

Crime in India – 2016

SNAPSHOTS (States/UTs)

A) Executive Summary

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%

- i. 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). **[Table – 1.1]**
- ii. During 2016, IPC crimes have increased by 0.9% and SLL crimes have increased by 5.4% over 2015. **[Table – 1.1]**
- iii. Percentage share of IPC was 61.6% while percentage share of SLL cases was 38.4% of total cognizable crimes during 2016. **[Table – 1.1]**
- iv. 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%). **[Table – 1A.1]**
- v. Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (974.9) under IPC crimes followed by Kerala (727.6) against national average of 233.6. **[Table – 1A.1]**
- vi. Kerala has reported highest number of cases of SLL crimes (24.1%) followed by Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (15.5% each) of total SLL crimes reported in the country during 2016. **[Table – 1A.2]**
- vii. Kerala reported highest SLL crime rate of 1,252.7 in the country during 2016 followed by Gujarat (457.1) against national average of 145.7. **[Table – 1A.2]**

B) Offences Affecting the Human Body

- i. A total of 8,97,171 cases of offences affecting the human body were reported which accounted for 30.1% of total IPC crimes during 2016, out of which causing simple & grievous injuries due to rash driving (3,48,914 cases) accounted for maximum cases i.e. 38.9% followed by cases of causing death by negligence (1,40,215 cases) and grievous hurt (89,039 cases) accounting for 15.6% and 9.9% respectively. **[Table – 1A.4]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases under offences affecting the human body were reported in Uttar Pradesh (11.2%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (9.2%) and Maharashtra (8.9%) during 2016. **[Table – 1A.4]**

C) 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%
Total Violent Crimes	4,33,349	4,25,922	4,29,299	34.8	33.8	33.7	-1.7%	0.8%

C.1 Murder

- i. A total of 30,450 cases of murder were reported during 2016, showing a decline of 5.2% over 2015 (32,127 cases). Uttar Pradesh (4,889 cases) reported the highest number of cases of murder accounting for 16.1% followed by Bihar with 8.5% (2,581 cases) and Maharashtra with 7.6% (2,299 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 2A.1]**
- ii. Personal vendetta or enmity (5,179 cases) was the motive in highest number of murder cases followed by property dispute (3,424 cases) and gain (2,270 cases). **[Table – 2A.2]**

C.2 Kidnapping & Abduction

- i. A total of 88,008 cases of kidnapping & abduction were reported during 2016, showing an increase of 6.0% over 2015 (82,999 cases). **[Table – 2C.1]**
- ii. A total of 89,875 (23,350 male and 66,525 females) were kidnapped or abducted, out of which maximum number of persons were kidnapped or abducted for the purpose of marriage (33,855) during 2016. **[Table – 2C.2 (ii)]**
- iii. Uttar Pradesh (15,898 cases) reported the highest number of cases of kidnapping & abduction accounting for 18.1% followed by Maharashtra with 10.6% (9,333 cases) and Bihar with 8.3% (7,324 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 2C.1]**
- iv. During 2016, a total of 69,599 kidnapped or abducted persons (18,974 males and 50,625 females) were recovered of which 69,274 persons were recovered alive and 325 persons were dead. **[Table – 2C.4]**

D) Offences Against Public Tranquillity

- i. A total of 72,829 cases of offences against public tranquillity were registered under various sections of IPC during 2016, out of which rioting cases accounted for 85.1% of total such cases. **[Table – 1A.4]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases under offence against public tranquillity were reported in Bihar (18.4%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.0%) and Maharashtra (11.9%) during 2016. **[Table – 1A.4]**

E) Crime Against Women

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	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)

- i. 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%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (19.0%) and 'Rape' (11.5%). [Table – 3A.2(i)]
- ii. Uttar Pradesh reported 14.5% (49,262 out of 3,38,954 cases) 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. [Table – 3A.2(ii)]

F. 1) Crime against Children

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	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)

- i. In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2016 were kidnapping & abduction (52.3%) and cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (34.4%) including child rape. **[Table – 4A.3]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases under crime against children were reported in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, (15.3%, 13.6% and 13.1% respectively). **[Table – 4A.1]**

F. 2) 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%

S. No.	Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major State/UT during 2016		
1.	Theft	7,717	Maharashtra (1,673)	Tamil Nadu (667)	Uttar Pradesh (611)
2.	Rape	1,903	Madhya Pradesh (442)	Maharashtra (258)	Rajasthan (159)
3.	Arms Act, 1959	228	Bihar (79)	Madhya Pradesh (38)	Rajasthan (19)
4.	Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000	224	Tamil Nadu (209)	Chhattisgarh (6)	Maharashtra (5)

- i. Maximum number of cases under juveniles in conflict with law were reported in Madhya Pradesh 20.6% (7,369 cases) followed by Maharashtra 18.4% (6,606 cases) and Delhi UT 7.0% (2,499 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 5A.1]**
- ii. A total of 44,171 juveniles were apprehended in 35,849 cases, out of which 41,826 juveniles were apprehended under cases of IPC and 2,345 juveniles were apprehended under cases of SLL during 2016. **[Table – 5A.4]**
- iii. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group of 16 years to 18 years (73.8%) (32,577 out of 44,171) during 2016. **[Table – 5A.4]**

G) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs)

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%

- i. 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 14.0% (5,701 cases) and Rajasthan with 12.6% (5,134 cases) during 2016. [Table – 7A.1]
- ii. Crime head-wise cases revealed that assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty with 7.7% (3172 cases) reported the highest number of cases of crimes/atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) followed by Rape with 6.2% (2541 cases) during 2016. [Table – 7A.3]

H) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Atrocities against STs	6,827	6,276	6,568	6.5	6.0	6.3	- 8.1%	4.7%

- i. 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. [Table – 7C.1]
- ii. Crime head-wise cases revealed that rape (974 cases) reported the highest number of cases of crimes/atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) accounting for 14.8% followed by assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty with 12.7% (835 cases) and kidnapping & abduction with 2.5% (163 cases) during 2016. [Table – 7C.3]

I) Crime against Senior Citizens

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Crime against Senior Citizens	18,714	20,532	21,410	18.3	20.0	20.6	9.7%	4.3%

S. No.	Crime Head	Total Cases Reported	Major State/UT during 2016		
1.	Cheating	1,941	Maharashtra (800)	Telangana (224)	Andhra Pradesh (209)
2.	Murder	1,055	Uttar Pradesh (188)	Tamil Nadu (171)	Maharashtra (169)
3.	Robbery	1,024	Maharashtra (416)	Karnataka (125)	Tamil Nadu (117)

- i. State/UT wise comparison revealed that the maximum number of cases under crime against senior citizens were reported in Maharashtra (4,694 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (3,877 cases) and Tamil Nadu (2,895 cases), these States/UT accounted for 21.9%, 18.1% and 13.5%, of total such cases respectively. **[Table – 6A.2]**

J) Economic Offences

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 – 2016
Economic Offences	1,42,560	1,50,170	1,43,524	5.3%	- 4.4%

- i. Maximum number of cases under economic offences were reported in Rajasthan (16.4%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.0%) and Maharashtra (9.1%) during 2016. **[Table – 8A.1]**
- ii. Out of four specified category of economic offences viz. criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery and counterfeiting, cheating accounted for maximum such cases, with 1,09,611 cases, followed by criminal breach of trust (18,708 cases) and forgery (13,729 cases) during 2016. **[Table – 8A.2]**

K) Cyber Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
	2014	2015	2016	2014 - 2015	2015 – 2016
Total Cyber Crimes	9,622	11,592	12,317	20.5%	6.3%

- i. Maximum number of cases under cyber-crimes were reported in Uttar Pradesh (2,639 cases) (21.4%) followed by Maharashtra (2,380 cases) (19.3%) and Karnataka (1,101 cases) (8.9%) during 2016. **[Table – 9A.1]**
- ii. During 2016, 48.6% of cyber-crime cases reported were for illegal gain (5,987 out of 12,317 cases) followed by revenge with 8.6% (1,056 cases) and insult to the modesty of women with 5.6% (686 cases). **[Table – 9A.3]**

L) Offences Against Property

- i. During 2016, a total of 7,96,032 cases were reported under offences against property (26.8% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (4,94,404 cases) followed by criminal trespass/burglaries (1,11,746 cases) accounting for 62.1% and 14.3% respectively. **[Table – 1A.4]**
- ii. 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. **[Table – 1A.4]**

Year	2014	2015	2016
Value of Property Stolen (in crores)	7,515	8,210	9,733
Value of Property Recovered (in crores)	1,576	1,350	1,459
Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property	21.0%	16.4%	15.0%

- iii. During 2016, Properties worth Rs. 9,733 Crore were stolen and Properties worth Rs. 1,459 Crore were recovered accounting for 15.0% of recovery of stolen properties. **[Table – 20A.1]**
- iv. During 2016, out of total theft (4,94,404 cases), 2,13,765 cases (43.2%) were under 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). **[Table – 1A.4]**
- v. During 2016, 2,20,854 cases of property crimes took place at residential premises. However, majority of robberies took place on highways/roads with 17,599 cases. **[Table – 20A.3]**

M) Offences Against Documents & Property Marks

- i. During 2016, total of 15,205 cases were reported under offences against documents & property marks (comprising of counterfeiting & forgery), out of which forgery (13,729 cases) accounted for 90.3 % of total such cases. **[Table – 1A.4]**
- ii. Maximum cases under offences against documents & property marks were reported in Rajasthan (29.9%) followed by Bihar (9.1%) and Uttar Pradesh (11.9%) during 2016. **[Table – 1A.4]**

N) 1) Missing Persons

- i. A total of 5,49,008 persons (2,34,334 males and 3,14,674 females) were reported missing in 2016 of which maximum person missing were reported from Maharashtra (94,919 persons) (49,338 females and 45,581 males) followed by West Bengal (85,855 persons) (53,654 females and 32,201 males) and Madhya Pradesh (59,660 persons) (39,375 females and 20,285 males) during 2016. **[Table – 15.2]**
- ii. Out of total 5,49,008 missing persons during the year 2016, a total of 2,29,381 persons (1,39,858 females and 89,523 males) were traced and 3,19,627 persons (1,74,816 females and 1,44,811 males) were untraced at the end of the year (including previous year). **[Table – 15.2]**

2) Missing Children

- iii. 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 (16,881 children) (4,595 males and 12,286 females) followed by Delhi UT (14,661 children) (6,125 males and 8,536 females) and Madhya Pradesh (12,068 children) (3,446 males and 8,622 females) during 2016. **[Table – 15.1]**
- iv. Out of total 1,11,569 missing children during the year 2016, a total of 55,944 children (20,364 males and 35,580 females) were traced and 55,625 children (20,811 males and 34,814 females) were untraced at the end of the year (including previous year). **[Table – 15.3]**

O) Seizures under Arms Act

- i. A total of 53,929 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 56,516 firearms were seized out of which 36,064 arms were licensed/improvised/crude/country made and 1,052 arms were licensed/factory made. A total of 1,06,900 number of ammunitions were seized during 2016. [Table – 20B.1]
- ii. Uttar Pradesh (27,189 arms) has reported maximum number of seizure of arms under Arms Act, 1959 followed by Madhya Pradesh (8,019 arms) and Rajasthan (5,757 arms) during 2016. [Table – 20B.1]

P) Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) Seizure

- i. A total of 2,81,839 notes worth Rs. 15,92,50,181 were seized under fake Indian currency notes (FICN) during 2016. [Table – 20B.4]
- ii. 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. [Table – 20B.4]

Q) Seizure of Narcotic Drugs

- i. A total 350862 Kg drugs were seized during 2016, out of which Ganja (294347 Kg), Methaqualone (24107 Kg), Ephedrine/Pseudo Ephedrine (21273 Kg), Hashish (2805 Kg) and Heroin (1675 Kg) accounted for maximum. [Table – 20C.4]
- ii. Out of total 350862 Kg drugs seized, a total of 300206 Kg drugs were seized by State Police followed by 37370 Kg by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), 9965 Kg by Narcotics control Bureau (NCB), 3065 Kg by State Excise, 165 Kg by Central Bureau of Narcotics (C.B.N) and 91 Kg by Customs and Central Excise (CCE) during 2016. [Table – 20C.4]
- iii. As per Narcotics Control Bureau, a total of 25,147 cases were registered for drugs seizure in which 31683 persons were arrested during 2016 in the country. [Table – 20C.4]

R) 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	55,026	85.2	2,13,264	6,884	38.5
2	Rape	55,071	87.6	1,52,165	4,739	25.5
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,41,561	43.4	1,85,363	3,306	20.8
4	Rioting	97,931	87.4	4,86,349	4,619	16.1
5	Grievous Hurt (including Acid Attack)	1,24,599	87.0	7,25,027	13,804	26.7
6.	Dacoity	8,326	78.5	34,375	408	19.7

- i. Maximum number of cases for investigation was reported in Maharashtra (4,30,553 cases) followed by Delhi UT with 3,40,452 cases and Uttar Pradesh with 3,31,188 cases during 2016. **[Table – 17A.2]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases for trial during the year was reported in Maharashtra (16,46,966 cases) followed by West Bengal with a total of 12,22,730 cases and Gujarat with a total of 9,61,815 cases during 2016. **[Table – 18A.2]**

S) 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.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	73,561	97.9	1,99,412	25,782	72.4
2	Information Technology Act, 2000	16,783	39.0	6,919	159	28.8
3	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	11,060	77.0	50,357	701	15.4

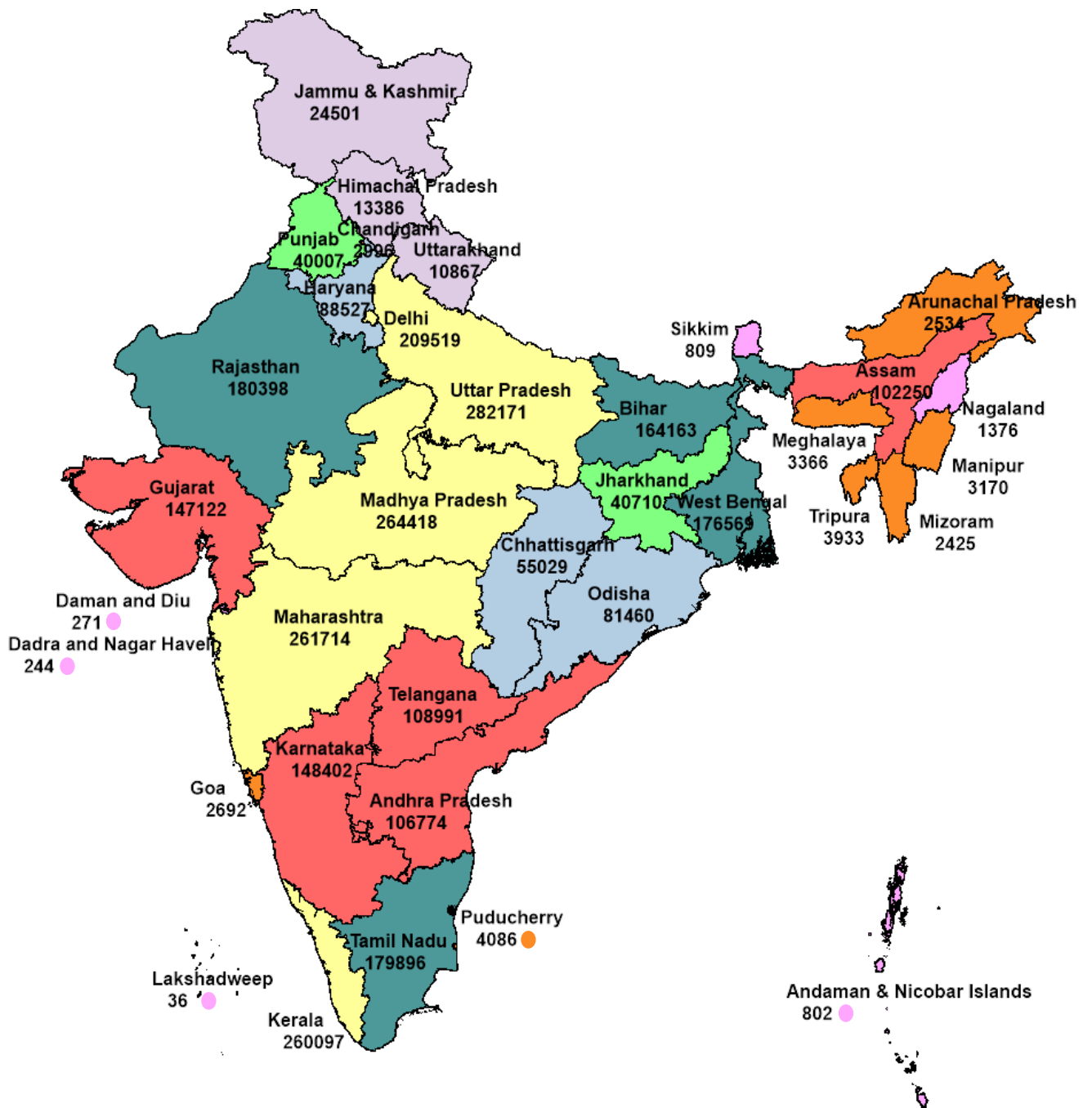
- i. Maximum number of cases for investigation was reported in Kerala (4,61,233 cases) followed by Tamil Nadu with 3,23,007 cases for investigation and Gujarat with 3,19,680 cases during 2016. **[Table – 17A.4]**
- ii. Maximum number of cases for trial during the year was reported in Gujarat (17,29,455 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh with a total of 14,02,191 cases and Maharashtra with a total of 13,63,033 cases during 2016. **[Table – 18A.4]**

T) Arrests, Convictions & Acquittals

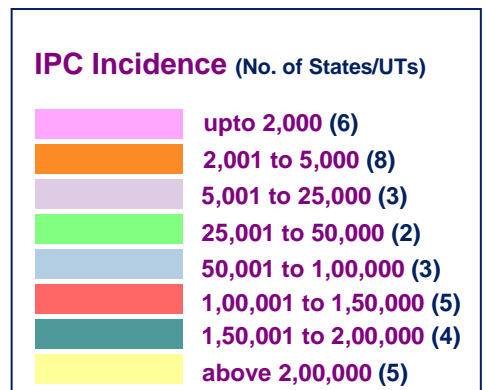
- i. A total of 37,37,870 persons were arrested under 29,75,711 IPC crimes. A total of 32,71,262 persons were chargesheeted, 7,94,616 persons were convicted & 11,79,191 persons were acquitted or discharged. **[Table – 19A.5]**
- ii. Uttar Pradesh (5,66,208 persons) has reported maximum number of persons arrested under IPC crimes followed by Maharashtra (3,27,965 persons) and Kerala (2,99,307 persons) during 2016. **[Table – 19A.6]**
- iii. A total of 23,92,637 persons were arrested under 18,55,804 SLL crimes. A total of 22,64,834 persons were chargesheeted, 12,66,206 persons were convicted & 3,03,202 persons were acquitted or discharged. **[Table – 19A.7]**



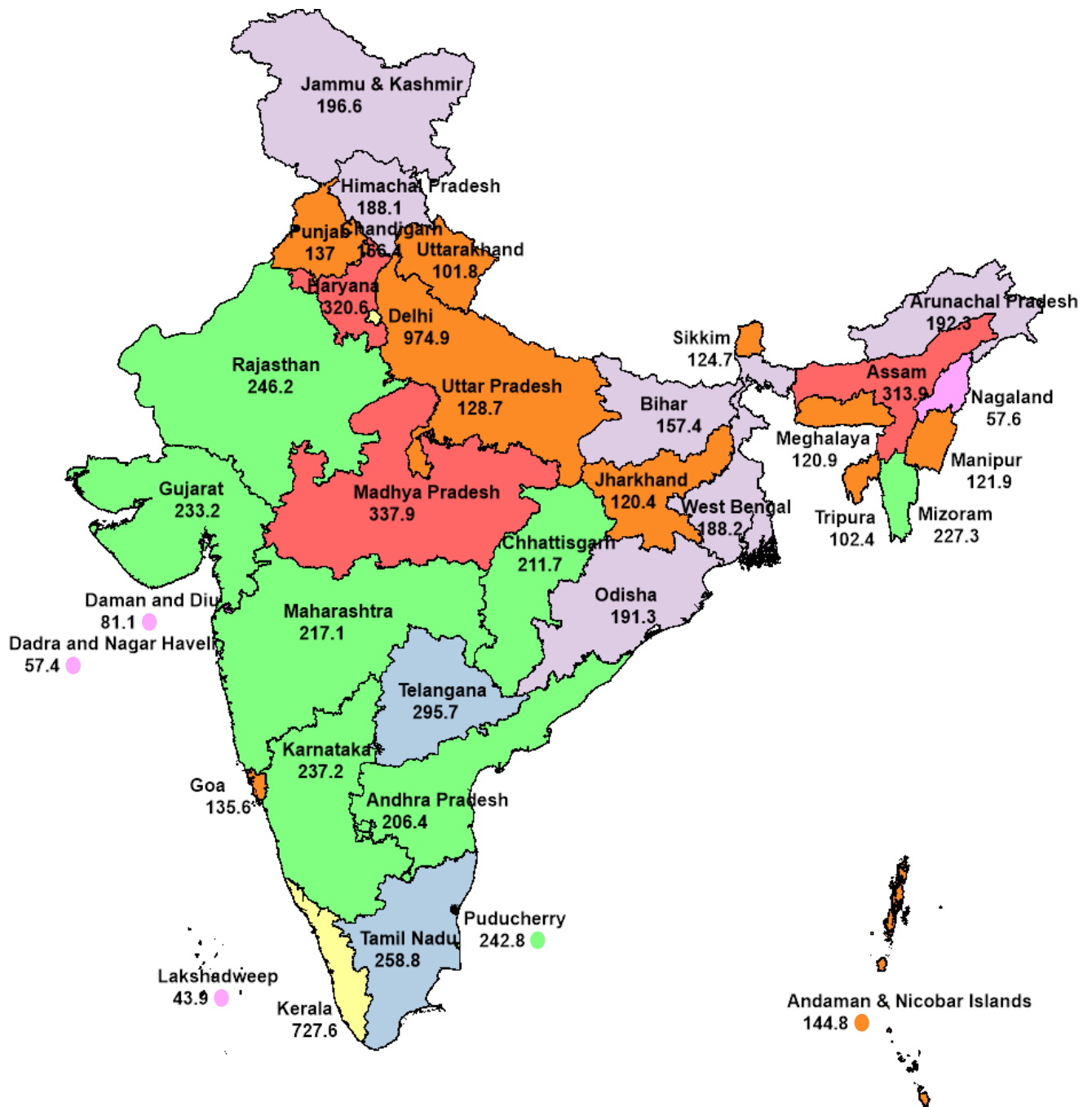
INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2016 (All India - 29,75,711)



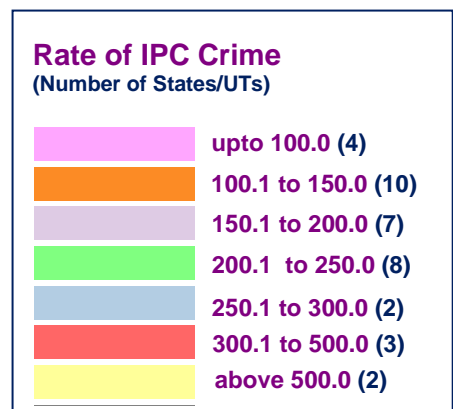
Note:
Incidence means number of cases.
Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

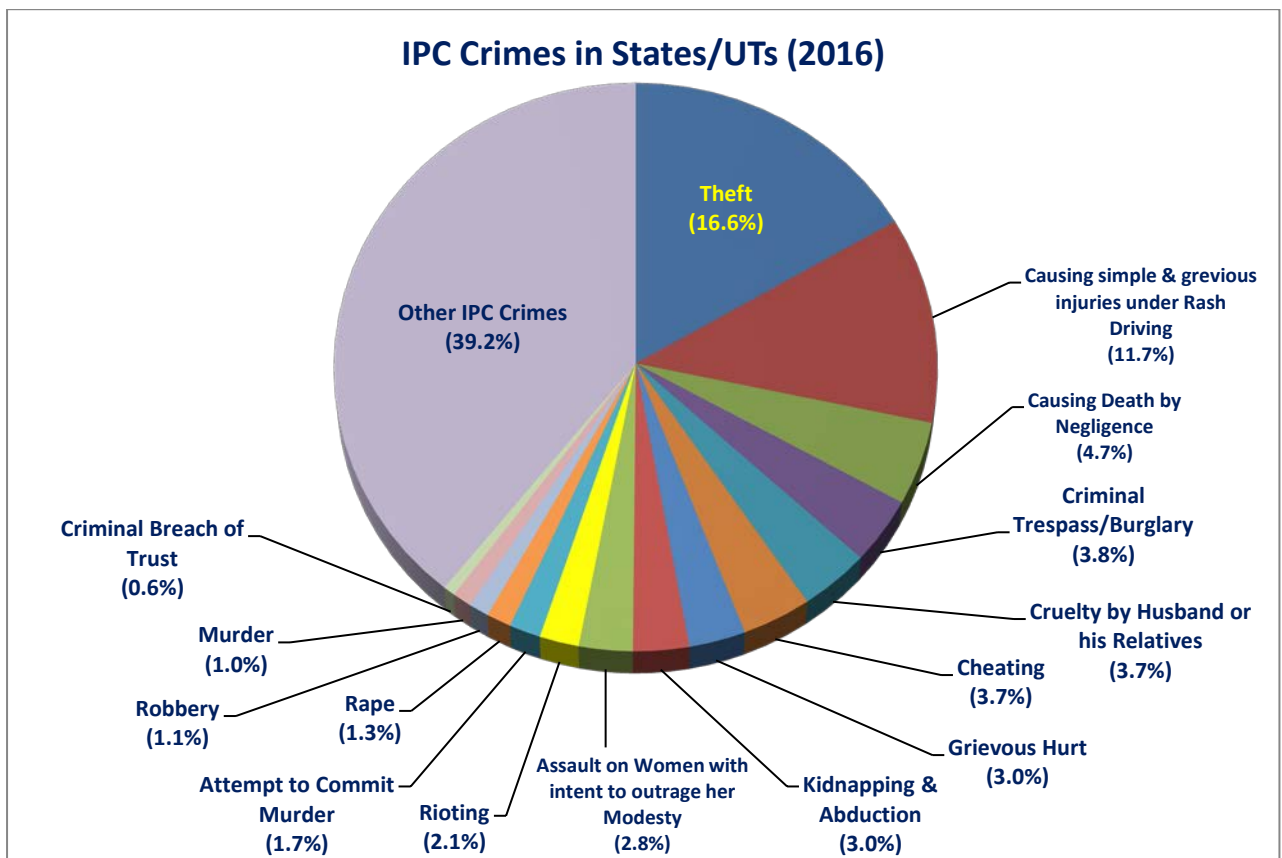
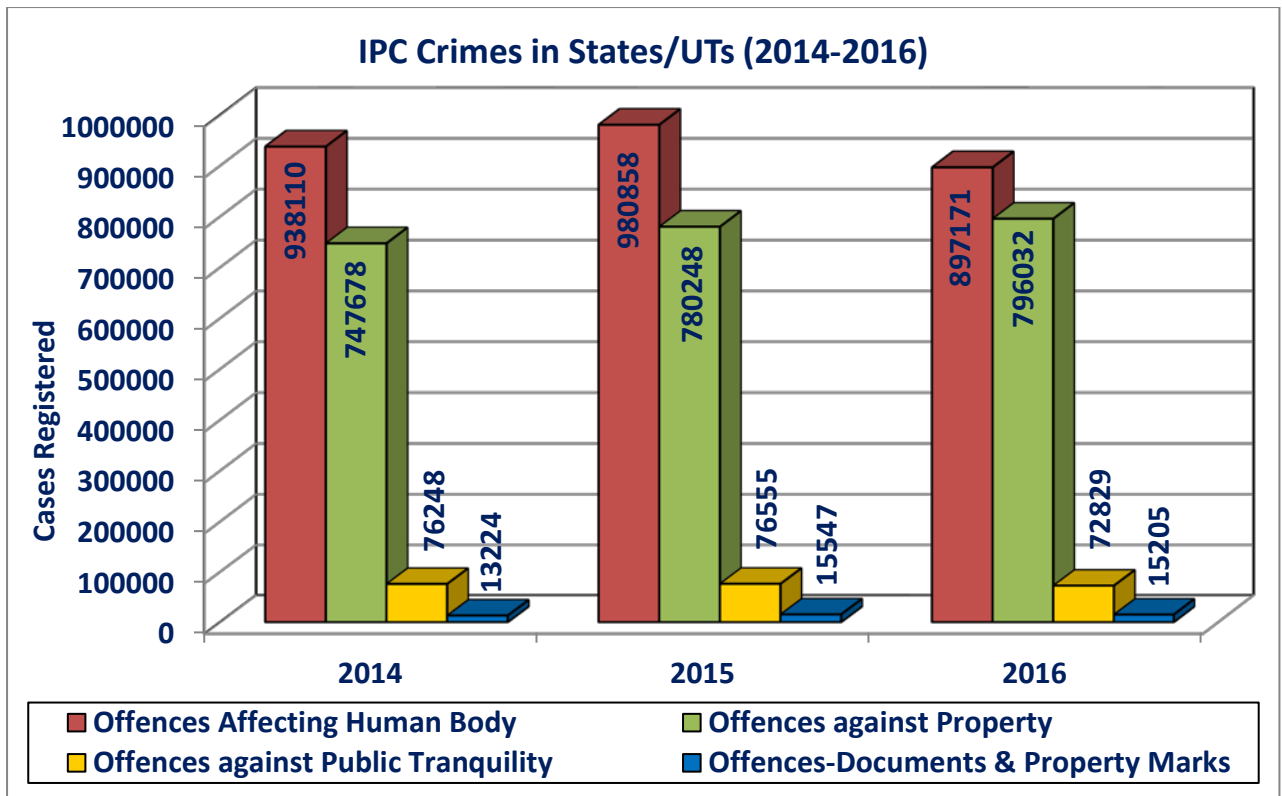


RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2016 (All India - 233.6)

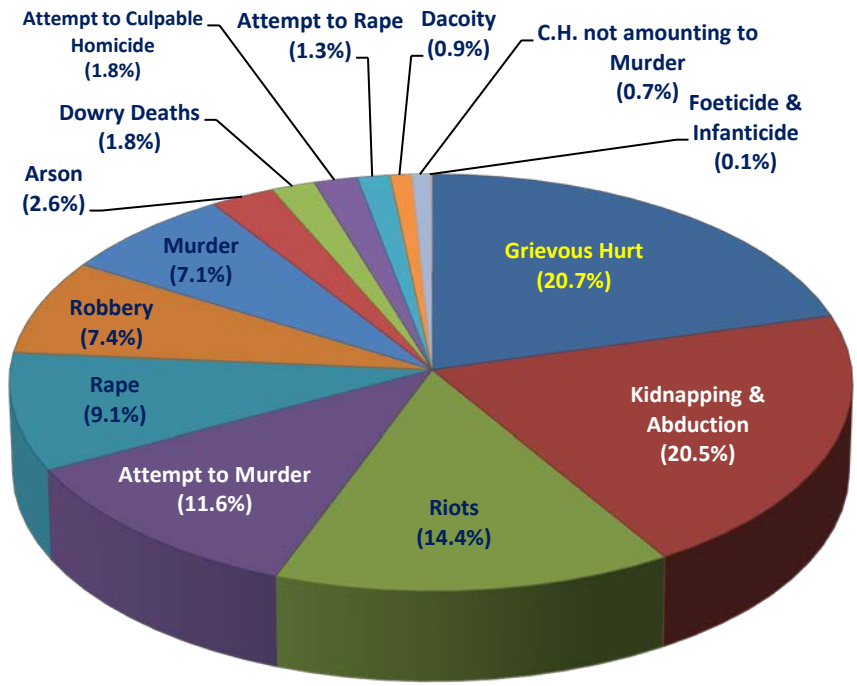


Note:
Rate of IPC Crime means number of IPC crimes per one lakh population.
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Violent Crimes in States/UTs (2016)



Corruption, Cyber and Economic Crimes in States/UTs (2016)

