CHAPTER-19
CRIME IN RAILWAYS

Introduction

Whereas the maintenance of law & order in Railways and Railway premises is the responsibility of concerned State Governments, the security of passengers and their belongings in the running trains and railway premises is the joint responsibility of the Railway Protection Force and the concerned State Governments. The responsibility of security of railway passengers, passenger area and property has been vested with the Railway Protection Force by RPF Amendment Act, 2003. The cases of crime in Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP). The investigation and prosecution of crime under the Indian Penal Code as well as sabotage related cases under the Railways Act (Sec. 150 to 152) are the responsibility of the State Police. The enforcement of Railways Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 and the Railways Act, 1989 excluding Sec. 150 to 152 has been entrusted to Railway Protection Force whereas the Indian Penal Code, all other Special and Local Laws and maintenance of law and order remains with Government Railway Police and State Governments concerned. The total strength of entire GRP in the country is about 36,600 personnel whereas that of RPF is about 68,340.

The responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Railways Act (which affect the normal passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989, with a view to supplement the efforts of the Government Railway Police and State Governments in maintaining Law & Order and help them concentrate better on serious crimes. The amendments in these Acts came into force from 1st July 2004.

Though the incidents of specific crimes on Railways discussed below are part and parcel of the general crimes discussed in Chapter-I of the report, efforts were made in 2005 for the first time to separately analyse the extent of these crimes both as reported under Indian Penal Code and Indian Railways Act, 1989.

Trend of Crimes in Railways

19 out of 28 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and only
Delhi among UTs have notified Government Railway Police Posts.

The State-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by GRP during 2004 to 2006 is presented in Table-19.1. A decreasing trend has been observed in the incidence of IPC crimes as reported by GRP during 2004-2006.

Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) During 2004-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24,534</td>
<td>20,078</td>
<td>19,498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24,534, 20,078 and 19,498 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2004 to 2006 respectively at the national level reflecting a decline of 18.2 per cent in 2005 over 2004 and 2.9 per cent in 2006 over 2005. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi UT have shown a declining trend during 2004-2006 similar to the national trend. Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have shown a mixed trend during 2004-2006.

Chhattisgarh and Orissa have shown an increasing trend over the last 3 years. Chhattisgarh reported an increase of 9.7 percent in 2005 over 2004 and 0.3 percent in 2006 over 2005 (from 351 cases in 2004 to 385 cases in 2005 and 386 cases in 2006) while Orissa reported an increase of 1.7 percent and 17.9 percent in 2005 and 2006 over the previous years (from 630 cases in 2004 to 641 cases in 2005 and 756 cases in 2006). Such cases declined by 7.7 percent in Haryana in 2005 over 2004 (from 931 cases in 2004 to 859 cases in 2005) and remained static at the same level in 2006.

The crime head-wise and State-wise incidence of various IPC crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2004 to 2006 are presented in Tables-19.2 to 19.4.

Crime head-wise analysis reveals that cases of Kidnapping & Abduction have shown increasing trend with 85, 93 and 102 cases during 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. Cases of Burglary (131, 128, 103 cases), Theft (15760, 12454 and 12,406 cases) and Hurt (461, 385 and 357 cases) have shown decreasing trend during 2004 to 2006.

SLL Crimes (Cases Reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989)

An attempt has been made to analyse crimes reported under the Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2004 to 2006. The State/UT-wise details are presented in Table-
The incidents of crimes under the Indian Railways Act reported a declining trend during 2004 to 2006 with 21,444, 224 and 189 cases reported during these years respectively thereby reflecting a decline of 99.0 per cent and 15.6 percent during 2005 and 2006 respectively over respective previous year.

A substantial decline in 2005 over previous year reflected at the national level is due to very low number of cases reported in 2005 from the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where very large number of cases were reported during 2004.

Disposal of Cases Under Indian Railways Act by Police

The details of disposal of IPC crimes and SLL crimes are presented in Chapter-4. Nearly 92.1% (31,67,268 out of 34,39,063) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian Railways Act) reported during 2006 were investigated by Police of which 93.5% were charge-sheeted (29,59,818 out of 31,67,268). About 58% (196 out of 338) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police of which only 45.9% (90 out of 196) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 49.5 as against 95.3 for all SLL crimes. Details of Disposal by Police may be seen in Table-4.5 and 4.7.

Disposal of Cases Under Indian Railways Act by Courts

As many as 27,36,226 SLL cases out of 76,45,056 cases
(including cases under Indian Railways Act) were tried in various Courts in the country during the year 2006 resulting in 35.8% disposal by Courts. The Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 84.0 (22,97,882 out of 27,36,226). Comparatively, 12.2% (1,862 out of 15,239) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various Courts and 78.6% (1463 out of 1862) resulted in conviction. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 78.6. Details of Disposal by Courts may be seen in Table-4.13 and 4.15.

Property Stolen/Taken Away from Railways

The details of Property Stolen/Taken Away by place of occurrence including Railways have been discussed at length in Chapter-8 (Property Stolen and Recovered).

Dacoity in Railways

142 cases of Dacoity in Railways were reported (91 in running trains and 51 in others) accounting for 3.0% of total 4,747 cases of Dacoity reported in the country during 2006 in which property of value Rs. 77.5 Lakh (Rs. 33.1 lakh in running trains and Rs. 44.5 lakh in others) were taken away out of total Rs. 6,998 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Dacoities during 2006. This is 1.1 percent of the stolen property in all the Dacoities in the country. State/UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.8.

Robbery in Railways

407 cases of Robbery in Railways were reported (206 in running trains and 201 in others) accounting for 2.2% of total 18,456 cases of Robbery reported in the country during 2006 in which property of value Rs. 85.6 lakh (Rs 31.8 lakh in running trains and Rs. 53.8 lakh in others) were taken away out of total Rs.10,329.3 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Robbery cases in the country during 2006. The percentage share of property taken away in Robberies in Railways to total Robberies comes to 0.83%. State/UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.9.

Burglary in Railways

116 cases of Burglary in Railways were reported (13 in running trains and 103 in others) accounting for 0.13% of total 91,666 cases of Burglary reported in the country during 2006 in which property of value Rs. 9.1 Lakh (Rs.1.8 lakh in running trains and Rs. 7.3 lakh in others) were taken away out of total Rs.32,483 lakh of property stolen/taken away in Burglary during 2006. The percentage share of property taken away in Burglaries in Railways to toal Burglaries comes to 0.03%. State/UT-wise details may be seen in Table-8.10.
Theft in Railways

12,818 cases of Theft in Railways were reported (6,635 in running trains and 6,183 in others) accounting for 4.7% of total 2,74,354 cases of Theft reported in the country during 2006. Property worth Rs. 2,351.3 lakh (Rs. 1,331.9 lakh in running trains and Rs. 1,019.4 lakh in others) were taken away out of total Rs.99,800.2 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all Thefts during 2006. The percentage share of stolen property in Railway thefts as compared to property stolen in all thefts in the country works out to 2.4%. State/UT- wise details may be seen in Table-8.11. It is observed that thefts (12,818) account for 65.7% of total IPC crimes in Railways. This area needs more attention with a view to control crimes in Railways. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in Railways (4.7%) is higher as compared to Dacoities (3.0%), Robberies (2.2%) and Bulgaries (0.13%). Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in Railways Theft to total Thefts in the country is high (2.4%) as compared to that relating to Dacoity (1.1%) and Robbery (0.83%).

### Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the Country During 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime head</th>
<th>Percentage of Cases</th>
<th>Percentage of Property Stolen/Taken Away</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>