



CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS OF FP TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES



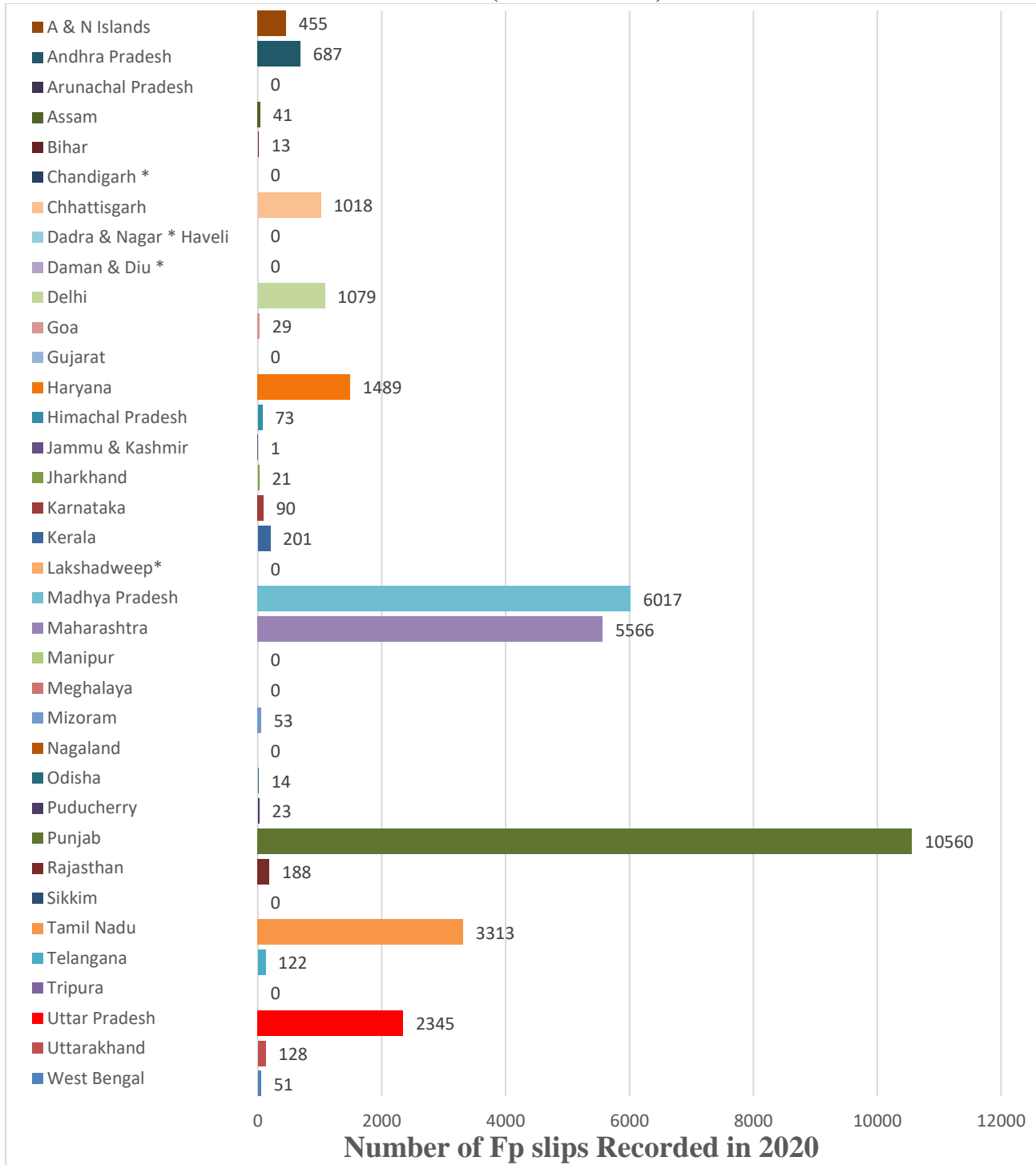
**ANALYSIS OF FP TRANSACTION ACTIVITIES**

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	455	54	00	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	687	21685	93	5290
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	10	00	17
4.	Assam	41	1107	08	180
5.	Bihar	22	182	25	126
6.	Chandigarh *	00	00	00	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1036	765	17	58
8.	Dadra & Nagar * Haveli	00	00	00	00
9.	Daman & Diu *	00	00	00	00
10	Delhi	1079	19747	23	1226
11	Goa	31	510	00	64
12	Gujarat	3595	145728	70	572
13	Haryana	1489	17449	39	31
14	Himachal Pradesh	73	355	07	96
15	Jammu & Kashmir	01	737	24	00
16	Jharkhand	21	00	03	74
17	Karnataka	90	6916	87	3808
18	Kerala	255	709	87	5900
19	Lakshadweep*	00	00	00	00
20	Madhya Pradesh	5469	127864	60	1202
21	Maharashtra	5566	108501	88	1404
22	Manipur	00	848	00	03
23	Meghalaya	00	84	00	165
24	Mizoram	53	32	00	210
25	Nagaland	00	156	11	33
26	Odisha	15	17701	09	628
27	Puducherry	50	166	01	51
28	Punjab	11593	15072	265	93
29	Rajasthan	283	3636	106	18
30	Sikkim	00	00	00	08
31	Tamil Nadu	3313	11092	135	5030
32	Telangana	122	11668	63	3839
33	Tripura	00	117	00	00
34	Uttarakhand	128	163	07	00
35	Uttar Pradesh	3145	00	128	168
36	West Bengal	51	203	26	266
	Total	38,663	5,13,257	1,382	30,577



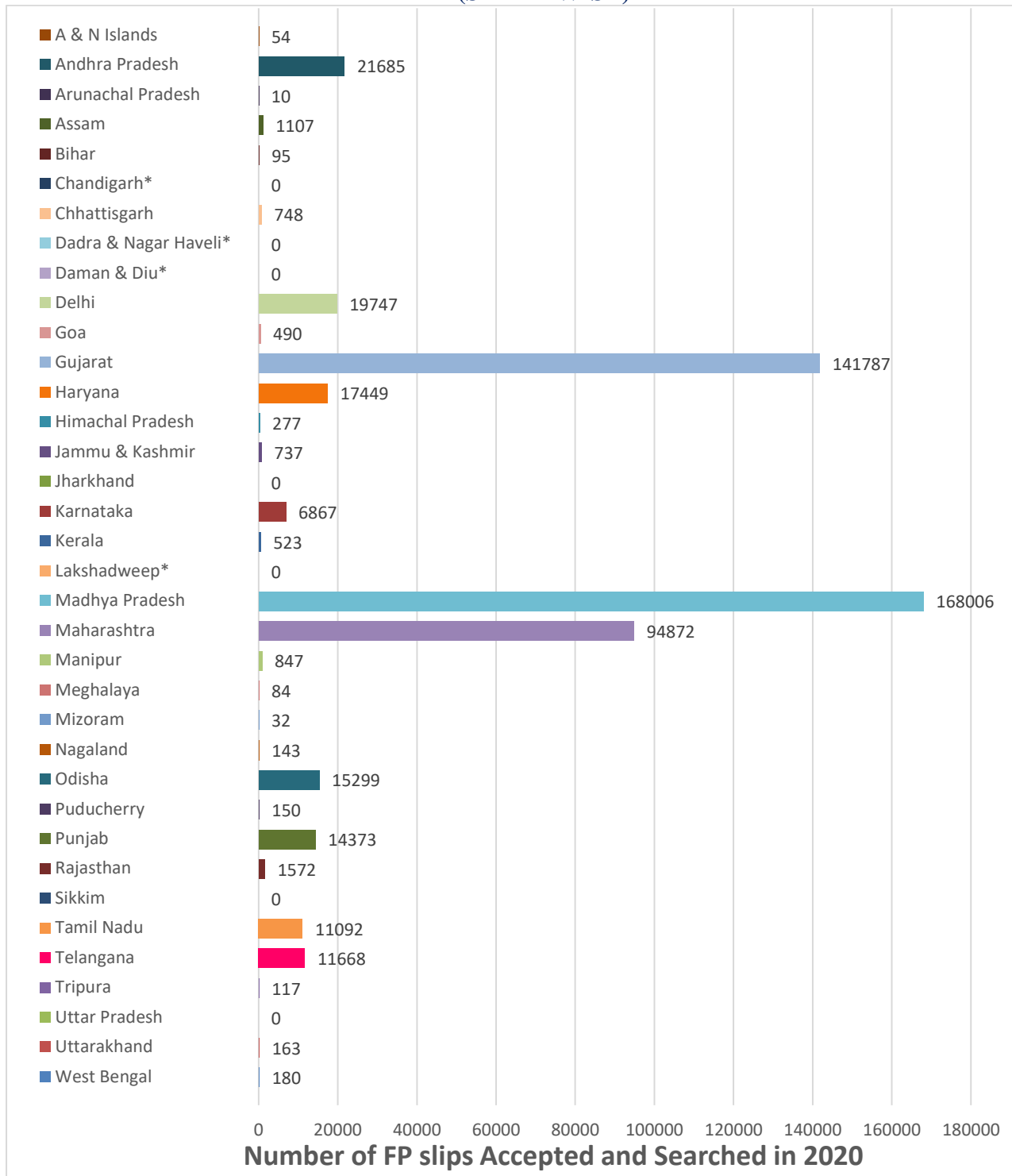
Graph No.1 NUMBER OF FP RECORD (CONVICTION) SLIPS RECORDED IN THE YEAR 2020 (STATE WISE)



Graph 1

State of Punjab has highest number of conviction slips recorded in the year 2020. Majority of the states except Punjab, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have remained underperformers with figures in hundreds and a few thousands whereas the crime rate ranges to tens of thousands. The states are also lagging behind in the count of conviction slips. North eastern states, except Assam & Mizoram, have recorded not even one conviction slip in the year 2020. Except Delhi and Puducherry, no other UT possesses an AFIS which accounts for the lack of information being received.

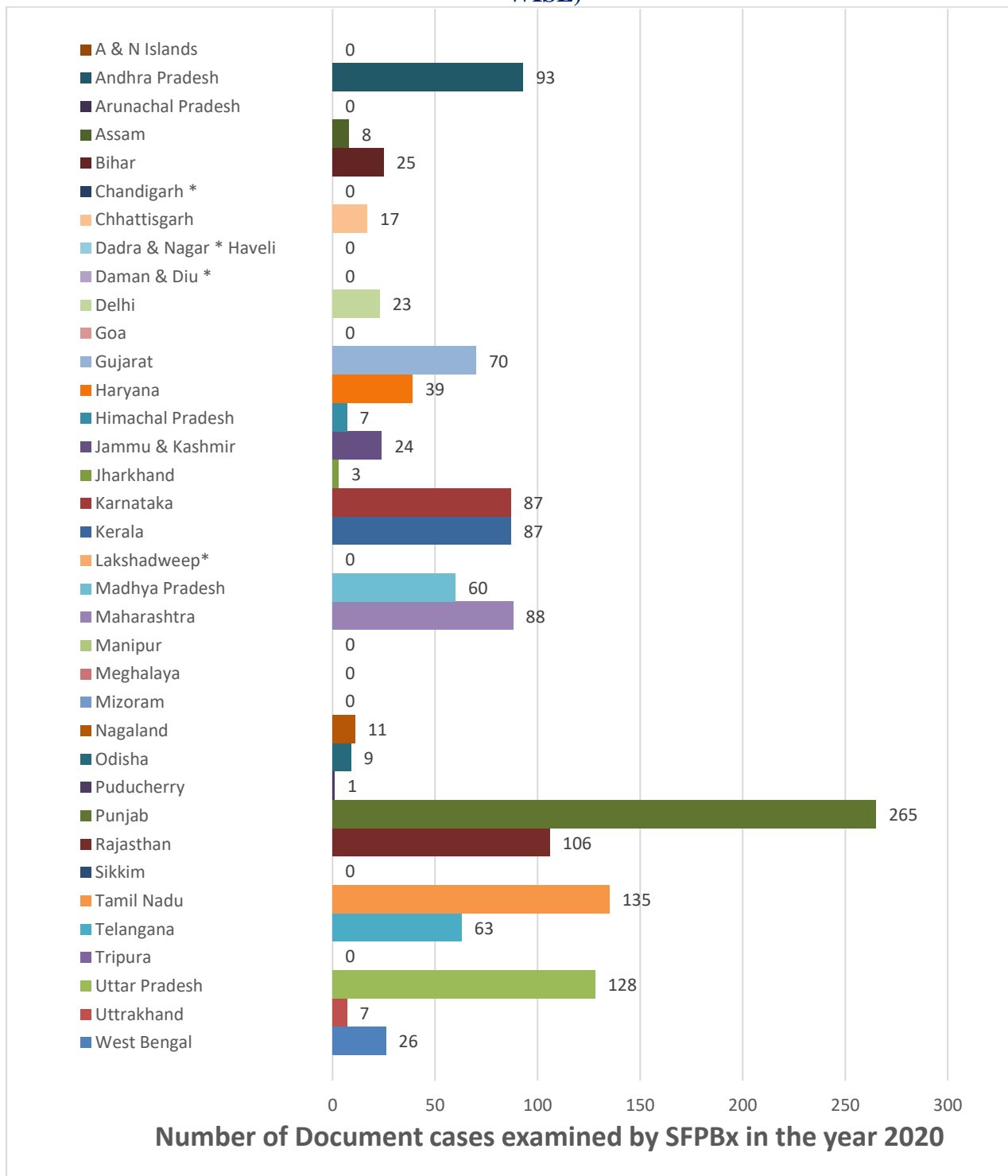
Graph No.2 NUMBER OF FP SEARCH (ARRESTEE) SLIPS RECORDED IN THE YEAR 2020 (STATE WISE)



Graph 2

States such as Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have recorded the highest number of arrestee slips. The point to be speculated is that some of the other states including Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have recorded much lesser number of FP Arrestee slips as compared to their mere size (area wise), population and number of crime incidences. 07 states have nil record slips accepted during the year 2020. Some of the States/UTs are under the process of maintenance/upgrading their AFIS.

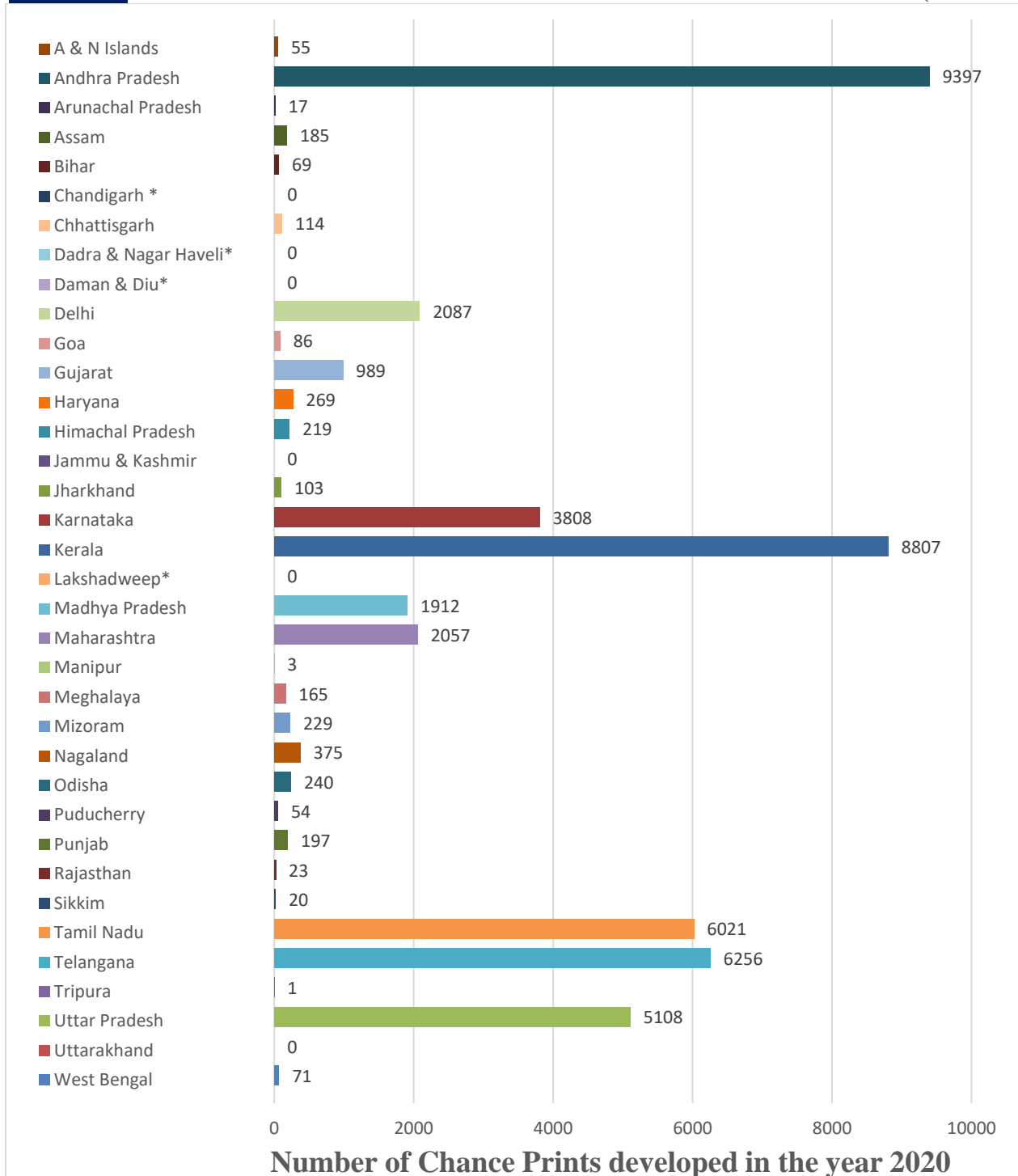
Graph No.3 NUMBER OF DOCUMENT CASES EXAMINED IN THE YEAR 2020 (STATE WISE)



Graph3

Only Panjab, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and UP examined more than 100 document cases. 8 states have examined not even a single case during the year. As depicted in the graph, the States/UTs with an asterisk* have no established FPBx, therefore the number of cases examined are also null.

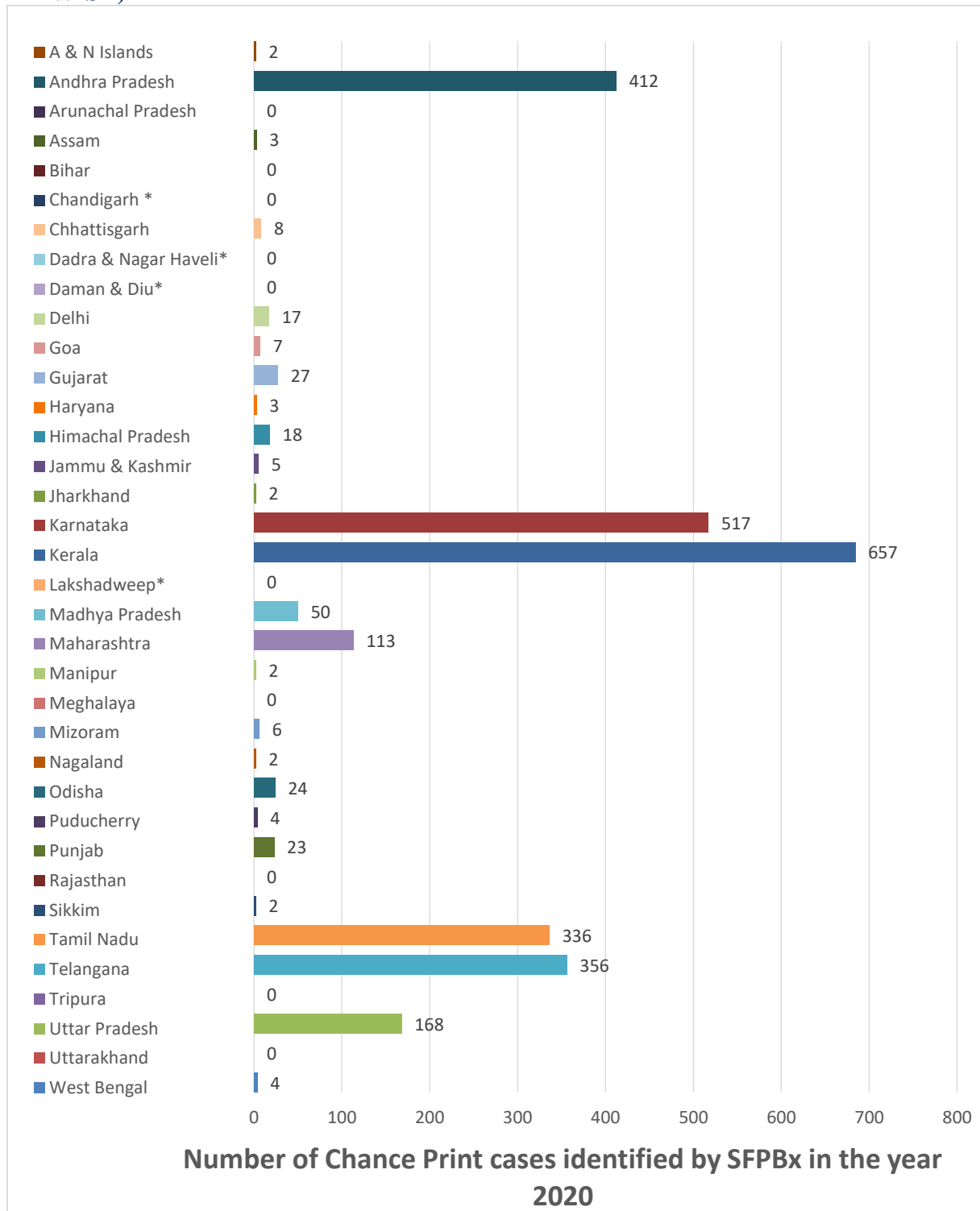
Graph No.4 NUMBER OF CHANCE PRINTS DEVELOPED IN THE YEAR 2020 (STATE WISE)



Graph 4

States of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have topped the list with highest number of chance prints developed in a calendar year. Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka have developed significant number of chance prints during the year. Other bigger states are not even close to the figures of the above mentioned states. 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 2020 (STATE WISE)

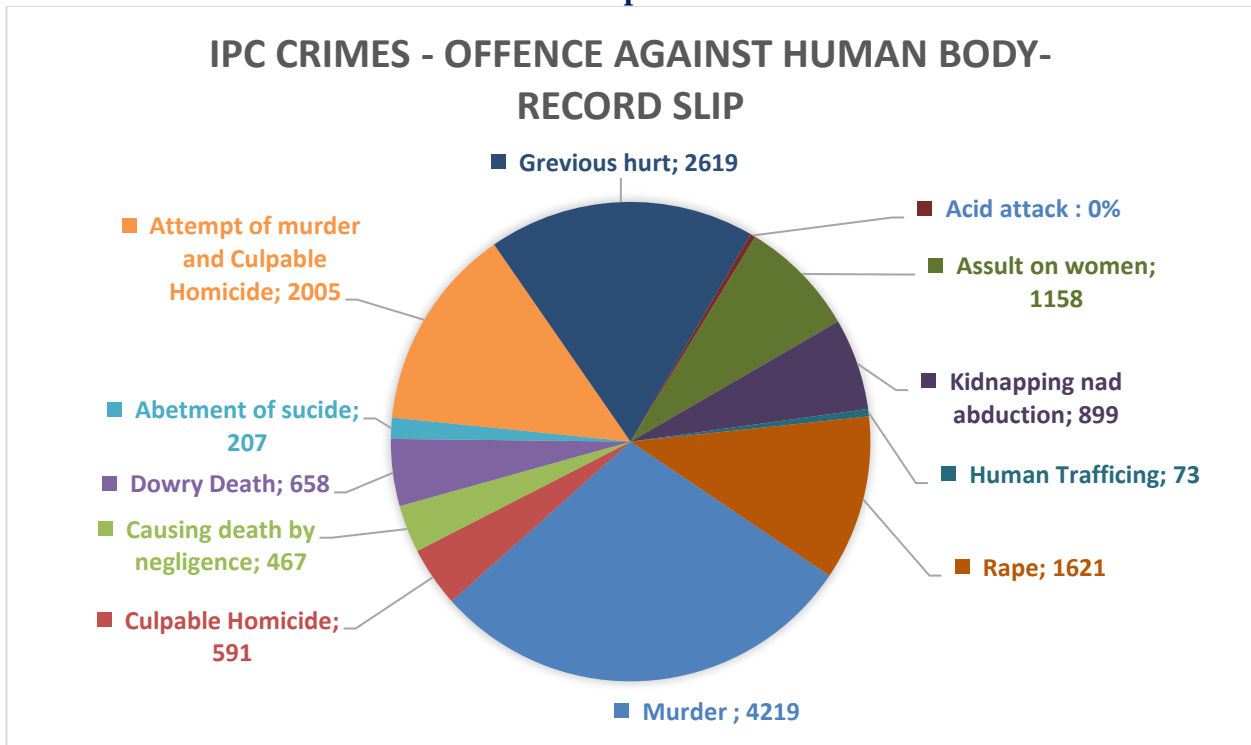


Graph 5

States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have topped the list with highest number of chance print cases identified in the year 2020. The States of Telangana and Tamil Nadu have also identified a significant number of CP cases in succession to the above mentioned States. 6 states have developed nil chance prints during the year 2020.

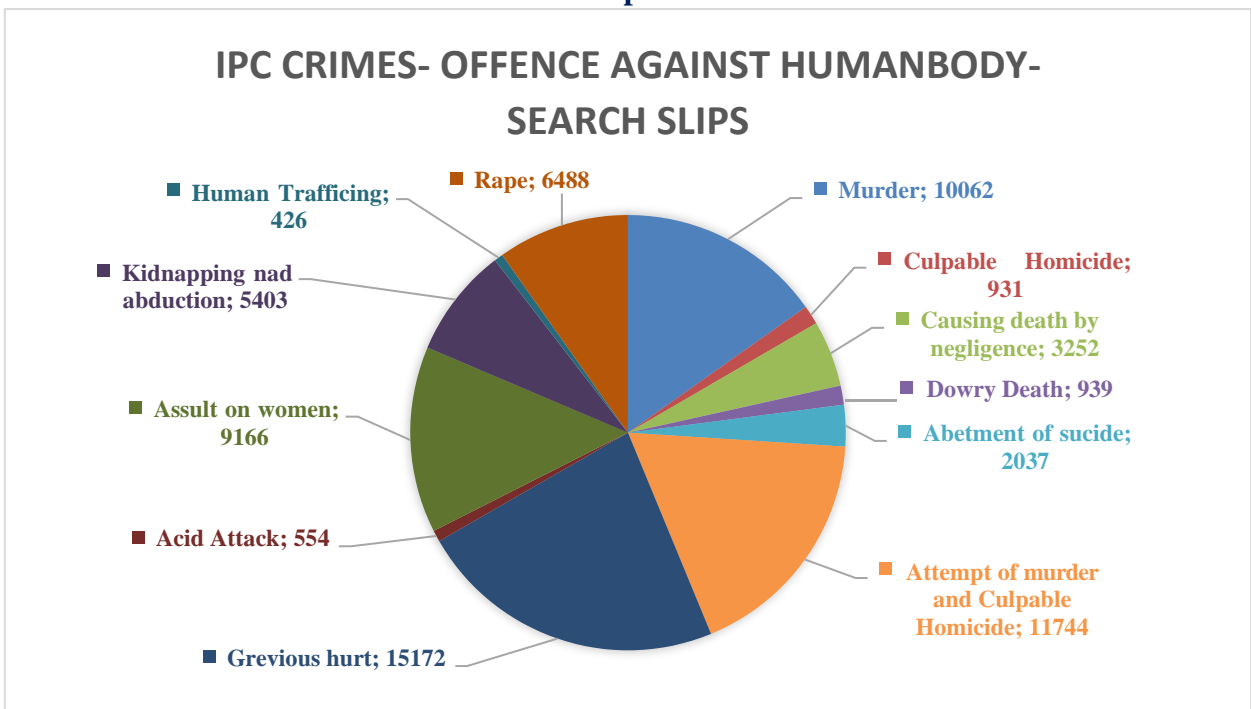
**IPC Crimes -Offences against Human Body
Record Slips**

Graph 6



Search Slips

Graph 7



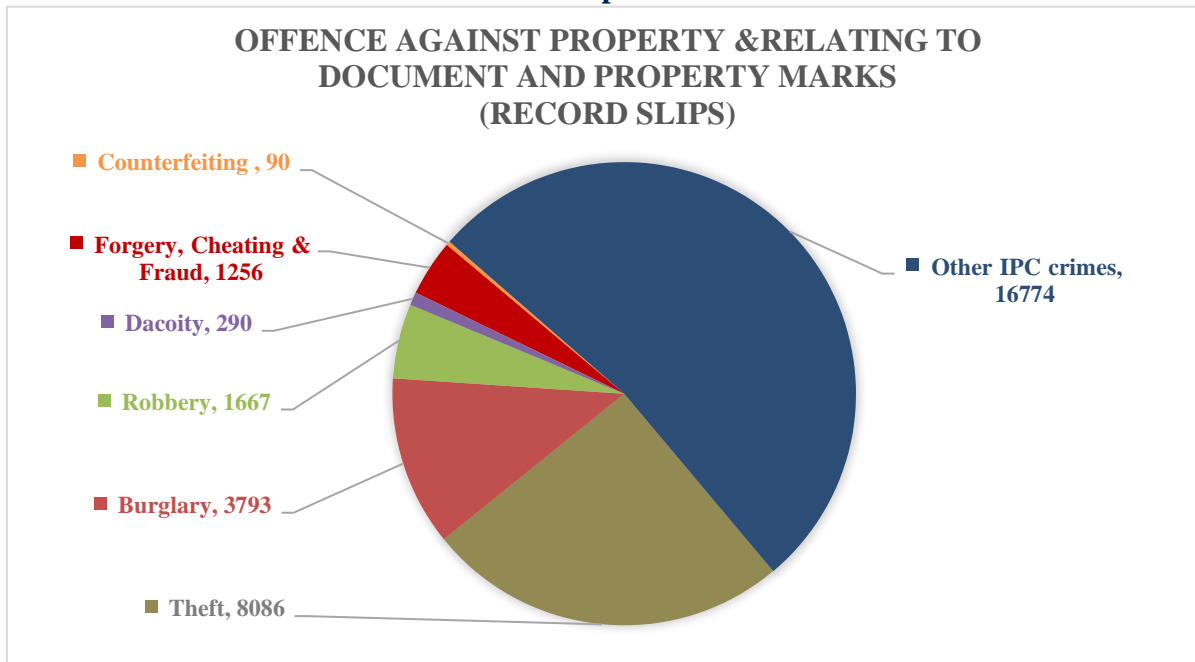
Graph-6 & 7

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 Kidnapping, Abduction and Assault on women. 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

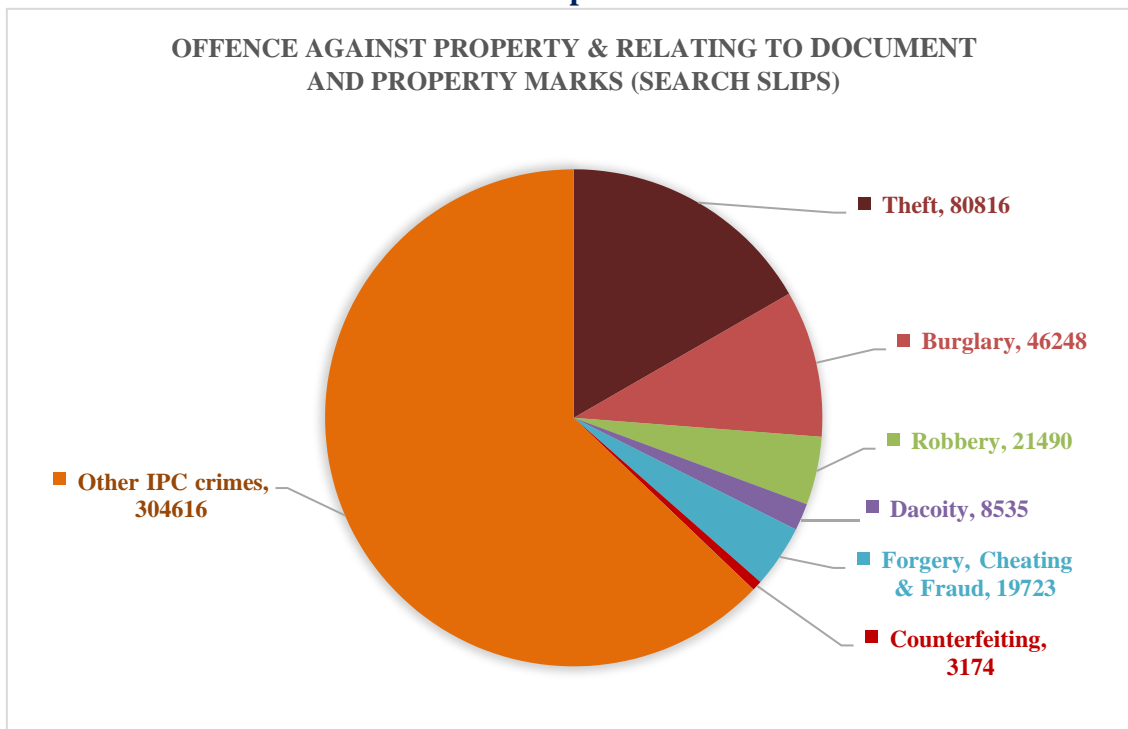
Record Slips

Graph 8



Search Slips

Graph 9



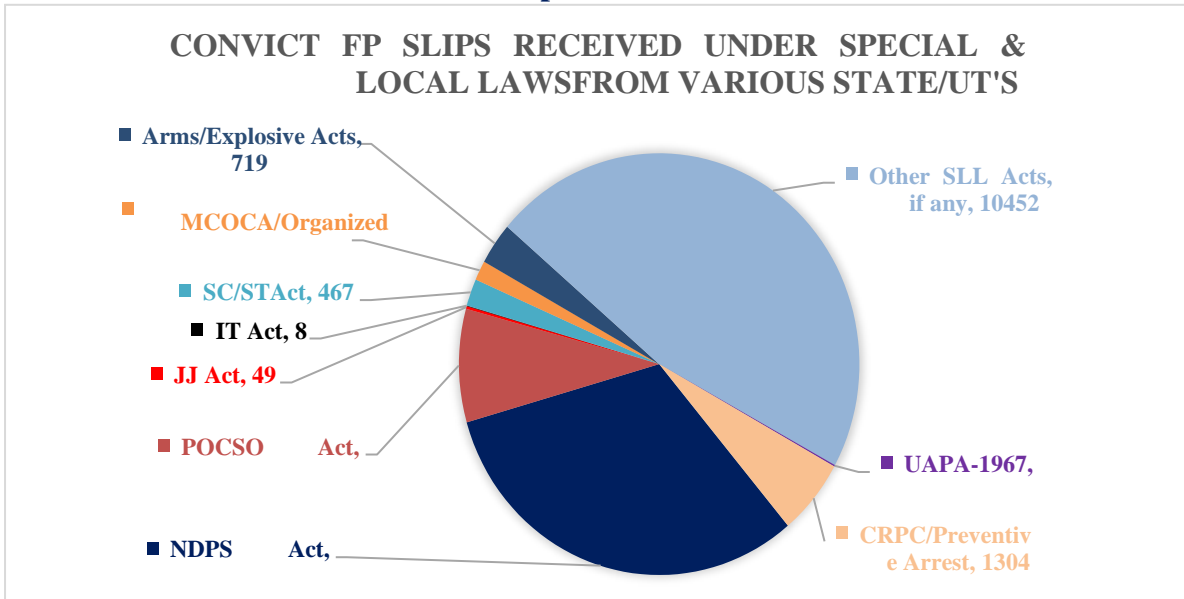
Graph- 8 & 9

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

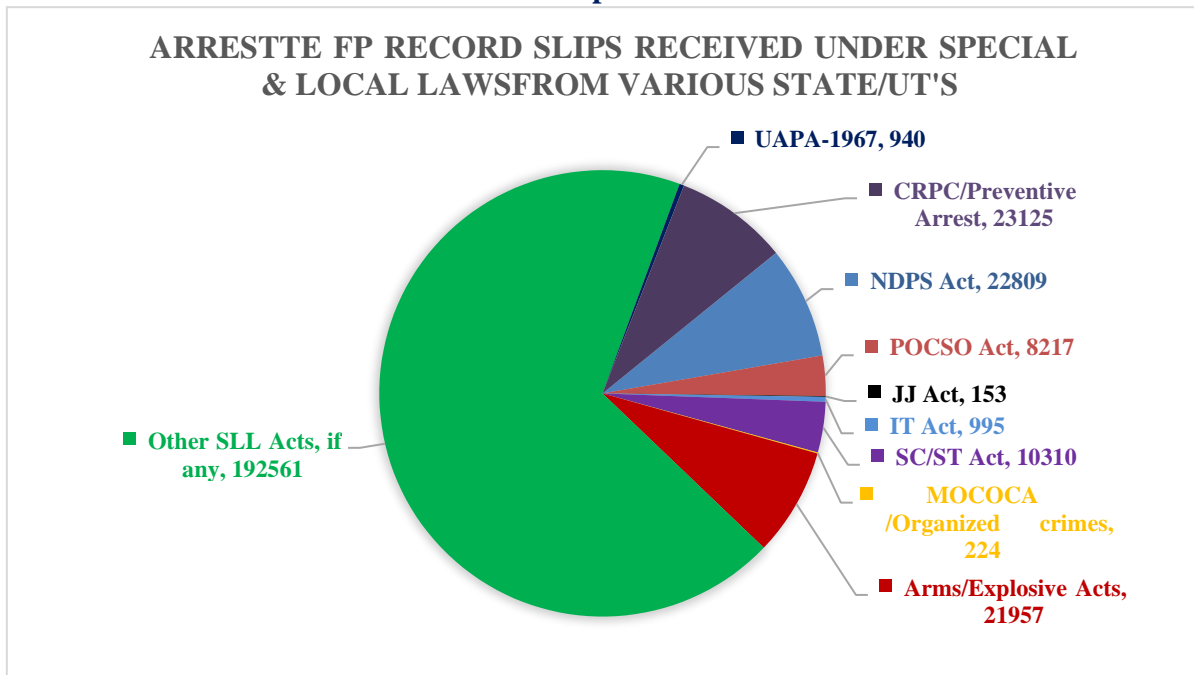
Record Slips

Graph 10



Search Slips

Graph 11



Graph-10&11

The number of persons arrested and convicted for NDPS comes second after other SLL crimes followed by Arms/Explosive Acts, CRPC and POCSO Act. 23215 persons have been arrested under Cr.PC/ Preventive arrest while 1304 have been convicted. 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.

