



## **CHAPTER-IV**

# **ANALYSIS OF FP TRANSACTIONAL ACTIVITIES**





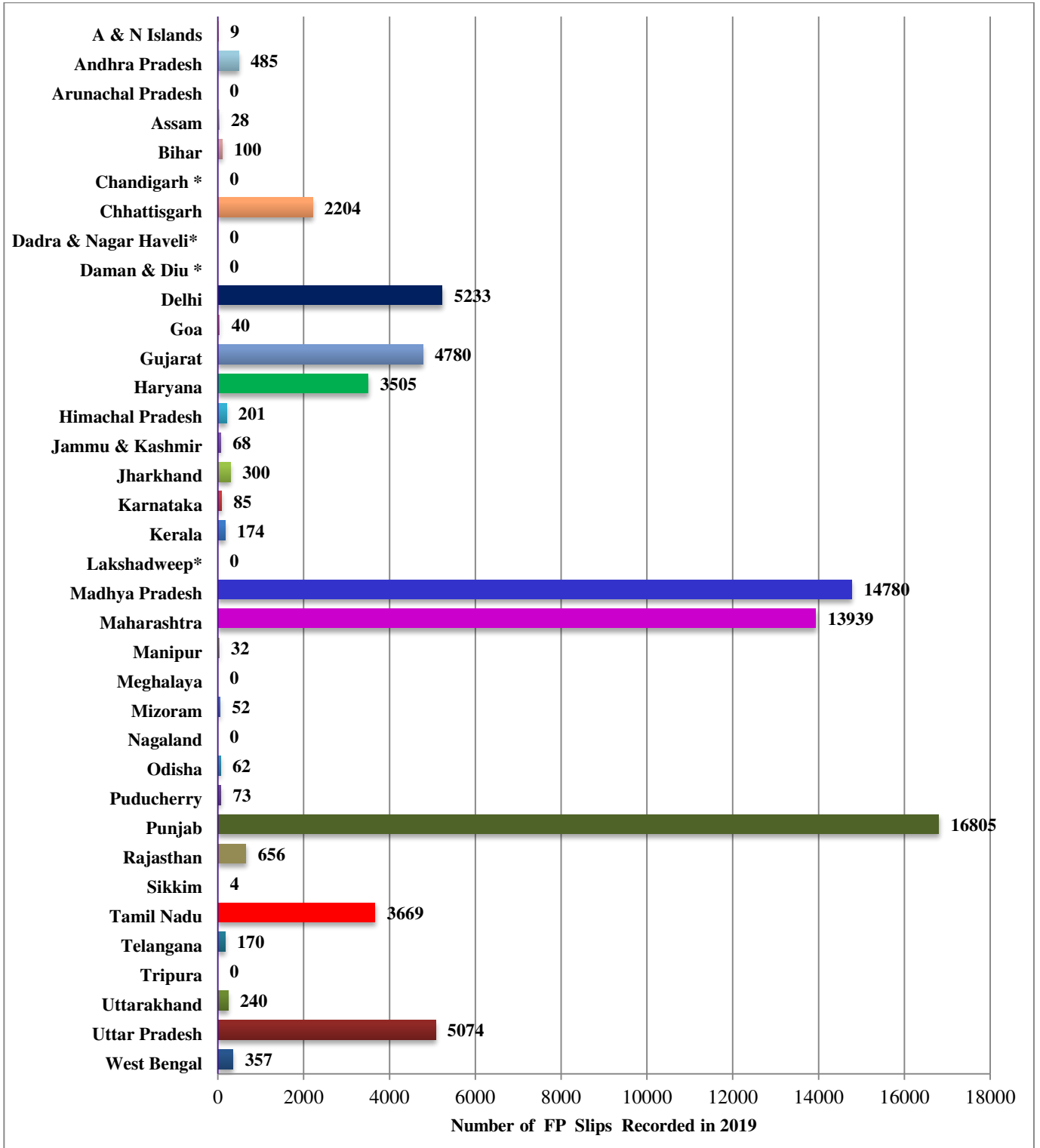
## ANALYSIS OF FP TRANSACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Fingerprint science has evolved to be an indispensable part of not only the criminal justice system, but also the governance in countries around the world. Worldwide scientific peer groups are working along in order to utilize the science of fingerprints in as many ways as possible. This chapter deals with the analysis of cumulative factors such as conviction rate, population of the states, reasons of discrepancies in the data provided and an inter-comparison of data procured from the State Finger Print Bureaux along with the depiction of major activities such as Record slips, Search slips, Document cases and Chance prints at a glance.

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Record slips	No of Search Slips	No. of Document Cases	No. of Chance prints Compared
1.	A & N Islands	09	47	00	19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	485	15339	174	9418
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	63	00	24
4.	Assam	28	1007	17	183
5.	Bihar	100	277	39	712
6.	Chandigarh *	00	00	00	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	2204	784	22	111
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	00	00	00	00
9.	Daman & Diu *	00	00	00	00
10.	Delhi	5233	22823	56	4208
11.	Goa	40	1160	00	90
12.	Gujarat	4780	42844	117	600
13.	Haryana	3505	20495	59	240
14.	Himachal Pradesh	201	617	00	00
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	68	610	08	00
16.	Jharkhand	300	00	05	137
17.	Karnataka	85	12726	94	3166
18.	Kerala	174	1977	69	7687
19.	Lakshadweep*	00	00	00	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14780	134533	78	2291
21.	Maharashtra	13939	165580	115	1382
22.	Manipur	32	1192	02	02
23.	Meghalaya	00	183	00	183
24.	Mizoram	52	60	00	373
25.	Nagaland	00	285	10	12
26.	Odisha	62	7591	15	758
27.	Puducherry	73	286	04	68
28.	Punjab	16805	21808	279	470
29.	Rajasthan	656	5192	136	04
30.	Sikkim	04	00	00	24
31.	Tamil Nadu	3669	14379	227	6436
32.	Telangana	170	14940	82	00
33.	Tripura	00	00	00	29
34.	Uttarakhand	240	369	19	00
35.	Uttar Pradesh	5074	00	238	93
36.	West Bengal	357	101	31	305



### Graph No.1 NUMBER OF FP RECORD (CONVICTION) SLIPS RECORDED IN THE YEAR 2019 (STATEWISE)

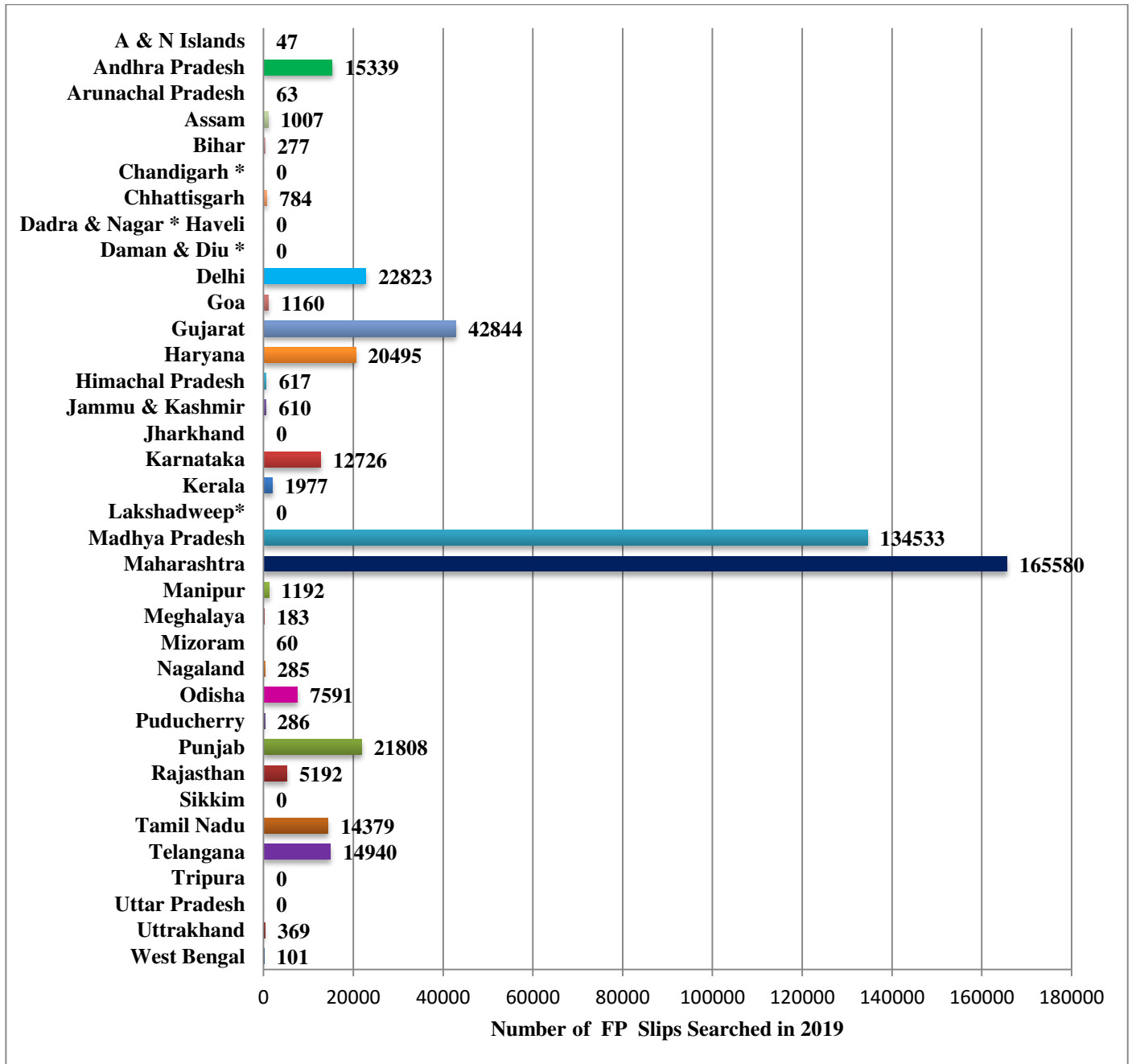


**Graph 1**

States like Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and have recorded tens of thousands finger print slips whereas Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh has recorded significantly higher number of slips in the year 2019. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttrakhand, Telangana and West Bengal are remained underperformers.



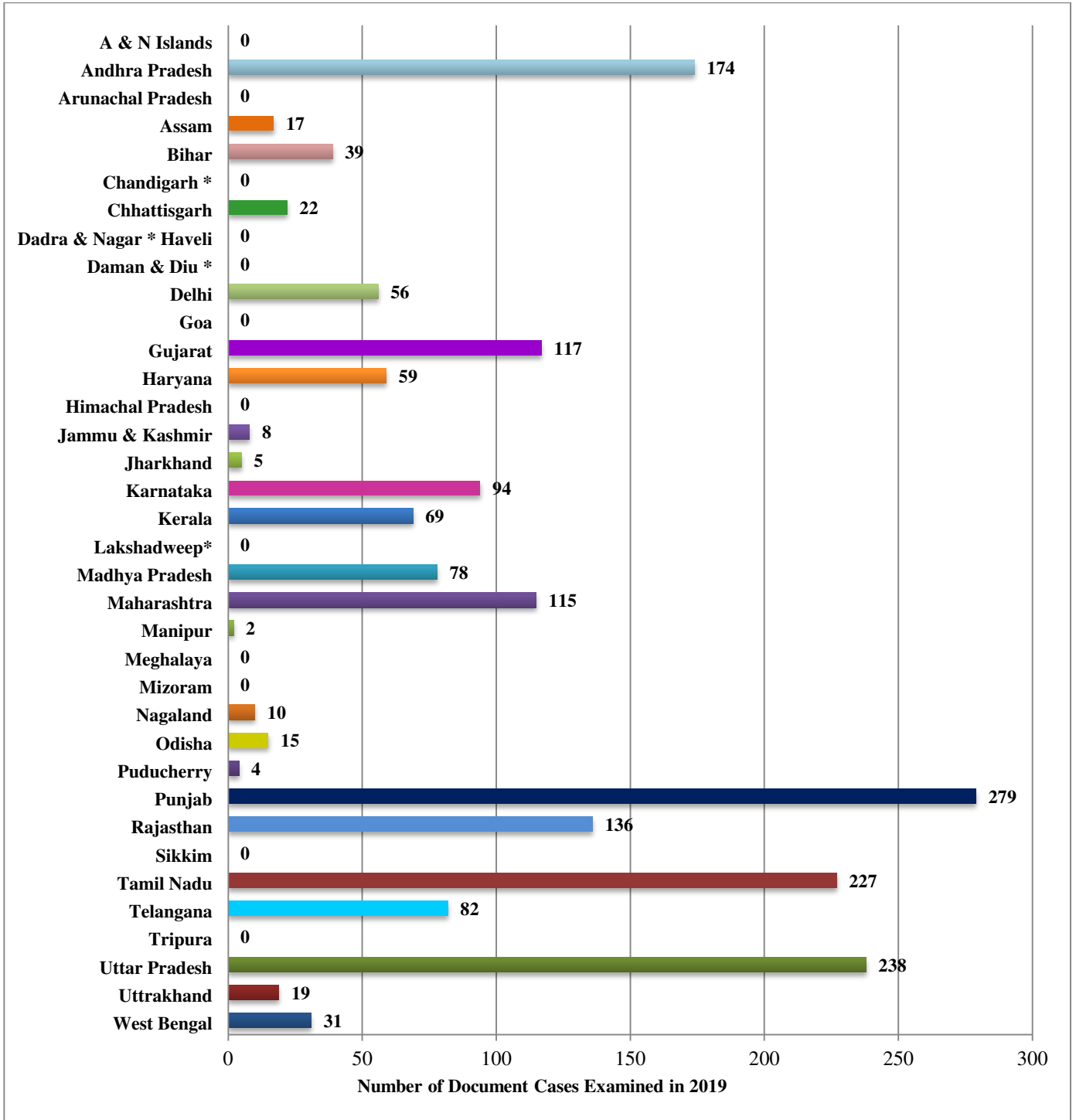
### **Graph No.2 NUMBER OF FP SEARCH (ARRESTEE) SLIPS RECORDED IN THE YEAR 2019 (STATE WISE)**



### **Graph 2**

States such as Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have recorded highest number of arrestee slips (in Lakhs). Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab have also recorded the appreciable number of arrestee slips. The point to be contemplated is that some of the other states including Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have recorded much lesser number of FP Arrestee slips as compared to their mere size (area), population and number of crime incidences. Some of the States/UTs are under the process of maintenance/upgrading their AFIS.

**Graph No.3 NUMBER OF DOCUMENT CASES EXAMINED IN THE YEAR 2019 (STATEWISE)**

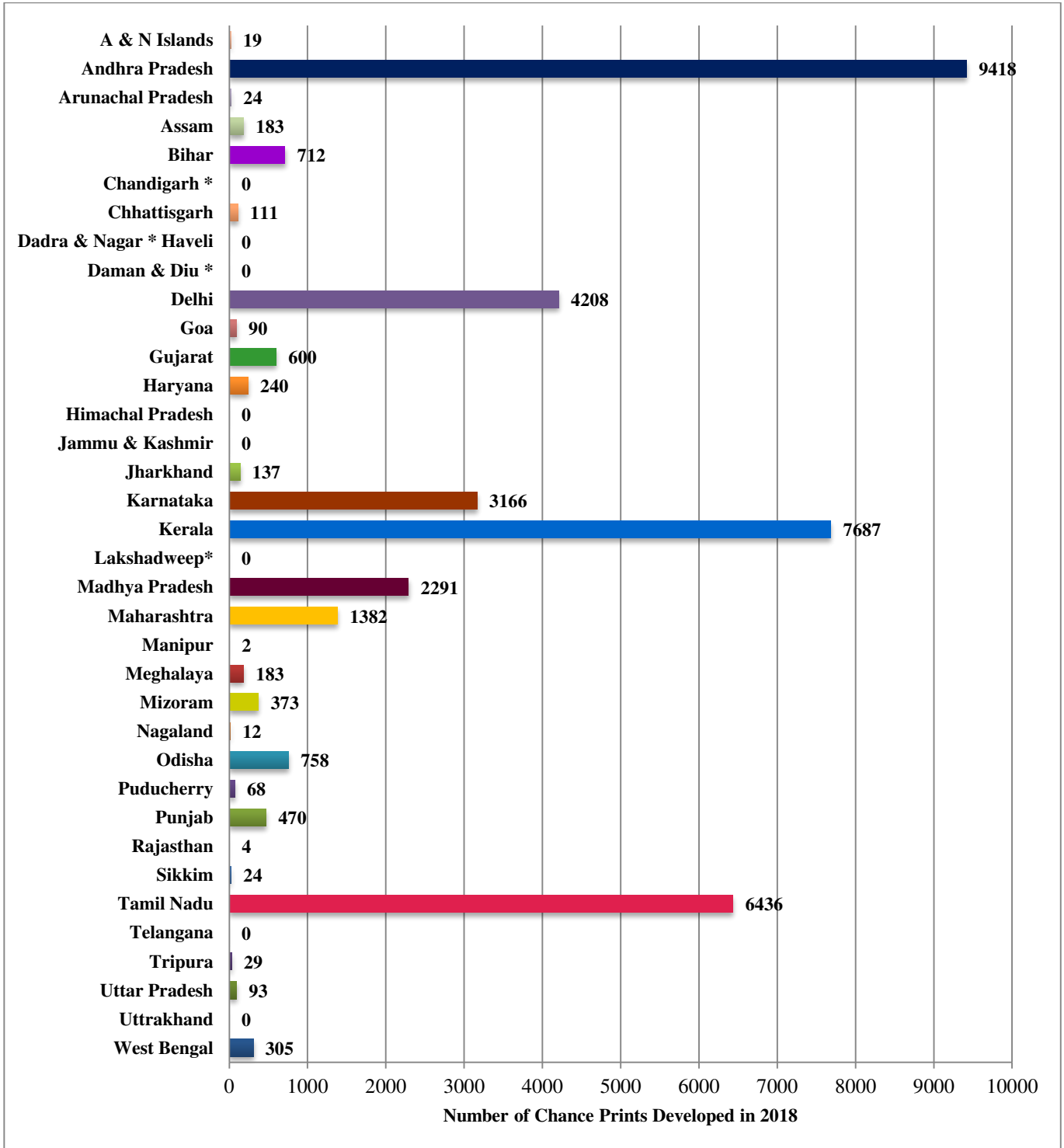


**Graph 3**

The States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in increasing order, have examined significant number of document cases in the year 2019. Punjab has examined highest number of 279 document cases during the year. As depicted in the graph, the States/UTs with an asterisk\* have no established FPBx, therefore the number of cases examined there are nil.



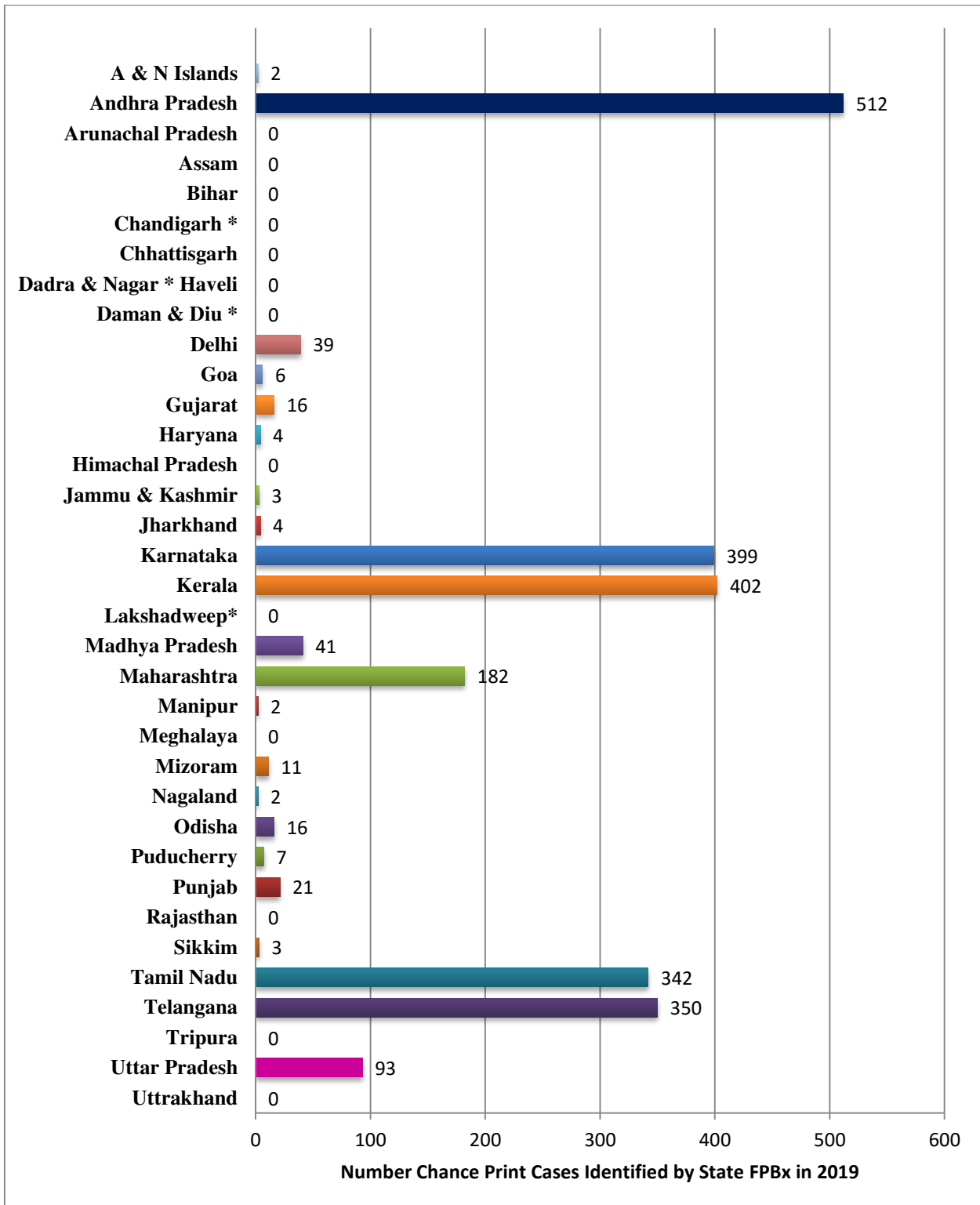
### Graph No.4 NUMBER OF CHANCE PRINTS DEVELOPED IN THE YEAR 2019 (STATEWISE)



### Graph 4

States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have topped the list with highest number of chance prints developed in a calendar year. Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra also developed significantly more chance prints. Delhi is the only union territory to have developed a large number of chance prints.

**Graph No. 5 NUMBER OF CHANCE PRINT CASES IDENTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 2019 (STATEWISE)**



**Graph 5**

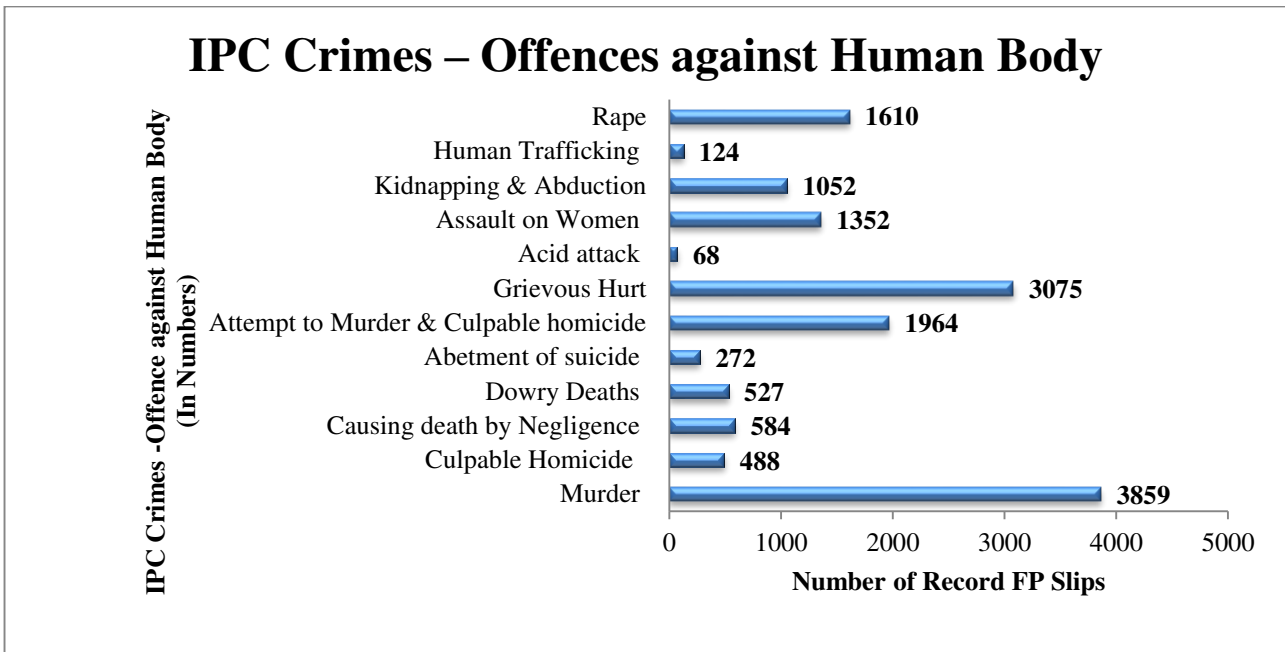
States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu have topped the list with highest number of chance print cases identified in the year 2019. The States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have also identified a significant number of CP cases in succession to the above mentioned States.



## IPC Crimes -Offences against Human Body

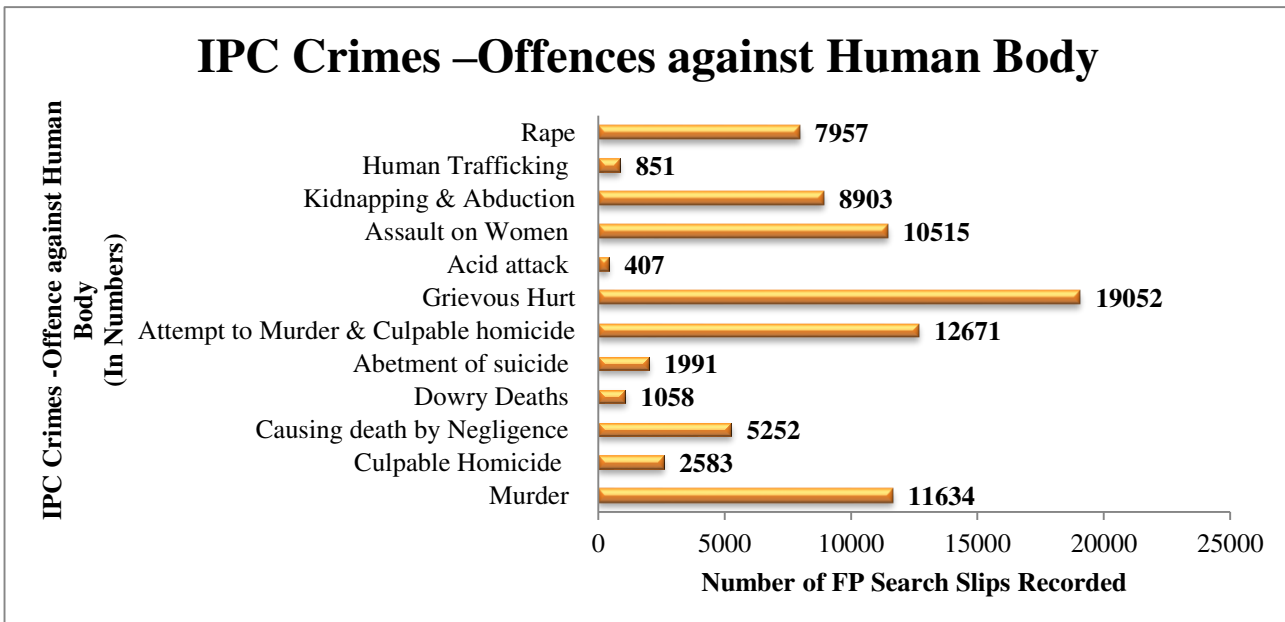
### Record Slips

**Graph 6**



### Search Slips

**Graph 7**



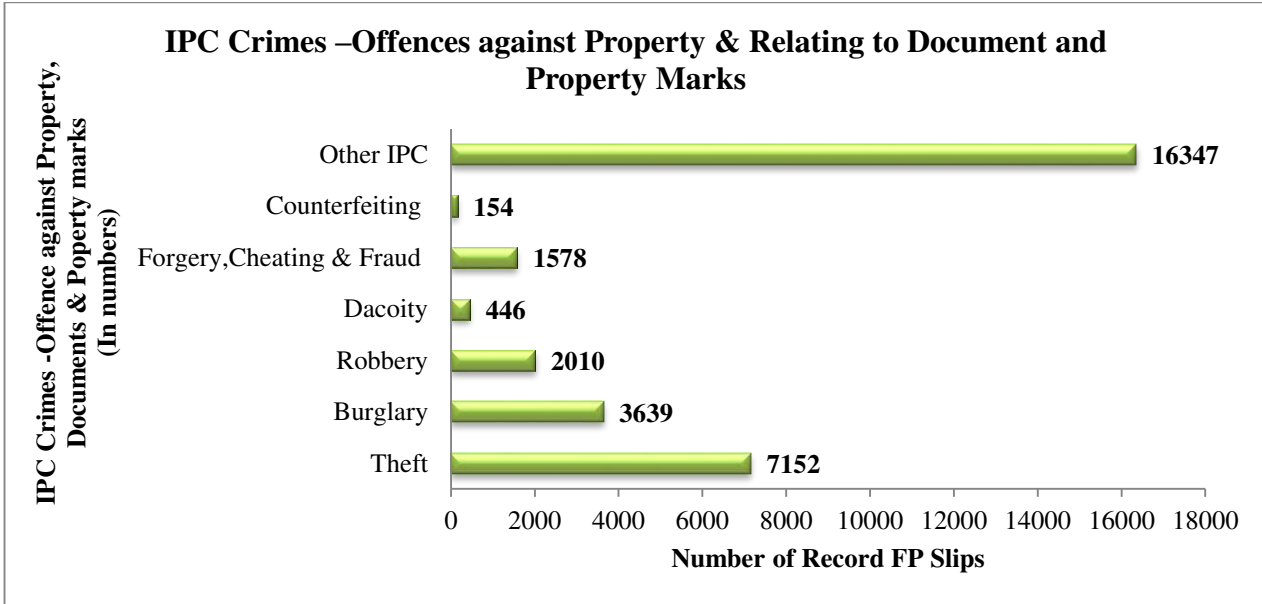
### Graph 6 & 7

Record slips of those convicted for Murder, Grievous Hurt, Attempt to Murder and Rape are the highest in number as compared to other IPC heads whereas the search slips recorded also demonstrate a sharp rise in crimes such as Assault on women, Kidnapping, Abduction and Murder. The number of Search slips for all the heads of crime is higher than the number of conviction slips recorded.

## IPC Crimes -Offences against Property & Relating to Document and Property Marks

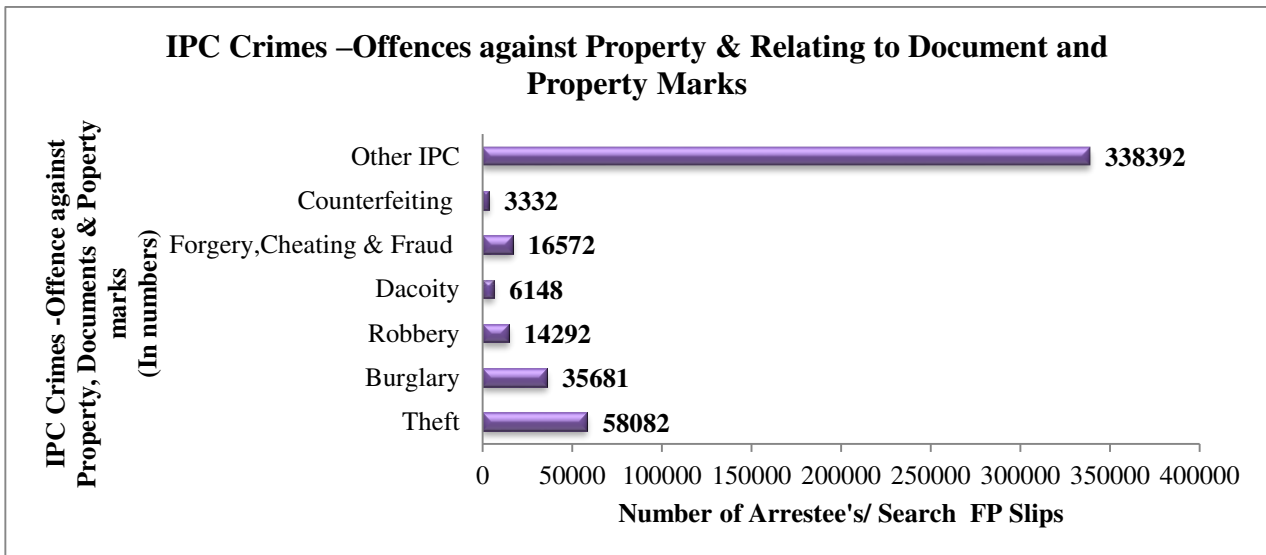
### Record Slips

**Graph 8**



### Search Slips

**Graph 9**



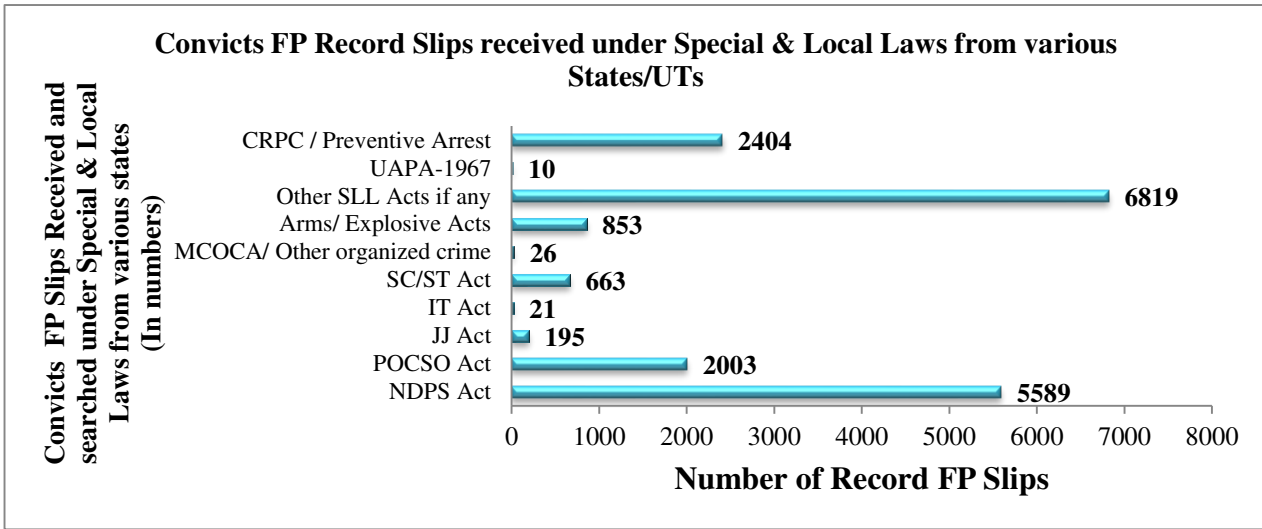
### Graph 8 & 9

The number of persons arrested and convicted for the offence of Theft is higher than those involved in Robbery, Burglary and Dacoity. In document related offences, more number of persons has been arrested and convicted for forgery rather than counterfeiting. As 'other IPC' crime head involves the rest of the IPC sections, it has obviously documented more number of crimes than rest of the crimes combined.

**Convicts & Arrestee FP Slips received and searched under Special & Local Laws from various States/UTs**

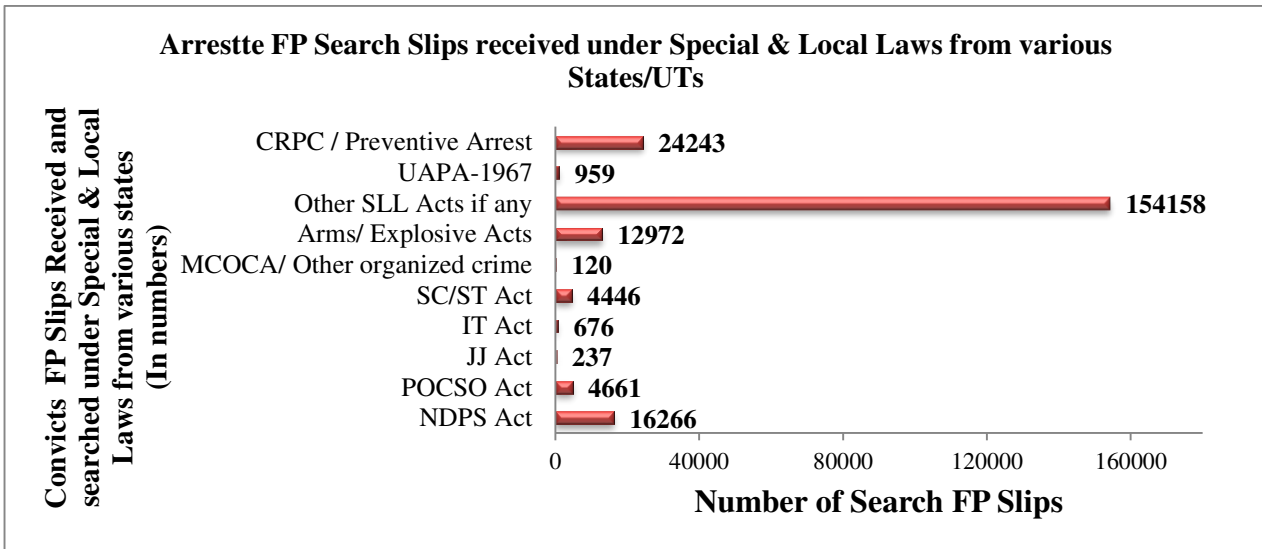
**Record Slips**

**Graph 10**



**Search Slip**

**Graph 11**



**Graph 10 & 11**

The number of persons arrested and convicted for NDPS comes second after other SLL crimes. 4661 persons have been arrested under POCSO Act while 2003 have been convicted. More numbers of persons were arrested under the crime head CrPC/Preventive arrest and Arms/ Explosive act. Neglecting the discrepancies in receipt, collection and forwarding of the data mentioned here and assuming the figures to be the ground reality, Graph 9&10 highlights the fact that the number of persons arrested for a certain crime is always higher than those who get conviction from the court of law. It also endorses the quote that a person remains innocent until proven guilty.

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