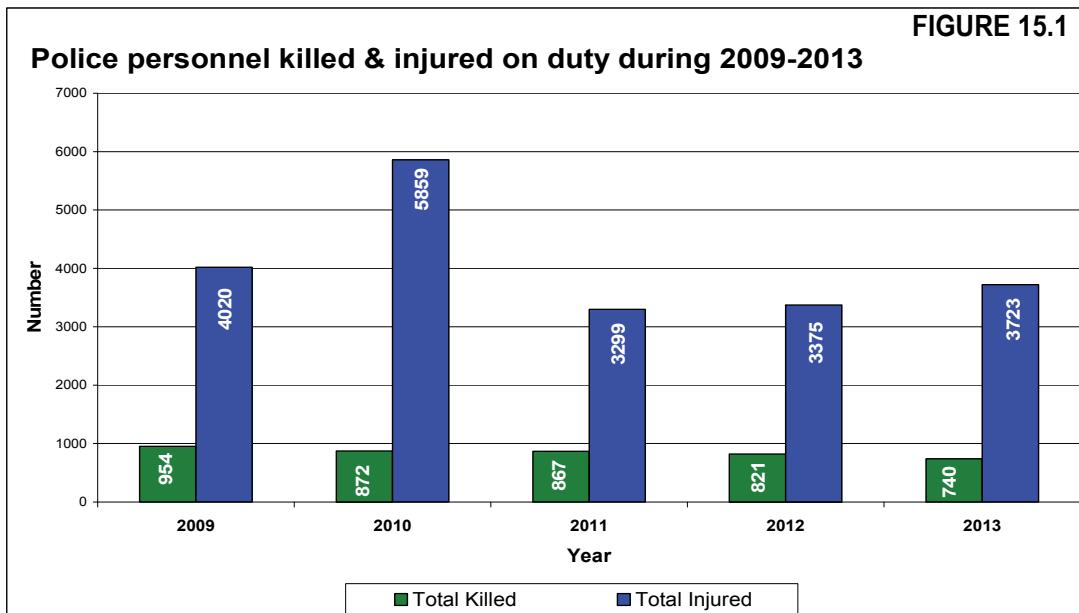
**Table 15.3** shows that 2,739 police personnel have died natural deaths while in service during 2013 out of which the maximum of 43.2%

(1,183 out of 2,739 persons) were in age-group (45-55 yrs.) followed by police personnel of 35-45 years of age wherein 24.1% (659 out of 2,739 persons) of such deaths were observed during 2013. It is noted that 10.5% (287 out of 2,739 persons) police personnel (18-35 years) died at very young age i.e. before 35 years and 22.3% (610 out of 2,739 persons) police personnel died after attaining the age of above 55 years. Comparative figures of police personnel who died due to natural reasons during 2009 - 2013 shown in **Table-15 (B)** reveal a mixed trend. Such deaths, increased

by 10.2% during 2010 over 2009 while a decline of 3.6% was observed in the year 2011 over 2010 and again decreased by 3.5% in 2012 over 2011, it again increased by 0.6% in 2013 over 2012. During last five year periods, maximum natural deaths were consistently observed in the age group 45 – 55 years followed by age group 35-45 years. On the other hand, lowest natural deaths of police personnel were observed in age group of 18 – 25 years.

**Table – 15(B)**  
Police personnel died due to natural causes during 2009 to 2013

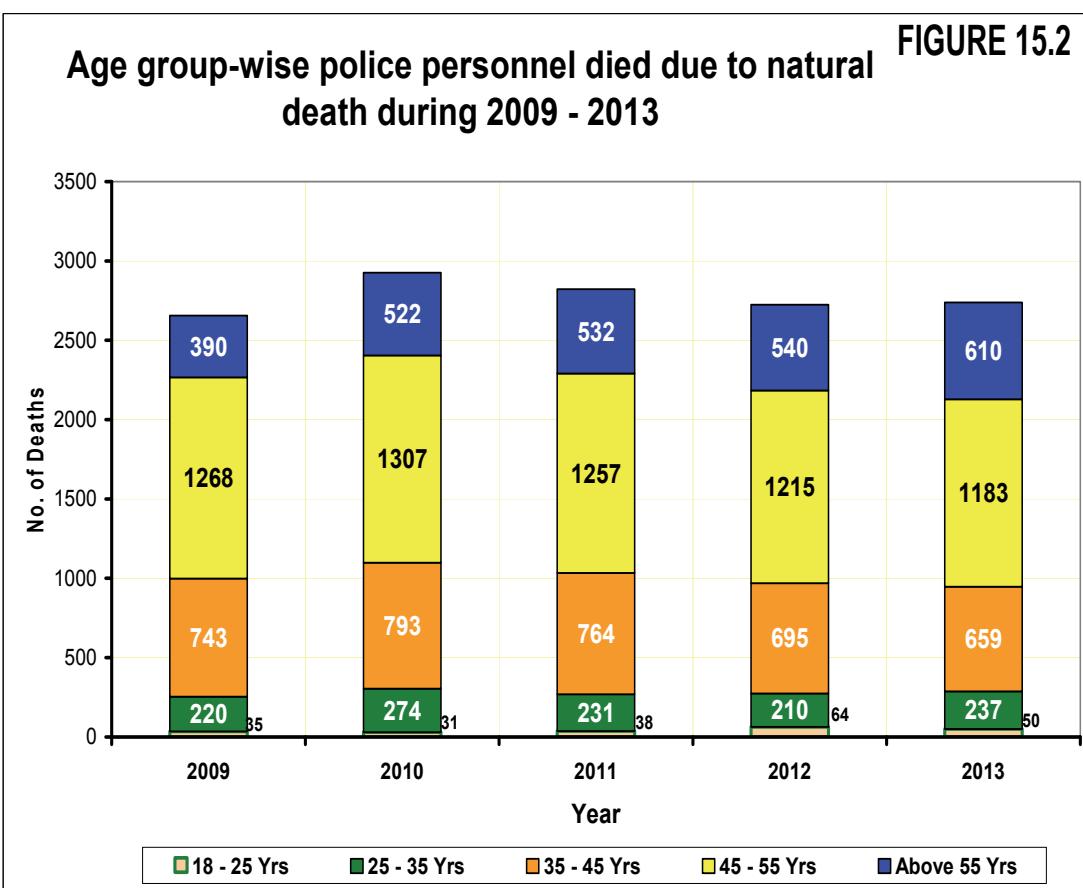
Year	18 - 25 yrs	25 - 35 yrs	35 - 45 yrs	45 - 55 yrs	Above 55 yrs	Total
2009	35	220	743	1,268	390	2,656
2010	31	274	793	1,307	522	2,927
2011	38	231	764	1,257	532	2,822
2012	64	210	695	1,215	540	2,724
2013	50	237	659	1,183	610	2,739



### Suicides committed by police personnel

235 police personnel committed suicide in the country during the year 2013. Maharashtra (40 suicides) has reported the highest number of such suicides accounting for 17.0% followed by Tamil Nadu (31 suicides) and West Bengal (29 suicides). Nearly 34.0% (80 out of 235) suicides at all-India

Level were reported in the age group 18 - 35 years. Age group wise distribution of suicides committed by police personnel reveals that 28.5% (67 out of 235), 28.1% (66 suicides) and 9.4% (22 suicides) of total suicides at All India level were reported in age group 35 - 45 years, 45 - 55 years and above 55 years respectively during 2013.



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## Chapter-16

# Complaints against police personnel and Human rights violations by them

### Complaints received and cases registered against police personnel

Total numbers of complaints, both non-cognizable and cognizable, reported to the police authorities against police personnel from States/UTs are presented in **Table-16.1**. Information on the number of complaints / allegations received against police personnel; number of inquiries instituted such as departmental, magisterial and judicial; number of complaints/cases found false/unsubstantiated; number of cases registered during the year; and number of cases either reported for regular departmental action or sent for trials/charge-sheeted is presented in **Table-16 (A)**.

many as 15,830 cases. Out of these, departmental inquiries were initiated in 14,928 cases, magisterial inquiries in 247 cases and judicial inquiries in 655 cases. Thus, inquiries were instituted in 30.9% complaints. The total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true were 26,640 which amounted to 52.1% of the total complaints reported. A decline of 10.8% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to the previous year (from 57,363 in the year 2012 to 51,120 in 2013). Maximum complaints against police personnel were received in Delhi which accounted for 24.3% (12,427 out of 51,120 complaints) followed by Madhya Pradesh accounted for 18.1% (9,297 complaints), Maharashtra 14.2% (7,280 complaints) and Uttar Pradesh 7.9% (4,086 complaints). Though highest

**Table-16 (A)**

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against police personnel during 2009-2013

Year	No. of complaints received / alleged during the year	No. of Inquiry Instituted			Complaints / Cases declared false / unsubstantiated	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases	
		Depart-mental	Magisterial	Judicial			Reported for regular departmental action	Sent for trials / charge-sheeted
2009	54,873	24,302	611	481	28,120	14,975	9,759	1,618
2010	58,438	21,563	326	268	31,115	10,470	9,665	861
2011	61,765	21,144	282	246	28,789	11,171	10,020	913
2012	57,363	19,490	352	252	30,875	2,289	7,283	839
2013	51,120	14,928	247	655	26,640	1,989	3,896	799

A total of 51,120 complaints were reported in the country against police personnel during the year 2013. Inquiries were instituted in as

number of complaints were made in Delhi but no case was registered against police personnel during 2013. In some States all complaints/allegations received have

been converted into FIR, these states are Jharkhand, Nagaland and Tripura.

### **Involvement of police personnel and action taken against them**

A total of 1,250 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and framing of charges during the year 2013. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 412 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 154 police personnel out of which 101 were acquitted and 53 were convicted. *The relevant details for the last five years are presented in Table-16 (B).*

personnel indicates the disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 24,217 police personnel in 14,928 cases, which attracted departmental inquiry. The cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 7,021 policemen. Departmental inquiries were completed against 11,826 personnel, on the basis of which 544 police personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. The highest dismissals/removals were reported from Delhi (103) accounting for 18.9% followed by Jharkhand (57), Chhattisgarh and Punjab (53 each), and Uttar Pradesh (52). Minor

**Table-16 (B)**  
**Number of police personnel under trial, convicted & acquitted during 2009-2013**

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.	2009	1,279	132	142	43	99
2	2010	1,107	141	205	53	152
3	2011	1,229	475	439	47	392
4.	2012	1,147	633	158	42	116
5	2013	1,250	412	154	53	101

### **Departmental action against police personnel**

The magnitude of Departmental action taken by the States/UTs against the erring police

punishments were given to 13,724 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 3,980 police personnel during this period.

The comparative rate of

**Table-16 (C)**  
**Departmental action and punishment awarded to police personnel during 2009--2013**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel				Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
		Against whom disciplinary action initiated	Whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	In whose cases proceedings were completed	Dismissed/removed from Service		
1.	2009	28,819	4,687	15,356	647	4,227	18,085
2.	2010	27,723	5,125	16,876	666	4,561	17,006
3.	2011	26,736	8,500	15,090	873	4,482	15,004
4.	2012	23,720	7,477	11,023	608	4,199	11,900
5.	2013	24,217	7,021	11,826	544	3,980	13,724

complaints per 100 policemen has been computed for each State/UT on the basis of actual police strength (Civil + Armed), which is presented in **Table-16 (D)**. The highest number of complaints per 100 policemen was reported from Delhi (16.4) followed by Chandigarh (12.9) and Madhya Pradesh (11.1) against the national average of 3.0 during the year 2013.

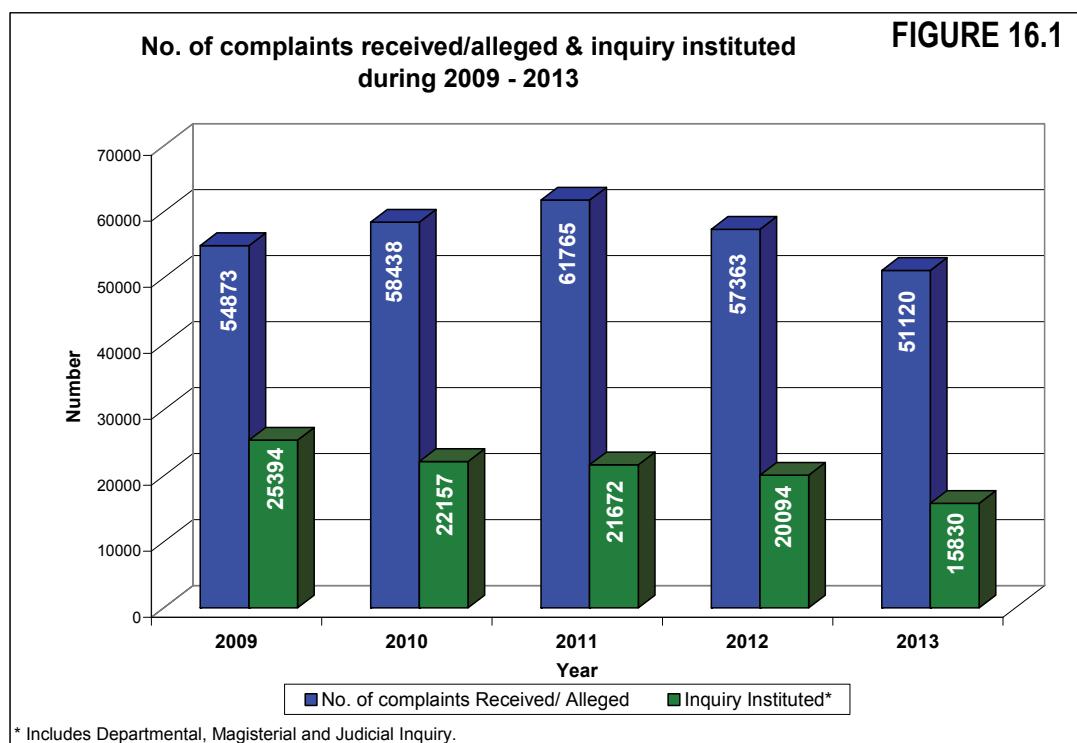
During 2013, the presence of 141 police personnel for every one lakh population was observed at national level. The lowest presence of police personnel per one lakh population was reported in D & N Haveli (73), Bihar (77) and Uttar Pradesh (78).

### **Human rights violation by police**

An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as 'illegal detentions', 'fake encounters', 'extortion', 'torture', etc. The details are presented in **Table-16.2**.

A total of 178 cases of human

rights violation by police were reported during 2013, wherein 18 policemen were charge-sheeted. However no police personnel was convicted for these human rights violations. The highest incidents of human right violations by police was reported in Delhi i.e. 141 cases (79.2% of such cases) followed by Odisha (13 cases), Assam (8 cases), Gujarat (7 cases), Uttar Pradesh (6 cases) and Punjab (1 case). In Delhi, out of 141 cases of human rights violation by police, majority cases were reported under 'Indignity to Women' (23 cases) and 'Extortion' (9 cases). Out of 178 cases of human rights violations, highest cases of human rights violation registered against police personnel under 'Indignity to women' (26 cases) followed by 'Atrocities on SC/ST' (15 cases), 'Extortion' (12 cases), 'Torture' (7 cases), 'Illegal Detention/Arrest' & 'Fake encounter killing' (2 cases each) and 'False Implication' (1 case). It is to be noted that 113 out of 178 cases could not be classified in any specific category of human right violation reported against police during 2013.

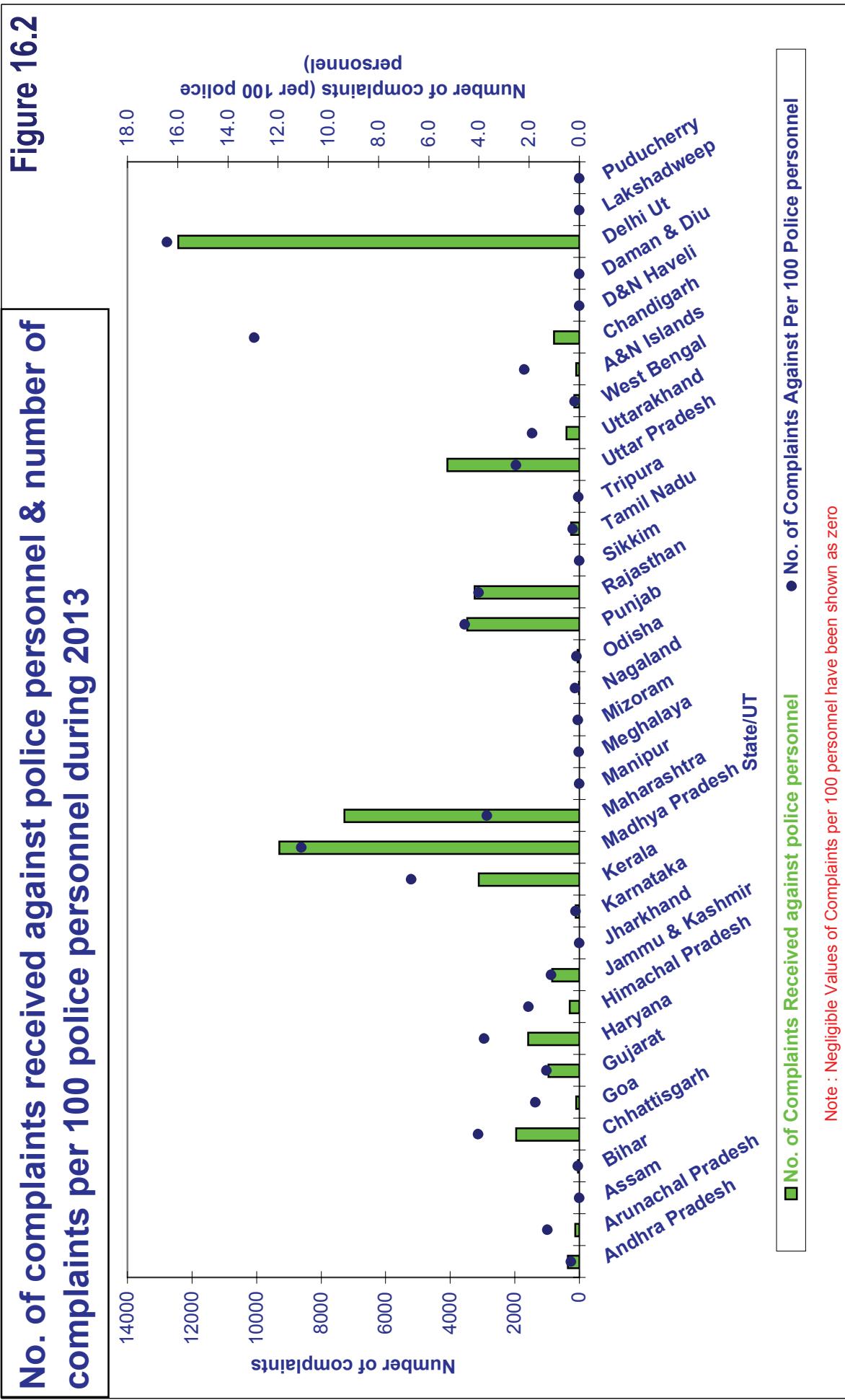


**Table 16(D)**  
**No. of complaints lodged against police personnel per 100 policemen**

<b>SL. NO.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>No. of complaints received against police personnel</b>	<b>Actual police strength (Civil + Armed)</b>	<b>No. of complaints against per 100 police personnel</b>	<b>No. of police personnel per one lakh population</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	354	1,06,631	0.3	123
2	Arunachal Pradesh	126	9,873	1.3	775
3	Assam	4	54,435	0.0	173
4	Bihar	41	77,344	0.1	77
5	Chhattisgarh	1,960	48,687	4.0	195
6	Goa	103	5,921	1.7	314
7	Gujarat	965	74,096	1.3	122
8	Haryana	1,592	41,995	3.8	159
9	Himachal Pradesh	303	15,000	2.0	216
10	Jammu & Kashmir	839	75,185	1.1	623
11	Jharkhand	2	56,415	0.0	174
12	Karnataka	115	76,877	0.1	126
13	Kerala	3,116	46,507	6.7	132
14	Madhya Pradesh	9,297	84,018	11.1	112
15	Maharashtra	7,280	1,97,978	3.7	170
16	Manipur	1	25,674	0.0	1020
17	Meghalaya	3	11,197	0.0	416
18	Mizoram	6	9,326	0.1	904
19	Nagaland	16	10,003	0.2	433
20	Odisha	60	51,396	0.1	124
21	Punjab	3,468	76,099	4.6	268
22	Rajasthan	3,252	81,013	4.0	115
23	Sikkim	0	4,279	0.0	680
24	Tamil Nadu	259	1,01,254	0.3	148
25	Tripura	8	23,619	0.0	636
26	Uttar Pradesh	4,086	1,62,783	2.5	78
27	Uttarakhand	399	21,259	1.9	207
28	West Bengal	164	92,848	0.2	102
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>37,819</b>	<b>16,41,712</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>136</b>
29	A & N Islands	93	4,257	2.2	811
30	Chandigarh	781	6,037	12.9	376
31	D & N Haveli	0	287	0.0	73
32	Daman & Diu	0	370	0.0	125
33	Delhi	12,427	75,704	16.4	384
34	Lakshadweep	0	384	0.0	492
35	Puducherry	0	2,786	0.0	182
<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>		<b>13,301</b>	<b>89,825</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>		<b>51,120</b>	<b>17,31,537</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>141</b>

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

**No. of complaints received against police personnel & number of complaints per 100 police personnel during 2013**



**Table 16(E)**  
**Incidence of human rights violation by police during 2013**

Sl. No.	Nature of human right violation	State/UT	Cases registered	No. of police personnel charge- sheeted	No. of police personnel convicted
1	Extortion	Delhi	9	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0
		Punjab	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Torture	Delhi	3	0	0
		Assam	2	0	0
		Karnataka	2	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3	False implication	Delhi	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Illegal detention/ Arrest	Delhi	2	2	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Atrocities on SC/ST	Odisha	13	1	0
		Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
		Delhi	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
6	Indignity to women	Delhi	23	3	0
		Assam	2	1	0
		Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
7	Fake encounter killing	Assam	2	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
8	Others	Delhi	102	11	0
		Gujarat	7	0	0
		Assam	2	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
9	Total	Delhi	141	16	0
		Assam	8	1	0
		Odisha	13	1	0
		Gujarat	7	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	6	0	0
		Karnataka	2	0	0
		Punjab	1	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>

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## Chapter-17

### Police strength, expenditure and infrastructure

The State/UT wise, sex-wise and rank-wise details on 'sanctioned' as well as 'actual' police strength in the country as on 31.12.2013 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 17.3 lakh against the sanctioned strength of 22.4 lakh of total police force (civil and armed combined), rendering 22.8% posts as vacant.

#### Civil Police

The 'actual' strength of civil police, including district armed police in the country during 2013 stood at 13,48,984 against the 'sanctioned' strength of 17,86,112 (**Table-17.1**). Thus, the civil police strength in position was 75.5% of the sanctioned strength and remaining 24.5% of the posts were vacant. Maharashtra (1,82,832) has the highest actual strength of civil police accounting for 13.6% of the total civil police in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh 1,33,261 (9.9%). Among UTs, Delhi has the largest contingent of 5.0% of the total police strength (67,686 out of 80,027)

#### Armed Police

The 'actual' strength of armed police in the country during 2013 was 3,82,553 showing an increase of 1.8% over 2012 (from 3,75,811 in 2012) whereas the 'sanctioned' strength of armed police forces was 4,57,176 (**Table-17.2**).

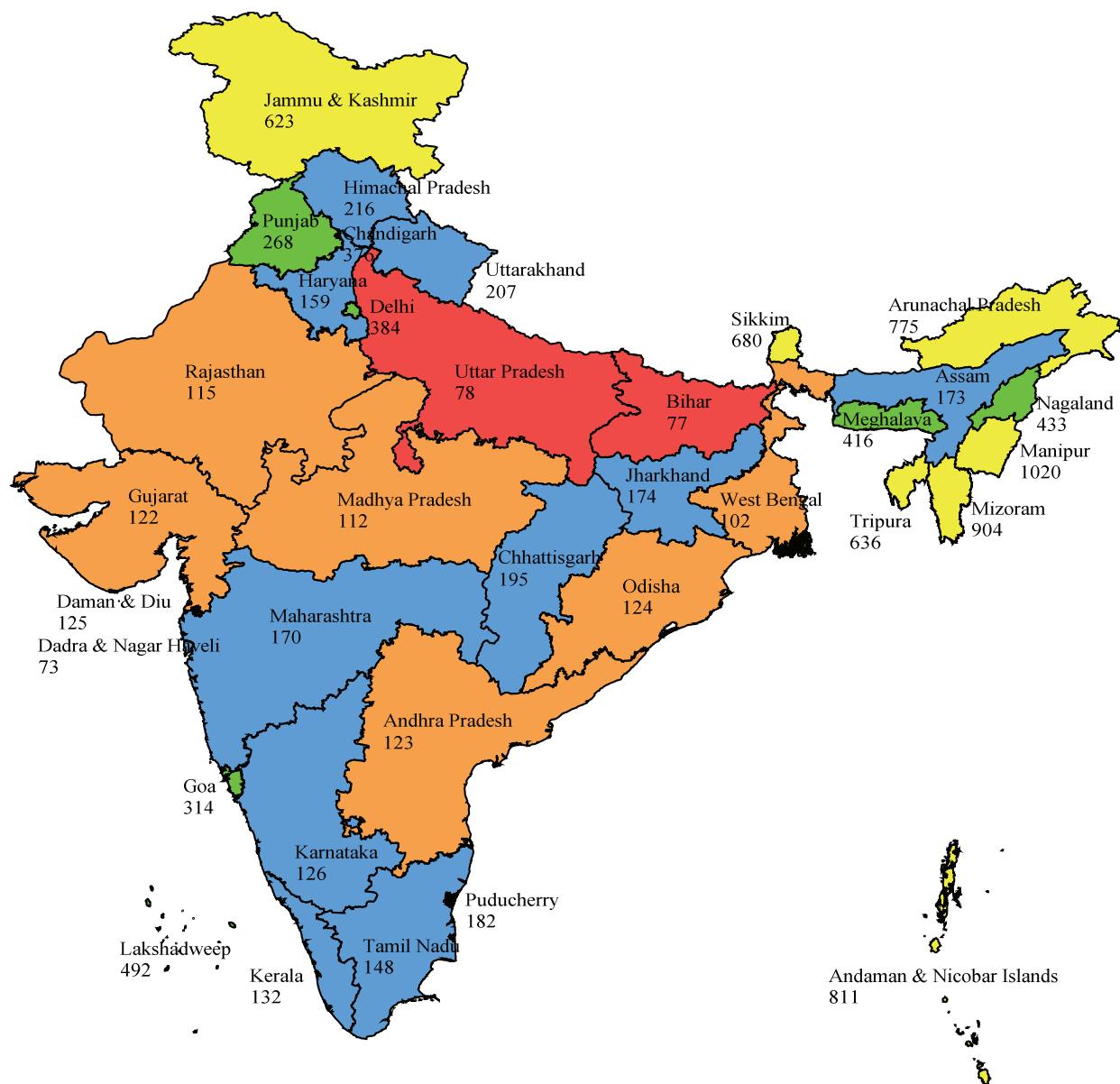
The percentage of vacant posts in case of armed police was less (16.3%) as compared to that of civil police (24.5%). The proportion of actual armed police to actual civil police was 1:3.5. Assam had the highest contingent of armed police (34,565) followed by Uttar Pradesh (29,522), Jammu & Kashmir (27,430), Madhya Pradesh (21,737), West Bengal (20,765) and Odisha (20,546). There was no sanctioned post of armed police for the UTs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The strength of armed police was more than that of civil police in five North-Eastern States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura.

#### Women Police

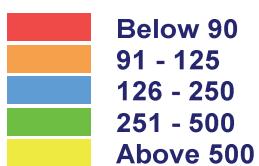
The 'sanctioned' and the 'actual' strength of women civil police (including district armed police) and women armed police are presented separately in **Tables-17.3** and **Table 17.4** respectively. The actual strength of women civil police including district armed police at the national level was 1,00,756 against the sanctioned strength of 62,155. The proportion of actual 'women civil police' to the total 'civil police' was about 1:13. The State of Maharashtra has highest strength of women civil police(20,568 out of 1,00,756) among the States & UTs followed by Tamil Nadu (14,773), Uttar Pradesh (7,404), Rajasthan (5,791) and Punjab (5,020). Nine States and six UTs had strength of less than one thousand.

## POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING 2013

( All India 141 )



**Policemen / Lakh Population**



Delhi had the largest contingent of women civil police among UTs (4,716 out of 6,250). 18 States and 6 UTs had more number of women civil police than their sanctioned strength. It is to be noted that majority of States &UTs have more women police force against their sanctioned strength.

Women armed police is in existence in only 21 States / UTs namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry. The ratio of women armed police to the women civil police was 1:7.4.

### **Ratio of police to area and population**

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

### **Police strength per unit area /population**

The strength of police personnel per unit area in the country i.e., per 100 Sq. Kms. was 54.7. The UTs of Chandigarh and Delhi have

recorded significantly higher density of police forces at 5,295.6 and 5,104.8 policemen per 100 Sq. Km. respectively as in the past which is much higher than the national average of 54.7 during 2013. On the other hand lowest police presence was noticed in Arunachal Pradesh (11.8). 12 States/UTs have shown fewer policemen per 100 sq. km in comparison of national average of 54.7 during 2013.

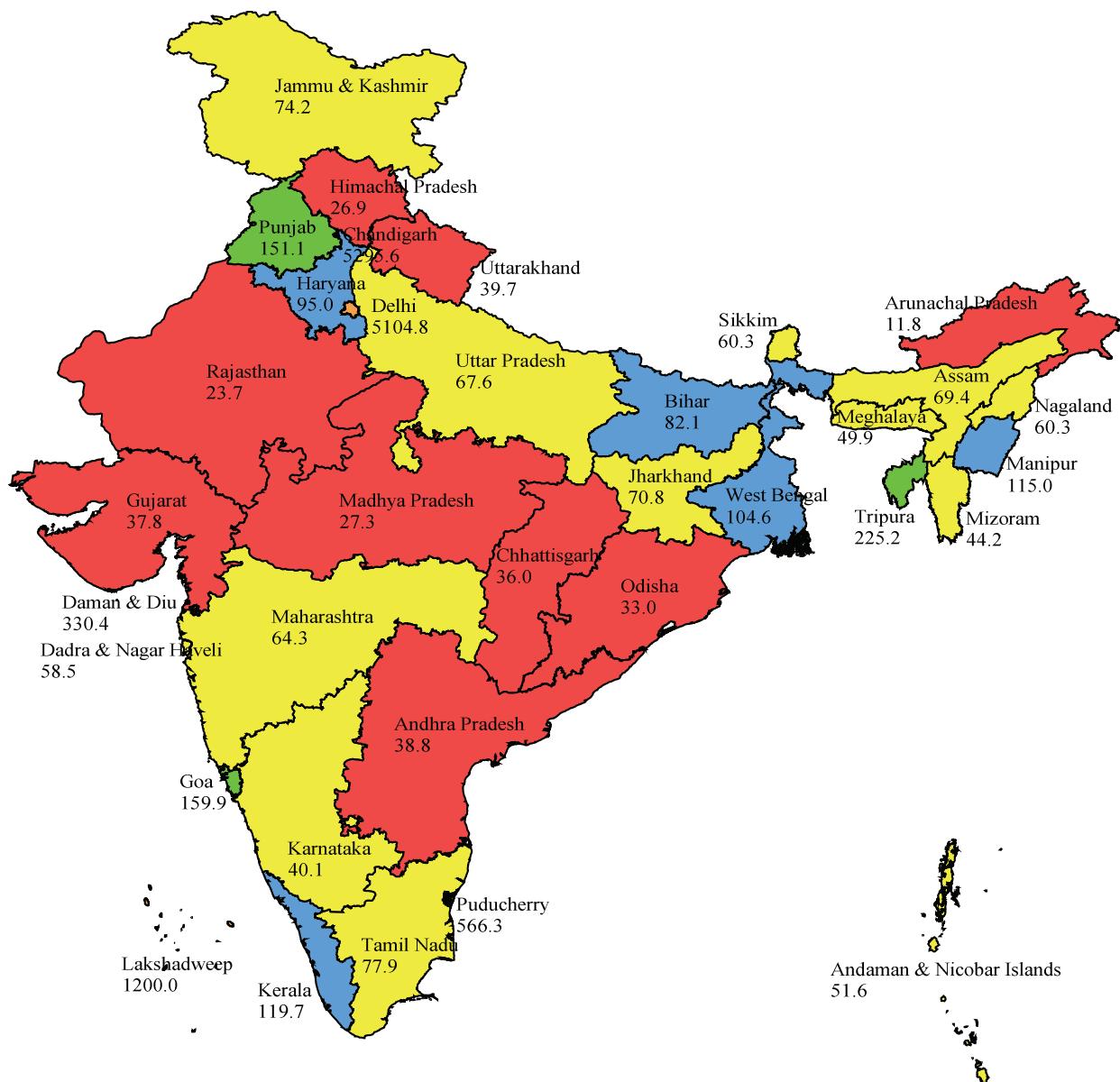
It should be noted that the area coverage being a constant, the density of population is expected to progressively increase with times. The highest number of police men per one lakh population was reported in Manipur (1,020) followed by Mizoram (904) and A&N Islands (811) while D&N Haveli (73) occupied the lowest number followed by Bihar (77) Uttar Pradesh (78) and West Bengal (102).

### **Teeth to tail ratio**

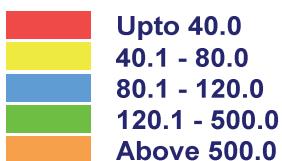
The teeth to tail ratio (the ratio of police officers, from the rank of A.S.I. and above to lower subordinates i.e., Head Constables & Constables) was highest in Uttarkhand (1:18) followed by D&N Haveli (1.16), Arunachal Pradesh (1:14), Uttar Pradesh & Nagaland (1.13 each) and Tripura (1:11). This ratio at the national level was same i.e. 1:07 in 2013 as in 2012.

## DENSITY OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2013

**( All India 54.7 )**



### Police Density

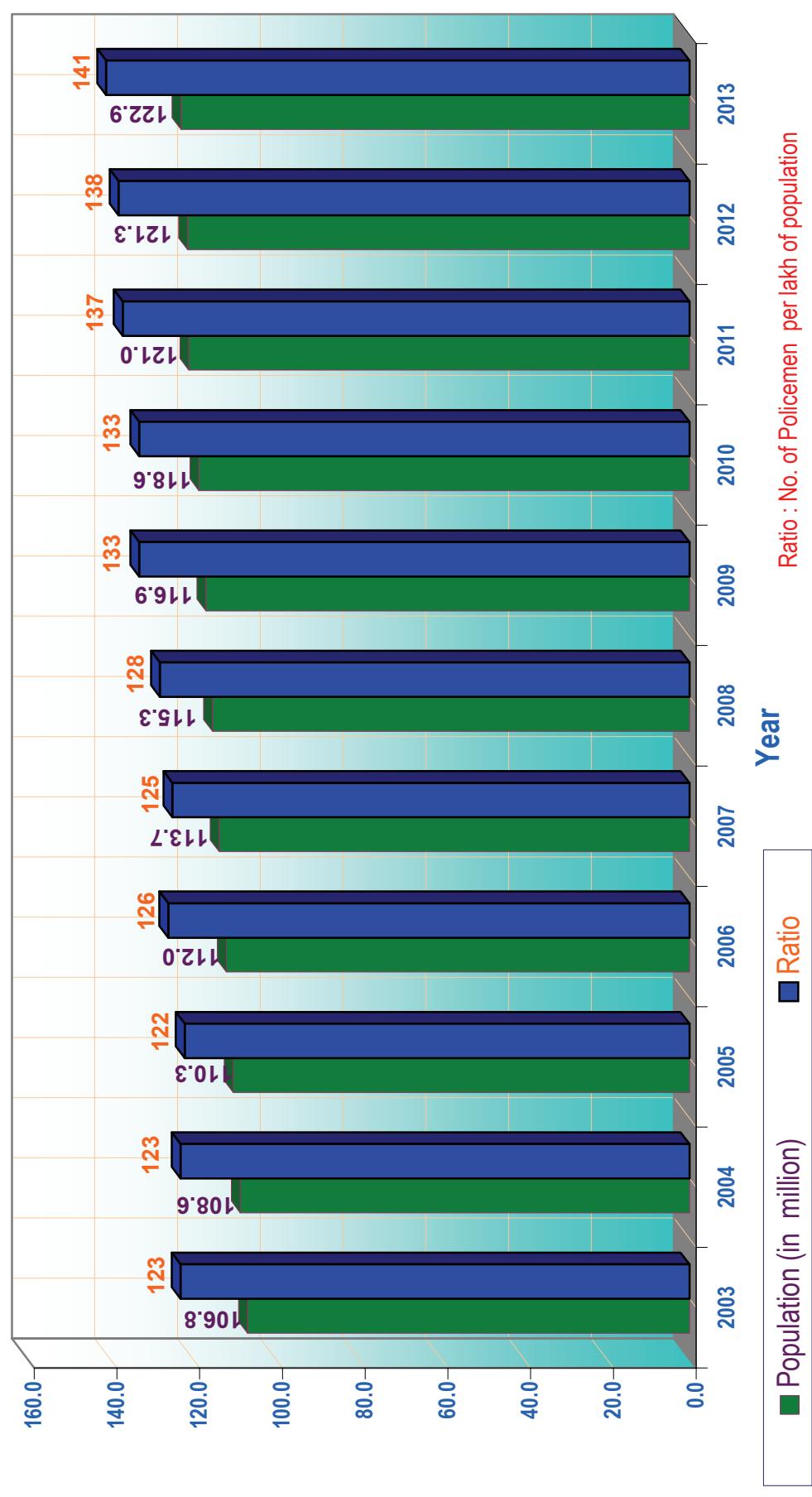


Note:

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

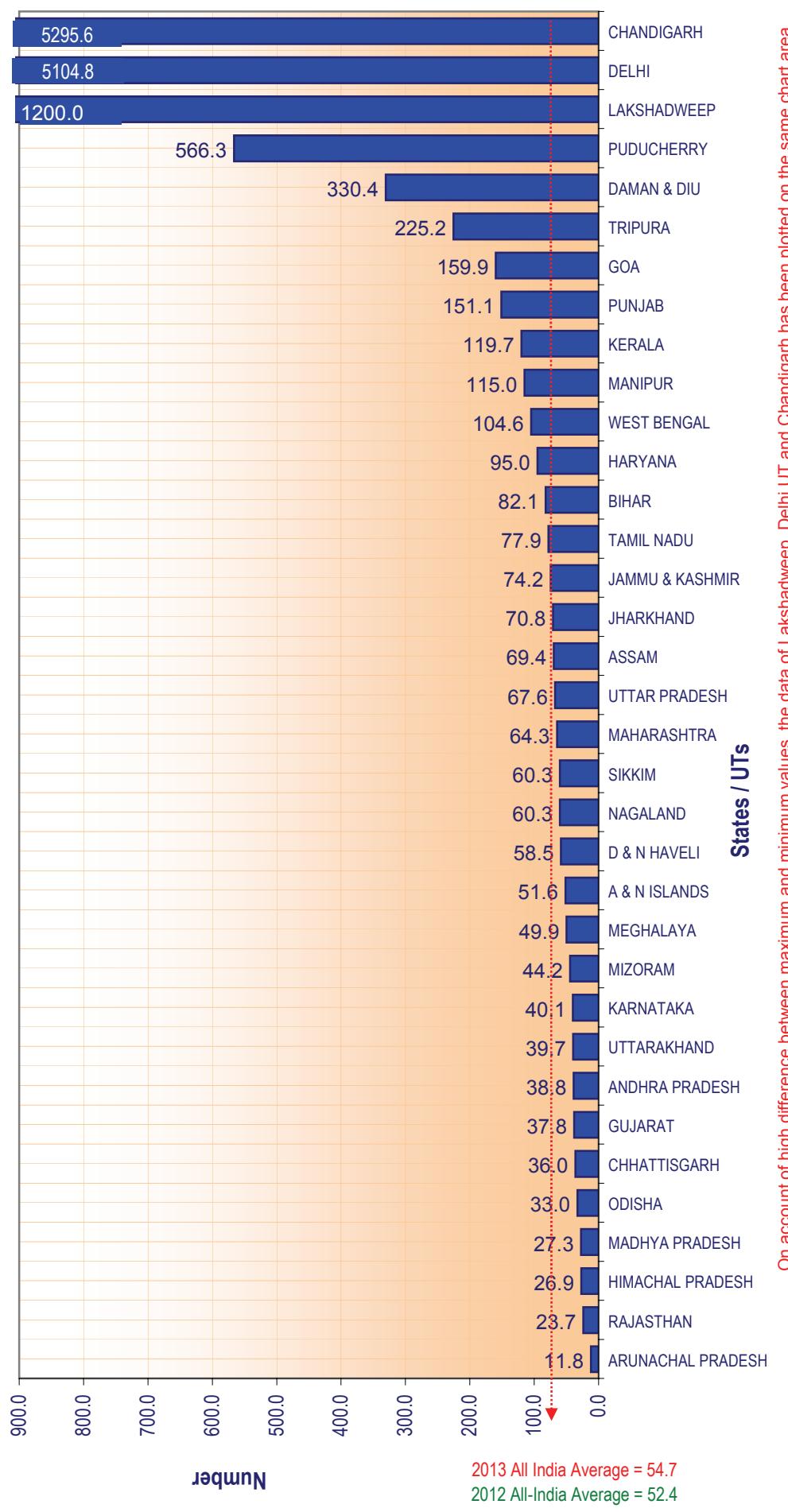
## Population, ratio of police personnel during 2003 to 2013

Figure 17.1



## Police density per 100 sqr.kms.of area during 2013

**Figure 17.2**



## **Police expenditure**

The State Governments and UT administrations incurred an expenditure of ₹58,028.05 crore on the police, averaging an expenditure of ₹3,35,125 per policeman per annum. The highest per capita expenditure on policeman during the year was in Nagaland (₹6,39,018), followed by Delhi (₹4,68,234), Haryana (₹4,38,547), Uttar Pradesh (₹4,37,927) and Lakshadweep (₹4,31,771). Daman & Diu has reported the lowest expenditure of ₹2,13,243 per policeman.

## **Home guards and auxiliary forces**

Frequent deployment of home guards and auxiliary forces is required to maintain law and order in the country due to increasing work-load of the police. **Table-17.6** provides information on sanctioned and actual strength of home guards and other forces in the country. The ratio between actual strength of officer: upper subordinate: lower subordinate supporting staffs are nearly 1:6:205 during 2013. Total number of actual strength of home guards and auxiliary forces during 2013 was 1,87,776 (81.6%) against sanctioned strength of 2,29,995.

## **Information on police housing**

Police manpower alone is not sufficient to curb the crime unless the personnel are motivated and facilitated with basic necessities such as equipment, transport, housing, medical insurance, etc. Therefore, an attempt has been made to compile auxiliary information such as availability of housing facility to various categories of police officials,

availability of vehicles and sophisticated gadgets with the police, etc. Information on the availability of police housing facility against the sanctioned police force for different categories is presented in **Table-17.7**.

The information on police housing has been furnished by the State police. Out of sanctioned strength of 22.4 lakh police personnel, 5.2 lakh police personnel were provided with residential accommodation by govt., while 1.2 lakh were provided on lease, rent/general pool by govt. It is observed that 35.2% (6,532) officers have got the housing facility against 25.7% (74,930) of upper subordinates and 26.0% (5,02,870) 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, 1,50,119 motor vehicles are available with police all over India to enable them to perform their duties efficiently. 64,275 (42.8%) out of these are motor cycles, 10,207 (6.8%) are cars, 43,049 (28.7%) are jeeps, 12,130 (8.1%) one tonners trucks and 8,559 (5.7%) are three tonners trucks. Remaining 11,899 are other types of vehicles. Tamil Nadu (14,544) has the highest number of motor vehicles followed by Maharashtra (11,618), Andhra Pradesh (10,406), Uttar Pradesh (9,939) and Karnataka (9,910).

During 2013, Police have 3,68,698 different types of wireless equipments. Out of these 1,41,699 are H.F. / V.H.F., 1,74,304 are walkie-talkie and remaining 52,695 are other types of wireless equipments. Delhi is equipped with highest number of wireless equipments (17,384) amongst UTs. Police of Karnataka (41,927) and Uttar Pradesh (35160) were among the best equipped with wireless equipments. Details may be seen in **Table 17.8**.

There are 14,394 police stations in the country, as per information furnished by various States and UTs, out of which 25.7% of police stations dealt with 101-200 cases during the year 2013 and 15.8% dealt with 201-300 cases. Only 4.3% police stations (618) in the country dealt with more than 1,000 cases in 2013. Details may be seen in **Table 17.9**.

Police stations by strength of police personnel may be seen in **Table 17.10**. 19.7% (2,837 out of total 14,394) police stations had strength of 11 - 20 personnel, 16.9% police stations had strength of 21 - 30 personnel and 6.1% police stations had strength of police personnel less

than 10. 32.2% of police stations had staff strength of more than 50 persons and nearly 25.0% had 31 - 50 personnel.

There are 763 police districts, 2,313 sub-divisions and 2,420 circles. 64.1% (9,231 out of 14,394) police stations are in rural areas and 35.9% are in urban areas. There are 529 women police stations all over India constituting 3.7% of all police stations (14,394). Details may be seen in **Table 17.11**.

Information on representation of SCs / STs and muslims in police forces show that 14.7% police personnel belong to scheduled castes, 10.8% belong to scheduled tribes and 6.3% are muslims out of total actual strength of 17,31,537 about which information is available. Remaining police personnel belong to other categories. Details may be seen in **Table-17.12**.

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## Chapter-18

### Cyber Crimes

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

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, specifies the acts which are punishable. Since the primary objective of this Act is to create an enabling environment for commercial use of I.T., certain omissions and commissions of criminals while using computers have been included in the amended Act in 2008. Several offences having bearing on cyber-area are also

registered under the appropriate sections of the IPC with the legal recognition of electronic records and the amendments made in several sections of the IPC vide the IT Act, 2000.

The statistics on cyber crimes are collected under the following heads:

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

**Table 18(A)**  
**Cyber crimes/cases registered and persons arrested under IT Act during 2010 – 2013**

SL. No.	Crime heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2013 over 2012	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2013 over 2012
		2010	2011	2012	2013		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Tampering computer source documents	64	94	161	137	-14.9	79	66	104	59	-43.3
2	Hacking with computer system										
	i) Loss/damage to computer resource/utility	346	826	1,440	1,966	36.5	233	487	612	818	33.7
	ii) Hacking	164	157	435	550	26.4	61	65	137	193	40.9
3	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	328	496	589	1203	104.2	361	443	497	737	48.3
4	Failure										
	i) Of compliance/orders of certifying authority	2	6	6	13	116.7	5	4	4	3	-25.0
	ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by govt. agency	0	3	3	6	100.0	0	0	3	7	133.3
5	Un-authorised access/attempt to access to protected computer system	3	5	3	27	800.0	6	15	1	17	1600.0
6	Obtaining licence or digital signature certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact	9	6	6	12	100.0	4	0	5	14	180.0
7	Publishing false digital signature certificate	2	3	1	4	300.0	2	1	0	8	@
8	Fraud digital signature certificate	3	12	10	71	610.0	4	8	3	51	1600.0
9	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	15	26	46	93	102.2	27	27	22	30	36.4
10	Other	30	157	176	274	55.7	17	68	134	161	20.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>37.8</b>

Note: @ zero value in previous year

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

A total of 4,356 cases were registered under IT Act during the year 2013 as compared to 2,876 cases during the previous year (2012), thus showing an increase of 51.5% in 2013 over 2012. 15.6% of total such cases (681 out of 4,356 cases) were reported from Maharashtra followed by Andhra Pradesh (635 cases), Karnataka (513 cases), Uttar Pradesh (372 cases) and Kerala (349 cases).

45.1% (1,966 cases) of the total 4,356 cases registered under IT Act 2000 were related to Loss/damage to computer resource/utility reported under hacking with computer systems. 818 persons were arrested for committing such offences during 2013. There were 1,203 cases of obscene publications/transmission in electronic form during the year 2013 wherein 737 persons were arrested. Out of 2,516 hacking cases, the cases relating to loss / damage of computer resource/utility under sec. 66(1) of the IT Act were reported as 78.1% (1,966 cases) whereas the cases related to hacking under section 66(2) of IT Act were 20.7% (550 cases). Andhra Pradesh (330) Karnataka (247), Maharashtra (246) and Madhya Pradesh (226) registered maximum cases under sec. 66(1) of the IT Act out of total 1,966 such cases at the national level. Out of the total 550 cases relating to hacking under Sec. 66(2), most of the cases (182 cases) were reported from Karnataka followed by Uttar Pradesh (71 cases) and Kerala (56 cases).

20.3% of the 2,098 persons arrested in cases relating to IT Act, 2000 were from Maharashtra (426 persons) followed by Andhra Pradesh (296 persons). The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under IT Act, 2000 showed that 56.7% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (1,190 out of 2,098 persons) and 34.4% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (722 out of 2,098 persons). Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, Haryana and Tripura reported 17, 9, 9, 4, 2, 2, 1 and 1 respectively of juvenile offenders (below 18 years) apprehended during 2013. Further details on the State/UT-wise and age-group wise profiles may be seen in **Table -18.2.**

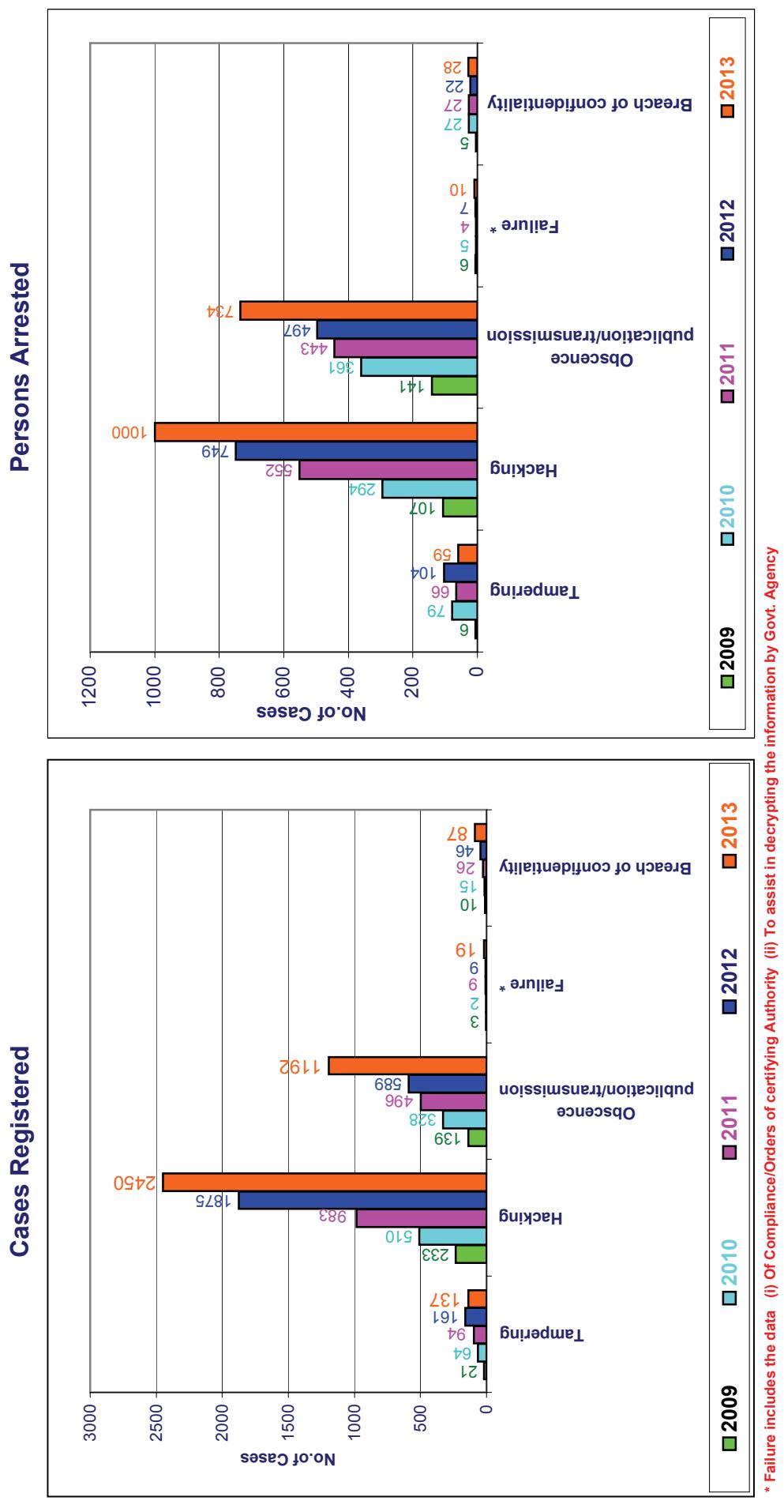
Crime head-wise and age-group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 (**Table 18.5**) reveals that 39.0% (818 out of 2,098 persons) of the offenders arrested for 'loss/damage to computer resource/utility under hacking with computer systems' of which 55.5% (454 out of 818 persons) were in the age-group 18 –30 years. 62.0% (457 out of 737 persons) of the total persons arrested for 'obscene publication/transmission in electronic form' were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years.

## **Incidences of cyber crimes registered under IPC**

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

## Cyber crimes / cases registered and persons arrested under IT Act during 2009-2013

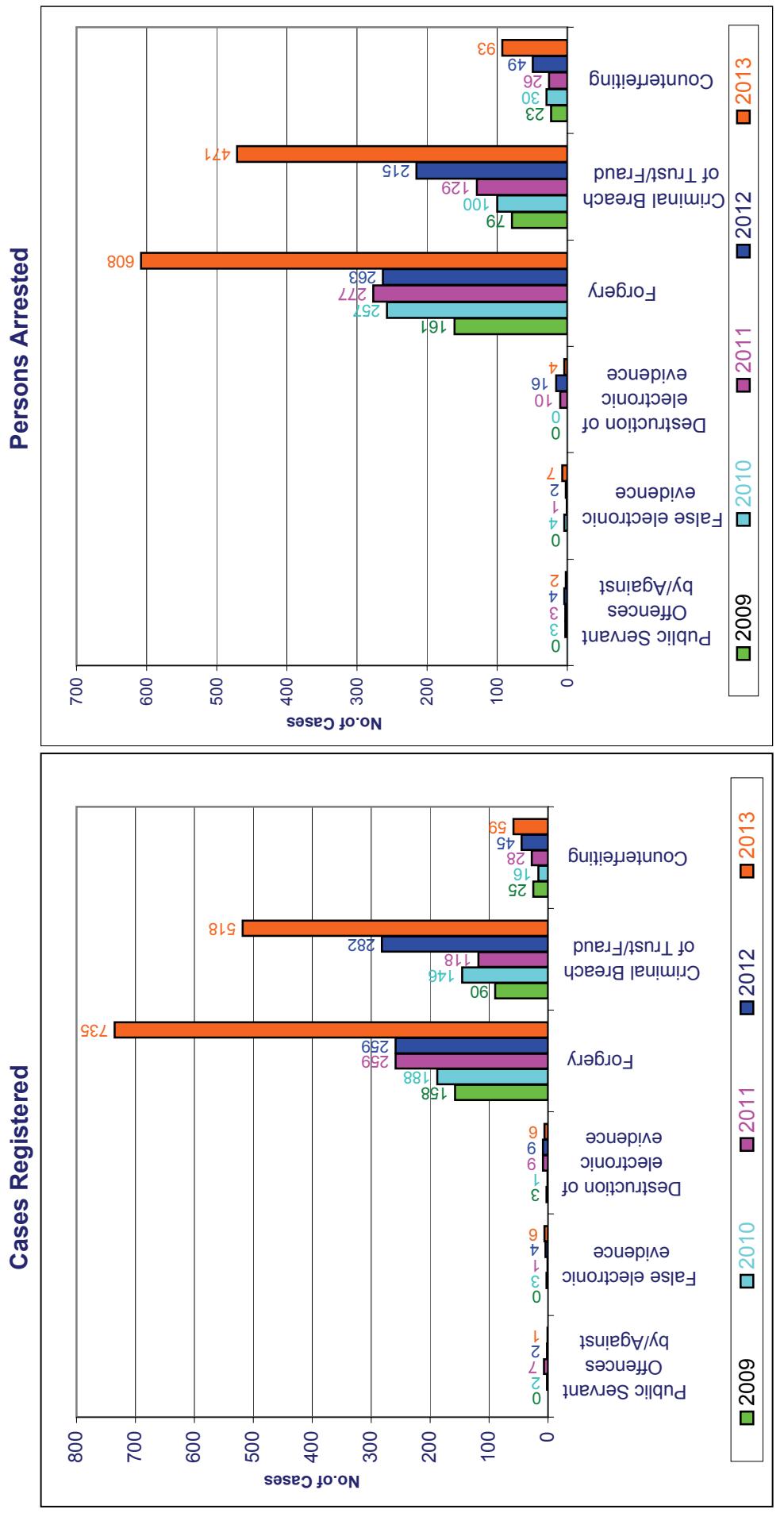
**Figure 18.1**



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

## Cyber crimes / cases registered and persons arrested under IPC during 2009 - 2013

**Figure 18.2**



**Table-18 (B)**  
**Cyber crimes/cases registered and persons arrested under IPC during 2010-2013**

Sl. No.	Crime heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2013 over 2012	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2013 over 2012
		2010	2011	2012	2013		2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Offences by/against public servant	2	7	2	1	-50.0	3	3	4	2	-50.0
2	False electronic evidence	3	1	4	6	50.0	4	1	2	7	250.0
3	Destruction of electronic evidence	1	9	9	6	-33.3	0	10	16	4	-75.0
4	Forgery	188	259	259	747	188.4	257	277	263	626	138.0
5	Criminal breach of trust/fraud	146	118	282	518	83.7	100	129	215	471	119.1
6	Counterfeiting										
	i) Property Mark	1	6	21	10	-52.4	2	8	13	34	161.5
	ii) Tampering	8	5	19	8	-57.9	12	7	26	10	-61.5
	iii) Currency/stamps	7	17	5	41	720.0	16	11	10	49	390.0
7	Total	356	422	601	1,337	122.5	394	446	549	1,203	119.1

### Cyber crimes – cases of various categories under IPC Section

A total of 1,337 cases were registered under various sections of IPC during the year 2013 as compared to 601 such cases during 2012, thus showing an increase of 122.5%. Uttar Pradesh reported maximum number of such cases (310 out of 1,337 cases i.e. 23.2%) followed by Maharashtra 16.9% (226 cases), Haryana 15.8% (211 cases) and West Bengal 9.9% (132 cases). Majority of the crimes, out of total 1,337 cases registered under IPC, fall under 2 categories viz. forgery (747 cases) and criminal breach of trust or fraud (518 cases). Although such offences fall under the traditional IPC crimes, these cases had the cyber overtones wherein computer, Internet or its enabled services were present in the crime and hence they were categorised as cyber crimes under IPC. Cyber forgery (747 cases) accounted for 0.70% out of the 1,07,330 cases reported under cheating. Cyber frauds (518 cases) accounted for 2.6% of the total

criminal breach of trust cases under IPC (19,627 cases).

The crime head and State / UT-wise analysis of cyber crimes under IPC are presented in **Table 18.7**. Cyber forgery cases were the highest in Uttar Pradesh (219 cases) followed by Maharashtra (215 cases), Haryana (81 cases), Bihar (44 Cases) and Odisha (34 Cases). The cases of cyber fraud were highest in Haryana (122 cases) followed by West Bengal (96 cases), Uttar Pradesh (89 cases), Bihar (72 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (41 cases).

A total of 1,203 persons were arrested in the country for cyber crimes under IPC during 2013. 52.0% (626 persons) of these offenders were arrested for offences under 'cyber forgery', 39.2% (471 persons) for 'criminal breach of trust/fraud' (**Table 18.4**).

The States such as Uttar Pradesh with 319 arrests followed by Bihar (207), Maharashtra (177), West Bengal (151) and Haryana (136) have reported higher arrests for cyber crimes registered under IPC. The age group-wise profile of the arrested persons under this category showed that 50.1% (603 out of 1,203 persons) were in the age-group of 30-45 years and 37.2% (448 out of 1,203 persons) of the offenders were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years. Further details on the State/UT-wise and age group-wise profile of the Offenders are presented in **Table-18.3**.

Crime head-wise and age-wise profile of the offenders arrested under cyber crimes (IPC) (**Table 18.5**) for the year 2013 reveals that offenders involved in forgery cases were more (48.7%) in the age-group of 30-45 (305 out of 626 persons). 55.2% of the persons arrested under criminal breach of trust / cyber fraud offences were in the age group 30-45 years (260 out of 471 persons).

### **Incidence of cyber crimes in cities**

22 out of 53 mega cities did not report any case of cyber crime under IPC sections during the year 2013.

53 mega cities have reported 1,948 cases under IT Act and 396 cases under various sections of IPC. There was an increase of 39.5% (from 1,396 cases in 2012 to 1,948 cases in 2013) in total cases reported under IT Act. An increase of 112.9% (from 186 cases in 2012 to 396 cases in 2013) in cases registered under various sections of IPC (**Table 18.1**).

Bengaluru (399),

Vishakhapatnam (173), Hyderabad (159), Delhi (City) (131), Jaipur (110) and Pune (97) have together reported high incidence of cases (1,069 out of 1,948 cases) registered under IT Act, accounting for more than half (54.9%) of the total cases reported under the IT Act. Mumbai has reported the highest incidence (92 out of 396 cases) of total cases reported under various sections of IPC accounting for 23.2% of total cases reported in the country followed by Lucknow (72 cases i.e. 18.2%).

### **Motives and Suspects**

In majority of cases, motives reported under cyber crimes with 21.8% (1,240 out of 5,693 cases) was registered under fraud/ illegal gain followed by eve-teasing/ sexual-harassment with 19.6% (1,116 cases) and greed/ money with 14.4% (821 cases).

Similarly in most of cases of cyber crime, suspects were 'neighbours / friends & relatives' with 13.2% of total such incidents (749 out of 5,693 persons) followed by cracker/ student/ professional learners with 7.4% (420 cases).

State/UT wise details on motives and suspects of cyber crime are presented in **Table 18.8**.

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## **Chapter-19**

### **Crime in Railways**

#### **Introduction**

Indian Railways serve nearly 13 million passengers every day therefore the security and safety of these passengers is of paramount importance to the system.

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

The responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Indian Railways Act (which affect the passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Indian Railways Act, 1989, with a view to supplement the efforts of the Government Railway Police and State governments in maintaining law & order and help them concentrate better on serious crimes. The amendments in these Acts came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004.

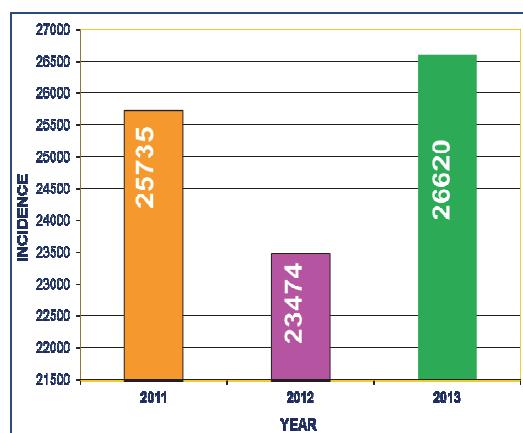
Though the incidents of specific crimes on railways discussed below are part and parcel of the general crimes discussed in **Chapter-I** of the report, efforts were made in 2005 for the first time to separately analyze the extent of these crimes both as reported under Indian Penal Code and Indian Railways Act, 1989.

#### **Trend of crimes in Railways**

20 out of 28 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and only Delhi among UTs have notified Government Railway Police Posts.

The State-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by GRP during 2011 to 2013 is presented in **Table-19.1**. Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the country during 2013 has shown an increase of 13.4% over 2012.

**Incidence of IPC crimes reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) during 2011-2013**



A total of 25,735, 23,474 and 26,620 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively at the national level reflecting a decrease of 8.8% in 2012 over 2011 and an increase of 13.4 % in 2013 over 2012. 5 States/UT reported a decline in the incidents of crime in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Madhya Pradesh (17.5% in 2012 over 2011 and 21.1% in 2013 over 2012), Punjab (2.3% in 2012 over 2011 and 16.7% in 2013 over 2012), Rajasthan (12.1% in 2012 over 2011 and 10.9% in 2013 over 2012) and Tamil Nadu (3.9% in 2012 over 2011 and 6.1% in 2013 over 2012) have shown an increasing trend during the last 3 years.

The crime head-wise and State-wise incidence of various IPC

crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2011 to 2013 are presented in **Tables-19.2 to 19.4**.

IPC crime head-wise analysis, reveals that C.H. not amounting to murder ( 28 cases in 2011, 22 cases in 2012 & 20 cases in 2013), dacoity (100 cases in 2011, 64 cases in 2012 and 59 cases in 2013) and burglary (109 cases in 2011, 102 cases in 2012 and 92 cases in 2013) and riots (226 cases in 2011, 180 cases in 2012 and 156 cases in 2013) have shown a declining trend whereas incidence of rape, total kidnapping & abduction, preparation & assembly for dacoity and robbery have shown a rising trend during 2011 - 2013.

It is observed that among IPC crimes, theft (18,695 cases), robbery (987 cases) and hurt (462 cases) has the highest incidence while incidents of causing death by negligence (60 cases), C.H. not amounting to murder (20 cases) and arson (3 cases) were fewer during 2013.

17.9% of IPC crimes were reported in Maharashtra (4,759 out of 26,620 cases) followed by 15.7% in Uttar Pradesh (4,169 cases), 12.9% in Madhya Pradesh (3,429 cases) and 8.6% in Bihar (2,283 out of 26,620 cases) during 2013.

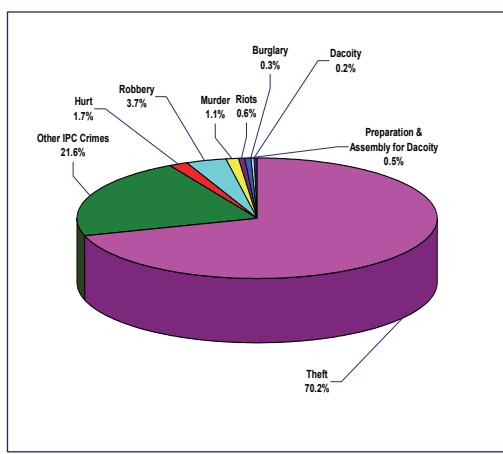
### SLL crimes (Cases reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989)

An attempt has been made to analyze crimes reported under The Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2011 to 2013. The State/UT-wise details are presented in **Table-19.5**.

The commission of crimes under The Indian Railways Act reported a mixed trend during 2011 - 2013 with 156, 144 and 166 cases respectively reported during these years, thereby reflecting a decline of 7.7% during 2012 over 2011 and an increase of 15.3% during 2013 over 2012 respectively.

States/UTs wise significant increase in cases reported The Indian Railways Act during the year 2013 over the year 2012 reveals that an increase of 600.0% in West Bengal (from 1 case in 2012 to 7 cases in 2013), 371.4% in Tamil Nadu (from 7 cases in 2012 to 33 cases in 2013) and 166.7% in Haryana (from 3 cases in 2012 to 8 cases in 2013).

**Percentage of incidence of various IPC crimes reported by GRP During 2013**



Note: Other IPC crimes in railways include figures of causing death by negligence (0.4%), burglary (0.4%), attempt to commit murder (0.5%), preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (0.3%), rape (0.1%), C.H. not amounting to murder, and arson (negligible)

It is worth mentioning that the responsibilities for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Railways Act (which affect the general passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection

Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989 which came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004.

### **Disposal of cases under Indian Railways Act by police**

The details of disposal of IPC crimes and SLL crimes are presented in **Chapter-4**. 37.8% (129 out of 341) cases under The Indian Railways Act were investigated by police, of which only 38.8% (50 cases out of 129 cases in which investigation completed) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate (cases charge-sheeted out of total true cases) for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 41.3% as against 94.3% 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 32,73,104 SLL cases out of 89,76,765 cases (including cases under The Indian Railways Act) were tried in various courts in the country during the year 2013 resulting in 36.5% disposal by courts. The conviction rate for total SLL crimes stood at 90.9% (29,76,577 cases convicted out of 32,73,104 cases in which trials were completed at the national level). Comparatively, 5.4% cases (370 out of 6,811 cases) under The Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts wherein 56.1% (200 out of 370) resulted in conviction. Details of disposal by courts may be seen in **Table-4.13 and 4.15**.

## **Property stolen/taken away from Railways**

The details of property stolen/taken away by place of occurrence including railways have been discussed at length in **Chapter-8** (Property stolen and recovered).

## **Dacoity in Railways**

A total of 61 cases of dacoity in railways were reported (45 cases in running trains and 16 cases in others) accounting for 1.3% of total 4,539 cases of dacoity reported in the country during 2013 in which properties of value ₹56.6 lakh (₹39.0 lakh in running trains and ₹17.6 lakh in others) were taken away out of total ₹21,857.8 lakh of properties stolen / taken away in all dacoities reported in the country during 2013. Out of 61 cases, 9 cases each of dacoity in railways have reported in Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha followed by 8 cases in Uttar Pradesh. State /UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.8.**

## **Robbery in Railways**

A total of 741 cases of robbery in railways were reported (484 cases in running trains and 257 cases in others) accounting for 2.3% of total 31,927 cases of robbery reported in the country during 2013 in which properties of ₹401.7 lakh (₹313.1 lakh in running trains and ₹88.6 lakh in others) were taken away out of ₹3,5194.4 lakh of total properties stolen / taken away in all robbery cases in the country during 2013. The percentage share of properties taken away in robberies in railways to total robberies reported in the country during 2013 was 2.3%. 309

incidents of robberies in railways, out of total 741 such robberies in country, were reported in Maharashtra followed by Karnataka (72 cases). State / UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.9.**

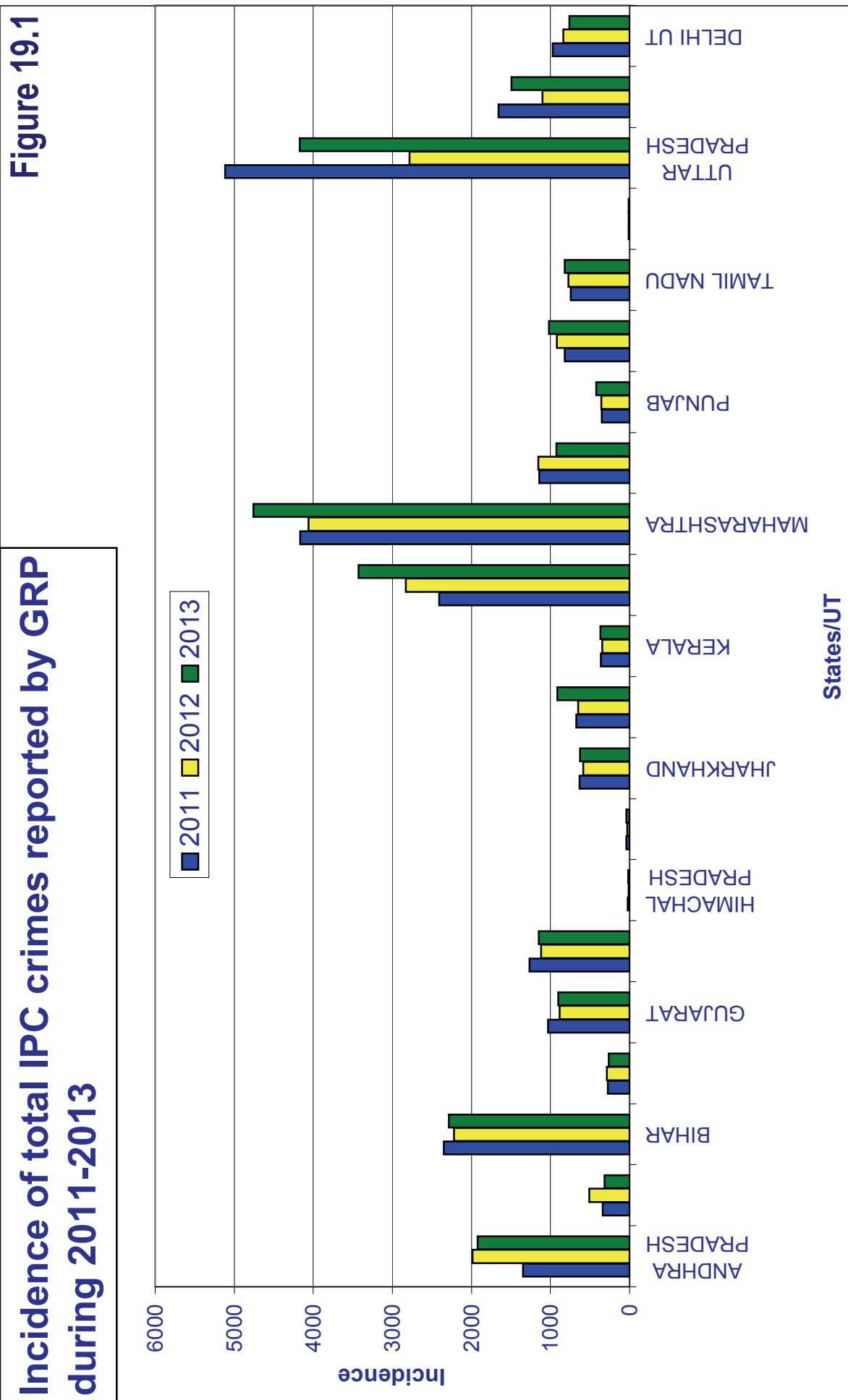
## **Burglary in Railways**

A total of 74 cases of burglary in railways were reported (2 cases of burglary in running trains and 72 in others premises of railways) accounting for 0.7% of total 1,04,401 cases of burglary reported in the country during 2013 in which properties of ₹31.8 lakh (property of nil amount was taken away in running trains and ₹31.8 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹86,788.4 lakh of properties stolen / taken away in burglary cases reported in the country during 2013. 28 incidents of burglary in railways, out of total 74 such burglaries in country, were reported in Odisha followed by Madhya Pradesh (10) and Assam & Tamil Nadu (7 each).State / UT-wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.10.**

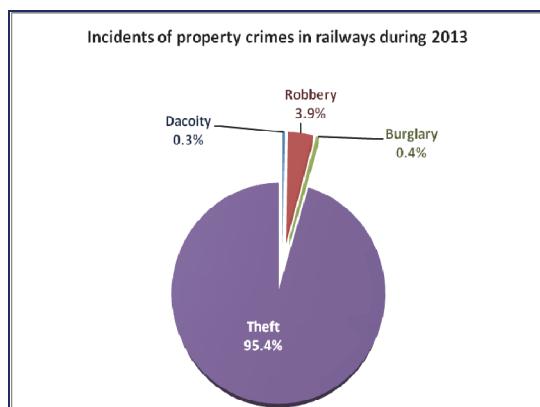
## **Theft in Railways**

A total of 18,052 cases of theft in railways were reported (12,107 in running trains and 5,945 in others premises of railways) accounting for 4.8% of total 3,72,622 cases of thefts reported in the country during 2013. Properties worth ₹7,008.1 lakh (₹5,051.8 lakh in running trains and ₹1,956.3 lakh in others) were stolen / taken away out of total ₹2,96,294.9 lakh of properties stolen / taken away in all thefts reported in the country during 2013.

**Incidence of total IPC crimes reported by GRP during 2011-2013**



The percentage share of stolen properties by thefts in railways was reported as 4.9% as compared to properties stolen in all thefts cases in the country. Out of total 18,052 thefts in country, the highest cases of thefts in railways were reported from Uttar Pradesh (2,870 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (2,761 cases).



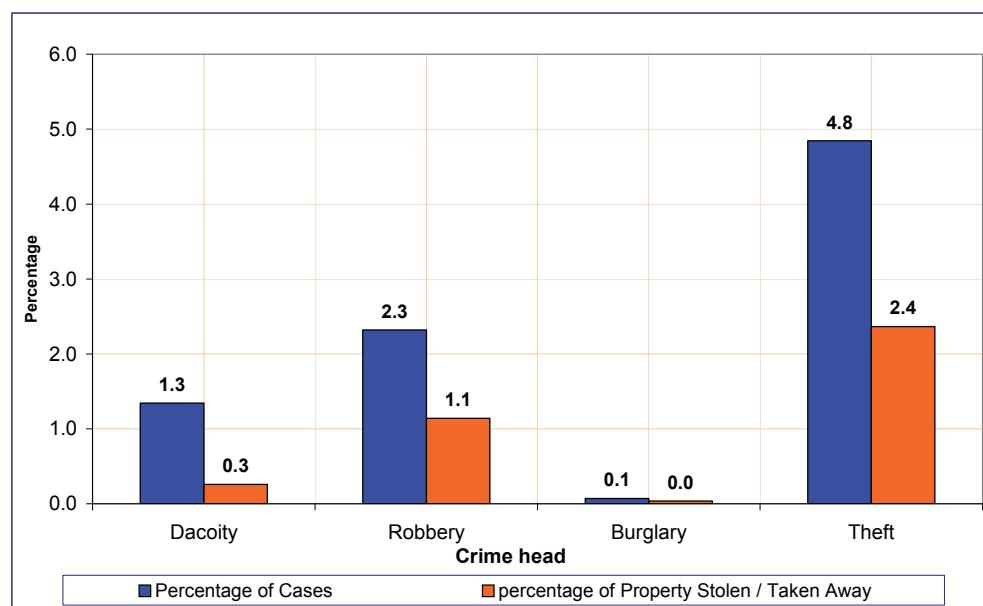
State / UT- wise details may be seen in **Table - 8.11.**

Among the property crimes, the share of theft was reported as highest at 95.4% followed by robbery (3.9%), burglary (0.4%) and dacoity (0.3%) during 2013.

It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts cases in railways to total cases of thefts, wherein properties were stolen, was higher at 4.8% as compared to robberies (2.3%), dacoities (1.3%) and burglaries (0.7%). Similarly, the percentage share of value of stolen properties in railways, loss of property due to theft in railways to total thefts in the country is also higher (2.4%) as compared to that relating to robbery (1.1%), burglary (0.04%) and dacoity (0.3%) (**Table 8.7**).

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### Percentage of property crimes in Railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the country during 2013



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