

Press Note
Release of “Crime in India 2016- Statistics”
By
Hon’ble Union Home Minister
On 30th November 2017



- 1) Today, **Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singhji** has released Annual Publication of NCRB "Crime in India 2016".
- 2) As per the International Standard, the Bureau follows 'Principle Offence Rule' for counting of crime.
- 3) For the first time in the publication data on 19 Metropolitan cities (> 2 Million Population) have been included in the Chapters on "Violent Crimes"," Crime Against Women"," Crime Against Children", "Juveniles in conflict with law", "Crime Against SC/STs", "Economic Crimes"," Cyber Crimes"," Crime Against Sr. Citizens" and "Disposal of Cases by Police and Court".
- 4) A new chapter on "Missing Persons & Children" has been included to comply the Hon'ble Supreme Court directions.
- 5) A new table on FICN (Fake Indian Currency Notes) cases registered has been included.
- 6) For the first time, statistics on the seizures of Arms, Ammunitions, Drugs and Currency by CAPFs/CPOs (Assam Rifles, CISF, BSF, CRPF, ITBP, NIA and SSB) has been included.
- 7) Cases registered & their disposal by RPF under Railway Act 1989 and Railway Property (unlawful possession) Act 1966 has also been included.

A. IPC / SLL Crimes (States/UTs)

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
IPC	28,51,563	29,49,400	29,75,711	229.2	234.2	233.6	3.4%	0.9%
SLL	17,20,100	17,61,276	18,55,804	138.3	139.9	145.7	2.4%	5.4%
Total	45,71,663	47,10,676	48,31,515	367.5	374.1	379.3	3.0%	2.6%

- 1) A total of 48,31,515 cognizable crimes comprising 29,75,711 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 18,55,804 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2016, showing an increase of 2.6% over 2015 (47,10,676 cases). IPC Crimes have increased by 0.9% (from 29,49,400 in 2015 to 29,75,711 in 2016). SLL Crimes have increased by 5.4% (from 17,61,276 in 2015 to 18,55,804 in 2016).
- 2) Uttar Pradesh accounted for 9.5% of total IPC crime reported in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.9%), Maharashtra (8.8%) and Kerala (8.7).
- 3) Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (974.9) under IPC crimes followed by Kerala (727.6) and Madhya Pradesh (337.9) against national average of 233.6.
- 4) During the year 2016, IPC Crimes have reported a charge sheeting rate of 72.9% while conviction rate is 46.8% in the country.

- 5) A total of 37,37,870 persons were arrested, a total of 32,71,262 persons were charge sheeted, 7,94,616 persons were convicted and 11,48,824 persons were acquitted or discharged in 2016.

B. Violent Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Murder	33,981	32,127	30,450	2.7	2.6	2.4	- 5.5%	- 5.2%
Kidnapping & Abduction	77,237	82,999	88,008	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.5%	6.0%
Rioting	66,042	65,255	61,974	5.3	5.2	2.1	- 1.2	- 5.0
Robbery	38,071	36,188	31,906	3.1	2.9	2.5	- 4.9	- 11.8
Dacoity	4,395	3,972	3,795	0.4	0.3	0.3	- 9.6	- 4.5
Total Violent Crimes	4,33,349	4,25,922	4,29,299	34.8	33.8	33.7	-1.7%	0.8%

- 1) Murder cases in the country have shown declining trends during the last three years. Murder cases decreased by 5.2% from 32,127 cases in 2015 to 30,450 cases in 2016.
- 2) Uttar Pradesh (4,889 cases) reported the highest number of cases of murder accounting for 16.1% followed by Bihar 2,581 (8.4%) cases during 2016.
- 3) Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction have shown an increasing trend with the increase of 6% in 2016 (88,008) over 2015 (82,999).
- 4) Cases under Rioting have decreased by 5% in 2016 (61,974) over 2015 (65,255).
- 5) Cases under Robbery have decreased by 11.8% in 2016 (31,906) over 2015 (36,188).
- 6) Cases under Dacoity have decreased by 4.5% in 2016 (3,795) over 2015 (3,972).

C. Crime Against Women

Crime Head	Crime Incidence	Crime Rate	Percentage Variation
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	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Total Crime against Women	3,39,457	3,29,243	3,38,954	56.6	54.2	55.2	-3.0%	2.9%

S. No.	Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major State/UT during 2016		
1.	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	1,10,378	West Bengal (19,302)	Rajasthan (13,811)	Uttar Pradesh (11,156)
2.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	84,746	Maharashtra (11,396)	Uttar Pradesh (11,335)	Madhya Pradesh (8,717)
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	64,519	Uttar Pradesh (12,994)	Maharashtra (6,170)	Bihar (5,496)
4.	Rape	38,947	Madhya Pradesh (4,882)	Uttar Pradesh (4,816)	Maharashtra (4,189)

- 1) Cases under Crime Against Women have reported increase of 2.9% in 2016 over 2015. Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (32.6%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (25.0%), 'Kidnaping & Abduction of Women' (19.0%) and 'Rape' (11.5%).
- 2) Uttar Pradesh reported 14.5% (49,262) of total cases of crimes against women followed by West Bengal (9.6%) (32,513 cases) during 2016. Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (160.4) compared to the national average rate of 55.2.
- 3) Rape cases have reported increase of 12.4% from 34,651 cases in 2015 to 38,947 in 2016. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of Rape with 4,882 cases (12.5%) and 4,816 (12.4%) followed by Maharashtra 4,189 (10.7%) during 2016.

D. Crime Against Children

	Crime Incidence	Crime Rate	Percentage Variation
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Crime Head	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Total Crime against Children	89,423	94,172	1,06,958	20.1	21.1	24.0	5.3%	13.6%

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major State/UT during 2016		
Kidnapping & Abduction	54,723	Uttar Pradesh (9,657)	Maharashtra (7,956)	Madhya Pradesh (6,016)
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	36,022	Uttar Pradesh (4,954)	Maharashtra (4,815)	Madhya Pradesh (4,717)

Crime Against Children have shown increasing trend over the past 3 years with the significant increase of 13.6% (1,06,958) in 2016 over (94,172) 2015. Kidnapping and Abduction of Children accounted for 52.3% of the cases followed by Cases Reported under POCSO i.e. 34.4%.

E. Juveniles in Conflict with Law

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)	38,455	33,433	35,849	- 13.1%	7.2%

- 1) Cases reported under “Juveniles in Conflict with Law” have shown a mixed trend for the past three years with the decline of 13.1% in 2015 (33,433) over 2014 (38,455) followed by an increase of 7.2% in 2016 (35,849) over 2015.
- 2) 20.6% (7,369) of cases under juveniles in conflict with law were reported in Madhya Pradesh followed by 18.4% in Maharashtra (6,606) during 2016.

F. Atrocities/Crime Against SC/ST

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Atrocities against SCs	40,401	38,670	40,801	20.1	19.2	20.3	- 4.3%	5.5%
Atrocities against STs	6,827	6,276	6,568	6.5	6.0	6.3	- 8.1%	4.7%

SCs

- 1) Atrocities/Crime Against Scheduled Castes have increased by 5.5% in 2016 (40,801) over 2015 (38,670).
- 2) Uttar Pradesh (10,426 cases) reported the highest number of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) accounting for 25.6% followed by Bihar with 14% (5,701) and Rajasthan with 12.6% (5,134) during 2016.

STs

- 3) Atrocities/Crime Against Scheduled Tribes have increased by 4.7% in 2016 (6,568) over 2015 (6,276).
- 4) Madhya Pradesh (1,823 cases) reported the highest number of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) accounting for 27.8% followed by Rajasthan with 18.2% (1,195 cases) and Odisha with 10.4% (681 cases) during 2016.

G. Cyber Crimes

- 1) Incidence of Cyber Crime has shown an increasing trend by 6.3% increase in 2016 (12,317) over 2015 (11,592).
- 2) Uttar Pradesh (2,639 cases) reported the highest number of cases of Cyber Crimes accounting for 21.4% followed by Maharashtra with 19.3% (2,380 cases) and Karnataka with 8.9% (1101 cases) during 2016.

H. Offences Against Property

- 1) Delhi UT reported maximum number of cases (1,30,928 cases) followed by Maharashtra (59,097 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (56,550 cases) accounting for 26.5%, 11.9% and 11.4% of total theft cases respectively.
- 2) During 2016, out of total theft (4,94,404 cases), 2,13,765 cases (43.2%) were auto theft cases of which Delhi UT (38,644 cases) has reported maximum auto theft cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (34,480 cases) and Maharashtra (22,435 cases).

I. Human Trafficking

- 1) A total of 8,132 cases of Human Trafficking were reported in the country with West Bengal reporting the highest number of cases (3,579) sharing nearly 44% followed by Rajasthan (1,422) sharing 17.9% of such cases in the country. However, a total of 15,379 persons were trafficked during the year including 58.7% children.
- 2) A total of 23,117 persons were rescued during the year in the country, Children constituting 61.3% of the victims rescued (including victims of previous year).

J. Missing Persons (including Children)

- 1) A total of 5,49,008 persons (2,34,334 males and 3,14,674 females) were reported missing in 2016 of which maximum persons missing were reported from Maharashtra 17.2% (94,919 persons) during 2016. A total of 2,29,381 persons (1,39,858 males and 89,523 females) were traced at the end of the year (including previous year) in the country.
- 2) A total of 1,11,569 children (41,175 males and 70,394 females) were reported missing in which maximum children missing were reported from West Bengal (15.1%) during 2016. A total of 55,944 children were traced at the end of the year (including previous year) in the country.

K. Seizures

Arms:

A total of 53,929 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 56,516 Arms (37,116 fire arms) were seized. A total of 1,06,900 number of ammunitions were seized during 2016. Uttar Pradesh (27,189 Arms) has reported maximum number of seizure followed by Madhya Pradesh (8,019 Arms) and Rajasthan (5,757 Arms) during 2016.

FICN:

A total of 2,81,839 notes worth Rs. 15,92,50,181 were seized under Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) during 2016. Delhi UT 1,14,751 notes (worth Rs. 5,65,21,460) has reported maximum number of seizure of Fake Indian Currency Notes followed by Gujarat 39,725 notes (worth Rs. 2,37,24,050) and West Bengal 32,869 notes (worth Rs. 2,32,95,800) during 2016.

Drugs:

A total 3,50,862 Kg drugs were seized by various Agencies during 2016, out of which Ganja (2,94,347 Kg), Methaqualone (24,107 Kg), Ephedrine/Pseudo Ephedrine (21,273 Kg), Hashish (2,805 Kg) and Heroin (1,675 kg) were seized.

M. Crime Analysis in 19 Metropolitan Cities

IPC & SLL:

- 1) Delhi City accounted for 38.8% of total IPC crime reported in the cities followed by Bengaluru (8.9%) and Mumbai (7.7%).
- 2) Chennai has reported highest number of cases of SLL crimes, accounting for 32.9% of total SLL crimes reported amongst 19 metropolitan cities followed by Kochi (12.9%) and Surat (12.6%) during 2016.

Violent Crimes:

- 3) Delhi (5,453 cases) reported the highest number of cases of kidnapping & abduction accounting (48.3%) followed by Mumbai with 16.6% (1,876 cases) and Bengaluru with 7.8% (879 cases) during 2016.
- 4) Delhi City reported 21.8%, the highest number of Murder cases (479 out of 2194) followed by Bengaluru 10.4% (229 cases) and Patna 8.9% (195 cases).

Crime Against Women:

- 5) Delhi reported 33.0% (13,803 out of 41,761 cases) of total cases of crimes against women followed by Mumbai (12.3%) (5,128 cases) during 2016. Delhi reported the highest crime rate (182.1) compared to the national average rate of 77.2.
- 6) Delhi City reported nearly 40% of Rape Cases and nearly 29% each of Cruelty by Husband and his relatives and Dowry Deaths.

Juveniles in Conflict with law:

- 7) Highest number of cases under juveniles in conflict with law were reported in Delhi City (amongst 19 Metropolitan Cities) 35.6% (2368 cases out of 6645) during 2016.

Economic Offences:

- 8) Delhi (5,942 cases) has reported the maximum number of cases under economic offences accounting for 19.3% followed by Jaipur (4,742 cases) and Mumbai (4,191 cases) accounting for 15.4% and 13.6% during 2016 respectively.

Cyber Crimes:

- 9) Mumbai (980 cases out of 4172 cases) has reported maximum number of cases under cyber-crime accounting to 23.5% during 2016.

Details of the publication are available on the NCRB website <http://www.ncrb.gov.in/>

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Director NCRB

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