

SNAPSHOTS – 2005

General Crime Statistics

INCIDENCE		RATE	
<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>SLL</u>
2004 : 18,32,015	2004 : 41,96,766	2004 : 168.8	2004 : 386.6
2005 : 18,22,602	2005 : 32,03,735	2005 : 165.3	2005 : 290.5

- 50,26,337 cognizable crimes comprising of 18,22,602 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 32,03,735 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing a decline of 16.6% over 2004 (60,28,781).
- IPC crime rate in 2005 was 165.3 as compared to 168.8 in 2004 recording a decline of 2.0% in 2005 over 2004.
- Cases under Railways Act declined by 99% in 2005 (from 21,444 in 2004 to 224 in 2005). 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 2005 was 290.5 as compared to 386.6 in 2004 recording a decline of 24.9% in 2005 over 2004.
- Pondicherry reported the highest crime rate (443.3) for IPC crimes which is 2.7 times the National crime rate of 165.3. Kerala reported the highest crime rate at 313.0 among States.
- Amritsar (92.1), Kolkata (71.1) and Surat (187.6) were the only 3 mega cities which reported less crime rate than their domain States, Punjab (105.3), West Bengal (78.1) and Gujarat (209.0) respectively.
- Andhra Pradesh reported 91.1 percent cases under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act to total cases reported under the Act in the country (2657 out of 2917).
- 26,21,547 persons were arrested under IPC crimes and 34,87,899 persons were arrested under SLL crimes. Thus, overall 61,09,446 persons were arrested 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% of the arrestees belonged to 18-30 years reflecting the drift of younger people taking to crimes.

Violent Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2004 : 2,08,736	2004 : 19.2
2005 : 2,02,640	2005 : 18.4

- Jammu & Kashmir (36.4), Manipur (33.3), Assam (31.0) and Arunachal Pradesh (30.4) reported higher violent crime rate compared to 18.4 at All-India level.
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 12.5 percent of total violent crimes in the country (25,352 out of 2,02,640) followed by Bihar with 11.9 per cent (24,073 out of 2,02,640).
- Uttar Pradesh reported 17.5 percent (5,711 out of 32,719) of total Murder cases in the country and 20.1 percent (5,637 out of 28,031) total Attempt to Murder cases.
- 16.4 percent (5,643 out of 34,419) of murder victims died as a result of use of fire arms in the country.

Crime against Women

INCIDENCE
2004 : 1,54,333
2005 : 1,55,553

RATE
2004 : 14.2
2005 : 14.1

- Andhra Pradesh reported 13.4 percent of total such cases in the country (20,819 out of 1,55,553). Delhi reported the highest crime rate (27.6) closely followed by Andhra Pradesh (26.1) as compared to the National average rate of 14.1.
- Among 35 mega cities, Delhi city reported 33.2 percent (562 out of 1,693) of total Rape cases and 37.4 percent cases (900 out of 2,409) of Kidnapping & Abduction of Women.
- Bihar (74) and West Bengal (61) together reported 90.6 percent of cases of Importation of Girls (135 out of 149).
- Tamil Nadu (2,777) and Karnataka (1,241) together reported 68.0 percent of cases under Immoral Traffic (P) Act (4,018 out of 5,908).
- Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act cases increased by 111.7% (from 1,378 in 2004 to 2,917 in 2005).
- Incest Rape cases increased by 48.5% in 2005 over 2004 (from 505 in 2004 to 750 in 2005).
- Maharashtra (141), Jharkhand (120) and Chhattisgarh (110) reported 49.5 percent of total Incest Rape cases (371 out of 750)
- Offenders were known to the victims in 86.4 percent of Rape cases (15,869 out of 18,359). On the contrary only in 2.9 percent cases (49 out of 1,686) in West Bengal offenders were known to victims which is an incredible departure from national trend.
- 53.5 percent conviction was reported in the country in Sexual Harassment cases (4,112 convictions out of 7,679 cases tried).

Crime against Children

INCIDENCE
2004 : 14,423
2005 : 14,975

RATE
2004 : 1.3
2005 : 1.4

- 3.8 percent increase was reported in incidents of crime against Children over 2004. Cases of Child Rape went up by 13.7 percent during 2005 (4,026) over 2004 (3,542).
- Cases of Selling of Girls for Prostitution rose drastically from 19 in 2004 to 50 in 2005.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 24.8% (3,721 out of 14,975) of total crimes committed against children in the country.
- The highest crime rate (6.5) was reported by Delhi as compared to national average (1.4).
- Delhi reported the highest (18.9) percentage of Kidnapping & Abduction of children (upto 15 years) (301) out of total (1,595) persons kidnapped and abducted in Delhi.

Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
2004 : 26,887	2004 : 5,535	2004 : 2.5	2004 : 0.5
2005 : 26,127	2005 : 5,713	2005 : 2.4	2005 : 0.5

- Madhya Pradesh reported 16.7 percent of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (4,356 out of 26,127) and 28.3 percent of total (1,615 out of 5,713) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country.
- Madhya Pradesh reported the highest crime rate 6.6 for crimes against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 2.4. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest rate (4.7) for crime against Scheduled Tribes as compared to the National average of 0.5 .

Property Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2004 : 3,91,644	2004 : 36.1
2005 : 3,88,867	2005 : 35.3

- Property crimes accounted for 21.3 percent of total IPC crimes. Such crimes reported a marginal decline of 0.7 percent over 2004.
- Auto Theft (85,709) cases accounted for 31.4 percent of all Theft cases (2,73,111). Chandigarh reported the rate at 58.0 for Auto Theft as compared to the National rate of 7.8.
- 29.4 percent of stolen motor vehicles (24,918 out of 84,675) were recovered during 2005 out of which only 18.8 percent (4,676 out of 24,918) could be co-ordinated (rightful owner traced).

Cyber Crimes

- Cyber Crimes (IT Act + IPC Sections) increased by 38.6 percent in 2005 as compared to 2004 (from 347 in 2004 to 481 in 2005)
- Cyber Fraud 61.6 percent (186 out of total 302) and Cyber Forgery 15.9 percent (48 out of 302) were the main cases under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.

Disposal of crime cases

- 75.8 percent (17,93,835 out of 23,65,658) of all IPC cases registered were disposed off by police and 80.7 percent true cases (13,67,268 out of 16,93,652) were charge sheeted.
- Trials were completed in 10,13,240 IPC crime cases out of total 69,91,508 cases pending for trials. 58,22,752 cases remained pending for trial in courts as on December 31, 2005.
- Conviction rate for IPC crimes remained almost static at 42.5 and 42.4 in 2004 and 2005 respectively.
- Mizoram reported the highest conviction rate for IPC crimes among States, (76.5%) (335 out of 438) while Maharashtra reported the lowest rate at 11.7 (7,816 out of 66,578) as compared to National rate at 42.4.
- 28.7 percent of trials were completed in less than 1 year (2,91,210 out of 10,13,240), 33.7 percent of trials (3,41,560) were completed within 1 to 3 years, 22.6 percent (2,29,103) were completed between 3 to 5 years, 11.8 per cent of trials were completed between 5 to 10 years (1,19,761) and 3.1 percent (31,606) cases took more than 10 years.

Police Infrastructure

- There were 85 Policemen (Civil + Armed) per lakh population in Jharkhand followed by Uttar Pradesh (84) and Bihar (57) against the National average of 122.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables) was 1:6 at the National level.
- 40.6 percent of police force was provided the housing facility by the Government.
- 3,410 serving police officials died as compared to 3,198 in 2004 reporting 6.6 percent increase in police fatalities. 805 (23.6%) police personnel of these died while performing their duties.

Custodial Crimes

- 128 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country 4 policemen were charge sheeted and 3 were convicted. 7 cases of Custodial Rape were reported in the country out of which final report was submitted in 2 cases, 3 cases were charge-sheeted and 2 cases remained under investigation.
