National Crimes record 2021

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1   Introduction

This report discuss briefly about Criminal records in our country in the year 2021.

India is a vast country with a population of more than 1.3 billion people. Despite the numerous efforts made by the government to reduce crime and make the country safer, crime still remains a significant concern in India. In 2021, crime records have shown an increase in several categories of crime, including violent crime, cybercrime, and fraud. In this report, we will examine the crime statistics for the year 2021 in India and provide an overview of the most common types of crime.

According to available data, the year 2021 saw an increase in several types of crime in India. The most common types of crime include violent crime, cybercrime, and fraud. In terms of violent crime, the number of reported murders increased by 6.6 percent and the number of reported kidnappings increased by 5.2 percent. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh had the highest number of violent crime cases.

2   Types of Crimes

Violent Crime: Violent crime refers to crimes that involve the use of force or threats of force. In India, violent crimes include offenses such as murder, kidnapping, assault, and robbery. Domestic violence and sexual assault are also major concerns in India and often go underreported. The Indian government has taken steps to address these crimes by enacting laws such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (2013), which strengthened penalties for sexual assault and harassment.

Despite these efforts, violent crime remains a significant issue in India and it is important for the government and citizens to continue to work together to address this problem and ensure the safety of all citizens.

Violent crime in India has increased by 5.3 percent in 2021 compared to the previous year. This includes crimes such as murder, kidnapping, and assault. The number of reported murders increased by 6.6 percent in 2021, with the highest number of cases recorded in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra,

and Madhya Pradesh. Kidnapping has also seen an increase of 5.2 percent in 2021, with the highest number of cases recorded in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Bihar.

Cybercrime:

Types of Cybercrime: Cybercrime is a growing concern in India, with an increasing number of cases being reported each year.Cybercrime saw an increase of 8.9 percent in 2021. Some of the most common types of cybercrime in India include:

1.**Online Fraud:** This involves the use of fraudulent or deceptive practices to obtain sensitive information, such as passwords, bank account details, or credit card numbers.

2.**Hacking**: This involves unauthorized access to computer systems, servers, or personal devices to obtain sensitive information or cause harm.

3.**Cyberstalking**: This involves the use of technology, such as social media or email, to harass or intimidate an individual.

4.**Identity Theft:** This involves the unauthorized use of another person's personal information, such as their name, social security number, or bank account details, to commit fraud or other crimes.

5.**Phishing**: This involves the use of fake emails, websites, or phone calls to trick individuals into revealing sensitive information, such as passwords or bank account details. In 2021, the number of reported cybercrime cases increased by 8.9 percent compared to the previous year. The most common types of cybercrime in India include online fraud, hacking, and cyberstalking. The highest number of cybercrime cases has been recorded in the states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi.

Fraud: Fraud is another type of crime that has seen an increase in India in 2021. The number of reported fraud cases increased by 7.1 percent in 2021 compared to the previous year. Fraud refers to illegal activities that involve deceiving or manipulating someone for financial gain. The following are some of the most common types of fraud crimes in India:

1.**Bank Fraud:** This involves using false information or deceitful means to obtain money or assets from a bank. Examples include check fraud, loan fraud, and credit card fraud.

2.**Investment Fraud**: This involves convincing people to invest their money in a fake or non-existent investment opportunity. This type of fraud often involves high-pressure sales tactics and false promises of high returns.

3.**Insurance Fraud**: This involves making false insurance claims or providing false information to receive benefits from an insurance policy.

4.**Ponzi Schemes**: This involves using new investor money to pay returns to existing investors, creating the illusion of profitability. The scheme eventually collapses when there are not enough new investors to pay the returns.

5.**Credit Card Fraud**: This involves using someone else's credit card information without their permission to make unauthorized purchases.

These are just a few examples of the many types of fraud crimes that occur in India. It is important to be cautious and vigilant to protect yourself from fraud, and to report any suspicious activities to the authorities. The Indian government

has also taken measures to curb fraud, including implementing stricter laws and increasing the monitoring and enforcement of these laws.

3 IPC codes for Crimes in India

In India, crimes are classified and categorized based on the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which is the primary criminal code of the country. The IPC was first enacted in 1860 and has undergone several amendments since then.

Here are some of the IPC codes for crimes in India:

1.Murder: Section 302 IPC
2.Attempt to Murder: Section 307 IPC
3.Rape: Section 376 IPC
4.Kidnapping: Section 363 IPC
5.Robbery: Section 392 IPC
6.Theft: Section 378 IPC
7.Cheating: Section 415 IPC
8.Forgery: Section 465 IPC
9.Criminal Breach of Trust: Section 405 IPC
10.Criminal Intimidation: Section 506 IPC
11.Mischief: Section 425 IPC
12.Defamation: Section 499 IPC

4 Precautions

Here are some precautions that can be taken to help reduce the occurrence of crime in India:

1.Awareness and education: Educate yourself and others about the various types of crime, their warning signs, and how to protect yourself.

2.Be vigilant: Stay alert and aware of your surroundings. Report any suspicious activities to the authorities.

3.Secure personal information: Protect personal information such as your Social Security number, credit card information, and passwords. Be cautious of emails and phone calls from unknown sources asking for personal information.

4.Use secure passwords: Use strong passwords and regularly change them to protect your accounts from hacking and fraud.

5.Avoid sharing financial information: Be cautious of sharing financial information with anyone, even if they claim to be a representative of a legitimate organization.

6.Secure your home: Install locks, security cameras, and a security system to protect your home from break-ins.

7.Use public transportation safely: Use public transportation such as trains, buses, and taxis only in well-lit, populated areas and be aware of your surroundings.

8.Report crime: Report all crimes, no matter how small they may seem, to the authorities. This helps to build a better understanding of the crime situation in a particular area and helps the authorities to take appropriate action.

By taking these precautions, individuals can help to reduce the occurrence of crime and make India a safer place for everyone. However, it is also important for the government and law enforcement agencies to continue to take steps to address crime and improve the safety of citizens.

5 Conclusion

In conclusion, crime in India continues to be a significant concern in 2021. Although the Indian government has made numerous efforts to reduce crime and make the country safer, crime statistics have shown an increase in several categories of crime, including violent crime, cybercrime, and fraud. The most common types of crime in India include murder, kidnapping, cybercrime, and fraud. The highest number of crime cases have been recorded in the states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi. It is crucial for the government to continue to take steps to reduce crime and improve the safety of citizens.

6 References

Source:https://data.gov.in/
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