

## CHAPTER-2

### CRIMES IN MEGA CITIES

#### Introduction

The term 'Mega City' here refers to cities having population of over 10 lakhs (1 million). The number of such cities has increased from 23 in 1991 to 35 in 2001.

Mega cities are facing increased criminal activities on account of peculiar problems such as unchecked migration, illegal settlements, diverse socio-cultural disparities, uneven distribution of incomes etc. Organised groups, gangsters, professional criminals and even youth and Juveniles find crime as a short cut for a lavish life in mega cities. This chapter deals with crime analysis relating to these cities.

The actual census population of these cities for the year 2001 is used for calculating the crime rates in the absence of mid-year population estimates for the year 2006 for these 35 cities from the Registrar General of India Office. The population of these 35 mega cities (see Table-1.6) constitutes nearly 10 per cent of the country's total population.

27.8 percent of population lives in Urban areas as per 2001 census. The present analysis does not aim at complete urban crime pattern in the country but restricts to only 35 mega cities representing nearly 37.8 per cent of total urban population (1078.8 lakhs out of 2853.5 lakh as per 2001 census).

#### Various forms of crime

The present analysis on mega cities is restricted to 22 major specified crimes under IPC and 21 specified crimes under SLL. The city-wise details of these crimes for 35 mega cities are furnished in *Chapter-I*. Other related details on Property Stolen & Recovered, Crime against Women, Crime against Children and Cyber Crimes are also furnished in the respective chapters of the reports. The major crime pattern of IPC crimes & SLL crimes in 35 mega cities are discussed below.

#### **Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) Incidence (All India...18,78,293 Mega Cities...3,26,363)**

A total of 3,26,363 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 35 mega cities during 2006 as compared to 3,14,708 crimes during 2005, thereby reporting an increase of 3.70 per cent. *There was an increase of 3.1 per cent in IPC crimes during 2006 over the previous year 2005 at the national level.*

The Urban agglomeration centers have accounted for 43.4 per cent (39,480 out of 90,951) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 27.4 per cent Counterfeiting cases (i.e. 594 out of 2,169) and 26.8 per cent cheating cases (15,549 out of 58,076) of the

nation's total IPC crime.

*The cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore have accounted for 16.2 per cent, 9.5 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively of the total crimes reported from 35 mega cities. Surat city has reported significant increase of 64.2 per cent IPC crimes as compared to previous year (2005) followed by Varanasi (62.3%) and Faridabad (48.5%). Madurai and Chennai cities of Tamil Nadu have reported a decline of 27.2 and 19.7 per cent respectively.*

**Rate of Crime (IPC)**  
**(All Cities...302.5)**                      **India...167.7**

The average rate of crime in Urban agglomeration centres at 302.5 was much higher than the national crime rate of 167.7 (Table-1.6). *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 each city is compared with the corresponding crime rate of the domain State in Table 2(A).*

Crime rate (IPC) in cities was generally higher than the corresponding crime rate of domain State. The crime rate was lower than that of the respective State in case of Kolkata and Madurai. The crime rate in case of Amritsar city (128.1) was slightly higher than that of Punjab (123.0). *The crime rate 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 per cent (from 291.7 in 2005 to 302.5 in 2006).*

**Table-2 (A)**  
**IPC crime rate**  
**Mega Cities Vs Domain State**

Sl. No.	City	Rate of Crime (IPC)	
		City	Domain State
1	Agra	333.8	68.6
2	Ahmedabad	425.7	219.6
3	Allahabad	151.3	68.6
4	Amritsar	128.1	123.0
5	Asansol	155.7	79.0
6	Bangalore	462.2	208.9
7	Bhopal	719.5	289.7
8	Chennai	251.6	227.6
9	Coimbatore	274.8	227.6
10	Delhi	414.4	357.2
11	Dhanbad	148.2	124.0
12	Faridabad	443.8	218.1
13	Hyderabad	312.5	215.4
14	Indore	769.1	289.7
15	Jabalpur	559.0	289.7
16	Jaipur	597.1	226.1
17	Jamshedpur	238.1	124.0
18	Kanpur	176.1	68.6
19	Kochi	420.6	312.5
20	Kolkata	71.0	79.0
21	Lucknow	298.7	68.6
22	Ludhiana	201.9	123.0
23	Madurai	206.2	227.6
24	Meerut	205.7	68.6
25	Mumbai	189.8	183.4
26	Nagpur	470.6	183.4
27	Nasik	256.2	183.4
28	Patna	494.0	108.9
29	Pune	305.8	183.4
30	Rajkot	348.2	219.6
31	Surat	308.0	219.6
32	Vadodara	380.2	219.6
33	Varanasi	162.5	68.6
34	Vijayawada	579.8	215.4
35	Vishakhapatnam	412.2	215.4
<b>Total (Cities/All India)</b>		<b>302.5</b>	<b>167.7</b>

## Trend analysis – IPC crimes

The details of IPC crimes in cities during 2002 to 2006 are presented in Table-2(B).

Table-2 (B)  
**Incidence & Rate of IPC crimes (mega cities)**

Year	Incidence	Rate
2002	2,97,679	275.9
2003	2,91,246	270.0
2004	3,09,929	287.3
2005	3,14,708	291.7
2006	3,26,363	302.5

## Crimes under Special and Local Laws

(All India...32,24,167  
Cities...6,61,600)

35 cities have reported 6,61,600 cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws as compared to 7,66,619 in 2005. The incidence under SLL during 2006 over 2005 showed a decline in cities (13.7%) as compared to the marginal decline of 0.6% observed at national level.

35 Urban agglomeration centres have significantly accounted for cases under Indian Passport Act (39%), Immoral Traffic (P) Act (38.7%) and Copyright Act (30.2%) to the cases registered under respective Act in the country.

## Crime rate (SLL)

(All-India...287.9

Cities...613.3)

The crime rate in Urban Agglomeration centres (613.3) was a little more than twice the national average (287.9). *Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh is the only city in the country which reported more than 10 thousand SLL cases per one lakh of population.* The city-wise details are presented in Table-1.18.

## Trends Analysis – SLL Crimes

The details of SLL crimes in cities during 2002 to 2006 are presented in Table-2(C). The crime rate in cities has not shown any fixed pattern.

Table-2(C)  
**Incidence & Rate of SLL crimes in Cities**

Year	Incidence	Rate
2002	1625689	1506.9
2003	1556159	1442.5
2004	1880924	1743.5
2005	7,66,619	710.6
2006	6,61,600	613.3