



CRIMES IN INDIA

*A study on India's crime
incidences*



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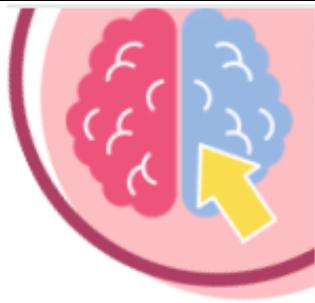
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In August 2021, our team members decided to have a project to enhance our statistical knowledge. So, we decided to have some ideas for the project and put up our idea in front of our professors.

Our idea was accepted by our professor Dr Abhay Pratap Pandey and under Encephal - The Statistical Society of our college we began our project in mid-August by the guidance of our professor.

During the project work, we came across a lot of new information which was not only related to our subject but things which are needed socially too. The project helped a lot in knowing the real scenario usage of statistics in our life.

Finally, by the end of the semester, in December 2021, we completed this project, and of course, the credit goes to our hard work and determination towards the project. Indeed, it couldn't be completed by the blessings of our parents and teachers. We are grateful to our teachers for their help and support in completing this project.



INTRODUCTION

India has witnessed rapid socio-economic changes since independence. Various institutions have been created and recreated due to structural and cultural changes over the past six decades. White-collar crime has acquired new dimensions. Political institutions have changed very rapidly and cultural norms have not kept pace with them. Hence, there is a ‘cultural lag’ in today’s India.

Aspirations for status elevation have also increased in recent years. Several people have adopted malpractices to acquire high status. Economic unevenness among different sections of society has been caused partly by the social heritage of the people and partly by the processes of modernization and change. The status hiatus created by these factors have been responsible for creating situations of crime and delinquency.

Socialization and crime are correlated. A man learns both positive and negative roles as a member of society. Dysfunctional roles are imbibed by those members who are subjected to tension, conflict, dissension, and defection rather than peace, harmony, cooperation, and stability. Attitudes towards one’s own life and those of others are determined by these factors in the process of socialization.

Power has also become a source of crime for the privileged sections of society. There is a tendency among powerful persons to abuse their influence and authority. Several cases of rape and murder have been reported by wards of influential persons and political heavyweights in the recent past. White-

collar crime is a phenomenon found among educated people engaged in trade, professions, and government services.

With the rapid urbanization and development of big cities and towns, the number of crimes is also increasing. This phenomenal rise in offences and crime in cities is a matter of great concern and alarm to all of us. There are robberies, murders, rapes, and whatnot.

The frequent and repeated thefts, burglaries, robberies, murders, killings, rapes, shoplifting, pickpocketing, drug-abuse, illegal trafficking, smuggling, theft of vehicles, etc., have made the common citizens have sleepless nights and restless days. They feel very insecure and vulnerable in the presence of anti-social and evil elements. The criminals have been operating in an organized way and sometimes even have nationwide and international connections and links.

The political links of the criminals have complicated matters. Kidnappers, rapists, murderers, smugglers, and other criminals are indulging in their crimes under the wings and protection of the political leaders. Steps should be taken to curb and eliminate this dangerous trend. The masses should rise to fight the political patronage of criminals. Corrupt politicians should be denied party tickets and party positions.

Today, crimes are being committed in an organized manner. Criminals have turned professionals and can be hired by anyone who can pay them handsomely. Well-educated young men belonging to good families have been found involved in many crimes. Some criminals get a hint from Indian and foreign films and TV serials. If they succeed in committing one crime successfully, they become fabulously rich. They find it worth all the trouble and risk.

Across the country, cases of rape against Scheduled Castes women increased by 37%, and of assault by 20%, our analysis of data from Crime in India 2019 report released on September 29, 2020, and previous years' data shows.

Overall, the crime against women increased by 23.3%, and a crime against the Scheduled Castes by 18.8%. This dwarfed the 9.5% increase in total cognizable crimes (relatively serious offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special laws) reported in the same period.

Although more crimes against women and the SCs were reported, the investigation and prosecution of these cases were tardier than other categories'. By the end of 2019, the investigation was pending in a higher proportion of crimes against women – 33.8%, as compared to 29.3% of all cognizable IPC crimes. A trial had been completed in only 7.6% of cases of crimes against women.

For crimes against the Scheduled Castes, this figure was 6.1% and for crimes against the Scheduled Tribes, 8.4%. Of these, 60% or more cases had led to an acquittal.

Although improved reporting (and not just an increase in actual incidents of crime) may have contributed to the overall increase in registered crimes, the data point to skew in public perception – among crimes against women, rape cases make the headlines but it is the offence defined as cruelty by husband and relatives in the Indian Penal Code that continues to form the largest proportion of total registered cases, at 30.9%.

On crimes against the Scheduled Castes, offences such as voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or confession that

are included in the category of “simple hurt” constituted 28.9%, the highest proportion, of the total registered crimes against the Scheduled Castes.

Registered cases of crime against women have seen a consistent increase since 2015, rising by 7.3% in 2019 alone. Aside from UP that recorded the highest increase at 66.7%, other states with high rates of increase include Haryana (54.4%), Rajasthan (47.2%), and Odisha and Bihar at around 34-35%.

In 2019, UP alone accounted for nearly 15% of all registered crimes against women in India. With 59,853 registered cases, the state saw 164 such crimes, on average, every day. Despite an increased number of cases, Uttar Pradesh’s vast population – the largest of any other state – kept its crime rate against women relatively low, at 55.4 cases per 100,000 people.

Rape made for nearly 8% of crimes against women in India in 2019 when a total of 32,316 cases (including 283 incidents of murder with rape and rape of girls) were registered. This averages 88 rape cases a day or one rape every 16 minutes. Of these reported cases, 80% of rape survivors/victims are adult women, in the age group of 18 to 45 years of age, 60% are in the age group of 18-30 years.

Data also indicate another trend: 7.3% of all rape cases involved repeat incidents for the woman who was targetted (Section 376(2)(n)). In 94.2% of cases in 2019, the offender was known to the victim. In 51% of the cases, offenders were friends, online friends, live-in partners, and ex-husbands – against whom charges of rape on pretext of marriage can be filed. In 36% of cases, the accused were family friends or neighbours, and family members in around 9% of cases.

Gangrape (Section 376D) constituted nearly 6% of all rape cases in India with 1,931 cases registered during 2019.

Rajasthan recorded the highest number of gang rapes (902), followed by Uttar Pradesh (301) and Madhya Pradesh (162).

Digital India may have become a soft target for criminals as the country recorded a huge increase of 63.5 per cent in cybercrime cases in the year 2019, showed the National Crime Record Bureau data.

The data shows in 60.4 per cent of cases, registered fraud was the motive followed by sexual exploitation (5.1%) and causing disrepute (4.2%).

The highest number of cybercrime cases were registered in Karnataka (12,020) followed by Uttar Pradesh (11,416), Maharashtra (4,967), Telangana (2,691), and Assam (2,231). Among the Union Territories, Delhi alone accounted for 78 per cent of cybercrimes.

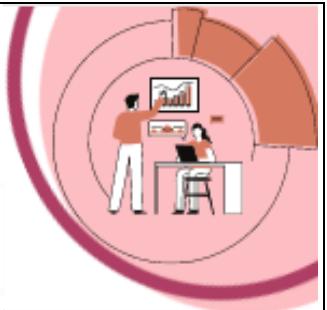
As per the data, in metropolitan cities, a total of 18,372 cases were registered, showing an increase of 81.9 per cent. The data also stated maximum cases (13,814) were registered under computer-related offences (section 66 of IT Act).

- Rs 131.2 million is the number of cybercrime victims in India in 2019, compared with 350 million worldwide.
- Rs 1.24 trillion is the amount lost in India in the past 12 months due to cybercrime.
- 81% of Indians are alarmed about their privacy, the highest in 10 countries, with the global average being 67%.
- 4 in 10 consumers in India have experienced identity theft, with a 10% impact in the past year.

- 63% Indians of the 131 million cybercrime victims, were impacted financially.
- 80% of Indians have been a victim of cybercrime at some point in their lives, with 66% victimized in the past year.
- 63% of Indians do not know what they will do if their identities are stolen, even though 70% are worried that the identities will be stolen.

The debate on whether technology is a boon or bane continues even now and it is the bitter truth that the further we are moving up the ladder of digitization, the more we are exposing ourselves, our data, and our privacies to innovative fraudsters.

The health of society depends on many other factors. The army of unemployed young people is swelling. Naked materialism and consumerism have overpowered their minds and morals. Moral Education in school can be quite helpful in bringing down the crime rate effectively. To put it in a nutshell, today's children are tomorrow's law-abiding citizens. Everything should start from the root level. Government and society are equally responsible for making them perfect and avoiding crimes.



» *METHODOLOGY*

- To conduct the project, we have collected the secondary data provided on the official website of the National Crime Record Bureau.
- We have used the data of the year 2019 which was released in September 2020 for our project work.
- For the statistical study, the following tools will be used as defined below:



DATA VISUALIZATION

‘A picture is worth a thousand words.’ Likewise, visualization of data is a much more clear way to make sense of data rather than numerical summaries. A wide range of charts, plots and scatter diagrams are used by analysts to present data and data correlations more comprehensively.

There are different types of graphs that have been used in the project depending upon the requirement:

- **BAR GRAPHS**- Bar graphs are used to display the category of data and it compares the data using solid bars to represent the quantities.
- **HISTOGRAM**- Histograms are the bars used to represent the frequency of the numerical data which is organized in the form of class intervals.
- **LINE PLOTS**- It shows the frequency of the data on a given number line.

- **PIE CHART** - Pie charts are generally used to show percentage or proportional data and represented by each category is provided next to the corresponding slice of pie.
- **SCATTER PLOTS**- Scatter (XY) Plot has points that show the relationship between two sets of data.
- **BOXPLOTS**- Boxplots are a standardized way of displaying the distribution of data based on a five-number summary (“minimum”, first quartile (Q1), median, third quartile (Q3), and “maximum”).
- **PP PLOT**: A P–P plot (probability–probability plot or per cent–per cent plot or P-value plot) is a probability plot for assessing how closely two data sets agree, which plots the two cumulative distribution functions against each other.
- **QQ PLOT**: A Q–Q (quantile-quantile) plot is a probability plot, which is a graphical method for comparing two probability distributions by plotting their quantiles against each other.
- **FREQUENCY TABLE**- A frequency table is a method of organizing raw data in a compact form by displaying a series of scores in ascending or descending order, together with their frequencies.



DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. They provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures; which enables us to present the raw data in a more meaningful way at the initial stages of analysis.

There are 4 measures:

- Measure of central tendency – A measure of central tendency is a summary statistic that represents the centre point or typical value of a dataset. The three most common measures of central tendency are the **mean, median, and mode**. Each of these measures calculates the location of the central point using a different method.
- Measure of dispersion - They are used to describe the variability in the data set and the most common measures of dispersion are range, standard deviation, variance, and quartiles.
- Measure of skewness- Skewness means lack of symmetry in data. There is a need to study skewness to know about the shape of the curve which is drawn with the given data.

A curve is said to be skewed if

1. Mean, Median and Mode all three fall at different points i.e. they are unequal.
 2. Quartiles are not equidistant from the Median
- Measure of kurtosis- This measure helps us to know about the flatness or the peakedness of the frequency curve.

There are 3 types of curves under this:

1. Leptokurtic curve
2. Normal curve
3. Platykurtic curve



INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

Generally, Inferential statistics takes data from a sample and makes inferences about the larger population from which the sample was drawn. Because inferential statistics aims to draw conclusions from a sample and generalize them to a population. So, we need to have confidence that our sample accurately reflects the population.

There are two main areas of inferential statistics:

ESTIMATING PARAMETERS:

This means taking a statistic from a sample data (i.e., as sample mean) and using it to say something about a population parameter (i.e., population mean)

HYPOTHESIS TESTING:

This is where you can use sample data to answer research questions.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS:

Hypothesis testing was introduced by Ronald Fisher, Jerzy Neyman, Karl Pearson, and Pearson's son Egon Pearson. Hypothesis testing is an act in statistics whereby an analyst tests an assumption regarding a population parameter.



KEY TERMS

Null Hypothesis: A null hypothesis is a type of hypothesis used in statistics that proposes no statistical significance exists in a set of given observations. It is denoted by H_0 .

Alternate Hypothesis: A hypothesis complementary to the null hypothesis. It is denoted by H_1 .

TYPES OF ERROR:

Type 1 error: Reject H_0 , when H_0 is true. It is denoted by alpha.

Type 2 error: Accept H_0 , when H_0 is false. It is denoted by beta.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

It is the size of type 1 error or also called maximum procedure's risk.

ONE-TAILED TEST:

A one-tailed test is a statistical test in which the critical area of the distribution is one-sided. And if the sample being tested falls into one side, the alternative hypothesis will be accepted. It is either right-tailed or left-tailed.

TWO-TAILED TEST:

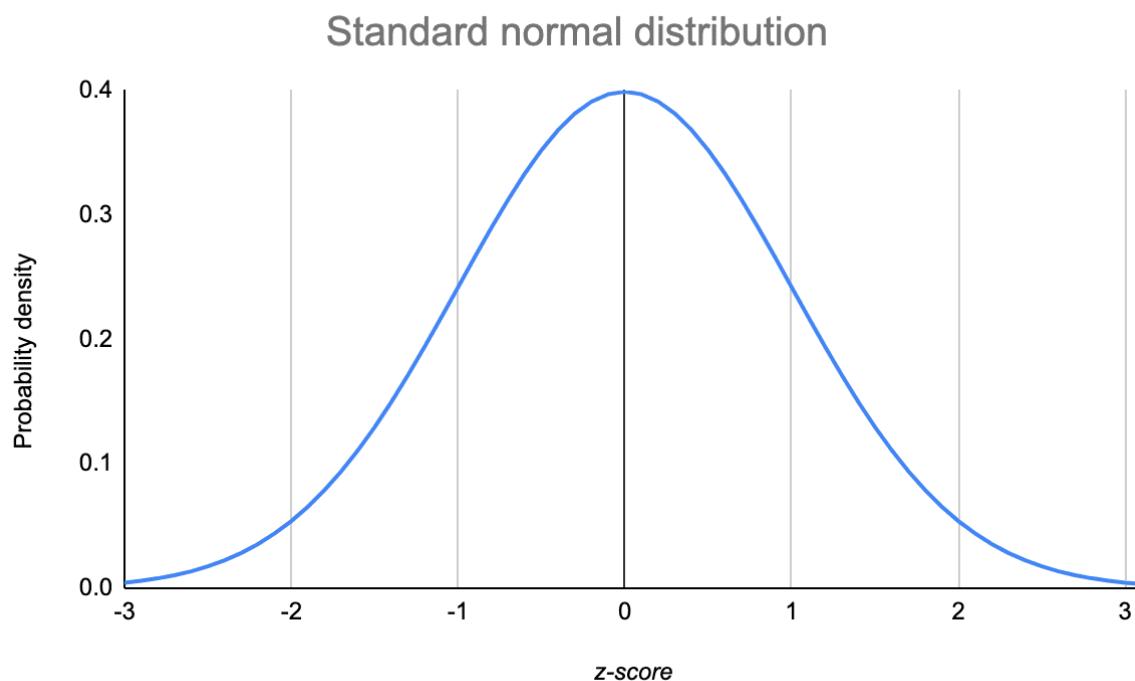
A test of any statistical hypothesis where the alternate hypothesis is two-tailed. This is called a two-tailed test.



DISTRIBUTIONS

Normal Distribution:

Normal distribution, also known as the Gaussian distribution, is a probability distribution that is symmetric about the mean, showing that data near the mean are more frequent in occurrence than data far from the mean. In graph form, the normal distribution will appear as a bell curve.



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma})^2}$$

$f(x)$ = probability density function

σ = standard deviation

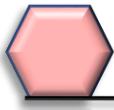
μ = mean



REGRESSION & CORRELATION

- **Regression** is a technique used to model and analyze the relationships between variables and oftentimes how they contribute and are related to producing a particular outcome together. Regression takes a group of random variables, thought to be predicting Y, and tries to find a mathematical relationship between them. This relationship is typically in the form of a straight line (linear regression) that best approximates all the individual data points.
- **Correlation** is a statistical technique that can show whether and how strongly pairs of variables are related. It ranges from -1.0 to +1.0. The closer r is to +1 or -1, the more closely the two variables are related.
- The coefficient of determination (denoted by R²) is a key output of regression analysis. It is interpreted as the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variable. The coefficient of determination is the square of the

correlation (r) between predicted y scores and actual y scores; thus, it ranges from 0 to 1.



NORMALITY ASSUMPTIONS

In many of the statistical procedures like correlation, regression, analysis of variance, and parametric tests, it is assumed that the data is taken from a population that is normally distributed. When this assumption does not hold, it is impossible to draw accurate and reliable conclusions about reality.

While using large samples, a violation of the normality assumption should not cause major problems, that is we can ignore the distribution of the data.

According to the **Central Limit Theorem**:

- a) if the sample data are approximately normal, then the sampling distribution will also be normal.
- b) in large samples the sampling distribution tends to be normal regardless of the shape of the data.
- c) means that random samples from any distribution will themselves have a normal distribution.

It is crucial to ascertain whether data shows a serious deviation from normality. We usually check normality using visualization by normal plots or by significance tests.

The tests used in our study include:

A) **The Normal Test:**

In this test, the sample size should be large because for a large sample size almost all distributions can be approximated to normal. Thus, in this case, we use the normal test which is based on the area property of the normal probability curve.

In our project work, our data was not found normal, so the tests used are non-parametric.

B) **Kruskal Wallis Test:**

The Kruskal Wallis test is the non-parametric alternative to the One Way ANOVA. Non-parametric means that the test doesn't assume your data comes from a particular distribution. The H test is used when the assumptions for ANOVA aren't met (like the assumption of normality). It is sometimes called the one-way ANOVA on ranks, as the ranks of the data values are used in the test rather than the actual data points.

The test determines whether the medians of two or more groups are different. Like most statistical tests, you calculate a test statistic and compare it to a distribution cut-off point. The test statistic used in this test is called the H statistic. The hypotheses for the test are:

H₀: population medians are equal.

H₁: population medians are not equal.

The Kruskal Wallis test will tell you if there is a significant difference between groups. However, it won't tell us which groups are different.

C) Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test:

The Wilcoxon signed-rank test (also called the Wilcoxon signed rank-sum test) is a non-parametric test to compare data. When the word “non-parametric” is used in stats, it doesn’t quite mean that we know nothing about the population. It usually means that we know the population data does not have a normal distribution. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test should be used if the differences between pairs of data are non-normally distributed.

The null hypothesis for this test is that the medians of the two samples are equal. It is generally used:

- As a non-parametric alternative to the one-sample t-test or paired t-test.
- For ordered (ranked) categorical variables without a numerical scale.

D) Spearman Correlation:

The Spearman rank correlation coefficient, r_s , is the nonparametric version of the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Spearman measures the strength of a monotonic relationship, our data has to be monotonically related. This means that if one variable increases (or decreases), the other variable also increases (or decreases).

Spearman’s returns a value from -1 to 1, where:

+1 = a perfect positive correlation between ranks

-1 = a perfect negative correlation between ranks

0 = no correlation between ranks.

E) *Chi-Square Test of Independence:*

The Chi-square test of independence determines whether there is a statistically significant relationship between categorical variables. It is a hypothesis test that answers the question—do the values of one categorical variable depend on the value of other categorical variables? This test is also known as the chi-square test of association.

The Chi-square test of association evaluates relationships between categorical variables. Like any statistical hypothesis test, the Chi-square test has both a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis.

- Null hypothesis: There are no relationships between the categorical variables. If you know the value of one variable, it does not help you predict the value of another variable.
- Alternative hypothesis: There are relationships between the categorical variables. Knowing the value of one variable does help you predict the value of another variable.

The Chi-square test of association works by comparing the distribution that we observe to the distribution that we expect if there is no relationship between the categorical variables. In the Chi-square context, the word “expected” is equivalent to what you’d expect if the null hypothesis is true. If the observed distribution is sufficiently different than the expected distribution (no relationship), we can reject the null hypothesis and infer that the variables are related.

For a Chi-square test, a p-value that is less than or equal to the significance level indicates there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the observed distribution is not the same as the expected distribution.

F) Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test:

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Goodness of Fit Test (K-S test) compares the data with a known distribution and lets us know if they have the same distribution. Although the test is nonparametric — it doesn't assume any particular underlying distribution — it is commonly used as a test for normality to see if our data is normally distributed. It's also used to check the assumption of normality in the Analysis of Variance.

More specifically, the test compares a known hypothetical probability distribution (e.g. the normal distribution) to the distribution generated by our data — the empirical distribution function.

The hypotheses for the test are:

- Null hypothesis (H_0): the data comes from the specified distribution.
- Alternate Hypothesis (H_1): at least one value does not match the specified distribution.



SOFTWARES USED

MS Excel:

In our project work, we have used MS Excel for the graphical interpretations.

In Excel, charts are used to make a graphical representation of any set of data. A chart is a visual representation of the data, in which the data is represented by symbols such as bars in a Bar Chart or lines in a Line Chart. Excel provides us with many chart types and we can choose one that suits our data or we can use the Excel Recommended Charts option to view charts customized to our data and select one of those.

SPSS :

For the testing interpretations, we have used IBM SPSS version 26 software for our project work.

SPSS is short for Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, and it's used by various kinds of researchers for complex statistical data analysis.

SPSS also offers data documentation, which allows researchers to store a metadata dictionary. This metadata dictionary acts as a centralized repository of information about the data, such as meaning, relationships to other data, origin, usage, and format.

There are a handful of statistical methods that can be leveraged in SPSS, including:

- Descriptive statistics, including methodologies such as frequencies, cross-tabulation, and descriptive ratio statistics.

- Bivariate statistics, including methodologies such as analysis of variance (ANOVA), means, correlation, and nonparametric tests.
- Numeral outcome prediction such as linear regression.
- Prediction for identifying groups, including methodologies such as cluster analysis and factor analysis.

DATA COLLECTION



Our project work was based on secondary data. The data used in the project work is collected from the official website of the National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.



ABOUT NCRB



The National Crime Records Bureau, abbreviated to NCRB, is an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analyzing crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL). NCRB is headquartered in New Delhi and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India. The current Director of NCRB is Ramphal Pawar (IPS).

NCRB was set up in 1986 to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals to assist the investigators

in linking crime to the perpetrators. It was set up based on the recommendation of the Taskforce, 1985 and National Police Commission, 1977 by merging the Directorate of Coordination and Police Computer (DCPC), Inter-State Criminals Data Branch of CBI, and Central Finger Print Bureau of CBI. The Statistical Branch of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was also merged with NCRB but was later de-merged.

NCRB brings out three annual reports i.e. Crime in India, Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India, and Prison Statistics India. These reports are principal reference points for police officers, researchers, media & policymakers.

Besides, the Bureau is also collecting Crime Statistics and Anti-human Trafficking statistics on monthly basis. The complete software package of ‘Monthly Crime Statistics’ has been released in December 2016.

After extensive and exhaustive deliberation with various stakeholders, the proforma for Crime in India, Monthly Crime Statistics, and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India were revised in the year 2014.

NCRB has developed application software for Crime in India (CII), Monthly Crime Statistics (MCS), Accidental Deaths & Suicide in India (ADSI), Prison Statistics of India (PSI). The Bureau is also conducting Training of Trainers (ToT) on Crime in India and Accidental Death & Suicide in India and Prison Statistics India for officials of SCRBx and Prison Departments of States/UTs.

NCRB has been conferred with '**Digital India Awards 2016**' in the open data championship category with Silver on 9 December 2016 for the updation of more than 3,000 datasets on Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India in open-

source format. NCRB has digitized ‘Crime in India’ since 1967 and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India since 1998. The digitized data have been made available on the national data portal <https://data.gov.in>.

Director, NCRB is designated as National Focal Point for United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS). On behalf of the Government of India, NCRB is selected as a Member of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).



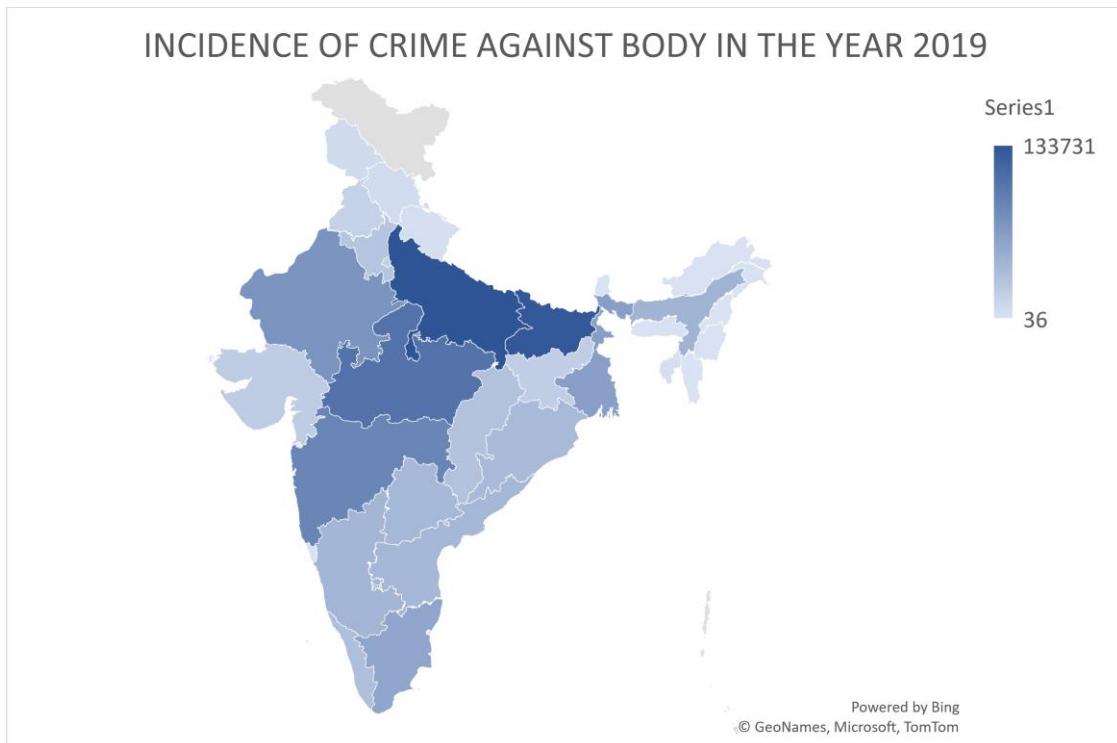
ANALYSIS

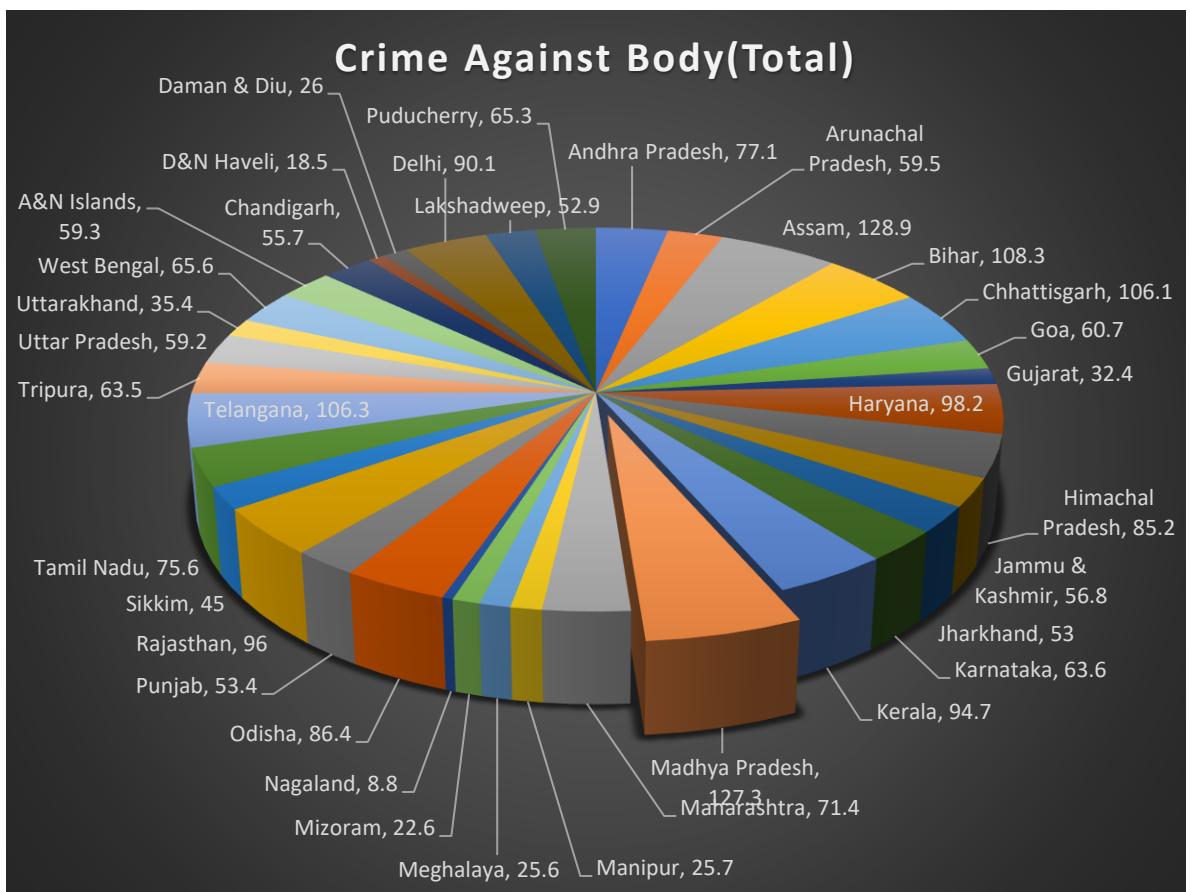
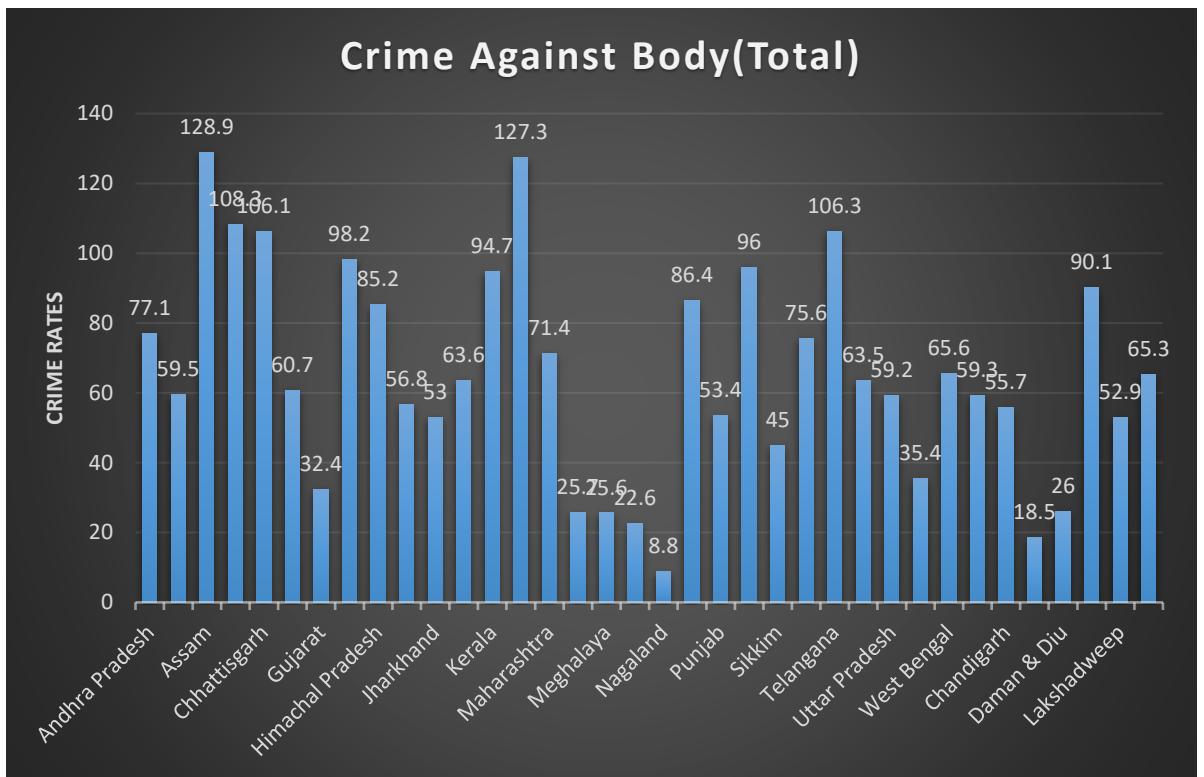


Crime Against Body

Murder, Attempt to commit murder, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Kidnapping & Abduction, Grievous hurt, Causing death by negligence, Causing injuries due to rash driving/road rage, and Human trafficking(under Section 370/370A IPC).

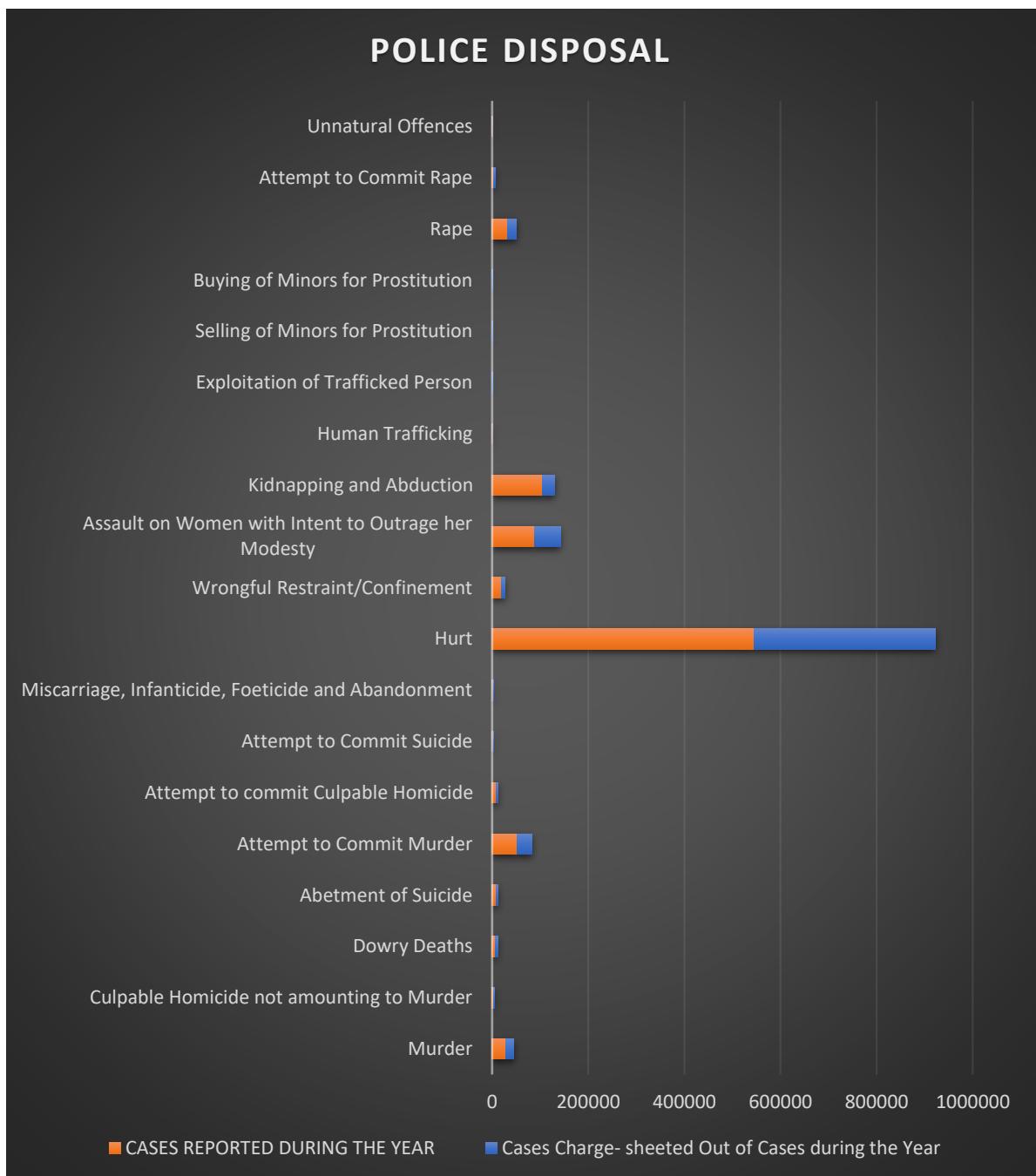
♦ Crime Rate





- In the year 2019, Madhya Pradesh reported the highest number of incidences of crime against the body followed by Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Chhattisgarh.
- These 5 states were at the top.
- Delhi reported the highest number of incidences of crime against bodies among UTs while other UTs reports cases below 10,000.
- Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland are states which reported cases below 10,000.
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of incidences but its crime rate per lakh population is lower than many other states.
- Delhi being a UT and also having a low population from other states still has a higher crime rate per lakh population.

♦ Police Disposal



- Hurt has the highest number of cases reported during the year and cases charge-sheeted out of cases during the year.

- Kidnapping, Assault on women, death due to negligence relating to road accidents and causing death by negligence are those crimes that have high cases reported but has low cases charge-sheeted out of cases during the year. Hence, most of the criminals get a clean chit in these crimes.
- The total cases reported during the year 2019 is 10,50,945 while 6,37,512 is cases charge-sheeted out of cases during the year, which is around 60% of the total cases reported. This shows that police sometimes unnecessarily report the case but for filing the charge sheet they couldn't.

◆ **Total cases for investigation Vs Total cases disposed off in police disposal**

Hypothesis Test Summary				
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Total cases for investigations is normal with a mean of 72180 and a standard deviation of 159480.553.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Total cases disposed off is normal with a mean of 50954 and a standard deviation of 118880.571.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

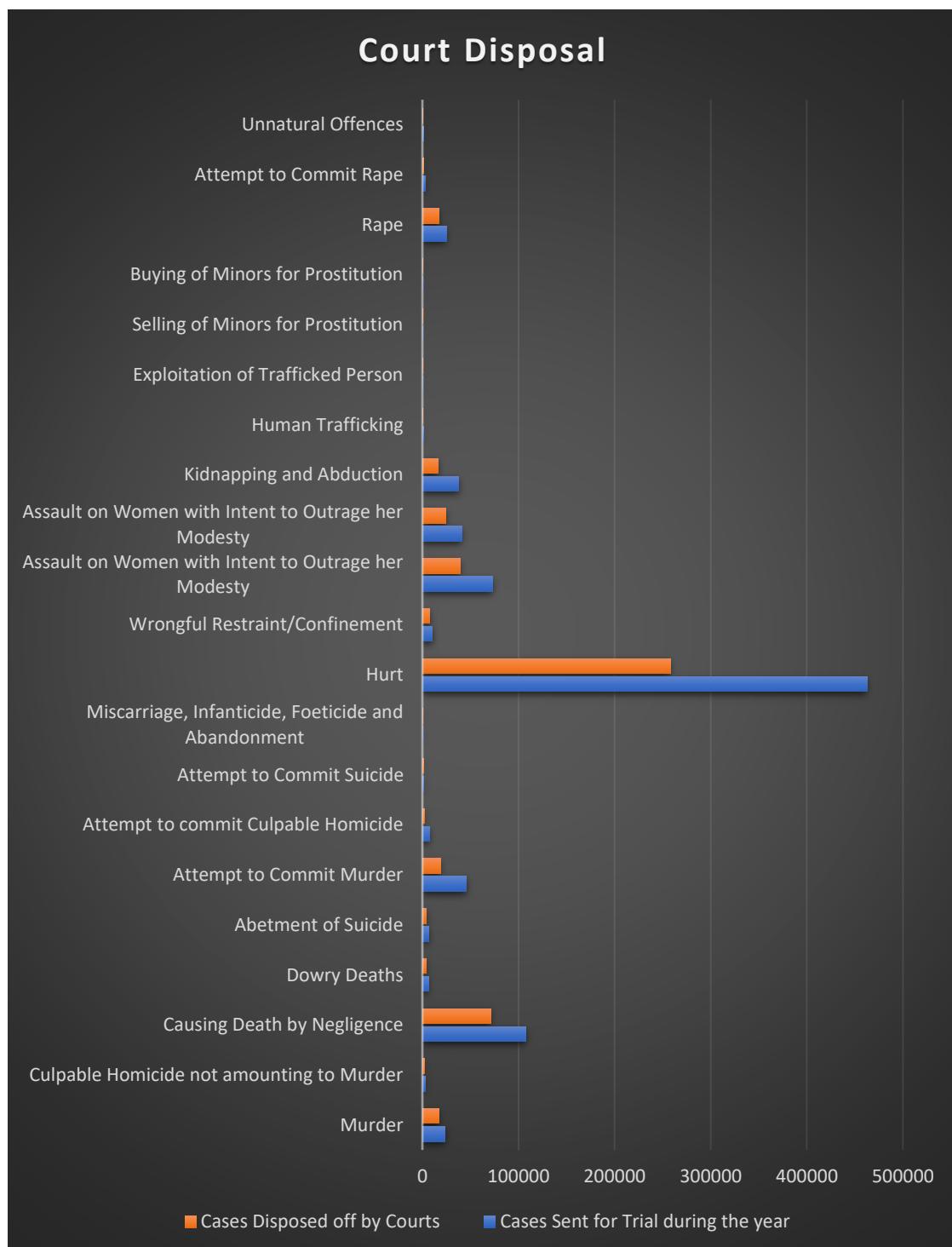
a. Lilliefors Corrected

Correlations			Total cases for investigations	Total cases disposed off
Spearman's rho	Total cases for investigations	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.997**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	20	20
	Total cases disposed off	Correlation Coefficient	.997**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

- The data is not normally distributed.
- The correlation coefficient between total cases for investigation and total cases disposed off is 0.997.
- This suggests that there is a linear relationship between total cases for investigation and total cases disposed off.

◆ COURT DISPOSAL



- The crime hurt has the highest number of cases sent for trial during the year and also cases disposed of by courts.
- Kidnapping, Assault on women, death by negligence, rape are those crimes that have high trial cases but low cases disposed of in comparison to those.

♦ Cases Convicted Vs Cases Acquitted

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Cases Convicted in Court Disposal is normal with a mean of 5757 and a standard deviation of 13816.937.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Cases Acquitted in Court Disposals is normal with a mean of 12092 and a standard deviation of 28005.275.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

a. Lilliefors Corrected

Correlations

		Cases		Cases Acquitted in Court Disposals
		Convicted in Court Disposal	N	
Spearman's rho	Cases Convicted in Court Disposal	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.977**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	Cases Acquitted in Court Disposals	N	20	20
		Correlation Coefficient	.977**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

- The data is not normally distributed.
- The correlation coefficient between cases convicted in court disposal and cases acquitted in court disposals is 0.997.
- This suggests that there is a linear relationship between cases convicted in court disposal and cases acquitted in court disposals.

♦ **Total cases for trial Vs Cases in which trials were completed**

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Cases in which trials were completed is normal with a mean of 19359 and a standard deviation of 45508.238.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Total cases for trial is normal with a mean of 244551 and a standard deviation of 596408.370.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

a. Lilliefors Corrected

Correlations

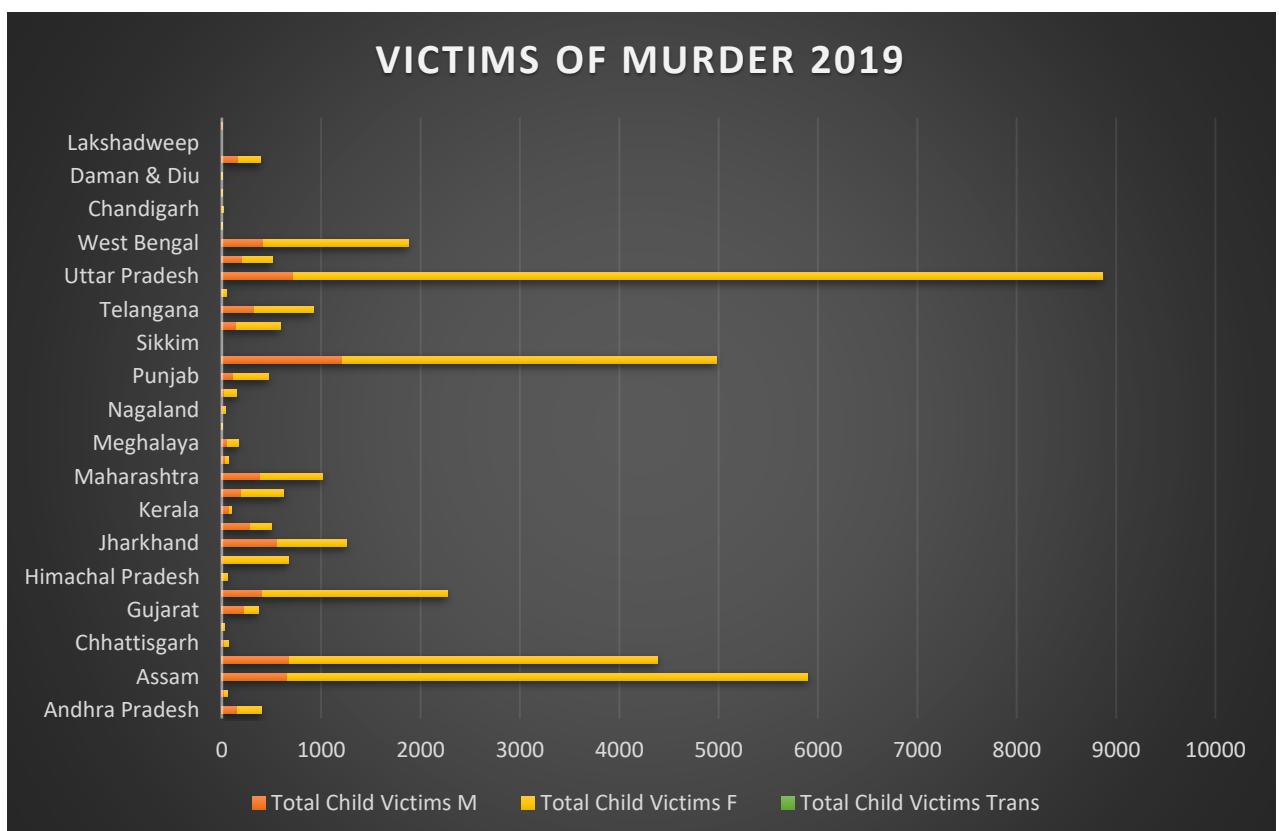
		Total cases for trial	Cases in which trials were completed
Spearman's rho	Total cases for trial	Correlation Coefficient Sig. (2-tailed)	1.000 .991** .000
		N	20 20

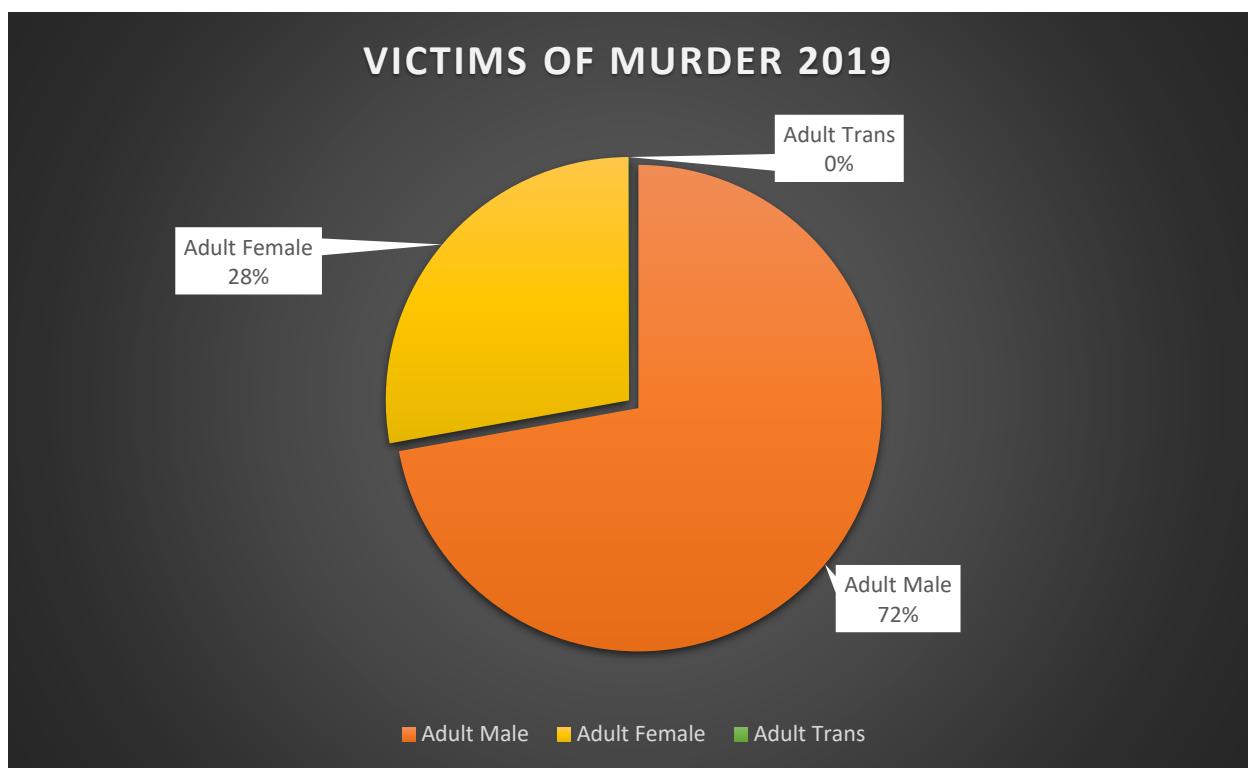
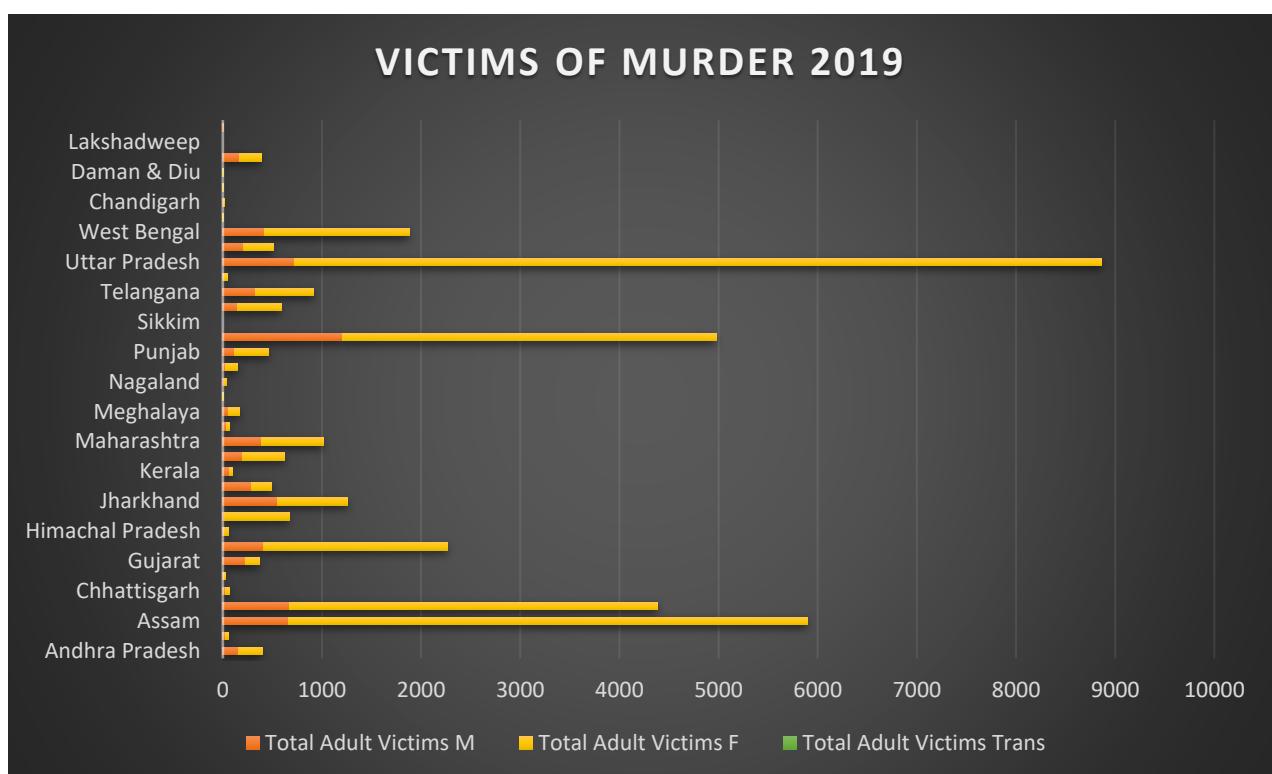
Cases in which trials were completed	Correlation Coefficient	.991**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
N		20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

- The data is not normally distributed.
- The correlation coefficient between total cases for trial and cases in which trials were completed is 0.991.
- This suggests that there is a linear relationship between total cases for trial and cases in which trials were completed.

◆ VICTIMS OF MURDER





- Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of child victims of murder much higher than other states, followed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka.
- Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal has more female child victims compared to male child victims.
- There was no trans child victim in the year 2019.
- All UTs except Delhi reported zero child victims for murder.
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of adult victims of murder followed by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Jharkhand.
- All UTs except Delhi reported zero male adult victims for murder but have numbers for female and transgender.
- There were 10 cases of adult transgender victims all over India.

Age of victims of murder * Gender of victims of murder Crosstabulation

Count

		Gender of victims of murder			Total
		Male	Female	Trans	
Age of victims of murder	Child	801	755	0	1556
	Adult	20476	7886	10	28372
<u>Total</u>		21277	8641	10	29928

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance
			(2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	308.865 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	282.853	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	305.061	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	29928		

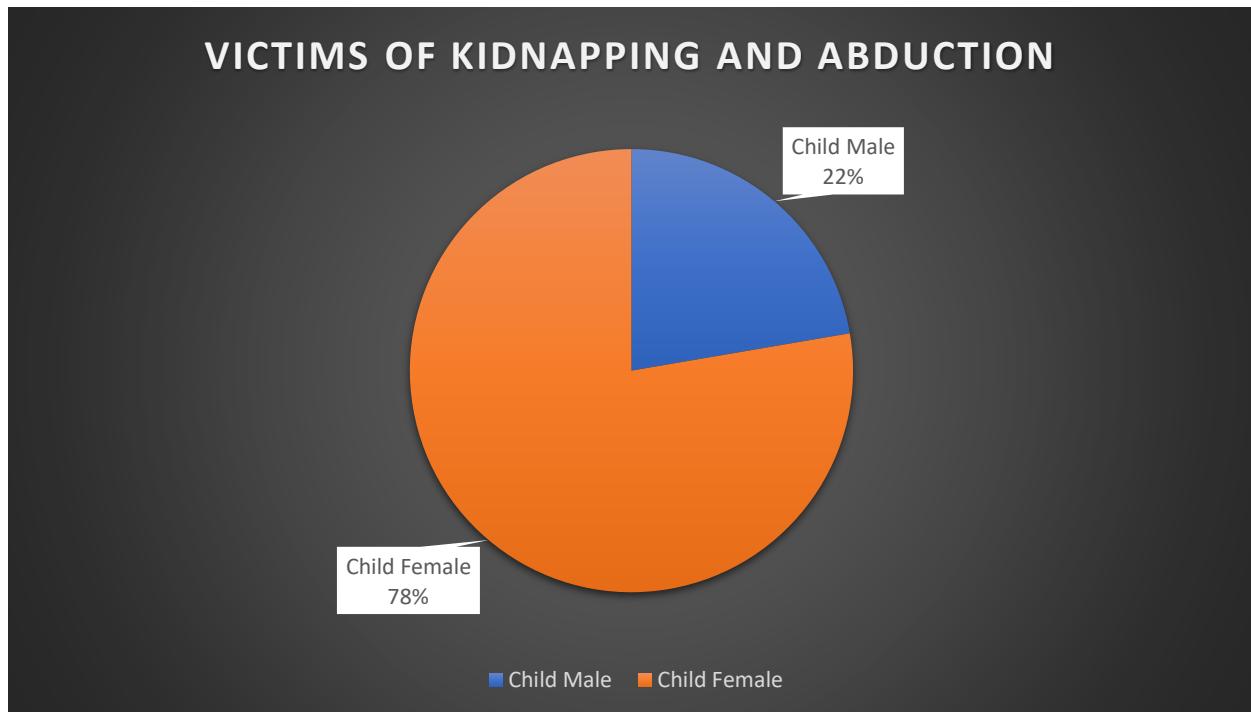
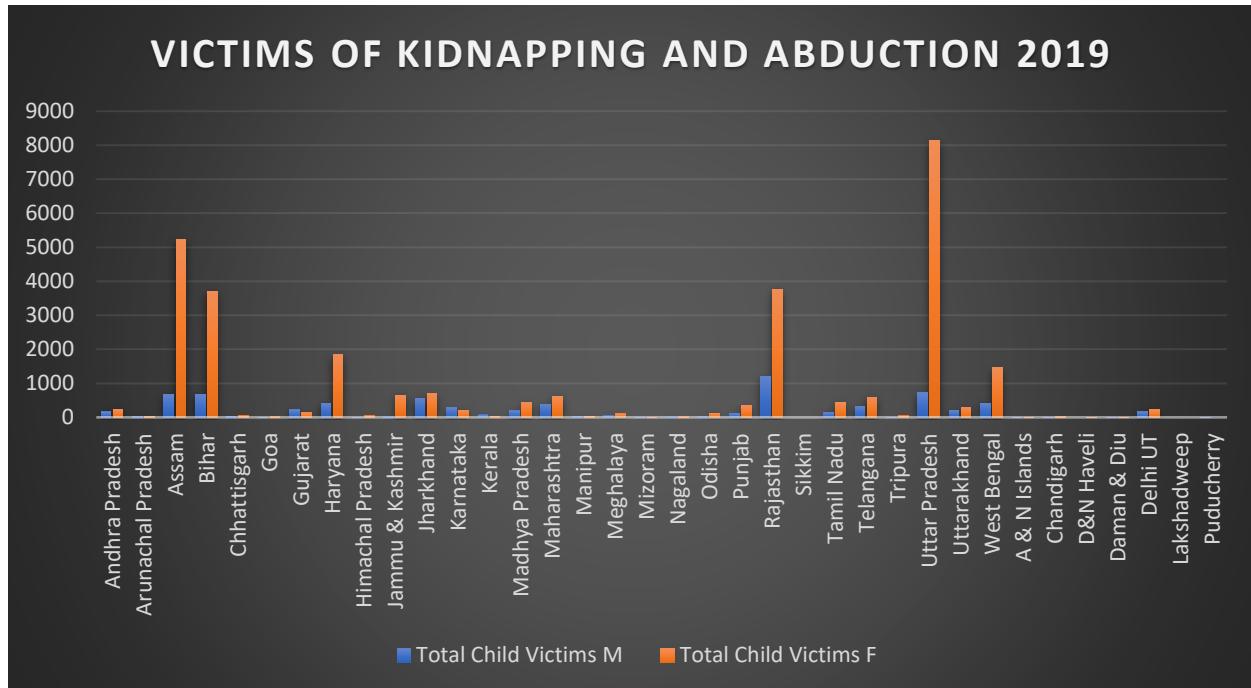
a. 1 cell (16.7%) have an expected count of less than 5. The minimum expected count is .52.

- Since p value is 0.00, we do not accept the null hypothesis.
- The chances of adult females becoming a victim of murder is more than other gender and age.

♦ VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPING

In criminal law, kidnapping is the unlawful confinement of a person against their will, often including transportation/asportation. The asportation and abduction element is typically but not necessarily conducted using force

or fear: the perpetrator may use a weapon to force the victim into a vehicle, but it is still kidnapping if the victim is enticed to enter the vehicle willingly (e.g. in the belief that it is a taxicab).



- The number of kidnappings and abduction for children is highest for Maharashtra for all-male child and female child followed by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha.
- In all the states, the number of male child victims is lower than female child victims.
- Delhi has a high number of child victims in comparison to many other states too.
- Lakshadweep and Puducherry reported zero cases of kidnapping and abduction for the child victim.
- Even though Maharashtra has a high number of child victims, it has a very low number of adult victims for kidnapping and abduction.
- In adult victims, the number of female victims is very high than male victims' same situation we saw in child victims too which proves that still, our society is not safe for women.
- Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar and Haryana are those states which have high adult victims.

- The number of adult victims in Delhi are low in comparison to child victims.
- Sikkim and Lakshadweep reported zero cases of adult victims.

**Age of victims of kidnapping * Gender of victims of kidnapping
Crosstabulation**

Count

		Gender of victims of kidnapping		
		Male	Female	Total
Age of victims of kidnapping	Child	15984	55370	71354
	Adult	7210	29551	36761
Total		23194	84921	108115

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	111.899 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	111.734	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	113.113	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	111.898	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	108115				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7886.37.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

- Since p value is 0.00, we do not accept the null hypothesis.
- The chances of a child female becoming a victim of kidnapping is more than other gender and age.

♦ Purpose Of Murder

Hypothesis Test Summary

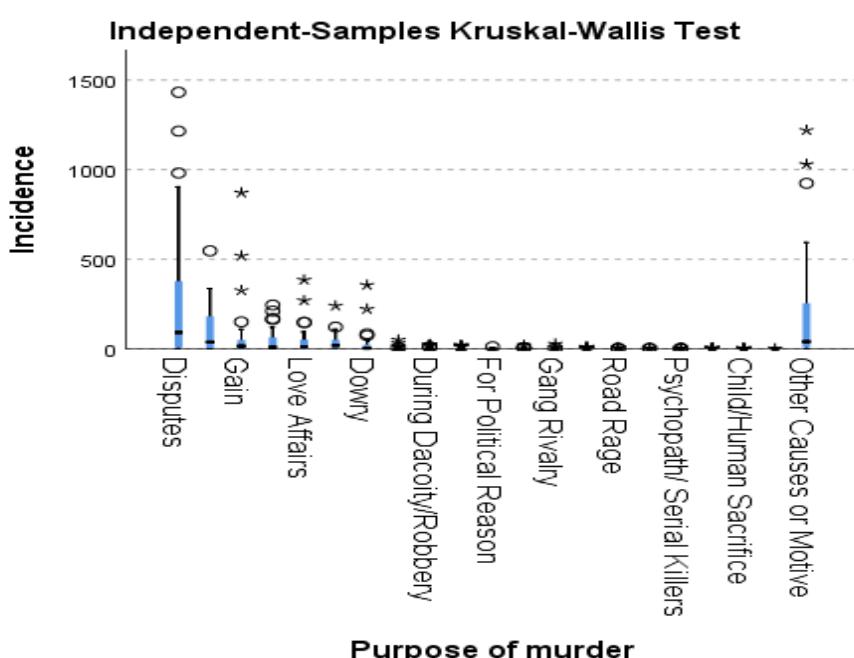
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Incidence is the same across categories of Purpose of murder.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

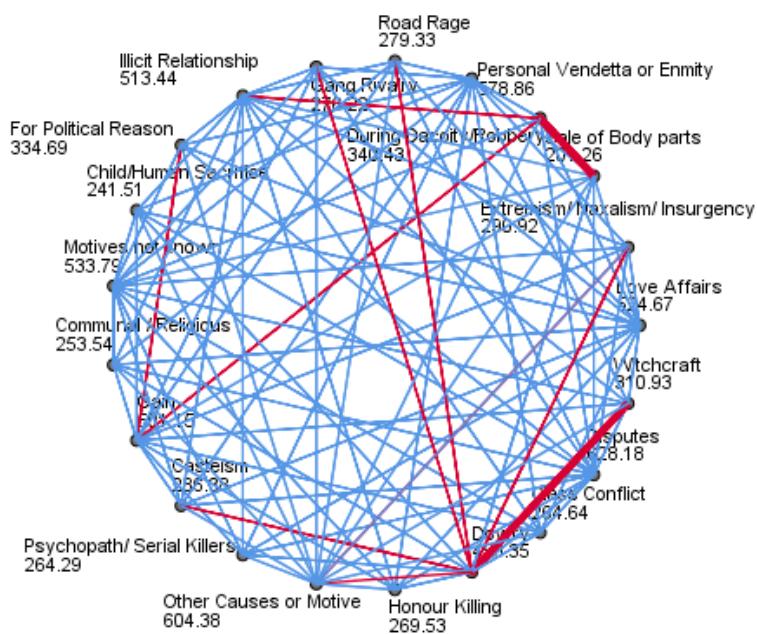
Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	756
Test Statistic	337.128 ^a
Degree Of Freedom	20
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.



Pairwise Comparisons of Purpose of murder



Each node shows the sample average rank of Purpose of murder.

- The data is not normally distributed.
- On applying the independent sample Kruskal-Wallis test, it was found that the purpose of murder is not equally distributed among the categories.
- Hence, by seeing data we can say that disputes and gains have a statistically significantly higher number which leads to the murder.

◆ PURPOSE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Hypothesis Test Summary

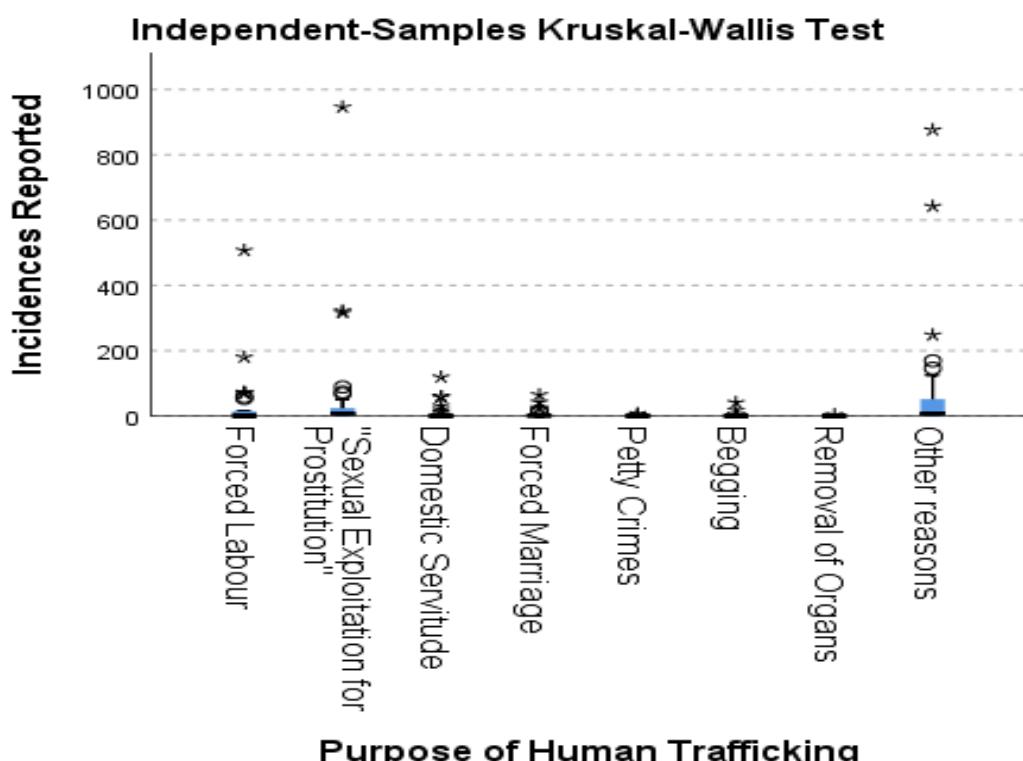
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Incidences Reported is the same across categories of Purpose of Human Trafficking.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

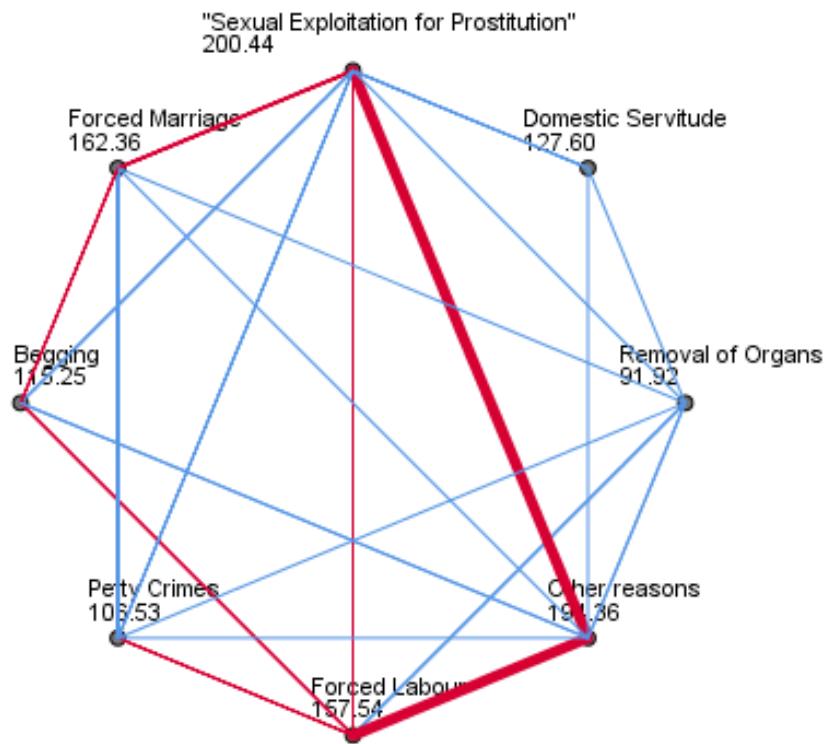
Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	288
Test Statistic	77.085 ^a
Degree Of Freedom	7
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.



Pairwise Comparisons of Purpose of Human Trafficking



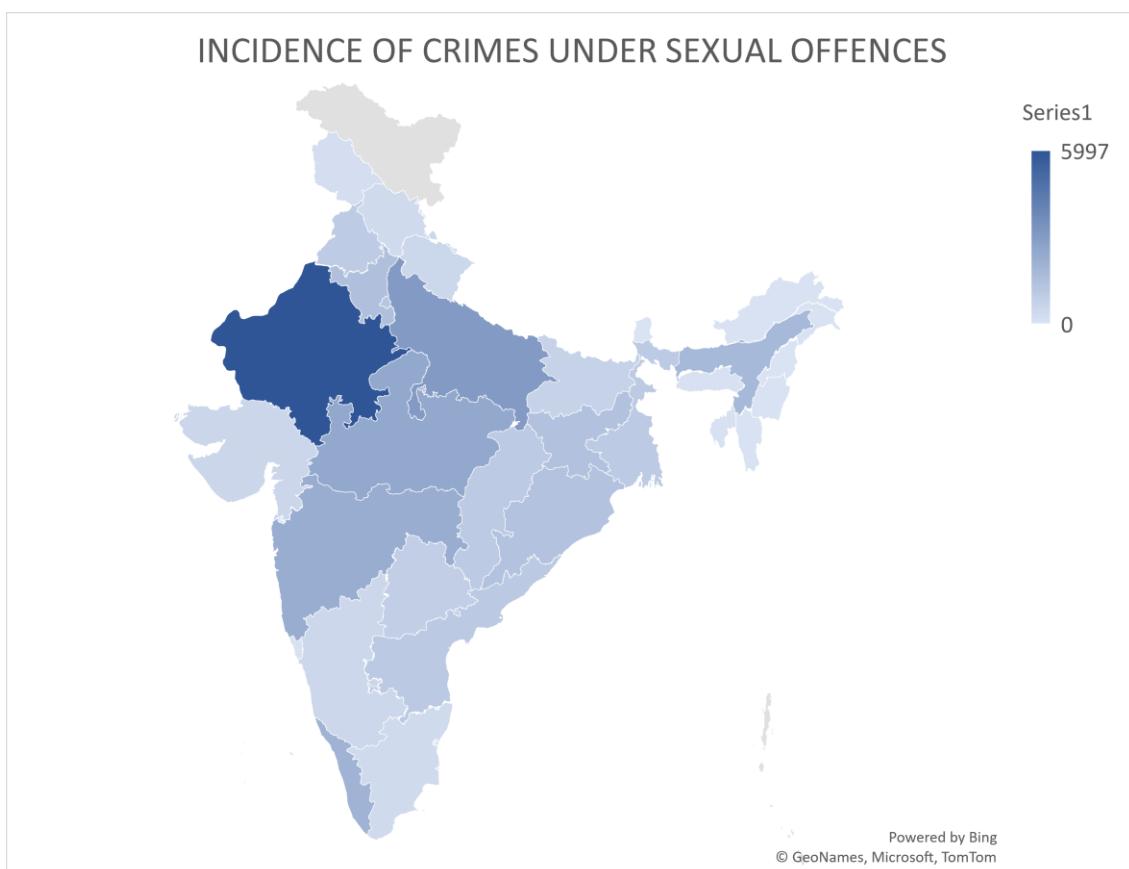
Each node shows the sample average rank of Purpose of Human ...

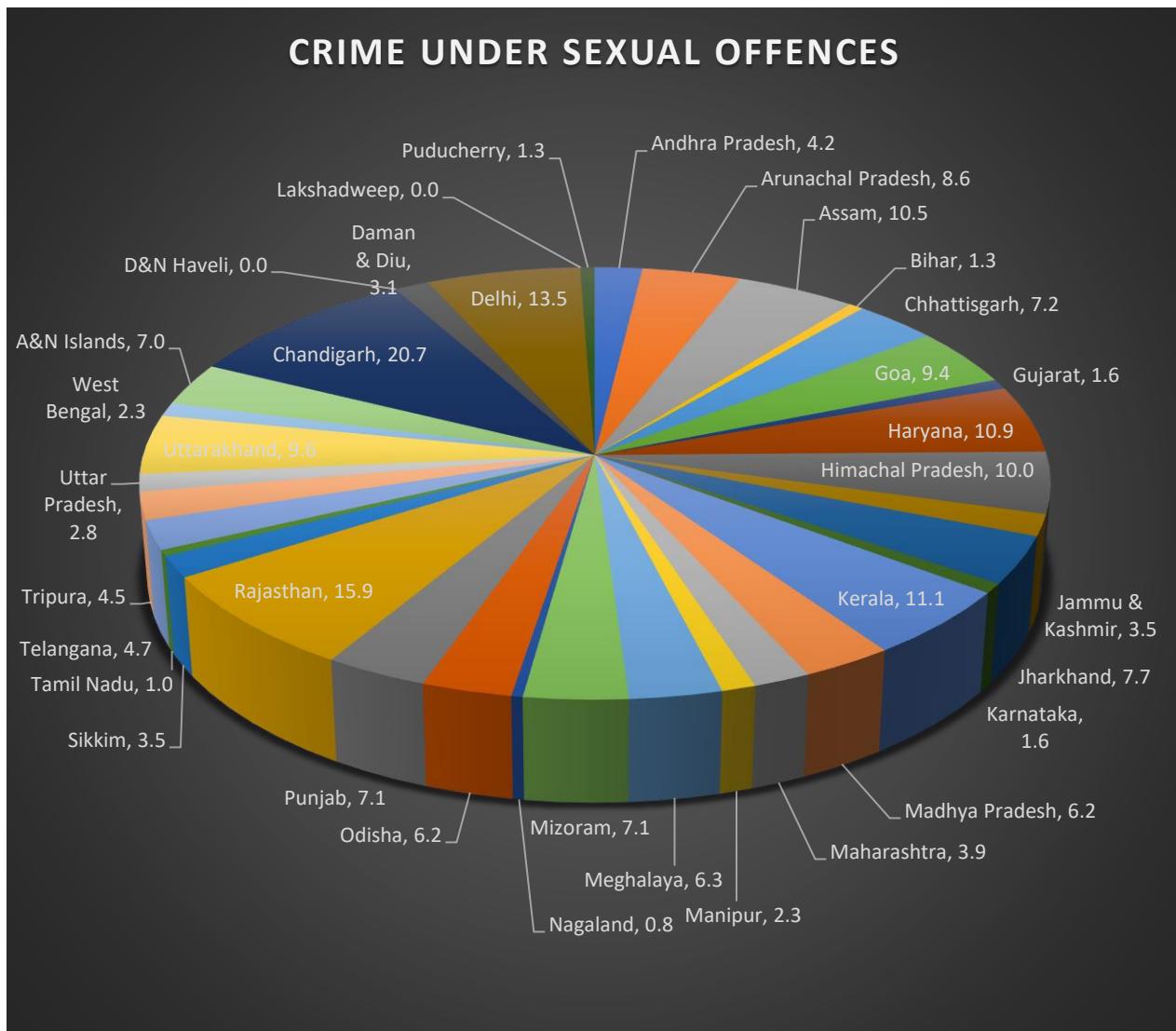
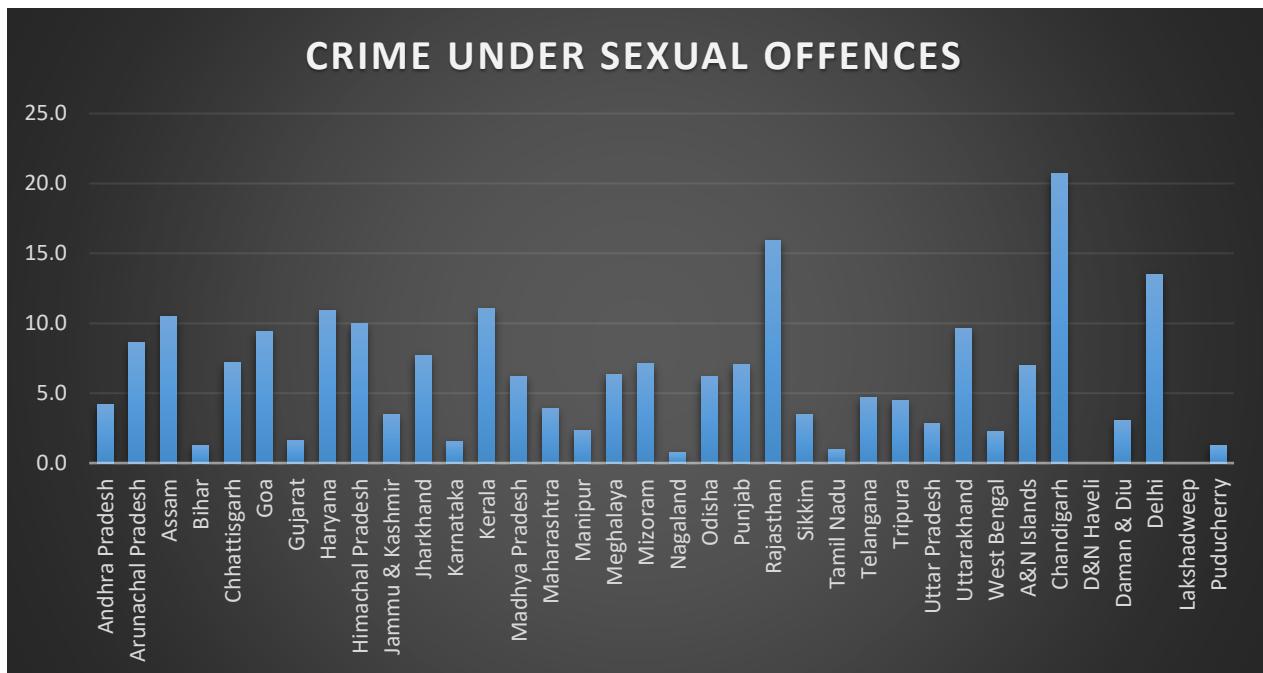
- The data is not normally distributed.
- On applying the independent sample Kruskal-Wallis test, it was found that the purpose of human trafficking is not equally distributed among the categories.
- Hence, by seeing data we can say that forced labour and sexual exploitation for prostitution have a statistically significantly higher number which leads to human trafficking.

Crime Under Sexual Offence

A statutory offence that provides that it is a crime to knowingly cause another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat; "most states have replaced the common law definition of rape with statutes defining sexual assault" sex crime, sexual abuse, sexual assault.

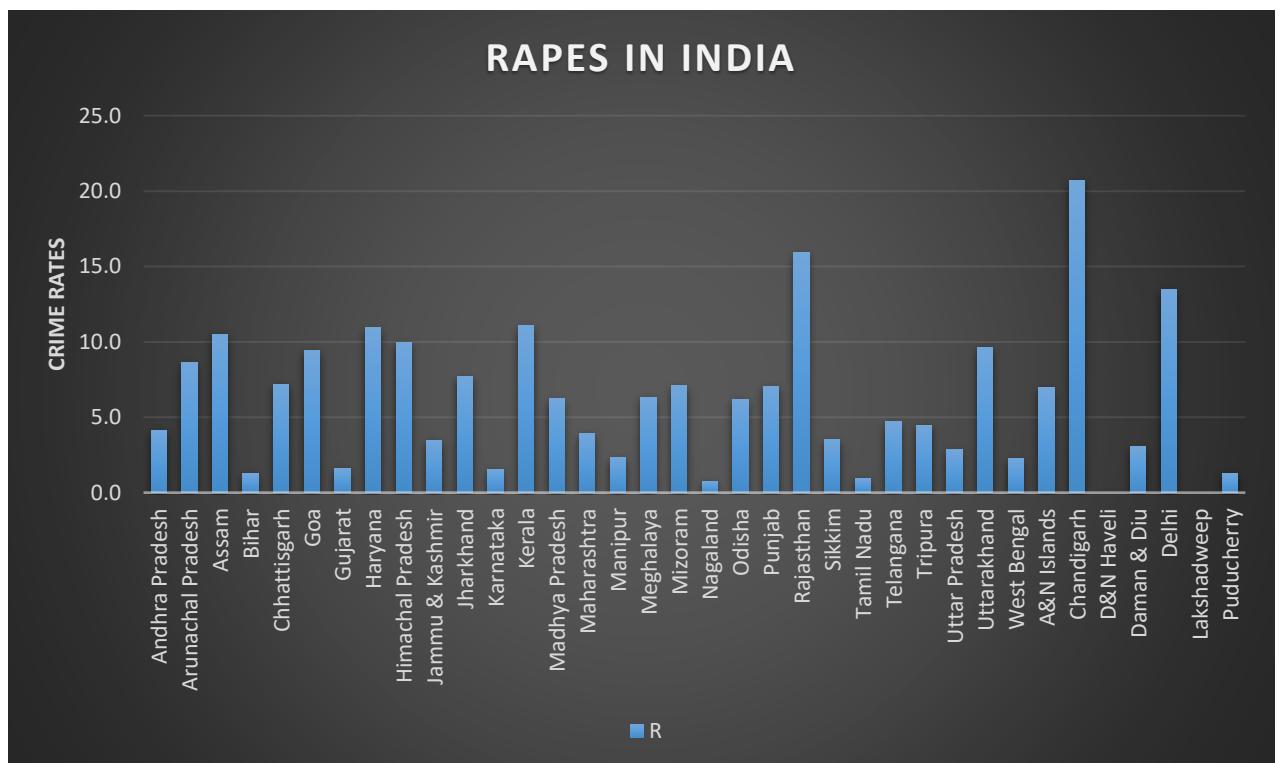
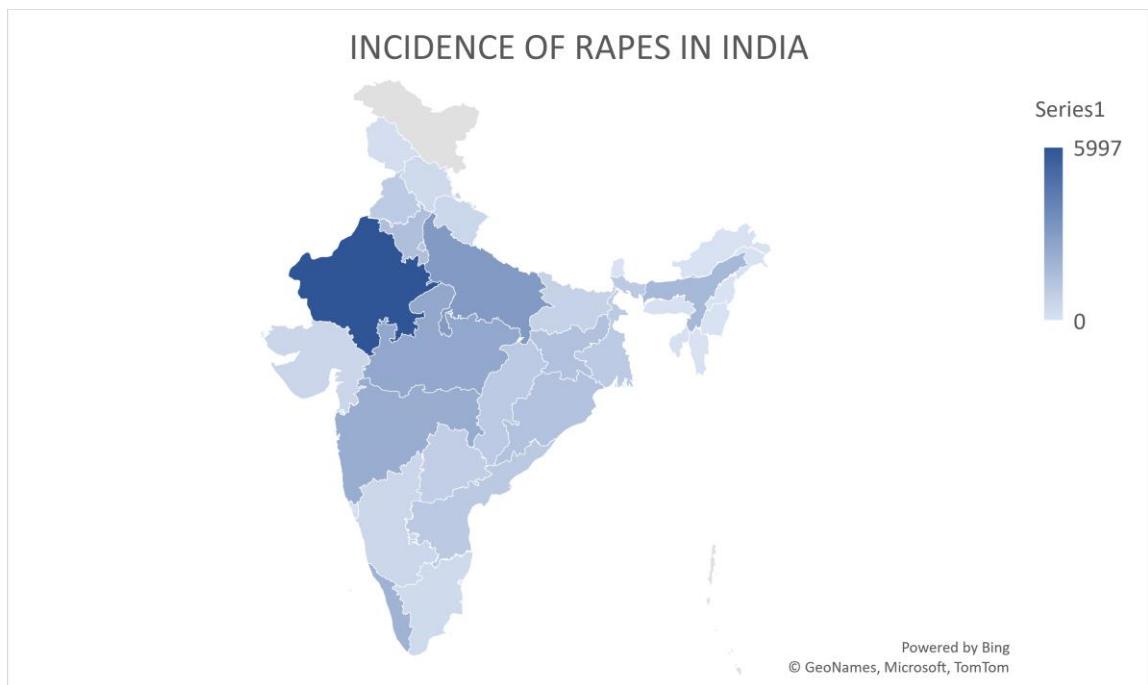
♦ Crime Rate

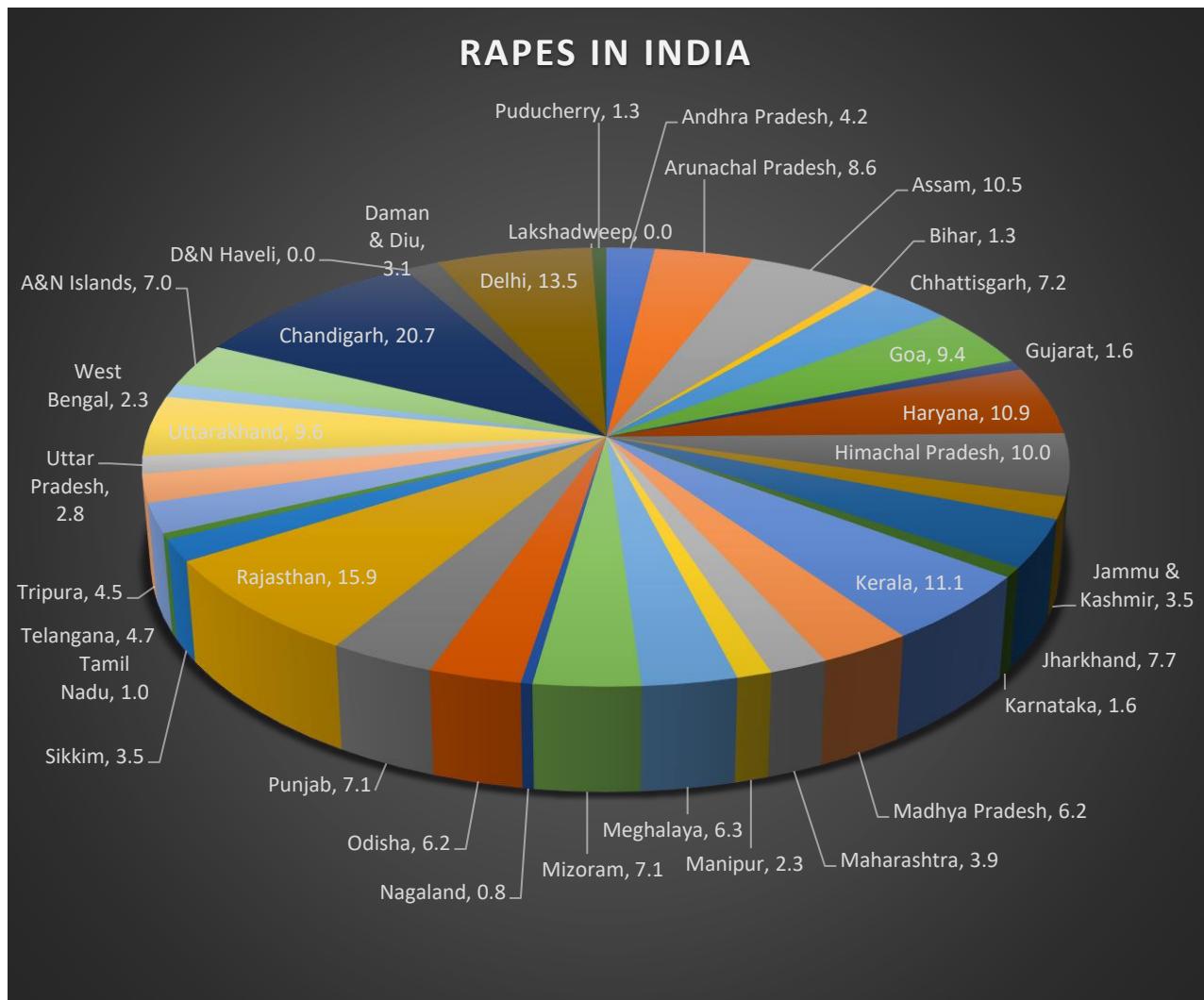




- In the year 2019, Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of incidences of crime under sexual offence followed by Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
- Many of the states like Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat have cases below 5000.
- Odisha has the highest rate per lakh population of sexual offences even though it has low cases than Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.
- Uttar Pradesh has a low rate per lakh population of sexual offences but the overall incidence is the highest of all.
- Bihar not only has a low incidence but also have a low crime rate per lakh population which is a good sign.
- Delhi has higher rates and also incidence among all the UTs.

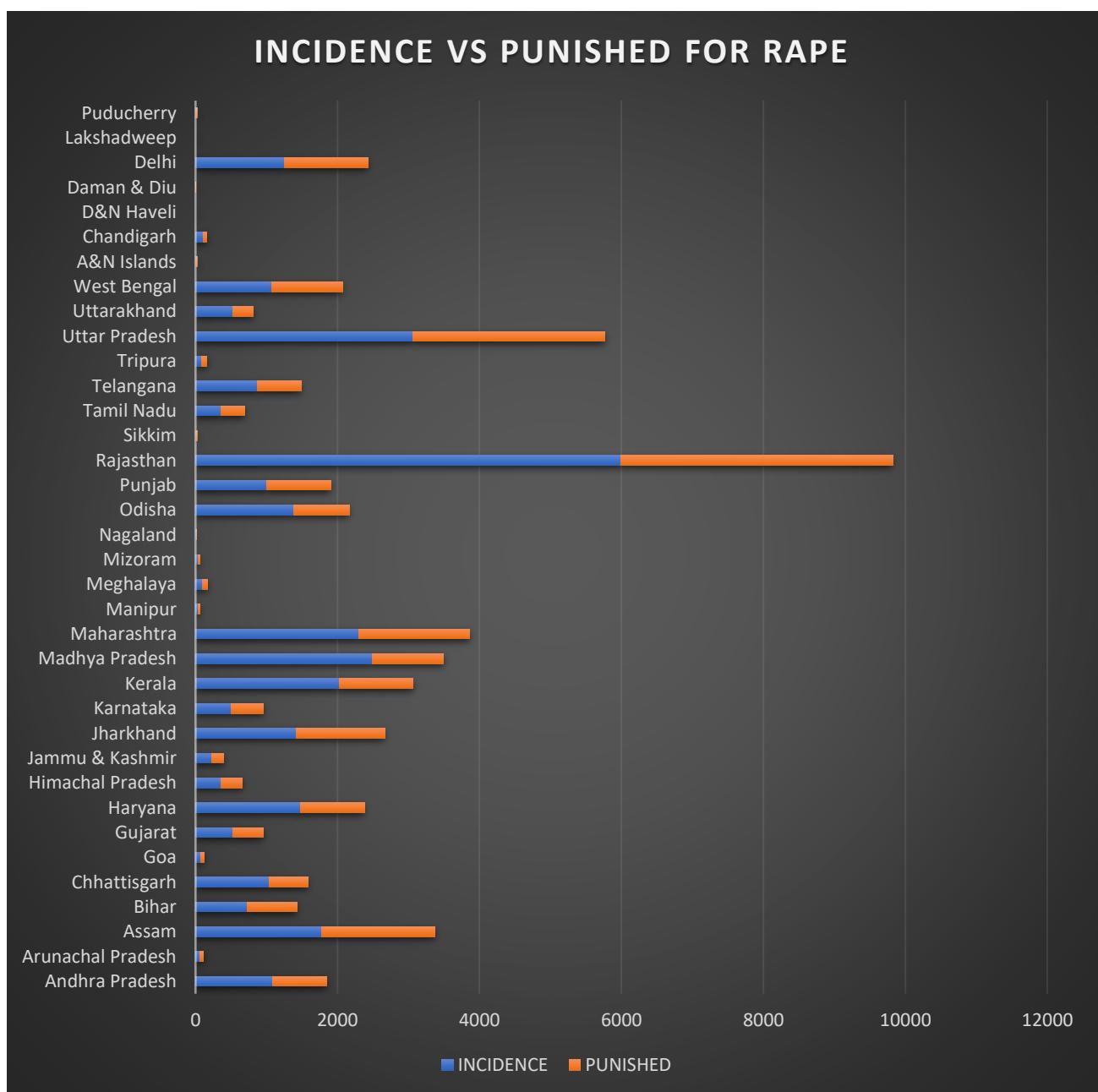
◆ Rapes In India

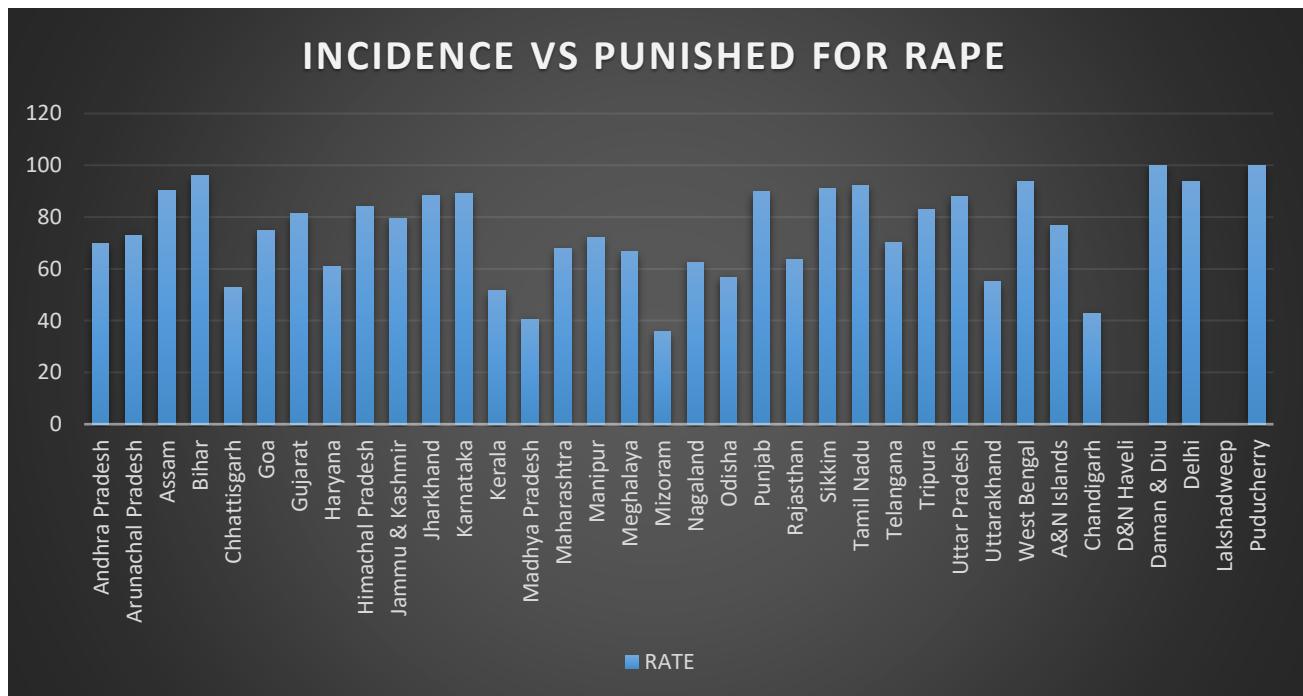




- In the year 2019, Rajasthan reported the highest number of incidences of rapes followed by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala.
- Many states have cases below 1000 but other states had very high numbers.
- Delhi reported cases above 1000 and also its rate is above 10% which proves why it's called **Rape Capital**.

- In the year 2019, Chandigarh has a very low incidence but looking at the rate it's very high much higher than the other states.
- Even if cases are fewer in states like Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram but they have very high rates of per lakh population.
- Lakshadweep and D&N Haveli has recorded zero cases of rapes in the year 2019.





- Despite having the highest cases of rapes, Rajasthan also has low numbers in punishing the rapists in comparison to the cases.
- Even though Delhi had many cases, for punishing the rapist it has a good record.
- States which had a low number of cases have a high number of punishing rapists which is a good sign.
- Daman & Diu and Puducherry not only had very low cases but also, solved all those cases.
- Mizoram has the least rate for solving the cases and also it has a high rape rate per lakh populations.

♦ Total Cases for Rape Vs Punishment for Rapes

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Total Incidence of Rapes is normal with a mean of 890 and a standard deviation of 1196.246.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Punishment for Rapes is normal with a mean of 631 and a standard deviation of 816.760.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

a. Lilliefors Corrected

Correlations

		Total Incidence of Rapes	Punishment for Rapes
Total Incidence of Rapes	Pearson Correlation	1	.966**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	36	36
Punishment for Rapes	Pearson Correlation	.966**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	36	36

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

- The data is not normally distributed.
- The correlation coefficient between the total incidence of rapes and punishment for rapes is 0.966.
- This suggests that there is a linear relationship between total cases for trial and cases in which trials were completed.

◆ **Difference of mean between Rape and Attempt to commit rape:**

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Rape is normal with a mean of 890 and a standard deviation of 1196.246.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Attempt to Commit Rape is normal with a mean of 110 and a standard deviation of 236.846.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

a. Lilliefors Corrected

Hypothesis Test Summary

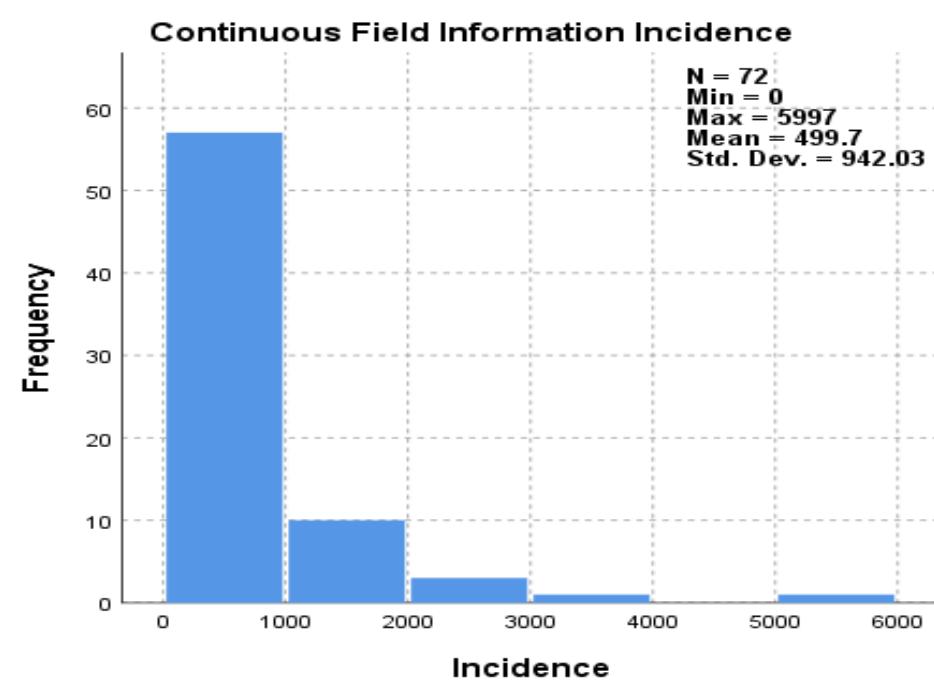
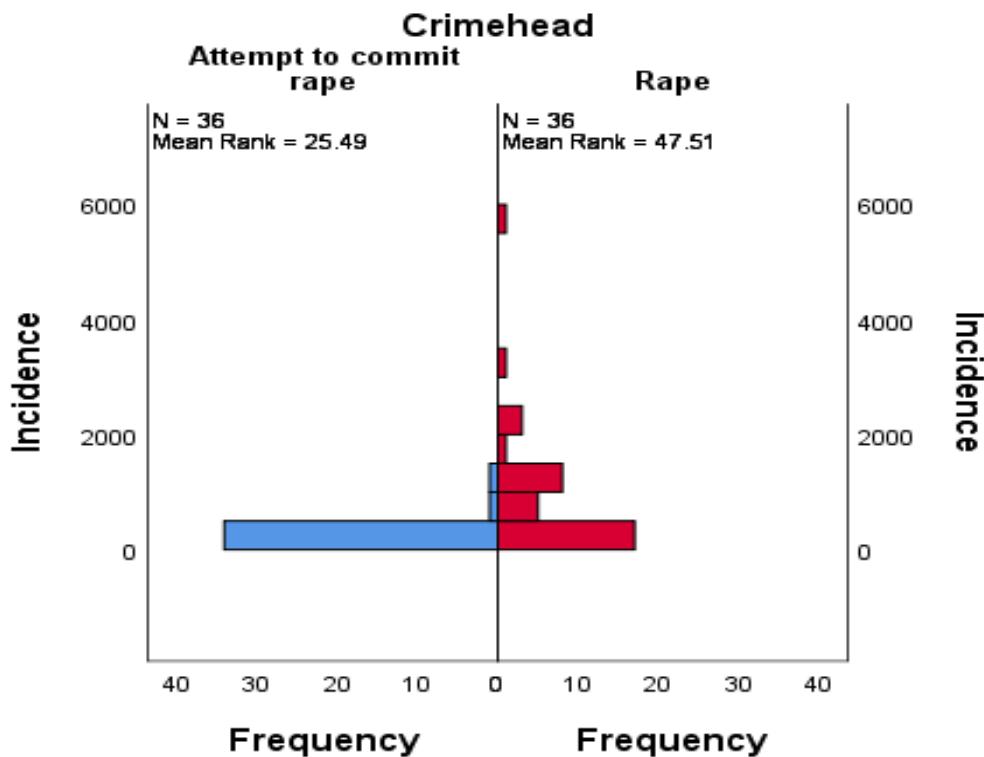
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Incidence is the same across categories of Crimehead.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

Total N	72
Mann-Whitney U	251.500
Wilcoxon W	917.500
Test Statistic	251.500
Standard Error	88.668
Standardized Test Statistic	-4.472
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test



- The data is not normally distributed.
- On applying independent samples Mann- Whitney U test, it was found that the distribution of incidence is not the same across categories of crime head.
- Hence, by seeing data we can say that, attempt to commit rape was statistically significantly higher than the rapes happened.
- This tells that the number of rapes would be way higher if these attempts would have added into it, and still without adding it the numbers are drastic. This depicts how bad the situation for women safety is in our country.

Property Offence

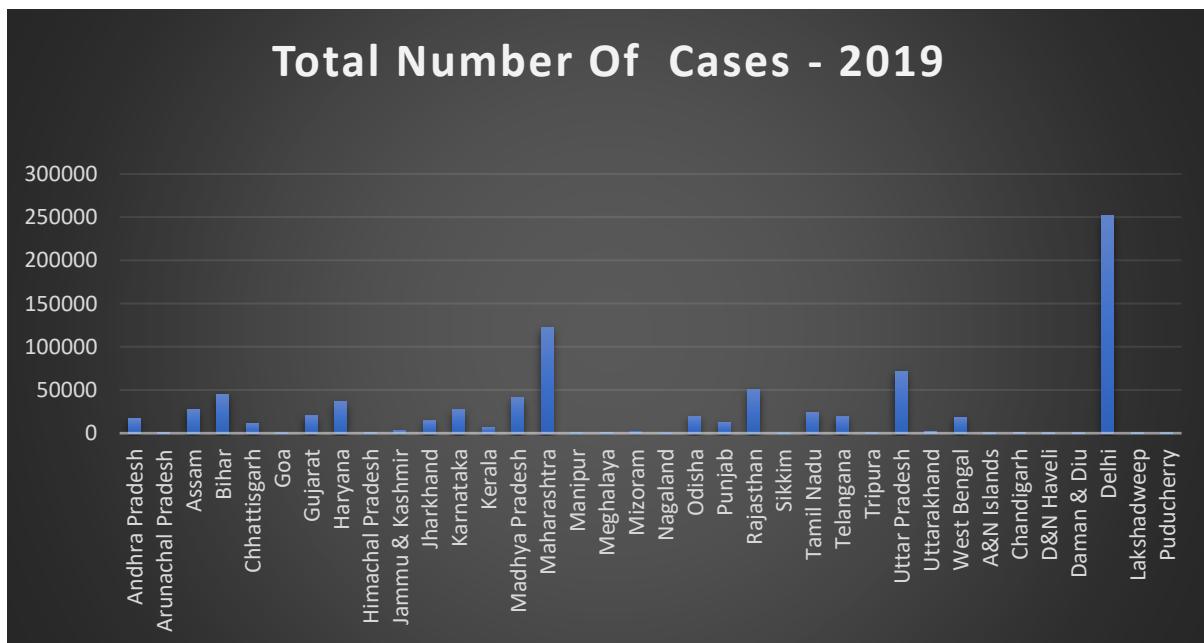
IPC Crimes related to Property Offence

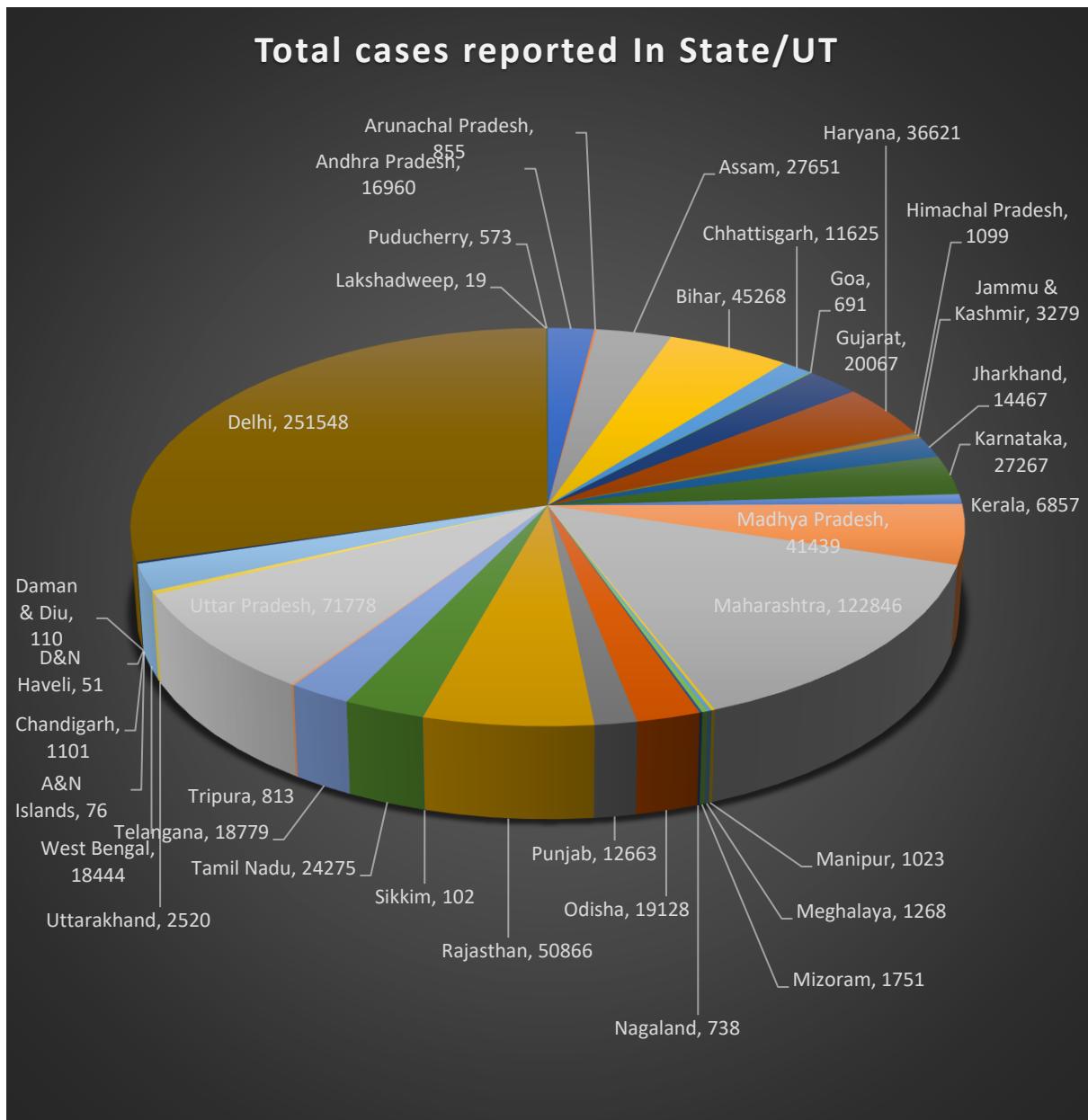
These crimes comprise dacoity, making preparation & assembly to commit dacoity, robbery, criminal trespass/burglary and theft. A total of 8,54,618 cases were registered during the year 2019.

The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 29.264% during the year 2019.

More Details are presented through the following figures:

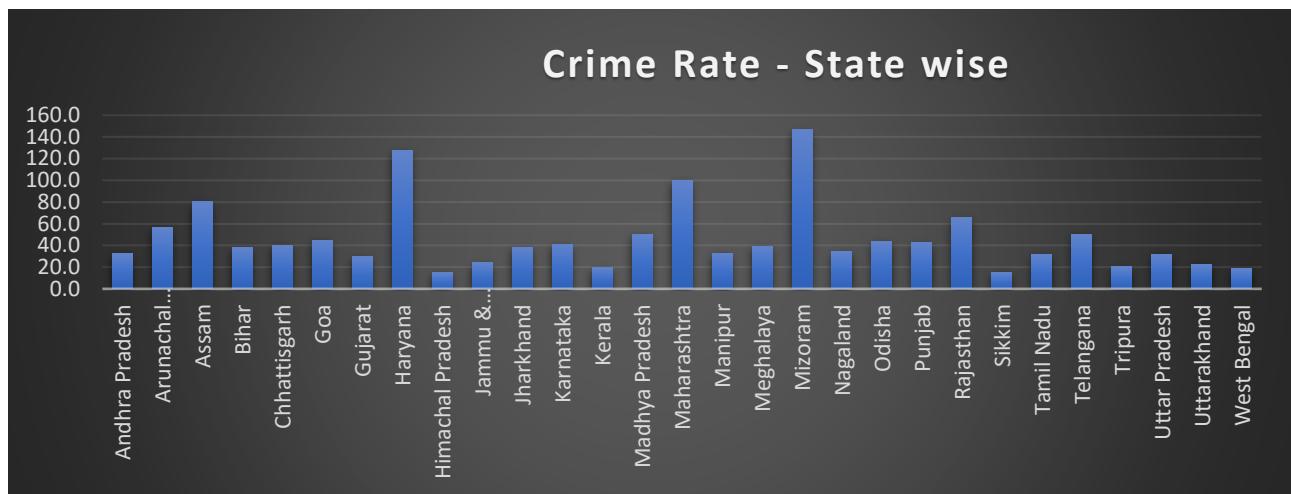
♦ TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES:



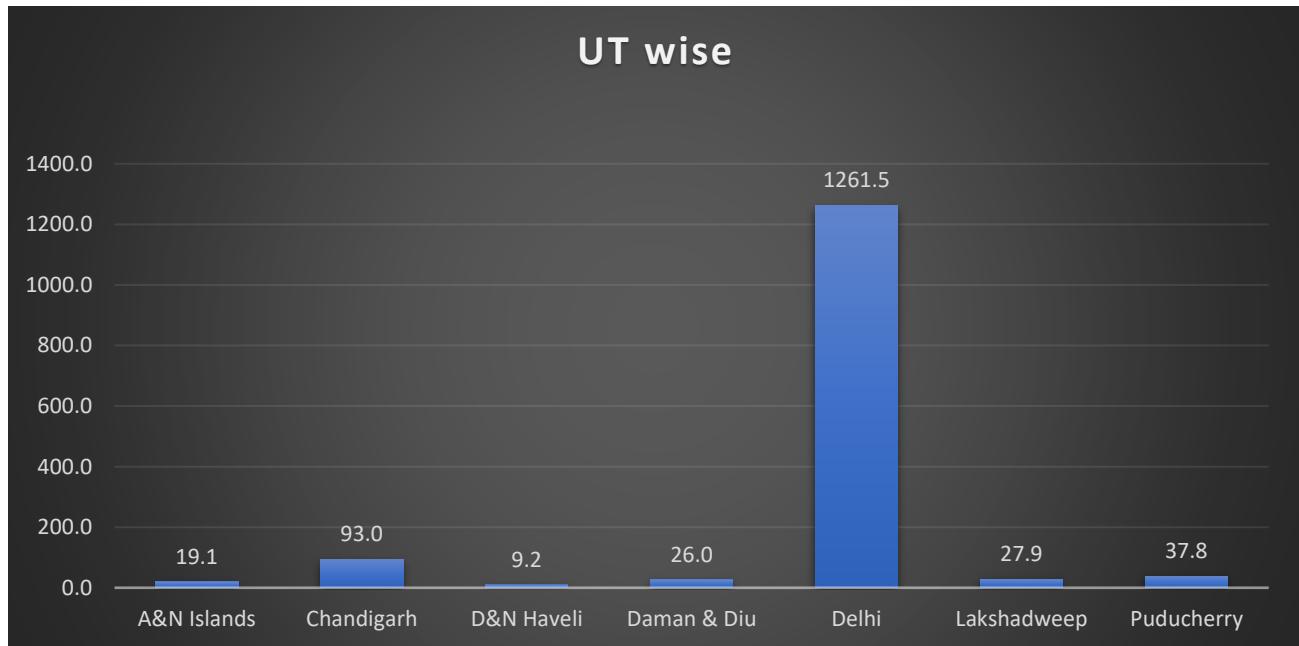


Maharashtra has the greatest number of cases (of crime against properties) followed by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan in state and Delhi in UTs

♦ CRIME RATE

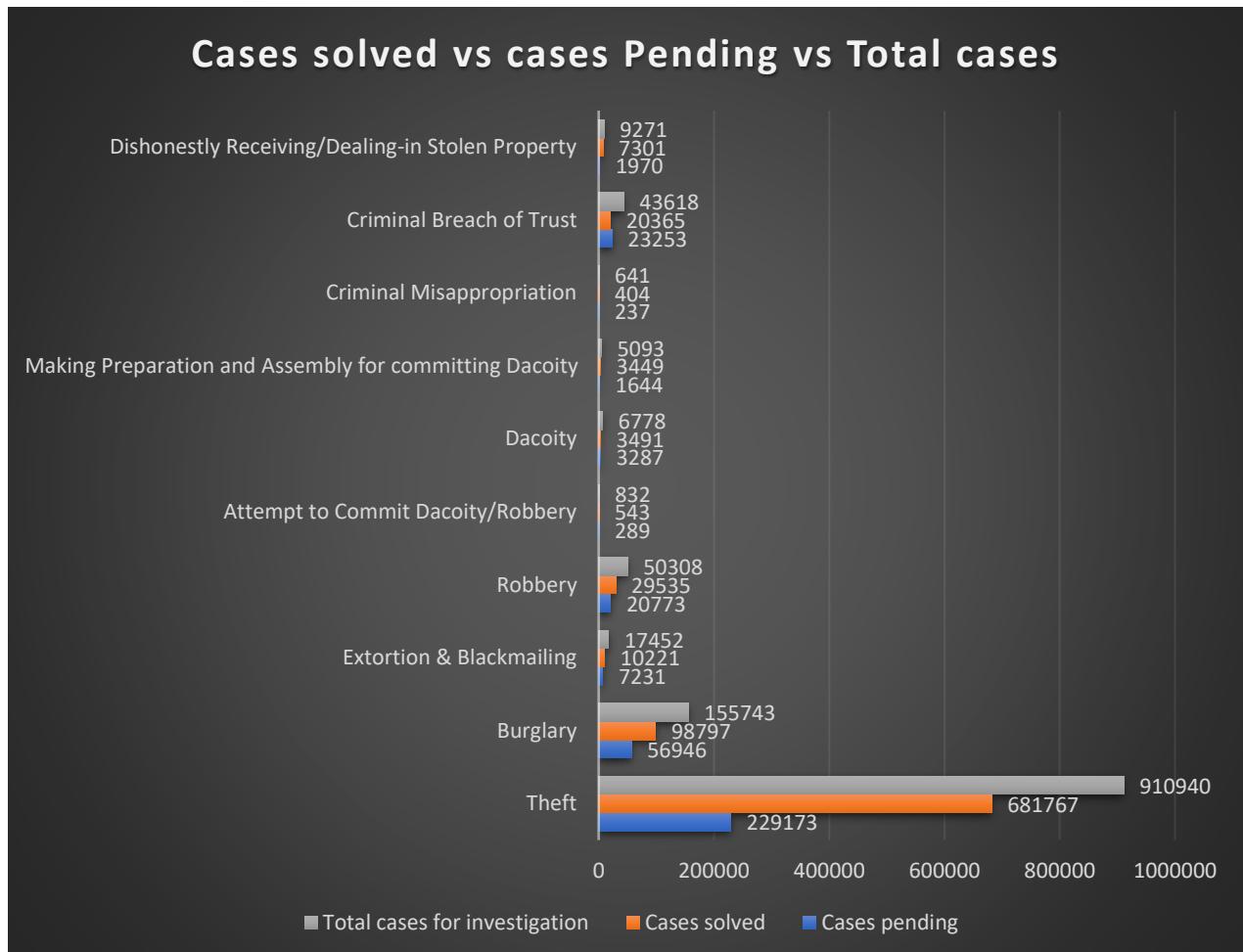


Mizoram has the maximum rate of 146.5 followed by Haryana 127.1.



Delhi has a maximum of 1261.5 and D&N Haveli has a minimum of 9.2.

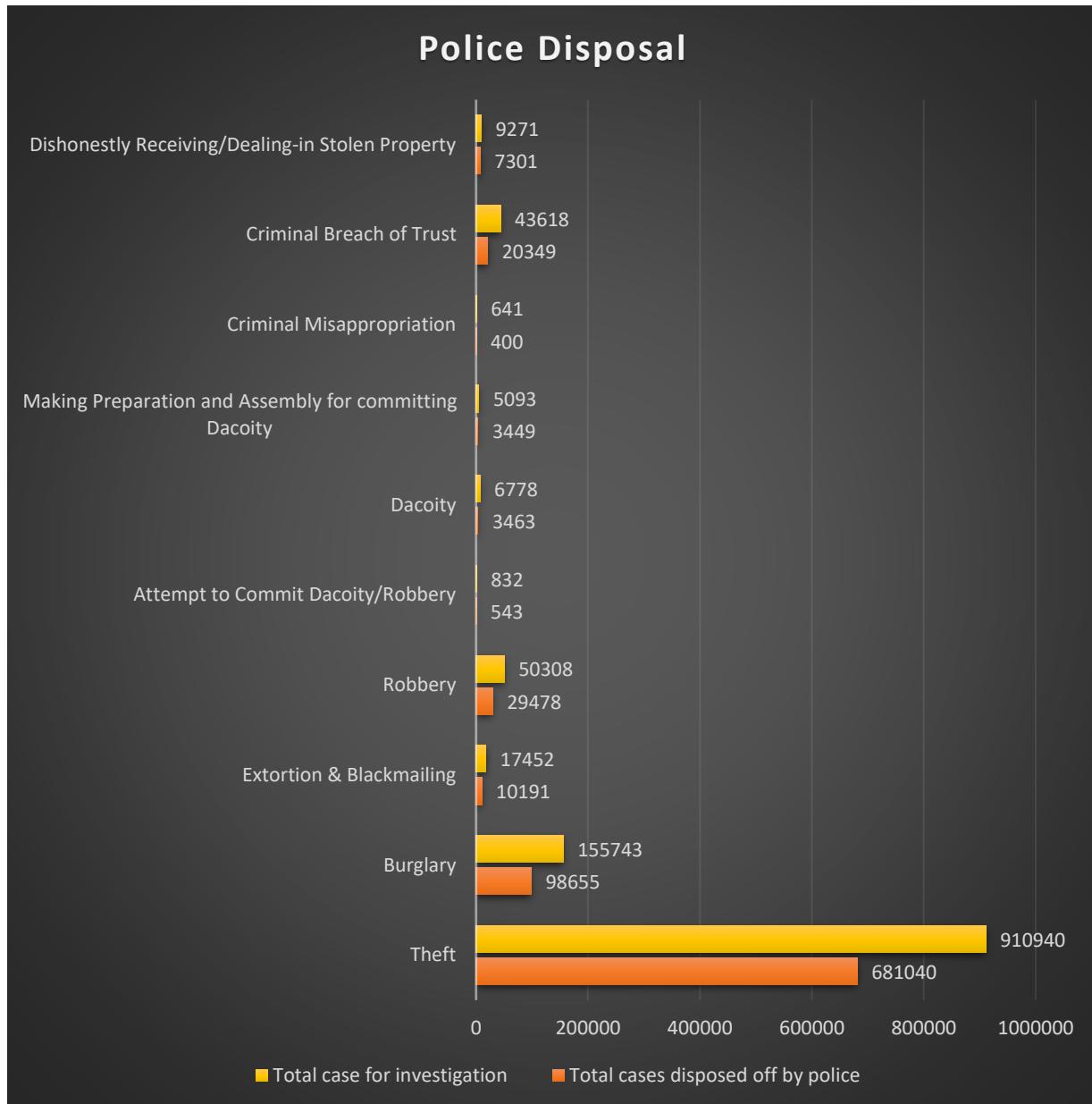
◆ CASES SOLVED VS CASES PENDING VS TOTAL CASES



The above table has been taken from the police disposal column.

Applying basis calculation, we find that 28.7 % of the total cases are pending and 71.3% are solved.

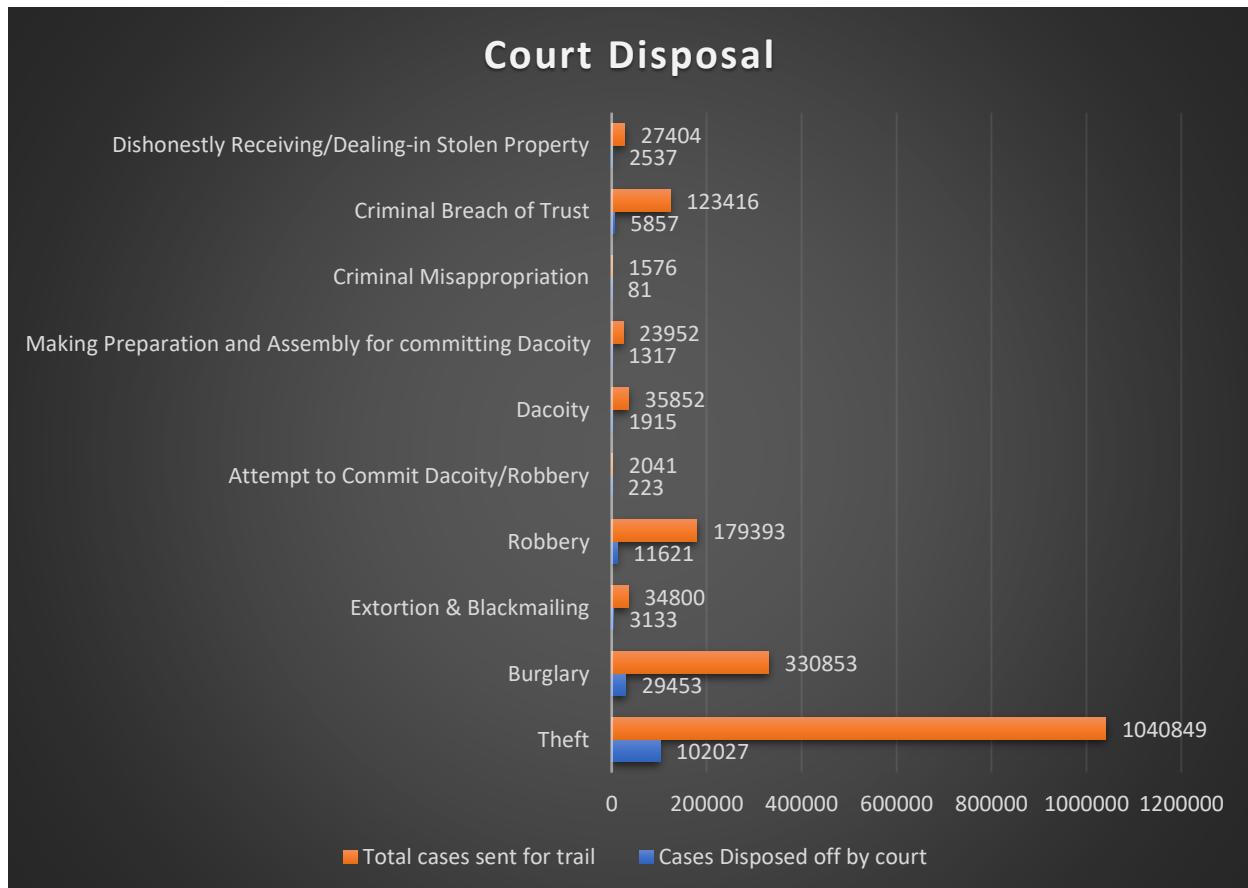
♦ POLICE DISPOSAL



The greatest number of cases for investigation in numbers was for theft and 74% were disposed off by police.

Overall, 71.2% of all categories of crime against property was disposed off by police.

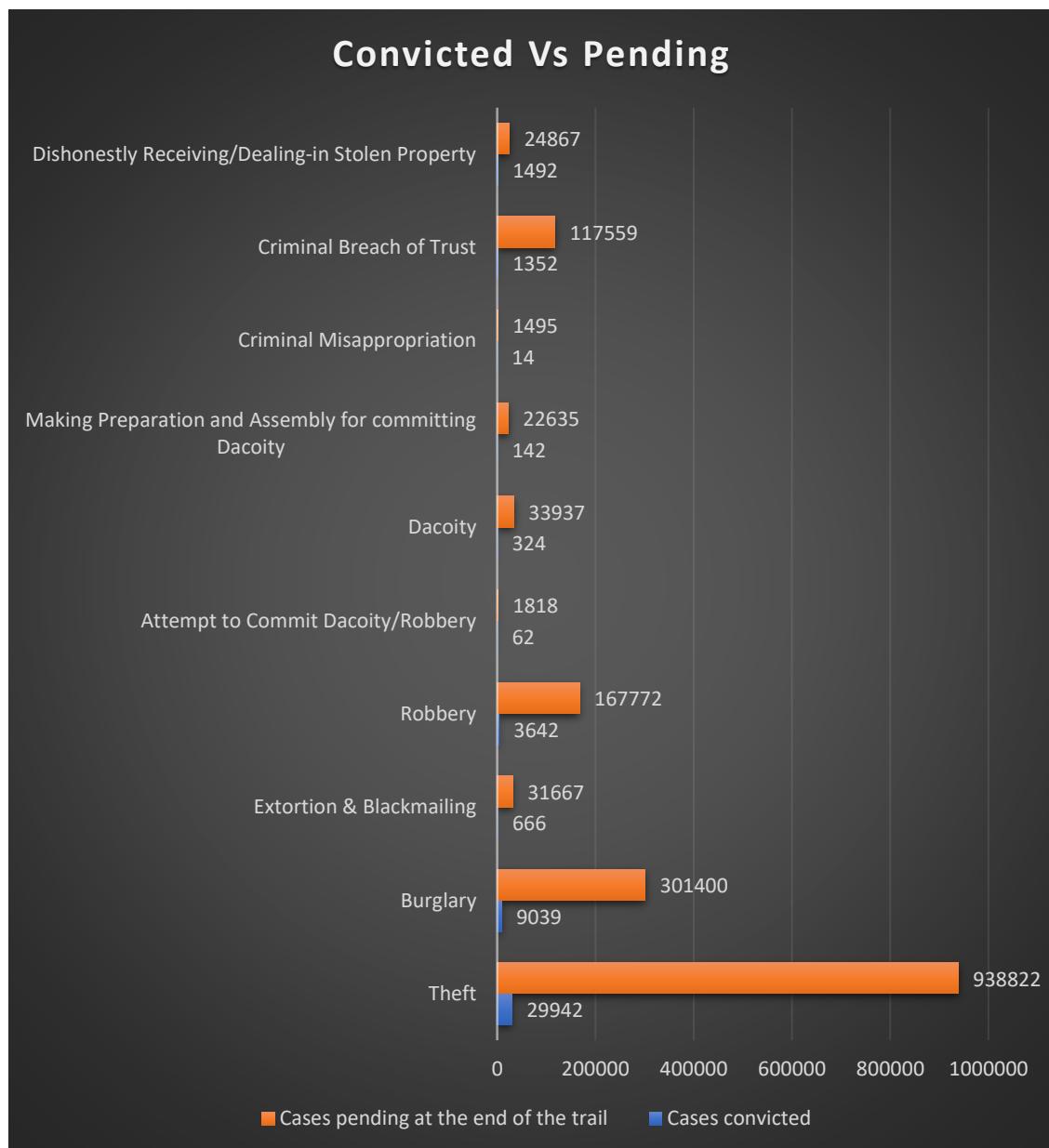
♦ COURT DISPOSAL



Here also the number of cases disposed off by court is very less i.e., just 8.7 % which is very less. The government must look into this matter and work upon the speeding up of trials to increase the percentage of disposed off cases to the required government standards.

The ratio of the judge to population is also very high very the set government standards.

♦ Persons Convicted V/s Pending Cases



The large number of cases pending in courts shows the slow process of the judiciary in India which is much more than the maximum standard

SUGGESTIONS IN 3 LETTERS

► Bring constitutional amendments on top priority to increase strength of SC judges, currently at 31, and raise retirement age of HC judges from 62 to 65 years

► Revive practice of tenure appointments of retired SC and HC judges for disposal of pending cases

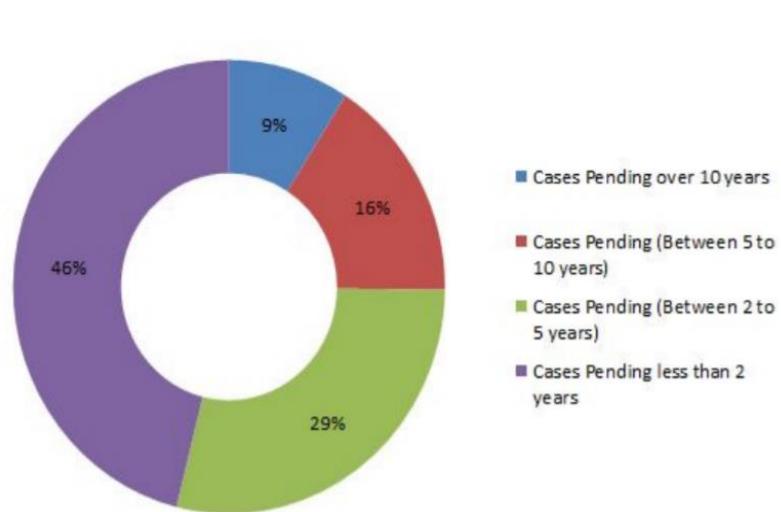
CASE PENDENCY

43 lakh in HCs

58,669 in SC

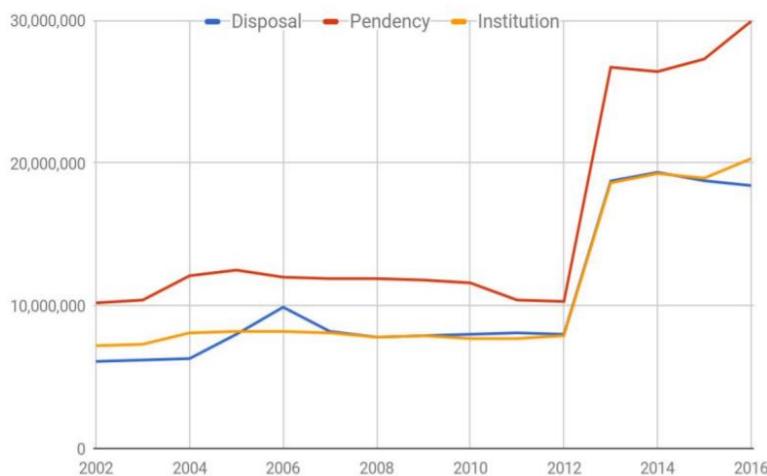


- Theft and Burglary had the highest number of cases for investigation and also it had the highest number of cases which was charge-sheeted.
- The same thing happens for police disposal and court disposal.
- Talking about cases convicted and its pendency robbery and breach of trust has more amount of pendency in comparison to its conviction.



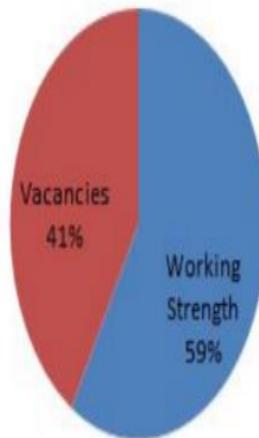
This has been collected from National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) on 28th July 2017.

Figure 1.4: Time series of Institution, Disposal and Pendency of cases in Subordinate Courts



Source: Report Number 245 of Law Commission of India for years 2002-2012. Annual reports of Supreme Court of India for years 2013-2016.

Figure 1.5: Judges appointed and vacant positions as a proportion of sanctioned positions, as on 31st December 2015



1. TIME BURGLARY

Check normality first, of daytime and nighttime burglary incidents.

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Day_burglary is normal with a mean of 411 and a standard deviation of 547.514.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Night_burglary is normal with a mean of 2391 and a standard deviation of 2945.265.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

a. Lilliefors Corrected

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The median of differences between Day_burglary and Night_burglary equals 0.	Related-Samples Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

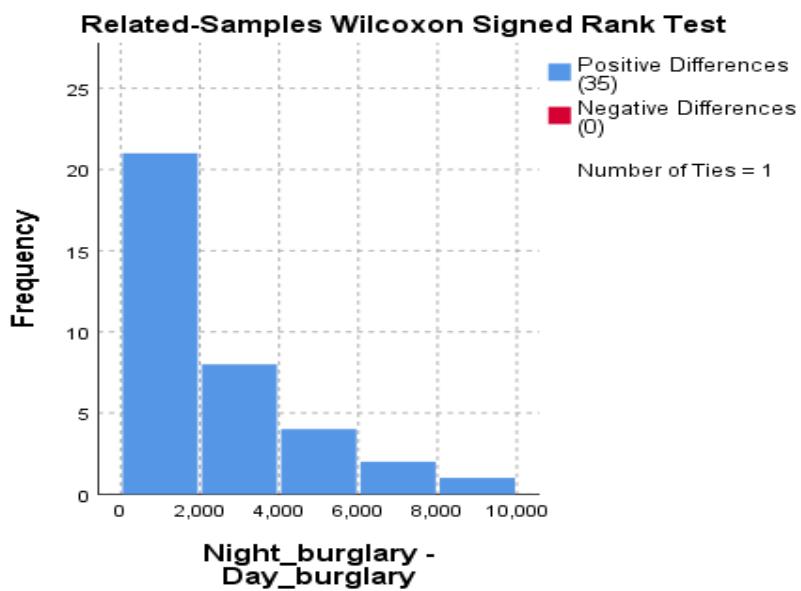
Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

Related-Samples Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

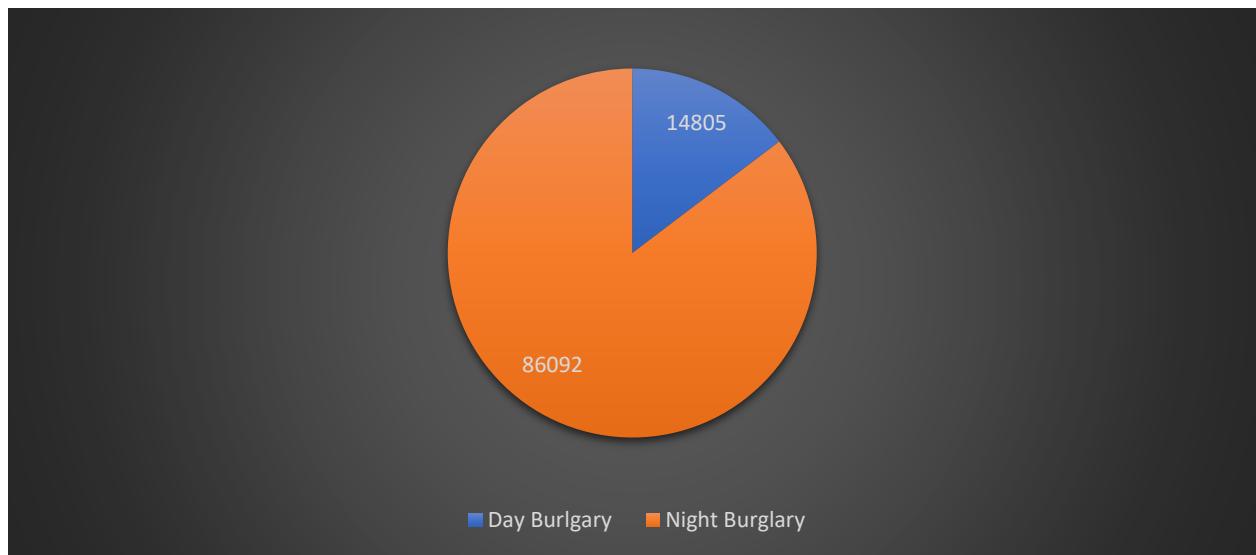
Day_burglary, Night_burglary

Related-Samples Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Summary

Total N	36
Test Statistic	630.000
Standard Error	61.052
Standardized Test Statistic	5.160
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000



From this test, it is clear that the number of incidents of burglary in day time vs night is not the same.



This shows that night burglary is 6 times prone than day burglary.

- (i) To check the correlation or see if there is any linear relationship, b/w total cases and cases charge-sheeted.**

Data is not normally distributed.

Correlations			Chargesheeted	Total_cases
Spearman's rho	Chargesheeted	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.988**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	10	10
	Total_cases	Correlation Coefficient	.988**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	10	10

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation between total cases and cases charge-sheeted is very close to 1. That means as the total number of cases increases, the number of cases charge-sheeted may also increase.

- (ii) Correlation b/w cases acquitted and cases convicted.**

Data is not normally distributed.

Correlations			CasesConvicted	CasesAcquited
Spearman's rho	CasesConvicted	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.934**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	13	13
	CasesAcquited	Correlation Coefficient	.934**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.

N	13	13
---	----	----

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

(iii) To check whether the mean of Robbery and Criminal Breach Trust is the same or not.

The data is not normally distributed.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The median of differences between Robbery and CBT equals 0.	Related-Samples Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test	.191	Retain the null hypothesis.

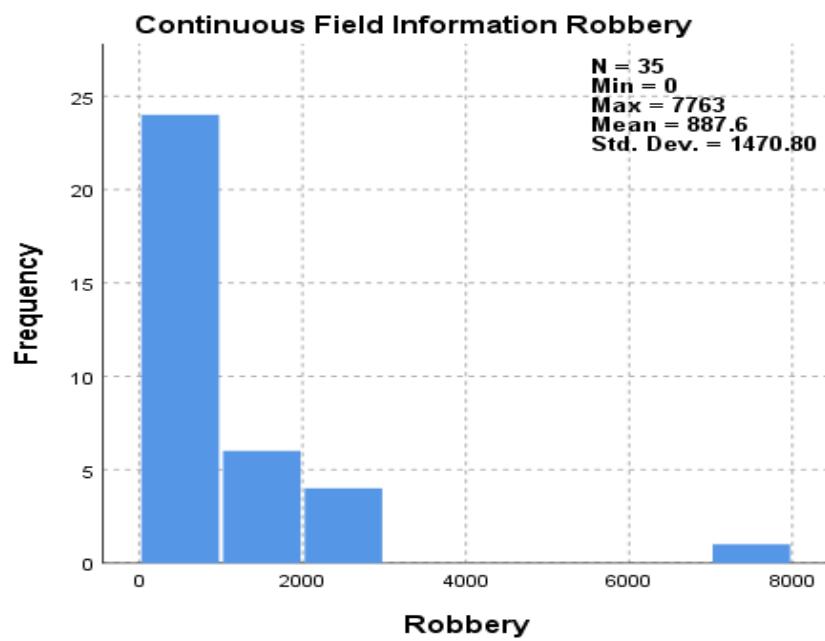
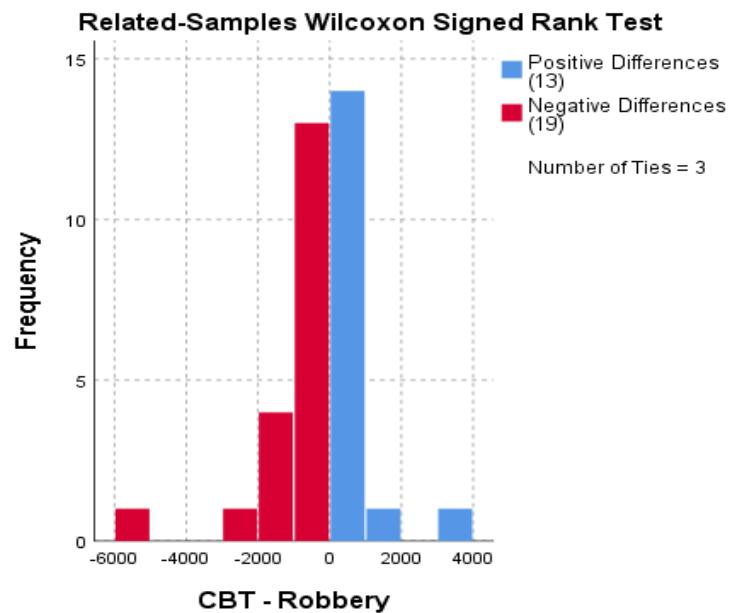
Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

Related-Samples Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Robbery, CBT

Related-Samples Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Summary

Total N	35
Test Statistic	194.000
Standard Error	53.477
Standardized Test Statistic	-1.309
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.191



The *Null hypothesis* that the “mean of occurrence of Robbery and Criminal Breach Trust in different states/UT is same” is not rejected. Hence, we say they have equal occurrence across the country.

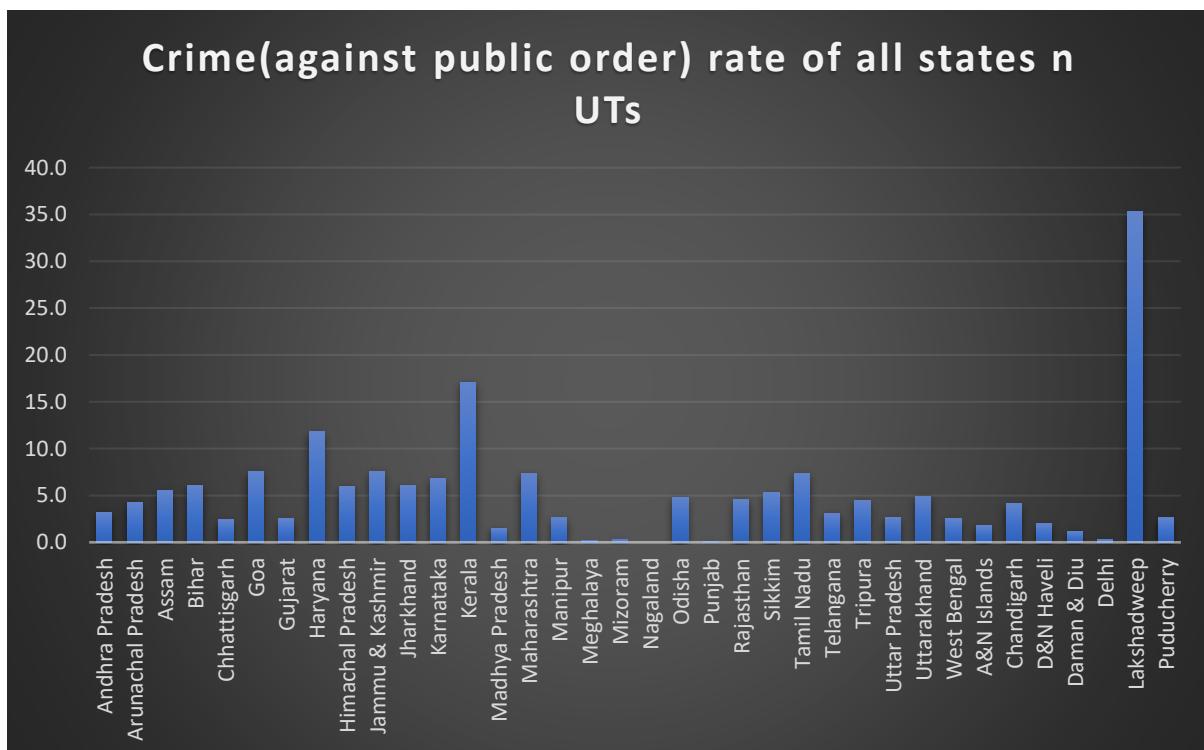
Public Order

IPC Crimes relating to Public Order

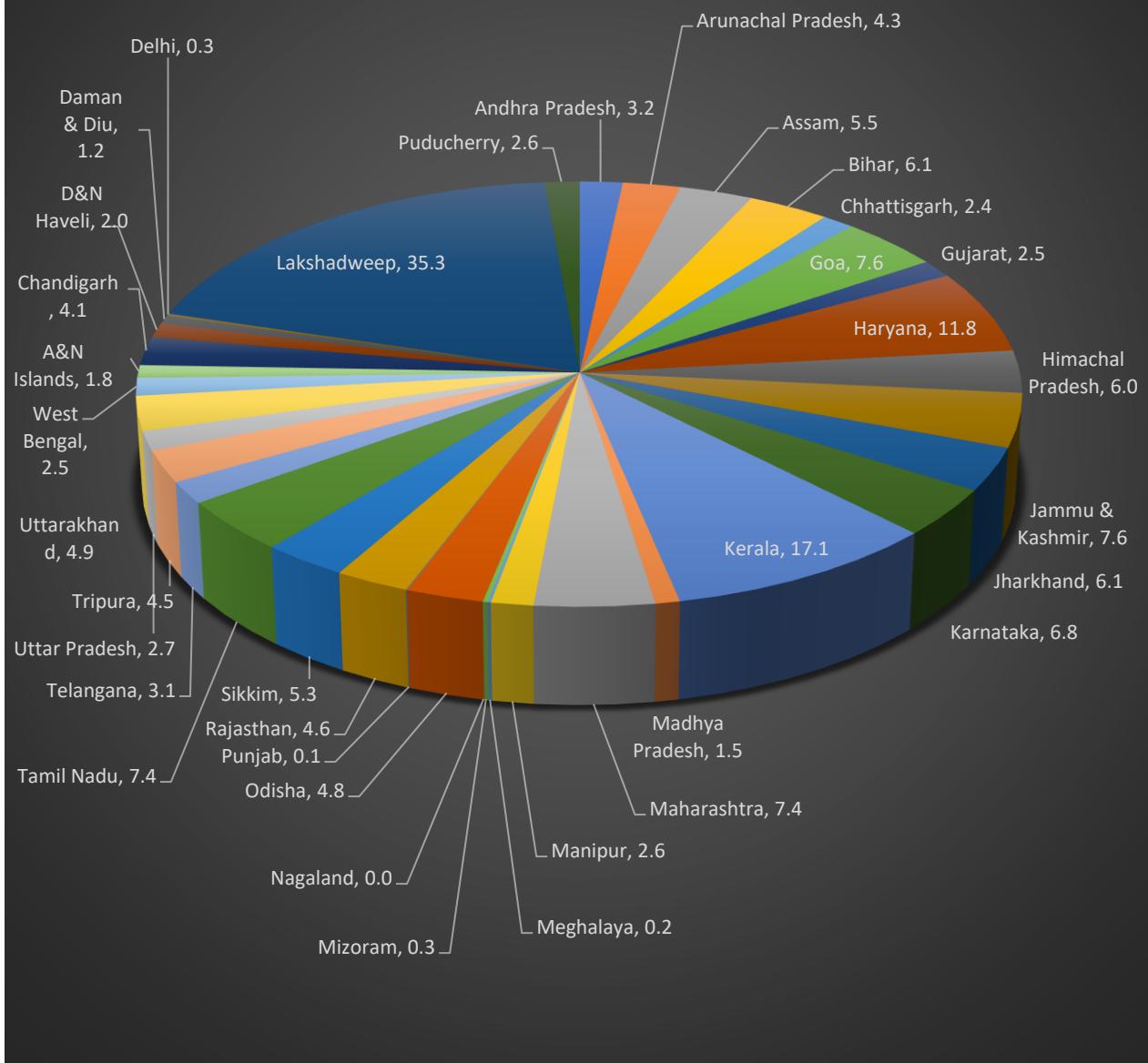
Riots, arson, unlawful assembly, and offences promoting enmity between different groups are the major constituents of crimes against public order which constitute 2.169 % of total IPC crimes. The rate of such crimes is 4.7 % in the year 2019. The rate of such crime was reported highest in Kerala at 17.1 % followed by Haryana (11.8) and among UT Lakshadweep (35.3%)

More details are presented through the following figures:

♦ CRIME RATE

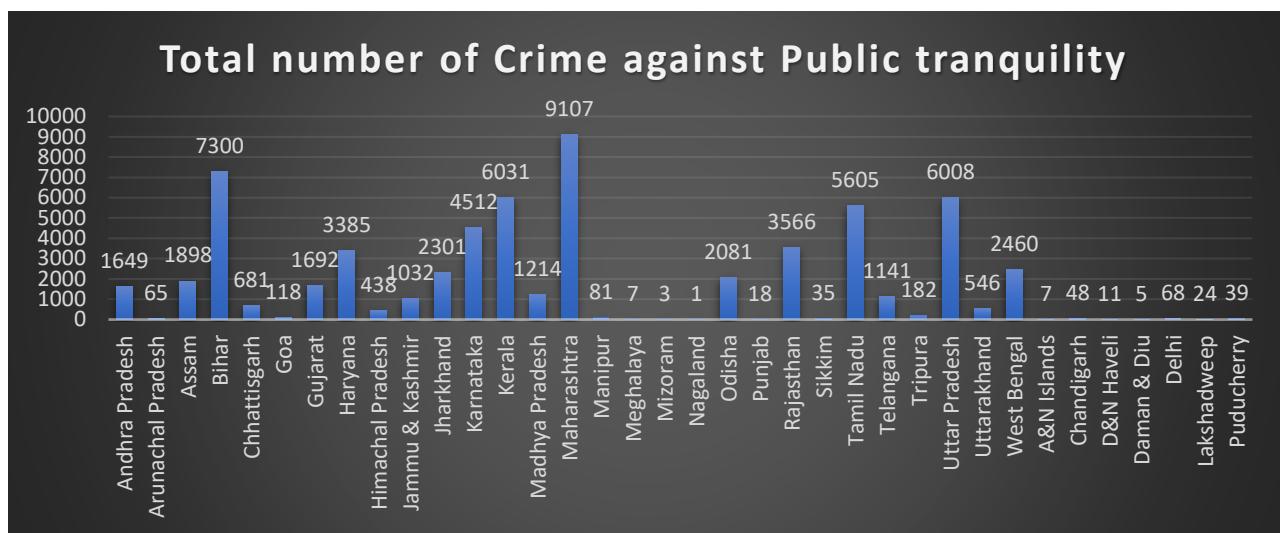


Crime(against public order) rate of all states n UTs



From this graph, we conclude that the Kerala state has the maximum rate of 17.1% among states and Lakshadweep has 35.3% among the UTs.

While the minimum is in Nagaland 0.0% in the state and Delhi 0.3% in the UTs.



The maximum incident has occurred in Maharashtra followed by Bihar and minimum is Mizoram and Nagaland among the states. In the UTs, the maximum is in Delhi, and the least is in Daman n Diu.

1. To check the normality of the four variables and which among them is more significant.

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Unlawful activities is normal with a mean of 247 and a standard deviation of 613.936.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Riots is normal with a mean of 1284 and a standard deviation of 1990.471.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
3	The distribution of Enimity_bw_diff_groups is normal with a mean of 31 and a standard deviation of 44.097.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

4	The distribution of Affrays is normal with a mean of 199 and a standard deviation of 463.123.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
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Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

a. Lilliefors Corrected

The data of all the crime heads the four respectively do not have a normal distribution.

So, for significance, we apply the non-parametric tests as follows:

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Incidents is the same across categories of Type.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

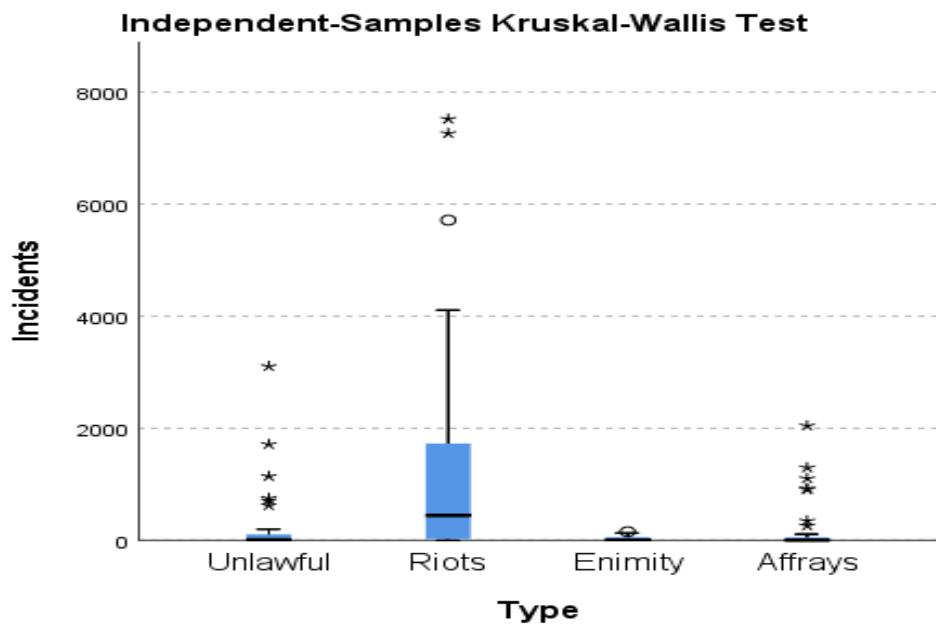
Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test

Incidents across Type

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	144
Test Statistic	26.969 ^a
Degree Of Freedom	3
Asymptotic Sig. (2-sided test)	.000

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.



Pairwise Comparisons of Type

Sample 1-Sample 2	Test Statistic	Std. Error	Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	Adj. Sig. ^a
Affrays-Enmity	7.917	9.732	.813	.416	1.000
Affrays-Unlawful	8.972	9.732	.922	.357	1.000
Affrays-Riots	46.111	9.732	4.738	.000	.000
Enmity-Unlawful	1.056	9.732	.108	.914	1.000
Enmity-Riots	38.194	9.732	3.925	.000	.001
Unlawful-Riots	-37.139	9.732	-3.816	.000	.001

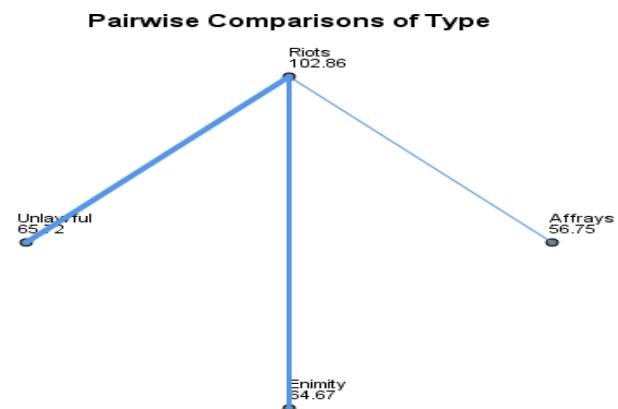
Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are the same.

Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is .05.

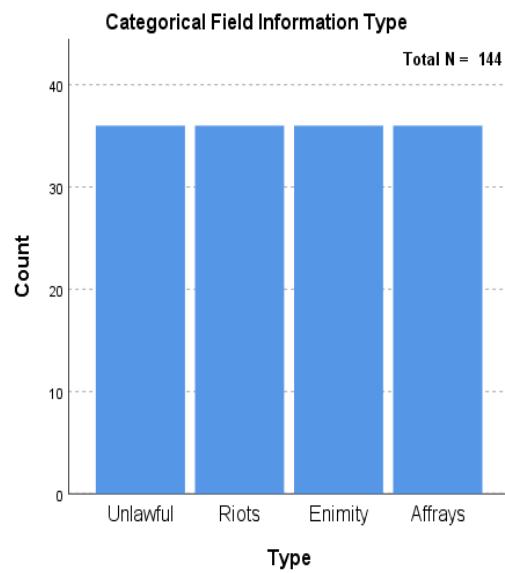
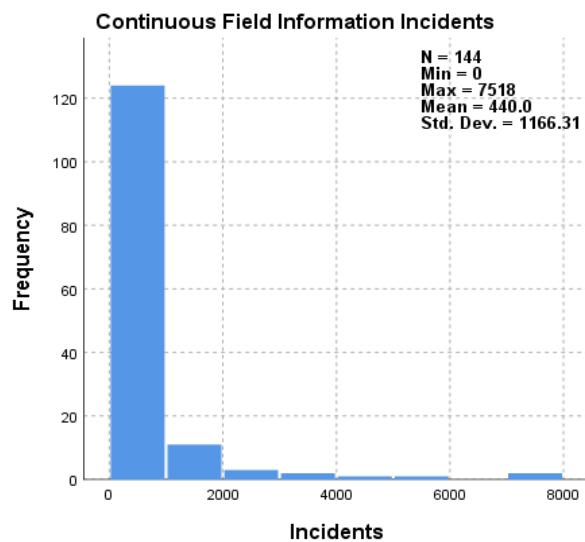
a. Significance values have been adjusted by the Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.

We can conclude:

There is a significant difference between Affrays-Riots, Enmity-riots and Unlawful-Riots.



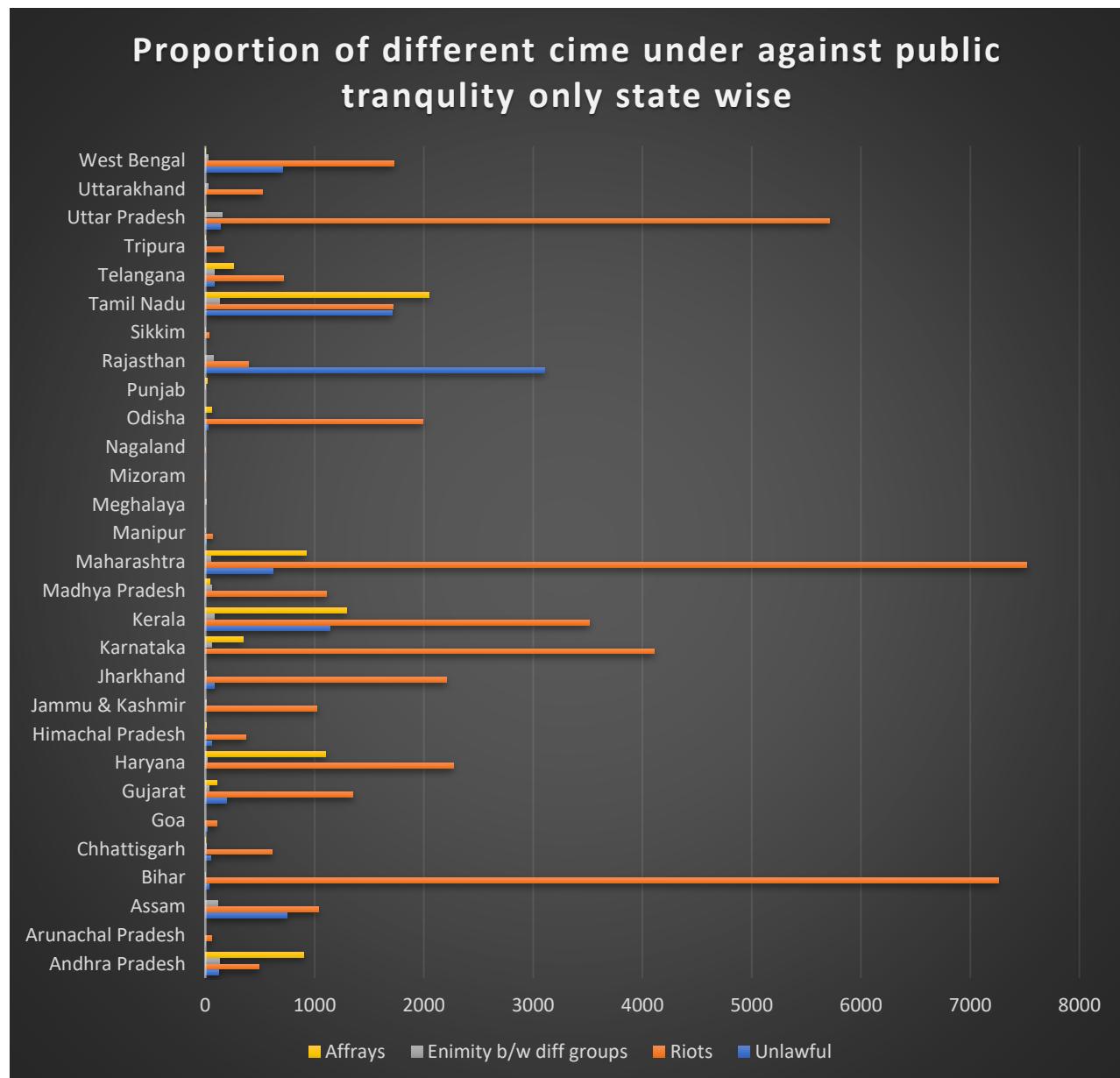
Each node shows the sample average rank of Type.



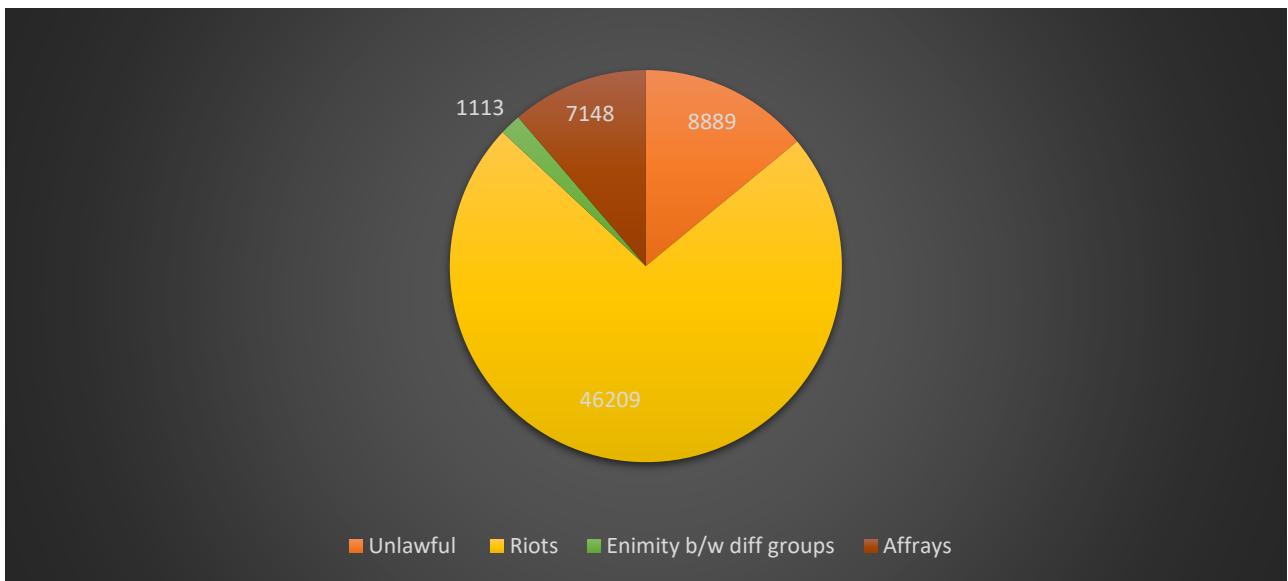
◆ Amongst States n UTs

The distribution of incidents in unlawful activities, Riots, Enmity between different groups, Affrays is not the same.

It can also be seen from the columned stacked.

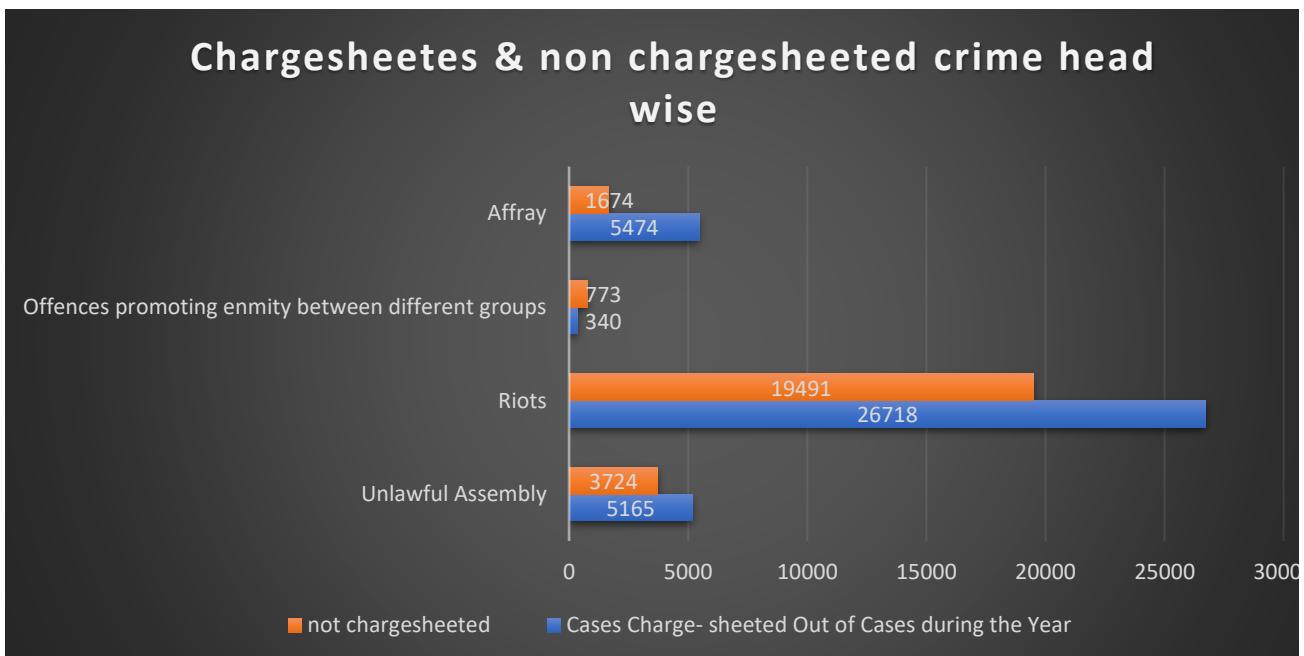


Or from the pie chart :



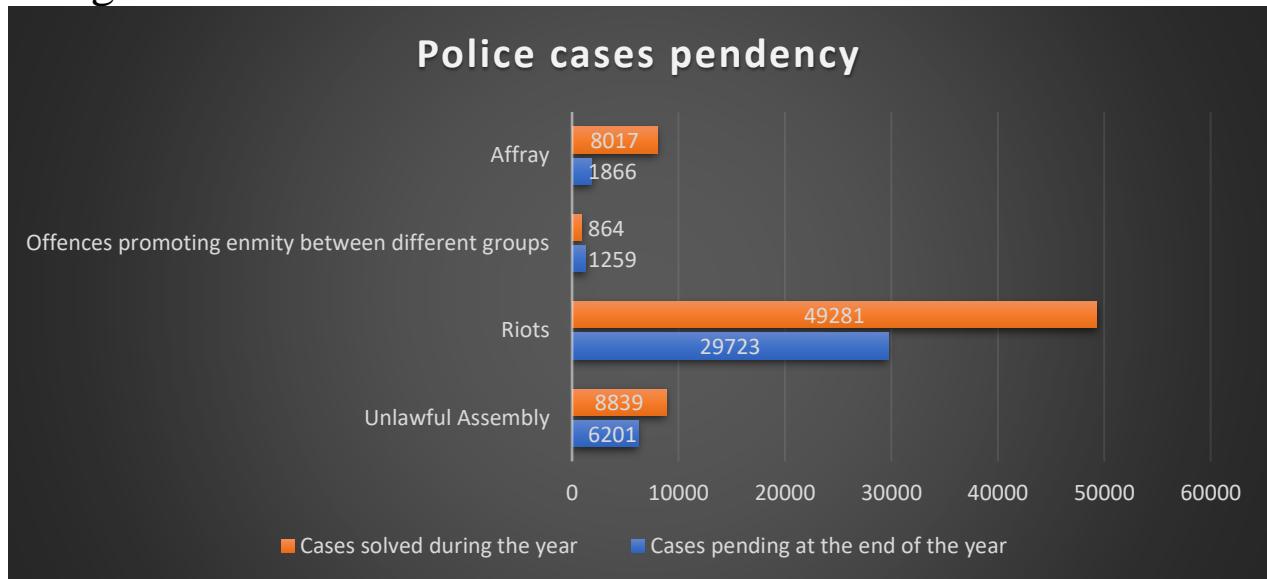
Riots have most occurred amongst the four.

More data about police and courts disposals.



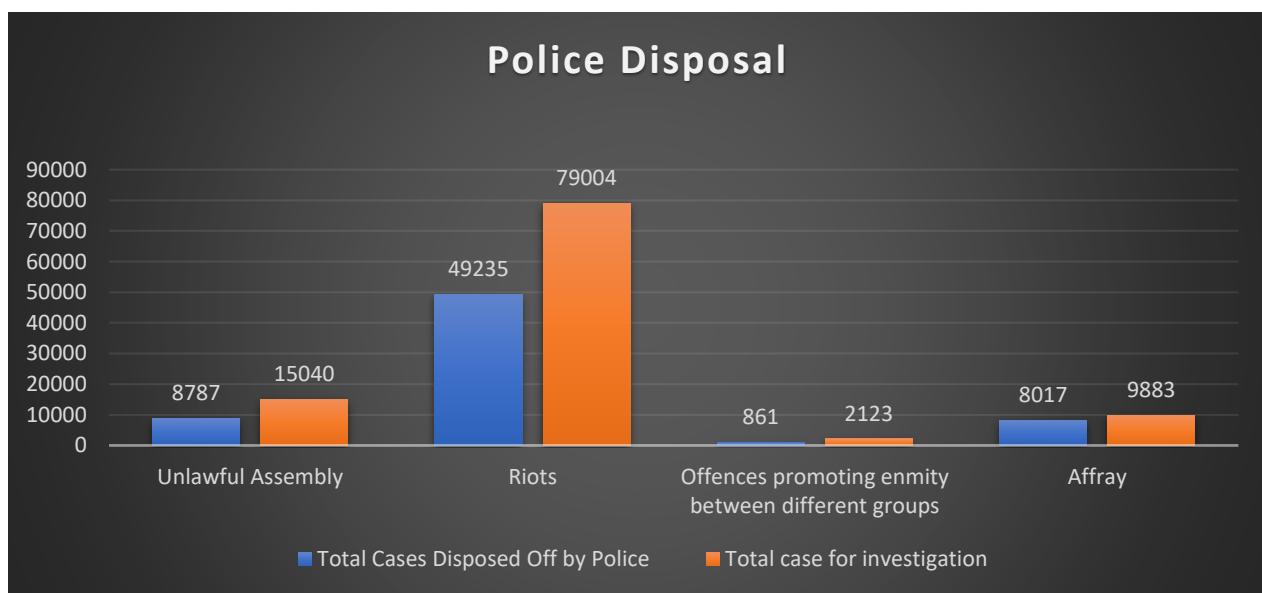
The maximum non-charge-sheeted in numbers is in Riots.

And on calculating we have found that 60% of all cases are not charge-sheeted.



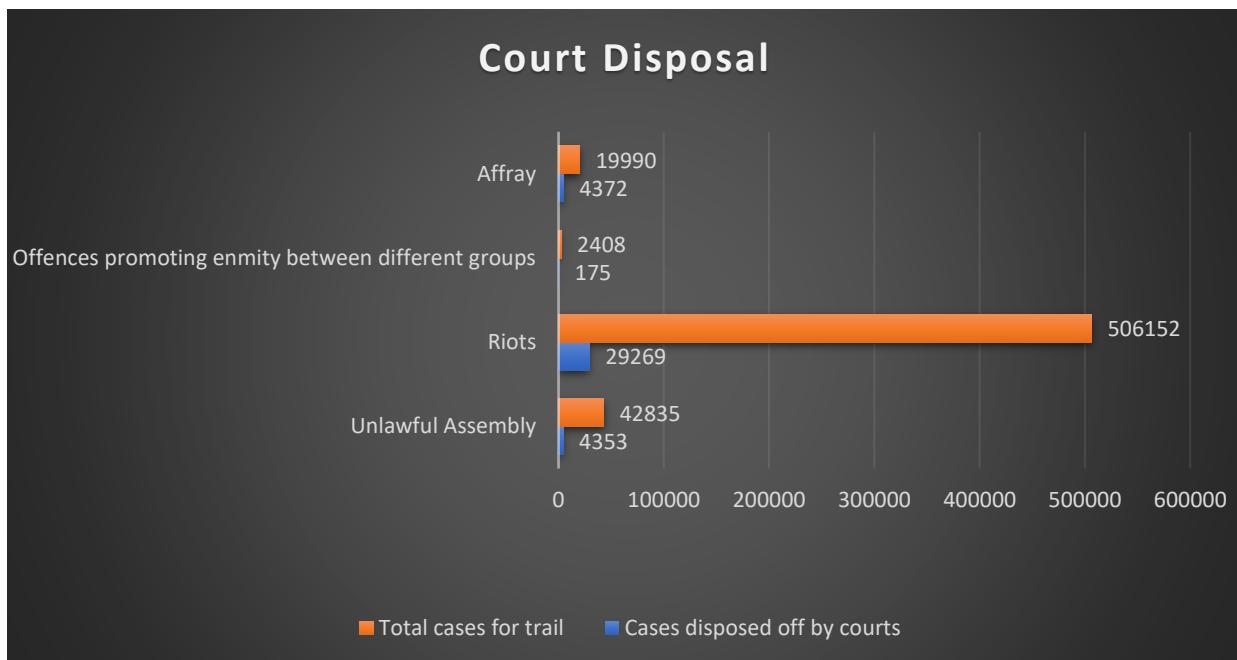
The maximum pendency in numbers is in Riots.
But the maximum pendency % is in Unlawful Activities i.e., 41%, and minimum in Affrays i.e., 18 %.

◆ Police Disposal



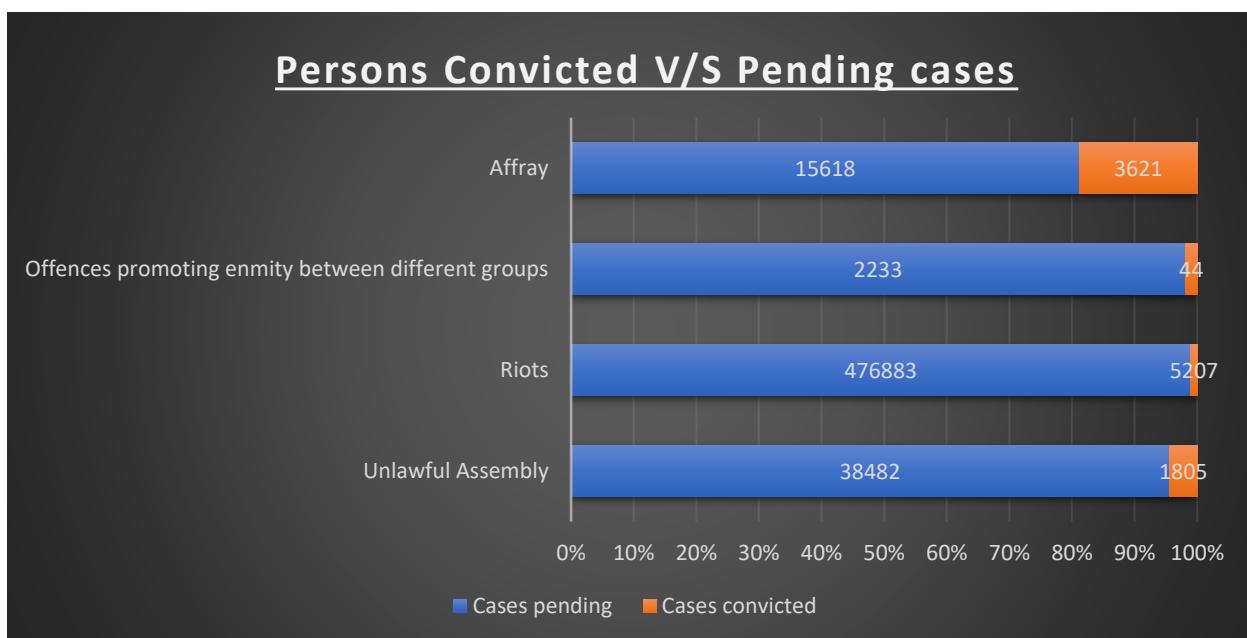
The police system(administration) has considered doing good because 63% of cases are disposed off by police.
And the highest disposed off is in Affrays i.e., 81%.

◆ Court Disposal



This graph talks much more about the judiciary in our country. This is very severe that only 6.68% of total cases are disposed off by the court on an average in a year (2019).

◆ Persons Convicted V/S Pending cases



In only 1.9 % of all the cases, the person has been convicted by the court.

From these we can also say that the judicial system in India needs much improvement in terms of comparatively faster judgment, increase in the retirement age of HC and SC judges, faster documentation and all judicial required paper, and the fulfilment of all vacant posts of judges in the respective courts.

1. Correlation between persons convicted and persons acquitted.

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Persons Convicted is normal with a mean of 534 and a standard deviation of 1091.070.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Persons Acquited is normal with a mean of 1103 and a standard deviation of 2595.050.	One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	.000 ^a	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

a. Lilliefors Corrected

Correlations

		PersonsConvicte	
		d	PersonsAcquited
Spearman's rho	PersonsConvicted	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	20
	PersonsAcquited	Correlation Coefficient	.913**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Here, we can interpret that there is a very high correlation between persons convicted and persons acquitted i.e., 0.913, which means a linear relationship can be made between these two.

2. Correlation b/w total cases for trial vs total cases in which trials were completed.

The data used is not normally distributed.

		Correlations	
		TotalCasesforT rail	CompletedTrai ls
Spearman's rho	TotalCasesforTrial	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	20
	CompletedTrails	Correlation Coefficient	.979**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

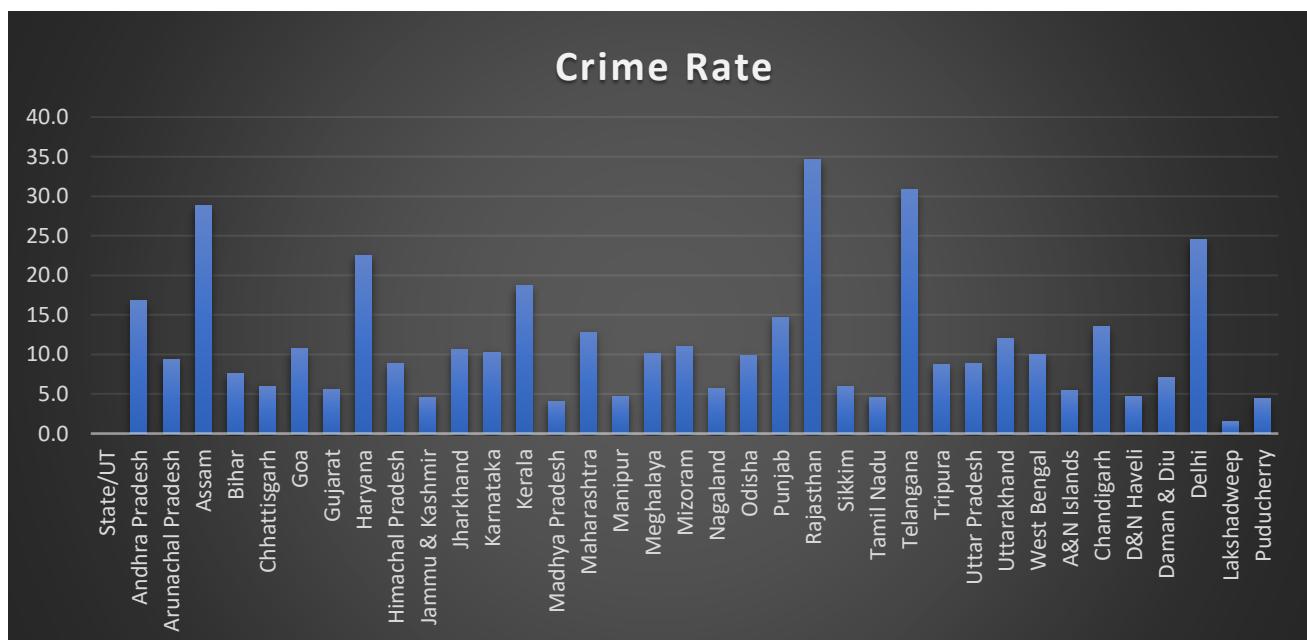
There is a very high correlation between total cases and completed cases for trial i.e., 0.979, which means a linear relationship can be made between these two.

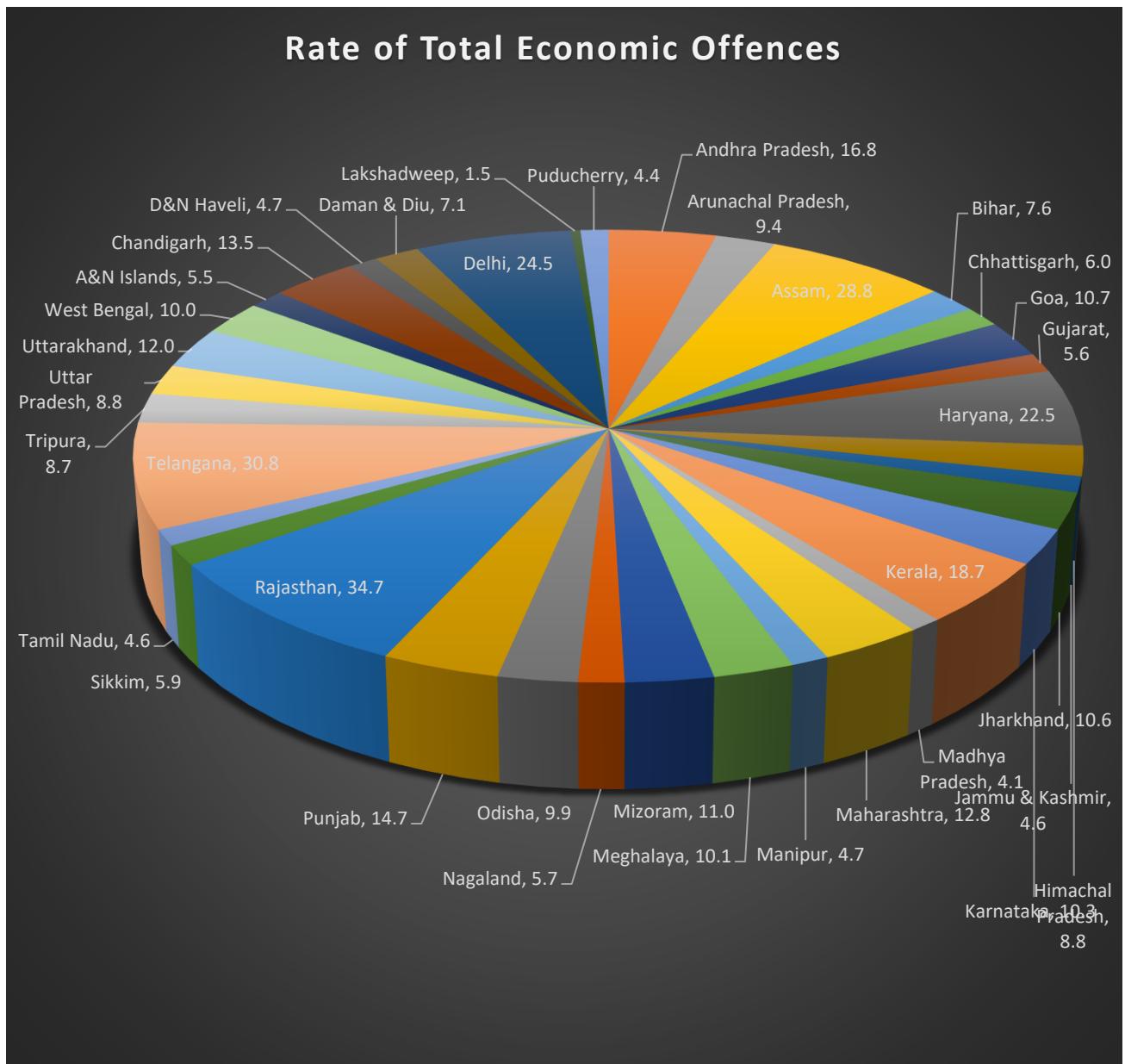
Economic Offence

These crimes comprise a criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery, and counterfeiting. The number of such crimes has increased from 156268 in the year 2018 to 165782 in the year 2019. These crimes have accounted for 5.1% of the total IPC crimes. Rajasthan (16.2%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.0%) and Maharashtra (9.5%) have reported the highest share of these crimes in total IPC crimes. Rajasthan has the highest crime rate of 34.7 followed by Telangana (30.8) compared to the national average of 11.4.

More details are presented through the following figures:

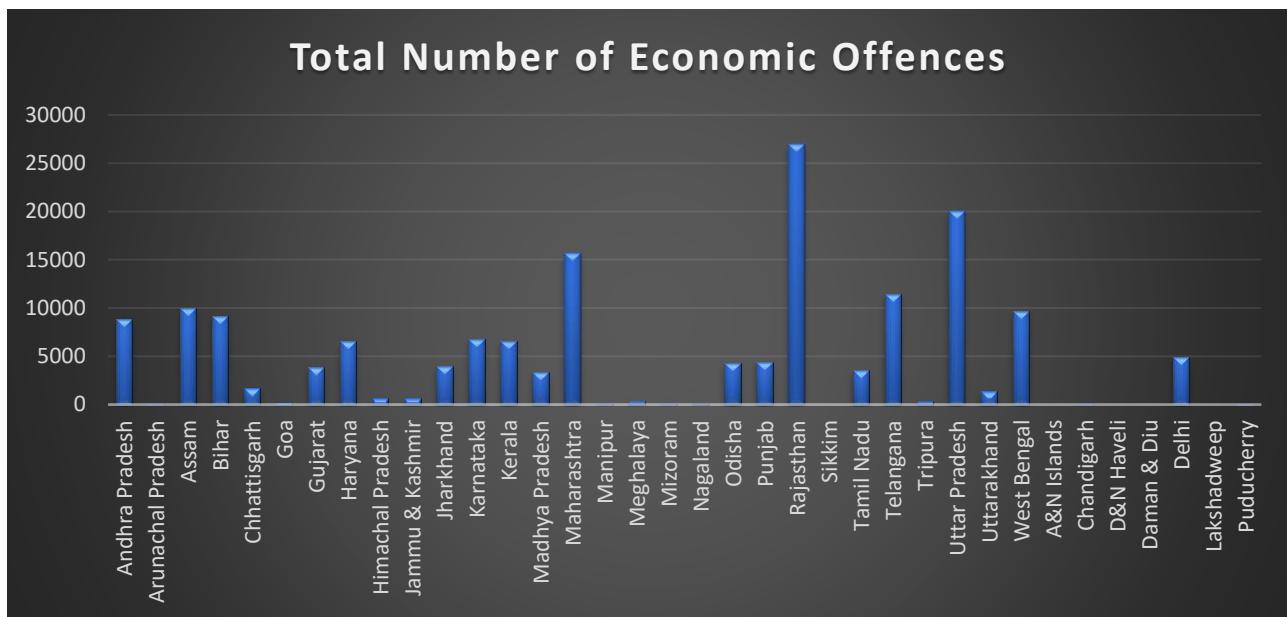
◆ CRIME RATE





- Rajasthan has the highest crime rate, followed by Telangana, Assam and Delhi.
- Lakshadweep has the lowest crime rate.

◆ Total Number of Economic Offences



- Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are the states encountering most of the economic offences.
- Lakshadweep is at the bottom position, encountering just 1 economic offence.

◆ GDP v/s Total economic offences

Correlations

Spearman's rho	GDP			Total Economic offences
		Correlation Coefficient	GDP	
Total Economic offences		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	33	33
		Correlation Coefficient	.867**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	33	36

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

We see that the correlation between GDP and Total Economic offences is 0.867 which is very close to 1 . So, we conclude that Economic offences may rise with an increase in the GDP.

◆ GDP Per capita v/s Total Economic Offences

Correlations

			Total economic offences	GDP Per Capita
Spearman's rho	Total economic offences	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.217
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.233
		N	36	32
	GDP Per Capita	Correlation Coefficient	-.217	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.233	.
		N	32	32

We see that there is a high positive correlation between Total GDP and Economic offences, i.e., economic offences rise with an increase in GDP. But there is a negative correlation between GDP per capita and the number of economic offences, i.e., economic offences decrease with an increase in GDP per capita. So, to tackle the problem of economic offences, emphasis should be given to increasing the per capita GDP.

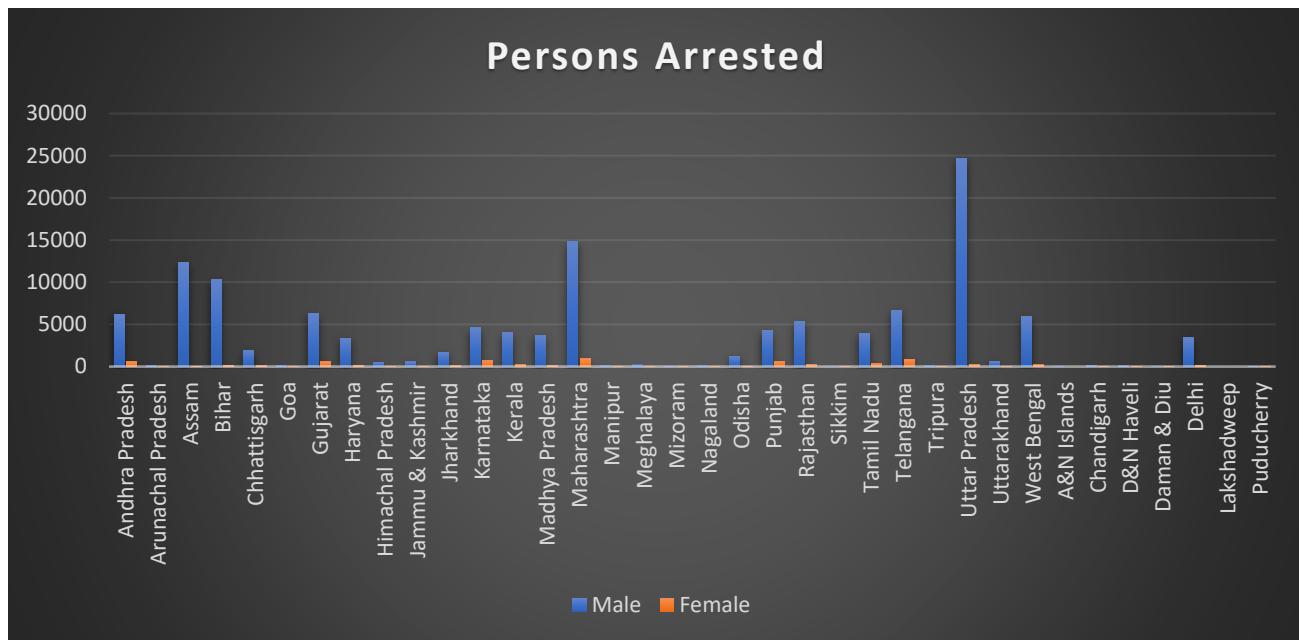
◆ Gender v/s Persons Arrested

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Persons arrested is the same across categories of Gender.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.



From the above test, we conclude that the distribution of Persons arrested is not the same across categories of Gender. And from the chart also, it is clear that most people arrested are men.

◆ Gender v/s Persons Convicted

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Persons Convicted is the same across categories of Gender.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.



From the above test, we conclude that the distribution of Persons convicted is not the same across categories of Gender. And from the chart also, it is clear that most people convicted are men.

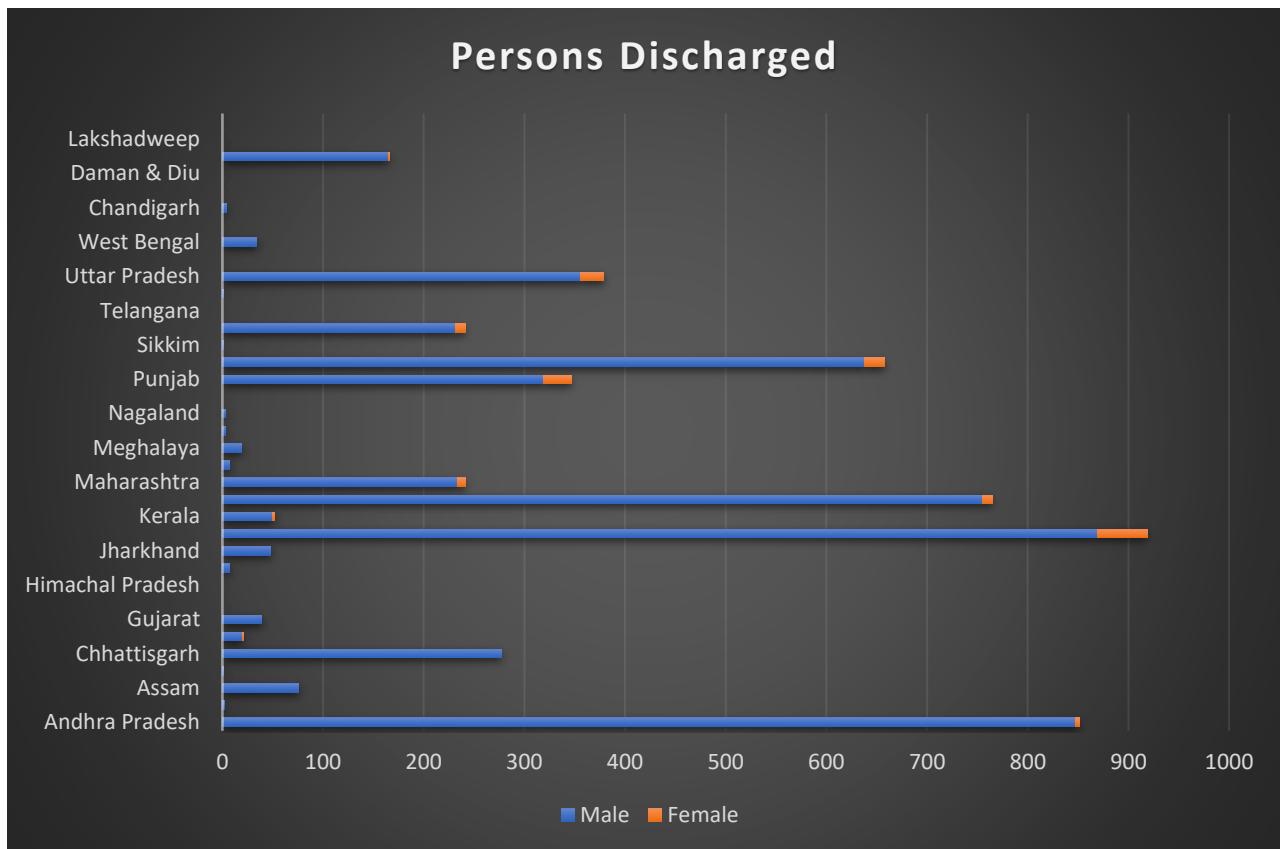
♦ Gender v/s Persons Discharged

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Persons Discharged is the same across categories of Gender.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.



From the above test, we conclude that the distribution of Persons discharged is not the same across categories of Gender. And from the chart also, it is clear that most people discharged are men.

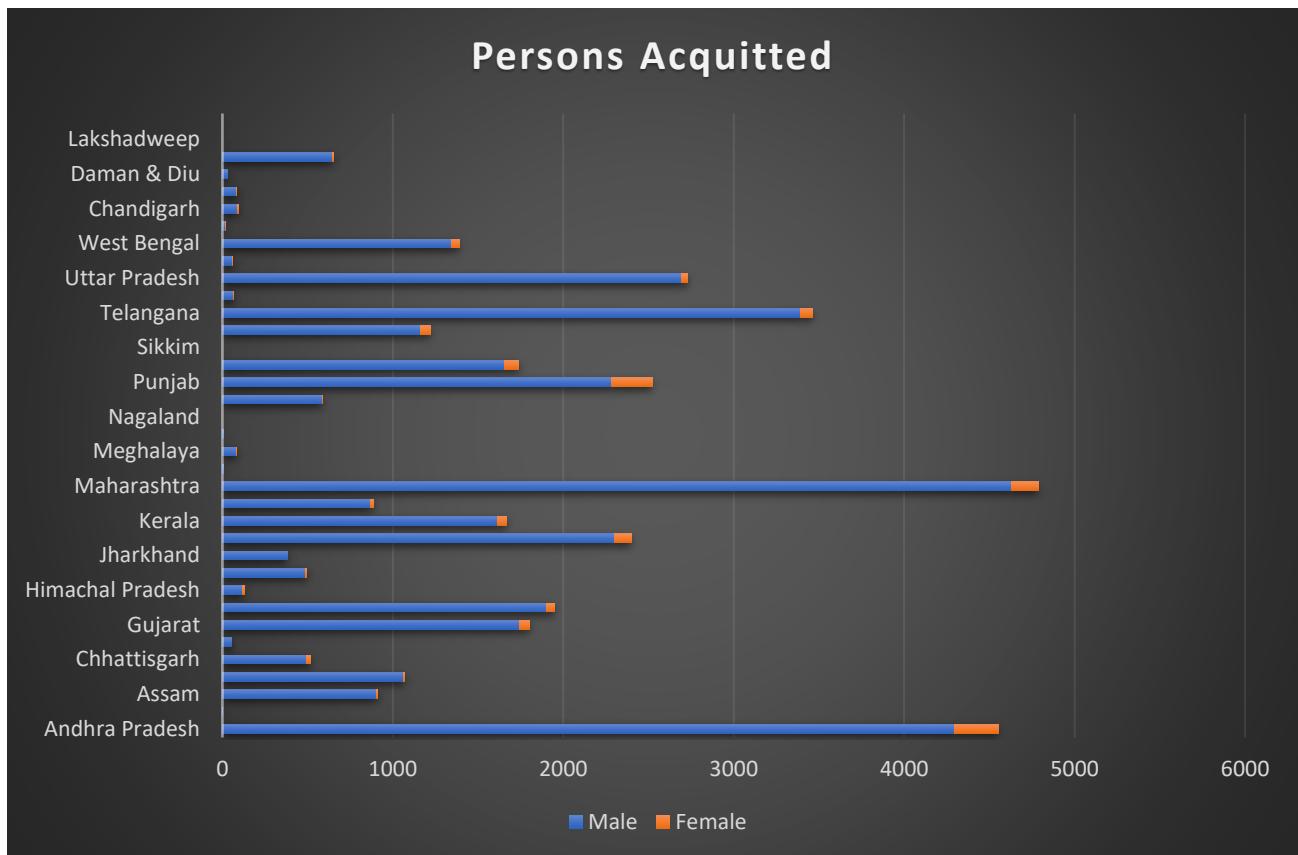
◆ Gender v/s Persons Acquitted

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Persons Acquitted is the same across categories of Gender.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.



From the above test, we conclude that the distribution of Persons acquitted is not the same across categories of Gender. And from the chart also, it is clear that most people acquitted are men.

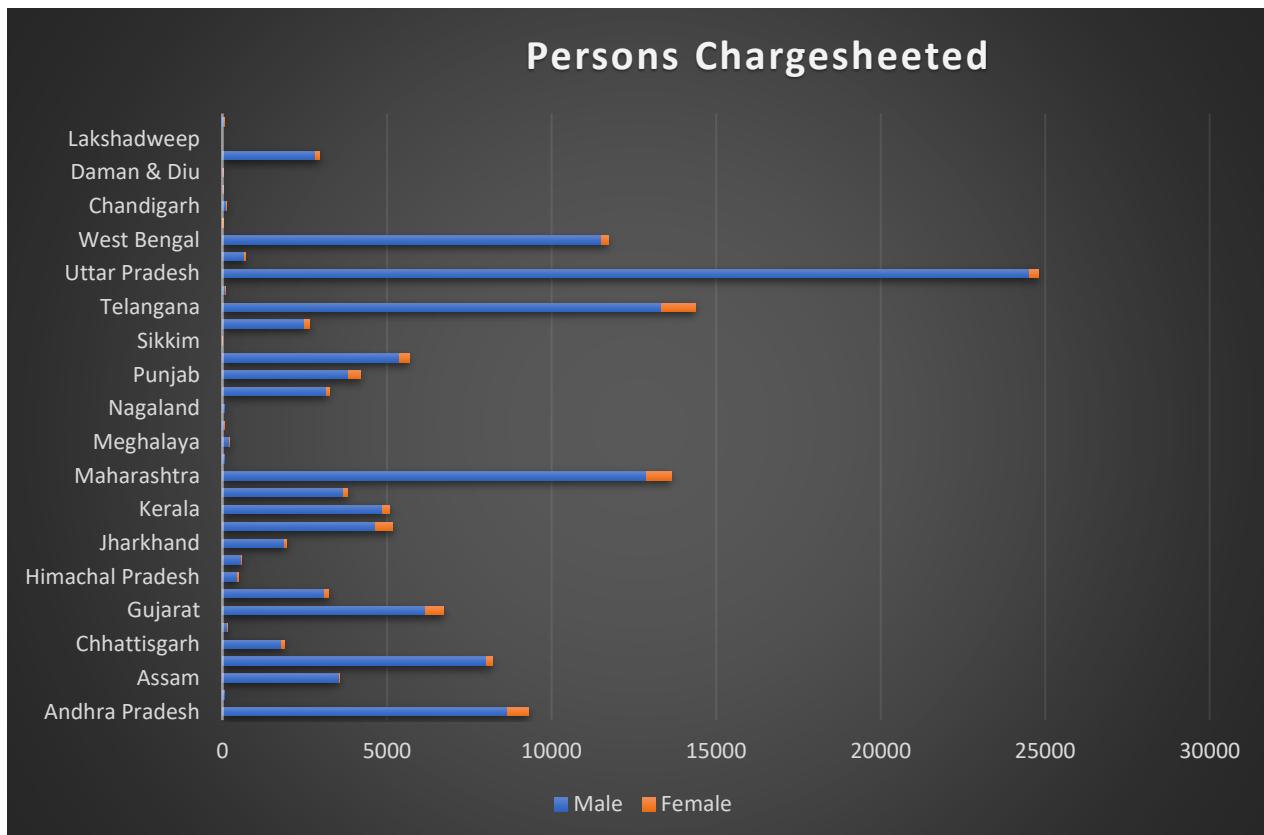
◆ Gender v/s Persons Charge sheeted:

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

Hypothesis Test Summary

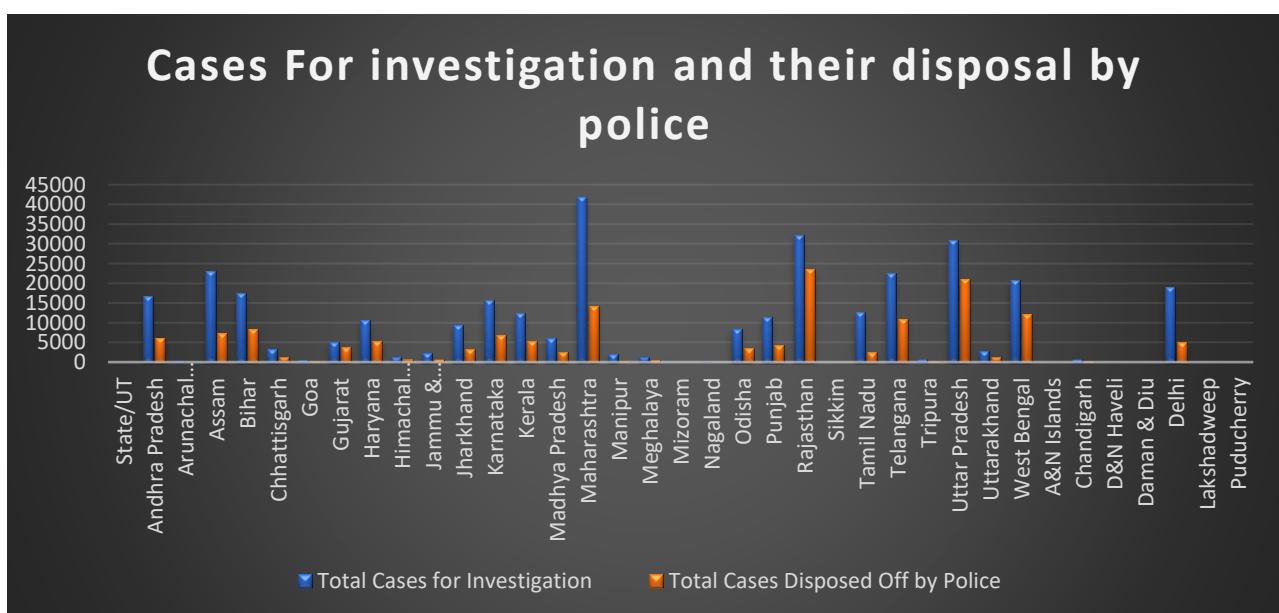
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Persons Chargesheeted is the same across categories of Gender.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.



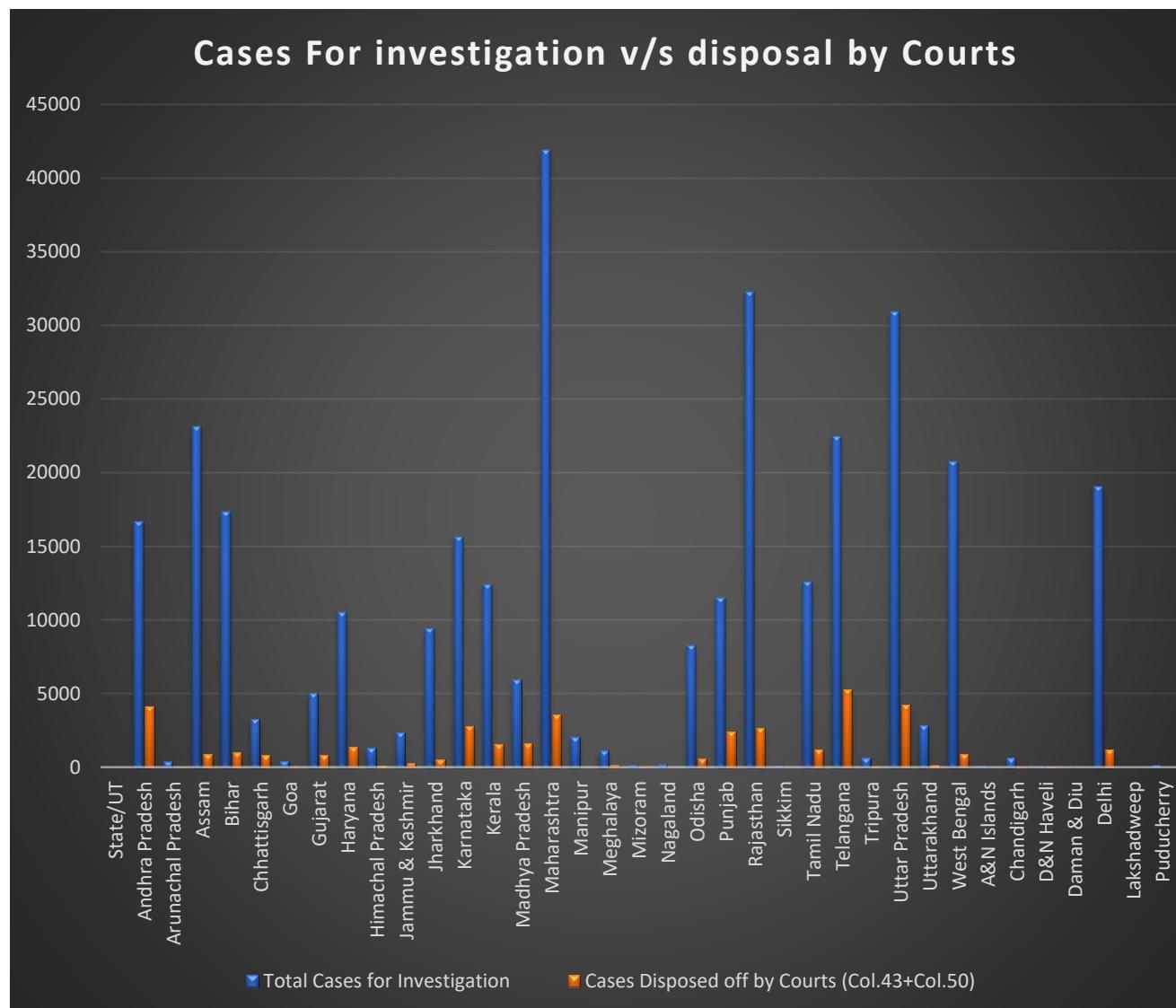
From the above test, we conclude that the distribution of Persons charge-sheeted is not the same across categories of Gender. And from the chart, it is clear that most people charge-sheeted are men.

♦ Cases For investigation and their disposal by police



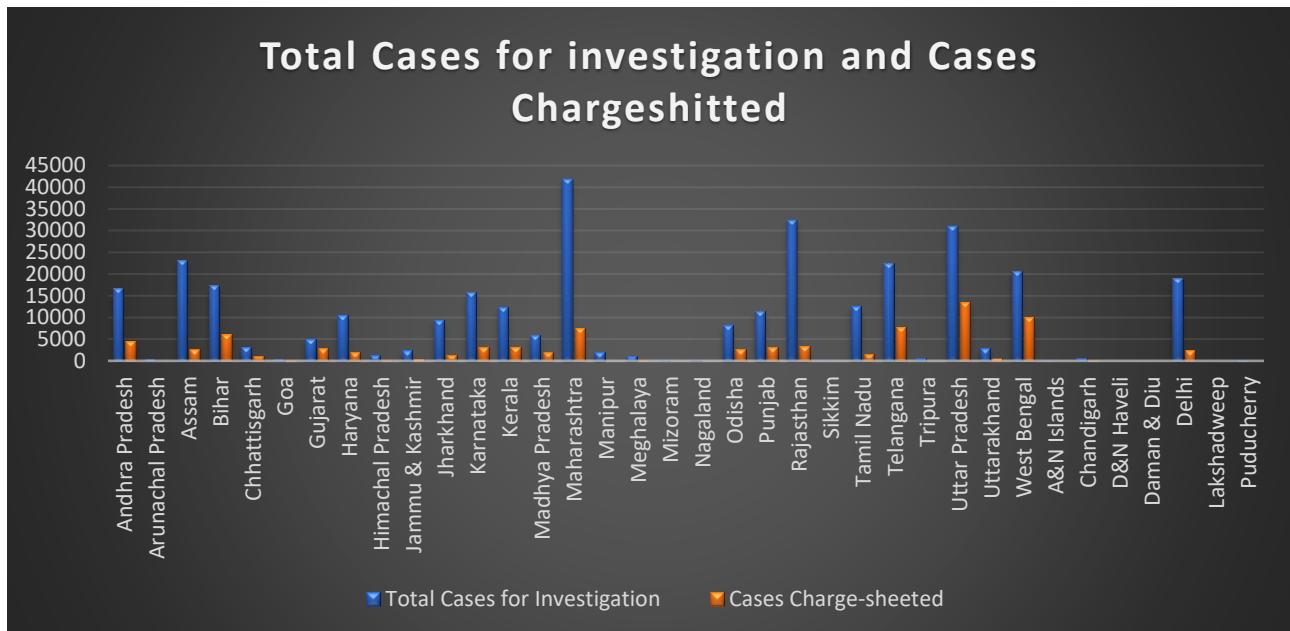
From the above-shown graph, it is clear that there is a difference between the total number of cases for investigation and their disposal by police.

◆ Cases For investigation v/s disposal by Courts



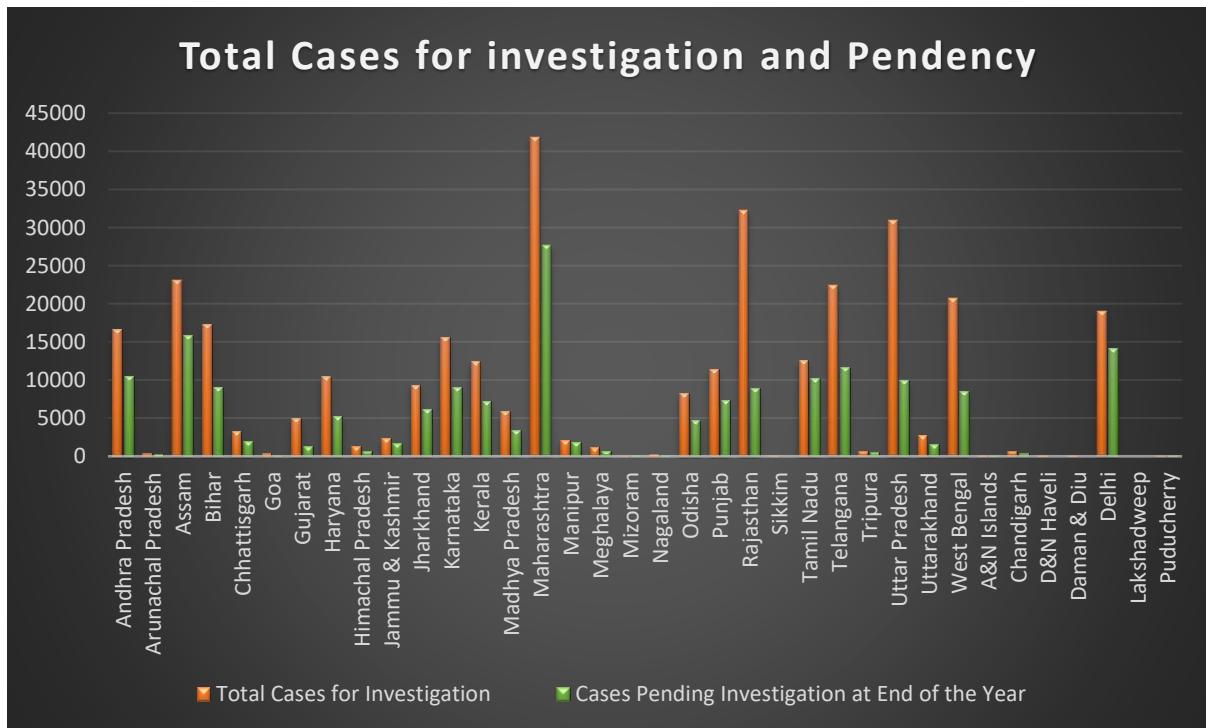
Very few cases are disposed off by the court as compared to the total number of cases for investigation.

◆ Total Cases for investigation and Cases Charge sheeted:



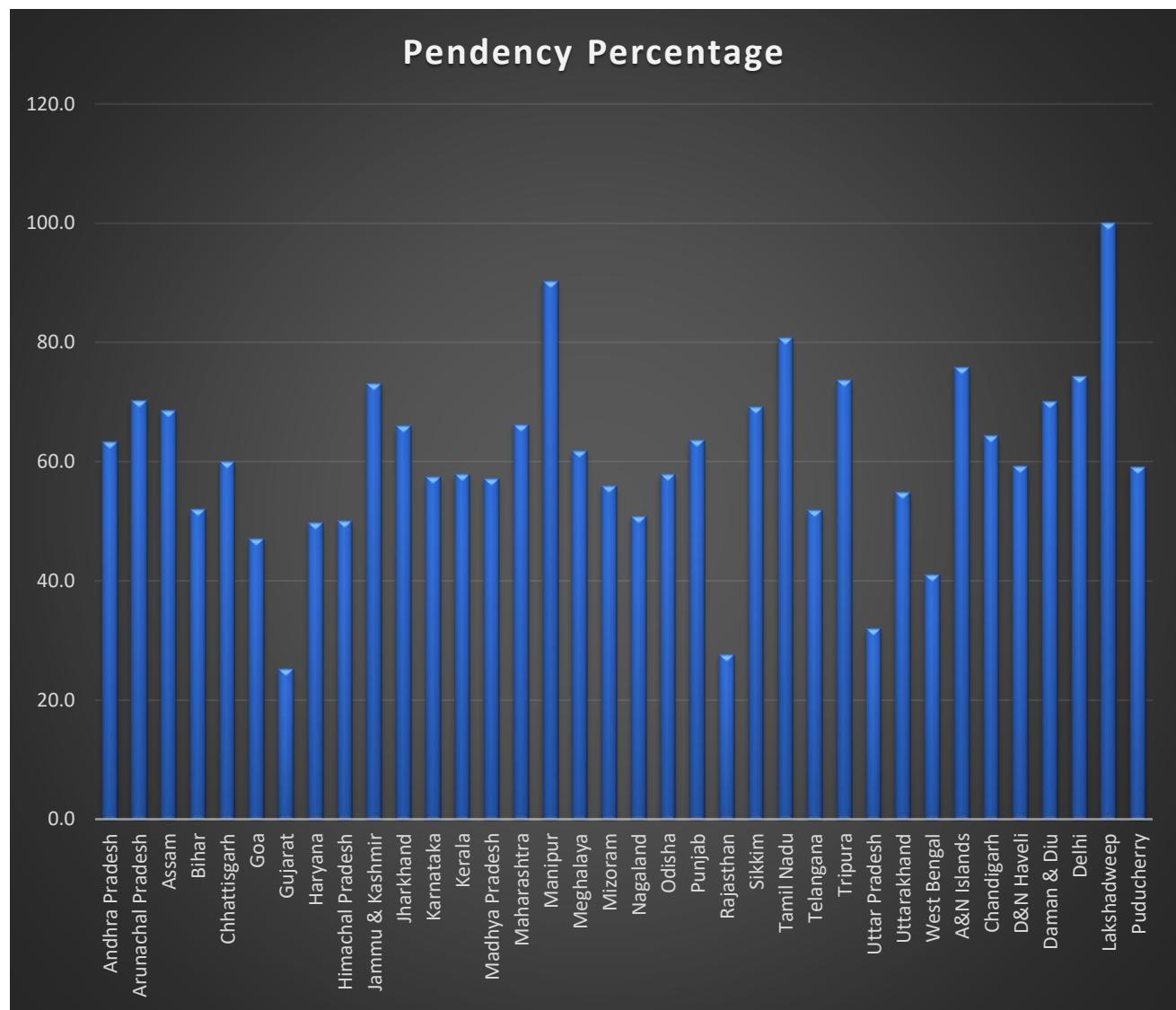
There is a huge difference between the cases for investigation and cases charge-sheeted.

◆ Total Cases for investigation and Pendency



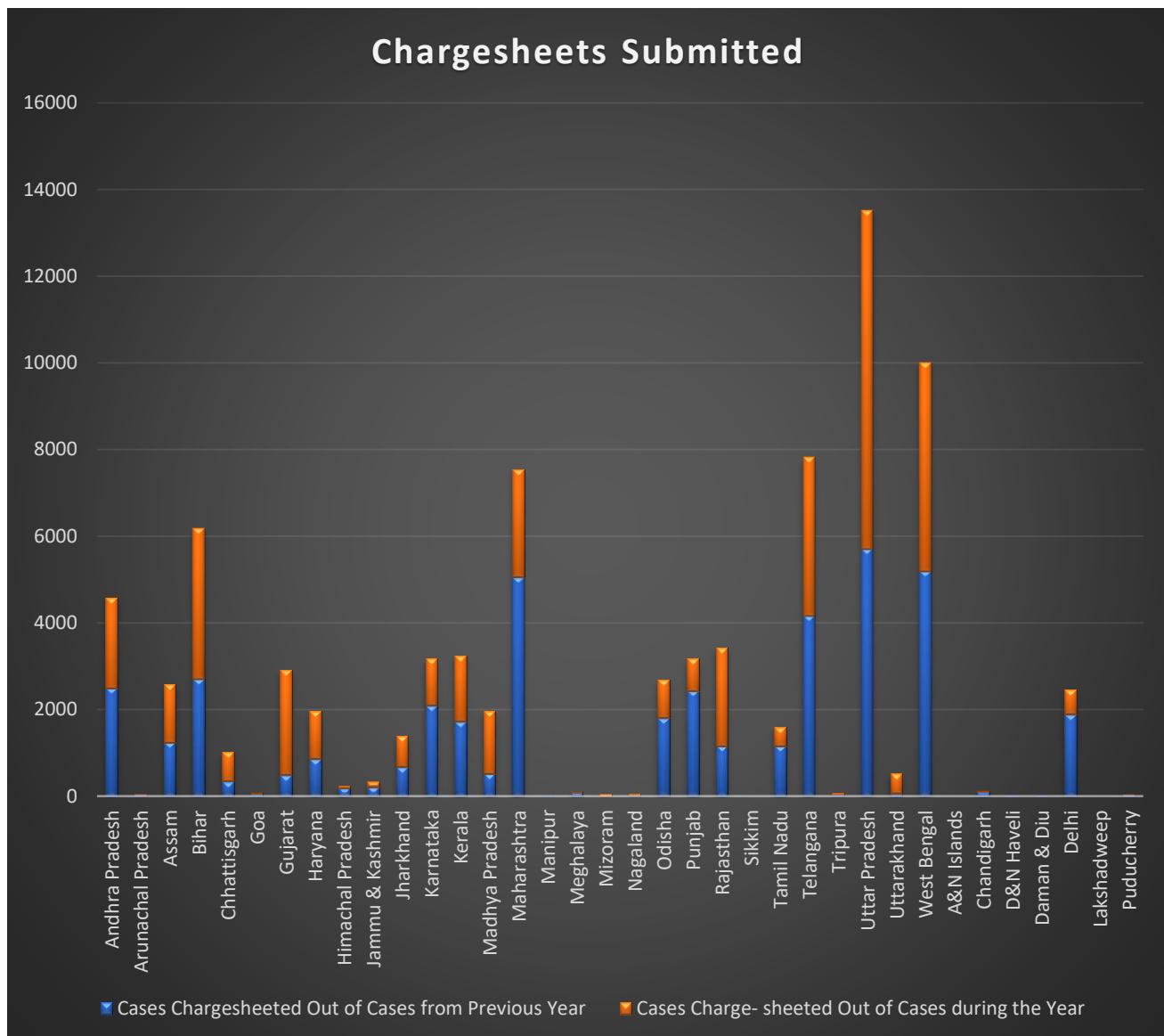
On seeing the above graph, we can clearly say that the total number of cases is much higher than the number of cases pending for investigation at the end of the year.

◆ Pendency Percentage



The pendency percentage of Lakshadweep is highest followed by Manipur at second place.

◆ Charge sheets Submitted



From the above graph, it is clear that Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of cases charge-sheeted, followed by West Bengal at second place.

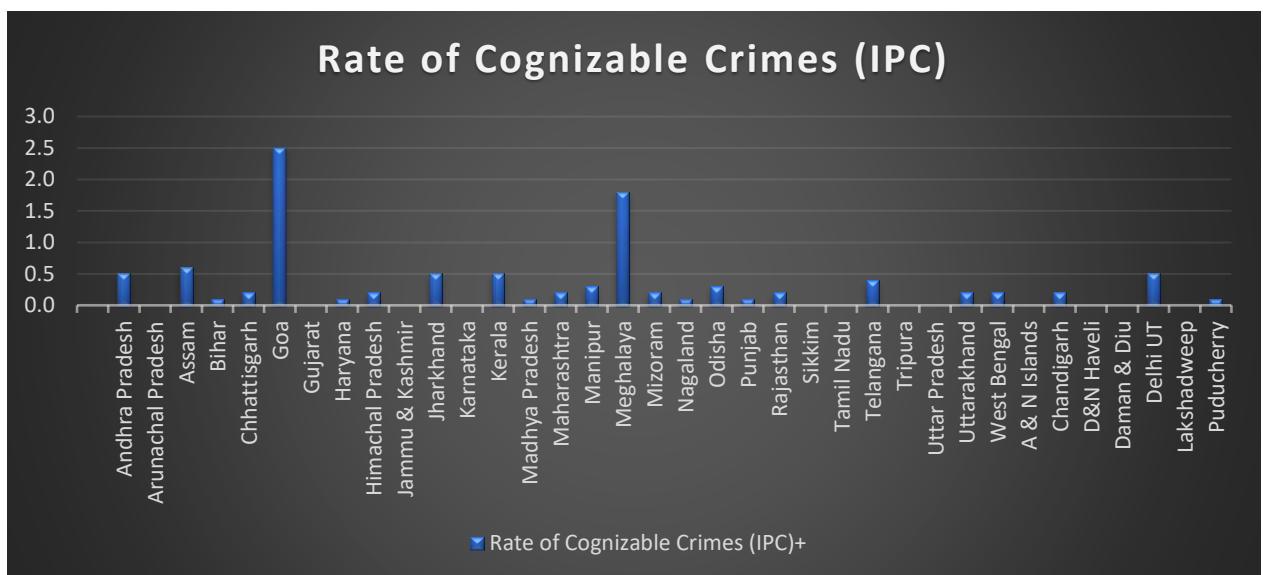
Human Trafficking

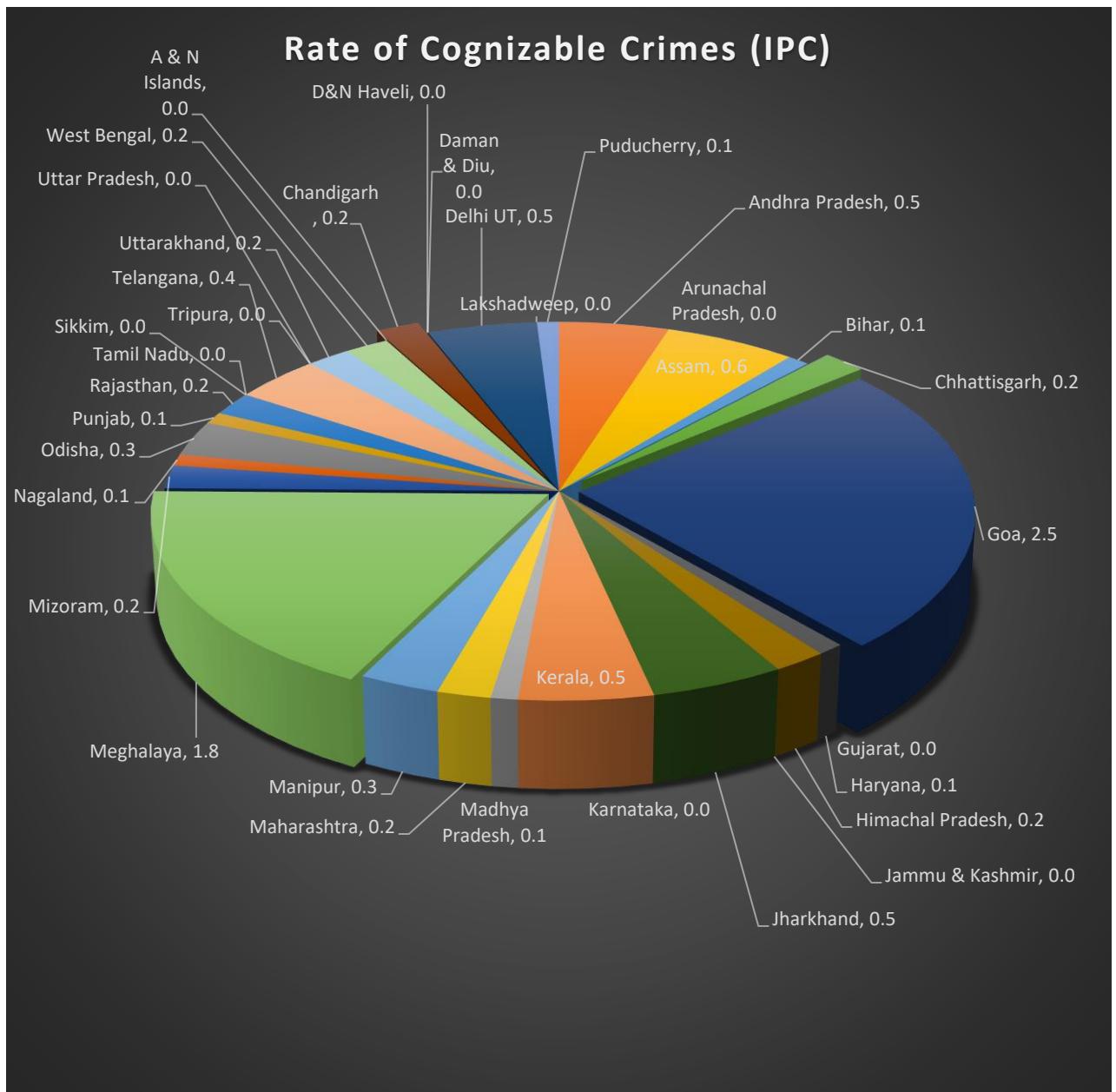
Human trafficking is a group of crimes involving trafficking in the person of men, women, and children for sexual exploitation or financial gains or exploitation of trafficked persons. Victims are lured or abducted from their homes and subsequently forced to work against their wish through various means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

A total of **2260** incidents of crimes under specified crime heads relating to human trafficking were reported in the country during the year 2019, compared to 2278 and 2854 in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

More details are presented through the following figures :

♦ Crime rate





- Goa has the highest human trafficking rate, followed by Meghalaya at second place.

◆ **Victims trafficked**

- Victims trafficked v/s Gender

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Victims Trafficked is the same across categories of Gender.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.035	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

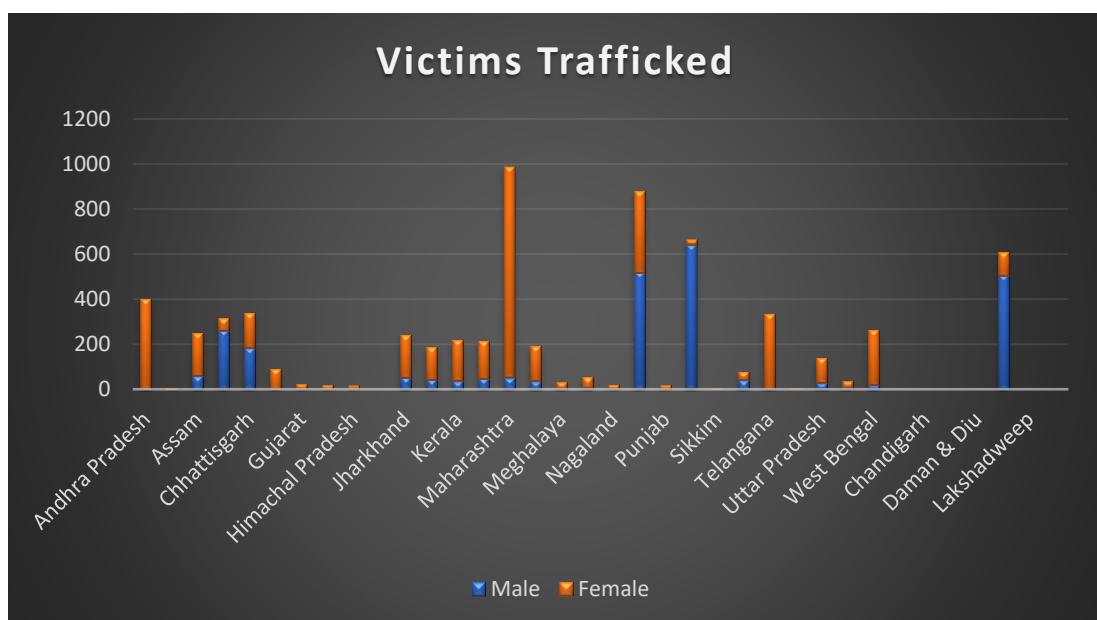
- Victims Trafficked v/s Age

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Victims Trafficked is the same across categories of Age Group.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.568	Retain the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

- Here, the null hypothesis is retained. So, we can say that the distribution of Victims Trafficked is not the same across categories of Age groups (below 18 and above 18).



- Most of the victims have been trafficked from Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan

◆ Victims Rescued

- Victims rescued v/s Gender

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Victims Rescued is the same across categories of Gender.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.012	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

Since the null hypothesis is rejected, the distribution of Victims Rescued is not the same across categories of Gender.

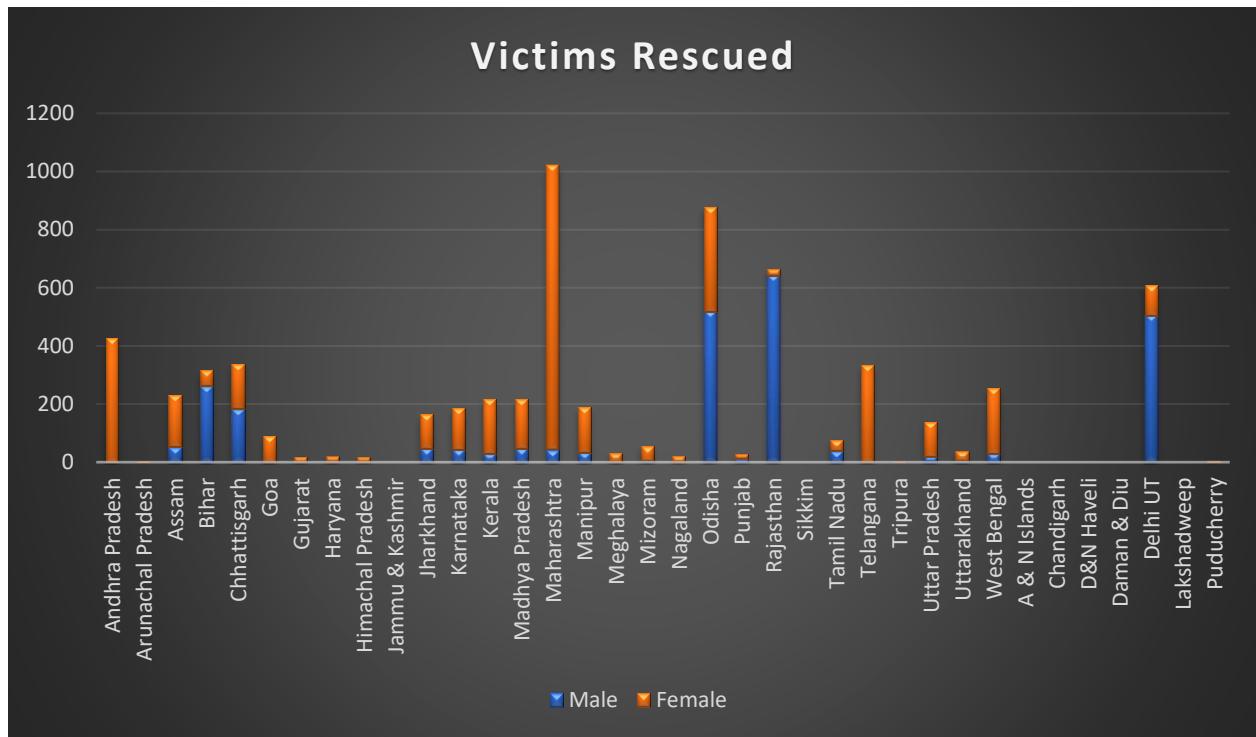
◆ Victims Rescued v/s Age

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Victims Rescued is the same across categories of Age groups.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.631	Retain the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

Here, the null hypothesis is retained i.e., the distribution of Victims Rescued is the same across categories of Age Group.



Maharashtra has rescued the most number of victims trafficked, followed by Odisha, Rajasthan, and Bihar.

◆ Purpose of Human Trafficking

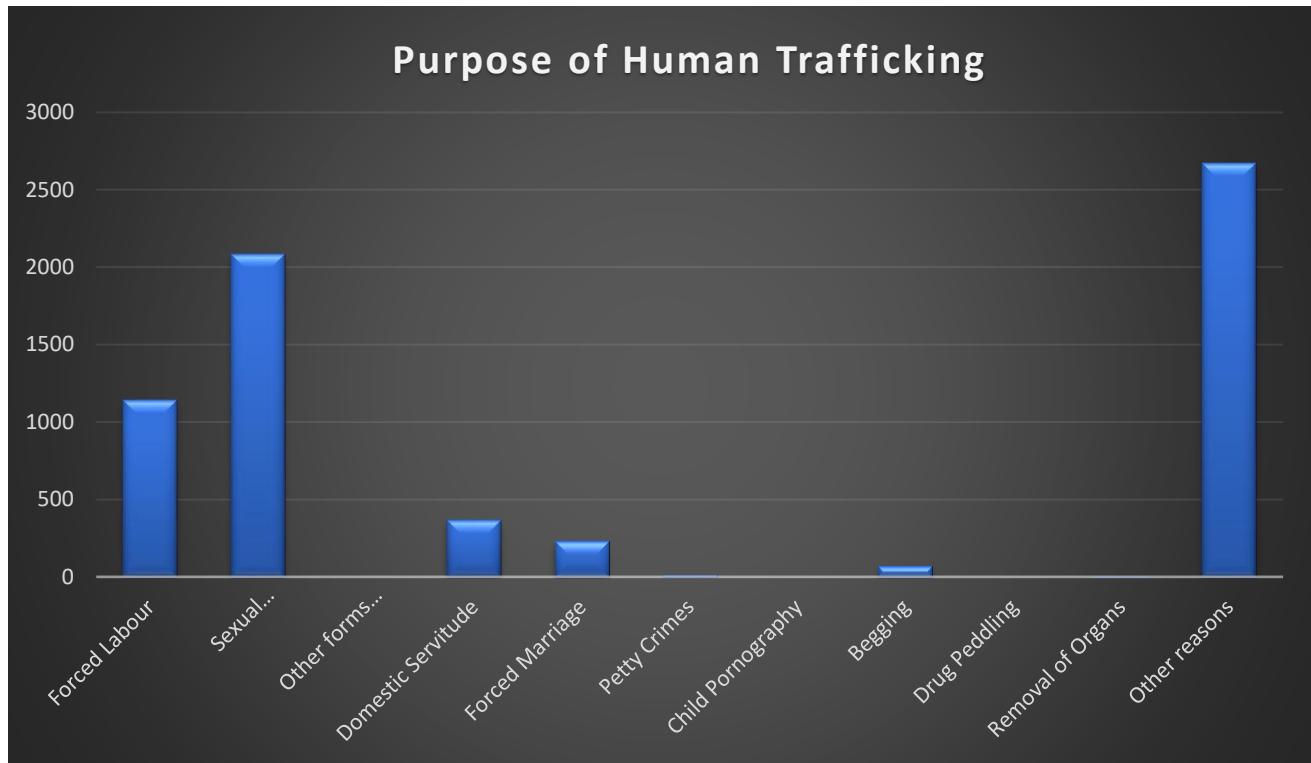
One sample t-test on the purpose of human trafficking:

Other forms of Sexual Exploitation, Child Pornography, and Drug Peddling were removed from the data because they had 0 cases registered.

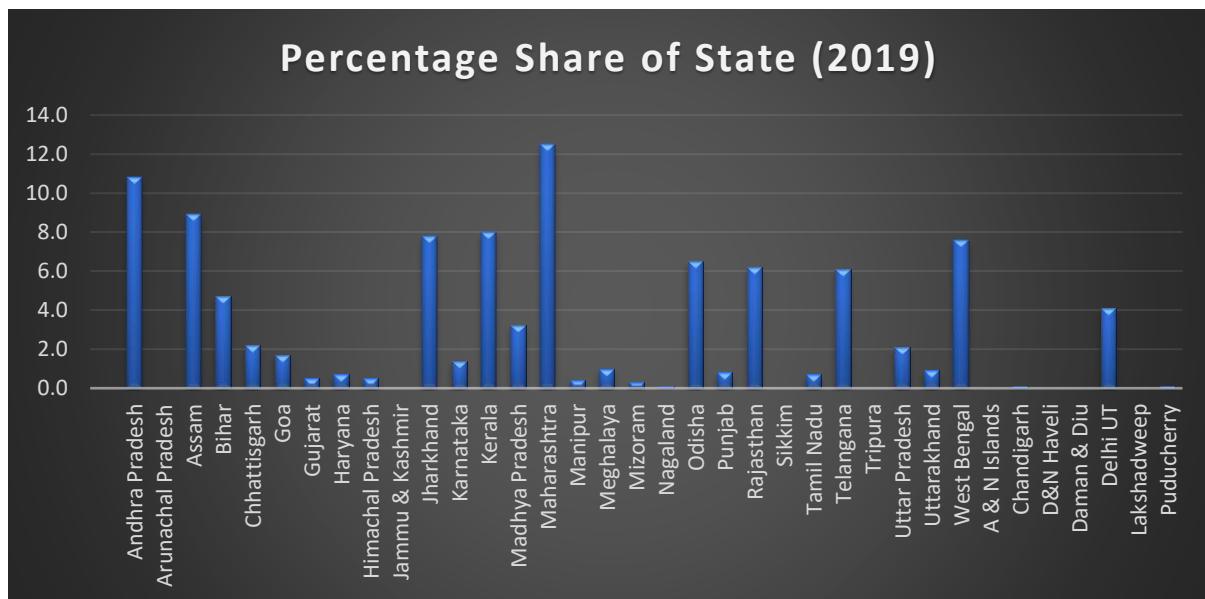
One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Forced Labour	2.125	35	.041	31.694	1.42	61.97
Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution	2.048	35	.048	57.778	.51	115.05
Domestic Servitude	2.396	35	.022	10.111	1.54	18.68
Forced Marriage	2.805	35	.008	6.306	1.74	10.87
Petty Crimes	1.772	35	.085	.361	-.05	.77
Begging	1.552	35	.130	1.889	-.58	4.36
Removal of Organs	1.000	35	.324	.111	-.11	.34
Other reasons	2.473	35	.018	74.278	13.29	135.26

- The p-value of petty crimes, begging and removal of organs is greater than 0.05.
- Hence, we would conclude that there is no significant difference in the mean of these motives.

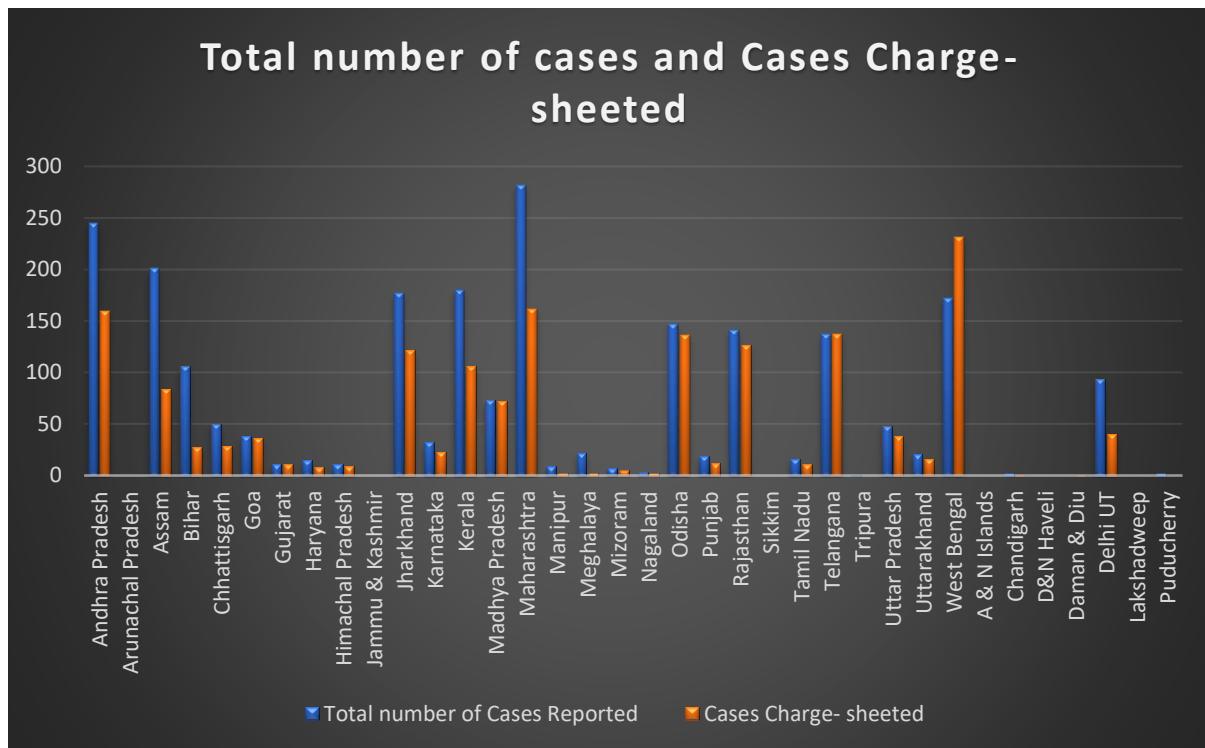


◆ Percentage Share of State (2019)



- Maharashtra had the highest share of human and child trafficking, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Assam.

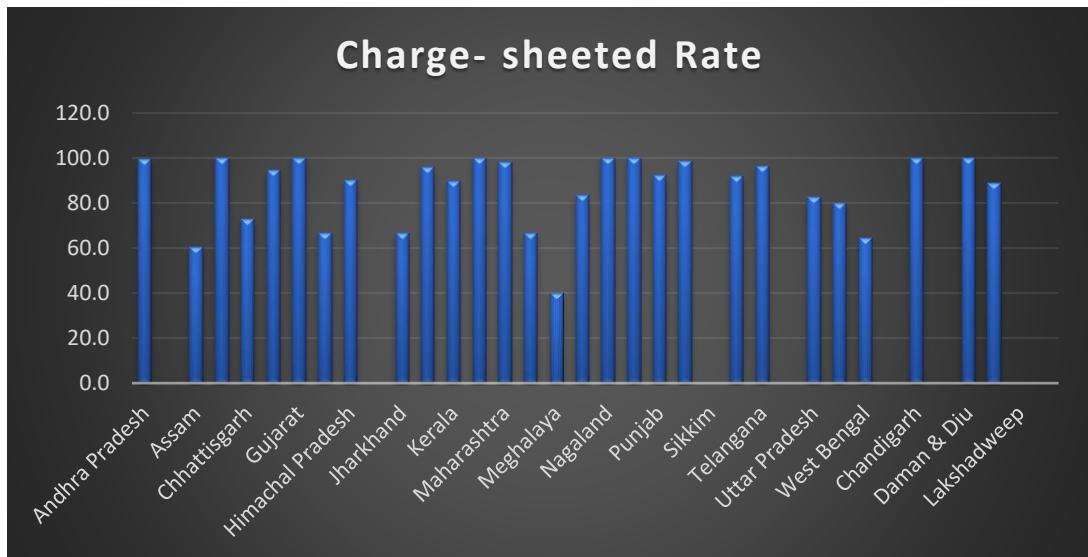
◆ Total number of cases and Cases Charge-sheeted



From the above graph, it can be easily said that there is not much difference between the total cases and cases charge-sheeted.

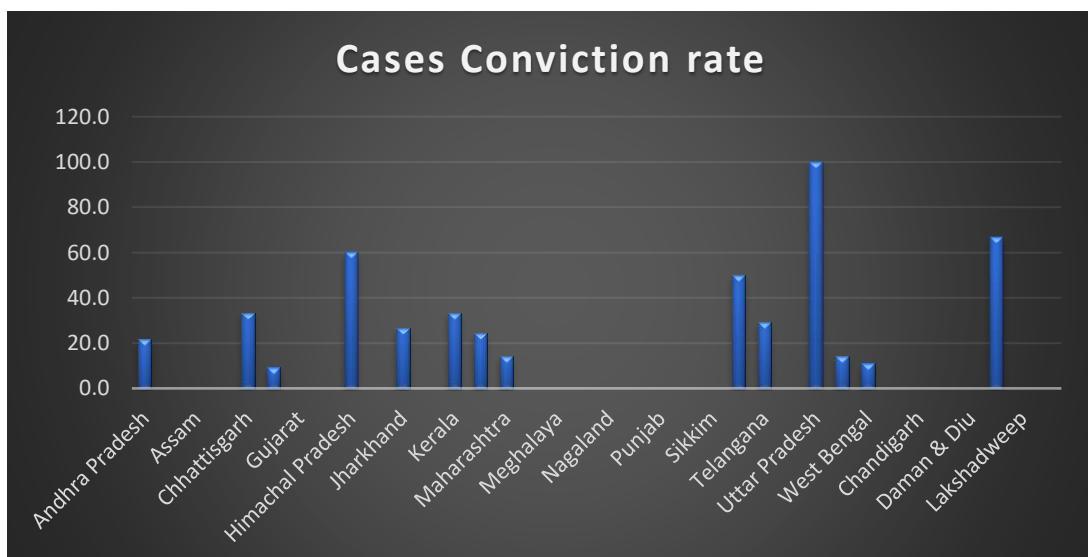
Most cases were charge-sheeted in Maharashtra followed by Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

♦ Charge sheeting Rate



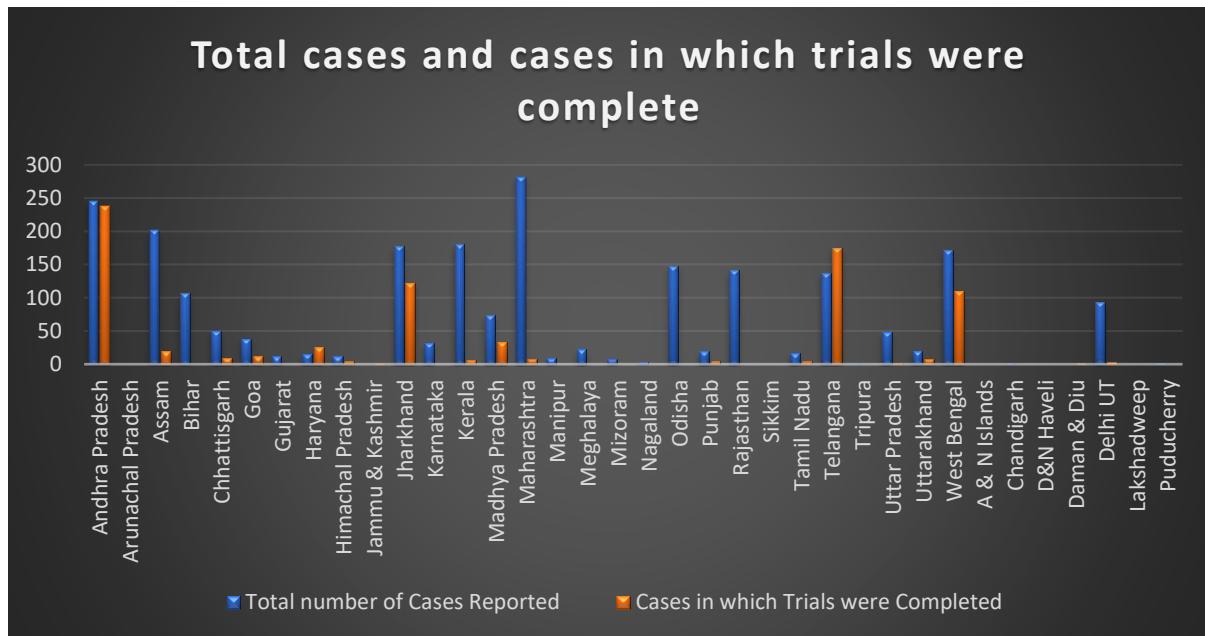
The charge sheeting rate is almost the same for most of the states.

♦ Cases Conviction rate



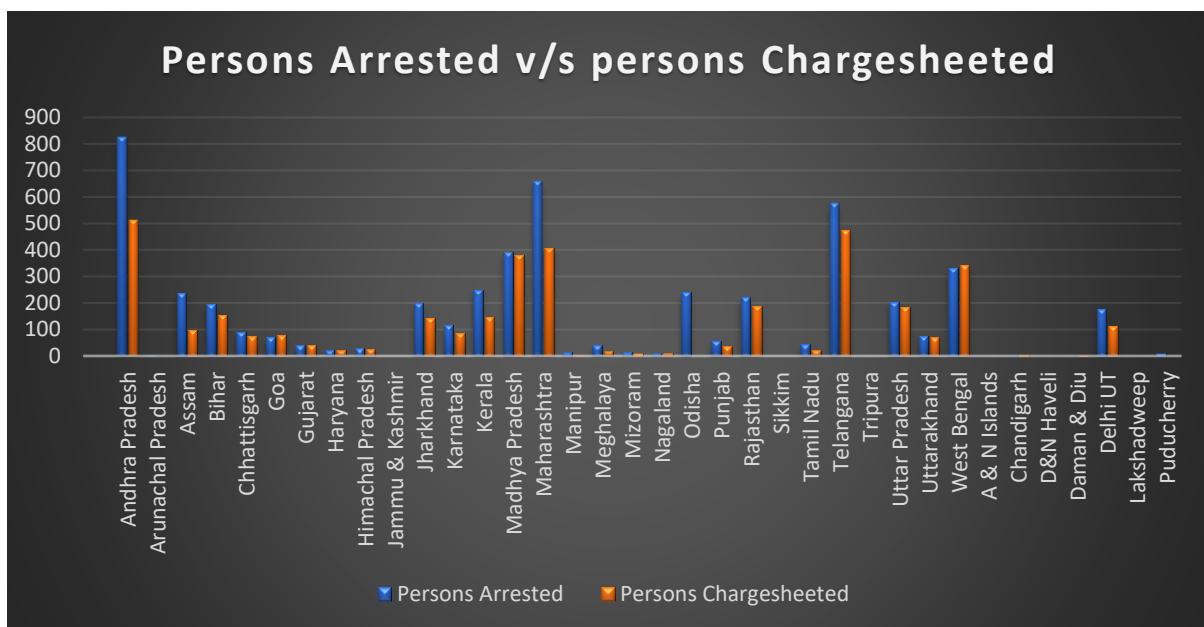
Uttar Pradesh has the maximum conviction rate, followed by Delhi.

♦ **Total cases and cases in which trials were complete**



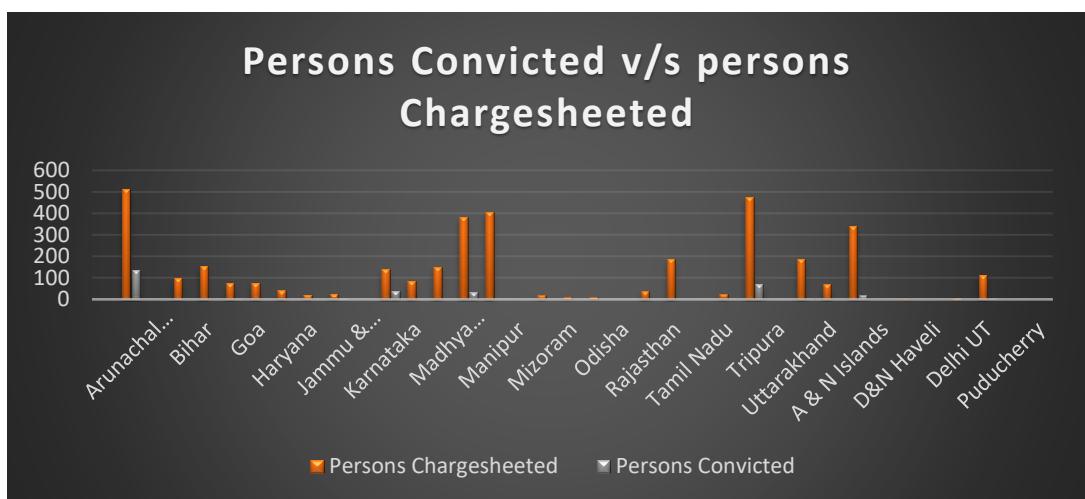
From the above graph, it can be said that there are only a few states (like Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, etc), in which there is not much difference between the total cases and cases in which trials were completed. And in most of the states, there is a huge difference between the total cases and the cases in which trials were completed.

♦ Persons Arrested v/s persons Chargesheeted



From the above graph, it is clear that there is not much difference between persons arrested and persons charged-sheeted.

♦ Persons Convicted v/s persons Chargesheeted



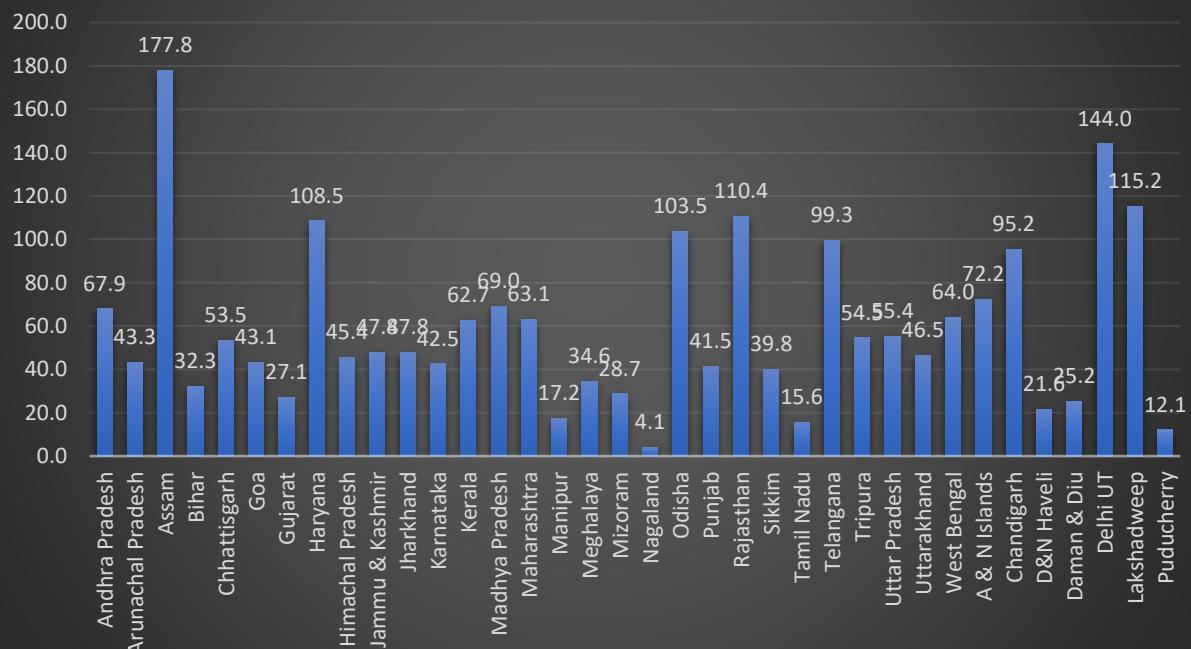
There is a huge difference between the number of persons charge-sheeted and the persons convicted.

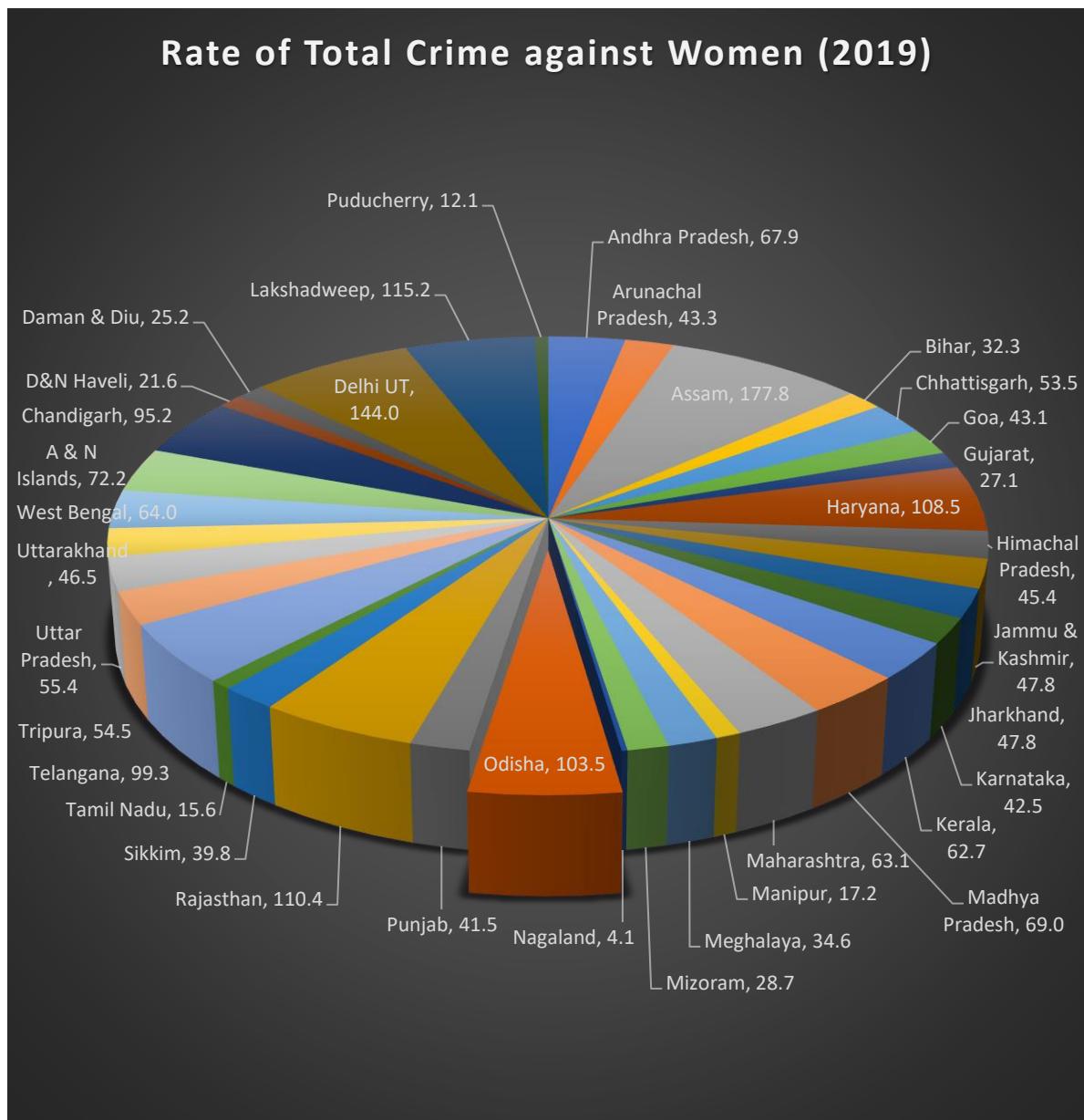
Crime Against Women

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 to existing laws to handle these crimes effectively.

State-wise crime rate

Rate of Total Crime against Women (2019)





Assam has reported the highest crime rate (177.8), followed by Delhi UT (144.0), Lakshadweep UT (115.2), Rajasthan (110.0), Haryana (108.5), Odisha (103.5) and Telangana (99.3).

♦ Total Cases v/s Women Population: Correlation

Correlations			Women_Population	Total_No_of_Rapes
Spearman's rho	Women_Population	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.847**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	37	37
	Total_No_of_Rapes	Correlation Coefficient	.847**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	37	37

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation between the women population and the total number of rapes is 0.847 which is very close to 1, this implies that as the population of women will increase, the number of rapes may also increase.

♦ Age Groups (below /Above 18): Mann Whitney

Hypothesis Test Summary				
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Total_no_of_Rape_Victims is the same across categories of Rape_Victims_Age_Group.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

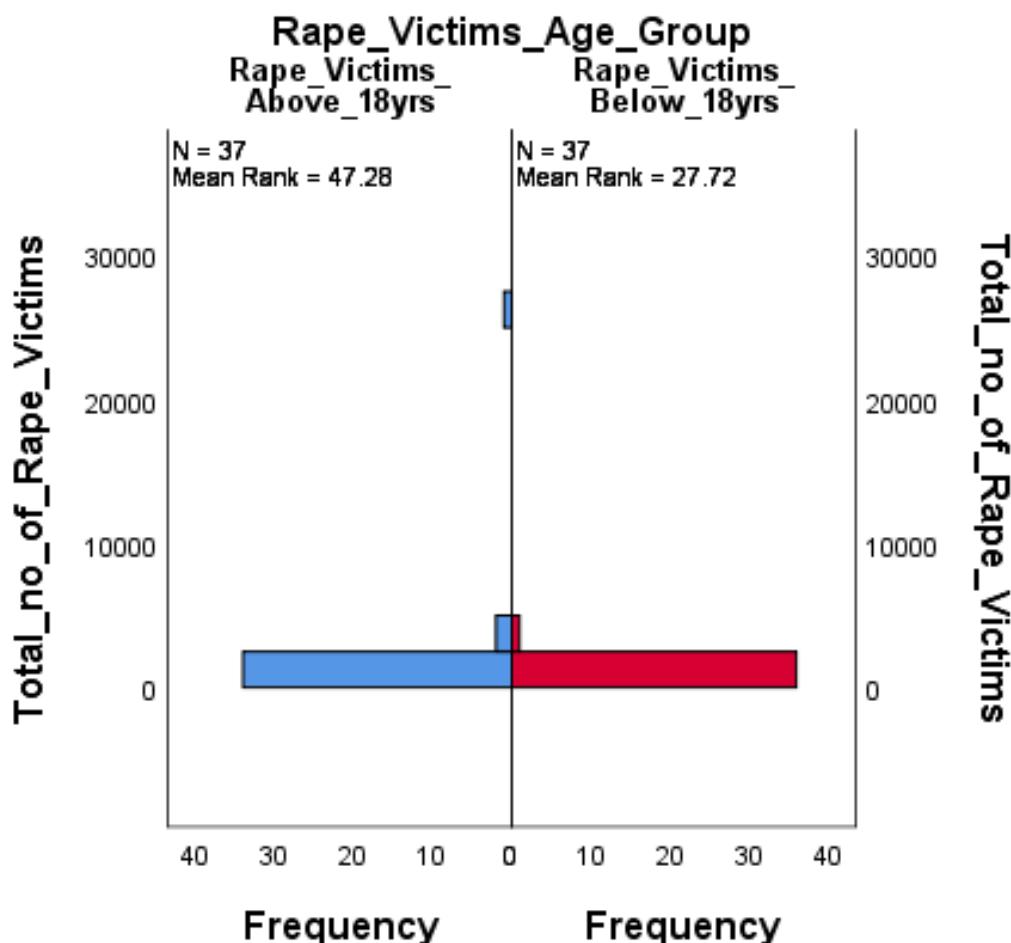
Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

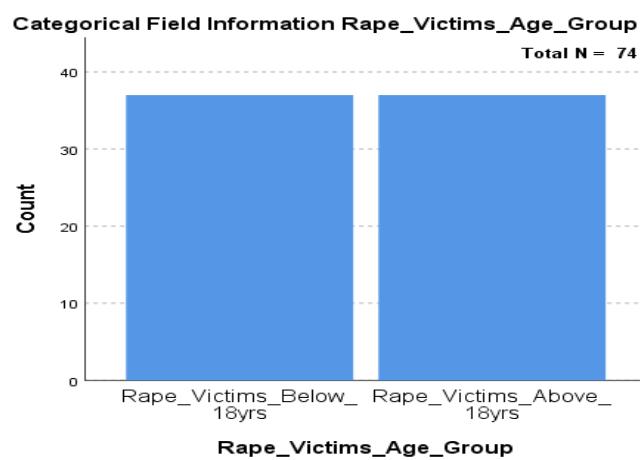
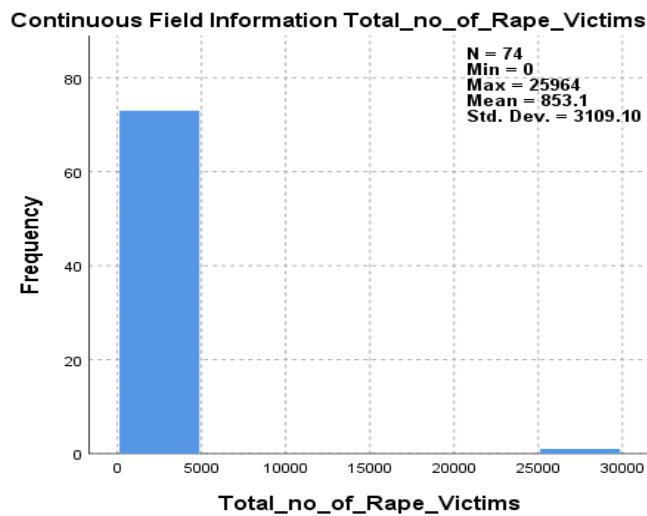
Total_no_of_Rape_Victims across Rape_Victims_Age_Group

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

Total N	74
Mann-Whitney U	1046.500
Wilcoxon W	1749.500
Test Statistic	1046.500
Standard Error	92.184
Standardized Test Statistic	3.927
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test





- Since p value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is not accepted. Thus, the distribution of total number of rape victims is not same across all the age groups. Hence, we can say that, a preferred age group will have a greater number of rape victims.

♦ Offenders Relation With victims: Kruskal Wallis

Hypothesis Test Summary				
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of No_of_Victims is the same across categories of offenders about the victim.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

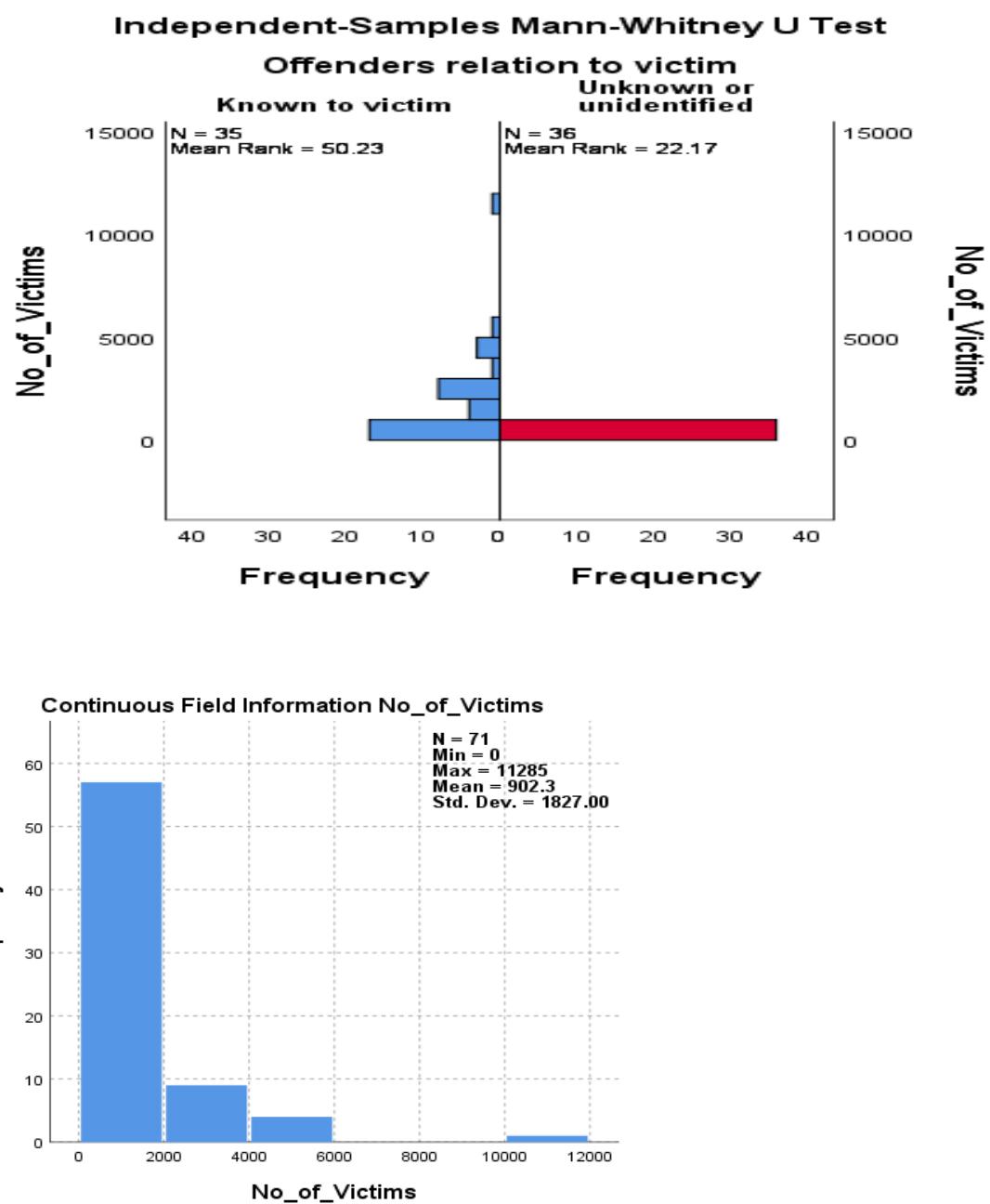
Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

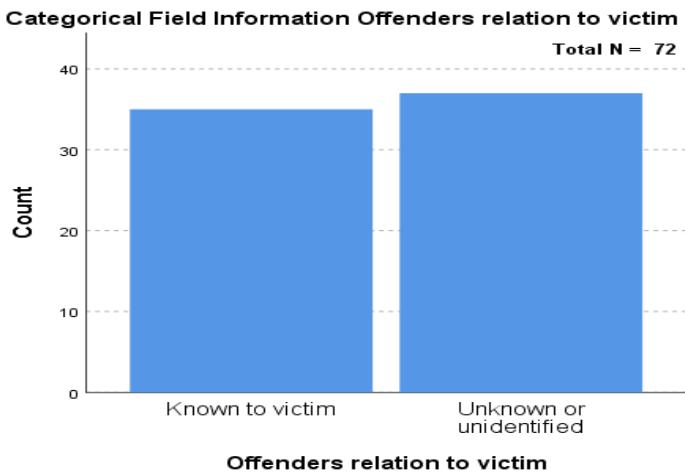
Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

No_of_Victims across Offenders relation to the victim

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

Total N	71
Mann-Whitney U	132.000
Wilcoxon W	798.000
Test Statistic	132.000
Standard Error	86.881
Standardized Test Statistic	-5.732
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000





- Since p value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is not accepted. Thus, the distribution of total number of rape victims is not same across all the different categories of offender's relation with victim.
- ♦ **Rapes Under Custody/Other than custodial: Mann Whitney**

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of No_Of_Rape_Cases is the same across categories of Cases_Registered_Under_Rape.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

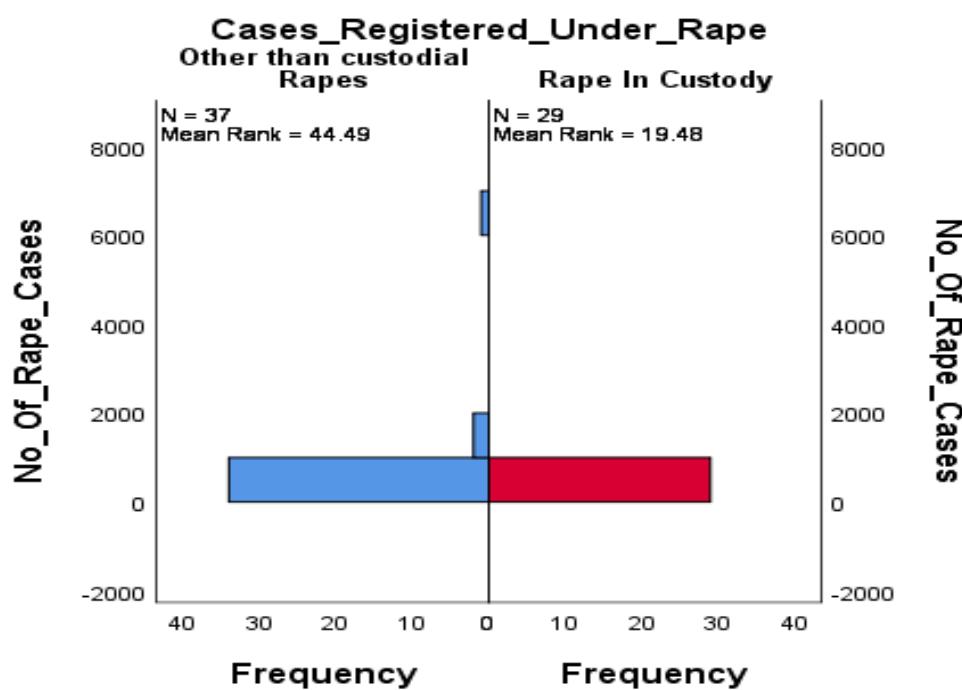
Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

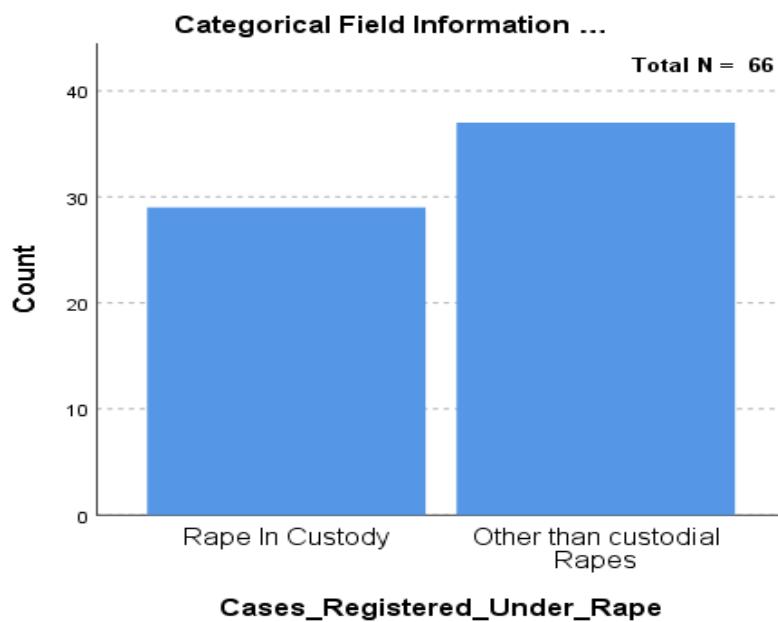
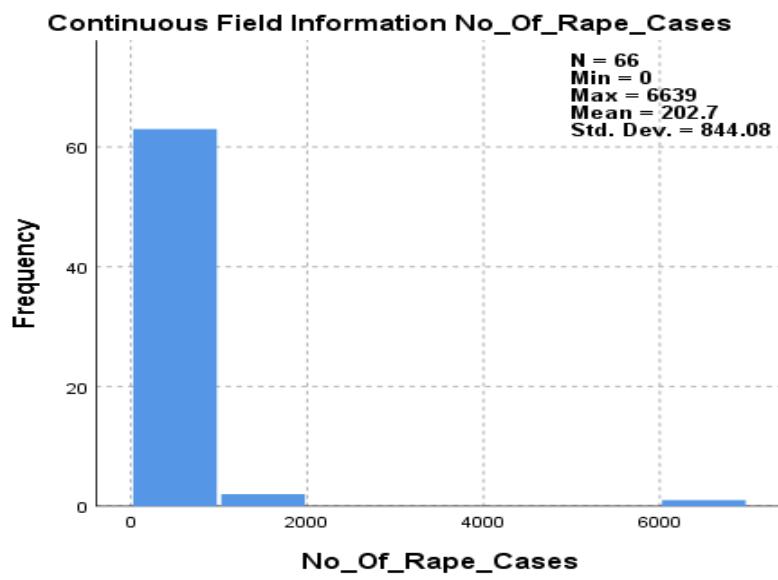
No_Of_Rape_Cases across Cases_Registered_Under_Rape

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

Total N	66
Mann-Whitney U	943.000
Wilcoxon W	1646.000
Test Statistic	943.000
Standard Error	74.987
Standardized Test Statistic	5.421
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test





- Since the null hypothesis is not accepted, the distribution of custodial rapes and non- custodial rapes are not the same.

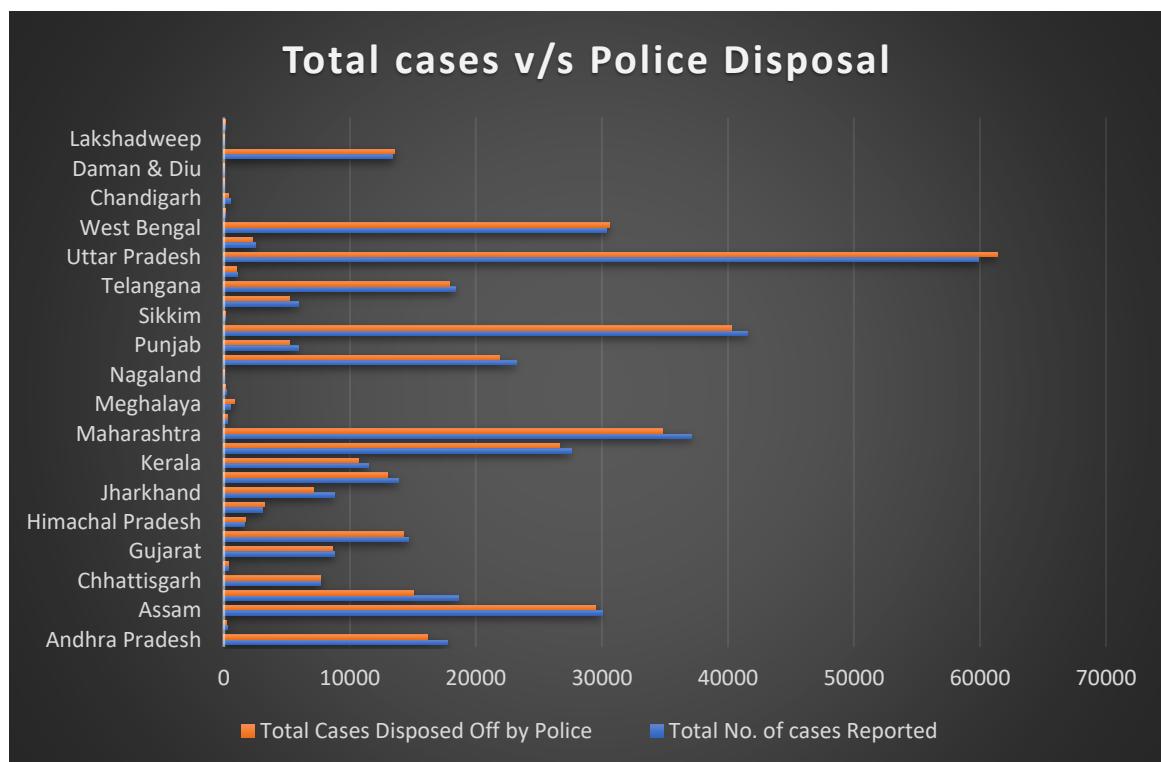
♦ Persons Arrested V/s Persons Acquitted: Correlation

		Correlations		Persons_Acquitte	d
		Persons_Arrested			
Spearman's rho	Persons_Arrested	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.936**	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	
		N	37	37	
	Persons_Acquitted	Correlation Coefficient	.936**	1.000	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	
		N	37	37	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation between persons arrested and persons acquitted is 0.936 which is very close to 1, this implies that as the number of persons arrested increases, the number of acquitted persons may also increase.

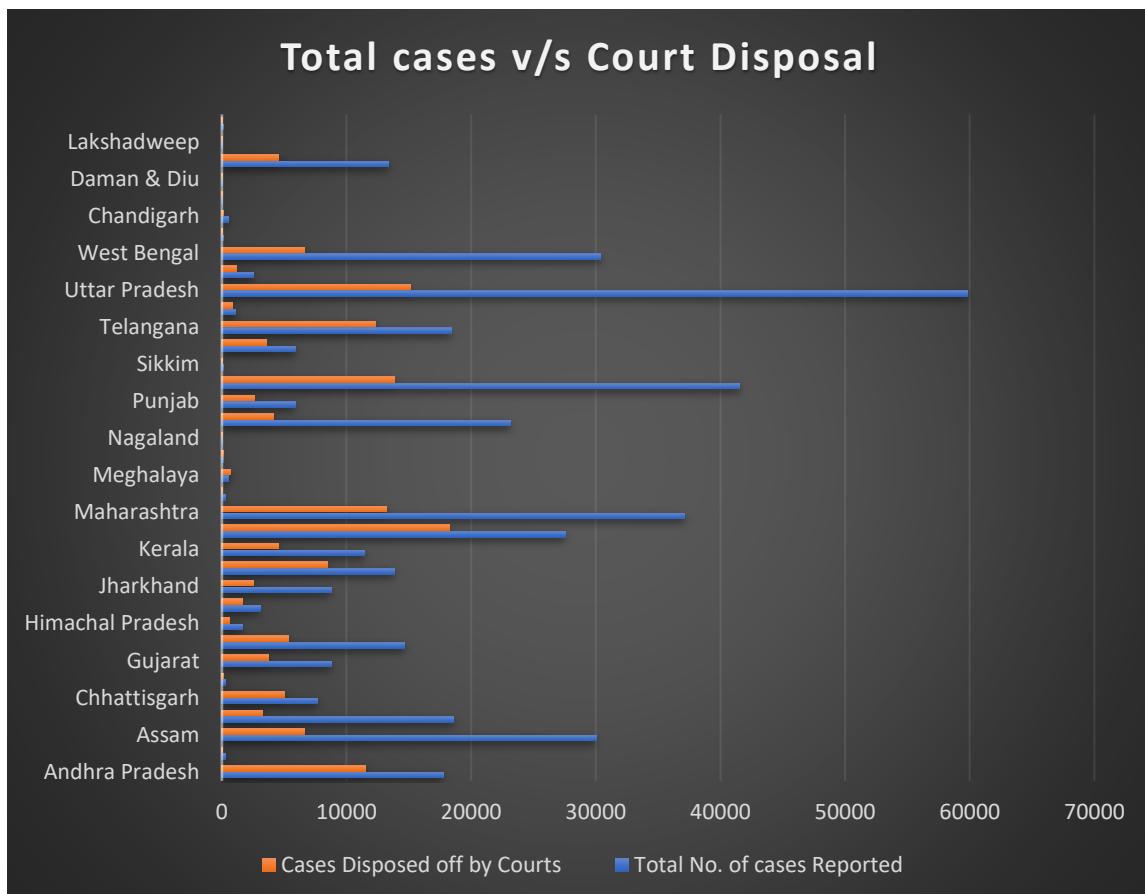
♦ Police disposal vs Total cases



From the above-shown graph, it is clear that there is very little difference between the total number of cases reported and police disposal.

Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of cases that are disposed off by police.

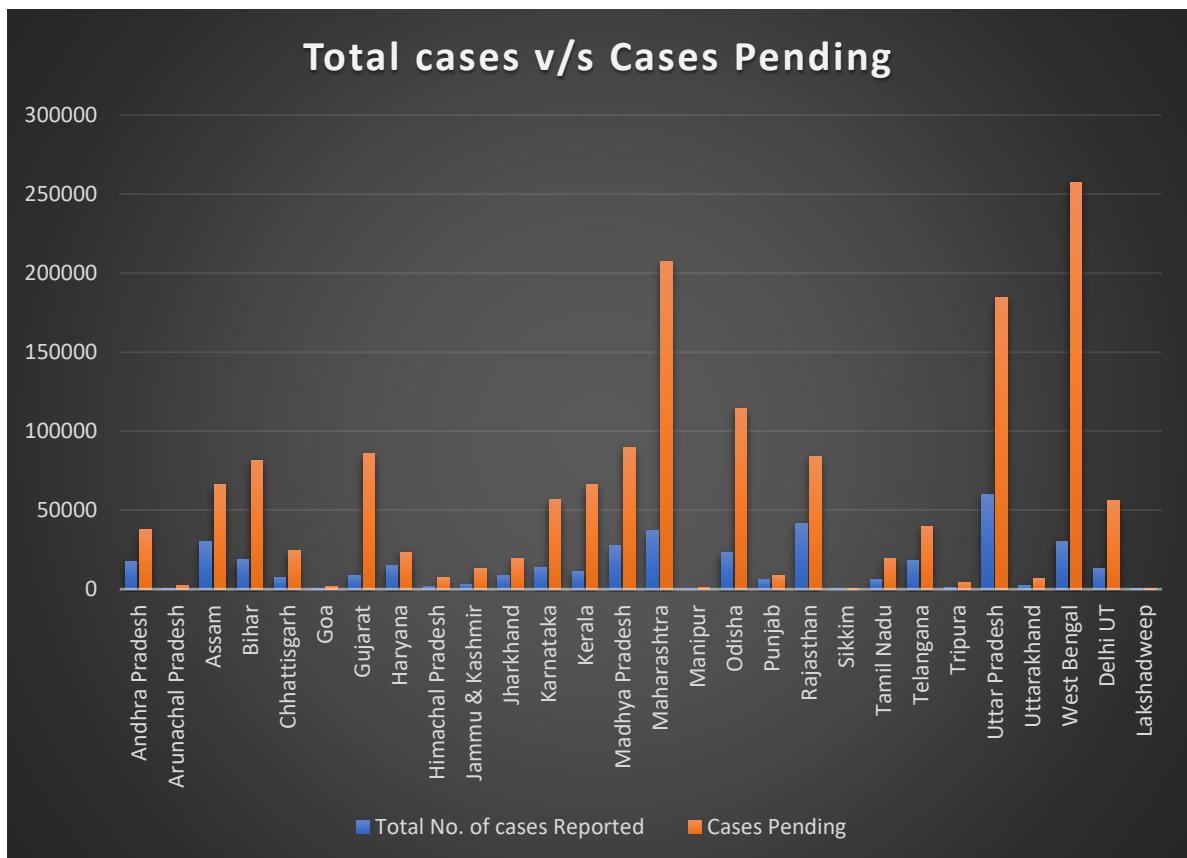
◆ Court disposal vs Total cases



From the above-shown graph, it is clear that the total number of cases is much higher than that of cases disposed of by the court.

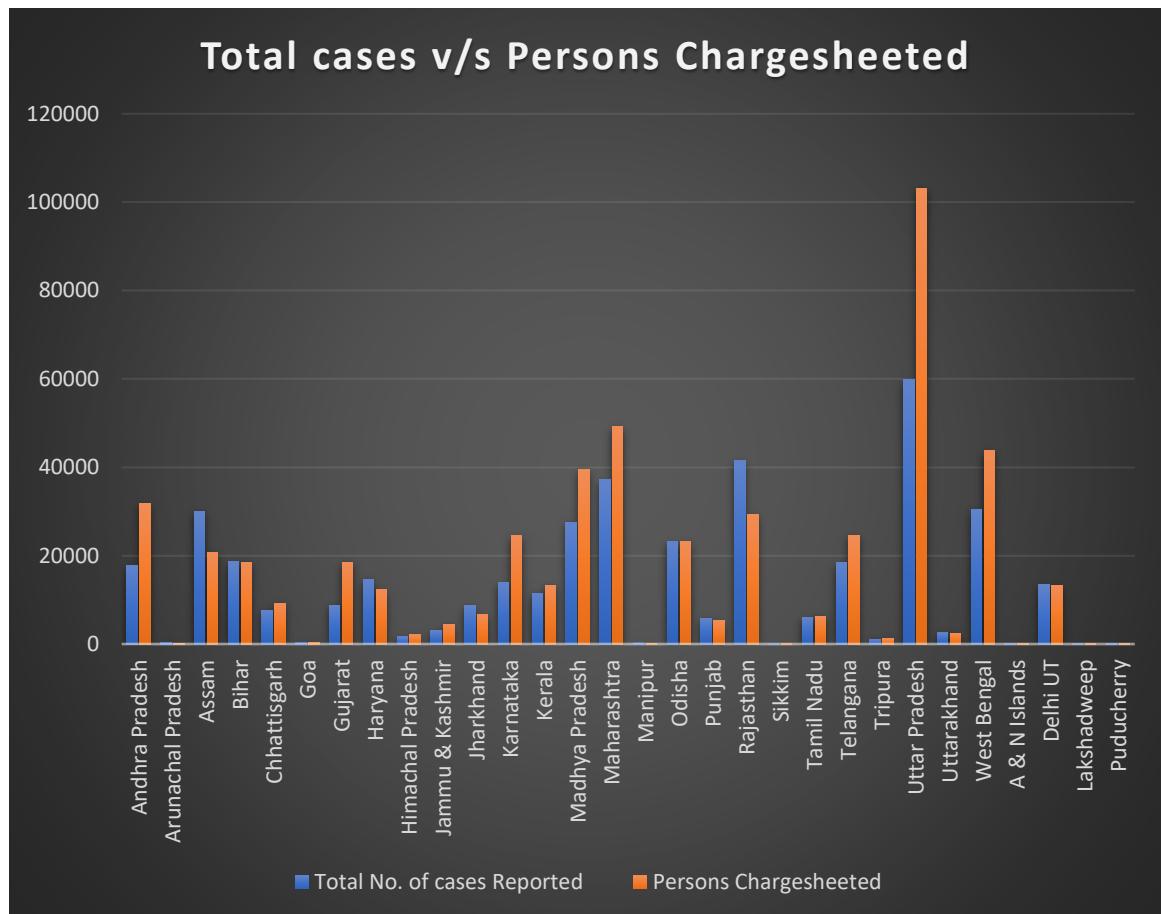
Andhra Pradesh has the least difference between the total number of cases and cases disposed off by the court.

♦ Pendency vs Total cases



On seeing the above graph, we can clearly say that for the year 2019 total number of cases pending is much higher than that of the number of cases reported. This graph also depicts that Uttar Pradesh has the highest pendency rate.

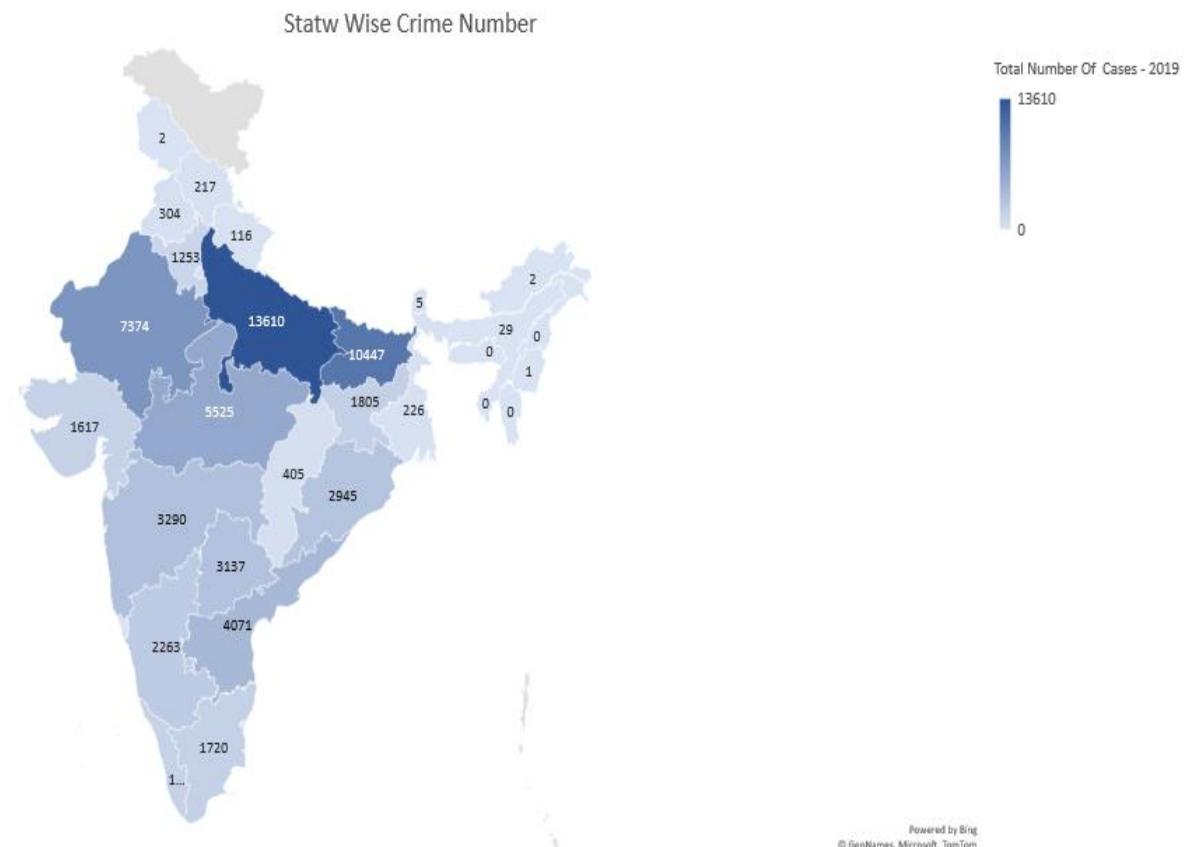
♦ Persons Chargesheeted vs persons convicted



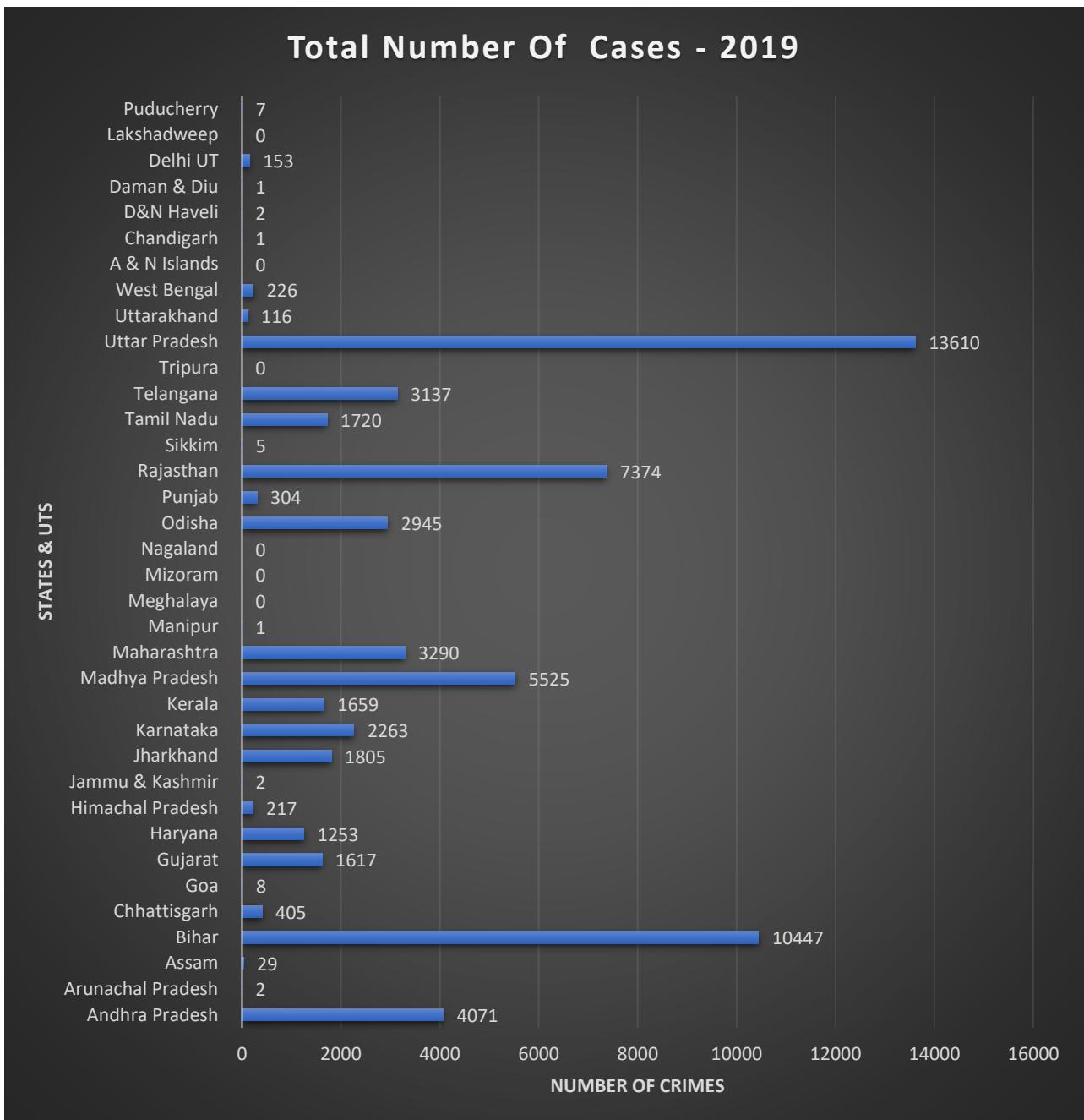
On seeing the above graph, we can say that in states like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra Number of persons charged-sheeted is higher than that of the total number of cases reported during the year 2019. Whereas there is very little difference between No of persons charged-sheeted and cases reported for states like Odisha, Telangana, Haryana.

Crime Against SC

♦ State Wise Crime Number

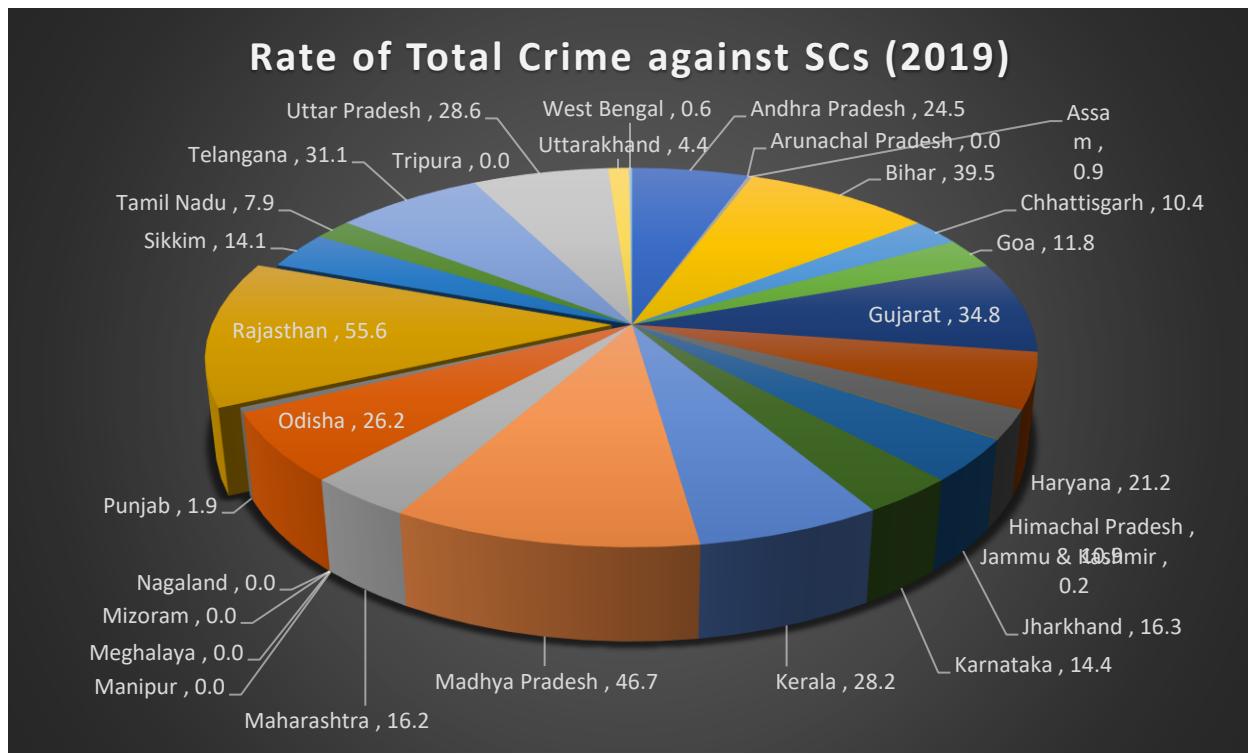
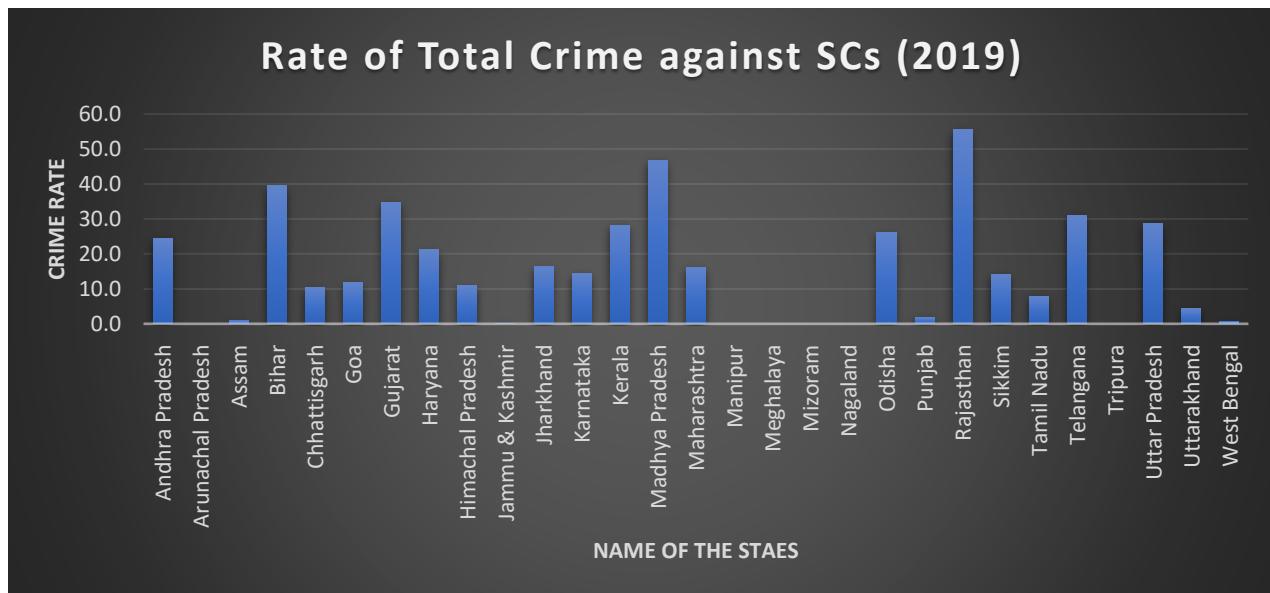


On seeing this we can say that the maximum number of cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar and Rajasthan. And the North-Eastern states have the least cases reported



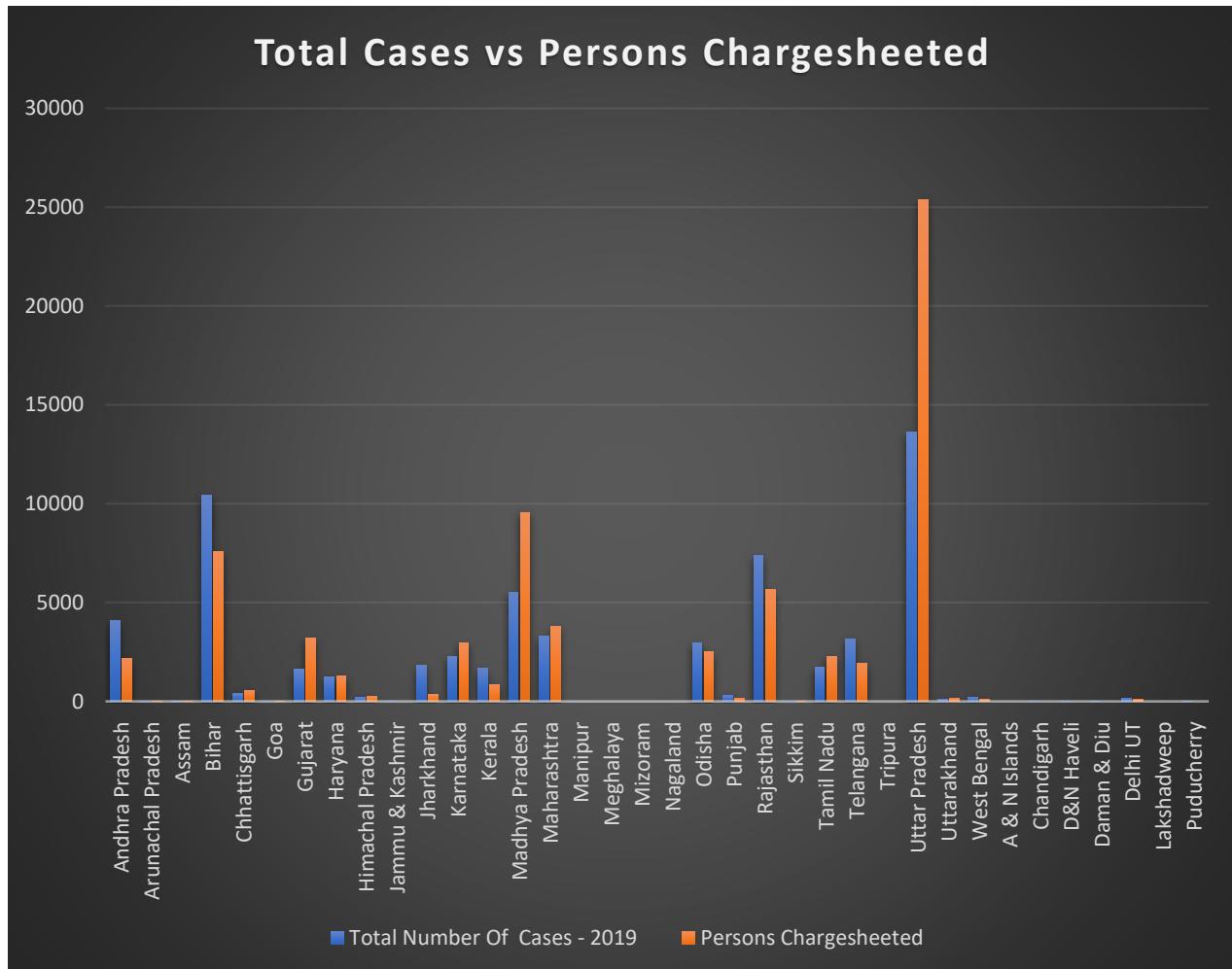
Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of cases whereas Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland has the least number of reported cases.

♦ State Wise Crime Rate



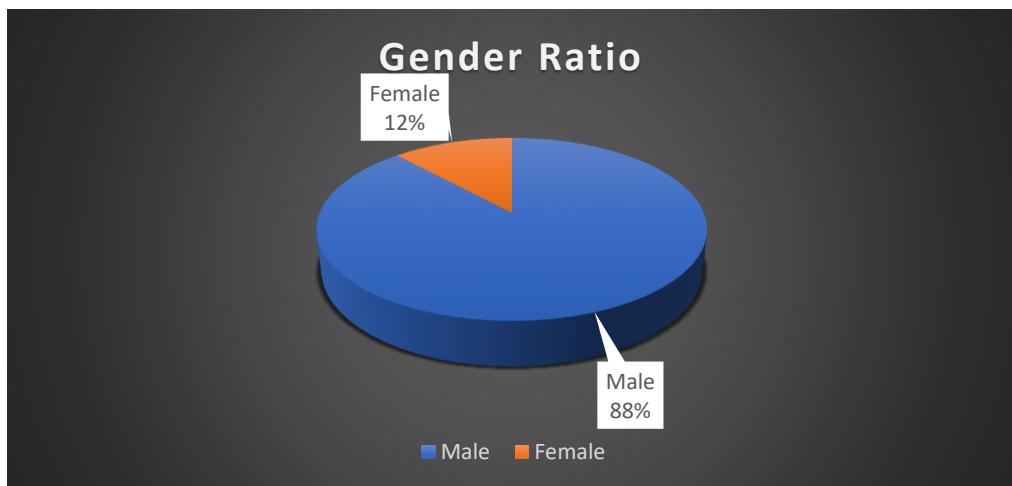
On seeing this it can be said that Uttar Pradesh has the highest crime rate against SC followed by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Telangana.

◆ Charge sheeting Vs Total Cases



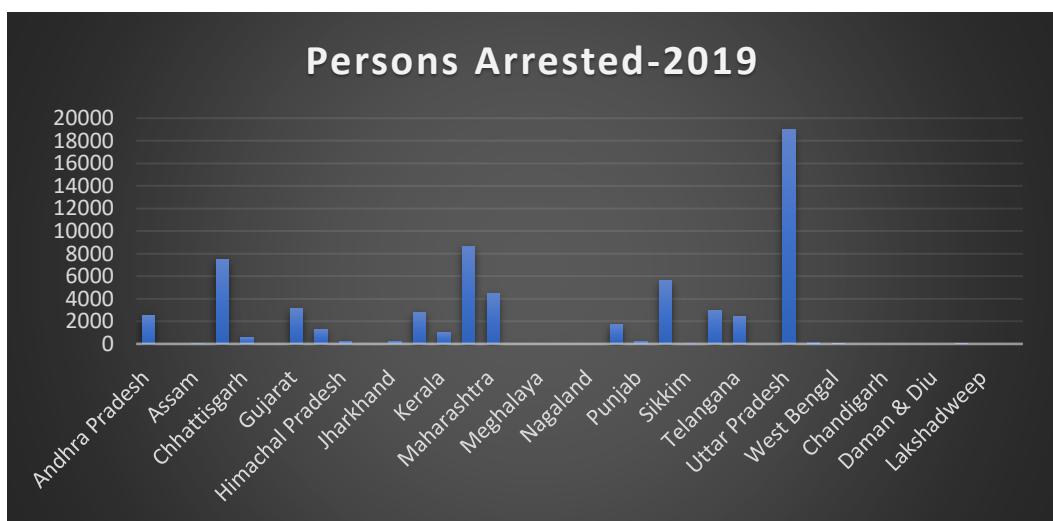
From the above graph, we can interpret that Number of persons charged-sheeted is less than that of the total number of cases.

◆ Gender Ratio: People charge-sheeted



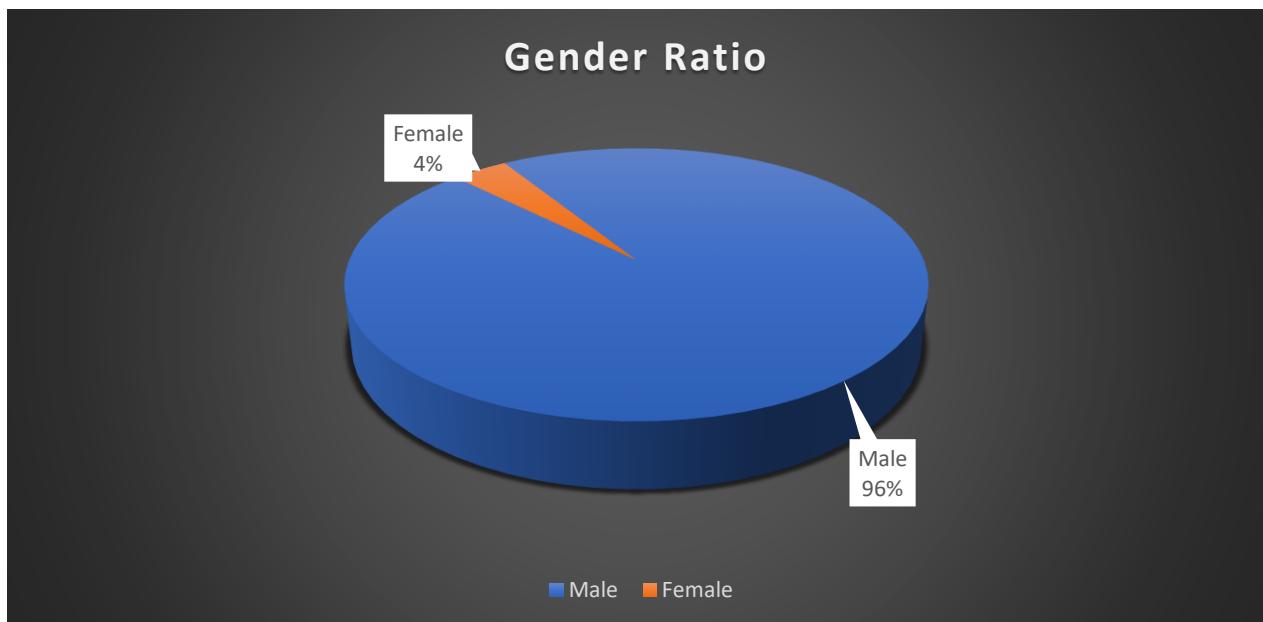
We can conclude that 88% of persons who are being charge-sheeted are males.

◆ Persons Arrested



On seeing this we can say that the maximum number of persons are arrested in Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh and less in Daman & Diu and Himachal Pradesh.

♦ Gender ratio



It is clear from the above pie chart that out of the total number of persons arrested 96% are males and the remaining 4% are females.

♦ Persons Arrested V/s Persons Acquitted: Correlation

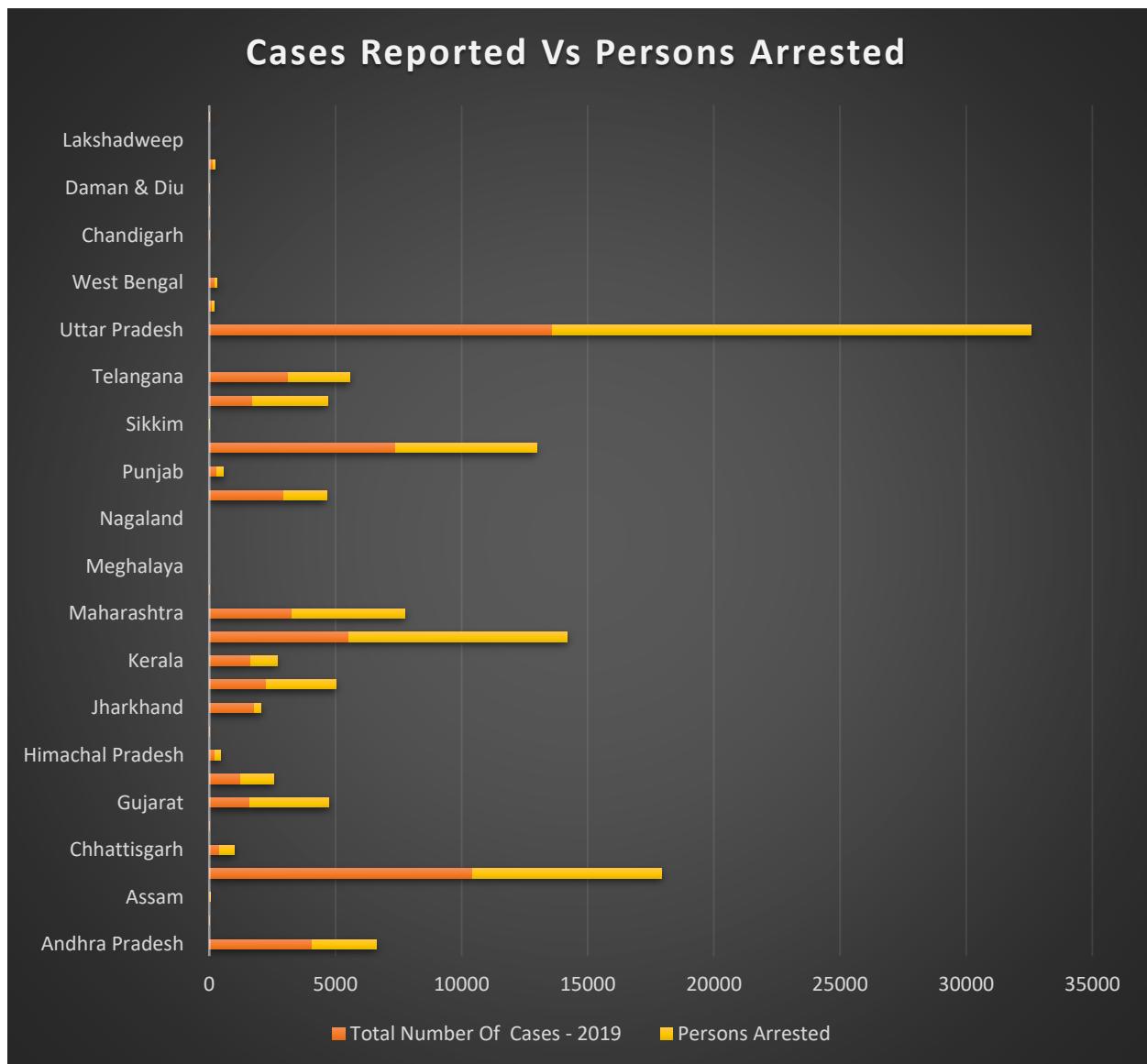
Correlations

Spearman's rho	Persons_Arrested	Persons_Arrested		d
		Correlation Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)	
Persons_Arrested	N	37	.944**	37
	Persons_Acquitted	Correlation Coefficient	.000	1.000
	N	37	.944**	.000

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

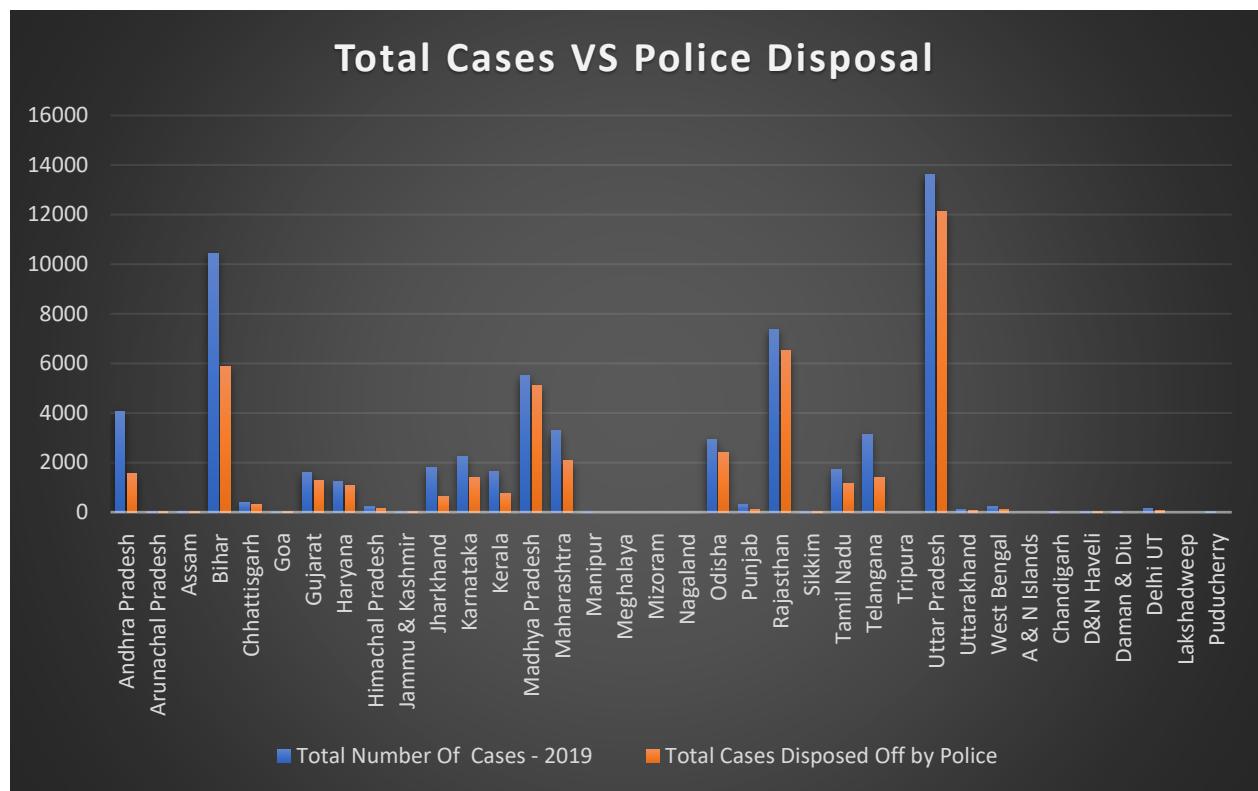
The correlation between persons arrested and persons acquitted is 0.944 which is very close to 1. That means as the number of persons arrested increases, the number of acquitted persons also increases.

♦ Cases Reported Vs Persons Arrested



It can be seen that number of persons arrested is much less than the total number of cases reported.

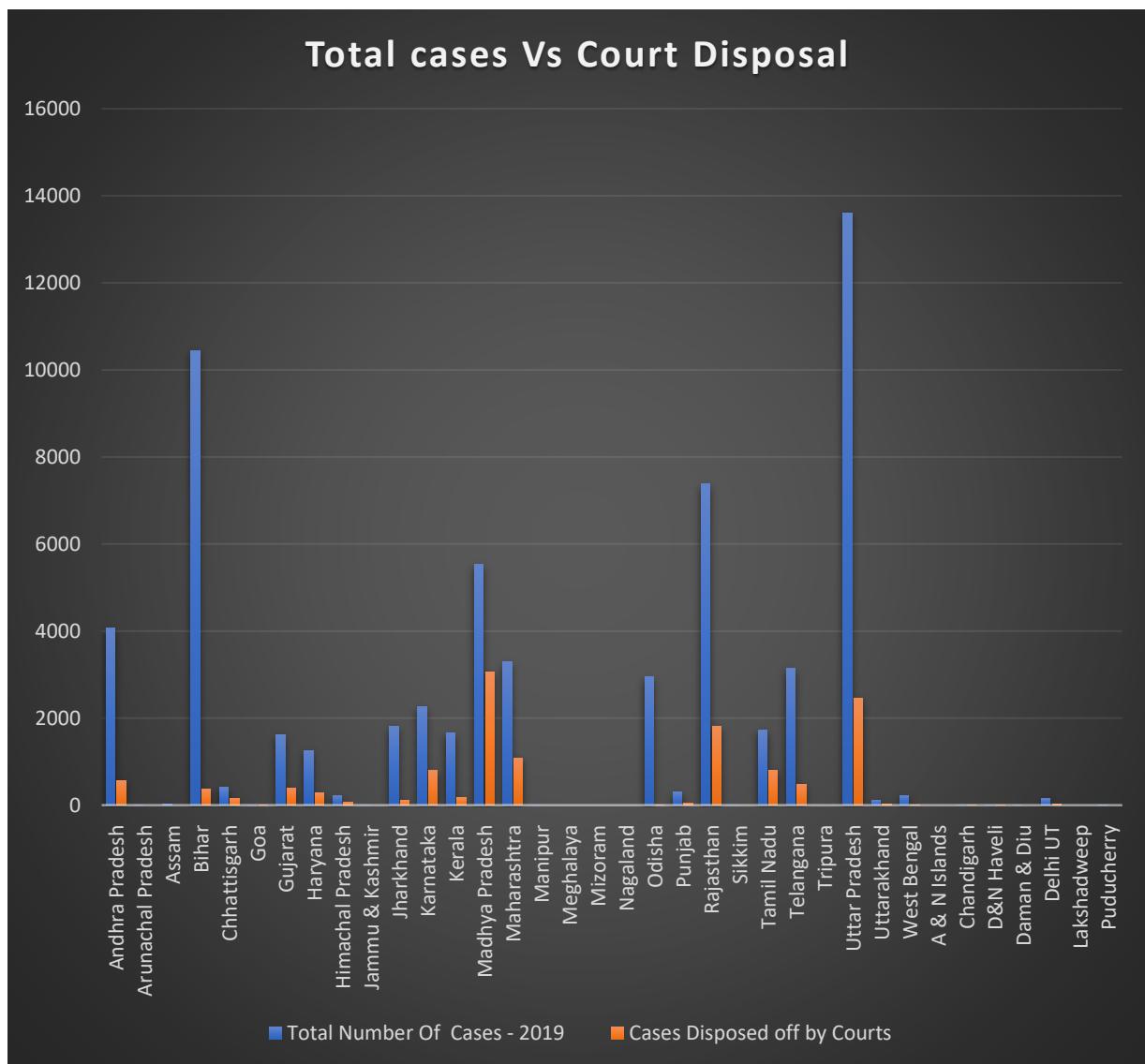
♦ Police Disposal Vs Total Cases



From the above-shown graph, it is clear that there is very little difference between the total number of cases reported and police disposal.

Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of police disposal.

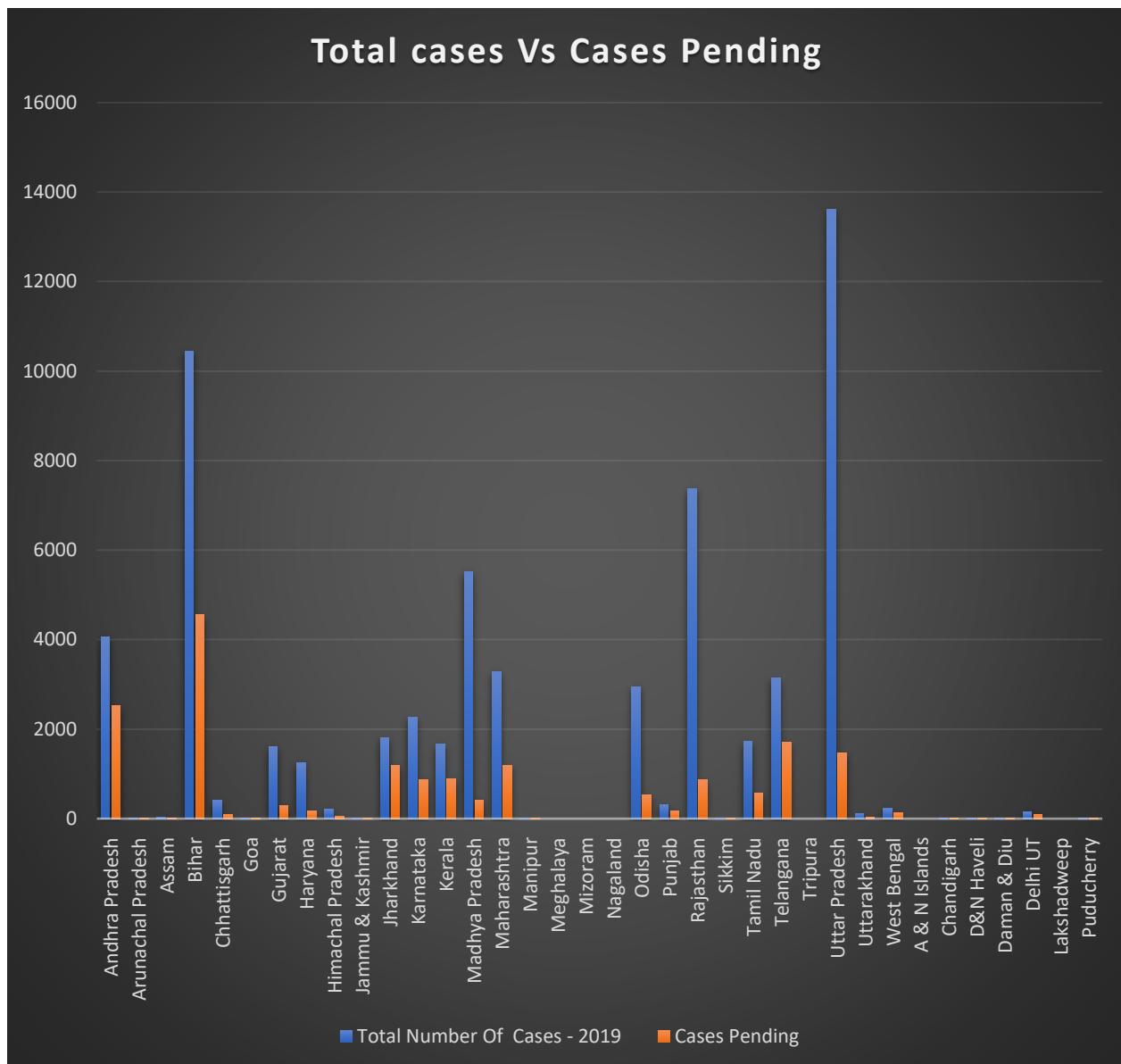
♦ Court Disposal Vs Total Cases



From the above-shown graph, it is clear that the total number of cases is much higher than that of cases disposed by the court.

Madhya Pradesh has the least difference b/w total number of cases and cases disposed off by the court.

♦ Pendency Vs Total cases

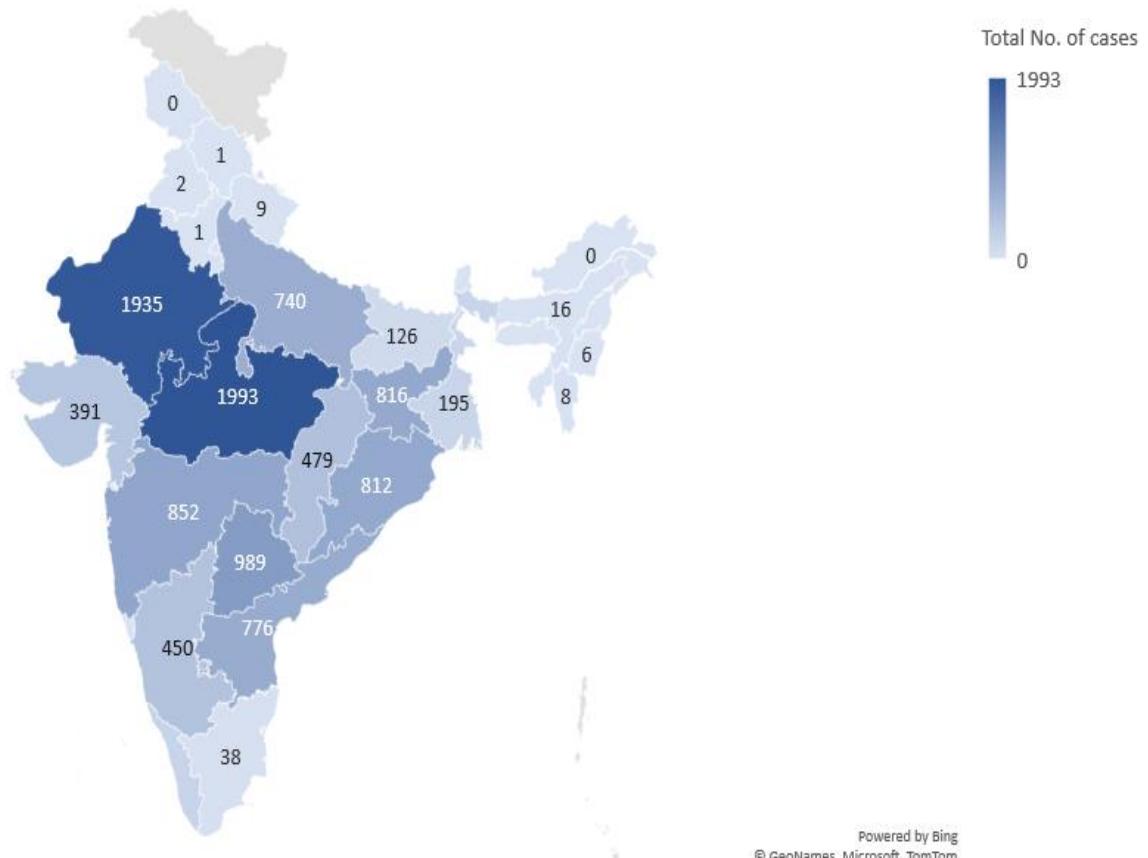


On seeing the above graph we can clearly say that the total number of cases is much higher than the number of pending cases. This graph also depicts that Assam has a higher pendency rate as compared to Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

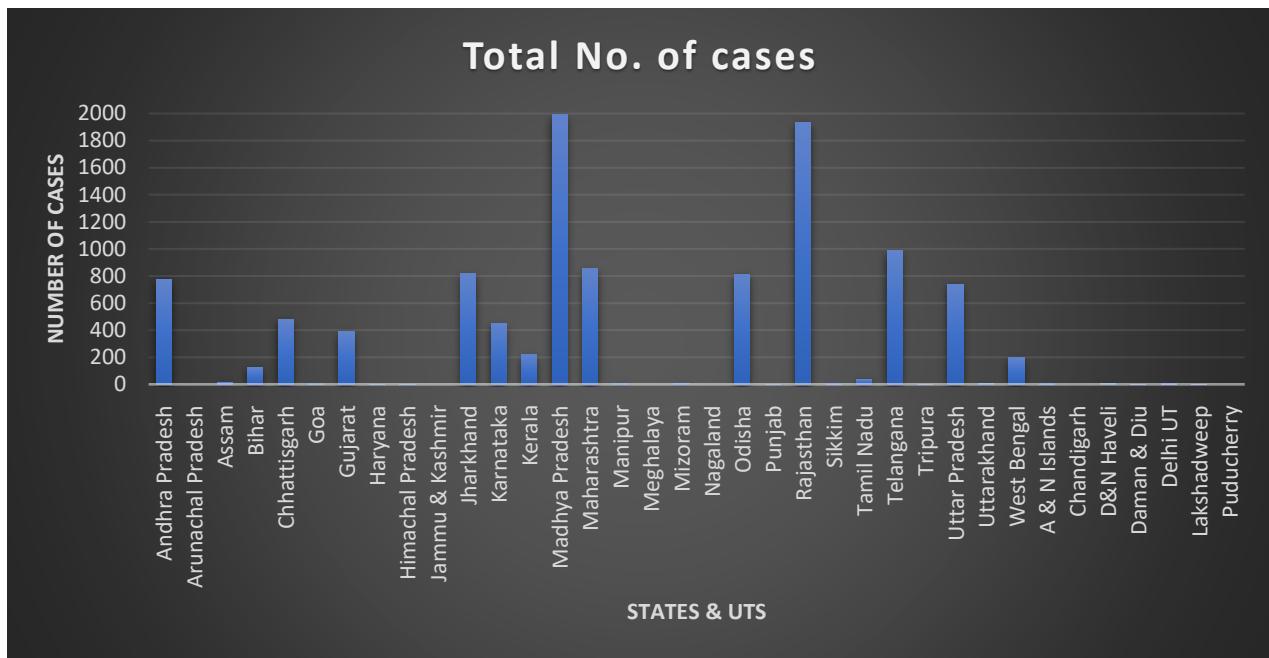
Crime Against ST

♦ State Wise Crime Number

State wise Crime Number

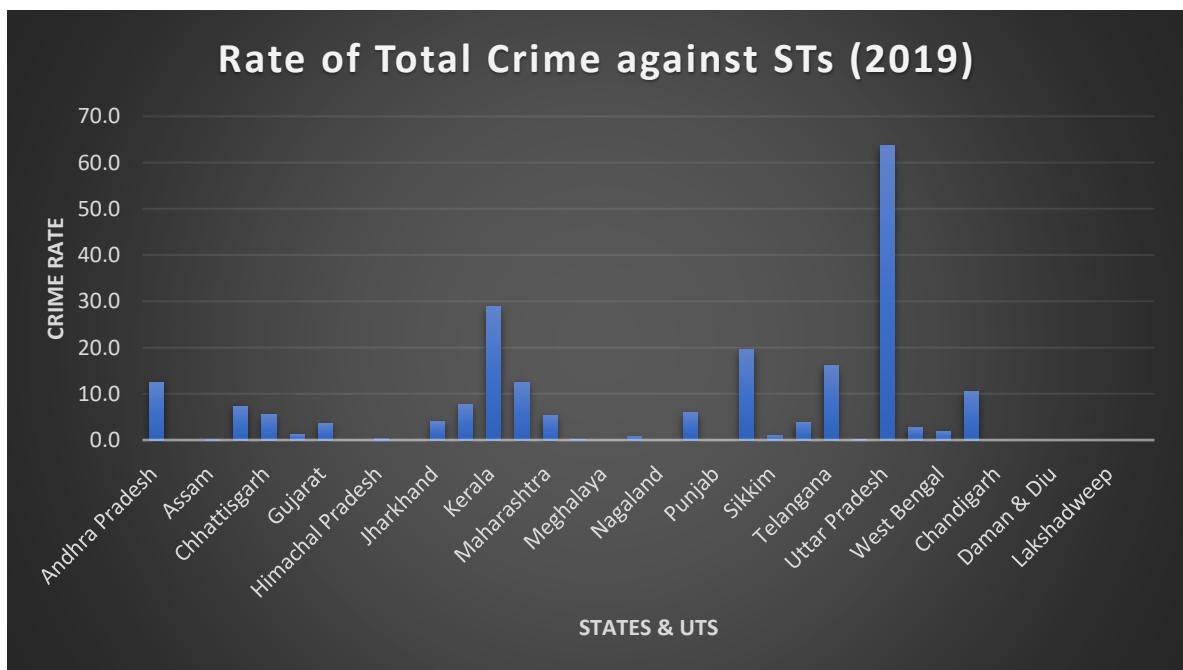


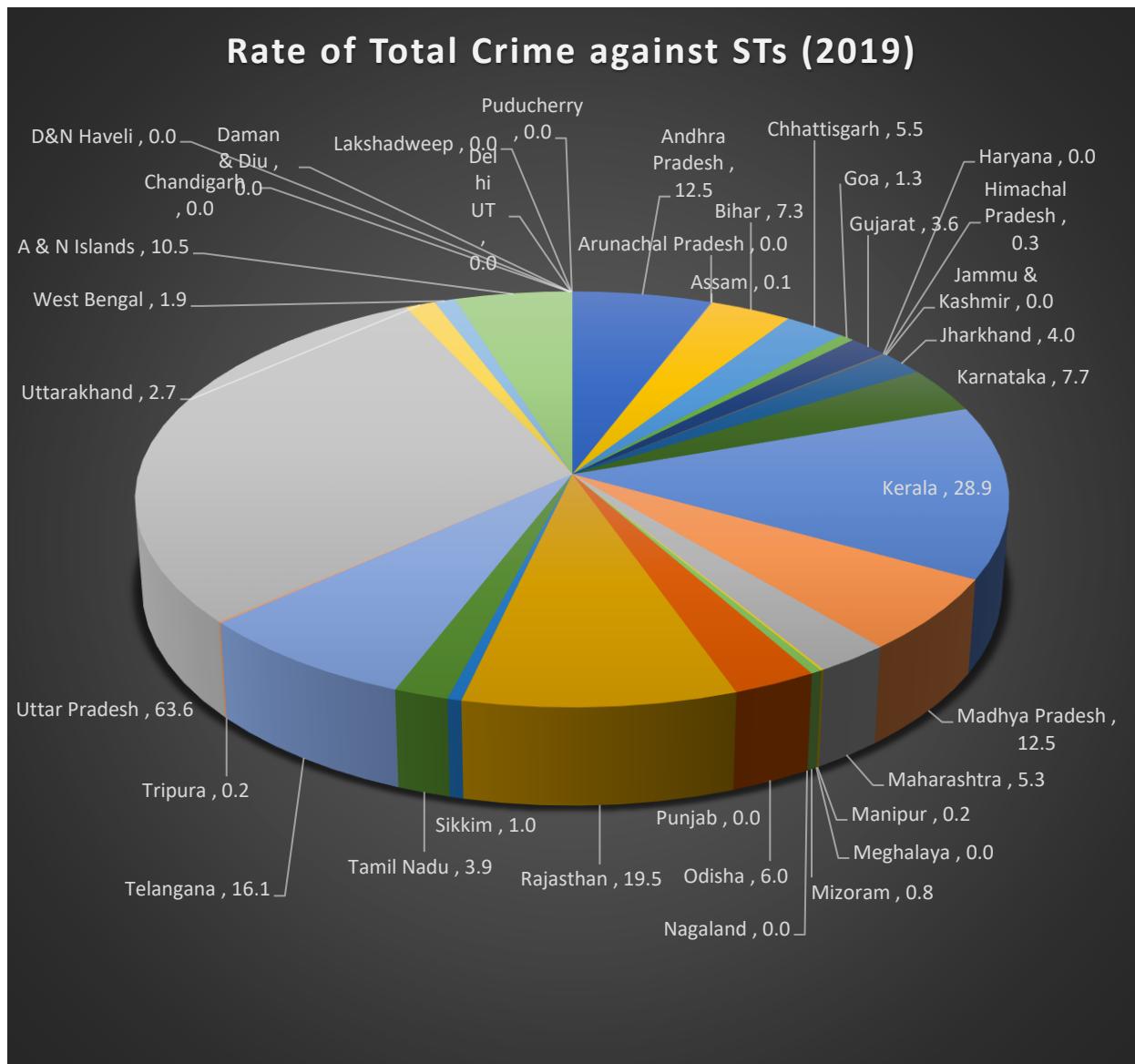
On seeing the above map, we can say that the maximum number of cases are reported in Madhya Pradesh followed by Rajasthan and northernmost states like Himachal Pradesh and Haryana Punjab have the least cases reported for the year 2019.



From the above graph, it can be seen that Maharashtra has the highest tally of the total number of crimes for the year 2019. Also, we can say that number of crimes against ST in Uttar Pradesh is much less than that of the number of crimes against SCs.

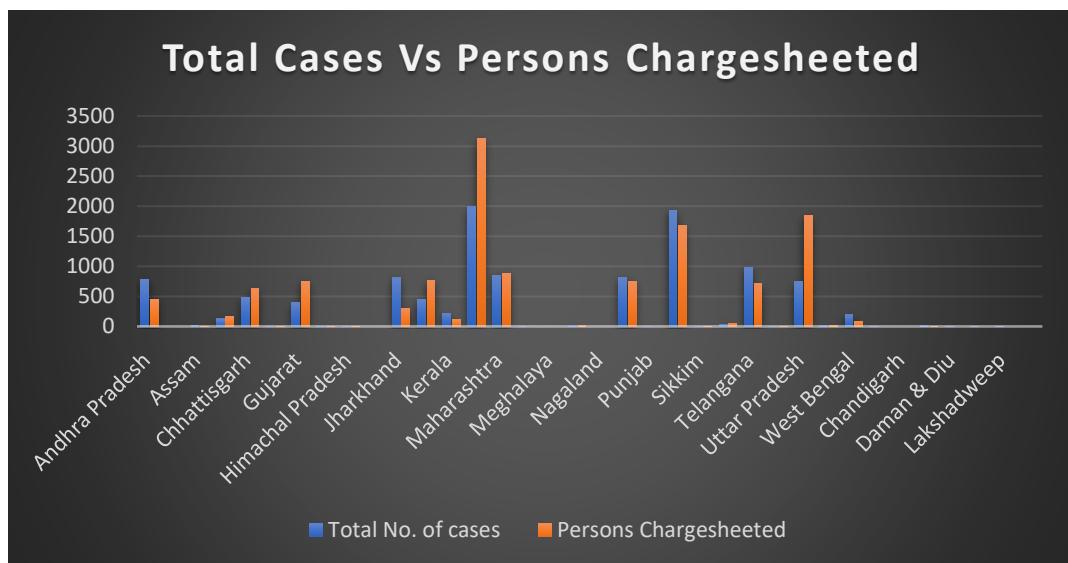
♦ State Wise Crime Rate





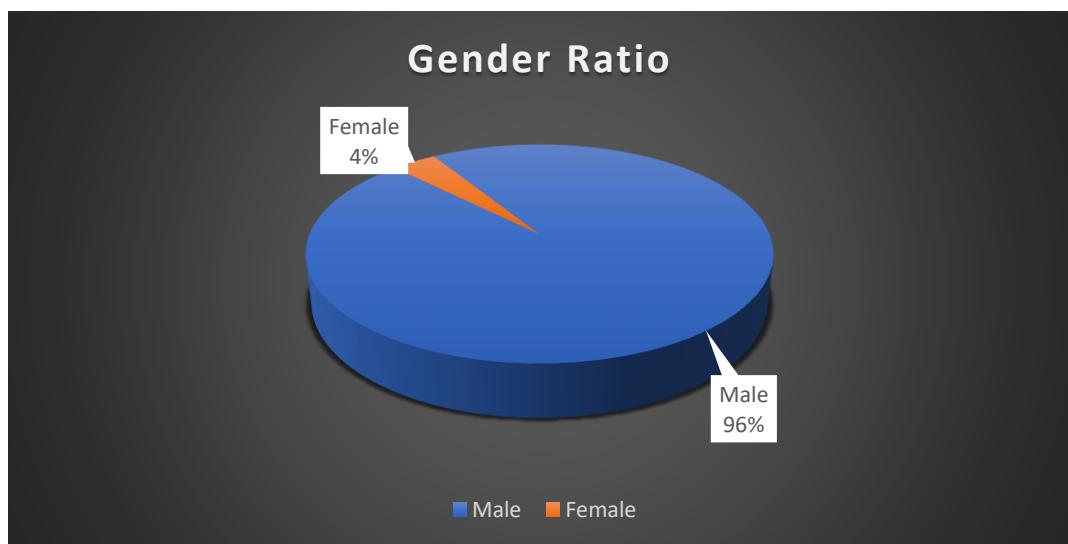
On seeing this it can be said that Uttar Pradesh has the highest crime rate against ST followed by Kerala.

♦ Charge sheeting Vs Total Cases



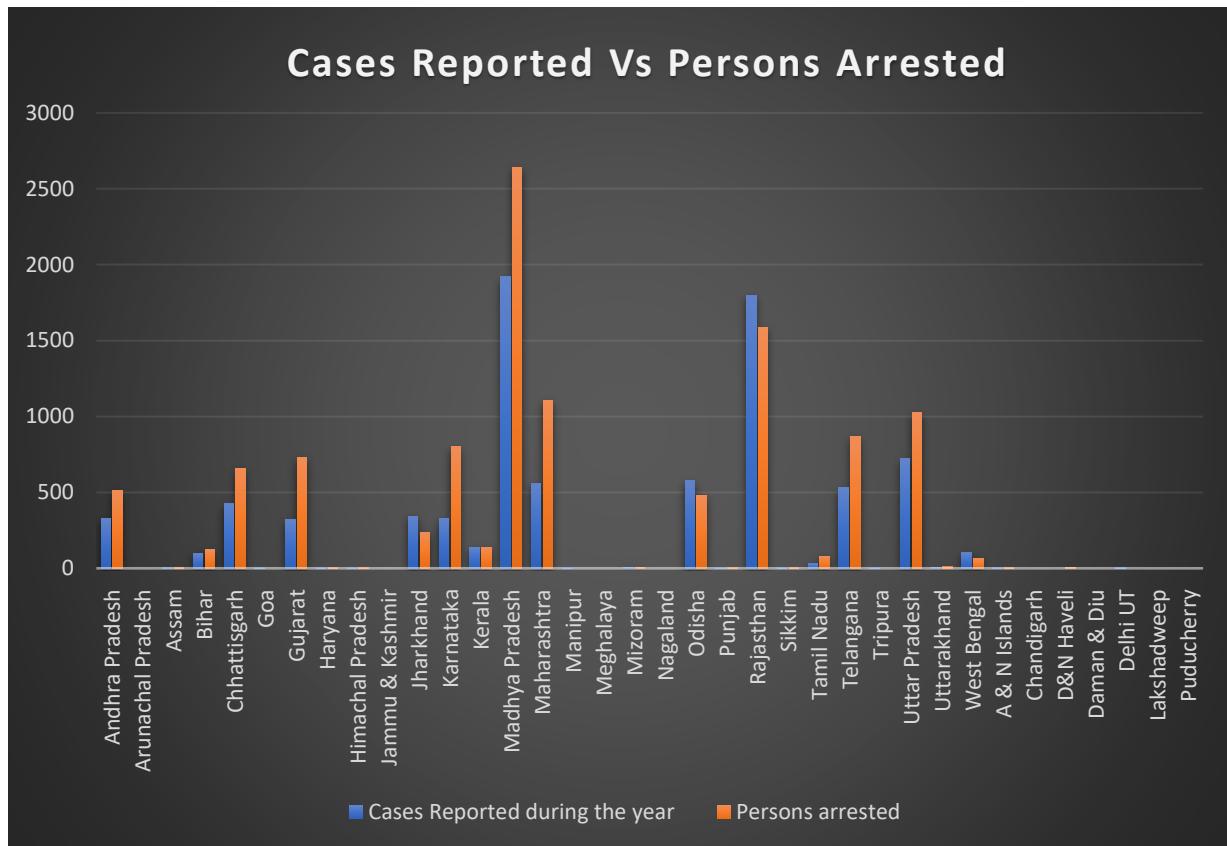
From the above graph, we can interpret that Number of persons charged-sheeted is higher than that of the total number of cases reported for the year 2019.

♦ Persons Charge sheeted: Gender ratio



It is clear from the above pie chart that out of the total number of persons charge-sheeted 96% are males and the remaining 4% are females.

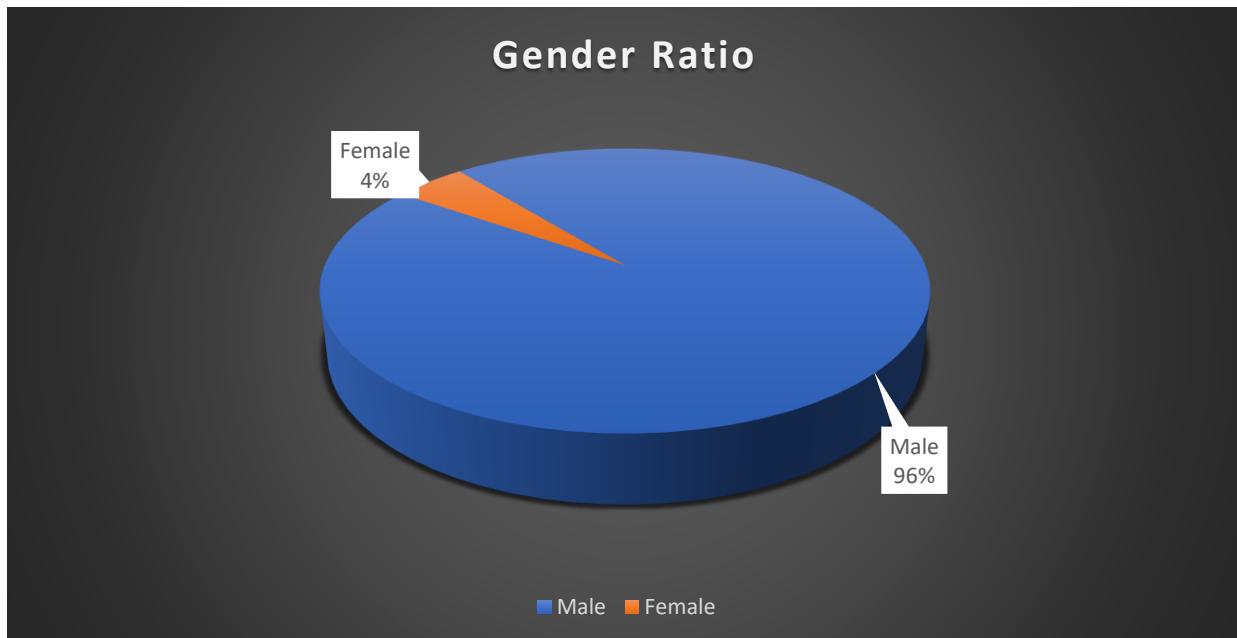
♦ Cases Reported Vs Persons Arrested



On seeing the above graph, we can say that in states like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh number of people arrested is higher than that of the total number of cases reported during the year 2019. Whereas No of persons arrested is less than that of cases reported in Rajasthan, Odisha etc.

♦ Persons Arrested: Gender ratio

It is clear from the below pie chart that out of the total number of persons arrested 96% are males and the remaining 4% are females.



♦ Persons Arrested V/s Persons Acquitted: Correlation

Correlations

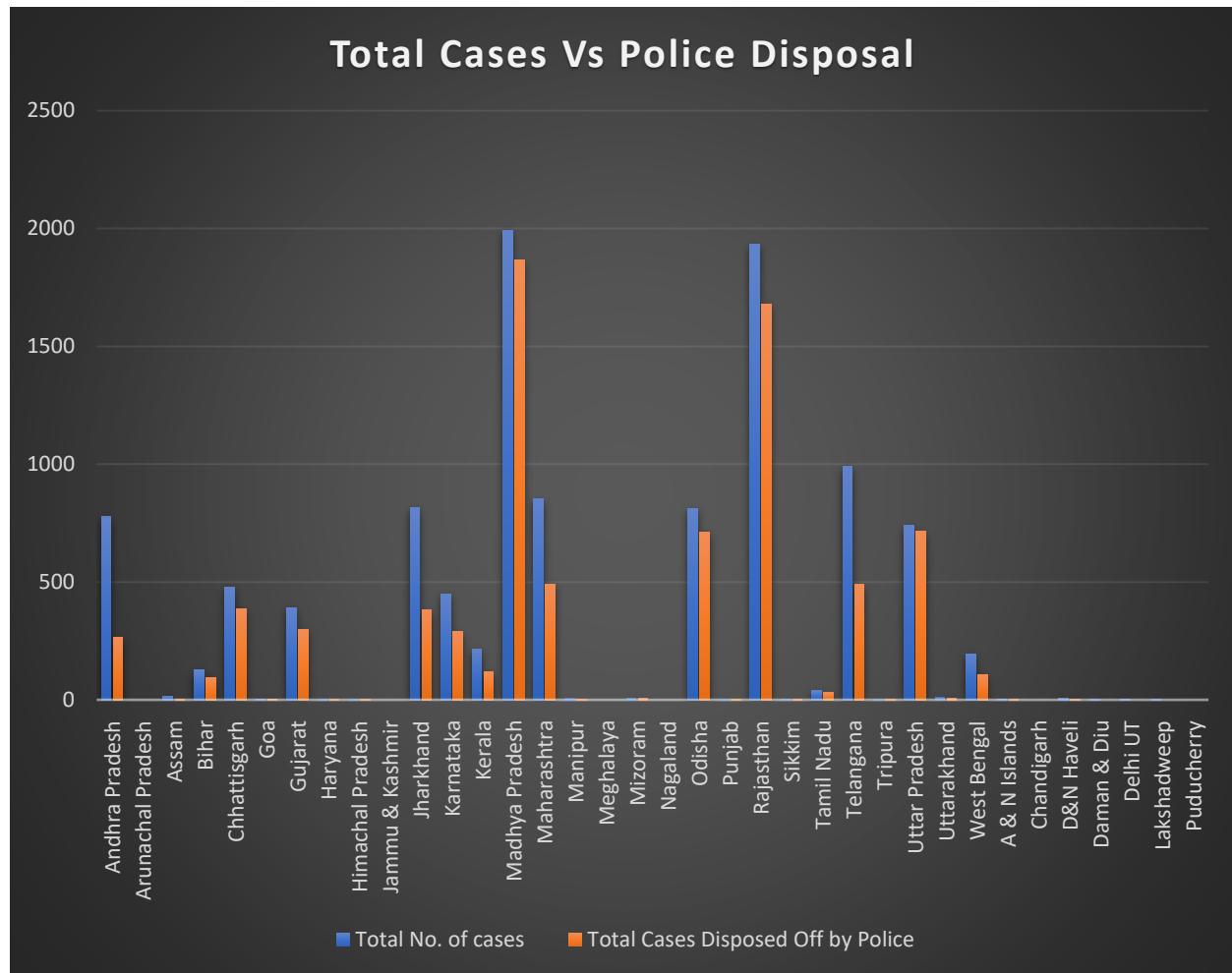
			Persons_Accrue	
			Persons_Arrested	d
Spearman's rho	Persons_Arrested	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.826**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	37	37
	Persons_Accrued	Correlation Coefficient	.826**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	37	37

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation between persons arrested and persons acquitted is 0.826 which is very close to 1. That means the

number of persons arrested increases, the number of acquitted persons may also increase.

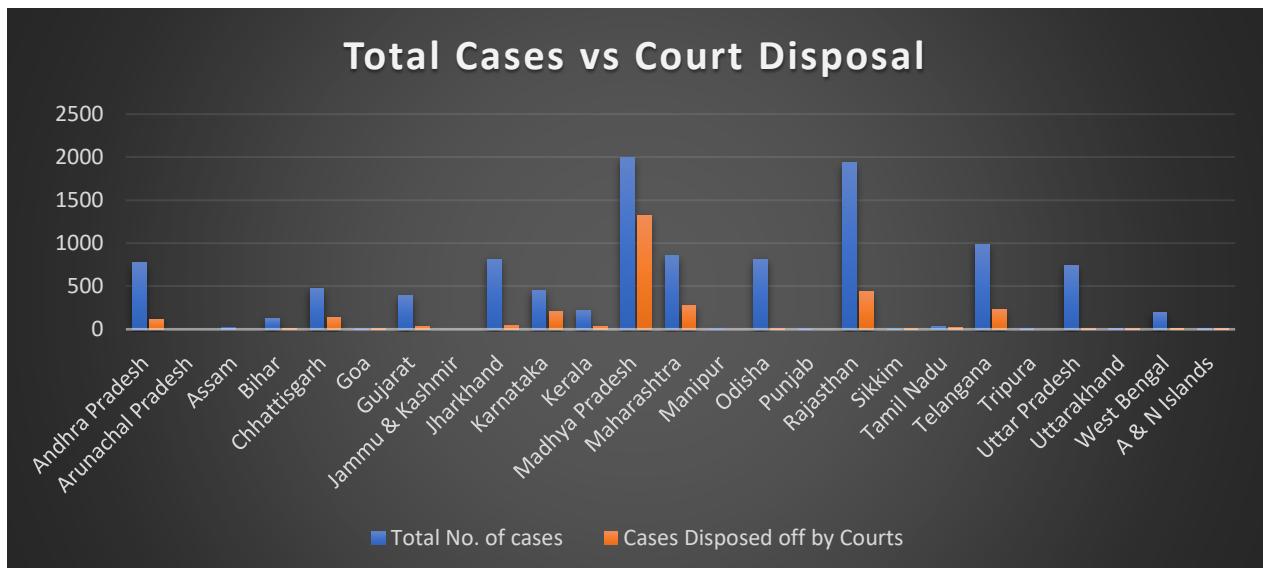
◆ Police Disposal Vs Total Cases



From the above-shown graph, it is clear that there is very little difference between the total number of cases and police disposal.

Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of police disposal.

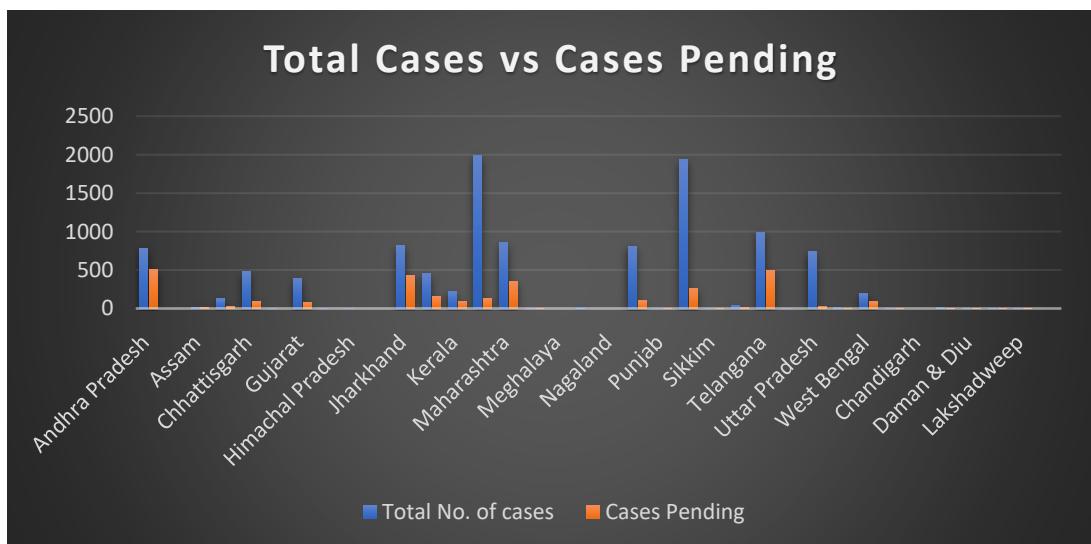
◆ Court Disposal Vs Total Cases



From the above-shown graph, it is clear that the total number of cases is much higher than that of cases disposed by the court.

Madhya Pradesh has the least difference between the total number of cases and cases disposed off by the court.

◆ Pendency Vs Total cases



On seeing the above graph, we can clearly say that the total number of cases is much higher than the number of pending cases. This graph also depicts that Andhra Pradesh has a higher pendency rate as compared to Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Telangana.

Cyber Crime

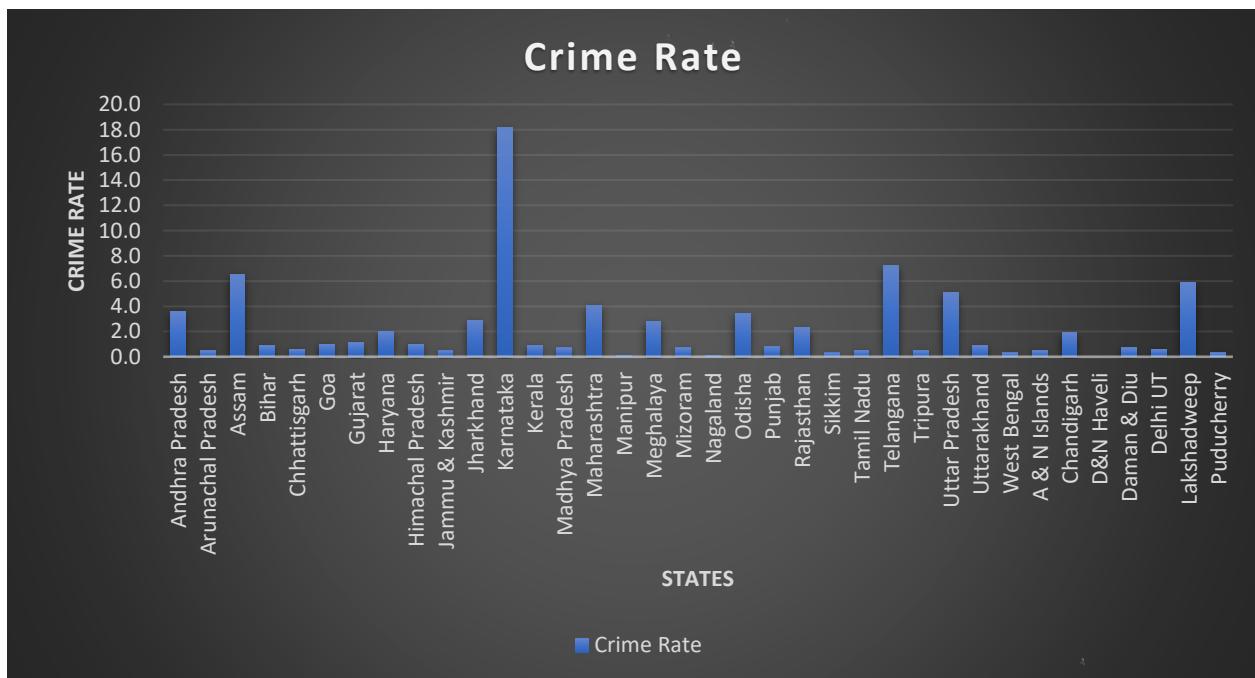
Cybercrimes are a new class of crimes rapidly increasing due to extensive use of the Internet and I.T. enabled services.

Considering the increasing trends of the crimes the Bureau has collected comprehensive data on cybercrimes in 2019 using revised proformas of 'Crime in India'.

A total of 44546 cases were reported under the cyber crimes.

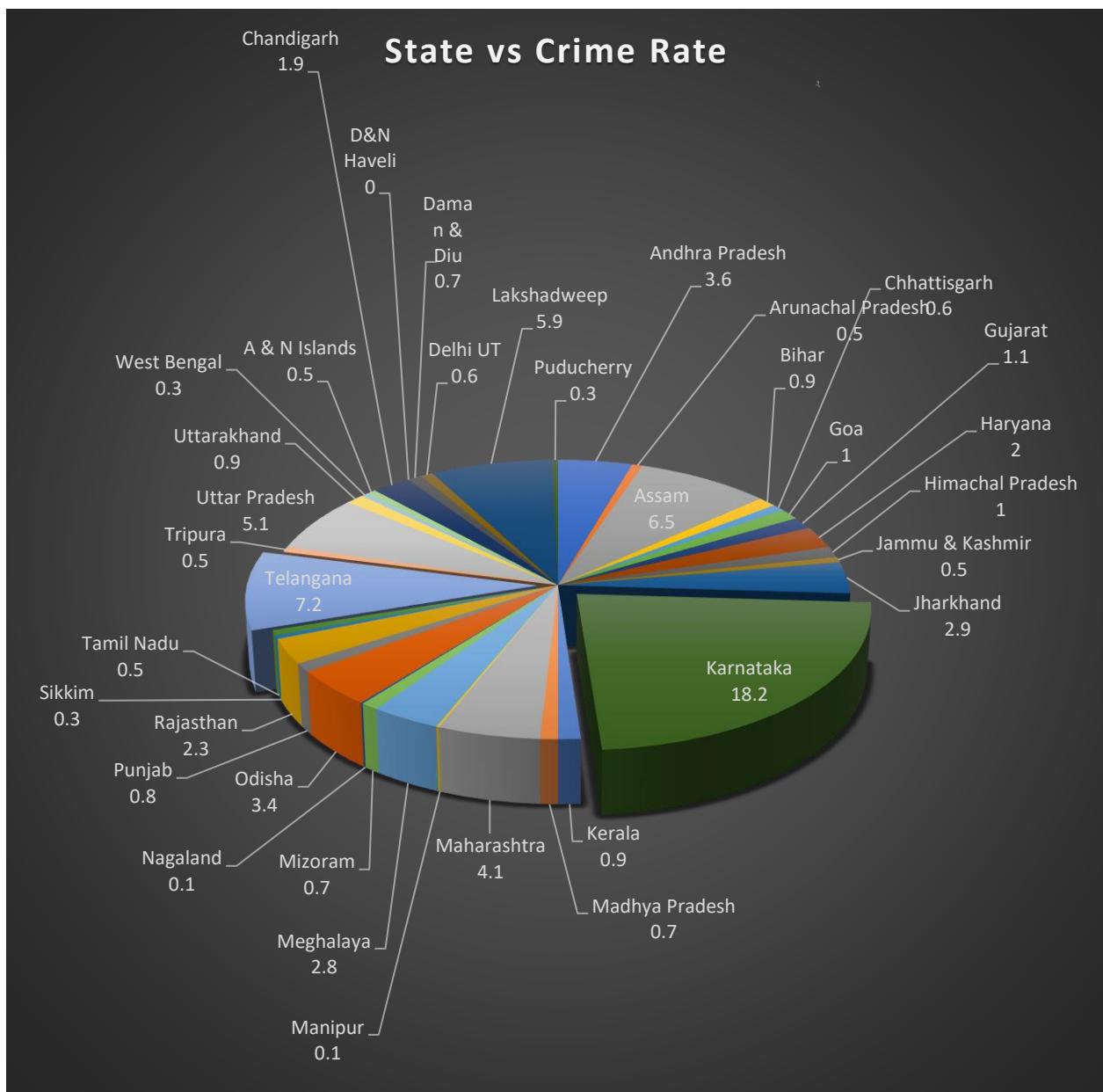
Karnataka has reported the highest number of such crimes followed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

♦ Crime Rate

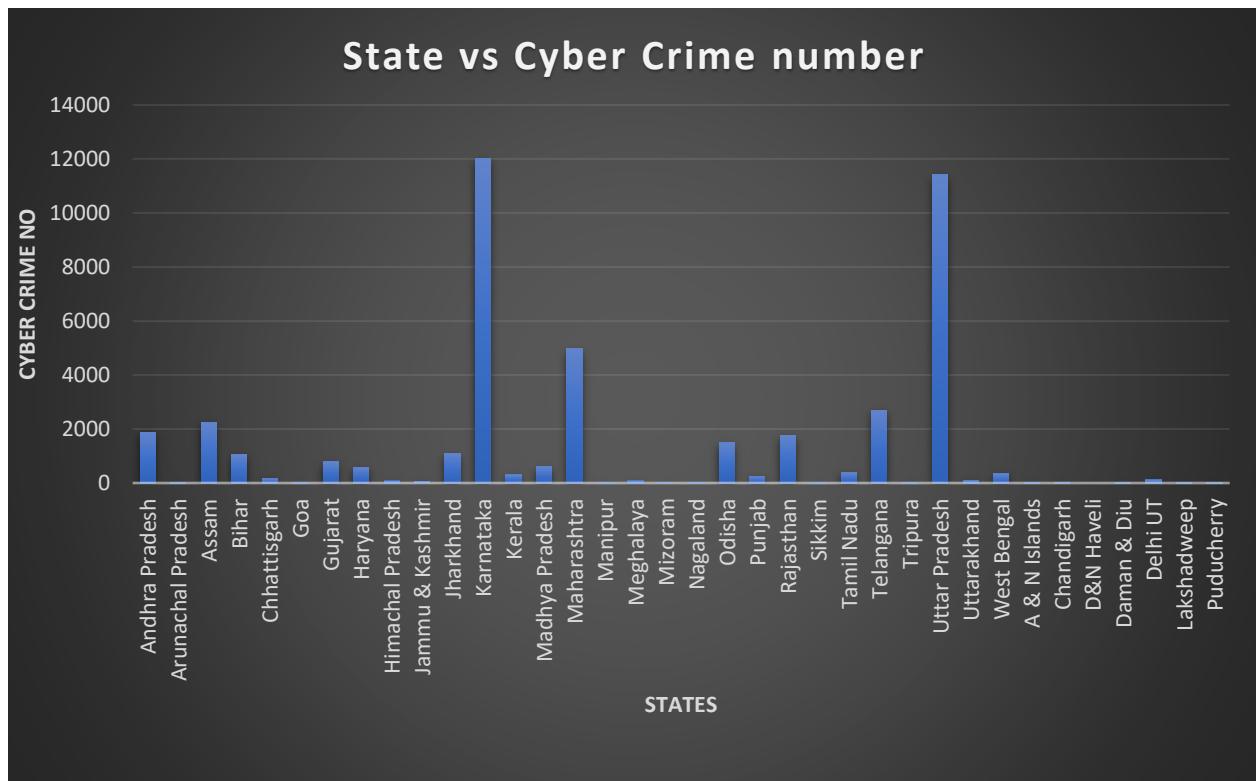


- Kerala has the highest cybercrime rate followed by Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

- The cybercrime rate in Kerala is comparatively much higher than in Telangana.



Karnataka covers 18.2% of the cybercrime rate followed by Telangana which covers 7.2% out of the whole.



Karnataka has the highest number of cybercrimes followed by Uttar Pradesh in the year 2019.

◆ **To find out whether the motives**

- **Cyber Pornography**
- **Cyberstalking**
- **Fake Profile**
- **Cyber Blackmailing is distributed equally against women and children.**

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of Cyber Crime against women is the same across categories of the group.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.
2	The distribution of Cyber pornography is the same across categories of the group.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

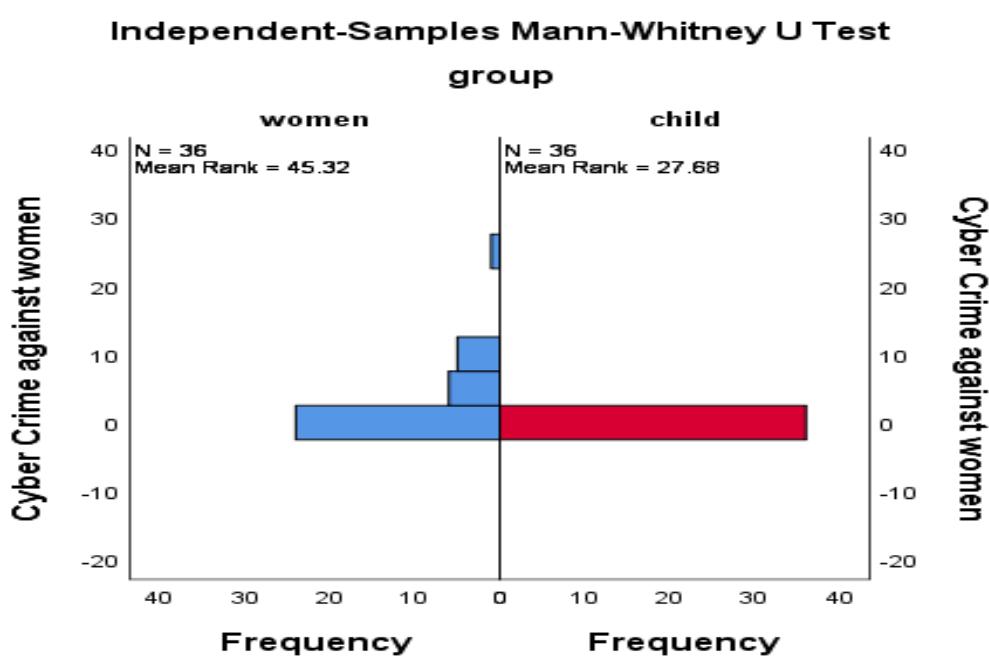
3	The distribution of Cyberstalking is the same across categories of the group.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.001	Reject the null hypothesis.
4	The distribution of the Fake profile is the same across categories of the group.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

♦ Cyber Crime against women across group

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

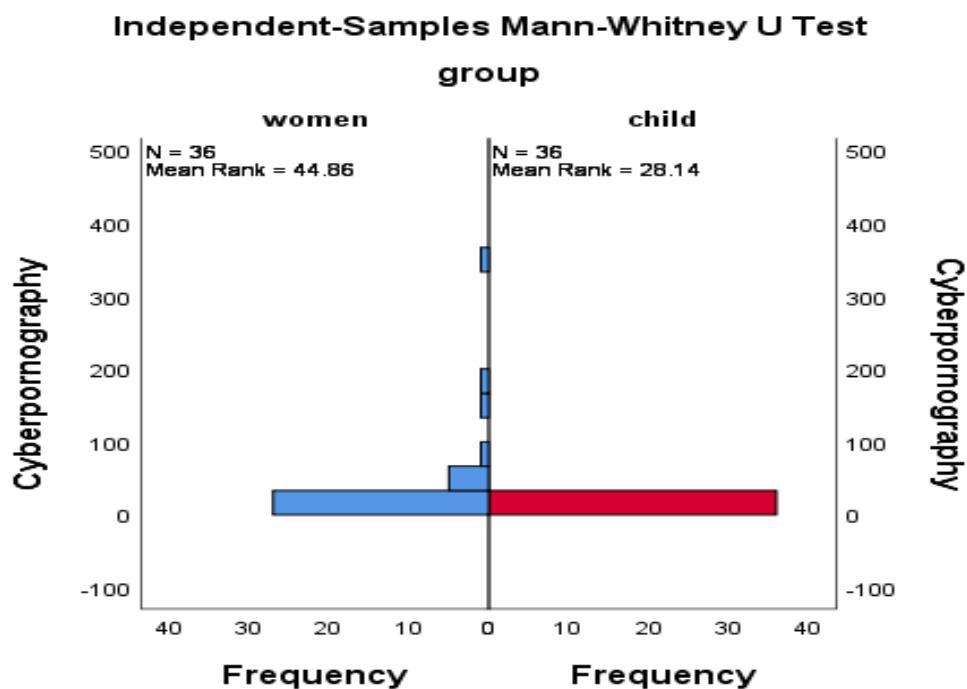
Total N	72
Mann-Whitney U	330.500
Wilcoxon W	996.500
Test Statistic	330.500
Standard Error	71.259
Standardized Test Statistic	-4.456
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000



Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

Total N	72
Mann-Whitney U	347.000
Wilcoxon W	1013.000
Test Statistic	347.000
Standard Error	86.313
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.487
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

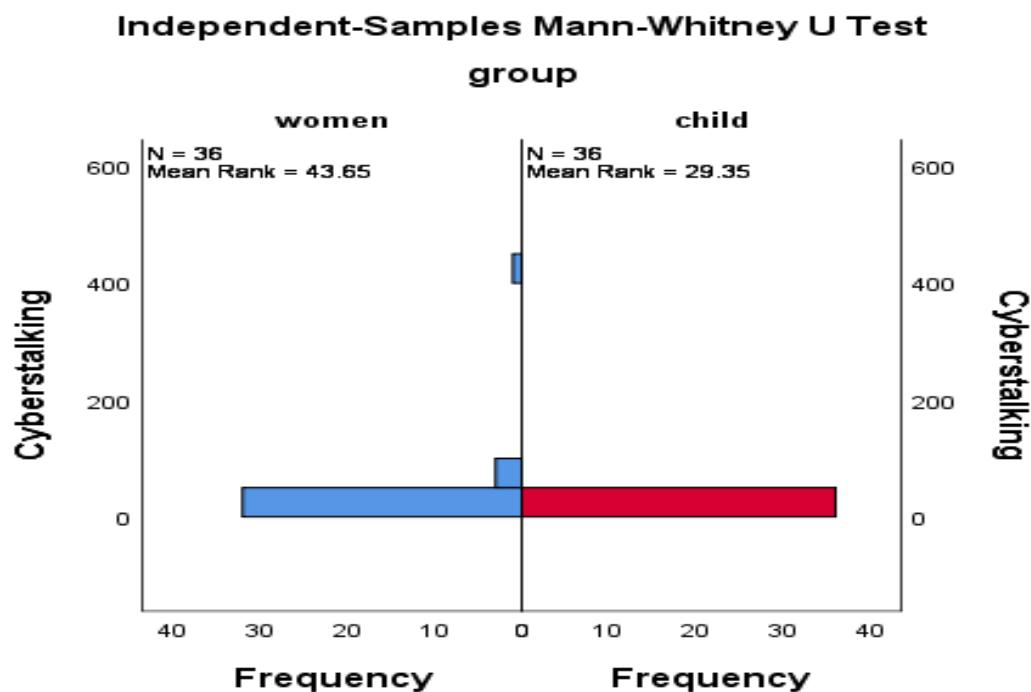
Cyber pornography across the group



♦ Cyberstalking across group

Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

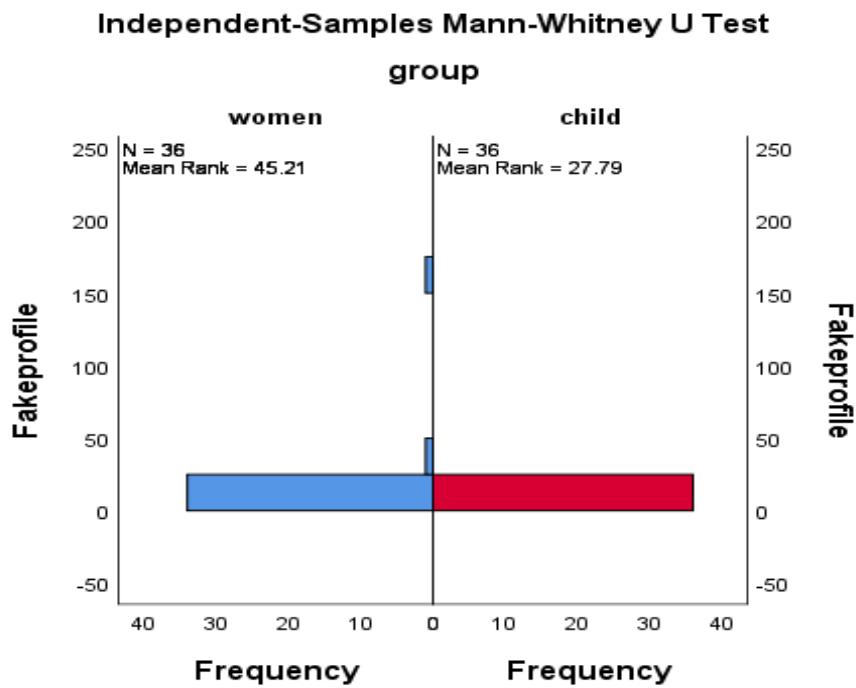
Total N	72
Mann-Whitney U	390.500
Wilcoxon W	1056.500
Test Statistic	390.500
Standard Error	80.115
Standardized Test Statistic	-3.214
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.001



♦ Fake profile across the group

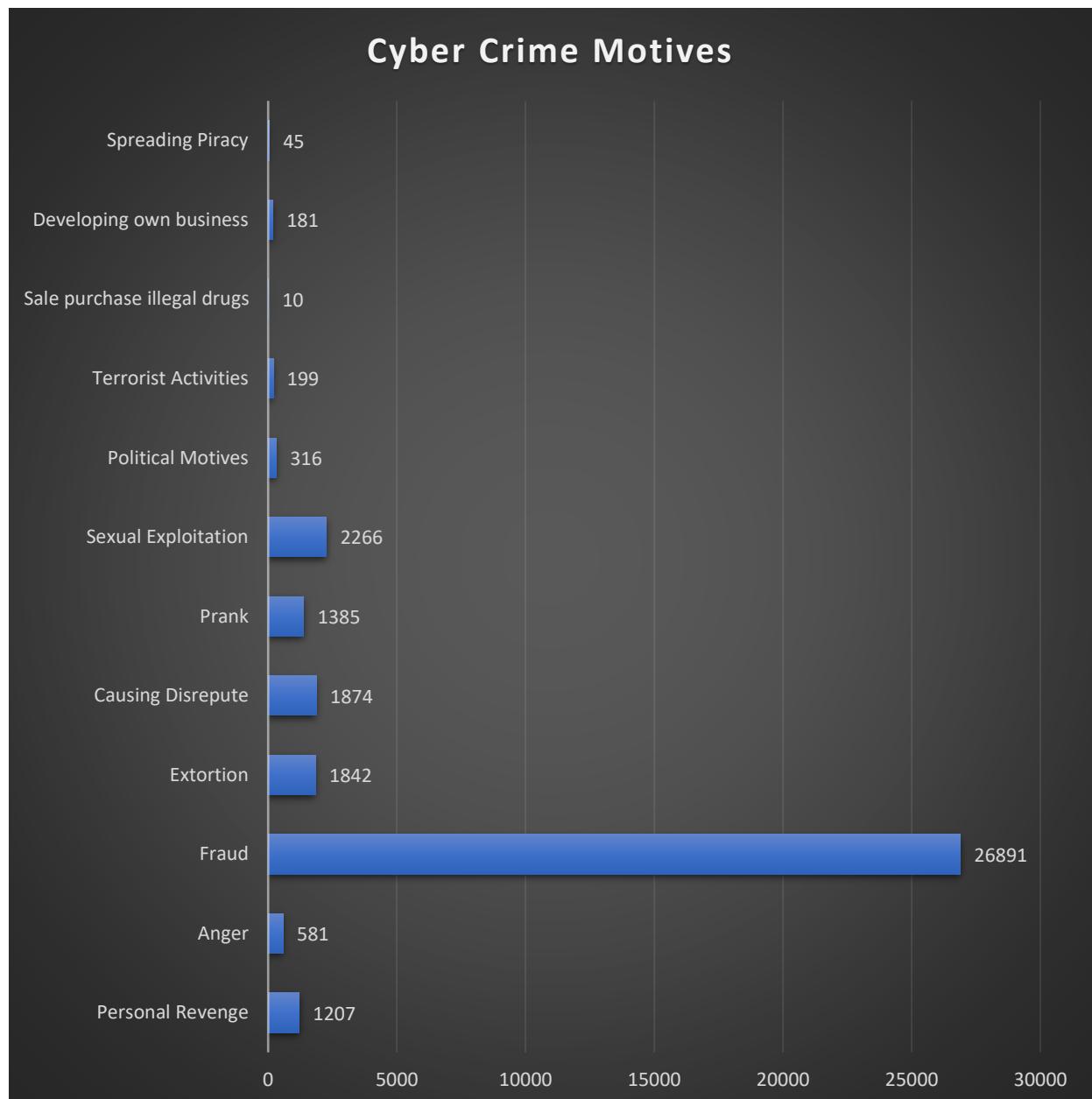
Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test Summary

Total N	72
Mann-Whitney U	334.500
Wilcoxon W	1000.500
Test Statistic	334.500
Standard Error	68.818
Standardized Test Statistic	-4.556
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000



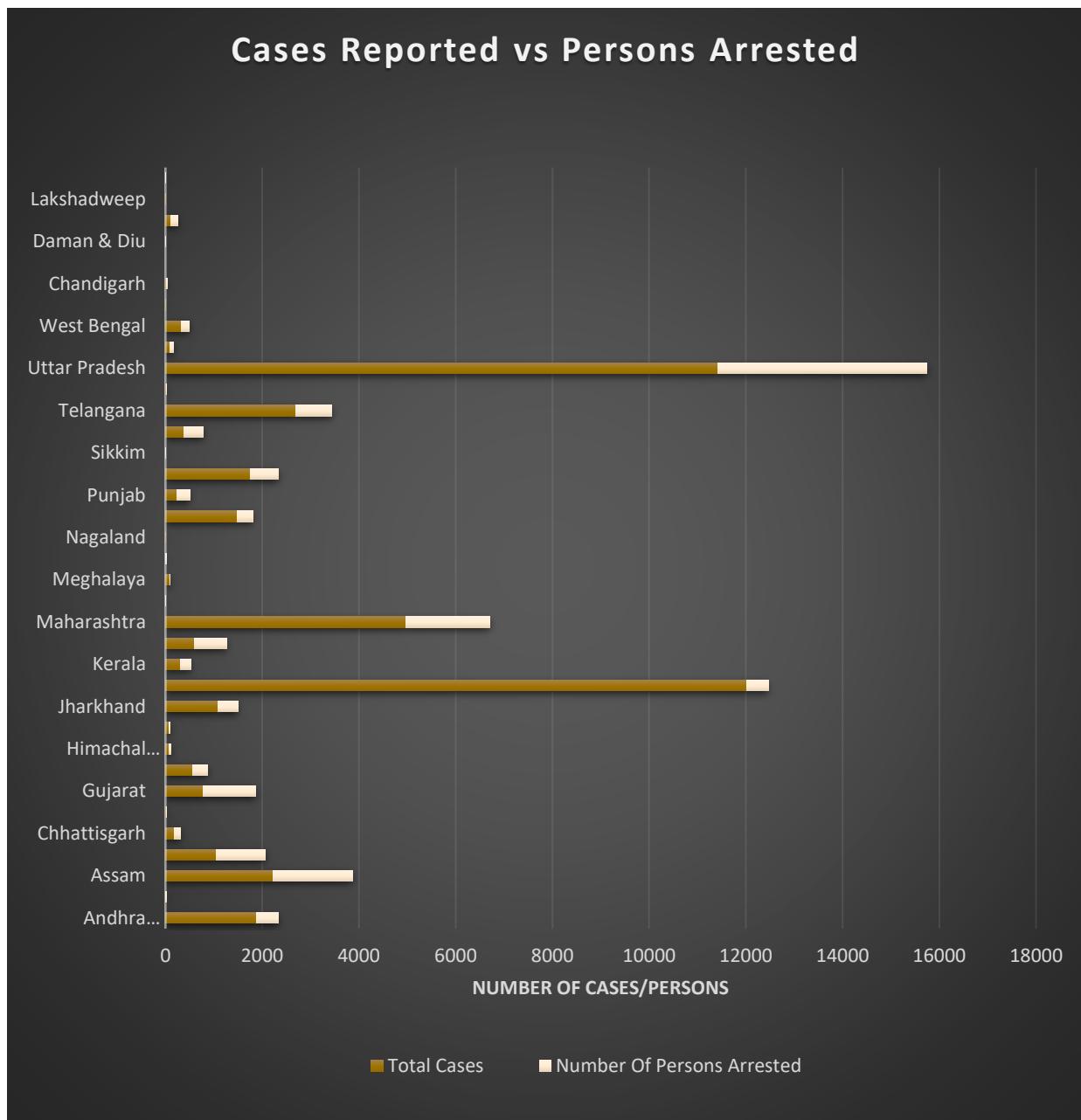
Thus, the cases corresponding to different motives are not distributed equally across women and children.

♦ Cyber Crime Motives



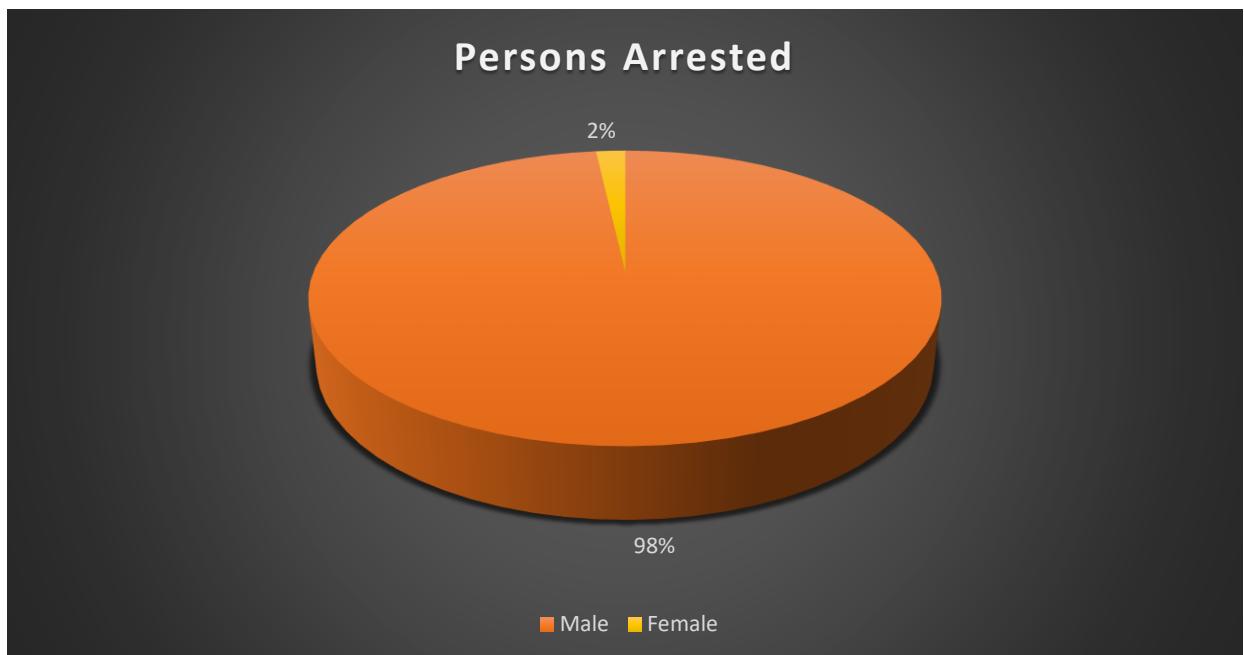
The major motive behind cybercrime motive is Fraud.

♦ Cases Reported vs Persons Arrested



The graph depicts that number of persons arrested is much lower than the total cases reported. While the highest number of cybercrime cases were reported in Kerala and the total number of persons arrested are negligible, followed by Uttar Pradesh.

◆ Persons Arrested

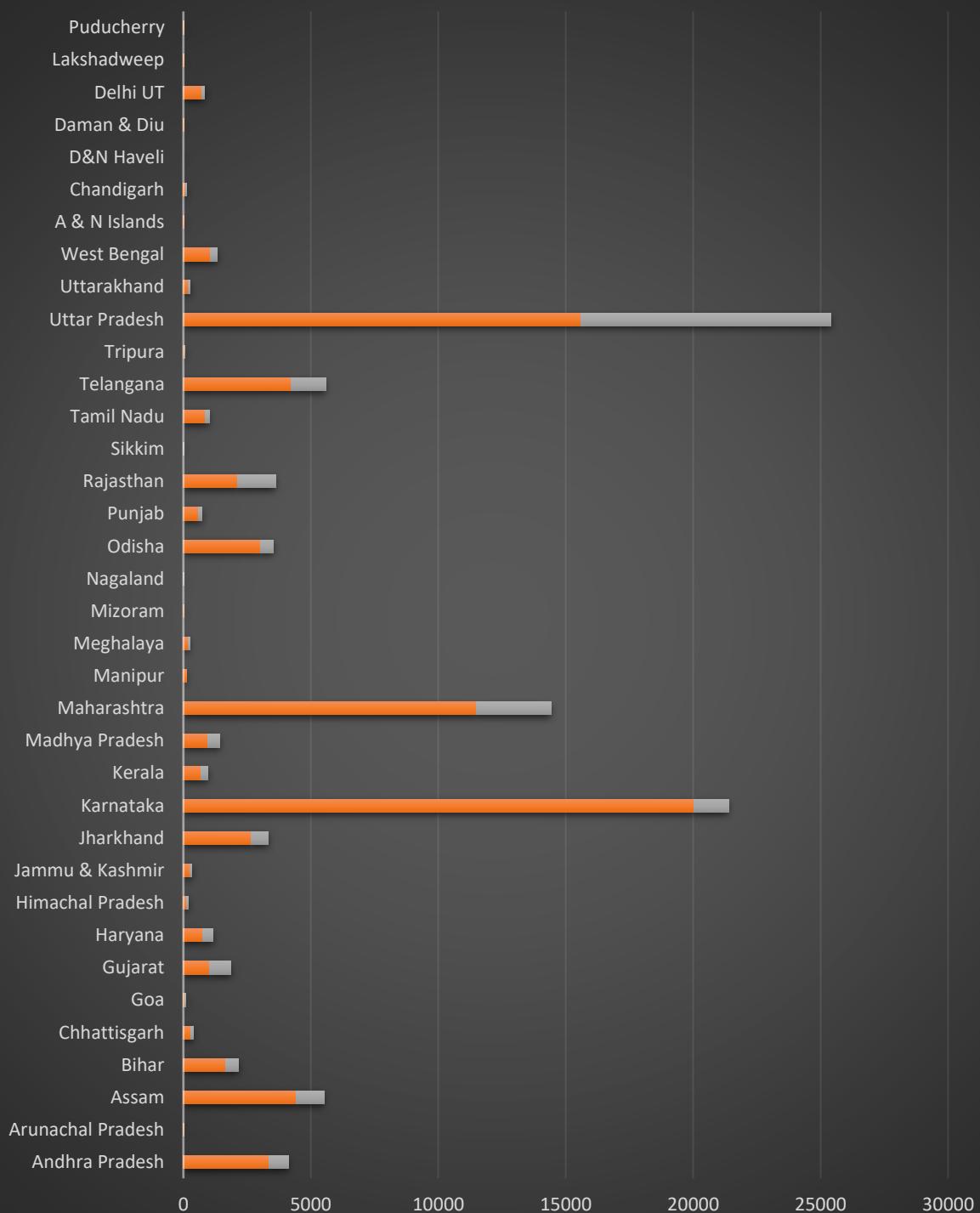


Among all the persons arrested, only 2% is covered by females which is negligible in front of the percentage covered by men. That means in cybercrime cases, the most suspected sex is male.

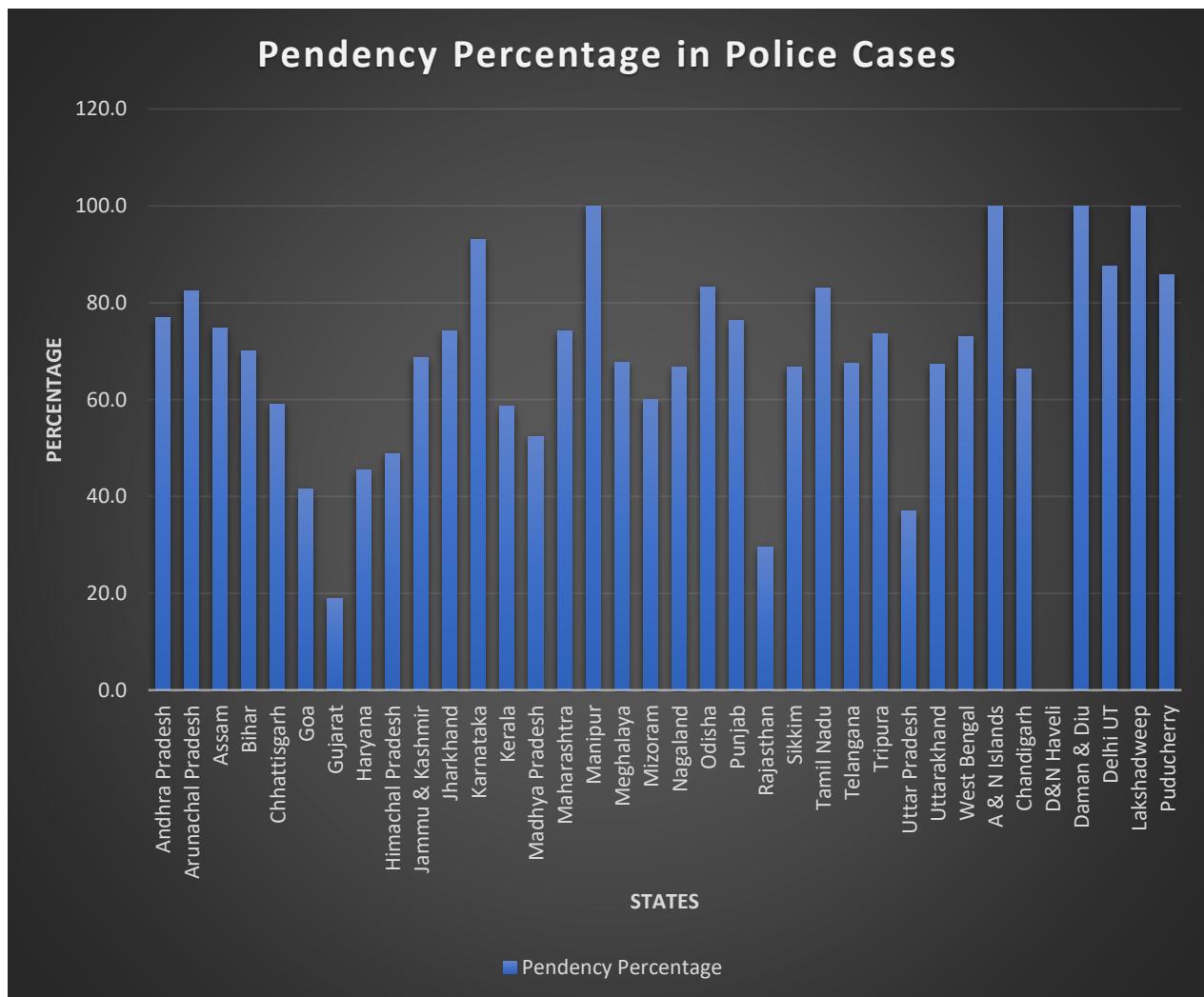
◆ Police Disposal

- Karnataka reported the highest number of cybercrime cases for investigation but only a few were disposed of by the police.
- Followed by Uttar Pradesh but here cases disposed off by police have a decent ratio with total cases for investigation.

Cases for investigation vs Disposal by police

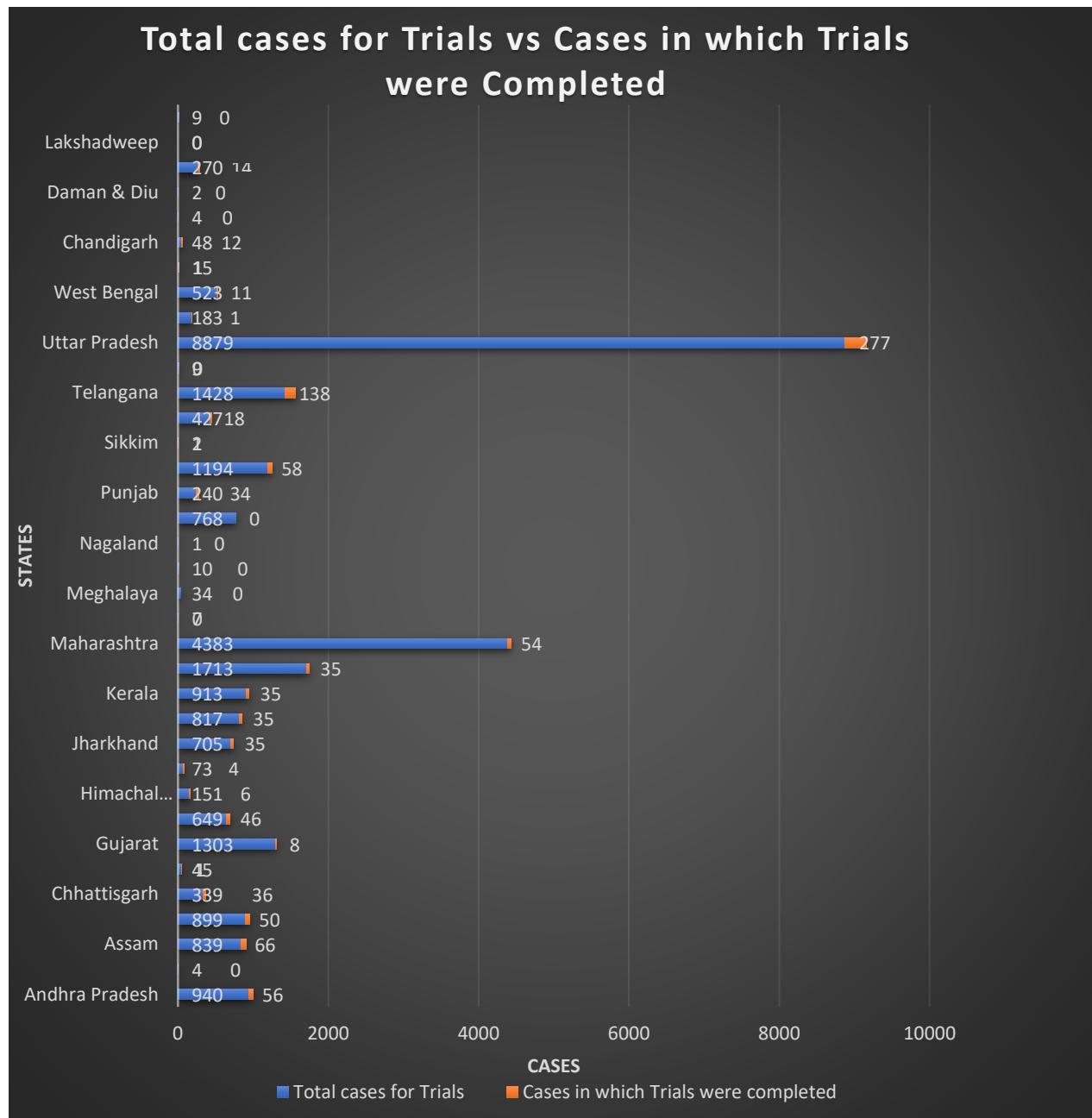


◆ Pendency Percentage in Police Cases



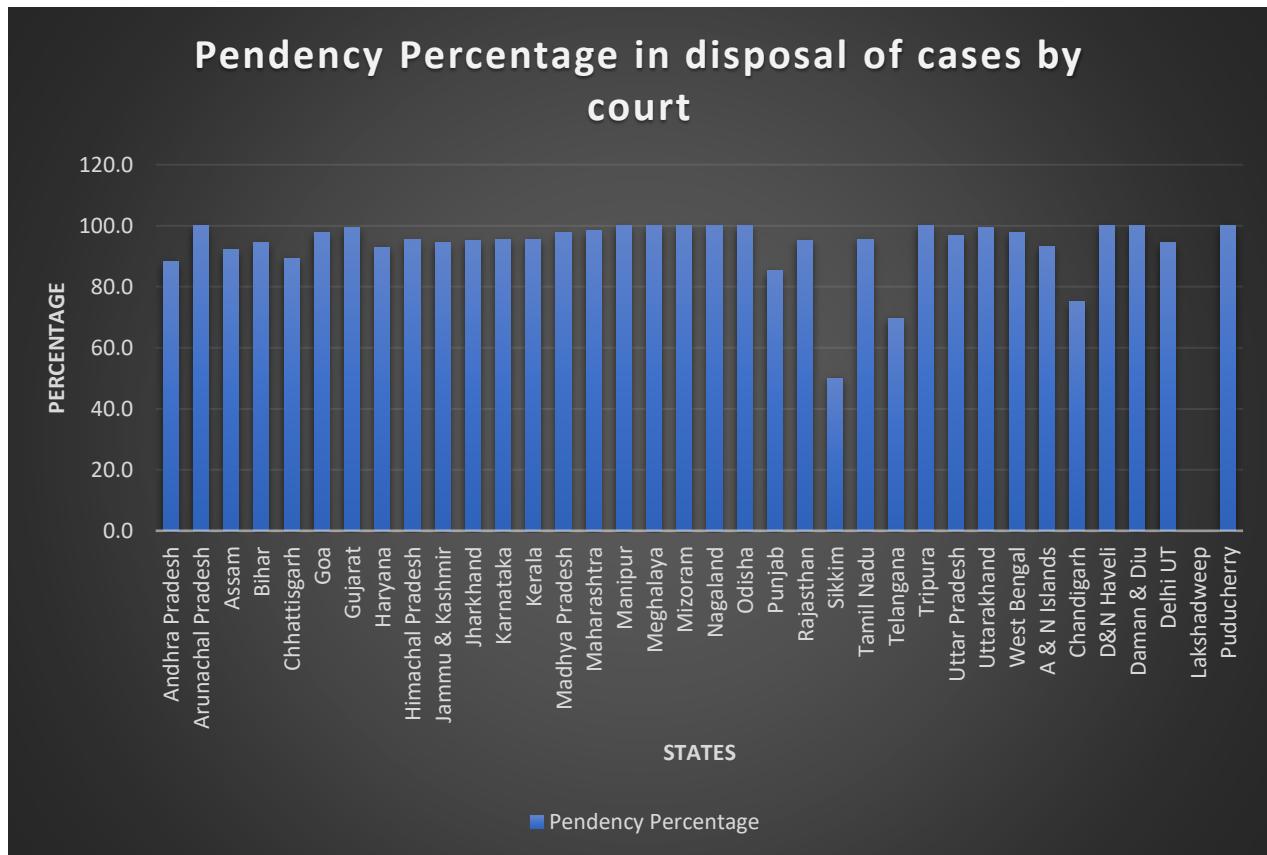
- The graph depicts that the pendency percentage of police cases are higher in almost all states.
- Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep have the highest police pendency percentage followed by Delhi.

◆ Total cases for Trials vs Cases in which Trials were Completed



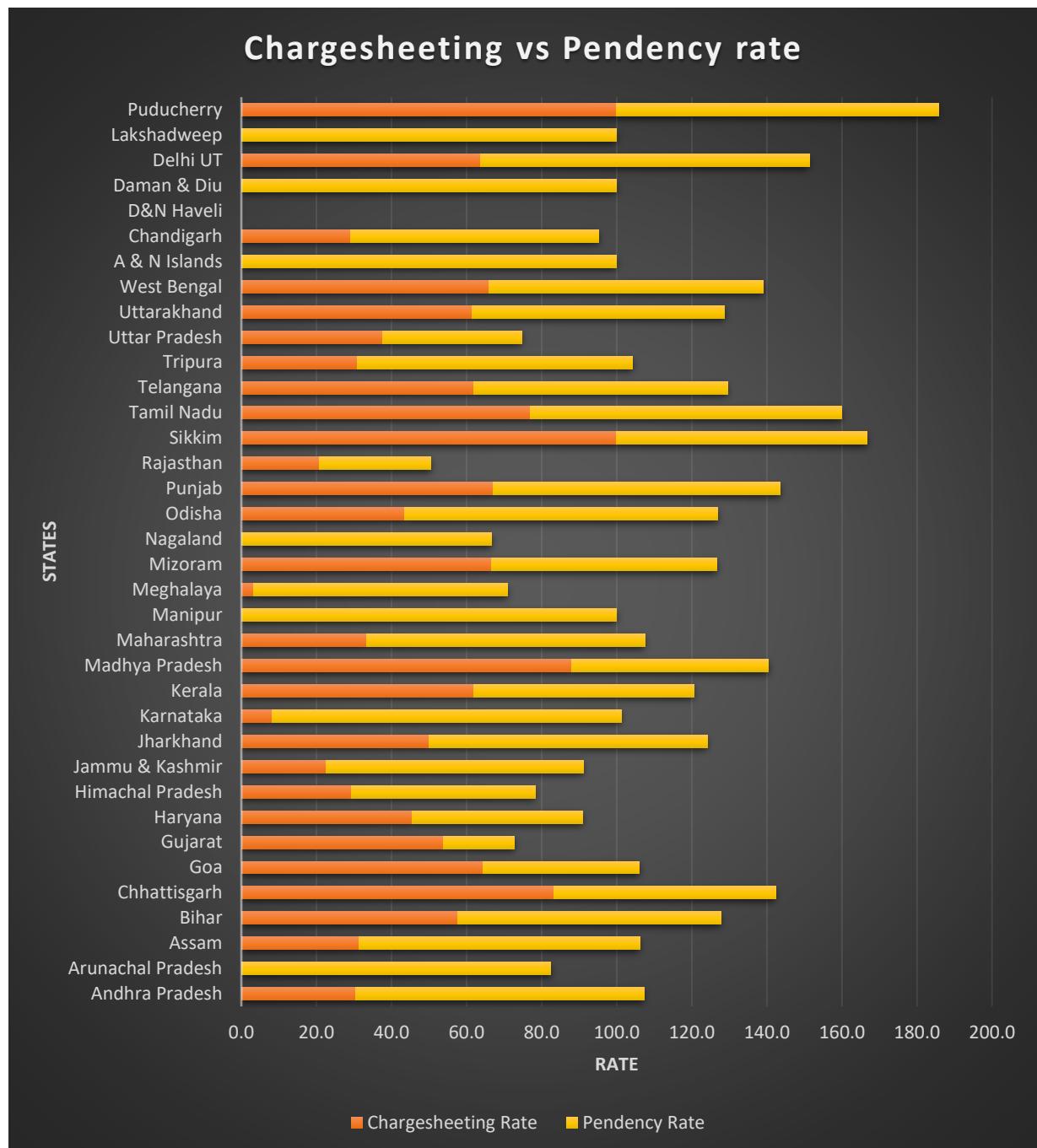
- Uttar Pradesh had the highest number of cases for court trials but only in a few cases trials were completed. That means we have a large number of cases for court trials but they take many years to complete.

◆ Pendency Percentage in the disposal of cases by court



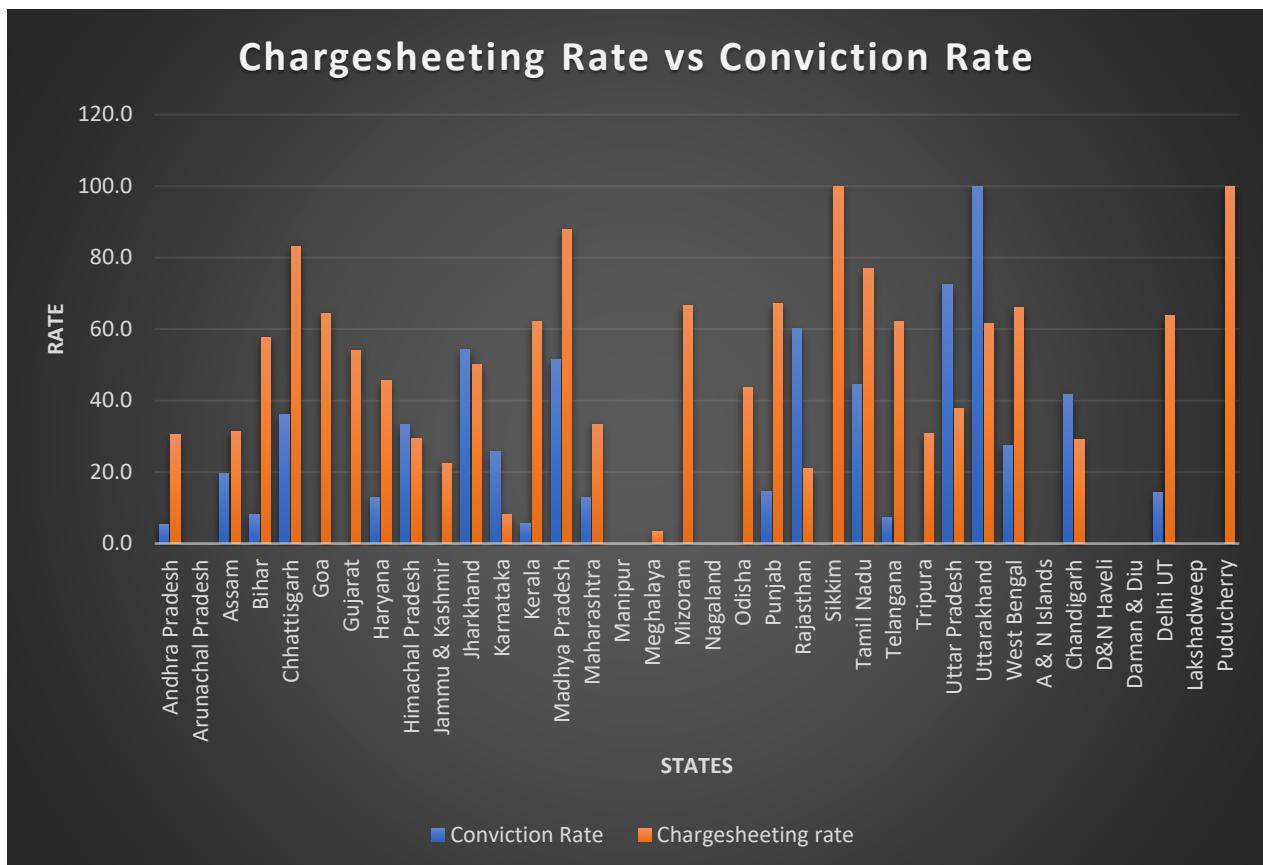
- The graph indicates that all states have a similar higher pendency percentage in the disposal of cases by the court. That depicts the pressure on the judiciary system or less numb of judges for a large number of cases.
- Sikkim has the lowest pendency percentage.

◆ Charge sheeting vs Pendency rate



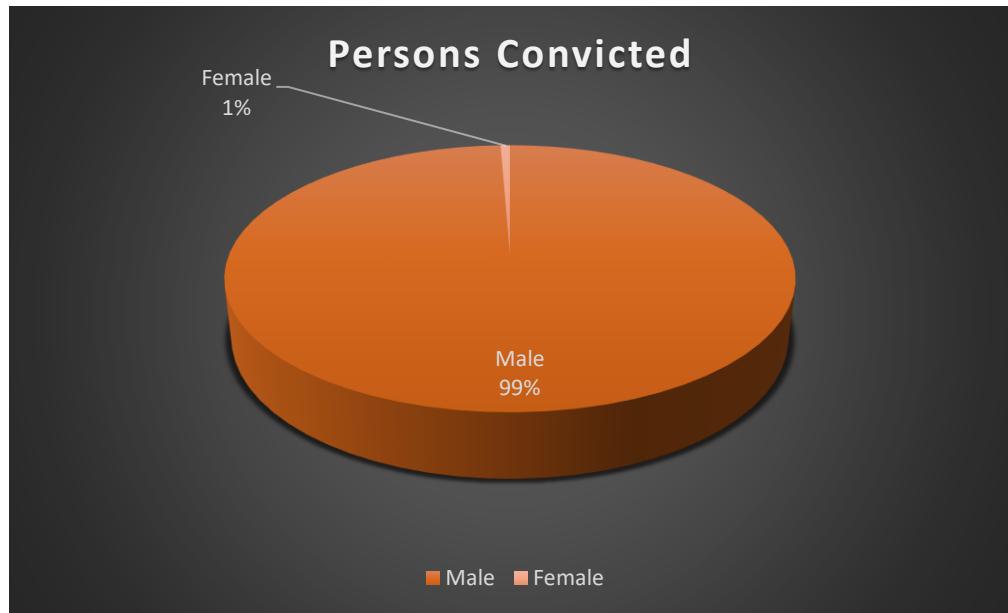
- ◆ The graph depicts that mostly in all states, the pendency rate is much higher than the charge sheeting rate. The highest pendency rates are in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep while they are having negligible charge sheeting rates.

◆ Charge sheeting Rate vs Conviction Rate



The charge sheeting rate is highest in Sikkim and Puducherry but the conviction rate is negligible which means in these states charge sheets are filed but either the accused were later not found guilty or no conclusion was made at the end.

♦ Persons Convicted



99% of cybercrimes are convicted by males.

♦ To find out whether there is any linear relationship between Persons Arrested and Persons Acquitted

		Correlations		
			Persons Arrested	Persons Acquitted
Spearman's rho	Persons Arrested	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.855**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	39	39
	Persons Acquitted	Correlation Coefficient	.855**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	39	39

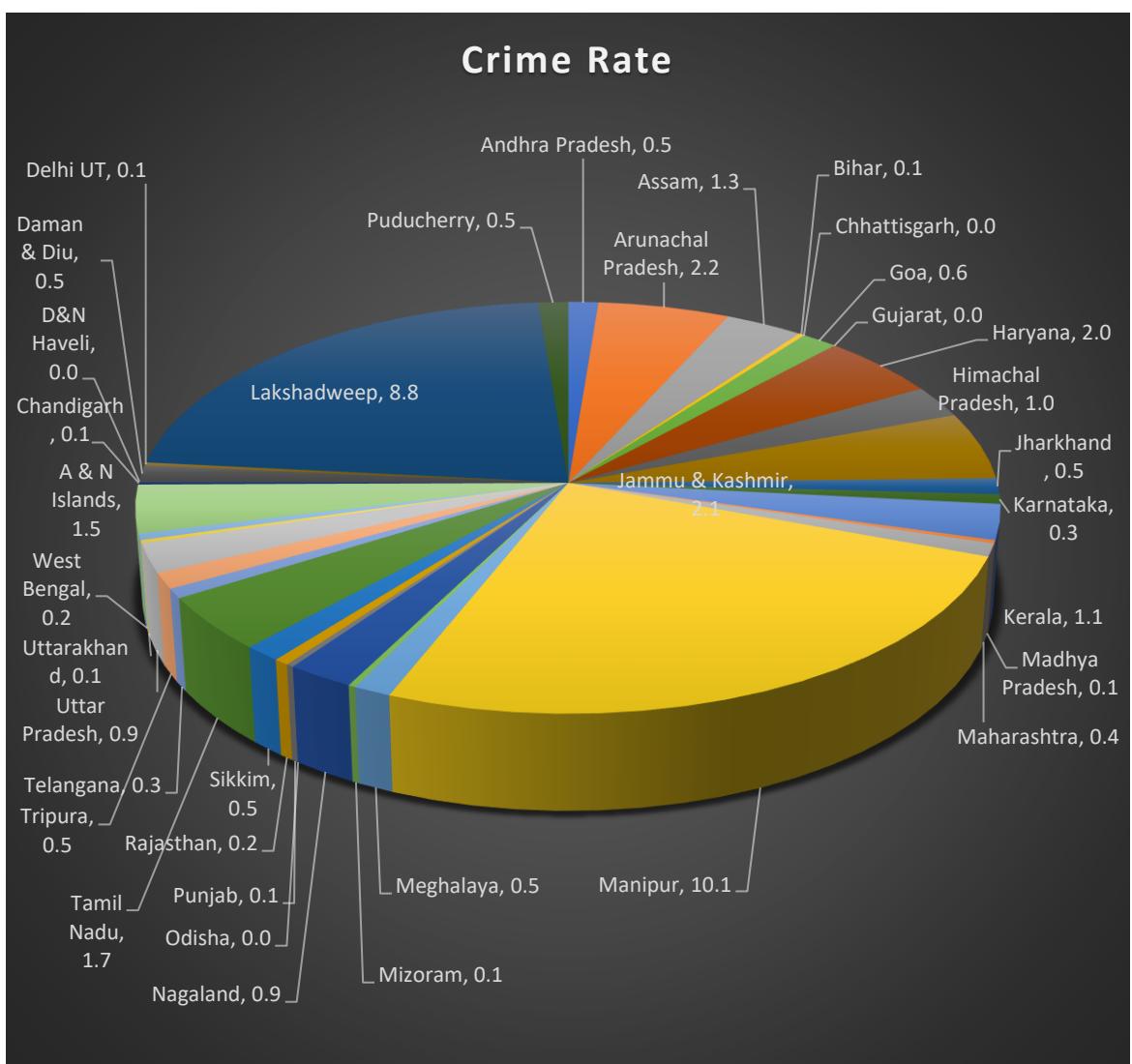
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

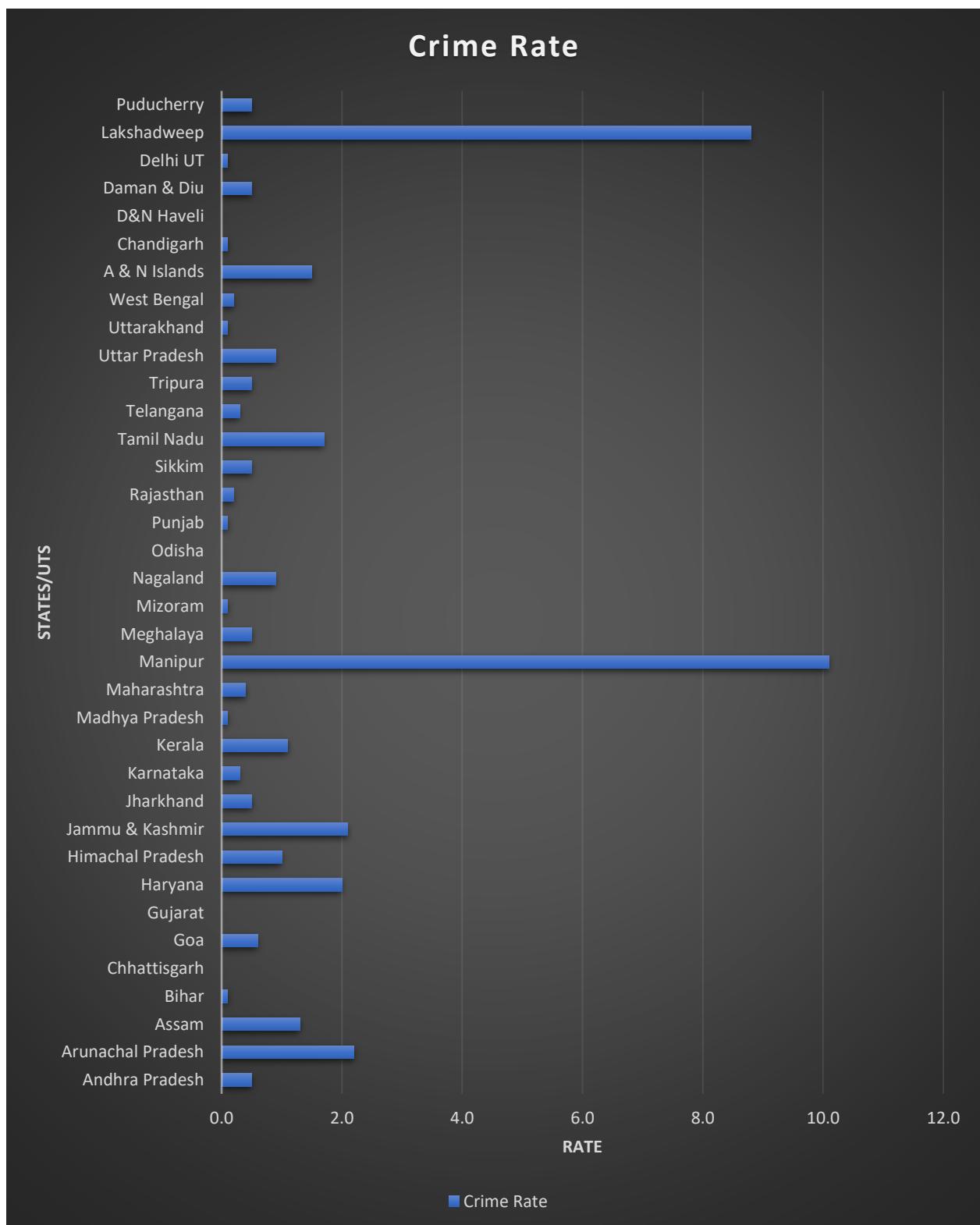
The correlation between persons arrested and persons acquitted is 0.855 which is very close to 1. That means the number of persons arrested increases, the number of acquitted persons also increases. The more people are arrested in cybercrime cases, the more people are not proven guilty.

Crime Against State

All crimes are treated as offences against the State, or government, insofar as these acts/actions disturb the public tranquillity, national integration and public order. But some criminal activities are directed against the existence of the state itself viz. treason and misprision of treason, sedition (and incitement to mutiny), offences involving official secrets, and acts of terrorism.

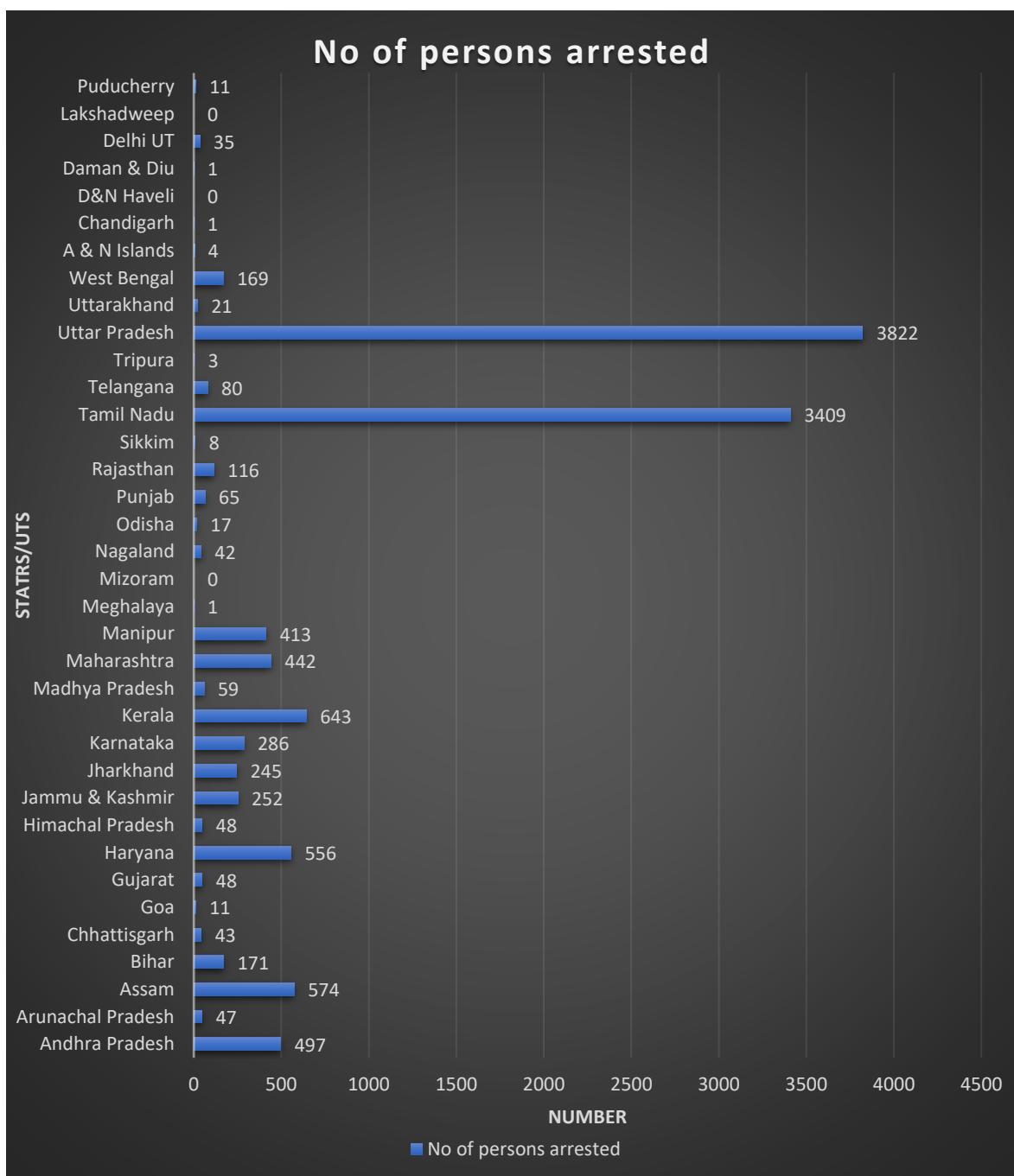
♦ CRIME RATE





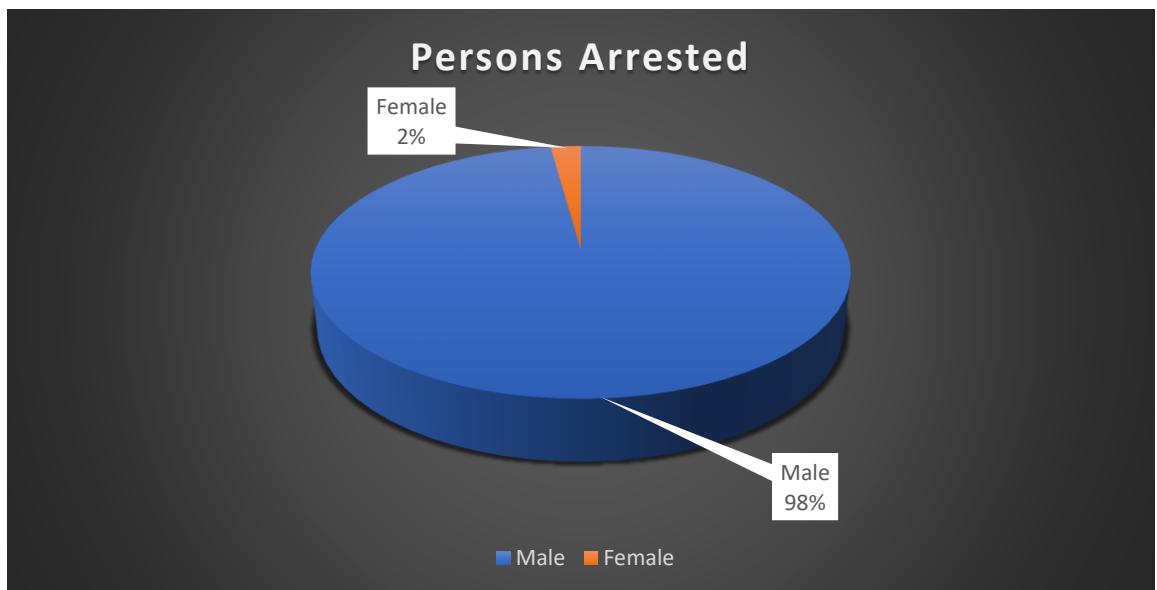
The maximum number of cases are reported in Uttar Pradesh.

◆ No of persons arrested



The highest no of persons arrested are in Uttar Pradesh and the minimum number is arrested in Daman and Diu.

♦ Persons Arrested



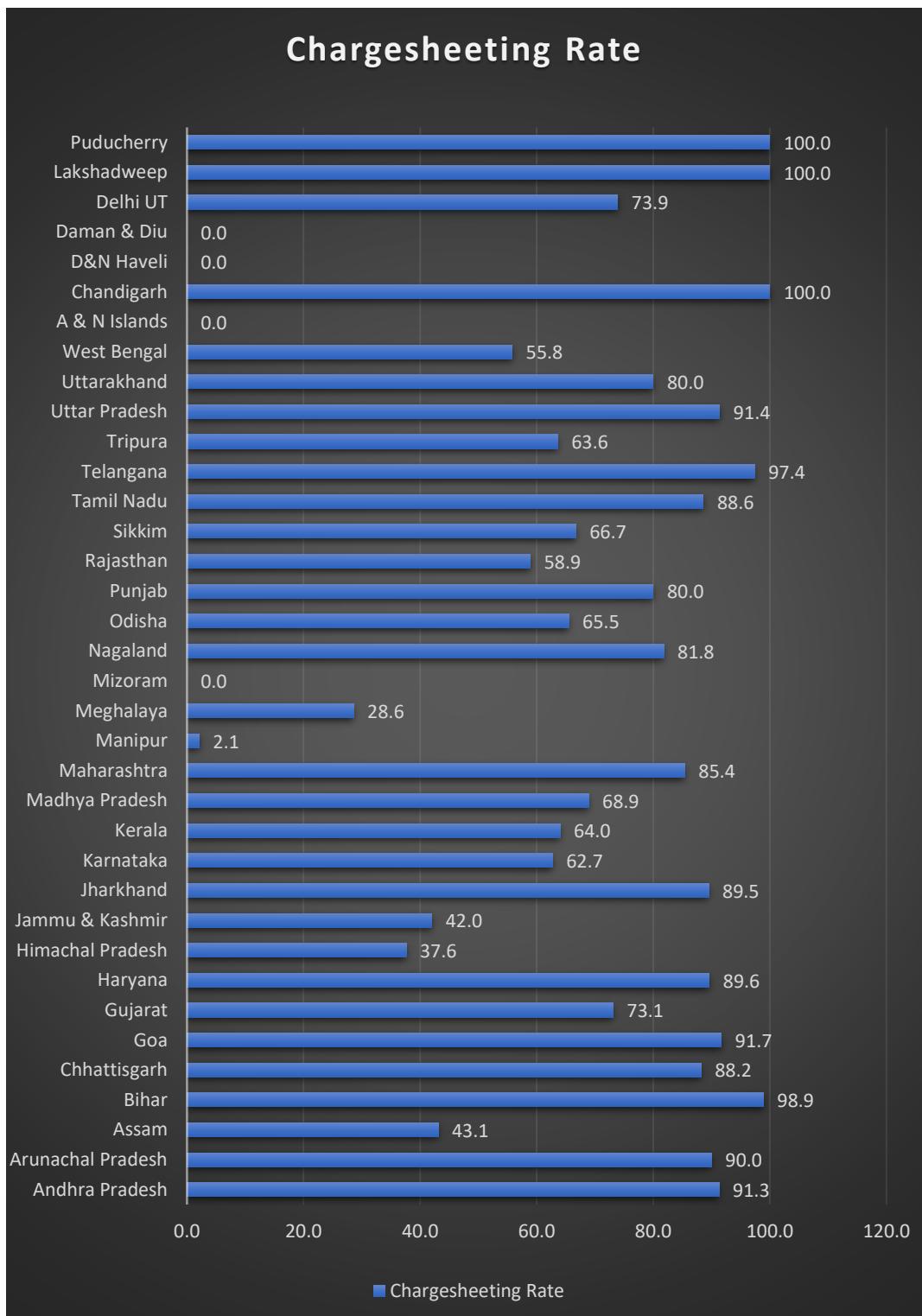
As the pie chart depicts 98% of males are arrested and 2 % of females are arrested.

♦ Persons Convicted



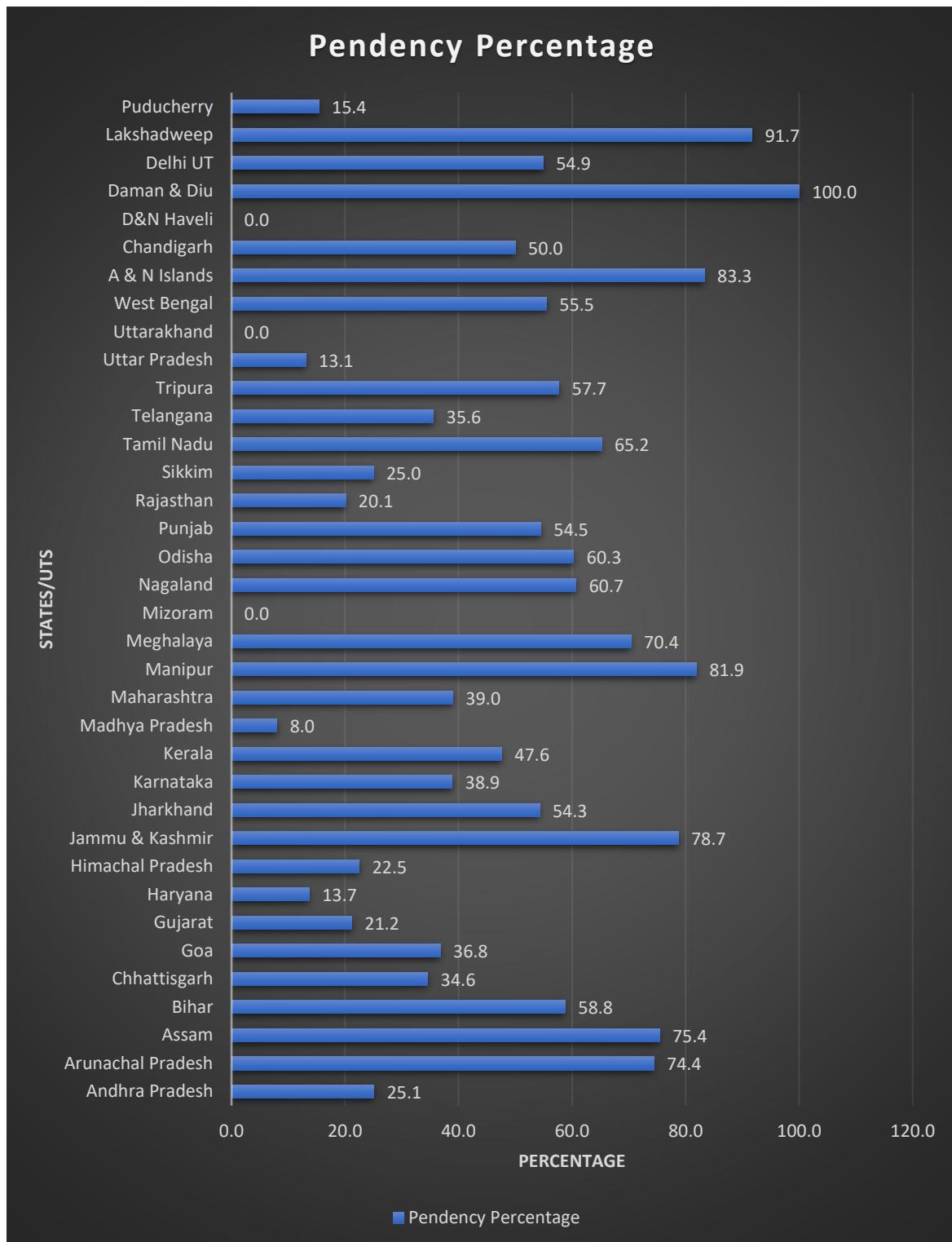
From the graph, we can see that 99% of males are convicted and the other 1% of females are convicted.

♦ Chargesheeting Rate



The highest charge-sheeted rate is shown by Lakshadweep and Puducherry and the lowest rate by Daman Diu and Delhi.

◆ Pendency Percentage

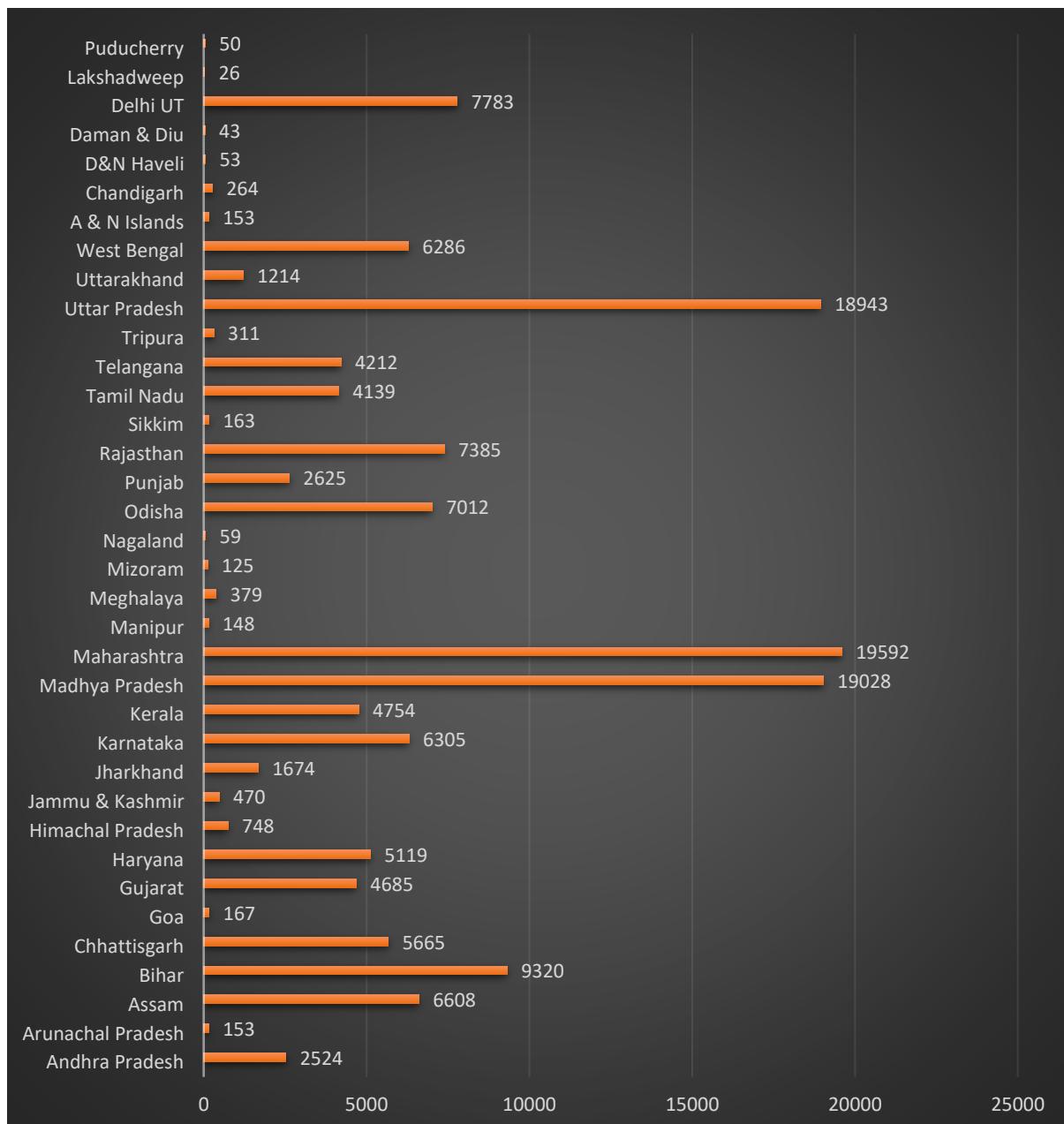


The highest pendency rate is of Arunachal Pradesh and the least is of D&N Haveli.

Crime Against Children

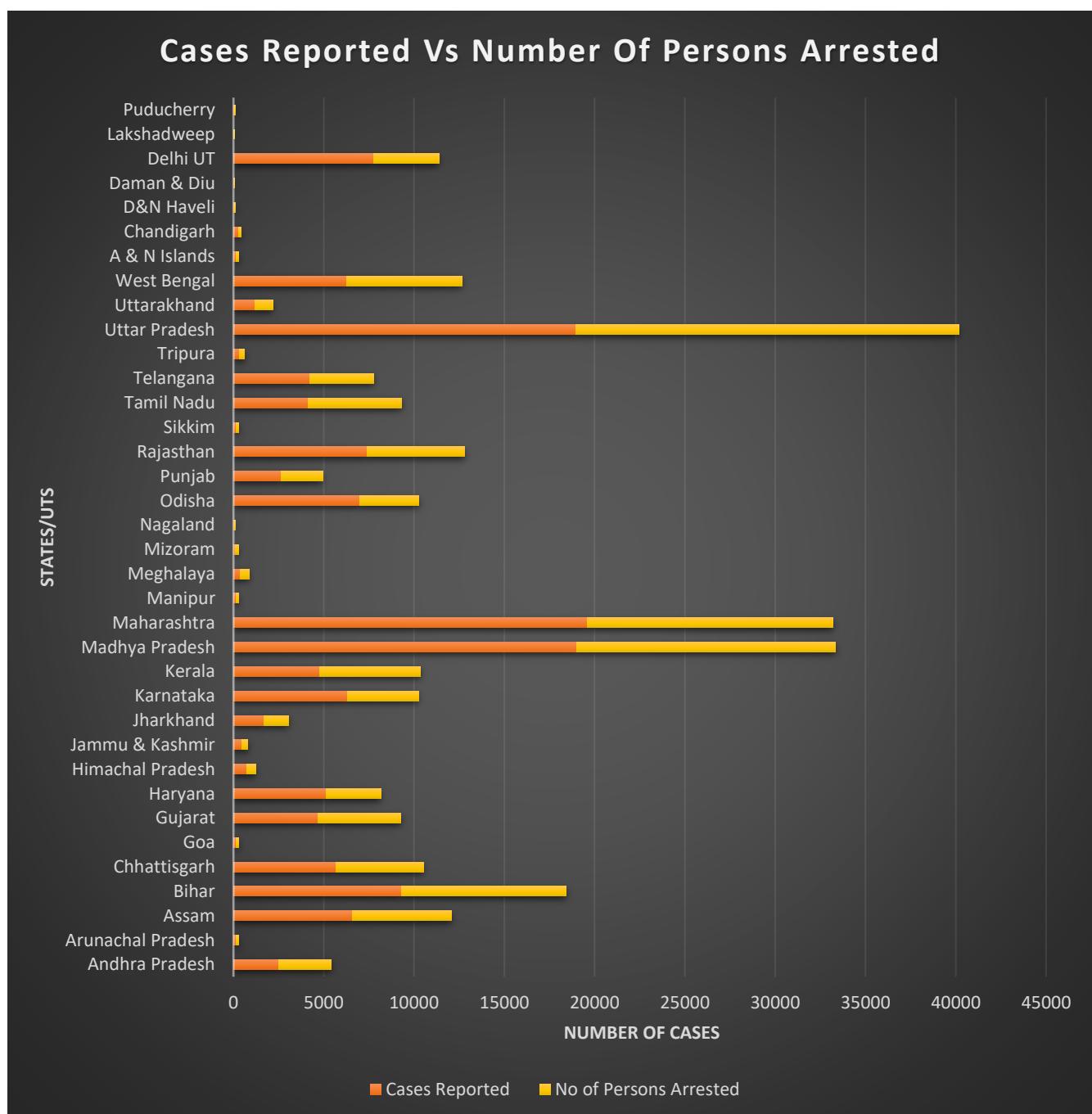
Crimes against children include physical and emotional abuse, neglect and exploitation, such as through child pornography or sex trafficking of minors. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims.

◆ Crime Rate



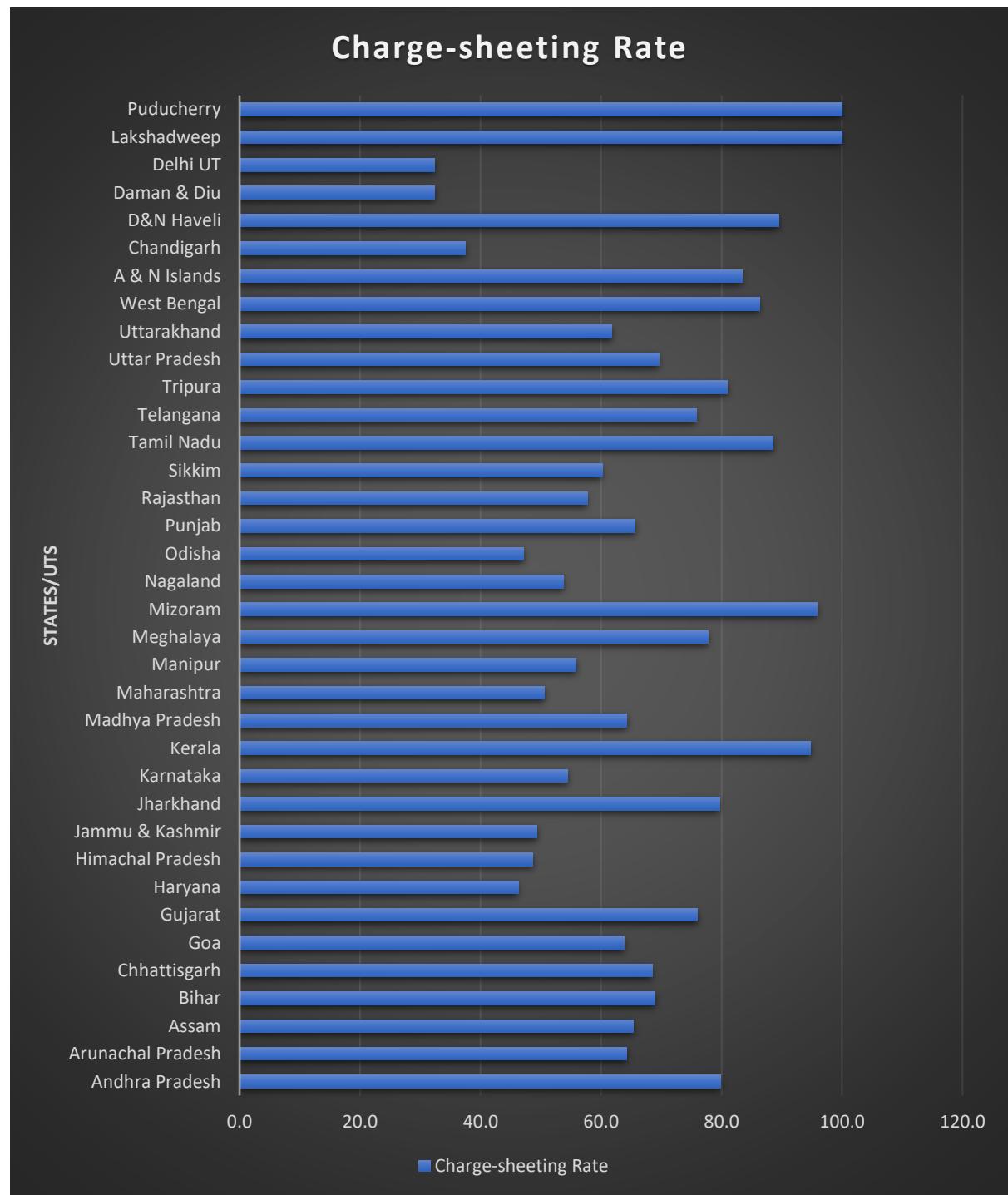
1. The maximum number of cases is in Maharashtra.
2. The minimum number of cases are in Nagaland.
3. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are also having many cases as compared to other states after Maharashtra.

◆ Cases reported and Persons arrested



1. Maximum number of persons are arrested in Andaman and Nicobar Island against the cases reported
2. And the least in number is Daman and Diu.
3. In maximum places, the persons arrested are less than the cases reported.

◆ **CHARGE SHEETING RATE**



1. Madhya Pradesh has topped in charge sheeting rate.
2. Daman and Diu are in the lowest positions in charge sheeting rate.

♦ Persons Arrested V/S Persons Acquitted

Correlations

			person acquitted	person arrested
Spearman's rho	person acquitted	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.874**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	36	36
	personarrested	Correlation Coefficient	.874**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	36	36

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

1. Since the data is not normally distributed, Spearman's rho correlation coefficient is used.
2. The correlation between the person acquitted and the person arrested is 0.874.
3. Hence, a linear relationship can be drawn between a person acquitted and a person arrested.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Percent
gender * age	26497	100.0%	0	0.0%	26497	100.0%

gender * age Crosstabulation

Count		age				Total
		Below 6 years	6 to 12 years	12 to 16 years	16 to 18	
gender	Male	23	113	97	35	268
	Female	686	2514	9318	13711	26229

Total	709	2627	9415	13746	26497
-------	-----	------	------	-------	-------

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	397.984 ^a	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	291.849	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	314.714	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	26497		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.17.

Nonparametric Tests

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of A is the same across categories of B.	Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .050.

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test

A across B

Independent-Samples Kruskal-Wallis Test Summary

Total N	144
Test Statistic	20.366 ^a
Degree Of Freedom	3
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

a. The test statistic is adjusted for ties.

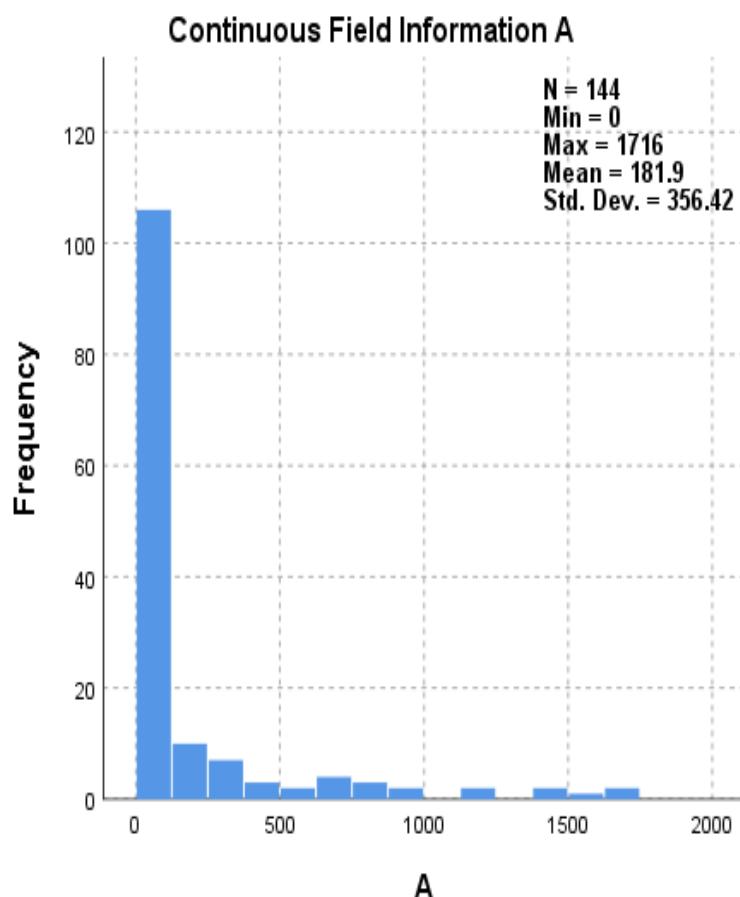
Pairwise Comparisons of B

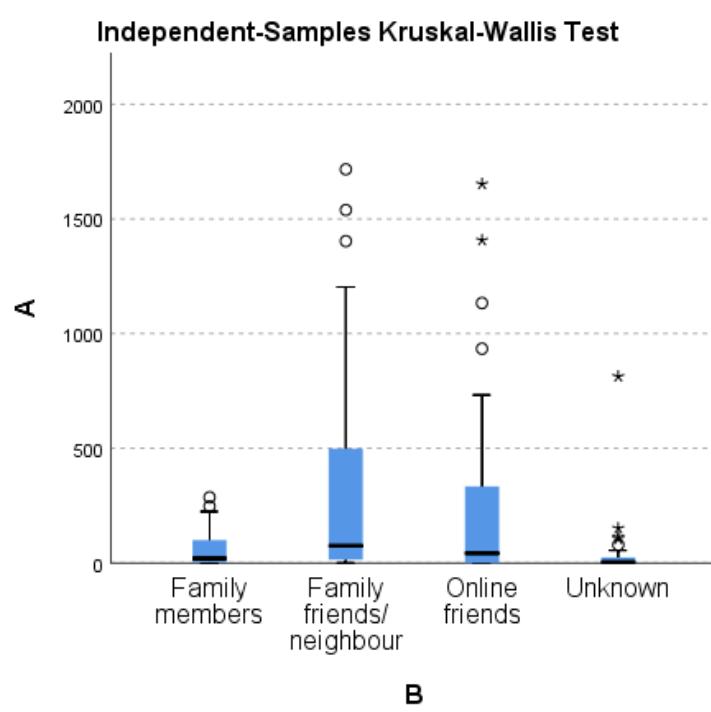
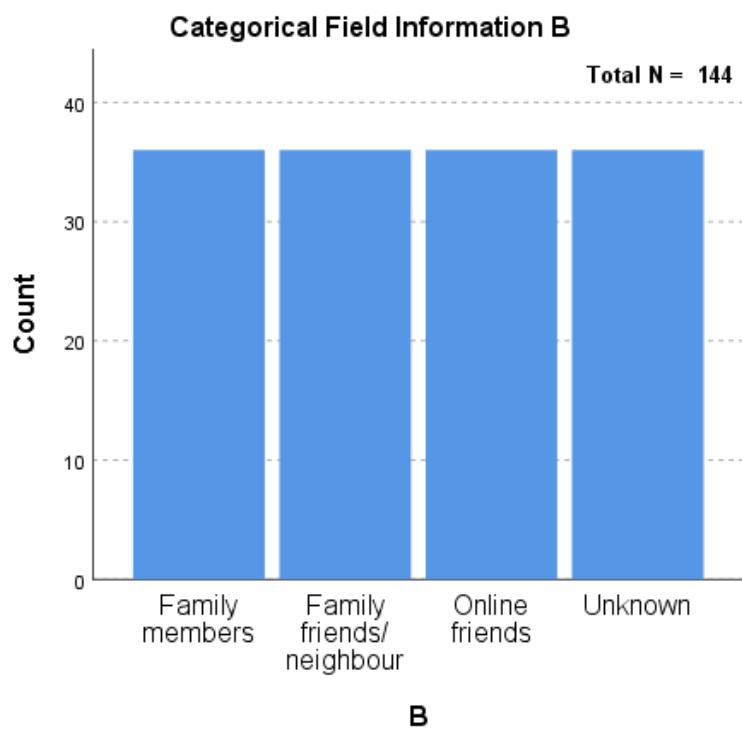
Sample 1-Sample 2	Test Statistic	Std. Error	Std. Test	Sig.	Adj. Sig. ^a	v
			Statistic			
Unknown-Family members	17.556	9.798	1.792	.073	.439	
Unknown-Online friends	27.875	9.798	2.845	.004	.027	
Unknown-Family friends/ neighbour	42.958	9.798	4.385	.000	.000	
Family members-Online friends	-10.319	9.798	-1.053	.292	1.000	
Family members-Family friends/ neighbour	-25.403	9.798	-2.593	.010	.057	
Online friends-Family friends/ neighbour	15.083	9.798	1.540	.124	.742	

Each row tests the null hypothesis that the Sample 1 and Sample 2 distributions are the same.

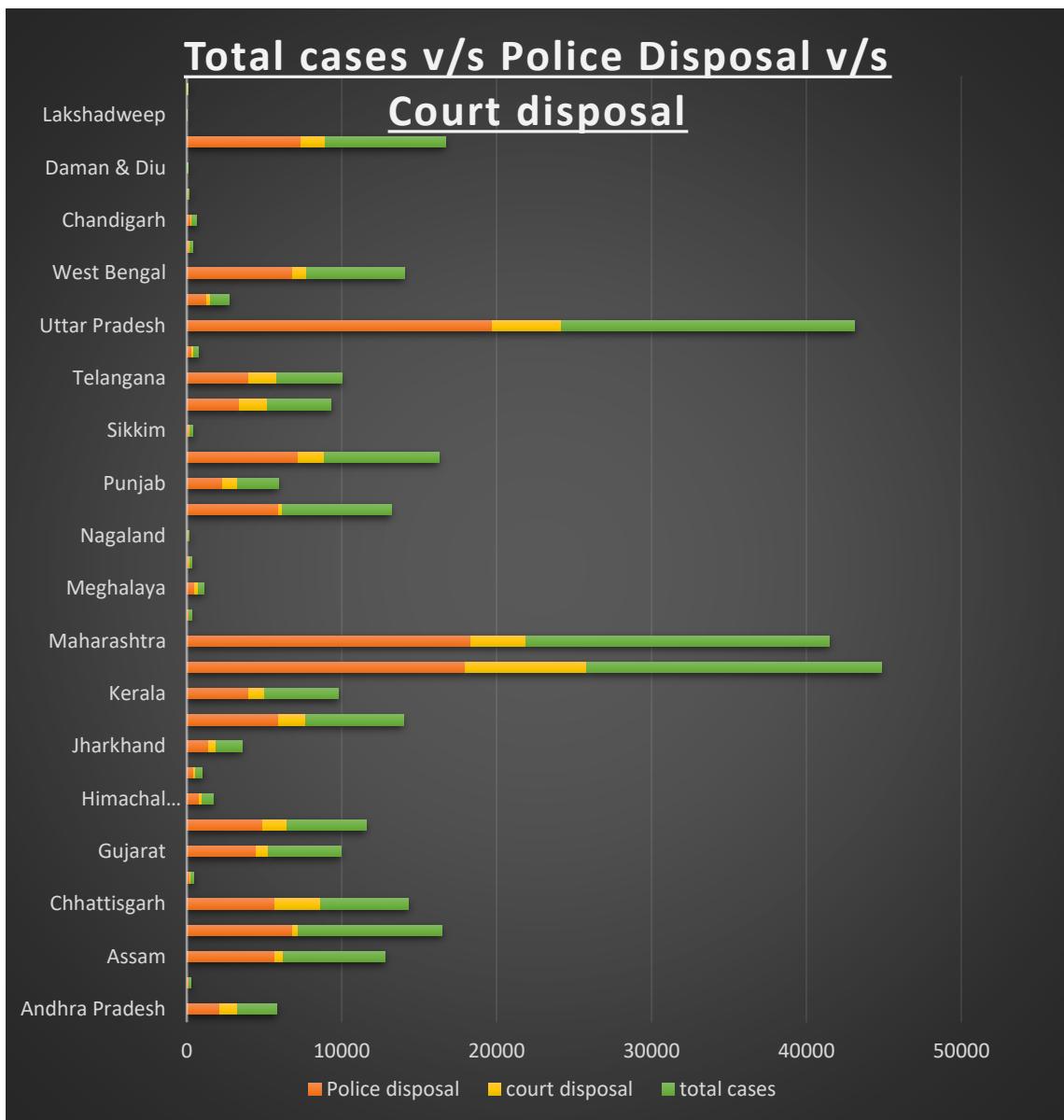
Asymptotic significances (2-sided tests) are displayed. The significance level is .05.

a. Significance values have been adjusted by the Bonferroni correction for multiple tests.





♦ Total cases v/s Police Disposal v/s Court disposal

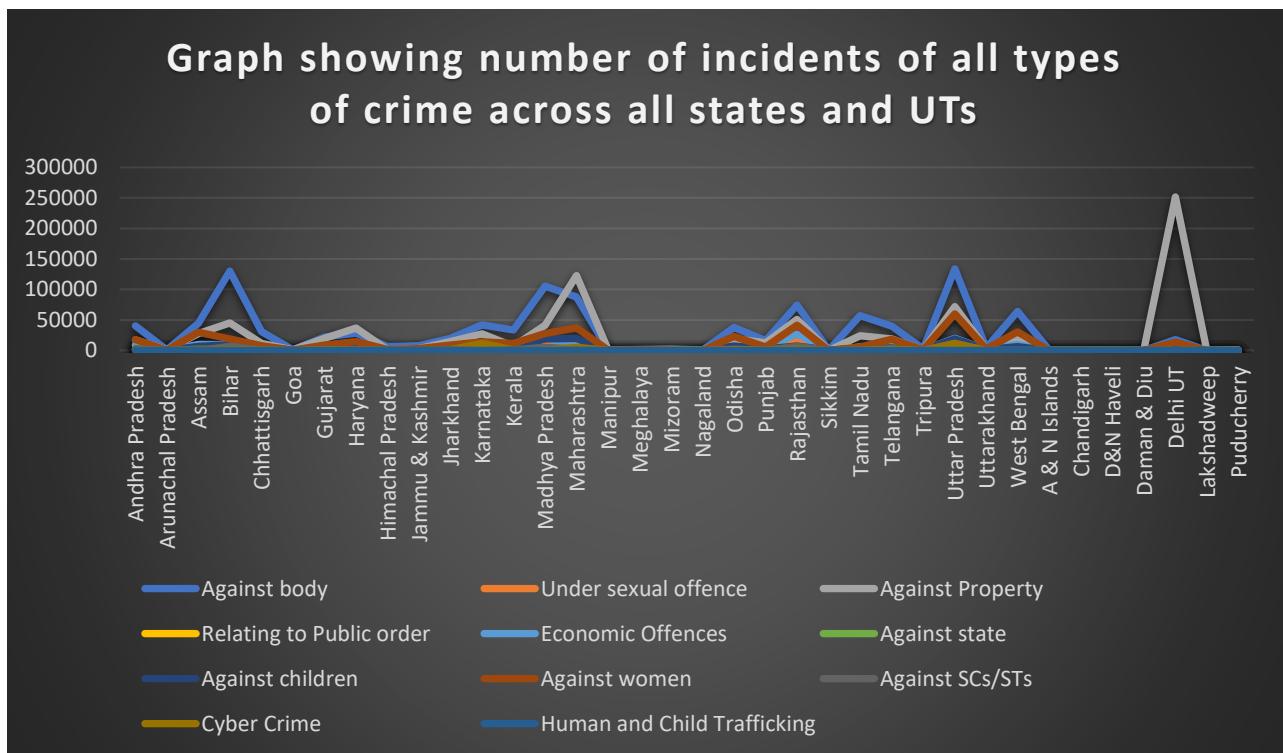


1. Madhya Pradesh has topped in charge sheeting the number of cases against total IPC crimes.
2. Daman and Diu are in the lowest positions in charge of sheeting the cases.
3. The minimum pendency rate is of Andaman & Nicobar Island.

4. The maximum pendency rate is of Lakshadweep.
5. The Maximum number of cases disposed off by police is in Uttar Pradesh and the minimum number of cases is in Lakshadweep.
6. The maximum and the minimum number of cases disposed off by court are in Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep as well respectively.

Combined

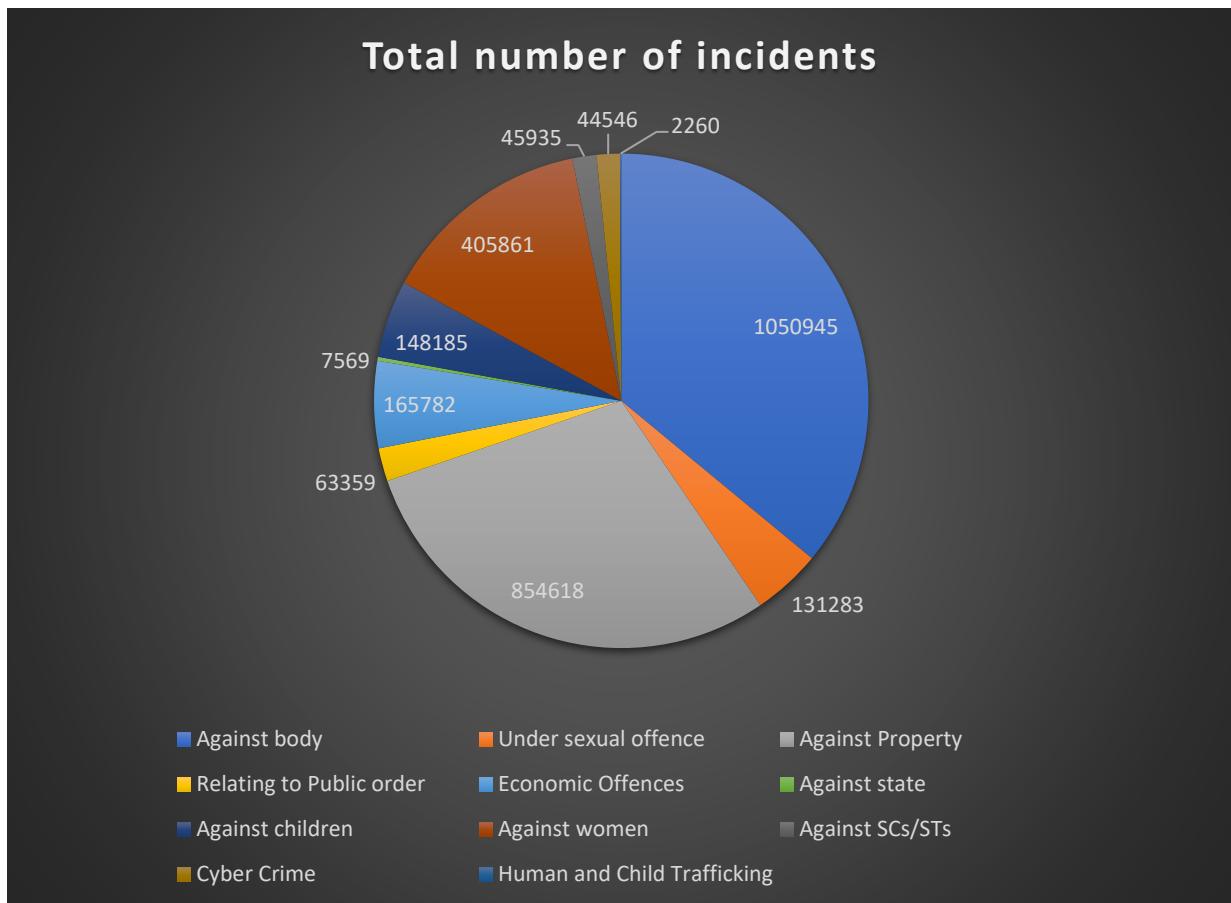
◆ Number of incidents of all crime types



Among the Union Territories, Delhi tops among the 7 UTs (now 8), here most committed crime is against property followed by crime against body and crime against women.

Amongst the states, Uttar Pradesh, here the decreasing order of most committed crime is against the body, followed by against property, against women, economic offences, against children, against SC/ST, against the sexual offence, cyber-crime, against public order, against the state, human and child trafficking.

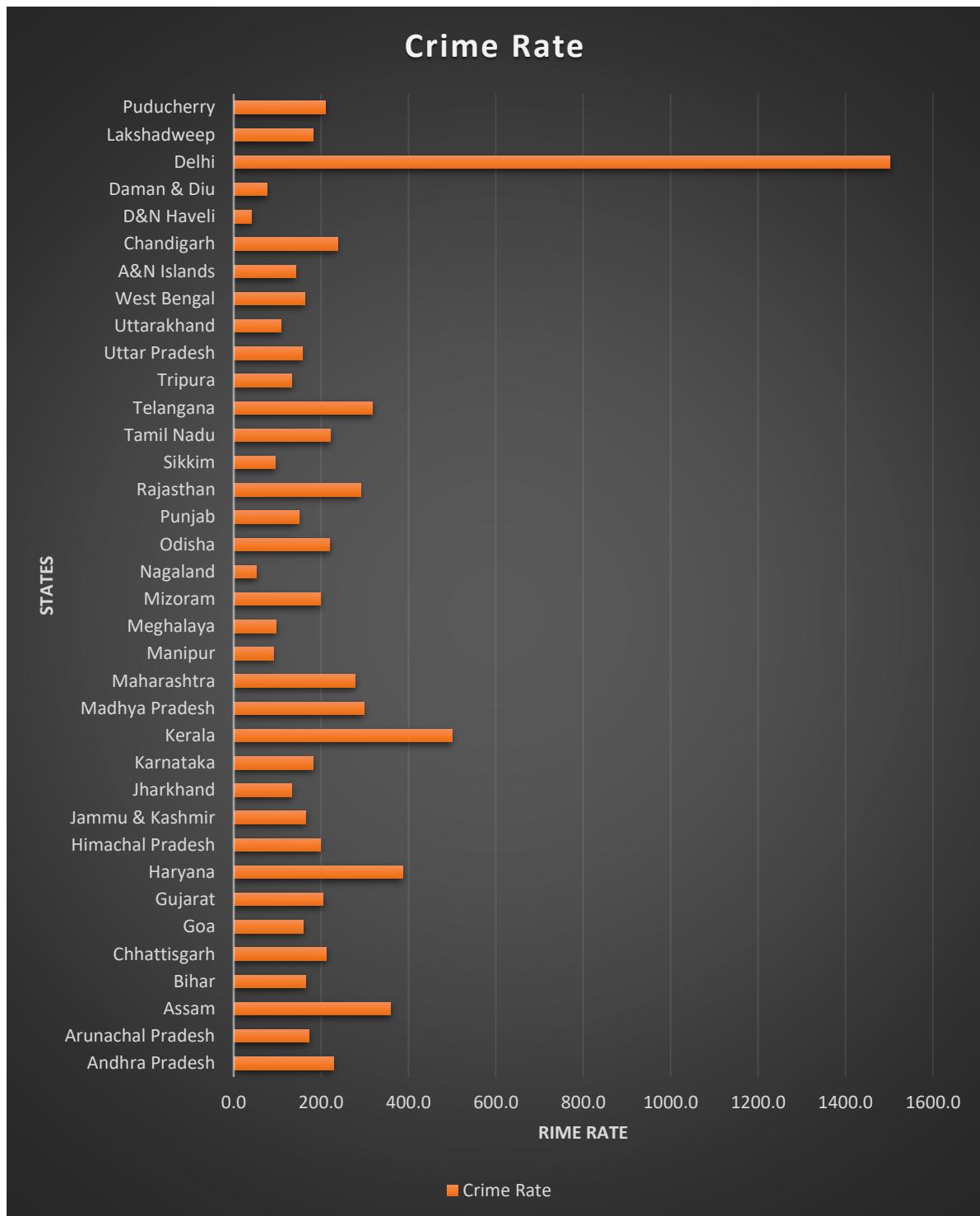
◆ Crime rate



The most occurred crime in India is a crime against the body (36%) represented in blue followed by crime against property (29%) represented in grey, then comes crime against Women (14%) represented in reddish-brown.

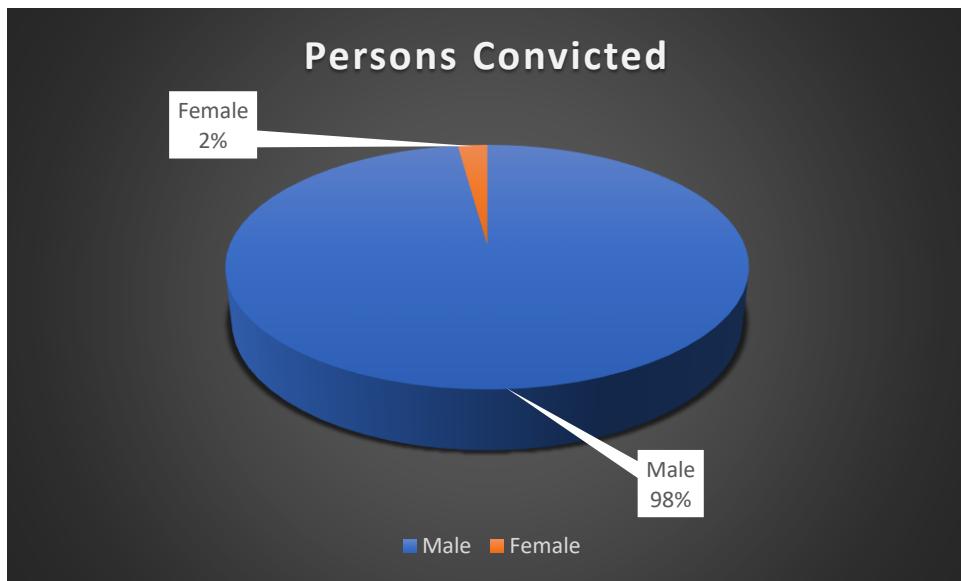
And the minimum occurred in total proportion are against public order, against SCs/STs and cyber-crime accounting for 2% each.

◆ States Vs Crime Rate



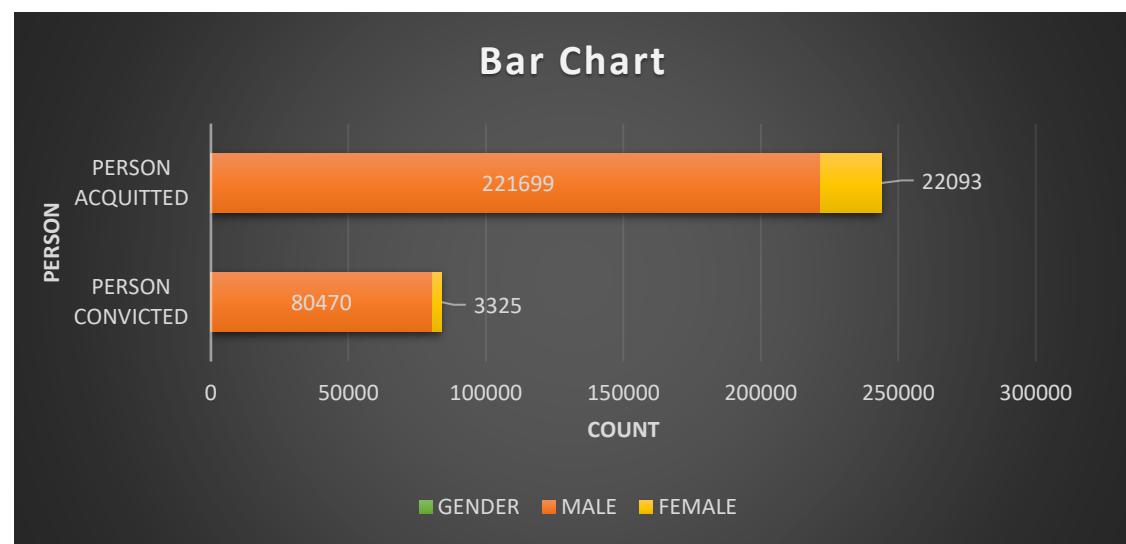
Out of all states, Delhi has reported the highest crime rate (IPC) in 2019 which is equal to 1501.9.

◆ Persons convicted



As the graph depicts, 98% of the persons who have been convicted of IPC crimes are males while only 2% are females.

◆ Gender Vs Persons Convicted & Persons Non-Convicted



Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
PERSON * GENDER	327587	100.0%	0	0.0%	327587	100.0%

PERSON * GENDER Crosstabulation

Count

PERSON		GENDER		Total
		MALE	FEMALE	
PERSON	PERSON CONVICTED	80470	3325	83795
	PERSON ACQUITTED	221699	22093	243792
Total		302169	25418	327587

Chi-Square Tests

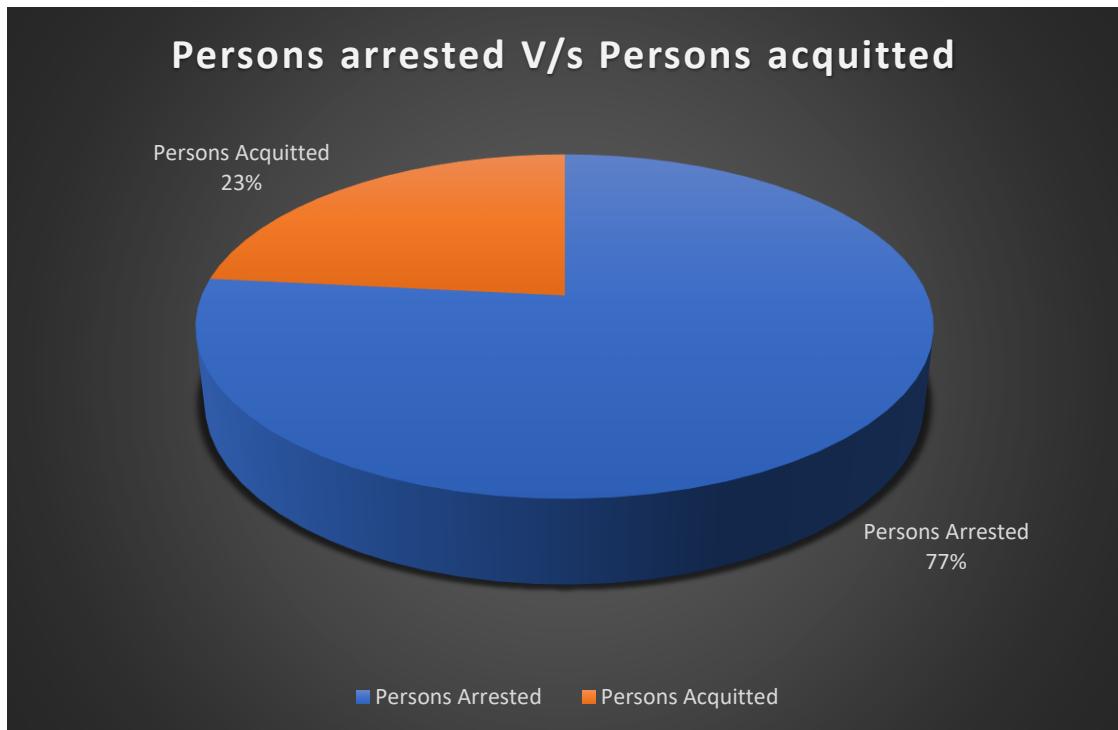
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2261.141 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	2260.429	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	2573.866	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2261.134	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	327587				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6501.79.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

- Since p value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is not accepted, that implies, the number of persons convicted and not convicted are not equally distributed among male and female.

◆ Persons Arrested Vs Persons Acquitted



From the above-shown graph, it can be interpreted that the Number of Persons arrested is much higher than the Number of Persons arrested.

◆ Correlation

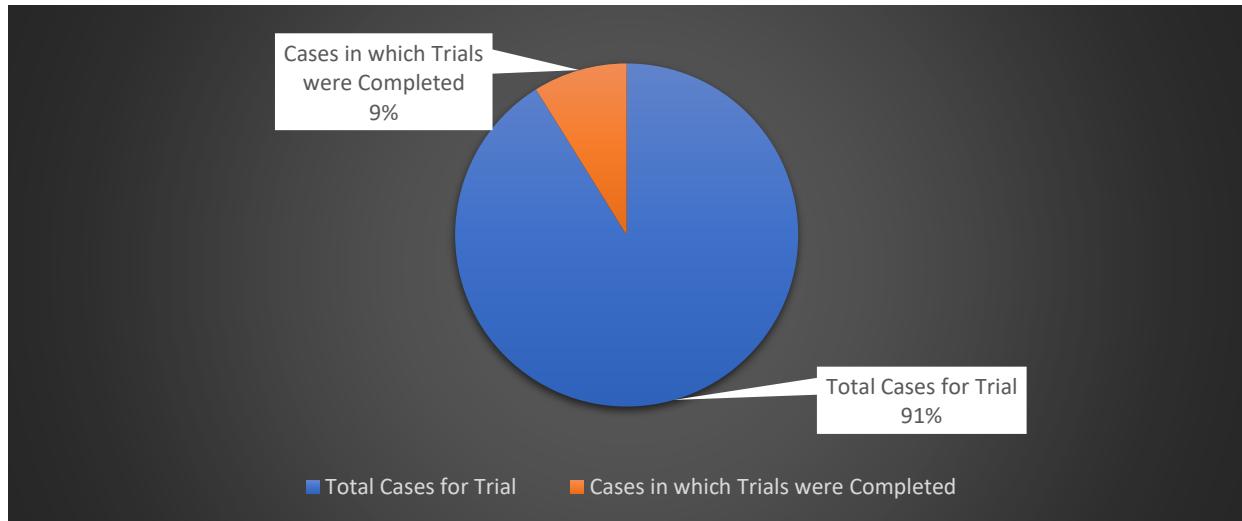
Correlations

			Persons_Arrest	Persons_Acquit
			ed	ted
Spearman's rho	Persons_Arrested	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.857**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.007
		N	8	8
	Persons_Acquitted	Correlation Coefficient	.857**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	.
		N	8	8

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

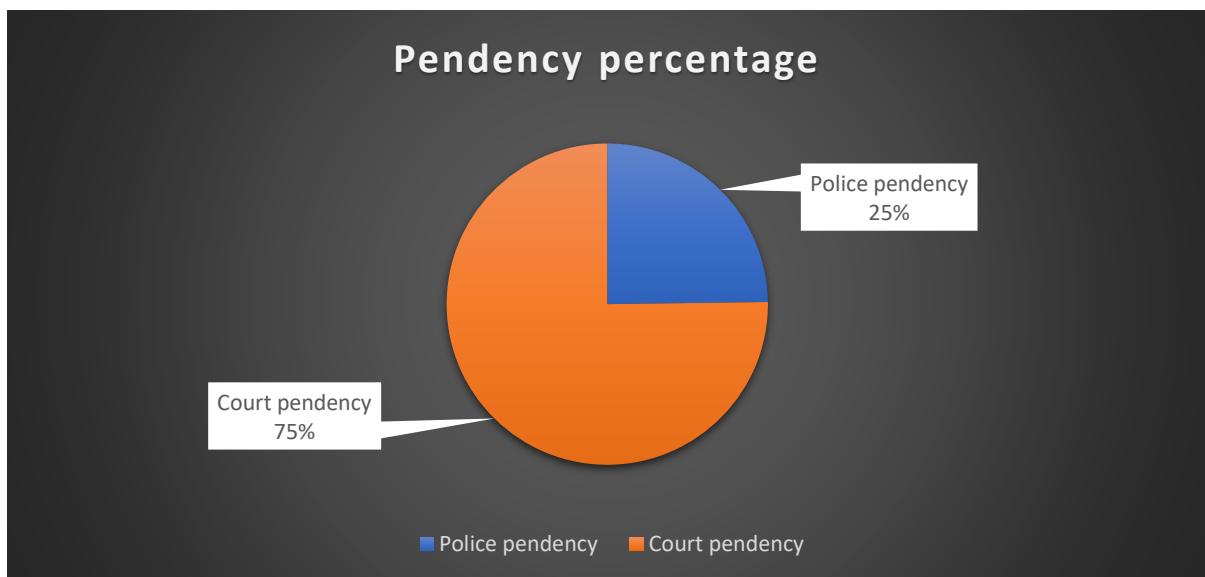
The correlation between persons arrested and persons acquitted is 0.857 which is very close to 1. That means the number of persons arrested increases, the number of acquitted persons also increases.

◆ **Cases for Trial Vs In which trials were completed**



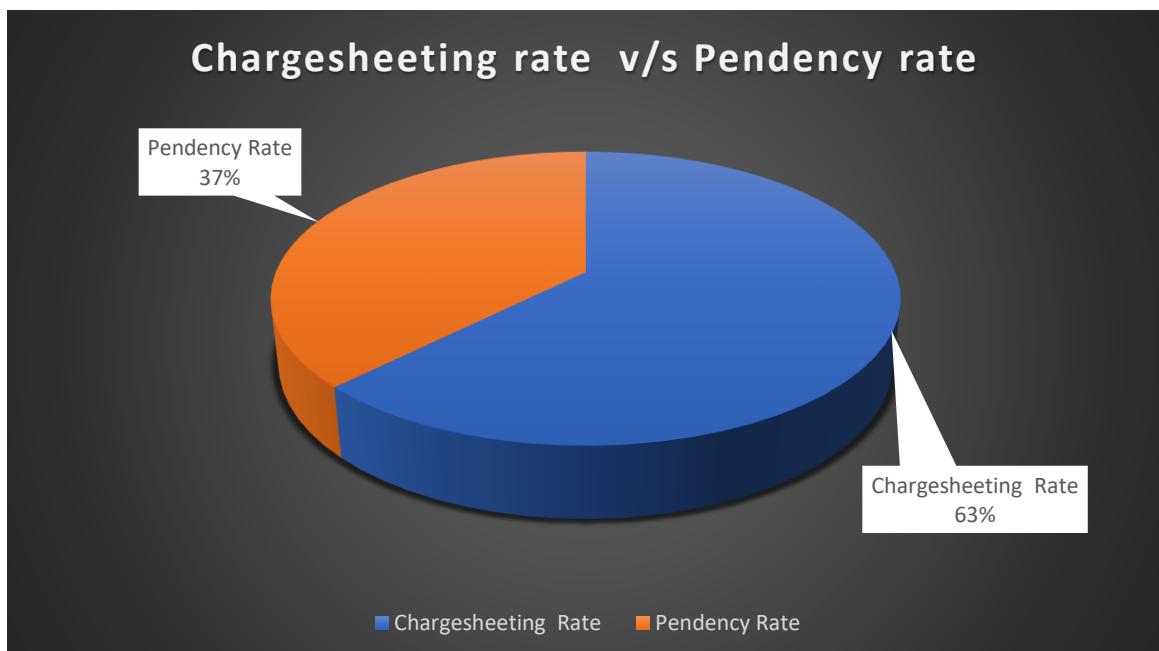
As the graph infers, out of 100 cases for trials, only 9 cases trials were completed.

◆ **Police Pendency Vs Court Pendency**



The pie chart indicates that the pendency percentage of court cases covers $\frac{3}{4}$ part of the whole. That is pendency percentage of court cases is much higher than the police pendency percentage.

♦ **Chargesheeting Vs Pendency Rate**



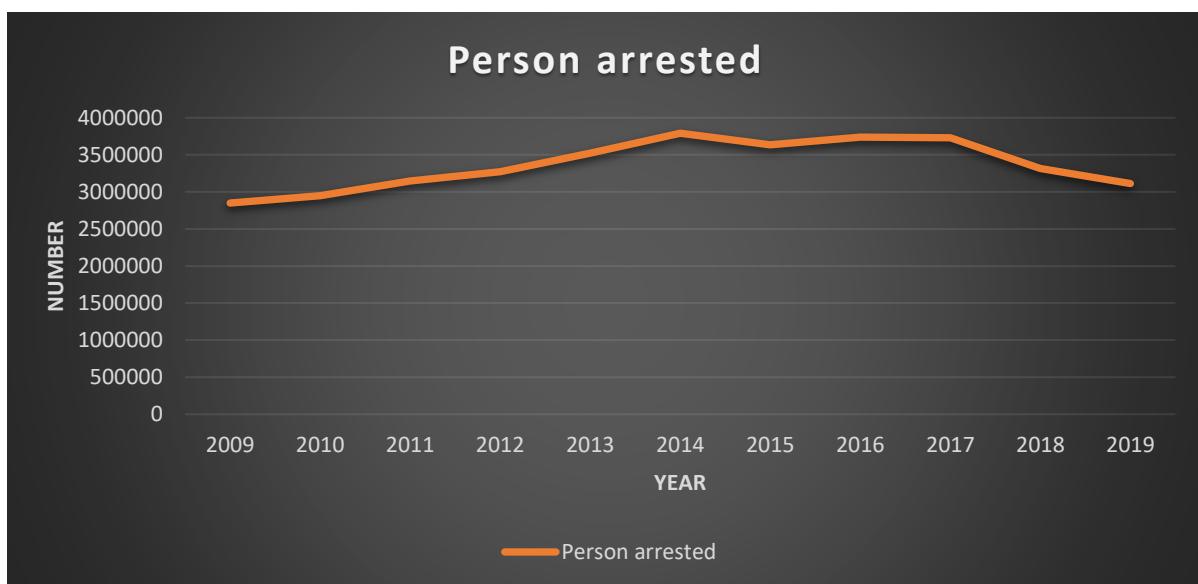
On seeing this, we can clearly say that the chargesheeting rate is higher as compared to the pendency rate.

Recidivism

The tendency 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 2019 are shown below.

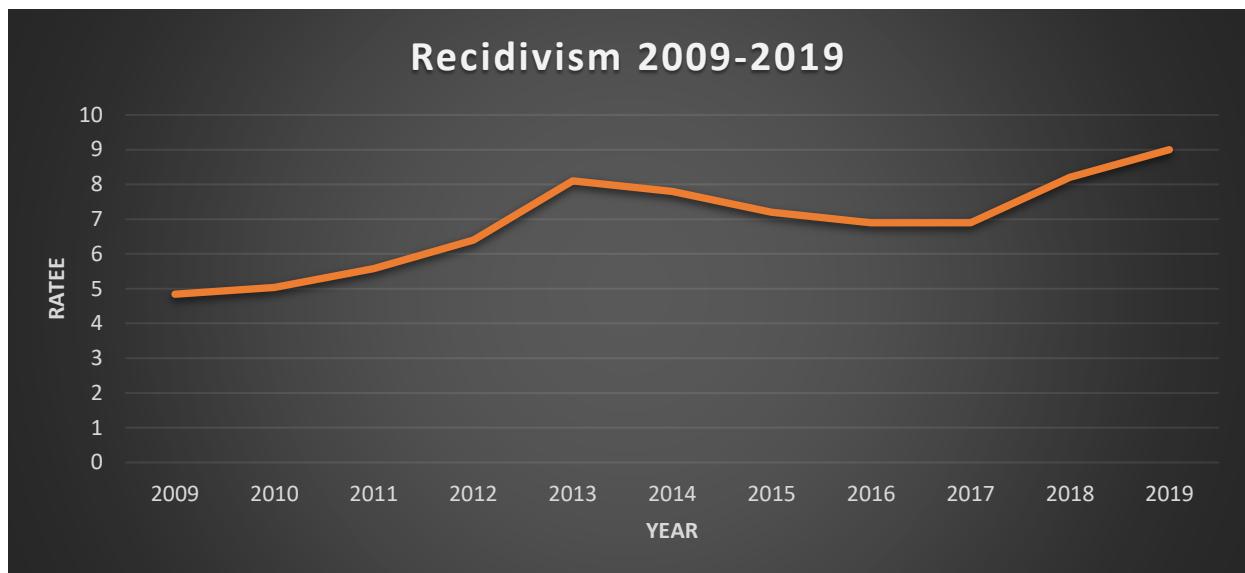
Telangana has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (23.7%) among States while Chandigarh has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (49.5%) amongst UTs as compared to the national average of 7.8 %.

♦ Persons Arrested



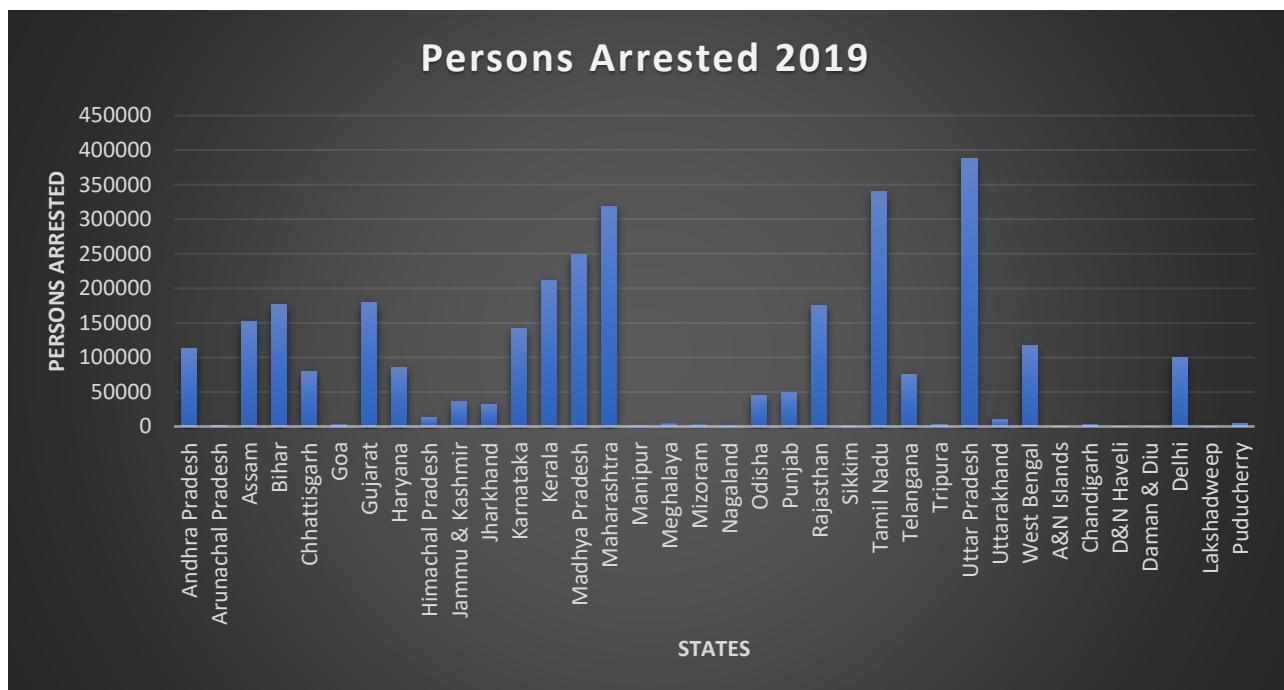
The time series plot shows an overall upward trend from the year 2009 to 2017. But afterwards, the number of persons arrested are declining.

♦ Trend Analysis (2009-2019)



This time series plot indicates an upward trend from 2009 to 2013 but then a decreasing trend. But in recent years the recidivism rate is increasing which means the persons who have been convicted in past are again convicting in recent years.

♦ Persons Arrested



The highest number of persons arrested are in Uttar Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

♦ To find out whether person conviction is related to Age

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Conviction * Agewise	150690	100.0%	0	0.0%	150690	100.0%

Conviction * Agewise Crosstabulation

Conviction		Agewise		Total
		Juveniles	Adults	
Convicted	Convicted	Count	1141	148616
		Expected Count	3170.8	148616.0
	Not convicted	Count	2074	2074
		Expected Count	44.2	2074.0
Total	Count	3215	147475	150690
	Expected Count	3215.0	147475.0	150690.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	96463.951 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	96416.432	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	17714.353	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	96463.311	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	150690				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 44.25.

Computed only for a 2x2 table

The null hypothesis is rejected; hence person conviction is not related to age. That means in cybercrime cases are independent of age. There are no statistical pieces of evidence that adults convict more cybercrimes than juveniles.

♦ **To find out whether persons arrested are related to Apprehended who have been convicted in past.**

Correlations

			Persons Arrested	Apprehended were Convicted in Past
Spearman's rho	Persons Arrested	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.635**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	39	39
	Apprehended were Convicted in Past	Correlation Coefficient	.635**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	39	39

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

♦ **To find out whether there is a linear relationship between Population and Person Arrested**

Correlations

			Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs) (2019)
Spearman's rho	@2019	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	36
	Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs) (2019)	Correlation Coefficient	.931**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	36

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation between population and persons arrested is 0.931. This clearly shows that as the population increases, the person arrested increases i.e., Cybercrime cases increases.



CONCLUSION



After applying data visualizations and hypothesis testing, we reached many conclusive points which are discussed in the coming paragraphs and also, we tried to put our opinion in it to overcome some of the most important issues related to crimes.



POLICE DISPOSAL & COURT DISPOSAL:

While going through the data of crime against the body for the year 2019, one can easily see that most of the cases have come from Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in UTs. Not only in crime against the body but also in other crimes too they have a very high number of crimes. One may say that because of the high population they have high crime records too, putting other factors can also be seen regarding this. The number of police disposal cases and court disposals cases are also very low in these states. Irrespective of having the highest number of judges in Allahabad High Court which has 160 sanctioned strengths but has just around 95 judges appointed currently. Around 40% of the seats are vacant in High Court only, least we talk about the situation of lower courts. The same situation is of Delhi High Court, the number of cases is increasing day by day but our country lacks the number of judges to resolve these cases. Justice T.S. Thakur, who was the 43rd CJI, broke down in his farewell speech on talking about the pendency of

cases in India, “ *The present has great challenges. We have three crore cases. We have problems with infrastructure. We have problems with judge strength being low...But please remember, we will have greater challenges in the future and that is what we have to prepare for.*”

It’s the job of the government to strengthen the number of judges, the loopholes which are always addressed by legal experts regarding the ‘Collegium’ of judges that makes appointments and transfers in the higher judiciaries, but still, the governments never try to resolve it. The same situation is for the strength of police in India, even if the number gets increase for police still the situation might not get better because of the misuse of their power in recent days. The police brutality and increase in custodial deaths are proof that not only we increase the number of police forces but also, they are a need of giving some restrictions to overcome these types of incidences.

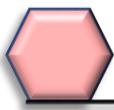


RAPES & SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST WOMEN:

In the year 2019, India recorded an average of 87 rape cases daily and about 4 lakh crimes against women, these are just the figures which are provided by NCRB, there are many more cases that go unreported especially in the cases of women crime. Not only rapes but domestic violence is also increasing frequently. The more pathetic is even the number of child female victims are also increasing. And for this, we can not only blame our government but also so-called society is also responsible for it. Just look around, and examine how

much have we done to make our house women feel safe. The thinking of patriarchal society that it's always the mistake of a woman asking why they went late at night or asking why they wore these types of cloth makes us think are we making the right path for society. The change will come when the criminal will be told guilty instead of the women who faced it. The governments are also responsible for this. After the Nirbhaya, the government ensured for fast-track court in these cases but these courts are found less, even if they are found they aren't fast enough. The conviction rates are also poor in this situation, northeast has some better situations but talking about north India, especially of UP and Delhi, the conviction rates are low.

The government needs to bring some tighten laws regarding this and also ensure easy and fast trial of these cases. The Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was amended and the death penalty for rape of girls minor below 12 years of age was brought which was indeed a good move but the government needs to bring the somewhat same type of law for rapes of women. And also, society needs to look upon where it's heading towards, they need to find out which society they need where their daughter can roam around freely or where their son is found guilty for harassing a woman. As it rightly said, charity begins at home, we need to teach our children about sex education and moral ethics to overcome these types of cases in future ahead.



CYBER CRIMES

The 21st century is the century of science and technology but these technologies have also become a threat to people. The privacy of people is always on the stack by these monopolies of IT companies present in the market. In the past few years, the number of IT frauds are rapidly increasing. These fraudsters use the sentiments of people and easily elope with their money and this is all done online. The increase in spam emails and phishing is its main reason for it. From 2005 to now, ransomware, click-fraud, identity theft, and highly organized cybercrimes have been occurring with regularity costing an estimated \$500 billion annually.

For tackling these issues the government has IT Acts and also Cyber Crime Cell in the police department, but these fraudsters have become advanced and in our country where we lack advancement in technology, we fail to overcome these issues. The government needs to work on digital literacy too, today we are the country with the highest number of internet users but we lack basic knowledge for the right usage of it. As it's mentioned in the Directive Principles of our Constitution to have the scientific temperament, as citizens, we need to understand about this upcoming technology, else they can not only be a boon for us but can become a curse too.



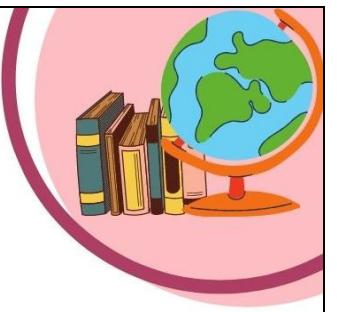
CASTE ATROCITIES

For a long time before, the minorities have been a part of discrimination and the sad part is it continues. Even though people say that time has changed and there exists no caste-based discrimination, the figures tell different stories. The number of caste-based atrocities is increasing yearly, and there can be seen no change even after these many years of independence. A simple google search on it can show us the result of it. Still, there are places in our country where some children are not provided basic education just because they come from a lower caste or people are not provided justice due to their caste.

The government did many things to improve the situation of these lower caste people like the implementation of the reservation system and bringing SC/ST Act to ensure their equal rights but still, the situation didn't improve much. It seems like as time flew by, people didn't understand much about equality but they understood that these acts and laws won't harm them. The only way to tackle them is that government needs to provide the right and timely justice to them, these laws are strong enough but the time taken to provide punishment makes these laws weak.

There are many more issues for crimes but these were the important ones in which improvements are needed as soon as possible. India is a diverse country where people live with peace and harmony, this is the statement which we were used

to teaching in schools but we need to think are we truly moving in the right direction, we cannot always point out the mistakes of government for every issue, we need to have a prick of consciousness for these types of situations. Today it is needing that moral values shouldn't be taught to gain marks in exams rather it is used to bring some moral values to our children. It's a high time we understand the importance of sex education makes it compulsory in the school syllabus. The government too needs to do more on these social issues. The low number of judges and policies are also the reason for the delay injustice, and it's said that justice delay is justice denied. Not only this, but they also need to bring some important amendments and acts for lowering the crime rates in India.



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