Chapter - 1

Executive Summary

Introduction

NCRB collects, collates, compiles and publishes the police recorded criminal cases only on annual basis. There could be incidents in which the affected individuals might not have reported the crime to police or if reported police might not have registered the case, such incidents are not captured in the data. NCRB under overall supervision of Ministry of Affairs and in consultation with concerned Central Ministries and State Governments has revised the data collection proformae in 2014. Statistical data for this annual report is collected using a set of 24 standardised proformae.

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) classifies all the crimes into two categories:

(i) Cognizable - Sec.2(c) Cr.P.C.
(ii) Non-cognizable - Sec.2(l) Cr.P.C.

Cognizable Crimes

A cognizable offence or case is defined as the one which an officer in-charge of a police station may investigate without the order of a magistrate and effect arrest without warrant. The police have a direct responsibility to take immediate action on the receipt of a complaint or of credible information relating to such crimes, visit the scene of the crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender and arraign him before a court of law having jurisdiction over the matter. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorised as those falling either under the ‘Indian Penal Code (IPC)’ or under the ‘Special and Local Laws (SLL)’.

Non-Cognizable Crimes

Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which cannot be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate. Police do not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission. First Schedule of the Cr.P.C. gives the classification of the offences of the IPC into cognizable & non-cognizable categories.

Broad Classification of Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

i) IPC Crimes against Body: Murder, Attempt to commit murder, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Kidnapping & Abduction, Grievous hurt, Causing death by negligence, Causing injuries due to rash driving/road rage and Human trafficking(under Section 370/370A IPC);

ii) IPC Crimes under Sexual Offences: Rape, Attempt to commit rape, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and Insult to modesty of women;

iii) IPC Crimes relating to Property Offences: Dacoity, Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity, Robbery, Criminal trespass/ Burglary and Theft;

iv) IPC Crimes relating to Public Order: Riots, Arson, Unlawful assembly and Offences promoting enmity between different groups;

v) IPC Crimes relating to Economic Crimes: Criminal breach of trust, Cheating, Forgery and Counterfeiting;


vii) IPC Crimes relating to Offences against the State: Offences against the State under section 121, 124A IPC and Promoting enmity between different groups

viii) Crime against Children: Foeticide, Infanticide, Procuration of minors, Murder, Exposure and abandonment,
xv) Crime against Women: Rape, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Insult to the modesty of women, Cruelty by husband or relatives etc.

x) Crime against SCs & STs: Cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act, the SC/ST(PoA) Act etc.

xi) Other Crimes

Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)

1. Arms Act, 1959;
2. Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
3. Gambling Act, 1867;
4. Excise Act, 1944;
5. Prohibition Act;
6. Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
7. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;
8. Indian Railways Act, 1989;
9. The Foreigners Act, 1946;
11. Indian Passport Act, 1967;
12. Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
14. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
15. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006;
16. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
17. Copyright Act, 1957;
18. Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
20. Forest Act, 1927;
21. Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939
22. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
23. Information Technology Act, 2000
24. Official Secret Act, 1923
25. Electricity Act, 2003
26. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
27. Bonded Labour System(Abolition) Act, 1976
28. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
29. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act,1981
30. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
32. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
33. Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, 1956
34. Railways Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966
35. Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984
36. Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994
37. Trade Marks Act, 1999
38. Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971
39. State Emblem (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 2005
40. Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998
41. Citizenship Act, 1955
42. Place of Worship (Special Provision) Act, 1991
43. Religious Institution (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988
44. Representation of People Act, 1951
45. Emigration Act, 1983
46. Juveniles Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
47. Infant Substitutes Regulation Act, 2003
48. Anti- Hijacking Act, 1982
49. Atomic Energy Act, 1962
50. Weapon of Mass Destruction (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005
51. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982
52. Safety of Maritime Navigation Act, 2002
53. Others.

Details of crime classification and crime heads are given in 'Crime in India' proformae, available on website http://ncrb.gov.in.

Complaints Received by Police

NCRB is collecting data on nature and types of crime related complaints received by police. The nature and number of crime related complaints vis-à-vis actual number of cognizable crimes registered by Police are presented in Table-1.1.

A total of 1,68,25,687 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2015 as compared to 1,30,27,600 complaints received during the year 2014.
showing an increase of 29.1% over 2014. 27.7%(46,66,983 out of 1,68,25,687) of these were written complaints, 46.5%(78,32,797 out of 1,68,25,687) were oral complaints (including 39.3% complaints received vide distress call over phone/dial 100) and 25.7%(43,25,907 out of 1,68,25,687) complaints were of other kind of complaints which include 21.4%(36,08,433) complaints initiated suo-moto by Police.

Nearly, 25.1% (42,32,199 out of 1,68,25,687 complaints) of these complaints were registered as non-cognizable offences.

Cognizable Crimes

The incidents of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade from 2005 to 2015 are presented in Table-1.2. As many as 73,26,099 cognizable crimes were registered in the country during 2015 comprising 29.5 lakh cases registered under the IPC and 43.8 lakh cases registered under the SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:1.7 in 2005 to 1:1.5 in 2015. In terms of percentage, 59.7% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2015 were reported under Special & Local Laws.
CASES REGISTERED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2015  
(All India 29,49,400)

Number of Registered Cases

- **upto 2,000**
- **2,001 to 5,000**
- **5,001 to 50,000**
- **50,001 to 1,00,000**
- **1,00,001 to 2,00,000**
- **Above 2,00,000**

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Crime in India-2015 18
and rest of the cases (40.3%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

The rate of total cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) was reported as 581.8 in the year 2015 showing an increase of 12.6% over the year 2011(516.7) and an increase of 0.1% over 2014(581.1). However, it has shown a mixed trend during 2005 – 2015 [Table-1.2].

### Table-1 (A)

Cognizable Crimes Registered during 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IPC</th>
<th>SLL</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Ratio (IPC: SLL)</th>
<th>Rate per (1,00,000 Population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>23,25,575</td>
<td>39,27,154</td>
<td>62,52,729</td>
<td>1:1.69</td>
<td>516.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23,87,188</td>
<td>36,54,371</td>
<td>60,41,559</td>
<td>1:1.53</td>
<td>497.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26,47,722</td>
<td>39,92,656</td>
<td>66,40,378</td>
<td>1:1.51</td>
<td>540.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28,51,563</td>
<td>43,77,630</td>
<td>72,29,193</td>
<td>1:1.54</td>
<td>581.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29,49,400</td>
<td>43,76,699</td>
<td>73,26,099</td>
<td>1:1.48</td>
<td>581.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population

For States/UTs, the population figures of mid-year projected population as on 1st July of respective year has been used for years 2005 – 2015, except for the year 2011 (actual population figures of the Population Census 2011 have been used for the year 2011). The population of the country in the decade (2005-2015) has increased by 14.2% with an annual compound growth rate of 1.3% [Table-1.2].

### Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)

(Incidence: 73,26,099)

Total number of crimes gives broad crimes situation in the country or the State/UT. Comparative figures over a period of time help in analysis and knowing the pattern of crime so that appropriate preventive and detection strategies may be applied for crime control by the State police.

The incidents of IPC & SLL crimes during the decade (2005 - 2015) reported a higher growth of 45.8% compared to 14.2% population growth during the same decade [Table-1.2].

Among various factors contributing to recorded crimes, free registration is one of the important factors. Hence high incidents of crimes may also indicate responsive and effective policing.

### Crime Rate (IPC + SLL)

(Crime rate: 581.8)

Population is one of the important factors influencing occurrence of crimes. A number of socio-economic factors, besides population, could influence the crime situation at a particular place. Highly populous States generally have high incidents of crimes compared to small size States/UTs. Hence it is imperative to adjust the impact of population size. ‘Crime Rate’ is a standard yardstick for crime comparison among various States/UTs. ‘Crime Rate’, which is defined as number of crimes registered per 1,00,000 population, is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population and size of State.

Crime rate for women related crimes has been calculated using female population. Similarly crime rates for children related crimes, crimes against SCs & STs etc. are being calculated using population of children SCs, STs etc. respectively.

The present analysis of crime rate is restricted to the influence of population only. Therefore, the crime rate of a particular State/UT shouldn’t be taken as the sole indicator for analysis of crime situation of that particular State/UT in relation to others. As occurrence of crimes also depend upon socio-economic conditions etc.

The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which declined in 2006 in comparison to 2005 (from 455.8 in the year 2005 to 455.7 in the year 2006), rose during the period 2007 - 2009 (from 504.5 in the
RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2015
(All India 234.2)

Rate of IPC Crime

- upto 100.0
- 100.1 to 150.0
- 150.1 to 200.0
- 200.1 to 250.0
- 250.1 to 300.0
- Above 300.0

Note:
Rate of IPC Crime means number of IPC crimes per 1,00,000 population.
Figure 1.3

Due to space limitation, this cluster of graph area consists of crimes i.e. Attempt to Commit C.H., Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder and Human Trafficking for Crimes against Body

Dacoity and Making Prep. & Assembly for Dacoity

Offences Promoting Enmity

Counterfeiting

Crime in India-2015
Figure 1.4

Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2015

- Causing Injuries due to Rash Driving/Road Rage (15.3%)
- Causing Death by Negligence (4.6%)
- Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives (3.8%)
- Criminal Trespass/Burglary (3.3%)
- Cheating (3.9%)
- Grievous Hurt (3.2%)
- Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (2.8%)
- Kidnapping & Abduction (2.8%)
- Attempt to commit Murder (1.6%)
- Robbery (1.2%)
- Murder (1.1%)
- Rape (1.2%)
- Forgery (0.5%)
- Criminal Breach of Trust (0.7%)
- Theft (15.9%)
- Other IPC Crimes (35.5%)
year 2007 to 570.8 in the year 2009), thereafter slightly decreased to 569.3 in the year 2010 which further decreased to 516.7 in 2011 and 497.9 in 2012. It again rose to 540.4 in 2013. During last three years (2013 - 2015), it has shown a rising trend (from 540.4 in the year 2013 to 581.1 in the year 2014 and again rose to 581.8 in 2015). The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 2.2% during 2015 over 2014, from 229.2 in the year 2014 to 234.2 in the year 2015 and for SLL crimes, a decrease of 1.2% was reported during 2015 over 2014 (from 351.9 in 2014 to 347.6 in 2015).

Cases Registered under IPC
(Incidence: 29,49,400)
A total of 29,49,400 cases under various sections of IPC were registered in the country during the year 2015 against 28,51,563 in the year 2014 recording an increase of 3.4% in the year 2015 over 2014. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms has increased to 37.2% in 2011 which further increased to 39.5% in 2012 and 39.9% in 2013, however, it decreased to 39.4% in 2014 thereafter it again increased to 40.3% in 2015. Thus showing mixed trend during the five-year period from 2011 to 2015.

Maharashtra has reported highest percentage share of total such registered cases (9.3%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.1%), Kerala (8.7%), Uttar Pradesh (8.2%), Rajasthan (6.7%), Delhi UT (6.5%), Tamil Nadu (6.4%), West Bengal (6.1%) and Bihar (6.0%) in the country during the year 2015. State/UT-wise cases registered & crime rate under IPC is presented in Table-1.4.

Crime Rate – IPC
(Incidence: 234.2)

The IPC crime rate has increased by 41.7% during the decade 2005-2015 from 165.3 in the year 2005 to 234.2 in the year 2015. It has increased by 14.7% during the year 2015 as compared to quinquennial average (during 2010-2014). An increase of 2.2% was reported in 2015 over 2014. Delhi (916.8), Kerala (723.2), Madhya Pradesh (348.4), Assam (321.8), Haryana (310.4), Telangana (290.7), Rajasthan (273.9) and Tamil Nadu (271.2) have reported high crime rate as compared to the national average of 234.2 [Table-1.4].

Trend Analysis

IPC Crimes relating Sexual Offences
(Incidence: 1,30,195    Rate: 21.4)

Sexual offences comprise rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women, as defined in the beginning of the chapter. A total of 1,30,195 such cases were registered under sexual offences during 2015. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 4.4% during the year 2015. The percentage share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Lakshadweep (14.0%) followed by Tripura (13.0%) and A & N Islands (11.4%) as compared to national average of 4.4% of total IPC crimes. Details are presented in Table-1.7. The crime rate of sexual offences was highest in Delhi (43.6) followed by Odisha (22.2) compared to national rate of 21.4.

IPC Crimes against Body
(Incidence: 8,57,995    Rate: 68.1)

Crimes against body comprise murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to commit culpable homicide, kidnapping & abduction, grievous hurt, causing death by negligence, causing injuries due to rash driving/road rage, dowry deaths and human trafficking (under section 370/370A IPC), as defined in the beginning of the chapter.

A total of 8,57,995 cases were registered under crimes against body during 2015. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 29.1% during the year 2015. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Kerala (54.3%) as compared to national average of 29.1% of total IPC crimes. Details are presented in Table-1.8. The rate of crimes against body also was highest in Kerala (392.6) followed by Tamil Nadu (111.4) and Delhi (103.7) compared to national rate of 68.1.
CASES REGISTERED UNDER CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2015
(All India 8,57,995)

Number of Cases Registered
- Upto 500
- 501 to 2,000
- 2,001 to 20,000
- 20,001 to 40,000
- 40,001 to 60,000
- Above 60,000

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
Rate of Crime against Body means number of crimes against body per 1,00,000 population.

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
IPC Crimes relating to Property Offences
(Incidence: 6,25,279 Rate: 49.7)

These crimes comprise dacoity, making preparation & assembly to commit dacoity, robbery, criminal trespass/burglary and theft. A total of 6,25,279 cases were registered during the year 2015 compared to 6,00,861 such cases registered during the year 2014, showing an increase of 4.1%. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 21.2% during the year 2015. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was reported highest in Mizoram (67.1%) followed by Delhi (65.2%) and Nagaland (43.5%) compared to national average of 21.2%. The share of such crimes in the country shows an increase of 0.5% in the year 2015 to 2014. Details are presented in Table-1.9.

IPC Crimes relating to Public Order
(Incidence: 86,265 Rate: 6.9)

Riots, arson, unlawful assembly and offences promoting enmity between different groups are the major constituents of crimes against public order which constitute 2.9% of total IPC crimes. Number of crimes under this head has increased by 0.8% (from 85,537 cases in the year 2014 to 86,265 cases in the year 2015) during 2015 over 2014. The rate of such crimes is 6.9 in the year 2015. The rate of such crime was reported highest in Kerala at 19.6 followed by Assam (15.7) and Bihar (13.4) compared to national average of 6.9. Table-1.10 may be seen for details.

IPC Economic Crimes
(Incidence: 1,50,170 Rate: 11.9)

These crimes comprise criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery and counterfeiting. The rate of such crimes has increased from 11.5 in the year 2014 to 11.9 in the year 2015. These crimes have accounted for 5.1% of the total IPC crimes. Rajasthan (13.7%) followed by Chandigarh (11.5%) and Daman & Diu (11.3%) have reported the highest share of these crimes in total IPC crimes. Rajasthan has highest crime rate of 37.4 followed by Delhi UT (34.2) compared to national average of 11.9.

Table 1.12 may be seen for details.

Trend Analysis - Major IPC crimes

The components of violent crimes such as murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rape, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity, its preparation & assembly, robbery, riots, arson and dowry death have been separately analysed in the Chapter-3 on violent crimes. The crime head-wise analysis indicating 5 and 10 year trends for remaining crimes are discussed below.

Criminal Trespass/Burglary (Section 453 to 460 IPC)
(Incidence: 1,14,123 Rate: 9.1)

Cases of criminal trespass/burglary with 1,14,123 cases in 2015 showed a decrease of 0.5% as compared to 1,14,646 cases in 2014. The trend analysis of criminal trespass/burglary cases registered at the national level revealed that there was an increase in such cases by 26.7% during 2015 as compared to the 2005 level and a rise of 15.4% as compared to the average of quinquennial years (2010 - 2014) [Table-1.3].

Maharashtra has reported the maximum number of such cases among States/UTs, accounting for 14.5%(16,581 out of 1,14,123 cases) of such cases at the national level. On an average, every one lakh population in the country experienced nearly 9.1 burglaries/house trespass cases in the year 2015. The highest rate of 61.6 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Delhi during the year 2015.

Theft (Sec. 379 to 382 IPC)
(Incidence: 4,67,833 Rate: 37.2)

Theft cases have shown an increase of 71.3% during the year 2015 in comparison to the year 2005 and an increase of 28.4% in the year 2015 as compared to quinquennial years (2010 to 2014). This increase is 6.1% in the year 2015 compared to the year 2014.
CASES REGISTERED UNDER CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2015
(All India 6,25,279)
Delhi UT has registered highest number of theft cases i.e. 1,04,432 cases during the year 2015 which accounted for 22.3% of the total thefts cases registered in the country. On an average, 37 theft cases were registered for every 1,00,000 population in the country during 2015. Delhi has reported highest rate of thefts cases at 500.3 followed by Mizoram (81.0) and Haryana (75.7) during the year 2015.

‘Auto theft’ has accounted for 42.6% (1,99,127 cases) of the total theft cases and there was an increase of 7.3% in the year 2015 in comparison to the year 2014 (1,85,626 cases). Theft other than automobile has shown an increase of 5.2% (from 2,55,289 in 2014 to 2,68,706 in 2015) during 2015 over 2014. The maximum auto thefts were registered in Delhi UT (32,729 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (29,846 cases), Maharashtra (21,468 cases), Rajasthan (18,141 cases) and Haryana (14,331 cases), accounting for 16.4%, 15.0%, 10.8%, 9.1% and 7.2% of total such cases registered at all India level respectively. Delhi UT has reported much higher rate at 156.8 as compared to the national rate of 15.8 of auto thefts per 1,00,000 population.

Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)
(Incidence: 19,218  Rate: 1.5)

A total of 19,218 cases of criminal breach of trust were registered in the country during the year 2015 which were 3.8% less than those of the year 2014 (19,982 cases). An increase of 41.6% from the 2005 level and an increase of 4.9% from the average of quinquennial years (2010 - 2014) were reported as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.

Uttar Pradesh has registered 3,656 such cases accounting for 19.0% of total such cases at the national level. Haryana has reported high rate of 3.8 followed by Arunachal Pradesh at 3.2 as compared to 1.5 at the national level.

Cheating (Section 420 IPC)
(Incidence:1,15,405  Rate: 9.2)

A total of 1,15,405 cheating cases were registered in the country during the year 2015 showing an increase of 115.2% from the 2005 level and an increase of 5.5% as compared to the previous year 2014 (1,09,354 cases). Rajasthan has registered the highest number of cases i.e. 21,898 accounting for 19.0% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (30.3) in comparison to national rate of 9.2.

 Forgery (Sec. 465, 468 & 471 IPC)
(Incidence: 13,846  Rate: 1.1)

A total of 13,846 cases of forgery were registered during the year 2015 showing an increase of 23.1% over 2014 (11,245 cases). Rajasthan has registered the highest number of forgery cases accounting for 33.3%(4,612 out of 13,846 cases) of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (6.4) in comparison to national rate of 1.1.

Counterfeiting (Sec. 231-235,237-240 & 242-243, 255 and 489-A to 489-E IPC)
(Incidence: 1,701  Rate: 0.1)

A total of 1,701 cases of counterfeiting were registered during the year 2015 showing a decline of 14.0% as compared to previous year (1,979 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were registered in West Bengal (415 cases) followed by Maharashtra (190 cases) accounting for 24.4% and 11.2% of total such crimes during 2015 respectively.

Grievous Hurt (Sections 325,326,326A & 326 B IPC)
(Incidence: 92,996  Rate: 7.4)

A total of 92,996 cases of grievous hurt were registered during 2015 showing a decline of 11.6% over previous year 2014 (1,05,201). West Bengal (18,075 cases) followed by Bihar (12,502 cases), Assam (11,407 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (10,397)
CASES REGISTERED UNDER CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2015 (All India 86,265)

Number of Registered Cases

- Upto 50
- 51 to 200
- 201 to 1,000
- 1,001 to 2,000
- 2,001 to 5,000
- Above 5,000

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
Rate of Crime against Public Order means number of crimes against Public Order per 1,00,000 population.

Note:
have accounted for 19.4%, 13.4%, 12.3% and 11.2% of total such crimes registered at all India level during 2015 respectively. Assam has reported the highest rate of such crimes (35.4) in comparison to national rate of 7.4.

Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354, 354A, 354B, 354C & 354D IPC)  
(Incidence: 82,422    Rate: 13.6)

A total of 82,422 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty were registered in the country during the year 2015, showing an increase of 0.2% over the year 2014 (82,235 cases). An increase of 141.2% from the 2005 level and an increase of 46.2% from the average of last 5 years (2010 - 2014) were reported as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis. Maharashtra with 11,713 cases accounted for 14.2% of total cases registered in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (9.8%)(8,049 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (9.6%)(7,885 cases). Delhi has reported the highest rate (57.8) of such crimes in comparison to the national average of 13.6.

Insult to the Modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)  
(Incidence: 8,685    Rate: 1.4)

A total of 8,685 cases of insult to the modesty of women were registered in the country during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 10.8% as compared to the previous year (9,735 cases). 5-year trend analysis also showed a decrease of 13.2% over the average of quinquennial years 2010-2014.

This decrease may be due to insertion of section 354A, 354C & 354D in 354 of IPC after the Criminal Amendment Act 2013.

Andhra Pradesh (2,200 cases) followed by Delhi UT (1,492 cases), Telangana (1,288 cases) and Maharashtra (1,119 cases) have accounted for 25.3%, 17.2%, 14.8% and 12.9% of total such cases registered in the country during the year 2015 respectively. Delhi has reported highest crime rate of 16.1 as compared to 1.4 at all India level.

Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives (Section 498A IPC)  
(Incidence: 1,13,403    Rate: 18.7)

A total of 1,13,403 cases were registered in the country during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 7.7% over 2014 (1,22,877 cases) and an increase of 4.7% over the average of last 5 years (2010 - 2014). 17.8% of such crimes in the country were registered in West Bengal (20,163 cases) followed by 12.7% in Rajasthan (14,383 cases) and 9.9% in Assam (11,225 cases).

Assam has reported the highest crime rate of 71.5 followed by West Bengal (44.6) and Rajasthan (41.6) as compared to national average of 18.7.

Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Sec. 366B IPC)  
(Incidence: 6    Rate: negligible)

A total of 6 cases of importation of girls from foreign country were registered in the country during the year 2015 in comparison to 13 cases in the year 2014, showing a decrease of 53.8% during 2015 over 2014.

Causing Deaths by Negligence (Sec. 304A IPC)  
(Incidence: 1,34,384    Rate: 10.7)

A total of 1,34,384 cases of causing deaths by negligence were registered in the country during the year 2015 thus showing an increase of 4.4% over the year 2014 (1,28,771 cases). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of 15,995 such cases followed by Tamil Nadu (15,138 cases) and Maharashtra (13,058 cases). These three States together accounted for 32.9% of total such cases registered in the country during 2015.

Besides above mentioned crime heads, NCRB has published detailed data on various other crime heads also, details may be seen in tables.
ECONOMIC CRIMES REGISTERED UNDER IPC DURING 2015
(All India 1,50,170)

Number of Registered Cases

- **upto 500**
- **501 to 2,000**
- **2,001 to 3,000**
- **3,001 to 5,000**
- **5,001 to 10,000**
- **Above 10,000**

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING 2015
(All India 11.9)

Rate of Crime

- Upto 5.0
- 5.1 to 7.0
- 7.1 to 10.0
- 10.1 to 15.0
- 15.1 to 20.0
- Above 20.0

Note:
Rate of IPC Crime Economic Crimes means number of cases related to economic crimes per 1,00,000 population.

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)
(Incidence: 43,76,699 Rate: 347.6)

Cases under these ‘Acts’ generally represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crimes generally indicates better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes registered under SLL. Local Acts and Central Acts ot other than classified category are clubbed together in ‘Other SLL’ crimes.

A total of 43,76,699 cases under SLL crimes were registered in the country during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 0.02% over the year 2014 (43,77,630 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend shows, 36.6% increase from the 2005 level and 6.9% increase over the average of last 5 years (2010 – 2014). The rate of crime has decreased from 351.9 in 2014 to 347.6 in the year 2015. 10-year and 5-year trends for each crime are presented in Table-1.12.

**Trend Analysis**

**Arms Act, 1959**
(Incidence: 53,300 Rate: 4.2)

A total of 53,300 cases under the Arms Act were registered in the country during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 3.5% over the previous year (55,255 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 28.2% decrease from the 2005 level and 12.0% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2010 – 2014). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of 24,702 cases registered under the Arms Act which accounted for 46.3% of total such cases followed by Madhya Pradesh (18.3%). Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate at 12.7 followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.4) compared to national average of 4.2 at the national level.

**Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**
(Incidence: 50,796 Rate: 4.0)

A total of 50,796 cases under this Act were registered in the year 2015 showing an increase of 8.3% over previous year (46,923 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend show 72.7% increase from the year 2005 level and 52.8% increase from the average of last 5 years (2010 – 2014). Maharashtra (18,979 cases) and Punjab (10,159 cases) have registered 37.4% and 20.0% of the total such cases respectively during 2015. Punjab has registered highest crime rate of 35.1 compared to the national average of 4.0.

**Gambling Act, 1867**
(Incidence: 1,30,134 Rate:10.3)

A total of 1,30,134 cases under this Act were registered in the year 2015 showing an increase of 3.7% over the previous year (1,25,494 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 31.3% decrease from the 2005 level and 8.3% decrease over the average of quinquennial years (2010 – 2014). Punjab has registered highest crime rate of 35.1 compared to the national average of 4.0.

**Excise Act, 1944**
(Incidence: 2,06,069 Rate:16.4)

The cases under the Excise Act showed an increase of 36.8% over the year 2005 and decrease of 10.8% over the previous year. Uttar Pradesh has reported the maximum cases accounting for 25.0%(51,491 out of 2,06,069 cases) of the total cases registered under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from Madhya Pradesh (66.7) followed by Chhattisgarh (62.0) and Haryana (60.1). Among the UTs, A & N Islands (383.5) has reported highest crime rate among UTs compared to national average of 16.4.

**Prohibition Act**
(Incidence: 5,00,757 Rate: 39.8)

The cases registered under this Act have accounted for 11.4% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows an increase of 7.2% over the previous year (4,67,111 cases). The cases under this Act have risen by 53.5% over the year 2005.
CASES REGISTERED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2015 (All India 43,76,699)

Number of Registered Cases

- **upto 500**
- **501 to 5,000**
- **5,001 to 25,000**
- **25,001 to 1,00,000**
- **1,00,001 to 3,00,000**
- **Above 3,00,000**

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
and increased by 19.9% over the average of quinquennial years (2010 - 2014). The maximum of cases under this Act were reported from Gujarat (2,54,212 cases) followed by Tamil Nadu (1,16,810 cases), Maharashtra (65,128 cases) and Kerala (58,197 cases). These four States together accounted for 98.7% of the total such cases registered in the country. The crime rate was highest in Gujarat (407.8) followed by 168.9 in Tamil Nadu and 163.7 in Kerala as against the national average of 39.8.

Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908
(Incidence: 4,368 Rate: 0.3)

The cases under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed an increase of 2.7% from the year 2005 level and increase of 12.4% over the average of quinquennial years (2010 - 2014). An increase of 13.7% in such cases was also observed in 2015 over 2014 (3,843). Rajasthan has registered 824 cases under the Act accounting for 18.9% of the total such cases followed by Tamil Nadu (12.5%) (545 cases). The crime rate of 1.1 was reported in Nagaland and Rajasthan each against the national average of 0.3.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(Incidence: 2,641 Rate: 0.2)

The cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act have declined by 55.3% during 2015 over the year 2005 level and increased by 4.0% during 2015 over average of last 5 years (2010 - 2014). An increase of 0.9% was observed during 2015 as compared to 2014. Tamil Nadu reported 19.3% (511 out of 2,641 cases) of total such cases in the country during 2015. Telangana reported the highest crime rate at 0.8 against the national average of 0.2.

Indian Railways Act, 1989
(Incidence: 346 Rate: Negligible)

The cases under the Indian Railways Act have increased by 54.5% during 2015 over the year 2005 level and increased by 92.0% during 2015 over average of quinquennial years (2010 - 2014). An increase of 20.6% was reported during 2015 as compared to 2014. Uttar Pradesh reported 64.2% (222 out of 346 cases) of total such cases in the country during 2015.

Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930
(Incidence: 74 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 74 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were registered in the country during 2015. Tamil Nadu has reported 23.0% (17 out of 74 cases) of total such cases followed by Kerala with 16.2% (12 out of 74 cases) of the total cases registered at the national level.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(Incidence: 117 Rate: negligible)

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decline of 74.2% over the 2005 level, an increase of 19.9% over the average quinquennial years (2010 - 2014) and an increase of 1.7% over the year 2014 (115 cases). Bihar reported 63.2% (74 out of 117 cases) of total such cases in the country during 2015.

Indian Passport Act, 1967
(Incidence: 703 Rate: 0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have decreased by 37.2% over the year 2005, decreased by 19.4% over the quinquennial average of 2010 - 2014, and an increase of 5.4% over the previous year (667 cases). The highest cases under this Act were registered in Tamil Nadu accounting for 42.2%(297 out of 703 cases) of the total cases in the country while the highest crime rate of 1.0 was reported in Tripura against the national average of 0.1.

Essential Commodities Act, 1955
(Incidence: 4,501 Rate: 0.4)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have decreased by 37.6% over the year 2005. It decreased by 33.6% over the quinquennial
Crime Rate of cases under SLL Crimes during 2015 (All India 347.6)

Rate of SLL Crime
- Upto 15.0
- 15.1 to 35.0
- 35.1 to 50.0
- 50.1 to 125.0
- 125.1 to 500.0
- Above 500.0

Note:
Rate of SLL Crime means number of cases under SLL crimes per 1,00,000 population.

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Crime in India-2015 38
average during the years 2010 - 2014 and decreased by 16.9% over previous year (5,418 cases). The highest number of cases accounting for 16.0% of the total cases were reported from Maharashtra (722 cases) representing 14.3% of the total such cases. However, the crime rate was highest in Jammu & Kashmir (1.1) as compared to the national average of 0.4.

**Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972**  
(Incidence: 37 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 37 cases under this crime had registered during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 7.5% over previous year (40 cases). 27.0%(10 out of 37 cases) of total such cases were reported in Bihar during 2015.

**Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**  
(Incidence: 9,894 Rate: 1.6)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 208.8% over 2005, an increase of 18.9% over the quinquennial average of 2010 - 2014 and a decrease of 1.6% over the year 2014 (10,050 cases). Uttar Pradesh reported highest number of such cases (2,766 cases) followed by Bihar (1,867 cases), Jharkhand (1,552 cases) and Karnataka (1,541 cases) which together have accounted for 78.1% of the total such cases registered in the country. Jharkhand reported the highest crime rate (9.6) against the national average of 1.6.

**Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986**  
(Incidence: 40 Rate: Negligible)

The number of cases registered under the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act has shown a decline of 98.6% over 2005 and a decline of 89.5% over the average of quinquennial years (2010 - 2014) and a decline of 14.9% over the year 2014. Andhra Pradesh (12 cases) followed by Rajasthan (9 cases) accounted for 30.0% and 22.5% of total such cases registered in the country during 2015 respectively.

**Copyright Act, 1957**  
(Incidence: 5,241 Rate: 0.4)

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a declining trend during 2005-2015. A decrease of 23.4% in 2015 over the 2005 level, a decrease of 19.0% over the 5 year average (2010 - 2014) and 0.1% increase in 2015 over 2014 (5,236 cases). Tamil Nadu with 2,024 cases has registered 38.6% of the total such cases registered in the country.

**Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**  
(Incidence: 6,837 Rate: 2.2)

Data under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act excludes the cases of IPC crimes registered along with this Act.

A total of 6,837 cases under this Act were registered in the country during 2015. Majority of cases under this Act were reported in Karnataka (1,832 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,473 cases) and Jharkhand (856 cases) during 2015.

**Forest Act, 1927**  
(Incidence: 3,968 Rate: 0.3)

The cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 19.0% over the previous year (4,901 cases). Two States namely Rajasthan (1,828 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,311 cases) have accounted for 79.1% of the total such cases registered in the country during the year 2015. Rajasthan has reported highest crime rate of 2.5 as against the national crime rate of 0.3.

**Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**  
(Incidence: 293 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 293 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. The State of Tamil Nadu (77 cases), West Bengal (40 cases) and Karnataka (35 cases) have accounted for 51.9% of the total cases registered under this Act in the country during the year 2015.
Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes during 2015

* Other SLL Crimes include cases reported under the Motor Vehicle Act, State local laws & other special laws.
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
(Incidence: 461    Rate: 0.1)

A total of 461 cases were registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act during 2015. Maximum cases under this Act were reported in Bihar (161 cases) followed by Kerala (132 cases).

Information Technology Act, 2000
(Incidence: 8,045    Rate: 0.6)

A total of 8,045 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. The State of Uttar Pradesh (2,161 cases) and Karnataka (1,414 cases) have accounted for 44.4% of the total such cases registered in the country during the year 2015.

Official Secret Act, 1923
(Incidence: 9    Rate: Negligible)

A total of 9 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. These 9 cases were reported by Haryana, Tamil Nadu & Delhi UT (2 cases each) and Punjab, Uttarakhand & West Bengal (1 case each) during 2015.

Electricity Act
(Incidence: 97,591    Rate: 7.8)

Out of 97,591 cases registered under the Electricity Act, majority of such cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh (57,193 cases) and Haryana (18,598 cases). These two States together accounted for 77.7% of total such cases reported during the year 2015. Highest crime rate under this Act was reported in Haryana (68.3) followed by Uttar Pradesh (26.5) compared to all India average rate of 7.8.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
(Incidence: 92    Rate: Negligible)

Out of total 92 cases registered under this Act, 15 cases against SCs and 5 cases against STs were registered during 2015. Uttar Pradesh (31 cases) and Tamil Nadu (15 cases) together accounted for 50.0% of total such cases during 2015.

National Security Act, 1980
(Incidence: 412    Rate: Negligible)

A total of 412 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. Uttar Pradesh (253 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (155 cases) together contributed 99.0%(408 out of 412 cases) of total such cases during 2015.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
(Incidence: 897    Rate: 0.1)

A total of 897 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. Manipur (544 cases) and Assam (103 cases) together contributed 72.1% (647 out of 897 cases) of total such cases during 2015.

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984
(Incidence: 4,941    Rate: 0.4)

A total of 4,941 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. Tamil Nadu (1,671 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,331 cases) together contributed 60.7% (3,002 out of 4,941 cases) of total such cases during 2015.

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971
(Incidence: 61    Rate: Negligible)

A total of 61 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. Kerala (21 cases) and Maharashtra (11 cases) together contributed 52.4%(32 out of 61 cases) of total such cases during 2015.

Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998
(Incidence: 3,390    Rate: 0.3)

A total of 3,390 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. The maximum cases under the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Tamil Nadu (3,084 cases) contributing 91.0% of total such cases registered at all India level.

Representation of People Act, 1951
(Incidence: 1,049    Rate: 0.1)

A total of 1,049 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. The maximum cases under the Representation of
People Act, 1951 were reported in Uttar Pradesh contributing 60.4% (634 out of 1,049 cases) of total such cases registered at all India level.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
(Incidence: 1,457 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 1,457 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. Maharashtra (251 cases), Rajasthan (216 cases), Kerala (201 cases) and Telangana (126 cases) together contributed 54.5% (794 out of 1,457 cases) of total such cases during 2015.

Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
(Incidence: 34 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 34 cases were registered under this Act during 2015. The maximum cases under the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act were reported in Haryana contributing 94.1%(32 out of 34 cases) of total such cases registered at all India level.

Incidence of IPC crimes in Districts

There were 815 police districts in the country (including railway police & special police cell) during the year 2015.

Out of 815 police districts, 597 districts have reported more than 1,000 cases of IPC crimes during 2015. District-wise number of cases reported under various IPC crimes is presented in ‘Additional Table for CII’ on our website http://ncrb.gov.in .

A total of 48 districts have registered more than 10,000 cases of IPC crimes during 2015, while 112 districts have reported IPC crimes between 5,000 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 645 of these districts have reported less than 5,000 crimes (including nil case) during 2015.

The police districts which have registered more than 15,000 IPC crimes during 2015 are: Mumbai Commissionerate has reported the highest incidence of IPC crimes (42,940 cases) followed by Bengaluru city (35,576 cases), Malappuram (24,447 cases), Kolkata (23,990 cases), West District of Delhi (23,839 cases), South District of Delhi (23,379 cases), Indore (23,195 cases) and Kottayam (23,000 cases) during the year 2015.

District-wise analysis of crimes reveals:-Patna of Bihar has reported the highest incidents of murder (314 cases), dowry deaths(104 cases) and grievous hurt (4,612 cases); Mumbai Commissionerate of Maharashtra has reported highest incidents of rape (712 cases), robbery (1,708 cases), criminal trespass/burglary (3,010 cases), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (2,008 cases) and kidnapping & abduction (1,583 cases); West District of Delhi has reported highest incidents of theft (13,797 cases); South 24 Pargana of West Bengal has reported highest incidents of riots (1,335).

Table-1(B) Police Districts Registering above 15,000 IPC cases during 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Police District</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Mumbai Commr.</td>
<td>42,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bengaluru City</td>
<td>35,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Malappuram</td>
<td>24,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>23,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>West District</td>
<td>23,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>South District</td>
<td>23,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>23,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Kottayam</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>West Bengal</td>
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