

CHAPTER 37

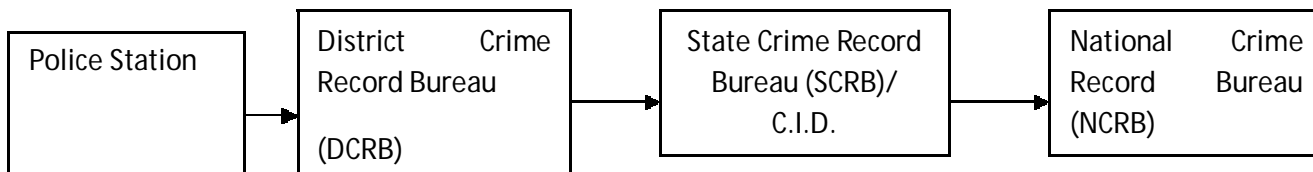
CRIME STATISTICS

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

- 2121345 cognizable crimes under India Penal Code (IPC) were reported in 2009 showing an increase of only 1.3 % over 2008. During 2009, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are having same status as in 2008 i.e. each accounted for around 9% of total IPC crimes reported in the country. In Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh also the crime is around 8 % in 2009 .Other states which are having more than 5% IPC Crimes in 2009 are Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, and West Bengal.
- During 2009 the highest number of Murders are reported in Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar. In 2009 maximum number of Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary, and Theft are reported in Maharashtra. More than 8000 people are held for riots under IPC in Bihar, Kerala and Maharashtra.
- During 2009, maximum number of Crimes (of the total IPC crimes reported from 35 mega cities) around (10.8 %) are in Delhi followed by Bengalura (8.4 %), Mumbai (7.4%) and then in Ahmadabad (6%) and Hyderabad (5.4%).
- Out of Total cases (8130053) for trials during the year including the cases carried over from previous year only 12.62 % trials were completed in 2009, whereas in 2008 13.3 percent of total trials were completed.
- States which have completed maximum number of trials in 2009 are Madhya Pradesh, followed by Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and in Andhra Pradesh.

- In 2009 only 35% of the property were recovered out of total stolen property through Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Criminal Breach of trust and other offences.
- Out of total Juvenile IPC crimes (28977) reported in India, in 2009 maximum crimes (6465) are from Maharashtra followed by Madhya Pradesh (5174), Chhattisgarh (2860) and Rajasthan (2298).
- 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 2009, maximum (Armed Police is posted in Uttar Pradesh (9.7%) followed by Assam (7.0%) Jammu Kashmir (6.9%), West Bengal (6.3%) and Madhya Pradesh (6.2 %)

This chapter contains the following tables:

Table 37.1-Incidence of Cognizable Crime under IPC

Table 37.2-Disposal of Total Cognizable Crime Cases under IPC by Courts

Table 37.3-Disposal of Persons Arrested Under IPC by Courts

Table 37.4-Property Stolen and Recovered Cases

Table 37.5-Juveniles Delinquency IPC Cases

Table 37.6-Juveniles Apprehended Under Cognizable Crime (IPC+SLL)

Table 37.7- Juvenile Delinquency under Special and Local Laws (SLL) (Cases Reported)

Table 37.8- Juveniles Apprehended By Age Group and Sex (IPC& SLL)

Table 37.9- Educational and Family Background of Juveniles Arrested Under IPC, Special and Local Laws

Table 37.10- Distribution of Juveniles Arrested Under IPC and Special and Local Laws by Economic Set-Up and Recidivism

Table 37.11- Disposal of Juveniles Arrested (Under IPC & SLL Crimes)

Table 37.12- Number of Persons Arrested Under Different IPC Crimes by Sex

Table 37.13-Motives of Murder and Culpable Homicide Not Amounting To Murder

Table 37.14-Actual Police Strength

Table 37.15-Number of Cognizable Crime under IPC and Strength of Police Force