

## CHAPTER 37

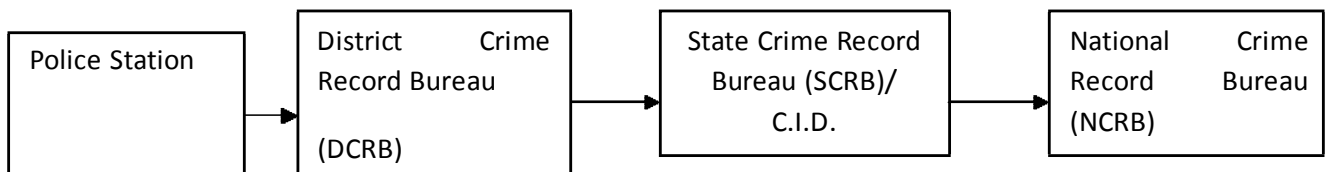
### CRIME STATISTICS

Crime Statistics is an important and essential input for assessing quality of life and the human rights situation in the society. Crime Statistics broadly reflects the status of operations of Criminal Justice System in a Country. Crime Statistics includes data on

- Offences - Breaches of the law
- Offenders - Those who commit offences
- Victims - Those who are offended against

In India Crime statistics are generated on the basis of crime records maintained by different law enforcing agencies like the Police, the Judiciary at different level of administrative/legal jurisdiction under the federative system of India. These statistics are normally readily available and are generally used for assessing how crime is being dealt with by law enforcement organisations, However, these statistics being based on those cases which are generally reported to the law enforcement agencies and recorded through all stages of action on the cases reported. 'Crime Statistics' in India gives an incomplete picture of crime situations in the country. The deficiency is not particular to India, as some studies have shown that even data collected by British Crime Statistics provides a picture of 30% of the actual crime in the country.

#### Procedure for Collection 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 35 States/UTs as well as from 35 mega cities.

Although issues on Crime Statistics are discussed at various forums but main Issues raised by the Committee on Crime Statistics constituted in October, 2010 by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation are

- i. Large extent of non-reporting/ recording of crime/ offences at different levels of administration, particularly with reference to non-cognizable offences having social implications.

- ii. Inadequate coverage of crime heads – under-coverage due to non-reporting for identified reasons.
- iii. Reliability – systemic biases, errors due to overlaps between different sections of IPC, outreach to vulnerable (women, children and backward communities).
- iv. Timeliness – rationalization of data flow.
- v. Identification of new types of crime/ offences for collection of statistics thereon.

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has also emphasized the importance of Crime Statistics and UNODC in cooperation with United Nations Statistical Division launched the Tenth United Nations survey of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems for the period 2005-06. The major goal of the survey was to collect the data on incidence of reported crimes and operations of criminal justice system. India has also participated in the survey.

## Highlights

- Cognizable crimes under India Penal Code (IPC) are on increasing trend. In 2010 and 2011, it has increased by around 5% in comparison to earlier years.
- 2325575 cognizable crimes under India Penal Code (IPC) were reported in 2011 showing an increase of 4.5 % over 2010. It has been observed that over the period the trend of crime in different states of the country is same. In Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh the crime is around 8 % . Crime in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is same i.e. around 9% of total IPC crimes reported. Rajasthan, and West Bengal. States are having 7% of total IPC Crimes reported and 6% of total IPC Crimes reported. States which are following a trend of having less than 3% of total IPC crimes reported in the country are Haryana, Punjab and Orissa.
- Out of total murders, maximum number of murders are in Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.
- As observed over the period that maximum number of Crimes (of the total IPC crimes reported from 35 mega cities) are in Delhi followed by Bengaluru, Mumbai, and then in Ahmadabad and Hyderabad.
- It has been observed that, out of total cases for trials including the cases carried over from previous year only around 13 % trials are completed in 2010,2011.
- States which have completed maximum number of trials around 40% of total trials are Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra

Pradesh.

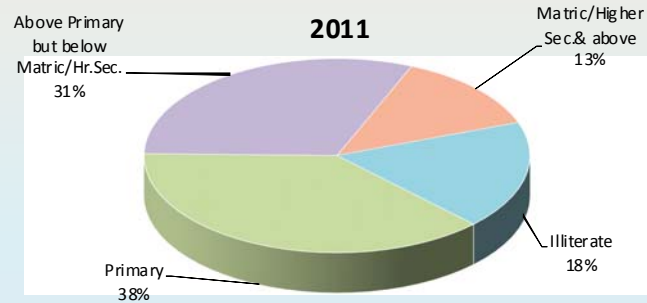
- It has been seen that only 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the property is recovered out of total stolen property through Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Criminal Breach of trust and other offences.
- Out of total Juvenile IPC crimes reported in India, maximum crimes are reported in Tamil Nadu followed by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.
- Since 2001, maximum number of Juvenile's are reported for gambling Act under Special and Local Laws (SLL).
- Since 2001, maximum numbers of Juvenile's reported are living with their parents, and maximum of these have completed only up to Primary Class.
- In 2010 and 2011, maximum Armed Police is posted in Maharashtra followed by Uttar Pradesh.

# CRIME STATISTICS

Table 37.9

## JUVENILES\* ARRESTED UNDER IPC, SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS

### By Education



### By Family Background

