

CHAPTER - 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction:

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) divides all the crimes into two categories.

- (i) Cognizable (Sec.2(c) CrPC).
- (ii) Non-cognizable (Sec.2(l) CrPC).

Cognizable Crimes

The Criminal Procedure Code defines Cognizable Offence or Cognizable case as a criminal stand in within a Police Office may arrest without warrant. In such crimes, the police has a direct responsibility to take immediate action on receipt of a complaint or of credible information, visit the scene of the crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender and arraign him before a court of law having jurisdiction over the matter. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorised as those falling either under the `Indian Penal Code (IPC)' or under the `Special and Local Laws (SLL)'.

Non-Cognizable Offence

Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as for which a Police Officer has no authority to arrest without a warrant. These are generally left to be pursued by the affected parties themselves in Courts. Police does not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission. First schedule of the Cr.P.C. gives the classification of the offences of the IPC into cognizable & Non-cognizable.

The various crimes that are being registered and investigated by various law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

Broad classification of crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- i) **Crimes Against Body:** Murder, Its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing Death by

- Negligence;
- ii) **Crimes Against Property:** Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary, Theft;
- iii) **Crimes Against Public Order:** Riots, Arson;
- iv) **Economic Crimes:** Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting;
- v) **Crimes Against Women:** Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Molestation, Sexual Harassment and Importation of Girls;
- vi) **Crimes Against Children:** Child Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Children, Procurement of minor girls, Selling/Buying of girls for Prostitution, Abetment of Suicide, Exposure and Abandonment, Infanticide, Foeticide;
- vii) Other IPC crimes.

Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)

- i) Arms Act;
- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act;
- iii) Gambling Act;
- iv) Excise Act;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act;
- viii) Indian Railways Act;
- ix) Registration of Foreigners Act;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act;
- xi) Indian Passport Act;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act;
- xiii) Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act;
- xiv) Antiquity & Art Treasure Act;
- xv) Dowry Prohibition Act;
- xvi) Child Marriage Restraint Act;
- xvii) Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act;
- xiii) Copyright Act;
- xix) Sati Prevention Act;
- xx) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act;
- xxi) Forest Act;
- xxii) Other crimes(not specified above)

under Special and Local Laws including **Cyber Laws** under Information Technology Act (IT), 2000;

Complaints Received by Police

To assess the quantum of work load of police, the total number of complaints received by police whether oral, written, distress call or the ones initiated suo-moto by police have been collected since 1999. The year-wise number of such complaints *vis-a-vis* actual number of cognizable crimes registered by Police are presented in **Table-1.1**.

A total of 76,20,949 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2004 as compared to 90,97,901 complaints received during 2003 representing a decline of 16.2 percent over 2003. Of these, 33.0 percent were written complaints, 21.5 percent were oral complaints, 39.7 percent complaints were initiated by Police and 5.7 percent were distress calls reported over phones (No.100). It is observed that nearly 79.1 percent of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (60,28,781 out of 76,20,949).

Cognizable crimes

The incidence of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade 1994 to 2004 is presented in **Table-1.2**. As many as 60,28,781 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2004 comprising of 18.3 lakh cases under the IPC and 41.97 lakh cases under the SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:1.92 in 2000 to 1:2.30 in 2004. During 2004, nearly 70 percent of total crimes were accounted for by Special Acts & Local Laws and the rest (about 30 percent) by the Indian Penal Code.

An increasing trend in the rate of total crimes was observed from 515.7 in 2000 to 555.3 in 2004 except in 2003 when there was a decline over 2002.

Population

Mid-year estimated population is used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per one lakh of population). The estimated population of the country as on 1st July, 2004 is 10,856 lakhs as compared to 9,000 lakhs in the year 1994. The population of the country in the decade (1994-2004) has increased by 20.6 percent with an annual exponential growth rate of 1.9 percent.

Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL) (Incidence...60,28,781)

Total incidence of crime gives an absolute picture of the crime situation in the country or the State. Comparative figures over a period of time indicate an increase or decrease in the incidence of crime requiring appropriate crime control efforts by the State police.

As compared to the fast pace of population growth of 20.6 per cent in the decade, the IPC crimes reported a lower growth rate of 9.4 percent (**Table-1.2**).

Crime Rate (IPC + SLL) (Crime Rate...553.3)

Population is one of the important factors influencing incidence of crime. A positive correlation between the growth in incidence of crime and the population of the country has been observed. Besides population, the other factors influencing the crime situation at a particular place could be growing

**Table-1 (A)
Cognizable Crimes registered during 2000-2004**

YEAR	Number Of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2000	17,71,084	33,96,666	51,67,750	1:1.92	515.7
2001	17,69,308	35,75,230	53,44,538	1:1.02	520.4
2002	17,80,330	37,46,198	55,26,528	1:2.10	526.0
2003	17,16,120	37,78,694	54,94,814	1:2.20	514.4
2004	18,32,015	41,96,766	60,28,781	1:2.30	555.3

urbanisation leading to migration of population from neighbouring places, unemployment, income inequality etc. However, the present analysis of crime rate is restricted to the influence of population only. Therefore, the analysis of crime rate of a particular State/UT shouldn't be construed as the sole indicator of crime position of that particular State/UT in relation to others.

The crime rate defined as the 'number of crimes' per 1,00,000 population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed an increasing trend during 2000-2002 (from 515.7 in 2000 to 526 in 2002) has declined to 514.4 in 2003 and again rose to 555.3 in 2004. As compared to 2003, the crime rate has increased by 7.9 percent in 2004. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 5.0 percent from 160.7 in 2003 to 168.8 in 2004 and that for SLL crimes has increased by 9.3 percent from 353.7 in 2003 to 386.6 in 2004.

Crime Incidence- IPC
(Incidence...18,32,015)

A total of 18,32,015 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2004 as against 17,16,120 in 2003 recording an increase of 6.8 percent in 2004. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms has decreased from 33.1 percent in 2001, 32.2 percent in 2002, 31.2 percent in 2003 to 30.4 percent in 2004. Among the States, **Uttar Pradesh has reported an increase of 36.9 percent while Mizoram has reported a decline of 56.2 percent over the previous year.** Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 10.7 percent of total crimes reported in the country closely followed by Maharashtra 9.6 percent and Tamil Nadu 9.1 percent.

Crime Rate - IPC
(Crime rate...168.8)

During the decade 1994-2004, the IPC crime rate has declined by 7.1 percent from 181.7 in 1994 to 168.8 in 2004. As compared with quinquennial average (during 1999-2003) rate of 171.6, it has declined by 1.6 percent

during 2004 over 2003. Pondicherry (454.3), Delhi (351.0), Kerala (315.4) and Madhya Pradesh (304.4) have reported higher crime rates as compared to the national average of 168.8.

Trend Analysis

Crimes Against Body
(Incidence...4,35,051 Rate...40.1)

As defined in the beginning of the chapter, these comprise of Murder and its attempt, Culpable homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt and causing death by negligence. A total of 4,35,051 crimes were reported under this head in the country accounting for 23.8 percent of the total IPC crimes during the year 2004. Crimes Against Body showed an increase of 7.5 percent during 2004 over 2003. Andhra Pradesh's contribution towards these crimes was highest at 38.4 percent compared to national average of 23.8 percent. Details are presented in **Table-1.9**. The rate of such crimes was also second highest in Andhra Pradesh (77.3 per lakh population) after UT of Pondicherry (119.7) compared to national rate of 40.1.

Crimes Against Property
(Incidence...3,91,644 Rate...36.1)

This comprises of Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary and Theft. A total of 3,91,644 such crimes were reported during 2004 as compared to 3,63,181 crimes during 2003 showing an increase of 7.8 percent. At the national level, the share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was 21.4 percent during the year. North-Eastern State Mizoram (876) reported more than half (57.8%) share of these crimes in its IPC component (1,515). The share of such crimes in the country which had fallen in each year from 2000 to 2002 at 22.2%, 21.6% and 20.8% respectively increased marginally to 21.2% in 2003 and 21.4% in 2004. The average rate of crime in this head in the country during 2004 was 36.1. For details **Table-1.10** may be seen.

Crimes Against Public Order
(Incidence...68,608 Rate...6.3)

Riots and Arson are the major components of this category of crimes against public order which constitute 3.7 percent of the total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has declined from 90,848 in 2000, 86,756 in 2001 to 80,765 in 2002 and to 66,699 in 2003 which rose to 68,608 in 2004. The rate of such crimes has also declined proportionately from 9.1 in 2000, 8.4 in 2001, 7.7 in 2002 to 6.2 in 2003 which rose marginally to 6.3 in 2004. The share of these crimes to total IPC component in the year 2004 was highest in Lakshadweep at 52.9 percent compared to 3.7 percent at the national level. The rate of such crime was highest in Kerala at 20.7 as compared to National average of 6.3 percent. For details **Table-1.11** may be seen.

Economic Crimes
(Incidence...67,644 Rate...6.2)

These crimes comprising Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Counterfeiting, showed an increase of 7.4 percent in 2004 by reporting 67,644 crimes as compared to 62,965 in 2003. The rate of such crimes, however, hovered around 6.0 during 2001 to 2004. These crimes have accounted for 3.7 percent of the total IPC crimes. Comparatively, Punjab reported the highest share of nearly 12.1 percent to its IPC component. Delhi has reported the highest crime rate of 18.4 compared to national average of 6.2. For details **Table 1.12** may be seen.

Trend Analysis - Major IPC Crimes

The components of Violent crimes such as Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, its preparation & Assembly, Robbery, Riots, Arson and Dowry Death have been separately analysed in the chapter **Violent Crimes**. The crime head-wise analysis with 5 and 10 year trends for remaining crimes are discussed below.

Burglary
(Incidence...92,490 Rate...8.5)

Burglary offences with 92,490

incidents in 2004 were the lowest since 1994 showing a marginal decline of 0.4 percent as compared to 2003 (92,827).

The trend analysis of Burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that during 2004 there was a decline in such cases by 23.9 percent from 1994 level and a decline of 8.8 percent as compared to the average of last 5 years (1999-2003) (See **Table-1.3**)

Among States/UTs, Maharashtra reported the maximum number of Burglary cases (14,659) accounting for 15.8 percent of such incidents at the national level. Among major States, Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest increase of 31.9 percent in Burglary cases (5,299) as compared to 4,016 cases in 2003 while Mizoram has reported significant decline of 48.7 percent (from 487 cases in 2003 to 250 cases in 2004).

On an average, every 1,00,000 population in the country experienced 9 Burglaries in 2004. The population in urban agglomeration experienced almost double of such crimes. The highest rate of 27 Burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2004.

Theft
(Incidence...2,73,045 Rate...25.2)

Theft cases reported a decline of 10.1 percent during 2004 as compared to 1994 and an increase of 11.3 percent as compared to 2003 (2,45,237 cases). There was 7.0 percent increase in 2004 as compared to average of such cases during last 5 years.

Among the States, Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest increase of 43.0 percent of Theft cases over 2003 (from 15,751 cases in 2003 to 22,524 cases in 2004). Contrary to this, Mizoram has reported a significant decline of 53.2 percent in Theft Cases.

Maharashtra has reported 43,952 thefts during the year contributing 16.1 percent of the total Thefts in the country. There were 25 thefts for every 1,00,000 population in the country. Comparatively, the Urban Agglomerations have reported more than triple rate with 83 thefts (per one lakh population). Chandigarh and Mizoram have

reported a rate of 149.5 and 65.2 thefts respectively during the year 2004.

Auto Theft has accounted for 29.5 percent of the total theft offences. A total of 80,682 cases of theft of automobiles were reported in the country during 2004 which accounted for an increase of 16.4 percent as compared to 2003 (69,307). As compared to the National rate of 7.4 Auto Thefts per 1,00,000 population, Chandigarh and Delhi have reported almost 9 and 8 times higher rate of 66.9 and 58.1 respectively.

Riots
(Incidence...59,971 Rate...5.5)

Law Enforcement Agencies have reported a total of 59,971 riot cases in the country during 2004. Overall, riot cases have increased by 4.6 per cent in 2004 over 2003. As per ten year and 5-year trend analysis, a decline of 36.4 percent in comparison to 1994 and 17.6 percent as compared to averages of last 5 years (1999 – 2003) were observed. Bihar (9,793) has reported the highest number of riot cases accounting for 16.3 percent at the National level. However, Kerala has reported the highest rate of 19.6 cases per 1,00,000 population in comparison to 5.5 at the National level.

Criminal Breach of Trust
(Incidence...14,176 Rate...1.3)

A total of 14,176 Criminal Breach of Trust cases were reported in the country during 2004 which was 5.5 percent more cases than that of 2003 (13,432).

As per ten year & 5-year trend analysis, 14.2 percent decline from 1994 level and 2.0 percent decline from the averages of last 5 years were observed.

Uttar Pradesh has reported 2,377 such cases contributing 16.8 percent of total cases at the National level. Union Territory of D&N Haveli has reported high rate of 5.0 as compared to 1.3 at the National level.

Cheating
(Incidence... 51,939 Rate...4.8)

A total of 51,939 cheating cases were

reported in the country during 2004 accounting for 66.4 percent increase from 1994 level and 9.4 percent increase as compared to the previous year. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases (8,333) accounting for nearly 16 percent of total such crimes in the country. Delhi has reported the highest rate of such crimes (15.2) in comparison to National average of 4.8.

Counterfeiting
(Incidence...1,529 Rate...0.1)

A total of 1,529 cases of Counterfeiting were reported during 2004 showing a significant decline of 25.6 percent as compared to previous year (2,055). As per ten and 5-year trend analysis, no fixed trend with decline of 46.4 percent from 1994 level and decline of 14.2 percent from the average of last 5 years (1999-2003), was observed. Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have reported 55.6 percent and 45.0 percent decline in Counterfeiting cases over 2003 respectively.

Hurt
(Incidence...2,76,868 Rate...25.5)

During this year, a total of 2,76,868 Hurt cases were reported showing an increase of 5.9 percent over 2003 figures. As per five year trend analysis, an increase of 8.6 percent over the average of last 5 years (1999 – 2003) was observed. Uttar Pradesh has reported an increase of 45.2 percent as compared to the previous year while Mizoram has reported a decline of 43.7 percent. Andhra Pradesh has reported highest incidence (43,335) accounting for 15.7 percent of total such crimes reported in the country.

Molestation
(Incidence...34,567 Rate...3.2)

A total of 34,567 molestation cases were reported in the country showing an increase of 4.9 percent over 2003. Uttar Pradesh has reported 73.0 percent increase as compared to previous year. Madhya Pradesh has reported 6,690 cases accounting for 19.4 percent of total cases reported in the country. It has also reported the highest rate of 10.3 cases in comparison to the National average of 3.2 only.

Sexual Harassment
(Incidence...10,001

Rate...0.9)

A total of 10,001 cases were reported in the country during the year accounting for a decline of 18.9 percent as compared to the previous year (12,325). Five-year trend analysis showed a decline of 4.0 per cent over the average of 1999 – 2003. Uttar Pradesh has reported a significant decline of 46.0 percent over the previous year by reporting 2,682 cases during 2004 as compared to 4,970 cases in 2003. Uttar Pradesh's share for these cases during the year was 26.8 percent at the National level.

Cruelty by Husband & Relatives
(Incidence...58,121

Rate...5.4)

A total of 58,121 cases were reported in the country during the year with an increase of 14.6 percent over 2003 and 21.7 percent over the average of last 5 years (1999-2003). Significant increase of 88.5 percent (from 2,626 in 2003 to 4,950 in 2004) was reported from Uttar Pradesh over the previous year. Nearly 14.4 percent of such crimes reported in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (8,388) only. Rajasthan has reported the highest crime rate at 11.2 as compared to National average of 5.4.

Importation of girls
(Incidence... 89

Rate...Negligible)

A total of 89 cases of such crimes were reported in the country during 2004 compared to 46 cases in 2003 accounting for a significant increase of 93.5 percent over 2003. Two States namely, Jharkhand (36) and Bihar (35) reported the bulk of cases out of 89 cases reported in the country.

Causing Death by Negligence
(Incidence...69,423

Rate...6.4)

A total of 69,423 cases were reported in the country during 2004 showing an increase of 14.4 percent over 2003 (60,672). Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest number (11,452) of such cases accounting for nearly 16.5 percent of the total cases. Uttar Pradesh has reported significant increase of 61.2

percent over the previous year.

Incidence of IPC Crimes in Districts and Big Cities:

Reporting of various crimes under Indian Penal Code for each district in the country is presented in **Table-1.14**. The distribution of IPC crimes in cities with population more than 5 lakh is presented in **Table-1.15**. The complete information on 35 Urban Agglomeration centres with population of more than 10,00,000 (as per Census 2001) are presented in various chapters of the report. The crime analysis of these Urban Agglomeration Centres is discussed in the chapter on 'Crime in Mega Cities'.

There were as many as 694 districts in the country (including Railway Police Districts) during 2004. Of them 13 districts have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 72 districts have reported crimes between 5,001 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 609 of them have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

The Police Districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2004 along with the incidence are as under:

Table-1(B)
Police Districts registering above 10,000 IPC cases in 2004

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Incidence
1.	Mumbai	29453
2.	Bangalore Commr.	28526
3.	Jaipur	20209
4.	Hyderabad City	18868
5.	Ahmedabad Commr.	17553
6.	Bhopal	15718
7.	Indore	15350
8.	Chengai	12560
9.	Chennai	12436
10.	Kolkata	10757
11.	Pune Commr.	10754
12.	Patna	10632
13.	Thrissur	10143

Mumbai has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes during 2004. Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that Patna of Bihar State reported the highest number of Murder (542), Robbery (751) and Dacoity (123). Kollam district of Kerala has

reported the highest cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (148). The highest incidence of Kidnapping & Abduction (301) was reported from the Muzaffarpur of Bihar. Mumbai city has reported the highest incidence of Burglary (2,978), Theft (11,510) (including Auto Theft) and Criminal Breach of Trust (510) while Hyderabad reported the highest number of Cheating (2,160), Hurt (4,837) and Cruelty by Husband or Relatives (1,142) cases. Highest number of Rape cases (197) were reported from Mushirabad in West Bengal. Jaipur in Rajasthan has reported the highest incidents of Riots (821). Palamau in Jharkhand reported highest incidence of Importation of Girls (34). The highest number of Sexual Harassment (585) was reported from Faridabad of Haryana.

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

(Incidence...41,96,766 Rate...386.6)

Cases under these Acts represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crime indicate better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes reported under SLL. Local Acts are clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes due to their disparity from one place to other.

A total of 41,96,766 SLL crimes were reported in the country during 2004 accounting for an increase of 11.1 percent over 2003 (37,78,694). Ten year and 5 year trend analysis showed 8.2 percent increase from 1994 level and 18.9 percent increase over the average of last 5 years (1999 - 2003). The rate of crime has shown an increase of 9.3 percent as compared to 2003 (353.7). Ten year and five year trends for each crime are presented in **Table-1.16**.

The crime head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL is presented in **Table-1.17**. It is observed that the 21 specified crime heads accounted for 21.1 percent of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 78.9 percent were clubbed as 'Other SLL crimes'. The 'Prohibition Act' and 'Gambling Act', though enforced in only a few States, share 13.5 percent towards total

SLL crimes. Next in order were the 'Excise Act' (3.5%), 'Arms Act' (1.8%) and Indian Railways Act (0.5%). The trend of major SLL crimes are discussed as under:

Arms Act

(Incidence...74,482 Rate...6.9)

At the National level, 74,482 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during 2004 showing an increase of 2.3 percent over the previous year (72,804). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (37,505) accounting for half (50.3%) of the total such cases reported in the country. The rate of such crimes was highest at 49.4 in Delhi as compared to 6.9 only at the National level.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act

(Incidence...27,608 Rate...2.5)

A total of 27,608 cases under this Act were registered in 2004 showing a decline of 1.1 percent over previous year (27,913). Ten and 5-year trend analysis showed 36.0 percent increase from 1994 level and 14.6 percent increase from the average of last 5 years (1999-2003). Uttar Pradesh has reported 33.8 percent (9,330) of the total cases reported in the country. Punjab has reported the highest crime rate of 12.7 as compared to the National average of 2.5.

Gambling Act

(Incidence...1,90,682 Rate...17.6)

Incidence under this Act showed an increase of 8.8 percent over the previous year (1,75,298). Ten and five year trend analysis also indicated an increase of 21.5 percent and 25.6 percent respectively. Nearly 19 percent of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (36,258). The Crime rate was the highest in Goa (100.4) as compared to 17.6 at the National level.

Excise Act

(Incidence...1,47,854 Rate...13.6)

The incidence under the Excise Act showed an increase of 44.8 per cent over the

year 1994 and an increase of 7.5 percent over the previous year. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (37,304) accounting for 25.2 percent of the total cases reported under this Act. Crime rate was highest in Punjab (59.0) followed by Himachal Pradesh (52.0) and Haryana (51.0). However, among UTs, A&N Islands (1719.5) has reported highest crime rate as compared to National average of 13.6 only.

Prohibition Act
(Incidence...3,78,919 Rate...34.9)

Cases reported under this Act have accounted for nearly 9.0 percent of total SLL crimes in the country. The incidents under this Act have shown continuous decline with decreases of 40.7 per cent over the year 1994, 25.7 percent over the averages of 5 years (1999-2003) and 18.9 percent over the year 2003 (4,67,216). The highest number of cases under this Act (1,28,730) accounting for 34.0 percent of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Tamil Nadu. The rate was highest at 226.1 in Gujarat against the National average of 34.9.

Explosives & Explosive Substances Act
(Incidence...4,248 Rate...0.4)

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a decline of 8.5 percent from 1994 (4,641) level and 4.3 percent over the average of last 5 years (1999-2003). However, an increase of 9.9 per cent was observed over 2003. The highest number of cases (1,053) accounting for 24.8 percent of the total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. The crime rate was, however, maximum at 1.8 in Jammu & Kashmir against the National average of 0.4 only.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
(Incidence...5,748 Rate...0.5)

The incidence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has declined by 43.3 percent over 1994 level (10,132), 27.8 percent over average (7,956) of last 5 year (1999-2003). As compared to 2003, an increase of 4.3 per cent was observed. Tamil Nadu reported 52.6 percent of total such cases (3,022) with highest crime rate at 4.7 against the National average of 0.5 only.

Indian Railways Act
(Incidence...21,444 Rate...2.0)

Cases registered under this Act showed a continuous decline during the years 2001 to 2004 with decreases of 55.6 percent over 5 year average (1999-2003) and 47.5 percent decline over last year (40,861). Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the major state (34.0%) where 7,292 such cases were registered. The crime rate was highest in Chhattisgarh (10.3) against the National average of 2.0 only.

Registration of Foreigners Act
(Incidence...1,194 Rate...0.1)

Cases registered under this Act have shown a mixed trend during last ten years with a decline of nearly 19.2 percent over 1994 (1,477) and a decline of 9.2 per cent over previous year (1,315). West Bengal alone has reported 85.0 percent (1,015) of the total cases reported at the National level while Goa has reported the highest crime rate of 1.4 against the National crime rate of 0.1 only.

Protection of Civil Rights Act
(Incidence...375 Rate...Negligible)

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a considerable decline of 91.8 per cent over the 1994 level, 55.7 percent over the average of last 5 years and 44.1 percent over previous year (671).

Out of 375 cases under this Act, 97.1 percent (364 cases) were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes while the rest 2.9 percent (11 cases) were for crimes against the Scheduled Tribes.

Indian Passport Act
(Incidence...807 Rate...0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have increased by 6.7 percent over 1994 by 66.8 percent over the quinquennial average of 1999-2003 and 45.4 percent over the previous year (555). The highest incidence (210) accounting for 26.0

percent of the total cases in the country was reported from Kerala during the year. The highest crime rate was in Mizoram (1.3) against the National average of 0.1 only.

Essential Commodities Act
(Incidence...4,871 Rate...0.4)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have increased by 17.9 percent, over 1994 and by 7.8 percent over the quinquennial average of 1999-2003 and by 15.9 percent over previous year (4,201). The highest incidence (1,351) accounting for 27.7 percent of the total cases were reported from Maharashtra. However, the crime rate was highest in Jammu & Kashmir (7.3) compared to the National average of 0.4.

Antiquity & Art Treasure Act
(Incidence...85 Rate... Negligible)

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 28.8 percent over 1994, 104.3 percent over average of five years (1999-2003) and 129.7 percent over previous year (37). West Bengal has reported 69.4 percent of total cases reported at National level (59 out of 85).

Dowry Prohibition Act
(Incidence...3,592 Rate...0.3)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 32.6 per cent over 1994, 22.5 percent over the quinquennial average and 33.8 percent over 2003 (2,684). Bihar has registered the highest incidents under this Act (1,220) accounting for 34.0 percent of the total cases reported in the country. The crime rate was highest in Bihar (1.4) and Orissa (1.4) against the National average of 0.3.

Child Marriage Restraint Act
(Incidence...93 Rate... Negligible)

The cases reported under this Act have increased by 13.1 percent over the quinquennial average and 47.6 per cent over the previous year (63). Gujarat has reported 30 cases accounting for 32.3 percent of the total cases.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act
(Incidence...1,378 Rate...0.1)

The number of incidents registered under `Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act have shown an increase of 25.6 per cent over the average of 5 years (1999-2003) and 32.1 per cent over 2003 (1,043). Andhra Pradesh (1,102) has reported 80.0 percent of the total cases registered in the country. It has also reported the highest crime rate at 1.4 against the national rate of 0.1.

Copy Right Act
(Incidence...6,290 Rate...0.6)

The cases registered under the Copy Right Act have shown an increasing trend since 1999 with increases of 89.2 percent over the 5 year average (1999-2003) and 17.0 percent increase over the previous year. Tamil Nadu (with 1,604 cases) has registered 25.5 percent of the total cases reported in the country.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
(Incidence...10,066 Rate...0.9)

The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a decline of 24.3 percent over the average of last five years (1999-2003) and an increase of 7.3 percent over the previous year (9,388). Out of 10,066 total cases reported in the country, 8,891 cases accounting for 88.3 per cent were reported for crimes against the Scheduled Castes and 1,175 cases accounting for 11.7 per cent were reported for crimes against Scheduled Tribes.

Forest Act
(Incidence...3,818 Rate...0.4)

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 3.0 percent over the previous year (3,707). Two States viz. Uttar Pradesh (1,604) and Rajasthan (1,358) have accounted for 77.6 percent of the total cases reported in the country during the year. Himachal Pradesh has reported highest crime rate of 2.8 as against the National crime rate 0.4 only.