

Crime in India – 2018

SNAPSHOTS

(Metropolitan Cities - >2 Million Population)

A) Executive Summary

- i. A total of 8,02,267 cognizable crimes comprising 5,45,502 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 2,56,765 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered in 19 metropolitan cities during 2018, showing an increase of 10.0% over 2017 (7,29,174 cases). [Table – 1B.1& 1B.2]
- ii. During 2018, IPC crimes have increased by 3.5% and SLL crimes have increased by 27.1% over 2017. [Table – 1B.1& 1B.2]
- iii. Percentage share of IPC was 68.0% while percentage share of SLL cases was 32.0% during 2018. [Table – 1B.1& 1B.2]
- iv. Under IPC crimes, majority of cases were registered under theft accounting for 44.8% (2,44,159 out of 5,45,502 cases) followed by Rash Driving on Public way with 11.2% (61,177 cases) and hurt with 8.4% (45,584 cases) during 2018. [Table – 1B.4]
- v. Under SLL crimes, majority of cases were registered under Prohibition Act accounting for 25.3% (65,003 out of 2,56,765 cases) followed by City/Town Police Acts accounting for 23.4% (59,955 cases) and Motor Vehicle Act accounting for 7.6% (19,641 cases) during 2018. [Table – 1B.5]

B) Offences Affecting the Human Body¹

A total of 89,824 cases of offences affecting the human body were registered which accounted for 16.5% of total IPC crimes in 19 metropolitan cities during 2018, out of which hurt (45,584 cases) accounting for maximum cases i.e. 50.7% followed by cases of kidnapping & abduction (15,151 cases) and Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (9,013 cases) accounting for 16.9% and 10.0% respectively. [Table – 1B.4]

C) Violent Crimes

C.1 Murder

- i. A total of 1,939 cases of murder were registered during 2018, showing a decline of 1.9% over 2017 (1,976 cases). [Table – 2B.1]
- ii. 'Disputes' (613 cases) was the motive of murder in highest number of cases followed by 'Personal Vendetta or Enmity' (441 cases) and 'Love Affairs' (124 cases). [Table – 2B.2]

Note: 1: Chapter XVI of IPC covers gamut of cases relating to "Offences affecting the Human Body"

C.2 Kidnapping & Abduction

- i. A total of 15,151 cases of kidnapping & abduction were registered during 2018, showing an increase of 2.7% over 2017 (14,759 cases). [Table – 2D.1]
- ii. During 2018, a total of 14,289 kidnapped or abducted persons (5,390 male and 8,899 female) were recovered out of which 14,174 persons were recovered alive and 115 were dead. [Table – 2D.4]

D) Offences against Public Tranquillity

A total of 4890 cases of offences against public tranquillity were registered under various sections of IPC during 2018, out of which rioting cases (2,648) accounting for 54.2% of total such cases. [Table – 1B.4]

E) Crime against Women

Majority of cases under crimes against women were registered under ‘Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives’ (27.9%) followed by ‘Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty’ (21.4%), ‘Kidnaping & Abduction of Women’ (21.3%) and ‘Rape’ (6.6%) [Table – 3B.2 (i)]

F) Crime against Children

In percentage terms, major crime heads under ‘Crime Against Children’ during 2018 were kidnapping & abduction (55.9%) followed by cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (27.3%). [Table – 4B.2 (ii)]

G) Juveniles in Conflict with Law

- i. A total of 8,490 juveniles were apprehended in 6,798 cases, out of which 7,992 juveniles were apprehended under IPC cases and 498 juveniles were apprehended under SLL cases during 2018. [Table – 5B.4]
- ii. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group of 16 yrs. to 18 years (75.3%) (6,397 out of 8,490) during 2018. [Table – 5B.4]

H) Crime against Senior Citizens

A total of 4230 cases of crimes against senior citizens were registered in 19 metropolitan cities during 2018 as compared to 3732 cases during 2017, showing an increase of 13.3% during 2018 over 2017. [Table – 6B.1]

I) Economic Offences

In 19 metropolitan cities, out of three specified category of economic offences viz. criminal breach of trust, counterfeiting and forgery, cheating & fraud, maximum cases were registered under forgery, cheating & fraud (27,903 cases) accounting for 88.6% during 2018. [Table – 8B.2]

J) Offences Against Property

During 2018, a total of 2,71,798 cases were registered under offences against property (49.8% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (2,44,159 cases) accounting for 89.8% of total such cases of which maximum cases occurred in Delhi (1,78,953 cases) followed by Mumbai (9,468 cases) and Bengaluru (9385 cases) accounting for 73.3%, 3.9% and 3.8% of total theft cases respectively. [Table – 1B.4]

K) Offences Relating to Documents & Property Marks

During 2018, total of 28,107 cases were registered under offences relating to documents & property marks (comprising of counterfeiting and forgery, cheating & fraud), out of which forgery, cheating & fraud (27,903 cases) accounting for 99.3 % of total such cases. [Table – 1B.4]

L) Disposal of IPC Cases by Police & Court

S. No.	Crime Head under IPC	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	Murder	3,152	89.6	17977	376	38.1
2.	Rape	4,293	90.6	15925	281	25.4
3.	Rioting	4,846	88.2	26780	402	33.1
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	27,814	18.7	21823	191	29.9

M) Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Court

S. No.	Crime Head under IPC	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	The Excise Act	14,128	99.6	37,298	4,837	88.2
2.	Motor Vehicle Act	20,991	100.0	1,11,319	19,809	96.2
3.	Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	24,747	99.8	57,355	8,533	85.7

N) Arrests, Convictions & Acquittals

- i. A total of 5,25,188 persons were arrested under 5,45,502 IPC crimes. A total of 3,91,024 persons were charge-sheeted, 83,552 persons were convicted, 74,679 persons were acquitted and 5,985 persons were discharged. [Table – 19B.6]
- ii. A total of 3,07,070 persons were arrested under 2,56,765 SLL crimes. A total of 3,02,921 persons were charge-sheeted, 1,71,591 persons were convicted, 22,428 persons were acquitted and 1,979 persons were discharged. [Table – 19B.8]

