

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 a number of socio-economic factors. 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 2007 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% 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% of total urban population (1078.8 lakh 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...19,89,673 Mega Cities...3,36,889)

A total of 3,36,889 cognizable crimes under the IPC were reported in 35 mega cities during 2007 as compared to 3,26,363 crimes during 2006, thereby reporting an increase of 3.2%. *There was an increase of 5.9% in IPC crimes during 2007 over the previous year 2006 at the national level.*

The Urban agglomeration centers have accounted for 42.0% (42,060 out of 1,00,255) of the total auto theft cases in the country followed by 25.9% Cheating cases (i.e. 16,928 out of 65,326) and 24.7% cases of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (791 out of 3,205) of the

nation's total IPC crime.

The cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru have accounted for 15.1%, 9.0% and 8.0% respectively of the total crimes reported from 35 mega cities. Kanpur city has reported significant increase of 69.1% IPC crimes as compared to previous year (2006) followed by Amritsar (65.4%) and Varanasi (42.2%). Dhanbad and Asansol cities have reported a decline of 15.6% and 12.2% respectively.

**Rate of Crime (IPC)
(All India...175.1
Mega Cities...312.3)**

The average rate of crime in Urban agglomeration centres at 312.3 was much higher than the national crime rate of 175.1 (Table-1.6). *Indore reported the highest crime rate (792.7) among the mega cities in the country followed by Bhopal (760.8) and Jaipur (606.8).* 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 Chennai, Dhanbad, Kolkata and Madurai. The crime rate in case of Mumbai (186.2) was slightly higher than that of Maharashtra (184.7). *The crime rate at national level increased marginally by 4.4% (from 167.7 in 2006 to 175.1 in 2007), however, the crime rate in cities has increased by 3.2% (from 302.5 in 2006 to 312.3 in 2007).*

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

Sl. No.	City	Rate of Crime (IPC)	
		Mega City	Domain State
1	Agra	325.8	79.7
2	Ahmedabad	383.0	220.5
3	Allahabad	162.5	79.7
4	Amritsar	211.9	135.6
5	Asansol	136.7	93.0
6	Bengaluru	475.6	211.7
7	Bhopal	760.8	295.6
8	Chennai	256.9	261.7
9	Coimbatore	271.4	261.7
10	Delhi	397.9	335.1
11	Dhanbad	125.1	129.4
12	Faridabad	428.4	219.3
13	Hyderabad	314.3	214.6
14	Indore	792.7	295.6
15	Jabalpur	585.8	295.6
16	Jaipur	606.8	232.9
17	Jamshedpur	251.1	129.4
18	Kanpur	297.7	79.7
19	Kochi	487.2	319.1
20	Kolkata	82.5	93.0
21	Lucknow	373.5	79.7
22	Ludhiana	220.4	135.6
23	Madurai	194.6	261.7
24	Meerut	209.2	79.7
25	Mumbai	186.2	184.7
26	Nagpur	461.2	184.7
27	Nasik	270.4	184.7
28	Patna	524.0	117.9
29	Pune	341.3	184.7
30	Rajkot	390.4	220.5
31	Surat	390.8	220.5
32	Vadodara	342.4	220.5
33	Varanasi	231.2	79.7
34	Vijayawada	552.6	214.6
35	Vishakhapatnam	412.3	214.6
Total (Cities/All India)		312.3	175.1

Trend analysis – IPC crimes

The details of IPC crimes in cities during 2003 to 2007 are presented in Table-2(B).

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2003	2,91,246	270.0
2004	3,09,929	287.3
2005	3,14,708	291.7
2006	3,26,363	302.5
2007	3,36,889	312.3

Crimes under Special and Local Laws (All India...37,43,734 Mega Cities...7,53,760)

35 cities have 7,53,760 reported cases registered as crimes under Special & Local Laws as compared to 6,61,600 in 2006. The incidence under SLL during 2007 over 2006 showed an increase in cities (13.9%) as compared to the increase of 16.1% observed at National level.

35 Urban agglomeration centres have significantly accounted for 51.9% of the cases registered under Indian Passport Act in the country, 36.6% of the cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 34.7% cases registered under Antiquities & Art Treasures Act and 29.3% of the cases registered under Copyright Act in the country.

Crime rate (SLL) (All-India...329.4 Mega Cities...698.7)

The crime rate in Urban Agglomeration centres (698.7) was a little more than twice the National average (329.4). *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 35 mega cities during 2003 to 2007 are presented in Table-2(C). The crime rate in 35 mega cities has shown a mixed trend.

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

Year	Incidence	Rate
2003	1556159	1,442.5
2004	1880924	1,743.5
2005	7,66,619	710.6
2006	6,61,600	613.3
2007	7,53,760	698.7