

SNAPSHOTS – 2006

General Crime Statistics

INCIDENCE		RATE	
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2005 : 18,22,602	2005 : 32,03,735	2005 : 165.3	2005 : 290.5
2006 : 18,78,293	2006 : 32,24,167	2006 : 167.7	2006 : 287.9

- A total of 51,02,460 cognizable crimes comprising of 18,78,293 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 32,24,167 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 1.5% over 2005 (50,26,337).
- IPC crime rate in 2006 was 167.7 as compared to 165.3 in 2005 recording an increase of 1.5% in 2006 over 2005.
- The IPC crimes reported a lower growth rate of 9.9 percent as compared to the fast pace of population growth of 20.2 percent in the decade.
- Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 10.4 percent of total IPC crimes reported in the country closely followed by Maharashtra 10.2 percent and Andhra Pradesh 9.3 percent.
- Cases under Railways Act declined from 21,444 in 2004 to 224 in 2005 and further to 189 in 2006. The incredible fall in cases has been reported from all over the country. This may be due to transfer of enforcement of this Act from State Police to Railway Protection Force from where the statistics could not be collected. Only Sections 150 to 152 of the Railways Act relating to sabotage activities remain with the State Police.
- SLL crime rate in 2006 was 287.9 as compared to 290.5 in 2005 recording a decline of 0.9% in 2006 over 2005.
- Pondicherry reported the highest crime rate (447.7) for IPC crimes which is 2.7 times the National crime rate of 167.7. Kerala reported the highest crime rate at 312.5 among States.
- Kolkata (71.0) and Madurai (206.2) were the only 2 mega cities which reported less crime rate than their domain States, West Bengal (79.0) and Tamil Nadu (227.6) respectively.
- The cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore have accounted for 16.2 percent, 9.5 percent and 8.1 percent respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 35 mega cities.
- Indore reported the highest crime rate (769.1) among the mega cities in the country followed by Bhopal (719.5) and Jaipur (597.1).
- The crime rate for IPC crimes at national level increased marginally by 0.2

percent (from 165.3 in 2005 to 167.7 in 2006), however, the crime rate in cities has increased by 3.7 percent (from 291.7 in 2005 to 302.5 in 2006).

- Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh is the only city in the country which reported more than 10 thousand SLL cases per one lakh of population.
- Andhra Pradesh reported 86.2 percent cases under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act to total cases reported under the Act in the country (1,347 out of 1,562).
- 26,53,683 persons were arrested under IPC crimes and 35,54,222 persons were arrested under SLL crimes. Overall 62,07,945 persons were arrested both under IPC and SLL crimes. On an average, 1.4 persons were arrested per IPC case and 1.1 persons were arrested per SLL case in the country.
- 44.6% of the arrestees belonged to 18-30 years reflecting the drift of younger people taking to crimes.
- More juvenile girls were arrested than boys under Immoral Traffic (P) Act.
- A large chunk of juveniles (72.4 percent) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs 25,000/-. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs 50,000 - Rs 2,00,000) was 27.3 percent.
- The arrest rate was the highest for Hurt cases (41.3) followed by Riots cases (27.0) and Theft cases (17.8) compared to national average arrest rate of 1.4.
- Thefts (12,818) accounted for 65.7 percent of total IPC crimes in Railways.

Violent Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2005 : 2,02,640	2005 : 18.4
2006 : 2,05,656	2006 : 18.4

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has decreased continuously from 12.5 percent in 2002 to 10.9 percent in 2006.
- Jammu & Kashmir (33.7), Manipur (33.0), Assam (30.4) and Daman & Diu and Pondicherry (29.4 each) reported higher violent crime rate compared to 18.4 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 12.1 percent of total violent crimes in the country (24,851 out of 2,05,656) followed by Bihar with 11.8 per cent (24,271 out of 2,05,6556).
- Uttar Pradesh reported 16.9 percent (5,480 out of 32,481) of total Murder cases in the country and 18.4 percent (4,997 out of 27,230) total Attempt to Murder cases.
- 16.5 percent (5,575 out of 33,808) of murder victims died as a result of use of fire arms in the country.

Crime against Women

INCIDENCE
2005 : 1,55,553
2006 : 1,64,765

RATE
2005 : 14.1
2006 : 14.7

- Andhra Pradesh reported 13.0 percent of total such cases in the country (21,484 out of 1,64,765). Tripura reported the highest crime rate (28.1) closely followed by Delhi (28.0) as compared to the National average rate of 14.7.
- Among 35 mega cities, Delhi city reported 31.2 percent (533 out of 1,706) of total Rape cases and 34.7 percent cases (953 out of 2,746) of Kidnapping & Abduction of Women.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 7.4 percent in 2002 to 8.2 percent during 2006.
- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of Rape cases (2,900) accounting for 15.0 percent of total such cases reported in the country.
- Uttar Pradesh has reported 27.2 percent (2,714) of Sexual Harassment cases followed by Andhra Pradesh 24.2 percent (2,411).
- Bihar (42) and Orissa (12) together reported 80.6 percent of cases of Importation of Girls (54 out of 67).
- Tamil Nadu (1,732) and Karnataka (786) together reported 55.4 percent of cases under Immoral Traffic (P) Act (2,518 out of 4,541).
- Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act cases decreased by 46.5% (from 2,917 in 2005 to 1,562 in 2006).
- Andhra Pradesh with 1,347 cases has accounted for 86.2 percent of cases under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act at the National level.
- No case under Sati Prevention Act was reported across the country during the year 2006.
- Incest Rape cases decreased by 42.5% in 2006 over 2005 (from 750 in 2005 to 431 in 2006).
- Chhattisgarh (97), Jharkhand (94) and Rajasthan (42) reported 54.1 percent of total Incest Rape cases (371 out of 431).
- Offenders were known to the victims in 75.1 percent of Rape cases (14,536 out of 19,348). On the contrary offenders were known to victims only in 1.0 percent cases (29 out of 2,900) in Madhya Pradesh which is an incredible departure from national trend.
- Delhi city has accounted for 31.2 percent of Rape cases reported in the cities,

34.7 percent of Kidnapping & Abduction cases, 18.7 percent of Dowry Deaths cases, 17.1 percent of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives cases and 20.1 percent of Molestation cases.

- 51.8 percent conviction was reported in the country in Sexual Harassment cases (3,522 convictions out of 6,799 cases in which trial were completed).

Crime against Children

INCIDENCE	RATE
2005 : 14,975	2005 : 1.4
2006 : 18,967	2006 : 1.7

- 26.7 percent increase was reported in incidence of crime against Children over 2005. Cases of Child Rape went up by 17.3 percent during 2006 (4,721) over 2005 (4,026).
- A total of 5,102 cases of Kidnapping and Abduction of children were reported during the year 2006 as compared to 3,518 cases in the previous year accounting for a significant increase of 45 percent.
- Cases of Selling of Girls for Prostitution rose drastically from 50 in 2005 to 123 in 2006.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 20.8% (3,939 out of 18,967) of total crimes committed against children in the country.
- The highest crime rate (13.3) was reported by Delhi as compared to national average (1.7).
- Delhi reported the highest (41.1) percentage of Kidnapping & Abduction of children (upto 15 years) (597) out of total (1,452) persons kidnapped and abducted in Delhi.
- The conviction rate at the national level for these crimes stood at 35.4 percent.

Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
2005 : 26,127	2005 : 5,713	2005 : 2.4	2005 : 0.5
2006 : 27,070	2006 : 5,791	2006 : 2.4	2006 : 0.5

- Uttar Pradesh reported 18.3 percent of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (4,960 out of 27,070) and 25.9 percent of total (1,498 out of 5,791) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country.

- Madhya Pradesh reported the highest rate of crimes (6.3) against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 2.4. Nagaland reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (5.1) as compared to the National average of 0.5.
- The rate of crime against both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained the same in 2006 as in 2005.

Property Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2005 : 3,88,867	2005 : 35.3
2006 : 3,92,352	2006 : 35.0

- Property crimes accounted for 20.9 percent of total IPC crimes. Such crimes reported a marginal increase of 0.9 percent over 2005.
- Auto Theft (90,951) cases accounted for 33.2 percent of all Theft cases (2,74,354). Delhi reported the crime rate at 57.7 for Auto Theft as compared to the National rate of 8.1.
- 29.1 percent of stolen motor vehicles (26,474 out of 91,100) were recovered during 2006 out of which only 22.9 percent (6,060 out of 26,474) could be co-ordinated (rightful owner traced).

Cyber Crimes

- Cyber Crimes (IT Act + IPC Sections) declined by 5.8 percent in 2006 as compared to 2005 (from 481 in 2005 to 453 in 2006)
- Cyber Forgery 51.4 percent (160 out of total 311) and Cyber Fraud 28.9 percent (90 out of 311) were the main cases under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.
- 70.8 percent of the offenders were in the age group 18-30 years (109 out of 154) and 25.3 percent of the offenders were in the age group 30-45 years (39 out of 154).

Disposal of crime cases

- 73.8 percent (18,06,174 out of 24,47,063) of all IPC cases registered were disposed off by police and 80.6 percent true cases (13,74,282 out of 17,04,802) were charge sheeted.
- Trials were completed in 10,44,120 IPC crime cases out of total 71,92,451 cases pending for trials. 59,99,200 cases remained pending for trial in courts as on December 31, 2006.
- Conviction rate for IPC crimes increased from 42.4 in 2005 to 42.9 in 2006.
- Mizoram reported the highest conviction rate for IPC crimes among States,

(97.9%) (3,137 out of 3,204) while Maharashtra reported the lowest rate at 11.6 (7,615 out of 65,678) as compared to National rate at 42.9.

- 30.7 percent of trials were completed in less than 1 year (3,20,739 out of 10,44,120), 31.9 percent of trials (3,33,110) were completed within 1 to 3 years, 22.6 percent (2,36,423) between 3 to 5 years, 11.3 per cent between 5 to 10 years (1,17,978) and 3.4 percent (35,870) cases took more than 10 years.

Police Infrastructure

- There were 92 Policemen (Civil + Armed) per lakh population in Karnataka followed by Uttar Pradesh (83) and Bihar (57) against the National average of 126.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables) was 1:7 at the National level.
- There was no Woman Civil Police in Mizoram and Daman & Diu (actual or sanctioned).
- 36.9 percent of police force was provided the housing facility by the Government.
- 3,817 serving police officials died as compared to 3,410 in 2005 reporting 11.9 percent increase in police fatalities. 841 (23.6%) police personnel of these died while performing their duties.

Custodial Crimes

- 89 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country. 7 policemen were charge sheeted and 11 were convicted during the year. 2 cases of Custodial Rape were reported in the country. 1 case was declared false, 3 cases were charge-sheeted during the year and 1 such case remained under investigation. No judicial enquiry was ordered.
