

SNAPSHOTS – 2004

General Crime Statistics

| INCIDENCE | | RATE | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>IPC</u> | <u>SLL</u> | <u>IPC</u> | <u>SLL</u> |
| 2003 : 17,16,120 | 2003 : 37,78,694 | 2003 : 160.7 | 2003 : 353.7 |
| 2004 : 18,32,015 | 2004 : 41,96,766 | 2004 : 168.8 | 2004 : 386.6 |

- 60,28,781 cognizable crimes comprising of 18,32,015 Indian Penal code(IPC) crimes and 41,96,766 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 9.7% over 2003 (54,94,814).
- IPC crime rate in 2004 was 168.8 as compared to 160.7 in 2003 recording an increase of 5.0% in 2004 over 2003.
- SLL crime rate in 2004 was 386.6 as compared to 353.7 in 2003 recording an increase of 9.3% in 2004 over 2003.
- Kolkata City reported 67.6 percent of total SLL crimes registered in 35 mega cities, 99.9 percent of which were categorized as 'Other SLL crimes'.
- Pondicherry reported the highest crime rate (454.3) for IPC crimes, 2.7 times the National crime rate of 168.8. Among States, Kerala reported the highest crime rate at 315.4.
- Among States, West Bengal reported the highest crime rate of 1,522.6 for SLL crimes. About 80 percent cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act were reported from Andhra Pradesh (1,102 out of 1,378).
- On an average, 1 IPC crime every 17 second and 1 SLL crimes every 8 seconds were reported in the country.
- 1 Murder every 16 minutes, 1 Rape every 29 minutes, 1 Kidnapping & Abduction every 23 minutes and 1 Dowry Death every 75 minutes were reported in the country.
- 26,60,910 persons were arrested under IPC crimes and 46,56,929 persons were arrested under SLL crimes. Thus, overall 73,17,839 persons were arrested under IPC and SLL crimes. On an average, 1.5 arrests per IPC case and 1.1 arrests per SLL cases were reported in the country.

Violent Crimes

| INCIDENCE | RATE |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 2003 : 1,96,550 | 2003 : 18.4 |
| 2004 : 2,08,736 | 2004 : 19.2 |

- Jammu & Kashmir (40.9), Assam (34.5) and Arunachal Pradesh (33.3) reported higher violent crime rate compared to 19.2 at All-India level.
- Bihar reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 13.4 percent (28,005 out of 2,08,736) followed by Uttar Pradesh with 12.9 percent (26,962 out of 2,08,736).
- Uttar Pradesh reported 18.2 percent (6,126 out of 33,608) Murder cases and 20.0 percent (5,580 out of 27,890) Attempt to Murder cases.
- 24.2 percent (8,434 out of 34,915) of murder victims were murdered by use of fire arms in the country.

Crime against Women

| INCIDENCE | RATE |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 2003 : 1,40,601 | 2003 : 13.2 |
| 2004 : 1,54,333 | 2004 : 14.2 |

- Andhra Pradesh reported 12.3 percent of total cases (18,921 out of 1,54,333). Delhi reported the highest crime rate (24.1) closely followed by Andhra Pradesh (24.0) as compared to the National average rate of 14.2.
- Among 35 mega cities, Delhi city reported 30.3 percent (457 out of 1,510) of total Rape cases and 33.3 percent cases (766 out of 2,303) of Kidnapping & Abduction of Women.
- Jharkhand (36) and Bihar(35) together reported 79.8 percent of Importation of Girls (71 out of 89). Chhattisgarh (78), Punjab (65) and Madhya Pradesh (63) reported 40.8 percent Incest Rape cases altogether (206 out of 505).
- In 85.7 percent of Rape cases (15,619 out of 18,233), offenders were known to the victims and 34.3 percent of them (5,358 out of 15,619) were neighbours.
- 60.5 percent conviction in Sexual Harassment cases (4,828 convictions out of 7,981 cases tried) was reported in the country.

Crime against Children

| INCIDENCE | RATE |
|---------------|------------|
| 2003 : 11,633 | 2003 : 1.1 |
| 2004 : 14,423 | 2004 : 1.3 |

- 24.0 percent increase in incidents of crime against Children over 2003. The incidents of Foeticide increased by 50.9 per cent during 2004 (86 cases) over 2003 (57).
- Madhya Pradesh reported 25.3% (3,653 out of 14,423) of crimes committed against children which also reported the highest crime rate (5.6) as compared to the National average of 1.3.
- Delhi UT reported 40.8 percent of child victims (213 out of 522) of Kidnapping & Abduction (upto 10 years of age).

Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

| INCIDENCE | | RATE | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| SC | ST | SC | ST |
| 2003 : 26,252 | 2003 : 5,889 | 2003 : 2.5 | 2003 : 0.6 |
| 2004 : 26,887 | 2004 : 5,535 | 2004 : 2.5 | 2004 : 0.5 |

- Madhya Pradesh reported 17.5 percent of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (4,699 out of 26,887) and 30.1 percent of total (1,667 out of 5,535) crimes against Scheduled Tribes.
- Madhya Pradesh reported the highest crime rate 7.3 for crimes against Scheduled Castes as compared to the National average of 2.5. Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest crime rate (6.6) for crime against Scheduled Tribes as compared to the National average of 0.5 .

Property Crimes

| INCIDENCE | | RATE | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2003 : 3,63,181 | 2004 : 3,91,644 | 2003 : 34.0 | 2004 : 36.1 |

- Property crimes accounted for 21.4 percent of total IPC crimes. Such crimes reported an increase of 7.8 percent over 2003.
- Auto Theft (80,682) cases accounted for 29.5 percent of all Theft cases (2,73,045). As compared to the National rate of 7.4, Chandigarh reported the rate at 66.9 for Auto Theft.
- 31.2 percent of stolen motor vehicles (25,364 out of 81,373) were recovered during 2004, of which only 20.7 percent (5,238 out of 25,364) could be co-ordinated (rightful owner traced).

Cyber Crimes

- Cyber Crimes (IT Act+ IPC Section) declined by 26.3 percent (from 471 in 2003 to 347 in 2004)
- Cyber Fraud 62.0 percent (173 out of 279) and Cyber Forgery 27.6 percent (77 out of 279) were the main causes under IPC category for Cyber Crimes.

Disposal of crime cases

- Trials were completed in 9,57,311 IPC crime cases out of 67,68,713 cases for trials. 56,36,391 cases remained pending for trial in courts at end of December 31, 2004
- Conviction rate for IPC crimes increased from 40.1 in 2003 to 42.5 in 2004.
- 76.2 percent (17,55,193 out of 23,03,354) of all IPC cases registered were disposed off by police, 79.8 percent true cases (13,17,632 out of 16,51,944) were charge sheeted.
- Among States, Nagaland reported the highest conviction rate for IPC crimes (97.7%) (1,826 out of 1,869) while West Bengal reported the lowest rate at 16.0 (2548 out of 15,933) as compared to National level rate 42.5.
- 31.0 percent of trials were completed in less than 1 year (2,96,409 out of 9,57,311), 31.9 percent of trials (3,05,299) were completed within 1 to 3 years, 22.8 percent (2,18,611) were completed between 3 to 5 years, 11.2 per cent of trials were completed between 5 to 10 years (1,06,987) and 3.1 percent (30,005) cases took more than 10 years.

Police Infrastructure

- There were 74 Policemen (Civil + Armed) per lakh population in Jharkhand followed by Bihar (56) against National average of 123.
- Ratio of Police Officers (ASI & above) to the subordinate Staff (Head Constables & Constables) was 1:7 at the National level.
- Only 38.9 percent of police force was provided with the housing facility by the Government.
- 3,186 serving police officials died as compared to 3,487 in 2003 reporting 8.6 percent decline in police fatalities. Of these, 830 (26.1%) police personnel died while performing their duties.

Custodial Crimes

- 86 Custodial Deaths were reported in the country. 15 policemen were chargesheeted and 4 were convicted. 2 cases of Custodial Rape were reported in the country. 1 case Final True report submitted and one case was under investigation.