

Crime in India – 2016

SNAPSHOTS

(Metropolitan Cities - >2 Million Population)

A. Executive Summary

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
IPC	4,43,303	4,78,466	5,13,635	388.7	419.6	450.4	7.9%	7.3%
SLL	3,36,696	2,80,504	2,95,002	295.3	246.0	258.7	- 16.7%	5.2%
Total	7,79,999	7,58,970	8,08,637	684.0	665.6	709.1	- 2.7%	6.5%

- i. A total of 8,08,637 cognizable crimes comprising 5,13,635 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 2,95,002 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 19 metropolitan cities during 2016, showing an increase of 6.5% over 2015 (7,58,970 cases). **[Table – 1B.1 & 1B.2]**
- ii. During 2016, IPC crimes have increased by 7.3% and SLL crimes have increased by 5.2% over 2015. **[Table – 1B.1]**
- iii. Percentage share of IPC was 63.5% while percentage share of SLL cases was 36.5% during 2016. **[Table – 1B.1 & 1B.2]**
- iv. Delhi accounting for 38.8% of total IPC crime reported in the cities followed by Bengaluru (8.9%) and Mumbai (7.7%). **[Table – 1B.1]**
- v. Under IPC crimes, majority of cases were reported under theft accounting for 37.9% (1,94,558 out of 5,13,635 cases) followed by causing injuries under rash driving with 9.4% (48,326 cases) and cheating with 5.0% (25,658 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 1B.3]**
- vi. 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. **[Table – 1B.2]**
- vii. Under SLL crimes, majority of cases were reported under Prohibition Act accounting for 22.2% (65,436 out of 2,95,002 cases) followed by Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 accounting for 5.9% (17,345 cases) and Gambling Act, 1867 accounting for 3.1% (9,016 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 1B.4]**

B. Offences Affecting the Human Body

- i. A total of 1,02,610 cases of offences affecting the human body were reported which accounting for 20.0% of total IPC crimes in 19 metropolitan cities during 2016, out of which causing injuries under rash driving (48,326 cases) accounting for maximum cases i.e. 47.1% followed by cases of kidnapping & abduction (15,036 cases) and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (10,458 cases) accounting for 14.7% and 10.2% respectively. **[Table – 1B.3]**

- ii. Maximum number of cases under offences affecting the human body were reported in Delhi (25.0%) followed by Mumbai (10.8%) and Bengaluru (8.5%) during 2016. **[Table – 1B.3]**

C. Violent Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Murder	2,336	2,207	2,194	2.0	1.9	1.9	- 5.5%	-0.6%
Kidnapping & Abduction	11,589	14,156	15,041	10.2	12.4	13.2	22.1%	6.2%
Total Violent Crimes	46,653	48,640	46,319	40.9	42.6	40.6	4.2%	- 4.8%

C.1 Murder

- i. A total of 2,194 cases of murder were reported during 2016, showing a decline of 0.6% over 2015 (2,207 cases). Delhi (479 cases) reported the highest number of cases of murder accounting for 21.8% followed by Bengaluru with 10.4% (229 cases) and Patna with 8.9% (195 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 2B.1]**
- ii. Personal vendetta or enmity (483 cases) was the motive of murder in highest number of cases followed by gain (162 cases) and property dispute (146 cases). **[Table – 2B.2]**

C.2 Kidnapping & Abduction

- i. A total of 11,285 cases of kidnapping & abduction were reported during 2016, showing an increase of 10.2% over 2015 (10,242 cases). **[Table – 2D.1]**
- ii. Delhi (5,453 cases) reported the highest number of cases of kidnapping & abduction accounting for 48.3% followed by Mumbai with 16.6% (1,876 cases) and Bengaluru with 7.8% (879 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 2D.1]**
- iii. During 2016, a total of 11,815 kidnapped or abducted persons (4,560 males and 7,255 females) were recovered of which 11,748 persons were recovered alive and 67 were dead. **[Table – 2D.4]**

D. Offences Against Public Tranquillity

- i. A total of 4,159 cases of offences against public tranquillity were registered under various sections of IPC during 2016, out of which rioting cases accounting for 74.8% of total such cases. **[Table – 1B.3]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases under offence against public tranquillity were reported in Patna (13.6%) followed by Bengaluru (13.2%) and Chennai (11.8%) during 2016. **[Table – 1B.3]**

E. Crime against Women

Crime Head	Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Total Crime against Women	38,385	41,001	41,761	6.8%	1.8%

S. No.	Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major Metropolitan Cities during 2016		
1.	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	12,218	Delhi (3,645)	Hyderabad (1311)	Jaipur (1,008)
2.	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	10,458	Delhi (3,746)	Mumbai (2,183)	Bengaluru (820)
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	9,256	Delhi (3,364)	Mumbai (1,142)	Bengaluru (674)
4.	Rape	4,935	Delhi (1,996)	Mumbai (712)	Pune (354)

- i. Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (29.2%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (25.0%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (22.2%) and 'Rape' (11.8%). [Table – 3B.3]
- ii. 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. [Table – 3B.2]

F. Crime against Children

Crime Head	Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Total Crime against Children	15,191	17,653	18,480	16.2%	4.7%

S. No.	Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major Metropolitan Cities during 2016		
1.	Kidnapping & Abduction	12,511	Delhi (5,457)	Mumbai (1,864)	Bengaluru (871)
2.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	4,473	Delhi (1,374)	Mumbai (979)	Pune (351)

- i. City wise comparison revealed that the maximum cases of crime against children were reported in Delhi (7,392 cases), Mumbai (3,400 cases) and Bengaluru (1,333 cases), accounting for 39.6%, 16.9% and 7.0%, of total such cases respectively. **[Table – 4B.1]**
- ii. In percentage terms, major crime heads under ‘Crime Against Children’ during 2016 were kidnapping & abduction (67.7%) followed by cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (24.2%) r/w IPC section 376 (rape). **[Table – 4B.3]**

G. Juveniles in Conflict with Law

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)	8,689	5,948	6,645	- 31.5%	11.7%

S. No.	Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major Metropolitan Cities during 2016		
1.	Theft	2277	Delhi (766)	Chennai (307)	Pune (255)
2.	Rape	281	Delhi (143)	Mumbai (47)	Pune (30)
3.	Arms Act, 1959	38	Indore (20)	Delhi (90)	Patna (4)

- i. Maximum number of cases under juveniles in conflict with law were reported in Delhi (35.6%) followed by Mumbai (14.2%) and Pune (11.3%) during 2016. **[Table – 5B.1]**
- ii. A total of 9,341 juveniles were apprehended in 6,645 cases, out of which 8,971 juveniles were apprehended under IPC cases and 370 juveniles were apprehended under SLL cases during 2016. **[Table – 5B.4]**
- iii. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group of 16 yrs. to 18 years (73.7%) (6,881 out of 9,341) during 2016. **[Table –5B.4]**

H. Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs)

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Atrocities against SCs	1,513	1,464	1,622	- 3.2%	10.8%

Lucknow (262 cases) reported the highest number of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) accounting for 16.2% followed by Patna with 14.9% (241 cases) and Jaipur with 13.5% (219 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 7B.1]**

I. Crime against Senior Citizens

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Crime against Senior Citizens	2,930	3,297	3,562	12.5%	8.0%

S. No.	Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major Metropolitan Cities during 2016		
1.	Cheating	647	Mumbai (336)	Delhi (108)	Pune (53)
2.	Robbery	373	Mumbai (108)	Delhi (91)	Bengaluru (46)
3.	Murder	89	Delhi (17)	Bengaluru (12)	Chennai (10)

- i. A total of 3,562 cases of crimes against senior citizens were reported in 19 metropolitan cities during 2016 as compared to 3,297 cases during 2015, showing an increase of 8.0% during 2016 over 2015. [Table – 6B.1]
- ii. City wise comparison revealed that the maximum number of cases under crime against senior citizens were reported in Mumbai (1,218 cases) followed by Delhi (642 cases) and Ahmedabad (362 cases), these cities accounting for 34.2%, 18.0% and 10.2%, of total such cases respectively. [Table – 6B.2]

J. Economic Offences

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Economic Offences	30,346	32,183	30,734	6.1%	- 4.5%

- i. In 19 metropolitan cities, out of four specified category of economic offences viz. criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery and counterfeiting, maximum cases were reported under cheating (25,658 cases) accounting for 83.5% during 2016. [Table – 8B.2]
- ii. Delhi (5,942 cases) has reported the maximum number of cases under economic offences accounting for 19.3% followed by Jaipur (4,742cases) and Mumbai (4,191 cases) accounting for 15.4% and 13.6% during 2016 respectively. [Table – 8B.2]

K. Cyber Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Total Cyber Crimes	3,265	4,561	4,172	39.7%	-8.5%

Mumbai (980 cases) has reported maximum number of cases under cyber-crime accounting 23.5% followed by Bengaluru 18.3% (762 cases) and Jaipur 12.6% (532 cases) during 2016. [Table – 9B.4]

L. Offences Against Property

- i. During 2016, a total of 2,60,069 cases were reported under offences against property (50.6% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (1,94,558 cases) accounting for 74.8% of total such cases of which maximum cases occurred in Delhi (1,26,467 cases) followed by Bengaluru (10,578 cases) and Mumbai (9,839 cases) accounting for 65.0%, 5.4% and 5.1% of total theft cases respectively. [Table – 1B.3]
- ii. During 2016, out of total theft (1,94,558 cases), 74,293 cases(38.2%) were under auto theft cases of which Delhi (37,147 cases) has reported maximum auto theft cases followed by Bengaluru (5,843 cases) and Jaipur (5,271 cases). [Table – 1B.3]

M. Offences Against Documents & Property Marks

- i. During 2016, total of 1,957 cases were reported under offences against documents & property marks (comprising of counterfeiting & forgery), out of which forgery (1,657 cases) accounting for 84.7 % of total such cases. [Table – 1B.3]
- ii. Maximum cases under offences against documents & property marks were reported in Mumbai (42.5%) followed by Delhi (23.8%) and Chennai (7.7%) during 2016. [Table – 1B.3]

N. Disposal of IPC Cases by Police & Court

S. No.	Crime Head under IPC	Total Cases for Investigation	Chargesheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	Murder	3,600	86.3	16,867	391	30.0
2.	Rape	7,311	92.2	15,450	331	23.9
3.	Rioting	5,756	82.6	25,133	255	20.2
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	26,024	24.8	18,468	196	21.2

- i. Maximum number of cases for investigation was reported in Delhi (3,14,587 cases) followed by Mumbai with 1,07,079 cases and Bengaluru with 64,771 cases during 2016. **[Table – 17B.2]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases for trial during the year was reported in Mumbai (2,21,412 cases) followed by Delhi with a total of 1,90,876 cases and Pune which a total of 1,36,612 cases during 2016. **[Table – 18B.2]**
- iii. Maximum number of cases were convicted in Bengaluru (16,326 cases) followed by Delhi (9,837 cases) and Kochi (8,787 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 18B.2]**

O. Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Court

S. No.	Crime Head under SLL	Total Cases for Investigation	Chargesheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	953	69.8	1,870	2	2.4
2.	Information Technology Act, 2000	5,695	25.3	1,395	14	17.1
3.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	23,552	99.8	49,167	8,888	75.2

- i. Maximum number of cases for investigation was reported in Chennai (1,09,781 cases) followed by Kochi with 38,150 cases and Surat with 37,104 cases during 2016. **[Table – 17B.4]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases for trial during the year was reported in Surat (3,23,541 cases) followed by Pune with 1,63,152 cases and Kochi with 1,41,121 cases during 2016. **[Table – 18B.4]**
- iii. Maximum number of cases were convicted in Chennai (87,450 cases) followed by Kochi (21,112 cases) and Kanpur (15,641 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 18B.4]**

P. Arrests, Convictions & Acquittals

- i. A total of 4,38,199 persons were arrested under 5,13,635 IPC crimes. A total of 3,32,293 persons were chargesheeted, 87,624 persons were convicted, 82,360 persons were acquitted and 3,853 persons were discharged. **[Table – 19B.1]**
- ii. A total of 3,25,766 persons were arrested under 2,95,002 SLL crimes. A total of 3,18,480 persons were chargesheeted, 1,97,592 persons were convicted, 24,105 persons were acquitted and 2,496 persons were discharged. **[Table – 19B.2]**