

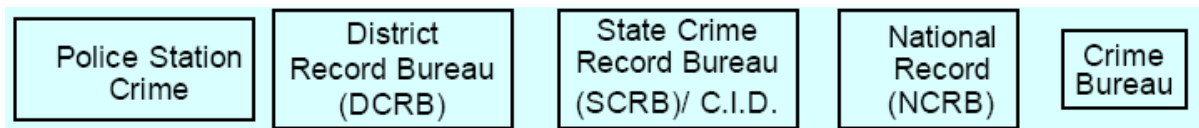
## CHAPTER 37

### CRIME STATISTICS

**37.1** Crime Statistics is an important and essential input for assessing quality of life and the human rights situation in a society. Crime Statistics broadly reflects the status of operations of Criminal Justice System in a Country. Crime Statistics includes data on Offences and law Offenders, inter alia in India, Crime statistics are generated on the basis of crime records maintained by different law enforcing agencies like the Police and the Judiciary at different level of administrative/legal jurisdiction under the federal system of India.

**37.2 Source of Crime Statistics: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** is the nodal agency at the centre to collect, compile and disseminate the information related with crime. “Crime in India”, an annual compilation of NCRB, is being published since 1953. For this publication, the information in 22 standardized formats is being collected from all the 36 States/UTs as well as from 35 mega cities.

**37.3 Procedure for Collection of Crime Statistics:** The flow of information starts from the Police stations wherein the cognizable offence is reported in the form of **First Information Report (FIR)**. FIR sets the process of Criminal Justice in motion. The information thereafter flows from District Crime Record Bureaus to State Crime Record Bureau and the same is finally consolidated by National Crime Records Bureau .



**37.4 Terms & Definitions:** The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C) India classifies all the crimes into two categories:

- **Cognizable Crime : Sec. 2 ( C ) Cr PC**
- **Non Cognizable Crime: Sec 2 (I ) Cr PC**

**(I) Cognizable Crime:** A cognizable offence or case is defined as the one which an officer in-charge of a police station may investigate without the order of a magistrate and effect arrest without warrant. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorised as those falling either under the `Indian Penal Code (IPC)' or under the `Special and Local Laws (SLL)'

**(II) Non Cognizable Crime:** Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which cannot be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate. Police do not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission.

**37.5 Incidence of Crime:** Number of crime reported under Indian Penal Code (IPC) or Special & Local Laws (SLL).

**37.6 Rate of Crime:** Number of crime reported per lakh person in the target Population.

**37.7 Past Trends:** As per the number of cases reported, the total cognizable crime under **IPC** in general has been showing a rising trend except for the years 1954, 1955, 1963, 1968, 1969,

1975, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1993 and 2003, in which the declining trend was observed. The total during 2014 was 28,51,563 recording an increase of 373.7 % over 1953 when 6,01,964 cases were reported.

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**Source & References:**

- Crime in India 2015, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.