Methodology for Data Collection & Publication

# Data Collection and Compilation Process

Crime in India – 2021 deals with the crime data which refers to the calendar year (1st January to 31st December of 2021). The data collection process including clarifications from the States/UTs/Central Agencies started in Jan, 2022 and continued till June, 2022.

## State/UT Police:

* + 1. The annual State/UT data for “Crime in India” is furnished by the 36 States/UTs in the NCRB prescribed proformae through a software application developed by NCRB.
    2. Similar data is also furnished for 53 Metropolitan Cities by respective SCRBs /CIDs (i.e. Metropolitan Cities which have the population of 1 million (10 lakh) or more as per Population Census, 2011). However, data pertaining to only 19 Metropolitan Cities which have crossed the population of 2 million (20 lakhs) is being published in hard copy. The data for remaining 34 Metropolitan Cities would, however, be available on NCRB Website.
    3. Delhi UT comprises of both Delhi City and rural part of Delhi.
    4. The data is entered by State/UT Police at Police Station/District level.
    5. A training is conducted every year for the functional officials (Police constables, HCs, ASIs, SIs, etc. from all States/UTs) to explain the various issues concerning entry of data in input tables.
    6. The consolidation of District/State level data is done by State Police Agencies (SCRB/ CID).
    7. First level data validation is done at the Police Station/District level during the data capturing process itself and Second level data validation is done at the state level at the time of consolidation of District data through the NCRB application.
    8. Data is scrutinized at NCRB for discrepancy / inconsistency. The same, if any, are communicated to the respective State/UT for verification and rectification.
    9. Amendments/Rectifications, if any, in the data are incorporated in the database by NCRB.

## Central Law Enforcement Agencies/CAPFs:

Details of seizures and prosecutions under Prevention of Corruption Act, Direct Taxes Enactments, Customs Act, NDPS Act, etc. as being furnished by CAPFs (Assam Riffles, Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo Tibetan Border Police and Sashastra Seema Bal) and the respective Central Law Enforcement Agencies (viz. CBI, Central Board of Direct Taxes, DRI, Narcotics Control Bureau, NIA and Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs) have been published under Chapter 20C & Chapter 20D respectively

## Compilation at NCRB:

1. After receiving final data from all States/UTs including Metropolitan Cities, All-India data is generated by NCRB.
2. The National Level tables for the “Crime in India” publication are generated through the application and cross checked for discrepancy, if any.
3. Calculations used in columns, if any, are mentioned at the bottom of the respective table.

# Methodology Adopted for the Present Publication (2021)

## Principal Offence Rule:

As per the International Standard, the Bureau follows ‘Principal Offence Rule’ for counting of crime. In other words Principal Offence Rule refers to the system of recording each criminal incident as one crime. If many offences are registered in a single FIR case, only the most heinous crime i.e. the one that attracts maximum punishment will be considered as counting unit.

## Population

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.** | **Segment** | **Source** | **Year of Population** |
| 1. | **IPC & SLL** | Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, July, 2020, National Commission on Population, MoHFW | Estimated population of States/UTs on the basis of 2011 Census for 2021 |
| 2. | **Women** | Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, July, 2020, National Commission on Population, MoHFW | Estimated population of States/UTs on the basis of 2011 Census for 2021 |
| 3. | **Children** | RGI | Actual Census 2011 |
| 4. | **Senior Citizen** | RGI | Actual Census 2011 |
| 5. | **Scheduled Castes** | RGI | Actual Census 2011 |
| 6. | **Scheduled Tribes** | RGI | Actual Census 2011 |
| 7. | **Metropolitan Cities** | RGI | Actual Census 2011 |

(Details of population for States / UTs and Metropolitan Cities are placed at Annexure – I.)

## Terms used for registered FIRs

The terms in the report namely ‘Cases Registered’, ‘Cases Reported’, ‘Number of Cases’, ‘Number of Crimes’, ‘Number of incidences’, ‘Incidences’ are interchangeably used to indicate the number of registered FIRs.

# Improvements over previous publication

* 1. Data under Transgender Category has been included for Persons disposal i.e. Persons Arrested, Persons Chargesheeted, Person Convicted, Persons Discharged and Persons Acquitted.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SL** | **STATE/UT** | **2021** | **SL** | **STATE/UT** | **2021** |
| **1** | Andhra Pradesh | 528.49 | **19** | Odisha | 457.93 |
| **2** | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.37 | **20** | Punjab | 304.04 |
| **3** | Assam | 351.55 | **21** | Rajasthan | 795.72 |
| **4** | Bihar | 1236.95 | **22** | Sikkim | 6.78 |
| **5** | Chhattisgarh | 296.07 | **23** | Tamil Nadu | 764.79 |
| **6** | Goa | 15.61 | **24** | Telangana | 377.71 |
| **7** | Gujarat | 700.75 | **25** | Tripura | 40.81 |
| **8** | Haryana | 296.04 | **26** | Uttar Pradesh | 2317.04 |
| **9** | Himachal Pradesh | 74.06 | **27** | Uttarakhand | 114.39 |
| **10** | Jharkhand | 386.37 | **28** | West Bengal | 982.85 |
| **11** | Karnataka | 669.86 | **29** | A&N Islands | 4.01 |
| **12** | Kerala | 355.37 | **30** | Chandigarh | 12.12 |
| **13** | Madhya Pradesh | 848.60 | **31** | D&N Haveli and  Daman & Diu | 11.08 |
| **14** | Maharashtra | 1247.62 | **32** | Delhi | 207.03 |
| **15** | Manipur | 31.72 | **33** | Jammu & Kashmir | 134.40 |
| **16** | Meghalaya | 32.95 | **34** | Ladakh | 2.98 |
| **17** | Mizoram | 12.19 | **35** | Lakshadweep | 0.68 |
| **18** | Nagaland | 21.98 | **36** | Puducherry | 15.84 |

# Population – 19 Metropolitan Cities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SL | CITY | Population in Lakhs |  | SL | CITY | Population in Lakhs |
| 1 | Ahmedabad (Gujarat) | 63.52 | 10 | Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) | 29.20 |
| 2 | Bengaluru (Karnataka) | 84.99 | 11 | Kochi (Kerala) | 21.18 |
| 3 | Chennai (Tamil Nadu) | 86.96 | 12 | Kolkata (West Bengal) | 141.13 |
| 4 | Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) | 21.51 | 13 | Kozhikode (Kerala) | 20.31 |
| 5 | Delhi | 163.15 | 14 | Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) | 29.01 |
| 6 | Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) | 23.59 | 15 | Mumbai (Maharashtra) | 184.14 |
| 7 | Hyderabad (Telangana) | 77.49 | 16 | Nagpur (Maharashtra) | 24.98 |
| 8 | Indore (Madhya Pradesh) | 21.67 | 17 | Patna (Bihar) | 20.47 |
| 9 | Jaipur (Rajasthan) | 30.73 | 18 | Pune (Maharashtra) | 50.50 |
|  |  |  | 19 | Surat (Gujarat) | 45.85 |

Population Source :

For States/UTs : Report of the Technical group on Population Projections (July, 2020) National Commission on Population, MoHFW (estimated population of 2021 based on 2011 Census).

For 19 Metropolitan Cities : Registrar General of India actual population of 2011 Census.

## Note: The Totals of the Population Figures, inside the publication may however, vary due to rounding off to single decimal.