

SNAPSHOTS – 2015

General Crime Statistics

Cases Reported		Rate	
IPC	SLL	IPC	SLL
2014:28,51,563	2014 : 43,77,630	2014 : 229.2	2014 : 351.9
2015 :29,49,400	2015:43,76,699	2015 : 234.2	2015: 347.6

- A total of 73,26,099 cognizable crimes comprising 29,49,400 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 43,76,699 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 1.3% over 2014 (72,29,193 cases).
- During 2015, IPC crimes have increased by 3.4% over 2014 while SLL crimes have decreased by 0.02% over 2014.
- Percentage share of SLL was 59.7% while percentage share of IPC cases was 40.3% during 2015.
- Maharashtra accounted for 9.3% of total IPC crime reported in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (9.1%), Kerala (8.7%), Uttar Pradesh(8.2%), Rajasthan (6.7%), Tamil Nadu(6.4%), Delhi(6.5%) and West Bengal(6.1%).
- Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (916.8) under IPC crimes followed by Kerala (723.2), Madhya Pradesh (348.3), Assam (321.8), Haryana (310.4), Telangana (290.7) and Rajasthan (273.9).
- Uttar Pradesh has reported highest number of cases of SLL crimes, accounting for 58.2% of total SLL crimes reported in the country during 2015.
- Uttar Pradesh reported highest SLL crime rate of 1,181.2 in the country during 2015 followed by Kerala (1,115.0), Chhattisgarh (955.6), Uttarakhand(840.5) and Gujarat (492.7).
- The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Jaipur and Kolkata have accounted for 25.7%, 6.4%, 5.3%, 3.9% and 3.5% of the total IPC crimes reported from 53 mega cities respectively.
- Kollam reported the highest IPC crime rate of 1,194.3 among the mega cities in the country followed by Delhi City (1066.2), Jodhpur (1038.8), Thiruvananthapuram (913.8), Jaipur (855.5), Indore (852.0) and Patna (824.2).
- Lucknow city reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 8717.2 followed by Raipur (7132.1), Agra (7,116.0), Ghaziabad(7,040.4) and Meerut (6899.4) among the 53 mega cities.
- A total of 1,30,195 cases of sexual offences (comprising rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women) were reported during 2015, out of which assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty accounted for 63.3% of total such cases (82,422 cases).
- A total of 8,57,995 cases of crimes against body were registered under various sections of IPC during 2015, out of which cases of causing injuries due to rash driving/road rage accounted for 52.6% of total such cases(4,51,069 cases).
- During 2015, total of 6,25,279 cases were reported under crime against property which was 21.2% of total IPC crimes. Out of 6,25,279 cases of properties crimes, theft (4,67,833 cases) accounted for 74.8% of total such cases.
- During 2015, total of 86,265 cases were reported under crime against public order. Out of 86,265 cases of crime against public order, riots (65,255 cases) accounted for 75.6 % of total such cases.
- During 2015, total of 1,50,170 cases were reported under economic crime (IPC), out of which maximum cases were reported under cheating (1,15,405 cases) which accounted for 76.8% of total such crimes.

Violent Crimes

Cases Reported	Rate
2014 : 3,30,754	2014 : 26.6
2015 : 3,35,901	2015 : 26.7

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes during 2015 was 11.4% (which was 11.6% in 2014).
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported in Delhi UT (97.4) followed by Assam (47.1), Arunachal Pradesh (39.9) and Haryana (37.5) compared to 26.7 at all India level.
- Uttar Pradesh (40,613 cases) reported the highest number of cases of violent crimes accounting for 12.1% of total violent crimes in the country (3,305,901 cases) followed by Maharashtra with 11.1% (37,290), Bihar with 10.6% (35,754 cases) and West Bengal with 8.8% (29,461 cases).
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of cases of murder accounting for 14.7% (4,732 out of 32,127 cases) of total murder cases and the highest cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder accounting for 42.1% (1,338 out of 3,176) of total such cases during 2015.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 12.7% (4,391 out of 34,651 cases) of total rape cases reported in the country.
- Personal vendetta or enmity (4,758 cases) was the major motive of murder which accounted for 14.8% of total murder cases followed by property dispute with 11.0% (3,540 cases) and personal vendetta or enmity (372 cases) followed by class conflict (307 cases) were the major motives of culpable homicide not amounting to murder accounting for 11.7% and 9.7% of total such cases respectively during 2015.
- A total of 3,722 persons murdered using fire arms and 34,592 unidentified dead bodies recovered & inquest conducted during 2015.

Crime against Women

Cases Reported	Rate
2014 : 3,37,922	2014 : 56.3
2015 : 3,27,394	2015 : 53.9

- Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (34.6%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (25.2%), 'Kidnaping & Abduction of Women' (18.1%) and 'Rape' (10.6%) during 2015.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women with respect to total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.4% in the year 2011 to 11.1% during the year 2015.
- Out of 34,651 rape cases, in 33,098 cases offenders were known to the victims accounting for 95.5% (33,098 out of 34,651 cases) of total rape cases during 2015.
- A total of 556 incest rapes were reported in the country. 54.5% of total incest rape victims were children (below 18 years) (306 out of 561 victims).
- Out of 3,14,078 cases under crimes against women disposed of by police, charge-sheets were submitted in 2,45,341 cases, showing charge-sheet rate at 89.4% during 2015. A total of 1,57,249 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2015.
- Similarly, out of 1,28,240 cases under crimes against women in which trials were completed by courts, a total of 27,844 cases ended in conviction and in 1,00,396 cases accused persons were acquitted/discharged, showing conviction rate of 21.7% during 2015. A total of 10,80,144 cases remained pending in various courts for trial at the end of the year 2015.
- Uttar Pradesh reported 10.9% (35,527 out of 3,27,394 cases) of total cases of crimes against women followed by West Bengal (10.1%) (33,212 cases) during 2015. Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (184.3) compared to the national average rate of 53.9.

Crime against Children

Cases Reported	Rate
2014 : 89,423	2014 : 20.1
2015 : 94,172	2015 : 21.1

- A total of 94,172 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2015 as compared to 89,423 cases during 2014, showing an increase of 5.3% during 2015 over 2014.
- In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2015 were kidnapping & abduction (44.5%), following cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (15.8%), rape (section 376 IPC) (11.5%) and assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) (8.9%).
- State/UT wise comparison revealed that the maximum cases of crime against children were reported in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi UT and West Bengal, these States/UT accounted for 14.8%, 13.7%, 12.1%, 10.1% and 5.3% of total such cases respectively.
- A total of 19,767 children were sexually assaulted (10,934 children reported under section 376 IPC and 8,833 children under section 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act) during 2015.
- Out of 84,440 cases of crimes against children disposed of by police, charge-sheets were submitted in 57,539 cases, showing charge-sheet rate at 85.6% during 2015. A total of 45,473 such cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2015.
- Similarly, out of 21,604 cases of crimes against children in which trials were completed by courts, a total of 7,690 cases ended in conviction and in 13,914 cases accused persons were acquitted/discharged, with conviction rate of 35.6% during 2015. A total of 1,65,853 such cases remained pending in various courts for trial at the end of the year 2015.

Human Trafficking & Child Trafficking

Cases Reported	Rate
2014 : 5,466	2014 : 0.4
2015 : 6,877	2015 : 0.5

- An increase of 25.8% in cases of human trafficking was reported (6,877 cases in 2015 compared to 5,466 cases in 2014) during 2015 over 2014.
- Percentage distribution of crime heads under human trafficking cases is procurement of minor girls (44.9%), cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (38.4%), human trafficking (section 370 & 370A) (14.8%), selling of minors for prostitution (1.6%), buying of minors for prostitution (0.2%) and importation of girls from foreign country (0.1%) during 2015.
- West Bengal (1,255 cases) has reported the maximum number of cases relating to human trafficking accounting for 18.2% followed by Assam (1,494 cases), Tamil Nadu (577 cases), Telangana (561 cases) and Karnataka (507 cases) accounting for 21.7%, 8.4%, 8.2% and 7.4% during 2015 respectively.
- A total of 3,490 cases of child trafficking (consisting of cases under section 370 & 370A IPC, importation of girls from foreign country (section 366B IPC), procurement of minor girls (section 366A IPC), buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC), selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC) and cases under Immoral Traffic (P) Act) were reported in the country during 2015.
- Assam has reported the maximum number of cases of child trafficking accounting for 37.7% (1,317 out of 3,490 cases) followed by West Bengal (1,119 cases), Bihar (332 cases) and Haryana (200 cases) accounting for 32.1%, 9.5% and 5.7% of total child trafficking during 2015 respectively.

Crime against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Cases Reported Rate

SCs	STs	SCs	STs
2014 : 47,064	2014 : 11,451	2014 : 23.4	2014 : 11.0
2015 : 45,003	2015: 10,914	2015:22.3	2015: 10.5

- A decrease of 4.4% (from 47,064 cases in 2014 to 45,003 cases in 2015) in crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes was reported during 2015 over 2014.
- A decrease of 4.7% (from 11,451 cases in 2014 to 10,914 cases in 2015) in crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes was reported during 2015 over 2014.
- Uttar Pradesh (8,358 out of 45,003 cases) reported 18.6% of total crimes against Scheduled Castes, followed by Rajasthan (15.6%) and Bihar (14.3%) whereas Rajasthan (3,207 out of 10,914 cases) has reported 29.4% of total crimes against Scheduled Tribes followed by Madhya Pradesh (14.0%), Chhattisgarh (13.9%) and Odisha (12.7%) in the country during the year 2015.
- Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crime (57.3) under crime against Scheduled Castes as compared to the national average of 22.3 whereas Kerala reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (36.3) as compared to the national average of 10.5.

Juveniles in Conflict with Law

Cases Registered against Juveniles in Conflict with Law

IPC	SLL
2014 : 33,526	2014 : 5,039
2015 : 31,396	2015: 2,037

- The number of cases registered against juveniles under both IPC and SLL has decreased by 6.4% (from 33,526 in 2014 to 31,396 cases in 2015) and 59.6% (from 5,039 cases in 2014 to 2,037 cases in 2015) during the year 2015 over 2014 respectively.
- Majority of cases registered against juveniles were reported under theft (19.3%) followed by criminal trespass/burglary (8.3%), rape (5.4%) and kidnapping & abduction (5.2%).
- Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC crimes were in the age group of 16 yrs. – below 18 years (71.6%) (27,986 out of 39,074) during 2015.
- 7,354 juveniles were sent home after advice or admonition, 9,665 juveniles sent to special homes, 4,582 juveniles acquitted/otherwise disposed of and final order of 21,562 juveniles remained pending at the end of the year 2015.
- Out of 41,385 juveniles apprehended during 2015, 4,757 juveniles were illiterate, 14,229 juveniles had education up to primary level and 19,056 juveniles have above primary but below matric/HSC level education during 2015 accounting for 11.5%, 34.4% and 46.0% of total juveniles apprehended respectively.
- Out of 41,385 juveniles apprehended during 2015, 85.7% (35,448) juveniles were living with parents and 3.9% (1,622) were homeless.
- A large number of juveniles (42.4%) (17,543 out of 41,385 juveniles) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs.25,000 only.
- Out of 41,385 juveniles apprehended, 38,877 juveniles apprehended for the first time and 2,508 juveniles were recidivists.

Cyber Crimes

Cases Reported

IT ACT	IPC	SLL
2014 : 7,201	2014 : 2,272	2014 : 149
2015 : 8,045	2015 : 3,422	2015 : 125

- Cases of cyber crimes (IT Act + IPC sections + SLL crimes) have increased by 20.5%(from 9,622 cases in 2014 to 11,592 cases in 2015) in 2015 as compared to 2014.
- Out of 3,422 cases reported under IPC relating to cyber crimes, majority of cases were reported under cheating (2,255 cases) accounting for 65.9% of total such cases during 2015.
- Under IT Act, majority of cases were reported under computer related offences (under sections 66 to 66E) accounting for 81.6% (6,567 out of 8,045 cases) of total cases under IT Act during 2015.
- During 2015, 33.2% of cyber crime cases reported were for greed/financial gain (3,855 out of 11,592 cases) followed by fraud/illegal gain with 9.6% (1,119 cases)and insult to the modesty of women with 5.2% (606 cases).
- Out of total persons arrested (8,121 persons) under cyber crimes, 99.3% were Indian nationals (8,117) and only 4 persons were foreign nationals. Among 4 foreign national arrested under cyber crimes, one arrestee was cracker/hacker.

Disposal of Cases

- Out of these 40,10,195 cases under IPC for police investigation, in 1,13,388 cases police submitted final reports declaring cases as false, in 89,549 cases final report were submitted as mistake of fact or of law during 2015. In 20,56,716 cases charge-sheets were submitted by police and in 5,91,893 cases final reports as true cases were submitted. A total of 11,40,800 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of 2015.
- Highest pendency percentage was recorded in cases of offences against the State (82.8%) followed by counterfeiting (61.5%) and offences promoting enmity between groups (57.4%) at the end of 2015.
- Out of 13,25,989 cases of IPC in which trials have been completed during 2015, 6,21,320 cases ended in conviction, thus have 46.9% conviction rate under IPC crimes. However, a total of 90,13,983 cases of IPC remained pending for trial at the end of the year 2015.
- Out of 35,55,630 cases under SLL in which trials have been completed during 2015, 32,84,771 cases ended in conviction, thus have 92.4% conviction rate under SLL. However, a total of 64,98,999 cases under SLL remained pending for trial at the end of the year 2015.

Custodial Crimes

- 97custodial deaths were reported in the country, out of which in 30 deaths cases persons were remanded to police custody by court and in 67 deaths cases persons were not remanded to police custody by court during 2015.Charge-sheets were submitted against 24 police personnel for custodial deaths during the year.
- Suicides accounted for 35.1% (34 out of 97) of total custodial deaths,followed by Hospitalization (12) which accounted for 12.4% of total such deaths during 2015.
- A total of 1,338 persons have escaped in 1,087escape cases reported under section 224 & 225B of I. P.C. during the year 2015. 870 escapees were re-arrested during the year 2015 and 84 persons were sentenced imprisonment on charges of escape from police custody during 2015.

Police Firing & Casualties

- Police had to resort to firing on 156 occasions during the year 2015 as compared to 176 occasions during 2014.
- Maximum casualties of civilians under police firing were reported under riots (11 deaths) followed by self-defence (10 deaths) and one casualty of policeman was also reported under self-defence (1 death)

during 2015.

- A total of 25 civilians and 72 police personnel got injured under police firing during 'riot control'.
- Police had to resort to lathi-charge on 327 occasions during 2015. Maximum occasions in which police resorted to lathi-charge were for 'riots control' (145 occasions).

Crimes by Foreigners and Crimes committed against Foreigners

- A total of 1,278 cases were reported against foreigners under various sections of IPC and SLL crimes and 2,057 foreigners were arrested during 2015.
- Out of 1,278 cases registered against foreigners, majority of cases were reported under the Foreigners Act (752 cases) followed by the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act (111 cases) during 2015.
- A total of 365 cases were reported under crime against foreigners in which 271 cases were reported against foreign tourists and 94 cases were in respect of foreigners other than foreign tourists during 2015.
- More than half of cases (61.1%) (223 out of 365 cases) reported under crimes against foreigners were reported under thefts followed by assault on women (foreigners) with intent to outrage her modesty (23 cases) during 2015.

Crimes in Railways

- A total of 39,239 cases of cognizable crimes were reported by GRP under Indian Penal Code (IPC) showing an increase of 24.1% over 2014 (31,609 cases) and 346 cases under the Indian Railways Act showing an increase of 20.6% over 2014 (287 cases).
- Out of total IPC crime by registered by GRP during 2015, thefts (29,686 cases) followed by robberies (1,479 cases) and kidnapping & abduction (270 cases) accounted for 75.7%, 3.8% and 0.7% of total IPC crimes respectively reported by GRP.
- A total of 1,017 persons were arrested under the Railways Act, 1898 and the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966.

Crime against Senior Citizens

Cases Reported	RATE
2014 : 18,714	2014 : 18.3
2015 : 20,532	2015 : 20.0

- An increase of 9.7% (from 18,714 cases in 2014 to 20,532 cases in 2015) was reported in crimes against senior citizens during 2015 over 2014.
- Out of 20,532 cases under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under cheating (1,867 cases) followed by robbery (1,294 cases) and murder (1,053 cases) during 2015.
- A total of 23,615 persons were arrested under the crimes committed against senior citizens during 2015, maximum persons were arrested on murder charge (1,871 persons) followed by cases of grievous hurt (1,508 persons).
- Maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Maharashtra (4,561 cases out of 20,532 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (3,456 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (2,495 cases) which accounted for 22.2%, 16.8% and 12.2% total such cases respectively during 2015.

Offences against the State (IPC)

- A total of 571 cases were registered under offences against the State comprising 147 cases under offences against the State (section 121, 121A, 122, 123 and 124A -IPC) and 424 cases relating to offences promoting enmity between different groups (section 153A & 153B-IPC).
- Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such crimes (60 cases) followed by Telangana (54 Cases), Andhra Pradesh (50 cases) and Karnataka (49 cases) accounting for 10.5%, 9.5%, 8.8% and

8.6% of total such cases respectively during 2015.

Environmental Related Offences

- A total of 5,156 cases of offences relating to environment were registered during 2015, out of which maximum cases were registered under the Forest Act, 1927 (3,968 cases) followed by the Wildlife Act, 1972 (829 cases) and the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 (299 cases) contributing 77.0%, 16.1% and 5.8% of total such cases respectively during 2015.
- Rajasthan (2,074 cases) reported the maximum cases under the environmental related offences followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,779 cases), Jharkhand (233 cases) and Karnataka (211) which accounted for 40.2%, 34.5%, 4.5% and 4.1% of total such cases respectively during 2015.

Miscellaneous

Persons Arrested

IPC	SLL
2014 : 37,90,812	2014 : 48,04,382
2015 : 36,36,596	2015 : 48,57,230

- Every one hour, on an average 337 cases were reported in country and 415 persons were arrested under different IPC sections in the year 2015.
- Every one hour, on an average 4 cases of rape were reported in country in which 5 persons have been arrested during the year 2015.
- Properties worth ₹ 8,21,040 lakh were stolen during the year 2015 and against this loss, properties worth ₹ 1,35,019 lakh were recovered.
- Out of five specified category of property crimes viz. thefts, dacoities, criminal trespass/burglaries and robberies, thefts accounted for maximum cases of property loss, with 4,59,410 cases, followed by cases criminal trespass/burglaries (1,14,122 cases).
- The maximum number of motor vehicles thefts were reported in Delhi (32,729) followed by Uttar Pradesh (29,243) and Maharashtra (21,316).
- During 2015, 2,12,438 cases of property crimes took place at residential premises. However, majority of robberies took place on highways/roads with 15,566 cases.
- A total of 54,916 complaints were made against police personnel during the year 2015, out of which 5,526 criminal cases were registered, 1,122 police personnel were charge-sheeted and 25 police personnel were convicted.
- A total of 94 cases of human rights violation by police (all cases against State police personnel and Nil cases against Central Armed Police Forces) were reported during 2015 out of which 34 police personnel were charge-sheeted during 2015. In 12 cases registered against State police personnel final reports were submitted declaring these cases as false.
- Out of 94 cases of human rights violations, maximum cases were reported under 'Hurt/Injury' (14 cases) followed by 'Extortion' (13 cases) and 'Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (7 cases) during 2015.
- Out of 82,999 cases registered under kidnapping & abduction, maximum cases reported were for the marriage purpose (31,829 cases) followed by motives of illicit intercourse (3,338 cases) accounting for 38.3% and 4.0% of total kidnapping & abduction cases respectively during 2015. A total of 84,483 persons were kidnapped or abducted during 2015.
- As many as 20,56,129 cognizable crimes were reported in 53 mega cities during 2015 comprising 6,76,086 cases registered under the IPC and 13,80,043 cases registered under the SLL.

