

# CRIME IN INDIA

February 2019

## Introduction

Over the years, the crime rate is being increasing at a rapid rate in most of the countries. Many factors influence a person to commit crimes be it some cultural factors, differences in the society, law enforcement, or any other differences in thoughts.

The crime rate in India is growing day by day. Crime has proved to be a cause of great concern in Indians development efforts. This is also because of it's the second highest population in the world. Here crime can be of various type and they have been categorized as organized crimes and unorganized crimes.

India is big country with different culture and religion. In many of the occasions criminal activities are being motivated and provoked by the political parties' leaders for their own gains with violence. In order to maintain the safety and protection of public, new awareness medium, good infrastructure and knowledgeable programs should be kept into place. In this report we will be looking at some Crime statistics in order to gain some insights into the crime world.



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Rate of crime in India States

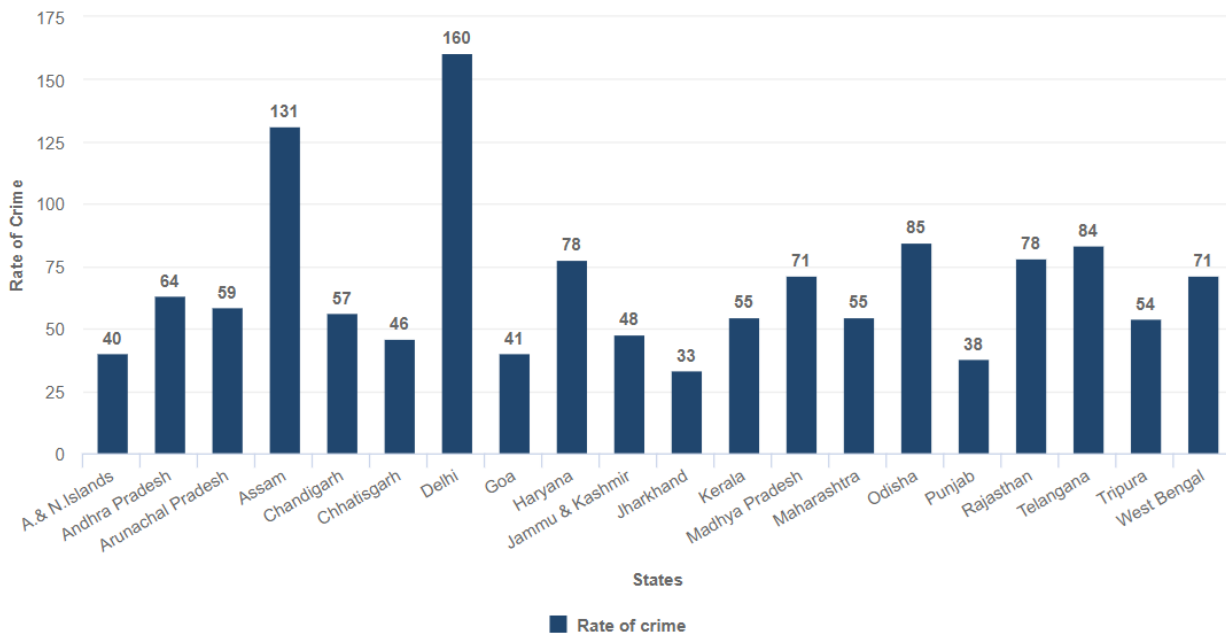


Fig .1

## Rate Of Crime in Indian States

Location has a very huge impact on the crime rate in India. Crime rates have increased rapidly in many states of India. Out of which some prominent are being shown as above.

Highest crime rate was reported in Delhi (160%). Assam reported the second highest crime rate (131). Andhra Pradesh ,Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana and West Bengal also seem to be the hotspots for the highest crime rate. The least crime rate was observed to be in Punjab(38 %). This increase in the rate of crime is a matter of great concern.



## Crime against Women, Children, Foreigners, SCs, ST, & Senior Citizens

The above graph shows the comparison of crimes against different citizens over a span of 3 year starting from 2014 to 2016. It can be clearly seen from the plot that crime against women has always been the highest amongst all other crime. In both 2014 and 2016 339k cases were registered in crime against women. This is being followed by the crime against children where the values are much lesser but not to be unseen. Though these two have shown an increasing trend but the increase is meagre or rather we can say constant approximately. The other four categories also show a similar trend but the values are much lesser, with cases registered with crime against foreigner being the lowest.

Crimes against Women, Children, Foreigners , SCs, STs & Senior Citizens

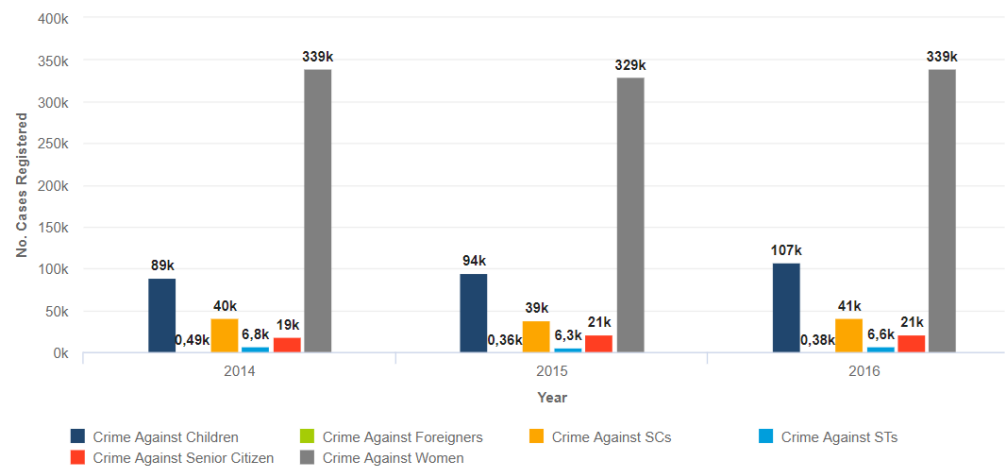


Fig. 2

## Crime Against Women

The domestic abuse seems to be rising over the years and it constitutes the highest percentage amongst all other crimes reported against a women. Domestic abuse category involves the cruelty by husband or his relatives. This increase can be linked to the increase in domestic violence or another reason might be that women have started to speak and opening up about their domestic abuse.

The media is filled with news of rape though the rate of rape cases can be seen as always high. No other crime is given so much of attention as of rape by the media. In 2001 the total rape cases were 16k and in 2012 it accounted for 25k.

Crime Against Women Over the years (2011-2012)

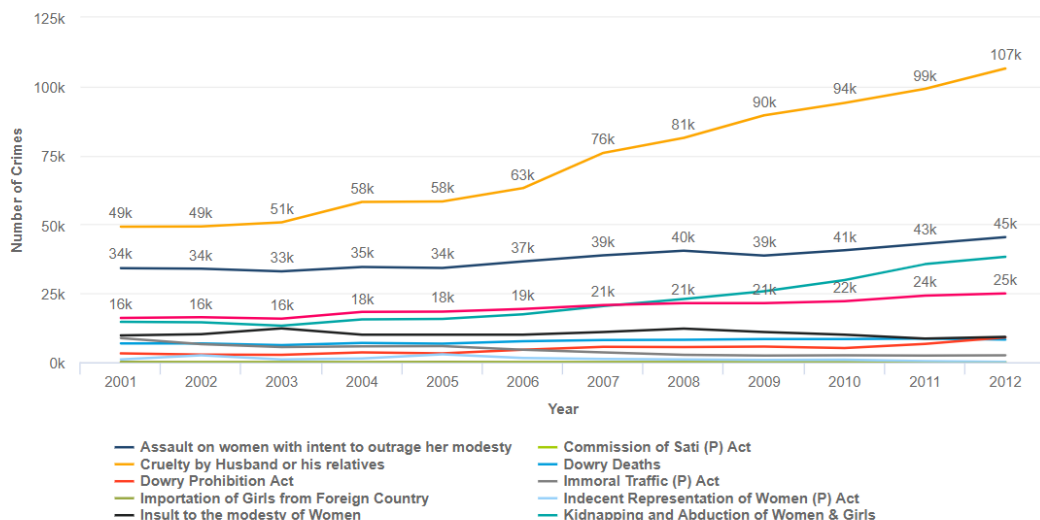


Fig. 3

# Dowry Deaths In India

Dowry death is basically the death of a married women caused by the harassment and torture by the husband or his family in order to ex-tort dowry. A choropleth map makes it easy to visualize the regions having the high-est cases of dowry deaths. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan seem to be the hotspots for the highest dowry deaths. The southern states shows much lower rate of dowry deaths as in the northern states. This is being inferred from the color difference which we have set in stepped color. We can conclude from this that Uttar Pradesh has the highest dowry death rate.

Dowry Deaths in India

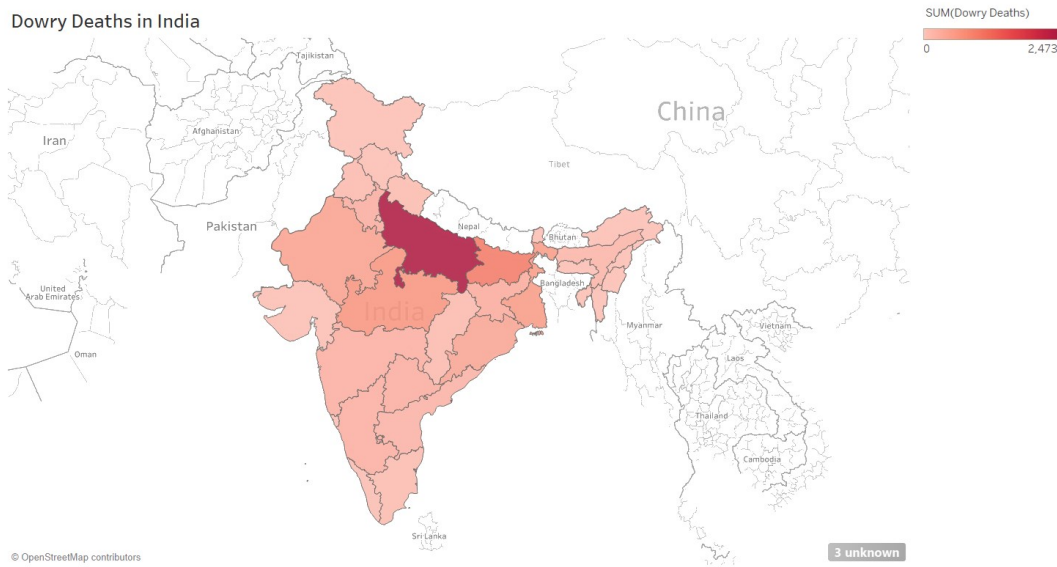


Fig. 4

## Rape Victim Category

This graph tells about the type of total number of rape cases reported as well as the age group of the victim. For consideration we have taken 4 states namely Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

From the graph we can see that the highest cases of rape are being reported in Madhya Pradesh. The victim of the rape are majorly in the age group of 10 to 30 years. Victims in the age group 14-18 is also high in case of MP and lowest in case of Assam. Victims of Age group 30 - 50 are least in Maharashtra.

Rape Victim Category

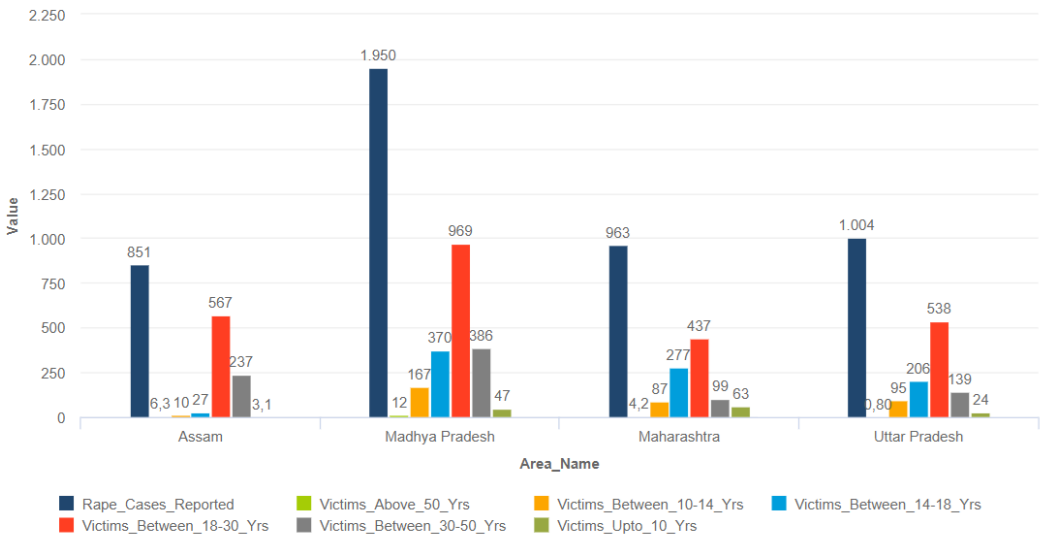


Fig. 5

# IPC Crime in States

The Indian penal Code is the official criminal code of India consist of a range of crimes. The above bar graph shows that the cases registered regarding the offences affecting human body has shown a decreasing trend from 938k in 2014 to 897k in 2016 . Also, there has been a gradual increase in the cases regiFstered regarding the offences against property from 748k in 2014 to 796k in 2016. The other two of-fences ie offences against public tranquillity and relating to documents haven't shown much significant change.

IPC Crimes in States/UTs (2014-2016)

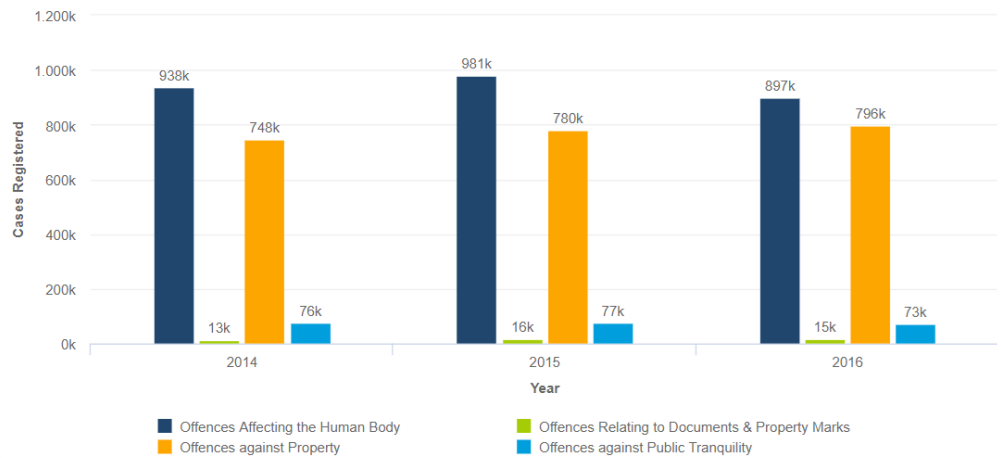


Fig. 6

## Categories of IPC Crime

The above doughnut chart shows the IPC crimes in 2016 all over India. From the chart it can be clearly seen that Other IPC crimes, Causing Simple and Grievous crime and Assault on women have contribute significantly to the IPC crimes. Other IPC Crime contributed to almost 35% , followed by Assault on women 17% approximately and 14 % approximately by Causing Simple and Grievous crime. Cheating has contributed the least to the violent crimes.

IPC Crimes in States/UTs (2016)

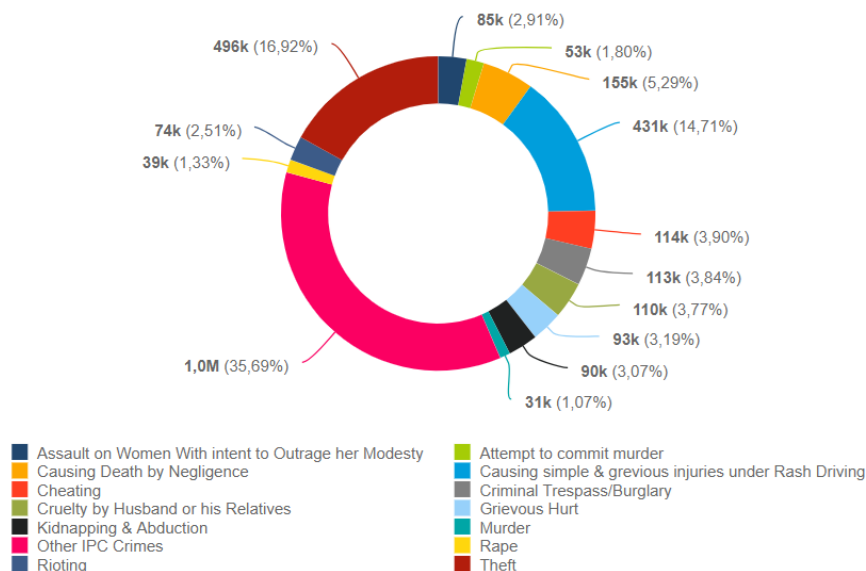


Fig. 7

# Kidnap- ping and Abduction

Kidnapping and abduction comes under section 360 in the Indian Penal Code (IPC). From the line graph it's observed that Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of kidnapping and abduction and it's been increasing over the years at a very rapid rate. In fact all the states show an upper trend. The least been observed in Madhya Pradesh.

Kindnapping and Abduction over the years

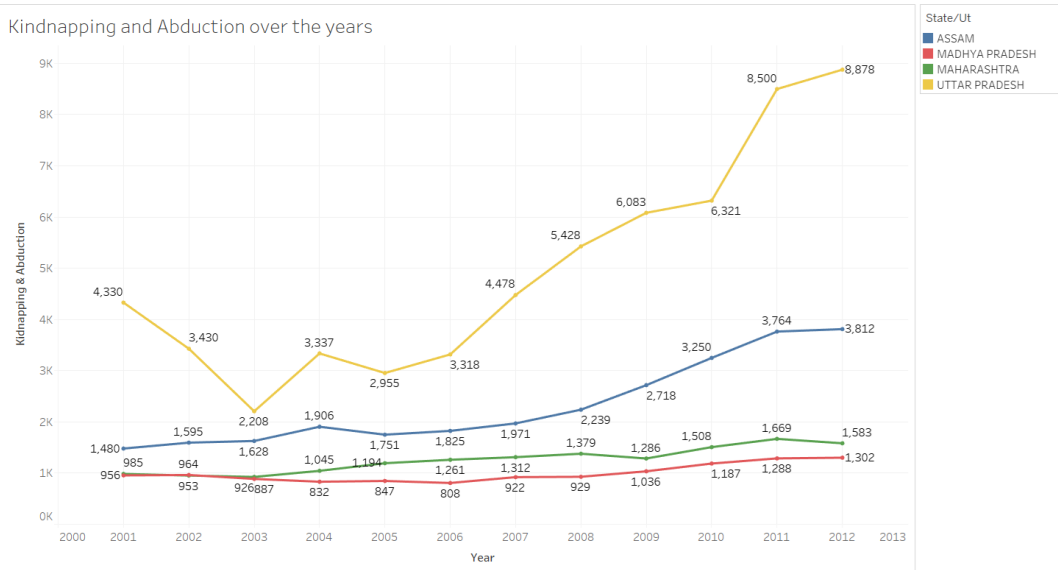


Fig. 8

## State wise Murder Across Years

From this line graph we can say that Uttar Pradesh highest rate of murder over the years. It can also be observed that the count has come down with a higher margin. There were 7601 murders in 2001 and in 2014 the count was 5150. In comparison Assam had the least amount of murder and over the years it's been constant.

Statewise Murder Across Years (2001-2015)



Fig. 9

# Violent Crimes In India

The above doughnut chart shows the violent crimes in 2016 all over India. From the chart it can be clearly seen that Greivous Hurt, Kidnaping and abduction and rioting contribute significantly to the violent crimes.

Greivous Hurt contributed to almost 21%, followed by Kidnapping and abduction 20% and 16.6 % by rioting. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder has contributed the least to the violent crimes.

Violent Crimes in States/UTs (2016)

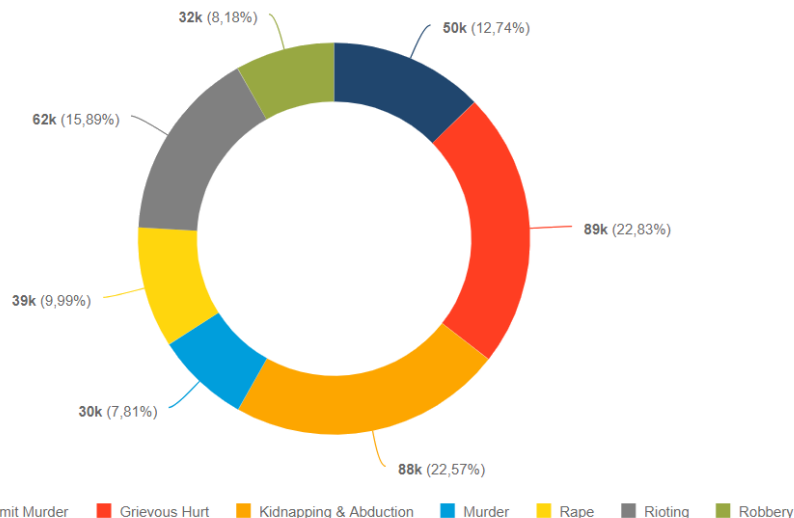


Fig. 10

## State wise Dacoits Encountered over the years

This line graph shows the dacoit encountered over the years. Dacoits can sometimes lead to a situation of death also. From line graph, it is clearly visible that Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate of dacoits whereas Madhya Pradesh had the least. We can say a decreasing trend of dacoits over the years across different states. But one observation which is quite different from the regular trend is that of Maharashtra, in which the dacoits was being increasing over the year but in 2014 there was a sudden fall and the

State wise Dacoity Encountered over the years

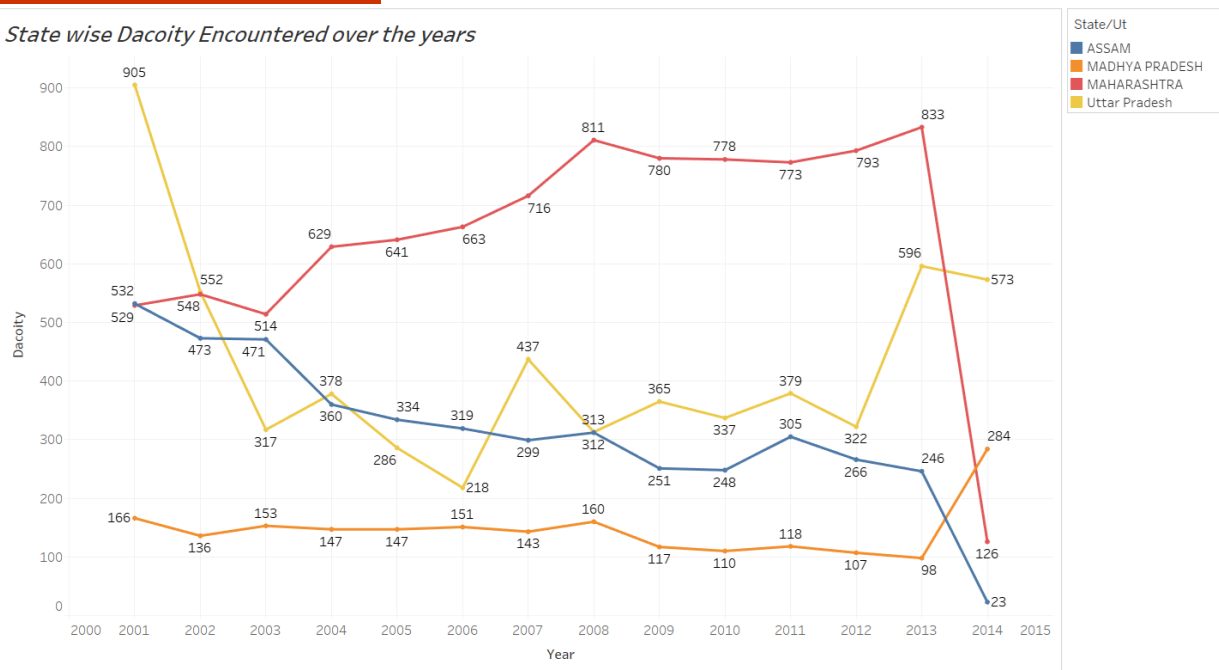


Fig. 11

# Conclusion

The report focused on the Crime Data and with the help of visualization we came to know about the facts and figures related to the crime world. Many statistics were being presented with the help of charts, graphs etc. From the reports and figures we can say that India is one of the fastest developing as well as powerful nation in the world. One problem which needs to be addressed in an effective manner is Crime. It's been observed that where the density of the population is more it has an unemployment rate which is very high along with a very high illiteracy rate.

Sex offences are much prevalent in India because of the poor sex ratio. India is country of various cultures and old traditions and superstitious are the reason behind such crimes.

Effective actions should be taken in order to nullify or reduce the crimes. Proper education should be provided to every student. Employment opportunities shall be provided by the government.





# Appendix

## 1. Data Sources:

1.1. Data.gov.in : <https://data.gov.in/catalog/crime-india-2016> (Published Date : January 15, 2018)

1.2. Kaggle : <https://www.kaggle.com/rajanand/crime-in-india/data> (Published Date : August 6, 2017)

## 2. Types of Chart

- ◆ In Fig.1 a bar chart is being used as here the rate of crime is being compared among different states. Color has being kept as blue only because they are all states of India.

Tool Used: Datapine : <https://www.datapine.com/>

- ◆ In Fig 2,5 and 6 a bar graph is being used as there is a comparison of different categories and different years. Each category has been assigned a different color.

Tool Used: Datapine

- ◆ In Fig 3 ,8,9,11 line chart is being used as line charts are being used in order to check the trend or changes over a period of time. Yellow color is being used for high cases of kidnapping and red for highest cases of murders and dacoits.

Tool Used: Tableau

- ◆ In Fig 4 a Map is being used in order to show the

Tool Used: Tableau

- ◆ In Fig 10,7 is Donut chart is being is being used as in order to display data according to different category . Red is used for heinous crimes like murder and green is used for minor crimes like small robbery.

Tool Used: Datapine