

# Crime Review

## 2010



# Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU  
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU

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## TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2010

<b>1.</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>1,30,058 Sq. Km.</b>		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Borders</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala &amp; Pondicherry (UT)</b>		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Coast Line</b>	<b>1076 Kms.</b>		
<b>4.</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>2001 (Census)</b>	<b>3,14,00,909</b>	<b>3,10,04,770</b>	<b>6,24,05,679</b>
	<b>2010 (Projected)</b>	<b>3,36,43,000</b>	<b>3,33,69,000</b>	<b>67012000</b>
	<b>Sex Ratio (per 1000) (Census 2001)</b>	<b>974</b>		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (Census 2001)</b>	<b>73.45</b>		
<b>6.</b>	<b>Population Density (per Sq.Km) (Census 2001)</b>	<b>480</b>		
<b>7.</b>	<b>Road and Transport (As on 31.03.2009) Road Length (In kms.)</b>	<b>1,98,662</b>		
	<b>i) National Highways</b>	<b>4,499</b>		
	<b>ii) State Highways</b>	<b>56,767</b>		
	<b>iii) Others</b>	<b>1,37,395</b>		
<b>8.</b>	<b>Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 31.03.2009)</b>	<b>1,10,40,369</b>		
	<b>i) Commercial</b>	<b>7,84,714</b>		
	<b>ii) Non- Commercial</b>	<b>1,02,55,655</b>		

**PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE  
2010**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Zones</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ranges</b>	<b>12 (Including One Railway Range)</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Commissionerates</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Railway Police Districts</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Strength: (as on 31.12.2010)</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>1,04,926</b>
	<b>Actual Strength</b>	<b>86,755</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)</b>	<b>1296</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Women Police Stations</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Police: Population (per lakh population based on projected population for Actual Strength)</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.)</b>	<b>66.35</b>



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## SNAPSHOTS – 2010

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 1,85,678**  
increase of 6.29%
  - ⊖ **SLL cases: 5,15,788**  
decrease of 5.69%
  - ⊖ **Total Crimes decrease : 2.3%.**
  - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 277.08**  
**SLL Crime Rate: 769.69**
  - ⊖ **Persons arrested**  
Under IPC: 211631  
Under SLL: 624724
  - ⊖ **On an average 1.14 persons**  
arrested per IPC case.
  - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate**  
IPC: 86.18%  
SLL: 57.01%.
  - ⊖ **Disposal by Police**  
IPC cases: 67.81%  
SLL cases: 88.03%.
  - ⊖ **Murders increase: 5.57%.**
  - ⊖ **Rapes increase: 15.10%.**
  - ⊖ **Dowry deaths decrease: 14.95 %.**
  - ⊖ **Robberies increase: 58.83%.**
  - ⊖ **Percentage of detection: 77%.**
  - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 50.1%.**
  - ⊖ **Road accidents: 64,996**  
Increase: 6.9%  
Deaths : 15,409  
Increase: 21.07%
  - ⊖ **Suicides: 16,561**  
Increase: 14.8%
  - ⊖ **Crimes Against Women: 6,708**  
Increase: 10.9%
  - ⊖ **Crimes Against Children: 810**  
Increase: 27.08%
  - ⊖ **NDPS Act cases Decrease: 15.50%**  
**Prohibition Act cases Decrease:**  
**19.43%**
  - ⊖ **Preventive Detention**  
NSA: 36, Bootleggers: 2073,  
Goondas: 1,781.
  - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases**  
Against Finance Institutions: 41  
Number of depositors: 55,532  
Amount involved:Rs.327.8 crores  
Amount refunded: Rs.0.13 crores
  - ⊖ **Cyber Crime cases reported: 77**
  - ⊖ **Highest IPC**  
Cases: Chennai City 10,869  
Crime Rate: Trichy City 534.11
  - ⊖ **Police personnel**  
Killed on duty : 62  
Injured on duty: 176
  - ⊖ **Civilians killed in Police Firing: 8**
  - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 2**
  - ⊖ **Housing to police**  
satisfaction rate  
Gazetted Officers: 34.29%  
Upper Subordinates: 31.02%  
Lower Subordinates: 47.28%
  - ⊖ **Teeth-to-tail ratio for Tamil Nadu**  
1:7.
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## TAMIL NADU

### INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE +TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2001 TO 2010

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>											
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	80	75	104	73	74	89	102	105	123	153
2	DACOITY	158	178	95	72	73	95	88	100	97	85
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	1	43	54	0	4	33	66	34	12
4	ROBBERY	669	650	514	464	437	450	495	662	1144	1817
5	BURGLARY	5957	5532	4849	4147	3738	3300	3717	3849	4221	4715
6	THEFT	16940	18614	18213	17530	15851	13651	13217	15019	15712	14583
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23805</b>	<b>25050</b>	<b>23818</b>	<b>22340</b>	<b>20173</b>	<b>17589</b>	<b>17652</b>	<b>19801</b>	<b>21331</b>	<b>21365</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>											
7	MURDER	1595	1647	1487	1406	1366	1274	1531	1654	1653	1722
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2204	2133	1843	1772	1759	1599	2078	2327	2325	2641
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	16	37	28	26	28	20	28	28	26	32
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	27692	21219	30228	30855	31725	14067	16967	20529	18147	21309
11	RIOTS	5138	3840	3706	3433	2551	1838	2375	2811	2397	2664
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>36645</b>	<b>28876</b>	<b>37292</b>	<b>37492</b>	<b>37429</b>	<b>18798</b>	<b>22979</b>	<b>27349</b>	<b>24548</b>	<b>28368</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>											
12	RAPE	432	512	557	618	571	457	523	573	596	686
13	DOWRY DEATH	194	247	220	225	215	187	208	207	194	165
14	MOLESTATION	1773	1866	2022	1861	1764	1179	1540	1705	1242	1405
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	914	1766	881	1081	665	852	875	974	501	638
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	815	966	1555	1437	1650	1248	1976	1648	1460	1570
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	659	720	632	692	783	718	1097	1160	1133	1464
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4787</b>	<b>6077</b>	<b>5867</b>	<b>5914</b>	<b>5648</b>	<b>4641</b>	<b>6219</b>	<b>6267</b>	<b>5126</b>	<b>5928</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>											
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	333	292	247	178	246	188	173	215	239	256
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	358	288	307	268	239	194	261	231	215	177
20	ARSON	1001	850	791	662	495	460	653	610	580	636
21	CHEATING	2139	2016	1904	2121	2694	2116	2510	2349	2557	3259
22	COUNTERFEITING	104	119	63	40	40	63	74	599	352	312
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	86250	101806	86897	97591	95396	104923	122233	119412	119743	125377
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>155422</b>	<b>165374</b>	<b>157186</b>	<b>166606</b>	<b>162360</b>	<b>148972</b>	<b>172754</b>	<b>176833</b>	<b>174691</b>	<b>185678</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>531835</b>	<b>566976</b>	<b>576863</b>	<b>636211</b>	<b>533721</b>	<b>449207</b>	<b>474963</b>	<b>491797</b>	<b>543266</b>	<b>515788</b>

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## **CRIME IN TAMIL NADU -2010**

### **GLOSSARY**

#### **Arrest Rate:**

Number of arrests per lakh (1,00,000) of population.

#### **Charge- Sheetting Rate:**

Percentage of cases Charge sheeted to cases in which investigations were completed (True cases).

#### **Cognizable Offence:**

Means an offence for which and a 'cognizable case' means a case in which, a police officer may in accordance with the First Schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 or under any other Law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.

#### **Conviction Rate:**

Percentage of cases that resulted in conviction to the number of cases in which trials were completed, during a year.

#### **Crime against women:**

Rape, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Importation of Girls, Dowry Prohibition.

#### **Crime Rate:**

Incidence of crime per lakh (1,00,000) of population.

#### **Disposal (Percentage) by Police:**

Percentage of cases investigated to total cases meant for investigation, during a year.

#### **Disposal (Percentage) by Courts:**

Percentage of cases disposed to total cases pending during a year.

#### **Hurt:**

Includes Grievous Hurt cases also.

#### **Indian Penal Code (IPC):**

A general Penal Code for India listing out the offences and their punishments (Act No. XLV of 1860).

#### **Juvenile:**

Means a male who has not attained the age of sixteen years or a female who has not attained the age of eighteen years (as per IPC). Juvenile or Child means a person who has not completed 18 years of age {as per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000}.

#### **Local Law:**

A law applicable only to a particular part of India.

#### **Metropolitan City:**

City having population of 1 million (10 lakhs) or more.

#### **Offence:**

The word offence means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force.

#### **Property Crimes:**

Murder for Gain, Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Thefts.

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### **Quinquennial Average (Q.A.):**

Arithmetic mean of five years' figures.

### **Rank:**

Grading on the basis of 'Crime Rate'.

### **Recidivism:**

The habit of relapsing into crimes by criminals.

### **Sex Ratio:**

Females per 1000 males.

### **SLL:**

Special & Local Laws.

### **Special Law:**

A law applicable to a particular subject.

### **Local Law:**

A law applicable to a particular area.

### **Teeth to tail ratio:**

The teeth to tail ratio (the ratio of police officers, from the rank of a S.I. and above to lower subordinates).

### **Violent Crimes:**

Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, Preparation & Assembly for

Dacoity, Robbery, Arson, Riots and Dowry Deaths.

### **Grave Crimes:**

Murder, Murder for Gain, Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary (Rs.35, 000 or more) and Theft (Rs. 50,000 or more).

### **Organised Crime:**

Any continuing unlawful activity by an individual either as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate, singly or jointly, by use of violence or threat of violence or intimidation or coercion or other unlawful means.

### **Cyber Crimes:**

Any illegal action in which a computer is a tool or object of crime; in other words, any crime the means or purpose of which is to influence the function of computer.

### **White Collar or Economic Crimes:**

Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting, Corruption, Drug Smuggling, Financial Scams, Frauds, Violations of Intellectual Property Rights, Money Laundering, Theft of Cultural Property etc.

### **Perambalur:**

Perambalur District Data is included with Ariyalur.

### **\* in Part-I:**

Crime Rate

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## **CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2010**

★ Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered a decrease of about 2.3% during the year 2010 with a total registration of 7,01,466 lakh cases, out of which more than 1.74 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.

★ Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code increased by 6.29% this year. This increase in the crime graph was due to increase in Murder, Attempt to commit murder, C.H.not amounting to murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Robbery, Burglary, Riots, Cheating, Arson, Hurt, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by husband and his relatives and causing death by negligence.

★ Cases registered under Arms Act, Indian Railways Act, Registration of Foreigners Act, PCR Act, Essential Commodities Act, Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, Copy right Act and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have increased.

★ Violent Crimes (including hurt) accounted for 7.1% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 10.4% of the cases.

★ Totally 5,581 Grave Crimes were reported during the year in the

State - an increase of 21.48%. Murders constituted 30.7% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder increased by 4.32% during 2010. A rise of 35.77% found when compared to the three years average (2007 - 2009).

★ Thefts show a marginal fall of 11.18% when compared to last year and a fall of .0.73% when compared to last five years average. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 14,583 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 1,215 cases each month.

★ In Property crimes, Rs.131.79 crore worth of properties were stolen, out of which property worth Rs.66.03 was recovered. Motor vehicle thefts constituted a substantial portion, both in terms of number of cases registered as well as the value of property stolen. As much as 24.2% of all thefts reported were of motor vehicles, and these thefts amounted to the loss of more than one fourth (15.41%) of the total property.

★ Crimes against Women, has increased by 10.9% when compared to 2009. Of the cases reported, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives and Molestation together, account for nearly half (44.4%) of the cases.

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★ **Juvenile delinquency registered a decrease during the year 2010 with 1,644 cases, out of which 58.5% were IPC cases. The most common crimes committed by juveniles were thefts, burglary and hurt.**

★ **Under Special and Local Laws, the most prevalent offence was violation of Prohibition laws (18.20%). Registration of cases under Narcotic Act, Gambling Act, Explosives and explosive substances Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Indian Passport Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Forest Act and other SLL cases has fallen whereas cases under Arms Act, Indian Railways Act, Registration of Foreigners Act, Protection of Civil rights Act, Essential Commodities Act, Indecent Representation of women (P) Act, Copy Right Act and SC/ST (P) of Atrocities Act have Increased.**

★ **During 2010, 67.81% of the 2.40 lakh IPC cases pending investigation were disposed by the Police, while 88.03% of the 5.77 lakh pending SLL cases were disposed.**

★ **Only 31.98% of IPC cases and 78.42% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.**

★ **Totally, 962 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2010, a decrease of 29.4% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to be 77:1 in IPC Cases. 550 SLL cases were registered against Juveniles during 2010, indicating a decrease of 62.6% over 2009. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to be 14:1 in SLL Cases.**

★ **Accidents have increased by 6.9% this year. Totally 64,996 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2010, out of which 15,409 (23.71%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 26.0% of total accidents and were responsible for 24.9% of the fatalities.**

★ **Totally, 16,561 suicides were reported during 2010, as against 14,424 in the year 2009. An increase of 14.82% was seen during this year. Of the total suicide victims 63.7% were male and 36.3% were female.**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INCIDENCE AND RATE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU

### Introduction

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.PC.) divides all the crimes into two categories:

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

### 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 in 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 categorized as those falling either under the 'Indian Penal Code (IPC)' or under the 'Special and Local Laws (SLL)'.

### Non-Cognizable Offence

Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which cannot be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate. Police does 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.

The various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

### Broad classification of crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- i) **Crimes Against Body:** Murder, Its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing Death by Negligence is shown in [Table-1.9](#) ([Map-1.4 & 1.5](#)).
- ii) **Crimes Against Property:** Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary, Theft is shown in [Table-1.10](#) ([Map-1.6 & 1.7](#)).
- iii) **Crimes Against Public Order:** Riots, Arson is shown in [Table-1.11](#) ([Map-1.8 & 1.9](#)).
- iv) **Economic Crimes:** Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting is shown in [Table-1.12](#) ([Map-1.10 & 1.11](#)).
- v) **Crimes Against Women:** "Crime Against Women" chapter has dealt with the issue at length about Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Molestation, Sexual Harassment and Importation of Girls.
- vi) **Crimes Against Children:** "Crime Against Children" chapter has dealt with the issue at length about Child Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Children, Procurement of minor girls, Selling/Buying of girls for Prostitution, Abetment to Suicide, Exposure and Abandonment, Infanticide, Foeticide.
- vii) **Other IPC crimes.**

The following are the important sections of Law in Other IPC Cases under which cognizance is taken by Police.

1. 304 IPC
2. 429 IPC
3. 294 (b) IPC
4. 160 IPC – Affray
5. 283 IPC - Act endangering human life
6. 411 IPC – Receiving stolen property
7. 377 IPC – Unnatural offences
8. 224 IPC – Escaping from Police custody
9. 384 IPC – Extortion
10. 318 IPC – Infanticide
11. 355 IPC – Assault with criminal force with intent to dishonour
12. 509 IPC - Insulting the modesty of women
13. 306 IPC - Abetment of suicide
14. 332, 353 - IPC Assaulting public servant while on duty
15. 328, 329 - IPC (Poison)
16. 143, 188 IPC Disobey the Public Order
17. 506 (i) & 506 (ii) IPC – Intimidation
18. 279, 336, 337, 338 IPC Rash and Negligent Act
19. 447,448, 449,450,452 IPC- Trespass
20. 323 IPC R/W 190 (b) Cr.PC., Causing simple hurt by means of simple weapon
21. 465, 466, 467,468,469,471,472, 473,475,476,477,477(A) IPC –Forgery

### **Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)**

- i) Arms Act, 1959;
- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
- iii) Gambling Act, 1867;
- iv) Excise Act, 1944;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;
- viii) Railways Act, 1989;
- ix) Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
- xi) Indian Passport Act, 1967;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- xiii) Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act;
- xiv) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- xv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xvi) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929;
- xvii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xviii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xix) Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xx) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xxi) Forest Act, 1927;
- xxii) **Other SLL crimes** (not specified above) including Cyber Laws under Information Technology Act (IT), 2000 are appended below :-
1. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
2. Anti Hijacking Act, 1982
3. Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972
4. Arms rules 1997
5. Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944
6. Consumer Protection Act 1986
7. Consumer Protection Act, 1986
8. Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944
9. Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1946
10. Departmental Enquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1972
11. Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976
12. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1949
13. Environment Protection Act 1986
14. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Act No. 104/56 as Amended upto Act 44/86)
15. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
16. Indian Stamp Act, 1899
17. Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008
18. Mental Health Act, 1987
19. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
20. Poisons Act, 1934
21. Police Act, 1949

22. Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980
23. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
24. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
25. Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2003
26. Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911
27. Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955
28. Railways Act, 1989
29. Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993
30. Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2003
31. SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act
32. Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985
33. Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Film on TV Screen through VCR and through Cable Network (Regulation) Rules 1984
34. Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on TV Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Act, 1984 (Video Piracy)
35. Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Act, 1965
36. Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974
37. Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot Leggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Forest Offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.
38. Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and Rules 1996
39. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998
40. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women (Amended) Act 2002.
41. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Sexual harassment of Women Act, 2000
42. Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act, 1992
43. Terrorists Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984
44. The (Prohibition) Child Marriage Act 2006
45. The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949
46. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
47. The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1967
48. The Arms Act, 1981
49. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962
50. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and Rules 1976
51. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007
52. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
53. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1929
54. The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
55. The Children Act, 1960
56. The Cigarettes (Regulations of Production, Supply and Distribution), Act 1975
57. The Cigarettes and other Tobacco products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003
58. The Cinematography Act, 1952
59. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
60. The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953
61. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange
62. The Copy Right (Amendment) Act 1992
63. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1966
64. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1986
65. The Electricity Act, 1910
66. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006
67. The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1961 (Act XL of 1981)
68. The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001
69. The Family Courts Act, 1984
70. The Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 2004
71. The Forests Act, 1927
72. The Identification of Prisoner's Act, 1920
73. The Indian Easements Act, 1882
74. The Indian Explosives Rules 1998
75. The Indian Extradition Act, 1973
76. The Indian Passport Rules, 1950
77. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2006
78. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

79. The Madras Town Nuisance Act, 1889
80. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 2002
81. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 2001
82. The National Security Act, 1980
83. The Official Secrets Act, 1923
84. The Passports (Amendment) Act 2002
85. The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922
86. The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966
87. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention & Misuse) Act 1994
88. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867
89. The Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act, 1960
90. The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 (Act III of 1984)
91. The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, 1976
92. The Preventive Detention Act, 1950
93. The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978
94. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
95. The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006
96. The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
97. The Public Gambling Act, 1867
98. The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966
99. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969
100. The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939
101. The Religious Endowments Act, 1863
102. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890
103. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
104. The Tamil Nadu Air (Prevention and Control Pollution) Rules 1983
105. The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955
106. The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888
107. The Tamil Nadu Clinical Establishments (Regulation) Act, 1997
108. The Tamil Nadu District Police Act, 1859
109. The Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930
110. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940(1989)
111. The Tamil Nadu Places of Public Resorts Act, 1889
112. The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Act 1997
113. The Tamil Nadu Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948
114. The Tamil Nadu Right to Information Act 1997 with Rules
115. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998
116. The Telegraph Act, 1885
117. The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950
118. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004
119. The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933
120. Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958
121. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1983

## Population

Estimated population is used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per one lakh of population). The estimated population of the state for the year 2010 is 670.12 lakhs as compared to 619.90 lakhs in the year 2000. Population of the state in the decade (2000 - 2010) has increased by 8.1% with an annual exponential growth rate of 0.7%.

## Complaints Received by Police

The total number of complaints received by police whether oral,

written, distress call or the ones initiated suo-moto by police have been collected since 2001 in order to assess the quantum of work load of police. The year-wise number of such complaints *vis-à-vis* actual number of cognizable crimes registered by Police are presented in [Table-1.1](#).

## No. of Complaints Received

7,01,466 complaints were received by all Police Stations in 2010 as compared to 7,17,957 complaints received during 2009 representing a decrease of 2.30% over 2009. 43,373 (6.18%) were oral complaints,

2,65,873 (37.90%) were written complaints, 6,351 (0.91%) was distress calls reported over phones (No.100) and 3,85,869 (55.01%) complaints were initiated by Police. It is observed that all these complaints were registered as cognizable offences with 1,85,678 under IPC and the remaining 5,15,788 under SLL. Chennai City (61,890) received maximum number of complaints whereas The Nilgiris (2,619) received the least. Dist/City-wise Incidence of IPC+SLL Crime shown in [Map-1.1](#).

### Cognizable Crimes

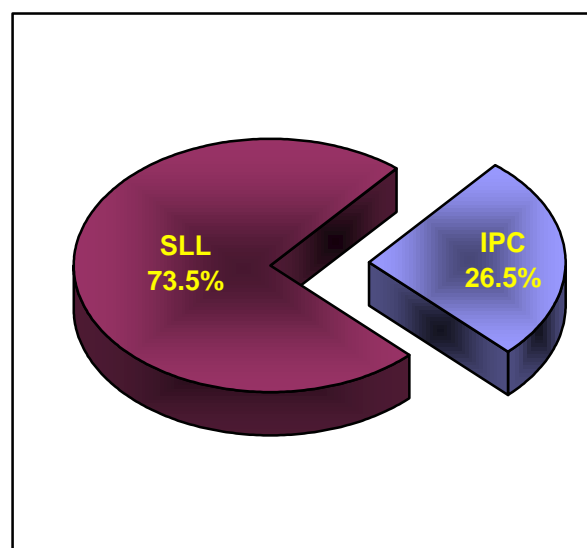
The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2000 to 2010 is presented in [Table-1.2](#). As many as 7,01,466 cognizable crimes were reported in the State during 2010 comprising 1.86 lakh cases under the IPC and 5.16 lakh cases under the SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:3.0 in 2006 to 1:2.8 in 2010. 73.5% of total crimes during 2010 were accounted for by special acts & Local Laws and the rest (26.5%) by the Indian Penal Code. The rate of total crimes (IPC + SLL) was 1046.78 in 2010 showing an increase of 13.98% over 2006 and a decline of 2.95% over 2009.

Total cognizable crimes reported in the state increased by 16,491. Crime incidence has decreased to 7,01,466 in 2010 whereas 7,17,957

cases were reported in 2009. Head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 6 years from 2005 to 2010 is presented in [Table-1.4](#).

- IPC 1,85,678 – 26.5%
- SLL 5,15,788 – 73.5%

**CHART-1.1**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF IPC AND SLL**  
**CRIMES DURING 2010**



(Refer [Table 1.2](#))

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police, have registered 1,01,558 cognizable crimes.

### Cognizable Crimes registered during 2006-2010

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2006	148972	449207	598179	1:3.0	918.4
2007	172754	474963	647717	1:2.7	986.9
2008	176833	491797	668630	1:2.8	1011.4
2009	174691	543266	717957	1:3.1	1078.6
2010	185678	515788	701466	1:2.8	1046.8

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS  
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2010**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Act Under Which Cases Registered</b>	<b>No. of Cases Registered</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
1	Vigilance & Anti Corruption Wing	Prevention of Corruption Act & IPC	354
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	96619
3	Video Piracy Cell, CBCID	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act 1992	2690
4	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	103
5	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	7
6	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	1683
7	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non Tnpid	41
8	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	61
<b>Total</b>			<b>101558</b>

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)  
(Incidence...7,01,466)**

Total incidence of crime gives an absolute picture of the crime situation in the state or the district. Comparative figures over a period of time indicate an increase or decrease in the incidence of crime requiring appropriate crime control efforts by the district police.

*IPC crimes reported a fast pace of growth rate of 22.7% as compared to the lower growth rate of population 8.1% in the decade (Table-1.2).*

**Crime Rate (IPC + SLL)  
(Crime Rate...1046.77)**

Population is one of the important factors influencing incidence of crime. A positive correlation between the growth in incidence of crime and the population of the state has been observed. A number of socio-economic factors, besides population, could influence the crime situation at a particular place. The present analysis of crime rate is restricted to the influence of population only, therefore, the analysis of crime rate of a particular District/City shouldn't be construed as the sole indicator of crime

position of that particular district/city in relation to others.

*The crime rate defined as the 'number of crimes' per one lakh population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the State which showed an increasing trend during 2003-2004 (from 1161.5 in 2003 to 1258.3 in 2004) decreased to 1080.9 in 2005 and declined to 918.4 in 2006 and rose to 986.9 in 2007. However, it rose to 1011.5 in 2008 and further to 1078.6 in 2009 and declined to 1046.8 in 2010. The crime rate has decreased by 10.9% in 2010 as compared to 2009. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 5.58% from 262.43 in 2009 to 277.08 in 2010 and that for SLL crimes has decreased by 5.69% from 816.13 in 2009 to 769.69 in 2010.*

**Crime Incidence- IPC  
(Incidence...1,85,678)**

A total of 1,85,678 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2010 against 1,74,691 in 2009 recording an increase of 6.29% in 2010. The share of IPC



crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms increased from 24.9% in 2006 and 26.7% in 2007. It declined to 26.5% in 2008 and 24.3% in 2009 and rose to 26.5% in 2010, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2006 - 2010. Chennai City, Chennai Suburban and Salem accounted for about 15.17% of total crimes reported in the state during 2010.

**Crime Rate - IPC  
(Crime rate...277.08)**

The IPC crime rate has increased by 13.51% during the decade 2000-2010 from 244.11 in 2000 to 277.08 in 2010. It has increased by 11.10% during 2010 as compared with quinquennial average (during 2005 - 2009) rate of 254.8. Trichy City (534.11), Coimbatore City (485.92), Theni (469.39), Ariyalur (450.37) and Salem City (448.86) have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the State average of 277.08.

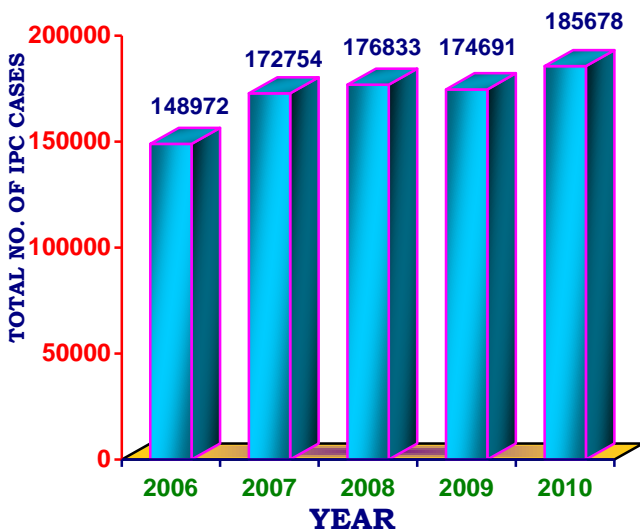
**COGNIZABLE CRIMES:**

**Crime Trends - Total Crimes (IPC + SLL)**

7,01,466 Cognizable crimes were reported in 2010 which is 2.30% less than the previous year. Corresponding increase for IPC is 6.3% and 5.1% decrease for SLL.

**Crimes Under IPC:**

**CHART -1.2  
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (IPC) CRIMES  
2006 - 2010**

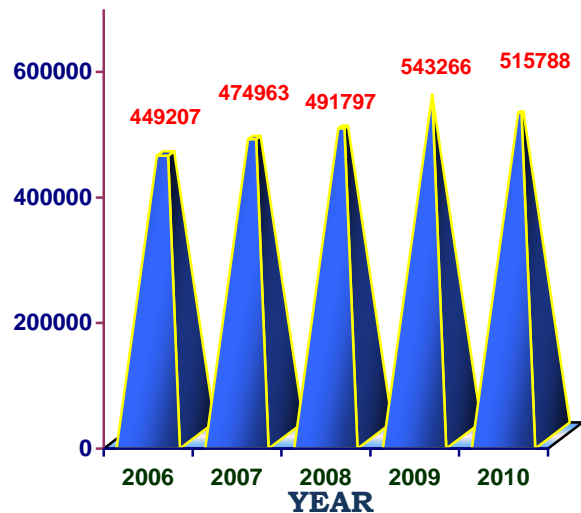


1,85,678 IPC cases were registered during 2010 as against 1,74,691 in 2009 (6.3% increase). Chennai City alone registered more than 10,000 cases.

**Crime Pattern (IPC Crimes):**

6.3% increase in IPC crimes can be attributed to increase in the incidence of crimes under all major heads, namely Murder, Attempt to commit murder, Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Robbery, Burglary, Riot, Cheating, Arson, Hurt, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband, Causing death by negligence and Other IPC Crimes. Rise in population, truancy, unemployment etc. are some of the major reasons for this rising pattern of crime.

**CHART -1.3  
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (SLL) CRIMES  
2006 - 2010**



**District / City wise IPC Crime trends  
Incidence:**

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai City (10,869 cases) followed by Chennai Sub-Urban (8,670) and Salem (8,634). Table-1.5 shows district-wise breakup of IPC cases.

**Crime Rate:**

Dist/City-wise Crime Rate is shown in Table-1.8 & Map-1.2. Average IPC Crime Rate for 2010 is 277.08 whereas the same

for 2009 was 262.43. Crime Rate in Salem (144.37) is the highest followed by Salem City (108.94) and Madurai (106.98). Theni (106.54) and Madurai City (24.27) recorded the lowest crime rates (Chart- 1.7).

## HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF IPC OFFENCES

Head-wise analysis of IPC offences is presented in Table-1.8. Map-1.3 depicts the incidence of IPC cases. The following trends are discernible :-

### (i) Murder

[Increase: 5.57%]

➤ **Increase: 2.67 to 2.80\***

Incidence of **Murder** (1875) has increased by 5.57% compared to previous year and an increase of 17.61% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Chennai City recorded the highest, i.e., 103, contributing 5.49% of the total. Chennai Sub-Urban (86) and Thoothukudi (84) rank the next. The Nilgiris (11) followed by Tirunelveli City (12) Perambalur (13) recorded the lowest cases under this head.

### (ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Increase: 13.59%]

➤ **Increase: 3.49 to 3.94\***

Incidence of **Attempt to Commit Murder** (2641) increased by 13.59% compared to last year (2325) and an increase of 30.90% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence (215) was reported from Tirunelveli, contributing 8.14% of the total cases. This is followed by Thoothukudi (168) and Chennai City (158). The Nilgiris (16) followed by Salem City (18) and Namakkal (21) recorded the lowest cases under this head.

### (iii) Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder

[Increase: 23.08%]

➤ **Marginal Increase: 0.04 to 0.05 \***

There were 32 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder**. Highest

incidence was reported in Salem (6) followed by Dharmapuri (4), Tirunelveli (3), Chennai City, Pudukottai, Ramnad, Tiruvarur and Vellore (each 2). Chennai Sub-Urban, Erode, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Perambalur, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, and Tiruvallur registered one case each. Remaining districts/cities had no cases under this head.

### (iv) Rape

[Increase: 15.10%]

➤ **Increase: 0.90 to 1.02 \***

686 incidence of **Rape** reported in 2010 shows an increase of 15.10% over the previous year and an increase of 26.10% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence of rape was reported in Salem (53), followed by Villupuram (50). Sivagangai (1) recorded the lowest no. of cases under this head.

### (v) Kidnapping and Abduction

[Increase: 25.36%]

➤ **Increase: 2.06 to 2.57\***

A total of 1,720 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during the year, 25.36% higher than the previous year and an increase of 44.49% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence was reported in Salem (140), followed by Theni (93) and Villupuram (82). Lowest incidence was reported in The Nilgiris (8) followed by Kancheepuram (9), and Tirunelveli City (11 cases).

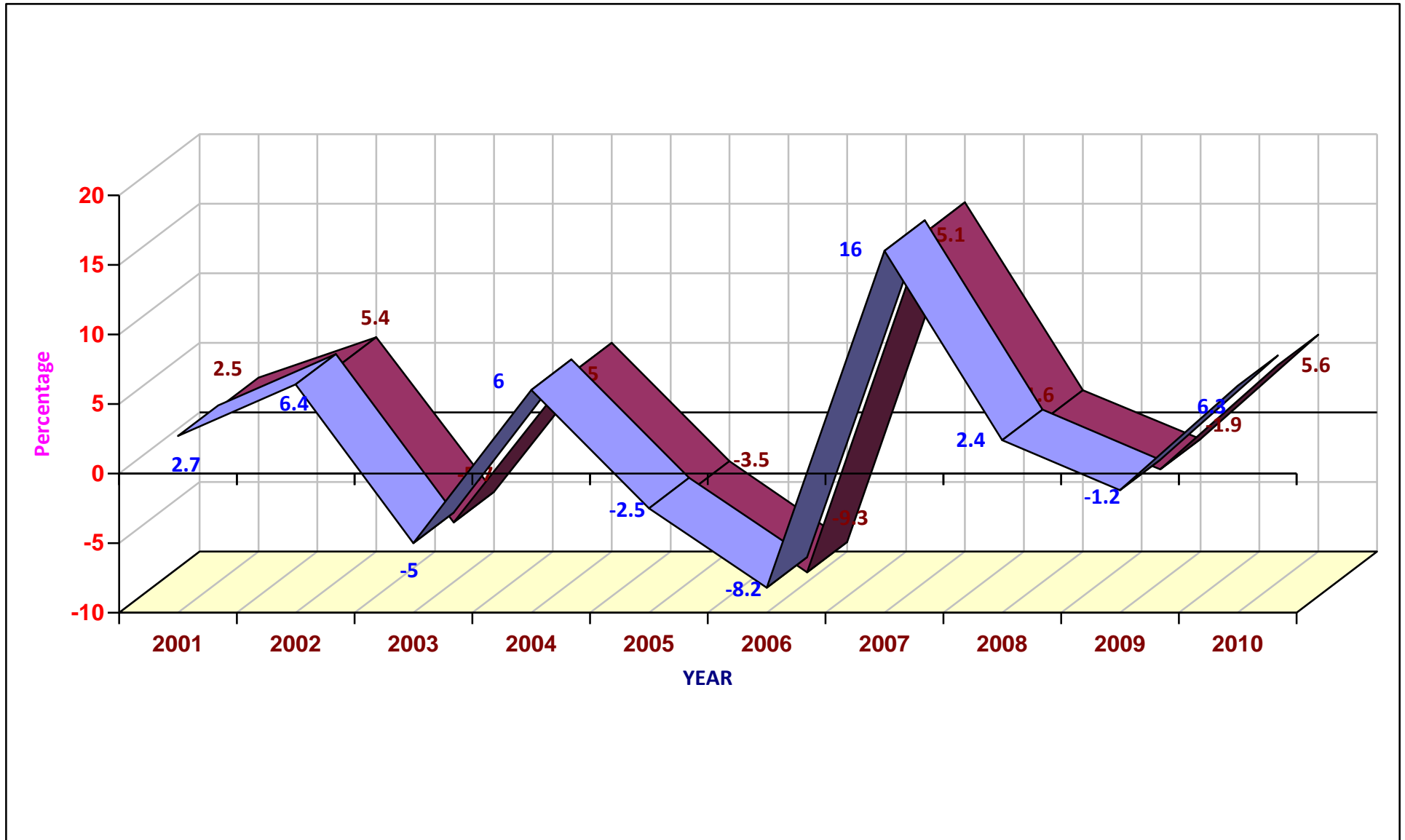
### (vi) Dacoity

[Decrease: 12.37%]

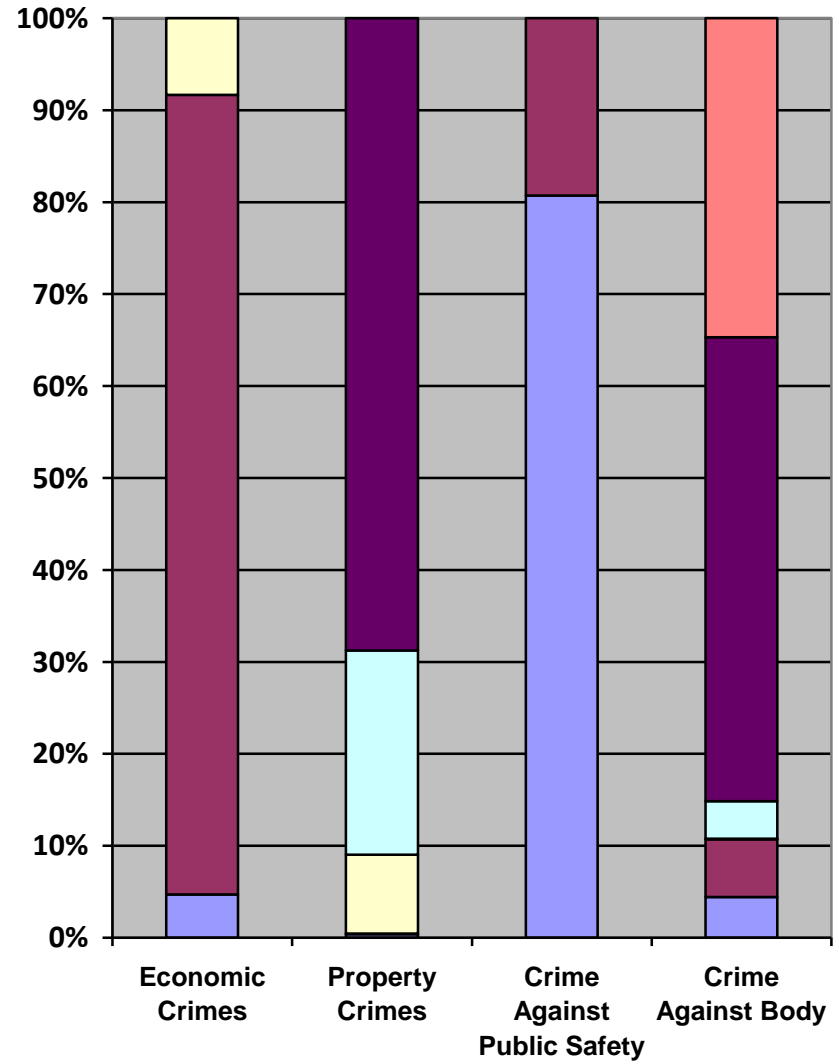
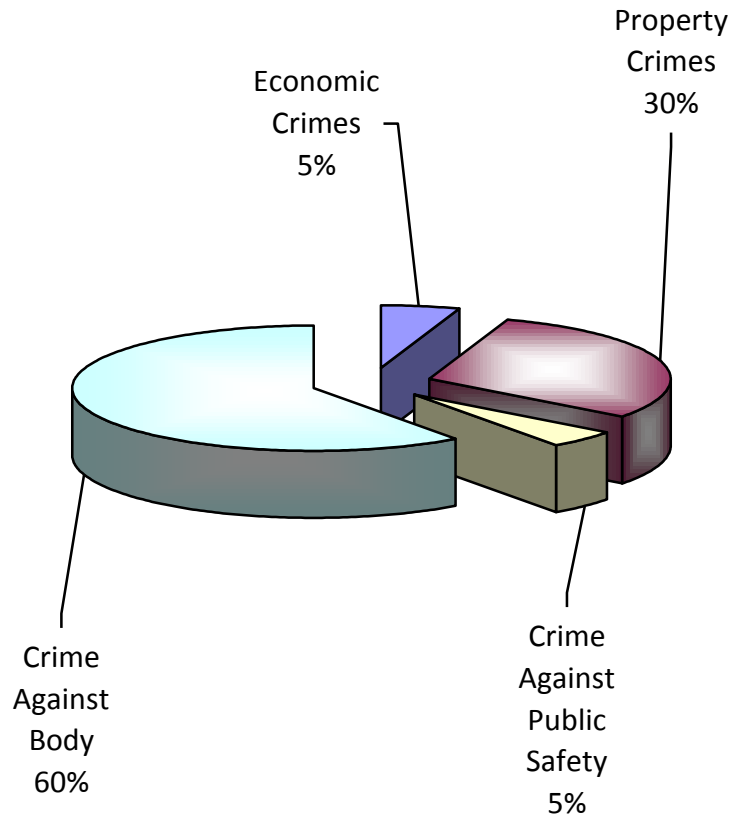
➤ **Marginal Decrease: 0.15 to 0.13\***

85 incidence of **Dacoity** were reported in 2010, 12.37% less than the previous year and a decrease of 6.18% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence (11) was reported in Coimbatore followed by Salem (9) and Tiruppur (7). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, The Nilgiris, Theni, Trichy City and Villupuram.

**CHART-1.4**  
**INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2001**

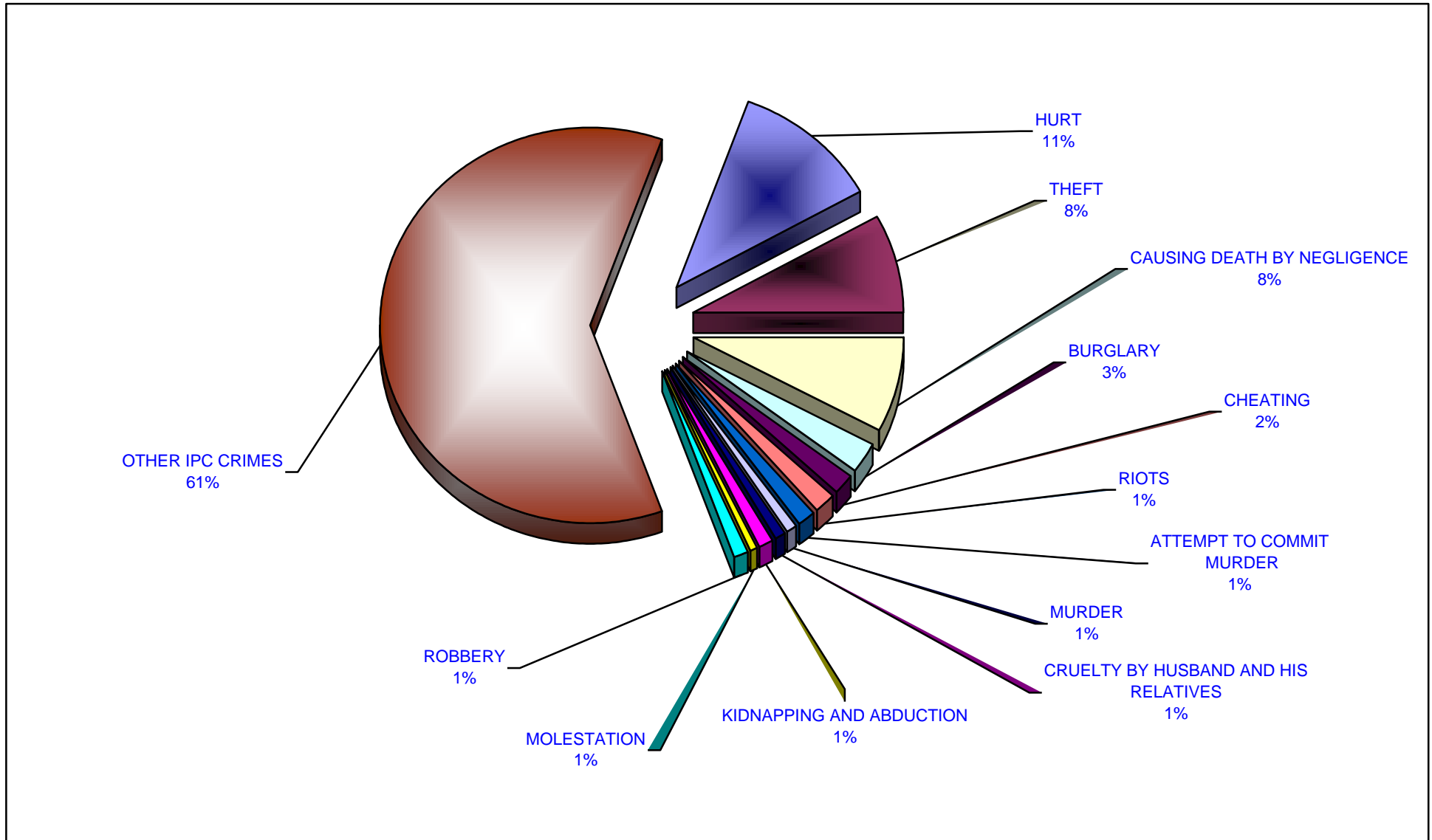


**CHART-1.5**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2010**



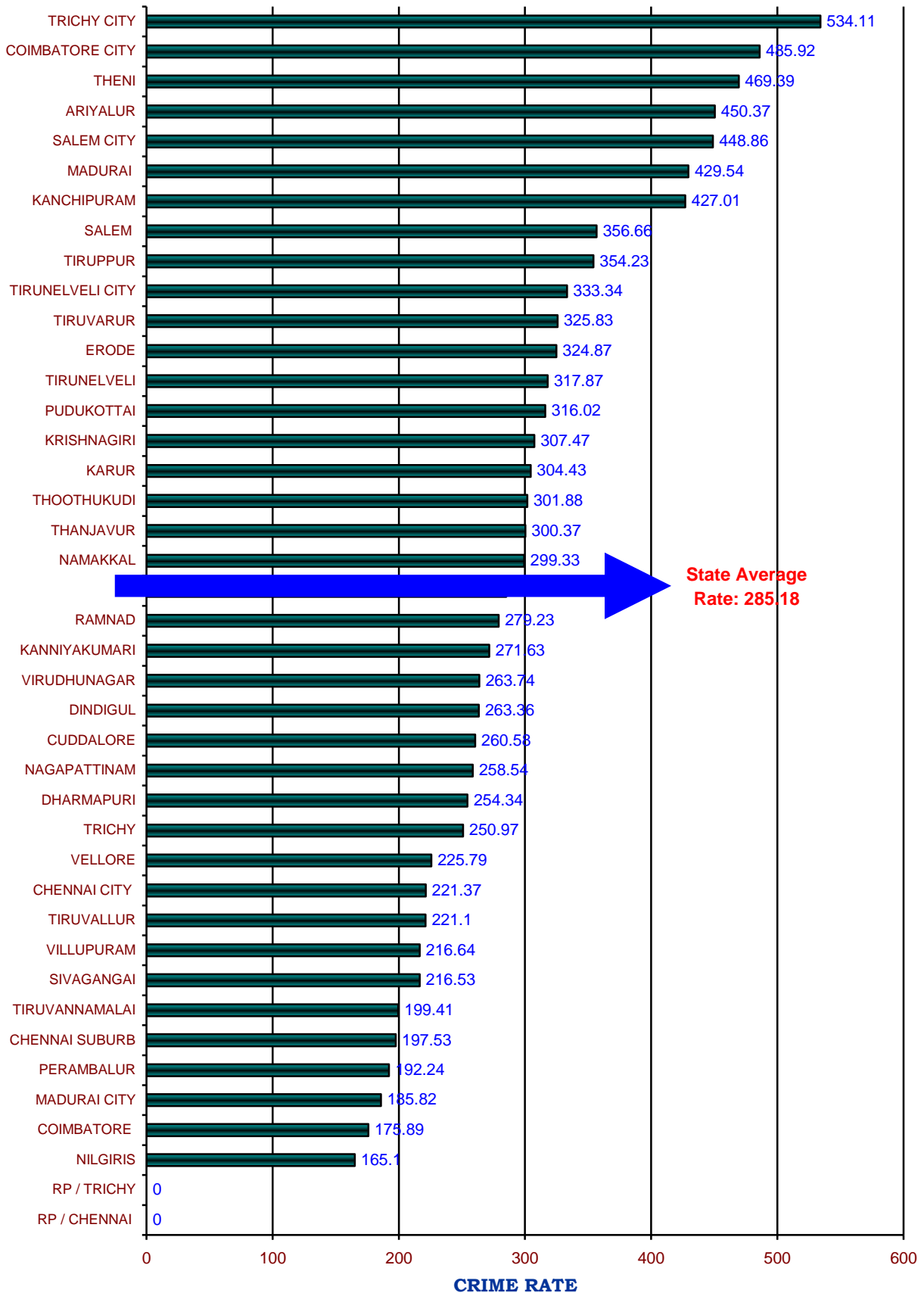
**CHART-1.6**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION (CRIME HEAD WISE) OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2010**



**CHART-1.7**

**RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING – 2010**



**(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity**

[Decrease: 64.71%]

➤ **Marginal Decrease: 0.05 to 0.02\***

34 cases were reported in 2009 under this head whereas the number of cases has fallen to 12 cases in 2010, a decrease of 64.71% and a decrease of 56.20% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number of cases under this head was registered in Chennai City, Krishnagiri, Thanjavur and Trichy City (each 2 cases) followed by Chennai Sub-urban, Erode, Namakkal, Sivagangai and Thanjavur one case each. Remaining districts/cities had no cases under this head.

**(viii) Robbery**

[Increase: 58.83%]

➤ **Increase: 1.72 to 2.71\***

1817 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2010, 58.83% higher than the previous year an increase of 184.97% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence was reported in Thanjavur (141), followed by Tiruppur (126), and Chennai Sub-urban (102). Lowest incidence was reported in Tiruvallur (6) followed by Tiruvanamalai (7) and The Nilgiris and Ariyalur (each 9 cases).

**(ix) Burglary**

[Increase: 11.70%]

➤ **Increase: 6.34 to 7.04\***

The incidence of **Burglary** (4,715) recorded an increase of 11.70% during the year 2010 as compared to 2009 an increase of 25.23% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number (383) was reported in Chennai City followed by Chennai Sub-Urban (374) and Thanjavur (298). Lowest incidence was reported in Perambalur (29) followed by Salem City (35) and Ariyalur(46).

**(x) Theft**

[Decrease: 7.19%]

➤ **Decrease: 23.60 to 21.76\***

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (14583) a decrease of 7.19% during the year 2010 over the previous year 2009 (15712) and

decrease of 0.73% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (1540) followed by Coimbatore City (1084) and Thanjavur (870). Lowest incidence was reported in The Nilgiris (61) followed by Ariyalur (76) and Perambalur (93 cases).

**(xi) Riots**

[Increase: 11.14%]

➤ **Increase: 3.60 to 3.98\***

Cases of **Riots** (2,664) recorded an increase of 11.14% over the previous year (2397) and an increase of 11.26% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence was reported from Villupuram (302) followed by Salem (281) and Tirvannamalai (185). Lowest incidence was reported in Tirunelveli (4 cases).

**(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust**

[Decrease: 17.67%]

➤ **Decrease: 0.32 to 0.26\***

This year 177 cases have been reported under this head, a decrease of 17.67%, compared to previous year (215) and decrease of 22.37% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Maximum number of cases was reported in Chennai City and Pudukottai each 21 cases followed Madurai (14) and Erode (12). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Ramnad, Tirunelveli City, Tiruvannamalai, Tirvarur, Trichy and Trichy City.

**(xiii) Cheating**

[Increase: 27.45%]

➤ **Increase: 3.84 to 4.86\***

3,259 cases of **Cheating** were reported during 2010, a decrease of 27.45% over 2009 (2,557) and an increase of 33.28% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (524) followed by Theni (239) and Chennai Sub-Urban (236). Ariyalur (6) followed by The Nilgiris (18), and Karur (19) recorded the lowest incidence.



#### **(xiv) Counterfeiting**

[Decrease: 11.36%]

➤ **Decrease: 0.53 to 0.47\***

312 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2010, 11.36% lower than the previous year (352) and an increase of 38.30% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number was registered in Chennai City (72) followed by Madurai City and Vellore each 31 cases and Coimbatore City (30). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Pudukottai and Sivagangai.

#### **(xv) Arson**

[Increase: 9.66%]

➤ **Increase: 0.87 to 0.95\***

**Arson** (636) increased by 0.95% in 2010 over 2009 (580) showing an increase of 9.66% and increase of 13.65% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Tirunelveli reported the highest number of cases (52) followed by Salem (48) and Thoothukudi (35). Lowest number of incidence has been reported in Ariyalur, Chennai City and Perambalur each (1). No case was reported in Trichy City and Madurai City.

#### **(xvi) Hurt/Grievous Hurt**

[Increase: 17.42%]

➤ **Increase: 27.26 to 31.80\***

21,309 cases were reported during 2010 as against 18,147 cases reported in the year 2009 showing an increase of 17.42% and increase of 5.04% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Salem has reported the highest incidence (2,665) followed by Tirunelveli (1,012) and Chennai Sub-Urban (797). Lowest number of cases were reported in Perambalur (88) followed by Madurai City (130 cases).

#### **(xvii) Dowry Deaths**

[Decrease: 14.95%]

➤ **Marginal Decrease: 0.29 to 0.25\***

165 incidence of **Dowry Death** recorded a decrease of 14.95% over the previous year and decrease of 18.40% over the

quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai Suburban (18) followed by Chennai City (16) and Madurai (14). Lowest incidence of has been recorded in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam and Ramnad each 1 case.

#### **(xviii) Molestation**

[Increase: 13.12%]

➤ **Increase: 1.87 to 2.10 \***

1,405 cases were reported in 2010, showing an increase of 13.12% over the previous year (1242) and decrease of 5.45% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence of 165 cases was reported in Salem followed by Tirunelveli (88) and Villupuram (80). Lowest number of cases was reported in Thoothukudi (4) followed by Tirunelveli City (5) and Tiruvannamalai (8).

#### **(xix) Sexual Harassment**

[Increase: 27.35%]

➤ **Increase: 0.75 to 0.95\***

638 cases were reported in 2010, showing an increase of 27.35% over the incidence in 2009 (501) and decrease of 17.51% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence of 102 cases was reported in Kanniyakumari followed by Virudhunagar (100) and Trichy City (92). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Salem, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli City, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, and Trichy.

#### **(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives**

[Increase: 7.53%]

➤ **Increase: 2.19 to 2.34\***

1,570 cases were reported during 2010, showing an increase of 7.53% over the last year (1,460) and a decrease of 1.65% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number cases each 125 was reported in Chennai City and Theni followed by Dindigul (107) and Kanniyakumari (93). Lowest number of case was reported in The Nilgiris (2 cases).



**(xxi) Importation of Girls**

No Incidence of **Importation** of Girls case was reported this year also.

**(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence**

[Increase: 8.25%]

➤ **Increase: 20.32 to 21.85\***

14,644 cases were reported in 2010. This figure was 13,528 in 2009 and an increase of 28.38% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number was reported in Villupuram (821) followed by Chennai Sub-Urban (820), Kancheepuram (779) and Vellore (752). Lowest number of cases was reported in The Nilgiris (44) followed by Tirunelveli City (87) and Madurai City (120).

**(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes**

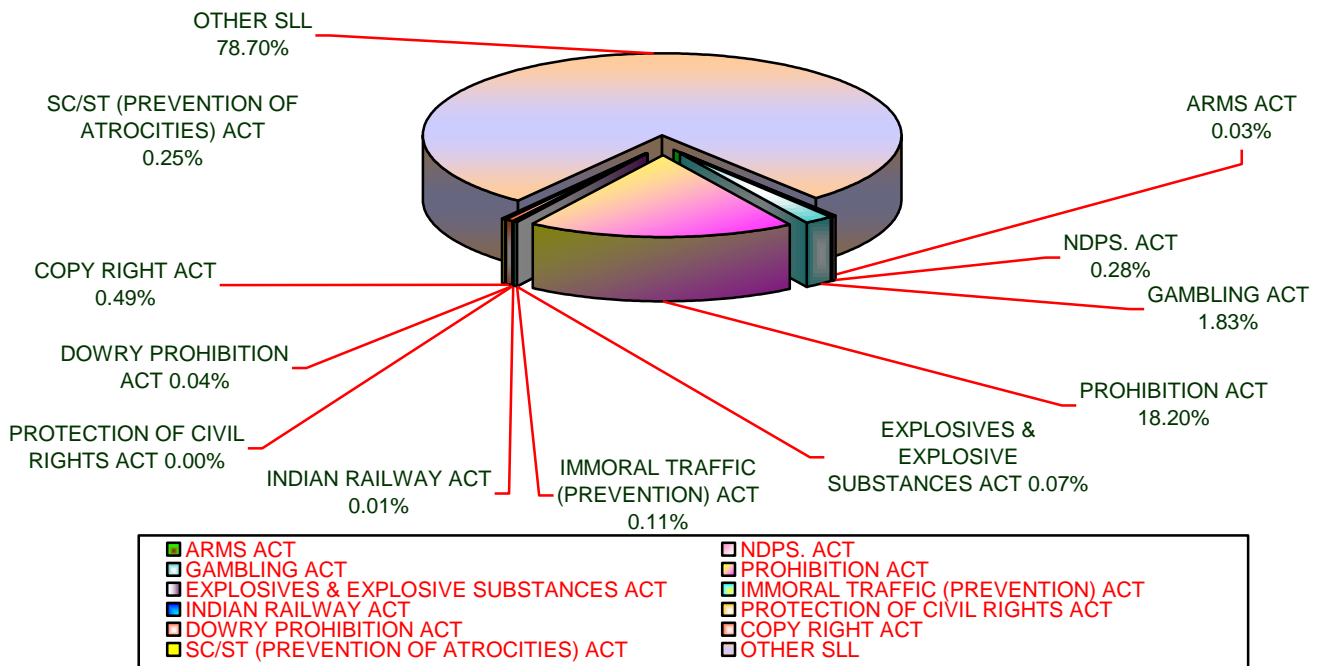
[Increase: 4.25%]

➤ **Increase: 159.56 to 165.24\***

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as **“Other IPC crimes”**. 1,10,733 **other IPC crimes** accounting for 59.64% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2010 showing increase of 4.25% over the previous year and increase of 9.71% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Incidence of IPC Crimes (head wise) along with percentage share is presented in **Table- 1.4**. **Table – 1.3** shows 5-year trend in percentage change (head wise). District/City - wise & head-wise details of IPC Offences & its percentage variations are available in **Table – 1.13**.

**CHART- 1.8**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SLL CASES DURING – 2010**



**SPECIAL and LOCAL Laws (SLL):**

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2010 are presented in **Table- 1.15**. Quinquennial average of incidence and rate for 2005–09 and also the percentage variation during 2010 over 2009, (Q.A.) and over 2005 have been presented. **Map-1.12** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

5,15,788 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2010, a decrease of 5.06% in registration over the previous year (5,43,266). Head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL for 6 years from 2005 to 2010 is presented in **Table-1.16**.

Head-wise incidence of crime and rate of cognizable SLL crimes in the districts are presented in **Table-1.17**.

Incidence of cases under important SLL has been depicted in **Chart-1.8**.

It is observed that 12 specified crime heads (discussed at i to xii) accounted for 20.5% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 79.5% of cases have been clubbed under 'Other SLL crimes' discussed at xiii below.

**Table-1.18** presents Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (SLL) under different crime heads district/city wise during 2010 & percentage variation over 2009.

#### **(i). Arms Act**

[Increase: 3.09%]

➤ **Increase: 0.24 to 0.25\***

Registration of cases (167) under the **Arms Act** has shown an increase of 3.09% during 2010 compared to 2009. There is an increase by 9.58% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence (27) was reported from Thanjavur followed by Cuddalore (11) and Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli City (9 each). No case was reported in Salem City and Tiruvallur.

#### **(ii). Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act**

[Decrease: 15.50%]

➤ **Decrease: 2.61 to 2.19\***

1,467, amounting to 0.28% of all SLL cases reported in 2010, were registered under NDPS Act. This shows a decrease of 15.50% over 2009 and decrease of 46.67% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest incidence of 242 cases was reported in Theni followed by Madurai (126) and Dindigul (114). Lowest number of cases was reported in Tiruvannamalai and Perambalur (each 1) followed by Kancheepuram, Krishnagiri and Villupuram (each 3).

#### **(iii). Gambling Act**

[Decrease: 21.01%]

➤ **Decrease: 17.96 to 14.09\***

Cases registered (9,445) under **Gambling Act** constitute 1.83% of the total SLL crimes. It has decreased by 21.01% over 2009 and by 48.46% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number (930) was registered in Coimbatore followed by Virudhunagar (887) and Tiruppur (853). Lowest number (15) cases each was registered in Ariyallur followed by Tiruvarur (16) and Nagapattinam (32).

#### **(iv). Excise Act:**

No case under this head was registered this year. Last year also no case was registered in the State. There were instances of 2 cases in 2005.

#### **(v). Prohibition Act**

[Decrease: 19.43%]

➤ **Decrease: 175.03 to 140.08\***

93,868 cases were registered under this head during 2010, constituting 18.20% of the total SLL cases. There is a decrease of 19.43% over 2009 and decrease of 9.81% over quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number (10,509) was registered in Villupuram District followed by Vellore (9340), Tiruppur (7546) and Nagapattinam (6724). Lowest number was registered in Coimbatore City (133) followed by Tirunelveli City (174) and Pudukottai (454).

#### **(vi). Explosives & Explosive Substances Act**

[Decrease: 33.46%]

➤ **Marginal Decrease: 0.79 to 0.52\***

350 cases registered under this Act in 2010 shows a decrease of 19.43% over 2009 and decrease of 9.09% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number (152) was reported in Virudhunagar followed by Dharmapuri (36) and Kanniyakumari (21). No case was registered in Ariyallur, Chennai Suburban, Cuddalore, Madurai City, Salem City, Sivagangai, Tirunelveli City and Trichy City.

**(vii). Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)**

[Decrease: 20.81%]

➤ **Decrease: 1.08 to 0.85\***

Incidence (567) under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act) showed a decrease of 20.81% during 2010 over 2009 and 60.13% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. Highest number was reported in Chennai City (134) followed by Dindigul (80) and Trichy City (79). No case was reported in Ariyallur, Ramnad, Tirunleveli City, Tiruppur and Tiruvarur.

**(viii). Indian Railways Act**

[Increase: 314.29%]

➤ **Increase: 0.01 to 0.04\***

The incidence of 29 cases under the Indian Railways Act showed an increase of 314.29% over 2009 and of 81.25% over the quinquennial average of 2005-2009. 26 cases were reported in Railway Police, Chennai Range followed by Railway Police, Trichy Range (3).

**(ix). Dowry Prohibition Act**

[Decrease: 3.86%]

➤ **Decrease: 0.31 to 0.30\***

199 cases were registered during 2010, showing a decrease of 3.86% over 2009 and a decrease of 10.44% over the quinquennial average for 2005-09. Vellore District registered the highest number of cases (52) followed by Villupuram (33) and Ramnad (26). No case was reported in 18 districts.

**(x). Copyright Act**

[Increase: 30.99%]

➤ **Increase: 2.88 to 3.75\***

2,511 cases were registered under the Copyright Act during 2010 showing an increase of 30.99% over the previous year and an increase of 125.24% over the

quinquennial average of 2005-09. Chennai City has registered the highest number (423), followed by Tiruppur (247), Coimbatore (217) and Salem City (165). No case reported in Perambalur.

**(xi). SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act**

[Increase: 20.30%]

➤ **Increase: 1.60 to 1.91\***

1,280 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act showing an increase of 20.30% over 2010 and an increase of 38.20% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. "Crime Against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter has dealt with the issue at length.

**(xii). Protection of Civil Rights**

[Increase: 50%]

➤ **No change\***

3 cases were registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act showing an increase of 50% over 2010 and decrease of 85.98% over the quinquennial average of 2005-09. "Crime Against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter can be referred to for detailed information.

**(xiii) Others:**

[Increase: 1.06%]

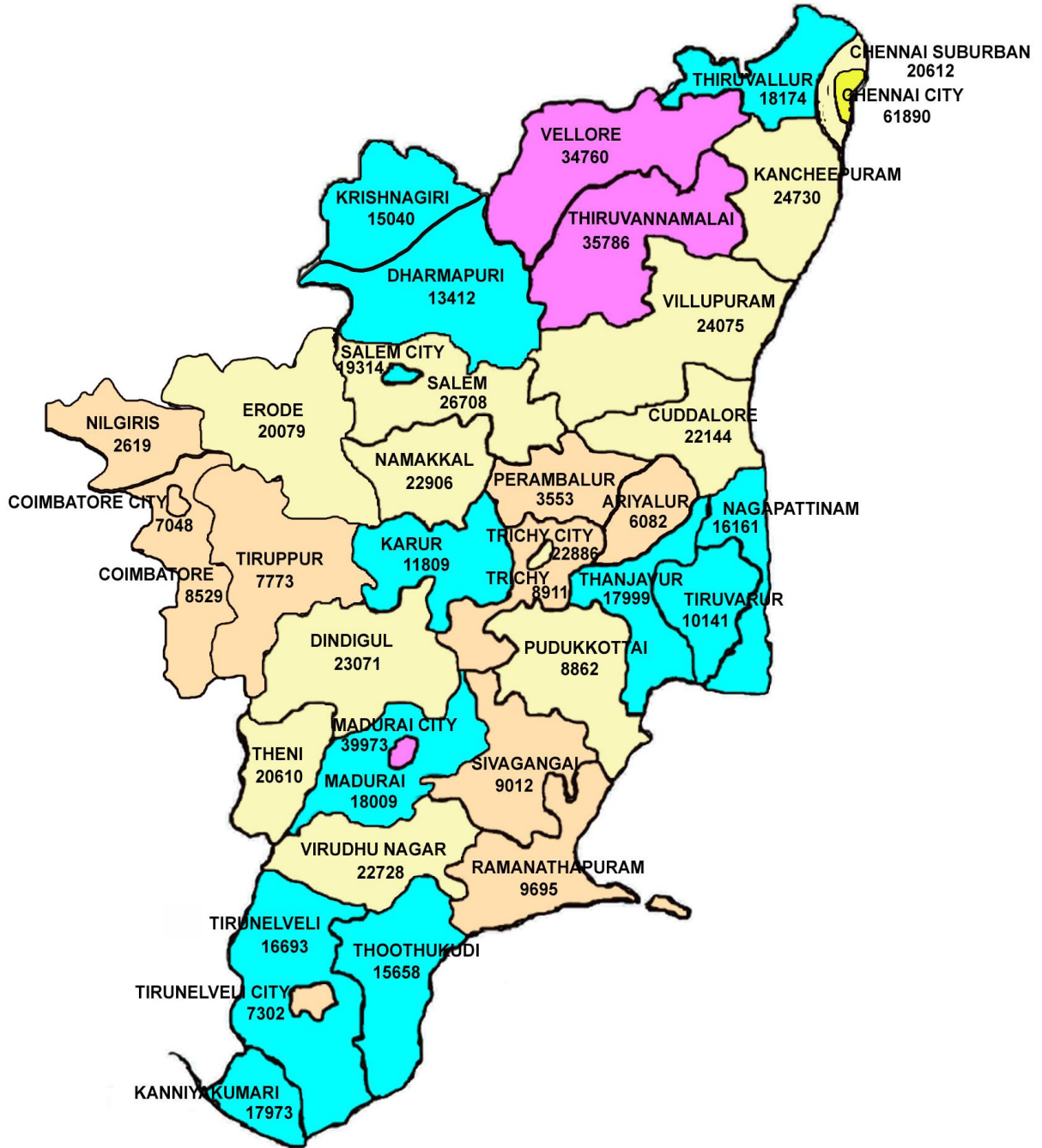
- **Motor Vehicles Act,**
- **Indian Passport Act,**
- **Registration of Foreigners Act,**
- **Essential Commodities Act,**
- **Antiquity & Art Treasure Act,**
- **Child Marriage Restraint Act,**
- **Indecent Representation of women Act, &**
- **Forest Act.**

4,09,924 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'Others' above. This is 0.42 % lower than the previous year.

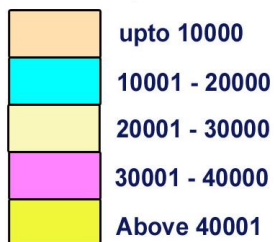
## MAP - 1.1

### INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 701466)



Incidence (No. of Cases)

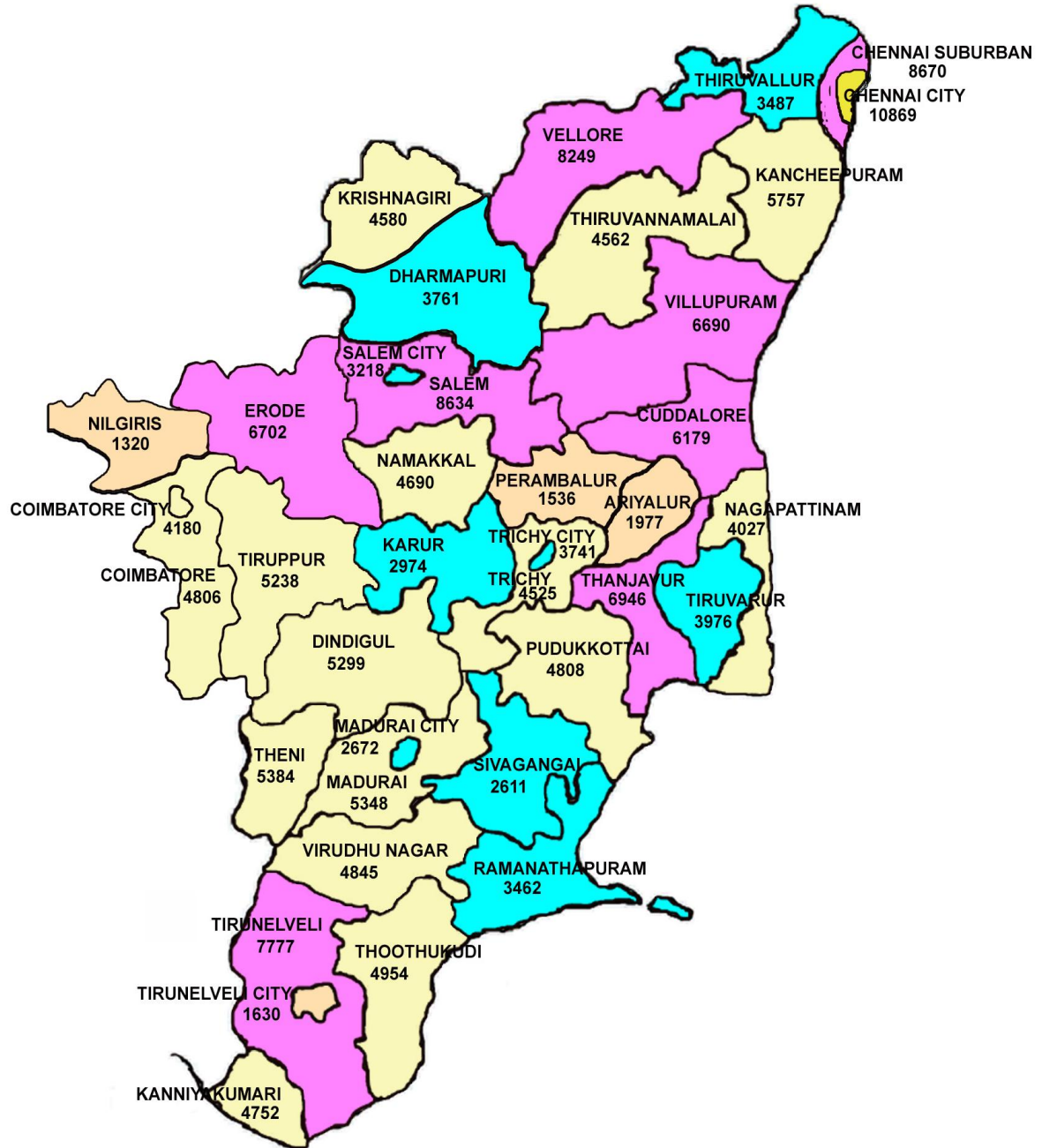




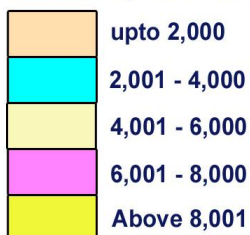
## MAP - 1.2

### INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 185678)



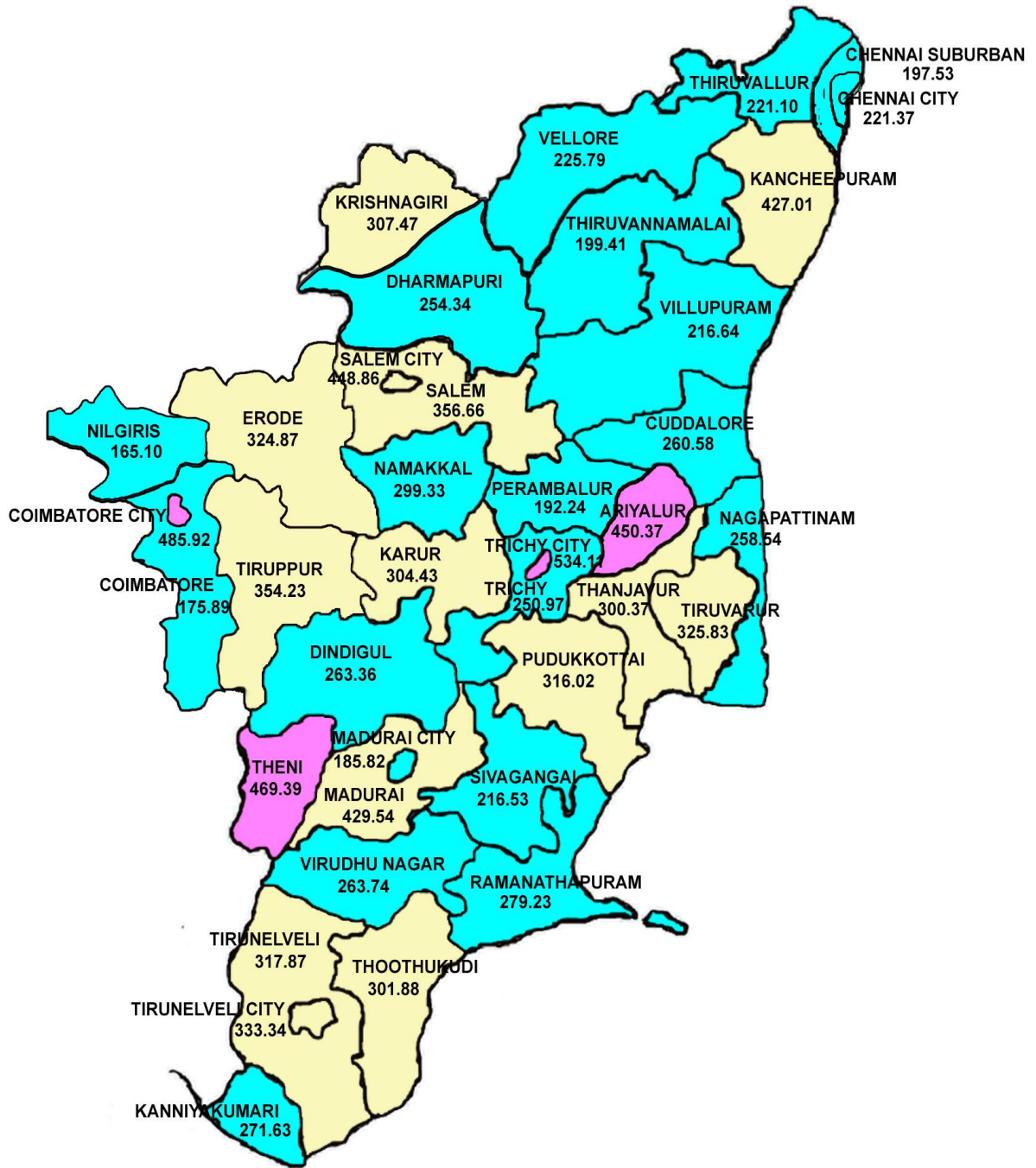
Incidence (No. of Cases)



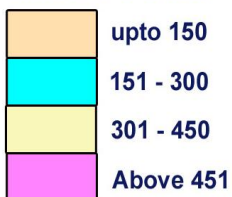
# MAP - 1.3

## RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 277.08)



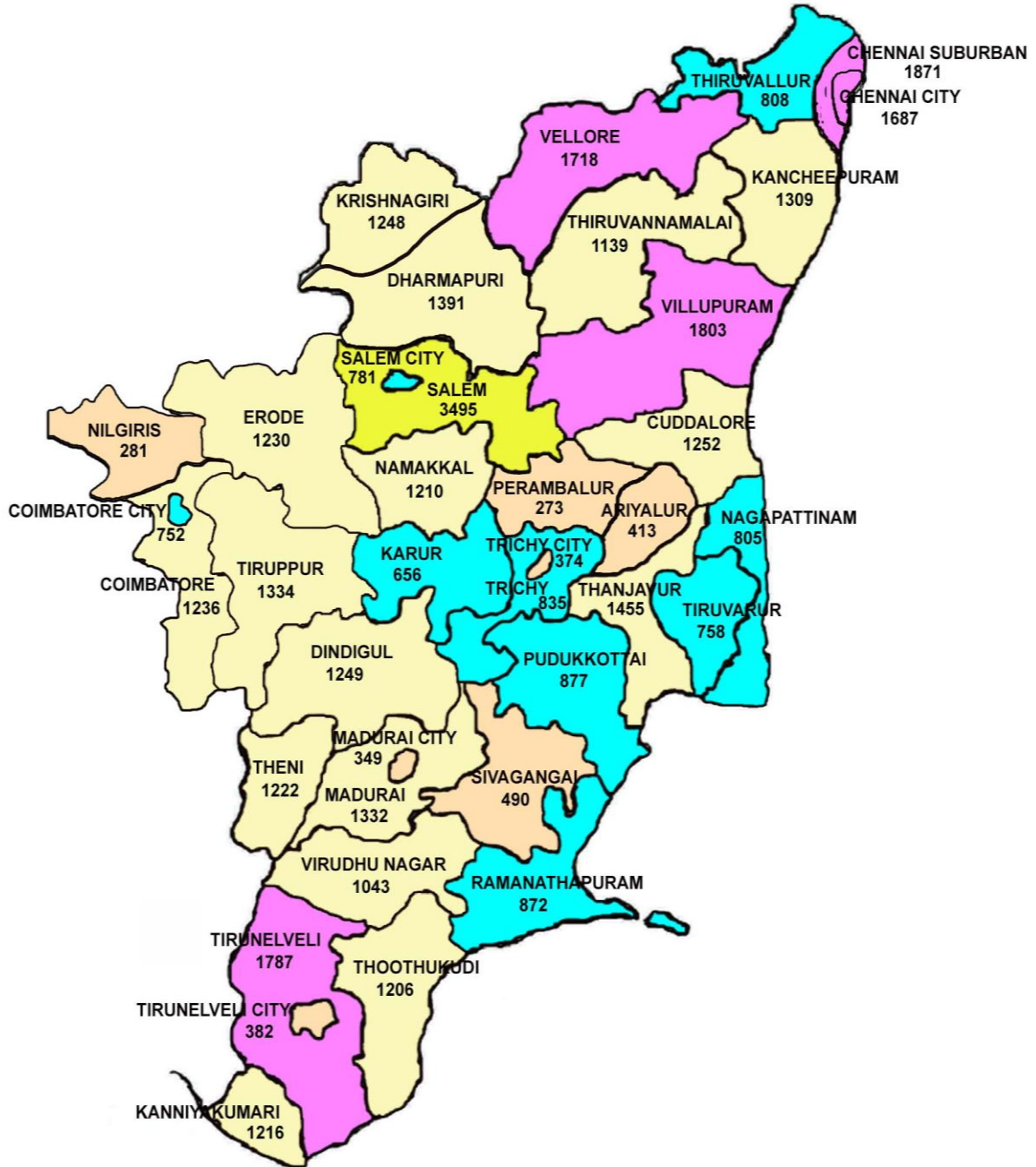
### Rate of IPC Crime



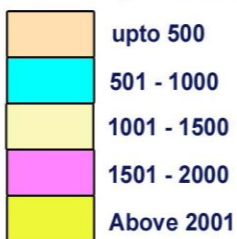
## MAP - 1.4

### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST BODY DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 42221)



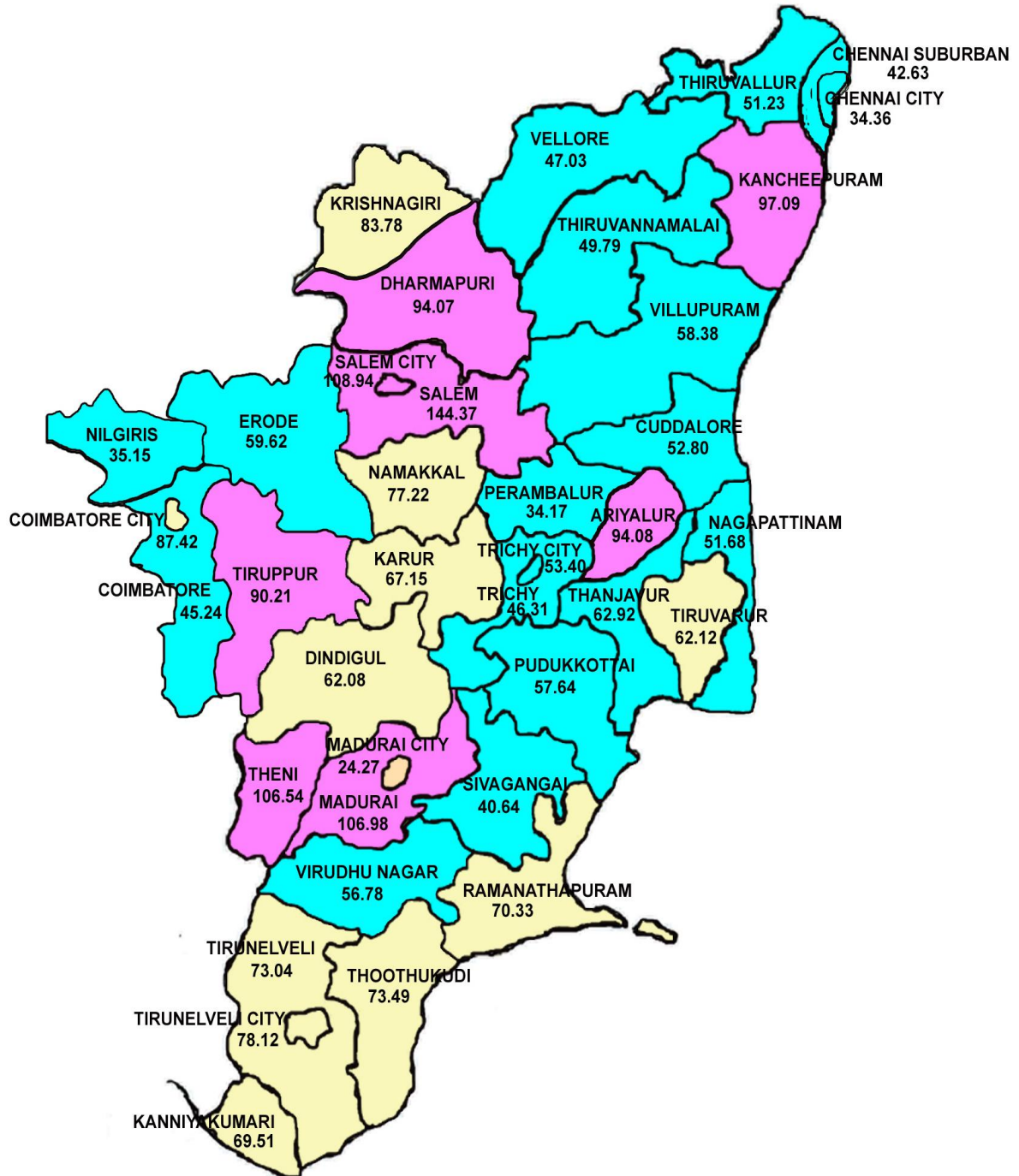
Incidence (No. of Cases)



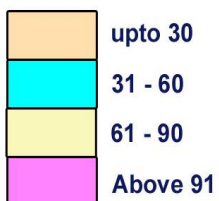
## MAP - 1.5

### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST BODY DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 63.00)



#### Rate of Crime

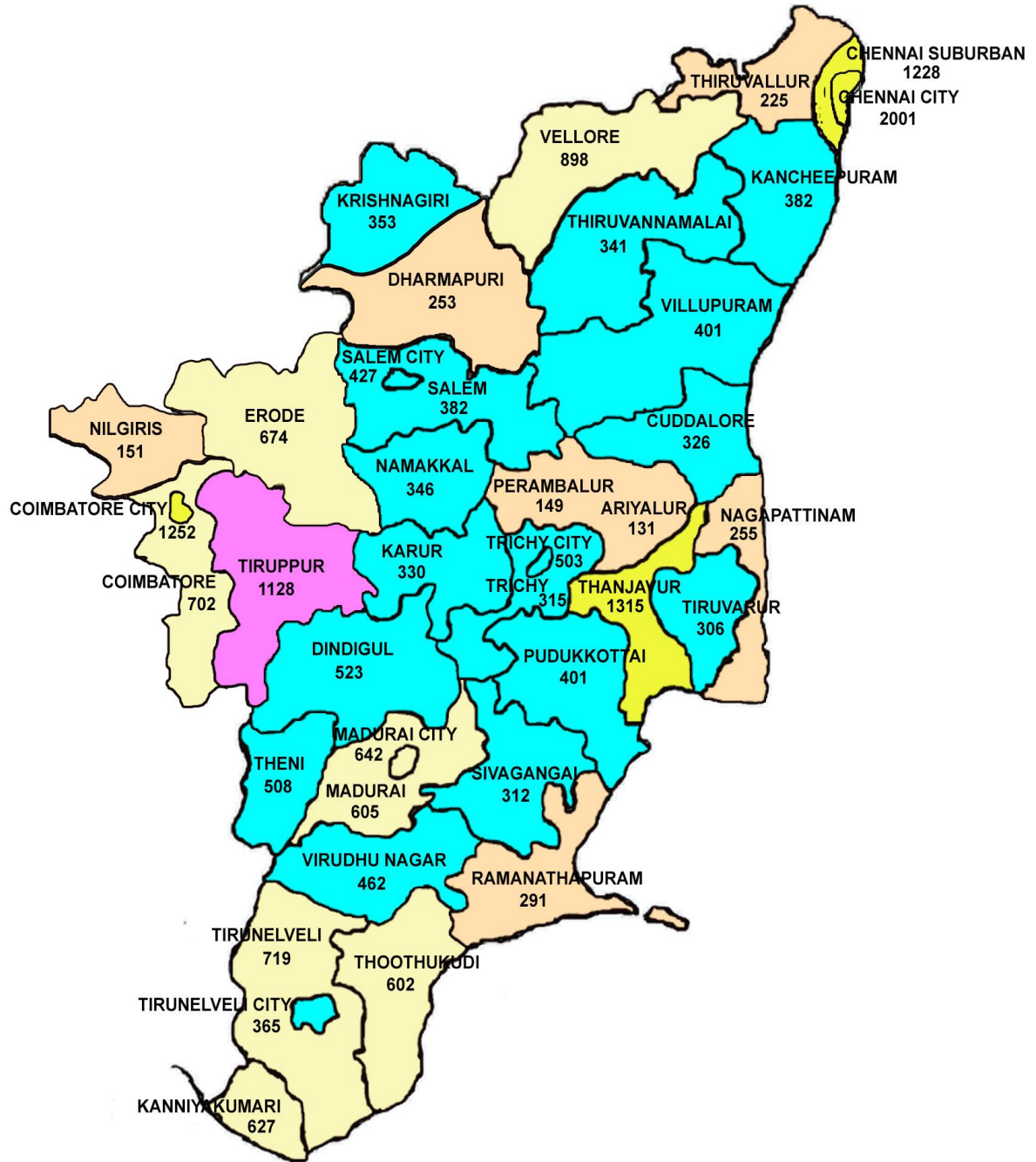




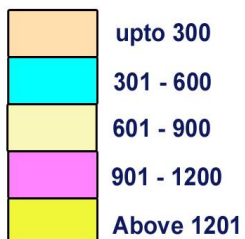
## MAP - 1.6

### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 21212)



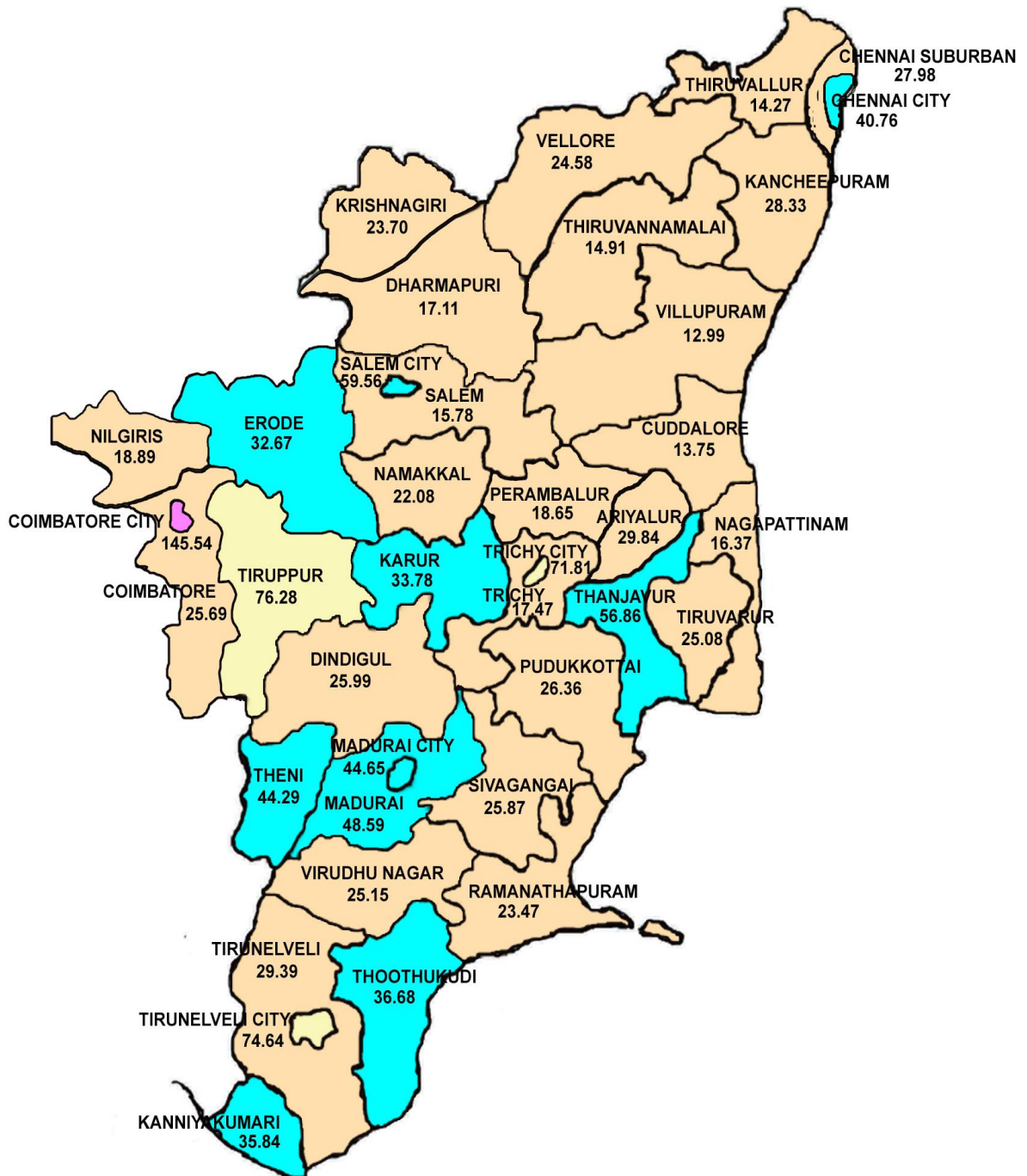
Incidence (No. of Cases)



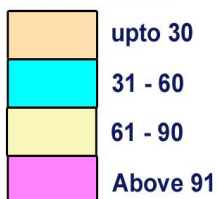
## MAP - 1.7

### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 31.65)



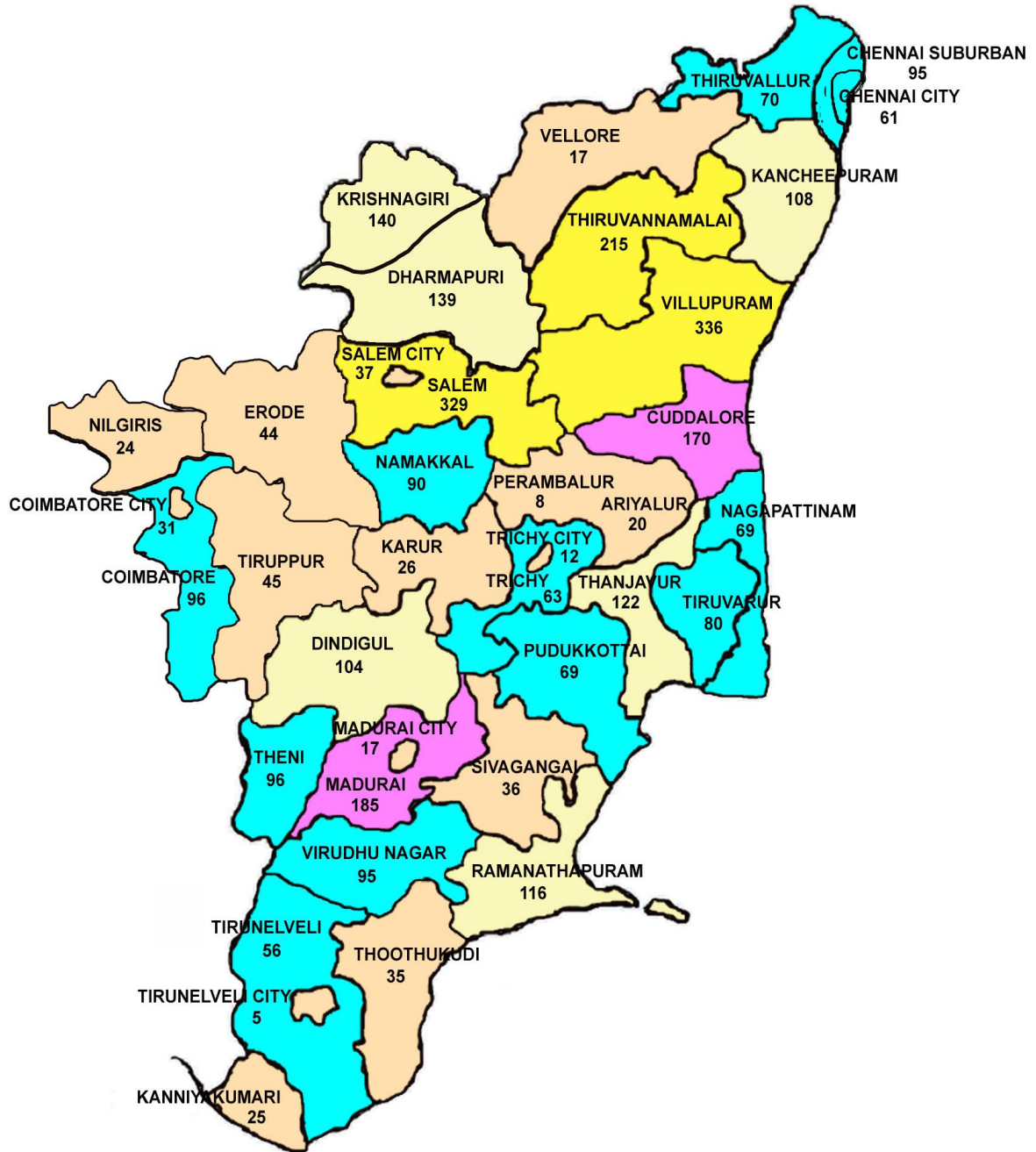
Rate of Crime



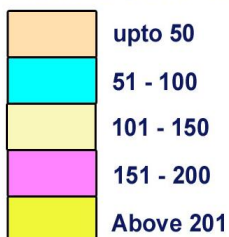
## MAP - 1.8

### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 3300)



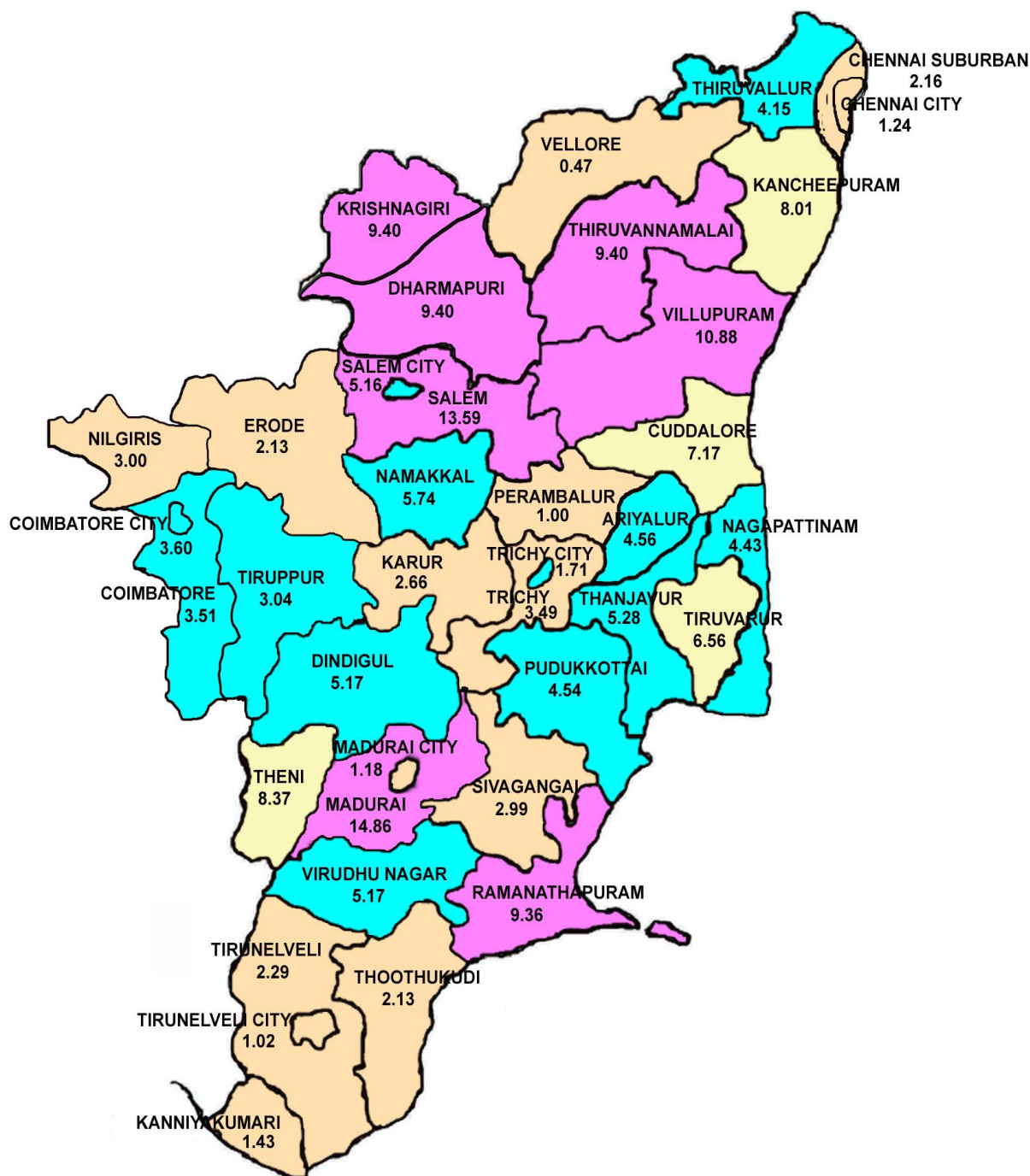
Incidence (No. of Cases)



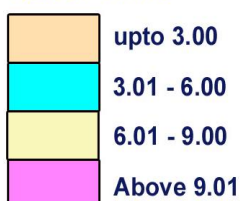
## MAP - 1.9

### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 4.92)



#### Rate of Crime

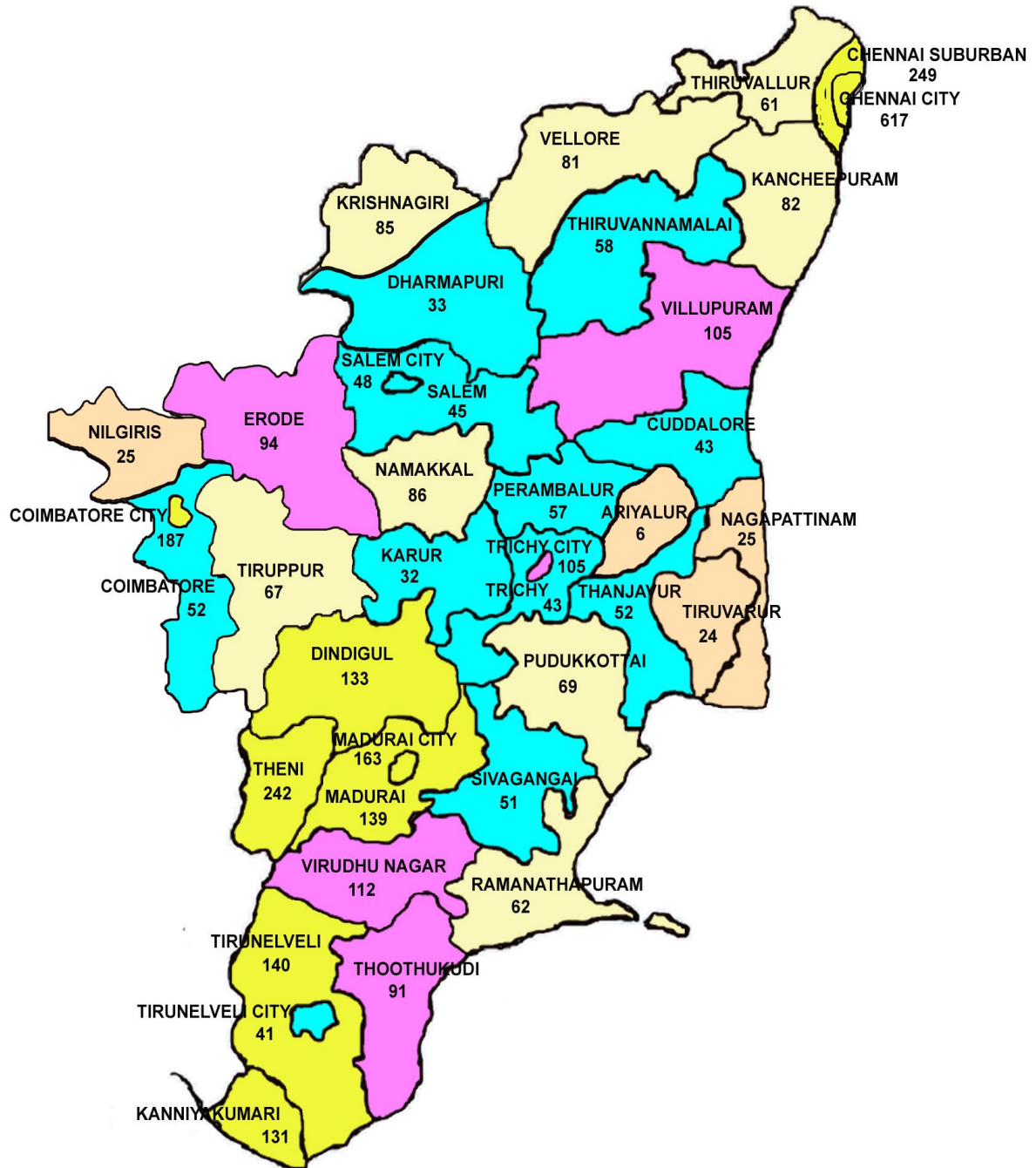




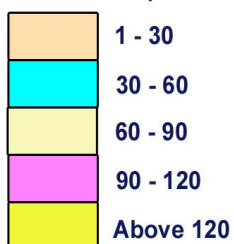
## MAP - 1.10

### INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIMES DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 3748)



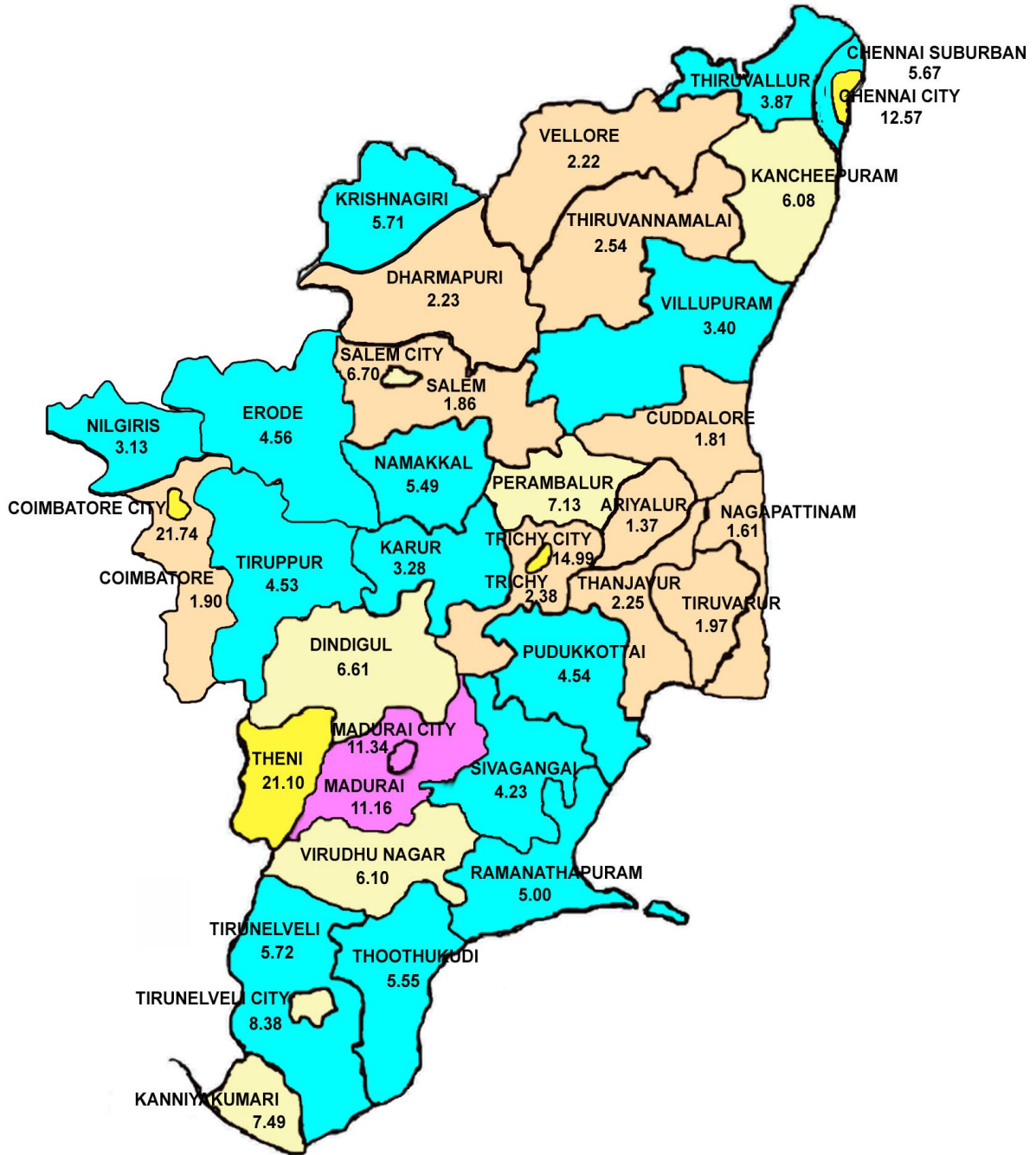
#### Incidence (No. of Cases)



## MAP - 1.11

### RATE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIMES DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 5.59)



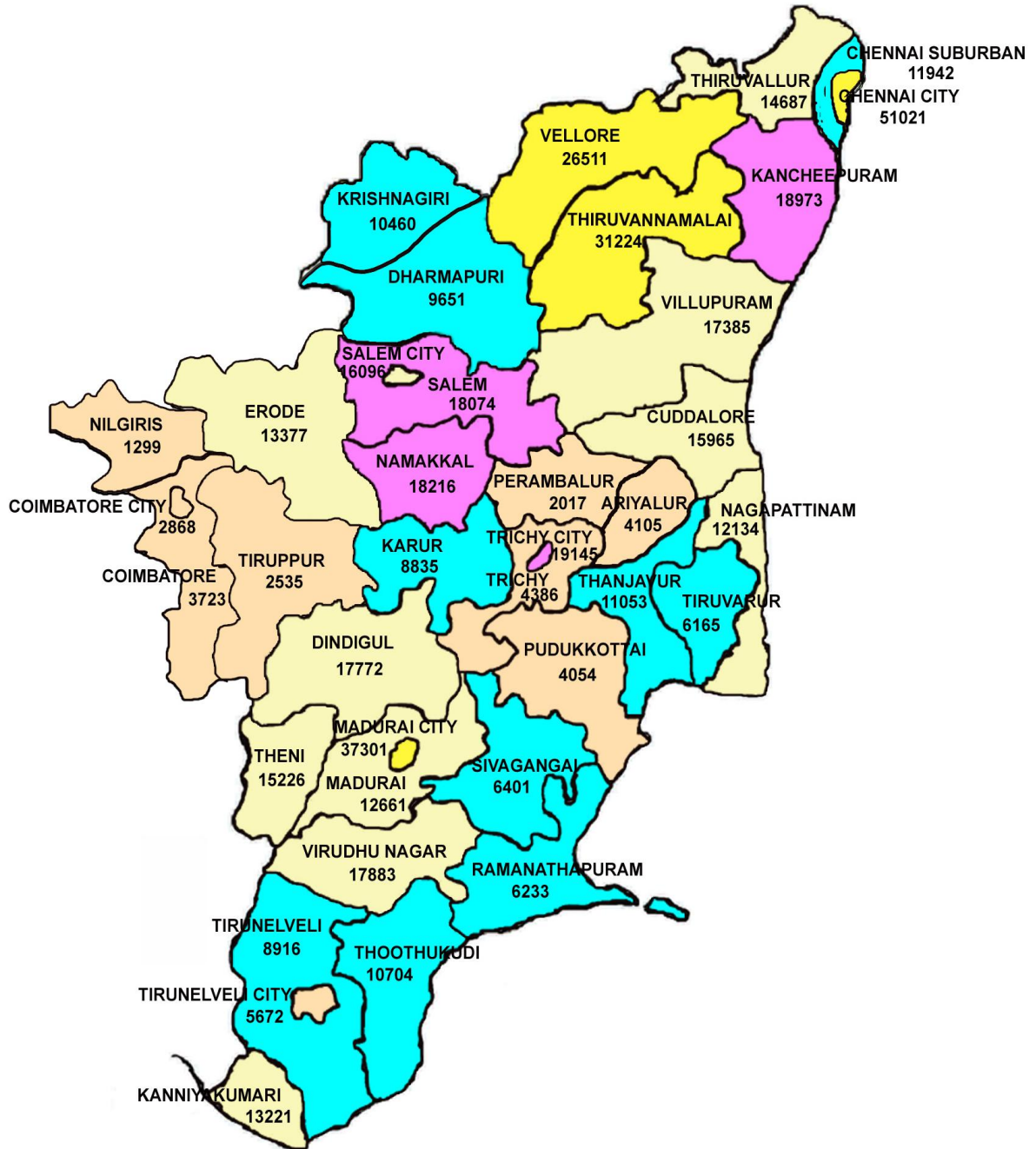
#### Rate of Crime



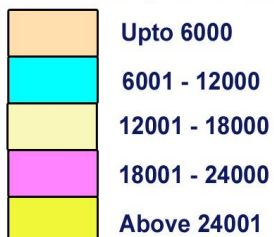
## MAP - 1.12

### INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (SLL) - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 515788)



#### Incidence (No. of Cases)



## CHAPTER 2

### CRIMES IN CITIES OF TAMIL NADU

#### INTRODUCTION:

1. Police Commissionerates system is in vogue in 7 cities of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, Chennai Suburban, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli. Each City is divided into Districts under the charge of Deputy Commissioners of Police. Policing in the cities is essentially urban in nature and involves a substantial number of crimes arising out of the problems of urban migration, slums and organized criminal activities.

#### Cognizable Crimes:

2. Of the 7,01,466 Cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) registered in the State, 1,79,025 (25.52%) were reported in the Cities (Commissionerates).

#### Crime Trends - Total Crimes (IPC + SLL):

3. Of the 1,79,025 cases reported in Cities (Commissionerates), (34,980) i.e. (19.54%) were IPC cases and remaining (1,44,045) i.e. (80.46%) cases were booked under SLL. IPC offences' share to total cognizable crimes has increased by about 5.97%.

#### Crime Under IPC:

4. 34,980 IPC cases were reported in the Cities, accounting for 18.84% of the State share. **Chart - 2.1** shows the share of Cities in total incidence of Cognizable IPC cases registered during 2010.

5. 34,980 cognizable IPC crimes were reported in 7 Cities during 2010 as against 33,008 in 2009, registering an increase of 5.97%. City-wise incidence of IPC crimes during 2010 is presented in **Table-2.1** and percentage variation in 2010 over 2009 is shown in **Table-2.4**.

#### Crime Pattern (IPC Crimes):

6. Distribution of IPC Crimes in 7 Cities is depicted in **Chart-2.1**. Percentage variation in incidence of IPC Crimes in Cities is depicted in **Chart -2.2**.

#### Incidence:

7. Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai City (10,869) followed by Chennai Suburban (8,670), Coimbatore City (4,180), Trichy City (3,741), Salem City (3,218), Madurai City (2,672) and Tirunelveli City (1,630). Incidence of IPC Crimes (Head wise) for 2010 and the share of Cities to the total IPC Crimes reported in the State is given in **Table-2.1**.

#### Crime Rate:

8. City-wise Crime Rate is presented in **Table-2.1**. Average IPC Crime Rate in the Commissionerates for 2010 was 259.04 compared to 246.09 during 2009. Crime Rate was the highest in Trichy City (534.11) followed by Coimbatore City (485.92), Salem City (448.86), Tirunelveli City (333.34), Chennai City (221.37), Chennai Suburban (197.53) and Madurai City (185.82).

#### HEAD-WISE ANALYSIS OF IPC OFFENCES

##### (i) MURDER:

**[Increase: 7.17%]**

Of 1,875 **Murder** cases reported in the State during 2010, 7 Commissionerates put together recorded 299 cases (15.95%) and has increased by 7.17% compared to 2009. Chennai City reported the highest 103 cases accounting for 34.45% share amongst the Cities, followed by Chennai Suburban (86), Madurai City (34), Salem City (27), Coimbatore City (22), Trichy City (15), and Tirunelveli City (12 cases).

##### (ii) ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER:

**[Increase: 5.05%]**

2,641 cases of **Attempt to Commit Murder** were registered for the entire State during 2010. 7 Commissionerates put together recorded 499 cases (18.89%) and has increased by 5.05% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest (158) accounting for 31.66% share amongst the Cities, followed by Chennai Suburban (137), Tirunelveli City (78),



Madurai City (50), Trichy City (31), Coimbatore City (27) and Salem City (18).

**(iii) CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER:**

**[Increase: 50.00%]**

32 cases were reported during 2010 in the State. 7 Commissionerates contributed Only 3 cases of **Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder** were reported during 2010. Of these, 3 cases contributing 9.38% of the State share were reported from the Cities, an increase of 50.00% compared to 2009.

**(iv) RAPE:**

**[Increase: 28.49%]**

686 cases were reported during 2010 in the State, 7 Commissionerates accounted for 135 of them, 19.68% of the State's share and an increased by 5.47% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest number of cases (37) followed by Chennai Suburban (29), Salem City [21], Tirunelveli City (16), Coimbatore City (15), Trichy City (6) and Madurai City (3 cases).

**(v) KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION:**

**[Decrease: 3.45%]**

7 Commissionerates reported 196 cases under this head, out of a total of 1,720 (11.40%) cases reported in the State in 2010 as against 203 cases in 2009, showing a decrease of 3.45%. Chennai City recorded the highest incidence of 47, followed by Salem City (44), Chennai Suburban (30), Trichy City (27), Coimbatore City (22), Madurai City (15), and Tirunelveli City (11 cases).

**(vi) DACOITY:**

**[Decrease: 72.73 %]**

85 cases were reported during 2010 in the State. 6 cases alone got reported from the Commissionerates and decreased by 72.73% compared to previous year. Chennai City and reported the highest number of cases (2) followed by, Chennai Suburban, Coimbatore City, Salem City Tirunelveli City (each 1 cases). No case was reported in Madurai City and Trichy City.

**(vii) PAREPARATION AND ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY:**

**[Increase: 25.00%]**

12 cases were reported during 2010 in the State, 7 Commissionerates accounted for 5 of them, 41.67% of the State's share and an increased by 25.00% compared to previous year. Chennai City and Trichy City reported the highest number of cases (each 2) followed by Chennai Suburban (1). No cases was reported in Coimbatore City Madurai City, Salem City and Tirunelveli City.

**(viii) ROBBERY:**

**[Increase: 45.66%]**

1,817 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 386 cases (21.24%) and an increased by 45.66% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence of (41 cases) followed by Salem City (18), Chennai Suburban (16), Tirunelveli City (15), Coimbatore City (11), Madurai City (8) and Trichy City (6 cases).

**(ix) BURGLARY:**

**[Decrease: 0.71%]**

4,715 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 1124 (23.84%) and has decreased by 0.71% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban (383) reported the highest incidence followed by Chennai Suburban (374), Coimbatore City (142), Tirunelveli City (69), Madurai City (65), Trichy City (56) and Salem City (35 cases).

**(x) THEFT:**

**[Decrease: 3.70%]**

14,583 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 4,897 (33.58%) and has decreased by 0.71% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (1,540) followed by Coimbatore City (1,084), Chennai Suburban (750), Madurai City (500), Trichy City (433), Salem City (321) and Tirunelveli City (269 Cases).

**(xi) RIOTS:****[Decrease: 8.40%]**

2,664 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 229 (8.60%) and has decreased by 8.40% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban reported the highest incidence (82 Cases) followed by Chennai City (60), Salem City (32), Coimbatore City (23), Madurai City (17), Trichy City (12) and No cases was reported in Tirunelveli City.

**(xii) CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST:****[Decrease: 39.29%]**

177 cases were registered in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 51 cases (28.81%) and has decreased by 39.29% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (21 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (9), Madurai City (8), Chennai Suburban (7), and Salem City (6). No case was reported in Tirunelveli City and Trichy City.

**(xiii) CHEATING:****[Increase: 26.09%]**

3,259 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 1,213 cases (37.22%) and an increased by 37.22% compared to previous year. Chennai City (524) reported the highest incidence, followed by Chennai Suburban (236), Coimbatore City (148), Madurai City (124), Trichy City (100), Salem City (41), and Tirunelveli City (40 cases)

**(iv) COUNTERFEITING:****[Increase: 6.57%]**

312 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 146 cases (46.79%) and has increased by 6.57% compared to previous year. Chennai City (72) registered the highest number of cases followed by Madurai City (31), Coimbatore City (30), Chennai Suburban (6), Trichy City (5) and Salem City and Tirunelveli City (each 1).

**(xv) ARSON:****[Decrease: 19.44%]**

636 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 29 cases (4.56%) and has decreased by 19.44% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban reported the highest number of cases (10) followed by Coimbatore City (8), Salem City & Tirunelveli City (each 5 cases) and Chennai City (1). No case was reported in Madurai City and Trichy City.

**(xvi) HURT/ GRIEVOUS HURT:****[Increase: 27.22%]**

21,309 cases were registered in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 2,949 cases (13.84%) and has increased by 27.22% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban reported the highest incidence (797) followed by Chennai City (773), Salem City (554), Coimbatore City (357), Tirunelveli City (194), Trichy City (144) and Madurai City (130 cases).

**(xvii) DOWRY DEATHS:****[Increase: 7.84%]**

165 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 55 cases (33.33%) and has increased by 7.84% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban reported the highest incidence (18) followed by Chennai City (16), Madurai City (11), Trichy City (6), Salem City (3) and Coimbatore City (1). No case was reported in Tirunelveli City.

**(xviii) MOLESTATION:****[Increase: 26.97%]**

1,405 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 193 cases (13.74%) and has increased by 26.97% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban reported the highest incidence (61), followed by Chennai City (45), Coimbatore City (35), Salem City (25), Madurai City (12), Trichy City (10) and Tirunelveli City (5 cases).

**(xix) SEXUAL HARASSMENT:**

**[Increase: 21.78%]**

638 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 246 cases (38.56%) and has increased by 21.78% compared to previous year. Trichy City reported the highest incidence (92 cases) followed by Chennai Suburban (87), Chennai City & Salem City (each 23), Madurai City (20) and Coimbatore City (1). No case was reported in Tirunelveli City.

**(xx) CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:**

**[Decrease: 4.77 %]**

1,570 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 379 cases (24.14%) and has decreased by 4.77% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (125) followed by Madurai City (69), Chennai Suburban (57), Salem City (46), Coimbatore City (45), Trichy City (33) and Tirunelveli City (4 Cases).

**(xx) Importation of Girls**

No Incidence of **Importation of Girls** case was reported this year also.

**(xxi) Causing Death by Negligence:**

**[Increase: 11.55%]**

14,644 cases were registered in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 2,250 cases (15.36%) and has increased by 11.55% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban reported the highest incidence (820) followed by Chennai City (602), Coimbatore City (324), Trichy City (157), Salem City (138), Madurai City (120), and Tirunelveli City (87 cases).

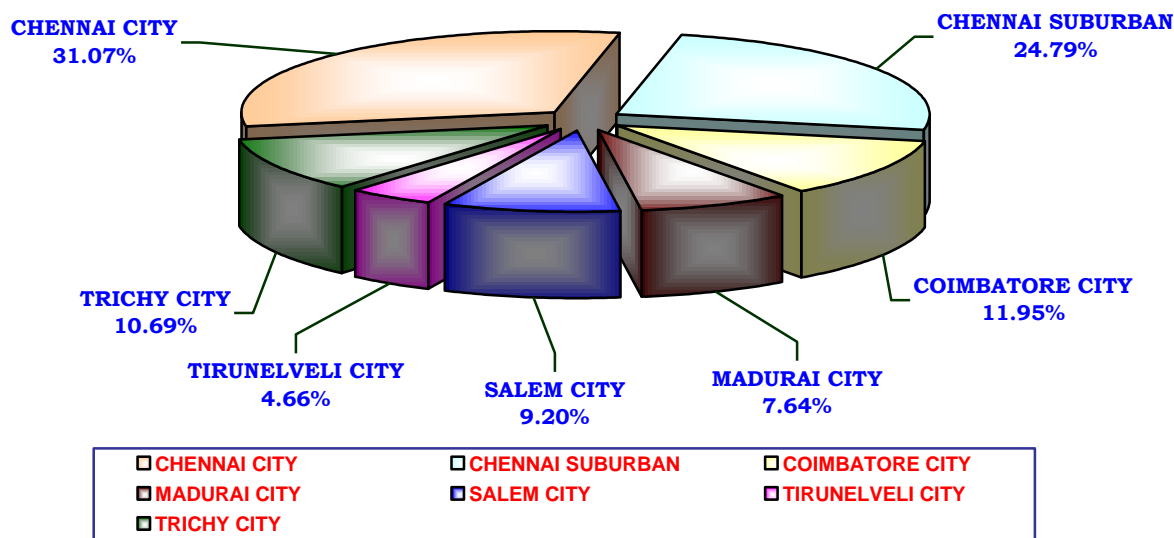
**(xxii) OTHER IPC OFFENCES:**

**[Increase: 4.70%]**

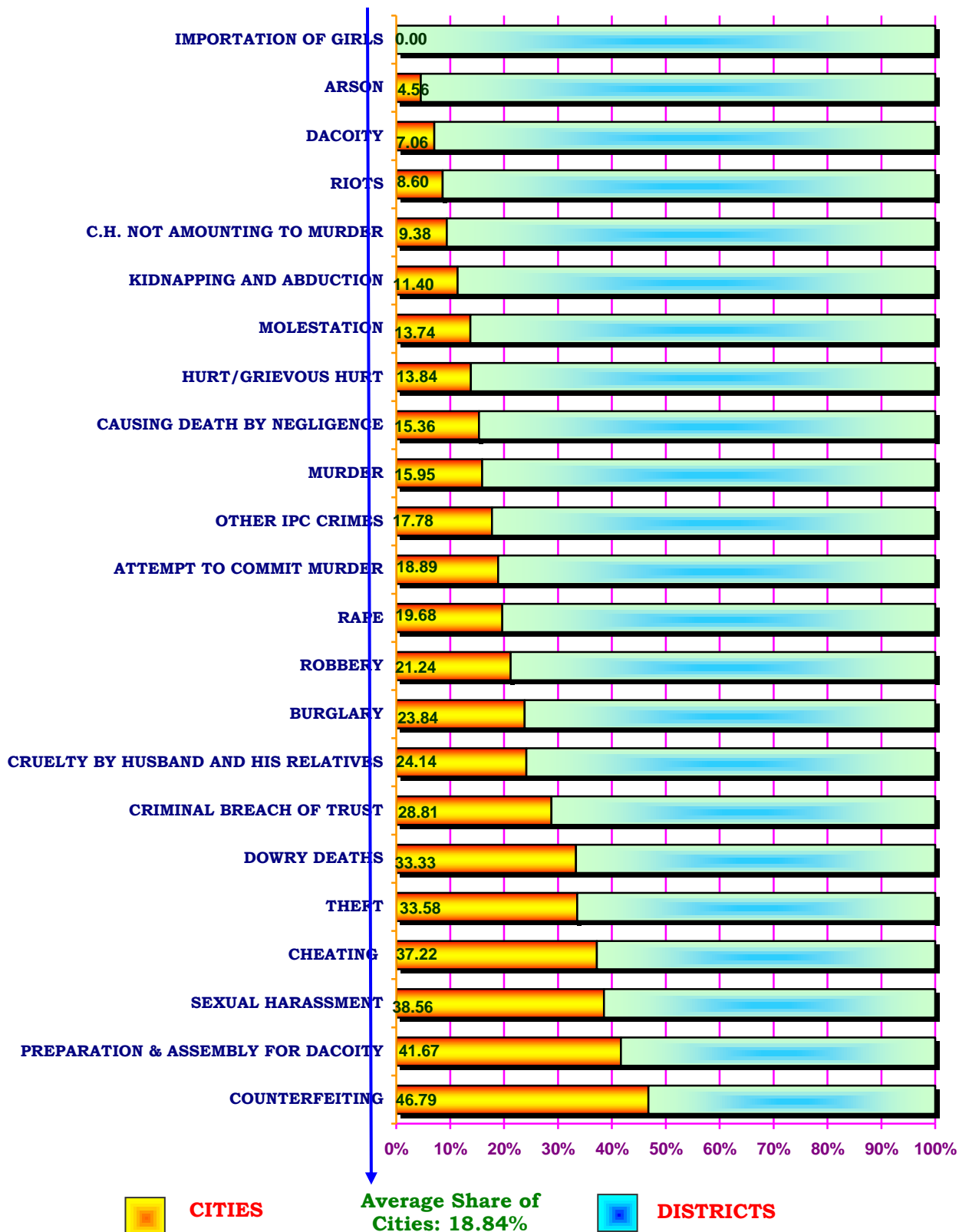
Under the head "Other IPC offences", 1,10,733 cases were reported in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 19,690 cases (17.78%) and has increased by 4.70% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (6,247) followed by Chennai Suburban (4,975), Trichy City (2,602), Coimbatore City (1,861), Salem City (1,807) Madurai City (1,386) and Tirunelveli City (812 cases).

**CHART - 2.1**

**DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES IN 7 CITIES DURING - 2010**

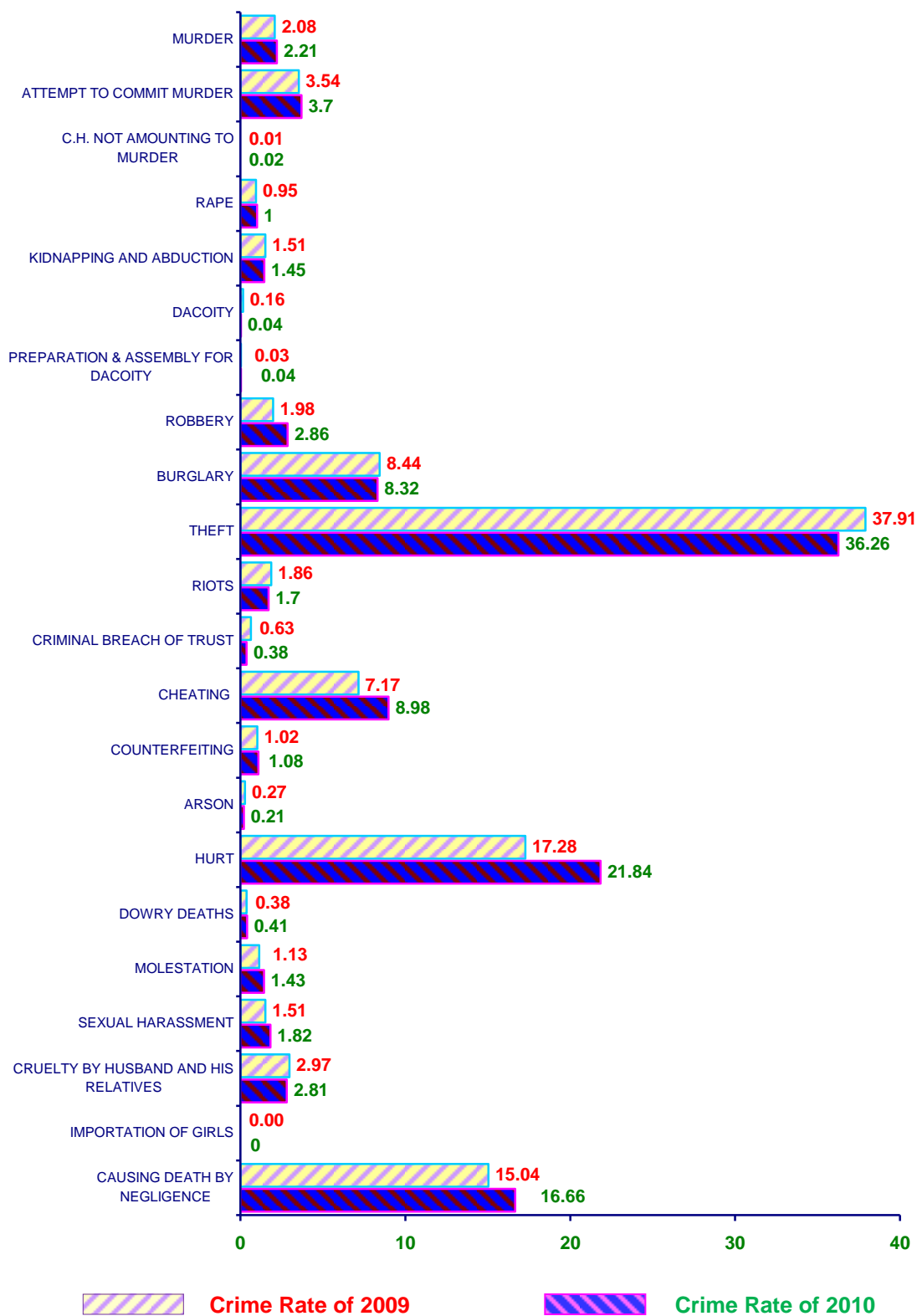


**CHART- 2.2**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF 7 CITIES TOWARDS**  
**VARIOUS OFFENCES DURING 2010**



**CHART- 2.3**

**RATE OF COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES IN CITIES**  
**UNDER DIFFERENT CRIME HEADS DURING 2009 AND 2010**



**5. SPECIAL & LOCAL LAWS (SLL)**

Enforcement of SLL resulted in registration of 5,15,788 cases in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 1,44,045 cases, accounting for 27.93 of the total, a increase of 4.01% over the previous year. Incidence of SLL Crimes is shown in Table-2.5. Percentage variation over the previous year is available in Table-2.6.

Head-wise incidence of crime under SLL and share of cities to overall figures for Tamil Nadu are presented in Table -2.7.

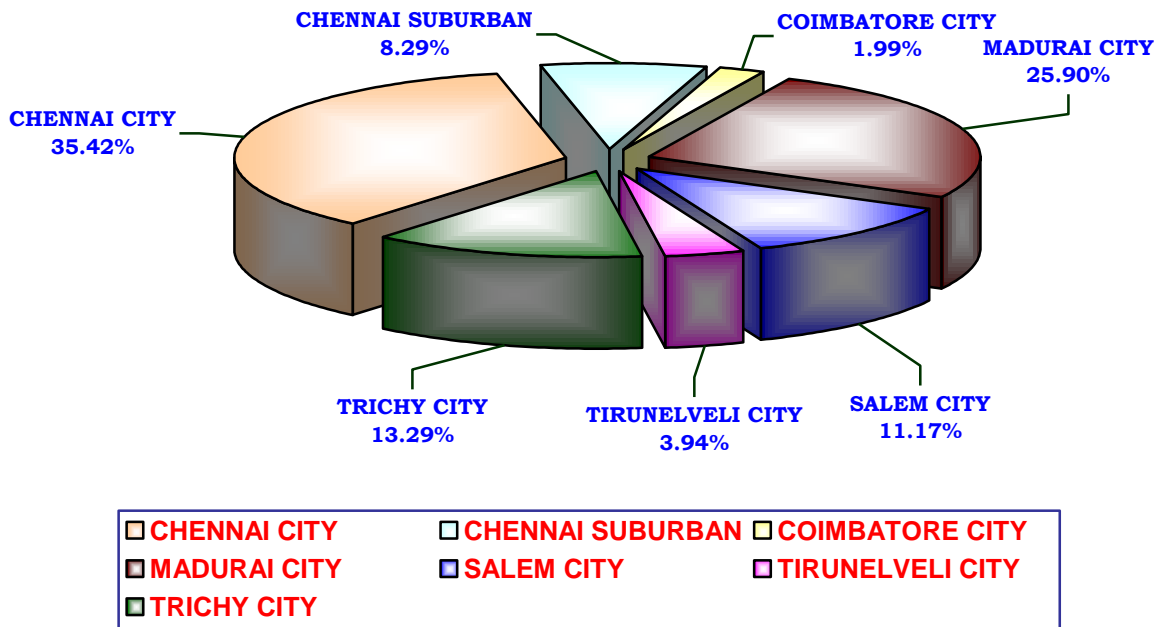
80.46% of all SLL cases registered in the Commissionerates belong to the category 'Other SLL Crimes'.

No cases were reported from the Commissionerates under Excise act, Indian Railways Act, PCR Act, Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act, Antiquity and art treasure act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Sati Prevention Act and Forest Act this year.

Distribution of SLL Crimes in the 7 Cities is depicted in Chart-2.4. Percentage variation in incidence of SLL Crimes in Cities is given in Chart-2.5.

**CHART - 2.4**

**DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE SLL CRIMES IN 7 CITIES DURING -2010**



**6. SLL CRIME PATTERN IN CITIES**

**(i) ARMS ACT:**

**[Increase: 90.00 %]**

167 cases were registered in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 19 cases (11.38%) and has

increased by 90.00% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Tirunelveli City (9) followed by Chennai Suburban (4), Chennai City and Madurai City (each 2), Coimbatore City and Trichy City (each 1 case). No cases was reported in Salem City.



**(ii) NDPS ACT:**  
**[Decrease: 4.93%]**

1,467 cases were registered under **Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act** during 2010 in the State. The Commissionerates contributed 270 cases (18.40%) and has decreased by 4.93% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Coimbatore City (77) followed by Chennai City (56), Chennai Suburban (49), Madurai City (33), Trichy City (26), Tirunelveli City (15) and Salem City (14 cases).

**(iii) GAMBLING ACT:**  
**[Decrease: 29.94%]**

9,445 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 1,128 cases (11.94%) of the total cases reported and has decreased by 29.94% compared to previous year. Chennai City (547) has reported the highest number of cases followed by Tirunelveli City (128), Coimbatore City (120), Trichy City (89), Madurai City (87), Salem City (79) and Chennai Suburban (78 cases).

**(iv) PROHIBITION ACT:**  
**[Increase: 46.23 %]**

93,868 cases were booked in the State in 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 8,195 cases (8.73%) of the total cases reported and has increased by 46.23% compared to previous year. Chennai City has reported the highest incidence (3,112) followed by Chennai Suburban (2611), Salem City (911), Madurai City (786), Trichy City (468), Tirunelveli City (174) and Coimbatore City (133 cases).

**(v) EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT:**  
**[Decrease : 92.31%]**

The State recorded 350 cases under this Act during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 3 cases

(0.86%) and has decreased by 92.31% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Coimbatore City (2 cases) followed by Chennai City (1). No case was reported in Chennai Suburban, Coimbatore City, Madurai City, Tirunelveli City and Trichy City.

**(vi) IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT:**  
**[Decrease: 1.85%]**

567 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 319 cases (56.26%) of the total cases reported and has decreased by 1.85% compared to previous year. Chennai City (134 cases) has reported the highest incidence followed by Trichy City (79), Madurai City (62), Coimbatore City (24), Chennai Suburban (15) and Chennai City (5). No cases was reported in Tirunelveli City (5 cases).

**(vii) REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT :**  
**[Increase: 22.22%]**

11 out of 26 cases registered in the State were contributed by the Commissionerates, accounting for 42.31% of the state share and has increased by 22.22% compared to previous year. Chennai City (6) followed by Trichy City (3) and Chennai Suburban (2). No cases was reported in remaining Cities.

**(viii) INDIAN PASSPORT ACT:**  
**[Decrease: 23.77%]**

268 cases were registered under the Indian Passport Act in the State during 2010. 247 cases (92.16%) were reported in the Commissionerates and has decreased by 23.77% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban (140 cases) has reported the highest incidence followed by Trichy City (66), Coimbatore City (29) Chennai City (9) Madurai City (2) and Tirunelveli City (1). No case was reported in Salem City.

**(ix) ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT:**

**[Decrease : 40.00%]**

427 cases were registered under **Essential Commodities Act** during 2010 in the State. 12 cases alone were registered in the Commissionerates contributing thereby 2.81% to the state share and a decreased by 40.00% compared to previous year. Coimbatore City registered (3 cases) followed by Chennai Suburban, Madurai City, Trichy City and Tirunelveli City (each 2) and Chennai City (1). No case was registered in Salem City under this head.

**(x) DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:**

**[Decrease : 53.13%]**

199 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates registered 15 cases contributing 75.54% to the state share and has decreased by 53.13% compared to previous year. Chennai Suburban and Salem City (each 6 cases) registered highest number of cases followed by Tirunelveli City (3). No case was registered in other Commissionerates under this head.

**(xi) INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT:**

**[Increase: 100.00 %]**

Only 14 cases were registered in the state during 2010. The Tirunelveli City recorded (1 case), constituting thereby 7.14% of the State share and has increased by 100% compared to previous year (No cases in 2009). No cases was reported in other Cities.

**(xii) COPYRIGHTS ACT:**

**[Increase: 30.82%]**

2,511 cases were registered in the State during this year. The Commissionerates registered 921 cases contributing 36.68% of the total offences and has increased by 30.82% compared to previous year. High incidence of violation of this Act was reported in Chennai City (423) followed by Salem City (165), Chennai Suburban (127), Coimbatore City (105), Madurai City and Trichy City (each 44) and Tirunelveli City (13 cases).

**(xiii) SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT:**

**[Increase: 4.26%]**

1,280 cases were reported under SC/ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act in the State during 2010. 49 cases were registered in the Commissionerates, amounting to 3.83% of the total and an increased by 4.26% compared to previous year. Highest incidence was reported in Coimbatore City (14), Tirunelveli City (10), Chennai City (8), Salem City (6), Chennai Suburban & Madurai City (each 4) and Trichy City (3 cases).

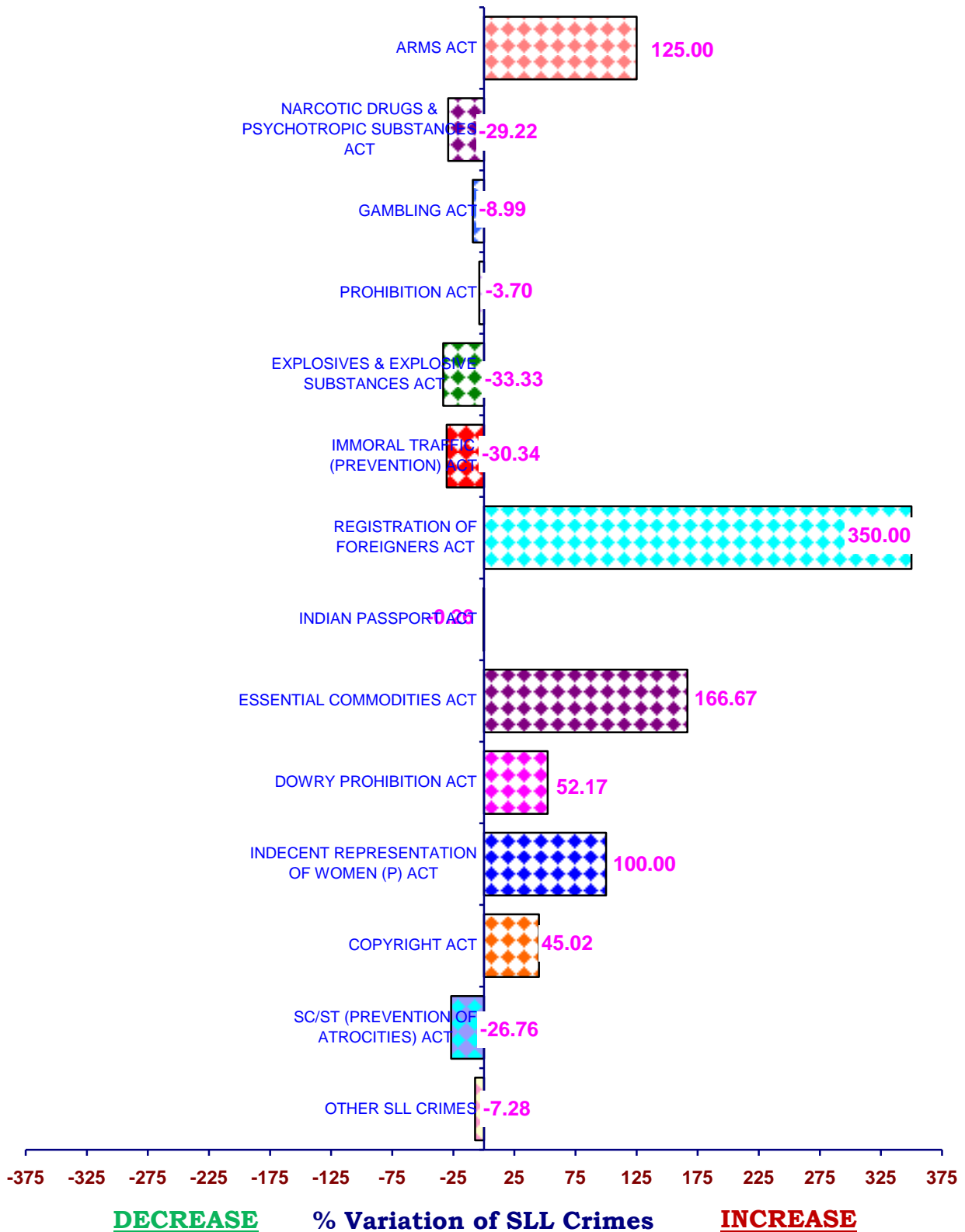
**(xiv) OTHER SLL :**

**[Increase: 2.60%]**

4,05,165 cases were registered in the State during 2010. The Commissionerates contributed 1,32,855 cases were registered in the Commissionerates amounting to 32.79% of the total and has increased by 2.60% compared to previous year. Chennai City registered highest number (46,722) followed by Madurai City (36,279), Trichy City (18,364), Salem City (14,910), Chennai Suburban (8,904), Tirunelveli City (5,316) and Coimbatore City (2,360).



**CHART - 2.5**  
**PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF SLL CRIMES IN CITIES**  
**IN 2009 OVER 2010**



## CHAPTER 3 VIOLENT CRIMES

### Introduction: -

1. Control of violent crimes is key to maintaining public peace and instilling a sense of security in the community.

2. The following IPC crimes have been grouped as “Violent Crimes” for the purpose of analysis in this chapter :-

#### i. Violent crimes affecting life

- ❖ Murder (including Murder for Gain),
- ❖ Attempt to commit Murder,
- ❖ Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder,
- ❖ Dowry Death; and
- ❖ Kidnapping & Abduction.

#### ii. Violent crimes for gain

- ❖ Dacoity,
- ❖ Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity; and
- ❖ Robbery

#### iii. Violent crimes affecting public safety.

- ❖ Riots and Arson

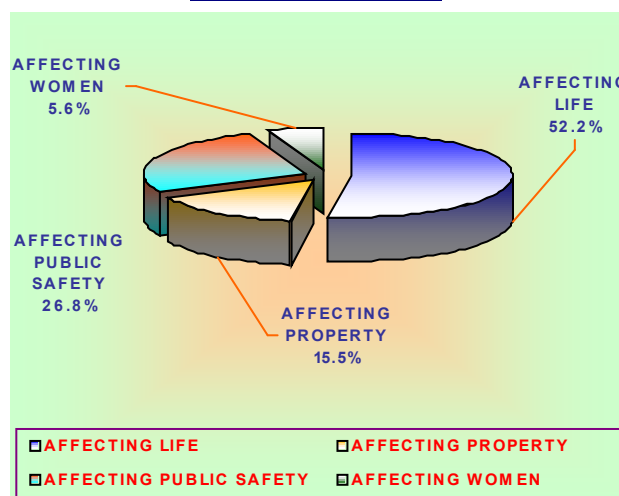
#### iv. Violent crimes affecting Women

- ❖ Rape

### Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted 7.1% of the total IPC crimes (1,85,678) in 2010. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 52.2% of the total violent crimes. 26.8% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 15.5%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for 5.6% of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

**CHART- 3.1**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF**  
**VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES**  
**DURING - 2010**



### Incidence of Violent crimes: [Increase 17%]

4. Violent crimes increased by 17% compared to 2009. 12,333 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2010 as against 10,541 cases reported during 2009. The incidence and rate of violent crimes during 2010 district/city wise are presented in Table-3.1. Dist/City-wise Incidence of Violent Crimes is shown in Map-3.1.

### Violent crimes Affecting Life: [Increase: 13.00%]

5. Incidence of Violent Crimes affecting life between 2006 to 2010 is given below. These cases have increased by 13% compared to 2009. All heads under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this increase.

**(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE****(2006– 2010)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER (including Murder for Gain and Infanticide)	1363	1633	1759	1776	1875
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1599	2078	2327	2325	2641
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	20	28	28	26	32
4	DOWRY DEATH	187	208	207	194	165
5	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	906	1270	1375	1372	1720
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4075</b>	<b>5217</b>	<b>5696</b>	<b>5693</b>	<b>6433</b>

**Violent Crimes for Gain:****[Increase: 50.12%]**

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2006 to 2010 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has increased by 50.12% compared to 2009. All heads under violent crimes for gain namely Dacoity and Robbery have contributed to this increase.

**(II). INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES FOR GAIN****(2006 – 2010)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	95	88	100	97	85
2	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	33	66	34	12
3	ROBBERY	450	495	662	1144	1817
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>549</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>1914</b>

**Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:****[Increase: 10.85%]**

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety between 2006 to 2010 are given below. There is a fluctuating trend in the incidence of Violent crimes affecting Public Safety since 2008, registering an increase of 10.85%. Cases of Riots have increased in 2010 compared to 2009. However, a decline of 3.54% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2010 (3300) as compared to 2008 (3421).

**(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES****AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2006– 2010)**

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	1838	2375	2811	2397	2664
2	ARSON	460	653	610	580	636
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2298</b>	<b>3028</b>	<b>3421</b>	<b>2977</b>	<b>3300</b>

**Violent crimes Affecting Women: (Rape)****[Increase: 15.10%]**

8. Cases of Rape between 2006 to 2010 are given below. Incidence of Rape has increased by 15.10% compared to 2009.

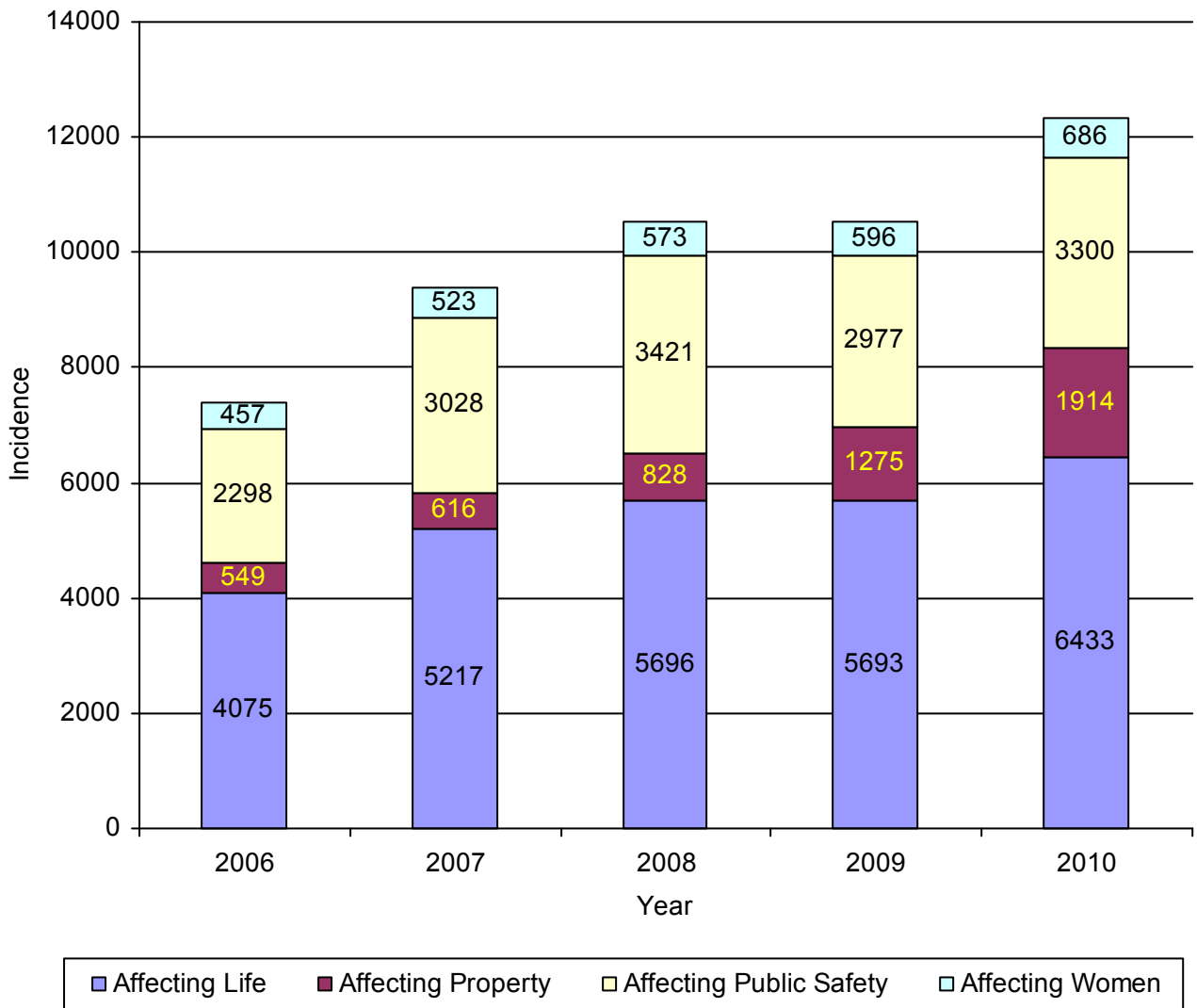
**(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING****WOMEN (2006 – 2010)**

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	457	523	573	596	686

Category wise violent crimes during 2006 - 2010 is depicted in Chart – 3.2

**CHART - 3.2**

**Category - Wise violent crimes during 2006 - 2010**



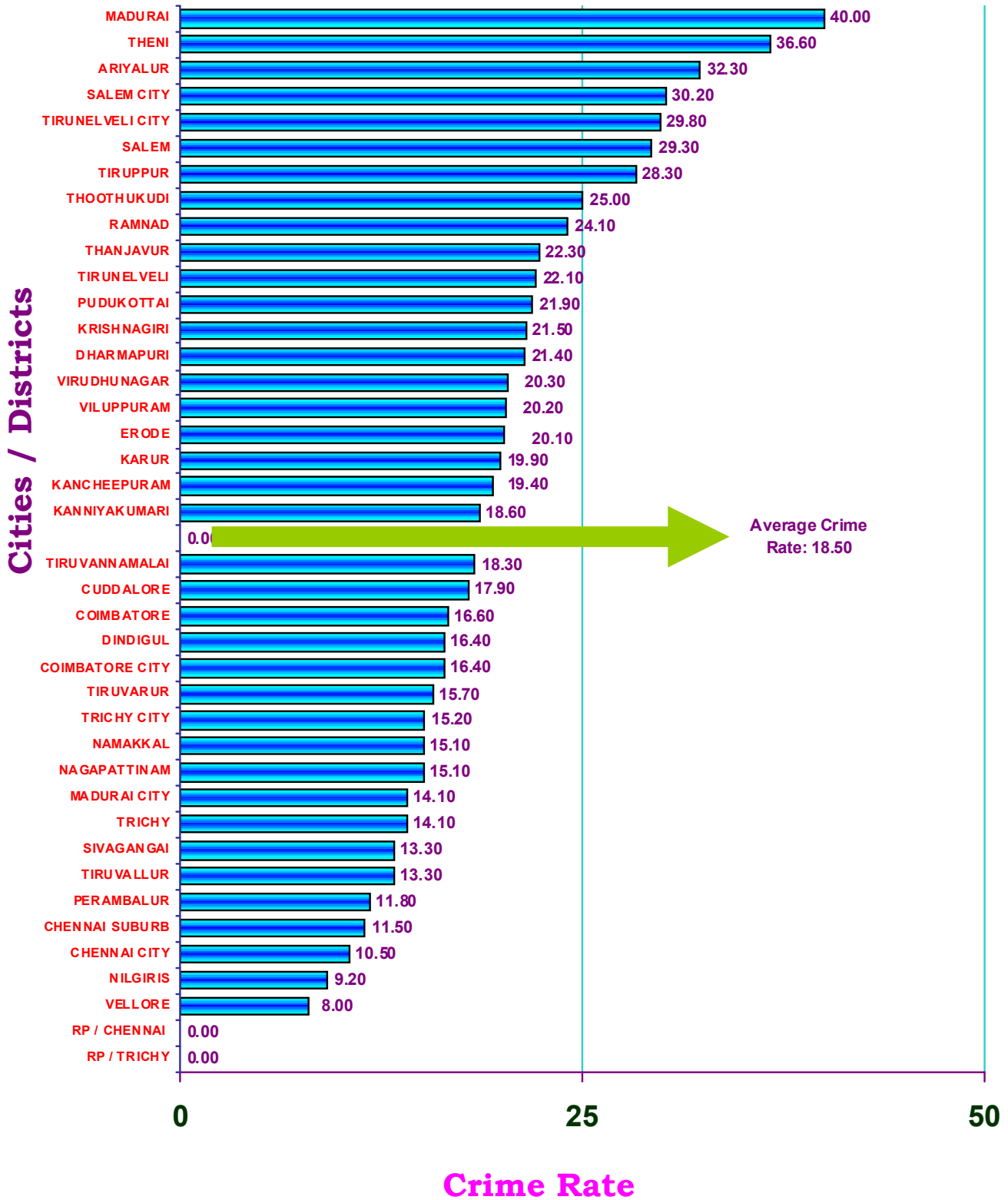
**Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:**

9. Incidence, percentage-share and crime rates of violent crimes are presented Districts/City-wise in [Table-3.1](#). The State average of violent crime rate is 18.5.

[Chart-3.3](#) gives ranking of the district/city on the basis of violent crime rates. Dist/City-wise Rate of Violent Crimes is shown in [Map-3.2](#).

**CHART-3.3**

**CRIME RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING- 2010  
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



## Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2010 is given in Table-3.1. Salem reported the highest incidence of 726 cases accounting for 5.9% of the total violent crimes reported in 2010 in the State. The other districts/cities contributing significantly to the total violent crimes of 2010 were Villupuram (638; 5.2%), Tirunelveli (552; 4.5%), Thanjavur (528; 4.3%), Chennai City (512; 4.2%), Madurai (509; 4.1%) and Chennai Suburban (500; 4.1%). The remaining districts/cities reported below 500 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE RANGE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES NAME
1	500 – 1000	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salem</li> <li>• Villupuram,</li> <li>• Tirunelveli,</li> <li>• Thanjavur,</li> <li>• Chennai City,</li> <li>• Madurai,</li> <li>• Chennai Suburban</li> </ul>
2	300 – 500	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cuddalore,</li> <li>• Theni,</li> <li>• Tiruvannamalai,</li> <li>• Thoothukudi,</li> <li>• Virudhunagar,</li> <li>• Coimbatore,</li> <li>• Tiruppur,</li> <li>• Pudukottai,</li> <li>• Dindigul,</li> <li>• Kanniyakumari,</li> <li>• Krishnagiri,</li> <li>• Dharmapuri,</li> <li>• Ramnad</li> </ul>
3	Less than 300	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vellore,</li> <li>• Erode,</li> <li>• Kancheepuram,</li> <li>• Trichy,</li> <li>• Namakkal,</li> <li>• Nagapattinam,</li> <li>• Salem City,</li> <li>• Tiruvallur,</li> <li>• Madurai City,</li> <li>• Karur,</li> <li>• Tiruvarur,</li> <li>• Sivagangai,</li> <li>• Tirunelveli City,</li> <li>• Coimbatore City,</li> <li>• Ariyalur,</li> <li>• Trichy City,</li> <li>• Perambalur,</li> <li>• RP Chennai,</li> <li>• Niligiris &amp;</li> <li>• RP Trichy</li> </ul>

## 11. MOTIVES for commission of MURDERS

Personal Vendetta or Enmity accounted for 316 cases of 1,875 cases reported (16.9%), making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Love Affairs / Sexual Causes 237 cases (12.6%), Property Dispute 164 (8.7%) and For Gain 153 (8.2%). Murder due to Dowry Demand accounted for 6 cases (0.3%) cases. Murder for Political reasons contributed 5 cases (0.3%). Casteism accounted for 1 case (0.1%). Remaining 993 (53.0%) are due to other motives. No Murder has been reported due to Lunacy, Witchcraft, Terrorism/Extremism, Communalism and Class Conflict.

### Attempt to Commit Murder

**(Incidence... 2,641 : Cr.Rate... 3.9)**

Incidence of Attempt to commit Murder (2,641) during 2010 has increased by 13.6% over the previous year (2,325). Tirunelveli has registered the highest (215) incidence of Attempt to commit murder followed by Thoothukudi with (168) cases. The crime rate is the highest in Tirunelveli City (15.95) against the State average of 3.9

## 12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

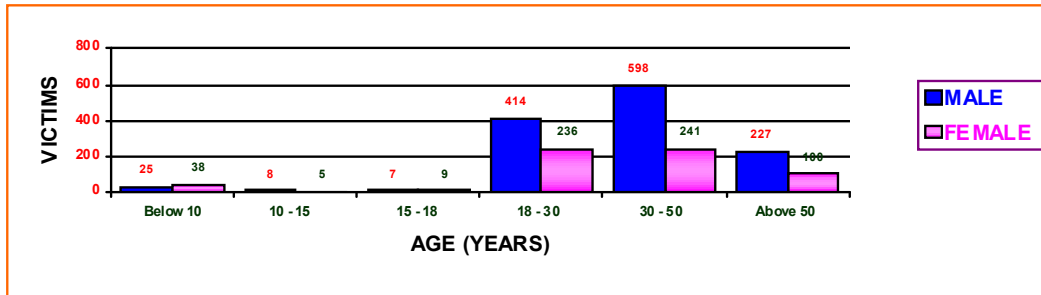
### (i) Victims of Rape: -

Details of victims of rape are given in Table-7.3. An analysis of the victims of Rape is available in Chapter-7: "Crime against Women"

### (ii) Victims of Murder: -

Almost one-third of Murder victims were women. Of the total victims (1908) during this year, the share of female victims (629) was 33%. Approximately (241) 38.3% of them were Adult women aged 31 to 50, (236) 37.5% in the age group of 19 to 30 years. More than (598) 46.8% of the Male victims of Murder were in the age group of 31 to 50.

**CHART - 3.4**  
**VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2010**



The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 19-30 years accounted for 32.4% (414 of 1279). Of the total victims, 63 were below 10 years of age and 13 victims were between 11 – 15 years, thus accounting for 3.3% and 0.7% share of total victims respectively. Profile of the victims of murder for the year 2010 as per Age & gender from the districts is available in [Table-3.3](#) and [Chart 3.4](#)

Of the total 1,908 Victims, Chennai City (103) followed by Tirunelveli (89), Chennai Suburban (85), Thoothukudi and Vellore (84 each), Thanjavur (82), Salem (81), Viluppuram (66), Dharmapuri (61), Madurai and Tiruppur (60 each) account for larger number of victims (44.8%). Kanchipuram (36), Vellore (35), Tirunelveli (32), Cuddalore and Thoothukudi (29 each), Nagapattinam (25) and Dharmapuri (24) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. The above 7 districts accounted for 33.4% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest number of female victims in murder cases are Virudhunagar, Trichy city, Perambalur (4 each), Coimbatore City (5), Tiruppur and Tirunelveli City (each 6).

Chennai City (81 victims) followed by Salem (66), Thanjavur (66), Chennai Suburban (64), Tirunelveli (57), Thoothukudi (55), Tiruppur (54), Madurai (53), Vellore (49), and Virudhunagar (48) reported the highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above ten districts accounted for 46.4% of the total male victims. The lowest number of male victims were reported in The Nilgiris and Karur (5 each) followed by

Tirunelveli City (6), Perambalur (9), Trichy City (11) and Salem City (16).

### Rape

**(Incidence... 686 : Cr.Rate... 1.02)**

The number of **Rape** cases showed significant increase of 15.10% over 2009 (596). Salem has recorded the highest number (53) of incidents accounting for 7.7% of all the rape cases reported in the state. No case of **rape** reported in RP Chennai and RP Trichy. The crime rate in Salem (2.19) is the highest against the State average of 1.02.

### Kidnapping & Abduction

**(Incidence... 1,720 : Cr.Rate... 2.56)**

1,720 cases of **“Kidnapping & Abduction”** were reported during the year, showing an increase of 25.4% over 2009 (1,372). Salem has recorded the highest number (140) of incidents accounting for 8.1% of all the **‘Kidnapping & Abduction’** cases reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Salem (5.78) against the State average of 2.56.

### Dacoity

**(Incidence... 85 : Cr.Rate... 0.12)**

The incidence of **Dacoity** showed a decline of 12.4% over 2009 (97). Coimbatore district has reported the highest number of such incidents (11) accounting for 12.9% of the total cases reported in the State. Salem with 9 cases was the next in order accounting for 10.6% of the total cases in the State. Crime rate



was highest in Coimbatore (0.40) against the state average of 0.12.

### **Robbery**

**(Incidence... 1,817 : Cr.Rate... 2.71)**

The incidence of **Robbery** (1,817) showed an increase of 58.8% over 2009 (1,144). Thanjavur has the highest number of incidents (141) accounting for 7.8% of the total cases reported in the State. The highest crime rate (6.10) was also reported from Thanjavur as against the State average of 2.71.

### **Riots**

**(Incidence...2,664 : Cr.Rate... 3.97)**

Incidence of **riots** (2,664) registered during the year has declined by 11.1% over 2009 (2,397). Villupuram has the highest number of incidents (302) reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Villupuram (9.78) against the State average of 3.97.

### **Arson**

**(Incidence... 636 : Cr.Rate... 0.94)**

The incidence of **arson** (636) during the year has increased by 9.3% over the 2009 level (582). Tirunelveli has reported the highest number of incidents (52) in the State. The crime rate was the highest in Tirunelveli (2.13) against the State average of 0.94.

### **Dowry Death**

**(Incidence... 165 : Cr.Rate... 0.24)**

Incidence of **dowry deaths** during the year (165) has decreased by 14.9% over 2009 level (194). Chennai Suburban has reported the highest number of such incidents (18). The crime rate for Dowry Deaths was highest in Chennai Suburban (0.41) against the state rate of 0.24.

### **Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity**

**(Incidence... 12 : Cr.Rate... 0.02)**

The incidence (12) of **preparation & assembly for Dacoity** during 2010 registered a decrease of 64.7% over 2009 (34). Chennai City, Karur, Sivagangai and Trichy City have reported (16.7%) 2 cases each of

such cases. The crime rate of 0.14 was the highest in Tiruppur against the State average of 0.02.

### **(iii) Victims of Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder:-**

14 males in the age group of 30 to 50 years, 9 male in the 18 to 30 years group, 3 male above 50 years of age, 2 male in the age group of 15 to 18 and one male in below 10 years were the victims in 29 deaths under this category. 2 female in the age group of 30 to 50, one female each in the age group of 18 to 30 and below the age group of 10 constituted the profile for female victims. **(Table 3.4)**.

### **(iv) Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction:-**

**Table-3.5** gives the age groups break-up of victims, district-wise. 1,720 cases were reported during this year involving 1,726 victims. Victims in the age group 19 – 30 years (963) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 85.0% of these were women. Highest number of victims were from Salem (140). The lowest number of victims were from The Nilgiris (8 victims).

### **(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-**

**Table-3.6** gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 1,124 of the 1,726 victims kidnapped/ abducted during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 65.12% of the total victims. This was followed by Illicit Intercourse 70 (4.05%).

### **(vi) Murders by use of Fire Arms:-**

Details of **murder of victims by use of firearms** (1908) during 2010 are available in **Table-3.7**. Only 13 incidents were reported in the entire state where firearms had been used to commit murder, viz Salem, Tiruvarur, Vellore, Villupuram and Dharmapuri (2 cases each), Erode, Krishnagiri and Thanjavur (1 case each)

**(Table-3(A))** and **Chart-3.5** depict the Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2006 – 2010 is given below.

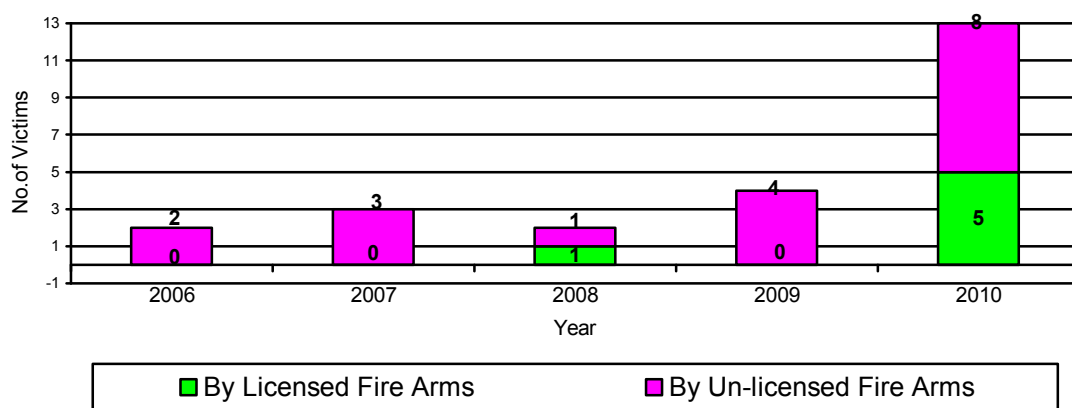


**Table-3 (A)**  
**Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2006 to 2010**

Year	Number of Victims Murdered			Total Fire Arms victims	Proportion of victims by fire-arms
	Total Victims	By Licensed Fire Arms	By un-Licensed Fire Arms		
2006	1418	0	2	3	0.21
2007	1711	0	3	3	0.18
2008	1824	1	1	2	0.11
2009	1857	0	4	4	0.22
2010	1908	5	8	13	0.68

**CHART - 3.5**

**Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2006 - 2010**



**(vii) Un-Identified Dead Bodies:-**

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in identification of **un-identified dead bodies** for which inquest and detailed enquiries are made for solving such cases. Such cases are subsequently registered on detection under other crime heads such as murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder as per the evidence collected by the police.

Number of unidentified dead bodies recovered and for which inquests had been conducted during the last five years showed a mixed trend during 2006 – 2010.

A total of 2,739 **unidentified dead bodies** were found, during 2010. 667 dead bodies were found in Railway Police Chennai

Range followed by Chennai City (592). The district/City wise details are presented in **Table-3.8**

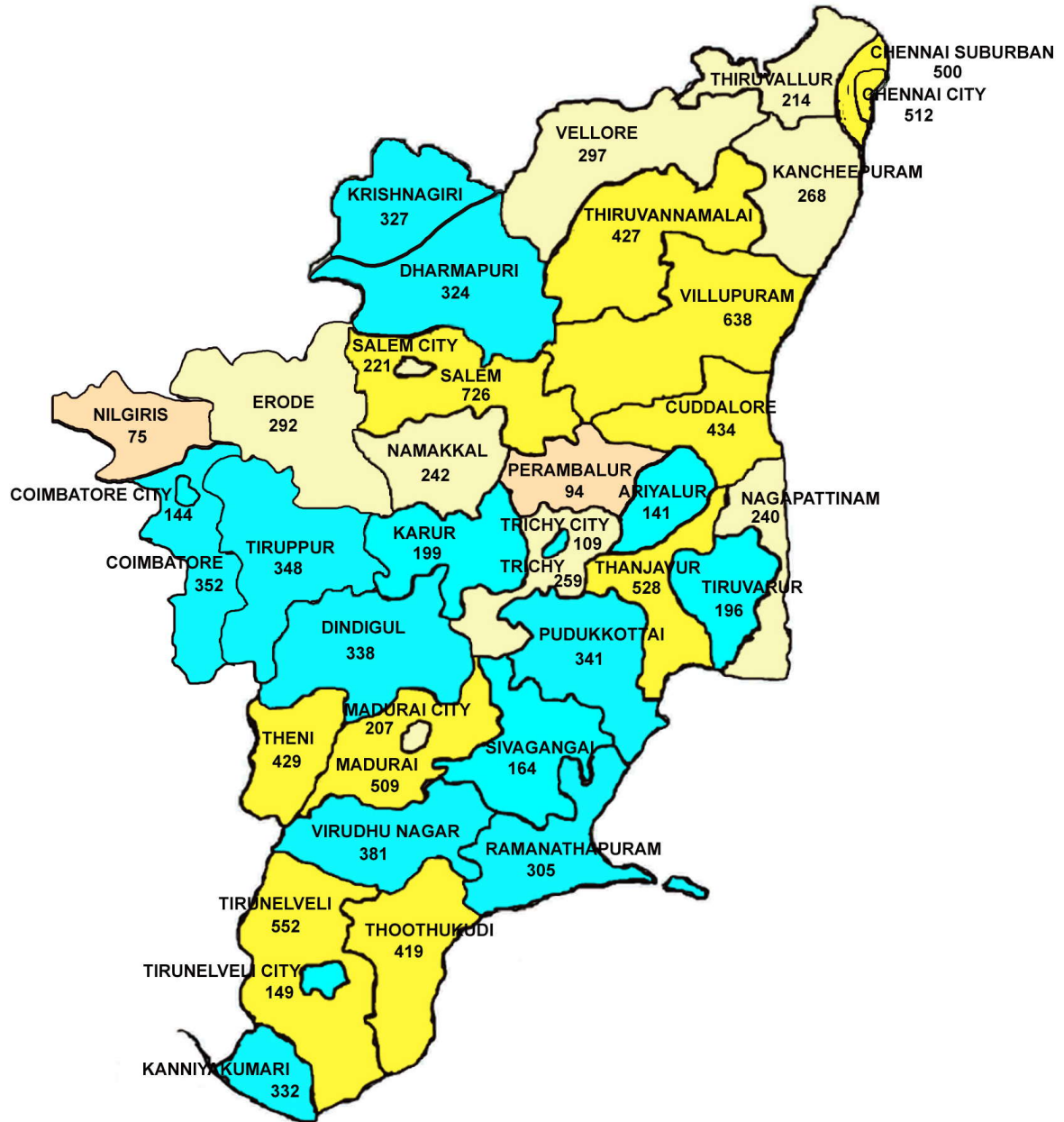
**Un-identified Dead Bodies  
Recovered and Inquest conducted  
during 2006 - 2010**

Sl. No	Year	No. of Un-Identified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1	2006	2045
2	2007	2237
3	2008	2694
4	2009	2491
5	2010	2739

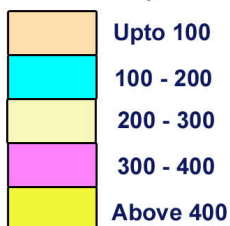
## MAP - 3.1

### INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 12333)



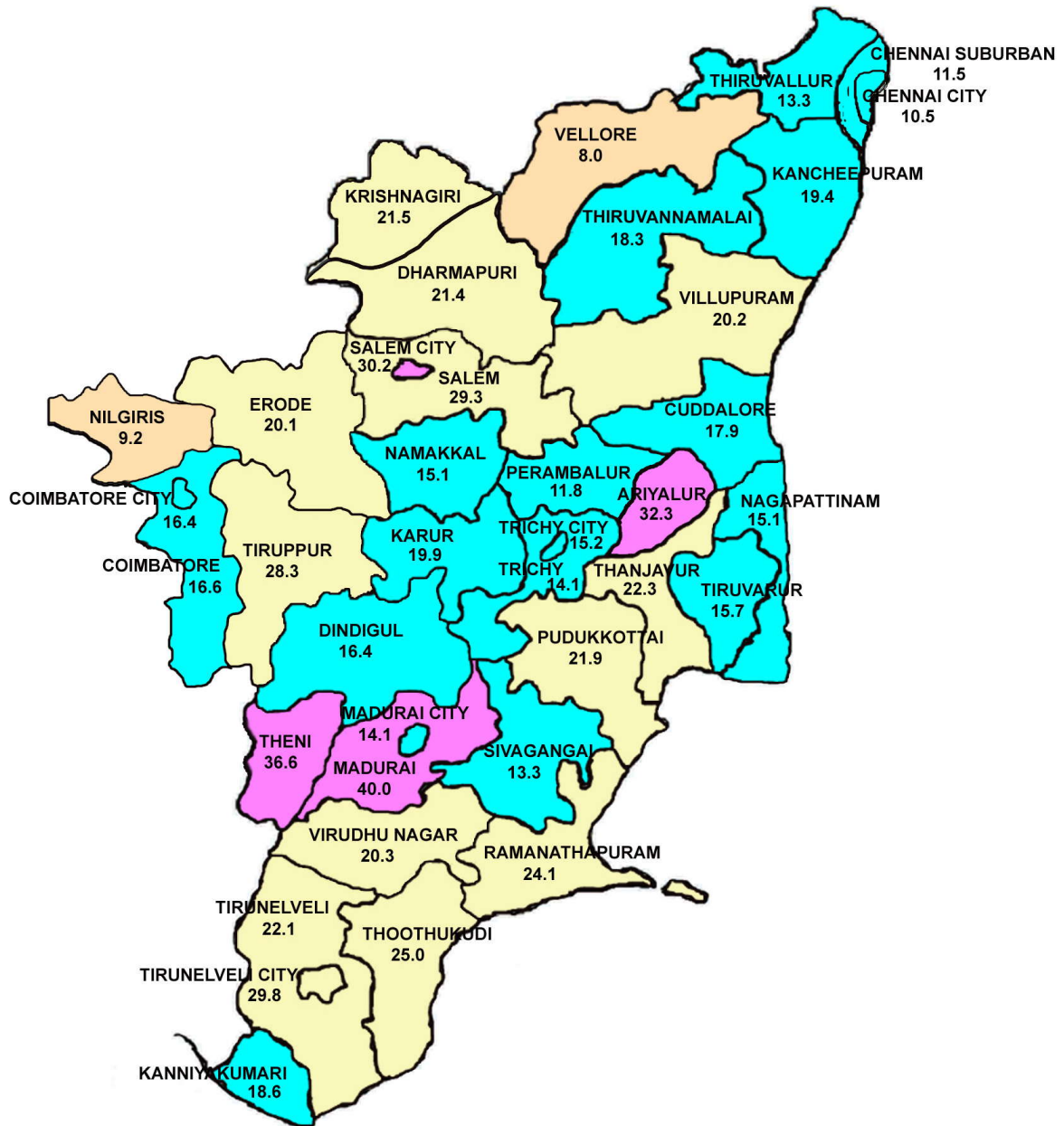
Incidence (No. of Cases)



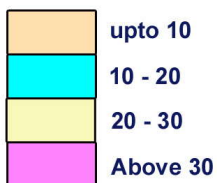
## MAP - 3.2

### RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 18.5)



#### Rate of Crime



## CHAPTER 4

### PROPERTY CRIMES

#### INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES

1. Prevention and detection of property crimes have remained the major priority area for the Police. These crimes have a high rate of recidivism and often involve professional criminals and gangs, thereby requiring special analysis and attention.

2. Property Crimes are classified as follows: -

- ❖ Murder for gain
- ❖ Dacoity
- ❖ Robbery
- ❖ Burglary
- ❖ Theft

These offences constitute about 11.05 % of the total IPC offences.

#### Incidence of Property Crimes:

**[Increase: 0.3%]**

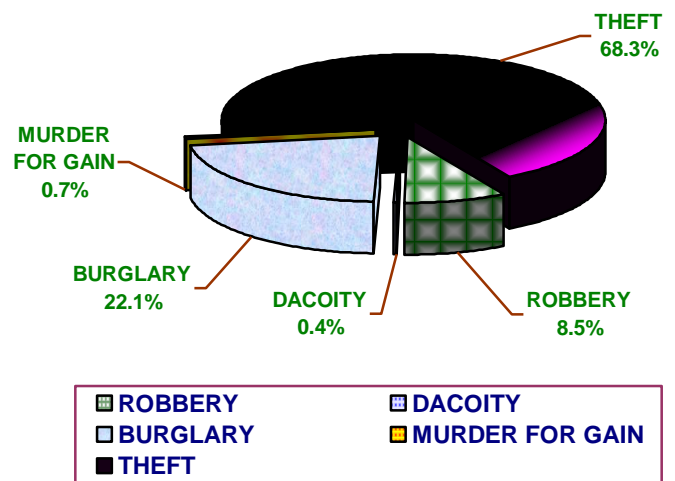
3. **Table 4.1** depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2009 & 2010 with percentage variation. A total of 21,353 Property Crimes were reported during 2010 as against 21,297 cases during 2009 (an increase of 0.3%). Incidence of property crimes between 2006 and 2010 is presented in **Table-4.2**.

#### INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2010

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	153	0.72
ii	DACOITY	85	0.4
iii	ROBBERY	1817	3.35
iv	BURGLARY	4715	8.50
v	THEFT	14583	68.29
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21353</b>	<b>100</b>

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.72 % of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and theft constituted 0.4%, 3.35%, 8.50% and 68.29% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2010 is presented in **Chart-4.1**.

**CHART- 4.1**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES**  
**DURING- 2010**



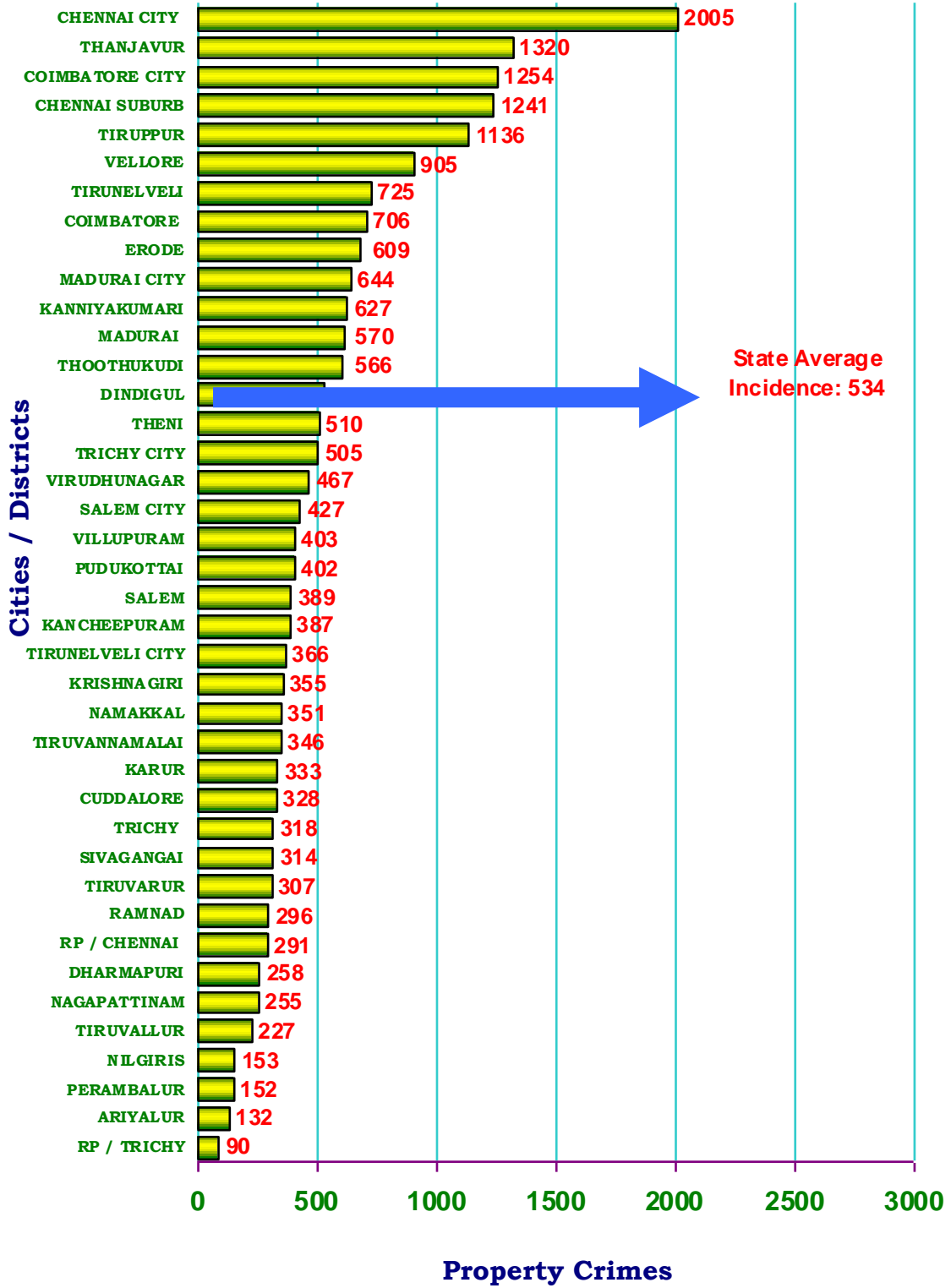
5. Chennai City (2005 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by Thanjavur (1,320), Coimbatore City (1,254) and Thiruppur (1136). The lowest number of cases were reported in RP Trichy (90) and Ariyalur (132). Comparative statement of property crimes for 2009-2010 (district/city wise) is presented in **Table-4.1**.

6. Head-wise analysis of Property Crimes has been done in Chapter-1

7. Figures of Property crimes (district/city wise) are presented in **Chart-4.2**.

**CHART-4.2**

**PROPERTY CRIMES DURING - 2010 (DISTRICT/ CITY WISE)**



## CHAPTER 5

### GRAVE CRIMES

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES

Grave Crimes statistics reflect the incidence of serious offences in an area. Grave crimes are investigated under the direct supervision of an officer of the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police or equivalent rank. Senior officers monitor the investigation closely and conduct periodical reviews.

2. Grave Crimes constituted 3.00% of the total IPC offences in 2010, an increase of 0.37% over the previous year.

3. The object of this review is to focus on the Grave Crimes in Districts/Commissionerates with particular reference to Police sub-divisions. 40 Districts and Commissionerates have been profiled. For the purpose of analysis, crimes under the following heads have been taken as Grave Crimes: -

- i. Murder
- ii. Murder for Gain
- iii. Dacoity
- iv. Robbery
- v. Grave Burglary (Rs 35,000 and above)
- vi. Grave Theft (Rs. 50,000 and above)

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES:

**[Increase: 21.5%]**

4. A total of 5,581 Grave Crimes were reported during 2010 as against 4,594 during 2009 (an increase of 21.5%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2007-10 and head wise grave crimes are presented in Table-5.1. (Map -5)

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2010

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1715	30.7
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	153	2.7
III	DACOITY	85	1.5
IV	ROBBERY	1817	32.6
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	942	17
VI	GRAVE THEFT	869	15.6
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5581</b>	<b>100</b>

5. Murder (including Robbery) constituted maximum (63.3%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave burglaries and theft constituted 32.4 % while Dacoities and Murder for gain constituted 4.3 % of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2010 is presented above. Chart 5.1 depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2010

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were in Chennai City (380) followed by Thanjavur (331) and Chennai Suburban (308). The lowest number of cases were reported in The Nilgiris (39 cases) followed by Perambalur (48) and Trichy City and Tirunelveli City (50 each). The District wise incidence of crimes is presented in Table-5.2.

7. Head-wise analysis of Grave Crimes has been done in Chapter-1

8. The incidence, percentage of grave crimes to IPC crimes (district/city wise) during 2010 is presented in [Table-5.4](#)

9. Figures of grave crimes (district/city wise) is presented in [Chart-5.2](#)

10. Comparative statement of grave crimes for 2009 and 2010 district/city wise is presented in [Table-5.5](#)

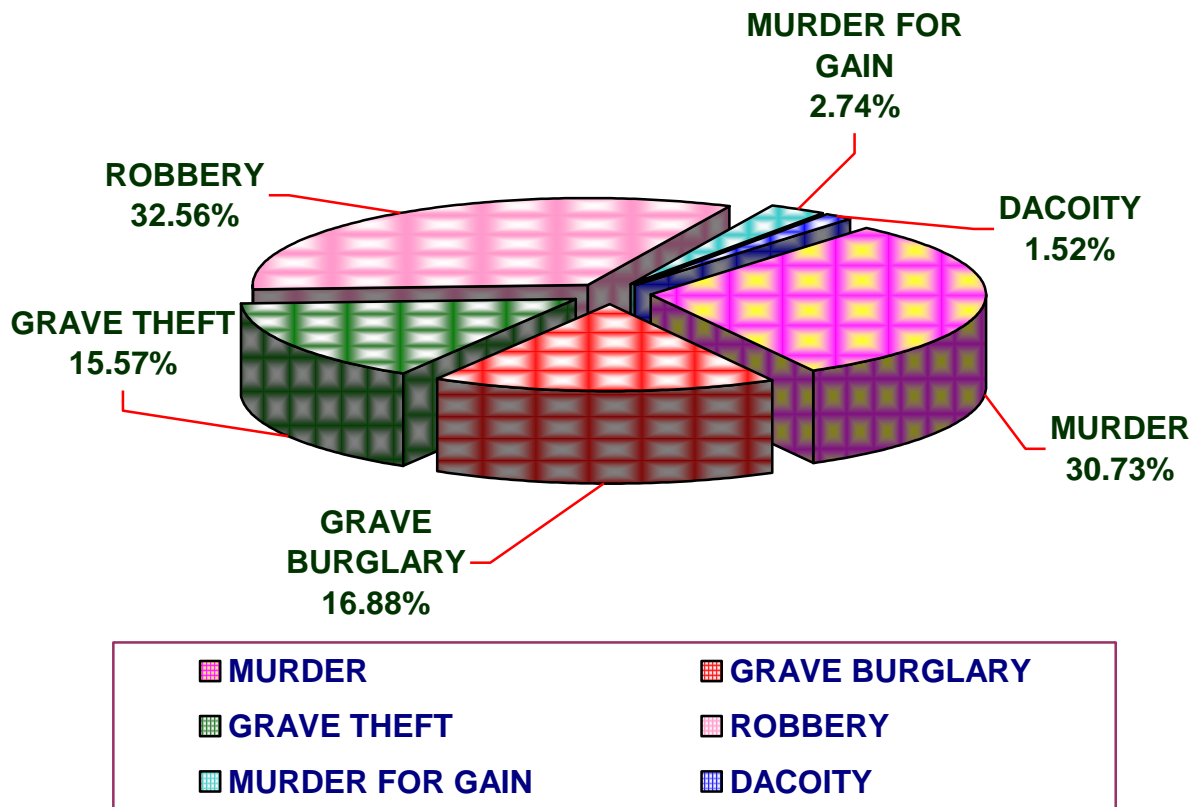
11. The sub-division wise incidence of grave crimes under different heads is available in [Table-5.6](#)

12. Highest number of Grave crimes (152 cases) were reported in Chennai Suburban Sub-division followed by Coimbatore Sub-division (92 cases) and Tiruppur Sub-division (88 cases).

13. No case was registered under grave crime in Ooty Rural sub-division. Ponmalai sub-division of Trichy City registered 3 cases and Devala sub-division of The Nilgiris registered 4 cases.

### CHART- 5.1

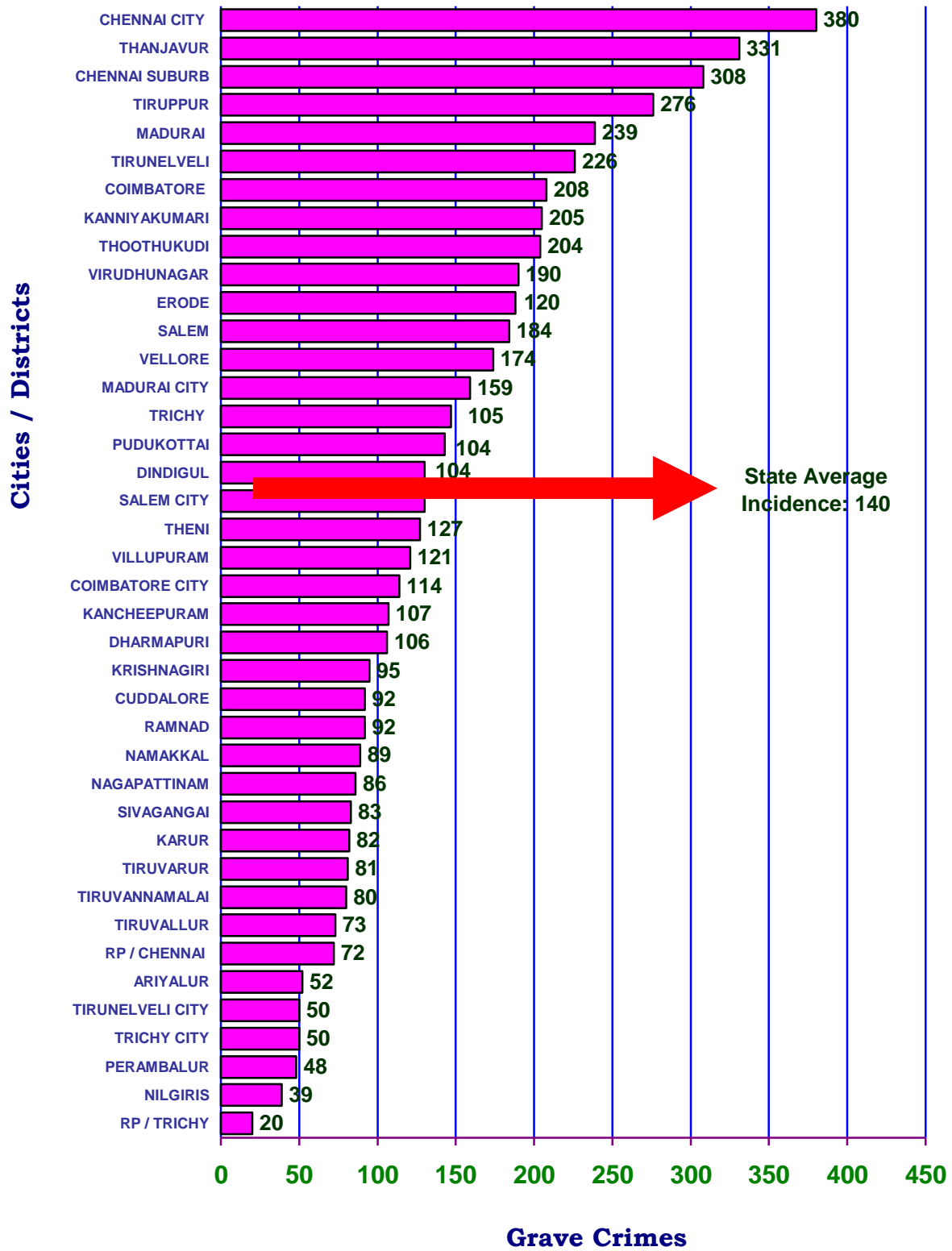
#### PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2010





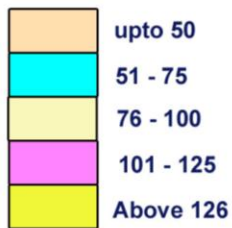
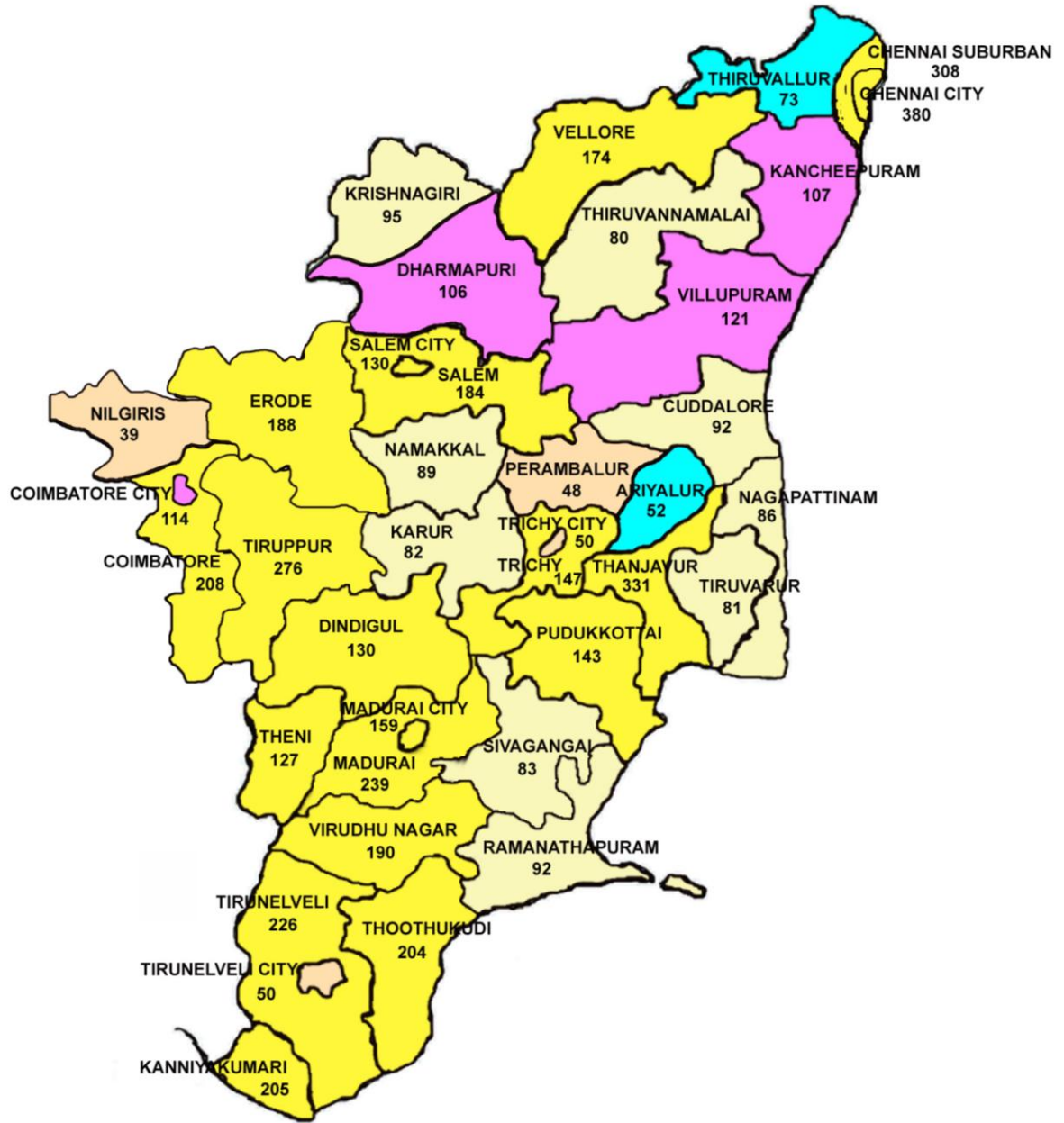
**CHART - 5.2**

**GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2010 (DISTRICT/ CITY WISE)**



# INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 5581)



## CHAPTER 6

### CRIME IN RAILWAYS

#### Introduction

1. Security of the passengers and their belongings in the running trains and railway premises is the joint responsibility of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and the concerned state police. Maintenance of law & order in railways and railway premises is the responsibility of concerned State Police. The responsibility of security of railway passengers, passenger area and property has been vested with the RPF by RPF amendment act, 2003. The cases of crime in railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP). Investigation and prosecution of crime under IPC as well as sabotage related cases under the Railways Act (Sec. 150 to 152) are the responsibility of the State Police. Enforcement of railways property (unlawful possession) Act, 1966 and Railways Act, 1989 excluding Sec. 150 to 152 has been entrusted to RPF.

2. Responsibility for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Railways Act (which affect the normal passengers and the train operations) have been vested with RPF by amending the RPF Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989, with a view to supplement the efforts of the GRP and State Governments in maintaining Law & Order and help them concentrate better on serious crimes. The amendments in these acts came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004.

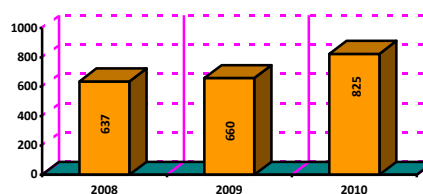
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyse crimes reported both as reported under Indian penal code and Indian railways act, 1989.

#### Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by GRP and % variation during 2008 to 2010 is presented in Table-6.1. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2010 has shown an increase over 2009.

**CHART-6.1**

**Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) During 2008-2010**



5. 637, 660 and 825 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2008 to 2010 respectively at the state level reflecting an increase of 3.6% in 2009 over 2008 and an increase of 25% in 2010 over 2009. Cases reported in Chennai Railway Police (CRP) and Trichy Railway Police (TRP) units conform to this increasing trend.

6. CRP reported a decrease of 9% in 2009 over 2008 and increase of 28.8 % in 2010 over 2009 (from 539 cases in 2008 to 490 in 2009 and 631 cases in 2010). TRP reported an increase of 73.5 % in 2009 over 2008 and 14.1% in 2010 over 2009 (from 98 cases in 2008 to 170 cases in 2009 and 194 cases in 2010).

7. Head-wise and district-wise incidence of various IPC crimes registered by GRP during 2008-10 are presented in Tables-6.2 to 6.4.

8. Head-wise analysis of crimes reveals that no cases of Dacoity was reported in 2008 & 2009 and only one case reported in 2010.

### **SLL Crimes**

**(Cases Reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989)**

9. An attempt has been made to analyse crimes reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2008 to 2010. District/city wise details are presented in **Table-6.5.**

10. Incidents of crimes under this head recorded an increasing trend during 2008 to 2010 with 9, 7 and 29 respectively thereby reflecting a decline of 22.22% and steep rise of 314.29% during 2009 and 2010.

11. TRP reported an increase of 1 case (2/3) during the years 2009 and 2010.

### **Disposal of cases u/r Railways Act (by police)**

12. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes have been depicted in Chapter-4. Nearly 88.03% (i.e., 5,08,136 out of 5,77,251) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases reported in the state) by police. 45.5% of these were charge-sheeted (2,62,679 out of 5,77,251). 54.55% (18/33) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 36.4% (12/33) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 70.6% as against 57.01% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by police may be seen in **Table 19.5 and 19.7.**

### **Disposal of Cases Under Indian Railways Act by Courts**

13. As many as 2,72,447 SLL cases out of 3,47,429 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2010 resulting in 78.42% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 85.43% (2,32,746 out of 2,72,447 convicted). Comparatively, 13.0% (3 out of 23) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts and 33.33% (1 out of 3) resulted in conviction. Details of disposal by courts may be seen in **Table-19.13 and 19.15.**

### **Property Stolen/Taken Away from Railways**

14. The details of property stolen / taken away by place of occurrence including railways have been discussed at length in Chapter-17 (Property Stolen and Recovered).

### **Dacoity in Railways**

15. A solitary case of dacoity in railways was reported accounting for 1.18% of total 85 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2010. 0.04% of the property in running trains and in others were taken away out of total Rs.803.5 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all dacoities reported in the State during 2010. District/City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.8.**

### **Robbery in Railways**

16. 74 cases of robbery were reported (60 in running trains and 14 in others) in railways, accounting for 4.07% of total 1,817 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2010. Property of Rs. 22.0 lakh (Rs. 18.4 lakh in running trains and Rs. 3.6 lakh

in others) were taken away out of total Rs. 1171.6 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all robbery cases in the State during 2010. Percentage share of property taken away in robberies in Railways to total robberies reported in the State during 2010 comes to 1.88%. District / City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.9](#).

### Burglary in Railways

17. No case of burglary in railways was reported (no case in running trains and others) accounting for 0% of total 3,563 cases of burglary reported in the State during 2010 in which no property was stolen / taken away out of total Rs. 1815.3 lakh of property stolen/taken away in burglary cases reported in the state during 2010. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.10](#).

### Theft in Railways

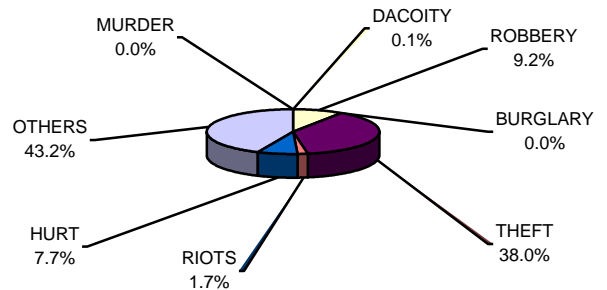
18. 306 cases of theft in railways were reported (194 in running trains and 112 in others) accounting for 2.10%. Chart 19.2 depicts Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2010 of 14,583 cases of theft reported in the state during 2010. Property worth Rs. 57.2 lakh (Rs. 48.6 lakh in running trains and Rs. 8.7 lakh in others) were stolen/taken away of total Rs. 4,644.1 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all thefts reported in the state during 2010. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.11](#).

19. It is observed that thefts (306) account for 37.1% of total IPC crimes in railways (825).

20. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (38.0%) is higher as compared to robbery (9.2%), hurt (7.7%) and riots (1.7). Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in railways theft to total thefts in the state is high (1.23%) as compared to robbery (0.50%). [Chart-6.2](#)

### CHART- 6.2

**Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by GRP During 2010**



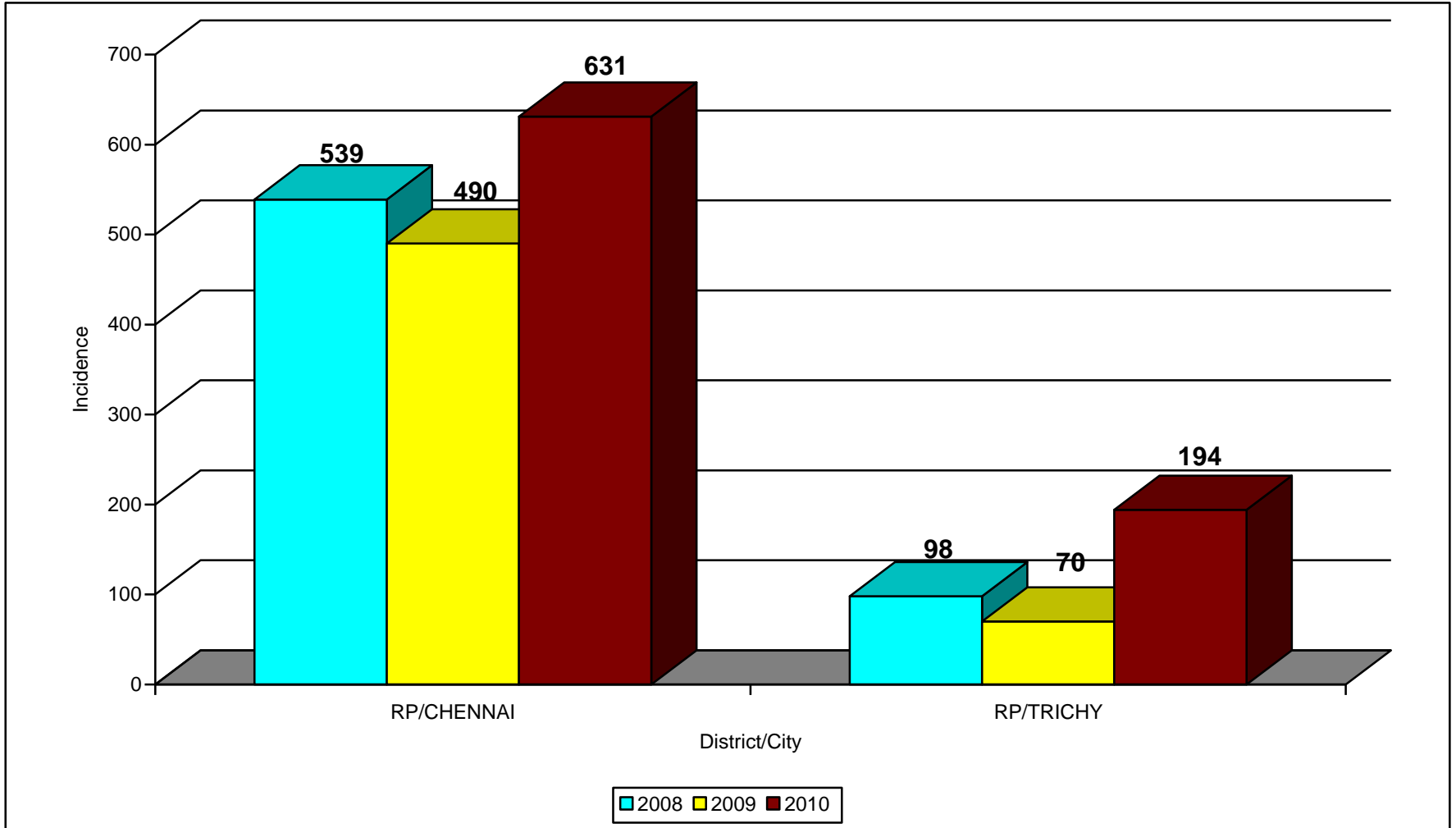
Note: Other IPC Crimes in Railways include figures of Attempt to Commit Murder (0.96%) and Causing Death by Negligence (1.45%)

21. [Chart 6.3](#) depicts the incidents of Total crimes reported in GRP during 2008-2010.

22. Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the State During 2010 is presented in [Chart-6.4](#).

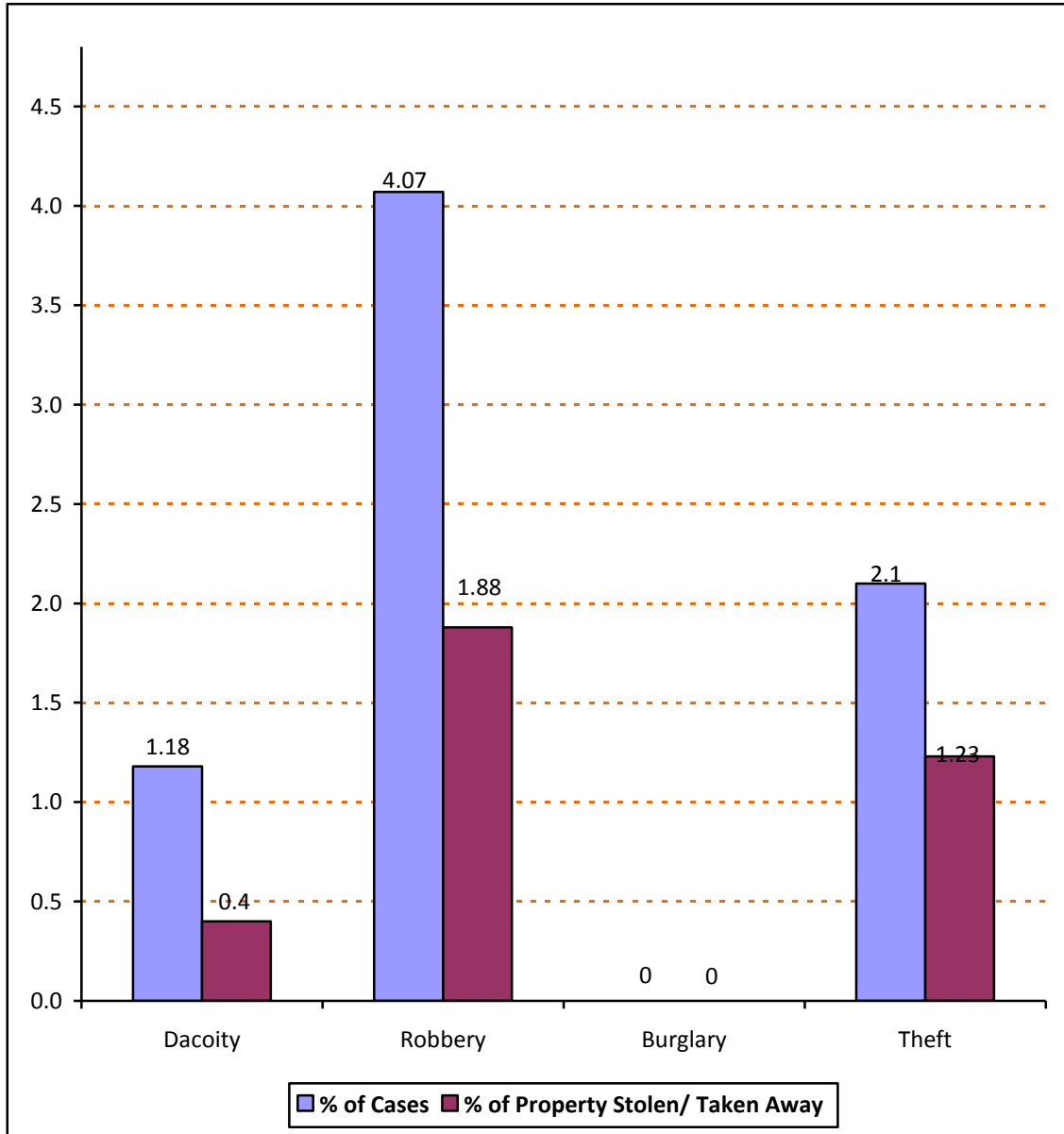
**CHART- 6.3**

**Incidence of Total Crimes Reported by GRP During 2008-2010**



**CHART-6.4**

**Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the State During 2010**





## CHAPTER 7

### CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Crime Against Women has been an area of high priority for Tamil Nadu Police. Several measures have been undertaken to tackle social menace affecting women at large. While on one hand, special attention is being paid towards prevention of crimes against women by increased police vigil and by harnessing the resources of the community including women's Organizations, exclusive All Women Police Stations (AWPSs) have been opened in the State and Women Help lines are functioning in these AWPSs on the other. The strength of the women police has also been increased considerably to meet the need and there has been a 92.5% increase in the current year (14,795) over the last year strength of 7,686.

2. Trafficking related crimes are not included in this chapter even though they are mostly committed by women and against women but have been discussed in a different chapter allocated for Human Trafficking.

#### 3. Provisions under IPC dealing with Crimes against women: -

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363 – 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec.302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Cruelty by husband or Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of Girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

#### 4. Provisions under SLL dealing with Crimes against women: -

Special and Local Laws with special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are: -

- i. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation, Prevention & Misuse) Act 1994.
- ii. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act 1929.
- iii. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
- iv. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- v. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act 2002.
- vi. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987.

#### 5. INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN:-

Head-wise incidence of reported Crimes Against Women during 2006 to 2010 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% VARIATION IN 2010 OVER 2009
1	RAPE	457	523	573	596	686	15.1
2	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	718	1097	1160	1133	1464	29.2
3	DOWRY DEATH	187	208	207	194	165	-14.9
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1248	1976	1648	1460	1570	7.5
5	MOLESTATION	1179	1540	1705	1242	1405	13.1
6	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	852	875	974	501	638	27.3
7	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	1732	1199	687	716	567	-20.8
8	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	35	25	4	2	14	600.0
9	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	81	368	262	207	199	-3.9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6489</b>	<b>7811</b>	<b>7220</b>	<b>6051</b>	<b>6708</b>	<b>10.9</b>

6. Chart-7.2 depicts percentage distribution of Crimes Against Women in 2010 over 2009.

7. The incidence of Crime Against Women during the period 2010 has shown an increase of 10.9% over the previous year.

8. Highest incidence of Crime Against Women has been reported under the head:- Cruelty by Husband (1570 cases) followed by kidnapping & abduction (1464) and Molestation (1,405). Cases of Kidnapping & Abduction, Molestation and Cruelty by husband and his relatives together constitute the largest part (66.04%). Rape

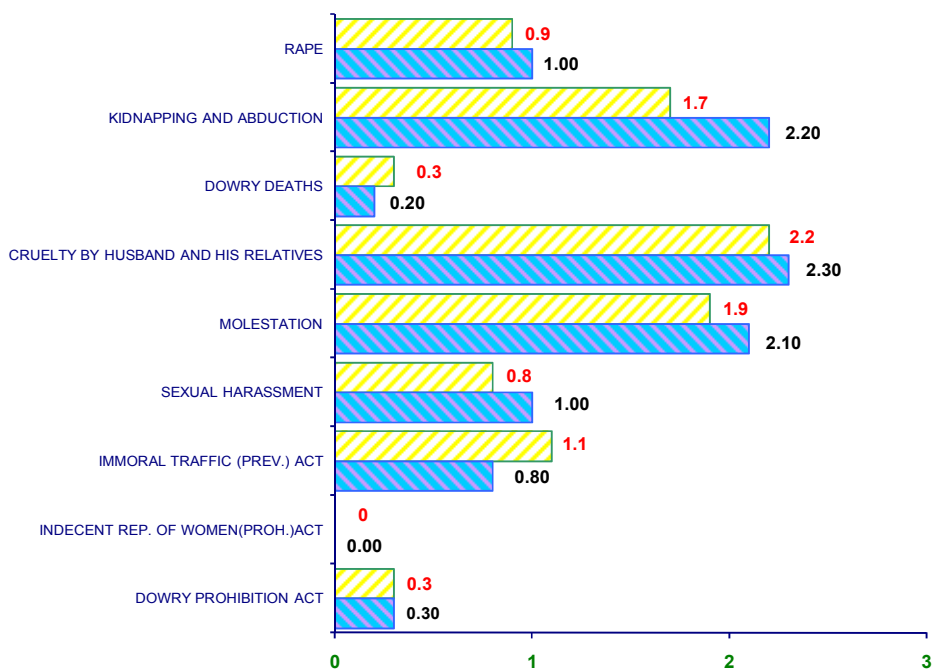
accounted for 10.23% of the Crimes against Women.(Map 7.1)

9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of Crimes Against Women during 2010 is presented in Table-7.1. Chart-7.1 depicts the rate of Crimes Against Women reported during 2009 and 2010.

10. Table-7.2 shows the incidence of Crimes Against Women district wise/head wise during 2010.

**CHART- 7.1**

**RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2009 AND 2010**



 **Crime Rate of 2009**

 **Crime Rate of 2010**

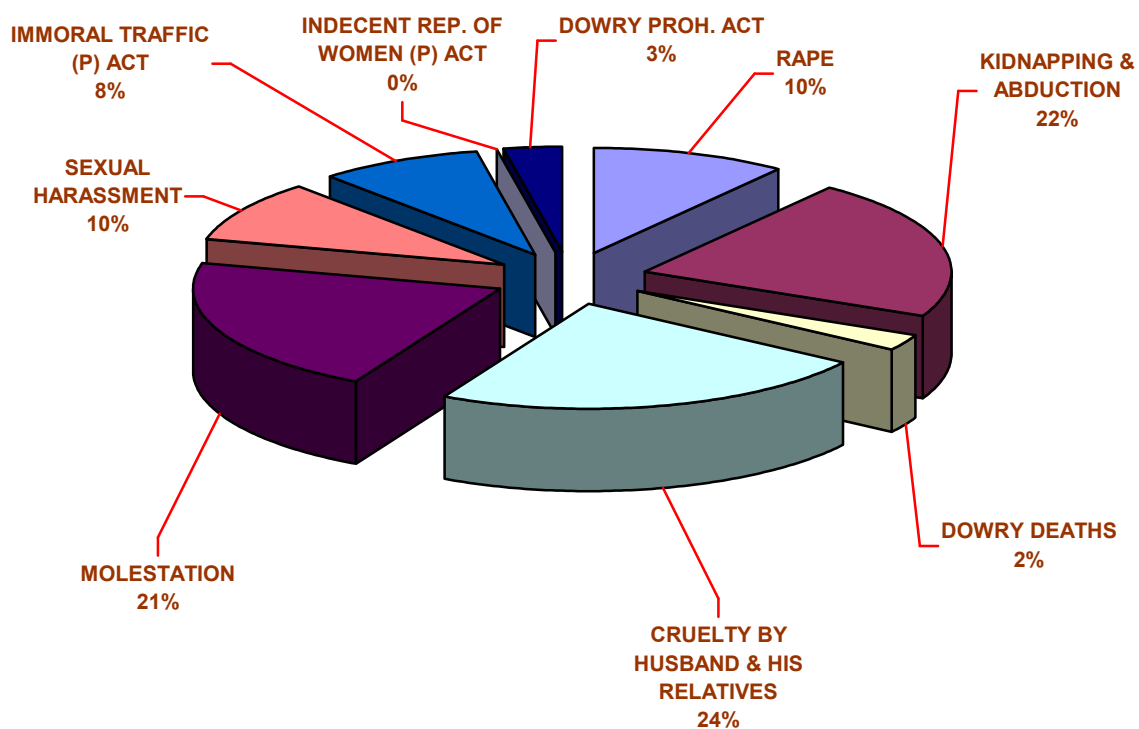
11. An analysis of Crimes Against Women reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of Crimes Against Women has been witnessed in Salem (425) while it was the lowest in Tirunelveli City (38). An analysis of districts reveals that rape (53), kidnapping and abduction (137) as well as molestation (165) were highest in Salem. Sexual Harassment was highest in Kanyakumari District (102). Cruelty by husband and his relatives was

reported the most in Theni & Chennai City (125 each). The highest number of Dowry Deaths (18) was reported in Chennai Suburban (18).

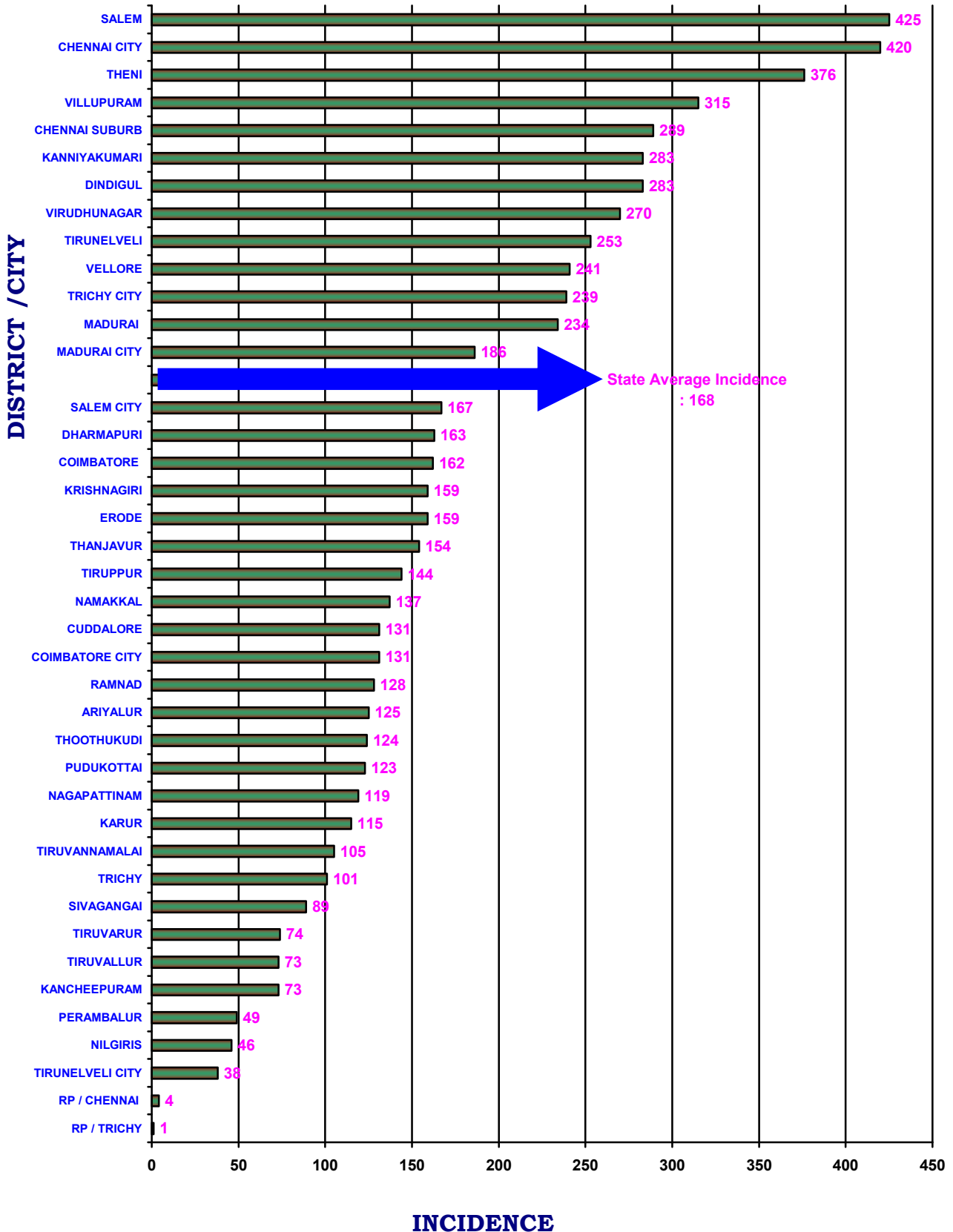
12. Chart-7.3 represents the incidence of Crimes Against Women district-wise. (Map -7.2)

**CHART- 7.2**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING - 2010**



**CHART - 7.3**  
**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN**  
**DISTRICT/CITY WISE - DURING 2010**



## **1. RAPE:**

**[Increase: 15.1%]**

Incidence of **Rape** cases (686) registered during 2010 has shown an increase of 15.1% over 2009. Salem reported the highest (53), followed by Villupuram (50) and Tirunelveli (48). Sivagangai (1) followed by Madurai City (3) and Trichy City (4) accounted for the least number of incidents.

Age group-wise victims of **Rape** is depicted in **Chart – 7.4**

10.35% of Rape victims involved were girls up to 14 years of age. Girls between 14-18 years account for 20.26% of the total victims. Minor girls, thus were victims in 30.61% of the Rapes committed. Highest percentage of rape victims were in the age group of 19 to 30, accounting for 59.91%. **Table-7.3** shows City/District-wise Victims of Rape under different age groups.

97.1% of 686 rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (**Table-7.4**) deals with the offenders relation and proximity to rape victims. 76 cases were committed by relatives, 190 cases were committed by neighbours and 400 by other known persons. In 20 cases offenders were not known to the victims.

## **2. Kidnapping & Abduction:**

**[Increase: 29.2%]**

Cases of **Kidnapping & Abduction** (1464) have increased by 29.2%. Salem recorded the highest (137) followed by Theni (80) and Villupuram (78). Lowest incidence was reported in The Nilgiris (6) followed by Tirunelveli City, Madurai City & Kancheepuram, with 9 cases each.

3.7% of Kidnapping & Abduction victims involved were girls up to 14 years of age. Girls between 14-18 years account for 29.4% of the total victims. Minor girls, thus were victims in 33.1% of the Kidnapping & Abductions committed. Highest percentage of Kidnapping &

Abduction victims were in the age group of 19 to 30, accounting for 59.6%. **Table-3.6** shows City/District-wise Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction under different age groups.

## **3. IMPORTATION OF GIRLS:**

**[No Variation]**

No case was reported under this head during 2010.

## **4. MOLESTATION:**

**[Increase: 13.1%]**

Cases of **Molestation** (1,405) registered during the year 2010 increased by 13.1%. Salem recorded the highest (165) followed by Tirunelveli (88) & Villupuram (80). Lowest incidence was reported in Thoothukudi (4) followed by Tirunelveli City (5) and Cuddalore & Thiruvannamalai (8).

## **5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT:**

**[Increase: 27.3%]**

638 cases were booked during 2010, an increase of 27.3%. Kanyakumari (102) registered the highest number of cases followed by Virudhunagar (100) & Tiruchi City (92). Coimbatore City, Sivagangai, Tiruvellore & Vellore registered each 1 case.

## **7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:**

**[Increase: 7.5%]**

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 23.4% (1570 cases) of total cases (6708) reported under Crime Against Women. An increasing trend is seen under this head with 1,570 cases reported during 2010. Highest number of cases (each 125) were registered in Theni & Chennai City followed by Dindigul (107) and Kanyakumar (93). Lowest incidence is seen in The Nilgiris (2) followed by Nagapattinam & Perambalur (each 3).

**8. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:**

**[Increase: 600.0%]**

14 cases were booked under this Act during 2010, an increase of 600% compared to 2009. Madurai (6), Nagapattinam (5), Thanjavur (2) and Tirunelveli City (1) alone registered cases under this head.

**9. DOWRY DEATH:**

**[Decrease: 14.9%]**

Incidence of Dowry Death (165) has shown a decrease of 14.9% during 2010. Chennai Suburban reported the highest incidence (18) followed by Chennai City (16) and Madurai (14). Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dindigul, Kancheepuram and

Nagapattinam (each 1 case) were among the lowest.

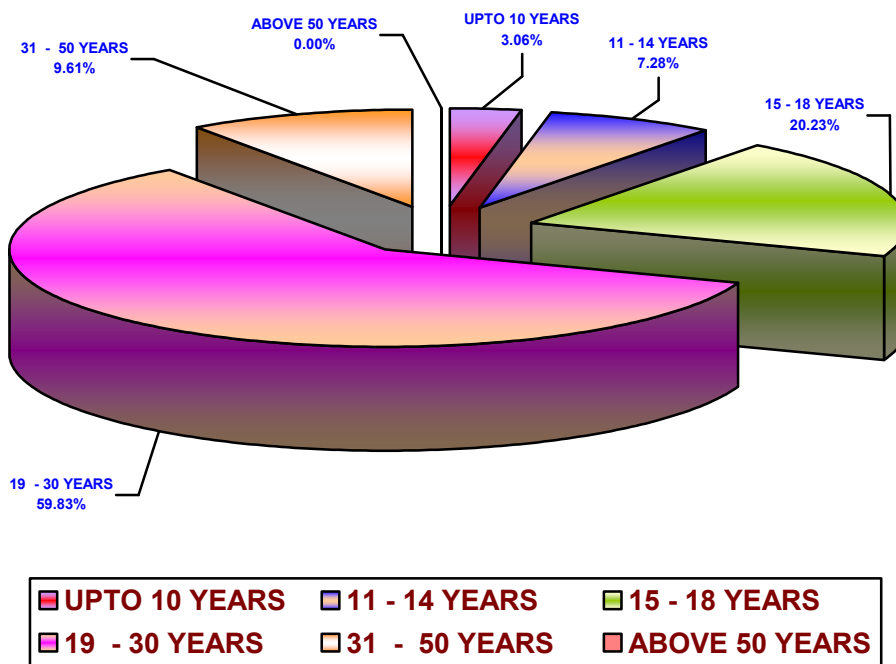
**10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT :**

**[Decrease: 3.9%]**

A decreasing trend is seen under this head with 199 cases reported during 2010. Incidents of Dowry prohibition cases has decreased by 3.9%. Vellore recorded the highest (52), followed by Villupuram (33) and Ramnad (26). No case under this head was reported in Chennai City, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Trichy, Trichy City and Virudhunagar.

**CHART – 7.4**

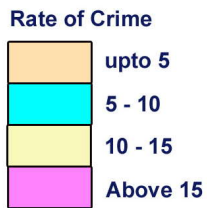
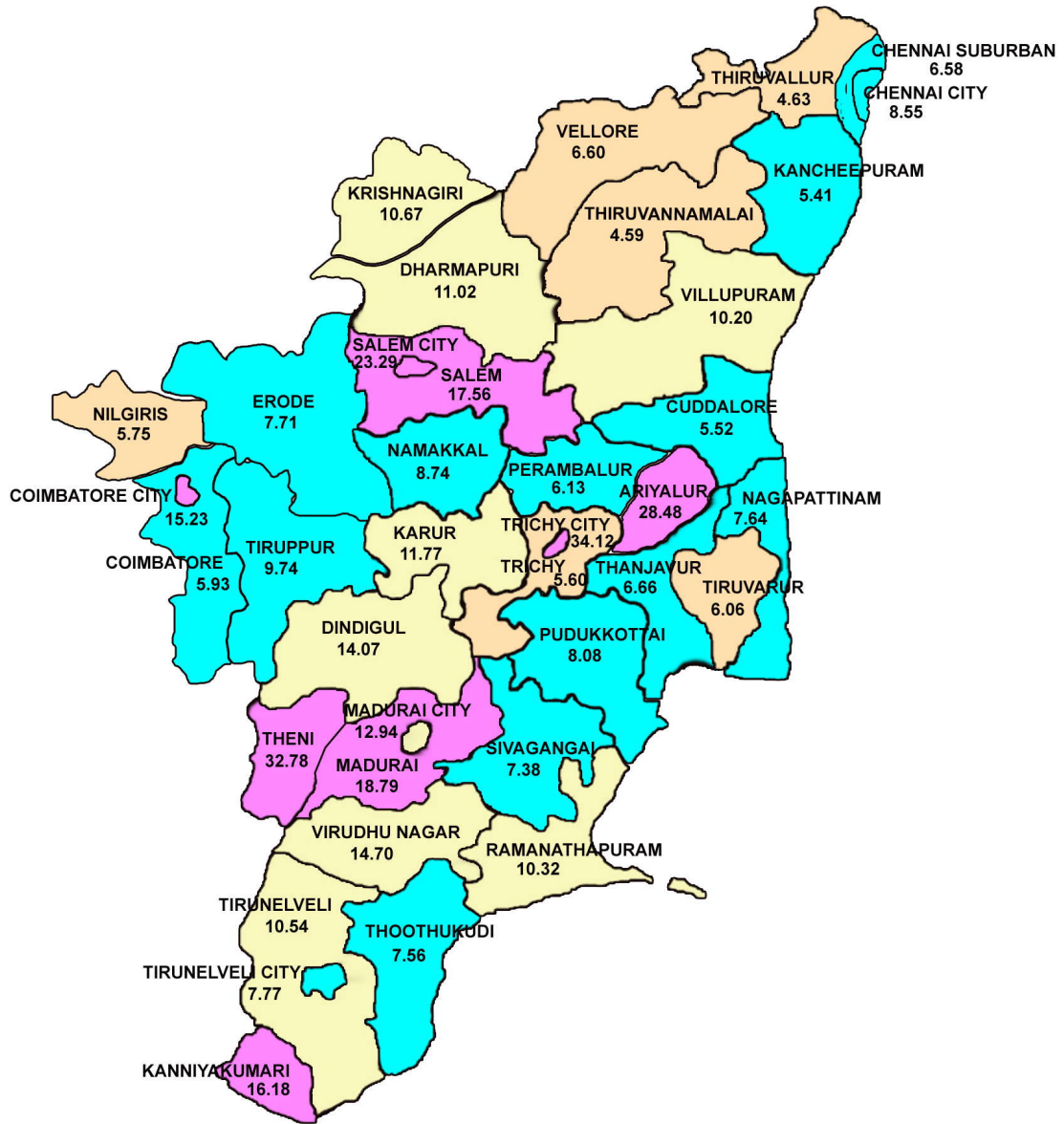
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING – 2010**



# MAP - 7.1

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 10.01)

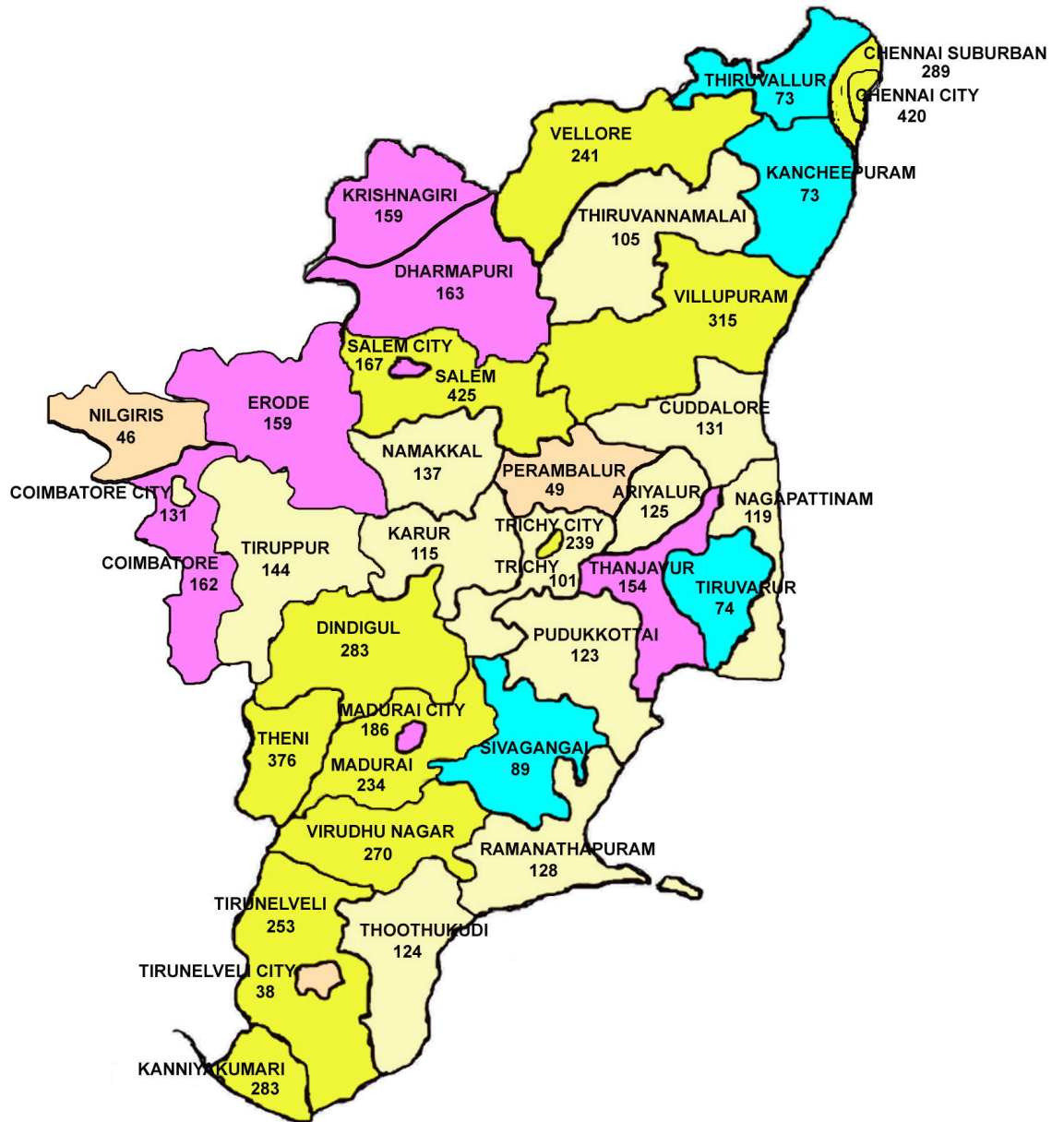




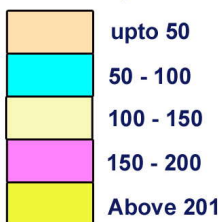
## MAP - 7.2

### INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 6708)



Incidence (No. of Cases)



## CHAPTER 8

### CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

Issues relating to child victims and crimes committed against children are a matter of serious concern for the Government, parents and the society. The issue needs attention it deserves and special steps to deal with this delicate area. Many NGOs are also doing commendable work in this area.

#### **Status of a Child:**

2. There is a need for a clear definition of 'child' in the statute. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000, defines a child as a person who has not completed 18 years of age. The "Child Marriage Restraint Act" of 1929 also specifies 18 years as the cut off age for preventing child marriage. Sec. 376 IPC defines 16 years as the age for giving consent in rape cases. Child Labour Act 1986, fixes 14 years as the criteria for child labour. Hindu Marriage Act 1955 states 18 years and 21 years as the eligibility age for marriage for females and male respectively.

3. **Crime Against Children** include violations under certain sections of Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws. For the purpose of this chapter, the following categories of crimes involving child victims have been included: -

- i) Foeticide (316 IPC) & infanticide(315 IPC)
- ii) Exposure and abandonment (317 IPC)
- iii) Murder (302 IPC)
- iv) Other Murder (Murder for Gain) (302 IPC)
- v) Rape (376 IPC)
- vi) Molestation (354 IPC)
- vii) Kidnapping and Abduction (363 IPC)
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)

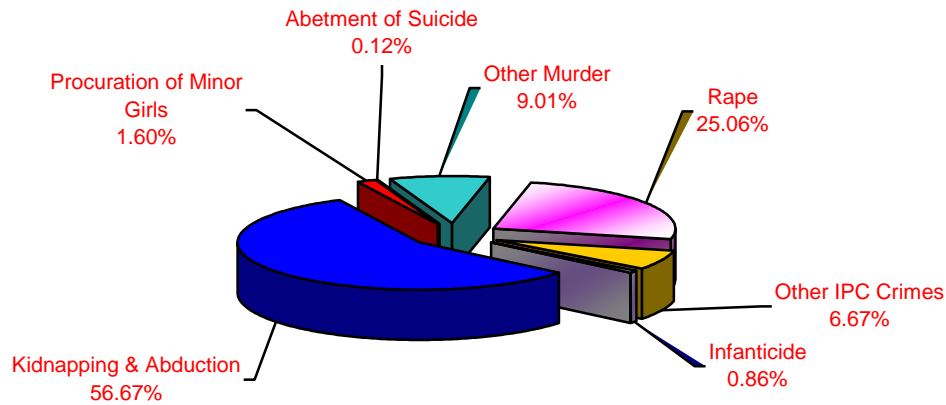
- ix) Procurement of minor girls (below 18) (366- A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (370 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to juvenile or child by guardian [Sec. 23 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xiii) Employment of juvenile or child for begging [Sec. 24 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xiv) Giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to juvenile or child [Sec. 25 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xv) Exploitation of juvenile or child employee [Sec. 26 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xvi) Child Marriage [Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929]

#### **4. Trends of Crime Against Children:-** **[Increase 27.8%]**

810 cases were reported during 2010 as compared to 634 in 2009, indicating an increase of 27.8%. Highest incidence of 108 cases were reported in Salem, followed by Vellore (67) and Salem City (54). No case was reported in Madurai, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruppur and Trichy Districts. Other districts with low number of cases are Karur (2), Kanchipuram, Thoothukudi and Madurai City each with 3 cases. **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2010. **(Map8.1)**

## CHART – 8.1

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2010



<span style="color: green;">■</span> Other Murder	<span style="color: green;">■</span> Rape	<span style="color: green;">■</span> Other IPC Crimes
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Infanticide	<span style="color: green;">■</span> Kidnapping & Abduction	<span style="color: green;">■</span> Procurement of Minor Girls
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Abetment of Suicide		

#### 5. Crime Rate:

➤ **Increased from 0.95 to 1.21**

Salem City reported the highest crime rate at 7.53 followed by Salem 4.46 and Theni 3.66.

6. **Chart-8.2** depicts the incidence of crimes committed against Children under various crime heads.

7. **Table-8.1** shows the incidence and rate of Crimes Against Children, district/ City wise. **Map 8.2**

8. 810 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, exposure and abandonment, procurement of minor girls and Child Marriage Restraint Act in the State. 80 cases of Murder (9.88%) were reported during 2010. Maximum number of murders were reported in Vellore (8), followed by Salem (7) and Dharmapuri (6), Salem City and Tirunelveli (5) each. No case

was reported in Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramnad, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy and Trichy City.

#### 9. Trends of Infanticide:

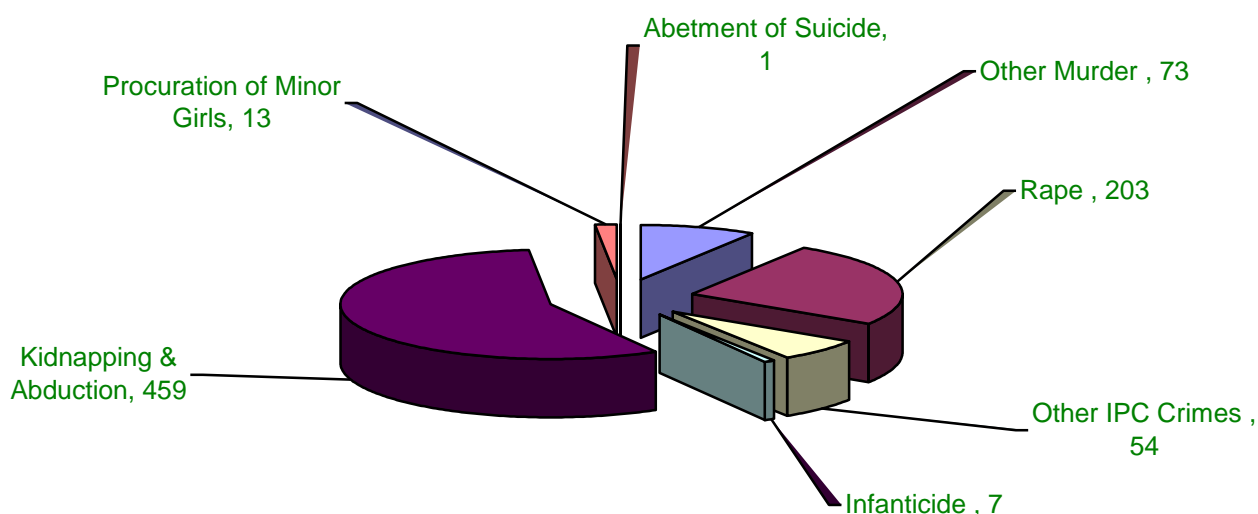
**[Decrease .22.22%]**

7 cases of Infanticide (0.9%) was reported in the State during 2010. 9 cases were reported in the State during the last year, thus accounting for 22.22% decrease.

10. 73 cases were reported during 2010 under the head 'Other murders' (including murder for gain), contributing 9.01% of the total incidence of the **Crimes Against Children**. Highest number of other Murders were reported in Vellore (8), followed by Salem (7), Tirunelveli (5), Chennai City, Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Villupuram (4) each. No case was reported in Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramnad, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy and Trichy City.

## CHART - 8.2

### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2010



**Total No. of Incidence: 810**

11. Kidnapping & Abduction is the single-most contributor to IPC Crime Against Children. This accounted for 459 cases (56.7%). Highest number of cases were reported in Salem (99 cases) followed by Vellore (42) and Villupuram (32 cases). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Madurai City, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Trichy and Virudhunagar.

12. 203 cases were reported under the head of 'Rape', contributing thereby, 25.06% of the total incidence of Crime Against Children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (22 cases), followed by Salem City (19) and Vellore 17 cases. No case was reported in Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Trichy and Virudhunagar.

13. One case of Abetment of Suicide was reported during 2010, accounting for 0.12% of the total incidences of Crime Against Children. This one incidence was reported in Dharmapuri. No case was reported under this crime head in other Districts/Cities.

14. 13 cases of Procurement of minor girls was reported in Dharmapuri alone.

15. 54 cases of other IPC Crimes Against Children were reported during 2010. Highest incidence of other IPC crimes were reported in Nagapattinam (21), followed by Virudhunagar (12) and Kanniyakumari (9). No case was reported in Chennai City, Chennai Suburban, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Madurai City, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramnand, Salem City, Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli City, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy, Trichy City, Vellore and Villupuram. Head-wise

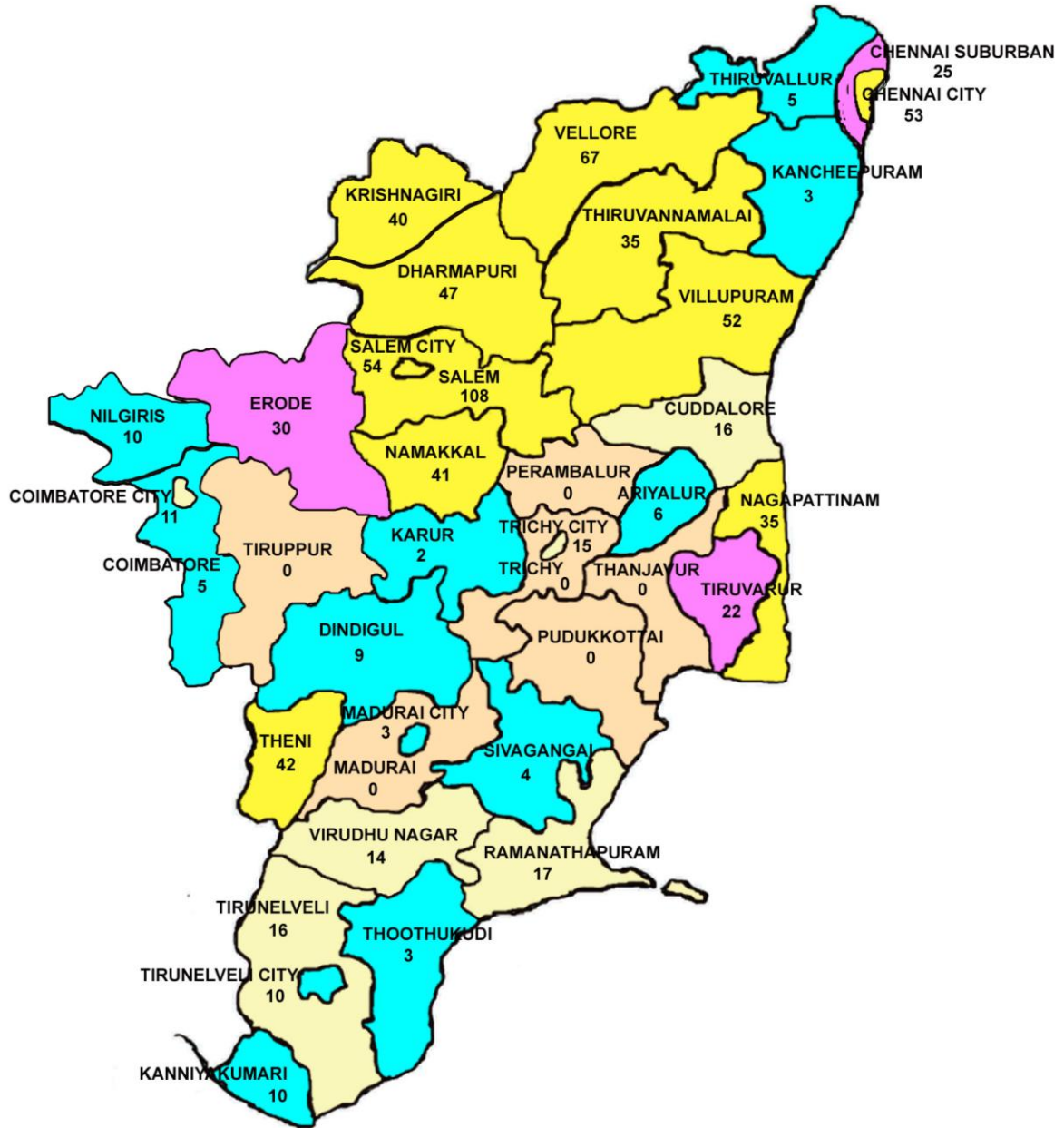




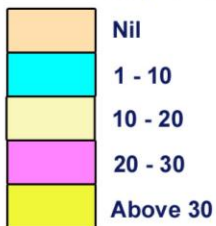
## MAP - 8.1

### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 810)



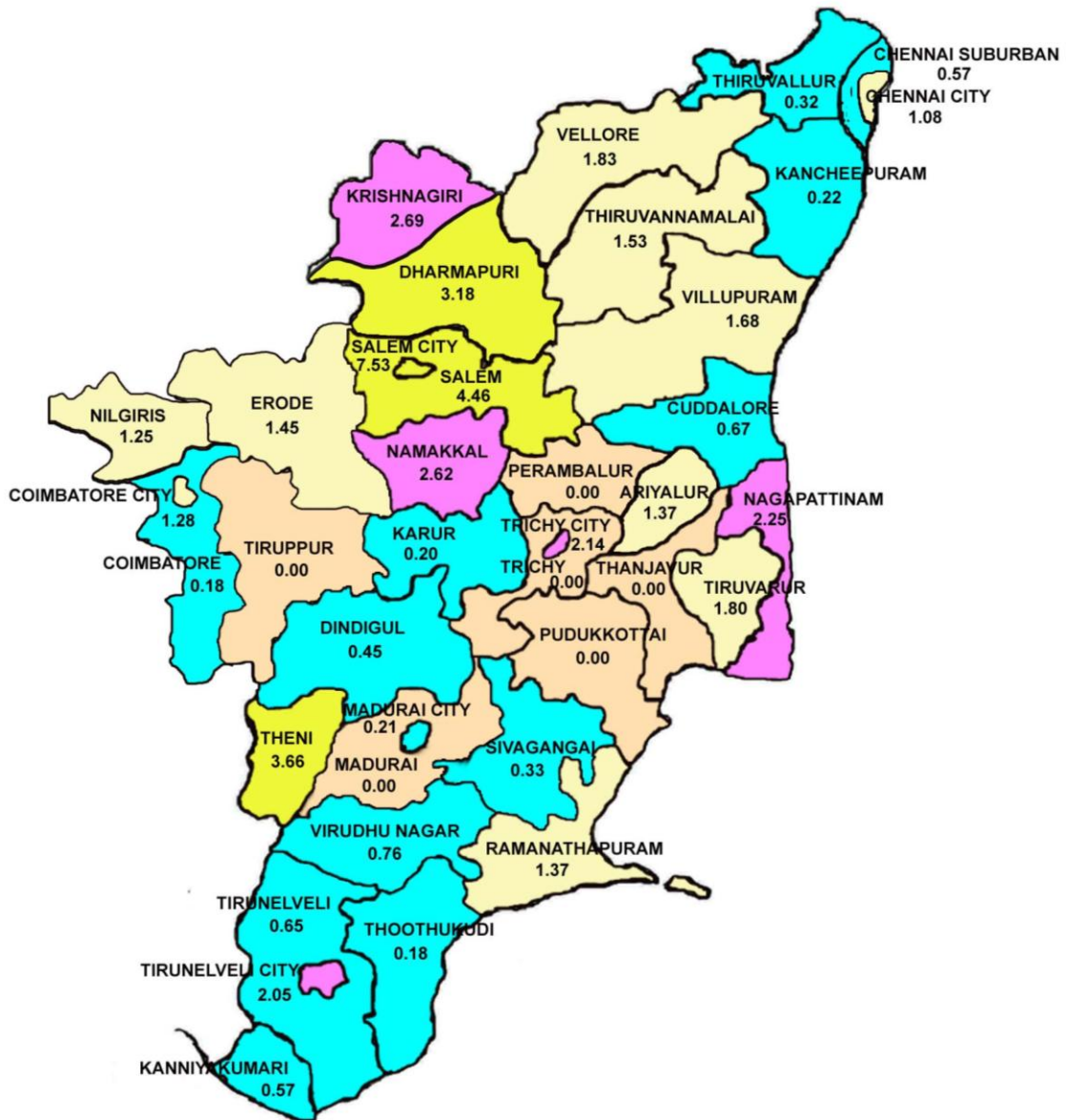
Incidence (No. of Cases)



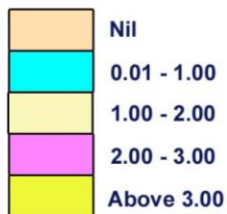
## MAP - 8.2

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 1.21)



#### Rate of Crime





## CHAPTER 9

### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

#### Introduction:

1. “Juvenile” or “child” means a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age. The figures on ‘Juvenile Delinquency’ for 2010 and analysis there of, have been dealt with in this chapter.

#### Share of Juvenile crimes:

2. Crimes committed by juveniles show a slight increasing trend (0.4% to 0.5%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the State during 2006 to 2010. This increase can be attributed to reclassification of age limit of juvenile boys and girls to “Non-completion of eighteen years of age”. Same pattern has been observed in the Juvenile Crime Rate also (0.6 to 1.4) between the years 2000 and 2010. Incidence and rate of Juvenile delinquency under IPC during 2000 – 2010 have been presented in [Table- 9.1](#)

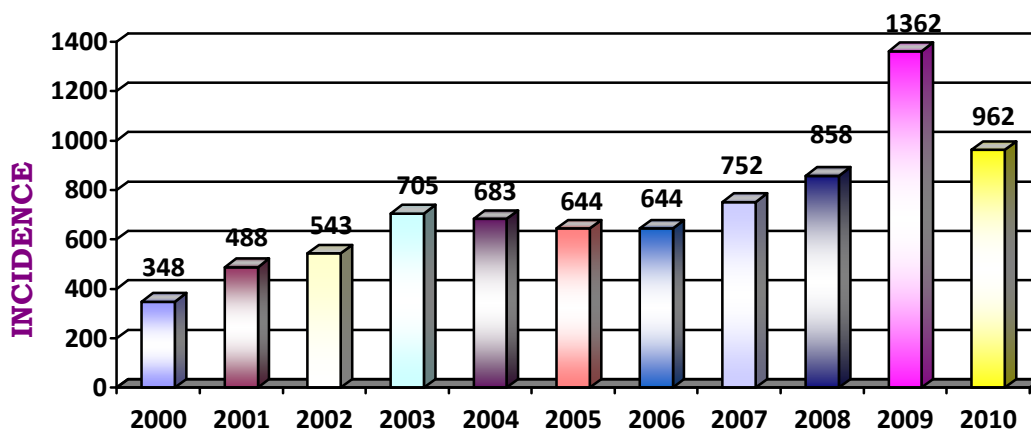
#### IPC Crimes:

3. 962 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2010, 29.3% less than 2009. [Chart-9.1](#) depicts the incidence of juvenile delinquency under IPC crimes registered during 2006 – 2010.

4. Prevalence of Juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC during 2000 to 2010 is presented in [Table-9.2](#). Theft (381 – 39.6%) accounted for the highest incidence of juvenile delinquency cases followed by Burglary (147 – 15.3%), Hurt (129 – 13.4%), Robbery (37 – 3.8%), Murder (34 – 3.5%), Riots (34 – 3.5%), Attempt to Commit Murder (33 – 3.4%), Molestation (16 – 1.7%), Rape (11 – 1.1%), Causing Death by Negligence (6 – 0.6%), Dacoity (6 – 0.6%) and Kidnapping & Abduction (2 – 0.2%) of 962 cases under IPC registered against them during 2010.

**CHART- 9.1**

**INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNDER IPC 2000 – 2010**



### **Crimes under SLL:**

5. Particulars of Juvenile delinquency under different heads of SLL crimes are furnished in **Table-9.3**. Other SLL Crimes (521 - 94.7 %) accounted for the highest incidence, followed by Prohibition Act (11 - 2 %), Copy Right Act ( 7 - 1.3 %), Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act & SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (each 3 - 0.5%) of 550 cases registered/booked under SLL.

### **Juvenile delinquency (IPC) District-wise**

6. The figures on Juvenile Delinquency under various crime heads of IPC (district/city wise) is presented in **Table-9.4**. Chennai City (227) recorded the highest incidence followed by Chennai Sub Urban (93), Virudhunagar (74) and Madurai City (69). **Chart - 9.2** depicts the juveniles apprehended district/city-wise during 2010.

### **Juvenile delinquency (SLL) District wise**

7. The figures on Juvenile Delinquency under different crime heads of SLL district-wise is presented in **Table-9.5**. Coimbatore City (226) recorded the highest incidence followed by RP Chennai (128), Salem City (118), Kancheepuram (17) and Chennai City (14).

### **Juveniles Apprehended:**

8. Details of Juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes has been presented in **Table-9.6**. 1,593 (96.89%) of 1,644 juveniles apprehended were boys and 51 (3.1%) were girls.

9. Juveniles (age-wise) apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes is presented in

**Table-9.7**. 131 (7.97%) juveniles apprehended were in the age-group 7-12 years, 605 (36.80%) in 12-16 years whereas 908 (55.23%) juveniles were in 16-18 years age-group compared to 123 in the age-group 7-12, 816 in the age-group 12-16 years and 1982 in 16-18 years age-group. Number of juveniles apprehended during 2010 has decreased by 43.7% and an increase of 6.5% for the age-groups 7-12, and a decrease of 25.8% for the age groups of 12 - 16. Juveniles apprehended during 2010 has decreased by 54.1% vis-à-vis 2009 for the age-groups 16-18.

10. More juvenile boys (417) than girls (6) were apprehended in theft cases. No Juvenile girl was involved in serious crimes like Dacoity and Robbery. No juvenile was concerned in cases under heads Criminal Breach of Trust. The details may be seen in **Table-9.8**.

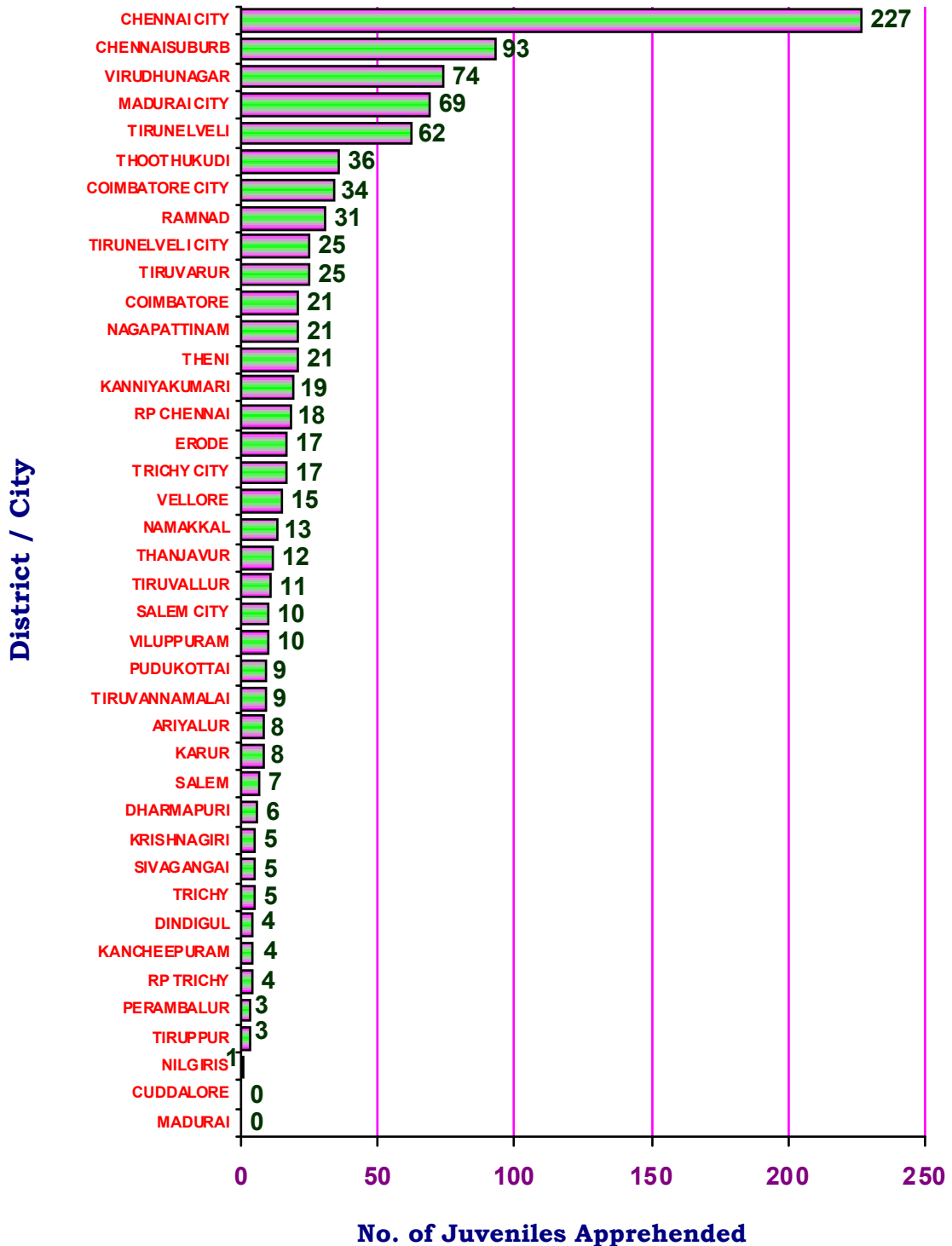
### **Juveniles apprehended District wise**

11. **Table-9.9** presents juveniles apprehended District-wise under various IPC crimes. Chennai City apprehended the highest number of juveniles (227) under IPC crimes, followed by Chennai Suburban (94), Virudhunagar (74), Madurai City (69), and Tirunelveli (65).

12. **Table-9.10** presents juveniles apprehended under SLL District-wise. The highest number of juveniles under Special and Local Laws were apprehended in Coimbatore City (227) followed by Railway Police Chennai (128), Salem City (118).

**CHART - 9.2**

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC) DISTRICT/ CITY WISE  
DURING - 2010**



### **Profile of juveniles apprehended**

13. The ratio of girls to the boys arrested for committing IPC crimes is 1:77 in 2010 compared to 1:9 in 2009. Tirunelveli (5) and Thoothukudi (2), account for juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes in the age group 7-12 years during 2010. Juveniles apprehended in the age group 12-16 years were largely from Chennai City (60), Chennai Suburban (50), Coimbatore City (32), Virudhunagar (21), Thoothukudi (19) and Tirunelveli (15). Madurai City (58), Virudhunagar (53), Ramnad & Theni (45 each) and Tirunelveli & Chennai Suburban (44 each) accounted for substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age-group 16-18 years. The details are presented in **Table-9.11**

14. Ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes was 1:14 during the year. Coimbatore City (227), RP Chennai (128) and Salem City (118) accounted for larger number of arrests under SLL crimes. Chennai Railway Police had the highest juvenile offenders (66) followed by Coimbatore City (28) and Salem City (27) in the age group of 7-12 years. Coimbatore City had the highest juvenile offenders (138) followed by Salem City (84) and Chennai Railway Police (60) for the age-group 12-16. The largest numbers of juvenile in the age group 16-18 were arrested in Coimbatore City (61) followed by Kancheepuram (17) and Chennai City (14). The details are presented in **Table-9.12**

### **Juvenile apprehended: Disposal**

15. The figures on disposal of juveniles arrested has been presented in **Table-9.13**. 23 % of juveniles were awaiting trial at the end of 2010. Ariyalur, Chennai City, Chennai

Suburban, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Madurai City, Salem City, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy City and Vellore achieved cent percent disposal of cases against arrested juveniles. 10.7% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 33.8% were placed under care of parents/Guardians, 5.5% were sent to fit institutions, 19.6% were sent to special home, 4.2% were dealt with fine and 3.2% were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of in the trials of total arrested juveniles.

### **Juveniles: Classified by Attributes**

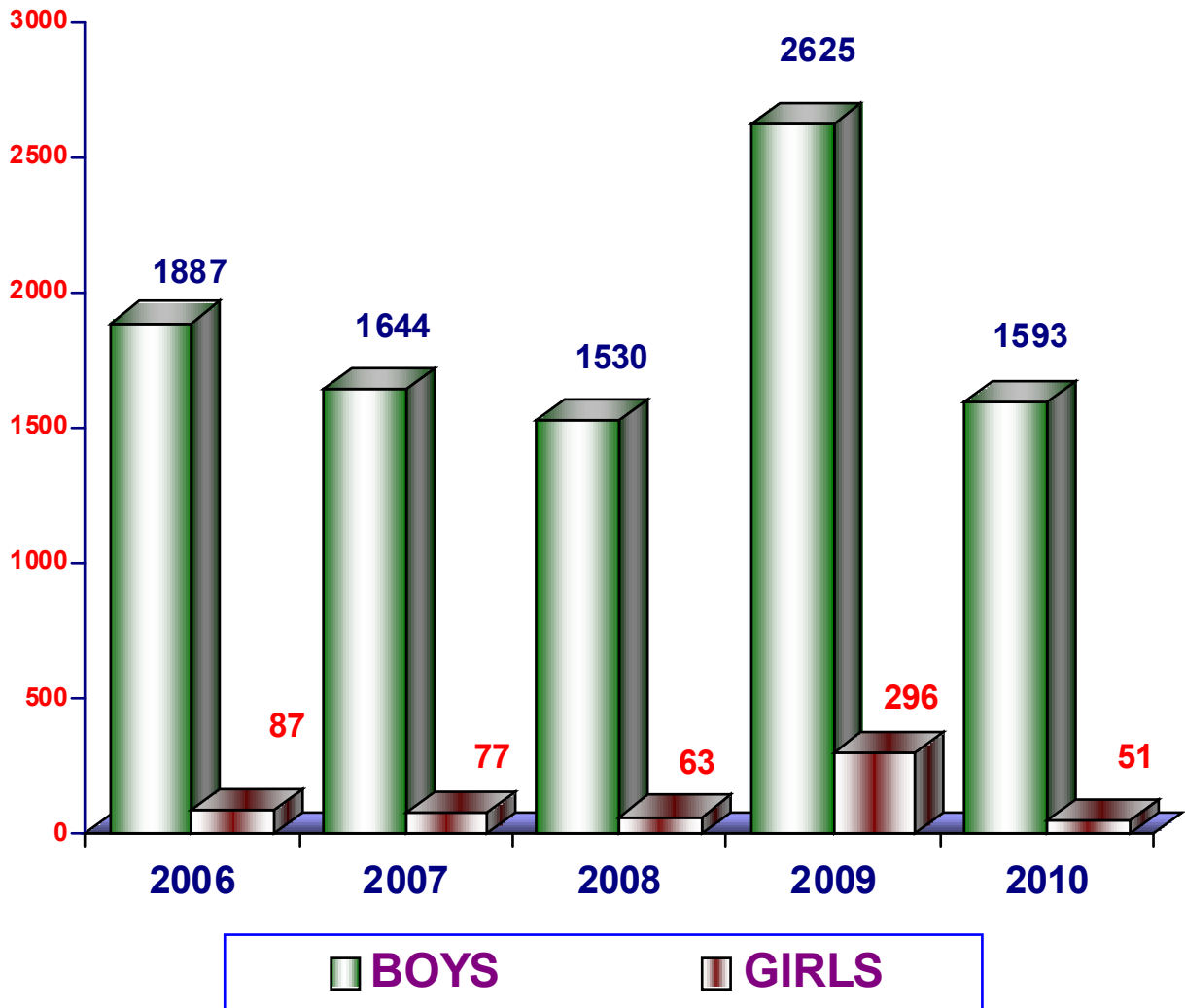
16. 445 of the total juveniles involved in various crimes were illiterate while 696 juveniles had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 69.4% of total juveniles arrested during the year. Children living with parents/Guardians (1,226) constituted 74.6% of the juveniles arrested. Only 116 (7.1%) homeless children were involved in various crimes. 83.6% of juveniles belonged to poor families with annual income up to Rs.25,000/- only. The share of juveniles hailing from income group between 25,001 to 50,000 was 13.6%. Chennai Suburban (49) reported the highest of the total recidivists (122) followed by Chennai City (28) and Coimbatore City (12).

17. **Table- 9.14** deals with the classification of Juveniles arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2010(District/City wise) including the Recidivists arrested among Juveniles for all crimes.

18. **Chart 9.3** depicts the juveniles apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2006- 2010. (Gender wise classification).

**CHART-9.3**

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2006 - 2010**  
**(GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION)**



## CHAPTER 10

### CRIME AGAINST WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY (SC/ST)

1. Violations under IPC & SLL dealing specifically with SCs/STs have been discussed in this Chapter. SCs comprise 19% of Tamil Nadu's total population while STs constitute only 1%, as per 2001 census. SCs/STs, thus, make up 1/5th of State population.

2. Article 15 of the Constitution of India warrants that no citizen shall be subjected to any disability or restriction on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth. Article 46 also provides that the State shall promote with special care, the educational and economic upliftment of the Weaker Sections, especially SCs & STs and shall protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitation. Police is thus, committed to ensure the welfare and development efforts of the state for vulnerable sections gets delivered without any hindrance besides taking adequate measures to prevent any atrocities on them.

#### 3. Classification of Crimes

Crimes against SCs/STs have been dealt under IPC & SLL as per the following details :-

##### I. Under IPC

- i) Murder
- ii) Hurt
- iii) Rape
- iv) Kidnapping and Abduction
- v) Dacoity
- vi) Robbery
- vii) Arson
- viii) Others

##### II. Under SLL

- i) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
- ii) Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

IPC crimes reflect the general trend of violations against SCs/STs vis-a-vis the overall population. Instances of crimes under relevant SLL highlight the issue of SCs/STs targeted specifically due to their caste/tribe.

Chapter – I has dealt these crimes in the portion dealing “Incidence and rate of cognizable crimes in Tamil Nadu”

#### 4. SCs as victims of crimes

SCs were victims in 1,631 crimes (373 cases under IPC & 1,258 under SLL) reported during 2010. Villupuram district contributed 103 cases, 6.3% of the State share, followed by Virudhunagar (99), Madurai (93), Cuddalore (92) and Sivagangai (88). Madurai reported the highest crime rate of 57.9 followed by Sivagangai 43.3 and Ariyalur 32.3 against State average of 12.9 during the year.

Incidence and rate of crime Committed Against SCs district/city wise during 2010 is presented in Table-10.1 - Chart - 10.1 - Map - 10.1

#### 5. Crime head-wise Analysis

##### SCs as victims in IPC cases in 2010

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	TOTAL CASES REPORTED	NO. OF CASES IN WHICH SCHEDULED CASTES WERE VICTIMS	PERCENT-AGE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	MURDER	1875	20	1.06
2	HURT	21309	149	0.70
3	RAPE	686	11	1.27
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1720	0	0.00
5	DACOITY	85	0	0.00
6	ROBBERY	1817	3	0.17
7	ARSON	636	4	0.63
8	OTHER IPC	110733	186	0.17
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>138861</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0.27</b>

### **i) Murder**

SCs were victims in only 20 cases (1.06%) of 1,875 cases reported under this head for the state in 2010. Virudhunagar reported the highest of 7 cases (35.00%) followed by Sivagangai reported 3 cases (15.00%), Nagapattinam reported 2 cases (10.00%) and Coimbatore, Karur, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli City, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai and Trichy reporting 1 case each Districts.

### **ii) Hurt**

SCs were victims in 149 cases (0.70%) of 21,309 cases reported under this head during 2010. Nagapattinam (27 cases) reported the highest followed by Tirunelveli (23), Coimbatore (22), Sivagangai (18) and Kancheepuram (10 cases).

### **iii) Rape**

SCs were victims of rape in 11 cases (1.27%) of 686 cases reported under this head during 2010. Tirunelveli reported the highest 4 cases (36.36%) followed by Chennai Suburban reported 3 cases and Erode, Tirunelveli City, Tiruvallur and Trichy (1) each.

### **iv) Kidnapping and Abduction**

SCs were victims of Kidnapping/Abduction in Nil cases (0.00%) of 1,720 cases reported under this head during 2010.

### **v) Robbery**

3 cases (0.17%) of 1817 cases reported for the state under this head had a SC as a victim in Ramnad 2 cases and Tiruvannamalai 1 case in 2010.

### **vi) Arson**

SCs were victims in 4 cases (0.63%) of 636 cases of Arson reported during 2010. 3 cases were reported in Cuddalore followed by Tirunelveli one case.

### **vii) Other heads of IPC**

SCs were victims in 186 (0.17%) of 1,10,733 cases registered under this head in 2010. Tirunelveli (53 cases) accounted for the highest incidents followed by Cuddalore (37), Sivagangai (24), Virudhunagar (16), Thanjavur (14), Salem City (8), Tiruvannamalai (7) and Madurai, Madurai City, Tiruvallur (1) each. Tirunelveli also recorded the highest crime rate of 11.89 against State average of 1.47 during the year.

### **viii) Dacoity**

No case was reported under this head in 2010 against SCs.

Incidence, crime rate and percentage share to State for Crimes Committed Against SCs in 2010 is presented in [Table-10.2](#), [Map - 10.2](#)

## **6. Demographic analysis of Crimes Against SCs**

Viluppuram has the highest percentage of SCs population in the State, followed by Vellore, Cuddalore, Chennai City, Chennai Suburban, Tiruvannamalai and Nagapattinam Districts. Among the SCs densely populated Districts, Villupuram recorded the highest (103) incidence committed against SCs, followed by Cuddalore (92) and Tiruvannamalai (63). The Chennai Suburban recorded the least with 7 cases.

### **Incidence of Crimes against SCs in the Districts with highest percentage of SC Population**

Districts	% of SC Population	Murder	Hurt	Rape	SC/S T (P) Act	PC R Act	Oth ers	Total
Viluppuram	28.23	0	0	0	103	0	0	103
Vellore	21.16	0	0	0	27	0	0	27
Cuddalore	28.62	0	6	0	46	0	37	83
Chennai City	12.80	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Chennai Suburban	14.09	0	0	3	4	0	0	7
T.V.Malai	22.05	1	1	0	53	0	7	62
Nagapattinam	30.56	2	27	0	21	0	0	50



## 7. STs as victims in 2010

33 cases were reported during 2010 in the State. Villupuram district 22 (66.7%) maximum number of cases followed by Madurai 5 cases, Nilgiris 3 cases and Erode, Salem and Tiruvannamalai (1 each). No case was reported in the remaining districts. Madurai district reported crime rate of 163.6. [Table-10.9](#) [Chart - 10.2](#) [Map - 10.3](#)

## 8. Head-wise Analysis

### STs as victims

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	TOTAL CASES REPORTED	NO. OF CASES IN WHICH STs WERE VICTIMS	PERCENT-AGE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	MURDER	1875	2	0.1
2	HURT	21309	0	0.0
3	RAPE	686	0	0.0
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1720	1	0.1
5	DACOITY	85	0	0.0
6	ROBBERY	1817	0	0.0
7	ARSON	636	0	0.0
8	OTHER IPC	110733	5	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>138861</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### i) Murder

STs were victims in only 2 cases (0.1%) of 1,875 cases reported under this head for the state in 2010. Erode and Nilgiris reporting 1 case each Districts.

### ii) Kidnapping & Abduction

STs were victims in one case (0.1%) of 1720 cases reported under this head during 2010. Nilgiris accounted for one case.

### iii) Other heads of IPC

STs were victims only in 5 cases of 1,10,733 IPC cases reported under this head during 2010. Madurai accounted for all the cases under this head.

No case under the caption "Hurt", "Rape", "Dacoity", "Robbery" and "Arson" was reported featuring STs as victims.

## 9. Demographic analysis of Crimes Against STs

Salem has the largest STs population in the State, followed by Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Vellore and Namakkal Districts. Viluppuram recorded 22 cases. Salem and Tiruvannamalai reporting 1 case each Districts.

### Incidence of Crimes against STs in the Districts with high percentage of ST Population

Districts/ Cities	% of ST Population	Murder	Hurt	Rape	SC /ST (P) Act	PCR Act	Others	Total
Salem	3.58	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T.V. Malai	3.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viluppuram	2.24	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
Vellore	1.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namakkal	3.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 10. SCs/STs as victims in SLL cases

### i) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 (including SCs/STs)

3 cases (SCs victims in all 3) were reported under [Protection of Civil Rights Act](#) in 2010 has shown a 50 % increase over 2009. Tirunelveli reporting 2 cases and Erode recorded 1 case. [Chart - 10.3](#).

### ii) SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

1.280 cases reported during 2010 under this head as against 1,064 cases reported during 2009, shows a rise of 20.3%. Viluppuram recorded the highest 125 (9.76%) followed by Madurai (81), Salem (76), Pudukottai (74) and Thanjavur (72). [Chart - 10.3](#) Depicts the incident of Crimes Committed Against SCs/STs During 2009 and 2010. [Map- 10.4](#) Rate of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during - 2010.

## 11. Disposal of Cases

Average rate of filing charge-sheets for the Crimes against SCs & STs stood at 89.8% and 100.0% respectively vis-à-vis the average rate of filing charge-sheet of 86.18% for IPC crimes and 57.01% for SLL crimes, thus recording a better average. Average Conviction rate for Crimes against SCs & STs was 24.5% and 66.7% respectively. These details are presented in Table-10.3 to 10.16.

## 12. Disposal of accused

2,630 (70.01%) of 3,750 accused arrested (including previous year) for

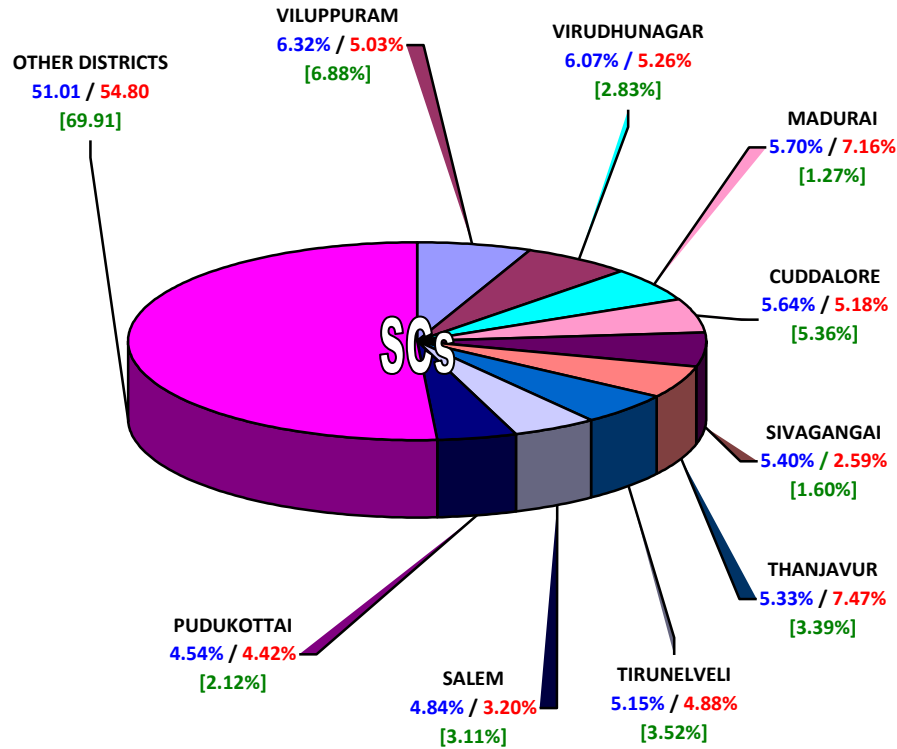
committing Crimes against SCs were charge-sheeted by Police. 7,831 accused were undergoing trial (including previous year) this year. 364 (17.6%) of 2,063 accused got convicted.

52 (78.8%) of 66 accused arrested (including previous year) for committing crimes against STs were charge-sheeted by Police. 195 accused were undergoing trial (including previous year) in 2010. 4 (15.4%) of the 26 accused was convicted for cases disposed.

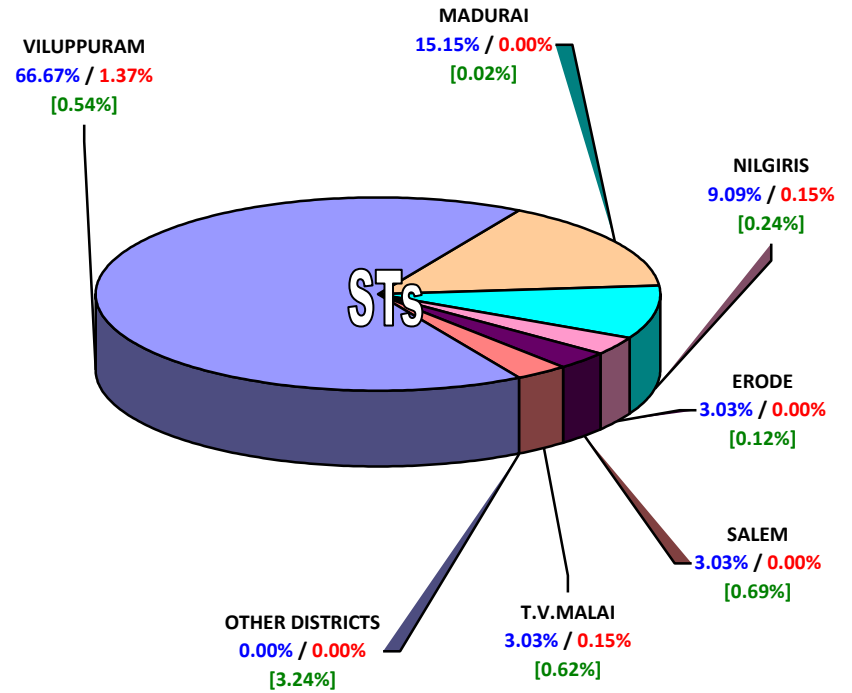
Details of cases against SCs/STs is presented in Table-10.17 to 10.24 district-wise.

## Crime Against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes – City/District-Wise during 2010/2009

**CHART- 10.1**



**CHART- 10.2**

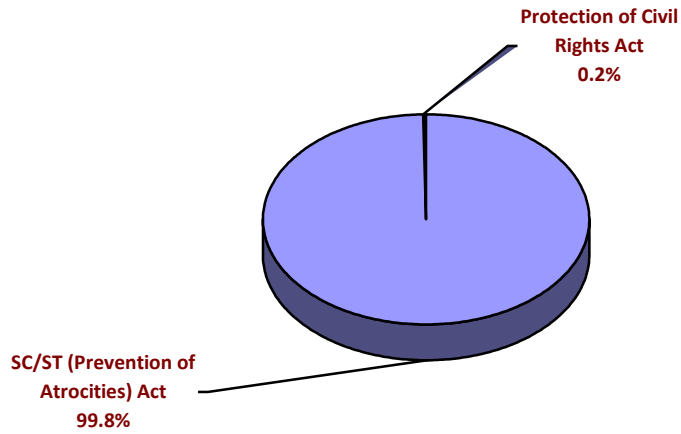


Percentage of Crime w.r.t to State for 2010  
 Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to State for 2009  
 Percentage of Population w.r.t. to State for 2010

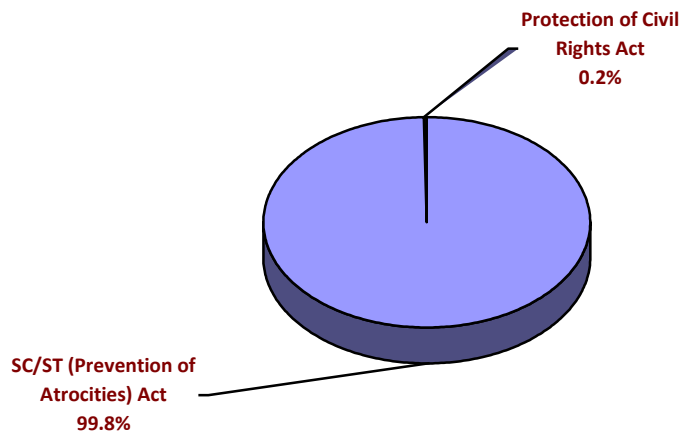
**CHART- 10.3**

**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST SCs / STs DURING 2009 AND 2010**

**2009**



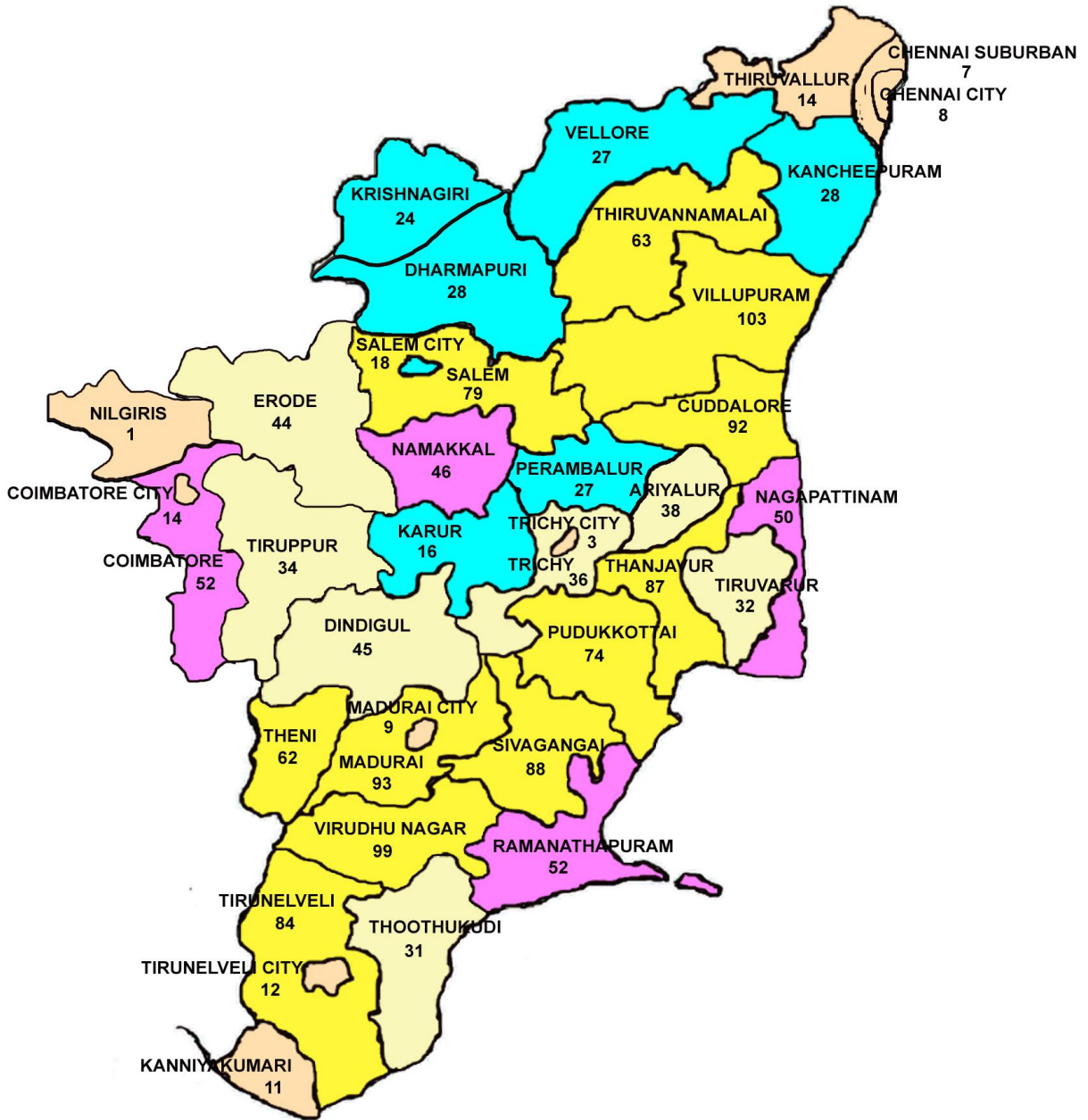
**2010**



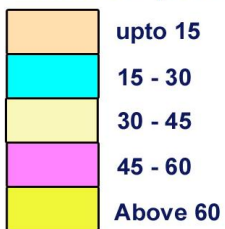
**MAP 10.1**

**INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 1631)**



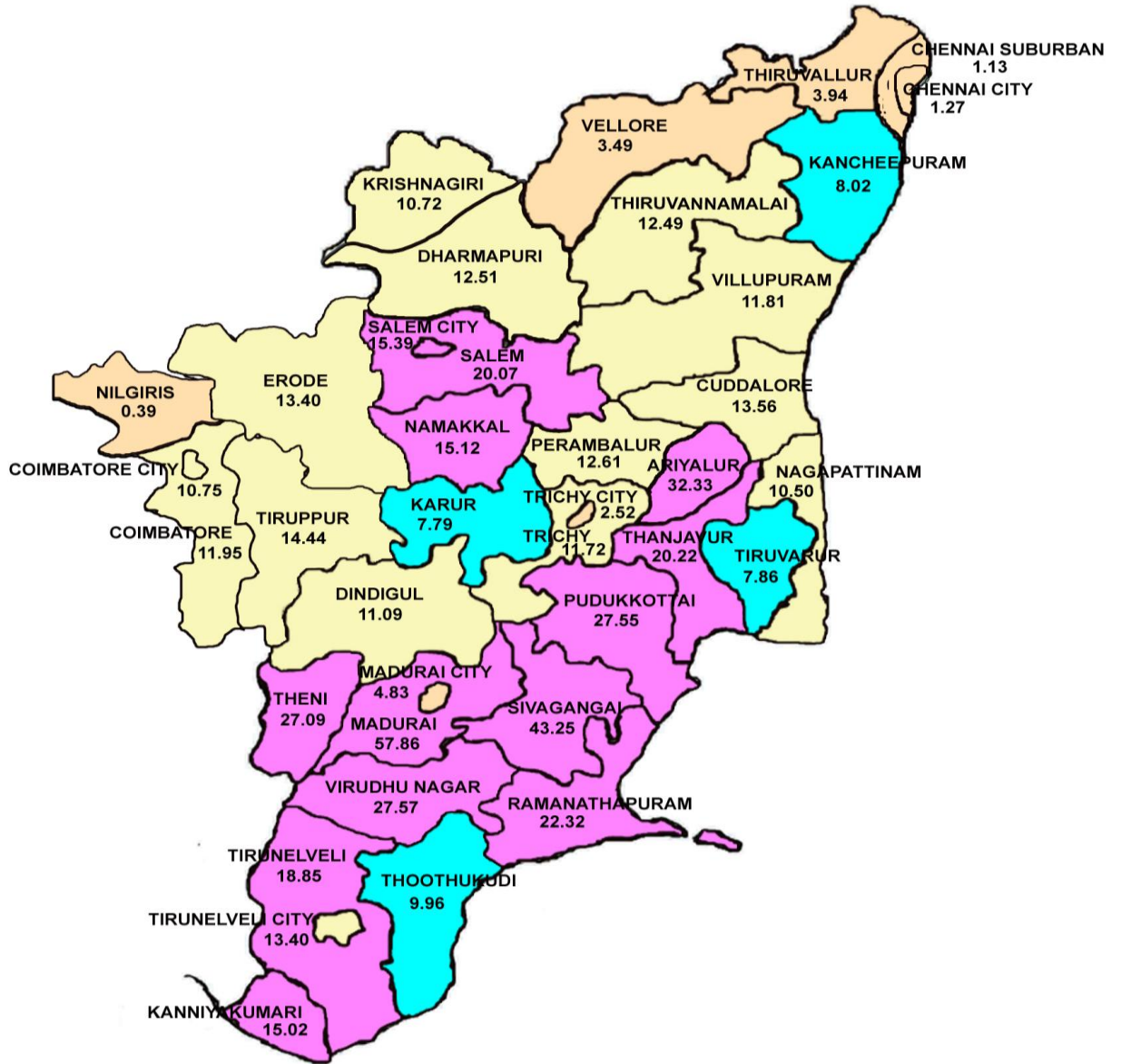
**Incidence (No. of Cases)**



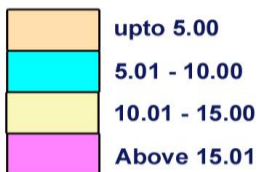
## MAP 10.2

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 12.87)



#### Rate of Crime

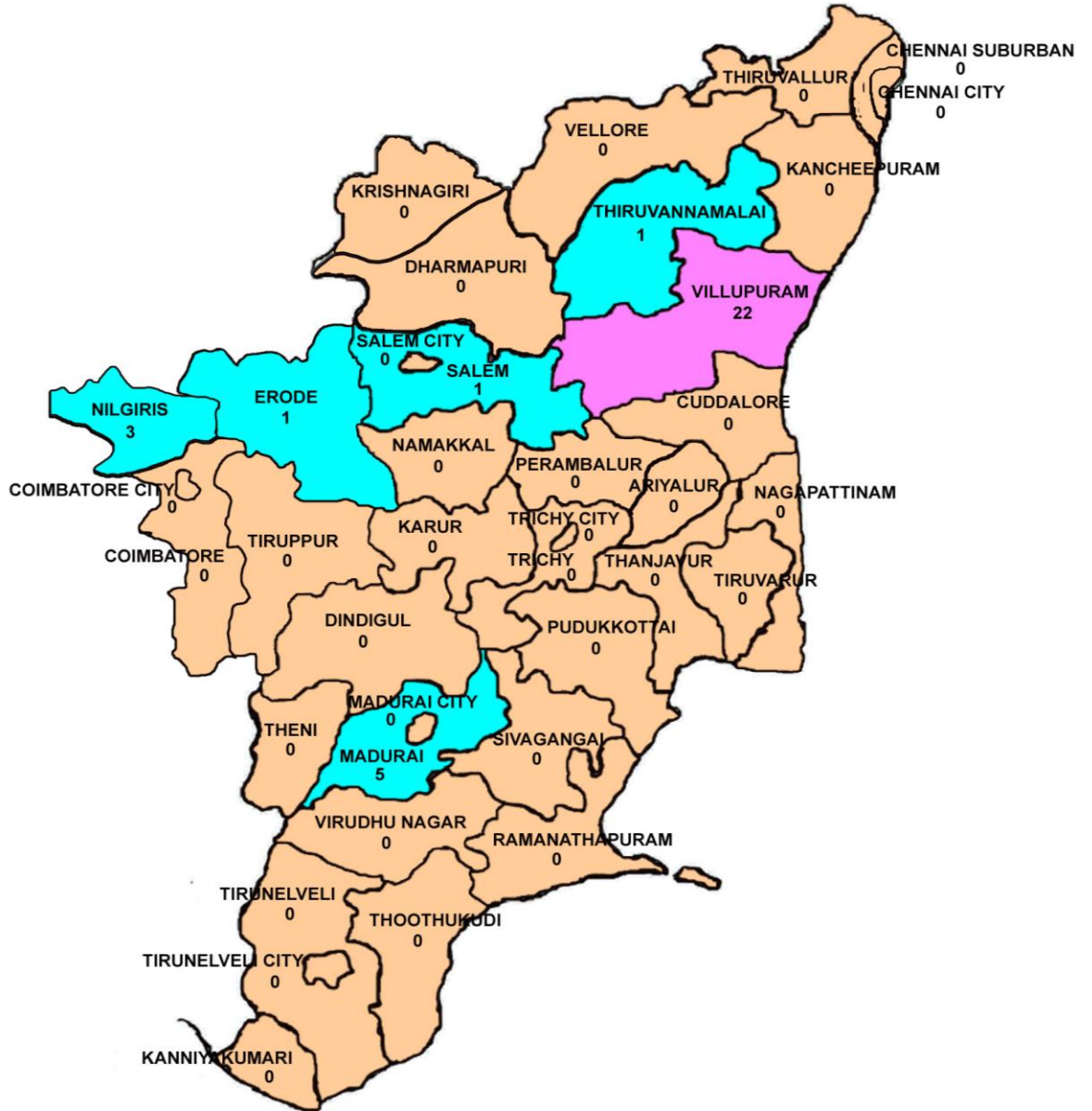




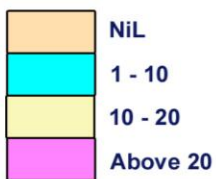
### MAP 10.3

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 33)



#### Rate of Crime

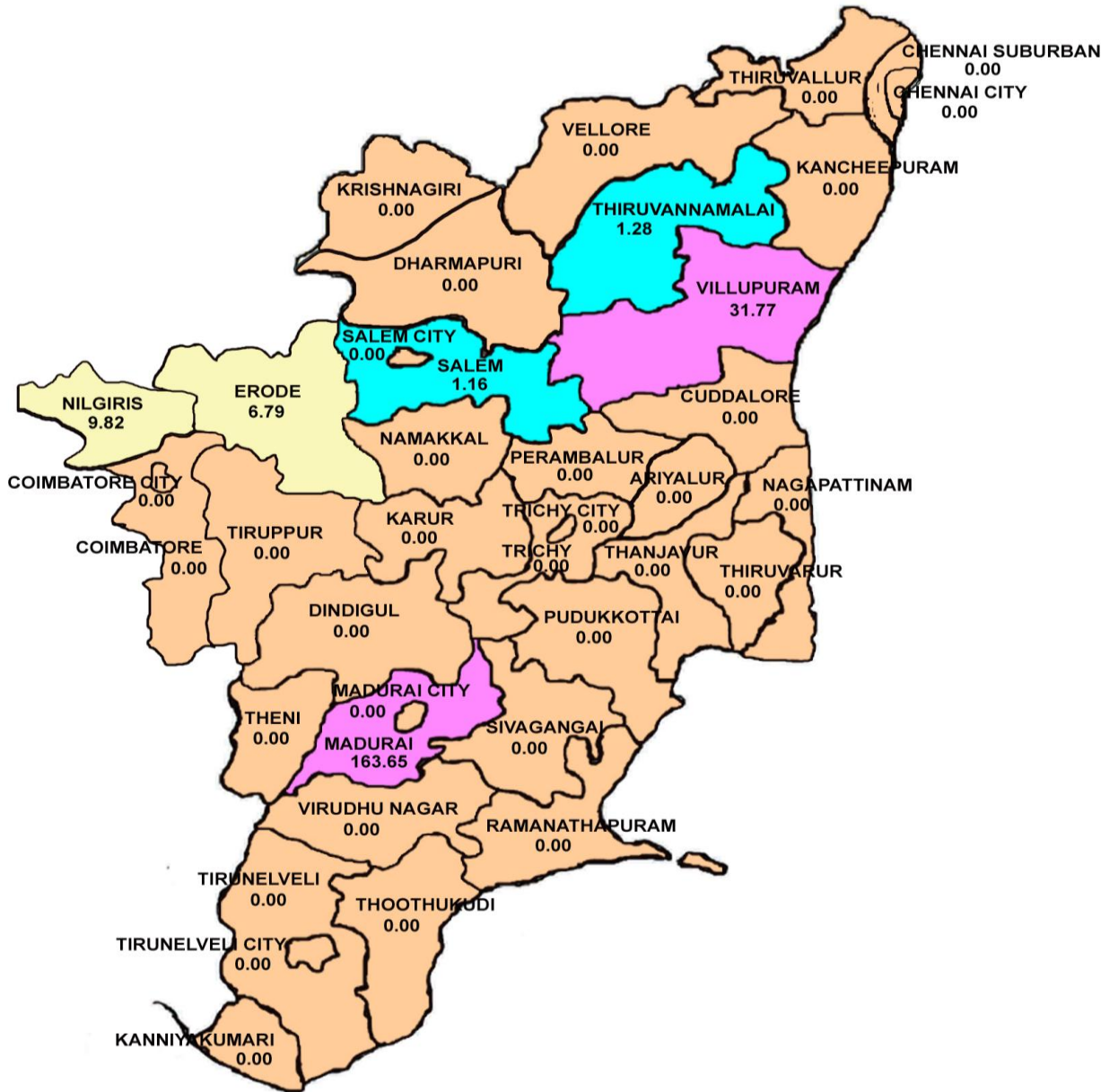




**MAP 10.4**

**RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 4.76)**



## CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. **Table 11.1** depicts district/city-wise number of persons missing and traced for 2010. 71.1% (4637) of 6,519 persons who went missing during the year were traced. 1882 persons, including 400 children remained missing at the end of the year. 85.6% (1158) of the 1352 missing girl children were traced. (Chart-11.1)

2. An analysis of the reasons for missing has been made from the available statistics of traced persons. **Table 11.2** depicts district/city-wise reasons for persons missing and traced for 2010. A large majority of persons traced (27.6%) left home following family quarrel Parents scold, 26.74% of the traced ran away from home due to love affair. 38.9% of these eloped persons were minor girls while adult women accounted for 53.5%.

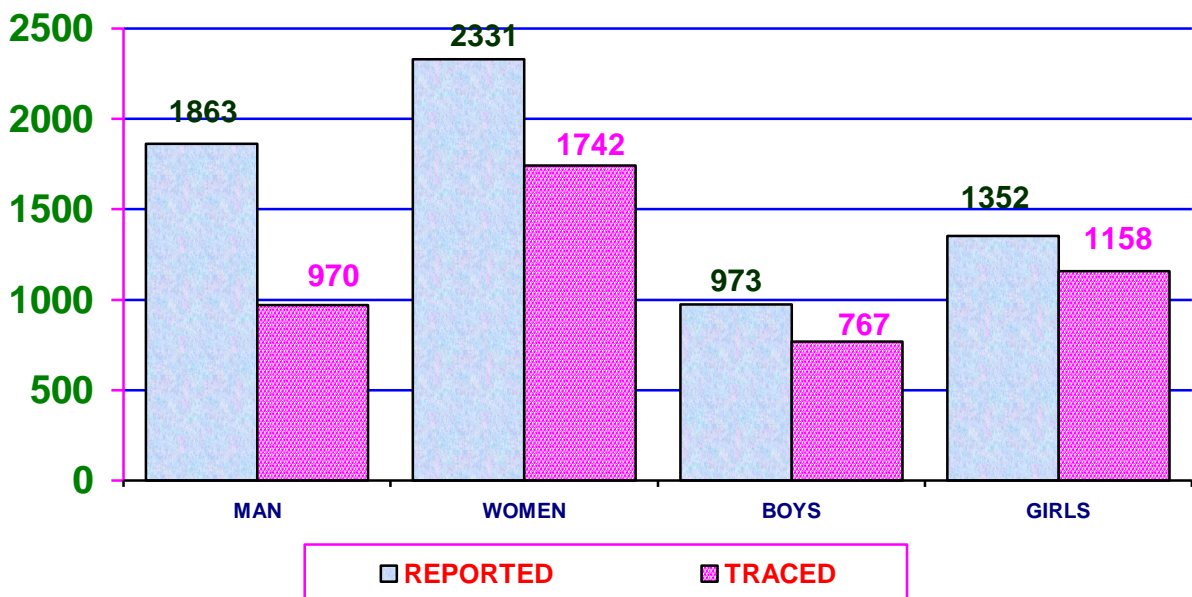
3. A large number of students (409) ran away from home due to failure in examinations and were subsequently traced. Fatalities accounted for 0.021% of the missing persons. 10 missing persons were found murdered. 7 of these are adults and 3 are children. 52 persons, a majority of them (94.2%) adults, committed suicide.

4. 196 of the traced persons had left home for seeking employment. 33 of them (16.8%) were male children.

5. The fate of 1882 persons, including 400 children, who went missing is not known. This requires further analysis.

6. It has been established that publicity plays a major role in tracing large number of missing persons. Conversely, in many unsolved cases, it is seen that adequate publicity was lacking.

**CHART - 11.1**  
**MISSING & TRACED PERSONS - 2010**



7. An official procedure exists for consolidating information on missing persons at the State level and to give publicity, both through official and private media. Modus Operandi Bureau gets reports of all missing persons cases and also arranges for publishing the details of the missing persons in the Weekly Criminal Intelligence Gazette. Criminal Intelligence Gazette is circulated to all the Police stations of the State and is also sent to the CIDs of other States and Superintendents of Police of Districts and Commissionerates of bordering States.

8. The system, prima facie, appears adequate; however, some test checks have revealed that the police stations simply fail to pass on the information in a large number of cases. In many instances, information is too sketchy to be of any help. In many cases, even the photographs of the missing persons are not available. The success rate of such lackadaisical efforts is, understandably, low. Even in cases where missing persons, particularly children, are traced or recovered, Police fail to connect them to the complaint lodged in another Police station.

9. The obligation of a prompt and thorough enquiry into cases of missing persons is accentuated by the fact that delay in tracing a lost girl/child greatly increases the possibility of their landing in unscrupulous hands which can be disastrous for their future. Prompt tracing mechanism, thus, acts as a preventive measure.

10. This problem has been identified in the state and efforts have been taken to streamline the investigations for missing persons. These include sensitising Police officers to the importance of the issue, laying down guidelines for a systematic investigation and ensuring proper supervision and

monitoring of such cases. Arrangements for training the investigating officer at the Police Training College, Chennai are on and a training module has been finalized.

11. Special Cells have been constituted at two levels – districts and Ranges – which have been entrusted with the task of supervising the investigations into cases of missing persons and monitoring their progress.

12. A comprehensive proforma in three parts has been prescribed at the level of the investigating officers. The investigating officer who receives the complaint has to fill-up the first portion of the questionnaire. The questionnaire includes important details of the missing person including photographs. There are instances where photographs are not available, or they are old. The investigating officer, under such circumstances is required to use the portrait building system, which can generate a good image of the missing person. This system is available at all police district headquarters in the State. Part two of the proforma comprises investigative efforts undertaken after the receipt of the complaint. This can be updated by filling in details of the day-to-day efforts taken. The third and the final part of the proforma deals with wrapping up the case once detected.

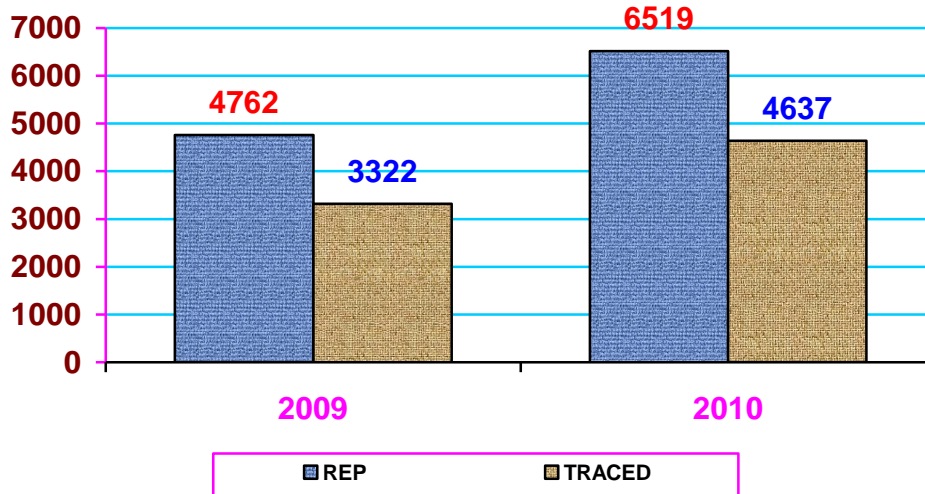
13. Modus Operandi Bureau is required to maintain a statewide database of missing persons and is expected to provide important investigative inputs to the investigating officers. Police Computer Wing is hosting the details of missing persons on the Tamil Nadu Police website.

14. These measures, if implemented in true spirit, will certainly have a positive impact on the police performance in this important area of public concern.



**CHART - 11.2**

**TRACING OF MISSING PERSONS - 2010  
(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)**



15. Table 11.3 depicts district/city-wise comparison of missing and traced persons for 2010 as against 2009. Number of persons missing has increased by 37% and number of persons traced

also increased by 39.6% persons comparing with 2009. Percentage of tracing has increased by 39.58% over the previous year. (Chart-11.2)

**Missing Persons reported in previous years  
as on 01.01.2011**

Year	Adult		Children		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>2006</b>	1042	781	727	864	<b>3414</b>
<b>2007</b>	1304	1133	774	1013	<b>4224</b>
<b>2008</b>	1236	1130	683	1130	<b>4179</b>
<b>2009</b>	1379	1396	781	1206	<b>4762</b>
<b>2010</b>	1863	2331	973	1352	<b>6519</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6824</b>	<b>6771</b>	<b>3938</b>	<b>5565</b>	<b>23098</b>

## CHAPTER 12

### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a group of crimes involving the exploitation of men, women and children for financial gains which is violation of fundamental human rights. Victims are lured or abducted from their homes and subsequently forced to work against their wishes through various means in various establishments, indulge in prostitution or subjected to various types of indignities and even killed or incapacitated for the purposes of begging and trade in human organs.

This Bureau is collecting data under the following heads of crime which are related to human trafficking. IPC Crimes

- (i) Procurement of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)
- (ii) Importation of girls ((Sec. 366-B IPC)
- (iii) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section-372 IPC)
- (iv) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section -373 IPC) SLL Crimes
- (v) Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956
- (vi) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

**Cases under following legislations also form part of offences under human trafficking but NCRB is not collecting data specifically relating to these acts.**

- (i) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976
- (ii) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000
- (iii) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
- (iv) Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994

#### **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956:**

Section 5 of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) deals with punishment for procuring, inducing and

taking (person) for the sake of prostitution. ITPA is being rigorously enforced to ensure prevention of exploitation of women and children. Larger emphasis is now being paid on trafficking of human beings as against the erstwhile practice of concentrating on detention of sex workers. The number of cases under section 5 ITP Act has decreased by 21.5% in 2010 compared to 2009.

#### **Human Trafficking in Tamil Nadu:**

Government of Tamil Nadu has established an **Anti-Trafficking Cell** in the Crime Branch CID to combat trafficking in women and children. This Cell is empowered with inter-state jurisdiction in dealing with trafficking in women and children. An anti-Vice Squad is functioning in Greater Chennai, dealing with these issues with larger attention to nail the traffickers.

Cases registered under section 8 ITP Act (soliciting in public) have come down as a natural consequence to the shift in emphasis on traffickers. Most of the cases now have been registered against pimps, brothel owners and traffickers under 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of ITP Act.

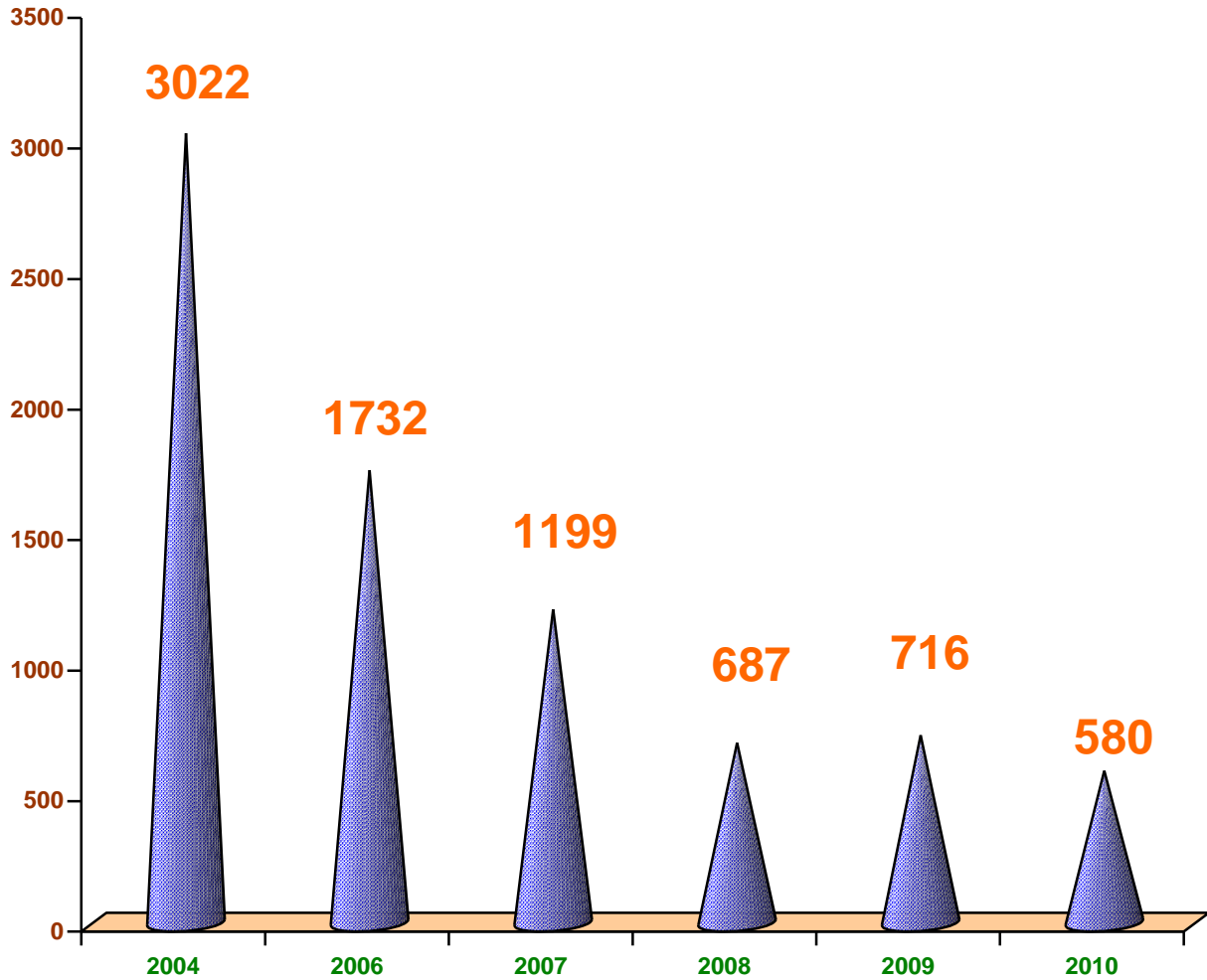
567 cases have been registered under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Table-12.1) in 2010. Chennai City registered the highest (134), followed by Dindigul (80), Trichy City (79) and Madurai City (62) Other districts registered less than 25 cases.

Chart-12.1 depicts the incidence of Immoral Traffic(Prevention) Act During 2007-2010.

Chart-12.2 depicts the Human Trafficking – Percentage Distribution during 2010.

**Chart – 12.1**

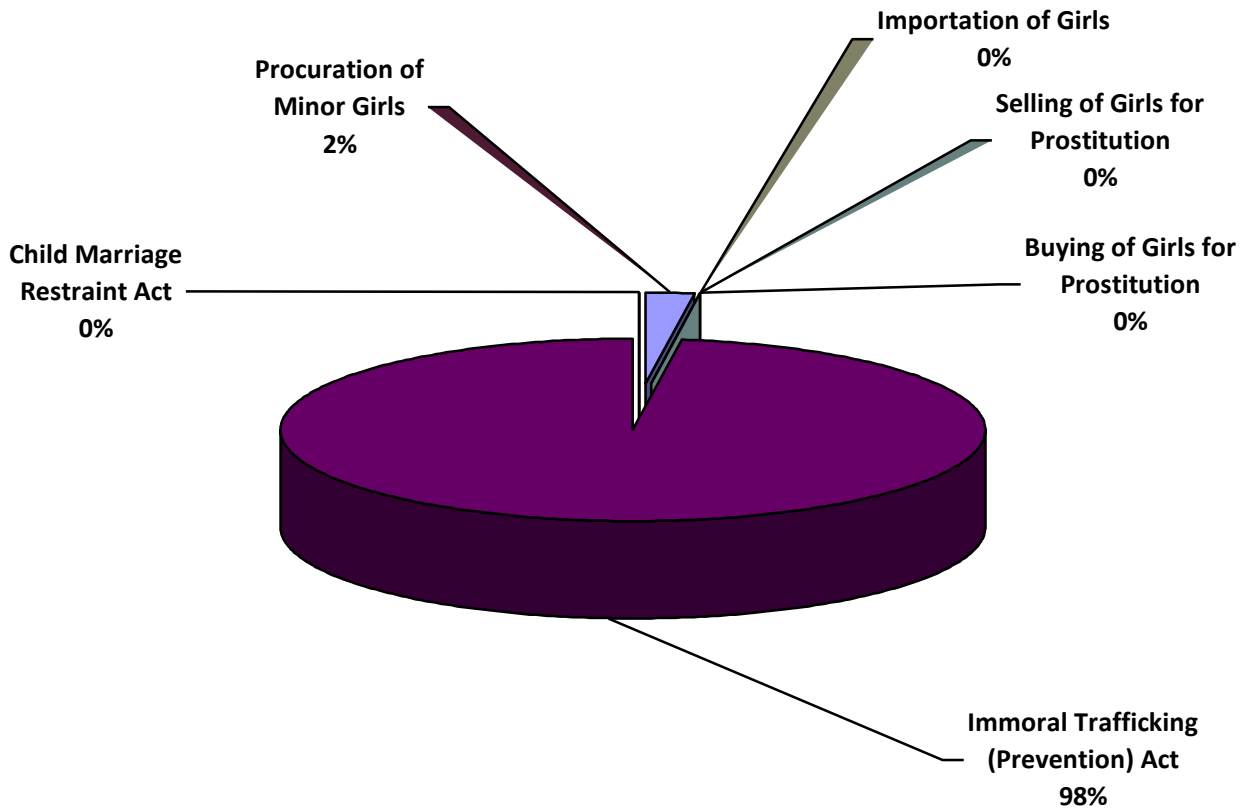
**INCIDENCE OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT**  
**DURING 2006 - 2010**





**Chart – 12.2**

### Human Trafficking - Percentage Distribution - 2010



■ Procurement of Minor Girls	■ Importation of Girls	■ Selling of Girls for Prostitution
■ Buying of Girls for Prostitution	■ Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act	■ Child Marriage Restraint Act

## CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

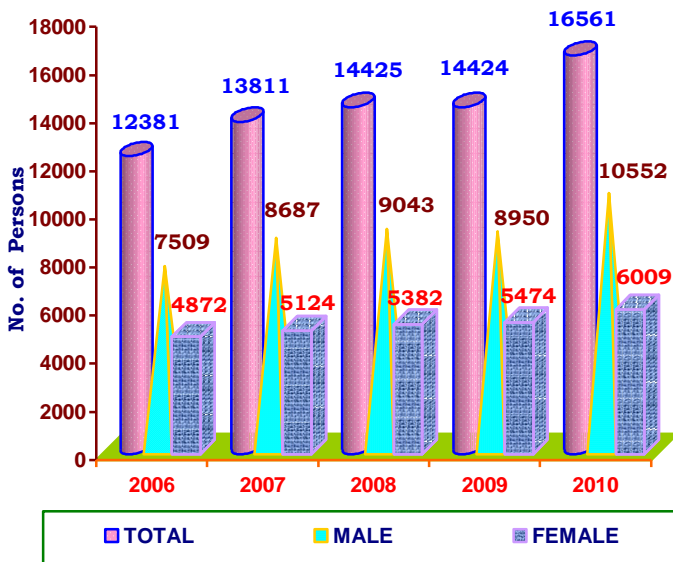
1. 16,561 persons committed suicide during 2010 as against 14,424 in 2009, indicating an increase of 14.8%.

2. Kancheepuram recorded the highest number of Suicides (1,347) followed by Chennai City (1,325), Chennai Suburban (1,188), Thanjavur (1003), Thirunelveli (881) Madurai (655) Kanayakumari (648), Vellore (573) Thiruppur (570) and Villupuram (506). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 500 cases of Suicide.

3. Suicides during 2006-2010 are presented in Chart-13.1

**CHART-13.1**

**SUICIDES 2006 - 2010**



4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2010 is available in Table-13.1. (Map-13.1)

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING 2006 - 2010

S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2006	7509	4872	12381
2	2007	8687	5124	13811
3	2008	9043	5382	14425
4	2009	8950	5474	14424
5	2010	10552	6009	16561
% CHANGES IN 2010 OVER 2009		17.89	9.77	14.8

5. The 5-year trend shows that 62.5% persons committing Suicide were males. In the previous year also the percentage of males was at 62%. The trend of males suicide has been increasing since 2006 to 2010.

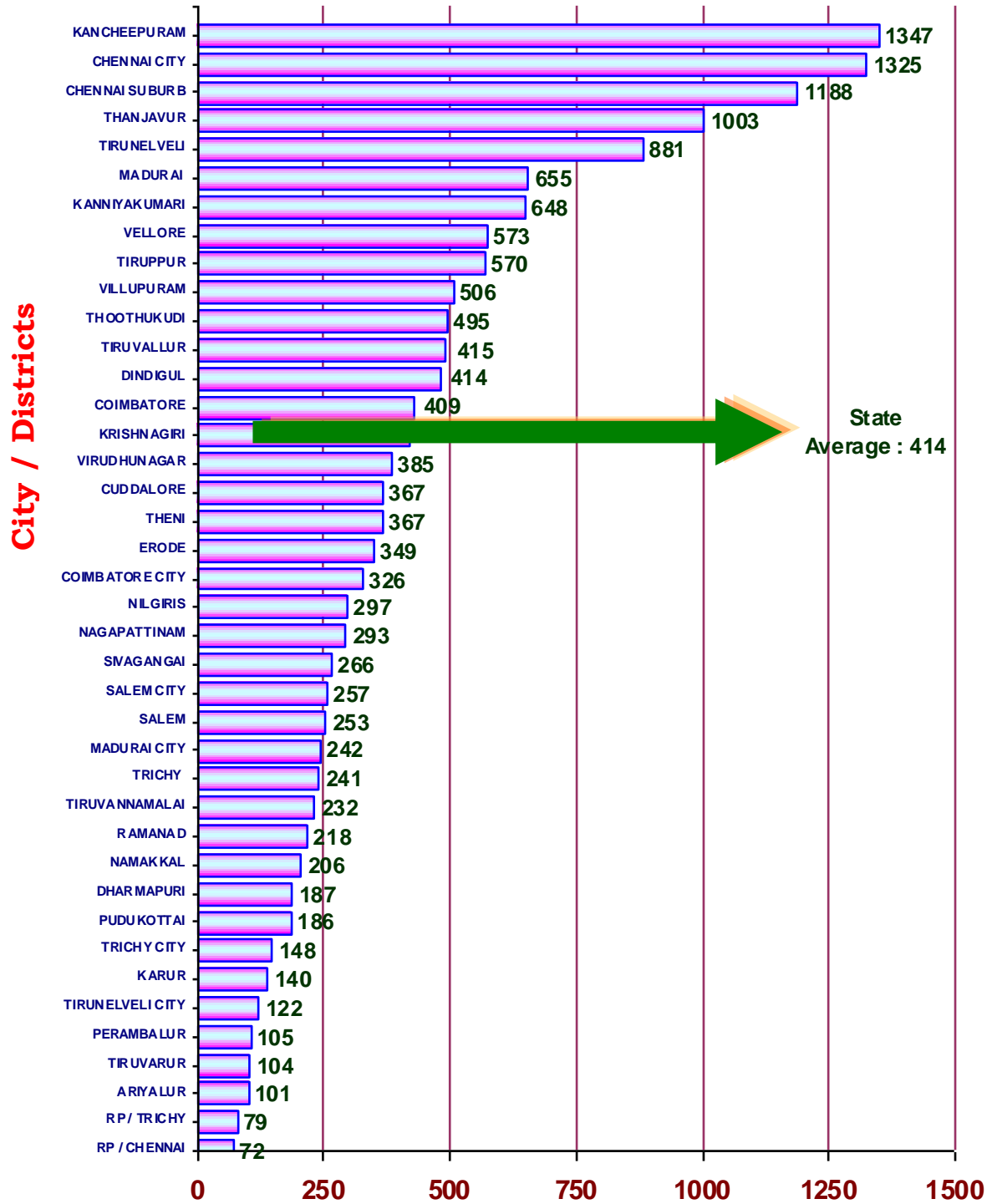
6. Increase in suicides by both men & women has been witnessed in the year. While the suicides by males have increased by 17.89%, suicides by women have also increased by 9.77% over 2009.

7. Kancheepuram (1347 Cases) has shown an unusual increase (123.38%) in suicides, compared to 2009 (603 Cases).

8. High incidence of suicides was noticed in Chennai City and Chennai Suburban during the last 5 years since 2006.

9. Chart-13.2 depicts Suicides during 2010 district/city wise in descending order.

**CHART 13.2**  
**SUICIDES 2010**

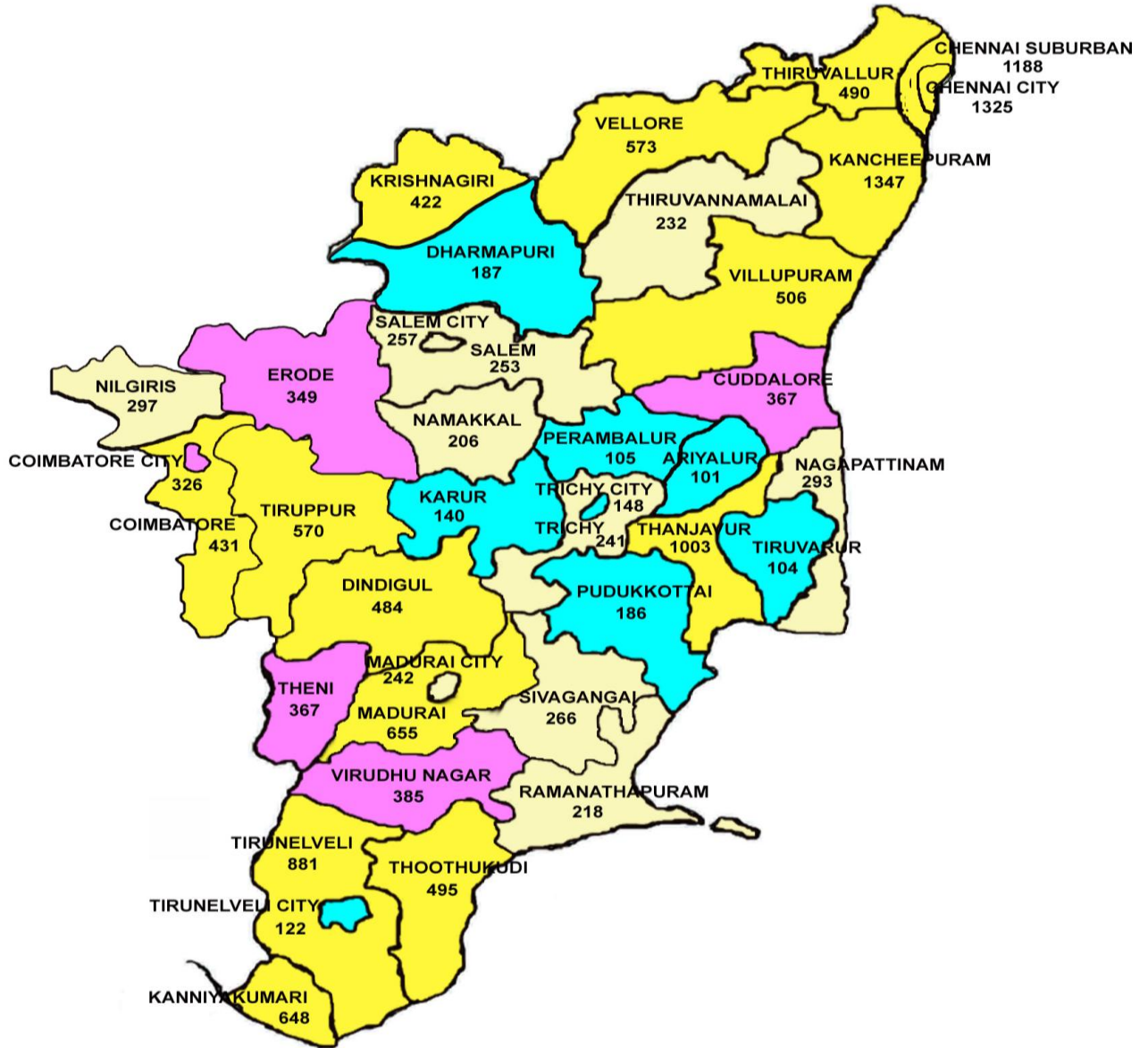


**No. of Persons**  
**Total: - 16,561**

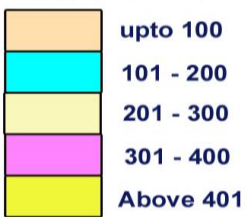
# MAP 13.1

## SUICIDES 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 16561)



### Rate of Crime



## CHAPTER 14

### ACCIDENTS & ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

#### ROAD ACCIDENTS

1. Incidents of Road accidents have been steadily mounting in Tamil Nadu from 2006 to 2010. The rise is marginal and can

be attributed to rapid increase in the number of vehicles plying on the roads.

2. Table below shows the break-up of accidents by types of Vehicles:-

**NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF VEHICLES**  
**FROM 2006 TO 2010**

Sl. No.	TYPE OF VEHICLES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Share of type (for 2010)
1	BUS	9,607	9,586	9,506	9331	8890	13.6
2	TRUCK/LORRY	10,255	10,355	11,201	10555	10712	16.5
3	CAR/JEEP/TAXI/TEMPO	13,404	14,908	15,380	15943	18038	27.7
4	TWO WHEELERS	13,955	16,070	15,820	17274	19086	29.4
5	THREE WHEELERS	4,799	4,857	4,357	3747	3777	5.8
6	OTHERS	3,125	3,364	4,145	3944	4493	6.9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55145</b>	<b>59140</b>	<b>60,409</b>	<b>60794</b>	<b>64996</b>	<b>100</b>

3. Two Wheelers accounted for the highest number of accidents. Almost 29.4% of the road accidents during 2010 involved Two Wheelers as against 28.41% in 2009. Comparative statement of Road accidents during 2006-2010 is presented in **Table-14.1** district/city wise. 64,996 cases of road accidents were reported during 2010. 15,409 (23.7%) of these resulted in fatalities. 49,587 (76.3%) cases of accidents were non-fatal.

#### ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

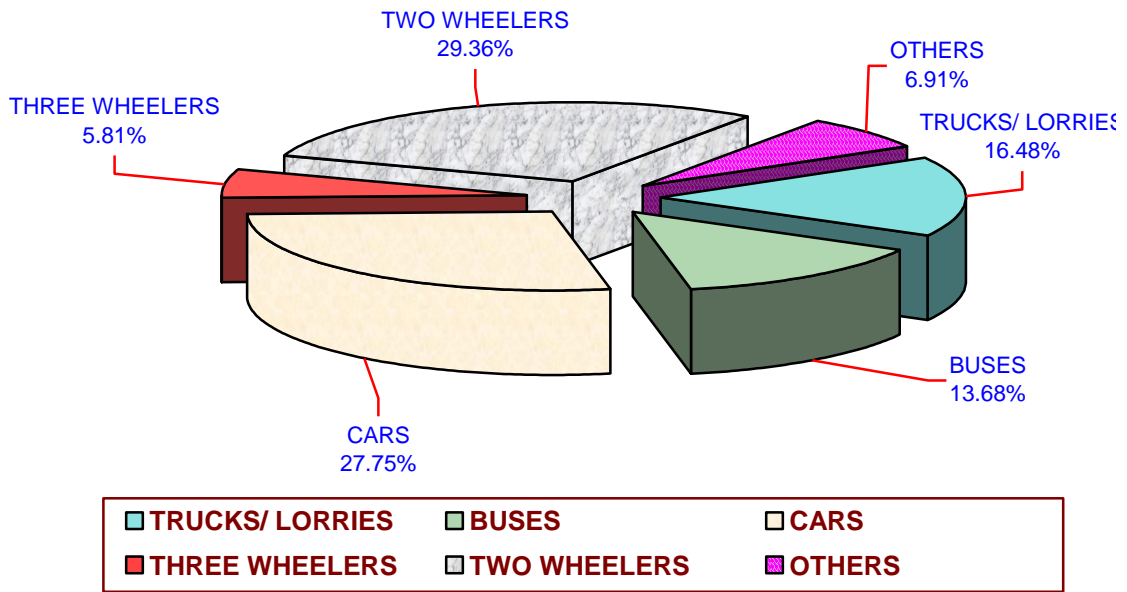
4. Two Wheelers were responsible for 29.4% of accidental deaths during 2010.

3835 of 15409 persons who died in accidents, were an account of these type of Vehicles. **Table-14.2** gives details of road accidental deaths for 2010 with break-up of types of Vehicles and due to other reasons. Villupuram reported the highest deaths (876 deaths) followed by Kancheepuram (862) and Vellore (816 deaths).

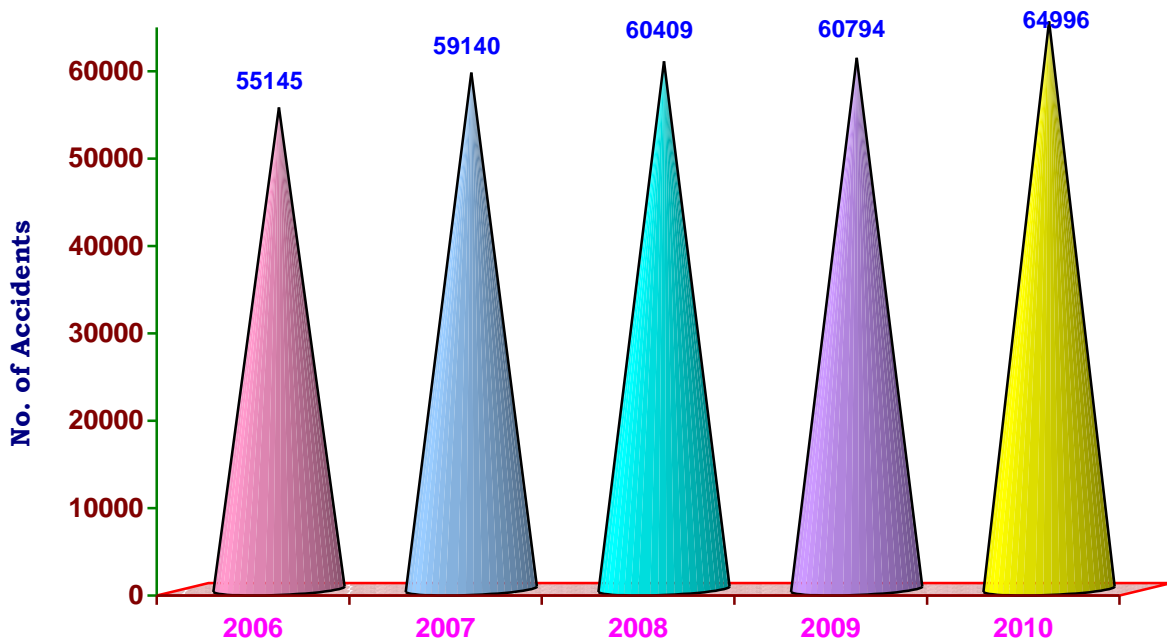
5. **Chart-14.1** depicts road accidental deaths according to type of vehicles during 2010.

6. Percentage of road accidents during 2006 – 2010 is presented in **Chart- 14.2**.

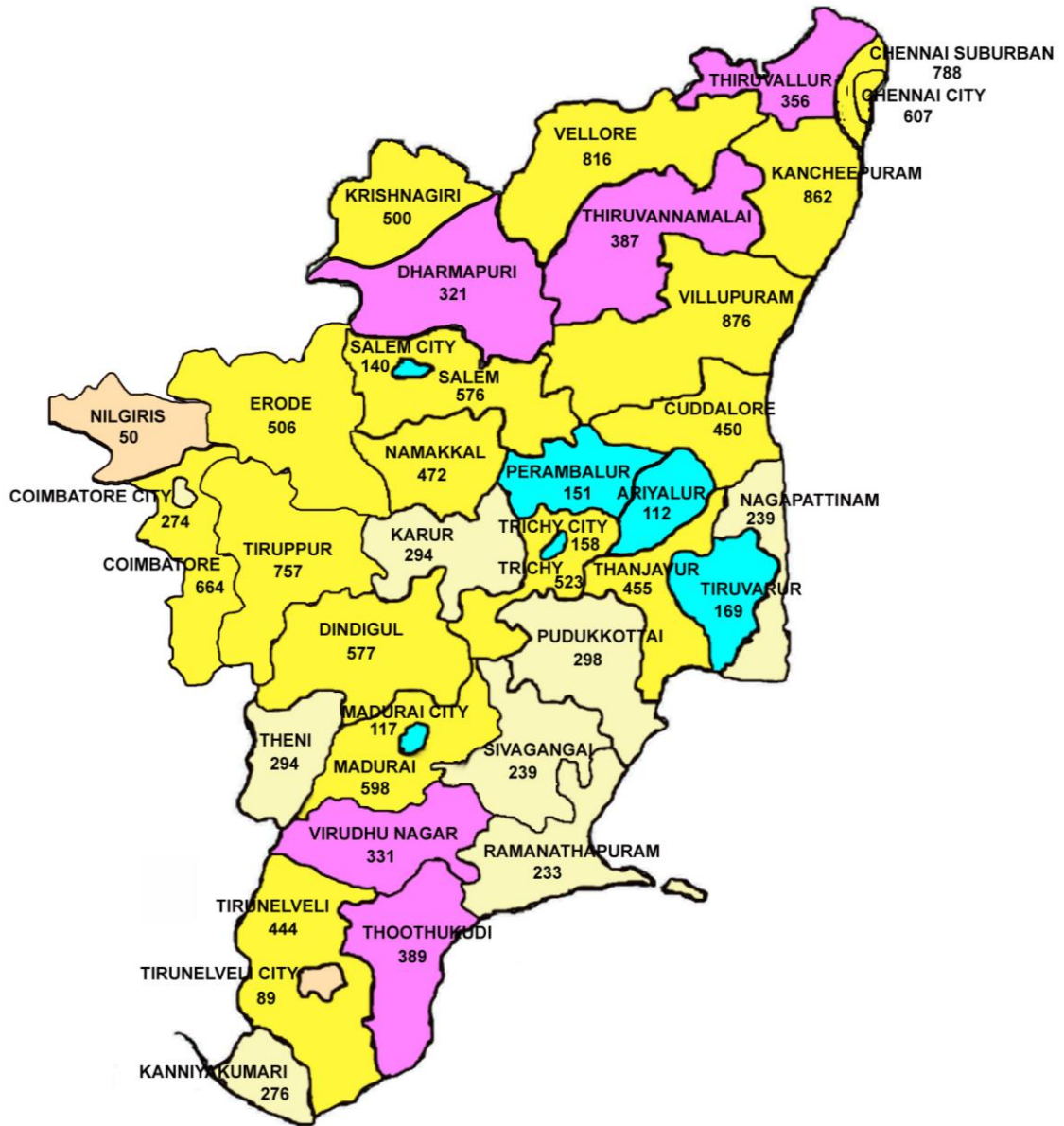
**CHART 14.1**  
**PERCENTAGE OF ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ACCORDING**  
**TO TYPE OF VEHICLES 2010**



**CHART 14.2**  
**ROAD ACCIDENTS 2006 - 2010**



**MAP 14.1**  
**ROAD ACCIDENT DEATH 2010**  
*(All over Tamil Nadu 15409)*





## CHAPTER 15 ECONOMIC OFFENCES

1. The Economic Offences Wing comprises: -

### **(i) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING (EOW) I**

- (a) Commercial Crime Investigation Wing.
- (b) Idol Wing CID

### **(ii) ECONOMIC OFFENCES WING - II**

#### **EOW - I**

#### **COMMERCIAL CRIME INVESTIGATION WING CID ( CCIW) (Estd.1971):**

2. CCIW CID investigates offences relating to defalcation of funds in Co-operative societies, Co-operative departments and other departments in Tamil Nadu. The cases referred to CCIW generally involve offences under sections 408, 409, 420, 466, 467, 468, 471, 477, 109, 120, 204, 419 IPC, 13 (1) (d) and 13 (2) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

#### **PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS - 2010:**

3. 61 cases were registered during 2010. 79 cases were charge-sheeted and 155 cases were disposed. 127 cases ended in conviction, 119 in acquittal and no case were referred. 39 cases are UI and 1210 cases are PT as on 31.12.2010.

#### **Recovery of misappropriated funds:**

4. Rs 862.37 crores amount was involved in the cases registered during 2010. Rs. 906.10 crores was remitted back by the accused persons.

#### **IDOL WING -CID (Estd. 1983)**

5. This wing co-ordinates the investigation of important cases of theft of idols handled by the District Police and collects intelligence about the nefarious

activities of antique dealers and middlemen/agents or smugglers. While prevention, detection and investigation of routine temple thefts are handled by the District Police, the Idol Wing takes up investigation of the cases where i) the value of the idols exceeds Rs. 5 Lakhs, ii) cases entrusted by the Director General of Police, & iii) cases of important and sensational nature. The field officers are also expected to gather information about idol thefts.

#### **PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS**

6. 7 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2010 whereas 9 cases were registered during 2009.

#### **EOW - II**

#### **Non-BANKING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

7. Economic Offences Wing II (Financial Institutions) was constituted in December 1999 in pursuance to the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Tamil Nadu. It works under direct supervision of an Inspector General of Police.

8. EOW II registers cases against Registered establishments (Companies & Nidhi) u/s 420, 406, 409, 120(B) IPC. Property can be attached U/S 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance Act 1994. Cases are registered against un-registered and un-incorporated Financial establishments u/s 5 of the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1997 (TANPID). In these cases also, the property, both movable and immovable, can be attached, wherever required, as per Sec 3 of this act.

#### **PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS**

9. **Table-15.1** shows the cases relating to Non-Banking Financial Institutions during 2010. 41 cases were registered and taken up for investigation in 2010. 32 of these are UI.

10. 55,532 depositors had deposited Rs.327.78 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.0.13 crores was repaid by these Financial

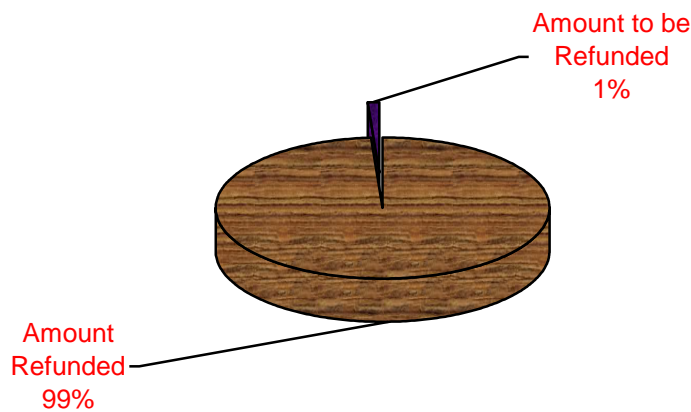
Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.19.411 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. **Chart-15.1** depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2009 & 2010.

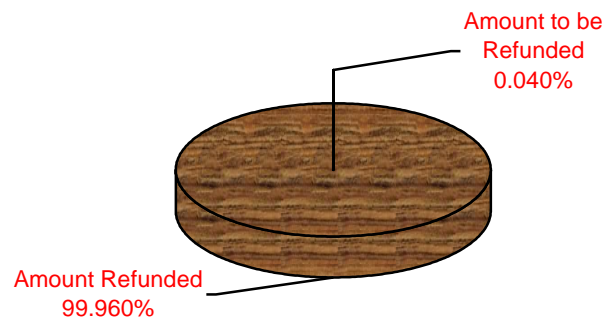
### **CHART 15.1**

#### **PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2009 & 2010**

##### **YEAR-2009**



##### **YEAR-2010**



## CHAPTER 16 CYBER CRIMES

### Cyber crime can be defined as:

1. “Unlawful acts wherein the computer is either a tool or a target or both”; in other words, any crime, the means or purpose of which is to influence the function of Computer.”

2. Computer and Tele-communications are the key areas of Cyber Crimes. In Cyber Crimes, the Computer is used in the following two ways: -

- i. Computer as a target
- ii. Computer as a tool

3. Computer becomes a target of cyber crime when, by way of hacking or intrusion, criminals access a computer with a motive to impair, damage or alter the system. This hacking can evolve into other substantive violations, for example, alteration of accounts, drawal of money etc. by cyber intrusion into a bank.

4. Computer becomes a tool for cyber crime when it becomes a convenient method to commit crimes affecting large scale net-works and programmes such as introducing virus into large scale reservation or financial network or unauthorizedly obtaining classified information from data stored in defence and security computers.

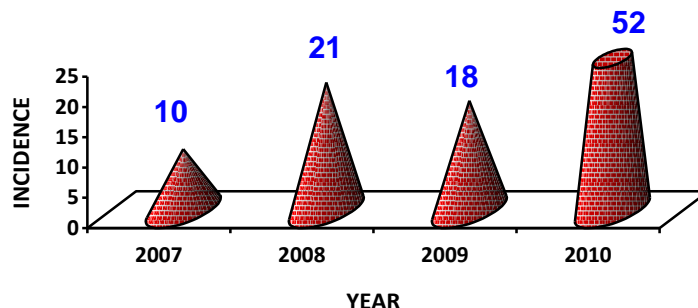
### Classification of Computer Crimes

5. The most accepted classification of computer crimes is as follows:

(Done by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development and expanded by Council of Europe)

- (i) Computer related frauds.
- (ii) Computer forgery.
- (iii) Damage to computer data or computer programmes.
- (iv) Computer Sabotage.
- (v) Unauthorised access.
- (vi) Unauthorised interception
- (vii) Unauthorised reproduction of a protected computer programmes
- (viii) Unauthorised reproduction of a topography
- (ix) Alteration of computer data or computer programmes
- (x) Computer espionage
- (xi) Unauthorised use of a computer
- (xii) Unauthorised use of a protected computer programmes.

6. **Table 16.1** deals with incidence of cases under Cyber Crimes (IT Act) in District / Cities during 2009-2010. 52 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2010 as compared to 18 in the previous year an increase of 188.9 %. 12 in Coimbatore City, 10 in Chennai City, 3 in Chennai Suburban and a single case in Madurai City. 26 cases were registered by the Cyber Cell of CB CID. **Chart 16.1** depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2007-2010. Table 16(A) gives the details of Cyber Crimes Registered and persons arrested under I.T Act during 2007-2010 given below.

**CHART-16-1****INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2007 – 2010****Table 16(A)****Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2007 – 2010**

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2010 over 2009	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2010 over 2009
		2007	2008	2009	2010		2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Tampering computer source documents	1	5	3	4	25	0	0	0	1	100
2.	Hacking with Computer System				0					0	
	i) Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility	2	10	4	13	69.2	1	4	3	18	83.3
	ii) Hacking	0	0	8	26	69.2	0	0	5	16	56.25
3.	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	7	4	3	9	67	7	1	3	9	67
4.	Failure				0					0	
	i) Of compliance/orders of Certifying Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Govt. Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Obtaining licence or Digital Signature/ Certificate by misrepresentation/ suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>75</b>

Note: @ denotes infinite percentage variation because of division by zero

## **Cyber Crimes – Cases of Various Categories under IT Act, 2000**

7. 18 cases during the previous year 2009 thereby reporting an increase of 188.9% in 2010 (52 cases).

### **Cases u/r IT Act 2000**

8. **Table 16.2** deals with Incidence of cases registered and number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act). Hacking accounted for 50% (26) of 52 cases registered under IT Act 2000. CBCID registered 23 cases of Hacking and Obscene of publication/transmission in electronic form (3). 16 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 13 cases of Loss/damage to computer resource/utility were reported during the year wherein 18 persons were arrested. Chennai City (10) registered maximum cases of Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility under Sec. 66(1) out of total 13 such cases at the State level. Of 26 cases relating to Hacking under Sec. 66 (2), 23 of them were registered by CB CID followed by Chennai Suburban (2) and Madurai City (1). **Chart 16.2** depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Arrested under IT Act during 2007– 2010

9. CB CID (16) accounted for 36.36% of 44 persons arrested followed by Chennai City (14), Coimbatore City (11) and Chennai Suburban (3). 63.6% of the offenders were in the age group of 18 – 30 years (28 out of 44), 22.7% in the age group of 30 - 45 years (10 out of 44), 9.1% in the age group of 45-60 years (4 out of 44) and 4.5% in the age group of above 60 years. No person below 18 years of age was reported. **Table 16.3** carries the details of persons arrested under IT Act by age group during 2010 (District / City wise).

10. Analysis of head-wise crime and age group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 36.4% (16/44) of the offenders arrested were under 'Hacking with Computer System'. 56.3% (9/16) were in the age-group of 18 –30 years, 31.3% (5) in 30-45 years, 6.25% (1) in 45-60 years and above 60 years each. 41% (18/44) of the offenders arrested pertained to 'loss/damage to computer resource/utility'. 66.7% (12/18) were in the age-group of 18-30 years, 22.2% (4) in 30-45 years and 11.1% (2) in 45-60 years. 20.5% (9/44) of the offenders arrested were under 'Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form'. 77.8% (7/9) were in the age group of 18-30 years, 11.1% (1) in 30-45 years and 45-60 years each and 100% (1 out of 1) of the person arrested for Tampering Computer Source Documents was in the age group of above 60 years. **Table 16.4** deals with person arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT) by Head /Age group during 2010.

11. Out of 52 cases, 26 cases were registered for hacking, 9 for Obscene Publication/Transmission in electronic form, 13 for Loss/Damage to Computer Resource/Utility and 4 cases was registered for tampering Computer Source Department (Hacking Computer Systems). **Table 16.5** carries the details with incidence of Cyber Crime Cases registered under IT Act during 2010 (District / Crime Head Wise)

12. **Table 16.6** deals carries the details with District / City wise cases registered under Cyber Crimes categorized (IT) by motives and suspects during 2010.

## **Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities (IT Act)**

13. Coimbatore City (12), Chennai City (10), Chennai Suburban (3) and Madurai City (1) reported 26 of total 52 cases registered under IT Act in the State, accounting for half of the cases. Cities recorded the highest 188.9% increase (9 in 2009 to 26 in 2010) was witnessed in cases under IT Act in the cities whereas the increase was 25% (16/2009 to 20/2010) in the cases registered under various section of IPC

14. 3 of the 7 cities did not report any Cyber Crime cases i.e., neither under the IT Act nor under IPC sections in this year. 4 cities reported 26 cases under IT Act whereas 20 cases under various section of IPC were also reported from these 4 cities.

### **Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC**

15. **Table 16.1** deals with incidence of cases registered under Cyber Crimes (IPC cases) in District / cities during 2009-2010. 25 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2010 as compared to 19 in 2009, an increase of 31.6%. Chennai City reported maximum (15/25 or 60%) followed by Coimbatore City and CB CID (5/25 or 20% each). 2 categories viz. Criminal Breach of Trust or Fraud (11) and Forgery (14) account for most of the cases. Cyber Forgery (14) accounted for 0.43% of 3,259 cases reported under Cheating. Cyber Frauds (11) accounted for 6.2% of total Criminal Breach of Trust cases under IPC (177).

16. **Table 16.2** deals with Incidence of cases registered and number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC Act). 17 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IPC category during 2010. 82.4% offenders (14) of these were taken into custody for

offences under 'Criminal Breach of Trust / Fraud' and 17.6% (3) for Cyber Forgery. **Chart 16.3** depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Arrested under IPC Act during 2007-2010.

17. **Table 16.4** deals with person arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) by age group during 2010. Crime head-wise and age-wise. Offenders arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) reveals that 88.24% each of the offenders belonged to the age-group of 18-30 and 30-45 years. 11.76% were in the age group of 45-60. 66.7% of the persons arrested under Criminal Breach of Trust / Cyber Fraud offences were in the age group 18-30 years (2/3) and 33.3% in the age group of 30-45 years (1/3).

18. **Table 16.6** deals with the cases registered under cyber crimes categorized (IPC) by motives and suspects during 2010

19. **Table 16.7** carries the details on the District/City wise and age group-wise profile of the offenders. 17 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IPC category during 2010. 82.4% offenders (14) of these were taken into custody for offences under Forgery and 17.6% (3) for 'Criminal Breach of Trust / Fraud'. Chennai City (13), Coimbatore City (3) and CB CID (1) reported larger arrests for Cyber Crimes registered under IPC. 47% (8/17) were in the age-group of 18-30 years and 41% (7) in 30 - 45 years and 11.8% (2) in 45-60 years.

20. The Crime Head and District / City wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in **Table-16.8** Cyber Forgery cases were the highest in Coimbatore City and CB CID (5 each) followed by Chennai City (4). Chennai City (11) accounted for highest Cyber Fraud cases.

**Incidents of Cyber Crimes registered under IPC**

21. These offences fall under the traditional IPC crimes with cyber-manifestations wherein computer, Internet or its enabled services were involved in the commission of crime.

Hence, these cases have been categorized as Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC. Incidence at state level are presented in **Table - 16(B)**, deals with Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2007-2010 is given below.

**Table-16 (B)**

**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2007-2010**

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2010 over 2009	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2010 over 2009
		2007	2008	2009	2010		2007	2008	2009	2010	
1.	Offences by/Against Public Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	False Electronic Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Destruction of Electronic Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Forgery	0	4	8	14	75	0	0	1	14	130
5.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	5	0	11	11	0	0	0	4	3	-25
6.	Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	i) Property/ mark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii) Tampering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	iii) Currency/ Stamps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>7.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>240</b>

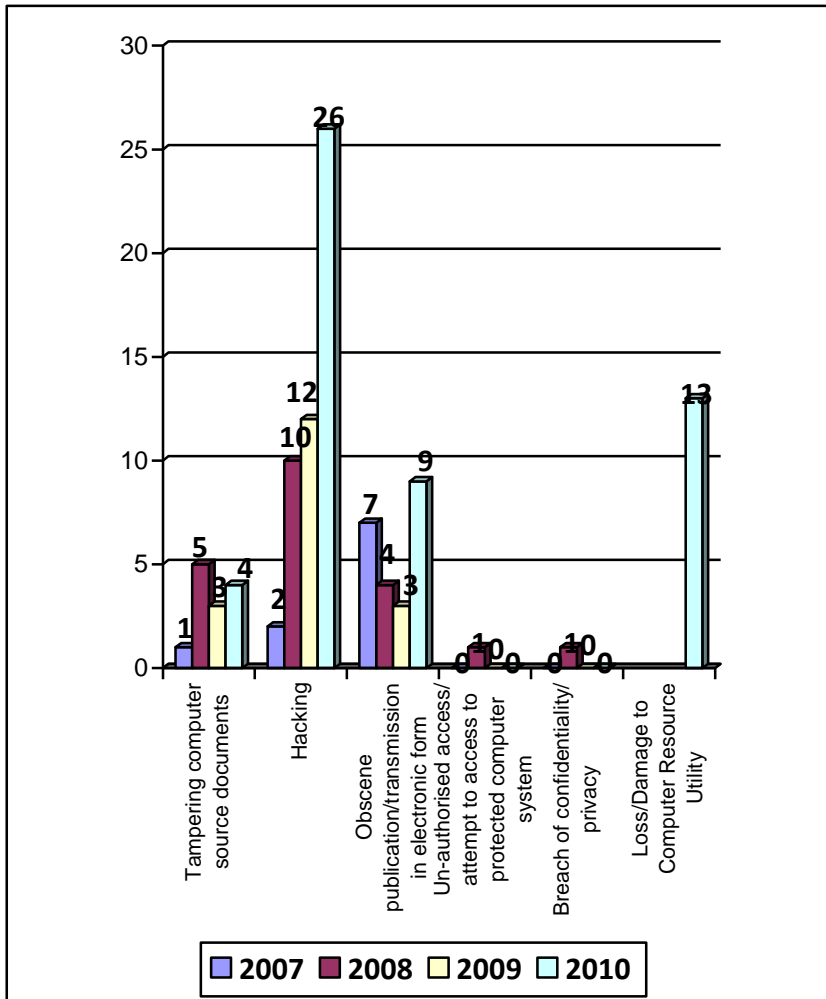
Note: @ denotes infinite percentage variation because of division by zero



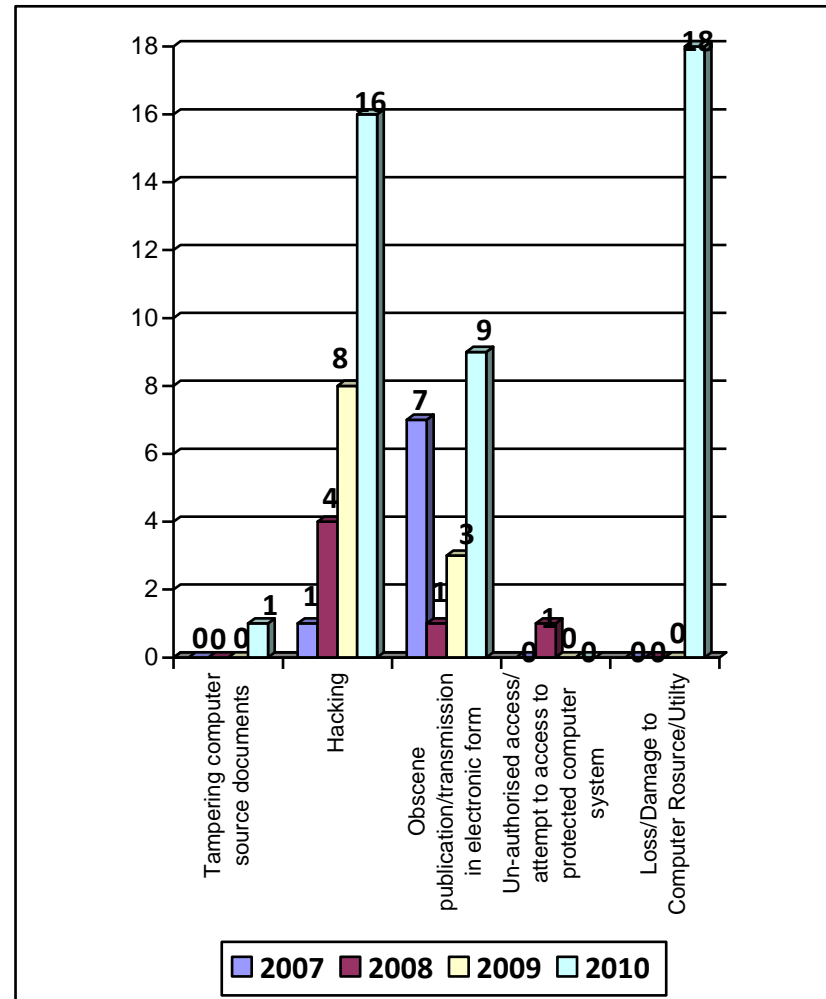
# Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2007– 2010

CHART – 16.2

Cases Registered



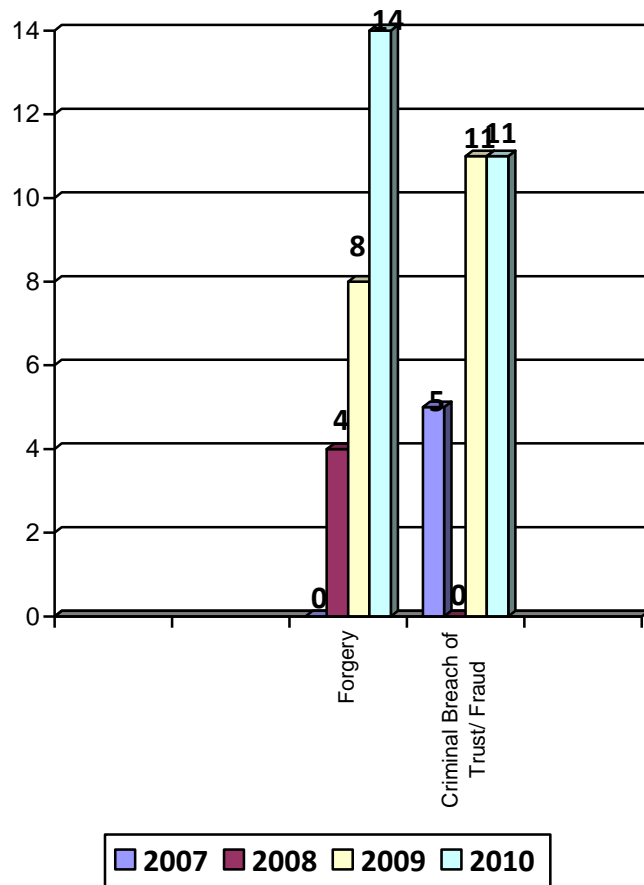
Persons Arrested



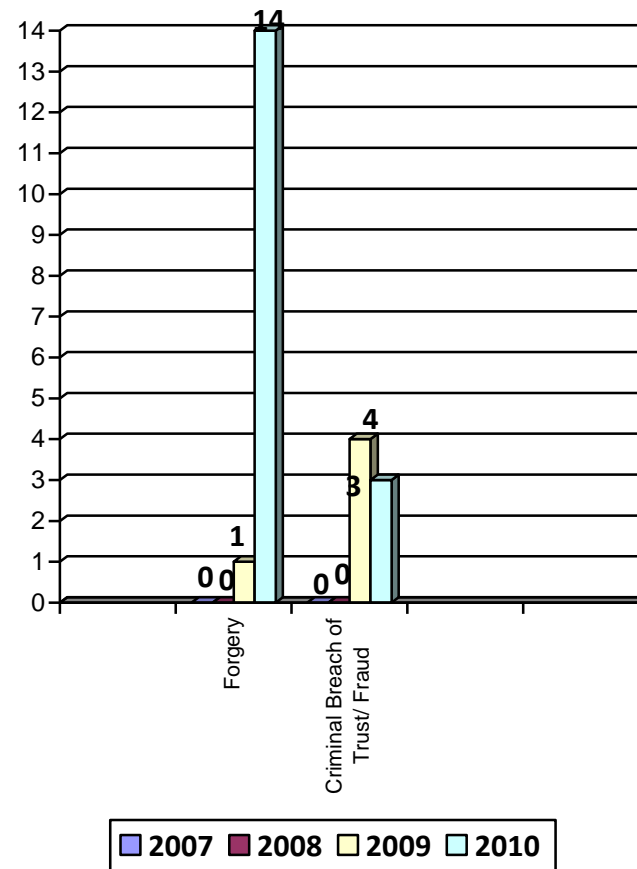
Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and  
Persons Arrested under IPC during 2007 – 2010

CHART – 16.3

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested



## CHAPTER 17

### PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

#### Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

1. Property worth Rs.13,179 lakhs (approximately) was reported stolen in 21,509 cases (including Criminal Breach of Trust) During 2010. It has increased by 0.09% when compared to 2009.
2. Property worth Rs. 6,603 lakhs (approximately) was recovered during 2010 (% recovery 50.01). The figure has decreased by 16.2% over the previous year.
3. Percentage of detection during this year was 77.0% as against 78.9% during 2009, a decrease of 2.0%.

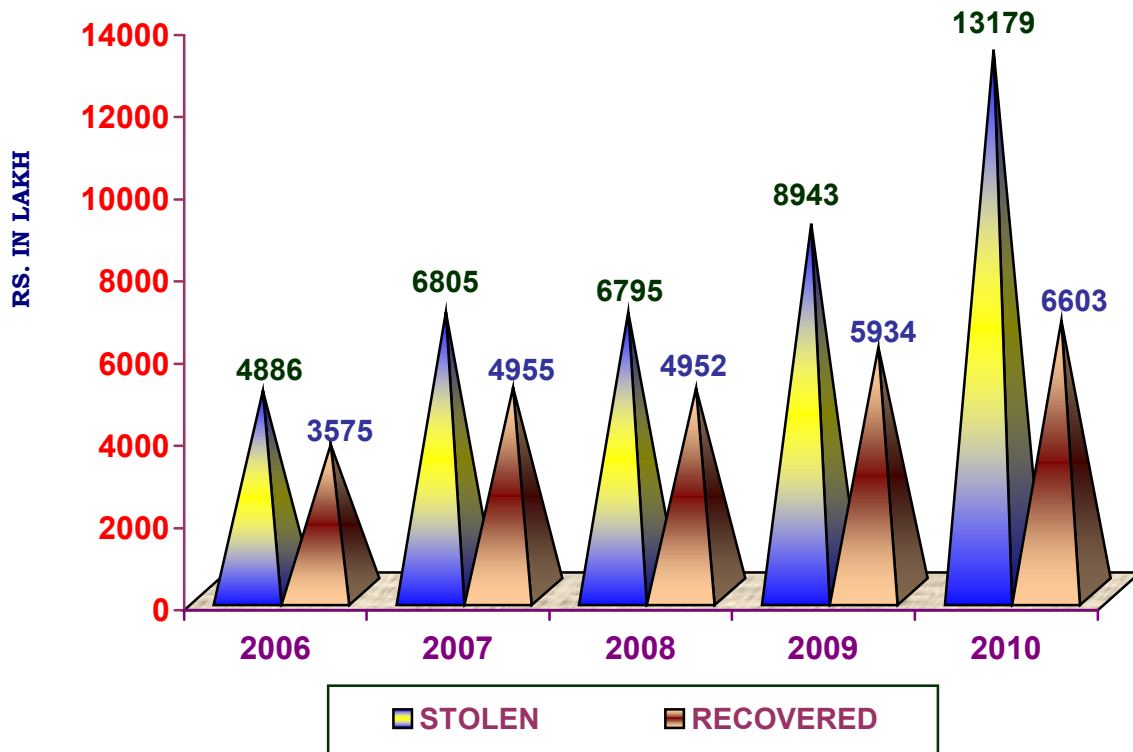
4. Detail of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of Year-wise recovery from 2000 to 2010 and variations are given in [Table-17.1](#).

5. [Chart-17.1](#) depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2006-2010.

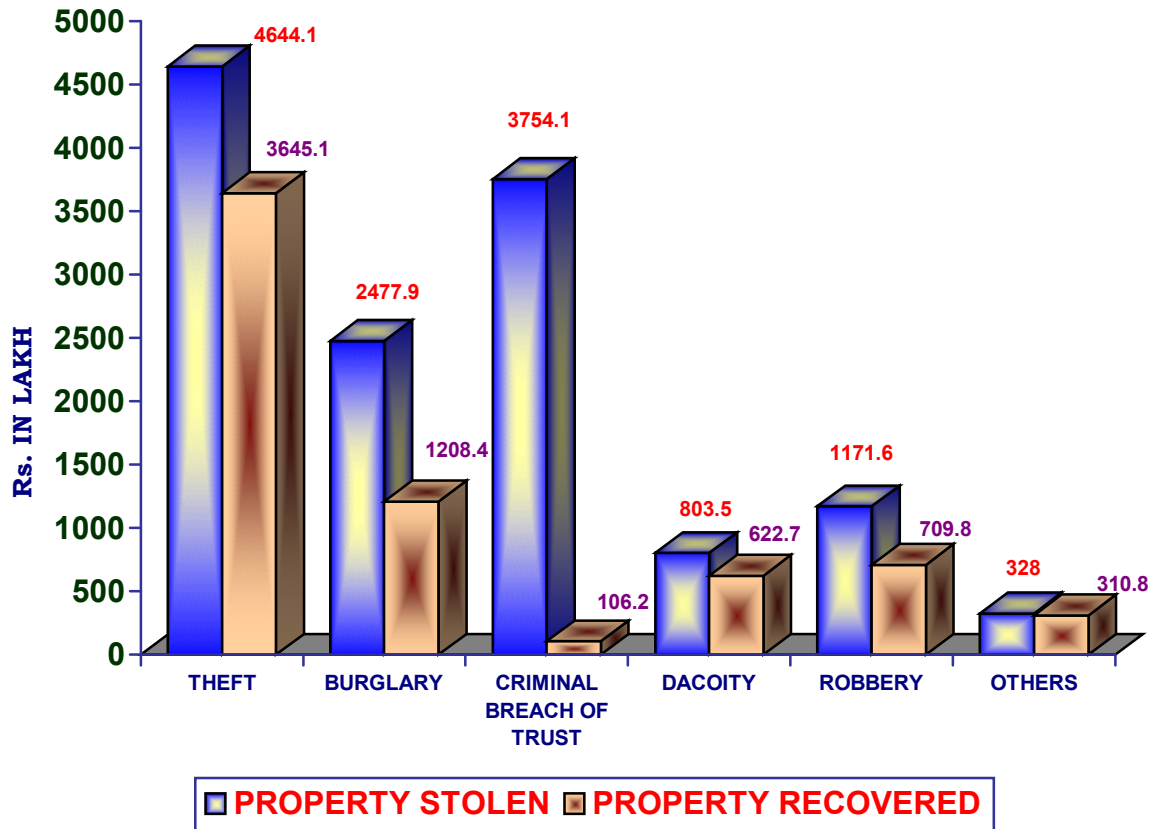
#### VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED (DISTRICTS / CITIES)

6. Head-wise and Dists/Cities-wise incidence of Property cases reported and percentage of detection during 2010 is presented in [Table-17.2](#).

**CHART- 17.1**  
**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED**  
**DURING THE PERIOD 2006 - 2010**



**CHART- 17.2**  
**STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY CRIME HEAD WISE**  
**DURING - 2010**



7. Chart-17.2 depicts crime head-wise property stolen and recovered, during 2010. (table -17.3)

8. District/City-wise value of property stolen/recovered including percentage of recovery is presented in Table -17.4.

9. Loss of property was the highest in Chennai City (Rs.3714.6 lakhs) followed by Chennai Suburban (Rs.765.2 lakhs), Madurai City (Rs.636.7 lakhs), Tiruppur (Rs.581.5 lakhs), Tanjavur (Rs.437.8 lakhs) and Coimbatore City (Rs.401.4 lakhs).

10. Chennai City (Rs.840.3 lakhs) recorded the highest recovery followed by Chennai Suburban (Rs.657.5 lakhs), Salem (Rs.325.2 lakhs), Madurai City (Rs.293.9 lakhs), Tiruvannamalai (Rs.342.4 lakhs),

Tiruppur (Rs.581.5 lakhs) and Villupuram (Rs.346.6 lakhs).

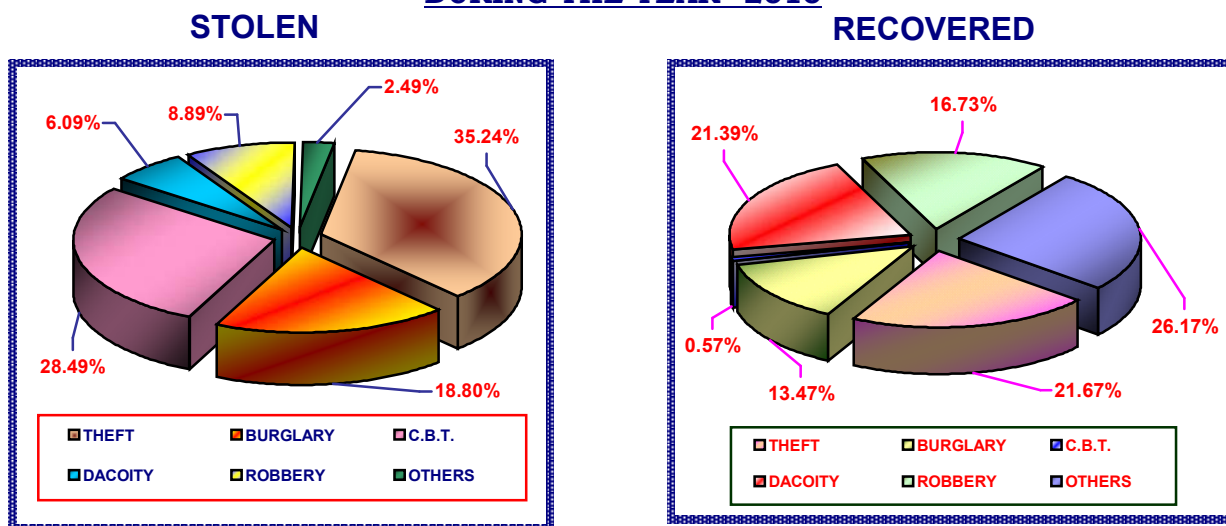
11. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Tiruvallur (98.5%) followed by Salem (87.6), Kancheepuram (86.1%), Chennai Suburban (85.9%) and Virudhunagar (78.7%).

12. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Karur (18.3%), followed by Chennai City (22.6%), Pudukottai (27.1%), Thanjavur (29.9%), Tiruvarur (39.3%) and Kanniyakumari (40.9%).

13. Chart-17.3 depicts crime head-wise, percentage of property stolen and recovered during 2010.

**CHART - 17.3**

**CRIME HEAD WISE PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR -2010**



**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN: % CONTRIBUTION DISTRICT-WISE**

**Category of offences – incidence & value**

14. Maximum value of property was lost due to Theft among 6 different types of property crimes, amounting to Rs. 4644.1 lakhs (35.24%). Criminal Breach of Trust accounted for 28.49%, Burglary 18.80%, Robbery 8.89%, Dacoity 6.09% and Other kinds of Property offences 2.49%.

15. Maximum value of property was recovered in Theft cases (78.5%), followed by Burglary (48.8%), Robbery (60.6%), Dacoity (77.5%), other kinds of Property offences (94.8%) and Criminal Breach of Trust (2.08%).

16. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Other Kinds of Property offences (94.8%) followed by Theft (78.5%), Dacoity (77.5%), Robbery (60.6%), Burglary (48.8%) and Criminal Breach of Trust (2.8%). Value of property stolen and recovered (crime head- wise & district/ city-wise) is presented in **Tables - 17.3**.

**NATURE OF PROPERTY STOLEN & RECOVERED :- INCIDENCE AND VALUE**

17. Nature of property stolen and recovered have been classified into 9 different categories viz. i) Communication and Electrical wire, ii) Cattle, iii) Cycle, iv) Motor vehicle including (Cars, Lorries, Buses, Motor cycles, Scooters etc.), v) Fire Arms, vi) Explosives, vii) Electronic Equipment and viii) Cultural Property (including Antiques). Property other than the above 8 specified categories are clubbed as "Others". Details of incidence and value of property stolen and recovered along with the percentage of recovery are available in **Table-17.5**.

**Nature of Property Stolen:**

18. The most common property crime was theft of Other Property constituting 82.13% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under the same head, viz., "Motor Vehicles" constituting 15.41%.

19. Theft of electronic equipments constituted 1.3% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under this head is Rs.171.0 lakhs.

**Vehicles Stolen, Recovered and Co-ordinated**

20. The highest amount of property recovered and lost related to motor vehicles. Hence, additional information on number of motor vehicles lost, recovered and coordinated has been compiled separately. The district/city-wise information is given in [Table-17.6](#). The highest number of vehicles lost was reported from Coimbatore City (497) followed by Thanjavur (455) and Tiruppur (400). 68.03% (3,541) vehicles could be recovered out of 5,205 stolen vehicles at the state level.

**CULTURAL PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED INCIDENCE AND VALUE:**

21. Rupees 3.4 lakhs worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2010 in 18 cases. This constitutes 0.03% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2010 are available in [Table-17.7](#). The highest incidence (10 cases) was reported in Thanjavur, followed by Madurai (6), Pudukottai and Chennai Suburban (1 each). Recovery was made in 9 out of 18 cases reported. Property is yet to be

recovered in Chennai Suburban (1), Madurai (4) and Thanjavur (4 cases).

22. Thanjavur (Rs.2.5 lakhs) recorded the highest value of property stolen in 10 cases.

**PREMISES:**

**Place of occurrence - Incidence and value of property lost:**

23. Information relating to total number of cases, value of property stolen under the crime heads from various premises, is available in [Table-17.8](#).

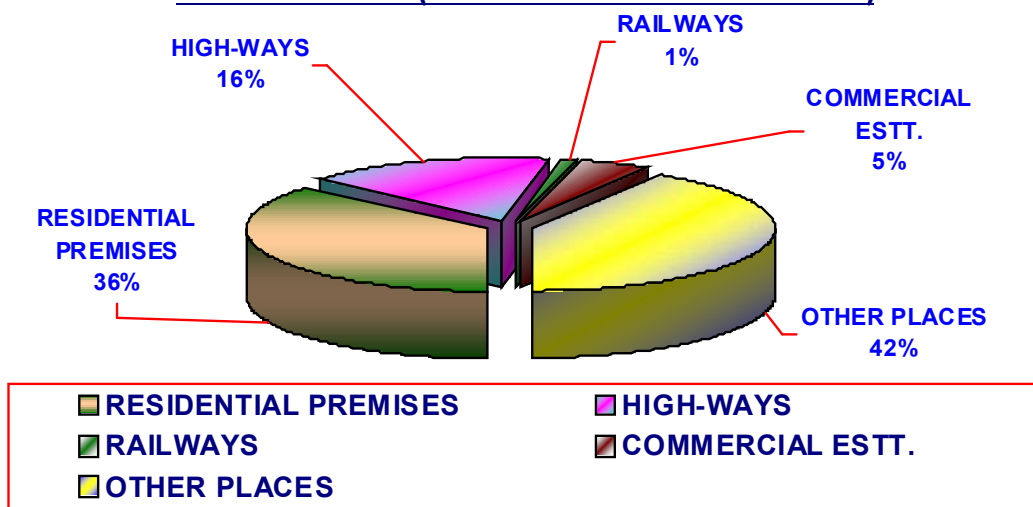
**DACOITY:**

24. The incidence of Dacoity, district/city-wise is presented in [Table-17.9](#) premises-wise.

25. Maximum number of Dacoities (41.18) took place at Other Places followed by Residential Premises (36.47%), High Way (16.47%), Commercial Establishments (4.7%) and Railways (1.18%). Dacoity was not reported at Banks and rivers/sea. [Chart-17.4](#) depicts the percentage distribution of Dacoity cases during 2010 premises-wise.

**CHART- 17.4**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2010 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**



**ROBBERY:**

26. Incidence of Robbery premises-wise and district/city-wise is presented in **Table 17.10**.

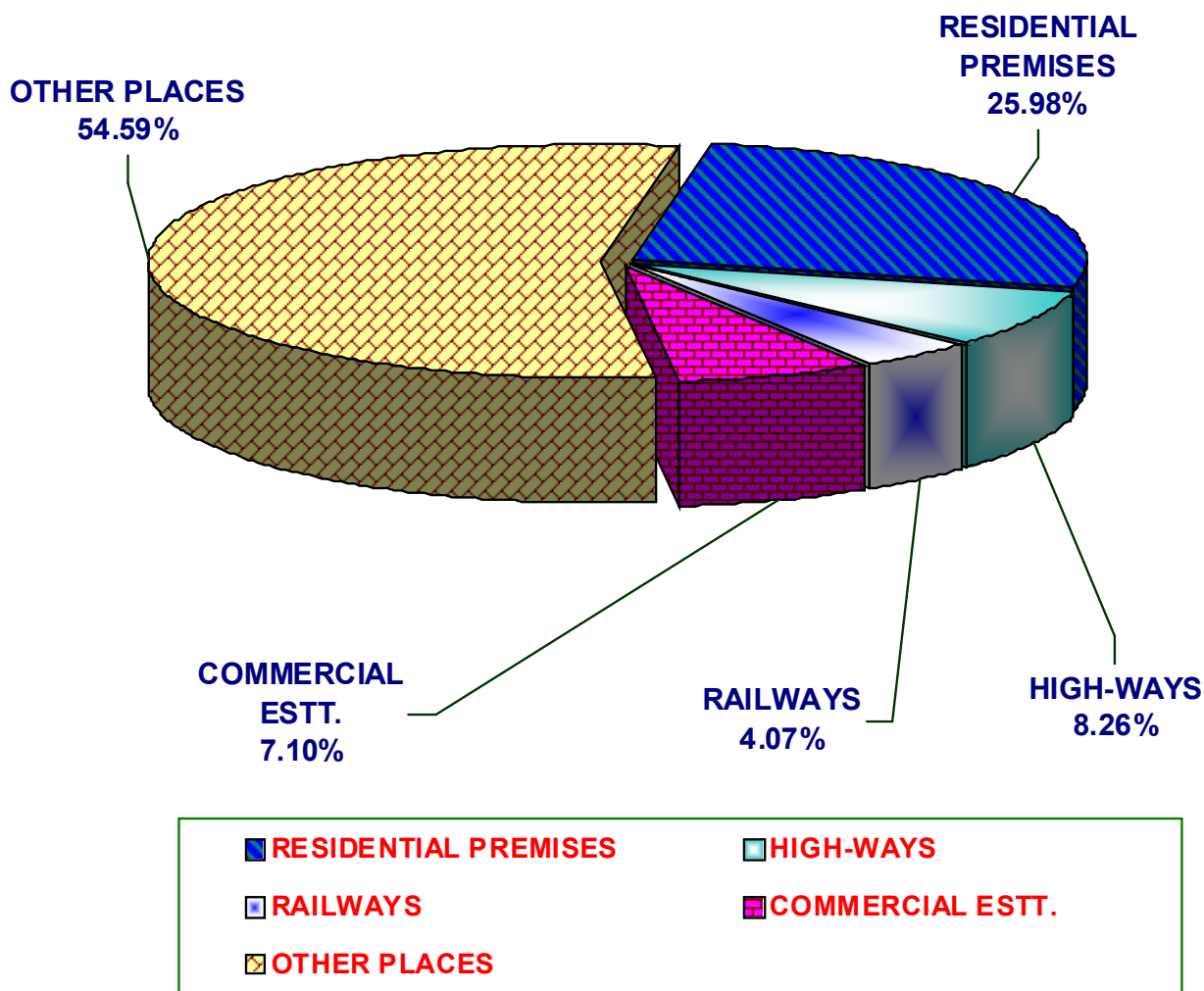
27. Maximum number of Robberies (54.60%) occurred at Other Places, followed by Residential Premises (25.98%),

Highways (8.26%), Commercial Establishments (7.10%) and Railways (4.07%). No robbery was committed at River/Sea and Banks.

28. **Chart -17.5** depicts the percentage distribution of Robbery cases reported during 2010 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART- 17.5**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2010 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**





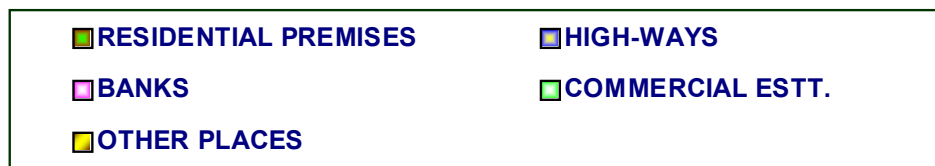
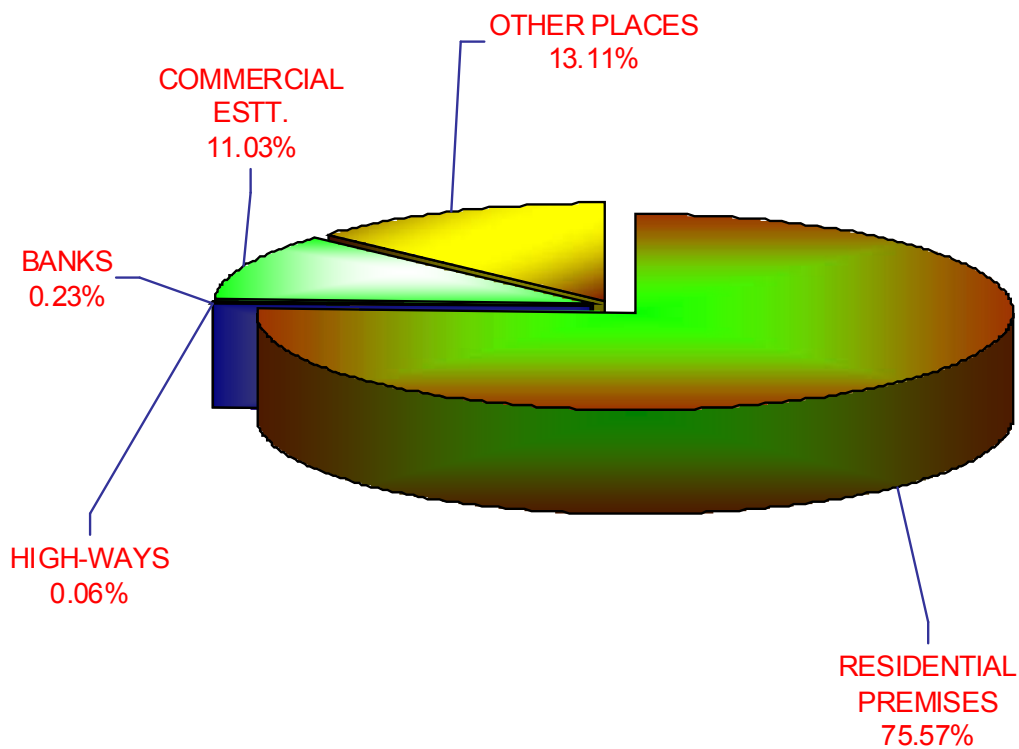
**BURGLARY:**

29. Maximum number of Burglaries (75.57%) took place at Residential Premises, followed by Other Places (13.11%), Commercial establishments (11.03%), Banks (0.23%) and Highways (0.06%) Burglary was not reported in Rivers/Sea and Railways. (Table-17.11)

30. Chart-17.6 depicts percentage distribution of burglary cases reported during 2010 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART - 17.6**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2010 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**



**THEFT:**

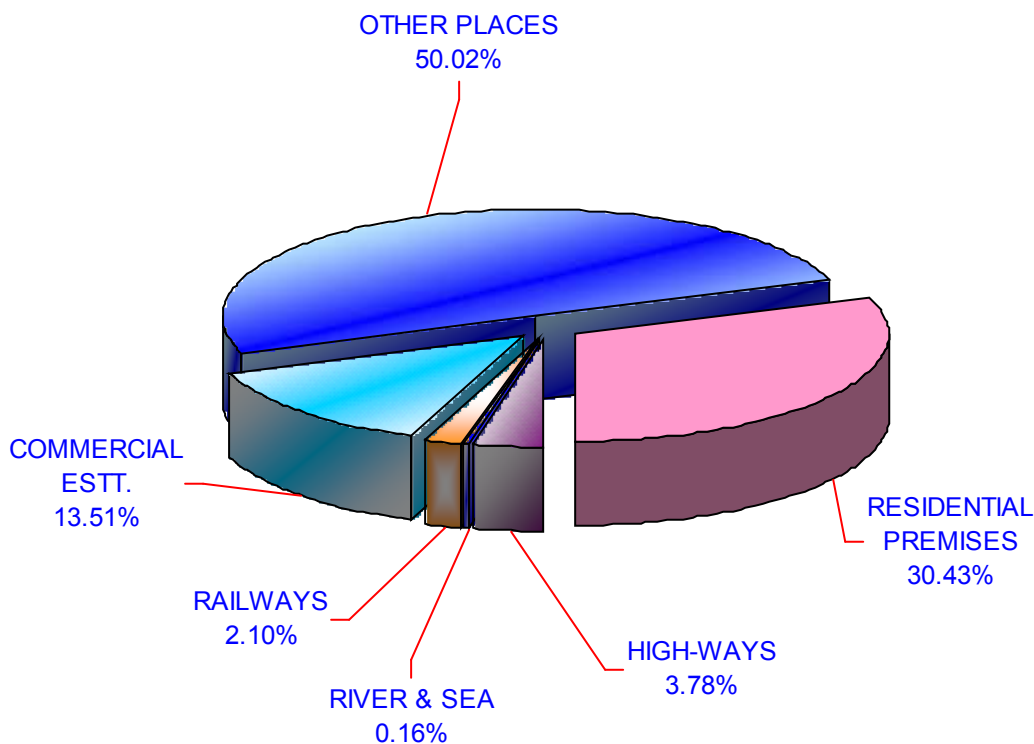
31. Maximum number of Theft occurred at Other Places (50.02%) followed by Residential premises (30.43%), Commercial establishments (13.51%), Highways (3.78%), Railways (2.10%), River & Sea

(0.16%) Theft was not reported in Banks. (Table -17.12)

32. Chart-17.7 depicts percentage distribution of theft cases reported during 2010 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART - 17.7**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED DURING 2010 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)**

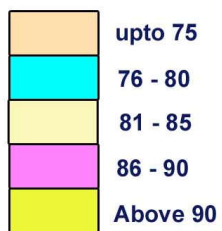
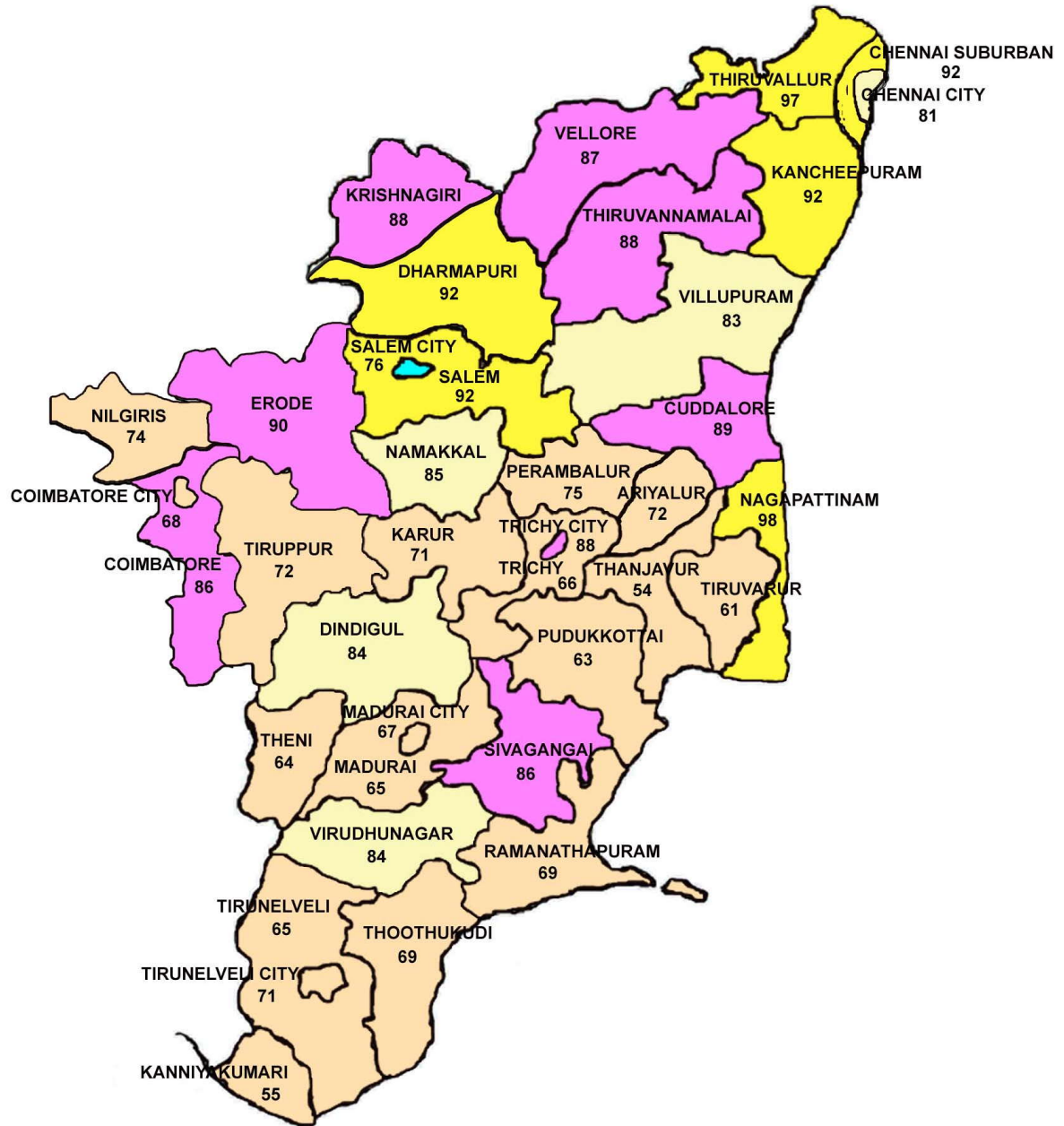


RESIDENTIAL PREMISES	HIGH-WAYS
RIVER & SEA	RAILWAYS
COMMERCIAL ESTT.	OTHER PLACES

# MAP - 17.1

## PROPERTY CRIMES - % OF DETECTION - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 18.5)



## CHAPTER 18

### ARRESTS & TRIALS

#### ARRESTS: -

1. 8,36,355 persons (2,11,631 under IPC & 6,24,724 under SLL) were arrested during 2010 in 8,17,506 cases (2,40,255 IPC + 5,77,251 SLL). This shows an increase of 2.45% over 2009 figures of 8,16,362 persons (2,08,677 under IPC & 6,07,685 under SLL) arrested.

#### PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 2,11,631 persons were arrested this year under 2,40,255 IPC cases as against 2,08,677 persons in 2009. **Chart-18.1** depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2004 - 2010.

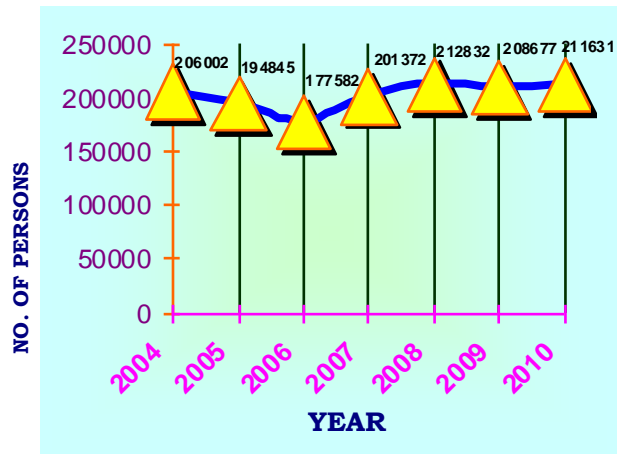
3. **Table-18.1** presents details of arrests made during 2010 with percentage variation over 2009. **Table-18.2** presents details of district-wise arrests made during 2010 with percentage variation over 2009.

4. **Table-18.3** presents details of arrests Gender-wise under different crime-heads. **Table-18.4** presents details of district-wise persons arrested Gender-wise. **(Map-18.1)**

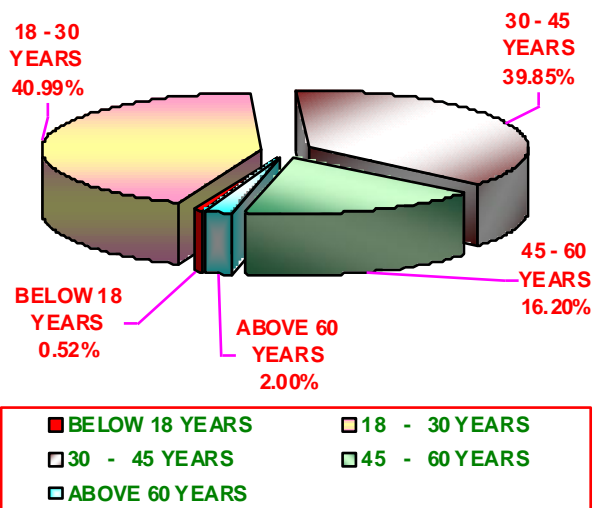
5. Cuddalore tops in arresting 13,238 persons (7,937 cases) during 2010 followed by Chennai City 12,763 (18,162 cases), Salem 11,645 (10,134 cases), Villupuram 9,890 (8,162 cases), Tirunelveli 7,654 (9,364 cases), Madurai 7,599 (8,604 cases) and Vellore 7,236 (9,009 cases). Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under IPC Crime head-wise during 2010 is available in **Table -18.8(A)**. Details of Persons arrested under IPC crime, head-wise/gender-wise & District-wise is presented in **Table-18.18**.

6. **Chart-18.2** depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2010.

**CHART- 18.1**  
**PERSONS ARRESTED**  
**UNDER IPC CRIMES**  
**DURING 2004 - 2010**



**CHART-18.2**  
**AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED**  
**UNDER IPC CRIMES**  
**DURING - 2010**



7. **Chart-18.3** depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes cases during 2010 (district/city-wise) in descending order.

8. Comparison of crime rate vis-à-vis arrest rate (number of arrests per one lakh population) and number of arrests per case for the crimes reported under IPC during 2010 are presented in **table-18(A)** below.

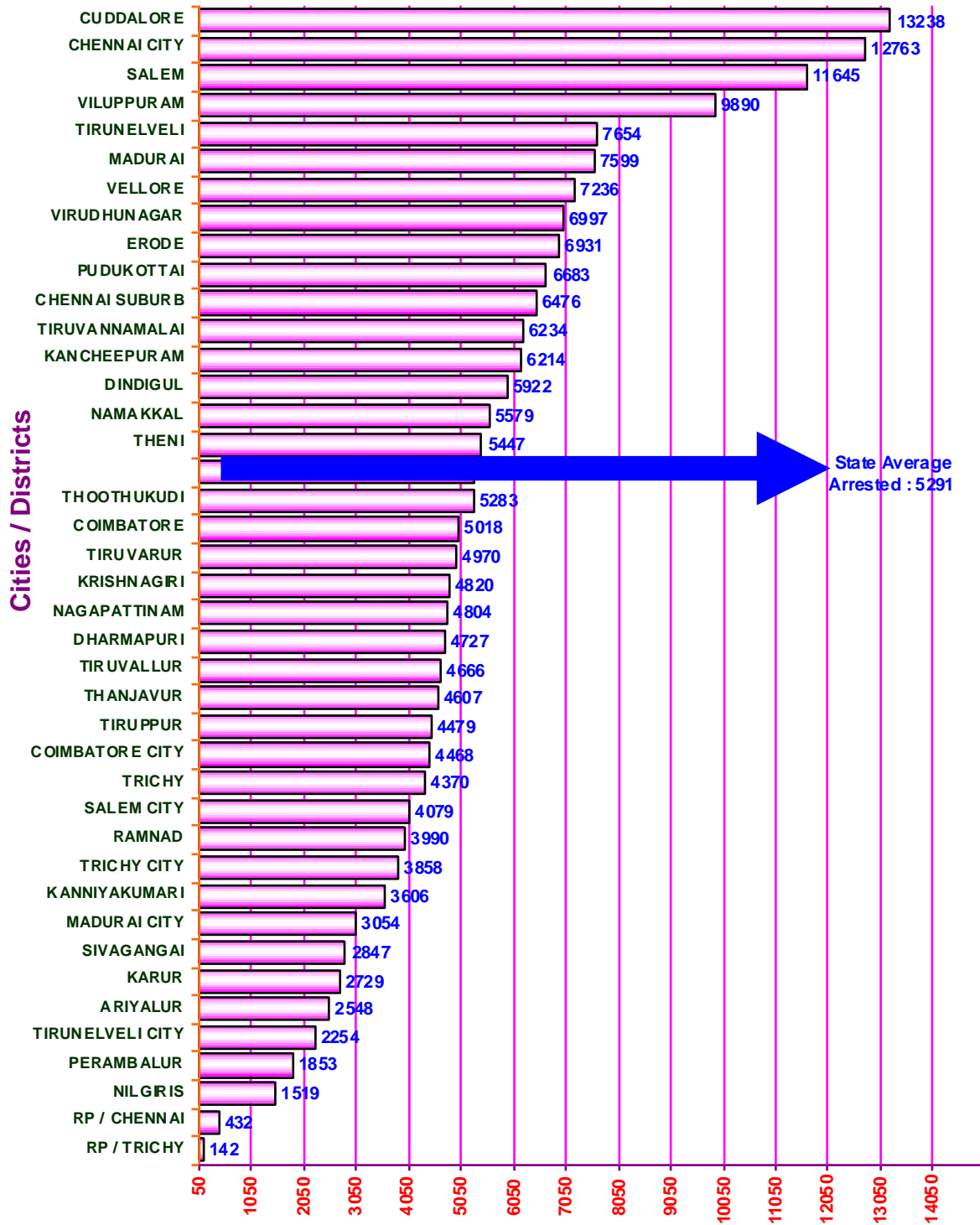
**TABLE 18(A)****CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2010**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crime Heads</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Crime</b>	<b>Arrest</b>	<b>No. Of Arrest</b>
		<b>Arrested</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate*</b>	<b>Per Case</b>
1	Murder	4185	2.80	6.25	2.23
2	Attempt To Commit Murder	6108	3.94	9.11	2.31
3	CH not Amounting To Murder	39	0.05	0.06	1.22
4	Rape	777	1.02	1.16	1.13
	i) Custodial Rape	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Other Rape	777	1.02	1.16	1.13
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	2126	2.57	3.17	1.24
	i) Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls	1532	2.18	2.29	1.05
	ii) Kidnapping & Abduction of Others	594	0.38	0.89	2.32
6	Dacoity	364	0.13	0.54	4.28
7	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	39	0.02	0.06	3.25
8	Robbery	2174	2.71	3.24	1.20
9	Burglary	4123	7.04	6.15	0.87
10	Theft	12536	21.76	18.71	0.86
	Auto Theft	3217	7.53	4.80	0.64
	Other Theft	9319	14.23	13.91	0.98
11	Riots	15593	3.98	23.27	5.85
12	Criminal Breach Of Trust	128	0.26	0.19	0.72
13	Cheating	2924	4.86	4.36	0.90
14	Counterfeiting	173	0.47	0.26	0.55
15	Arson	732	0.95	1.09	1.15
16	Hurt	35809	31.80	53.44	1.68
17	Dowry Deaths	313	0.25	0.47	1.90
18	Molestation	1946	2.10	2.90	1.39
19	Sexual Harassment	739	0.95	1.10	1.16
20	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	2981	2.34	4.45	1.90
21	Importation Of Girls	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Death Due To Negligence	11982	21.85	17.88	0.82
23	Other IPC Crimes	105840	165.24	157.94	0.96
<b>24</b>	<b>Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC</b>	<b>211631</b>	<b>277.08</b>	<b>315.81</b>	<b>1.14</b>

\* Arrest Rate - Number of persons arrested per one lakh population

**CHART-18.3**

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2010  
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



**Total No. of Persons  
Arrested: 2,11,631**

9. Arrest rate for burglary, theft, criminal breach of trust, cheating, counterfeiting, causing death due to negligence and other IPC cases were reported to be comparatively lower than their respective crime rates to the extent that not even one person per case was arrested for these crimes. [\[Map-18.2\]](#)

10. [Table-18.2](#) shows the persons arrested during 2009-2010 and percentage variation district/city-wise.

**Persons arrested under SLL cases**

11. 6,24,724 persons were arrested under 5,77,251 SLL Crimes during 2010 as compared to 6,07,685 persons in 2009, an increase of 2.80%. Persons arrested during 2009-2010, crime head-wise and percentage variations for SLL cases in 2010 over 2009 is available in [Table-18.5](#).

12. [Chart-18.4](#) depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2004-2010.

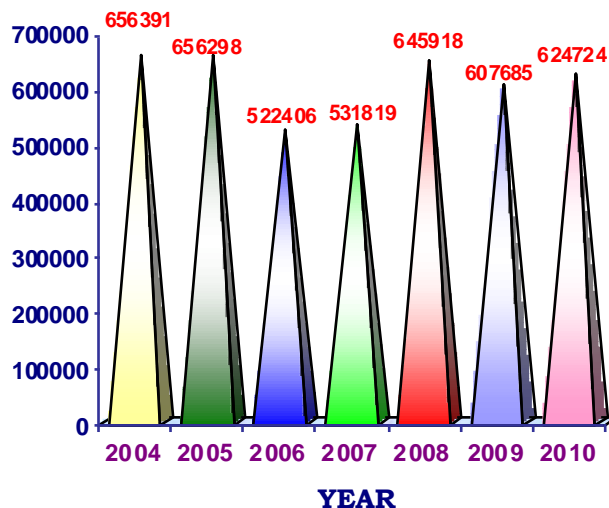
13. Crime head-wise and gender-wise breakup of persons arrested under SLL is presented in [Table-18.6](#). [Table-18.7](#) presents details of arrests Gender-wise under SLL crimes District-wise. [\[Map-18.3\]](#) Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under SLL Crime head-wise during 2010 is available in [Table - 18.8\(B\)](#). Details of Persons arrested under SLL crime, head-wise/gender-wise & District-wise is presented in [Table-18.19](#).

14. [Chart-18.5](#) depicts age-group wise persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2010.

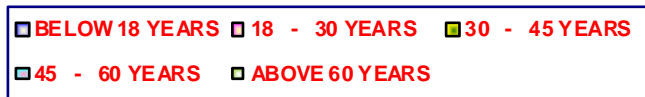
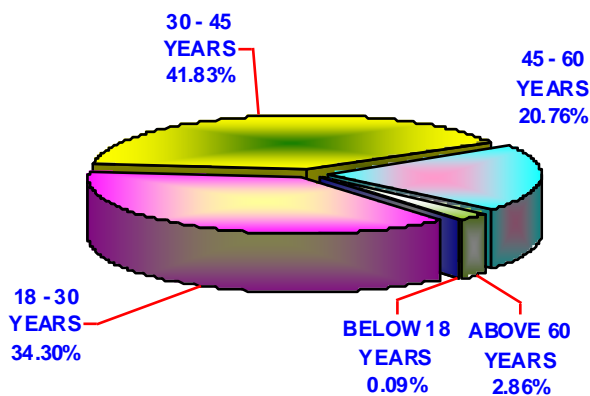
15. In 2010, highest number of persons arrested were in Chennai City 53,689 (53,194 cases) followed by Madurai City 42,354 (37,590 cases), Tiruvannamalai 40,008 (41,028 cases), Cuddalore 27,789 (18,570 cases), Vellore 26,338 (34,977 cases), Salem City 25,100 (16,196 cases) and Villupuram 25,007 (21,287 cases).

16. [Chart-18.6](#) depicts persons arrested under SLL cases District/ City wise during - 2010 in descending order.

**CHART-18.4**  
**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL**  
**CRIMES**  
**DURING 2004 - 2010**



**CHART-18.5**  
**AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS**  
**ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES**  
**DURING 2010**

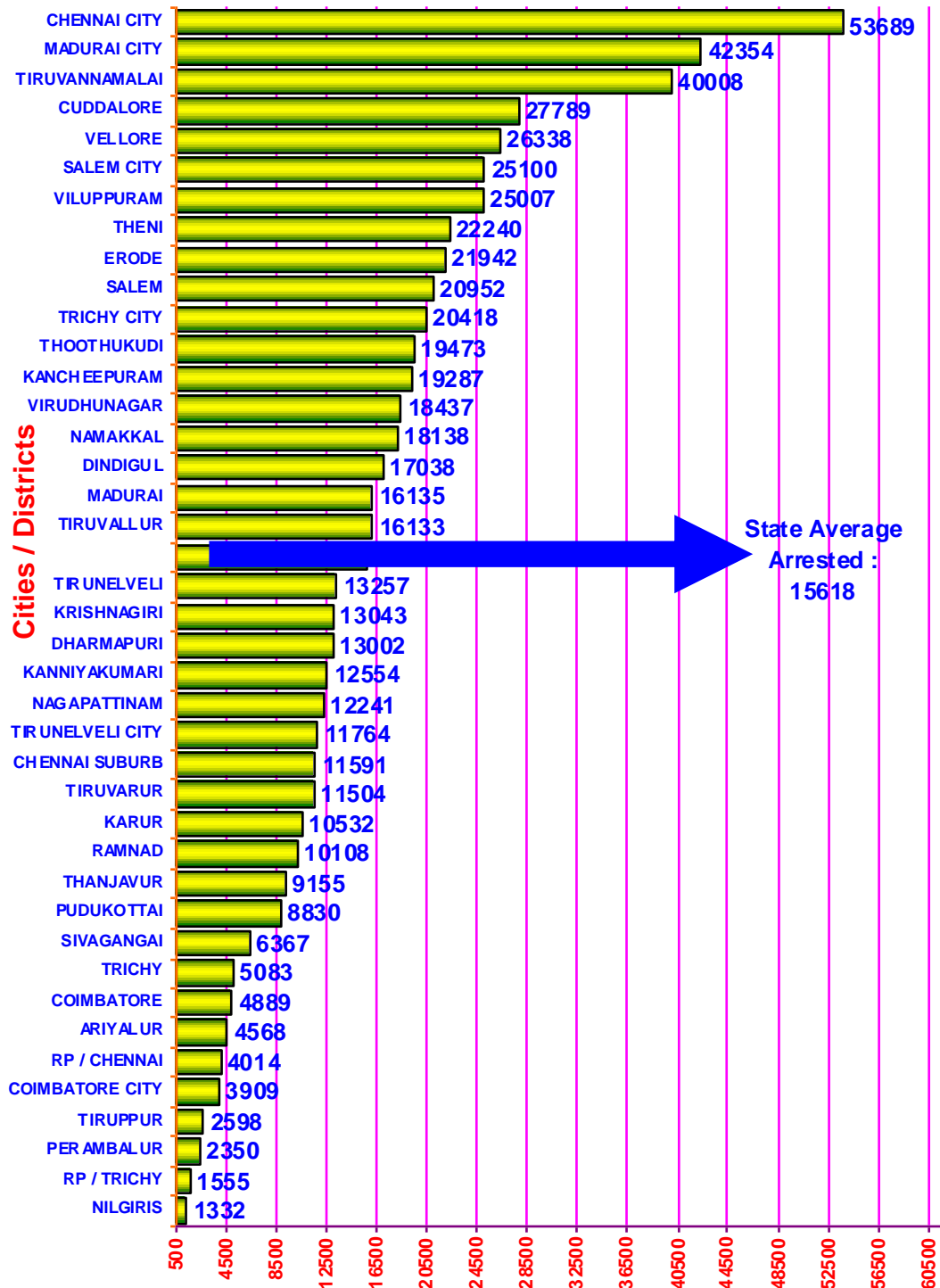




**CHART- 18.6**

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2010**

**(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



**Total No. of Persons Arrested : 6,24,724**

17. Age group of 19–30 years accounted for 39.14% of the arrested persons under IPC & SLL during the year. This is followed by age group of 31–45 years (38.87%). Age-group and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC & SLL cases is presented in [Tables-18.8](#).

18. An average of 6 persons were arrested per case under Riots in IPC Crimes during this year. Average number of persons arrested per case during this year under IPC is presented in [Table-18.9\(A\)](#).

19. An average of 3 persons were arrested per case under Forest Act during this year. Average number of persons arrested per case during this year under SLL cases is presented in [Table-18.9\(B\)](#).

#### **Disposal of arrested Persons by Police:-**

##### **i. IPC cases:**

20. 2,69,709 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 2,40,255 IPC cases under investigation by Police this year. 71.1% of those arrested were charge-sheeted. 1.9% of the persons arrested were released before trial commenced. Police investigations has yet to be completed against 27.0% of the arrested persons.

21. Counterfeiting (67.0%) accounted for the highest percentage of pendency in the disposal of arrested persons. This was followed by Criminal breach of trust (58.5%), Cheating (48.0%), Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (47.2%) and Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls (46.2%). The lowest pendency recorded was in respect of Sexual Harassment cases (10.4%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC Crime head-wise and District-wise have been presented in [Table-18.10](#) and [18.11](#) respectively.

##### **ii. SLL cases**

22. 6,85,377 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 5,77,251 SLL cases under investigation by police this year. Police could lay charge-sheet against 48.93% of the arrested persons. 40.12% were released by Police before trial could commence and 10.94% of the persons arrested remained under custody or on bail as police investigation could not be completed. Disposal of persons arrested under SLL Crime head-wise and District-wise have been presented in [Table-18.12](#) and [18.13](#) respectively.

23. The highest percentage of pendency for disposal of arrested persons was recorded in Other SLL Crime (6.06%). It was followed by Prohibition Act (4.13%) and Narcotic Drugs & Psycho Substances Act (0.21%).

#### **Disposal of Arrested Persons by Courts:-**

##### **i. IPC cases:**

24. 5,31,604 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the State during 2010. Trial in respect of 65.42% (3,47,749 persons) of such arrested persons was pending disposal. Dacoity (89.87%) accounted for the highest pendency followed by Cheating (79.21%) and Riots (78.43%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC Crime head-wise and District-wise have been presented in [Table-18.14](#) and [18.15](#) respectively.

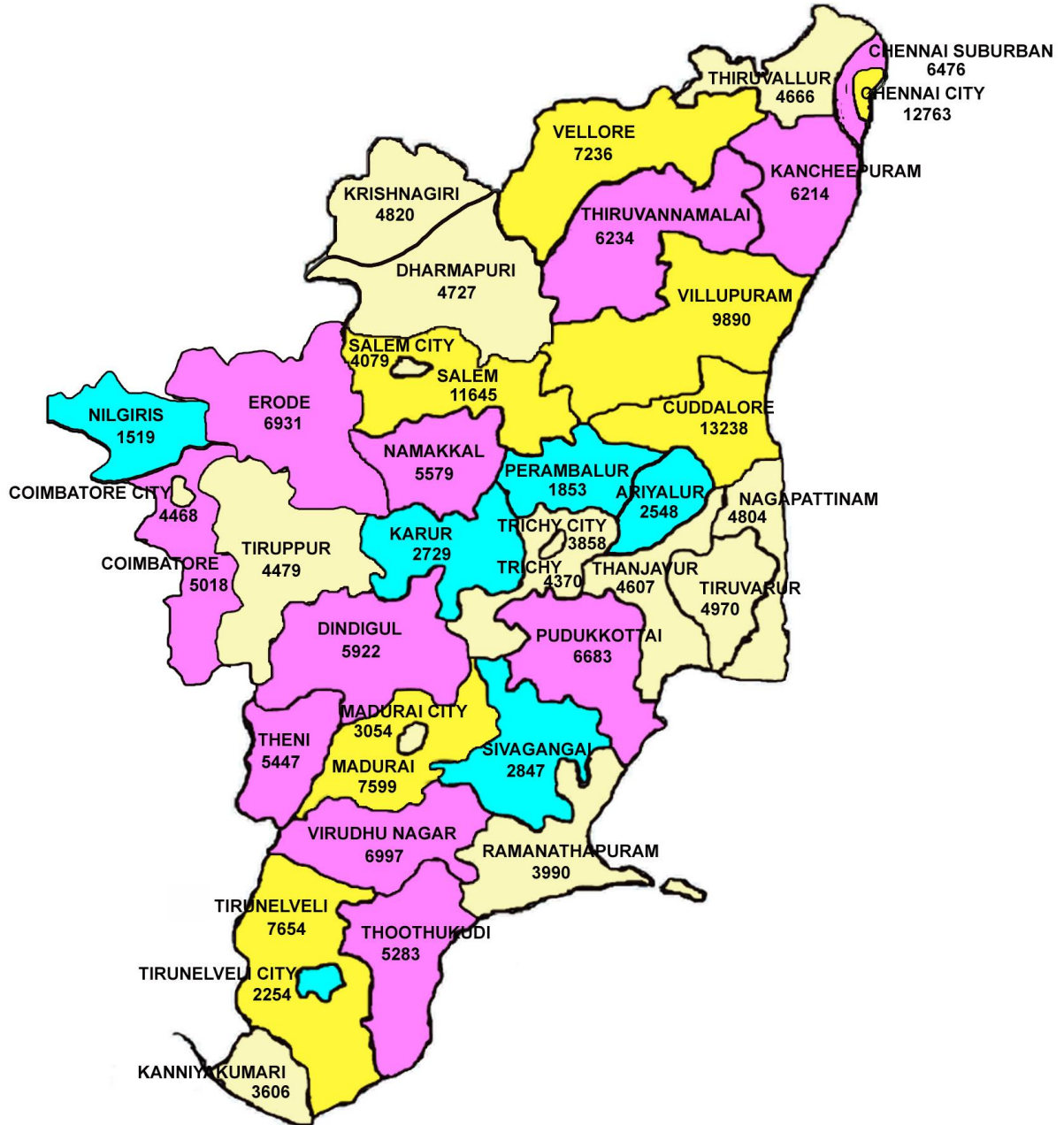
##### **ii) SLL cases:**

25. 4,37,613 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the State during 2010. Trials were completed for 3,36,578 of the total arrested persons. 2,72,814 (62.34%) of them were convicted. 22.59% of the arrested persons were still awaiting completion of trial. Atrocities Act for STs accounted for the highest pendency (100%). Disposal of persons arrested under SLL Crime head-wise and District-wise have been presented in [Table-18.16](#) and [18.17](#) respectively.

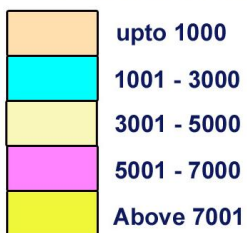
**MAP-18.1**

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 2,11,631)**



Incidence (No. of Cases)

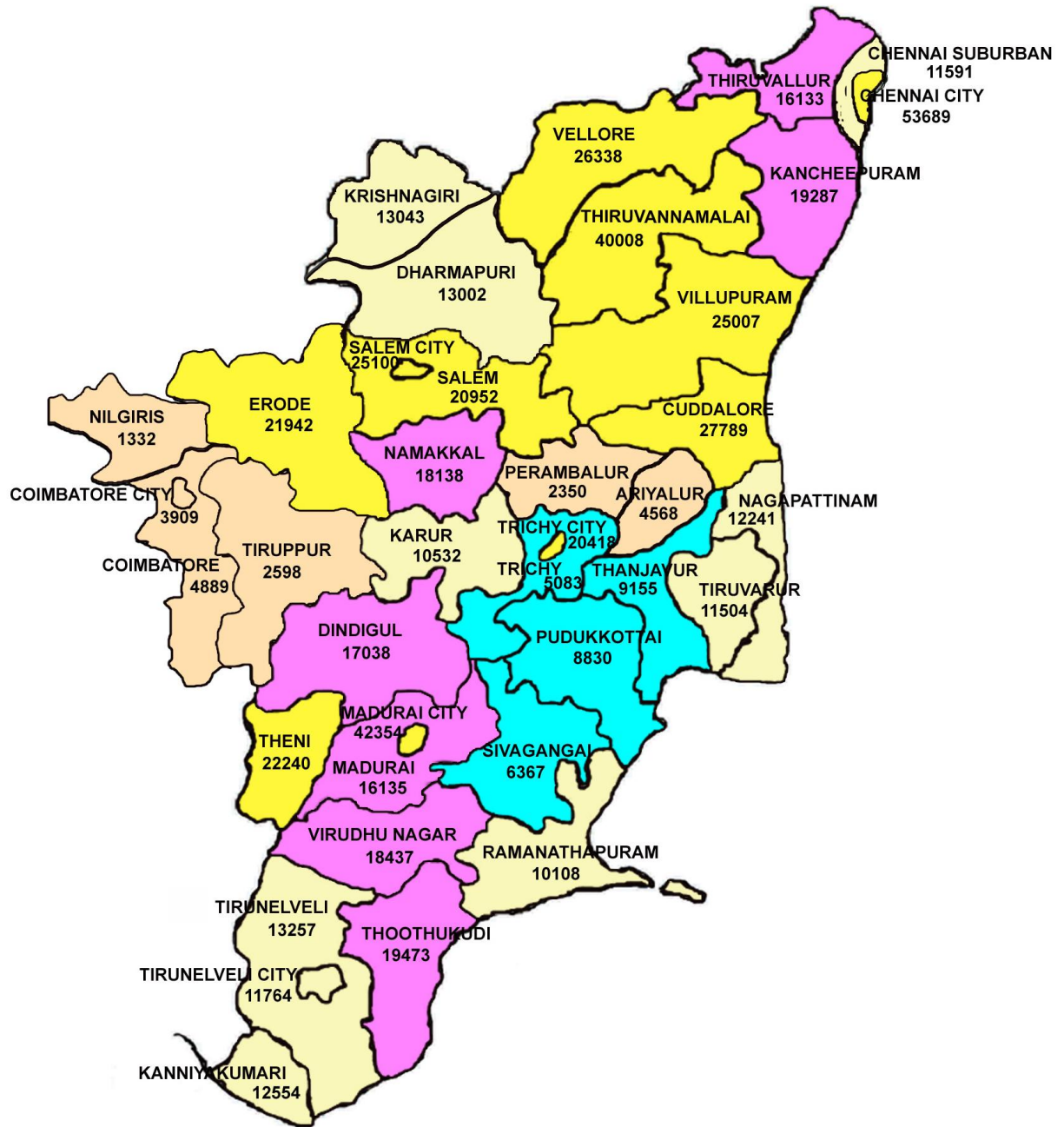




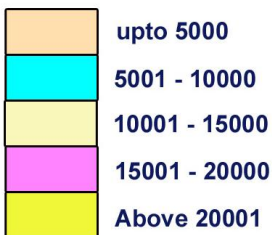
**MAP-18.3**

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 6,24,724)**



Incidence (No. of Cases)





## CHAPTER 19

### DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

#### I. Disposal by Police

##### Cases Under IPC

1. 2,40,255 cases (including pending from the previous years) were under investigation with Police. 1,62,928 (67.81%) cases were disposed during the year. 77,327 (32.19%) cases remained pending at the end of the year. **Table-19.1** gives details of disposal Crime-head wise and % of disposal. Disposal by Police during 2010 is presented in **Table-19.2** district-wise. **(Map-19.1)** Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2010 is presented in **Chart-19.1**.

##### Disposal by Police (Yearly variations)

2. Disposal by Police (Yearly variations) the quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during last ten years are presented in Table 19(A). It is observed that the cases charge sheeted to total true cases investigated increased considerable from 91.2% in 2001 to 93.9% in 2003 and decreased to 86.2% in 2010, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 79.4% in 2001 to 67.8% in 2010.

3. Over 53.17% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting has been highest for Sexual harassment (85.25%), followed by Hurt (62.34%), Murder (60.18%), Theft (59.92%), Molestation (58.65), Cruelty by husband and his relatives (57.50%) and Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (56.67%). **Table-19.3** gives details of % of disposal by Police Crime-head wise.

No. of IPC cases for investigation and their disposal by police for last 10 (ten) years is presented in **Chart-19.2**.

4. **Pendency :-** 32.19% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2010. Dist/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Madurai	- 59.72%
Thanjavur	- 55.38%
Tiruvarur	- 51.66%
Tiruppur	- 51.47%
Chennai Suburban	- 50.39%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in :-

Sivagangai	- 7.15%
Trichy City	- 9.46%
Salem City	- 12.45%
Nagapattinam	- 12.76%
Virudhunagar	- 15.16%

Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2010 is presented in **Chart-19.3**.

#### II. Charge Sheetting Rate of IPC Crimes

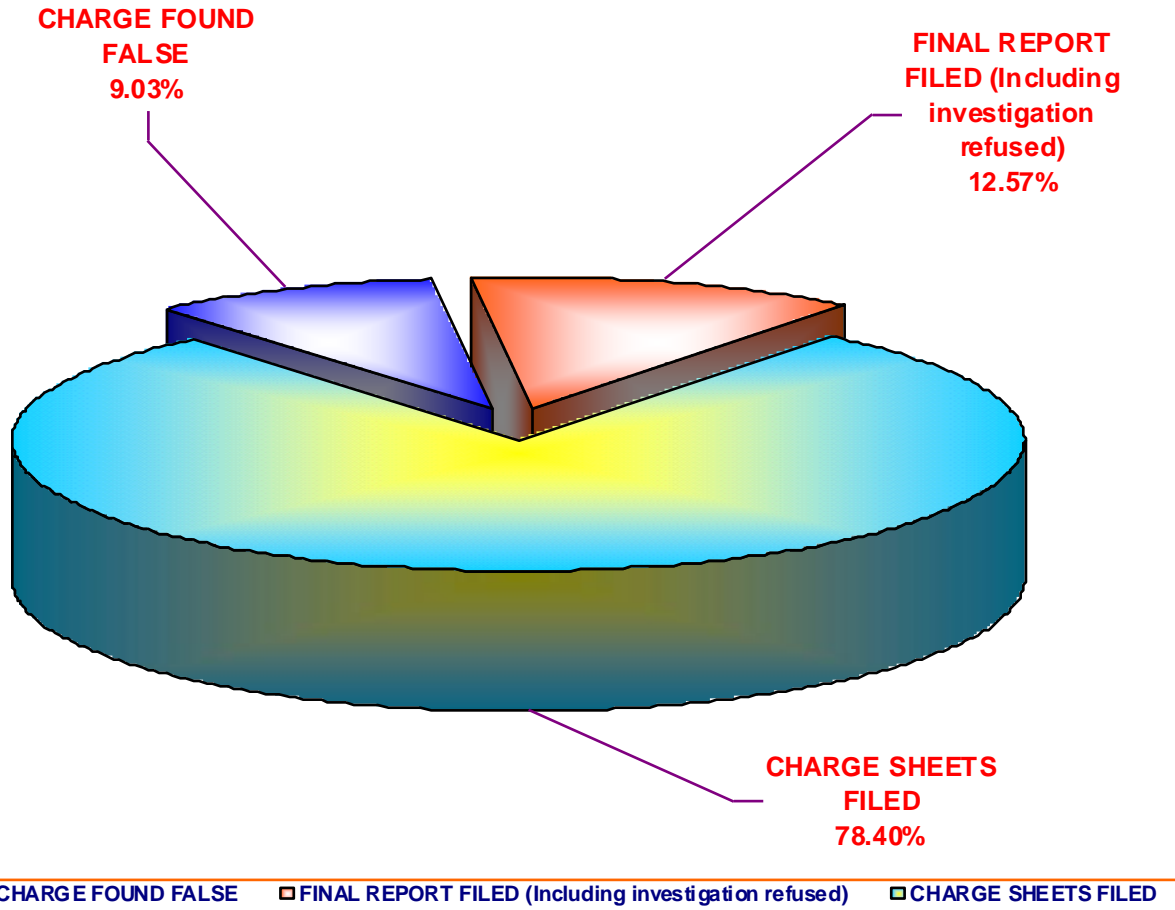
5. **Chart-19.4** depicts charge sheetting rates district-wise in descending order. Charge-sheetting rate for the State was 86.18%. Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of Charge-sheetting: -

Dindigul	: 100%
Kancheepuram	: 100%
Tiruppur	: 100%
Trichy	: 100%
Madurai	: 99.75%
Vellore	: 96.57%
Villupuram	: 96.52%
Sivagangai	: 96.43%
Salem City	: 96.00%
Ramnad	: 96.00%

**Table-19.4** gives details of Charge-sheetting rate of IPC Crime-head wise and district-wise. **(Map-19.2)**

**CHART-19.1**

**% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2010**



**Table 19(A)**  
Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Police-Yearly picture

S.NO.	YEAR	Total No. of Cases for Investigation (including pending cases)	No. of cases investigated				Percentage of cases	
			Found F/NC/MF #	Charge-Sheeted	Total True cases@	Total* (Col. 4+6)	Investigated (Col.7 *100/ Col.3)	Charge-Sheeted (Col.5*100/ Col.6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	2001	187123	11707	124845	136948	148655	79.4	91.2
2	2002	196378	18651	131346	142081	160732	81.8	92.4
3	2003	192080	10531	135794	144584	155115	80.8	93.9
4	2004	202754	9983	142941	154390	164373	81.1	92.6
5	2005	199038	12802	145181	153597	166399	83.6	94.5
6	2006	180631	10589	131443	139988	150577	83.4	93.9
7	2007	201699	12661	141942	152296	164957	81.8	93.2
8	2008	212841	12132	144527	157200	169332	79.6	91.9
9	2009	217603	11322	135125	151704	163026	74.9	89.1
10	2010	240255	14715	127736	148213	162928	67.8	86.2

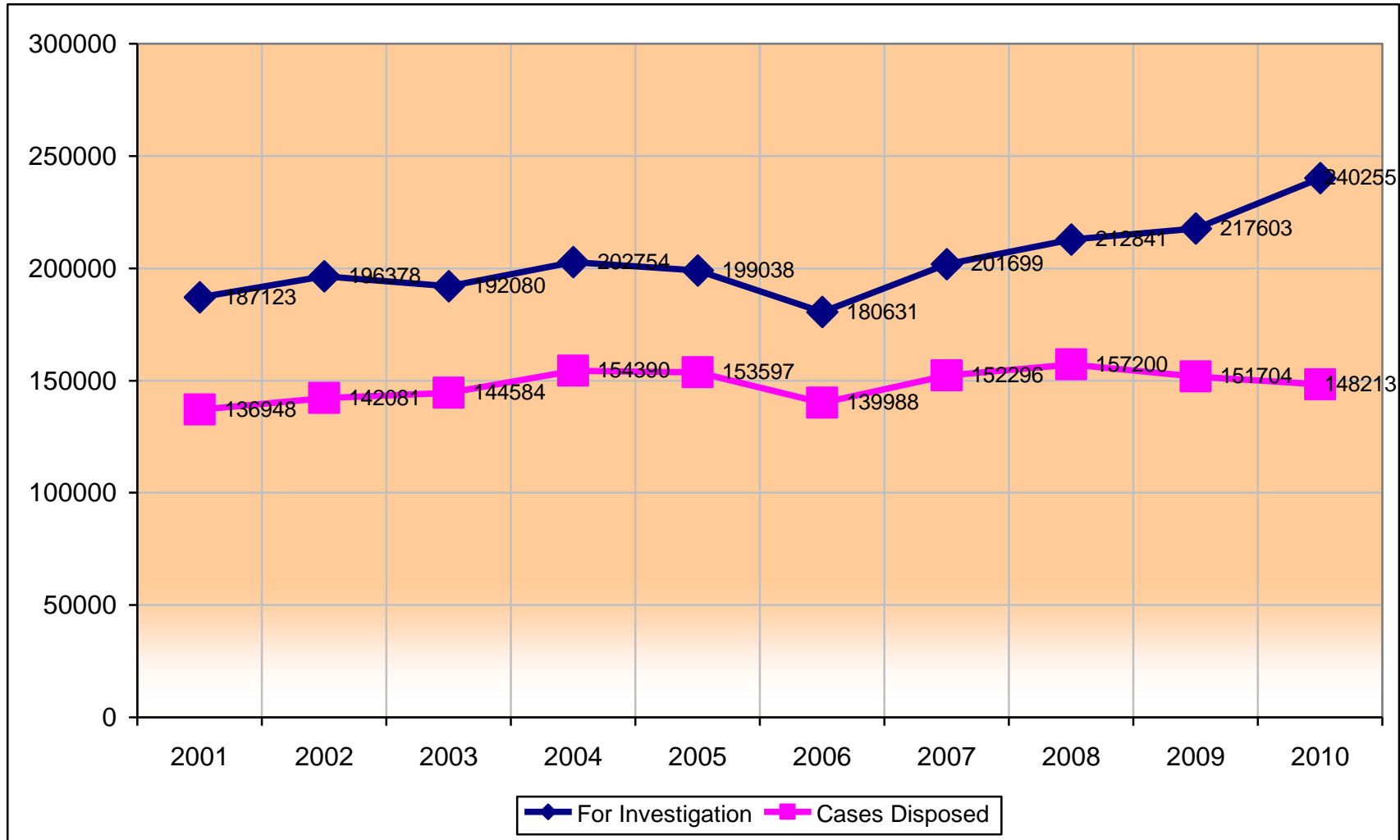
# F/NC/MF - False / Non Cognizable / Mistake of fact.

\* Excluding cases where investigation was refused; @ Cases charge-sheeted + Final report submitted.



**CHART-19.2**

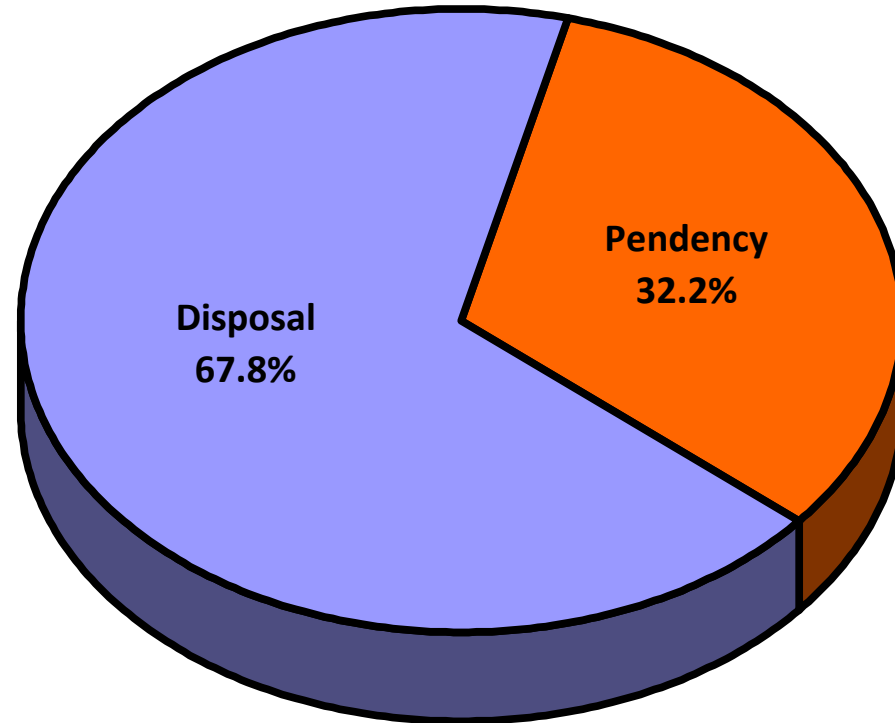
**IPC CASES FOR INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY POLICE**



**CHART-19.3**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2010**

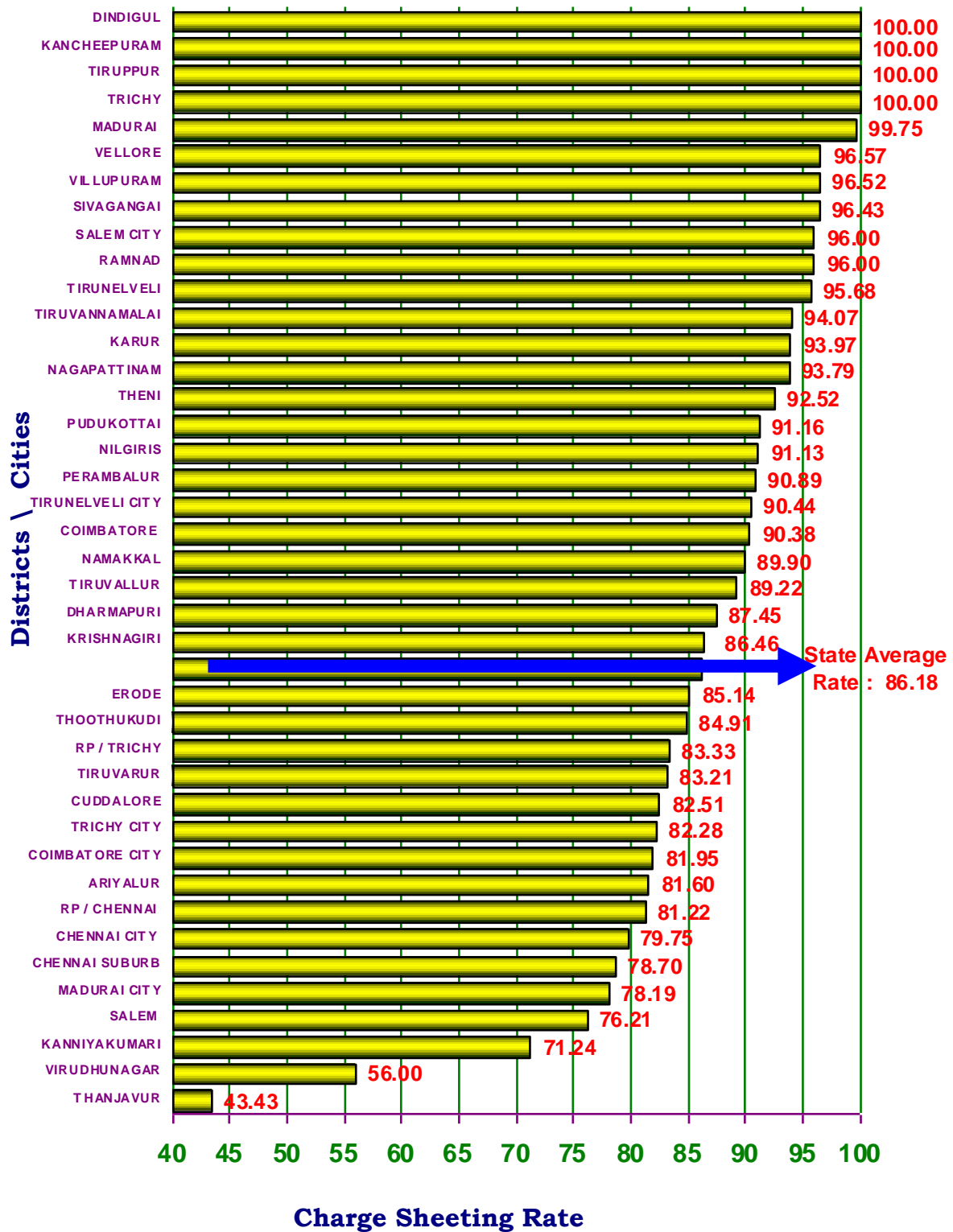
<b>CRIME HEAD</b>	<b>DISPOSAL</b>	<b>PENDENCY</b>
MURDER	64.9	35.1
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	60.2	39.8
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	54.2	45.8
RAPE	49.8	50.2
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	56.6	43.4
DACOITY	52.3	47.7
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	56.7	43.3
ROBBERY	59.4	40.6
BURGLARY	55.0	45.0
THEFT	70.0	30.0
RIOTS	59.9	40.1
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	33.8	66.2
CHEATING	37.5	62.5
COUNTERFEITING	41.6	58.4
ARSON	64.7	35.3
HURT	74.0	26.0
DOWRY DEATHS	58.2	41.8
MOLESTATION	73.5	26.5
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	88.3	11.7
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	73.2	26.8
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0.0	0.0
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	61.0	39.0
OTHER IPC CRIMES	70.3	29.7
<b>TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES IPC</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>



Note: Cases disposed by police is the number of cases for investigation less the no. of cases pending investigation (including cases pending from previous years) under IPC

**CHART-19.4**

**DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE (CHARGE SHEETING RATE)**  
**DURING- 2010 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**

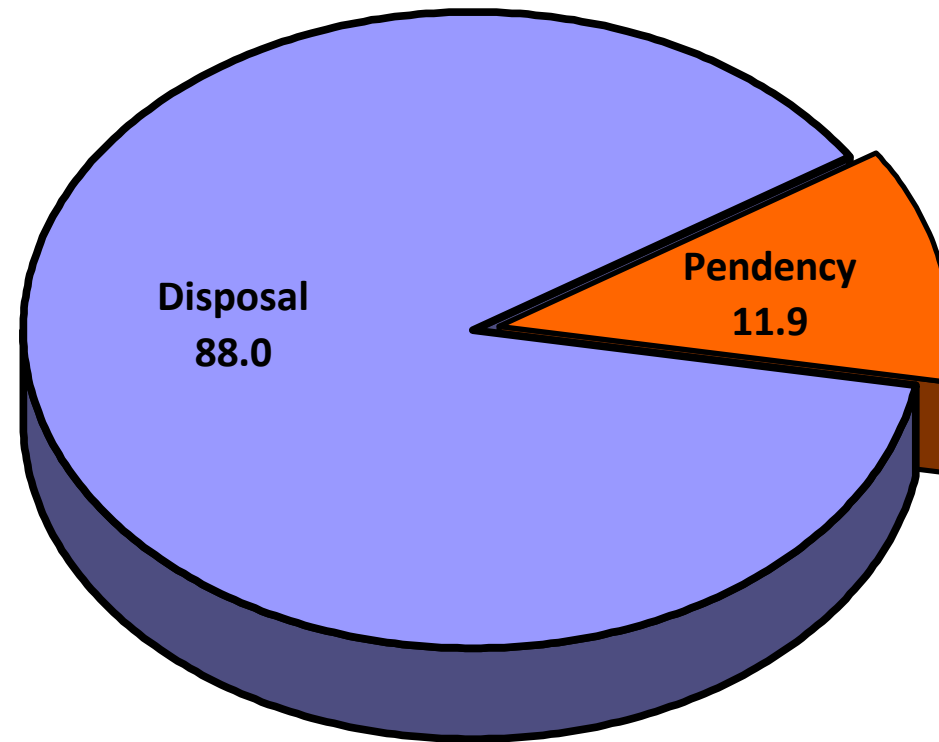




**CHART-19.5**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2010**

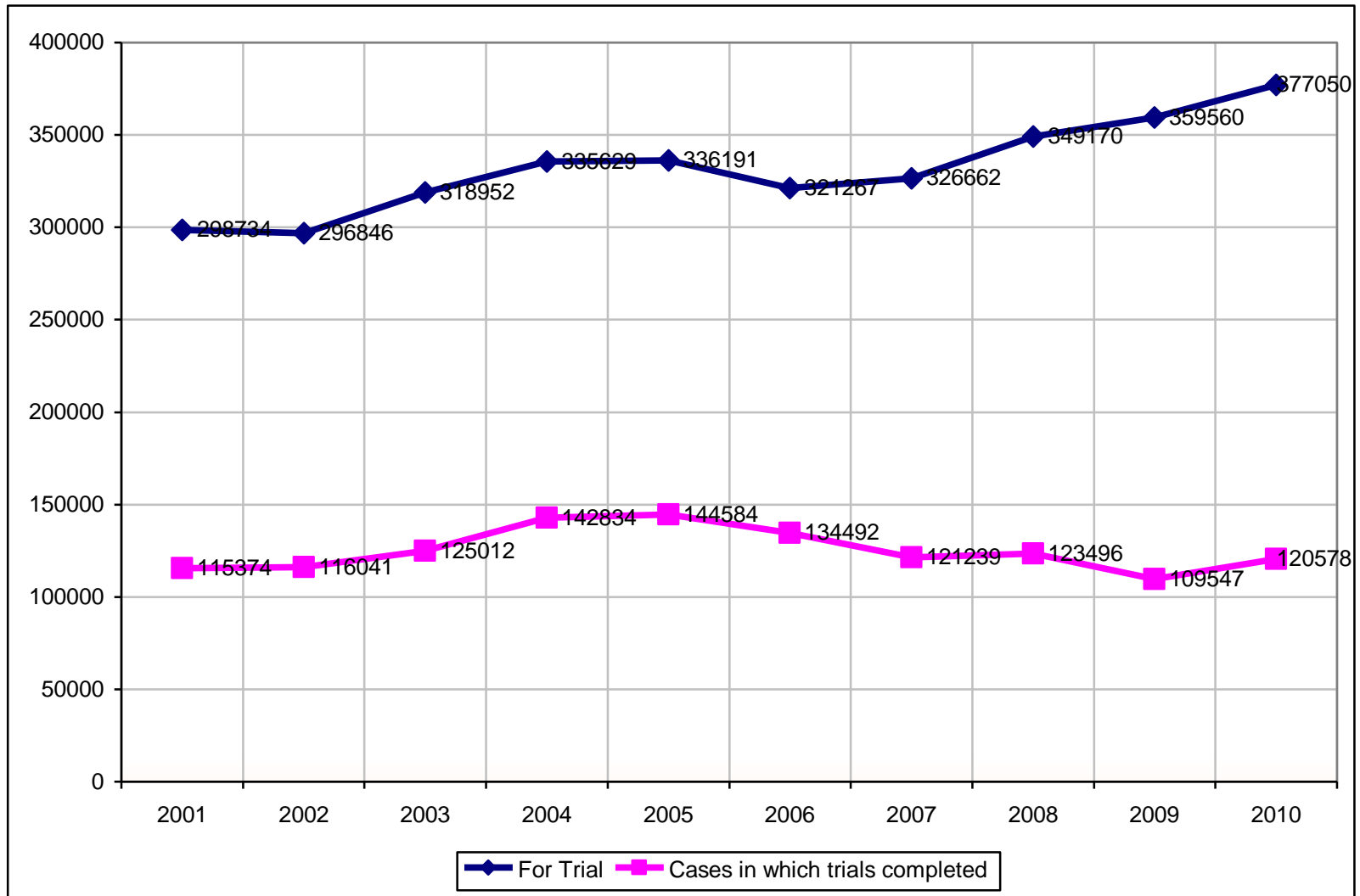
<b>CRIME HEAD</b>	<b>DISPOSAL</b>	<b>PENDENCY</b>
ARMS ACT	39.0	61.0
SUBSTANCES ACT	49.6	50.4
GAMBLING ACT	98.8	1.2
EXCISE ACT	0.0	0.0
PROHIBITION ACT	76.6	23.4
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	67.4	32.6
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	79.4	20.6
INDIAN RAILWAY ACT	54.5	45.5
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	32.4	67.6
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	60.0	40.0
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	20.7	79.3
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	69.1	30.9
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	0.0	0.0
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	0.0	0.0
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	69.3	30.7
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	0.0	0.0
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	35.7	64.3
COPYRIGHTS ACT	75.2	24.8
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	0.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	69.0	31.0
FOREST ACT	66.7	33.3
OTHER SLL CRIME	92.1	7.8
<b>TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES SLL</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>



Note: Cases disposed by police is the number of cases for investigation less the no. of cases pending investigation (including cases pending from previous years) under SLL

**CHART-19.6**

**IPC CASES FOR TRIAL AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY COURTS**



**Cases under SLL**

6. Disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime heads is presented in Table-19.5. Police disposed off 5,08,136 cases (88.03%) of 5,77,251 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2010 is presented in Chart-19.5. Chart-19.7 depicts the type of disposal of SLL cases.

7. Disposal of SLL cases by Police has been presented in Table-19.6 district/city wise. (Map-19.3) 68,503 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year. Maximum pendency were in these Dists :-

Kancheepuram	- 61.06%
Villupuram	- 39.19%
Tiruvarur	- 24.17%
Vellore	- 22.53%
Nagapattinam	- 21.46%

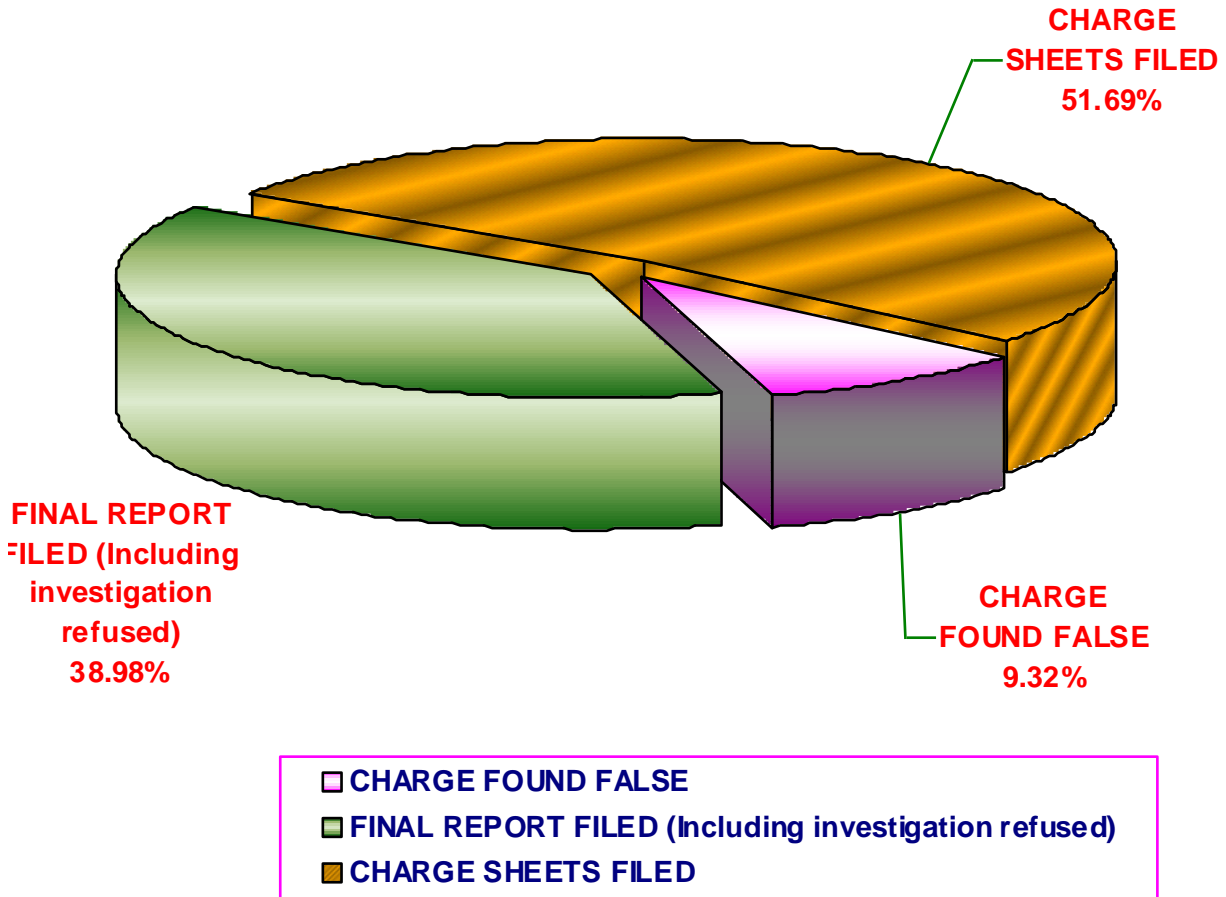
8. District-wise pendency details has been depicted in Chart-19.8 in descending order. Percentage of disposal of SLL cases by Police is presented in Table-19.6.

Percentage of SLL crime cases disposed by Police under different crime heads is presented in Table-19.7.

Table-19.8 gives details of Charge-sheeting rate of SLL Crime-head war and district-wise.

**CHART-19.7**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE DURING 2010**

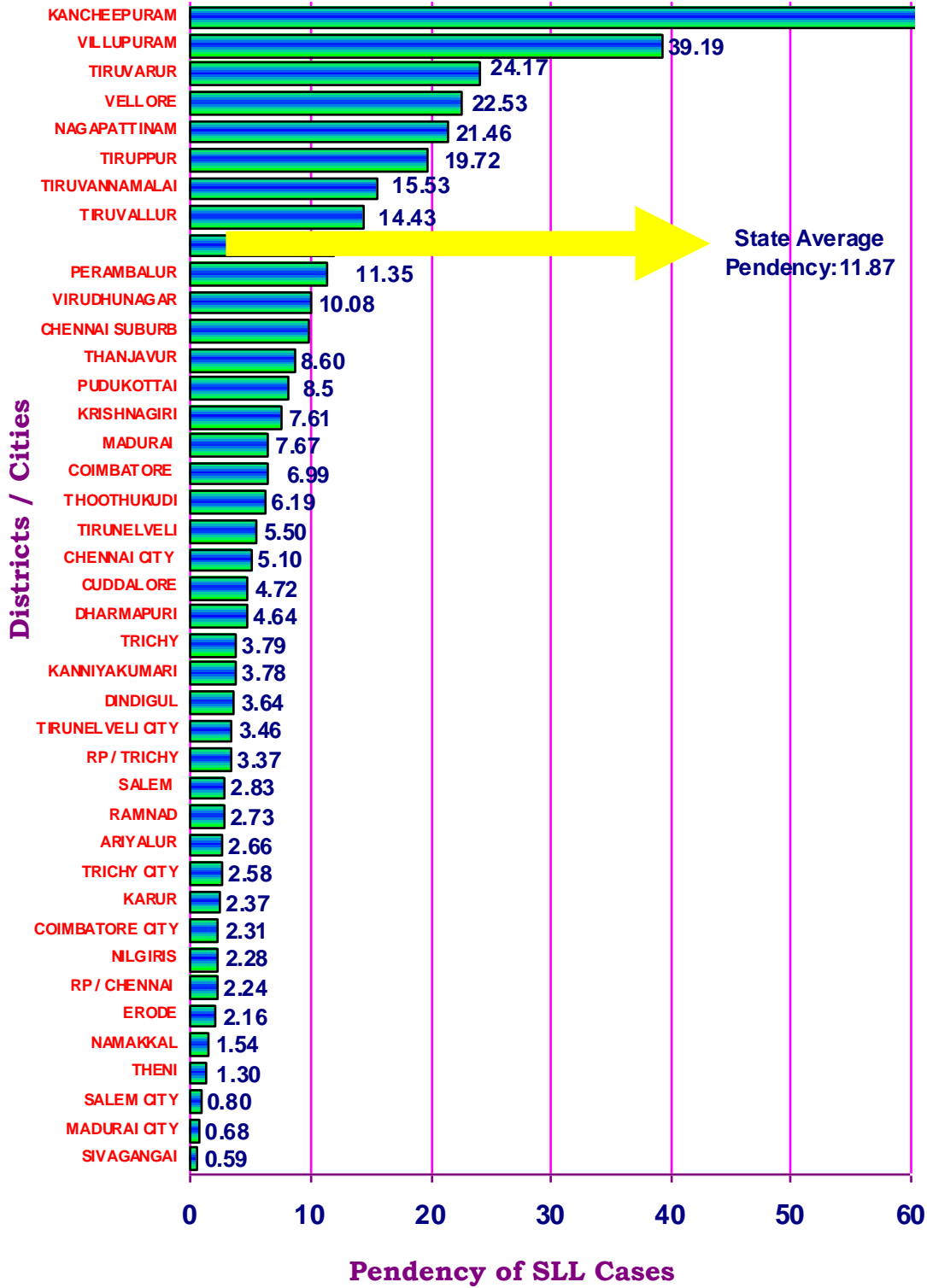




**CHART-19.8**

**DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)**

**DURING - 2010 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**



### Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2010 and percentage of disposal have been presented in Table-19.9 and 19.10 respectively. 3,77,050 cases were pending trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2010. 2,55,725 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 31.98% disposal could be achieved during the year.

10. District/City-wise disposal figures and Conviction rate of IPC Crimes have been presented in Table-19.11 (Map-19.4) and 19.12 (Map-19.5) respectively. Tiruppur has the highest pendency of cases at 85.78% whereas Chennai City has the largest number 20,797 (80.87%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9&10 depicts % disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2010.

### Disposal by Courts (Yearly variations)

11. The quantum of IPC cases to be tried by courts and the actual number of cases tried by courts resulting in conviction etc. during last ten years are presented in table 19(B).

12. It was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial and percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a declining trend. These percentages were 38.6% and 62.6% respectively in the year 2001 which went down in 2010 to 32.0% and 55.6% respectively.

No. of IPC cases for Trial and their disposal by Courts for last 10 (ten) years is presented in Chart-19.6.

### CHART - 19.9

#### PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS DURING 2010

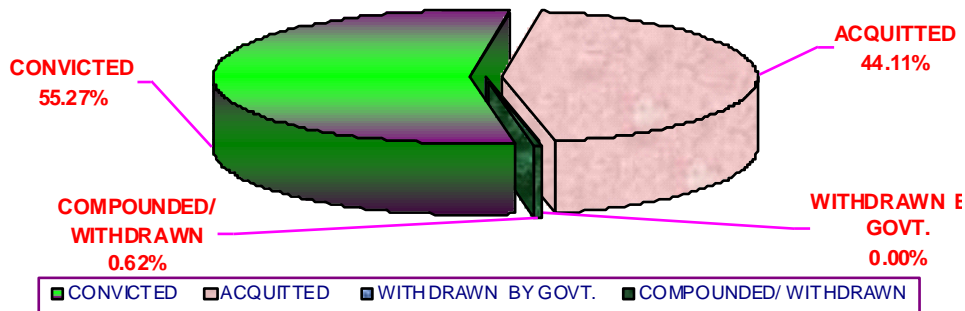


Table 19(B)  
Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Yearly picture)

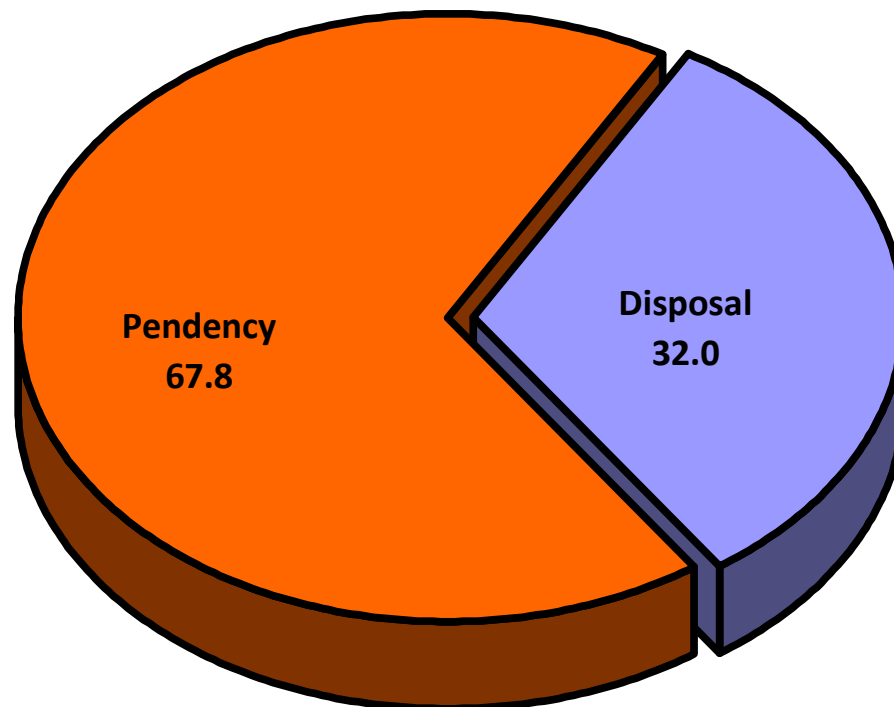
S.NO.	YEAR	Total No. of Cases for Trial (including pending cases)	No. of cases investigated		Percentage of	
			Tried*	Convicted	Trial Completed [(Col. 4 / Col.3)X100]	Conviction [(Col.5 / Col.4)X100]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2001	298734	115374	72232	38.6	62.6
2	2002	296846	116041	70366	39.1	60.6
3	2003	318952	125012	78523	39.2	62.8
4	2004	335629	142834	95960	42.6	67.2
5	2005	336191	144584	89979	43.0	62.2
6	2006	321267	134492	83004	41.9	61.7
7	2007	326662	121239	74233	37.1	61.2
8	2008	349170	123496	77993	35.4	63.2
9	2009	359560	109547	68077	30.5	62.1
10	2010	377050	120578	67060	32.0	55.6

\* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

**CHART-19.10**

**PERCENT DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2010**

<b>CRIME HEAD</b>	<b>DISPOSAL</b>	<b>PENDENCY</b>
MURDER	22.3	77.5
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22.7	77.3
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	30.0	70.0
RAPE	22.4	77.6
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	25.8	73.8
DACOITY	8.6	91.4
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	40.5	59.5
ROBBERY	17.1	82.7
BURGLARY	19.1	80.7
THEFT	21.1	78.8
RIOTS	21.1	78.8
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	19.6	80.4
CHEATING	15.7	84.2
COUNTERFEITING	17.9	82.1
ARSON	20.3	79.6
HURT	30.0	69.9
DOWRY DEATHS	23.2	76.8
MOLESTATION	25.5	74.4
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	43.9	56.1
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	21.1	78.9
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0.0	0.0
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	21.0	78.5
OTHER IPC CRIMES	41.4	58.4
<b>TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES IPC</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>67.8</b>

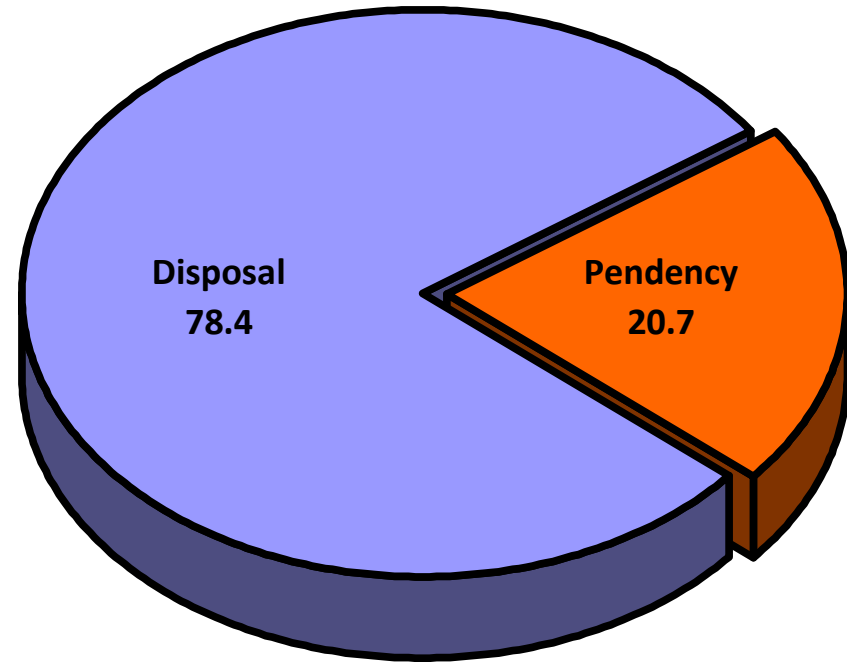


Note: Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded /withdrawn or in which trail was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trail (including cases pending trail from previous years) under IPC

**CHART-19.11**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2010**

<b>CRIME HEAD</b>	<b>DISPOSAL</b>	<b>PENDENCY</b>
ARMS ACT	18.4	81.4
SUBSTANCES ACT	29.2	70.6
GAMBLING ACT	93.6	6.4
EXCISE ACT	0.0	0.0
PROHIBITION ACT	71.3	28.7
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	42.5	57.5
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	47.1	52.9
INDIAN RAILWAY ACT	13.0	87.0
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	16.7	83.3
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	16.7	83.3
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	6.7	93.3
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	22.3	77.7
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	0.0	0.0
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	0.0	0.0
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	18.4	81.6
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	0.0	0.0
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	21.4	78.6
COPYRIGHTS ACT	44.4	55.6
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	0.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	20.0	78.8
FOREST ACT	50.0	50.0
OTHER SLL CRIME	87.2	11.2
<b>TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES SLL</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>



Note: Disposal Percentage of SLL crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded /withdrawn or in which trail was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trail (including cases pending trail from previous years) under SLL

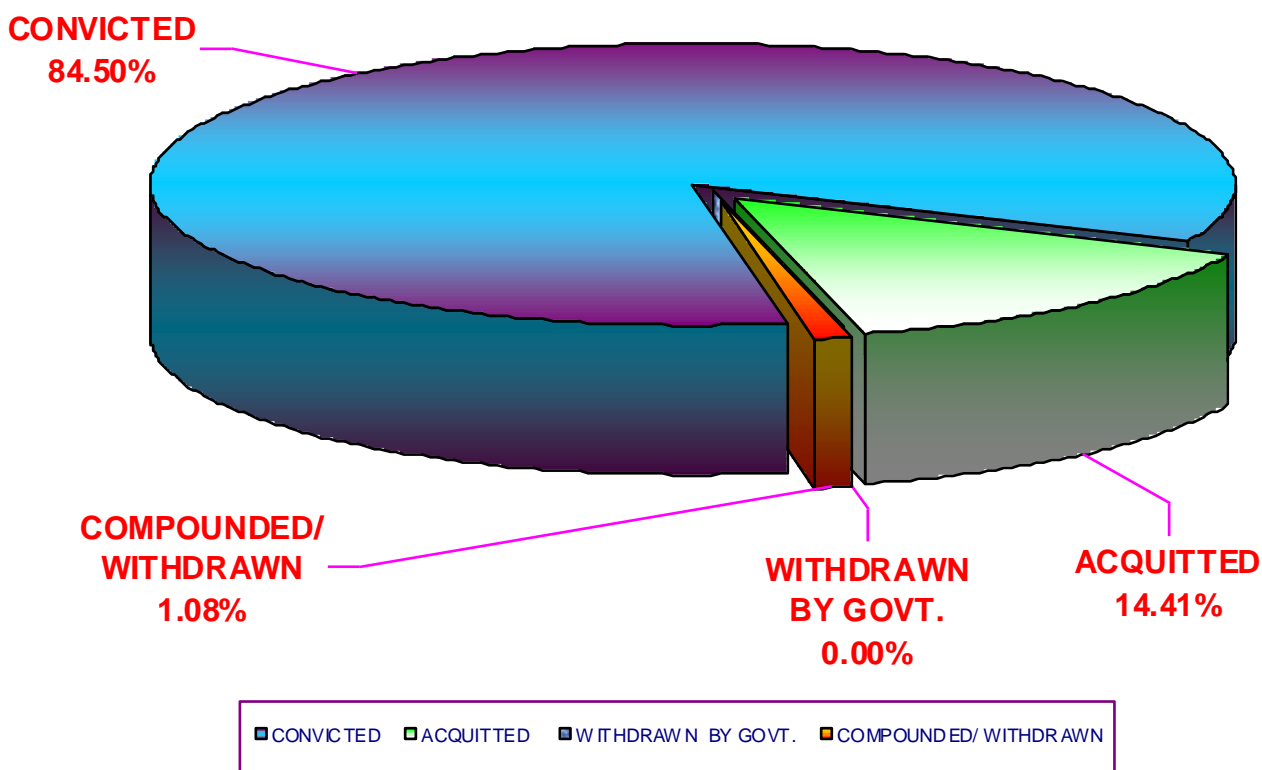


**Cases Under SLL**

13. Head-wise disposal figures and percentage of disposal have been presented in **Table-19.13** and **19.14** respectively. 3,47,429 cases were pending trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2010. 72,000 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 79.28% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in **Table-19.15**. Thanjavur (60.46%), Nagapattinam (44.97%), Ramnad (44.34%), Tiruvarur (41.07%) and Perambalur (40.23%) have high pendency of cases. **Chart-19.11 & 12** depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2010.

**CHART - 19.12**  
**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2010**



**Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime**

**IPC Cases**

15. 67,059 (55.61%) of 1,20,578 cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that conviction rate was the highest in cases relating to “Other IPC crimes” (62.73%) followed by “Auto Theft” (62.04%) and Sexual Harassment (57.60%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of

Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (11.11%) followed by “Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder” (12.50%) and Criminal Breach of Trust (14.62%).

16. Kancheepuram (90.29%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Tiruppur (89.75%), Vellore (83.69%), Salem City (81.52%) and Tiruvallur (77.46%). **Table-19.12** presents the District/City wise details of Conviction Rates of IPC Crimes

(head wise) during 2010. Violent crimes of Confession & Trial disposed by Courts District/City-wise presented in **Table-19.17**.

**SLL Cases**

17. 2,23,746 (85.43%) of 2,72,447 SLL cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that the conviction rate was the highest in the heads of Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act and Registration of Foreigners Act (100%) followed by Gambling Act (99.27) and Other SLL Crimes (87.63%). Salem City (99.97%) recorded the highest conviction rate followed by Chennai Suburban (99.71%), Kanniyakumari (99.28%), Madurai City (99.02%) and Chennai City (98.64%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (23.08%) followed by Dowry Prohibition Act (29.41%) and Indian Railway Act (33.33%). **Table-19.16** presents the District/City wise details of Conviction Rates of SLL Crimes (head wise) during 2010.

**Duration of Trials for IPC Cases in various Courts:**

18. In 27,894 (23.13%) of 1,20,578 cases, trials were completed within 6 months, followed by 35,894 cases (29.77%) between 6 months to 1 year & 31,670 cases (26.27%) between 1 to 3 years, 17,929 cases (14.87%) between 3 to 5 years, 6,337 cases (5.26%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 854 cases (0.71%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

19. Highest percentage (46.14%) of cases were disposed off by the Judicial Magistrate (I-Class), followed by Judicial Magistrate (II-Class) (37.99%), Other Type of Courts (4.91%), Special Judicial Magistrate (3.98%), Addl. Sessions Judge (2.63%), District/Sessions Judge (2.27%) and Chief Judicial Magistrate (2.07%). **Table-19.18** presents District/City-wise details of Courts and Periods of Trials during 2010.

**Cases handled and disposed by Fast Track Courts in the State**

20. Fast Track Courts were constituted in 2001 on the recommendation of the XI Finance Commission to clear heavy backlog of cases, especially long pending Sessions Cases and other Criminal Cases in the Subordinate Courts in the State. 49 Fast Track Courts are currently functioning in Tamil Nadu.

Long pending cases tried and disposed by the Fast Track Courts from the date of their constitution 03.08.2001 to 31.12.2010 are furnished below:

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED	DISPOSAL
2002	40679	24223
2003	54434	49843
2004	55488	54794
2005	63472	59200
2006	49411	53404
2007	66216	59216
2008	77233	70070
2009	Data Not Available	
2010		

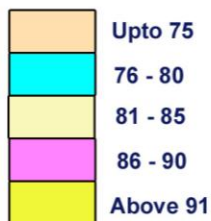
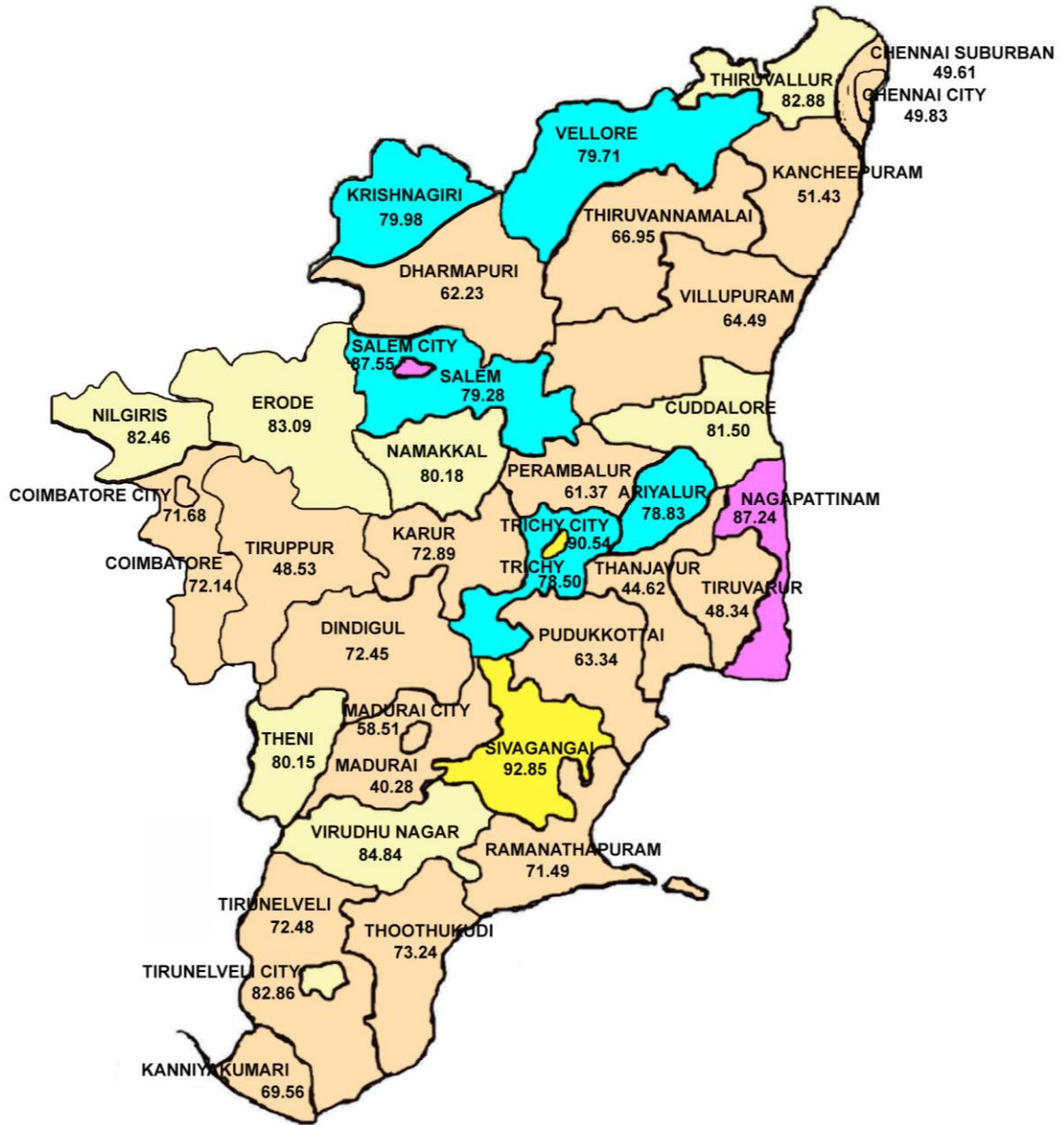
Source:- Registrar General, High Court, Madras – 600 104.



**MAP-19.1**

**DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 67.81)**

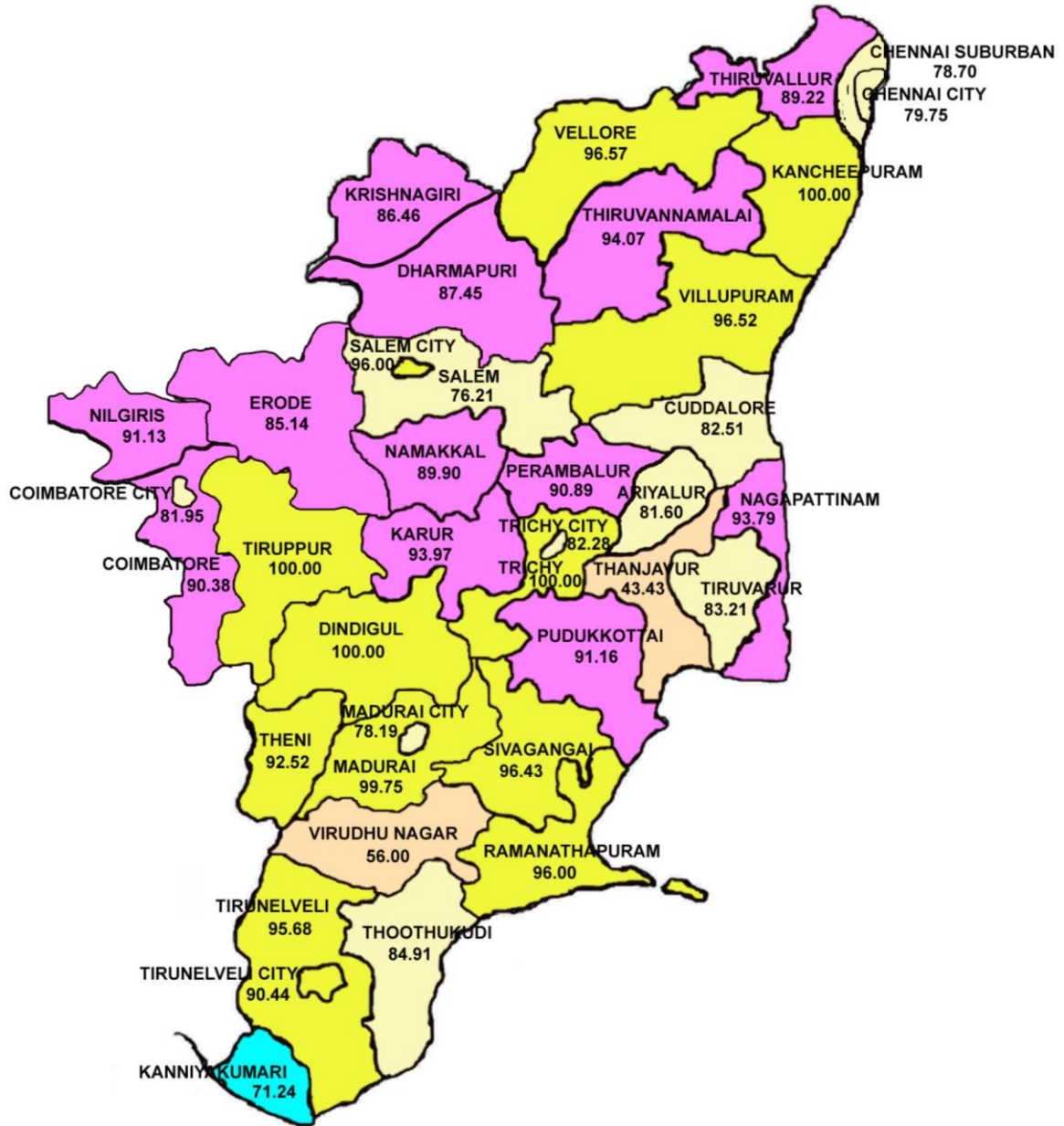


**Note:** Disposal Percentage of IPC Crime cases by Police means percentage of cases investigated and cases in which investigation was not done by Police out of the total cases for investigation (Including pending cases) under IPC.

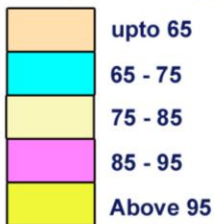
**MAP-19.2**

**CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 86.18)**



**Chargesheeting Rate**

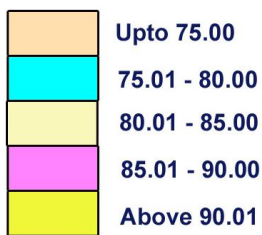
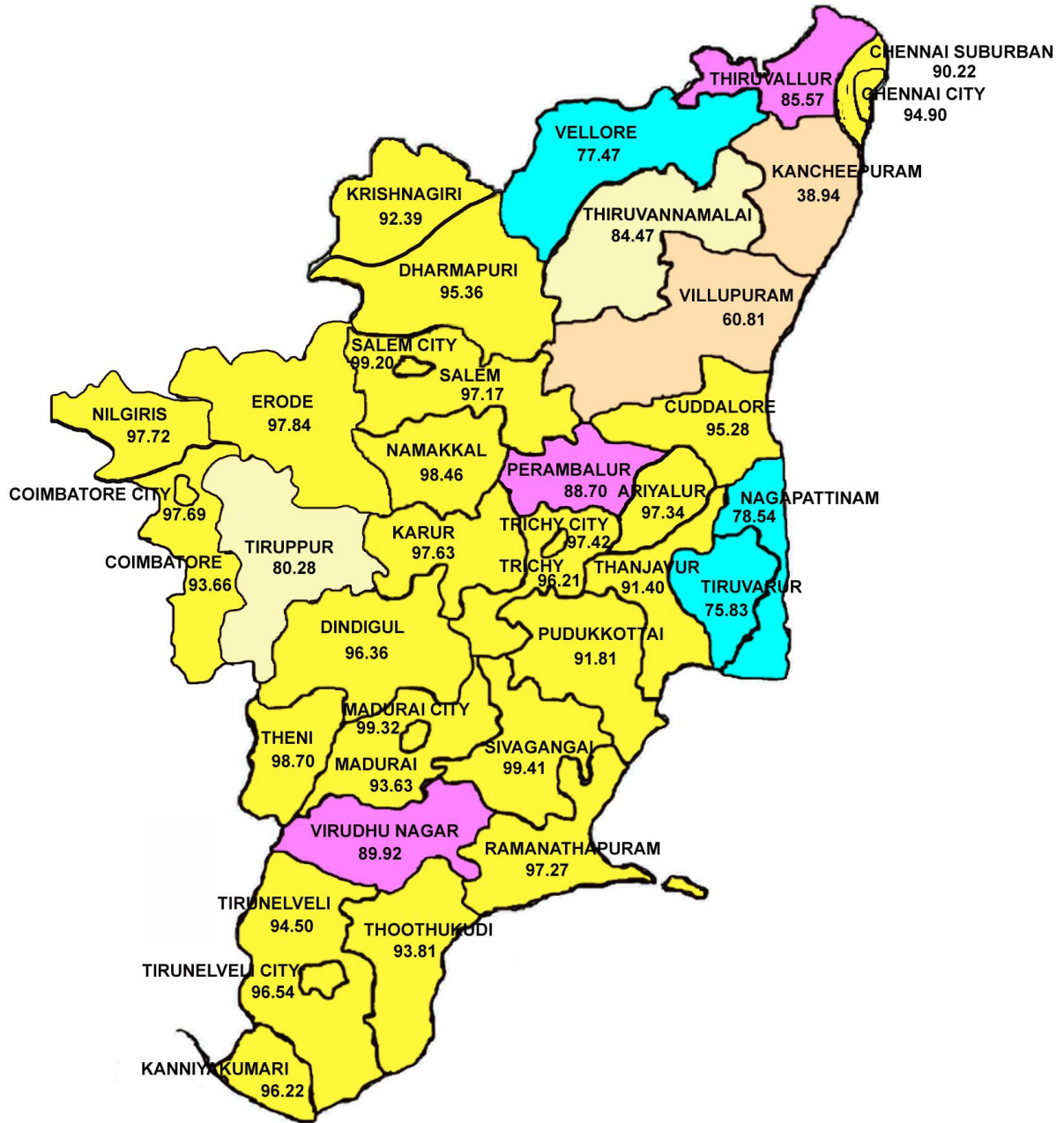


**Note:** Charge-sheeting Rate means percentage of cases Charge-sheeted out of total true (cases in which final report submitted + cases charge-sheeted) under IPC.

**MAP-19.3**

**DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 88.13)**

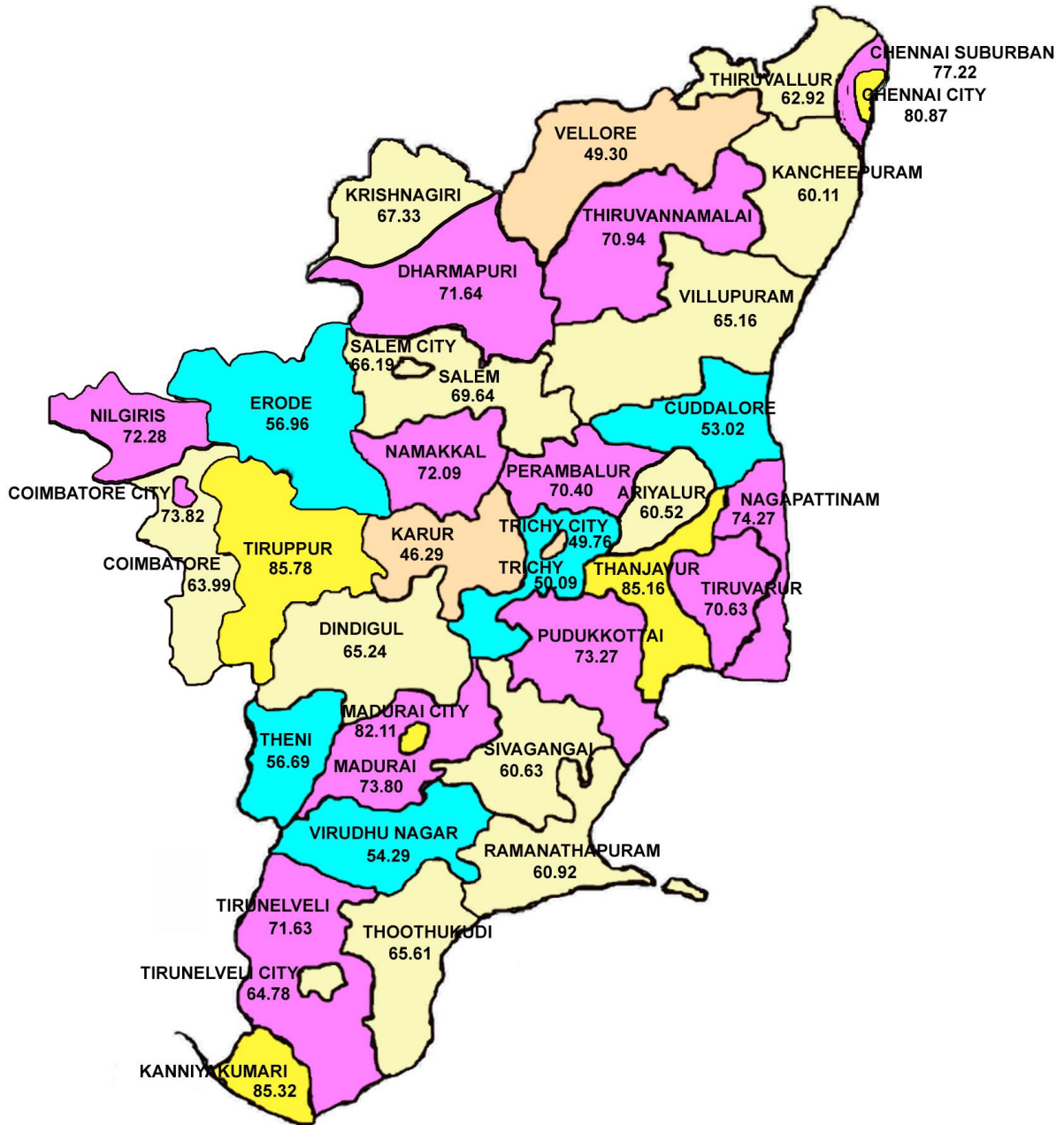


**Note:** Disposal Percentage of SLL Crime cases by Police means percentage of cases investigated and cases in which investigation was not done by Police out of the total cases for investigation (Including pending cases) under SLL.

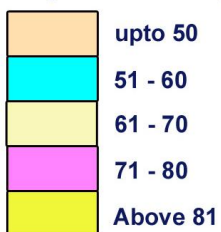
**MAP-19.4**

**DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 32.18)**



**Disposal Percentage**



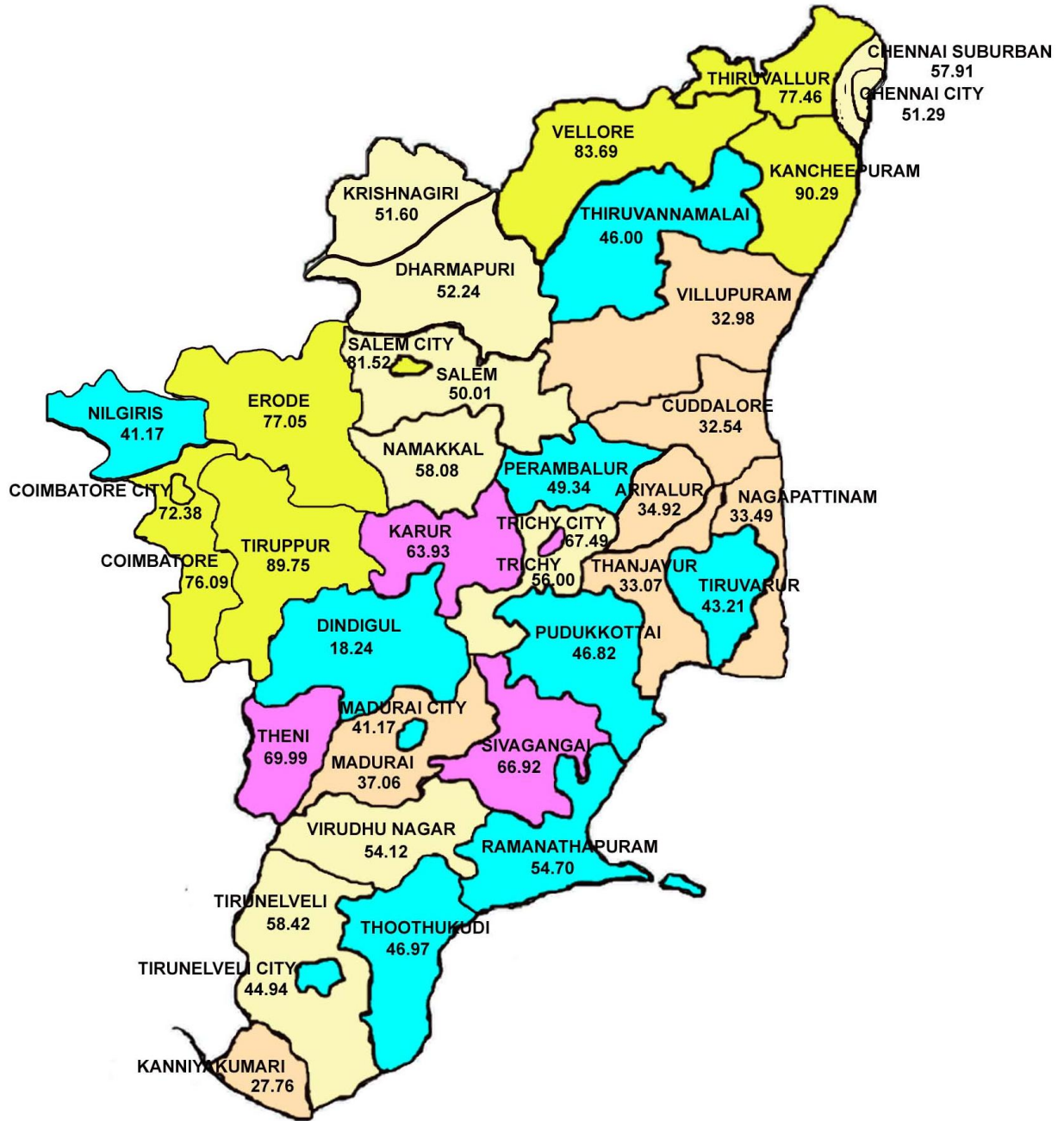
**Note:** Disposal Percentage of IPC Crime cases by courts is the no. of cases Compounded/Withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trail (Including cases pending trial from prev. year) under IPC.



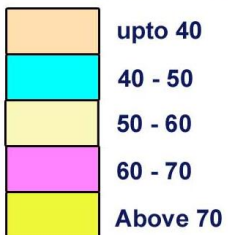
**MAP-19.5**

**CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 55.61)**



**Conviction Rate**

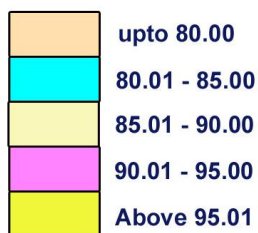
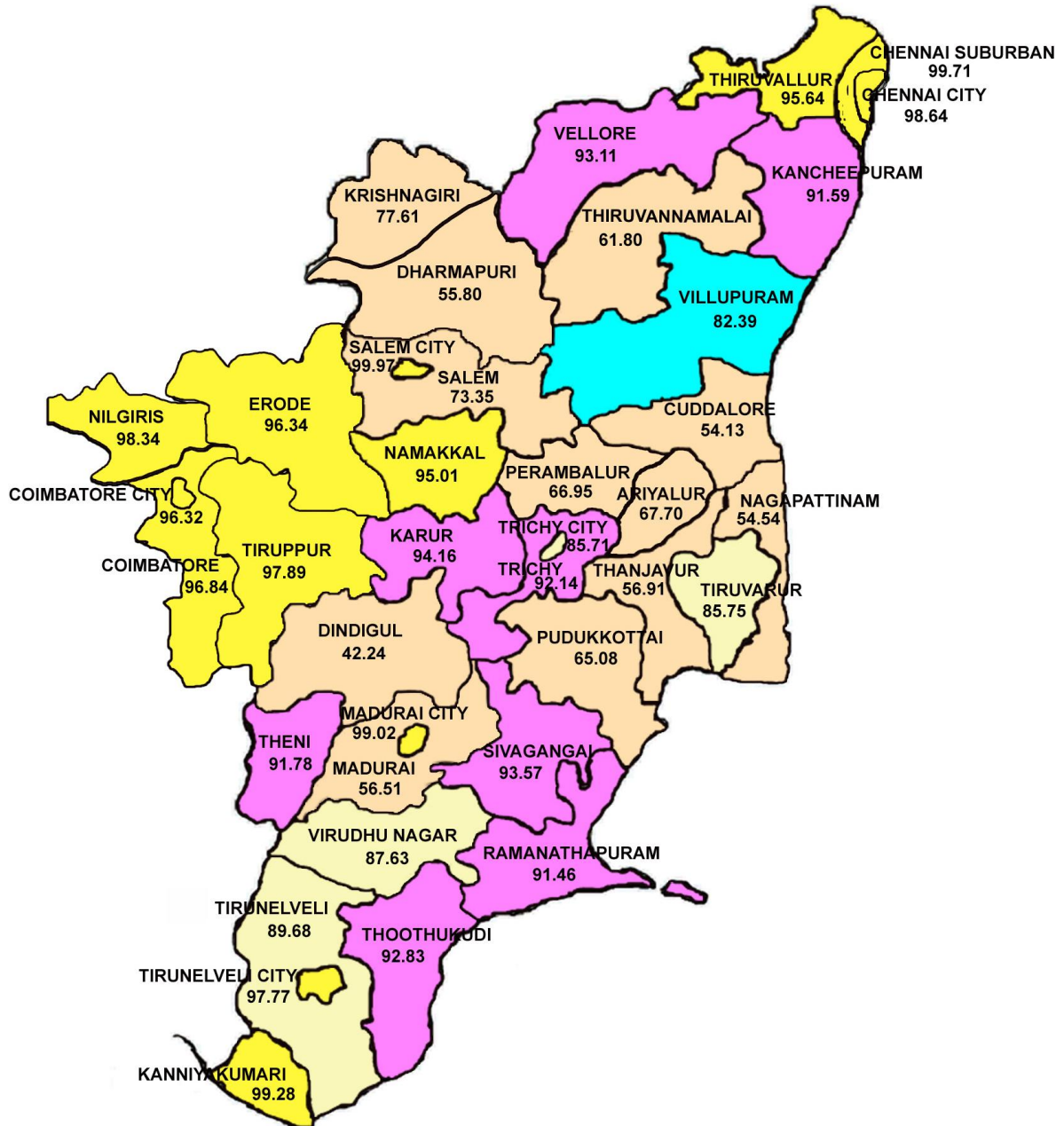


**Note:** Conviction Rate means Percentage of cases convicted out of cases in which trials completed under IPC.

**MAP-19.6**

**CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2010**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 85.43)**



**Note:** Conviction Rate means Percentage of cases convicted out of cases in which trials completed under SLL

## CHAPTER 20 DETENTIONS

1. Detentions of active criminals are made under National Security Act (NSA) and Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Forest Offenders, Video Pirates and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.

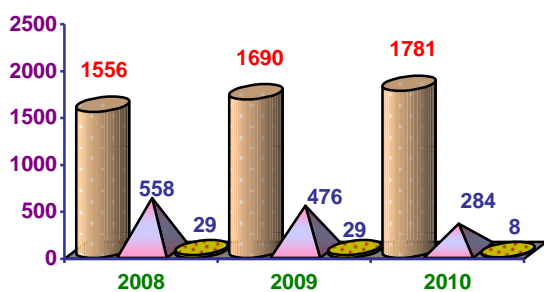
2. District/city-wise break-up of detentions during 2008-2010 has been presented in Table-20.1. 2,073 persons were detained under these Acts during 2010, a decrease of 5.6% over 2,195 persons detained in 2009.

3. Chart-20.1 depicts detentions during the years 2008-2010 under the above Acts.

4. District/city-wise detentions made during 2010 is presented in Table 20.2 (Map-20)

**CHART- 20.1**

### DETENTIONS DURING 2008 - 2010 (TNPBDGIFS ACT & NSA)



■ **GOONDAS, TRAFFICKERS, ETC.**  
■ **BOOTLEGGERS**  
■ **NATIONAL SECURITY ACT**

#### **National Security Act (Decrease: 72%)**

5. 8 persons were detained during 2010 as against 29 in 2009; a decrease of 72.4%. The highest number of persons detained was in RP Chennai (4 persons) followed by RP Trichy (2 persons), Thanjavur and

Tirunelveli (each 1 person). Other Districts/Cities did not detain anyone under NSA.

#### **Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Video Pirates, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Forest Offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.**

#### **Goondas, Drug Offenders, Video Pirates, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Forest Offenders and Slum Grabbers :**

[Increase : 5.38%]

6. 1,781 Goondas detained under this Act increased by 5.38% during the year 2010 over 1690 detained in 2009. Chennai City recorded the highest detentions (690), followed by Chennai Suburban (201), Madurai City (121), and Tirunelveli and Trichy City (67 each).

#### **Bootleggers:**

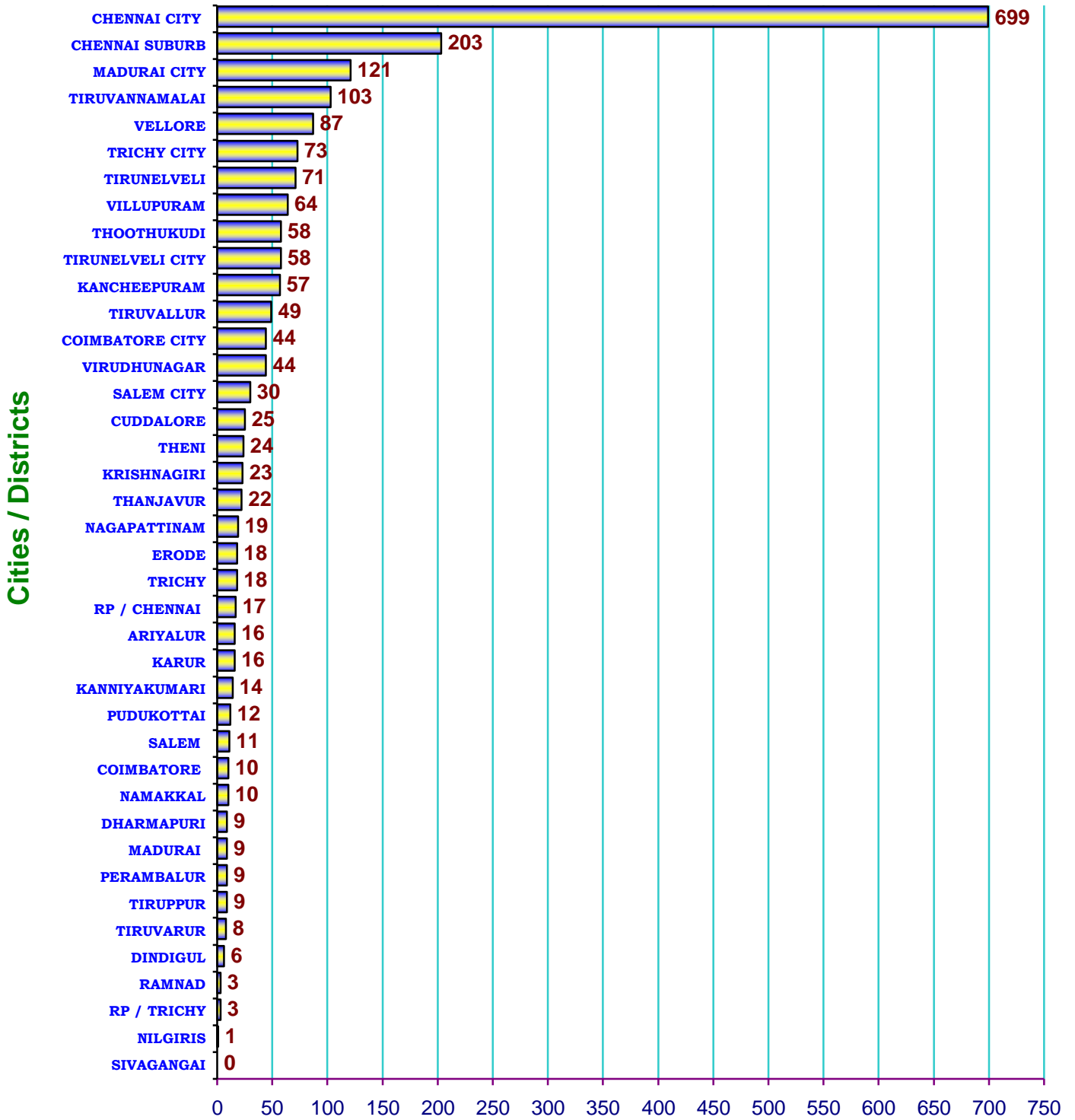
[Decrease : 40.3%]

7. Detention of Bootleggers under this Act decreased by 40.3% during 2010. 284 Bootleggers were detained under this Act in 2010 compared to 476 in 2009. Tiruvannamalai reported the highest number of bootleggers detained (71) followed by Vellore (55), Viluppuram (50), Kancheepuram (29), Nagapattinam (13), Tiruvallur and Chennai City (9 each), Cuddalore (8), Trichy City and Theni (6 each), Thanjavur (5) and Other districts detained less than 5 persons. No person was detained in 19 Districts.

8. Chart-20.2 depicts the detentions district/city wise during 2010 in descending order.



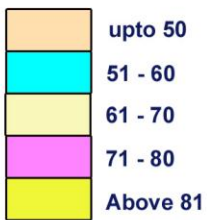
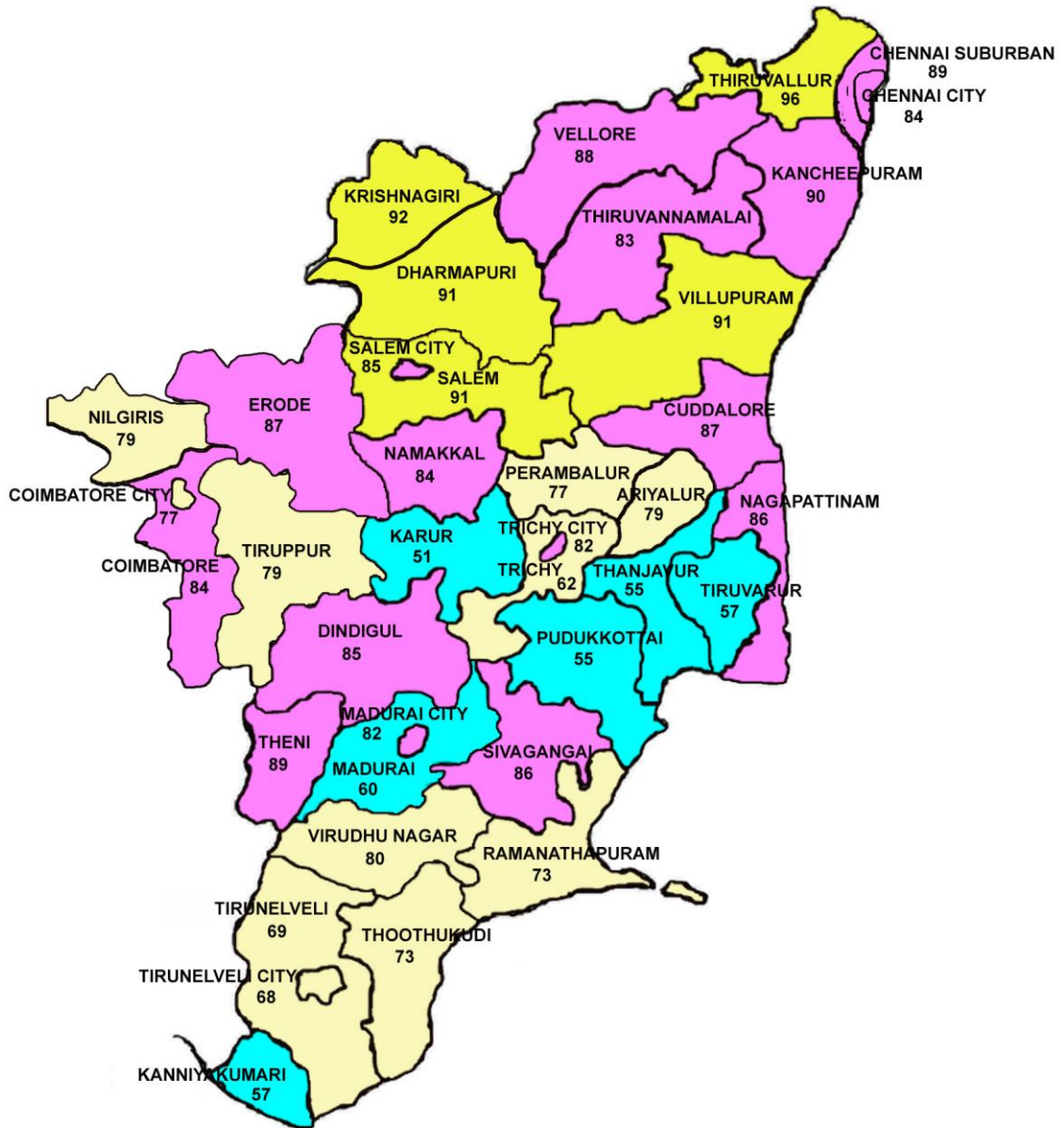
**CHART 20.2**  
**DETENTIONS - 2010**



# MAP 20.1

## DETENTIONS 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 2073)



## CHAPTER 21 RECIDIVISM

1. Tendency to persistently commit crimes is known as Recidivism. A persistent offender is known as a Recidivist. Ascertaining the extent of recidivism calls for accurate identification of recorded criminals since a Professional criminal is adept in assuming identities, shifting residence to other parts of the state/Country, etc.

2. Share of old offenders in crimes, taken as a measure of recidivism, has been witnessing mixed trend from 2006 to 2010, 11.43% in 2010 as compared to 15.27% in 2006. Like-wise, recidivists' share in total crimes has come down appreciably. It recorded a drop of over 3.84% in 2010 compared to 2006 and currently stands at 11.43%. 1,87,448 (88.57%) arrestees were new (first) offenders out of 2,11,631 total arrestees in 2010. Maximum number of crimes (73.61%) have been committed by old offenders, convicted once. 5-year trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2006-2010) is shown in [Table-21.1](#).

3. Number of recidivists arrested under IPC offences during 2010 is available in Table-11.1 District/City-wise. The highest number of recidivism was obtained in Thanjavur (47.75%) followed by Perambalur (45.39%), Tiruvarur (35.09%), and Tiruvannamalai (32.79%). No recidivism was found in Namakkal, Tiruvarur and Kanyakumari.

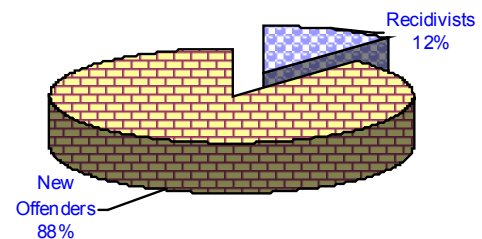
4. 73.61% of the total recidivists for the year 2010, were convicted once in the past, 22.2% convicted twice, while 4.2% were convicted thrice or more times in the past. Cuddalore (2872), Chennai City (2450), Thanjavur (2200), Tiruvannamalai (2044) and Tiruvarur (1744) had the highest numbers of "Habitual Offenders" in their jurisdiction.

5. [Chart-21.1](#) depicts percentage of recidivists during 2008-2010.

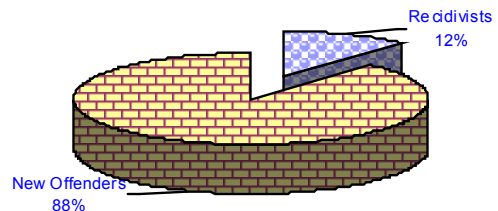
**CHART- 21.1**

### PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS DURING 2008 - 2010

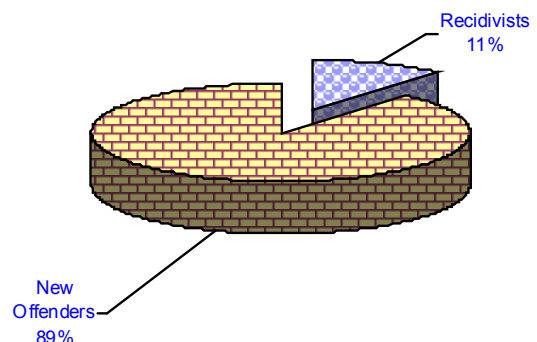
**2008**



**2009**



**2010**



5. The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2006-2010.

**Table-21 (A)**

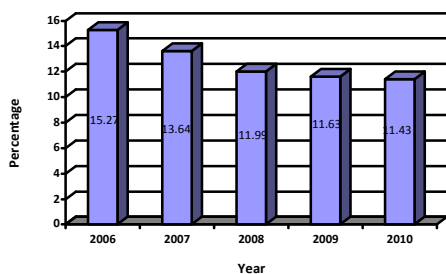
**Category of Recidivists Arrested During 2006 - 2010**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists convicted in the past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or More
1.	2006	19099	6133	1891
2.	2007	19471	5320	2668
3.	2008	17445	5690	2387
4.	2009	16404	5434	2447
5.	2010	17802	5365	1016

Chart 21.2 depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2006-2010

**CHART- 21.2**

**Percentage of Recidivist (out of total arrested) during 2006 - 2010**

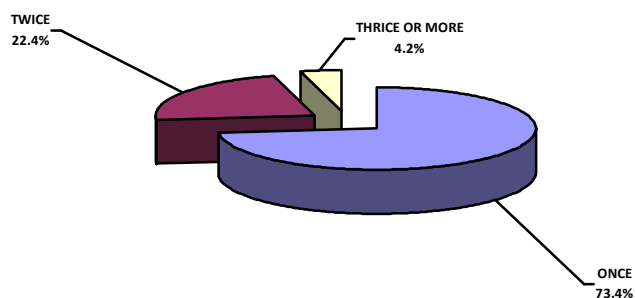


6. 73.6% (17,802) out of the total recidivists (24,183) during 2010 were

those convicted once in the past, 22.2% (5,365) were convicted twice, while 4.2% (1,016) were habitual offenders i.e., they were convicted thrice or more in the past. Chart 21.3 depicts the Recidivists during 2010.

**CHART- 21.3**

**Recidivists under IPC Crimes During 2010**



## CHAPTER 22

### POLICE-STRENGTH, INFRASTRUCTURE & EXPENDITURE

1. Tamil Nadu has a sanctioned strength of 1,04,926 Police personnel till 2010. This includes Armed Police. However, the actual strength on 31.12.2010 stood at 86,755. Vacancies of 18,171 Police personnel exist. Rank-wise details is presented in **Table-22.1**. **Table-22.2** deals with sanctioned and actual strength women in Civil Police including District Armed Police as on 31.12.2010 **Map-22.1** depicts Policemen per lakh population during 2010. **Table 22.3** deals with actual Police strength in relation with area, population, cognizable crimes and per capita expenditure on Policemen during 2010. **Map-22.2** depicts the density of Police personnel during 2010.

#### Home Guards and Auxiliary Forces:-

2. **Table-22.4** shows District/city-wise Home Guards and Auxiliary forces strength during 2010.

- Sanctioned strength was 11,605 in the Home Guards. The actual strength is 9,218.
- Chennai City has the highest Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Home Guards 1,875 & 1,304 respectively.
- Madurai, Namakkal, Salem, Sivagangai, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur districts have the lowest Sanctioned strength of 165 Home Guards.
- Krishnagiri district has the lowest Actual strength of 107 Home Guards.

#### Police Housing:-

3. Residential accommodation have been provided by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC) to 358 Gazetted Officers as against

total requirement of 1044 with the satisfaction rate of 34.29%.

4. 3,735 Upper Subordinates (Inspectors & Sub-Inspectors) have benefited by the houses constructed by TNPHC as against a total requirement of 12,039 (satisfaction rate 31.02%).

5. 43,427 lower subordinates have benefited by the houses constructed by TNPHC as against a total requirement of 91,843 (satisfaction rate 47.28%).

6. **Table-22.5** gives breakup of housing availability as on 31.12.2010.( District / City / Rank wise break up)

#### Transport & Equipments:-

7. District/city-wise number and type of transport and equipments available with Tamil Nadu Police for 2010 have been presented in **Table-22.6** and **Table-22.6 (A)**.

- 5,958 Motorcycles, 445 Motorcars, 4,260 Jeeps and 2,610 other vehicles are available in Tamil Nadu Police.
- 6,528 High Frequency (HF) / Very High Frequency (VHF) sets, 12,388 Walkie /Talkie sets and 258 other wireless equipments are available with the Police Department.

8. **Table 22.7** deals with Number of transports and equipments support during 2010 (Transports & Equipment wise)

9. **Table 22.8** deals with classification of Police Stations by registered crimes whereas **Table 22.9** deals with classification of Police Stations by man-power strength

**Police Districts and Sub-divisions: -**

10. **Table-22.10** presents the number of Police Districts, Sub-divisions, Police Stations, Out-Posts and Women Police Stations as on 31.12.2010.

11. As on 31.12.2010, there were 4 zones, 11 Ranges, 31 Districts & 7 Commissionerates (besides one Railway Police Range with two Railway Police Districts, having headquarters in Chennai and at Trichy), 245 Sub-Divisions, 1,296 Police Stations, 56 Out-Posts and 196 All Women Police Stations in Tamil Nadu.

**Police Budget:**

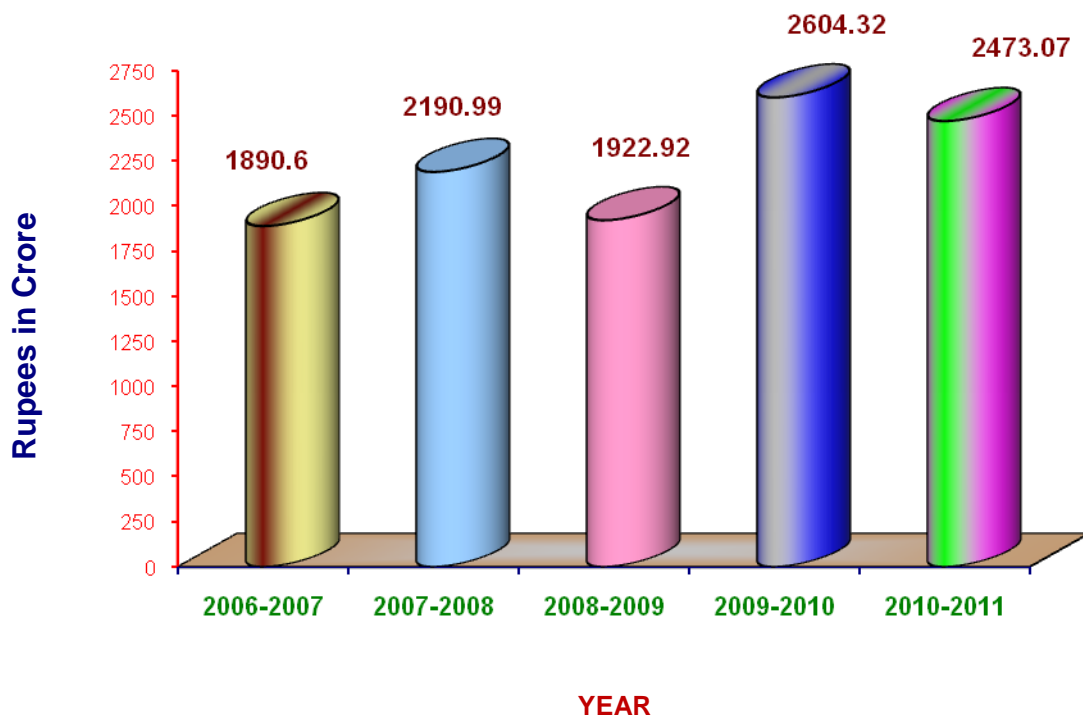
12. **Table 22.11** deals with budget allotment to Police Department for the

last four years and the percentage share of police department out of the total state budget. Budget allocation for Tamil Nadu Police for 2010-2011 was Rs.2473.07 crores as a part of State Budget of Rs.83,079.25 crores.

13. Tamil Nadu Police Budget accounted for 2.98% of the total Budget for Tamil Nadu as against 3.47% previous year. **Chart 22.1** depicts Police Budget during 2006-2010.

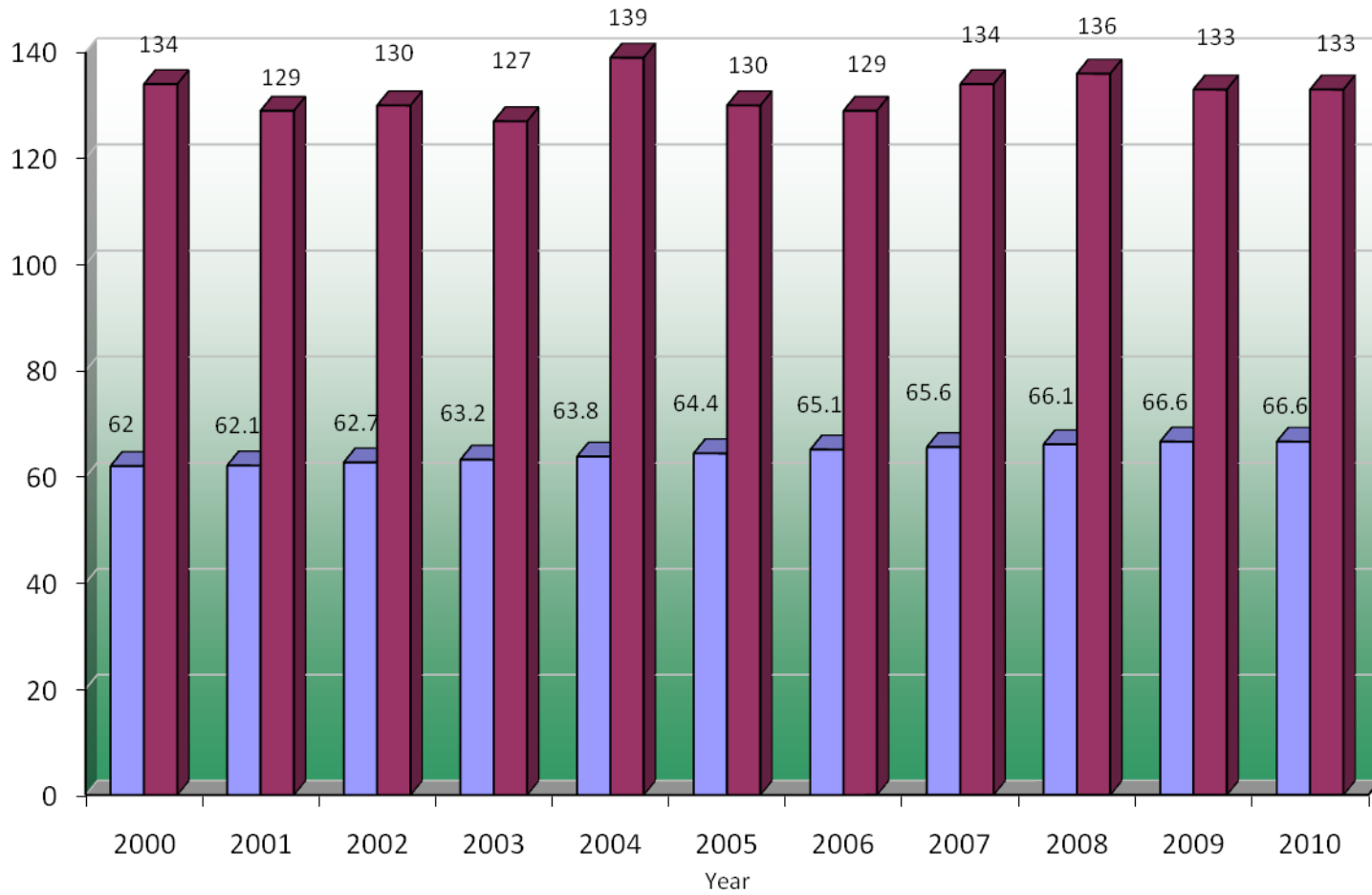
14. **Chart 22.2** depicts the Population, Ratio of Police Personnel during 2000 to 2010. **Chart 22.3** depicts the Police Density per 100 sq. Kms of area during 2010.

**CHART - 22.1**  
**POLICE BUDGET DURING 2006 TO 2010**



**CHART - 22.2**

**POPULATION, RATIO OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2000 TO 2010**



Population (in million)

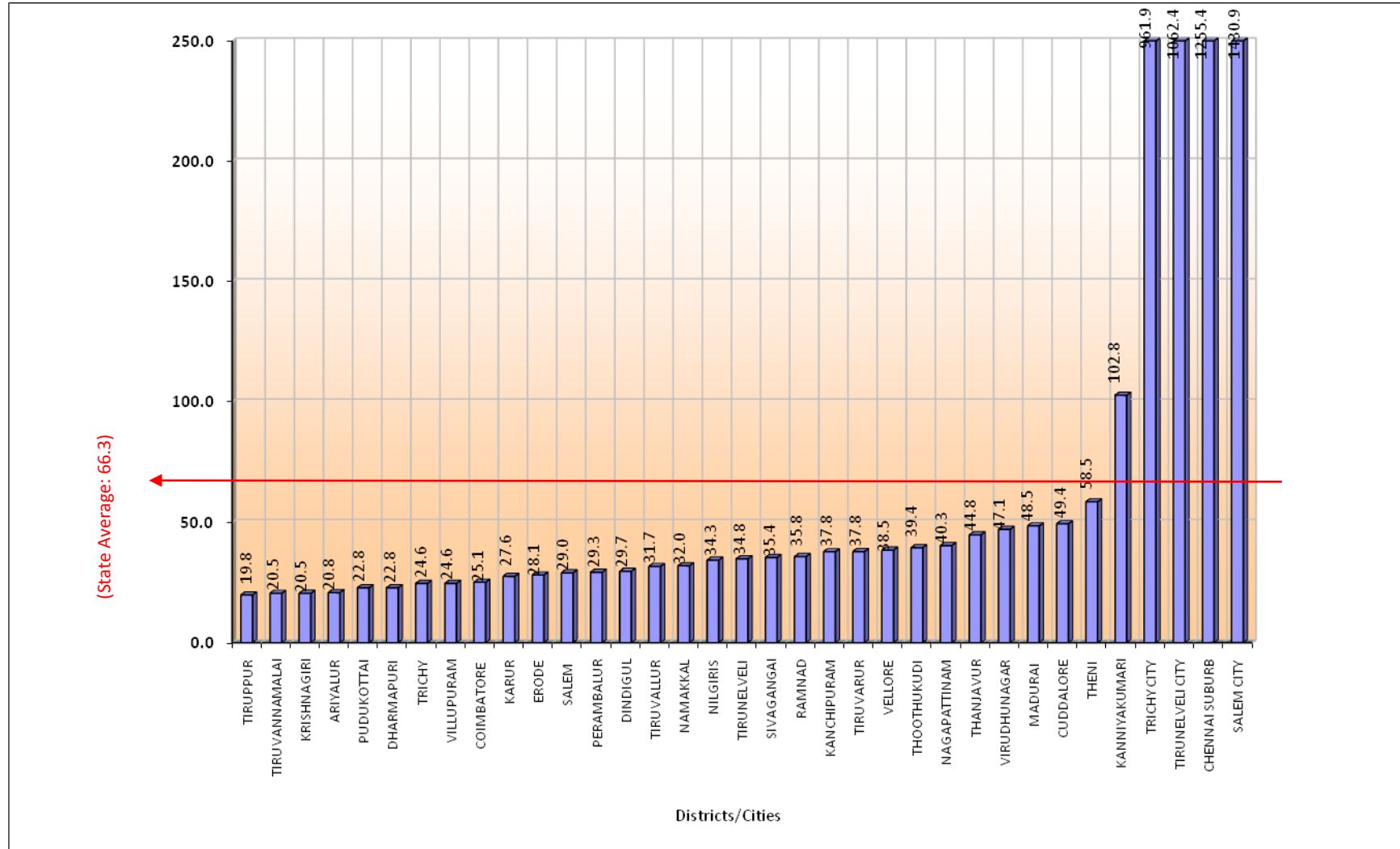
Ratio

Ratio: No. of Policemen per lakh of population



**CHART - 22.3**

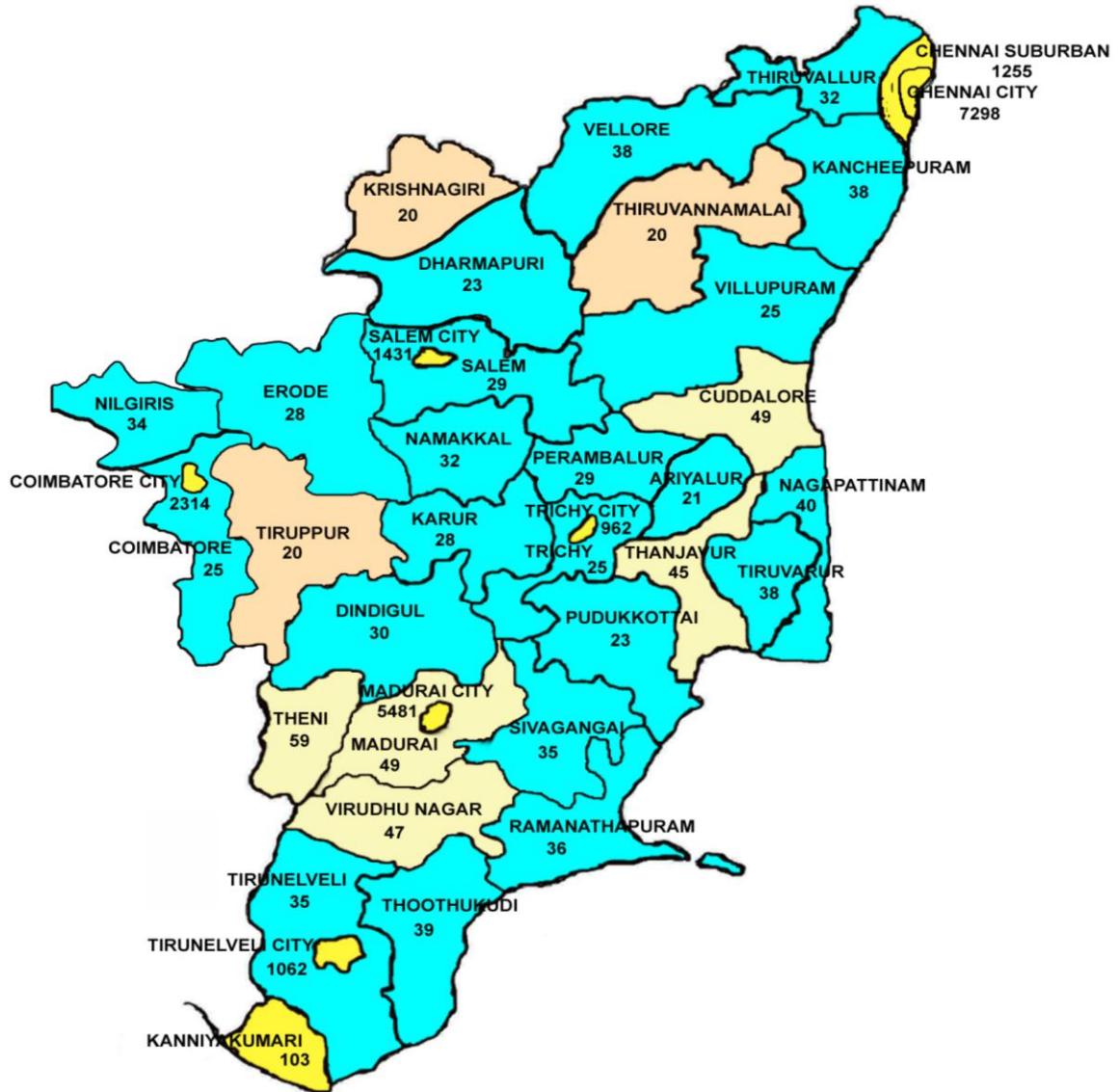
**POLICE DENSITY PER 100 SQ. KMS OF AREA DURING 2010**



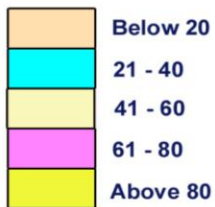
## MAP - 22.1

### POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 129)



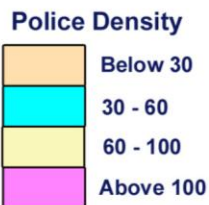
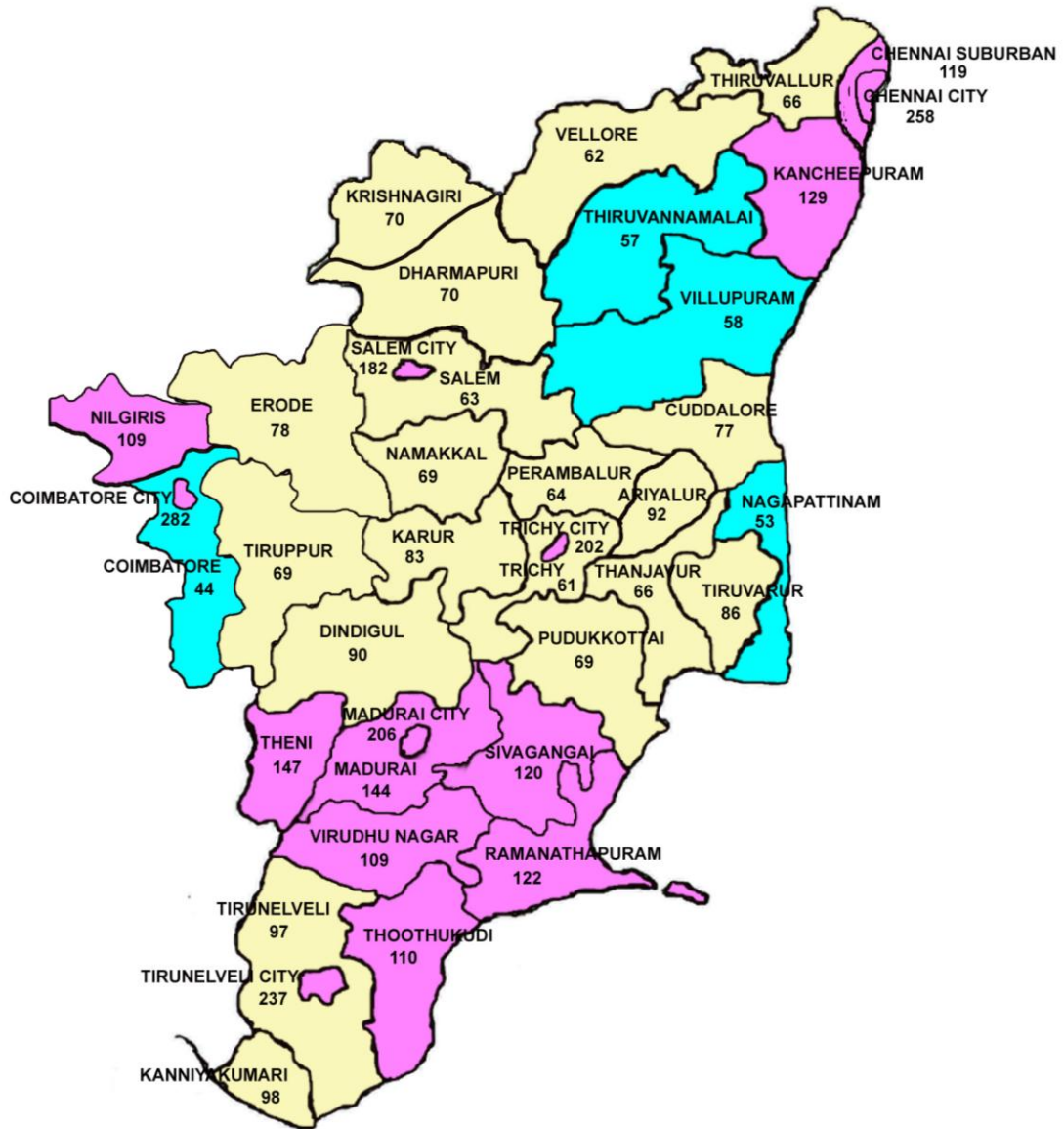
Policemen/Lakh Population



## MAP - 22.2

### DENSITY OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING - 2010

(All over Tamil Nadu 66.35)



## CHAPTER 23

### POLICE FIRING: PERSONS KILLED & INJURED

1. This chapter deals with incidence in which Police was compelled to open fire during discharge of their official duties to save life and property. The presentation is divided into four major heads :-

- a) Riot Control
- b) Anti Dacoity Operations
- c) Anti-terrorists/ Extremists Operations
- d) Other events.

2. Tamil Nadu Police had to open fire on 12 occasions as against 8 occasions during 2009. 8 persons were killed in the firings on these 12 occasions, 4 more than the previous year. 46 policemen and one civilian were injured in these 12 incidents.

3. Dists/Cities-wise details of incidence, persons injured and killed is presented in Table-23.1. Event-wise statistics during 2010 has been presented in Table-23.2.

#### **Occasions on which Police firing was resorted to:-**

4. Persons killed or injured in case during police firing between 2006-2010 (event wise) is presented in Table-23.3. District/city-wise and event-wise detail of persons killed or injured in cases of Police firing is presented in Table-23.4. Percentage of various incidents

necessitating Police firing during 2010 is depicted in Chart-23.1.

5. Villupuram , Virudhunagar reported highest number of incidents each (2) followed by Chennai City, Coimbatore City, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Ramnad, Salem, Theni and Tirunelveli reported 1 case each.

6. Each 2 casualties were reported in Chennai City and Madurai followed by Coimbatore City, Kancheepuram, Villupuram and Virudhunagar reported 1 causality each.

7. 1 civilian was injured in Salem.

8. Persons killed or injured in cases of Police firing during 2006 – 2010 is depicted in Chart-23.2.

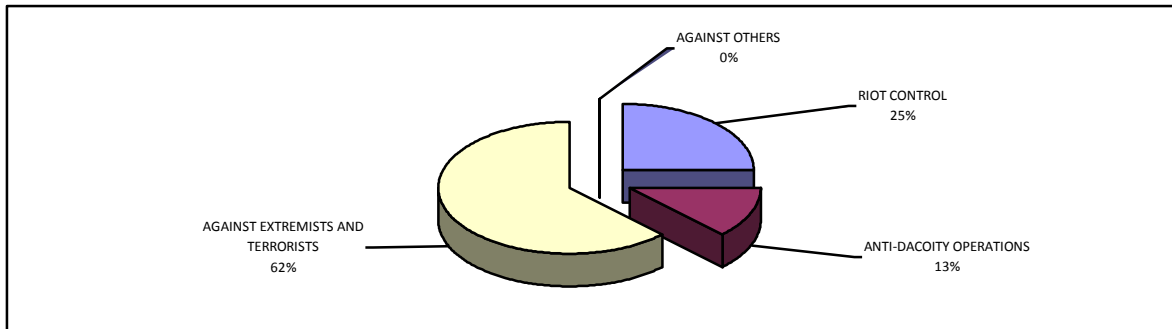
9. Persons killed or injured in case during police firing between 2006-2010 (event wise) is depicted in Chart-23.3.

#### **9. Reasons for firing:-**

Riot Control Operations necessitated firing on 5 occasions. Firing had to be resorted to on 7 occasions due to other reasons.

**Chart-23.1**

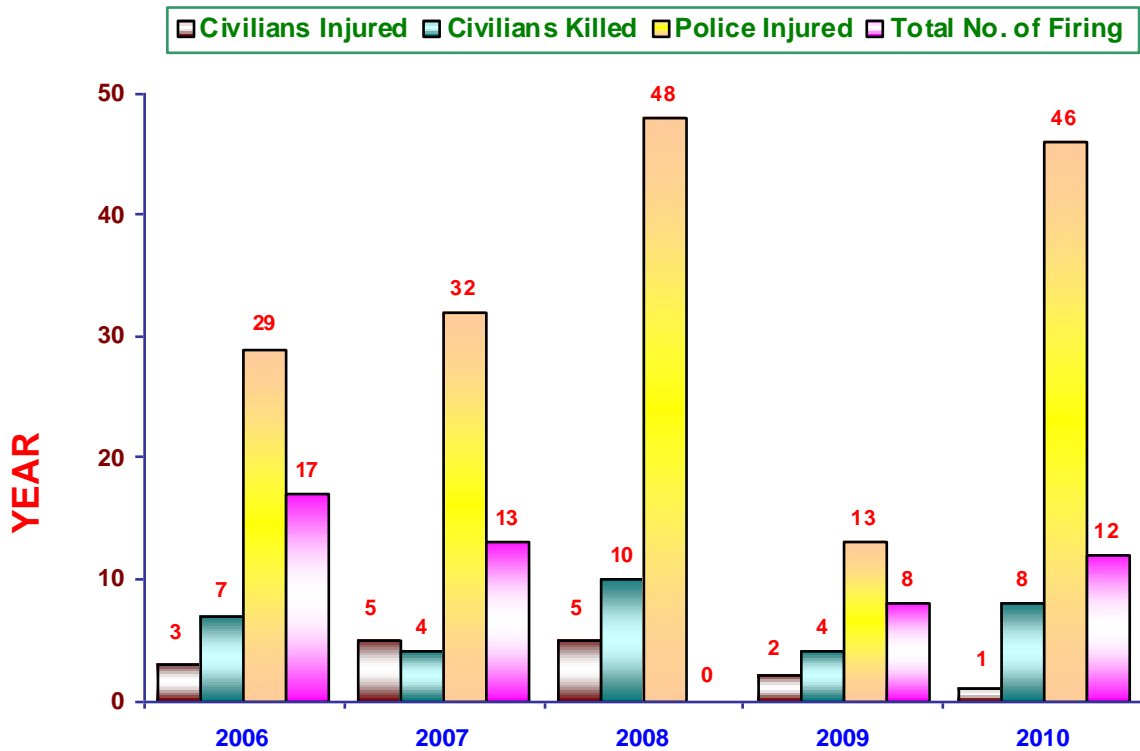
**Percentage of various incidents necessitating Police Firing during 2010**



**CHART-23.2**

**PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN CASES WHERE POLICE FIRING WAS DONE**

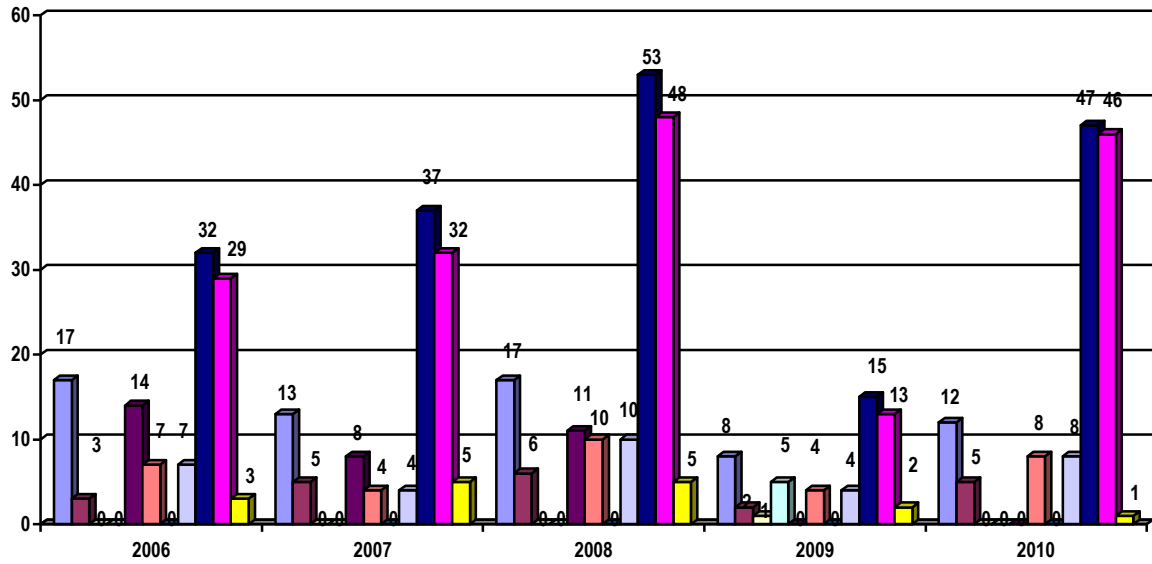
**DURING 2006 – 2010**



**No. of Police Firings, Persons Killed & Injured**

**CHART-23.3**

**PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN CASE DURING POLICE FIRING BETWEEN 2006-2010 (EVENT WISE)**



■ TOTAL NO. OF OCCASIONS	■ RIOT CONTROL	■ ANTI-DACOITY OPERATION
■ AGAINST EXTREMISTS AND TERRORISTS	■ AGAINST OTHERS	■ TOTAL NO.OF PERSONS KILLED
■ POLICE PERSONNEL	■ CIVILIANS	■ TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS INJURED
■ POLICE PERSONS	■ CIVILIANS	

## CHAPTER 24

### POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2006-2010 have been presented in Table-24.1. Rank-wise break-up is available in Table-24.2.

2. 67 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2010. Those died include 2 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 31 Head Constables and 23 Constables.

3. 182 Policemen including 4 Gazetted Officers, 7 Inspectors, 31 Sub-Inspectors, 58 Head Constables and 82 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (78.02%) of those injured was on account of accidents. 14.30% were injured during Mob control. 5.5% were injured in incidents of attack by criminals.

5. Table-24.3 presents Police personnel killed/injured on duty event-wise as well as District/City- wise.

6. 24 Police personnel were injured in Salem district and 1 in Thoothukudi during riotous mob operation.

7. 10 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by criminals. 5 Police Personnel were injured in Tirunelveli, 2 in Chennai City, one each in Thoothukudi and Villupuram.

8. Age-group wise break-up of Police personnel killed on duty is shown in Table-24.4.

9. A large number of Police personnel are injured in accidents every year. It is surmised that a Police personnel runs twice the risk of getting killed in accidents compared to the general public. 65 Police personnel died due to accidents

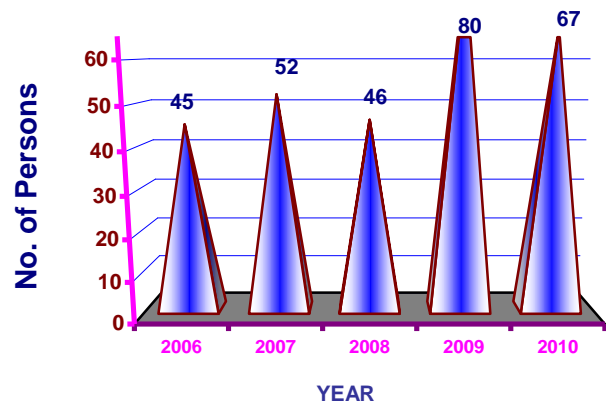
in 2010, a decrease of 17.72% compared to previous year.

10. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2009 was 78.57% while the percentage for 2010 was 78.02%. The trend of Police personnel injured has shown a fluctuation over the last five years.

11. Police personnel killed on duty during 2006-2010 is depicted in Chart-24.1.

**CHART - 24.1**

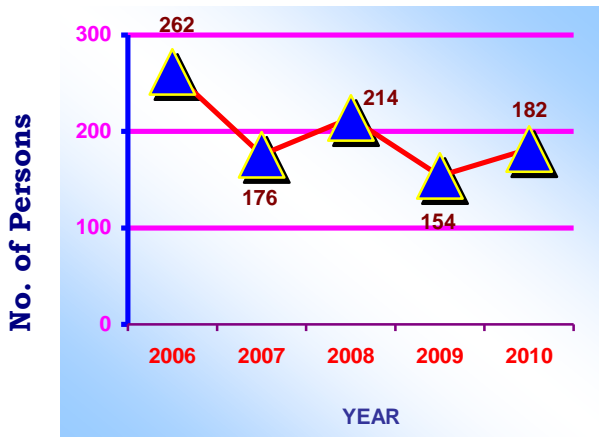
#### **POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2006 - 2010**





**CHART- 24.2**

**POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2006 – 2010**



12. Police personnel injured on duty is depicted in [Chart-24.2](#).

13. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (Rank-wise) during 2010 is depicted in [Chart-24.3](#).

**NATURAL DEATH OF POLICE PERSONNEL**

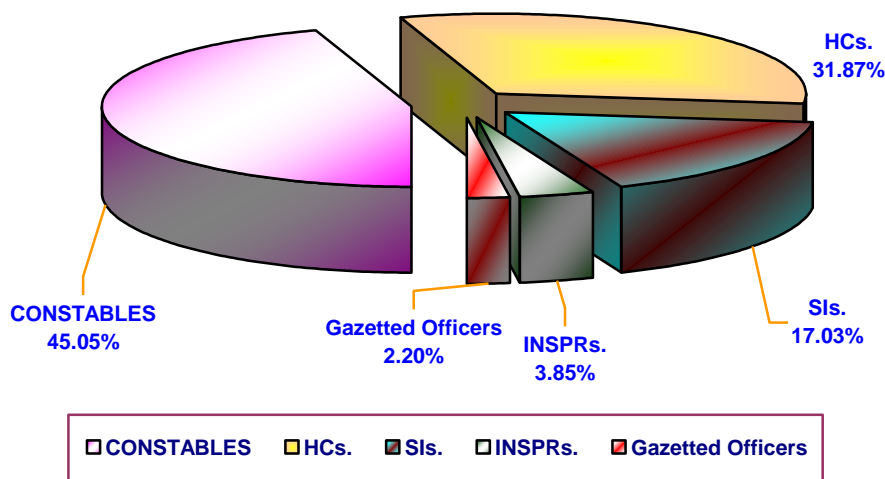
14. A total of 247 Police personnel died due to natural causes while in service. Of these, 137 (55.47%) were in the age group of 46 – 55 years, 47 (19.02%) were in the age group of 36–45 years, 24.70% were in the age group of above 55 years and 26–35 years. Only two persons (0.81%) died in the age group of 18 to 25.

15. Natural death of Police Personnel, age group wise, district/city wise, during 2010 is presented in [Table-24.5](#).

16. 19 Police personnel committed suicide while in service during 2010. 13 in the age group 26 – 45 years, 3 in the age group 18-25, 2 in the age group 46–55 years and 1 in the age group of above 55 years.

**CHART-24.3**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY (RANK WISE) DURING - 2010**



## CHAPTER 25

### CUSTODIAL CRIMES

1. Following category of crimes have been taken into account in this chapter :

- I. Death in Police Custody
- II. Death in Police Custody prior to production before the court.
- III. Escapees from Police Custody

2. Only 2 cases of death in Police Custody were reported in 2010. **Table 25.1** carries the details of deaths in Police Custody Lock-Up during 2010 (of persons

remanded to Police Custody by Court). **Table 25.2** deals with death in custody of people not remanded to Police custody by Courts. **Table 25.3** deals with deaths in Police custody at the time of production/proceedings in Courts/Journey connected with investigations. **Chart 25.1** deals with no. of deaths in Police custody/lock-up during 2006-10.

3. Reasons of custodial deaths are presented in **Table-25.4**.

#### DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING – 2010 TYPE OF DEATHS

##### 1. Death in Police Custody / Lock-up

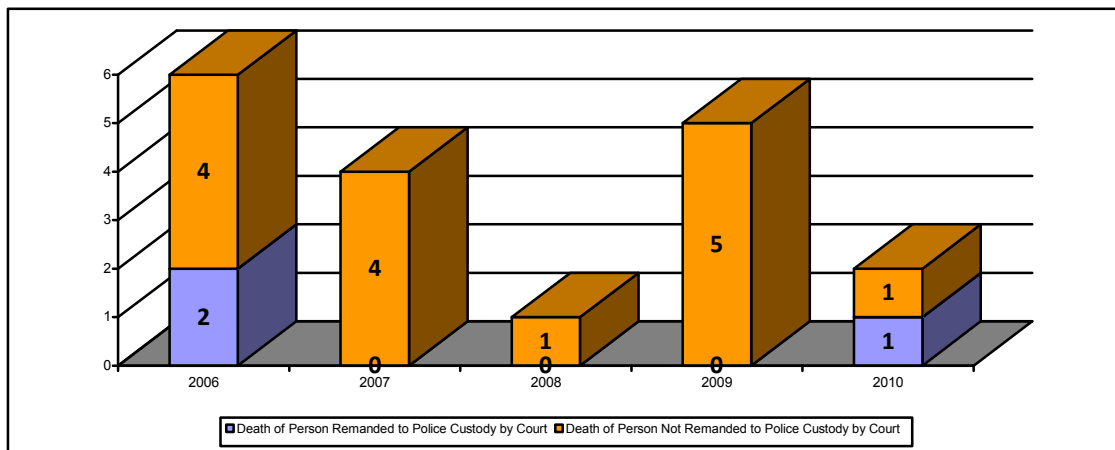
- |   | NO. OF DEATHS |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Of persons remanded to police custody by court.     | 1             |
| (ii) Of persons not remanded to police custody by court | 1             |

##### 2. During Production/process in courts / journey connected with investigation:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Death in police custody during Hospitalisation / Treatment. | 1   |
| (b) Due to accident.  | Nil |
| (c) In mob attack / Riot.                                       | Nil |
| (d) By other criminal.  | Nil |
| (e) By suicides   | Nil |
| (f) While escaping from custody                                 | 1   |
| (g) Due to illness/natural death                                | Nil |
| (h) Others (Police excess)                                      | Nil |

**Chart-25.1**

#### Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup During 2006 - 2010



**Escapees from Police Custody:**

4. 48 accused escaped from Police custody in 44 incidents during 2010. 29 of them (60.4%) were re-arrested. Madurai City (10 cases) recorded the highest number of cases followed by Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari (5 cases each), Thanjavur, Dindigal and Tirunelveli City (3 cases each).

5. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year. Table 25.5 deals with reported custodial rape cases and their disposal by Police & Courts. Table 25.6 deals with persons arrested under

custodial rape and their disposal by Police and Court.

6. Majority of the accused (40) who escaped from the custody were outside the lockup, mainly during transit for remand and production before the court. The incidence of escape from police custody during 2010 is presented in Table-25.7. Chart 25.2 deals with the Escapees from Police Custody during 2006-10.

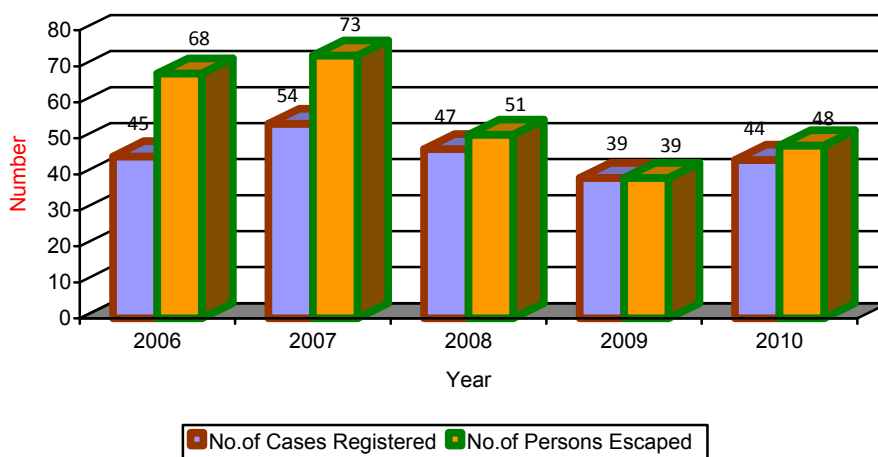
7. Final reports were submitted in 3 cases and 30 persons were charge sheeted out of 48 escapes. Trial has been completed in 8 (8 persons involved) of these cases with conviction in 7 cases (7 persons involved).

**NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY**

S.NO	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	44
2	Persons escaped from custody	48
	(i) From Lockup	8
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	40
3	Escapees re-arrested	37
	(i) Lock up escapees	8
	(ii) Others	29
4	No. of cases in which final report submitted	28
5	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from Police custody	30

**Chart-25.2**

**Escapees from Police Custody During 2006-2010**



## CHAPTER 26

### COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THEM

#### Complaints received and reported against Police Personnel

Number of complaints, both non-cognizable and cognizable, reported to the police authorities against police personnel from districts/cities are presented in [Table-26.1](#). Information on the number of complaints / allegations received against police Personnel; number of inquiries instituted such as Departmental, Magisterial and Judicial; number of complaints/cases found false/unsubstantiated; number of cases registered during the year; and number of cases either reported for regular departmental action or sent for trials/charge-sheeted is presented in [Table-26 \(A\)](#).

Complaints received against police personnel during 2010, break-up of enquiries instituted and their disposal is available in [Table-26.1](#)

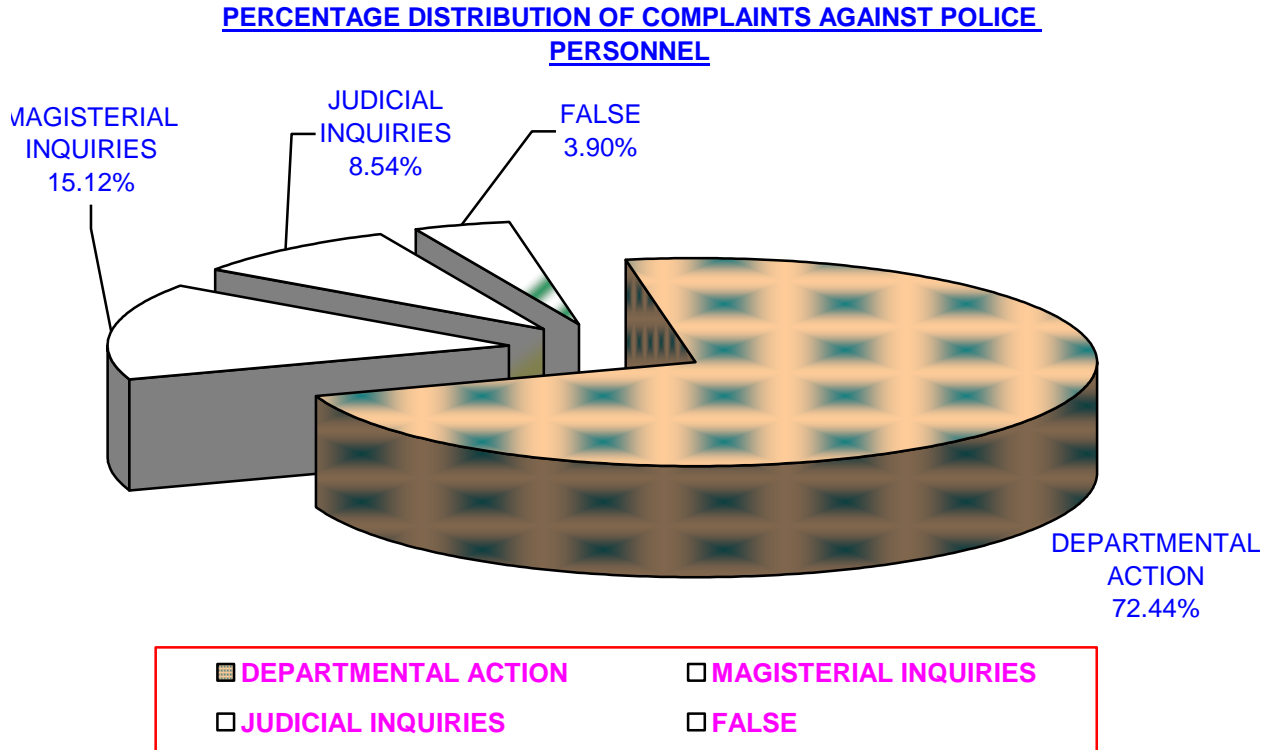
394 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2010. Inquiries were instituted in 297 cases, magisterial inquiries in 62 cases and judicial inquiries in 35 cases. Thus, prompt inquiries were instituted in 100% complaints. Total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 16 which amounted to 4.06% of the total complaints reported against police personnel. An increase of 161% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (from 151 in 2009 to 394 in 2010). Madurai City, Tiruvallur and Tirunelveli City accounted for 61.42% (242 cases out of 394 cases) of such complaints. Cuddalore (21 cases) and Dindigul (18 cases) with 10% of the complaints were the next in order, followed by Kanniyakumari (13), Coimbatore City (7) Chennai City (6) and Salem City (5), with 6.09%.

Table-26 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2006-2010

Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted No. of cases	No. of Inquiry Instituted			Complaints / Cases declared false / unsubstantiated	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases	
		Departmental	Magisterial	Judicial			Reported for regular Departmental action	Sent for trials / charge sheeted
2006	120	44	22	54	5	115	56	63
2007	369	267	16	86	10	141	65	76
2008	139	67	28	44	10	124	72	75
2009	151	79	15	56	7	120	89	64
2010	394	297	62	35	16	116	79	87

**Chart – 26.1**



**Table-26 (B)**

Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Police Personnel sent for trial	No. of Police Personnel whose Cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	No. of Police Personnel in whose cases trial was completed	No. of Police Personnel	
					Convicted	Acquitted
1	2006	65	2	6	3	3
2	2007	86	3	6	2	4
3	2008	75	10	3	0	3
4	2009	68	2	4	1	3
5	2010	91	12	24	2	22

**Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them**

91 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2010. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 12 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 24 Police personnel out of which 22 were

acquitted and 2 were convicted. Relevant details for the last five years are presented in **Table-26 (B)**.

## Departmental action against Police Personnel

The magnitude of departmental action taken by the districts/cities against the erring police personnel indicates the tight disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 1937 police personnel, which attracted departmental inquiry. Inquires were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 404

policemen. Departmental enquiries were completed against 1436 personnel, on the basis of which 68 police personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. Highest dismissals / removals were reported from Erode (8) accounting for 11.76% followed by Vellore (5.88%), and Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Dindigul (each 3) (13.23%). Minor punishments were given to 803 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 565 police personnel during this period.

Table-26 (C)

Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2006-2010

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel			Dismissed/ Removed from Service	Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
		Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	Whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	In whose cases proceedings were completed			
1	2006	1983	54	1403	55	406	942
2	2007	1467	99	1103	39	370	694
3	2008	1510	24	1228	19	279	930
4	2009	1797	110	1266	36	507	723
5	2010	1937	404	1436	68	565	803

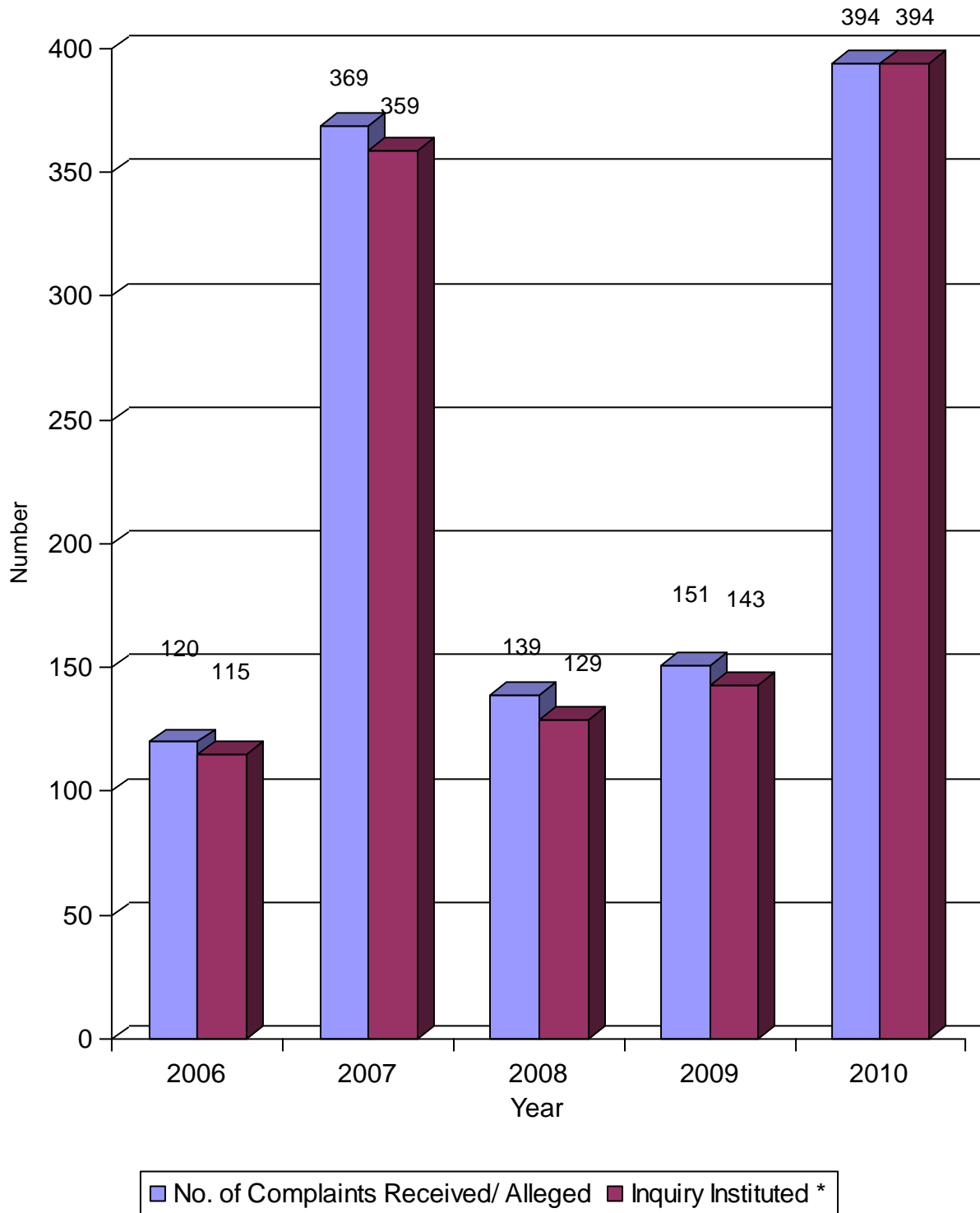
## Human Rights Violation by Police

An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as 'illegal detentions', 'fake encounters', 'extortion', 'torture', etc. The details are presented in [Table- 26.2](#).

No case of human rights violation by police was reported throughout the state during 2010. No policeman was charge-sheeted and none of them was convicted for any human rights violations during the year.

**Chart - 26.2**

**No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted  
During 2006 - 2010**



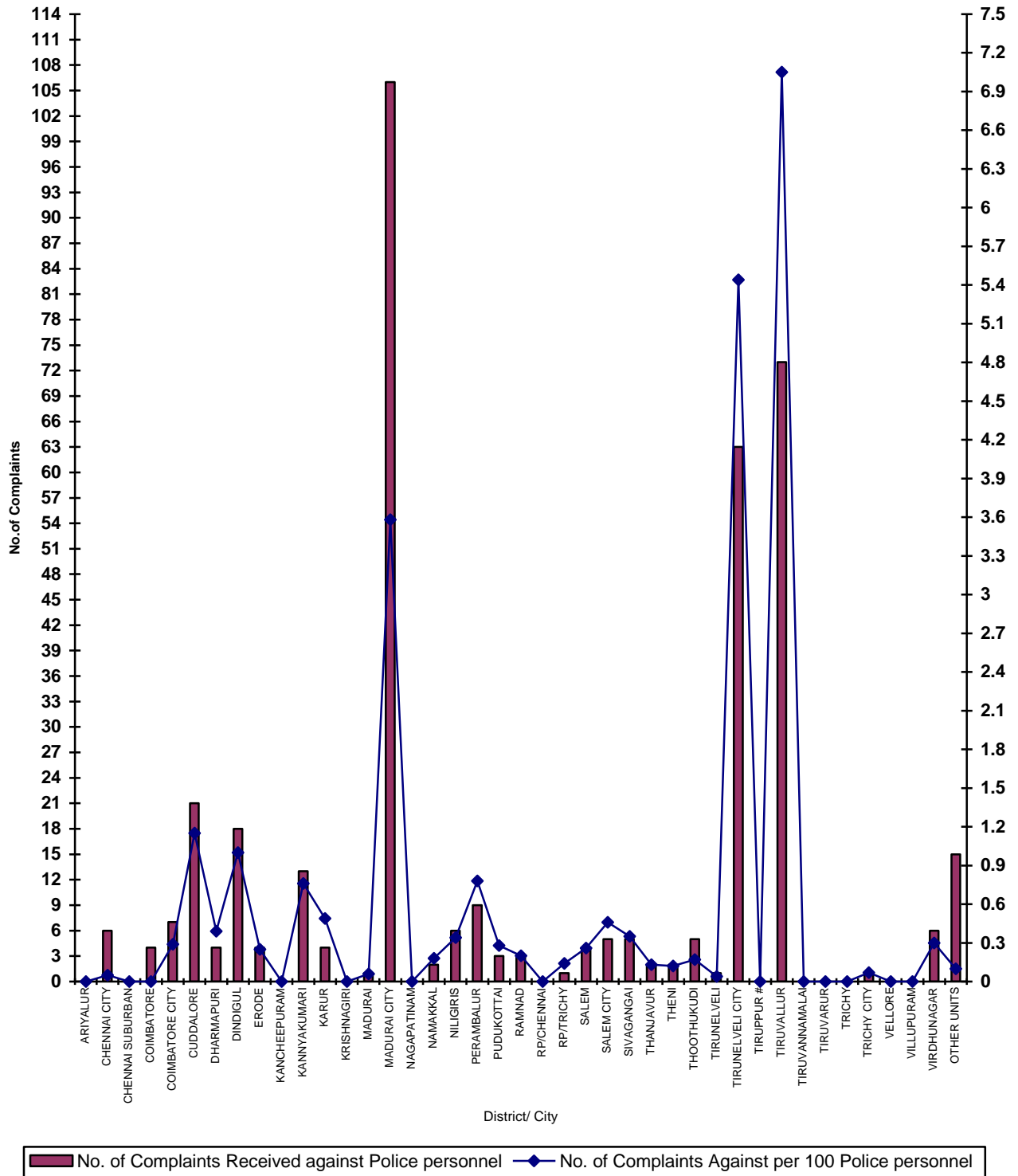


**Table 26(D)**  
**No. of Complaints against per 100 Policemen**

Sl. No	District/ City	No. Of Complaints Received against police personnel	Actual Police Strength (Civil + Armed)	No. Of Complaints Against Per 100 Police personnel	No. of Police Personnel per one lakh Population
1.	ARIYALUR	0	404	0.00	92
2.	CHENNAI CITY	6	12676	0.05	258
3.	CHENNAI SUBURBAN	0	5210	0.00	119
4.	COIMBATORE	4	1191	0.00	44
5.	COIMBATORE CITY	7	2430	0.29	282
6.	CUDDALORE	21	1828	1.15	77
7.	DHARMAPURI	4	1034	0.39	70
8.	DINDIGUL	18	1801	1.00	90
9.	ERODE	4	1607	0.25	78
10.	KANCHEEPURAM	0	1737	0.00	129
11.	KANNYAKUMARI	13	1719	0.76	98
12.	KARUR	4	813	0.49	83
13.	KRISHNAGIRI	0	1042	0.00	70
14.	MADURAI	1	1799	0.06	144
15.	MADURAI CITY	106	2960	3.58	206
16.	NAGAPATINAM	0	819	0.00	53
17.	NAMAKKAL	2	1088	0.18	69
18.	NILIGIRIS	6	874	0.34	109
19.	PERAMBALUR	9	512	0.78	64
20.	PUDUKOTTAI	3	1057	0.28	69
21.	RAMNAD	3	1511	0.20	122
22.	RP/CHENNAI	0	621	0.00	0
23.	RP/TRICHY	1	706	0.14	0
24.	SALEM	4	1517	0.26	63
25.	SALEM CITY	5	1307	0.46	182
26.	SIVAGANGAI	5	1445	0.35	120
27.	THANJAVUR	2	1517	0.13	66
28.	THENI	2	1687	0.12	147
29.	THOOTHUKUDI	5	1810	0.17	110
30.	TIRUNELVELI	1	2368	0.04	97
31.	TIRUNELVELI CITY	63	1158	5.44	237
32.	TIRUPPUR #	0	1020	0.00	69
33.	TIRUVALLUR	73	1035	7.05	66
34.	TIRUVANNAMALAI	0	1293	0.00	57
35.	TIRUVARUR	0	1050	0.00	86
36.	TRICHY	0	1103	0.00	61
37.	TRICHY CITY	1	1414	0.07	202
38.	VELLORE	0	2277	0.00	62
39.	VILLUPURAM	0	1786	0.00	58
40.	VIRDHUNAGAR	6	1997	0.30	109
41.	OTHER UNITS	15	15532	0.10	N.A.
	TOTAL	394	86755	0.45	129

**Chart 26.3**

**No. of Complaints Received against Police Personnel & No. of Complaints per 100 Police Personnel During 2010**



Note : Negligible Values of Complaints per 100 personnel have been shown as zero

**Table 26(E)**

**Incidence of Human Rights Violation by Police During 2010**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Nature of Human Right Violation</b>	<b>District/ City</b>	<b>Cases Registered</b>	<b>No. of Police Personnel Chargesheeted</b>	<b>No. of Police Personnel Convicted</b>
1	Disappearance of Persons	Total	0	0	0
2	Illegal Detention/Arrests	Total	0	0	0
3	Violation Against Terrorists / Extremists	Total	0	0	0
4	Extortion	Total	0	0	0
5	Torture	Total	0	0	0
6	False Implication	Total	0	0	0
7	Failure in Taking Action	Total	0	0	0
8	Indignity to Women	Total	0	0	0
9	Atrocities on SC/ST	Total	0	0	0
10	Others	Total	0	0	0
<b>11</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Districts/ Cities Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>