

Crime Review 2012



Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU



PREFACE

“Crime Review – Tamil Nadu”, an annual publication brought out by SCRB, is a statistical compilation on Crimes, Missing Persons, Police Strength, Infrastructure etc. across the State that can be used as a ready reckoner. This compendium provides pointers that would help the Police agency to evolve strategies for crime prevention.

I am happy to place on record my appreciation of SCRB for the mammoth task of collecting and collating the data from various units and bringing out the publication in time.



(K.RAMANUJAM)
Director General of Police,
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TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2012

1.	Area	1,30,058 Sq. Km.		
2.	Borders	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Pondicherry (UT)		
3.	Coastal Length	1076 Kms.		
4.	Population	Male	Female	Total
	2011 (Census)	3,61,58,871	3,59,80,087	7,21,38,958
	2012 (Projected)	3,66,72,636	3,65,19,563	7,31,92,199
	Sex Ratio (per 1000) (Census 2011)	995		
5.	Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	80.33		
6.	Population Density (per Sq.Km) (Census 2011)	555		
7.	Road and Transport (2010-11) Road Length (in kms.)	2,76,026		
	i) National Highways	4,861		
	ii) State Highways	56,814		
	iii) Others	2,14,351		
8.	Registered Motor Vehicles (2010-11)	1,36,60,717		
	i) Commercial	9,28,539		
	ii) Non- Commercial	1,27,32,178		

PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE
2012

1.	Zones	4
2.	Ranges	12 (Including One Railway Range)
3.	Commissionerates	6
4.	Districts	31
5.	Railway Police Districts	2
6.	Strength: (as on 31.12.2012)	
	Sanctioned Strength	1,14,136
	Actual Strength	94,417
7.	Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)	1,324
8.	Women Police Stations	198
9.	Police: Population (per lakh population based on Projected population for Actual Strength)	129.00
10.	Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.)	72.60

SNAPSHOTS – 2012

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 2,00,474**
increase of 3.94%
 - ⊖ **SLL cases: 5,49,064**
increase of 4.34%
 - ⊖ **Total Crimes increase : 4.2%.**
 - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 273.90**
SLL Crime Rate: 750.17
 - ⊖ **Persons arrested**
Under IPC: 2,32,414
Under SLL: 7,03,425
 - ⊖ **An average of 1.16 persons** arrested per IPC case.
 - ⊖ **Disposal by Police**
IPC cases: 64.62%
SLL cases: 88.68%.
 - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate**
IPC: 88.97%
SLL: 62.24%.
 - ⊖ **Conviction rate**
IPC: 56.53%
SLL: 89.26%.
 - ⊖ **Increase in Murders: 3.84%.**
 - ⊖ **Increase in Rapes: 8.86%.**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Dowry deaths:27.63%.**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Robberies: 8.13 %.**
 - ⊖ **Percentage of detection: 74%.**
 - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 60.1%.**
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Women: 7,192**
Increase: 3.6%
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Children: 1036**
Increase: 0.48%
 - ⊖ **NDPS Act cases Decrease: 1.06%.**
 - ⊖ **Preventive Detention**
NSA: 15, Bootleggers: 247,
Goondas: 1,896.
 - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases**
Against Finance Institutions: 88
Number of depositors: 22,327
Amount involved: Rs.558.23 crores
Amount refunded: Rs.5.02 crores
 - ⊖ **Cyber Crime cases reported: 41**
 - ⊖ **Highest incidence of IPC**
Cases: Chennai City 19,881
Crime Rate: Coimbatore City 474.47
 - ⊖ **Road accidents: 67,757**
Deaths : 16,175
Increase: 4.88%
 - ⊖ **Suicides: 16,927**
Increase: 6.04%
 - ⊖ **Police personnel**
Killed on duty : 63
Injured on duty: 153
 - ⊖ **Civilians killed in Police Firing: 10**
 - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 7**
 - ⊖ **Housing to police**
satisfaction rate
Gazetted Officers: 33.03%
Upper Subordinates: 32.56%
Lower Subordinates: 44.91%
 - ⊖ **Teeth-to-tail ratio for Tamil Nadu**
1:8.
-

TAMIL NADU

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2003 TO 2012

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES											
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	104	73	74	89	102	105	123	153	123	137
2	DACOITY	95	72	73	95	88	100	97	85	101	97
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	43	54	0	4	33	66	34	12	11	19
4	ROBBERY	514	464	437	450	495	662	1144	1817	2066	1898
5	BURGLARY	4849	4147	3738	3300	3717	3849	4221	4715	4848	4457
6	THEFT	18213	17530	15851	13651	13217	15019	15712	14583	13924	11996
TOTAL		23818	22340	20173	17589	17652	19801	21331	21365	21073	18604
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES											
7	MURDER *	1487	1406	1366	1274	1531	1654	1653	1722	1754	1812
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1843	1772	1759	1599	2078	2327	2325	2641	2962	2954
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	28	26	28	20	28	28	26	32	28	44
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	30228	30855	31725	14067	16967	20529	18147	21309	21167	22100
11	RIOTS	3706	3433	2551	1838	2375	2811	2397	2664	3009	3136
TOTAL		37292	37492	37429	18798	22979	27349	24548	28368	28920	30046
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN											
12	RAPE	557	618	571	457	523	573	596	686	677	737
13	DOWRY DEATH	220	225	215	187	208	207	194	165	152	110
14	MOLESTATION	2022	1861	1764	1179	1540	1705	1242	1405	1467	1494
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	881	1081	665	852	875	974	501	638	464	382
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	1555	1437	1650	1248	1976	1648	1460	1570	1812	1965
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	632	692	783	718	1097	1160	1133	1464	1743	1693
TOTAL		5867	5914	5648	4641	6219	6267	5126	5928	6315	6381
(iv) OTHERS											
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	247	178	246	188	173	215	239	256	241	252
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	307	268	239	194	261	231	215	177	238	262
20	ARSON	791	662	495	460	653	610	580	636	706	726
21	CHEATING	1904	2121	2694	2116	2510	2349	2557	3259	3872	4151
22	COUNTERFEITING	63	40	40	63	74	599	352	312	275	377
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	9112	9152	8902	10792	11485	12328	13528	14644	16076	15499
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	77784	88439	86494	94131	110748	107084	106215	110733	115163	124176
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		157186	166606	162360	148972	172754	176833	174691	185678	192879	200474
TOTAL SLL CASES		576863	636211	533721	449207	474963	491797	543266	515788	526208	549064

* Murder includes Murder and Infanticide

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2008 TO 2012 AND % SHARE OF TAMILNADU TO ALL-INDIA

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
		ALL-INDIA	TN	% SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% SHARE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES																
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1618	105	6.49	1838	123	6.69	1642	153	9.32	1759	123	6.99	1688	137	8.12
2	DACOITY	4530	100	2.21	4586	97	2.12	4358	85	1.95	4285	101	2.36	4314	97	2.25
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3217	66	2.05	2850	34	1.19	2615	12	0.46	2895	11	0.38	3099	19	0.61
4	ROBBERY	20522	662	3.23	22409	1144	5.11	23393	1817	7.77	24700	2066	8.36	27343	1898	6.94
5	BURGLARY	93742	3849	4.11	92070	4221	4.58	90179	4715	5.23	92504	4848	5.24	92892	4457	4.80
6	THEFT	316761	15019	4.74	324195	15712	4.85	330312	14583	4.41	340800	13924	4.09	337407	11996	3.56
TOTAL		440390	19801	4.50	447948	21331	4.76	452499	21365	4.72	466943	21073	4.51	466743	18604	3.99
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES																
7	MURDER	31148	1654	5.31	30531	1653	5.41	31693	1722	5.43	32546	1754	5.39	32746	1812	5.53
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	28598	2327	8.14	29038	2325	8.01	29421	2641	8.98	31385	2962	9.44	35138	2954	8.41
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3863	28	0.72	3930	26	0.66	3782	32	0.85	3707	28	0.76	3620	44	1.22
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	284969	20529	7.20	279214	18147	6.50	289022	21309	7.37	302847	21167	6.99	332324	22100	6.65
11	RIOTS	66018	2811	4.26	62942	2397	3.81	67571	2664	3.94	68500	3009	4.39	74633	3136	4.20
TOTAL		414596	27349	6.60	405655	24548	6.05	421489	28368	6.73	438985	28920	6.59	478461	30046	6.28
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN																
12	RAPE	21467	573	2.67	21397	596	2.79	22172	686	3.09	24206	677	2.80	24923	737	2.96
13	DOWRY DEATH	8172	207	2.53	8383	194	2.31	8391	165	1.97	8618	152	1.76	8233	110	1.34
14	MOLESTATION	40413	1705	4.22	38711	1242	3.21	40613	1405	3.46	42968	1467	3.41	45351	1494	3.29
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	12214	974	7.97	11009	501	4.55	9961	638	6.40	8570	464	5.41	9173	382	4.16
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	81344	1648	2.03	89546	1460	1.63	94041	1570	1.67	99135	1812	1.83	106527	1965	1.84
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	22939	1160	5.06	25741	1133	4.40	29795	1464	4.91	35565	1743	4.90	38262	1693	4.42
TOTAL		186549	6267	3.36	194787	5126	2.63	204973	5928	2.89	219062	6315	2.88	232469	6381	2.74
(iv) OTHERS																
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7322	215	2.94	8119	239	2.94	8645	256	2.96	9099	241	2.65	9330	252	2.70
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16487	231	1.40	16326	215	1.32	16678	177	1.06	17457	238	1.36	17901	262	1.46
20	ARSON	9249	610	6.60	8736	580	6.64	8508	636	7.48	9064	706	7.79	11836	726	6.13
21	CHEATING	66579	2349	3.53	72718	2557	3.52	78999	3259	4.13	87656	3872	4.42	94203	4151	4.41
22	COUNTERFEITING	2991	599	20.03	2935	352	11.99	2589	312	12.05	2307	275	11.92	2351	377	16.04
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	67	0	0.00	48	0	0.00	36	0	0.00	80	0	0.00	59	0	0.00
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	92186	12328	13.37	98532	13528	13.73	106343	14644	13.77	108890	16076	14.76	107591	15499	14.41
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	856963	107084	12.50	865541	106215	12.27	924072	110733	11.98	966032	115163	11.92	966244	124176	12.85
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2093379	176833	8.45	2121345	174691	8.23	2224831	185678	8.35	2325575	192879	8.29	2387188	200474	8.40
TOTAL SLL CASES		3844725	491797	12.791	4553872	543266	11.93	4525917	515788	11.40	3927154	526208	13.40	3654371	549064	15.02

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR - 2012
(IPC, SLL & TOTAL CASES)**

S.NO.	HEADS	IPC				SLL				TOTAL CASES		
		CASES	% of SHARE	CRIME RATE	Conviction Rate	CASES	% of SHARE	CRIME RATE	Conviction Rate	IPC + SLL	% of SHARE	CRIME RATE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	TAMILNADU	2,00,474	8.40	273.90	56.5	5,49,064	15.02	750.17	89.3	7,49,538	12.41	1,024.07
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,92,522	8.06	224.53	29.7	55,235	1.51	64.42	87.2	2,47,757	4.10	288.95
3	KARNATAKA	1,34,021	5.61	222.52	31.5	17,795	0.49	29.55	47.4	1,51,816	2.51	252.06
4	KERALA	1,58,989	6.66	455.79	65.4	3,52,289	9.64	1009.94	95.4	5,11,278	8.46	1,465.74
5	TN position in All India	3	3	5	8	2	2	5	8	2	2	4
6	TN position among states	3	3	3	7	2	2	5	6	2	2	4
7	TN position among Southern states	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
8	Highest among Southern States	TN	TN	KL	KL	TN	TN	KL	KL	TN	TN	KL
9	Highest among all States & UTs	MP	MP	KL	MZ	UP	UP	UT	UT	UP	UP	KL
10		2,20,335	9.23	455.79	89.5	16,26,067	44.50	1,249.02	99.5	18,24,160	30.19	1,465.74
11	Lowest among all States & UTs	LD	LD	NL	MH	DD	DD	DD	D.D.	LD	LD	NL
12		60	0.003	47.72	9.4	13	0.0004	4.56	0.0	90	0.00	61.95
13	Highest among States	MP	MP	KL	MZ	UP	UP	UT	UT	UP	UP	KL
14		2,20,335	9.23	455.79	89.5	16,26,067	44.50	1,249.02	99.5	18,24,160	30.19	1,465.74
15	Lowest among States	SK	SK	NL	MH	AR	AR	TR	AS	SK	SK	NL
16		528	0.02	47.72	9.4	84	0.002	5.64	11.4	738	0.01	61.95
17	ALL-INDIA	23,87,188		195.90	38.5	36,54,371		299.89	88.6	60,41,559		495.79

AR-Arunachal Pradesh, AS-Assam, DD-Daman & Diu, KL-Kerala, LD-Lakshadweep, MH-Maharashtra, MP-Madhya Pradesh, MZ-Mizoram, NL-Nagaland, SK-Sikkim, TN-Tamil Nadu, UP-Uttar Pradesh, UT-Uttarakhand

**COMPARTIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING - 2012
(VARIOUS CRIME HEADS)**

Sl. No.	Head	Crimes against Body	Crime Rate	Crimes against Property	Crime Rate	Crimes against Public Order	Crime Rate	Economic Crimes	Crime Rate	Crime Against Women	Crime Against Children	Juvenile Delinquency		Cyber Crime
												IPC	SLL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	TAMILNADU	44,491	60.79	18,467	25.23	3,862	5.28	4,790	6.54	7,192	1,036	1,443	1,888	41
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	77,625	90.53	36,717	42.82	2,858	3.33	12,533	14.62	28,171	2,274	1,593	37	454
3	KARNATAKA	26,531	44.05	27,164	45.10	7,918	13.15	6,307	10.47	10,366	875	323	16	437
4	KERALA	22,477	64.44	7,874	22.57	11,506	32.99	5,050	14.48	10,930	1,324	526	52	312
5	TN position in All India	6	7	12	26	8	19	9	22	13	12	8	1	14
6	TN position among states	6	6	11	21	8	15	9	18	13	12	8	1	13
7	TN position among Southern states	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	1	4
8	Highest among Southern States	AP	AP	AP	KA	KL	KL	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	TN	AP
9	Highest among all States & UTs	AP	AP	MH	DL	BR	KL	RJ	RJ	WB	UP	MP	TN	MH
10		77,625	90.53	71,188	127.00	11,670	32.99	20,377	29.43	30,942	6,033	5,446	1,888	561
11	Lowest among all States & UTs	LD	LD	LD	127.3	NL	PB	LD	LD	LD	LD	LD	LD	LD
12		3	3.90	10	12.99	10	0.27	0	0.00	2	0	0	0	0
13	Highest among States	AP	AP	MH	MZ	BR	KL	RJ	RJ	WB	UP	MP	TN	MH
14		77,625	90.53	71,188	93.92	11,670	32.99	20,377	29.43	30,942	6,033	5,446	1,888	561
15	Lowest among States	SK	NL	SK	NL	NL	PB	SK	NL	NL	NL	MN	NL	SK
16		147	9.24	188	21.94	10	0.27	35	2.85	51	13	3	0	0
17	ALL-INDIA	5,60,699	46.01	4,65,055	38.16	86,469	7.10	1,14,455	9.39	2,44,270	38,172	27,936	4,037	3,477

AP-Andhra Pradesh, BR-Bihar, DL-Delhi, KA-Karnataka, KL-Kerala, LD-Lakshadweep, MH-Maharashtra, MN-Manipur, MP-Madhya Pradesh, NL-Nagaland, PB-Punjab, RJ-Rajasthan, SK-Sikkim, TN-Tamil Nadu, UP-Uttar Pradesh, WB-West Bengal

CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2012

★ Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered an increase of about 4.2% during the year 2012 with a total registration of 7.49 lakh cases, out of which more than 2.00 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.

★ Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code increased by 3.94% this year. This increase was due to increase in Murder, C.H. Not Amounting to Murder, Rape, Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity, Riots, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting, Arson, Hurt, Molestation and Cruelty by husband & his relatives.

★ Cases registered under Arms Act, Gambling Act, Explosives & Explosives Substances Act, Immoral Traffic (P) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, Copy right Act, SC/ST (P of Atrocities) Act and Forest Act have increased.

★ Violent Crimes (including hurt) accounted for 6.8% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 15.3% of the cases.

★ Totally 6,290 Grave Crimes were reported during the year in the State – a decrease of 0.19%. Murders constituted

28.71% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder increased by 3.84% during 2012. A rise of 5.77% has been found when compared to the three years average (2008 – 2010).

★ A marginal fall of 13.85% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year and a fall of 17.22% when compared to last five years average. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 11,996 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 1,000 cases each month.

★ In Property crimes, Rs.137.45 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth Rs.82.58 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 21.06% of all thefts reported were of motor vehicles, and these thefts amounted to the loss of nearly one fifth (18.80%) of the total property.

★ Crime against Women, has increased by 3.6% when compared to 2011. Of the cases reported, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives and Molestation together, account for nearly half (48.10%) of the cases.

★ **Juvenile delinquency registered an increase during the year 2011 with 3,331 cases, out of which 43.32% 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 Act (16.44%). Registration of cases under NDPS Act, Prohibition Act, Registration of Foreigners Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, Indian Passport Act and Essential Commodities Act crime cases have decreased.**

★ **Only 29.34% of IPC cases and 75.7% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.**

★ **Totally, 1443 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2012, an increase of 17.03% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 38:1 in**

IPC Cases. 1,888 SLL cases were registered against Juveniles during 2012, indicating an increase of 181.0% over 2011. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 13:1 in SLL Cases.

★ **Accidents have increased by 2.86% during this year. Totally 67,757 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2012, out of which 15,072 (22.24%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 32.39% of total accidents and were responsible for 27.61% of the fatalities.**

★ **Totally, 16,927 suicides were reported during 2012, as against 15,963 in the year 2011. An increase of 6.04% was seen during this year. Of the total suicide victims 63.50% were male and 36.50% were female.**

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CRIME IN TAMIL NADU -2012

GLOSSARY

Arrest Rate:

Number of arrests per lakh 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 act 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 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 by courts 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:

A city having population of 10 lakhs and above.

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 Theft.

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 ratio of police officers, from the rank of SI 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 above) and Theft (Rs. 50,000 or above).

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 a crime; in other words, any crime the means or purpose of which is to influence the function of a 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.

* in Part-I:

Crime Rate

CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 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.PC. gives the classification of offences under 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 dishonor
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 2012 is 731.92 lakhs. Population of the state in the decade (2002 - 2012) has increased by 16.74% with an annual exponential growth rate of 2.58%.

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 2002 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

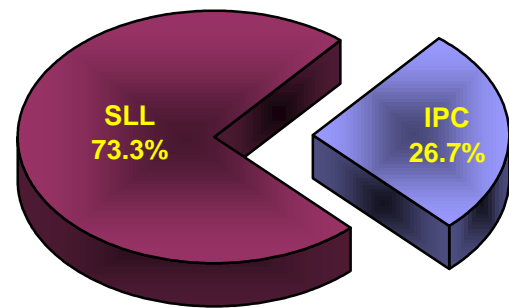
7,49,538 complaints were received by all Police Stations in 2012 as compared to 7,19,087 complaints received during 2011 representing an increase of 4.2% over 2011. 58,842 (7.85%) were oral complaints, 3,09,349 (41.27%) were written

complaints, 1,290 (0.17%) was distress calls reported over phones (No.100) and 3,80,057 (50.71%) complaints were initiated by Police. It is observed that all these complaints were registered as cognizable offences with 2,00,474 under IPC and the remaining 5,49,064 under SLL. Chennai City (1,55,324) received maximum number of complaints whereas The Nilgiris (2,696) received the least. Dist/City-wise Incidence of IPC+SLL Crime shown in [Map-1.1](#).

7,19,087 cases reported in 2011. Head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 6 years from 2007 to 2012 is presented in [Table-1.4](#).

- IPC 2,00,474 – 26.7%
- SLL 5,49,064 – 73.3%

CHART-1.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF IPC AND SLL
CRIMES DURING 2012



(Refer [Table 1.2](#))

Cognizable Crimes

The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2002 to 2012 is presented in [Table-1.2](#). As many as 7,49,538 cognizable crimes were reported in the State during 2011 comprising 2.00 lakh cases under IPC and 5.49 lakh cases under SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes is 1:2.8 in 2008 and 1:2.7 in 2012. 73.3% of total crimes during 2012 were accounted for by special acts & Local Laws and the rest (26.7%) by the Indian Penal Code. The rate of total crimes (IPC + SLL) was 1024.07 in 2012 showing an increase of 1.25% over 2008 and 2.73% over 2011.

Total cognizable crimes reported in the state increased by 30,451. Crime incidence has increased to 7,49,538 in 2012 when compared to

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police, have registered 84,731 cognizable crimes.

Cognizable Crimes registered during 2008-2012

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
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
2011	192879	526208	719087	1:2.7	996.8
2012	200474	549064	749538	1:2.7	1024.07

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2012**

S. No.	Agency	Act Under Which Cases Registered	No. of Cases Registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Vigilance & Anti Corruption Wing	Prevention of Corruption Act & IPC	256
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	79751
3	Video Piracy Cell, CBCID	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act 1992	2858
4	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	9
5	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	4
6	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	1725
7	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non Tnpid	89
8	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	39
Total			84731

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)
(Incidence...7,49,538)**

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 growth rate of 21.22% as compared to the lesser growth rate of population of 16.74% in the decade (Table-1.2).

**Crime Rate (IPC + SLL)
(Crime Rate...1024.07)**

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 decreasing trend during 2004-2005 (from 1258.3 in 2004 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, to 1078.6 in 2009, declined to 1046.8 in 2010, further declined to 996.81 in 2011 and marginally increased to 1024.1 in 2012. The total crime rate has increased by 2.7% in 2012 as compared to 2011. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 2.4% from 267.37 in 2011 to 273.9 in 2012 and that of SLL crimes has increased by 2.8% from 729.44 in 2011 to 750.2 in 2012.

Crime Trends - Total Crimes (IPC + SLL)

7,49,538 Cognizable crimes were reported in 2012 which is 4.2% higher than the previous year. Corresponding increase for IPC is 3.9% and 4.3% for SLL.

**Crime Incidence- IPC
(Incidence...2,00,474)**

A total of 2,00,474 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2012 against 1,92,879 in 2011 recording an increase of 3.9% in 2012 which can be attributed to increase in the incidence of crimes under all major heads, namely Attempt to commit murder, Kidnapping and Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery, Riots, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Arson, Molestation, 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. Chennai City, Cuddalore, Viluppuram and Coimbatore City registered more than 10,000 cases.

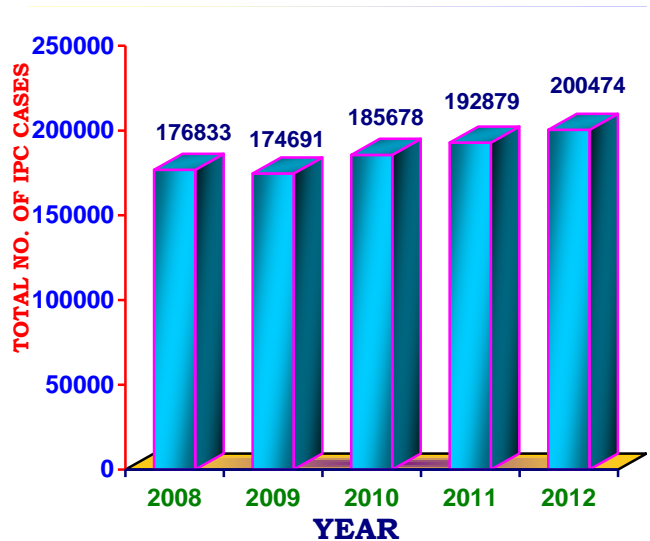
The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms declined from 26.5% in 2008 to 24.3% in 2009, rose to 26.5% in 2010, rose to 26.8 in 2011 and fall to 26.7% in 2012 thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period of 2008 - 2011. *The Cities / Districts have registered more than 10,000 cases accounted for about 25.96% of total crimes reported in the state during 2012.*

**Crime Rate - IPC
(Crime rate...273.90)**

Dist/City-wise Crime Rate is shown in [Table-1.8](#) & [Map-1.2](#). Average IPC Crime Rate for 2012 is 273.90 whereas the same for 2011 was 267.37. The IPC crime rate has increased by 3.84% during the decade 2002-2012 from 263.76 in 2002 to 273.90 in 2012. It has increased by 11.02% during 2012 as compared with quinquennial average (during 2007 - 2011) rate of 267.52. Coimbatore City (474.47), Cuddalore (428.90) Madurai (396.96), Coimbatore (379.96), and Tirunelveli (345.55) have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the State average of 273.90. The Nilgiris (163.05) and Pudukottai (191.31) recorded the lowest crime rates ([Chart- 1.7](#)).

Crimes Under IPC:

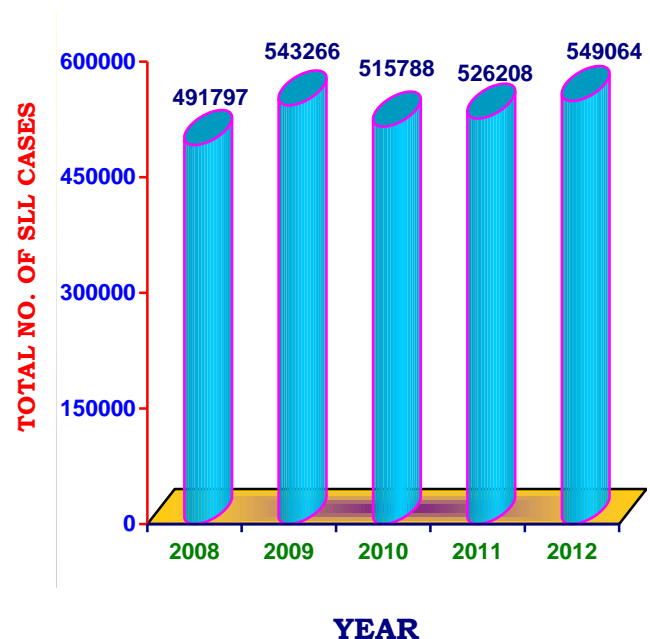
**CHART -1.2
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (IPC) CRIMES
2008 - 2012**



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

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai City (19,881) followed by Cuddalore (11,318), Viluppuram (10,486) and Coimbatore City (10,357). [Table-1.6](#) shows district/city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

**CHART -1.3
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (SLL) CRIMES
2008 - 2012**



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: 3.84%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 2.60 to 2.66***

Incidence of **Murder** (1,949) has marginally increased by 3.84% compared to previous year and an increase of 9.25% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Chennai City recorded the highest, i.e., 180, contributing 8.95% of the total followed by Viluppuram (100) and Tirunelveli (88). RP Chennai (1) recorded the lowest case followed by RP Trichy (2).

(ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Decrease: 0.27%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 4.11 to 4.04***

Incidence of **Attempt to Commit Murder** (2,954) decreased by 0.27% compared to last year (2,962) and an increase of 19.76% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence (288) was reported from Tirunelveli, contributing 9.7% of the total cases followed by Chennai City (219) and Viluppuram (211). The Nilgiris (15) recorded the lowest cases followed by RP Trichy (3), RP Chennai (5).

(iii) Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder

[Increase: 57.14%]

➤ **Increase: 0.04 to 0.06 ***

There were 44 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder**. Highest incidence was reported in Vellore (11) followed by Dharmapuri (10), Chennai City and Viluppuram (each 4), Ariyalur and Cuddalore (each 3), Kanniyakumari, Madurai and Tiruvallur (each 2),

Pudukottai, Ramnad and Theni registered each one case. Remaining districts/cities had no cases under this head.

(iv) Rape

[Increase: 8.86%]

➤ **Marginal Increase: 0.94 to 1.01***

737 incidence of **Rape** reported in 2012 which shows a increase of 8.86% over the previous year and an increase of 20.62% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence of rape was reported in Chennai City (94) followed by Viluppuram (78) and Tirunelveli (44). Lowest incidence was reported in Perambalur and Tirunelveli City (each 3). No case was reported in RP Chennai and RP Trichy under this head.

(v) Kidnapping and Abduction

[Decrease: 1.97%]

➤ **Decrease: 2.75 to 2.66***

A total of 1,945 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during the year, 1.97% lower than the previous year and an increase of 25.96% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence was reported in Villuppuram (202), followed by Cuddalore (152) and Dharmapuri (98). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Trichy (1) followed by RP Chennai (2) and Tirunelveli City (7 cases).

(vi) Dacoity

[Decrease: 3.96%]

➤ **No Change: 0.13***

97 incidence of **Dacoity** were reported in 2012, 3.96% lower than the previous year and an increase of 2.97% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence was reported in Cuddalore, Madurai and Viluppuram (each 7) followed by Kanniyakumari, Tiruppur and Vellore (each 6). No case was reported in The Nilgiris, RP Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli City, Trichy and Trichy City.

CHART-1.4
INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2002

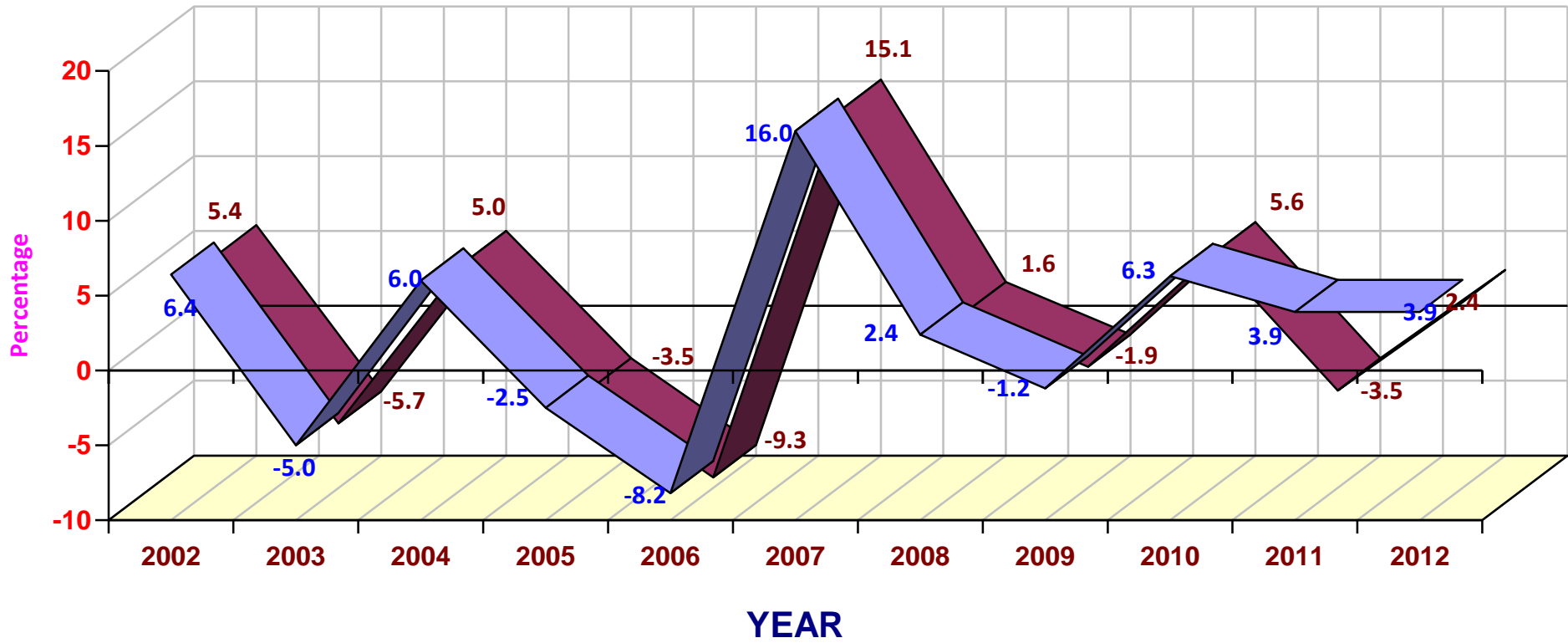


CHART-1.5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2012

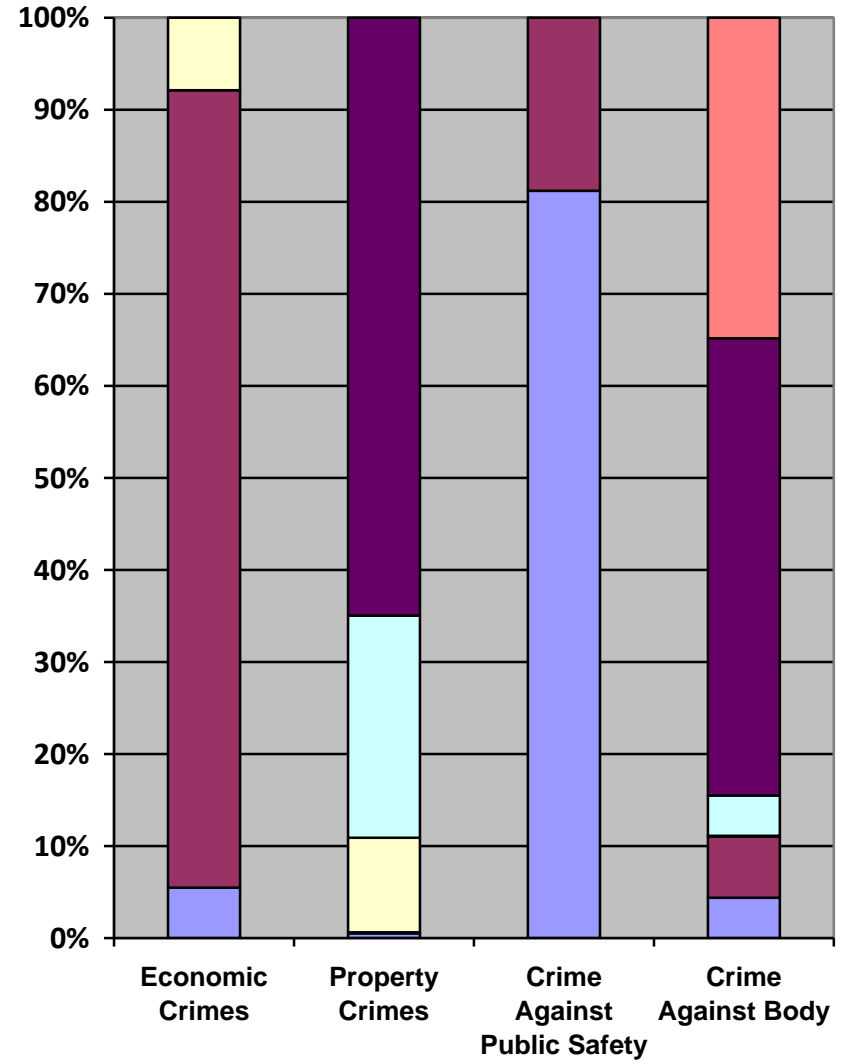
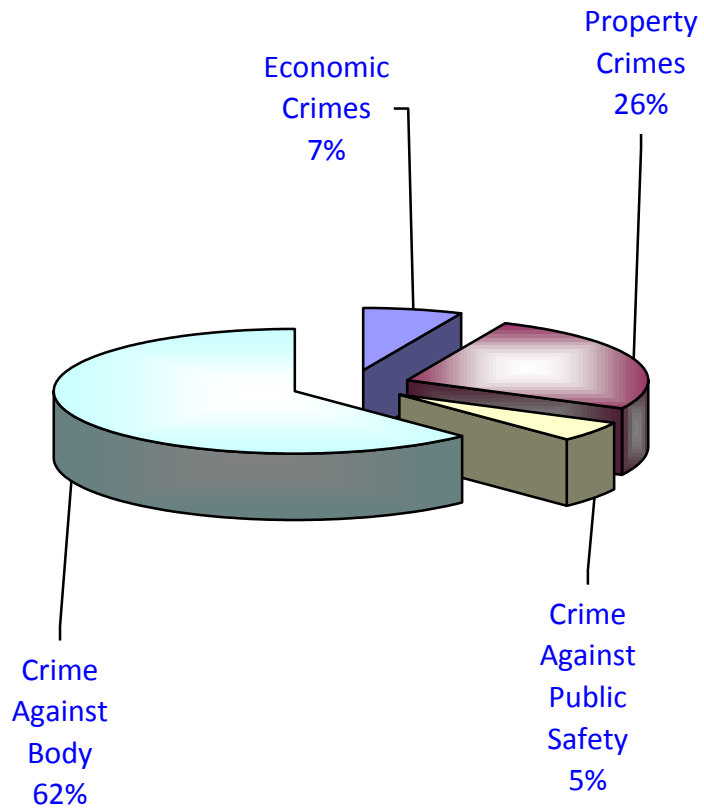


CHART-1.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION (CRIME HEAD WISE) OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2012

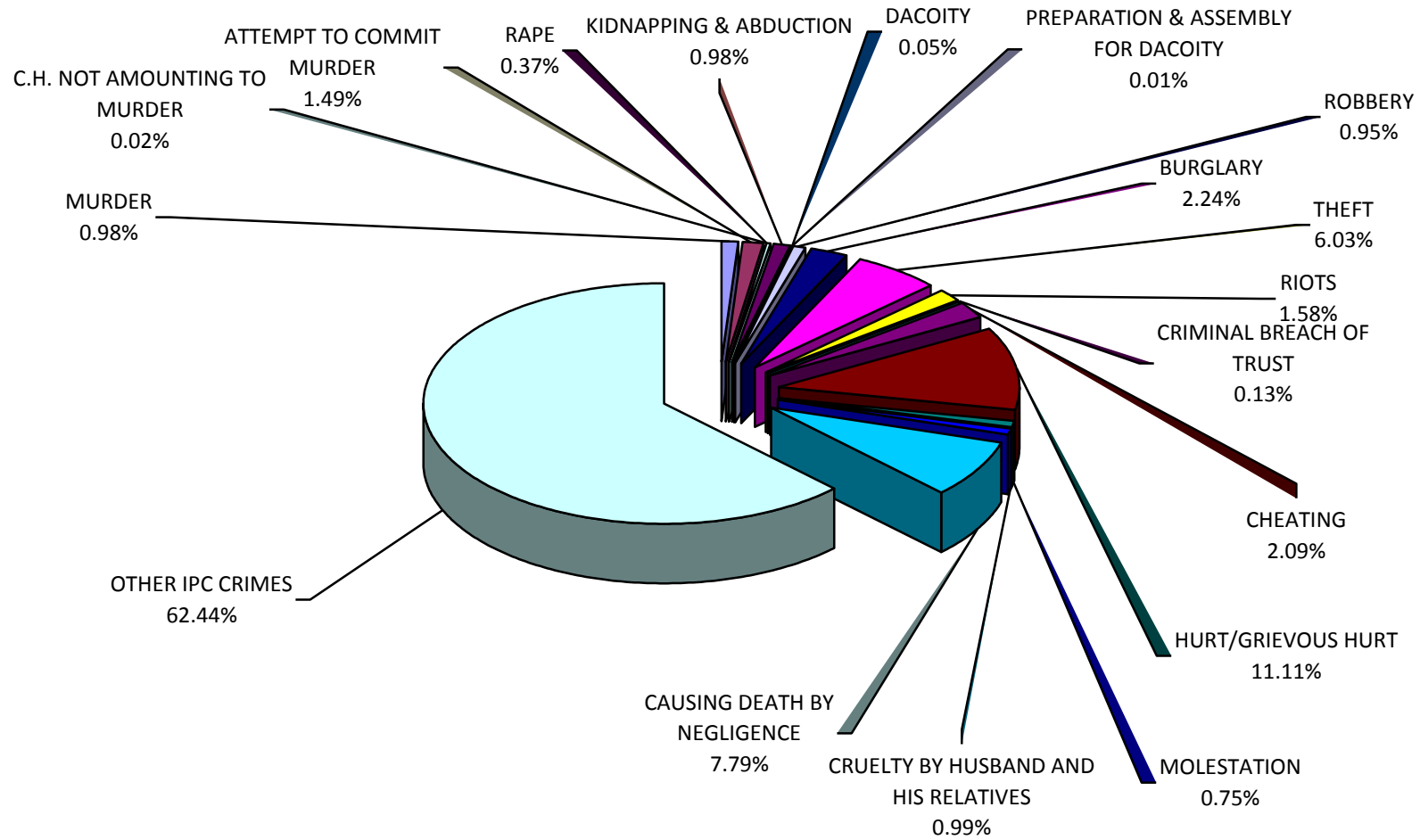
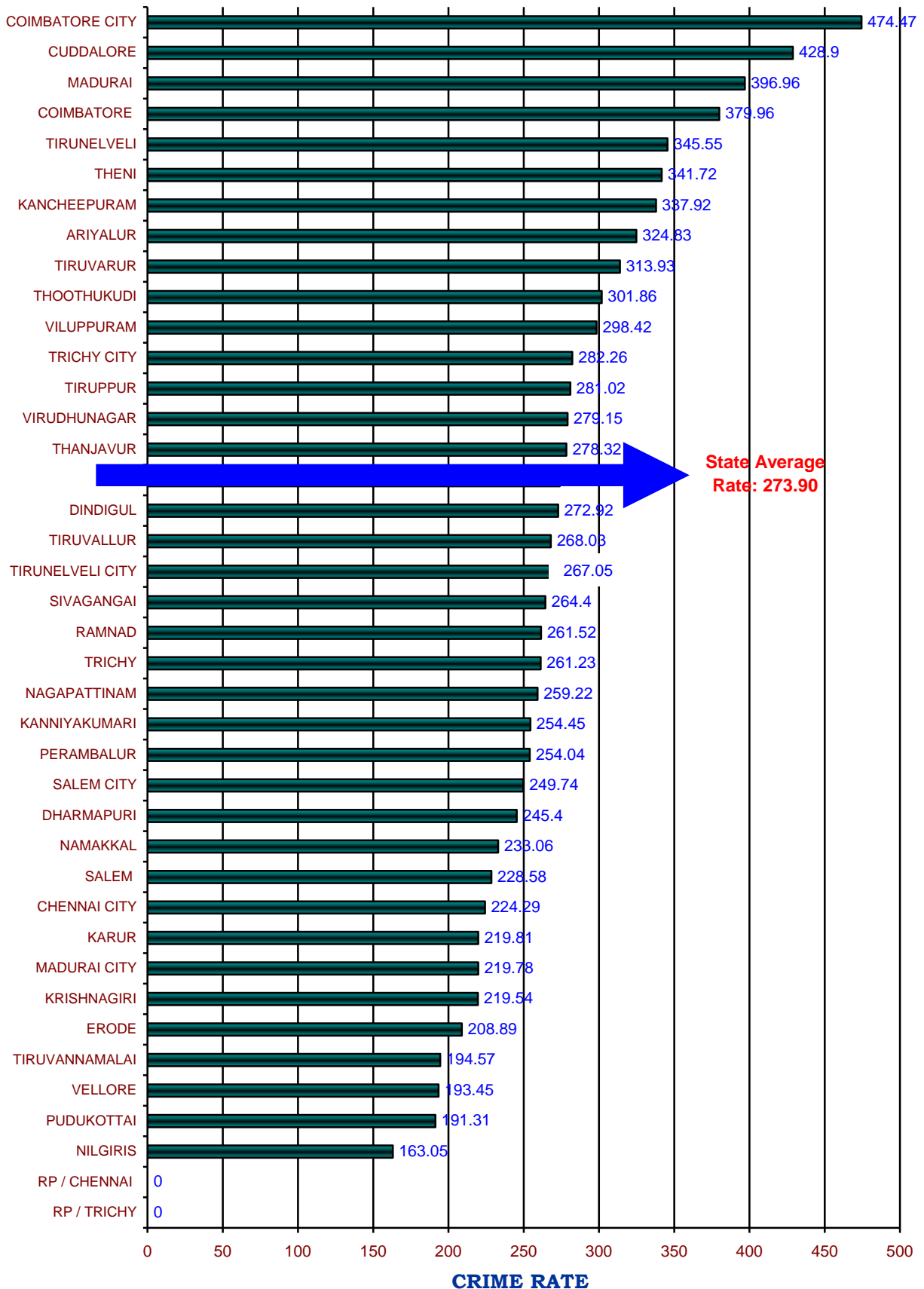


CHART-1.7

RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING - 2012



(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity

[Increase: 72.73%]

➤ **Marginal Increase: 0.02 to 0.03***

11 cases were reported in 2011, whereas the number of cases had scaled to 19 in 2012, an increase of 72.73% and a decrease of 39.10% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number of cases under this head was registered in Madurai (7) followed by Thanjavur (4), Cuddalore and Tiruvarur (each 2), Krishnagiri, Sivagangai, Tirunelveli and Viluppuram (each 1 case). Remaining districts/cities had no cases under this head.

(viii) Robbery

[Decrease: 8.13%]

➤ **Decrease: 2.86 to 2.59***

1,898 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2012, 8.13% lower than the previous year an increase of 53.46% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence was reported in Tiruppur (131) followed by Madurai (121) and Tirunelveli (103). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Trichy (3) followed by The Nilgiris (5), Ariyalur (8) and Perambalur (13 cases).

(ix) Burglary

[Decrease: 8.07%]

➤ **Decrease: 6.72 to 6.09***

The incidence of **Burglary** (4,457) recorded a decrease of 8.07% during the year 2012 as compared to 2011, but there is an increase of 4.38% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number (546) was reported in Chennai City followed by Tiruppur (283) and Kanniyakumari (203). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Chennai & RP Trichy (each 1) followed by Tirunelveli City (18) and Salem City (31).

(x) Theft

[Decrease: 13.85%]

➤ **Decrease: 19.30 to 16.39***

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (11,996) a decrease of 13.85% during the year 2012 over the previous year 2011 (13,924) and a decrease of 17.22% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Chennai City reported

the highest incidence (2,169) followed by Viluppuram (601) and Tiruppur (554). Lowest incidence was reported in The Nilgiris (42) followed by Tirunelveli City (58), and RP Trichy (82 cases).

(xi) Riots

[Increase: 4.22%]

➤ **Increase: 4.17 to 4.28***

Cases of **Riots** (3,136) recorded an increase of 4.22% over the previous year (3,009) and an increase of 18.29% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence was reported from Villuppuram (486) followed by Cuddalore (332) and Madurai (196). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Chennai and RP Trichy (each 2 cases) followed by Tirunelveli (4). No case was reported in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli City.

(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust

[Increase: 10.08%]

➤ **Marginal Increase: 0.33 to 0.36***

262 cases have been reported under this head, an increase of 10.08%, compared to previous year (238) and an increase of 16.76% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Maximum number of cases was reported in Chennai City (50) followed by Madurai (40) and Virudhunagar (35). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem, Theni, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy City and Trichy.

(xiii) Cheating

[Increase: 7.21%]

➤ **Increase: 5.37 to 5.67***

4,151 cases of **Cheating** were reported during 2012, an increase of 7.21% over 2011 (3,872) and an increase of 42.68% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (769) followed by Madurai (348) and Madurai City (294). RP Trichy (2) recorded the lowest incidence followed by Ariyalur (11) and Karur and Nagapattinam (each 18). No case was recorded in RP Chennai.

(xiv) Counterfeiting

[Increase: 37.09%]

➤ **Increase: 0.38 to 0.52***

377 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2012 37.09% less than the previous year (275) and an increase of 16.94% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number of cases was registered in Chennai City (137) followed by Coimbatore City (59) and Krishnagiri (53). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukottai, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruvallur and Tiruvarur.

(xv) Arson

[Increase: 2.83%]

➤ **Marginal Increase: 0.98 to 0.99***

Arson (726) increased by 2.83% in 2012 over 2011 (706) and an increase of 11.18% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Tirunelveli reported the highest number of cases (81) followed by Viluppuram (59) and Kanniyakumari (50). Lowest number of incidence has been reported in Salem City (1) and Karur, The Nilgiris and Perambalur (each 2). No case was recorded in RP Chennai and RP Trichy.

(xvi) Hurt/Grievous Hurt

[Increase: 4.41%]

➤ **Increase: 29.34 to 30.19***

22,100 cases were reported during 2012 as against 21,167 cases reported in the year 2011 showing an increase of 4.41% and an increase of 12.62% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Salem has reported the highest incidence (1,418) followed by Chennai City (1,412) and Cuddalore (1,384). Lowest number of cases were reported in RP Trichy (15) followed by RP Chennai (29) and Tirunelveli City (119 cases).

(xvii) Dowry Deaths

[Decrease: 27.63%]

➤ **Decrease: 0.21 to 0.15***

110 cases of **Dowry Death** were recorded, a decrease of 27.63% over the previous year and a decrease of 40.60% over

the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (12) followed by Madurai (11) and Vellore (8). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Perambalur, Pudukottai, RP Chennai and RP Trichy under this head.

(xviii) Molestation

[Increase: 1.84%]

➤ **Marginal Increase: 2.03 to 2.04***

1,494 cases were reported in 2012, showing an increase of 1.84% over the previous year (1,467) and an increase of 1.51% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence of 239 cases was reported in Viluppuram followed by Chennai City (90) and Salem (87). Lowest number of cases was reported in Thoothukudi (1) followed by RP Trichy (2) and RP Chennai (5).

(xix) Sexual Harassment

[Decrease: 17.67%]

➤ **Decrease: 0.64 to 0.52***

382 cases were reported in 2012, showing a decrease of 17.67% over the incidence in 2011 (464) and a decrease of 44.67% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence of 141 cases was reported in Chennai City followed by Virudhunagar (110) and Trichy City (39). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Erode, Perambalur, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli City, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, Trichy, Vellore and Villuppuram.

(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives

[Increase: 8.44%]

➤ **Increase: 2.51 to 2.68***

1,965 cases were reported during 2012, showing an increase of 8.44% over the last year (1,812) and an increase of 16.05% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number of (266) was reported in Tirunelveli followed by Chennai City (237) and Coimbatore City (112). Lowest number of cases was reported in RP Trichy (1) followed by RP Chennai (2) and Perambalur (6 cases).

(xxi) Importation of Girls

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

(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence

[Decrease: 3.59%]

➤ **Decrease: 22.28 to 21.18***

15,499 cases were reported in 2012 which was 16,076 in 2011 and an increase of 13.86% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number was reported in Chennai (1,411) followed by Viluppuram (879) and Kancheepuram (866). Lowest number of cases was reported in RP Chennai (6) followed by RP Trichy (7) and The Nilgiris (49).

(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes

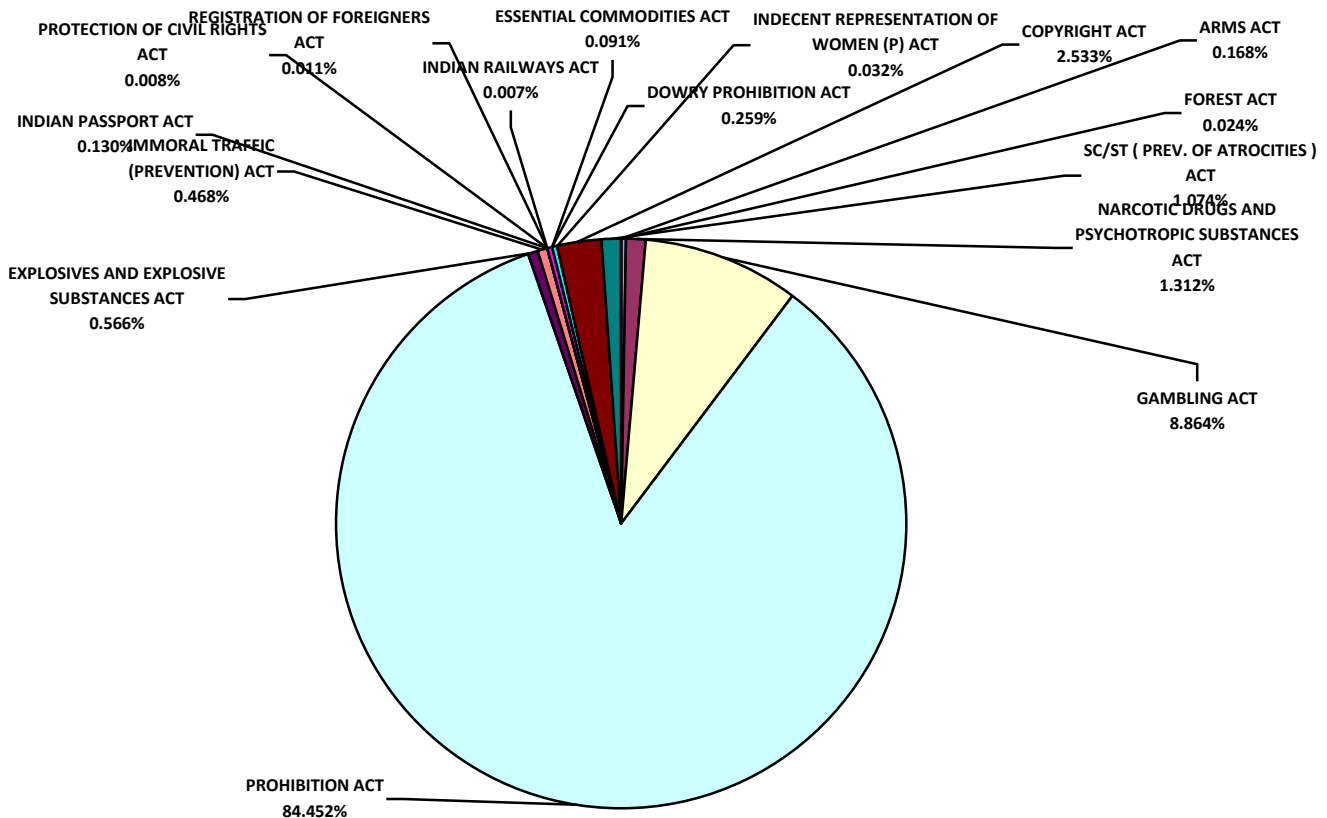
[Increase: 7.83%]

➤ **Increase: 159.64 to 169.66***

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as **“Other IPC crimes”**. 1,24,176 **other IPC crimes** accounting for 61.94% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2012 showing an increase of 7.83% over the previous year and an increase of 12.90% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. 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 - 2012



SPECIAL and LOCAL Laws (SLL):

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2011 are presented in **Table-1.15**. Quinquennial average of incidence and rate for 2007-11 and also the

percentage variation during 2012 over 2011, (Q.A.) and over 2007 have been presented. **Map-1.12** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES

5,49,064 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2012, an increase of 4.34% in registration over the previous year (5,26,208). Head-wise distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL for 6 years from 2007 to 2012 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 below para i to xii) accounted for 19.47% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 80.53% of cases have been clubbed under 'Other SLL crimes' discussed at para xiii.

[Table-1.18](#) presents Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (SLL) under different crime heads district/city wise during 2012 & percentage variation over 2011.

(i). Arms Act

[Increase: 30.43%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 0.19 to 0.25***

Registrations of cases (180) under the [Arms Act](#) constitute 0.03% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown an increase of 30.43% during 2012 compared to 2011. There is an increase by 18.73% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence (27) was reported from Nagapattinam followed by Salem (13) and Vellore (11). No case was reported in RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem City, Trichy City and Virudhunagar.

(ii). Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

[Decrease: 1.06%]

➤ **Marginal Decrease: 1.96 to 1.92***

1,402 amounting to 0.26% of all SLL cases reported in 2012 were registered under NDPS Act. This shows a decrease of 1.06% over 2011 and a decrease of 22.87%

over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest incidence of 169 cases was reported in Theni followed by Madurai (140) and Dindigul (120). Lowest number of cases was reported in Ariyalur (1) followed by RP Trichy (2) and Namakkal (3).

(iii). Gambling Act

[Increase: 9.94%]

➤ **Increase: 11.95 to 12.95***

Cases registered (9,475) under [Gambling Act](#) constitute 1.73% of the total SLL crimes. It has decreased by 9.94% over 2011 and decrease 17.13% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number (882) was registered in Tiruppur followed by Erode (766) and Sivagangai (561). Lowest incidence was reported in Perambalur (19) followed by Nagapattinam (33) and RP Chennai (37). No case was reported in RP Trichy under this head.

(iv). Excise Act:

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

(v). Prohibition Act

[Decrease: 5.29%]

➤ **Decrease: 132.12 to 123.34***

90,272 cases were registered under this head during 2012, constituting 16.44% of the total SLL cases. There is a decrease of 5.29% over 2011 and a decrease of 14.00% over quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number (8,823) was registered in Chennai City followed by Villuppuram (6,043) and Nagapattinam (5,403). Lowest number was registered in RP Chennai (5) followed by RP Trichy (6) and Coimbatore City (364 cases).

(vi). Explosives & Explosive Substances Act

[Increase: 86.15%]

➤ **Increase: 0.45 to 0.83***

605 cases registered under this Act in 2012 shows an increase of 86.15% over

2011 and a increase of 68.90% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number (302) was reported in Virudhunagar followed by Salem (37) and Madurai (34). No case was registered in Coimbatore City, Nagapattinam and Perambalur.

(vii). Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)

[Increase: 19.05%]

➤ **Increase: 0.58 to 0.68***

Incidence (500) under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act) showed an increase of 19.05% during 2012 over 2011 and a decrease of 30.34% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Highest number was reported in Chennai City (193) followed by Coimbatore City (53) and Tiruvallur (45). No case was reported in RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Theni, Thoothukudi and Tiruvarur.

(viii). Indian Railways Act

[No Change]

➤ **No Change: 0.01***

The incidence of 7 cases under the Indian Railways Act. showing no change over 2011 and a decrease of 46.15% over the quinquennial average of 2007-2011. 4 cases were reported in Chennai Railway Police followed by Trichy Railway Police (3).

(ix). Protection of Civil Rights

[Decrease: 25.00%]

➤ **Marginal Decrease 0.02 to 0.01***

9 cases were registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act showing a decrease of 25.00% over 2011 and a decrease of 73.08% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. "Crime Against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter can be referred to for detailed information.

(x). Dowry Prohibition Act

[Increase: 42.05%]

➤ **Increase: 0.27 to 0.38***

277 cases were registered during 2012, showing a decrease of 42.05% over 2011

and a decrease of 12.51% over the quinquennial average for 2007-11. Viluppuram registered the highest number of cases (68) followed by Vellore (46) and Dindigul (29). No case was reported in 23 districts.

(xi). Copyright Act

[Increase: 2.73%]

➤ **Marginal increase: 3.65 to 3.70***

2,708 cases were registered under the Copyright Act during 2012 showing an increase of 2.73% over the previous year and an increase of 46.28% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. Chennai City has registered the highest number (751), followed by Salem City (181) and Coimbatore City (138). No case was reported in Perambalur and RP Trichy.

(xii). SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act

[Decrease: 13.10%]

➤ **Increase: 1.41 to 1.57***

1,148 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act showing an increase of 13.10% over 2011 and an increase of 2.17% over the quinquennial average of 2007-11. "Crime against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter has dealt with the issue at length.

(xiii) Others:

[Increase: 1.51%]

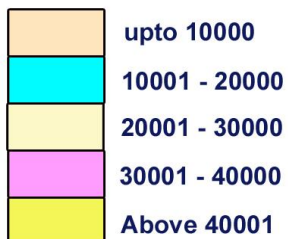
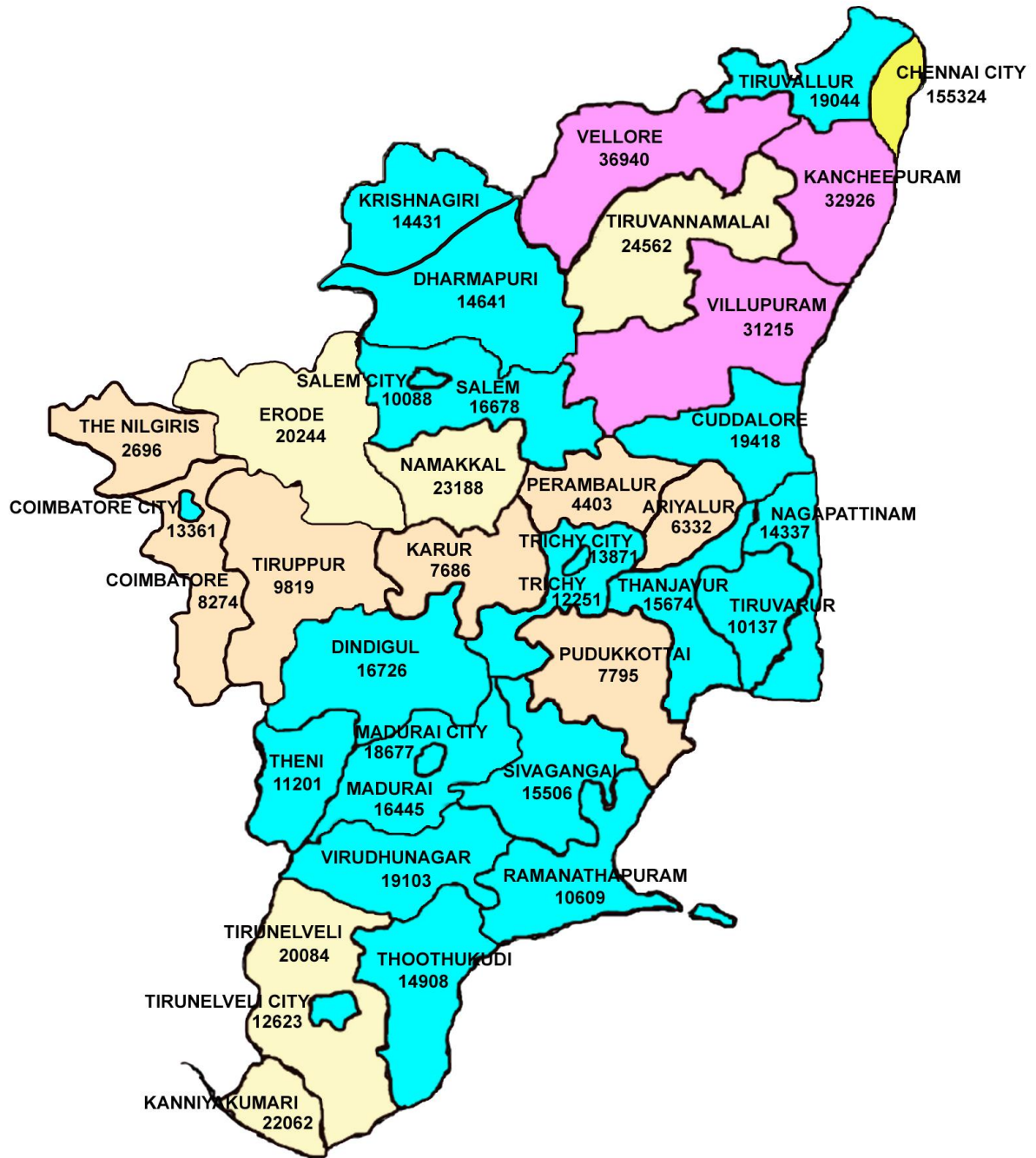
- **Registration of Foreigners Act**
- **Indian Passport Act**
- **Essential Commodities Act**
- **Antiquity & Art Treasure Act**
- **Child Marriage Restraint Act**
- **Indecent Representation of women Act**
- **Forest Act**
- **Other SLL**

4,42,481 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'Others' above. This is 1.06 % higher than the previous year.

MAP - 1.1

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2012

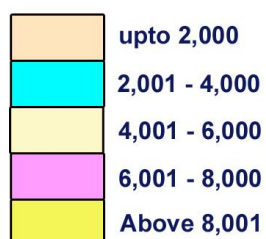
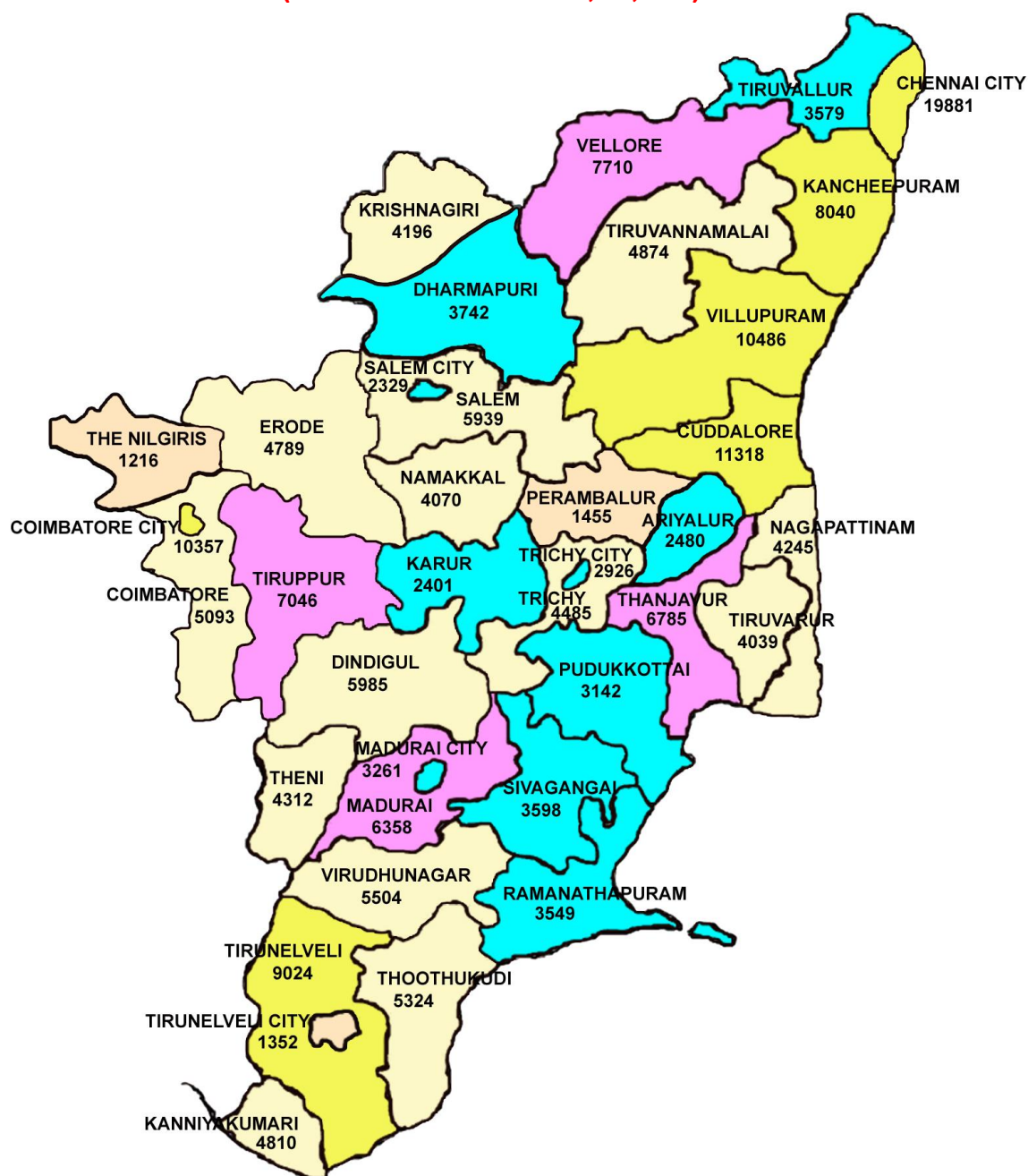
(All over Tamil Nadu 7,49,538)



MAP - 1.2

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2012

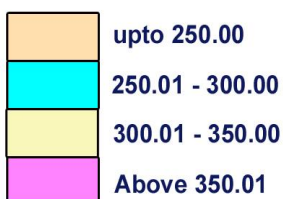
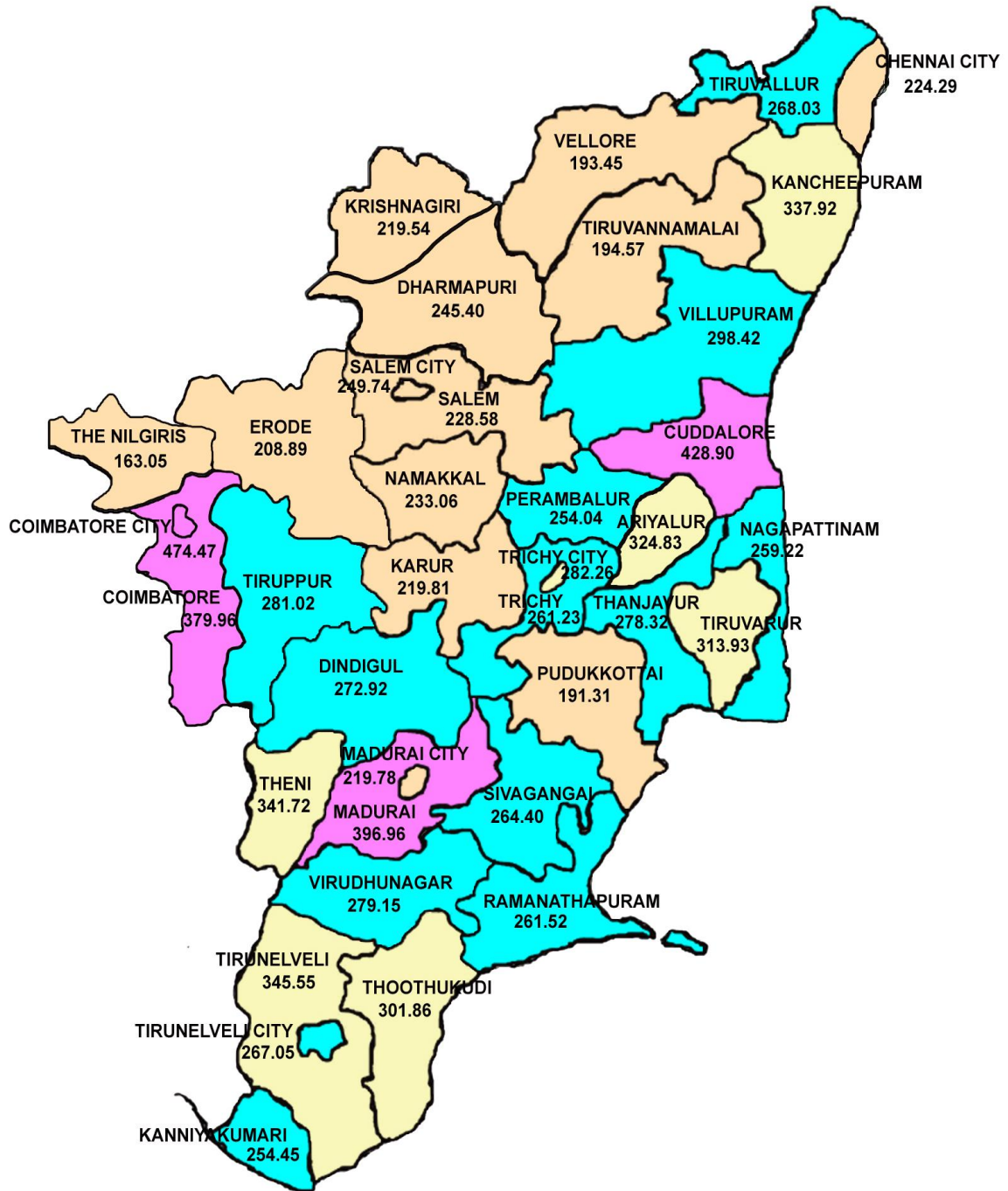
(All over Tamil Nadu 2,00,474)



MAP - 1.3

RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2012

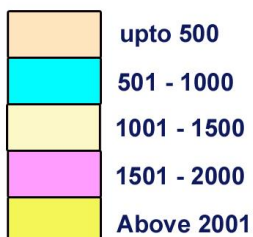
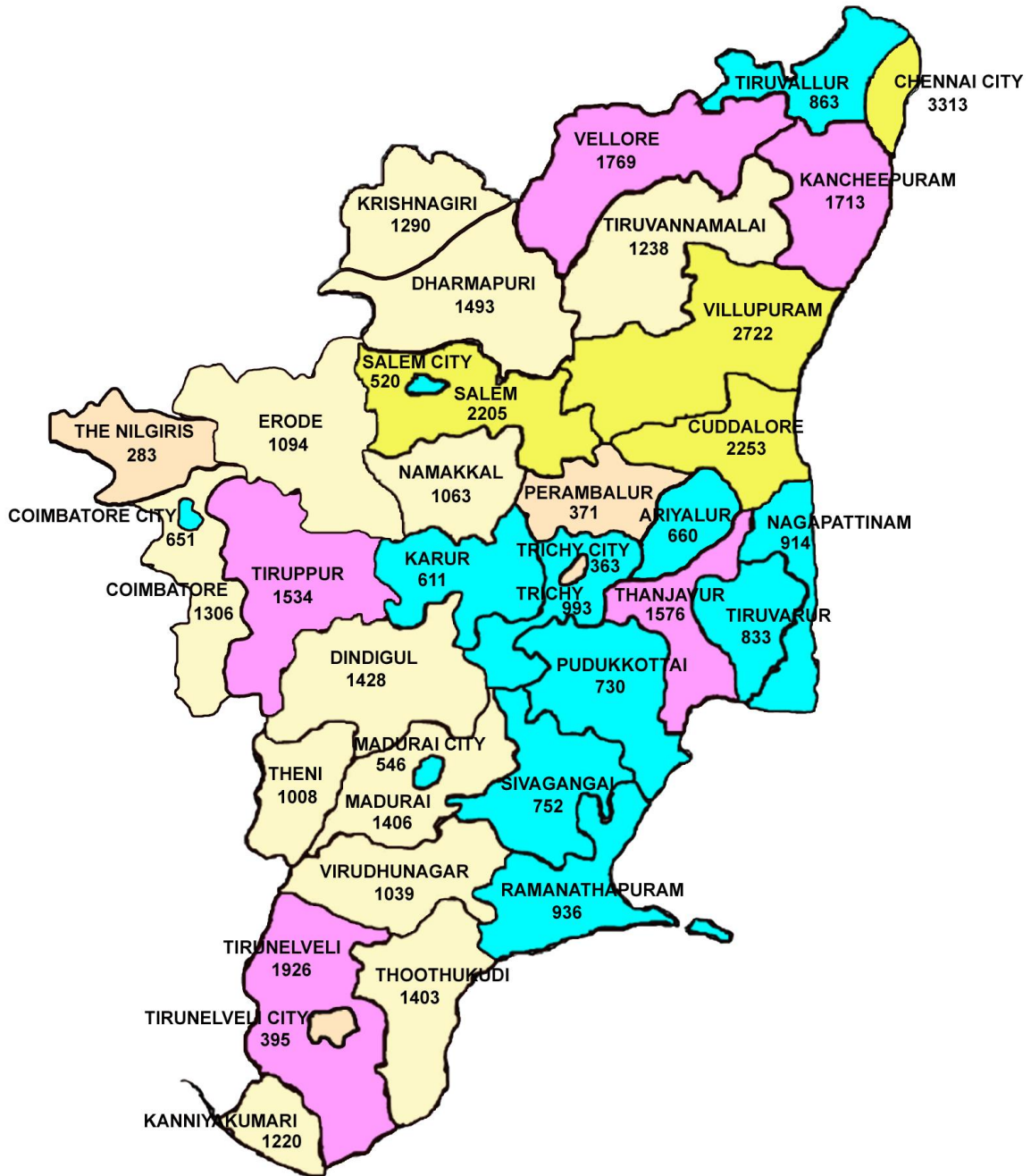
(All over Tamil Nadu 273.90)



MAP - 1.4

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST BODY DURING - 2012

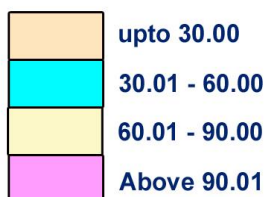
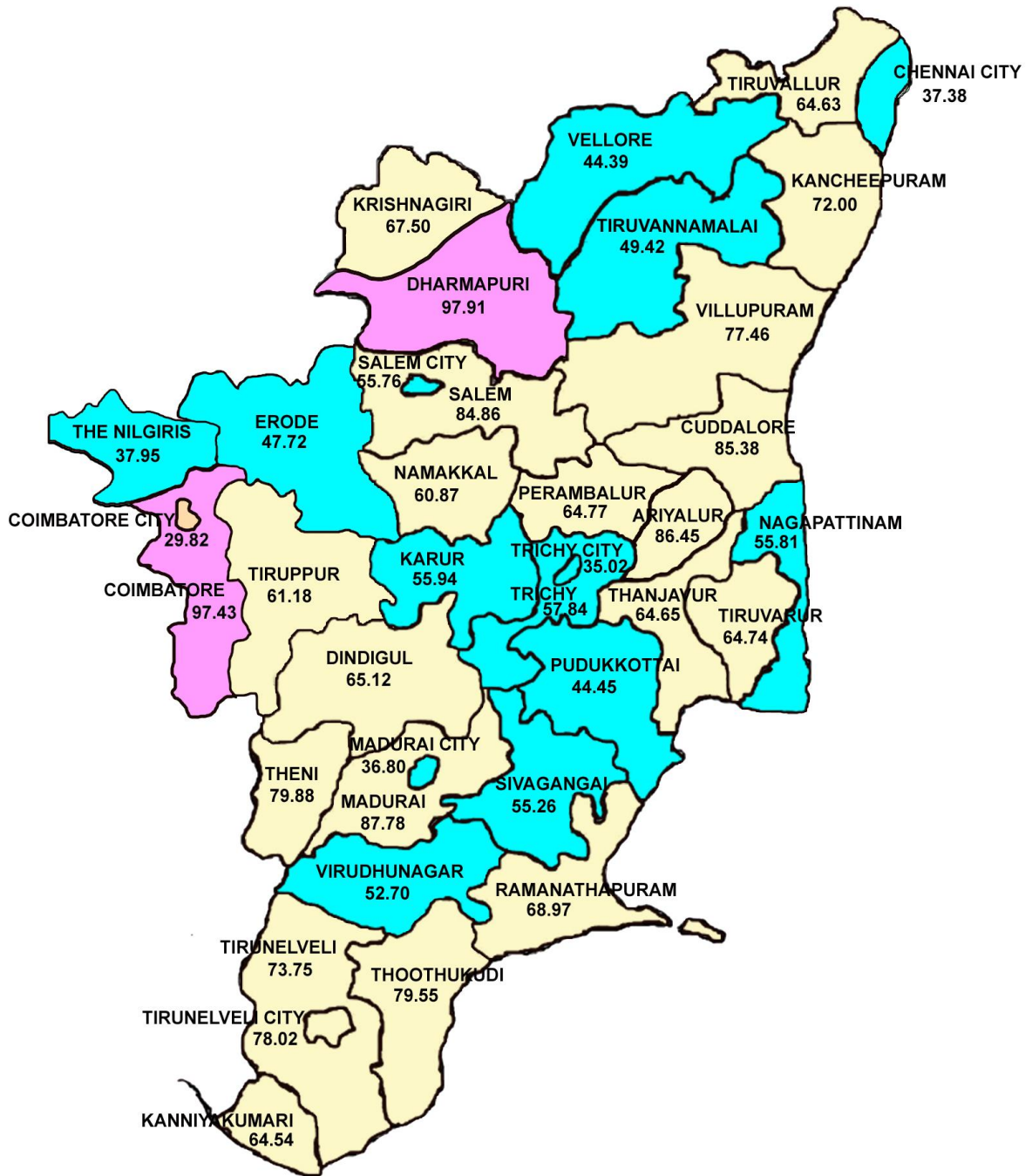
(All over Tamil Nadu 44,491)



MAP - 1.5

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST BODY DURING - 2012

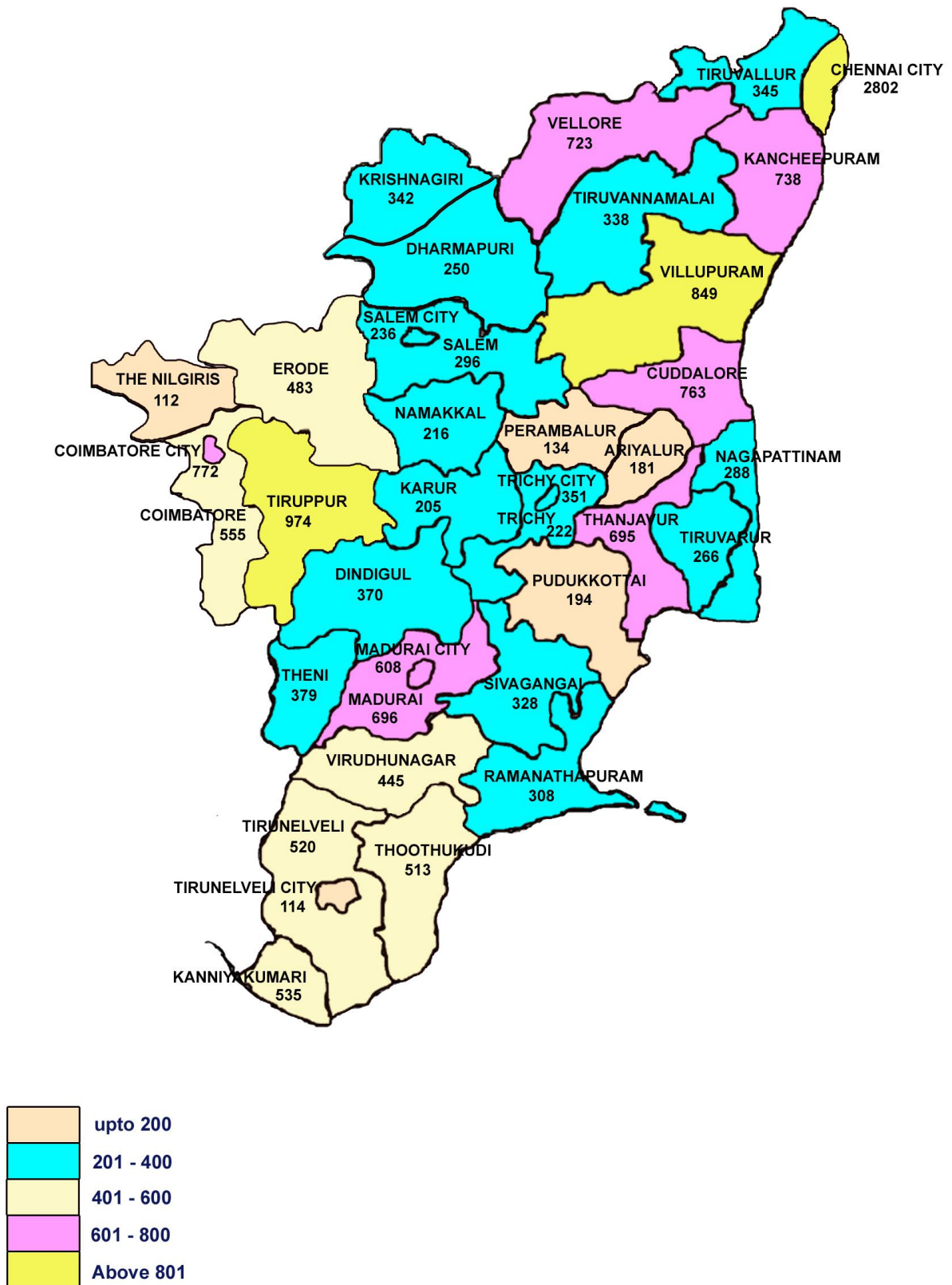
(All over Tamil Nadu 60.79)



MAP - 1.6

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2012

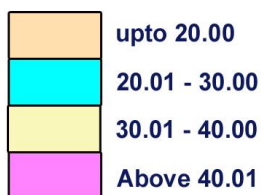
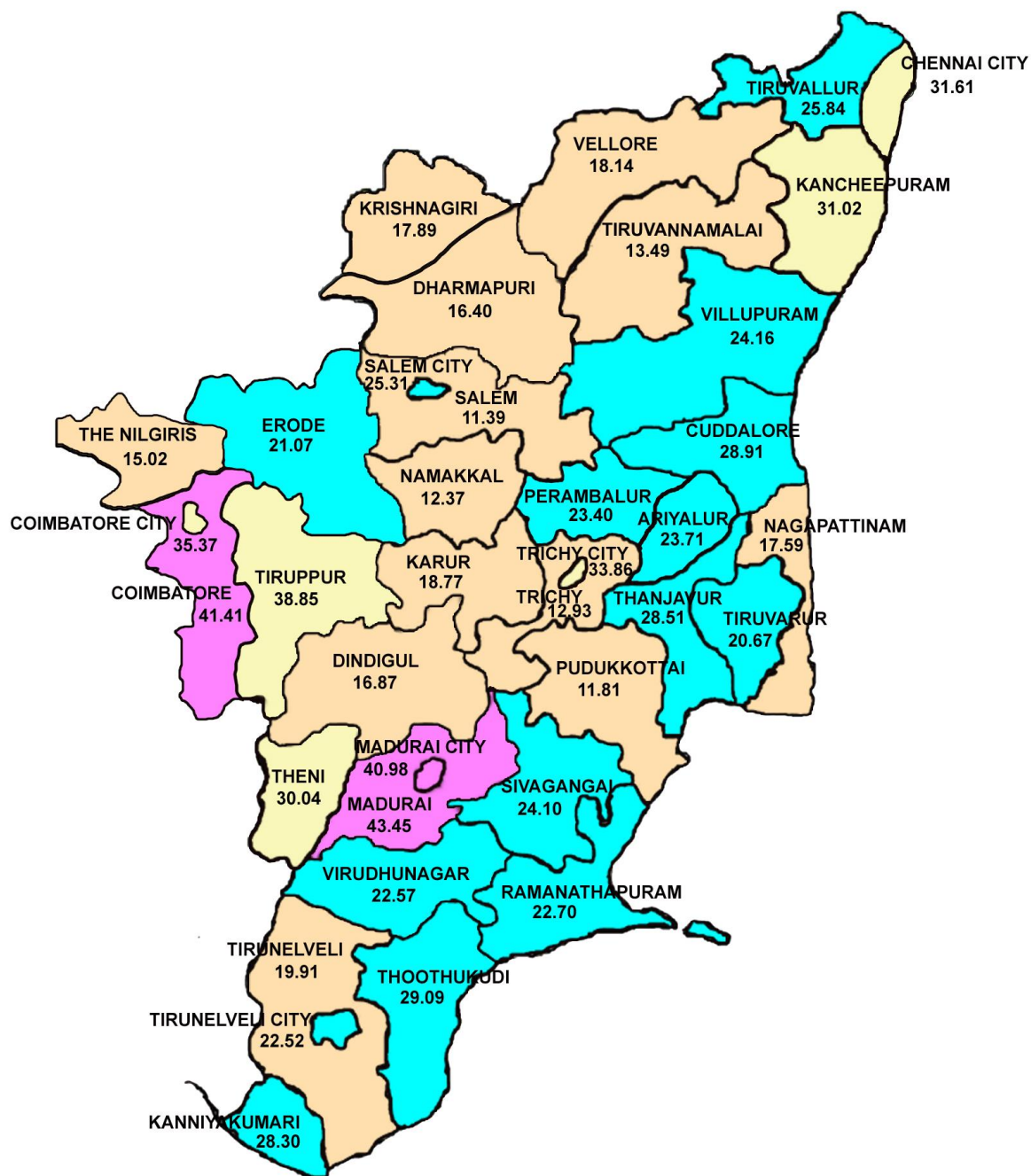
(All over Tamil Nadu 18,467)



MAP - 1.7

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2012

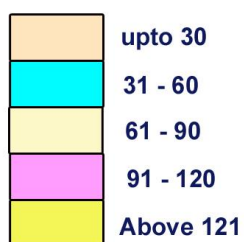
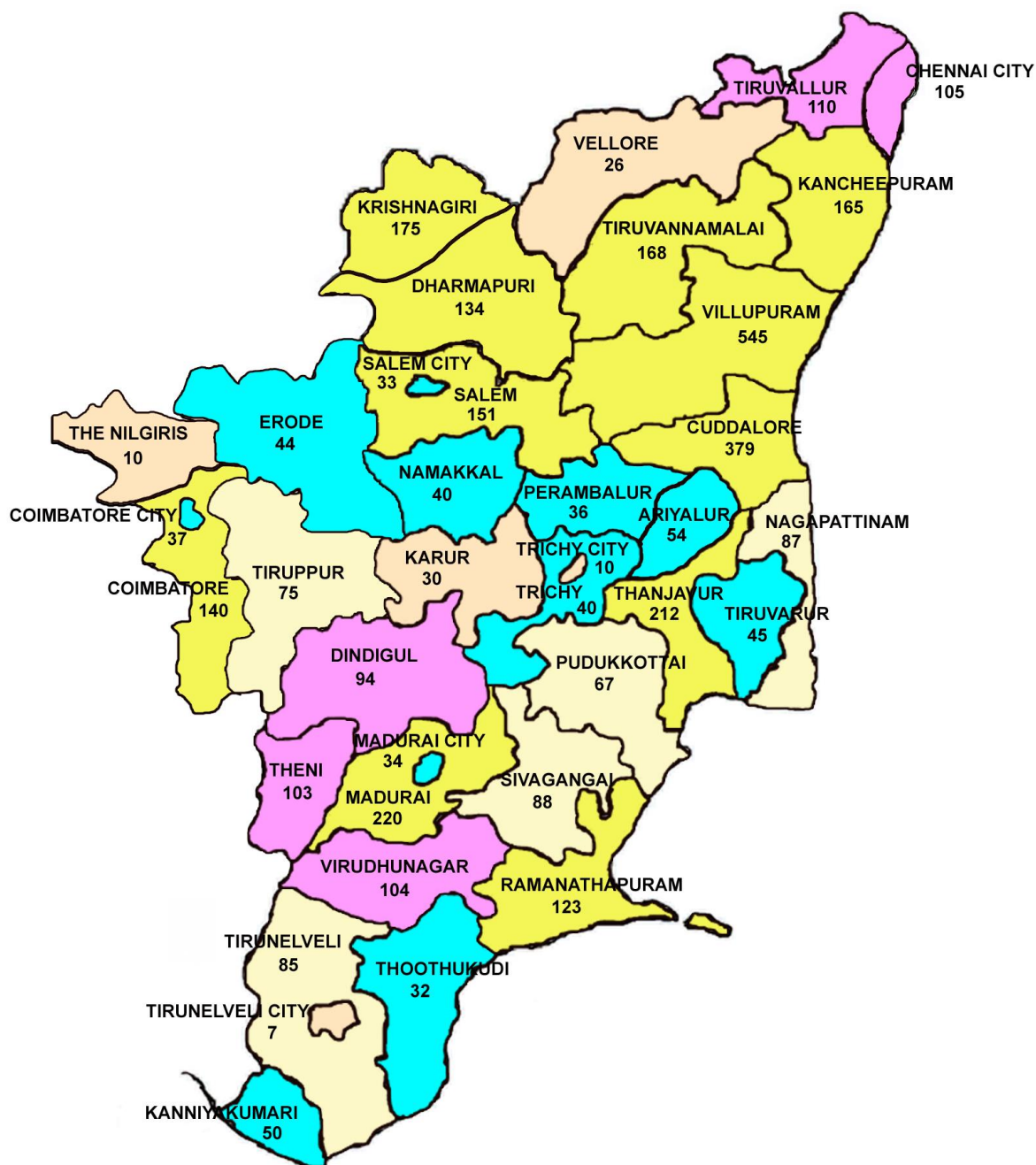
(All over Tamil Nadu 25.23)



MAP - 1.8

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING - 2012

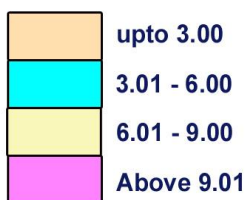
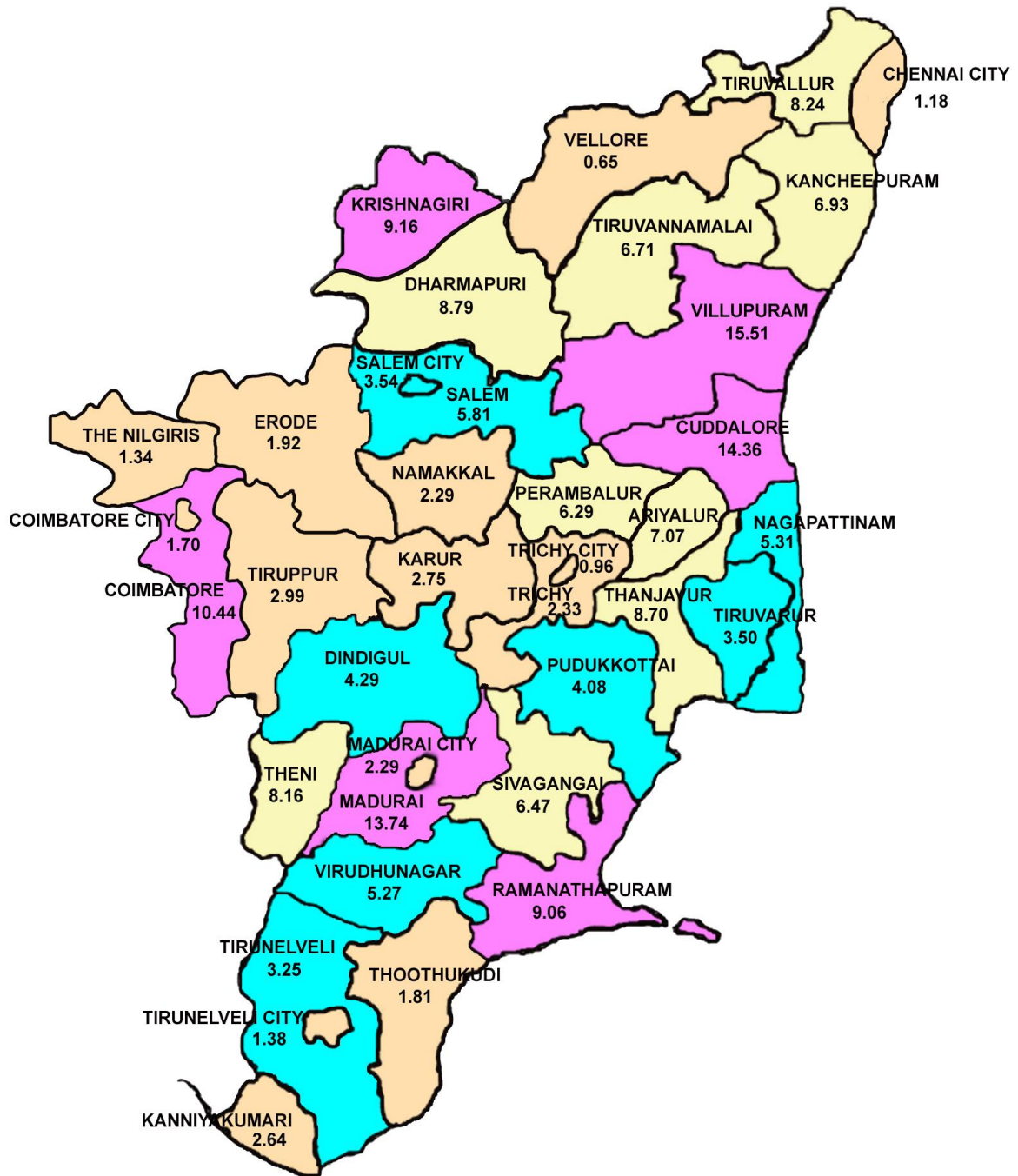
(All over Tamil Nadu 3,862)



MAP - 1.9

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING - 2012

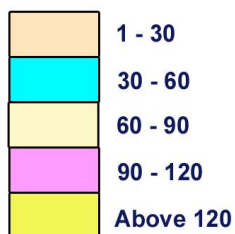
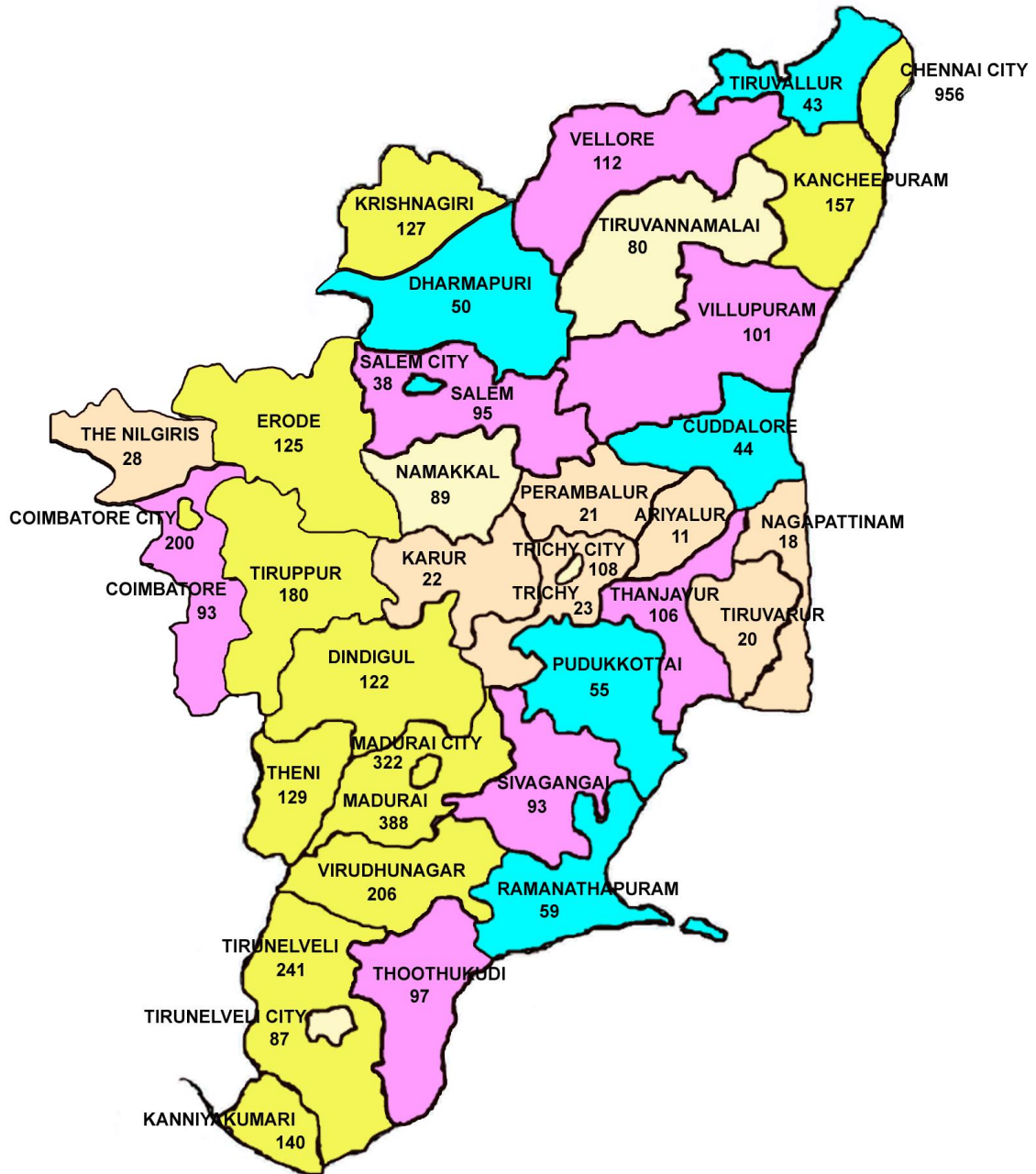
(All over Tamil Nadu 5.28)



MAP - 1.10

INCIDENCE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING - 2012

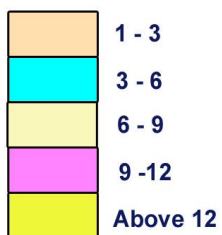
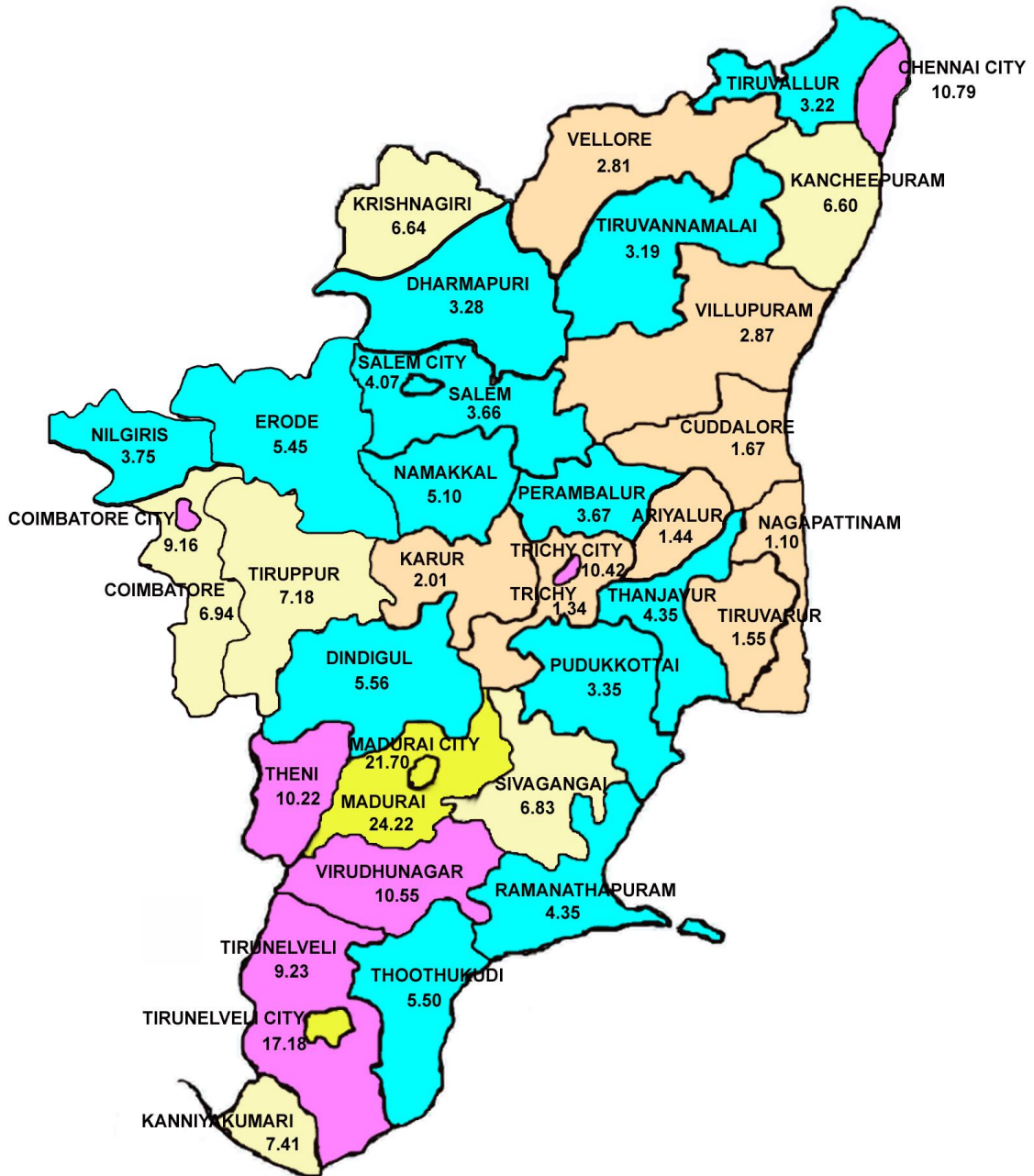
(All over Tamil Nadu 4,790)



MAP - 1.11

RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING - 2012

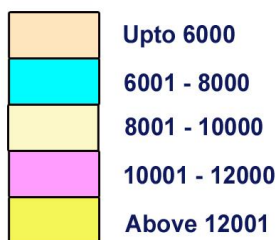
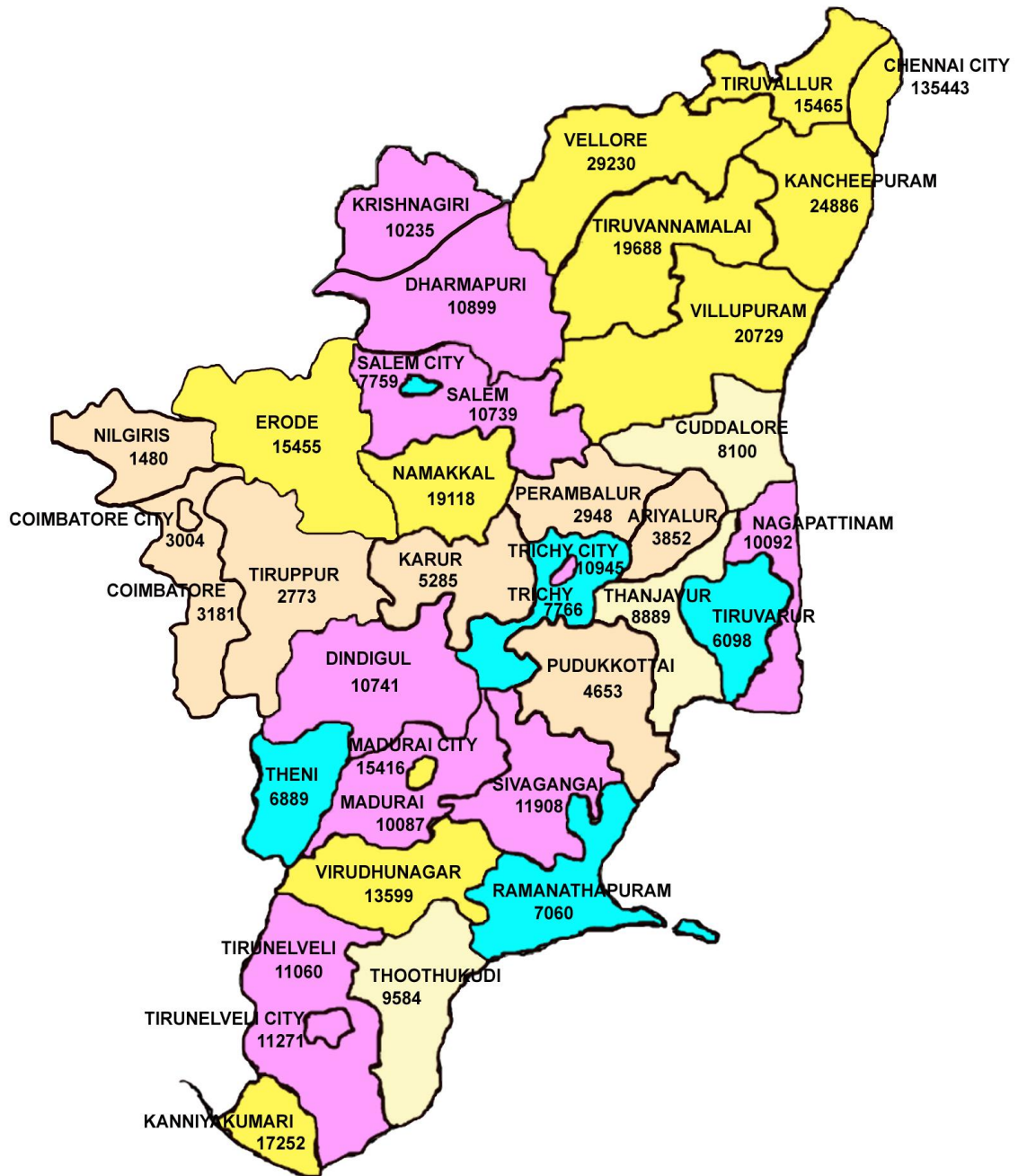
(All over Tamil Nadu 6.54)



MAP - 1.12

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (SLL) - 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 5,49,064)



CHAPTER 2

CRIMES IN CITIES OF TAMIL NADU

INTRODUCTION:

1. Police Commissionerates system is in vogue in 6 cities of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, 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 7,49,538 Cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) registered in the State, 2,23,944 (29.88%) were reported in the Cities (Commissionerates).

Crime Trends - Total Crimes (IPC + SLL):

3. Of the 2,23,944 cases reported in Cities (Commissionerates), (40,106) i.e. (17.91%) were IPC cases and remaining (1,83,838) i.e. (82.09%) cases were booked under SLL. IPC offence's share to total cognizable crimes has increased by 5.97%.

Crime under IPC:

4. 40,106 IPC cases were reported in the Cities, accounting for 20 % of the State share. **Chart - 2.1** shows the share of Cities in total incidence of Cognizable IPC cases registered during 2012.

5. 40,106 cognizable IPC crimes were reported in 6 Cities during 2012 as against 36,424 in 2011, registering an increase of 10.11%. City-wise incidence of IPC crimes during 2012 is presented in **Table-2.1** and percentage variation in 2012 over 2011 is shown in **Table-2.3**.

Crime Pattern (IPC Crimes):

6. Distribution of IPC Crimes in 6 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 (19,881) followed by Coimbatore City (10,357), Madurai City (3,261), Trichy City (2,926), Salem City (2,329), and Tirunelveli City (1,352). Incidence of IPC Crimes (Head wise) for 2012 and the share of Cities to the total IPC Crimes reported in the State are 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 2012 was 267.26 compared to 267.37 during 2011. Crime Rate was the highest in Coimbatore City (474.47) followed by Trichy City (282.26), Tirunelveli City (267.05), Salem City (249.74), Chennai City (224.29) and Madurai City (219.78).

HEAD-WISE ANALYSIS OF IPC OFFENCES

(i) MURDER:

Decrease: 1.63%

Of 1,949 **Murder** cases reported in the State during 2012, 6 Commissionerates put together recorded 301 cases (15.44%) and decreased by 1.63% compared to 2011. Chennai City reported the highest 180 cases accounting for 59.80% share amongst the Cities, followed by Madurai City (31), Coimbatore City (29), Trichy City (26), Tirunelveli City (19) and Salem City (16 cases).

(ii) ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER:

Increase: 1.51%

2,954 cases of **Attempt to Commit Murder** were registered for the entire State during 2012. 6 Commissionerates put together recorded 537 cases (18.18%) and increased by 1.51% compared to 2011. Chennai City reported the highest (219) accounting for 40.78% share amongst the Cities, followed by Tirunelveli City (163), Madurai City (74), Coimbatore City (37), and Salem City and Trichy City (each 22).

(iii) CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER:

Increase: 100%

44 cases were reported during 2012 in the State. 6 Commissionerates together has contributed only 4 cases of **Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder** during 2012. Chennai City alone has recorded all the 4 cases, an increases of 100% when compared to previous year.

(iv) RAPE:

Increase: 17.19%

737 cases were reported during 2012 in the State, 6 Commissionerates accounted for 150 of them, 20.35% of the State's share and an increase by 17.19% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest number of cases (94) followed by Coimbatore City (20), Salem City [15], Madurai City (11), Trichy City (7) and Tirunelveli City (3 cases).

(v) KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION:

Increase: 17.28%

All the six commissionerates reported 224 cases under this head, out of a total of 1,945 (11.52%) cases reported in the State in 2012 as against 191 cases in 2011, showing an increase of 17.28%. Chennai City recorded the highest incidence of 87, followed by Madurai City (65), Salem City (23), Trichy City (22), Coimbatore City (20) and Tirunelveli City (7 cases).

(vi) DACOITY:

Increase: 25 %

97 cases were reported under this head during 2012 in the State. 6 Commissionerates accounted for 10 of them, which is 10.31% of the State's share, registering an increase of 25% compared to last year. Salem City reported the highest number of cases (4) followed by Chennai City, Coimbatore City and Madurai City (each 2). No case was reported in Tirunelveli and Trichy City.

(vii) PREPARATION AND ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY:

No Change

19 cases have been reported during 2012 in the State, whereas no case was reported during 2012 in 6 Commissionerates as in the previous year.

(viii) ROBBERY:

Decrease: 16.74%

1,898 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 398 cases (20.97%) registering a decrease by 16.74% compared to previous year. Coimbatore City reported the highest incidence of (101) cases followed by Chennai City (85), Madurai City (79), Trichy City (56), Salem City (39), and Tirunelveli City (38).

(ix) BURGLARY:

Decrease: 26.09%

4,457 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 830 (18.62%) and decreased by 26.09% compared to previous year. Chennai City (546) reported the highest incidence followed by Coimbatore City (125), Madurai City (68), Trichy City (42), Salem City (31) and Tirunelveli City (18).

(x) THEFT:

Decrease: 26.32%

11,996 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 3,645 (30.39%). There is a decrease of 26.32% under this head compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (2,169) followed by Coimbatore City (544), Madurai City (459), Trichy City (253), Salem City (162) and Tirunelveli City (58 Cases).

(xi) RIOTS:

Decrease: 30.16%

3,136 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 176 (5.61%) and decreased by 30.16% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (95) followed by Salem City (32), Madurai City (26), Coimbatore City (16),

and Trichy City (7). No case was reported in Tirunelveli City.

(xii) CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST:
Increase: 48.94%

262 cases were registered in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 70 cases (26.72%) registering an increase of 48.94% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (50) followed by Coimbatore City (9), Madurai City (7), Salem City and Tirunelveli City (each 2). No case was reported in Trichy City.

(xiii) CHEATING:
Increase: 6.32%

4,151 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 1,397 cases (33.65%) registering an increase of 6.32% compared to previous year. Chennai City (769) reported the highest incidence, followed by Madurai City (294), Coimbatore City (132), Tirunelveli City (64), Trichy City (103) and Salem City (35 cases).

(iv) COUNTERFEITING:
Increase: 64.86%

377 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 244 cases (64.72%) recording an increase of 64.86% compared to previous year. Chennai City (137) registered the highest number of cases followed by Coimbatore City (59), Madurai City and Tirunelveli City (each 21), Trichy City (5), and Salem City (1).

(xv) ARSON:
Increase: 28.21%

726 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 50 cases (6.89%) recording an increase of 28.21% compared to previous year. Coimbatore City reported the highest number of cases (21) followed by Chennai City (10), Tirunelveli City (7) and Madurai City (8), Trichy City (3) and Salem City (1).

(xvi) HURT/ GRIEVOUS HURT:
Decrease: 5.78%

22,100 cases were registered in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 2,509 cases (11.35%) and decreased by 5.78% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (1,412) followed by Salem City (315), Coimbatore City (272), Madurai City (245), Trichy City (146) and Tirunelveli City (119 cases).

(xvii) DOWRY DEATHS:
Decrease: 25.81%

110 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 23 cases (20.91%) that are lesser by 25.81% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (12) followed by Madurai City, Salem City and Trichy City (each 3), Tirunelveli City (2). No case was reported in Coimbatore City.

(xviii) MOLESTATION:
Decrease: 5.81%

1,494 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 162 cases (10.84%) that are lesser by 5.81% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (90), followed by Coimbatore City (17), Madurai City (28), Salem City (12), Trichy City (9) and Tirunelveli City (6).

(xix) SEXUAL HARASSMENT:
Increase: 23.64%

382 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 204 cases (53.40%) registering an increase of 23.64% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (141) followed by Trichy City (39), Salem City (14), Madurai City (8) and Coimbatore City (2). No case was reported in Tirunelveli City.

(xx) CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

Increase: 6.65%

1,965 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 481 cases (24.48%) and recorded an increase of 6.65% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (237) followed by Coimbatore City (112), Madurai City (62), Salem City (21), Tirunelveli City (25) and Trichy City (24).

(xx) Importation of Girls

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

(xxi) Causing Death by Negligence:

Decrease: 1.21%

15,499 cases were registered in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates

contributed 2,213 cases (14.28%) that are lesser by 1.21% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (1,411) followed by Coimbatore City (293), Trichy City (147), Salem City (144), Madurai City (131) and Tirunelveli City (87 cases).

(xxii) OTHER IPC OFFENCES:

Increase: 24.96%

Under the head "Other IPC offences", 1,24,176 cases were reported in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 26,478 cases (21.32%) and recorded an increase of 24.96% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (12,131) followed by Trichy City (2,012), Salem City (1,437), Madurai City (1,639) Coimbatore City (8,546) and Tirunelveli City (713 cases).

CHART - 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES IN 6 CITIES DURING - 2012

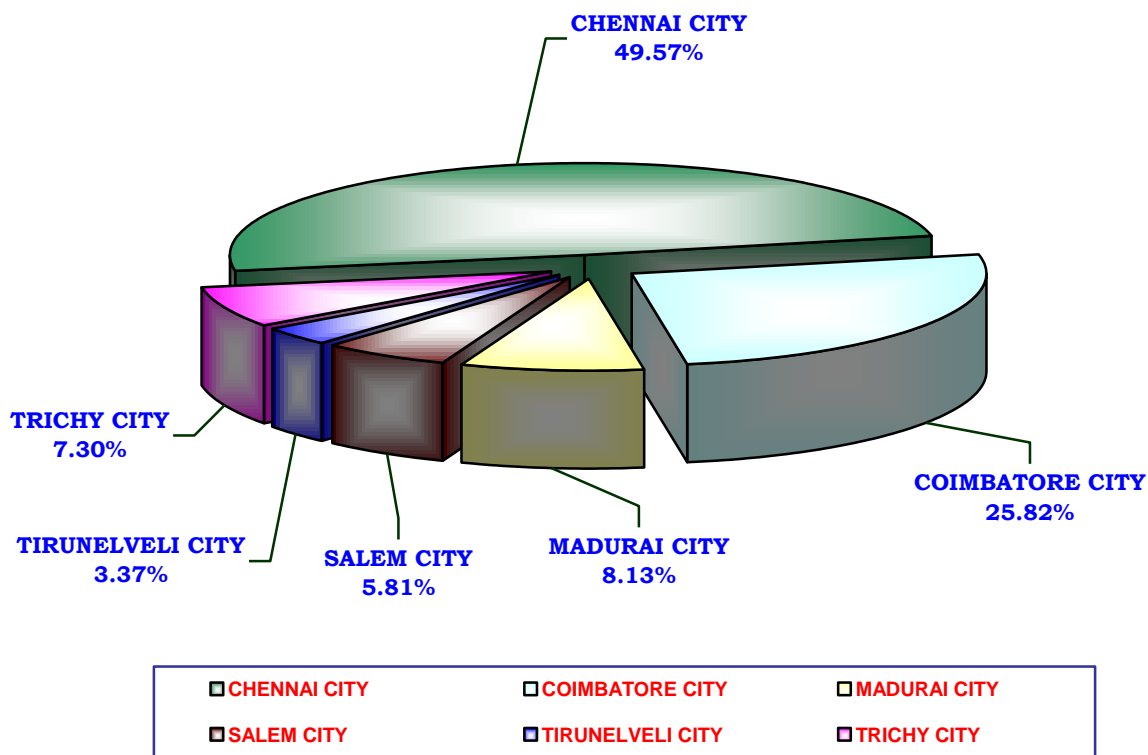


CHART- 2.2

**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF 6 CITIES TOWARDS
VARIOUS OFFENCES DURING 2012**

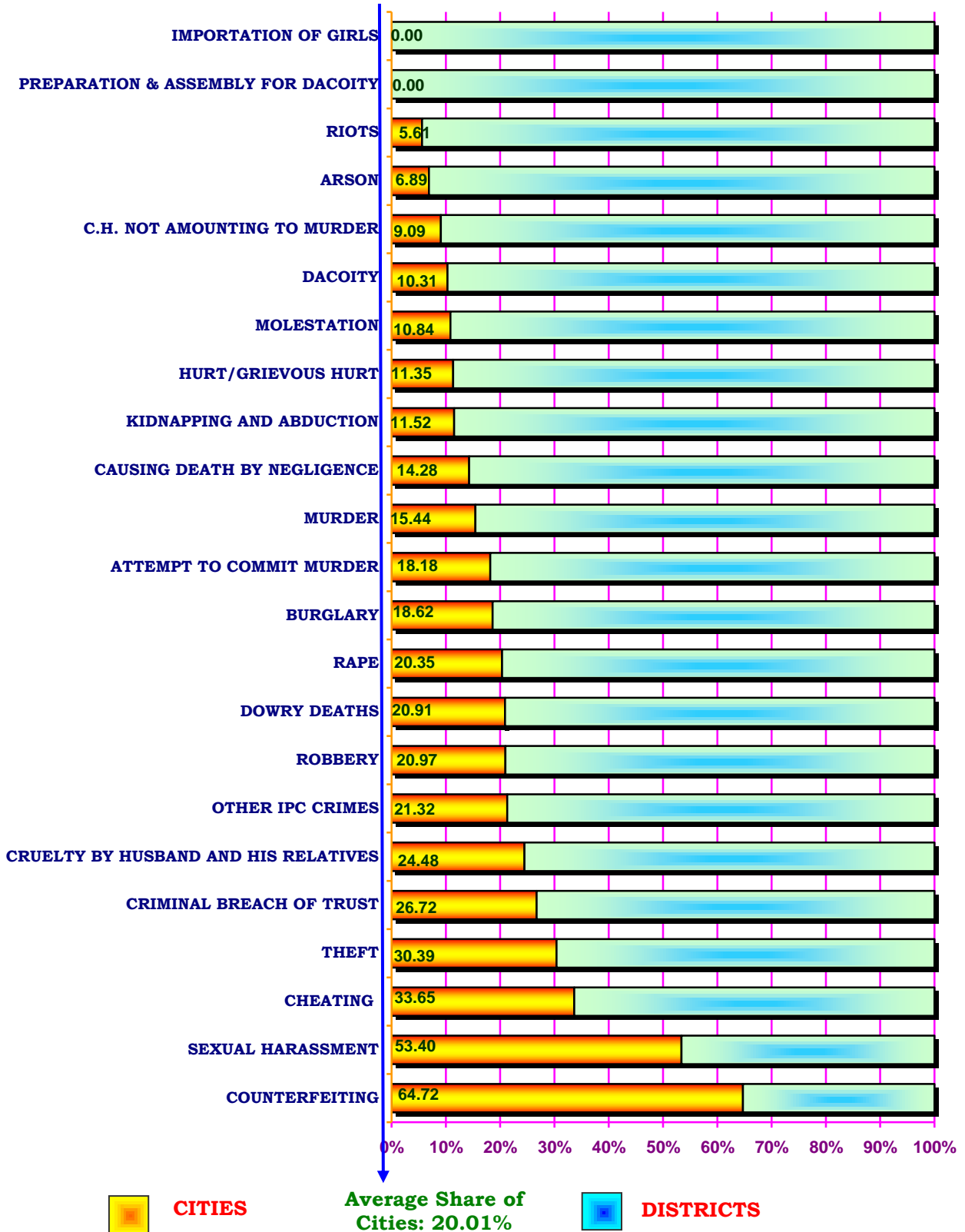
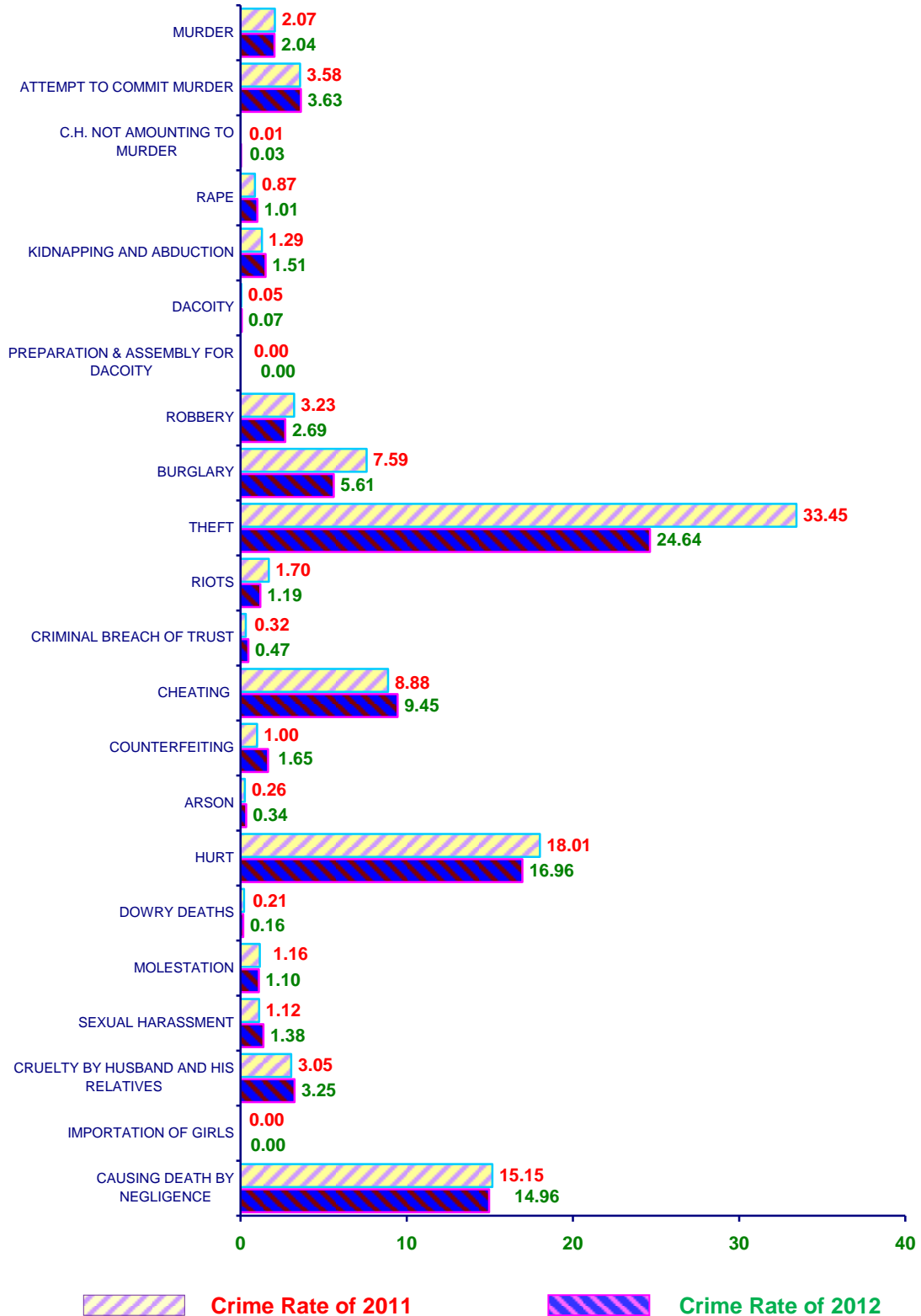


CHART- 2.3

RATE OF COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES IN CITIES
UNDER DIFFERENT CRIME HEADS DURING 2011 AND 2012



5. SPECIAL & LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

Enforcement of SLL resulted in registration of 5,49,064 cases in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 1,83,838 cases, accounting for 33.48% of the total, there by registering an increase of 26.71% 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 the share of cities to overall figures for Tamil Nadu are presented in **Table-2.7**.

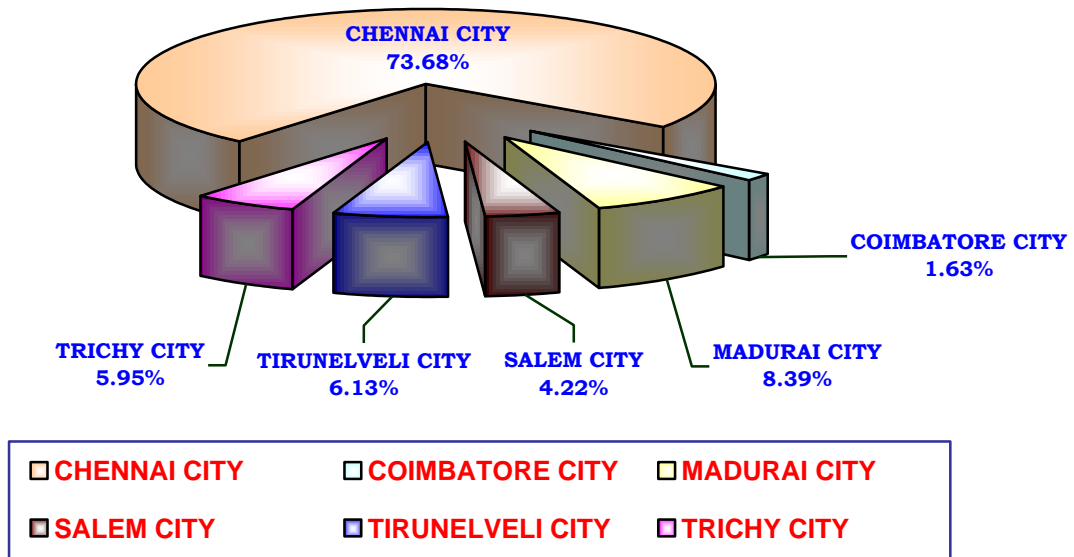
91.26% of all SLL cases registered in the Commissionerates belong to the category 'Other SLL Crimes'.

No case was reported from the Commissionerates under Excise act, Indian Railways Act, Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act, Antiquity and art Treasure act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, and Sati Prevention Act during this year.

Distribution of SLL Crimes in the 6 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 6 CITIES DURING -2012



6. SLL CRIME PATTERN IN CITIES

(i) ARMS ACT:
Increase: 112.50%

180 cases were registered in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 17 cases (9.44%) registering an

increase of 112.50% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (6) followed by Madurai City and Tirunelveli City (each 5) and Coimbatore City (1). No case was reported in Trichy City and Salem City.

(ii) NDPS ACT:**Decrease: 17.12%**

1,402 cases were registered under **Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act** during 2012 in the State. The Commissionerates contributed 305 cases (21.75%) registering a decrease by 17.12% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (110) followed by Coimbatore City (88), Madurai City (63), Trichy City (23), Tirunelveli City (11) and Salem City (10).

(iii) GAMBLING ACT:**Increase: 21.85 %**

9,475 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 1093 cases (11.54%) of the total cases reported recording an increase of 21.85% compared to previous year. Chennai City (407) has reported the highest number of cases followed by Coimbatore City (227), Tirunelveli City (215), Salem City (95), Madurai City (94) and Trichy City (55 cases).

(iv) PROHIBITION ACT:**Increase: 2.25 %**

90,272 cases were booked in the State in 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 12,924 cases (14.32%) of the total cases reported and registered an increase of 2.25% compared to previous year. Chennai City has reported the highest incidence (8,823) followed by Madurai City (1090), Salem City (991), Tirunelveli City (897), Trichy City (759) and Coimbatore City (364 cases).

(v) EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT:**Increase: 88.89%**

The State recorded 605 cases under this Act during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 17 cases (2.81%) and increased by 88.89% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was

reported in Chennai and Madurai Cities (each 5) followed by Tirunelveli City (3), Salem (3) and Trichy City (1). No case was reported in Coimbatore City.

(vi) IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT:**Increase: 19.52 %**

500 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 300 cases (60.00%) of the total cases reported and has registered an increase by 19.52% compared to previous year. Chennai City (193) has reported the highest incidence followed by Coimbatore City (53), Madurai City (21), Trichy City (17), Salem City (12) and Tirunelveli City (4).

(vii) REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT :**Decrease: 66.67%**

3 out of 12 cases registered under this head in the State were contributed by the Commissionerates, accounting for 25.00% of the state share that is lesser by 66.67% compared to previous year. Trichy City (2) followed by Tirunelveli City (1). No case was reported in the remaining 4 Cities.

(viii) INDIAN PASSPORT ACT:**Decrease: 17.76%**

139 cases were registered under the Indian Passport Act in the State during 2012. 125 cases (89.93%) were reported in the Commissionerates registering a decrease by 17.76% compared to previous year. Chennai City (70) has reported the highest incidence followed by Coimbatore City (29) and Trichy City (26). No case was reported in Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli Cities.

(ix) ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT:**Increase: 66.67%**

97 cases were registered under **Essential Commodities Act** during 2012 in the State. 20 cases were registered in the

Commissionerates contributing thereby 20.62% to the state share that is higher by 66.67% compared to previous year. Chennai City reported (9) followed by Madurai City (5) and Tirunelveli and Trichy Cities (each 3). No case was registered in other two Cities under this head.

(x) DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

Increase: 62.50%

277 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates registered 13 cases contributing 4.69% to the state share recording an increase of 62.50% compared to previous year. Trichy City reported the highest incidence (7) and Tirunelveli City (6). No case was registered in other four Commissionerates under this head.

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

No Changes:

Only 34 cases were registered in the state during 2012. No case was reported in Commissionerates as in the previous year.

(xii) COPYRIGHTS ACT:

Increase: 3.66%

2,708 cases were registered in the State during this year. The Commissionerates registered 1,188 cases contributing 43.87% of the total offences thereby registering an increase of 3.66%

compared to previous year. High incidence of violation of this Act was reported in Chennai City (751) followed by Salem City (181), Coimbatore City (138), Trichy City (66), Madurai City (30) and Tirunelveli City (22).

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

Increase: 7.69%

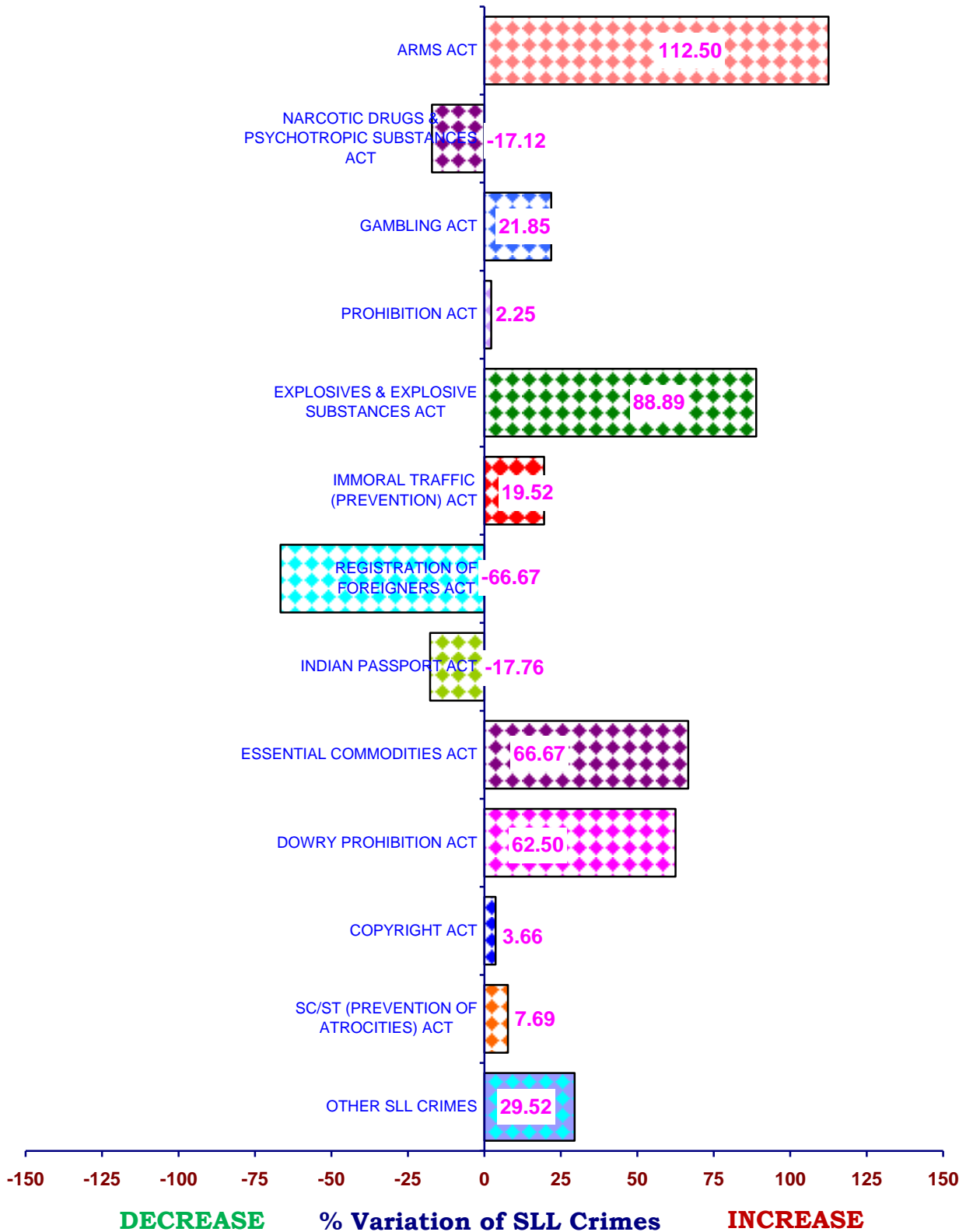
1,148 cases were reported under SC/ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act in the State during 2012. 56 cases were registered in the Commissionerates, accounting for 4.88% of the total registering an increase of 7.69% compared to previous year. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai and Tirunelveli Cities (18), Trichy City (8), Salem City (6), Coimbatore City (5) and Madurai City (1).

(xiv) OTHER SLL:

Increase: 29.52%

4,42,173 cases were registered in the State during 2012. The Commissionerates contributed 1,67,767 cases accounting for 37.94% of the total cases in the state, recording an increase of 29.52% compared to previous year. Chennai City registered highest number (1,25,042) followed by Madurai City (14,101), Tirunelveli City (10,086), Trichy City (9,978), Salem City (6,461) and Coimbatore City (2,099 cases).

CHART - 2.5
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF SLL CRIMES IN CITIES
IN 2011 OVER 2012



CHAPTER 3 VIOLENT CRIMES

Introduction: -

1. Controlling violent crimes essentially is the key to maintaining public peace and tranquility that can infuse 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

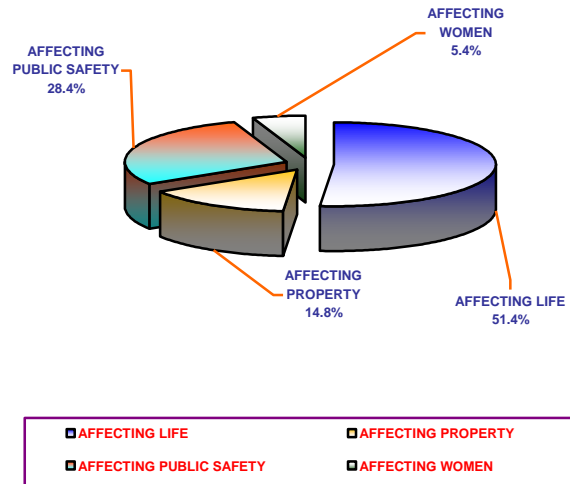
iv. Violent crimes affecting Women

- ❖ Rape

Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted 6.8% of the total IPC crimes (2,00,474) in 2012. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 51.42% of the total violent crimes. 28.3% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 14.79%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for 5.41% of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

CHART- 3.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES
DURING - 2012



Incidence of Violent crimes: [Increase 0.3%]

4. Violent crimes have increased by 0.3% compared to 2011. 13,615 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2012 as against 13,573 cases reported during 2011. The incidence and rate of violent crimes during 2012 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: [Decrease: 0.01%]

5. Incidence of Violent Crimes affecting life between 2008 to 2012 is given below. These cases have come by 0.01% compared to 2011. Attempt to commit murder, Dowry Death and Kidnapping & Abduction under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this decrease.

(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE**(2008- 2012)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER (including Murder for Gain and Infanticide)	1759	1776	1875	1877	1949
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2327	2325	2641	2962	2954
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	28	26	32	28	44
4	DOWRY DEATH	207	194	165	152	110
5	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	1375	1372	1720	1984	1945
TOTAL		5696	5693	6433	7003	7002

Violent Crimes for Gain:**[Decrease: 7.05%]**

6. Trends of **Violent Crimes for gain** between 2008 to 2012 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has decreased by 7.05% compared to 2011. Dacoity and Robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this decrease.

(II). INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES FOR GAIN**(2008 - 2012)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	100	97	85	101	97
2	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	66	34	12	11	19
3	ROBBERY	662	1144	1817	2066	1898
TOTAL		828	1275	1914	2178	2014

Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:**[Increase: 3.95%]**

7. **Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety** between 2008 to 2012 are given below. There is an increasing trend in the incidence of violent crimes affecting Public Safety since 2009, registering an increase of 3.95%. Cases of Riots and Arson have increased in 2012 compared to 2011. An increase of 12.89% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2012 (3862) as compared to 2008 (3421).

(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2008- 2012)

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	2811	2397	2664	3009	3136
2	ARSON	610	580	636	706	726
TOTAL		3421	2977	3300	3715	3862

Violent crimes Affecting Women: (Rape)**[Increase: 8.86%]**

8. Cases of Rape between 2008 to 2012 are given below. Incidence of **Rape** has increased by 8.86% compared to 2011.

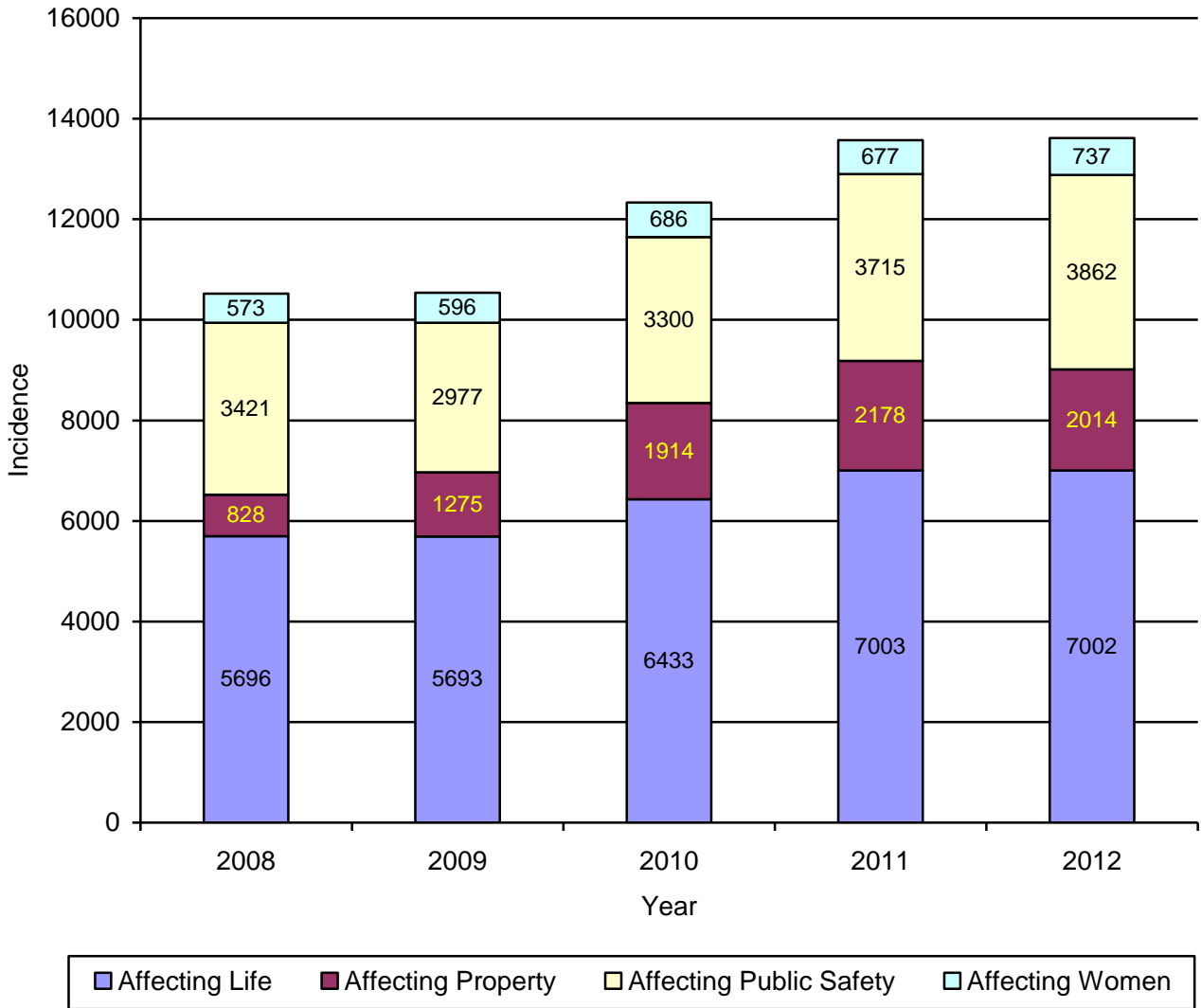
(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN (2008 - 2012)

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	573	596	686	677	737

Category wise violent crimes during 2008 -2012 is depicted in **Chart - 3.2**

CHART - 3.2

Category - Wise violent crimes during 2008 - 2012



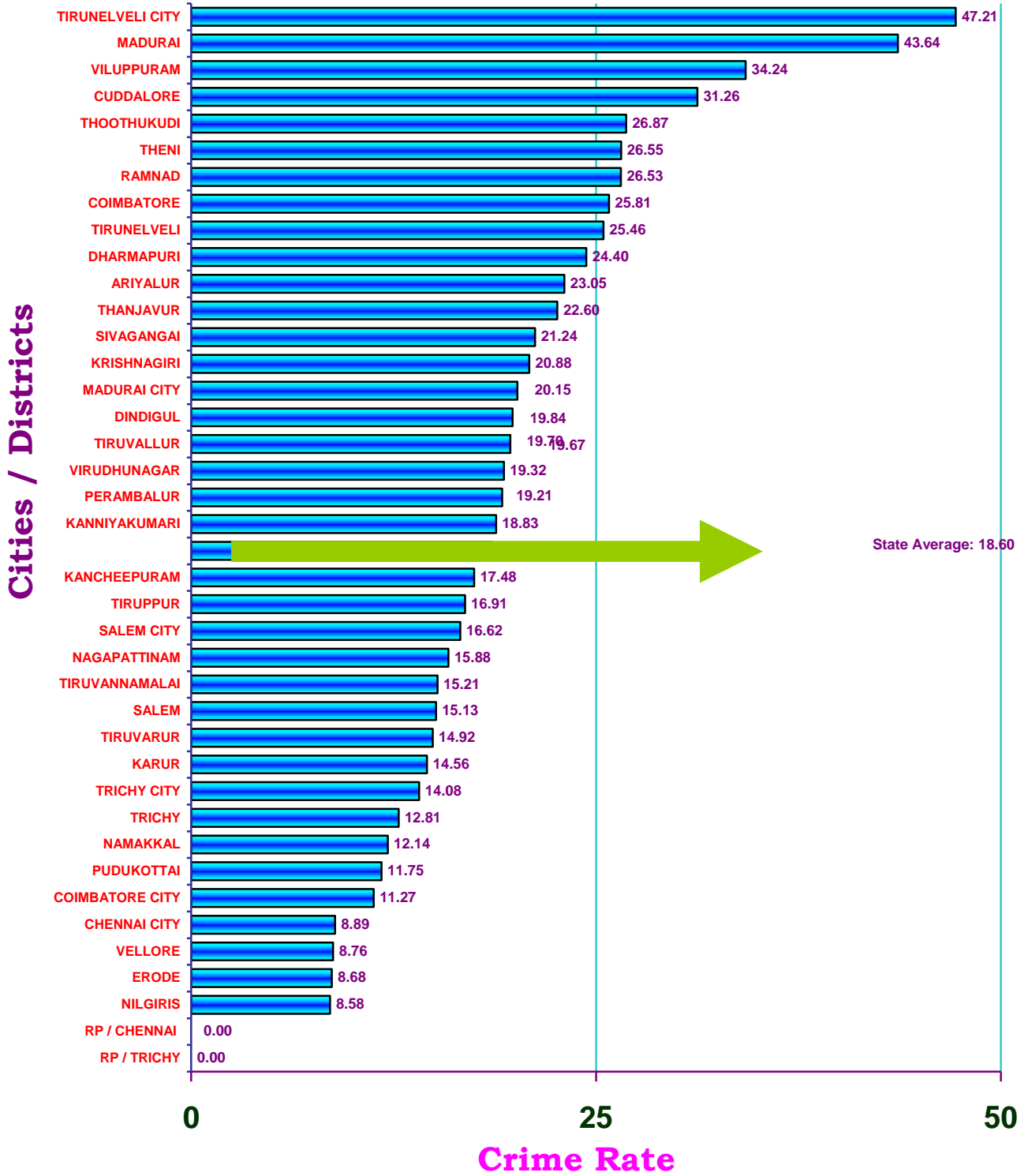
Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:

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 18.60. **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- 2012
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2012 is given in Table-3.1. Villupuram reported the highest incidence of 1,203 cases accounting for 8.83 % of the total violent crimes. The other districts/ cities contributing significantly to the total violent crimes were Cuddalore (825; 6.06%), Chennai City (788; 5.79%), Madurai (699; 5.13%), Tirunelveli (665; 4.88%), Thanjavur (551; 4.05%), Thoothukudi (474; 3.48%), Dindigul (435; 3.20%), Tiruppur (424; 3.11%) and Kancheepuram (416; 3.06%). The remaining districts/ cities reported below 400 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE RANGE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES NAME
1	500 – 1000	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villuppuram • Cuddalore • Chennai City • Madurai • Tirunelveli • Thanjavur
2	300 – 500	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoothukudi • Dindigul • Tiruppur • Kancheepuram • Krishnagiri • Salem • Tiruvannamalai • Virudhunagar • Dharmapuri • Ramnad • Kanniyakumari • Vellore • Coimbatore • Theni
3	Less than 300	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MaduraiCity • Sivagangai • Tiruvallur • Nagapattinam • Coimbatore City • Tirunelveli City • Trichy • Namakkal • Erode • Pudukottai • Tiruvarur • Ariyalur • Karur • Salem City • Trichy City • Perambalur • Nilgiris • RP Chennai • RP Trichy

11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Personal Vendetta or Enmity accounted for 322 cases out of 1949 cases reported (16.5%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Love affairs / Sexual Cases 291 (14.9%), Property Dispute 143 (7.3%) and For Gain 137 (7.0%), Murder due to Dowry Demand accounted for 12 cases (0.6%), Terrorism/Extremism accounted for 11 cases (0.6%), Communalism accounted for 10 Cases (0.5%), Casteism accounted for 5 cases (0.3%), Lunacy accounted for 2 cases (0.1%) and Political Reasons accounted for 1 case (0.1%). Remaining 1015 (52.1%) are due to other motives. No Murder has been reported due to Witchcraft and Class Conflict.

Attempt to Commit Murder (Incidence... 2954: Cr.Rate... 4.04)

Incidence of Attempt to commit Murder (2,954) during 2012 has decreased by 0.27% over the previous year (2,962). Tirunelveli has registered the highest (288) incidence of Attempt to commit murder followed by Chennai City (219) cases. The crime rate is the highest in Thoothukudi (32.20) against the State average of 4.04.

12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

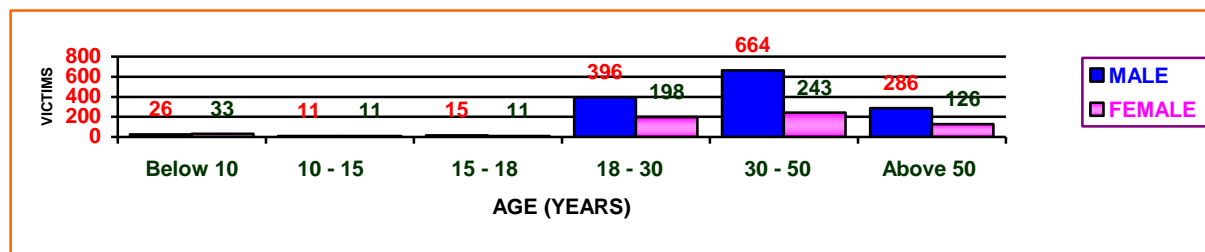
(i) Victims of Rape: -

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 (2020) during this year, the share of female victims was 30.70% (622). Approximately 12.03% (243) of them were in the age group of 31 to 50 years, 9.80% (198) of them were Adult women aged 19 to 30 years. 32.87% (664) of the Male victims of Murder were in the age group of 31 to 50.

CHART - 3.4
VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2012



The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 19-30 years accounted for 28.33% (396 out of 1398). Of the total victims, 59 (2.92%) were below 10 years of age and 22 (1.08%) victims were between 11 – 15 years. Profile of the victims of murder for the year 2012 as per Age & Gender from the districts is available in [Table-3.3](#) and [Chart 3.4](#)

Of the total 2020 Victims, Chennai City (180) followed by Vilupuram (103), Tirunelveli (92) Madurai (89), Thoothukudi (85), Dindigul (83), Vellore (78), Kancheepuram (77), Cuddalore (70), Salem and Tiruppur (each 65), Krishnagiri (64), Virudhunagar (63) account for larger number of victims (55.15%). Chennai City (58), Thoothukudi (36), Vellore (33), Tiruppur (30), Cuddalore and Tirunelveli (each 29), Dindigul (27), Erode (24), Salem and Villupuram (each 23), Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Ramnad (each 22) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. The above 13 districts accounted for 37.42% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest number of female victims in murder cases are Perambalur and RP Trichy (each 1), Tirunelveli City (2), Salem City, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur (each 3) and Karur (4).

Chennai City (122 victims) followed by Villupuram (80), Madurai (71), Tirunelveli (63), Thanjavur (59), Kancheepuram (58), Dindigul (56), Thoothukudi (49), Vellore and Virudhunagar (each 45), Nagapattinam (44), Krishnagiri and Salem (each 42), Cuddalore (41), Ramnad (40), Coimbatore (39), Kanniyakumari (38) reported the

highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above fifteen districts accounted for 35.74% of the total male victims. The lowest number of male victims were reported in RP Chennai and RP Trichy (each 1).

Rape
(Incidence... 737 : Cr.Rate... 1.01)

The number of **Rape** cases showed an increase of 8.86% over 2011 (677). Chennai City has recorded the highest number (94) of incidents accounting for 12.75% of all the rape cases reported in the state. No case of **rape** reported in RP Chennai and RP Trichy. The crime rate in Viluppuram (2.22) is the highest against the State average of 1.01.

Kidnapping & Abduction
(Incidence... 1,945: Cr.Rate... 2.66)

1,945 cases of **“Kidnapping & Abduction”** were reported during the year, showing a decrease of 1.96% over 2011 (1,984). Villupuram has recorded the highest number (202) of incidents accounting for 10.38% of all the **‘Kidnapping & Abduction’** cases reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Dharmapuri (6.43) against the State average of 2.66.

Dacoity
(Incidence... 97: Cr.Rate... 0.13)

The incidence of **Dacoity** showed a decrease of 3.96% over 2011 (101). Madurai, Cuddalore and Villupuram has

reported the highest number of such incidents (each 7) accounting for 7.21% of the total cases reported in the State. Tiruppur with 6 cases was the next in order accounting for 6.18% of the total cases in the State. Crime rate was highest in Madurai (0.44) against the state average of 0.13.

Robbery

(Incidence... 1898: Cr.Rate... 2.59)

The incidence of **Robbery** (1898) showed a decrease of 8.13% over 2011 (2,066). Tiruppur has the highest number of incidents (131) accounting for 6.90% of the total cases reported in the State. The highest crime rate (7.55) was reported from Madurai as against the State average of 2.59.

Riots

(Incidence...3,136: Cr.Rate... 4.28)

Incidence of **riots** (3,136) registered during this year has increased by 4.22% over 2011 (3,009). Villupuram has the highest number of incidents (486) reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Villupuram (13.83) against the State average of 4.28.

Arson

(Incidence... 726: Cr.Rate... 0.99)

The incidence of **arson** (726) during the year has increased by 2.83% over 2011 (706). Tirunelveli has reported the highest number of incidents (81) in the State. The crime rate was the highest in Tirunelveli (3.10) against the State average of 0.99.

Dowry Death

(Incidence... 110 : Cr.Rate... 0.15)

Incidence of **dowry deaths** during the year (110) has decreased by 27.63% over 2011 (152). Chennai City has reported the highest number of such incidents (12). The crime rate for Dowry Deaths was highest in Madurai (0.69) against the state rate of 0.15.

Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity

(Incidence... 19: Cr.Rate... 0.03)

The incidence (19) of **preparation & assembly for Dacoity** during 2012 registered

an increase of 72.72% over 2011 (11). Madurai has reported the highest number of incidents (7) in the State. The crime rate of 0.44 was the highest in Madurai against the State average of 0.03.

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

21 males in the age group of 30 to 50 years, 10 male in the 18 to 30 years group, 9 male above 50 years of age and one male in the age group of upto 10 years were the victims in 41 deaths under this category. 3 female in the age group of 30 to 50, 4 female in the age group of 18 to 30 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. 1,945 cases were reported during this year involving 1,966 victims. Victims in the age group 19 – 30 years (1146) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 91.27% of these were women. Highest number of victims was from Viluppuram (202). The lowest number of victims was from RP Trichy (1victims).

(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.6 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 1,300 out of 1,966 victims kidnapped/ abducted during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 66.12% of the total victims. This was followed by Illicit Intercourse 97 (4.93%).

(vi) Murders by use of Fire Arms:-

Murder of victims by use of fire arms was 4 during 2012 which are available in **Table-3.7**. Only 4 incidents were reported in the entire state where firearms had been used to commit murder, Chennai City, Thiruvananthapuram, Trichy and Villupuram (each1).

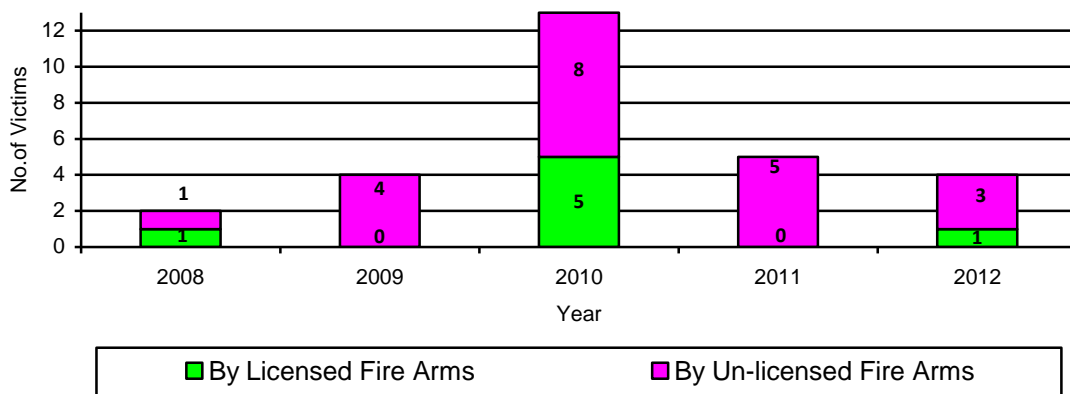
(Table-3(A)) and **Chart-3.5** depict the Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2008 – 2012 is given below.

Table-3 (A)
Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2008 to 2012

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		
2008	1824	1	1	2	0.11
2009	1857	0	4	4	0.22
2010	1908	5	8	13	0.68
2011	1940	0	5	5	0.26
2012	2020	1	3	4	0.19

CHART - 3.5

Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2008 - 2012



(vii) Unidentified 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 2008 – 2012.

A total of 5,319 **unidentified dead bodies** were found, during 2012. 1,878 dead bodies were found in Chennai Railway Police followed by Chennai City (946).

The district/City wise details are presented in **Table-3.8**

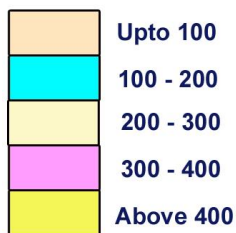
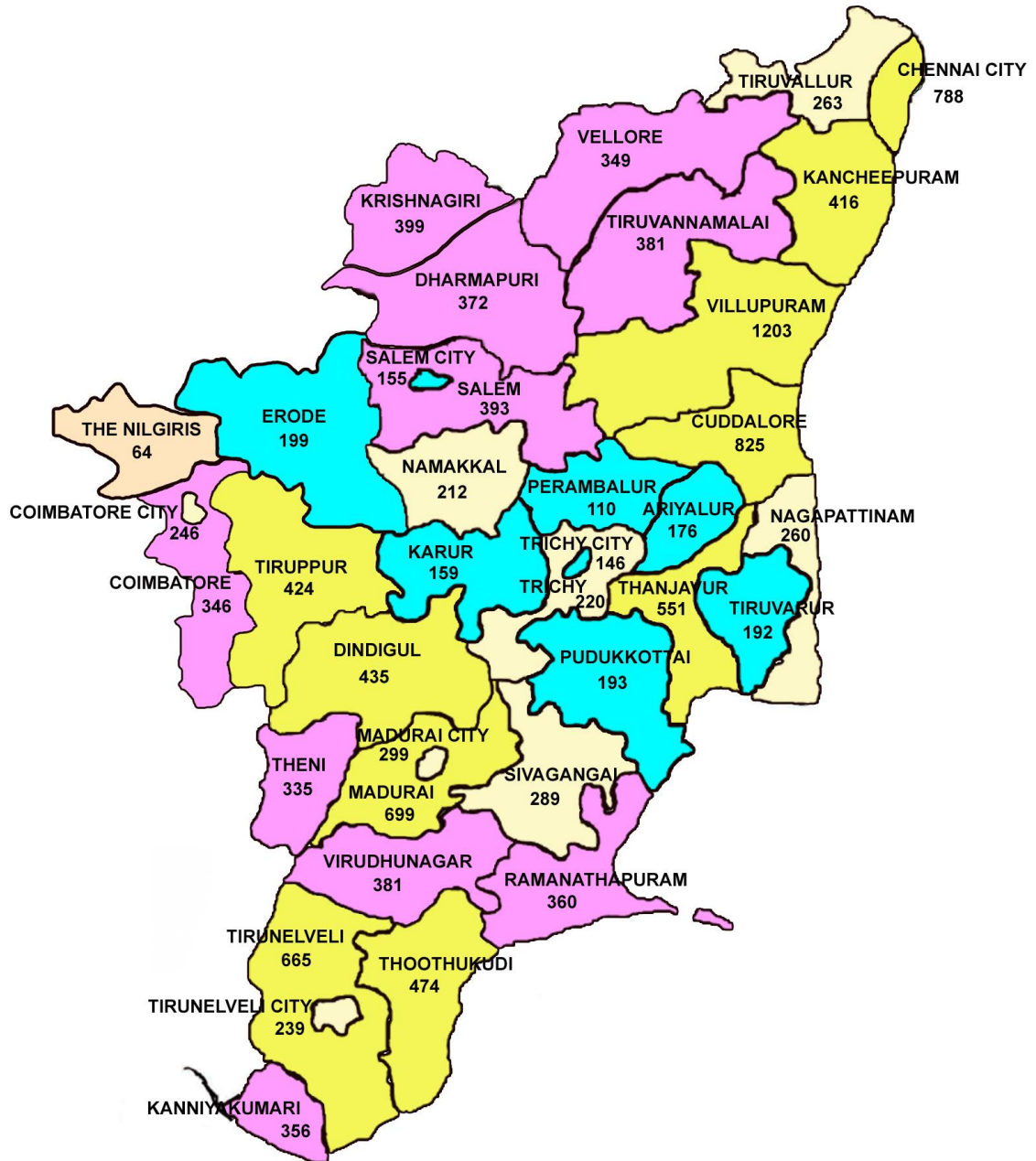
**Unidentified Dead Bodies
Recovered and Inquest conducted
during 2008 - 2012**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Unidentified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1	2008	2694
2	2009	2491
3	2010	2739
4	2011	4479
5	2012	5319

MAP – 3.1

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2012

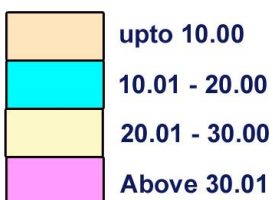
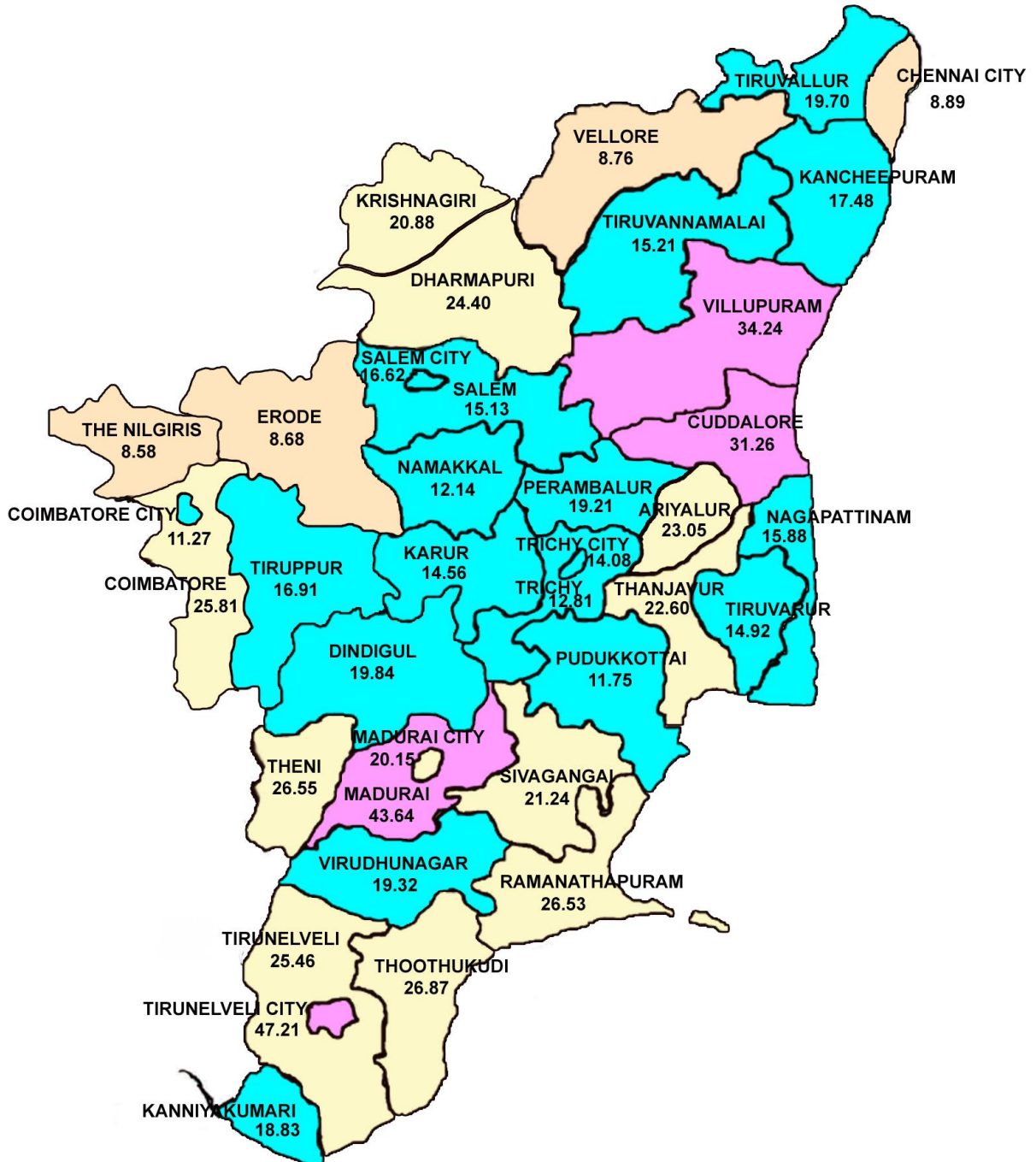
(All over Tamil Nadu 13615)



MAP - 3.2

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING - 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 18.60)



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 9.3% of the total IPC offences.

Incidence of Property Crimes:

[Decrease: 11.8%]

3. **Table 4.1** depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2011 & 2012 with percentage variation. A total of 18,585 Property Crimes were reported during 2012 as against 21,062 cases during 2011 (a decrease of 11.8%). Incidence of property crimes between 2008 and 2012 is presented in **Table-4.2**.

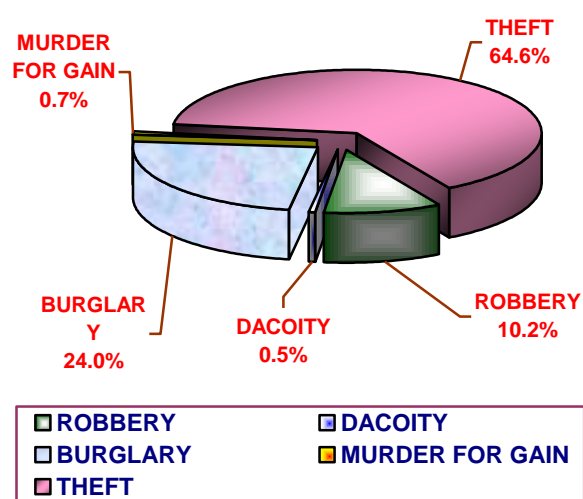
**INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU
DURING 2012**

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	137	0.7
ii	DACOITY	97	0.5
iii	ROBBERY	1898	10.2
iv	BURGLARY	4457	24.0
v	THEFT	11996	64.5
TOTAL		18585	100

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.7% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.5%, 10.2%, 24.0% and 64.5% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2012 is presented in **Chart-4.1**.

CHART- 4.1

**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES
DURING- 2012**



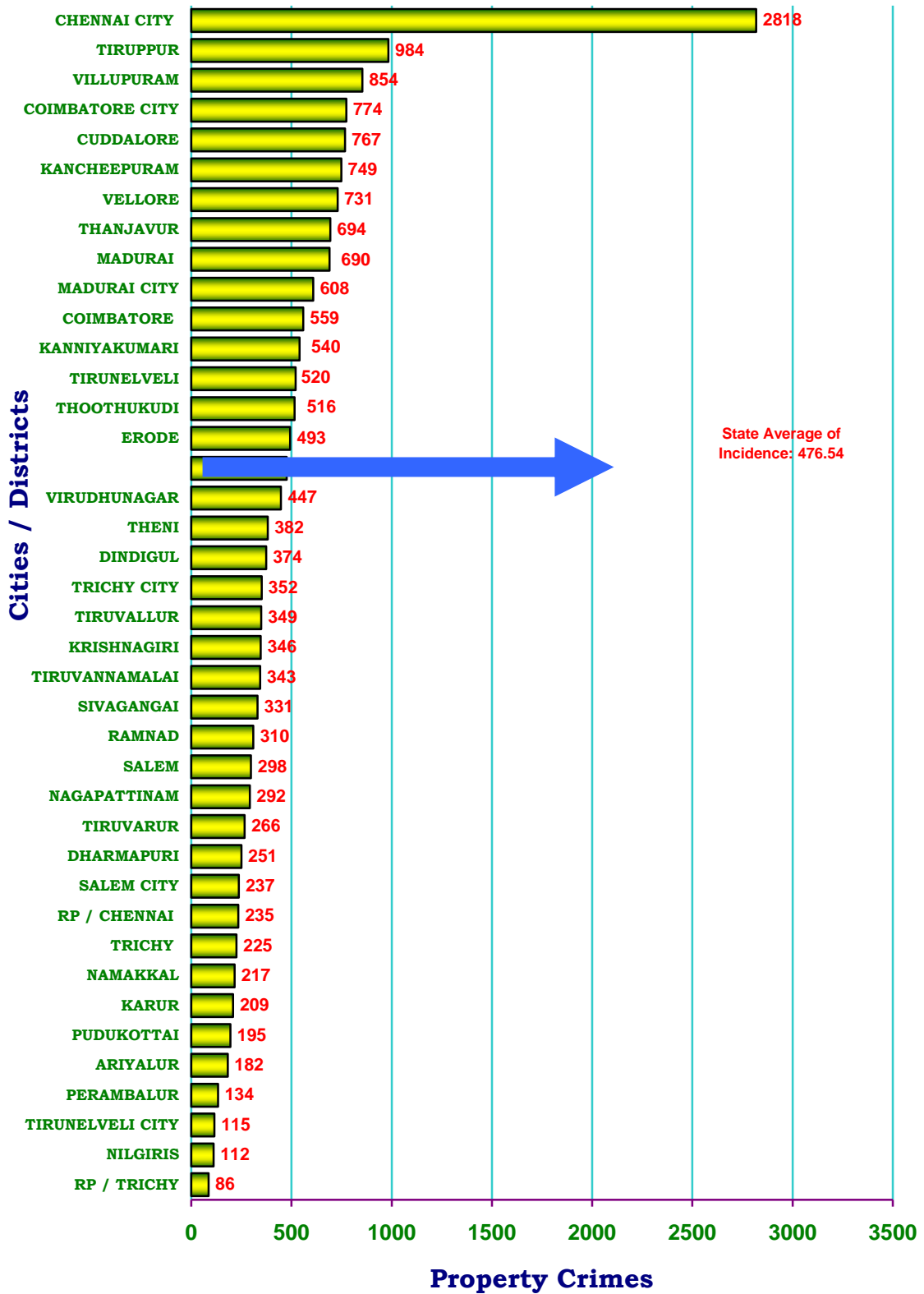
5. Chennai City (2,818 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by Tiruppur (984), Viluppuram (854) and Coimbatore City (774). The lowest number of cases was reported in RP Trichy (86), The Nilgiris (112) and Tirunelveli City (115). Comparative statement of property crimes for 2011-2012 (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 - 2012 (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 3.14% of the total IPC offences in 2012, a decrease of 0.19% 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. 39 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:

[Decrease: 0.19%]

4. A total of 6290 Grave Crimes were reported during 2012 as against 6414 during 2011 (a decrease of 1.93%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2009-12 and head wise grave crimes are presented in Table-5.1. (Map-5)

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2012

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1806	28.71
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	137	2.18
III	DACOITY	97	1.54
IV	ROBBERY	1898	30.17
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	1320	20.99
VI	GRAVE THEFT	1032	16.41
TOTAL		6290	100

5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (58.9%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and theft constituted 37.4% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 3.72 % of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2012 is presented above. Chart 5.1 depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2012.

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were in Chennai City (511) followed by Madurai (346), Tiruppur (337) and Villupuram (279). The lowest number of cases were reported in RP Trichy (24 cases) followed by The Nilgiris and Perambalur (each 46). The District wise incidence of crimes is presented in Table-5.2.

7. The incidence, percentage of grave crimes to IPC crimes (district/city wise) during 2012 is presented in Table-5.4

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

9. Comparative statement of grave crimes for 2011 and 2012 district/city wise is presented in [Table-5.5](#)

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

11. Highest number of Grave Crime (each 108 cases) were reported in Coimbatore East of Coimbatore City and Thuckalay Sub-division of Kanyakumari followed by (98) in Periyanaickenpalayam Sub-division of Coimbatore district.

12. Ooty Rural and Devala Sub-divisions of The Nilgiris district were registered with the lowest number (2 and 3 cases respectively) of Grave crimes.

CHART- 5.1

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2012

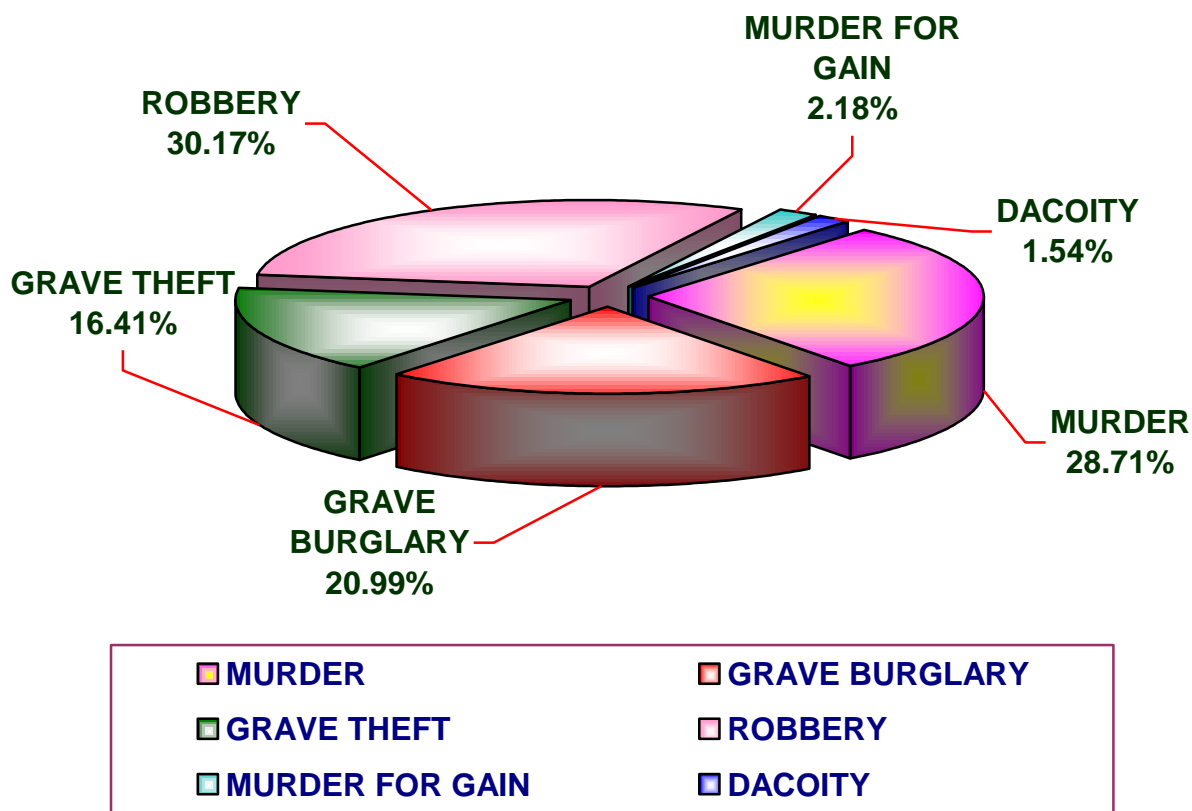
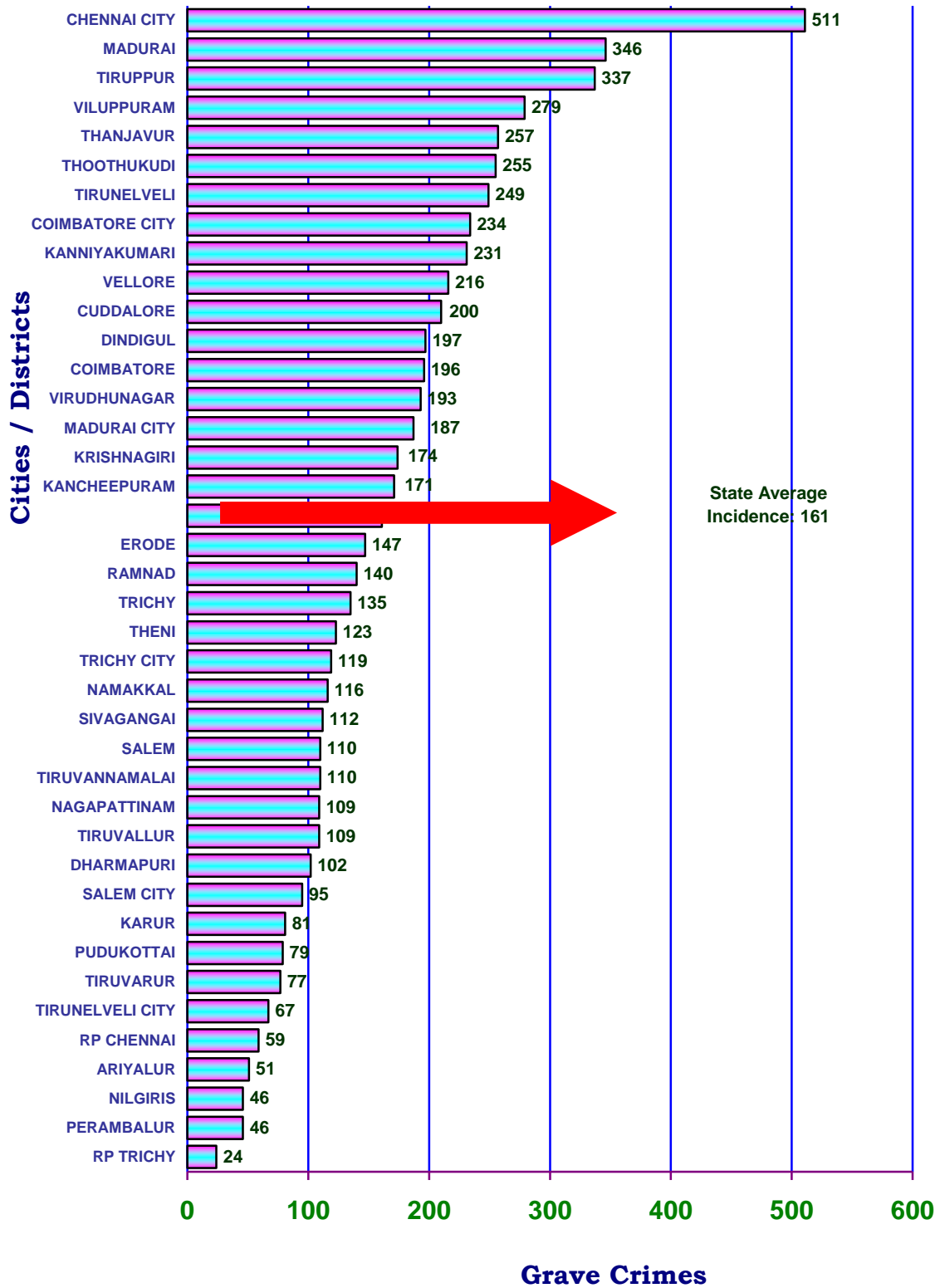


CHART - 5.2

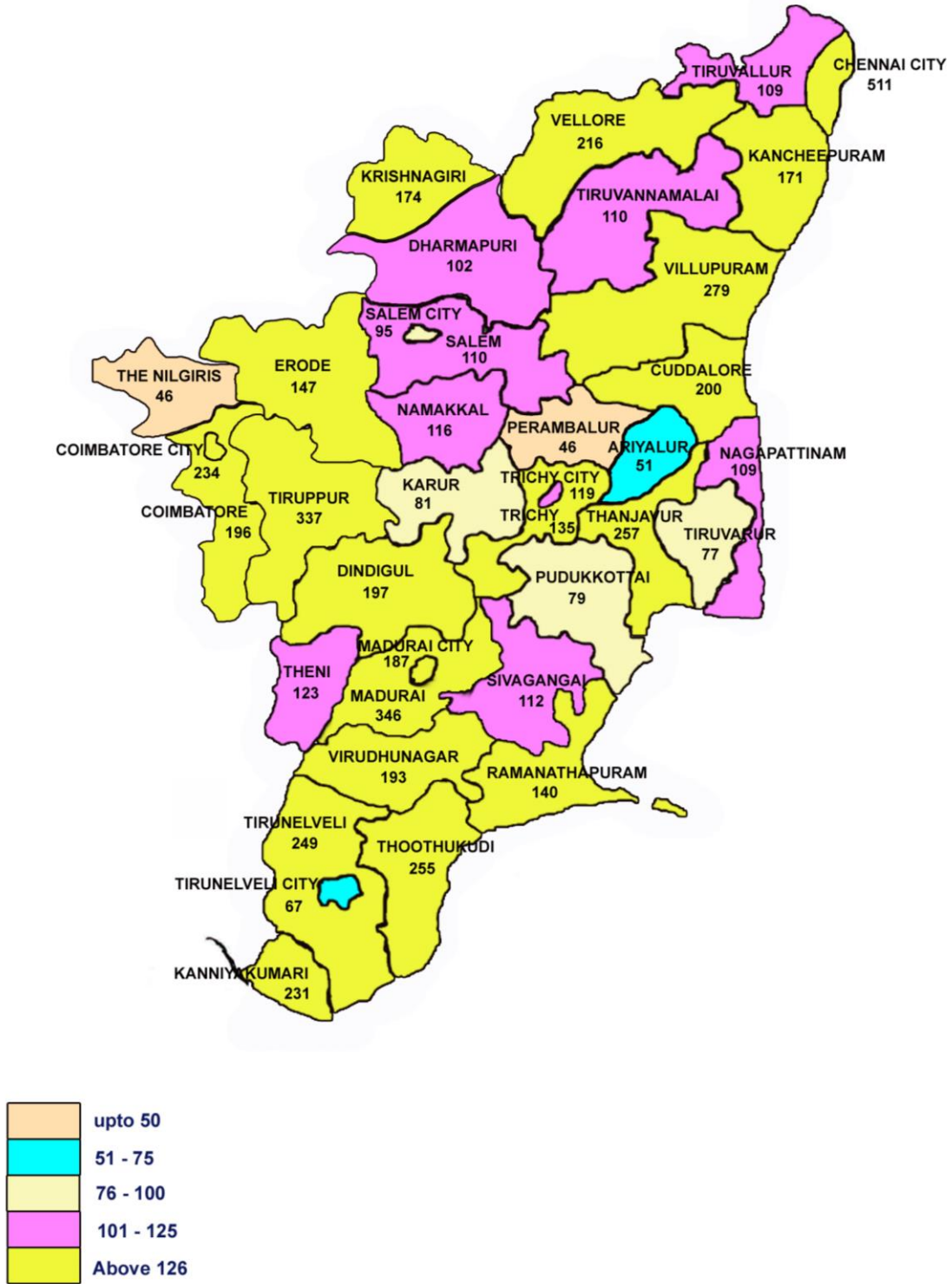
GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2012 (DISTRICT/ CITY WISE)



MAP - 5

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 6,290)



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 (RP). 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 RP and State Governments in maintaining Law & Order and help them concentrate better on serious crimes. The amendments in these acts came into force from 1st July 2004.

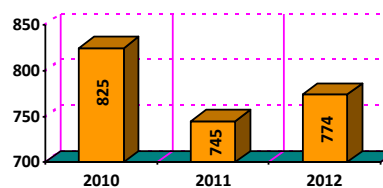
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyze crimes reported under Indian penal code as well as Indian railways act, 1989.

Introduction Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by RP and % variation during 2010 to 2012 is presented in Table-6.1. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2010 to 2012.

CHART-6.1

Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (RP) During 2010-2012



5. 825, 745 and 774 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2010 to 2012 respectively at the state level reflecting decrease of 9.70% in 2011 over 2010 and an increase of 3.89% in 2012 over 2011. Cases reported in Chennai Railway Police (CRP) shows an increasing trend but Trichy Railway Police (TRP) shows a decreasing trend in 2012 over 2011.

6. Chennai RP reported a decrease of 18.38% in 2011 over 2010 and an increase of 8.35% in 2012 over 2011 (from 631 cases in 2010 to 515 in 2011 and 558 cases in 2012). Trichy RP reported an increase of 18.56% in 2011 over 2010 and a decrease of 6.09% in 2012 over 2011 (from 194 cases in 2010 to 230 cases in 2011 and 216 cases in 2012).

7. Head-wise and district-wise incidence of various IPC crimes registered by RP during 2010-12 are presented in Tables-6.2 to 6.4.

8. Head-wise analysis of crimes reveals that no cases of Culpable Homicide, Rape, Preparation and

Assembly for Dacoity and Arson cases were reported in 2010, 2011 and 2012. A continuous decrease of Theft cases is found (232 in 2010, 216 in 2011 and 214 in 2012).

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 2010 to 2012. District/city wise details are presented in [Table-6.5](#).

10. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded a fluctuating trend in Trichy Railway with 3, 5 and 3 from 2010 to 2012 respectively and decreasing trend in Chennai Railway with 26, 2 in 2010 to 2011 but increasing in 2012 with 4 cases.

11. During the year 2012, Trichy Railway show a decrease of 2 cases (5 cases reported in 2011 while 3 in 2012) and Chennai Railway show an increase of 2 cases (2 cases reported in 2011 while 4 in 2012).

Disposal of cases u/r Railways Act (By police)

12. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 88.68% (i.e., 5,42,640 out of 6,11,939) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases reported in the state) by police. 51.22% of these were charge-sheeted (3,13,440 out of 6,11,939). 53.33% (8/15) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 20.00% (3/15) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 42.86% as against 62.24% 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 3,04,246 SLL cases out of 4,02,114 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2012, resulting in 75.66% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 89.26% (2, 71,558 out of 3, 04,246 convicted). Comparatively, no cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. All 20 cases for trial including pending from previous year were left as pending trial at the end of the year. 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. 2 cases of dacoity in railways were reported accounting for 2.1% of total 97 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2012. Rs.9.3 lakh value of property in other than running trains was taken away out of total Rs.1509.4 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all dacoities reported in the State during 2012. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.9](#).

Robbery in Railways

16. 21 cases of robbery were reported (4 in running trains and 17 in others) in railways, accounting for 1.11% of total 1898 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2012. Property worth Rs. 8.9 lakh (Rs. 0.5 lakh in running trains and Rs. 8.4 lakhs in others) were taken away out of total Rs. 1340.9 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all robbery cases in the State during 2012. Percentage share of property taken away in robberies in Railways to total robberies reported in the State during 2012 comes to 0.67%. District / City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.10](#).

Burglary in Railways

17. 2 cases of burglary in railways were reported (no cases in running trains and 2 in others) accounting for 0.45% of total 4,457 cases of burglary reported in the State during 2012 in which no property was stolen / taken away out of total Rs.4162.8 lakh of property stolen/taken away in burglary cases reported in the state during 2012. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.11](#).

Theft in Railways

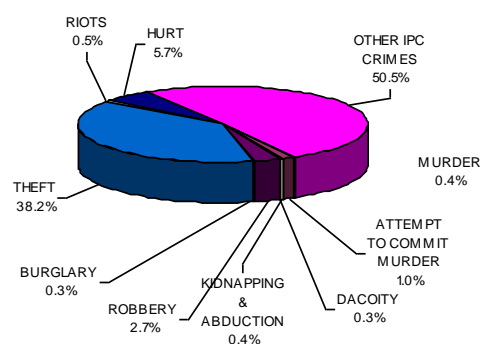
18. 296 cases of theft in railways were reported (167 in running trains and 129 in others) accounting for 2.47% of total cases of 11996. [Chart 6.2](#) depicts percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes reported in RP during 2012. Property worth Rs. 283.8 lakh (Rs. 260.2 lakh in running trains and Rs. 23.6 lakh in others) were stolen/taken away of total Rs. 5891.0 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all thefts reported in the state during 2012 comes to 4.82%. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.12](#).

19. It is observed that thefts (296) account for 38.2% of total IPC crimes in railways (774).

20. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (38.2%) is higher as compared to Hurt (5.7%), Robbery (2.7%), Murder (0.4%), Riots (0.5%), Burglary (0.3%) and Dacoity (0.3%). Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in railways Theft to Total Thefts in the state is high (2.47%) as compared to Robbery (1.11%) [Chart-6.2](#).

CHART- 6.2

Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2012



Note: Other IPC Crimes in Railways include figures of Attempt to Commit Murder (0.81%) and Causing Death by Negligence (1.48%)

21. [Chart 6.3](#) depicts the incidents of Total crimes reported in RP during 2010-2012.

22. Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as Compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the State During 2012 is presented in [Chart-6.4](#).

CHART- 6.3

Incidence of Total Crimes Reported by RP during 2010-2012

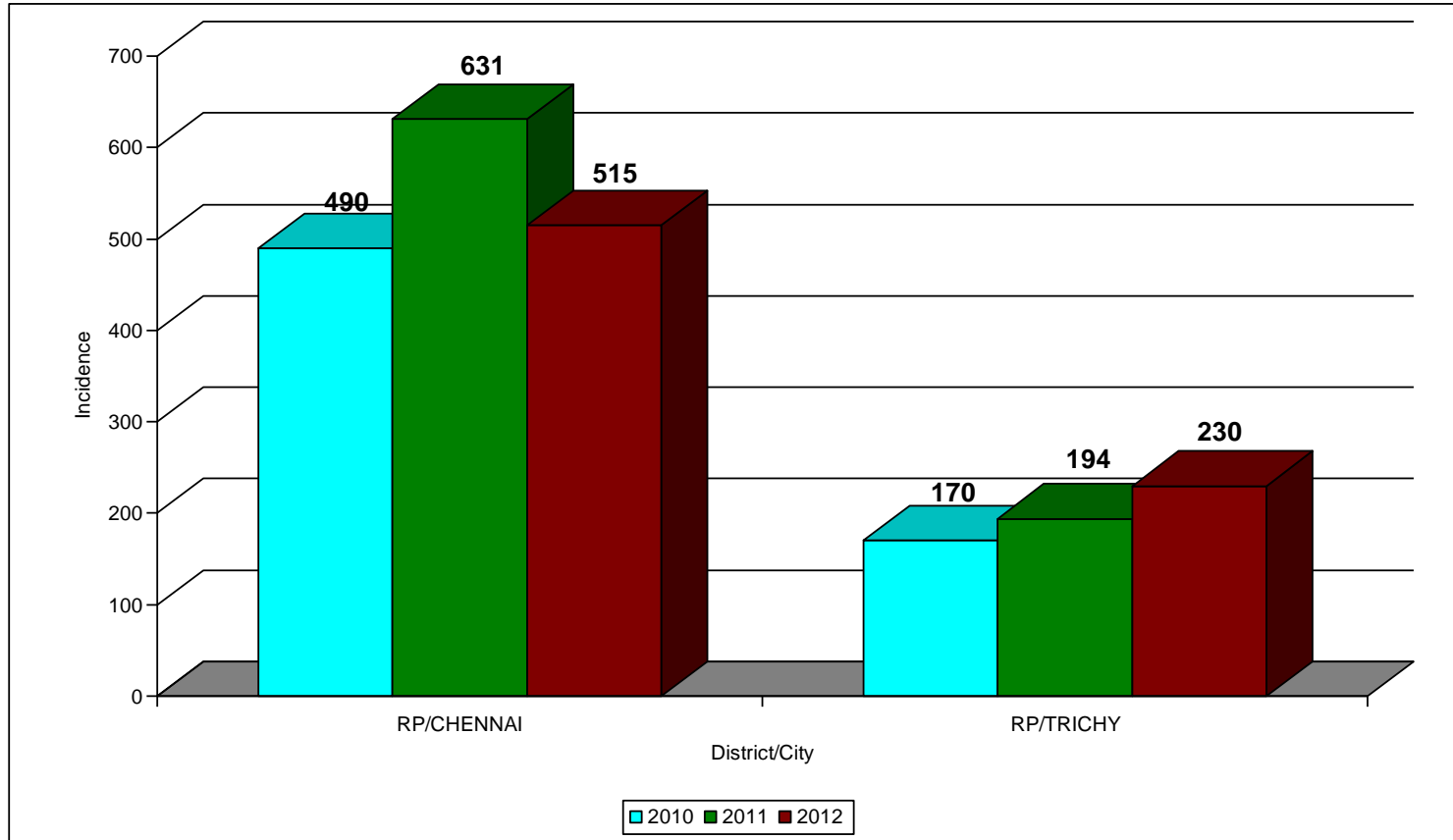
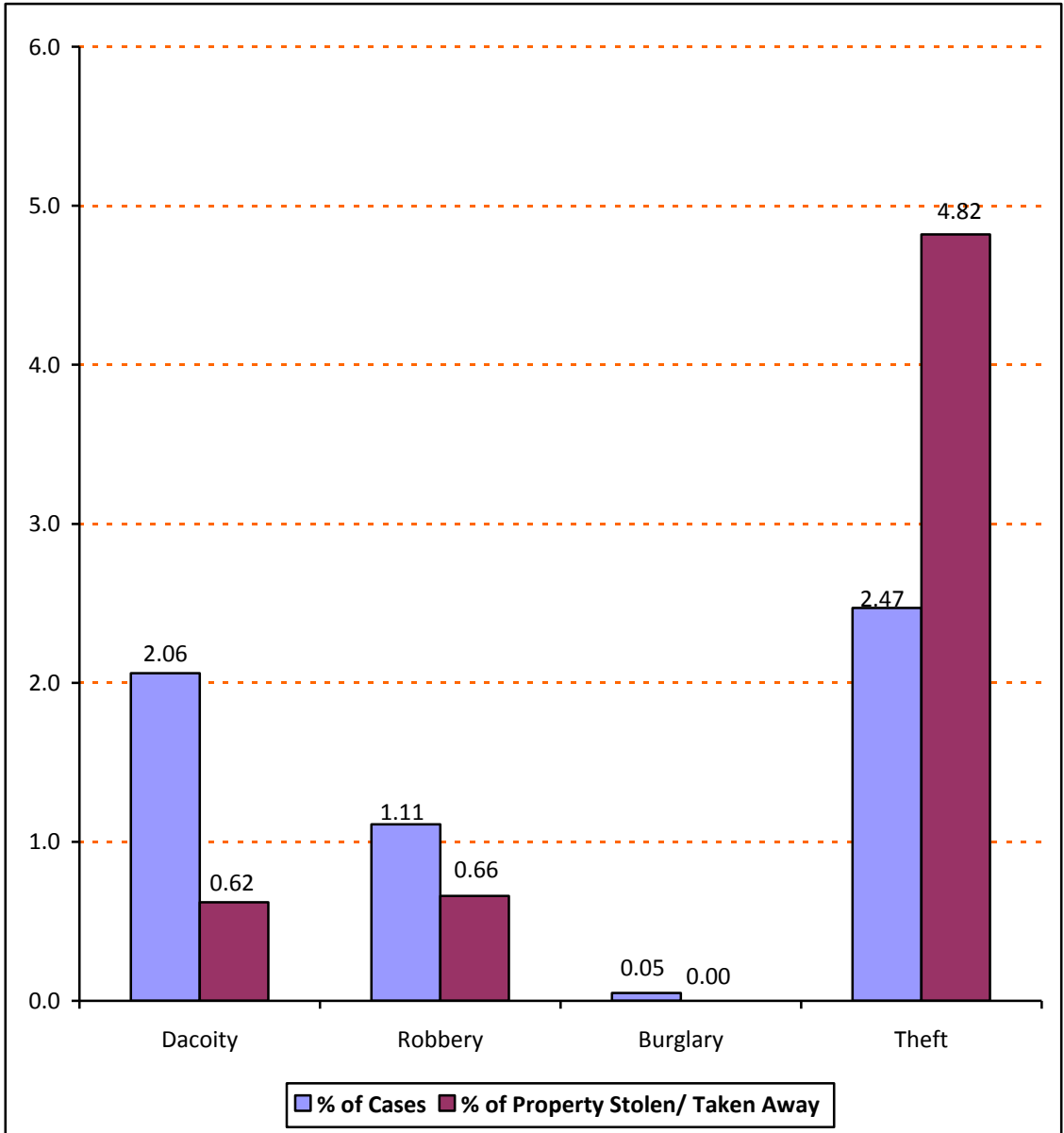


CHART-6.4

**Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways
during 2012**



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 hand the strength of the women police has also been increased considerably to meet the need and there has been a 2.14% increase in strength in the current year (16,203) over the last year strength of 15,864.

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 2008 to 2012 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
1	RAPE	573	596	686	677	737	8.8
2	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1160	1133	1464	1743	1693	-2.9
3	DOWRY DEATH	207	194	165	152	110	-27.6
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1648	1460	1570	1812	1965	8.4
5	MOLESTATION	1705	1242	1405	1467	1494	1.8
6	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	974	501	638	464	382	-17.7
7	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	687	716	567	420	500	19.0
8	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	4	2	14	10	34	240.0
9	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	262	207	199	195	277	42.1
	TOTAL	7811	7220	6051	6940	7192	3.6

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported **Crimes against Women** during 2011 are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2011		% to All India
		Tamil Nadu	All India	
1	RAPE	677	24206	2.80
2	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1743	35565	4.90
3	DOWRY DEATH	152	8618	1.76
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1812	99135	1.83
5	MOLESTATION	1467	42968	3.41
6	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	464	8570	5.41
7	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0
8	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	420	2435	17.25
8	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	10	453	2.21
9	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	195	6619	2.95
	TOTAL	6940	228569	3.04

6. **Chart-7.2** depicts percentage distribution of **Crimes against Women** in 2012.

7. The incidence of **Crimes against Women** during the period 2012 has shown an increase of 3.63% over the previous year.

8. Highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been reported under the head: - Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (1,965 cases) followed

by Kidnapping and Abduction (1,693) and Molestation (1,494). Cases of Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping and Abduction and Molestation together constitute the largest part (71.64%). Rape accounted for 10.25% of the Crimes against Women. (**Map 7.1**)

9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of **Crimes against Women** during 2012 is presented in **Table-7.1**. **Chart-7.1** depicts the rate of **Crimes against Women** reported during 2011 and 2012.

10. **Table-7.2** shows the incidence of **Crimes against Women** district wise/head wise during 2012.

11. An analysis of **Crimes against Women** reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been witnessed in Chennai City (832) while it was the lowest in Tirunelveli City and The Nilgiris (49 each). An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that rape (94), Kidnapping and Abduction (188) as well as Molestation (239) were highest in Villupuram. Sexual Harassment was highest in Chennai City (141). Cruelty by husband and his relatives was reported the highest in Tirunelveli District (266) and Dowry Death was reported the highest in Chennai City (12).

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

CHART- 7.1

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2011 AND 2012

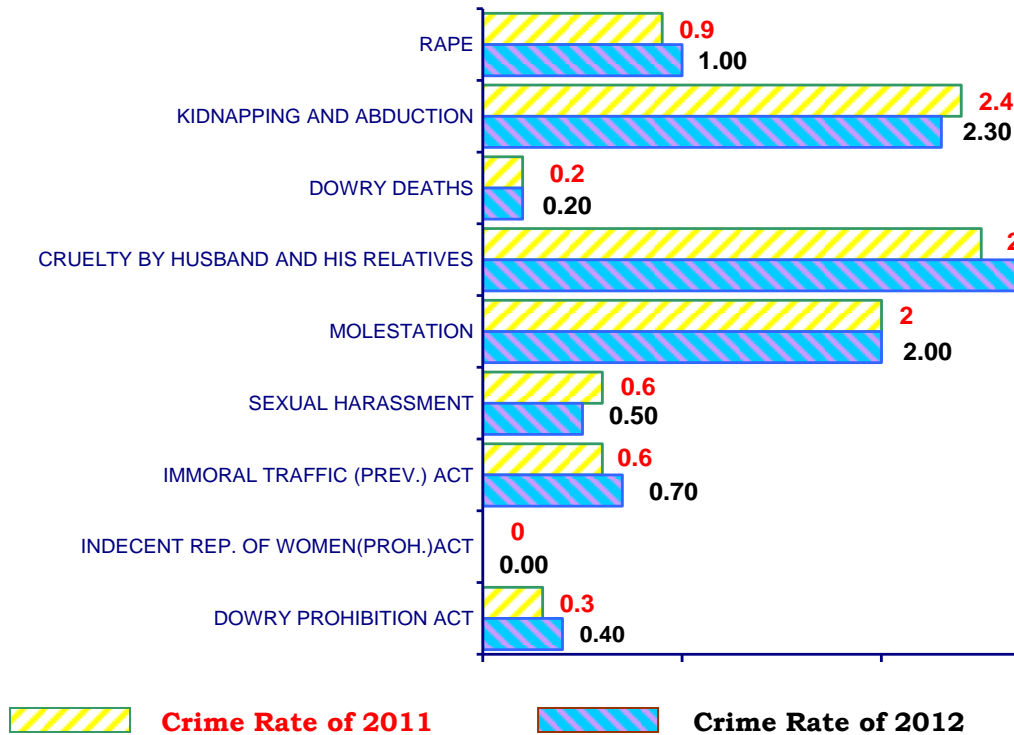


CHART- 7.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING - 2012

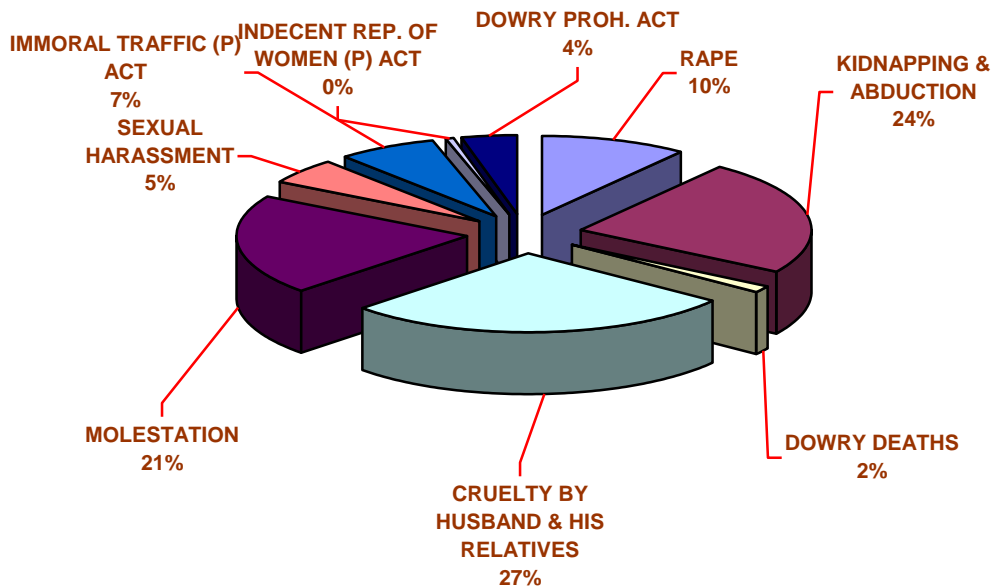
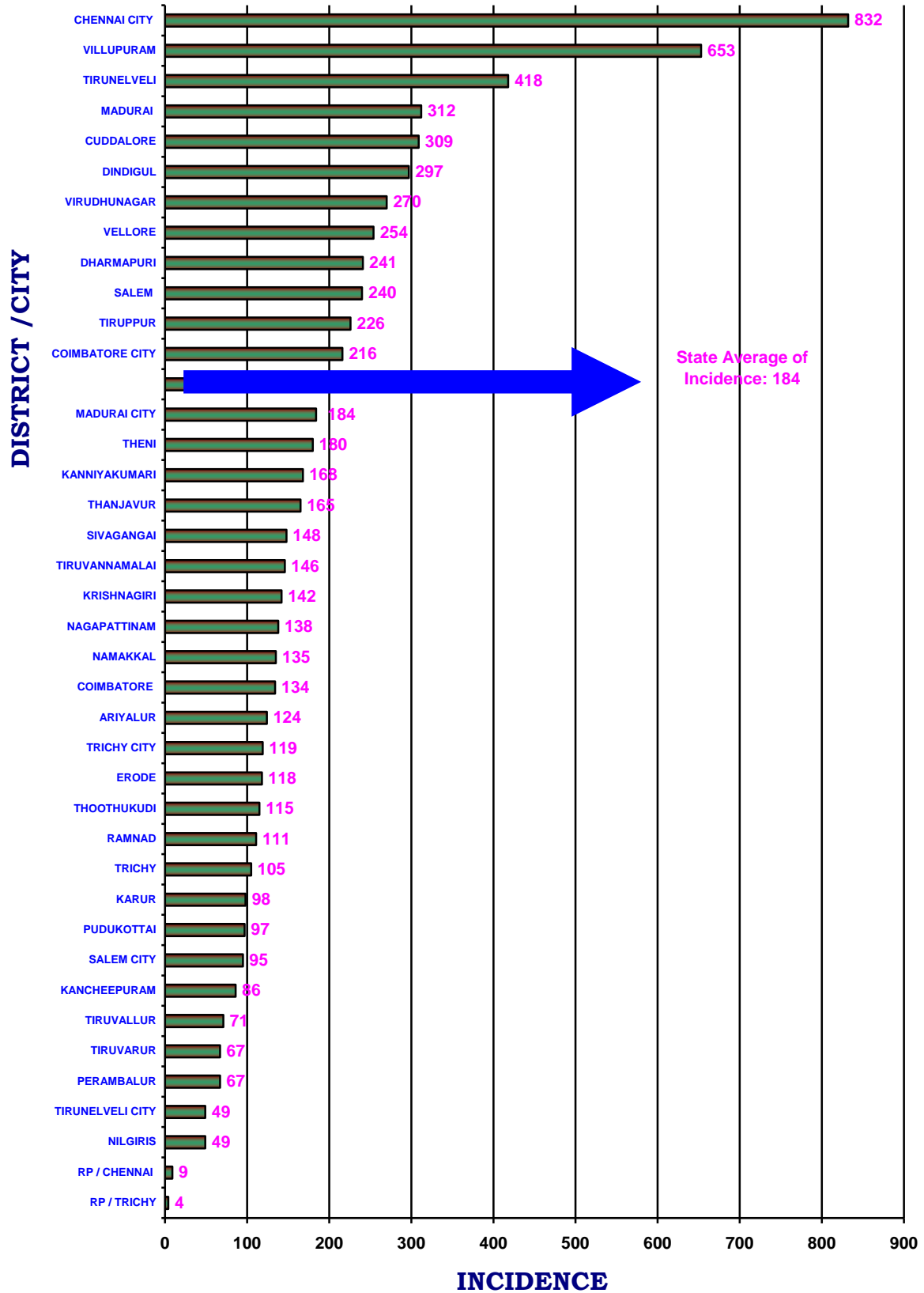


CHART - 7.3
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN
DISTRICT/CITY WISE - DURING 2012



1. RAPE:

[Increase: 8.86%]

Incidence of **Rape** cases (737) registered during 2012 has shown an increase of 8.86% over 2011 (677). Chennai City reported the highest (94), followed by Villupuram (78) and Tirunelveli (44). Tirunelveli City and Perambalur (3 each) followed by Karur (4) and Pudukottai (6) accounted for the least number of incidents.

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

14.36% of Rape victims were girls up to 14 years of age. Girls between 15-18 years accounted for 25.34% of the total victims. Minor girls, thus were victims in 39.70% of the Rapes committed. Highest percentage of rape victims were in the age group of 19 to 30, accounting for 53.66%. **Table-7.3** shows City/District-wise Victims of Rape under different age groups.

100% of 737 rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (**Table-7.4**) deals with the offenders' relation and proximity to rape victims. 87 cases were committed by relatives, 196 cases were committed by neighbours and 450 by other known persons. In 4 cases offenders were Parents/ Close family members to the victims.

2. Kidnapping & Abduction:

[Decrease: 2.87%]

Cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** (1693) decreased by 2.87%. Villupuram recorded the highest (188) followed by Cuddalore (124) and Dindigul (97). Lowest incidence was reported in Tirunelveli City (3) followed by The Nilgiris (7), Tiruvallur and Coimbatore City (12 each).

6.58% of Kidnapping and Abduction victims were girls up to 14 years of age. Girls between 14-18 years accounted for 25.92% of the total victims. Minor girls, thus were victims in 32.51% of the

Kidnapping and Abductions committed. Highest percentage of Kidnapping and Abduction victims were in the age group of 19 to 30, accounting for 60.39%. **(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 2012.

4. MOLESTATION:

[Increase: 1.84%]

Cases of **Molestation** (1,494) registered during the year 2012 is increased by 1.84%. Villupuram recorded the highest (239) followed by Chennai City (90) and Salem (87). Lowest incidence was reported in Thoothukudi (1) followed by Tiruvarur and Tirunelveli City (6 each) and Tiruvannamalai and Tiruvallur (8 each).

5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

[Decrease: 17.67%]

382 cases were booked during 2012, a decrease of 17.67% over 2011. Chennai City (141) registered the highest number of cases followed by Virudhunagar (110) and Trichy City (39). Krishnagiri, Kancheepuram, Pudukottai and Tiruvellore registered each 1 case.

7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

[Increase: 8.44%]

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 27.32% (1965 cases) of total cases (7192) reported under Crime against Women. An increasing trend is seen under this head with 1,965 cases reported during 2012. Highest number of cases (266) was registered in Tirunelveli District followed by Chennai City (237) and Coimbatore City (112). Lowest incidence is seen in

Perambalur (6) followed by The Nilgiris and Namakkal (each 8) and Nagapattinam (10).

8. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:

[Increase: 240.00%]

34 cases were booked under this Act during 2012, an increase of 240.00% compared to 2011. Madurai (26), Nagapattinam (6) and Thanjavur (2) have alone registered cases under this head.

9. DOWRY DEATH:

[Decrease: 27.63%]

Incidence of Dowry Death (110) has shown a decrease of 27.63% during 2012. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (12) followed by Madurai (11) and Cuddalore and Vellore (8 each). Tiruvarur, Tiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Thanjavur, Salem, The Nilgiris, Namakkal, Nagapattinam,

Krishnagiri, Karur, Erode, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Ariyalur (each 1 case) were among the lowest. No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Perambalur and Pudukottai.

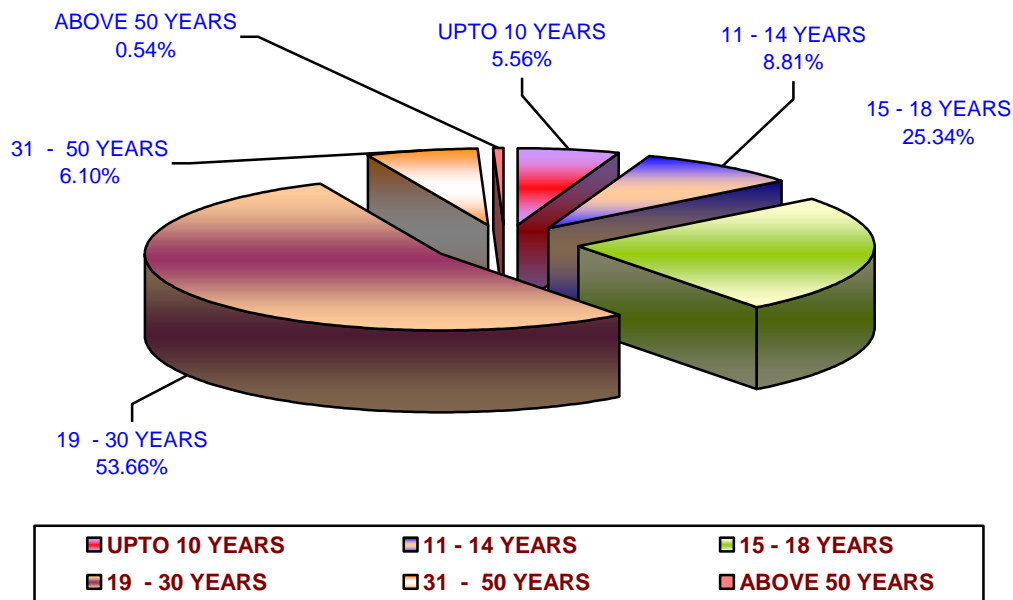
10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

[Increase: 42.05%]

An increase is seen under this head with 277 cases reported during 2012 compared to 195 cases in 2011. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases has increased by 42.05%. Villupuram recorded the highest (68), followed by Vellore (46) and Dindigul (29). No case under this head was reported in Chennai City, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Salem, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Tirunelveli, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur and Tiruvarur.

CHART - 7.4

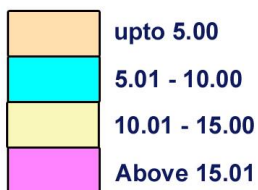
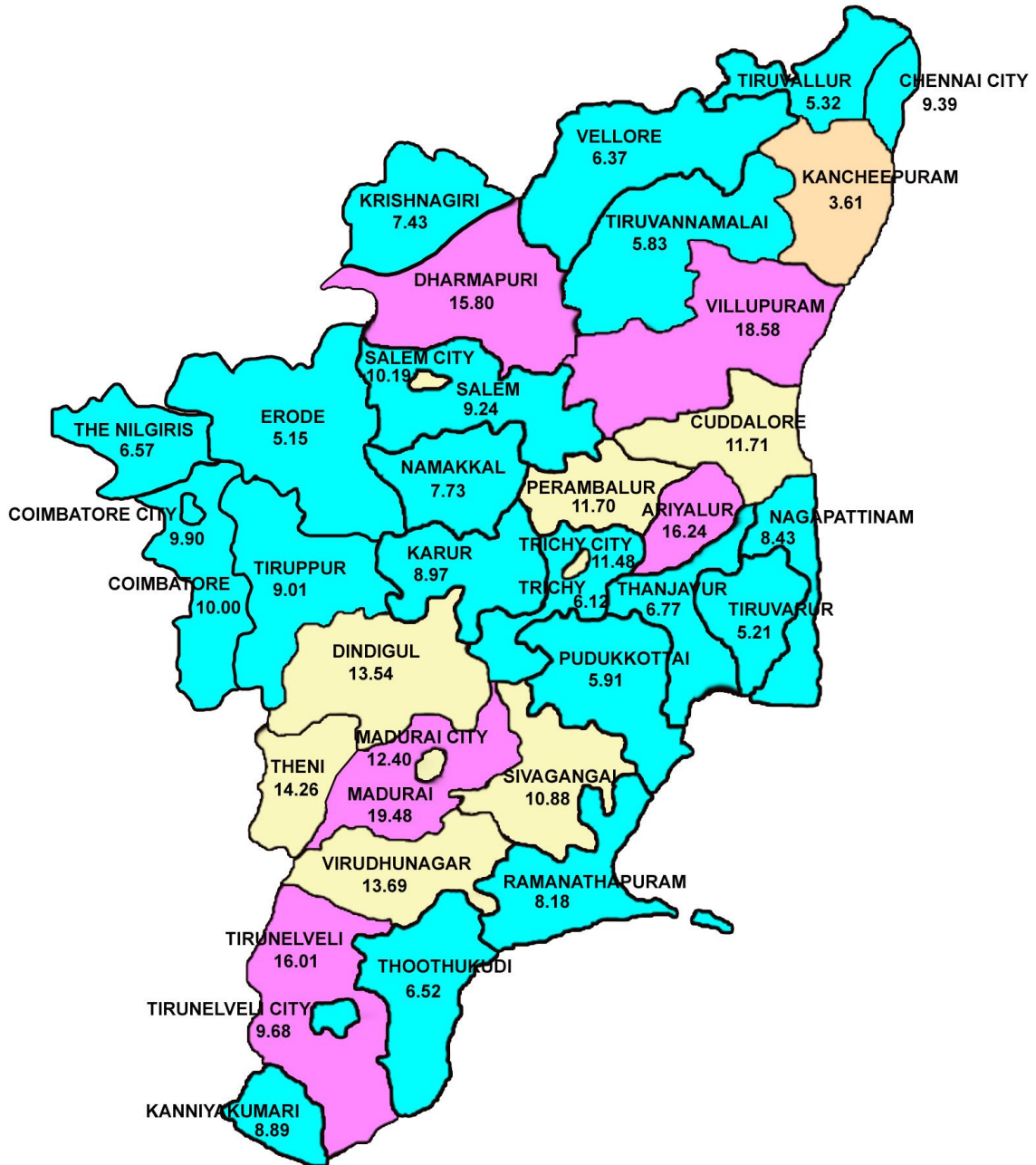
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING - 2012



MAP - 7.1

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

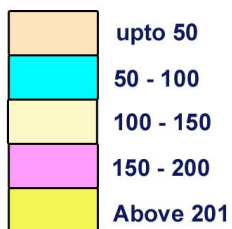
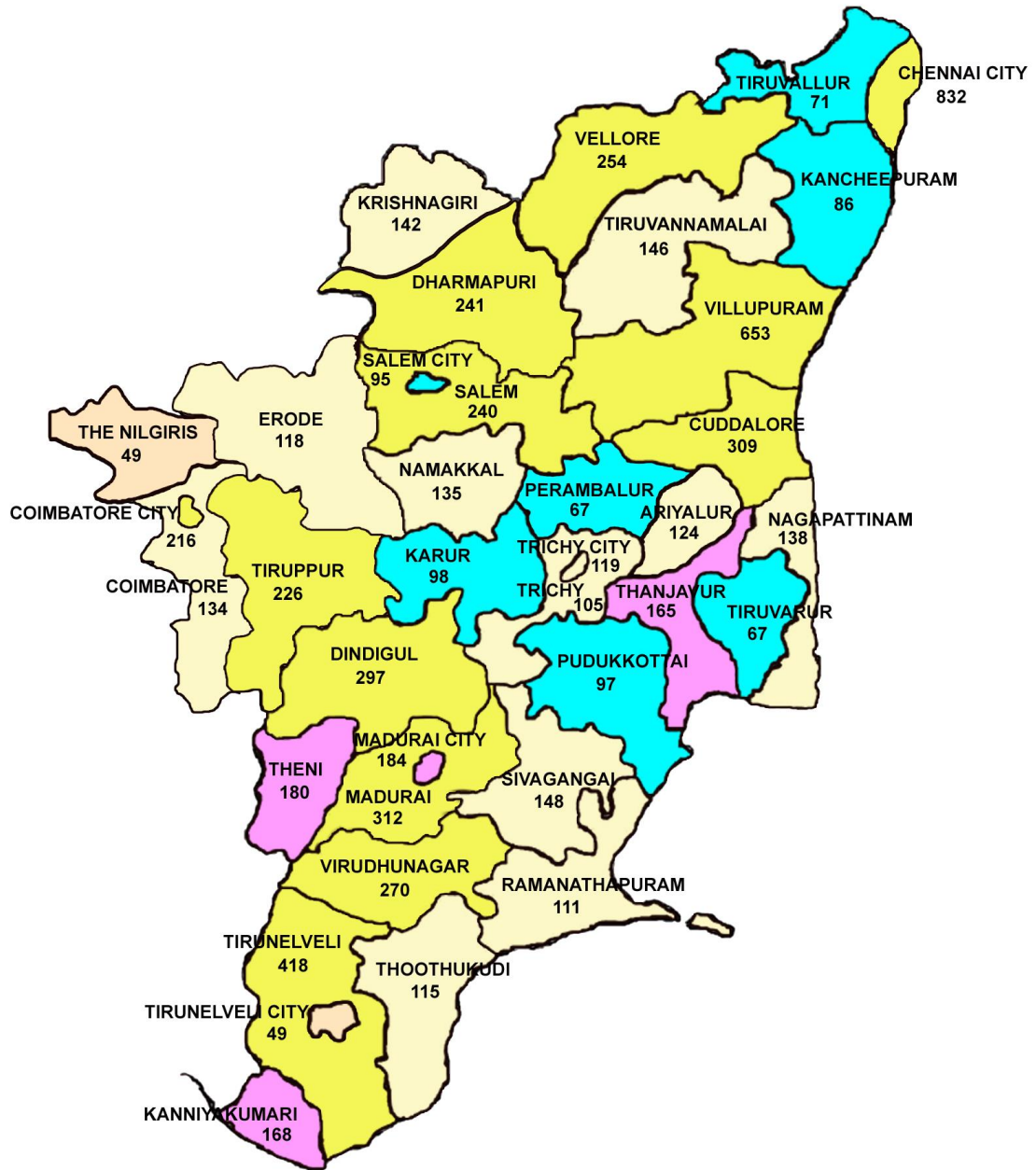
(All over Tamil Nadu 9.8)



MAP - 7.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 7,192)



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 and it deserves 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 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act" of 2006 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)

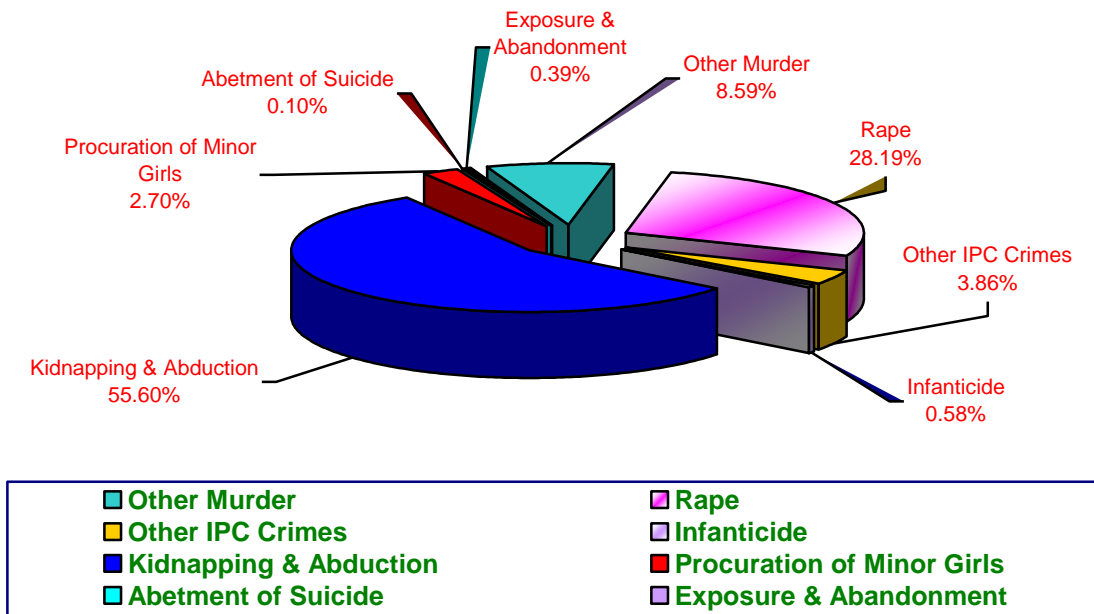
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procuration of minor girls (below 18) (366- A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (370 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to juvenile or child by guardian [Sec. 23 of Juvenile 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]

4. Trends of Crime Against Children:- **[Increase 0.48%]**

1036 cases were reported during 2012 as compared to 1031 in 2011, indicating an increase of 0.48%. Highest incidences of 108 cases were reported in Chennai City, followed by Villupuram (88), Dharmapuri and Salem (each 85). No case was reported in Karur, Pudukottai and Tiruvarur. Other districts with least number of cases are Kancheepuram, RP Chennai, RP Trichy and Thanjavur (each with 1 case). **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2012. **(Map 8.1)**

CHART – 8.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2012



5. Crime Rate:

➤ **Decreased from 1.43 to 1.42**

Dharmapuri reported the highest crime rate at 5.57 followed by Madurai 3.31 and Salem 3.27.

6. **Table-8.1** shows the incidence and rate of Crimes against Children, District/ City wise. **(Map 8.2)**

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

8. 1036 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Exposure and abandonment and Procuration of minor girls in the State. 95 cases of Murder (9.17%) were reported during 2012. Maximum number of murders were reported in Chennai City and Thoothukudi (each 10), Salem (7), Dindigul (6), Madurai, Madurai City and Vellore (each 5). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Karur,

Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem City, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli City, Tiruppur and Tiruvarur.

9. Trends of Infanticide:

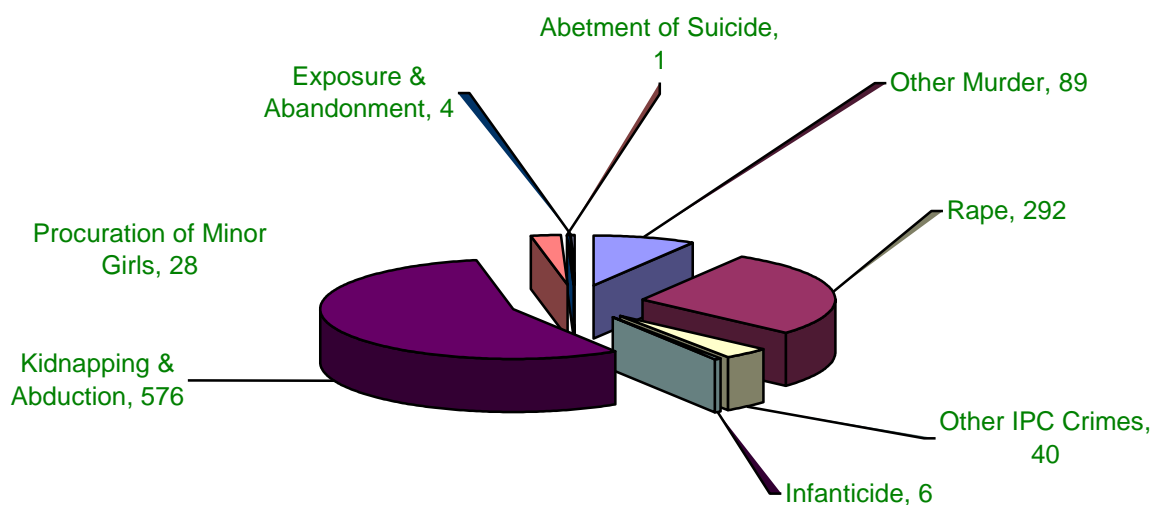
[Decrease 14.29%]

6 cases of Infanticide (0.58%) were reported during 2012 as compared to 7 in 2011, indicating a decrease of 14.29%.

10. 89 cases were reported during 2012 under the head of 'Other Murders' (including murder for gain), contributing 8.59% of the total incidence of the **Crimes Against Children**. Highest number of Other Murders were reported in Chennai City and Thoothukudi (each 10), followed by Salem (7), Dindigul (6), Madurai and Vellore (each 5). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Karur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem City, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli City, Tiruppur and Tiruvarur.

CHART - 8.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2012



Total No. of Incidence: 1036

11. Kidnapping and Abduction is the single-most contributor to IPC Crime against Children. This accounted for 576 cases (55.59%). Highest number of cases were reported in Dharmapuri (70) followed by Villupuram (66) and Chennai City (51 cases). No case was reported in Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramnad, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli City, Tiruvannamalai and Tiruvarur.

12. 292 cases were reported under the head of 'Rape', contributing thereby, 28.19% of the total incidence of **Crime Against Children**. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (45 cases), followed by Salem (29) and Villupuram (20 cases). No case was reported in Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Pudukkottai, RP/Chennai, RP/Trichy and Tiruvarur.

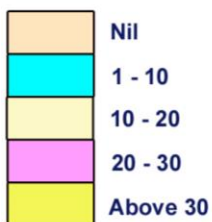
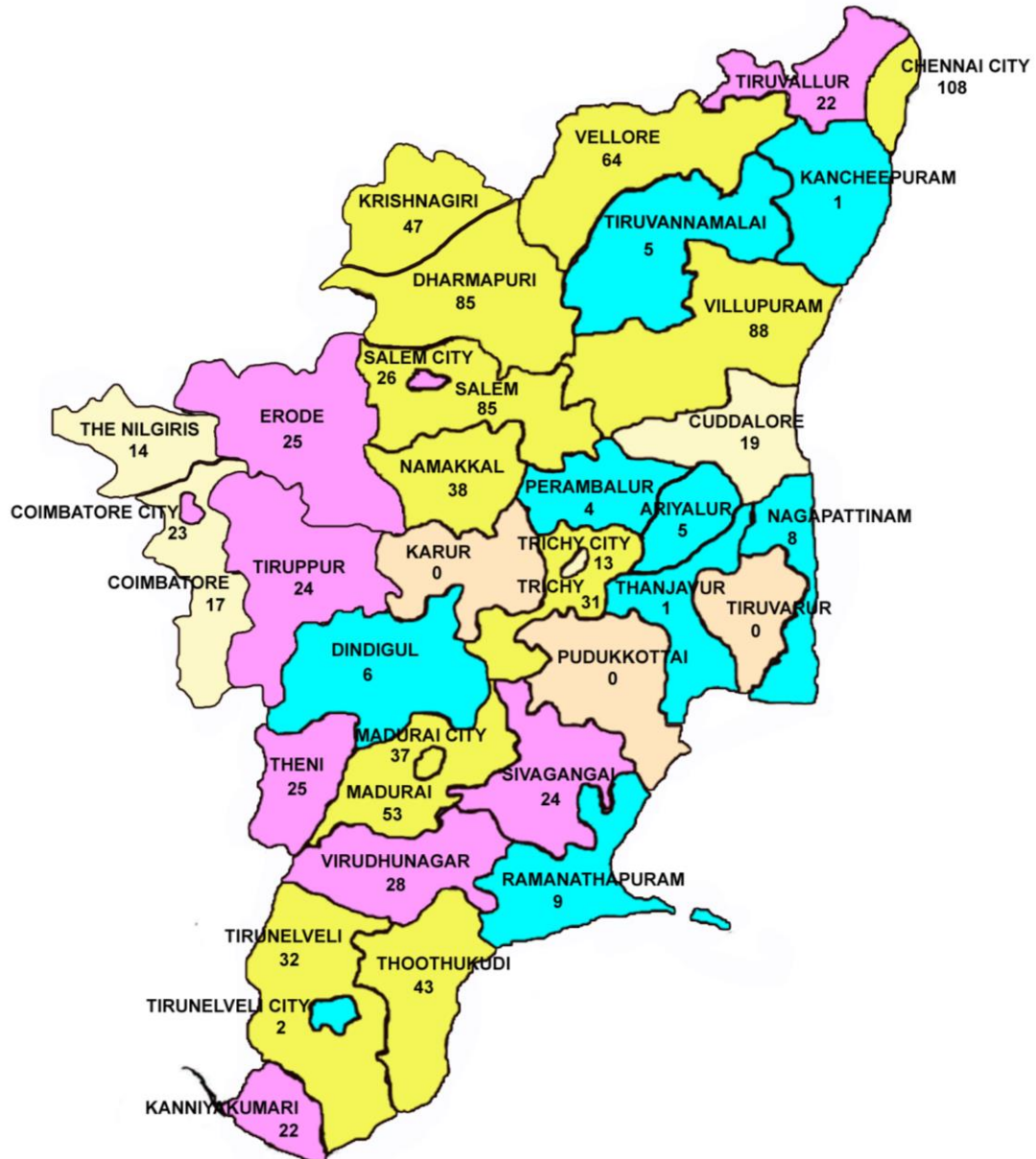
13. One case of Abetment of Suicide was reported during 2012 as compared to no case in 2011. This solitary case was reported in Madurai District.

14. 28 cases of Procurement of minor girls were reported during 2012 as compared to no case in 2011. These 28 cases were reported in Madurai District.

15. 40 cases of other IPC Crimes against Children were reported during 2012 contributing 3.86% of the total Incidence of the **Crime Against Children**. Highest incidence of other IPC crimes were reported in Tirunelveli (8), followed by Madurai (7) and Tiruppur (6), Ramnad (4), Theni and Virudhunagar (each 3), Chennai City and Nagapattinam (each 2), Kanniyakumari, Perambalur and Vellore (each 1 case). No case was reported in other Cities and Districts. Head-wise and district/city-wise incidence and percentage to State total for **Crimes Against Children** is

MAP – 8.1

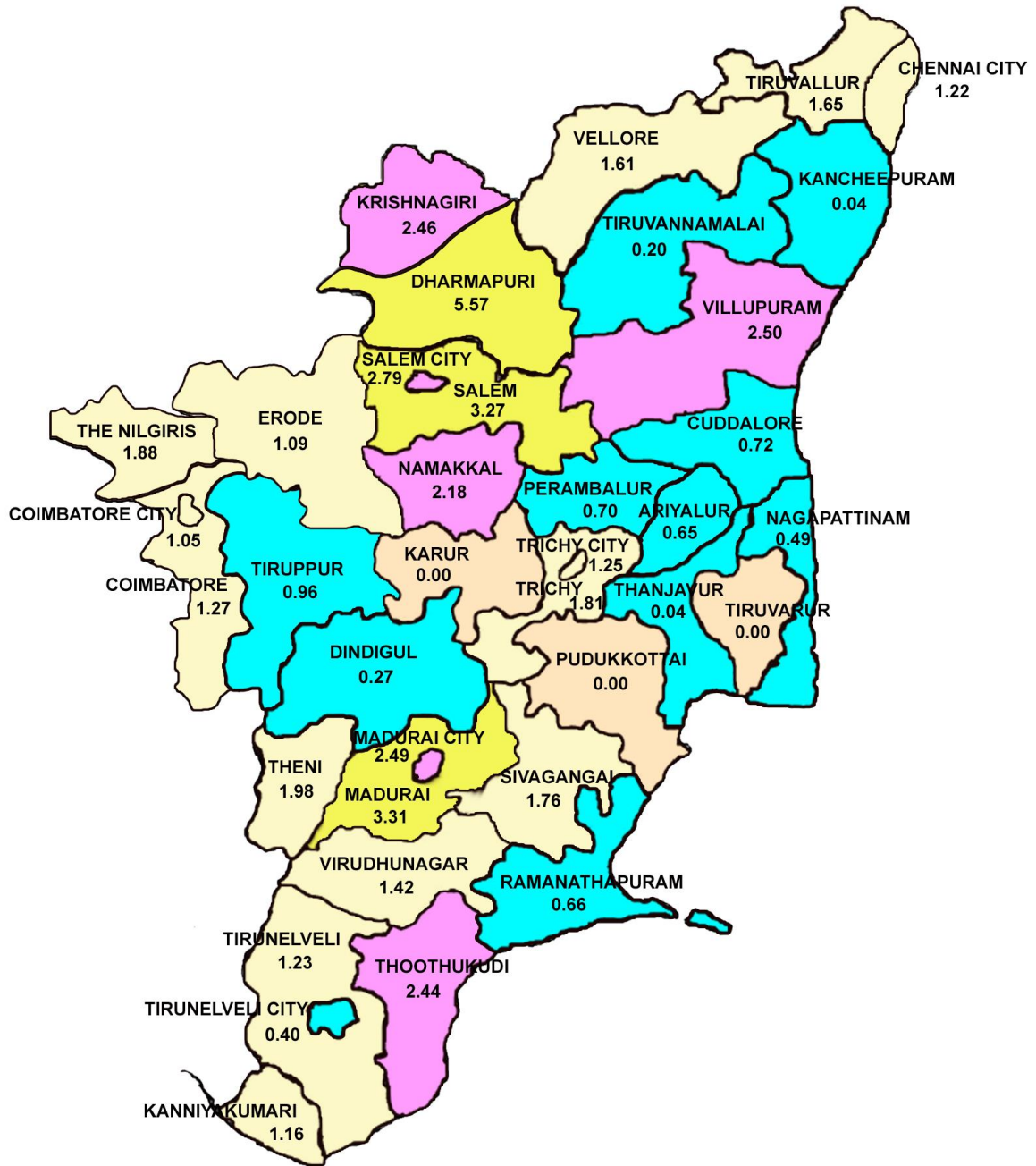
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2012 (All over Tamil Nadu 1036)



MAP - 8.2

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING - 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 1.42)



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 2012 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

Share of Juvenile crimes:

2. Crimes committed by juveniles show a slight increasing trend (0.5% to 0.7%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the State during 2008 to 2012. 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 (0.9 to 2.0) between the years 2002 and 2012. Incidence and rate of Juvenile delinquency under IPC during 2002 – 2012 have been presented in [Table- 9.1](#)

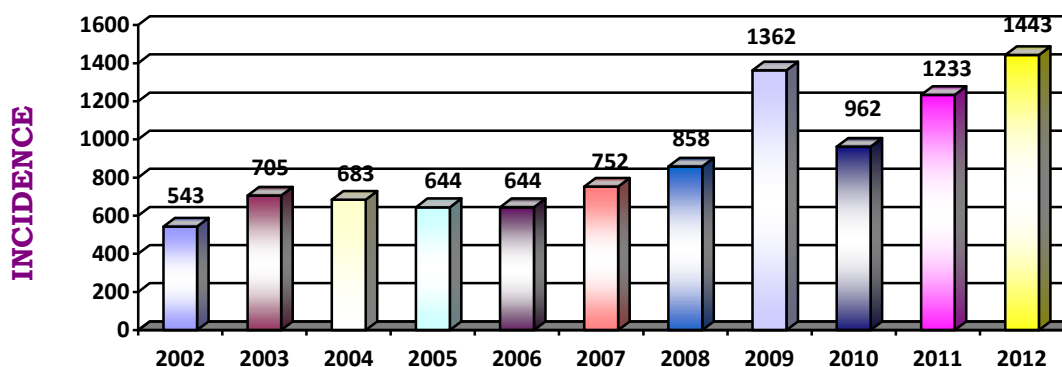
IPC Crimes:

3. 1443 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2012, which is 17.0% higher than 2011. [Chart-9.1](#) depicts the incidence of juvenile delinquency under IPC crimes registered during 2002 – 2012.

4. Prevalence of Juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC during 2002 to 2012 is presented in [Table-9.2](#). Theft (395 – 27.4%) accounted for the highest incidence of juvenile delinquency cases followed by Burglary (188 – 13.0%), Hurt (203 – 14.1%), Murder (62 – 4.4%), Riots (50 – 3.5%), Attempt to Commit Murder (70 – 4.9%), Robbery (27 – 1.9%), Causing Death by Negligence (39 – 2.7%), Rape (27 – 1.9%), Molestation (11 – 0.8%) and Kidnapping & Abduction (12 – 0.8%) of 1443 cases under IPC registered against them during 2012.

CHART- 9.1

INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNDER IPC 2002 – 2012



Crimes under SLL:

5. Particulars of Juvenile delinquency under different heads of SLL crimes are furnished in **Table-9.3**. Other SLL Crimes (1822 – 94.3%) accounted for the highest incidence, followed by SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (44 – 2.3 %), Gambling Act and Prohibition Act (each 7 – 0.4 %), Arms Act and Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act (each 1 – 0.1%) of 1888 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) are presented in **Table-9.4**. Chennai City (404) recorded the highest incidence followed by Thoothukudi (346) and Tirunelveli (80). **Chart – 9.2** depicts the juveniles apprehended district/city-wise during 2012.

Juvenile delinquency (SLL) District wise

7. The figures on Juvenile Delinquency under different crime heads of SLL district-wise are presented in **Table-9.5**. RP Chennai (759), recorded the highest incidence followed by Thoothukudi (629), RP Trichy (207), Coimbatore City (139) and Madurai City (78).

Juveniles Apprehended:

8. Details of Juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in **Table-9.6**. 3,355 (94.72%) of 3,542 juveniles apprehended were boys and 187 (5.28%) were girls.

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

in **Table-9.7**. 2289 (64.62%) Juveniles apprehended were in the age-group of 16-18 years, 870 (24.56%) in 12-16 age group and 383 (10.81%) in 7-12 age group, as against 1236 (59.34%) juveniles were in 16-18 years age-group, 596 (28.61%) were in 12-16 years age group and 251 (12.05%) in the age-group of 7-12 years in the previous year. Number of juveniles apprehended during 2012 has increased by 26.70% and an increase of 45.97% for the age groups of 12-16, 52.59% for the age-groups 7-12 and 85.19 % for the age groups 16-18.

10. More juvenile boys (428) than girls (4) were apprehended in theft cases. No Juvenile girl was involved in serious crimes like Dacoity. No juvenile was concerned in cases under heads C.H.Not Amounting to murder, Preparation & Assembly for Cheating, Counterfeiting, Dowry Deaths and Sexual Harassment. The details may be seen in **Table-9.8**.

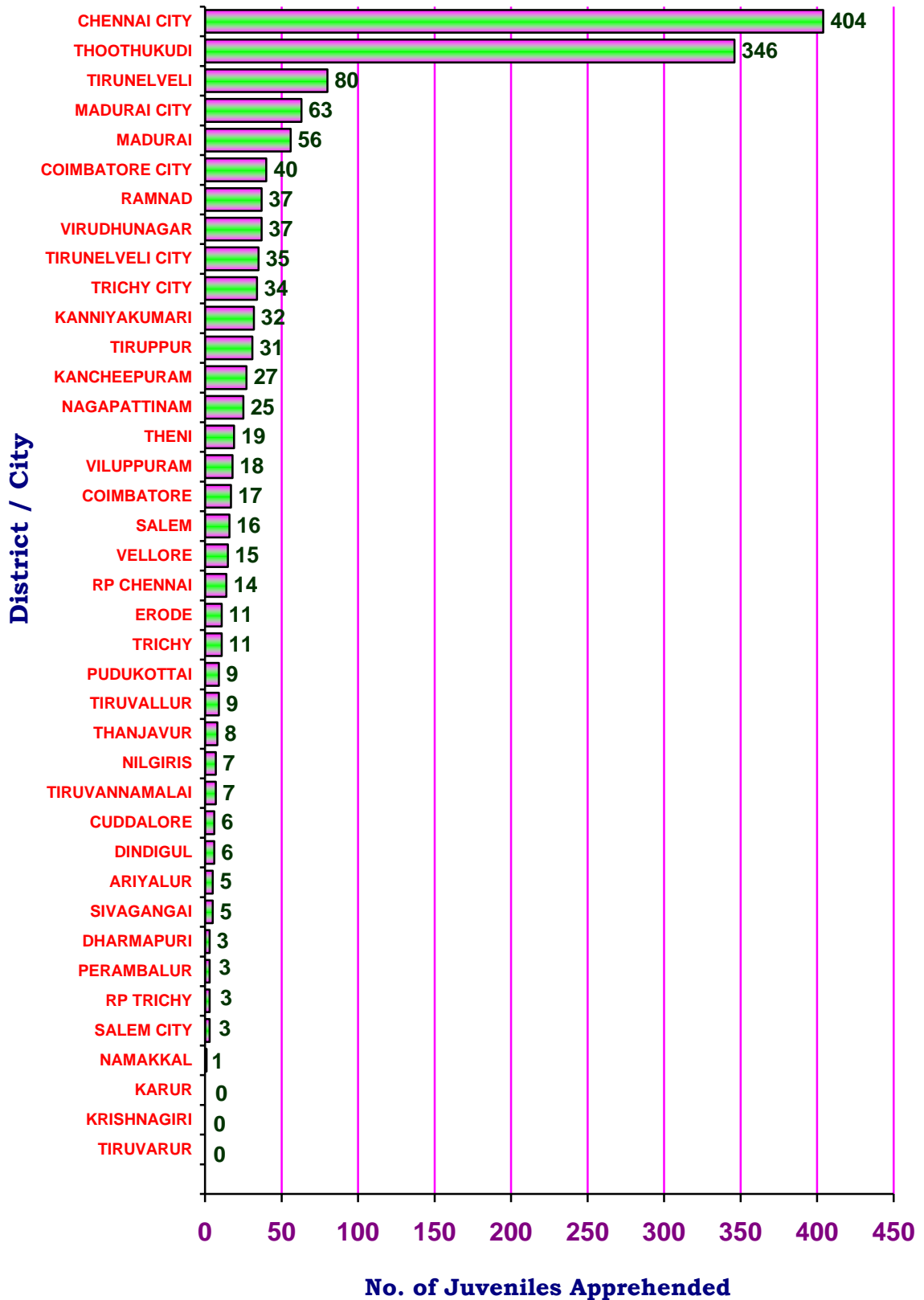
Juveniles apprehended District wise

11. **Table-9.9** presents juveniles apprehended District-wise under various IPC crimes. Chennai City apprehended the highest number of juveniles (404) under IPC crimes, followed by Thoothukudi (346), Madurai City (126), Tirunelveli (80) and Madurai District (78).

12. **Table-9.10** presents juveniles apprehended under SLL District-wise. The highest number of juveniles under Special and Local Laws were apprehended in RP Chennai (759) followed by Thoothukudi (629) and RP Trichy (208).

CHART - 9.2

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC) DISTRICT/ CITY WISE
DURING - 2012**



Profile of juveniles apprehended

13. The ratio of girls to the boys arrested for committing IPC crimes is 1:38 in 2012 compared to 1:81 in 2011. Tirunelveli (5) and RP Chennai (2) and Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Nilgiris and Virudhunagar (each 1) account for juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes in the age group 7-12 years during 2012. Juveniles apprehended in the age group 12-16 years were largely from Chennai City (39), Tirunelveli (35), Coimbatore City (16), Kancheepuram (14), and Ramnad (13). Juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years are highly found in Chennai City (365), Thoothukudi (340), Madurai City (97), Madurai (64), Trichy City (44) and Tirunelveli City (42). The details are presented in [Table-9.11](#)

14. Ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes was 1:13 during the year. RP Chennai (873), Thoothukudi (629) and RP Trichy (225) accounted for larger number of arrests under SLL crimes. Chennai Railway Police had the highest juvenile offenders (256) followed by RP Trichy (75) in the age group of 7-12 years. RP Chennai had the highest juvenile offenders (411) followed by RP Trichy (106) and Coimbatore City (76) for the age-group 12-16. The largest numbers of juvenile in the age group 16-18 were arrested in Thoothukudi (621) followed by RP Chennai (92) and Madurai City (88). The details are presented in [Table-9.12](#)

Juvenile apprehended: Disposal

15. The figures on disposal of juveniles arrested have been presented in [Table-9.13](#). 19.0 % of juveniles were awaiting trial at the end of 2012. Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai

City, Salem City, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai and Vellore achieved cent percent disposal of cases against arrested juveniles. 12.1% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 29.2% were placed under care of parents/Guardians, 3.1% were sent to fit institutions, 32.2% were sent to special home, 2.2% were dealt with fine and 2.3% were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of in the trials of total arrested juveniles.

Juveniles: Classified by Attributes

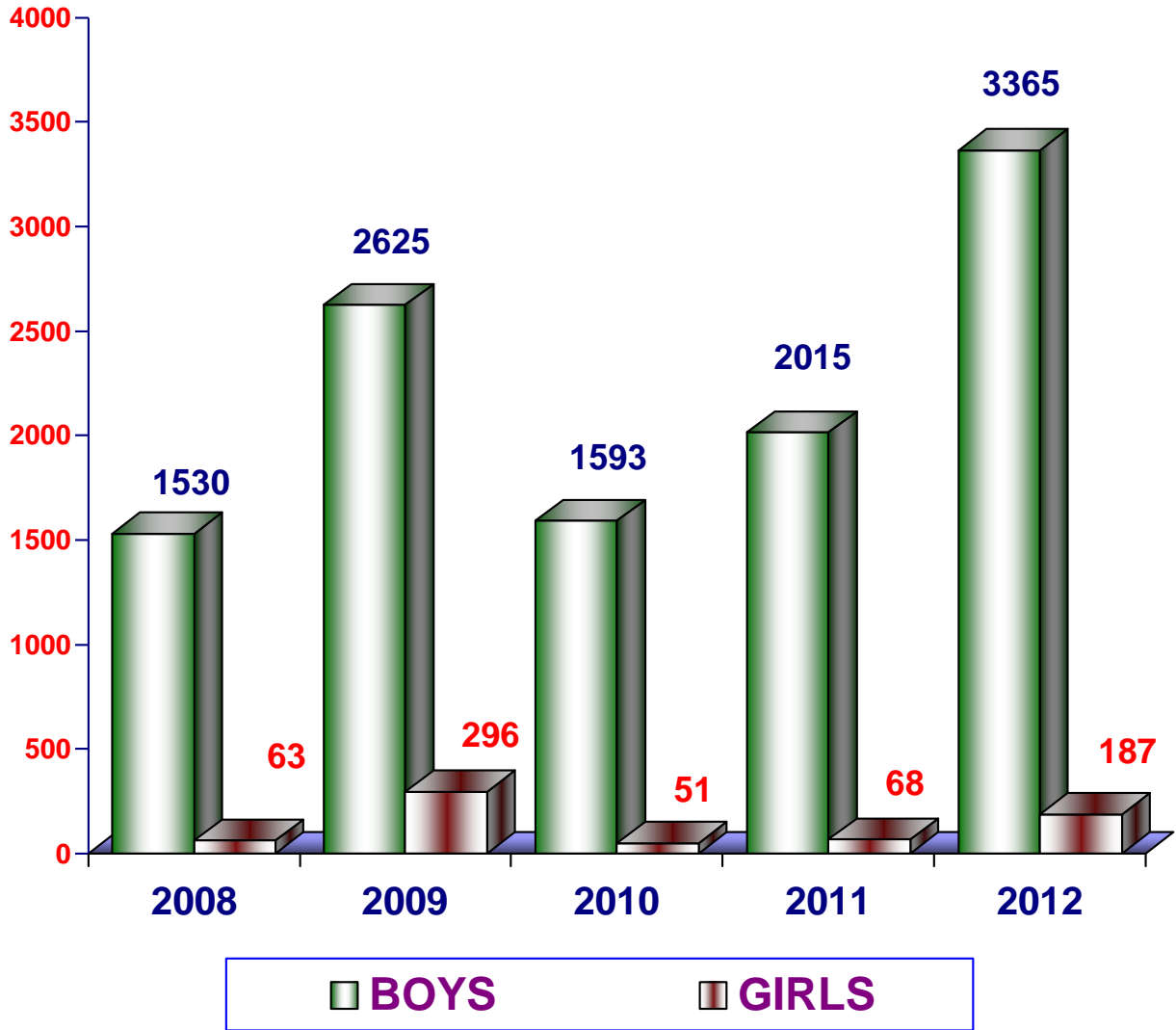
16. 388 of the total juveniles involved in various crimes were illiterate while 1492 juveniles had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 53.1% of total juveniles arrested during the year. Children living with parents / Guardians (2,922) constituted 82.5% of the juveniles arrested. Only 221 (6.2%) homeless children were involved in various crimes. 75.3% 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 22.4%. Chennai City (68) reported the highest of the total recidivists (108) followed by Madurai (11) and Coimbatore City (9).

17. [Table- 9.14](#) deals with the classification of Juveniles arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2012 (District/City wise) including the Recidivists arrested among Juveniles for all crimes.

18. [Chart 9.3](#) depicts the juveniles apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2008 - 2012. (Gender wise classification).

CHART-9.3

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2008 - 2012
(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 2011 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 developmental 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 1,647 crimes (495 cases under IPC & 1,152 under SLL) reported during 2012. Tirunelveli district contributed 167 cases, 10.1% of the State share, followed by Madurai (126), Villupuram (112), Virudhunagar (100) and Thanjavur (91). Madurai reported the highest crime rate of 62.7 followed by Theni 35.2 and Virudhunagar 26.7 against State average of 11.8 during the year.

Incidence and rate of crime Committed Against SCs district/city wise during 2012 is presented in Table-10.1 - Chart - 10.1 - Map - 10.1

5. Crime head-wise Analysis

SCs as victims in IPC cases in 2012

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	1949	37	1.90
2	HURT	22100	191	0.86
3	RAPE	737	34	4.61
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	945	4	0.21
5	DACOITY	97	0	0.00
6	ROBBERY	1898	2	0.11
7	ARSON	726	5	0.69
8	OTHER IPC	171022	222	0.13
TOTAL		200474	495	0.25

i) Murder

SCs were victims in only 37 cases (1.90%) of 1,949 cases reported under this head for the state in 2012. Nagapattinam reported the highest number of cases (8 cases) which constituted 21.62% followed by Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Trichy City (each 3 cases) 8.11%, Krishnagiri, Ramnad, Tirunelveli City and Virudhunagar (each 2) 5.41% and Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Madurai City, Pudukottai and Salem (each 1 case) 2.70%.

ii) Hurt

SCs were victims in 191 cases (0.86%) of 22,100 cases reported under this head during 2012. Villupuram (107 cases) reported the highest followed by Tirunelveli (20), Theni (16), Nagapattinam and Coimbatore (each 9), Namakkal (7) and Sivagangai (6).

iii) Rape

SCs were victims of rape in 34 cases (4.61%) of 737 cases reported under this head during 2012. Tirunelveli has reported the highest 13 cases (38.24%) followed by Villupuram 3 cases Dharmapuri, Erode, Trichy, Tirunelveli, and Thoothukudi (each 3) and Ariyalur, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Salem, Sivagangai and Tirunelveli City (each 1 case).

iv) Kidnapping and Abduction

SCs were victims of Kidnapping/Abduction in 4 cases (0.21%) of 945 cases reported under this head during 2012. Virudhunagar reported the highest 3 cases (50%) followed by Tirunelveli and Villupuram (each 1 case).

v) Robbery

2 cases (0.11%) out of 1898 cases were reported for the state under this head. Theni District had a SC as victim in 2 cases in 2012.

vi) Arson

SCs were victims in 5 cases (0.69%) of 726 cases of Arson reported during 2012. 2 cases were reported in Tirunelveli and Thanjavur followed by Erode (1 case).

vii) Other heads of IPC

SCs were victims in 222 (0.13%) of 1,71,022 cases registered under this head in 2012. Tirunelveli (137 cases) accounted for the highest incidents followed by Dharmapuri (29), Theni (27), Madurai city (11), Virudhunagar (8), Salem City (5) Thoothukudi (4) and RP/Chennai (1) Tirunelveli also recorded the highest crime rate of 29.70 against State average of 1.59 during the year.

viii) Dacoity

No case was reported under this head in 2012 against SCs.

Incidence, crime rate and percentage share to State for Crimes Committed against SCs in 2012 is presented in Table-10.2, Map – 10.2

6. Demographic analysis of Crimes Against SCs

Kancheepuram has the highest percentage of SCs population in the State, followed by Villupuram, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Cuddalore, and Chennai City. Among the SCs densely populated Districts, Villupuram recorded the highest (112) incidence committed against SCs, followed by Cuddalore (70) Nagapattinam (40),

Tiruvannamalai (38), Chennai City (19) and Tiruvallur (11). Kancheepuram recorded the least with 9 cases.

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

Districts	% of SC Population	Murder	Hurt	Rape	SC/ST (P) Act	PCR Act	Oth ers	Total
Kancheepuram	7.29	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
Villupuram	6.90	1	107	3	-	-	1	112
Thiruvallur	5.91	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
Cuddalore	5.25	-	-	-	70	-	-	70
Chennai City	4.69	-	-	-	18	1	-	19
Thiruvannamalai	3.84	-	-	-	38	-	-	38
Nagapattinam	3.48	8	9	-	23	-	-	40

7. STs as victims in 2012

27 cases were reported during 2012 in the State. Villupuram district has reported the maximum number of cases (20), 74.1% of the State share followed by Tiruvannamalai (4) and Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Nilgris (each 1). No case was reported in the remaining cities/districts. Villupuram district registered a crime rate of 26.3 as against 3.5 of State average. **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	1949	1	0.05
2	HURT	22100	17	0.08
3	RAPE	737	2	0.27
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1945	0	0.00
5	DACOITY	97	0	0.00
6	ROBBERY	1898	0	0.00
7	ARSON	726	1	0.14
8	OTHER IPC	171022	1	0.0006
TOTAL		200474	22	0.01

i) Murder

STs were victims in 1 case (0.1%) out of 1949 IPC cases reported under this head for the state in 2012. Dharmapuri accounted for 1 case.

ii) Hurt

STs were victims in 17 cases (0.08%) out of 22,100 IPC cases reported under this head for the state in 2012. Villupuram accounts for all the cases under this head.

iii) Rape

STs were victims in 2 cases (0.27%) out of 737 cases reported under this head during 2012. Villupuram accounted for 2 cases.

iv) Arson

STs were victims in 1 Case (0.14%) out of 726 cases reported under this head during 2012. Villupuram accounted for 1 case.

v) Other heads of IPC

STs were victims in 1 case out of 2,00,474 IPC cases reported under this head during 2012. No case was reported in Nilgiris district. No case under the captions “Kidnapping & Abduction”, “Dacoity” and “Robbery” were reported featuring STs as victims.

9. Demographic analysis of Crimes Against STs

Salem has the largest STs population in the State, followed by Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Vellore, Namakkal and Tiruvallur districts. Villupuram recorded the highest (20 cases) followed by Tiruvannamalai (4 cases) and Namakkal (1 case).

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

Districts/ Cities	% of ST Popula- -tion	Mur- -der	Hurt	Ra- pe	SC /S T (P) Act	PC R Act	Oth- -ers	Tot-al
Salem	11.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruvannamala i	10.84	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Villupuram	9.87	0	17	2	0	0	1	20
Vellore	9.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namakkal	7.82	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tiruvallur	6.76	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)

9 cases (SCs victims in all 9) were reported under **Protection of Civil Rights Act** in 2012 has shown a 25% decrease over 2011. Madurai reported 6 cases, followed by Thanjavur (2 cases) and Chennai city (1 case). **Chart – 10.3.**

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

1,148 cases reported during 2012 under this head as against 1,015 cases during 2011 showing an increase of 13.10%. Madurai recorded the highest number of cases (120) which constituted 10.5% followed by Thanjavur (84), Virudhunagar (75), Thoothukudi (57), Sivagangai (56) and Ramnad (50). **Chart – 10.3** Depicts the incident of Crimes Committed Against SCs/STs during 2011 and 2012. **Map- 10.4** Rate of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during – 2012.

11. Disposal of Cases

Average rate of filing charge-sheets for the **Crimes against SCs & STs** stood at 91.3% and 100% respectively vis-à-vis the average rate of filing charge-sheet of 88.97% for IPC crimes and 62.24% for SLL

crimes, thus showing a better average. Average Conviction rate for **Crimes against SCs & STs** was 17.7% and 0.0% respectively. These details are presented in **Table-10.3 to 10.16.**

12. Disposal of accused

2,706 (57.4%) out of 4,717 accused arrested (including previous year) for committing **Crimes against SCs** were charge-sheeted by Police. 9,025 accused were undergoing trial (including previous year) during this year. 275 (18.4%) of 1,497 accused got convicted.

66 (85.7%) of 77 accused arrested (including previous year) for committing crimes against STs were charge-sheeted by Police. 241 accused were undergoing trial (including previous year) during 2011. No accused was convicted in 42 disposed cases.

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

Crime against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes – City/District-Wise during 2012/2011

CHART- 10.1

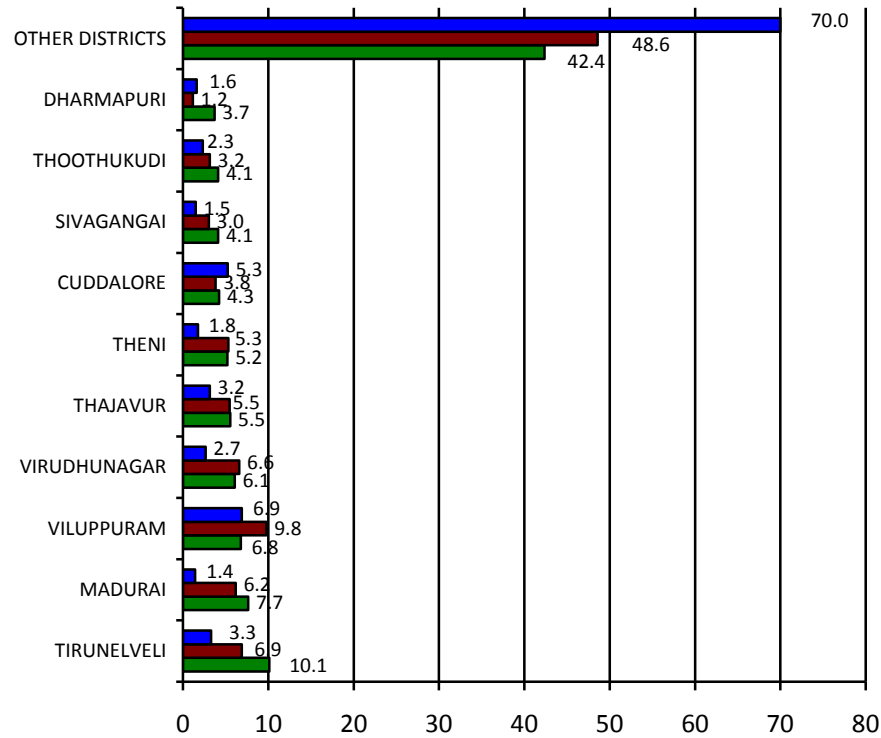
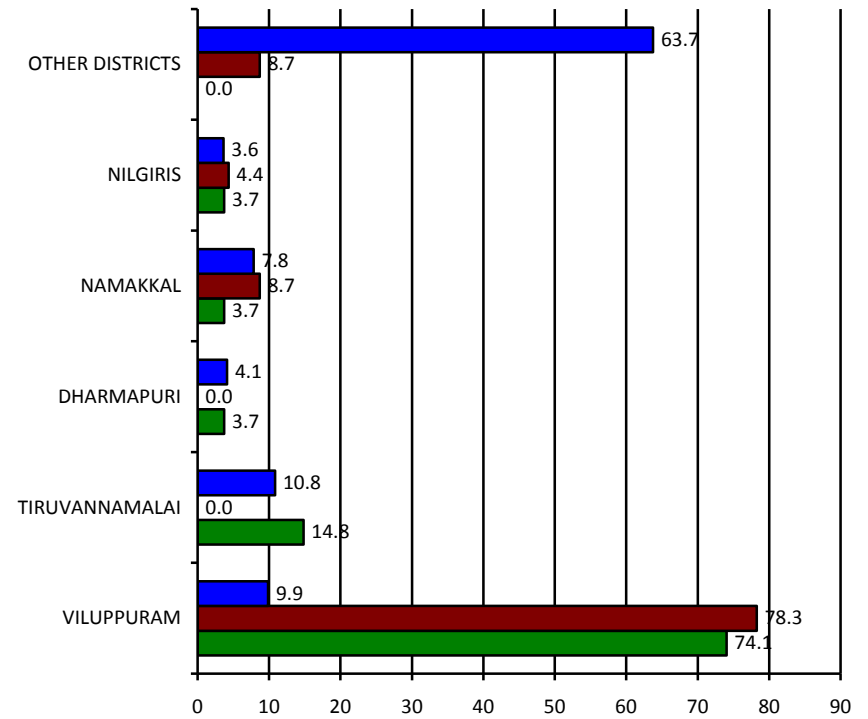


CHART- 10.2



■ Percentage of Population w.r.t. to State for 2012

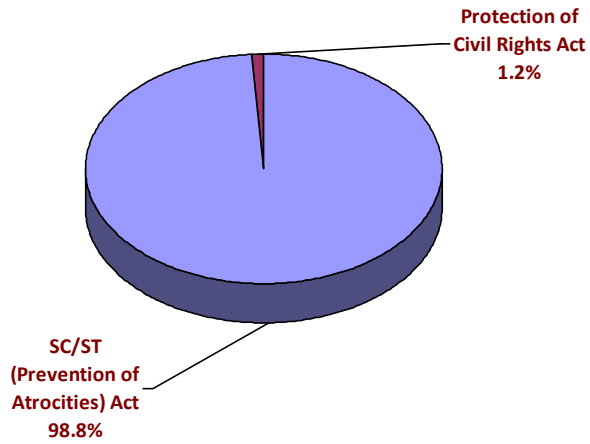
■ Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to State for 2011

■ Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to State for 2012

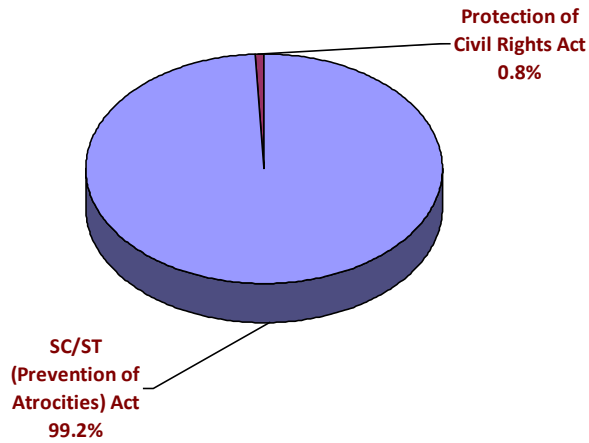
CHART- 10.3

**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST SCs / STs
DURING 2011 AND 2012**

2011



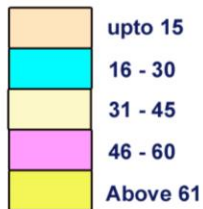
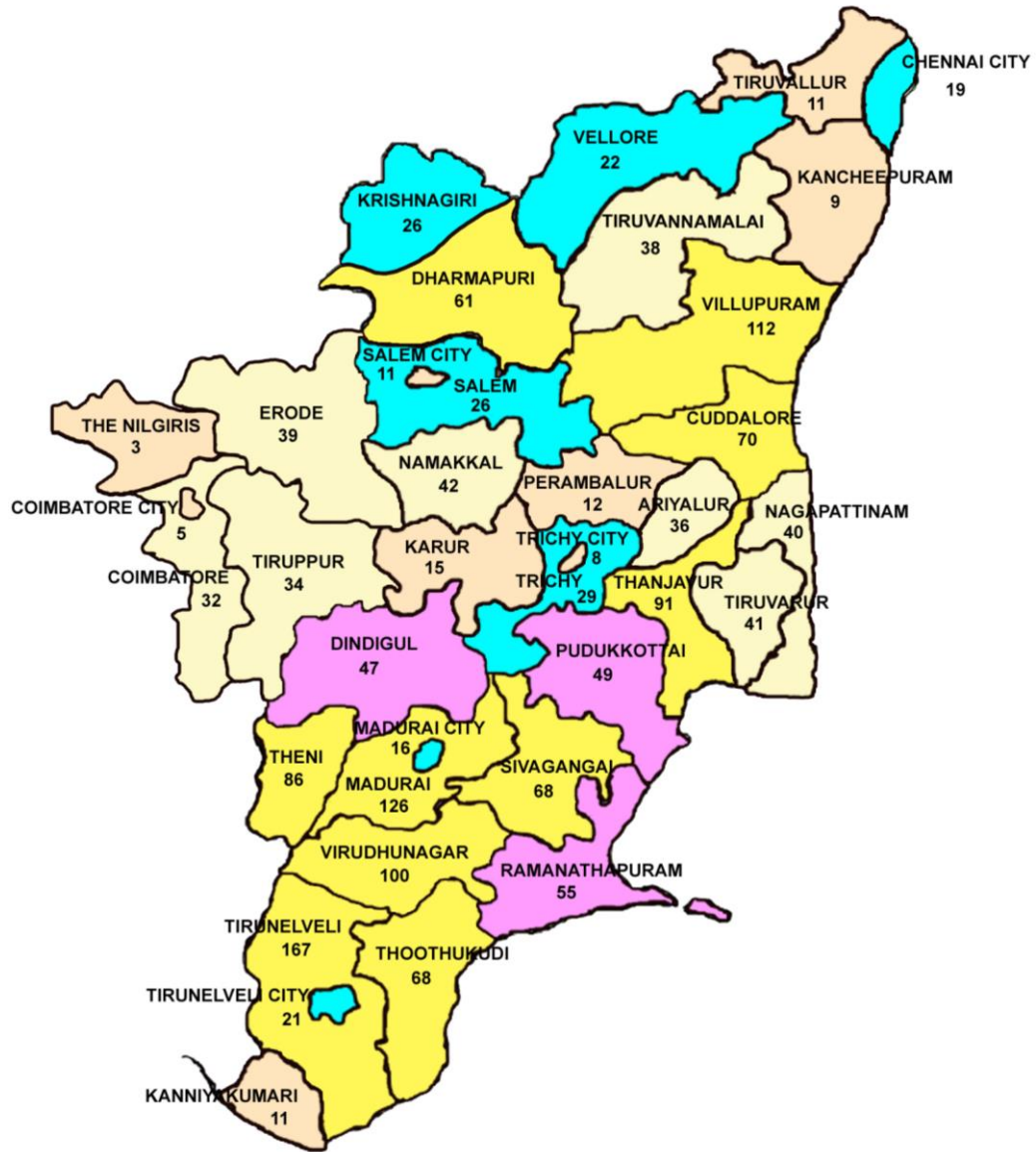
2012



MAP 10.1

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2012

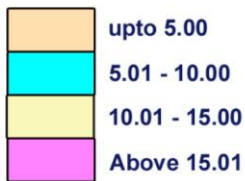
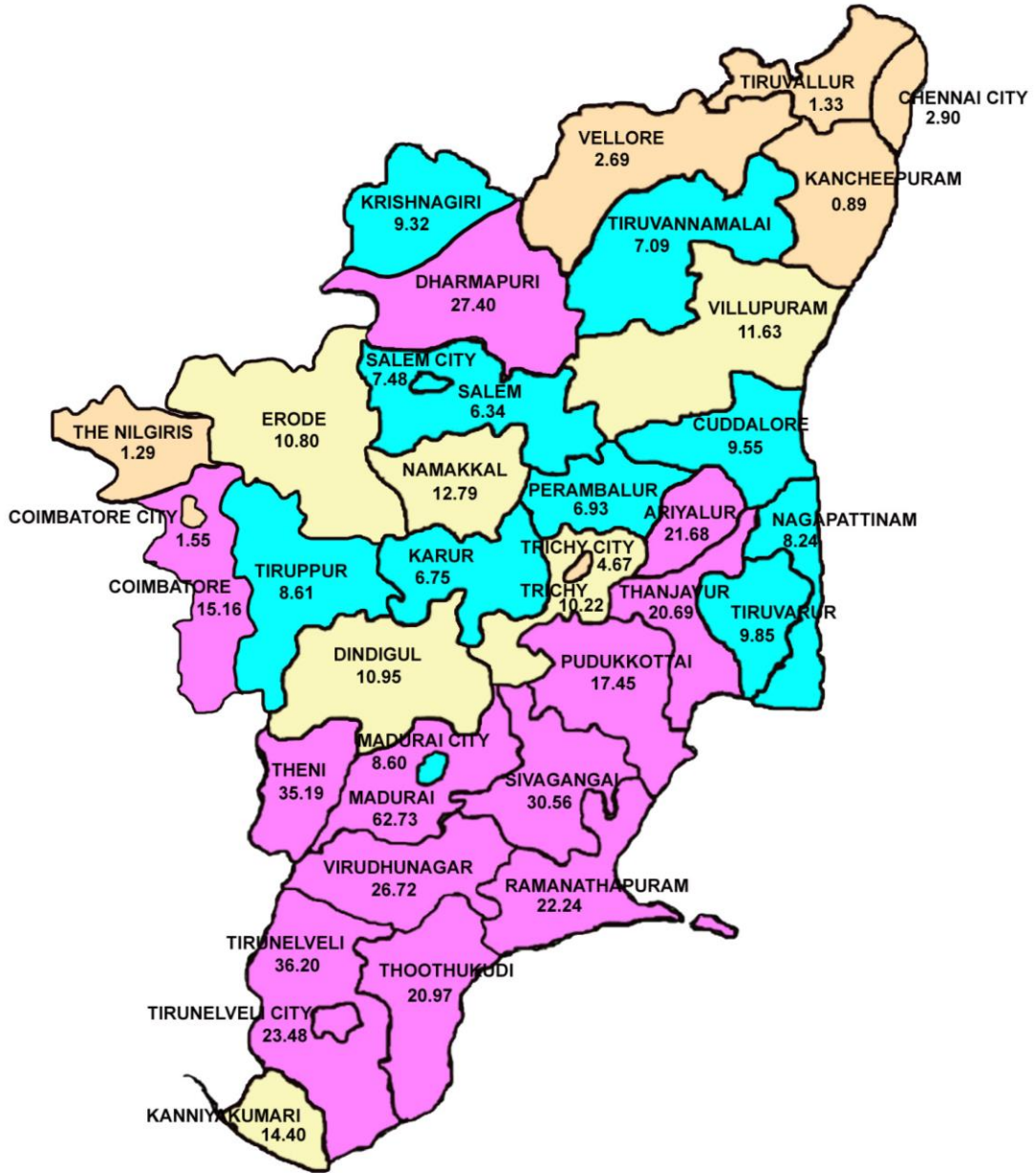
(All over Tamilnadu 1,647)



MAP 10.2

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2012

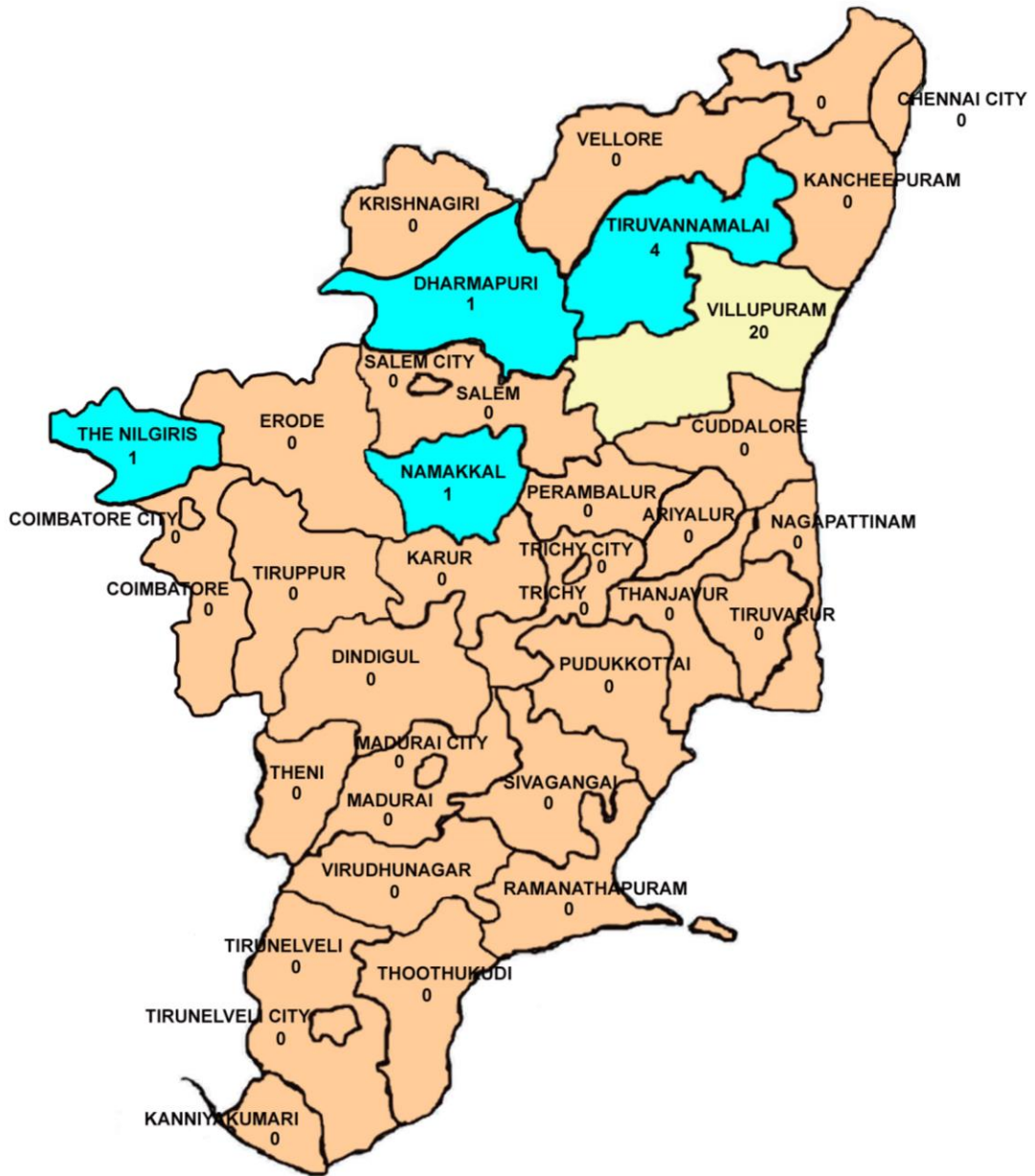
(All over Tamilnadu 11.81)



MAP 10.3

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2012

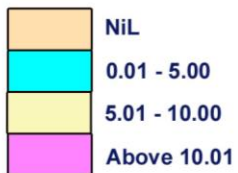
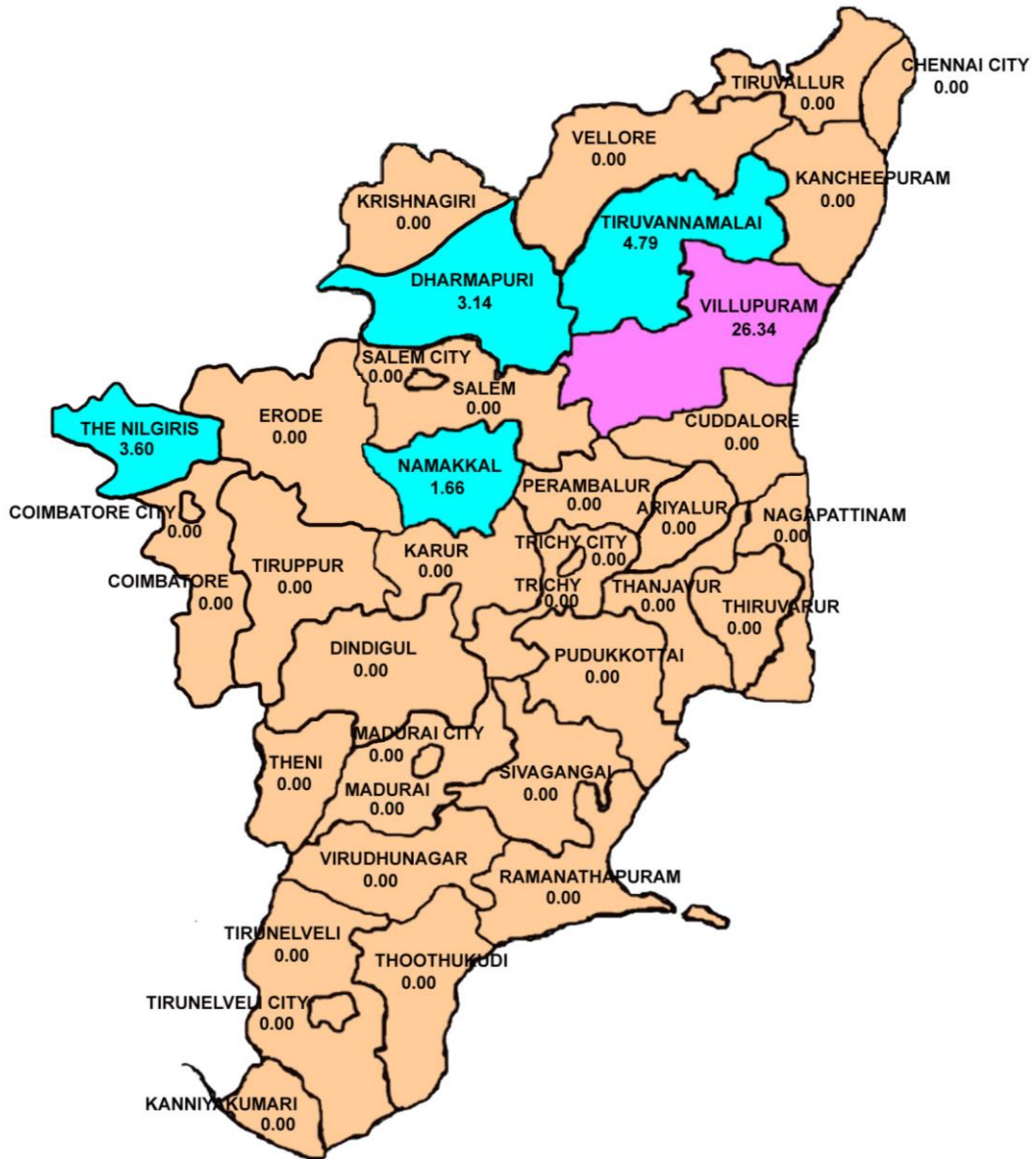
(All over Tamilnadu 27)



MAP 10.4

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2012

(All over Tamilnadu 3.51)



CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. **Table 11.1** depicts district/city-wise number of persons missing and traced for 2012. 70.5% of (6190 out of 8781) missing persons during the year were traced. 2591 persons, including 553 children remained missing at the end of the year. 82% of (1483 out of 1813) 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 2012. A large majority of persons traced (33.91%) left home due to love affair, 22.76% of the traced ran away from home due to family quarrel/ parents scold. 35.92% of these eloped persons were minor girls while adult women accounted for 58.60%.

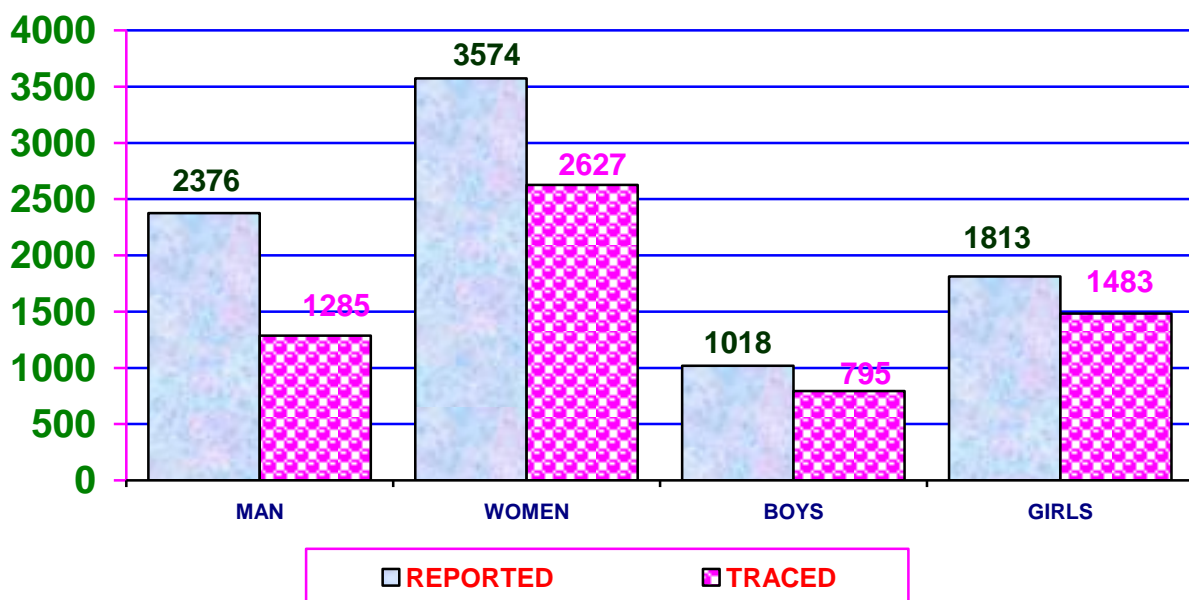
3. A large number of students (279) ran away from home due to failure in examinations and were subsequently traced. Persons killed on road accidents accounted for 22 (0.35%) out of traced missing persons. 50 missing persons were found murdered. 44 of these are adults and 6 are children. 1.43% of persons (89), a majority of them adults, committed suicide.

4. 21 of the traced persons had left home for seeking employment. 5 of them (23.80%) were male children.

5. The fate of 2591 missing persons, including 553 children, 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, it is seen that adequate publicity was lacking in many unsolved cases.

CHART - 11.1
MISSING & TRACED PERSONS - 2012



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 cases of all missing persons and also arranges for publishing the details of the missing persons in the Weekly Criminal Intelligence Gazette. This 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 sensitizing 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.

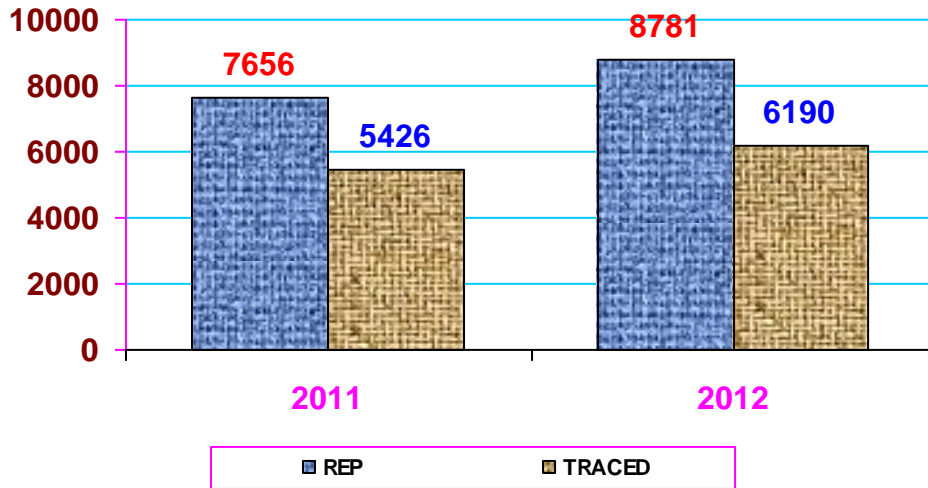
12. A comprehensive proforma in three parts has been prescribed at the level of the investigating officers. The investigating officer who receives the complaint has to fill-up the first portion of the questionnaire. The questionnaire includes important details of the missing person including photographs. 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. CCTNS Citizen Portal would provide a robust search and match facility for missing person.

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

CHART – 11.2

**TRACING OF MISSING PERSONS – 2012
(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)**



15. Table 11.3 depicts district/city-wise comparison of missing and traced persons for 2012 as against 2011. Number of persons missing has increased by 14.69% and number of

persons traced also increased by 14.08% persons when compared with 2011. (Chart-11.2)

Missing Persons reported from 2008 to 2012

Year	Adult		Children		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2008	1236	1130	683	1130	4179
2009	1379	1396	781	1206	4762
2010	1863	2331	973	1352	6519
2011	2155	2897	907	1697	7656
2012	2376	3574	1018	1813	8781
Total	9009	11328	4362	7198	31897

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

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 increased by 19.05% in 2012 compared to 2011.

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 of 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.

500 cases have been registered under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (**Table-12.1**) in 2012. Chennai City registered the highest (193), followed by Coimbatore City (53), Tiruppur (45), Madurai City (21). Other districts registered less than 18 cases.

Chart-12.1 depicts the incidence of Immoral Traffic(Prevention) Act During 2007-2012.

Chart-12.2 depicts the Human Trafficking – Percentage Distribution during 2012.

Chart – 12.1

**INCIDENCE OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT
DURING 2007 - 2012**

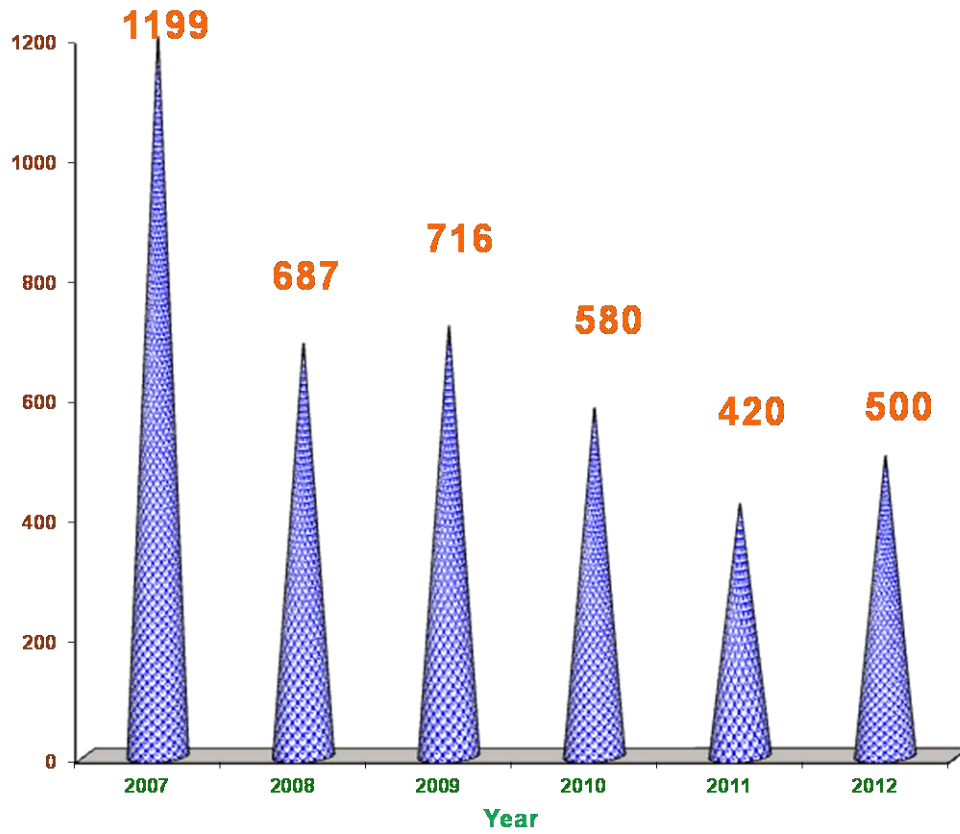
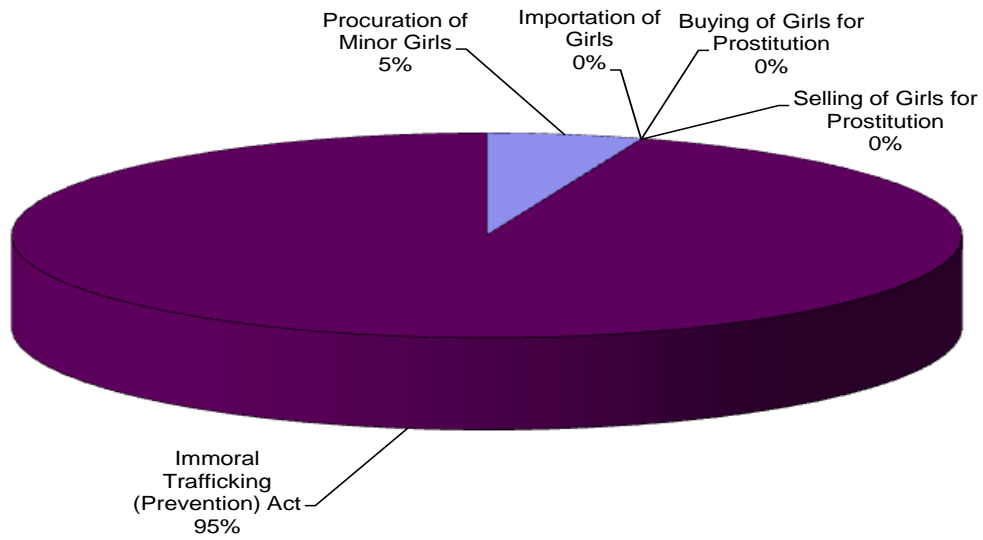


Chart – 12.2

Human Trafficking – Percentage Distribution – 2012



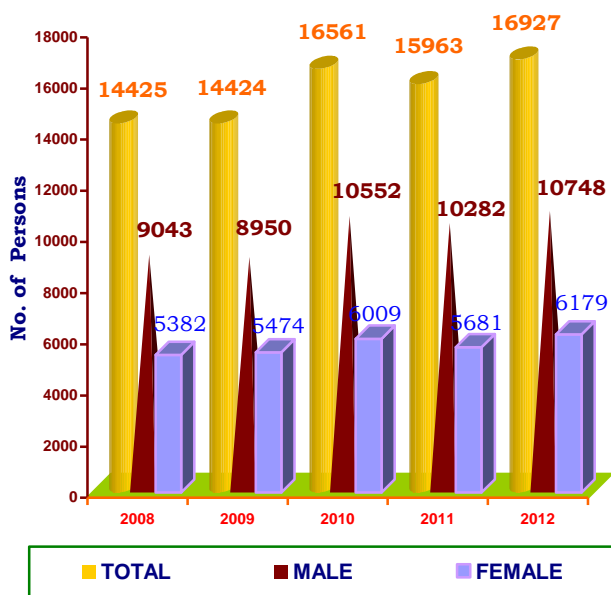
CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

1. 16,927 persons committed suicide during 2012 as against 15,963 in 2011, indicating an increase of 6.03%.

2. Chennai City recorded the highest number of Suicides (2,183) followed by Kancheepuram (1,041), Thanjavur (814), Dindigul (742), Tirunelveli (735), Tiruvallur (682), Tiruppur (635), Vellore (624), Kanyakumari (598), Madurai (579), Thoothukudi (526), Villupuram (504) and Krishnagir (500). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 500 cases of Suicide.

3. Suicides during 2008-2012 are presented in [Chart-13.1](#)

CHART-13.1
SUICIDES 2008 – 2012



4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2012 is available in [Table-13.1](#) & [\(Map -13.1\)](#)

**STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING
2008 - 2012**

S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
1	2008	9043	5382	14425
2	2009	8950	5474	14424
3	2010	10552	6009	16561
4	2011	10282	5681	15963
5	2012	10748	6179	16927
% CHANGES IN 2012 OVER 2011		4.53	8.77	6.04

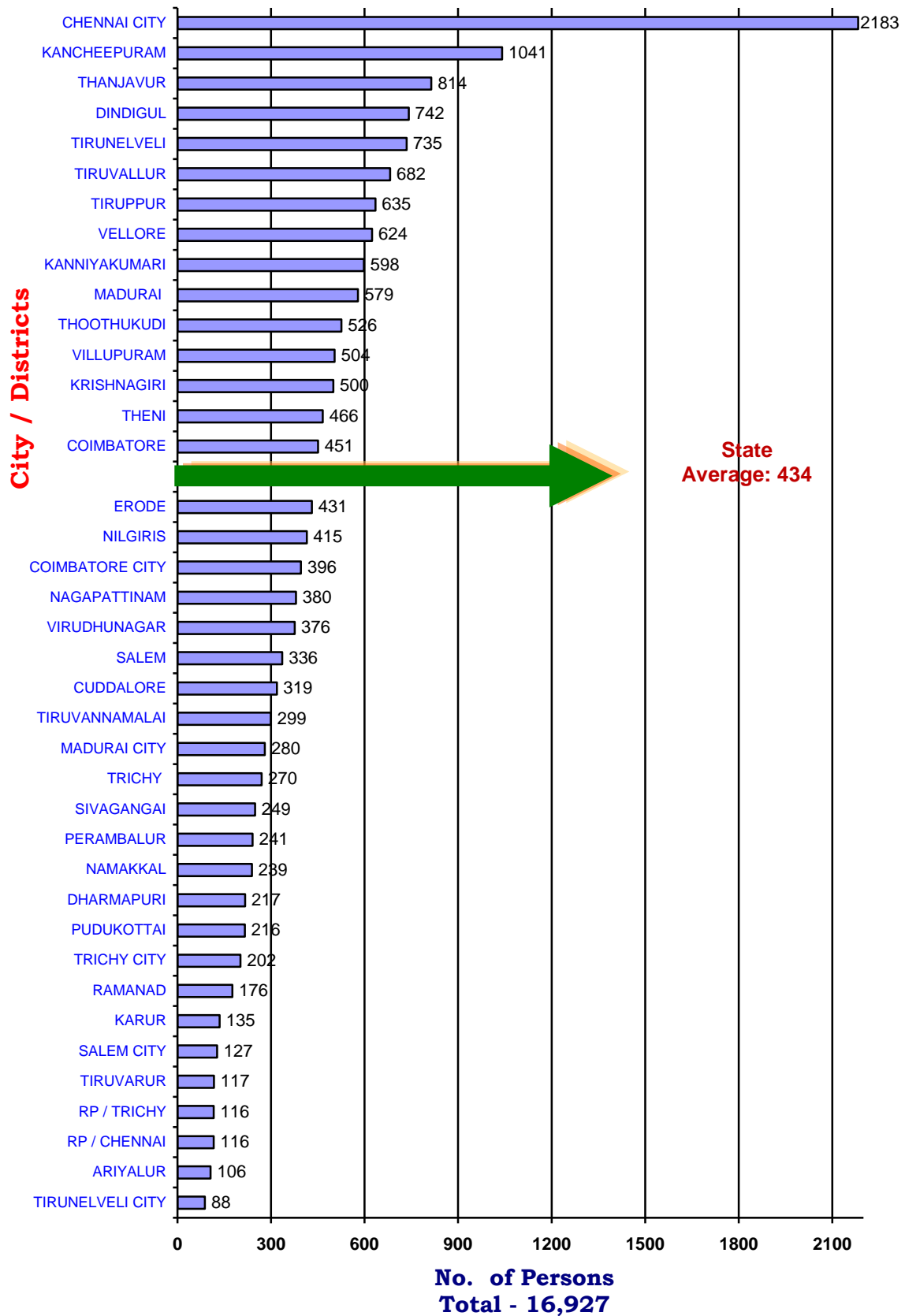
5. The 5-year trend shows that 63.50% persons who committed suicide were males. In the previous year also the percentage of male was at 64.41%. The trend of male suicide has been increasing since 2008 to 2012.

6. Increase in suicides by both men and women have been witnessed in the year 2012. While the suicides by males have increased by 4.53%, suicides by women have also increased by 8.77% over 2011.

7. The Nilgiris (415 Cases) has shown an unusual increase (202.92%) in suicides, compared to 2011 (137 Cases).

8. [Chart-13.2](#) depicts Suicides during 2012 District/City wise in descending order.

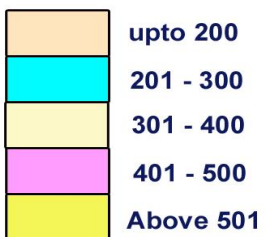
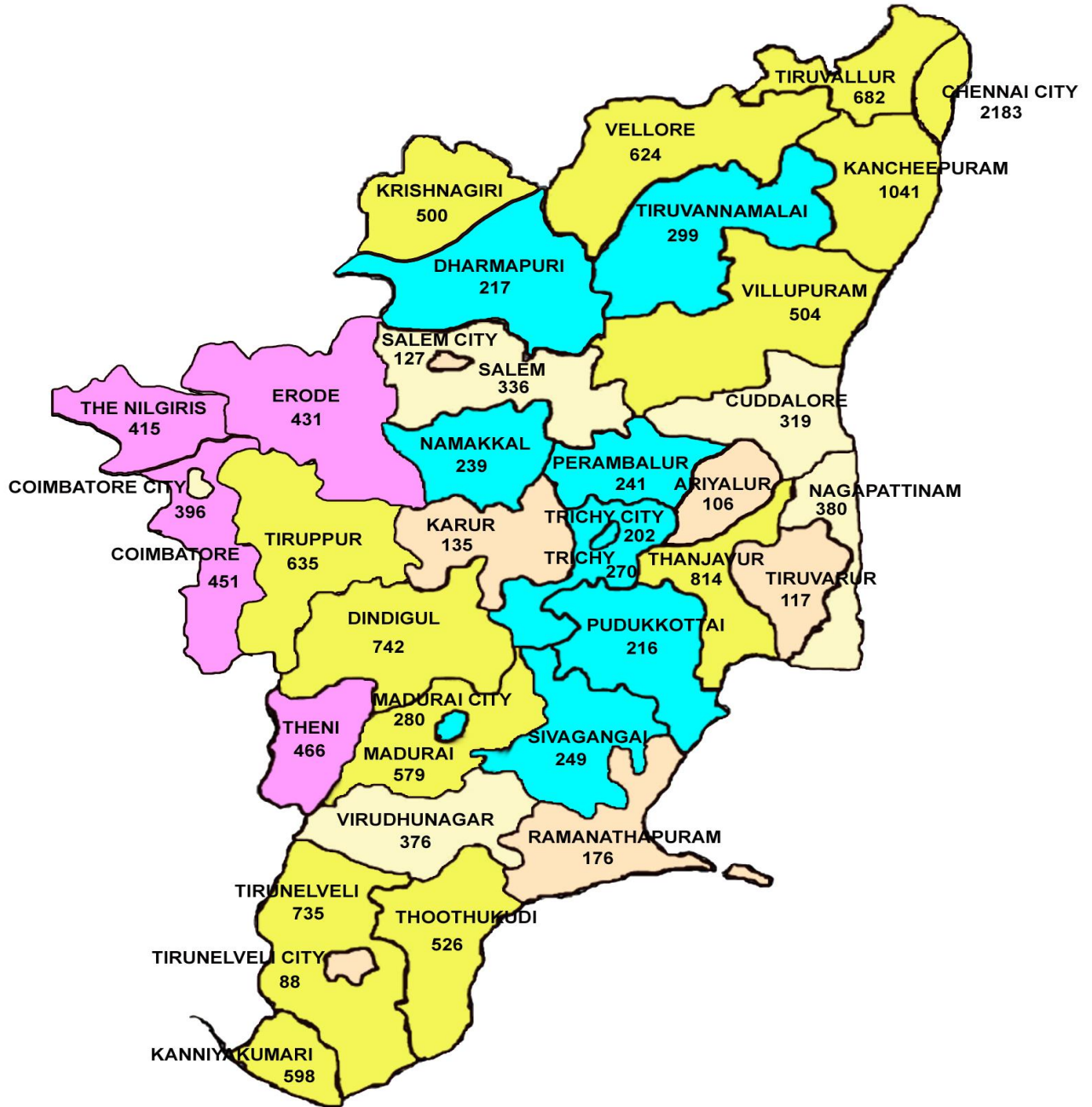
CHART - 13.2
SUICIDES 2012



MAP 13.1

SUICIDES 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 16,927)



CHAPTER 14

ACCIDENTS & ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

ROAD ACCIDENTS

➤ **Increase : 2.86%**

Incidents of Road accidents have been steadily mounting in Tamil Nadu from 2008 to 2012. The rise is marginal and can be attributed to

rapid increase in the number of vehicles plying on the roads.

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

**NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF VEHICLES
FROM 2008 TO 2012**

S. No.	TYPE OF VEHICLES	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Share of type (for 2012)
1	BUS	9,506	9331	8890	8295	7479	11.04
2	TRUCK/LORRY	11,201	10555	10712	10556	10160	14.99
3	CAR/JEEP/ TAXI/TEMPO	15,380	15943	18038	18248	19533	28.83
4	TWO WHEELERS	15,820	17274	19086	19492	21947	32.39
5	THREE WHEELERS	4,357	3747	3777	3759	3260	4.81
6	OTHERS	4,145	3944	4493	5523	5378	7.94
TOTAL		60409	60,409	60,794	65873	67757	100.00

Two Wheelers accounted for the highest number of accidents (32.39%) during 2012 as against (29.06%) in 2011. District/City wise comparative statement of Road accidents during 2011 and 2012 is presented in [Table-14.1](#). 67,757 cases of road accidents were reported during 2012. 15,072 (22.24%) of these resulted in fatalities. 52,685 (77.76%) cases of accidents were non- fatal.

During this year 67,757 road accidents were reported, showing an increase of 2.86% compared with the year 2011 (65,873). Highest number of road accidents were reported in Chennai City (9,663) followed by Cuddalore (3,484), Viluppuram (3,453) Vellore (3,167) Kancheepuram (3,068) and Tiruppur (2,625). Railway Police Trichy district reported least road accident (7) followed by

R.P Chennai (12), the Nilgiris (301) and Tirunelveli City 372.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Two Wheelers are responsible for 27.61% of accidental deaths during 2012. Out of 16,175 persons who died in accidents, 4,466 were on account of this type of vehicle. [Table-14.2](#) gives details of road accidental deaths for 2012 with break-up of types of vehicles and due to other reasons. Chennai City reported the highest deaths (1,401 deaths) followed by Kancheepuram (940) and Viluppuram (866 deaths).

Non- Fatal Road Accidents:

➤ **Increase : 2.27%**

[Table-14.3](#) gives the comparative statements of road accidents and the

victim details for the year 2012 and 2011.

52685 road accidents are classified as Non-fatal accidents which contribute to 77.75% of the total road accidents registering an increase of 2.27% over previous year. Non-Fatal road accidents are further classified as Grievous injury, Minor Injury and Non Injury accidents.

(i) Grievous injury accidents:

➤ **Increase : 5.02%**

4851 road accidents causing grievous injuries account for 7.15% to total road accidents which is an increase by 5.02% compared with previous year. 6972 persons were grievously injured in the year 2012 showing an increase of 6.07% over previous year (6573 persons). Chennai City has recorded the highest number of incidents (611) followed by Virudhunagar (549), Namakkal (471), Tirunelveli (376) and Salem (300). Tirichy City has reported least number of accidents (8) followed by Sivagangai (9), The Nilgiris (15) and Karur (16).

(ii) Minor Injury accidents:

➤ **Increase : 4.29%**

71,376 persons sustained minor injuries in 44604 road accidents contributing to 65.82% of the total road accidents thereby registering an increase of 4.29% when compared with the year 2011 (42766 accidents). Chennai city reported highest number of minor injury accidents (6581) followed by cuddalore (2764), Villupuram (2399), Vellore (2039) and Kancheepuram (2015). R.P Trichy has reported least number of minor injury accidents (1) followed by R.P.Chennai (4), Tirunelveli City (148), The Nilgiris (218) and Perambalur (364).

(iii) Non- Injury accidents:

➤ **Decrease : 21.77%**

During this year 3230 road accidents without causing injury has reported that accounts for 4.76% of the total road accidents registering a decrease of 21.77% compared with that of the previous year (4129). Chennai City recorded highest number of accidents without causing any injury (1104) followed by Villupuram (147) Kancheepuram (141), Vellore (127) and Salem (107). R.P. Chennai has recorded the lowest number of accidents (2) followed by Ariyalore (13), Tirunelveli City (15), Sivagangai and The Nilgiris each (19). No case was reported in R.P. Trichy.

Road Accidents by Causes:

Table-14.4 and Chart-14.1 gives the details of road accidents by causes during year 2012.

(i) Faults by drivers:

➤ **Increase : 3.64%**

During this year 63,909 road accidents (94.32%) has occurred due to the fault of drivers, showing an increase of 3.64% when compared with the year 2011 under this category of accidents.

(ii) Fault by Passengers:

➤ **Increase : 9.35%**

982 road accidents has occurred due to the fault of passenger that contribute to 1.44% of the total road accidents showing an increase of 9.35% over previous year under this segment.

(iii) Faults by Pedestrians:

➤ **Decrease : 2.86%**

1697 accidents caused by Pedestrians faults contribute to 2.50% of total road accidents during this year thus showing a decrease of 2.86% compared with that of previous year.

(iv) Causes by bad Road condition:

➤ **Decrease : 41.94%**

274 road accidents (0.40%) were caused by bad road conditions which are lesser by 41.94 % when compared to this kind of accidents in the year 2011.

(v) Mechanical defects:

➤ **Increase : 136.61%**

Mechanical defects have contributed to 265 road accidents (0.39%) during the year 2012 registering an alarming raise of 136.61% over the year 2011.

(vi) Bad weather condition:

➤ **Decrease : 6.35%**

59 road accidents have occurred for reasons of bad weather condition (0.08%) which is lesser by 6.35% when compared with previous year.

(vii) Road accidents by other causes:

➤ **Decrease : 38.07%**

During this year 571 road accidents (0.84%) have occurred for reasons that are not categorised showing a decrease of 38.07% when compared with the year 2011.

District / City-wise Road accidents by causes are furnished in Table 14.3.

Chart-14.2 depicts percentage of road accident deaths according to type of vehicles during 2012.

No. of Road accidents during 2008 - 2012 is presented in Chart - 14.3.

CHART - 14.1

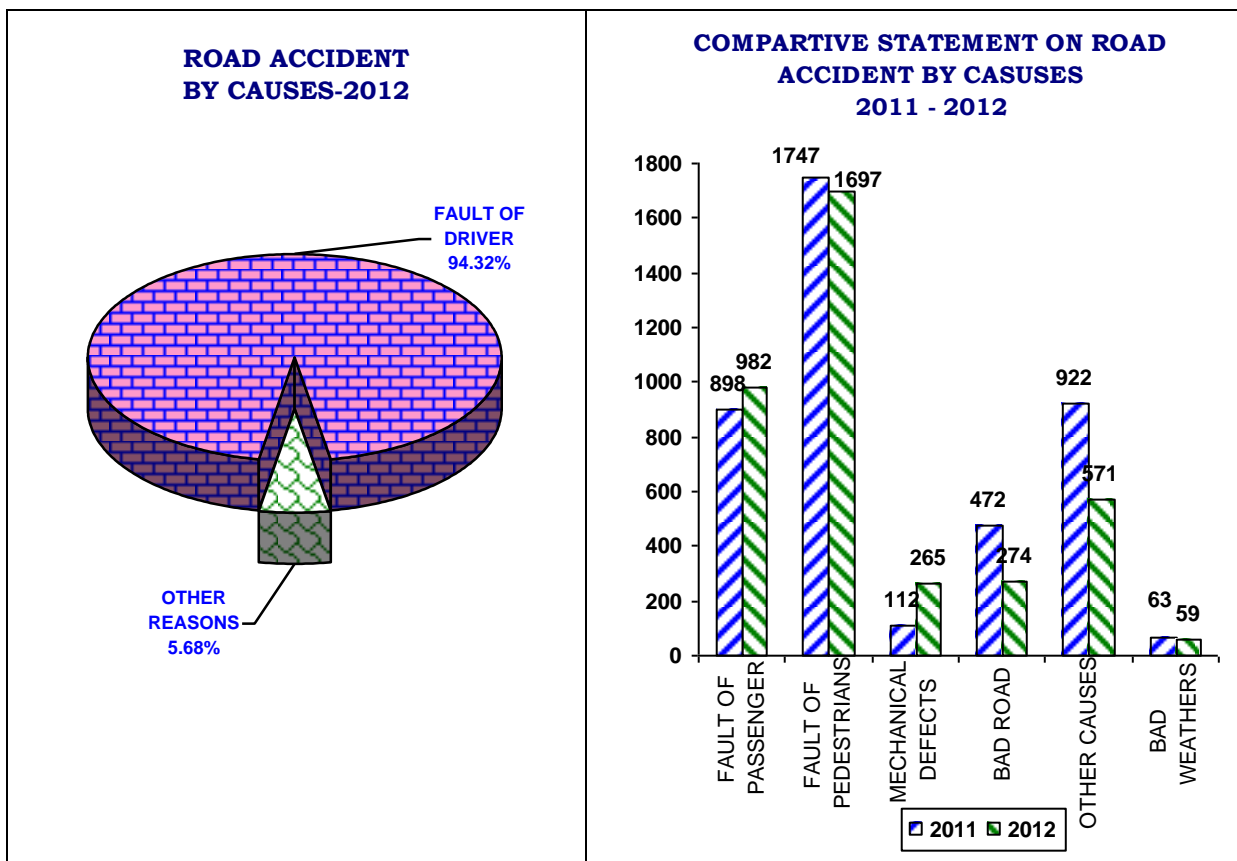


CHART - 14.2
PERCENTAGE OF ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ACCORDING
TO TYPE OF VEHICLES 2012

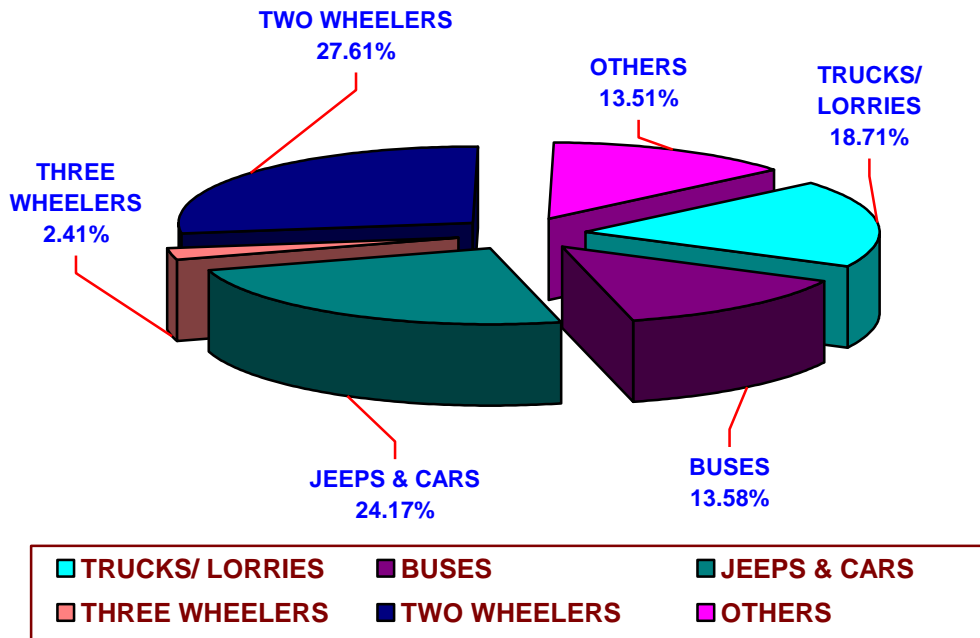
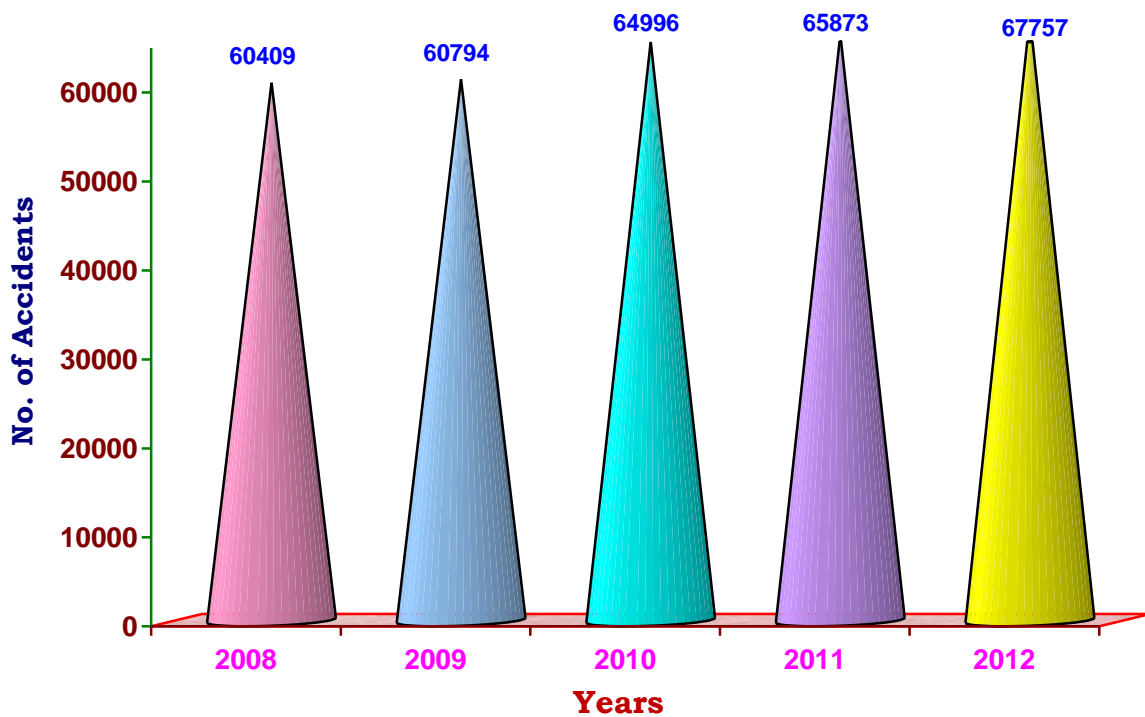


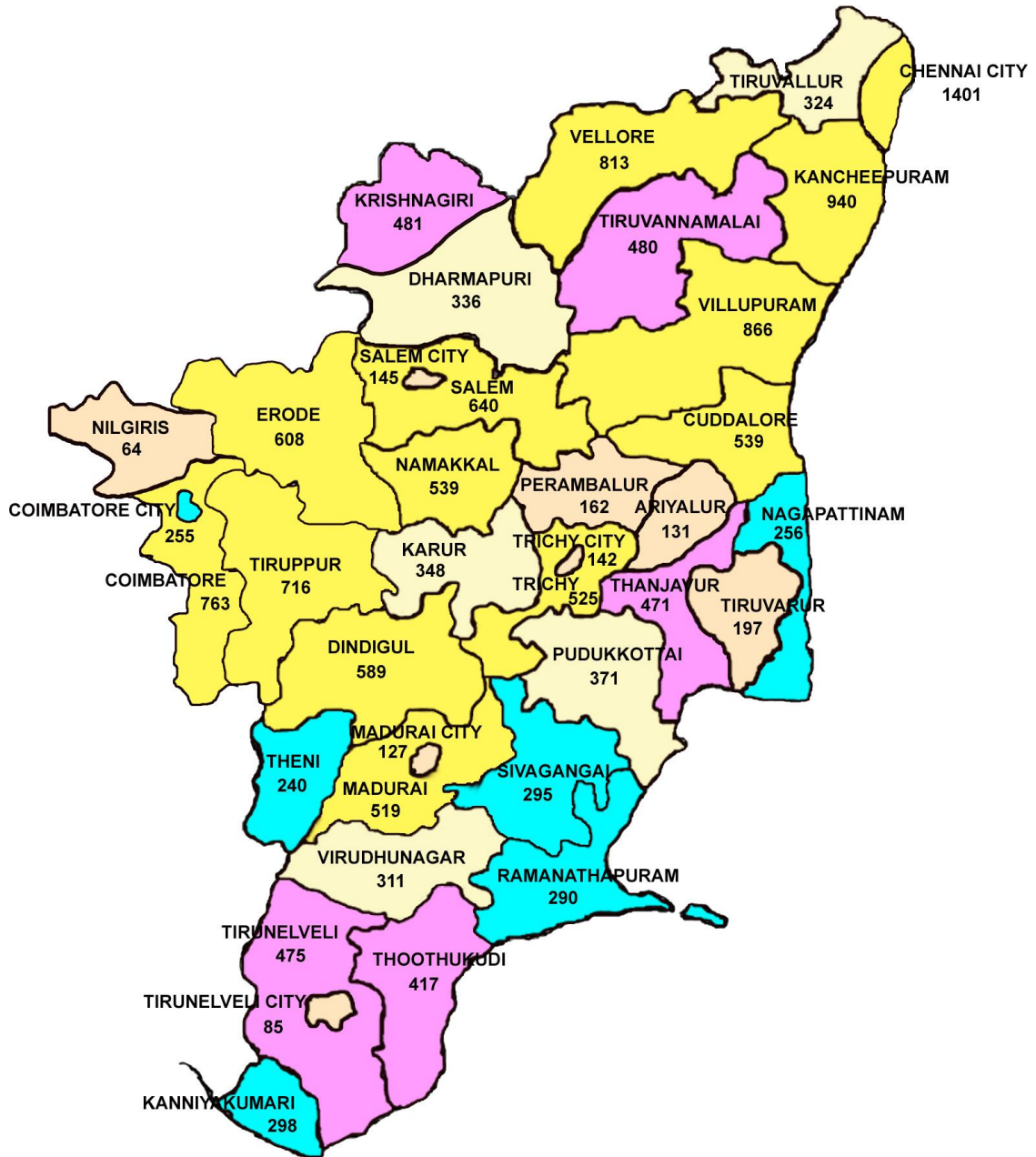
CHART - 14.3
ROAD ACCIDENTS 2008 - 2012



MAP - 14.1

ROAD ACCIDENT DEATHS 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 16,175)



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 - 2012:

3. 39 cases were registered during 2012. 45 cases were charge-sheeted and 86 cases were disposed. 73 cases ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal and 5 cases were referred. 29 cases are UI and 1147 cases are PT as on 31.12.2012.

Recovery of misappropriated funds:

4. A sum of Rs 9.35 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2012 and a sum of Rs. 2.84 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. 4 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2012 whereas 6 cases were registered in 2011.

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 2012. 88 cases were registered and taken up for investigation in 2012. 54 of these are UI.

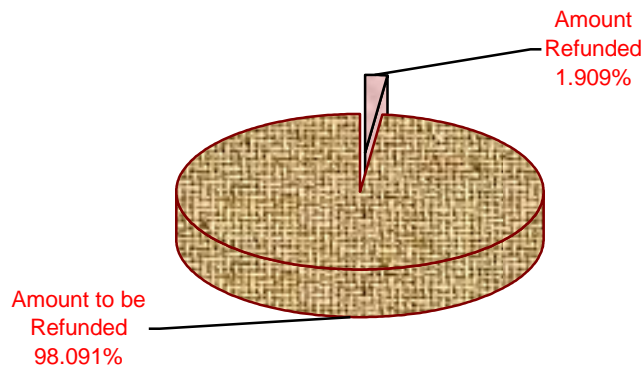
10. 22,327 depositors had deposited Rs.558.23 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.5.02 crores was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued at Rs.60.30 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. **Chart-15.1** depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2011 & 2012.

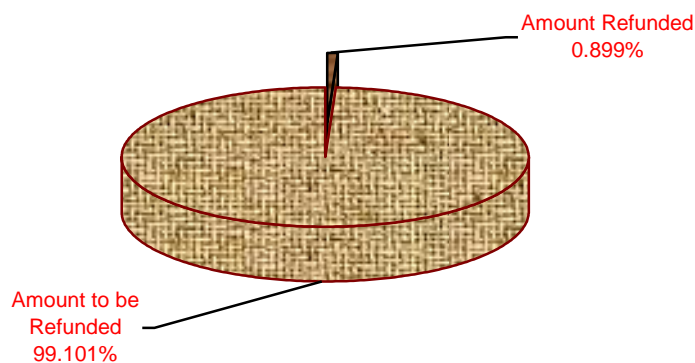
CHART 15.1

PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2011 & 2012

YEAR-2011



YEAR-2012



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, drawl 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 defense and security computers.

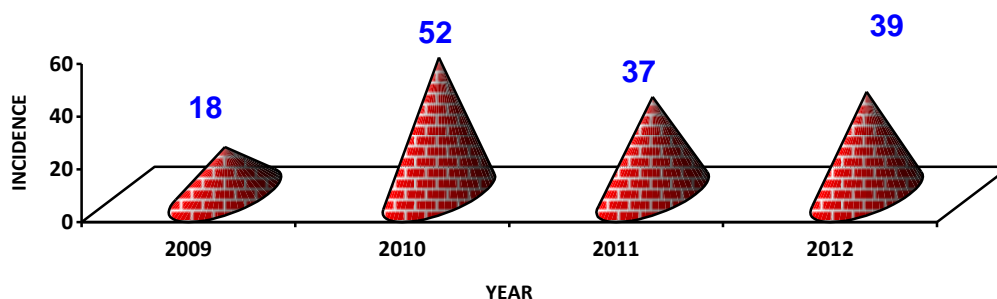
Classification of Computer Crimes

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

(Done by the Organization 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 2011-2012. 39 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2012 as compared to 37 in the previous year showing a decline of 5.4%. 15 in Chennai City, 14 in Madurai City, 6 in Trichy City and 3 in Coimbatore City. Single case was registered by the Cyber Cell of CB CID. **Chart 16.1** depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2009-2012. **Table 16(A)** gives the details of Cyber Crimes Registered and persons arrested under I.T Act during 2009-2012 given below,

CHART-16-1**INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2009 – 2012****Table 16(A)****Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2009 – 2012**

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2012 over 2011	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2009	2010	2011	2012		2009	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Tampering computer source documents	3	4	3	1	-66.67	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Hacking with Computer System										
	i) Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility	4	13	17	36	111.76	3	18	19	31	63.16
	ii) Hacking	8	26	8	0	-100.00	5	16	15	0	-100.00
3.	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	3	9	9	2	-77.78	3	9	9	2	-77.78
4.	Failure										
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	18	52	37	39	5.41	11	44	43	33	-23.26

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

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

7. 39 cases have reported in 2012 as against 37 during the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 5.4% in 2012.

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). Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility accounted for 92% (36) of 39 cases registered under IT Act 2000. Chennai City (14) registered maximum cases of Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility under Sec. 66(1) out of total 36 such cases at the State level followed by Madurai City (12), Trichy City (6), Coimbatore City (3) and CBCID (1 case). 31 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 2 cases of Obscene Publication/ Transmission in Electronic Form were reported during the year wherein 2 persons were arrested. **Chart 16.2** depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Arrested under IT Act during 2009– 2012.

9. 15 persons arrested by CB CID accounts for 45.5% of the total persons arrested (33) in the state followed by Chennai City and Madurai City (each 8) and Coimbatore City (2). 60.6% of the offenders were in the age group of 18 – 30 years (20 out of 33), 24.2% in the age group of 30 - 45 years (8 out of 33) and 9.1% in the age group of 45 - 60 years (3 out of 33). one person each below 18 years and above 60 years were arrested. **Table 16.3** carries the details of persons arrested under IT Act by age group during 2012 (District / City wise).

10. Analysis of head-wise crime and age group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 93.9% (31/33) of the offenders arrested were under 'loss/damage to computer resource/ utility'. 61.3% (19/31) were in the age-group of 18 - 30 years, 25.8% (8) in 30 - 45 years and 9.7% (3) in 45-60 years. 6.1% (2/33) of the offenders arrested pertained to 'Obscene Publication/ Transmission in Electronic Form'. 50.0% (1/2) was in the age-group of Below 18 years and 50.0% (1) in 18 - 30 years. **Table 16.4** deals with person arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT) by Head /Age group during 2012.

11. Out of 39 cases, 36 cases were registered for Loss/Damage to Computer Resource/Utility, 2 for Obscene Publication/Transmission in electronic form and 1 case was registered for tampering Computer Source Department. **Table 16.5** carries the details with incidence of Cyber Crime Cases registered under IT Act during 2012 (District / Crime Head Wise)

12. **Table 16.6** carries the details with District / City wise cases registered under Cyber Crimes categorized (IT) by motives and suspects during 2012.

Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities (IT Act)

13. 38 cases distributed over the cities- Chennai City (15), Madurai City (14), Trichy City (6) and Coimbatore City (3) have reported against the total number of 39 cases registered under IT Act in the State, accounting for 97.4% of the cases. Cities recorded the highest

31.03% increase (29 in 2011 to 38 in 2012) was witnessed in cases under IT Act in the cities whereas the decline was 83.33% (6/2011 to 1/2012) in the cases registered under various section of IPC.

14. 2 of the 6 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 38 cases under IT Act whereas 1 case, each 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 2011-2012. 2 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2012 as compared to 8 in 2011, a decline of 75.0%. Coimbatore City and CB CID reported (each 1 case). 2 categories viz. Criminal Breach of Trust or Fraud (1) and Forgery (1) account the cases. Cyber Forgery (1) accounted for 0.02% of 4,151 cases reported under Cheating. Cyber Frauds (1) accounted for 0.38% of total Criminal Breach of Trust cases under IPC (262).

16. **Table 16.2** deals with Incidence of cases registered and number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC Act). No persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IPC category during 2012. **Chart 16.3** depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and Arrested under IPC Act during 2009 – 2012.

17. **Table 16.4** deals with persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) by age group during 2012 (Crime head-wise and age-wise).

18. **Table 16.6** deals with the cases registered under cyber crimes categorized by motives and suspects during 2012.

19. **Table 16.7** carries the details on the District/City wise and age group-wise profile of the offenders. No persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IPC category during 2012.

20. The Crime Head and District / City wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in **Table-16.8** Cyber Fraud case was registered in Coimbatore City (1). CB CID (1) accounted for a Cyber Forgery case.

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 is presented in **Table - 16(B)** which deals with Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2009-2012 is given below,

Table-16 (B)**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested
under IPC during 2009-2012**

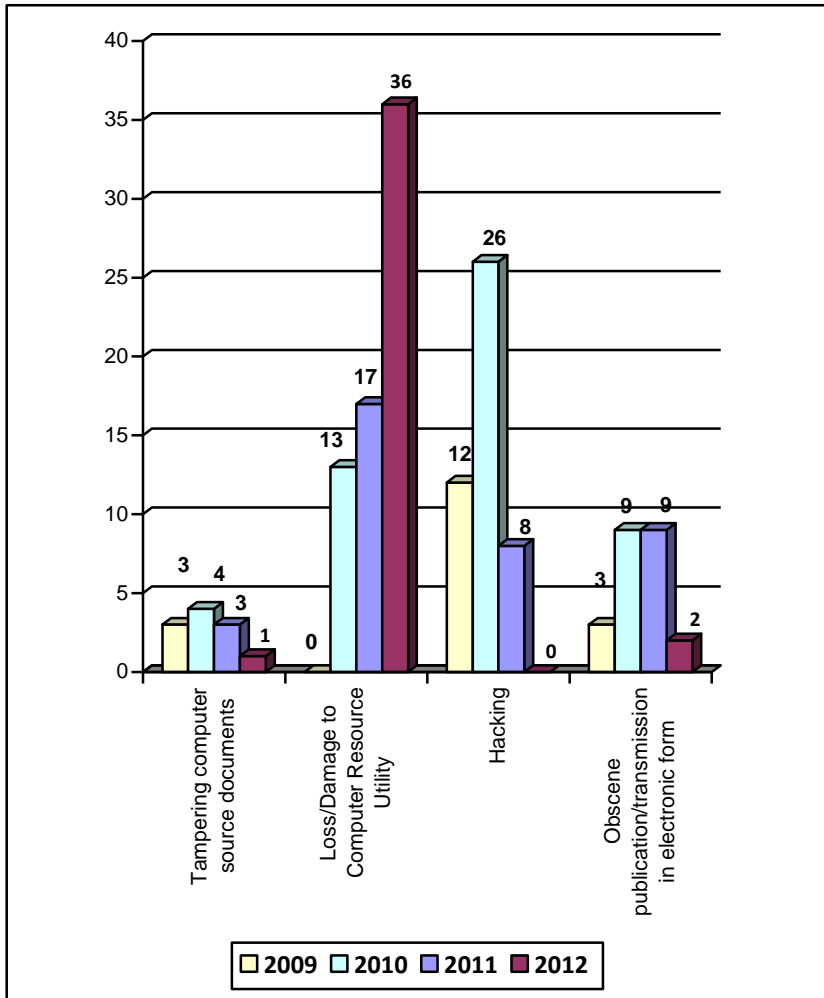
SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2012 over 2011	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2009	2010	2011	2012		2009	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Offences by/Against Public Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	False Electronic Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Destruction of Electronic Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Forgery	8	14	3	1	-66.67	1	14	7	0	-100
5.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	11	11	5	1	-80.00	4	3	4	0	-100
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
7.	Total	19	25	8	2	-75.00	5	17	11	0	-100

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

CHART – 16.2

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2009 – 2012**

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested

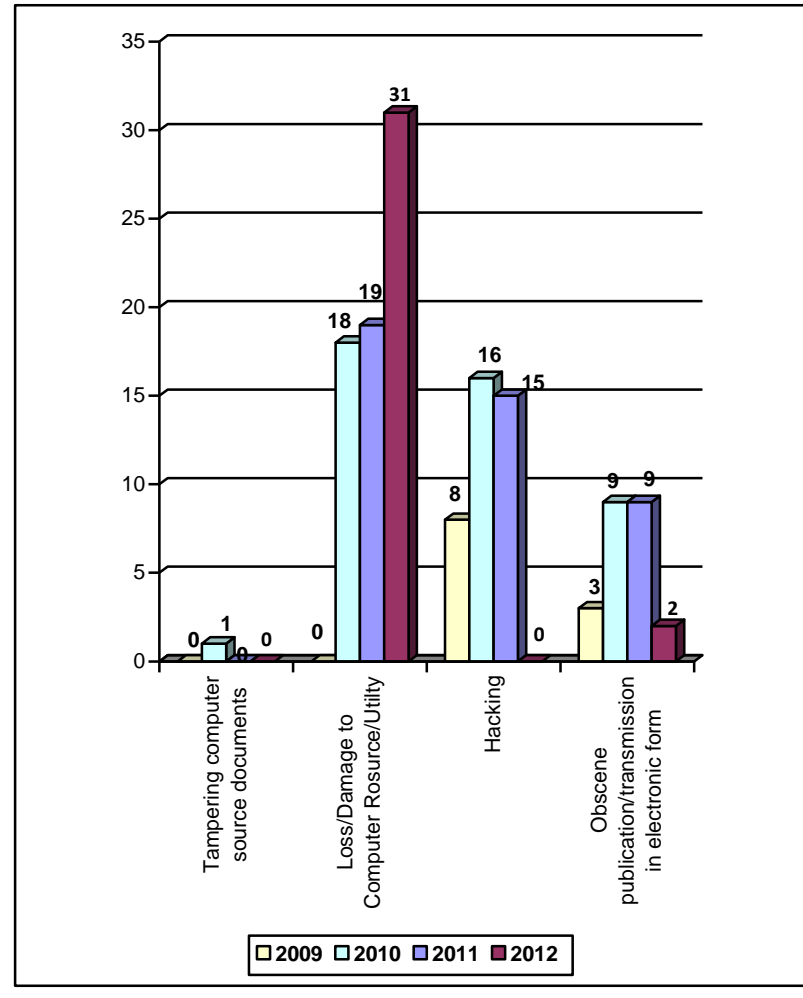
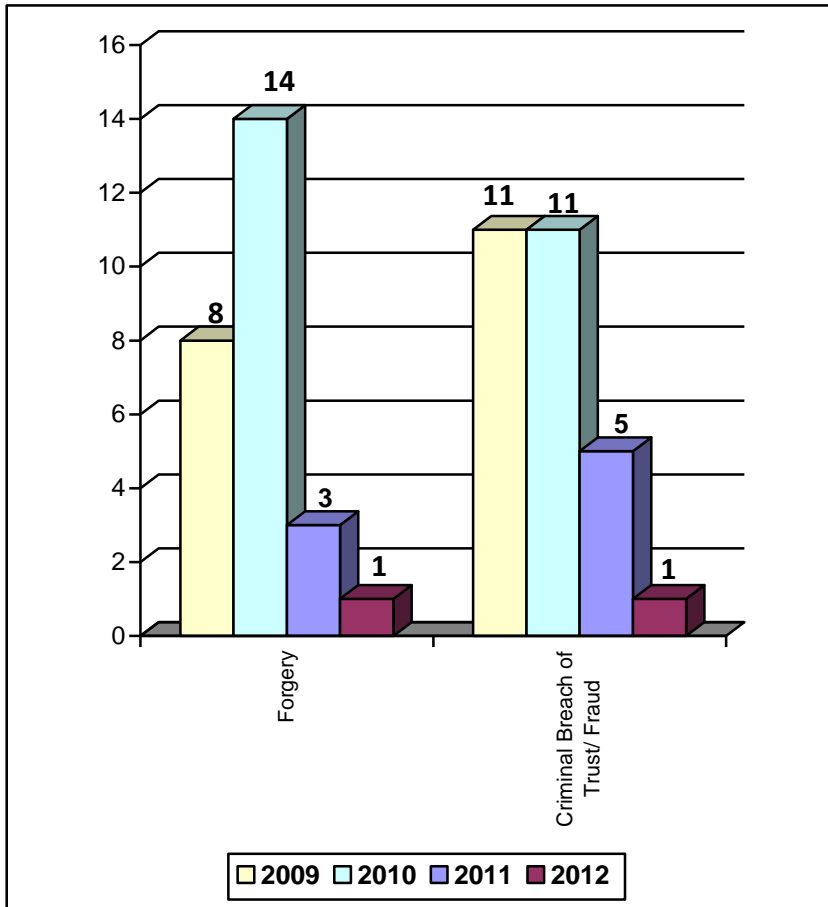


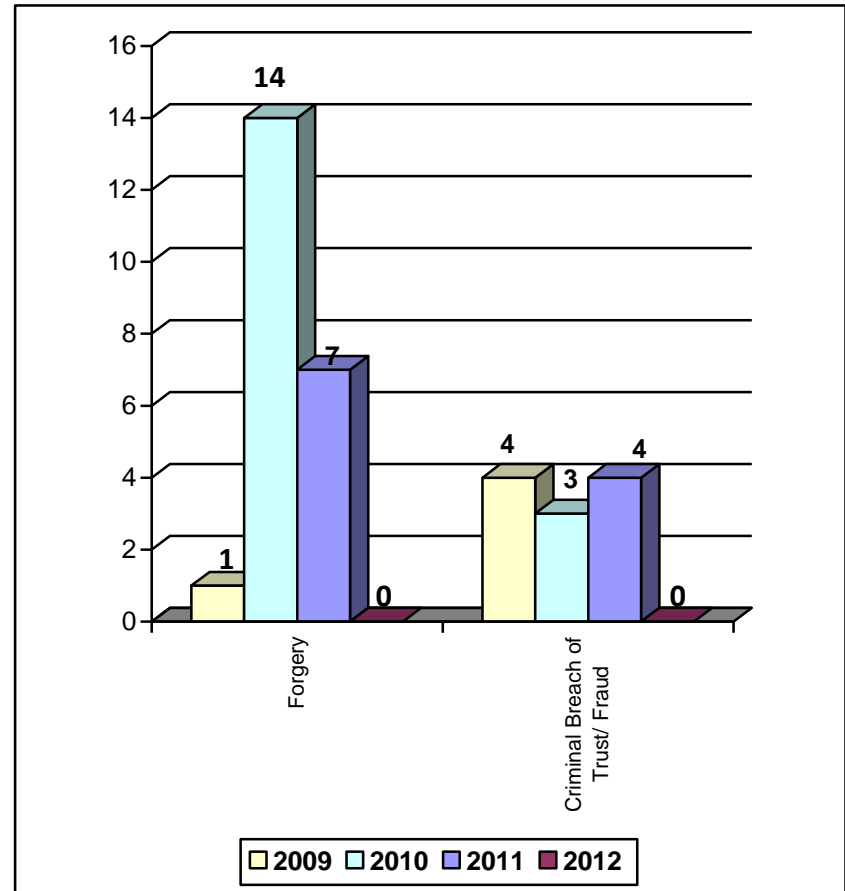
CHART – 16.3

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IPC during 2009 – 2012**

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested



CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

1. Property worth Rs.13,745 lakhs (approximately) was reported stolen in 18,768 cases (including Criminal Breach of Trust) during 2012. It is decreased by 13.1% when compared to 2011.

2. Property worth Rs. 8,258 lakhs (approximately) was recovered during 2012 (% of recovery is 60%). The figure has increased by 5.5% over the previous year.

3. Percentage of detection in this year was 74% as against 71% in 2011, an increase of 3.0%.

4. Details of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of year-wise recovery from 2008 to 2012 and variations are given in [Table-17.1](#).

5. [Chart-17.1](#) depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2008-2012.

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 2012 is presented in [Table-17.2](#) ([Map-17.1](#)).

CHART- 17.1
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
DURING THE PERIOD 2008 – 2012

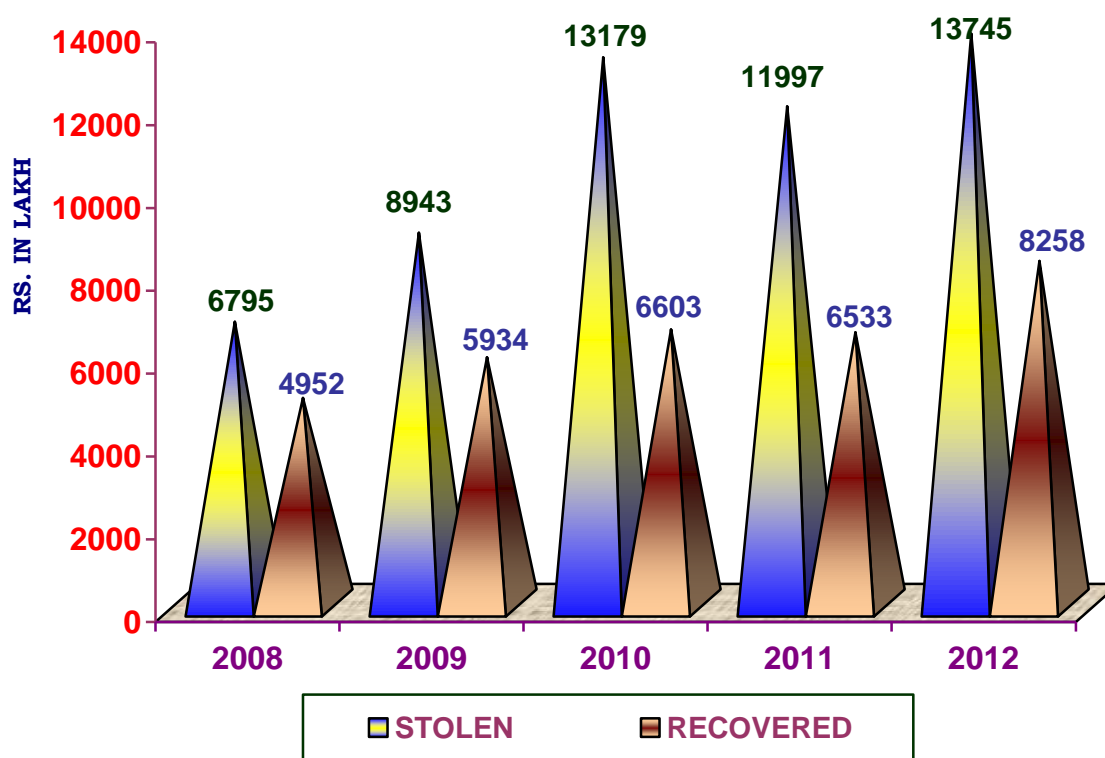
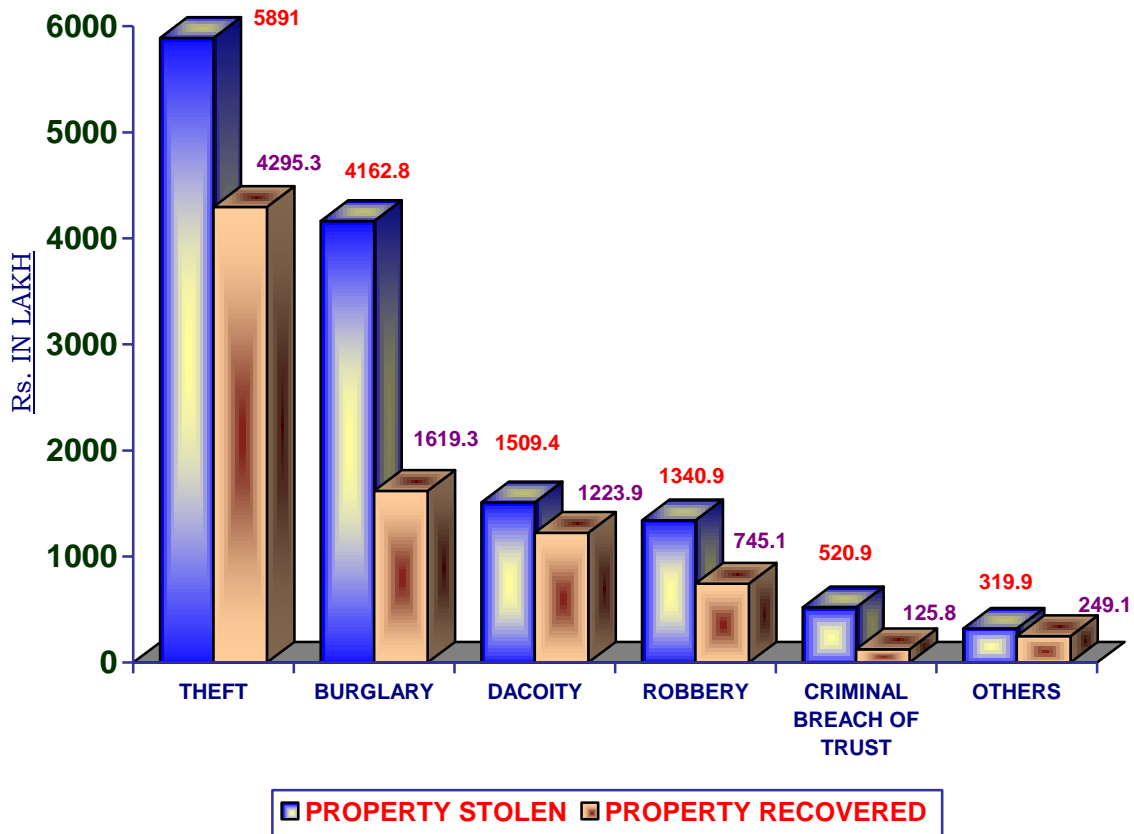


CHART- 17.2
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY CRIME HEAD WISE
DURING - 2012



7. Chart-17.2 depicts crime head-wise property stolen and recovered, during 2012. (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 highest in Chennai City (Rs.2157.5 lakhs) followed by Madurai City (Rs.1254.4 lakhs), Tiruppur (Rs.1143.8 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.707.4 lakhs), Viluppuram (Rs.589.1 lakhs) and Madurai (Rs.475.6 lakhs).

10. Chennai City (Rs.1695 lakhs) recorded the highest recovery followed by Madurai City (Rs.1160 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.453.6 lakhs), Viluppuram (Rs.329.7 lakhs), Coimbatore City (Rs.329.4

lakhs), Salem (Rs.269.4 lakhs) and Coimbatore (Rs.249.8 lakhs).

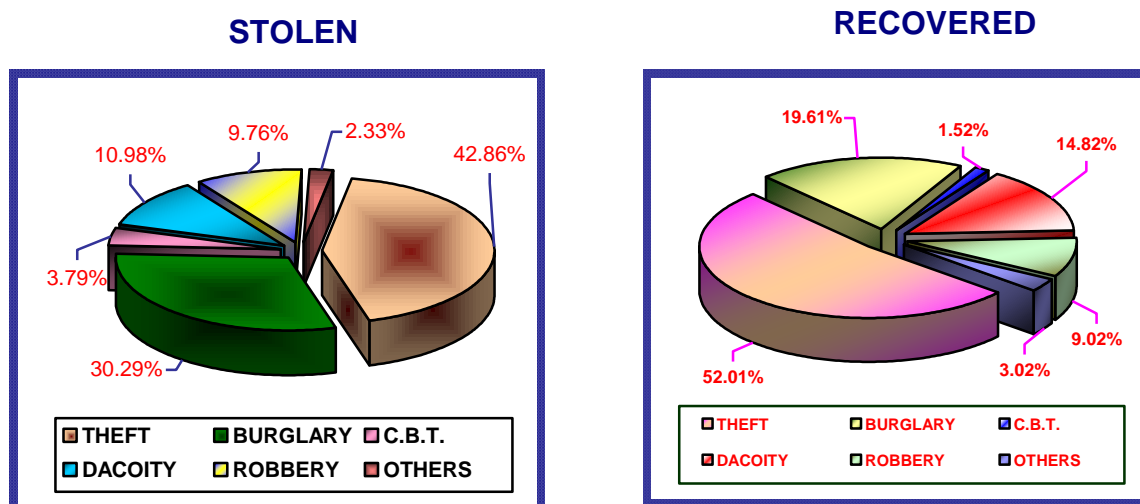
11. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Salem (95.3%) followed by Madurai City (92.5%), Perambalur (88.2%), Namakkal (87.2%) and Erode (81.2%).

12. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Tiruppur (13%), followed by Madurai (24%), Dharmapuri (28%), Thoothukudi (28.2%), RP Chennai (34.3%) and Cuddalore (38.4%).

13. Chart-17.3 depicts crime head-wise, percentage of property stolen and recovered during 2012.

CHART - 17.3

CRIME HEAD WISE PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR -2012



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. 5891 lakhs (42.86%). Burglary 30.29%, Dacoity 10.98%, Robbery 9.76%, Criminal Breach of Trust accounted for 3.79%, and Other kinds of Property offences 2.33%.

15. Maximum value of property was recovered in Theft cases (52.01%) followed by Burglary (19.61%), Dacoity (14.82%), Robbery (9.02%), Other kinds of Property offences (3.02%) and Criminal Breach of Trust (1.52%).

16. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Dacoity (81.1%) followed by Other Kinds of Property offences (77.9%), Theft (72.9%), Robbery (55.6%), Burglary (38.9%) and Criminal Breach of Trust (24.2%). 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 has 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 79% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under the head, viz., “Motor Vehicles” constituting 18.8%.

19. Theft of Communication & Electricity Wire constituted 0.7% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under this head is Rs.101 lakhs.

Vehicles Stolen, Recovered and Co-ordinated

20. The highest amount of property recovered and lost relates 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 Viluppuram (335) followed by Chennai City (263) and Tiruppur (260). 59.14% (2,338) vehicles could be recovered out of 3,953 stolen vehicles at the state level.

CULTURAL PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED INCIDENCE AND VALUE:

21. Rupees 2.9 lakhs worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2012 in 10 cases. This constitutes 0.02% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2012 are available in Table-17.7. The highest incidence was reported in Nagapattinam (4) followed by Perambalur (4), Namakkal (1) and Vellore (1 case). Recovery was made in 7 out of 10 cases reported. Property is yet

to be recovered in Nagapattinam (2), and Perambalur (1).

22. Perambalur (Rs.1.55 lakhs) recorded the highest value of property stolen in 4 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.

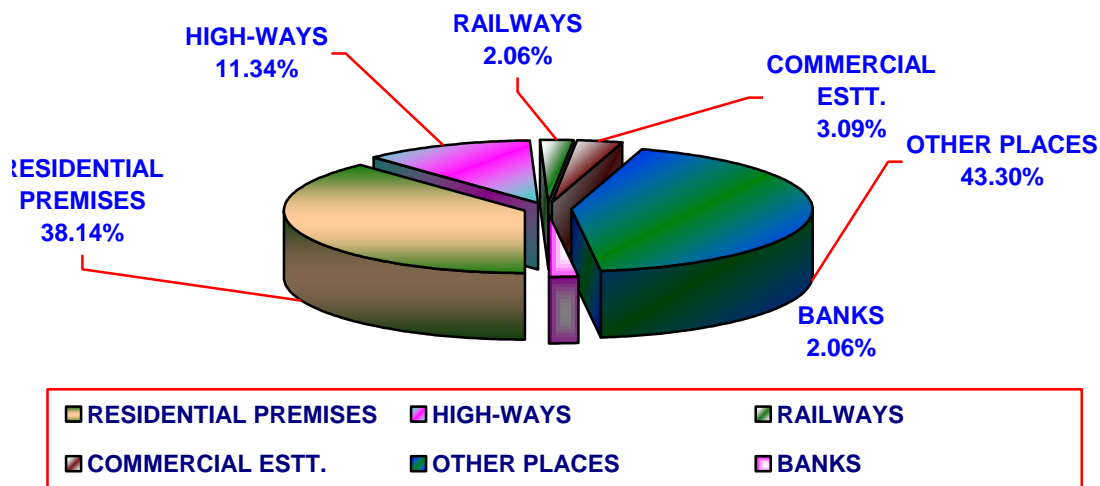
DACOITY:

24. The incidence of Dacoity, district/ city-wise is presented in Table-17.9 premises-wise.

25. Maximum number of Dacoities (43.30%) took place at Other Places followed by Residential Premises (38.14%), High Way (11.34%), Commercial Establishments (3.09%), Railways and Banks (2.06% each). Dacoity was not reported at Rivers/Sea. Chart-17.4 depicts the percentage distribution of Dacoity cases during 2012 premises-wise.

CHART- 17.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2012 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



ROBBERY:

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

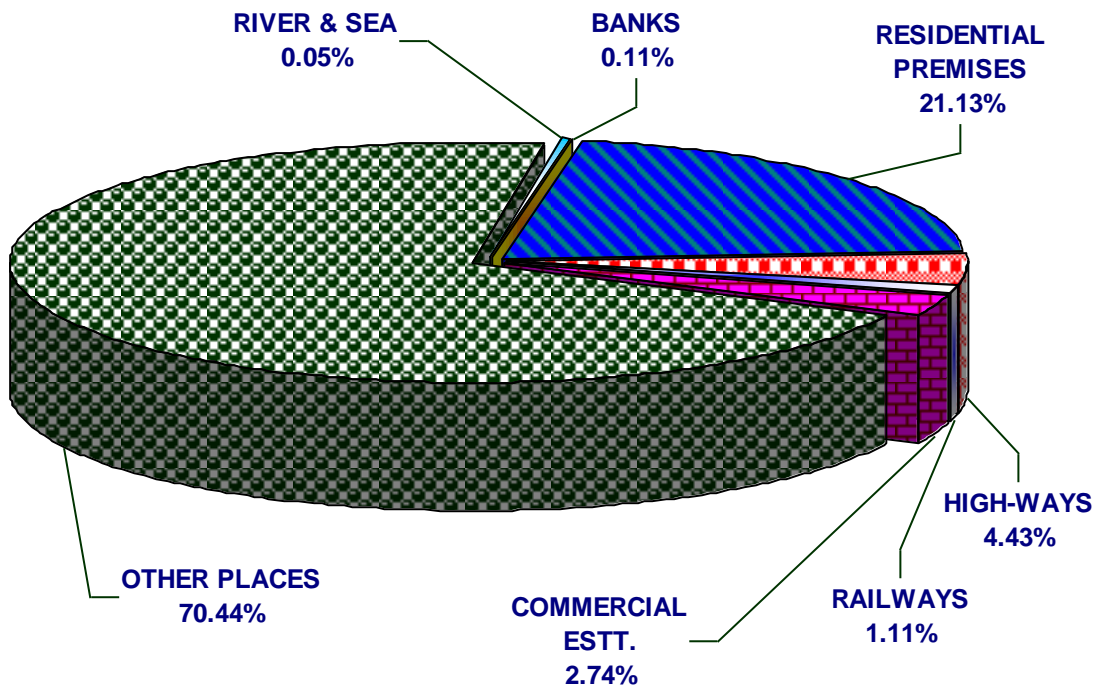
27. Maximum number of Robberies (70.44%) occurred at Other Places, followed by Residential Premises (21.13%), Highways (4.43%),

Commercial Establishments (2.74%), Railways (1.11%), Banks (0.11%) and River/Sea (0.05%).

28. **Chart -17.5** depicts the percentage distribution of Robbery cases reported during 2012 (by place of occurrence).

CHART- 17.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2012 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



BURGLARY:

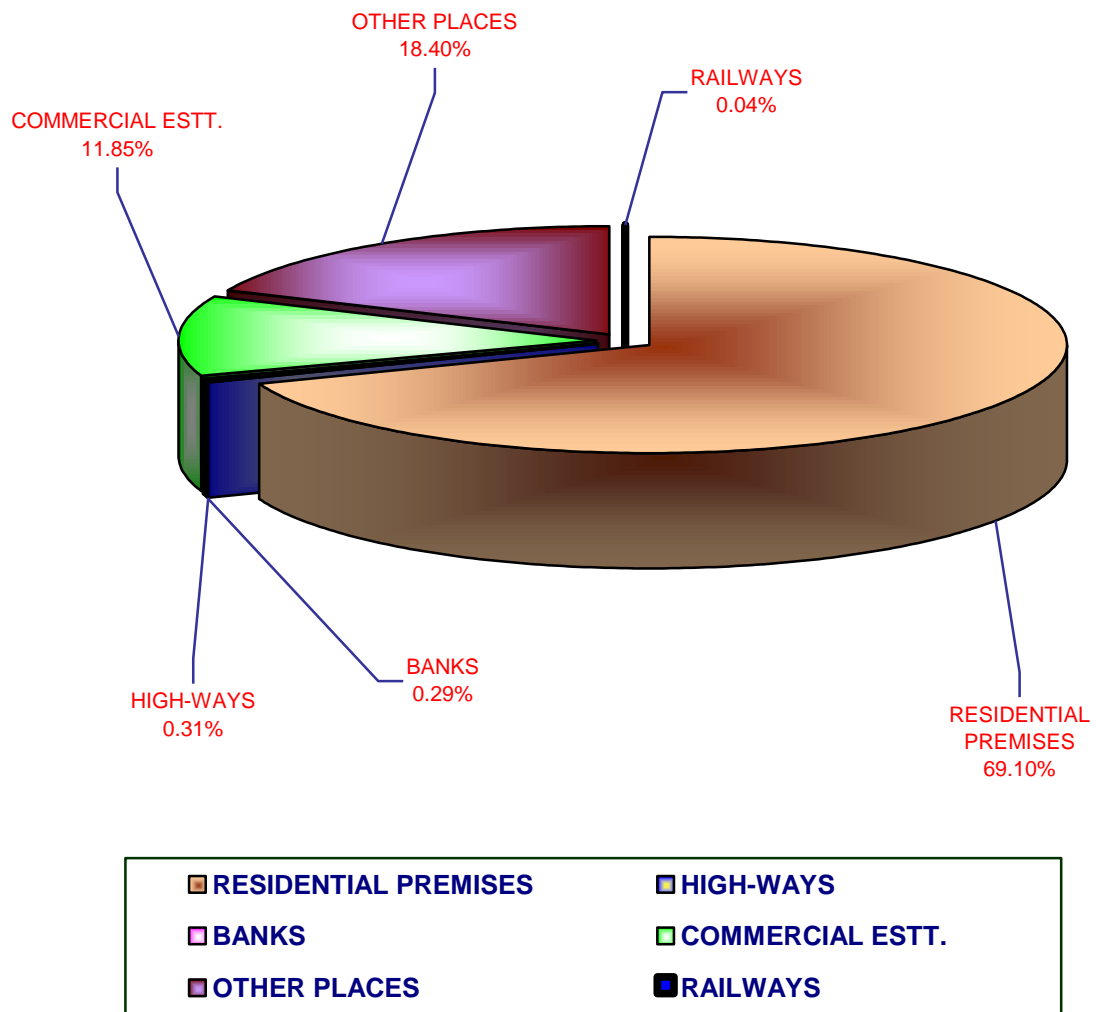
29. Maximum number of Burglaries (69.10%) took place at Residential Premises, followed by Other Places (18.40%), Commercial establishments (11.85%), Highways (0.31%) and Banks (0.29%), Railways

(0.04%). Burglary was not reported in Rivers/Sea. (Table-17.11)

30. Chart-17.6 depicts percentage distribution of burglary cases reported during 2012 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2012 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



THEFT:

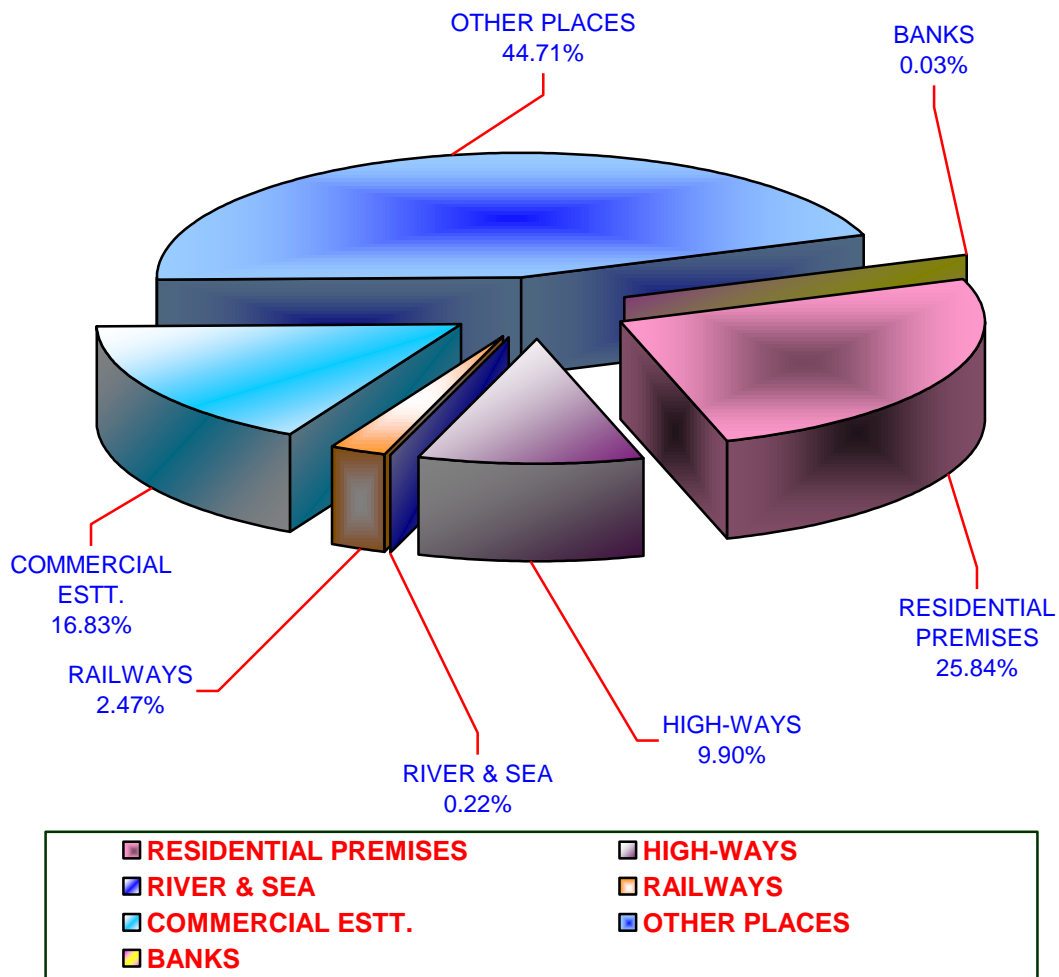
31. Maximum number of Theft occurred at Other Places (44.71%) followed by Residential premises (25.84%), Commercial establishments (16.83%), Highways (9.90%), Railways (2.47%),

River & Sea (0.22%) and Banks (0.03%). (Table -17.12)

32. Chart-17.7 depicts percentage distribution of theft cases reported during 2012 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.7

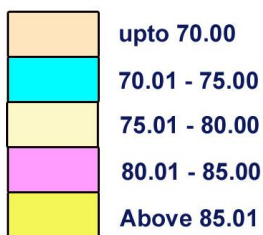
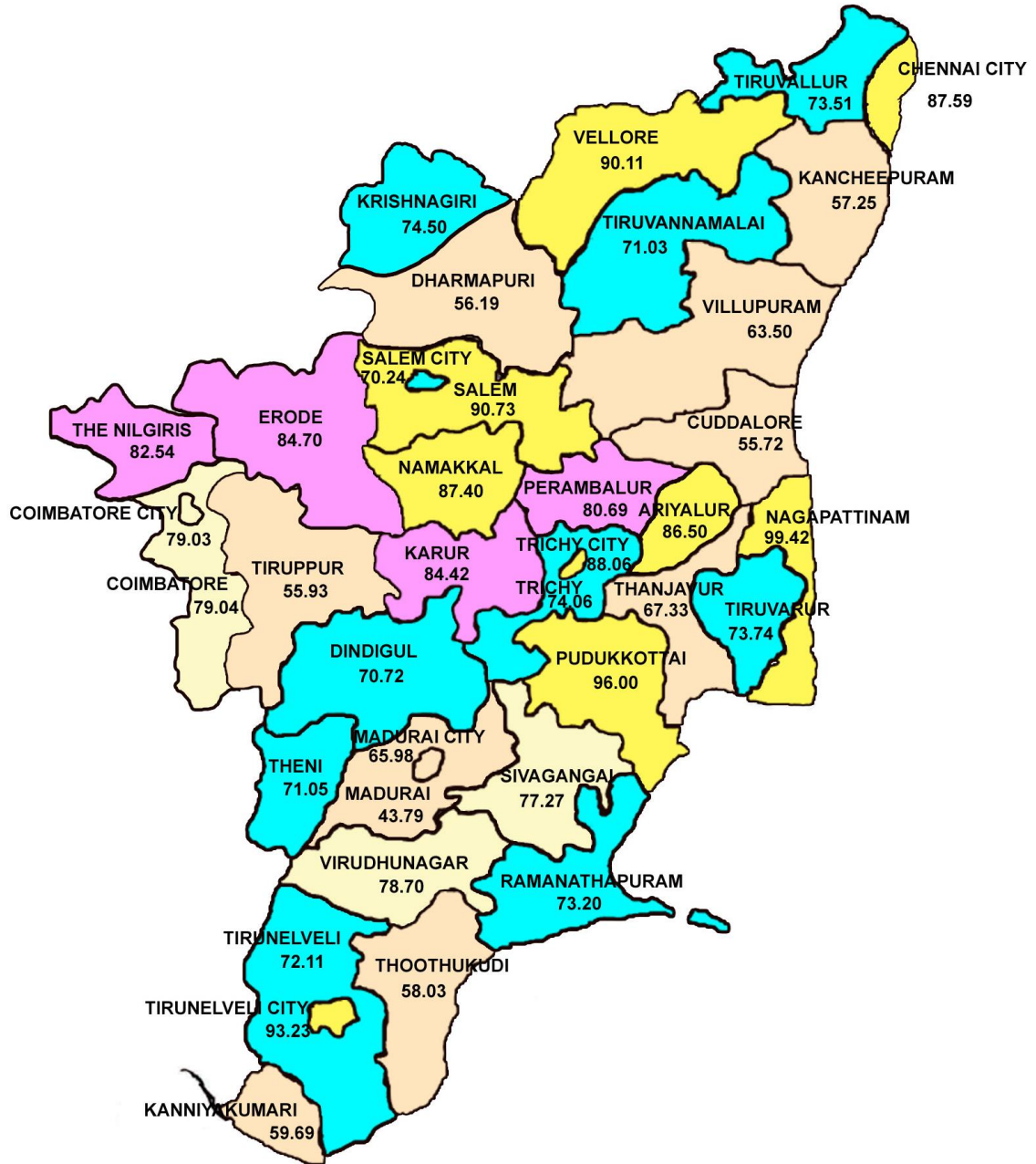
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED DURING 2012 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)



MAP - 17.1

PROPERTY CRIMES - % OF DETECTION - 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 74)



CHAPTER 18

ARRESTS & TRIALS

ARRESTS: -

1. 9,35,839 persons (2,32,414 under IPC & 7,03,425 under SLL) were arrested during 2012 in 7,49,538 cases (2,00,474 IPC + 5,49,064 SLL). This shows an increase of 11.81% over 2011 figures of 8,37,011 persons (2,22,124 under IPC & 6,14,887 under SLL) arrested.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 2,32,414 persons were arrested in 2,00,474 IPC cases this year as against 2,22,124 persons in 2011. **Chart-18.1** depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2006 - 2012.

6. **Chart-18.2** depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2012.

CHART- 18.1
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC
CRIMES DURING 2006 - 2012

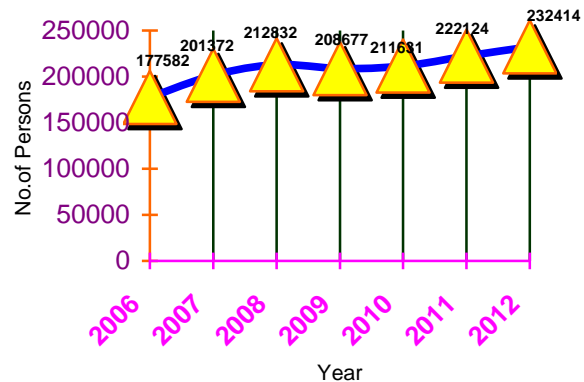
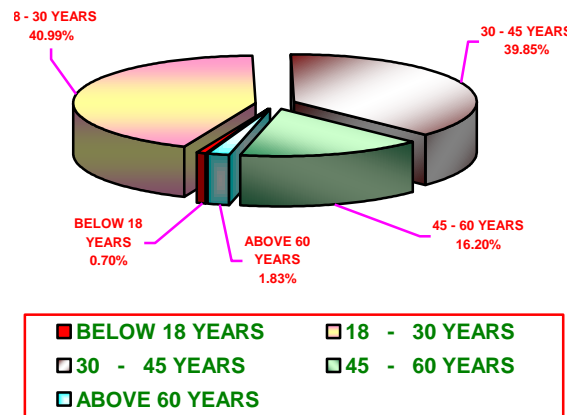


CHART-18.2
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS
ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES
DURING - 2012



3. **Table-18.1** presents details of arrests made during 2012 with percentage variation over 2011. **Table-18.2** presents details of district-wise arrests made during 2012 with percentage variation over 2011.

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. Chennai City tops in arresting 22,809 persons (19,881 cases) during 2012 followed by Cuddalore 16,236 (11,318 cases), Coimbatore City 11,370 (10,357 cases), Madurai 11,198 (6,358 cases), Tirunelveli 10,703 (9,024 cases), Vellore 9,754 (7,710 cases), Viluppuram 9,010 (10,486 cases) and Salem 8,591 (5,939 cases). Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under IPC Crime head-wise during 2012 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**.

7. **Chart-18.3** depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes cases during 2012 (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 2012 are presented in **table-18(A)** below.

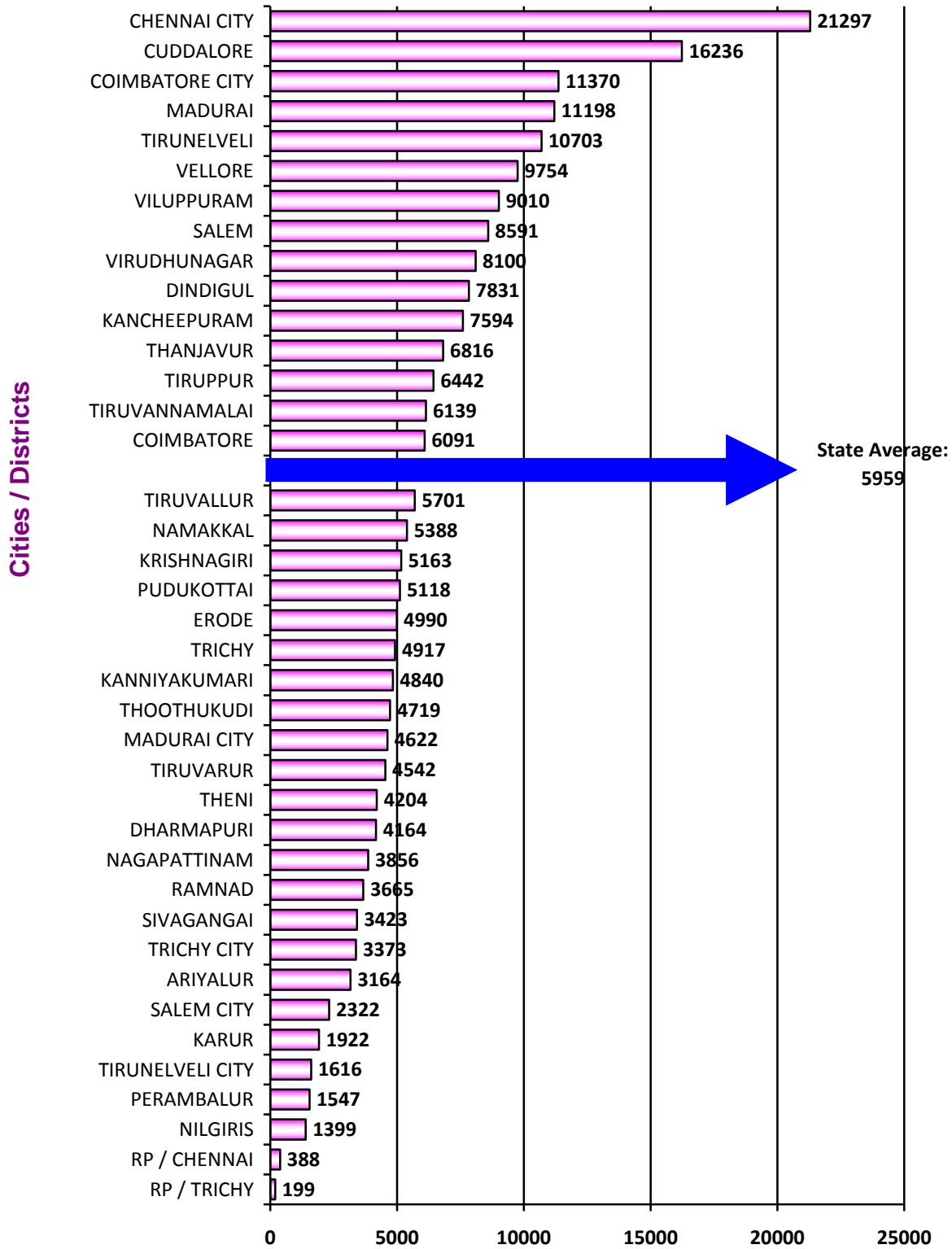
TABLE 18(A)**CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2012**

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	Persons	Crime	Arrest	No. Of
		Arrested	Rate	Rate*	Arrest
					Per Case
1	Murder	4420	2.66	6.04	2.27
2	Attempt To Commit Murder	6753	4.04	9.23	2.29
3	CH not Amounting To Murder	45	0.06	0.06	1.02
4	Rape	962	1.01	1.31	1.31
	i) Custodial Rape	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Other Rape	962	1.01	1.31	1.31
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	1962	2.66	2.68	1.01
	i) of Women & Girls	1557	2.31	2.13	0.92
	ii) of Others	405	0.34	0.55	1.61
6	Dacoity	533	0.13	0.73	5.49
7	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	126	0.03	0.17	6.63
8	Robbery	2380	2.59	3.25	1.25
9	Burglary	3808	6.09	5.20	0.85
10	Theft	11123	16.39	15.20	0.93
	i) Auto Theft	2562	5.35	3.50	0.65
	ii) Other Theft	8561	11.04	11.70	1.06
11	Riots	16725	4.28	22.85	5.33
12	Criminal Breach Of Trust	375	0.36	0.51	1.43
13	Cheating	4677	5.67	6.39	1.13
14	Counterfeiting	98	0.52	0.13	0.26
15	Arson	785	0.99	1.07	1.08
16	Hurt	36059	30.19	49.27	1.63
17	Dowry Deaths	278	0.15	0.38	2.53
18	Molestation	2091	2.04	2.86	1.40
19	Sexual Harassment	470	0.52	0.64	1.23
20	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	4019	2.68	5.49	2.05
21	Importation Of Girls	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Death Due To Negligence	12572	21.18	17.18	0.81
23	Other IPC Crimes	122153	169.66	166.89	0.98
24	Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	232414	273.90	317.54	1.16

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

CHART-18.3

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2012
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



**Total No. of Persons
Arrested: 2,32,414**

9. Arrest rate for burglary, theft, counterfeiting, causing death due to negligence and other IPC cases were reported to be comparatively lower than their respective crime rates. (Map-18.2)

10. Table-18.2 shows the persons arrested during 2011-2012 and percentage variation district/city-wise.

Persons arrested under SLL cases

11. 7,03,425 persons were arrested under 5,49,064 SLL Crimes during 2012 as compared to 6,14,887 persons in 2011, an increase of 14.4%. Persons arrested during 2011-2012, crime head-wise and percentage variations for SLL cases in 2012 over 2011 is available in Table-18.5.

12. Chart-18.4 depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2006-2012.

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 2012 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 2012.

15. In 2012, highest number of persons arrested were in Chennai City 1,37,698 (1,35,443 cases) followed by Vellore 30,270 (29,230 cases), Cuddalore 29,338 (8,100 cases),

Tiruvannamalai 26,790 (19,688 cases), Erode 26,669 (15,455 cases), Madurai City 25,533 (15,416 cases) and Tiruvarur 23,696 (6,098 cases).

16. Chart-18.6 depicts persons arrested under SLL cases District/ City wise during – 2012 in descending order.

CHART-18.4

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2006 – 2012

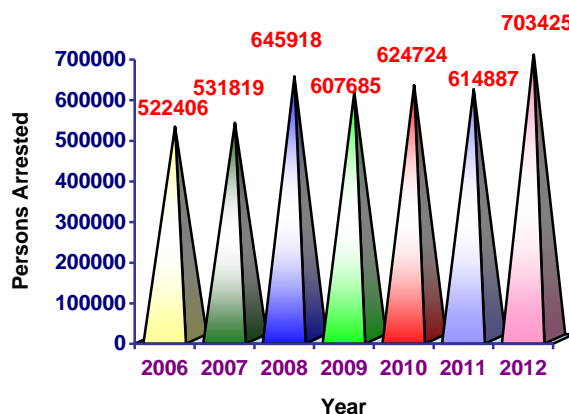


CHART-18.5

AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2012

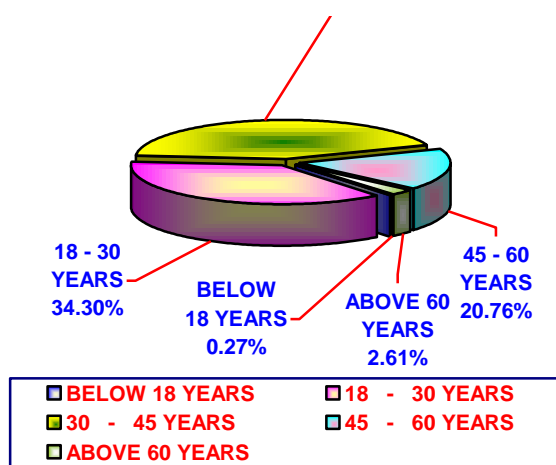
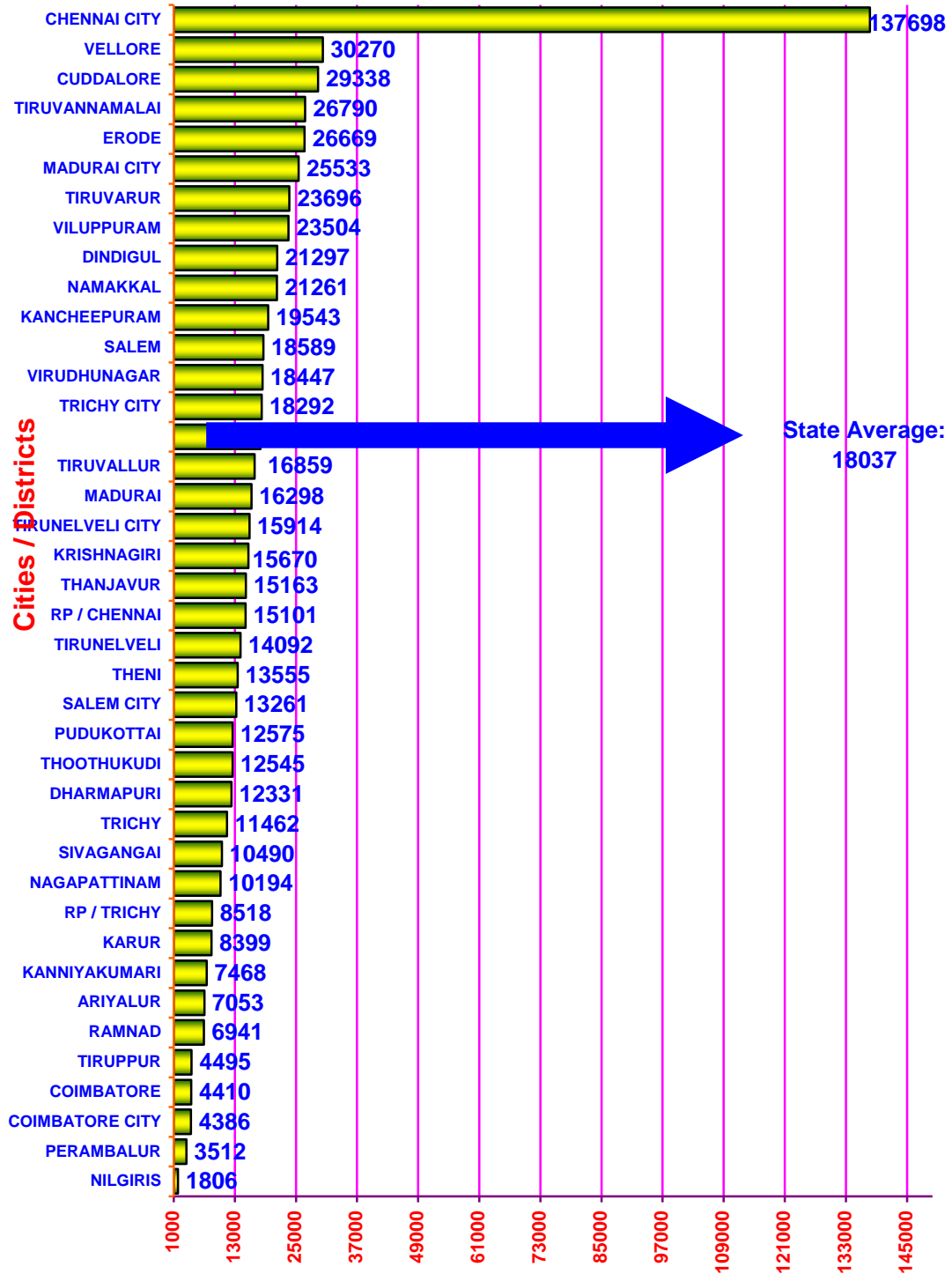


CHART- 18.6

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2012

(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



**Total No. of Persons
Arrested : 7,03,425**

17. Age group of 31-45 years accounted for 41.4% of the arrested persons under IPC & SLL during the year. This is followed by age group of 19-30 years (38.8%). Age- group and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC & SLL cases is presented in [Tables-18.8](#).

18. An average of 7 persons were arrested per case under Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity 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 Gambling 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. 3,33,241 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 3,02,629 IPC cases under investigation by Police this year. 65.6% of those arrested were charge-sheeted. 1.5% of the persons arrested were released before trial commenced. Police investigations have yet to be completed against 32.9% of the arrested persons.

21. Counterfeiting (79.4%) accounted for the highest percentage of pendency in the disposal of arrested persons. This was followed by Criminal Breach of Trust (65.9%), Cheating (65.1%), Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Girls (50.9%), and Arson (49.0%). The lowest pendency recorded was in respect of Burglary cases (30.0%). 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. 7,72,420 (including those from previous year) persons were either

under custody or on bail for 6,11,939 SLL cases under investigation by Police this year. Police could lay charge-sheet against 57.93% of the arrested persons. 30.34% were released by Police before trial could commence and 11.73% 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 Registration of Foreigners Act (79.6%). It was followed by Indian Passport Act (73.8%) and Arms Act (71.3%).

Disposal of Arrested Persons by Courts:-

i. IPC cases:

24. 5,79,422 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the State during 2012. Trial in respect of 67.86% (3,93,190 persons) of such arrested persons was pending disposal. Dacoity (92.22%) accounted for the highest pendency followed by Rape (83.85%) and Causing Death by Negligence (83.49%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC Crime head-wise and District-wise have been presented in [Table-18.14](#) and [18.15](#) respectively.

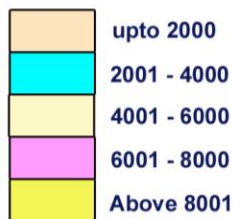
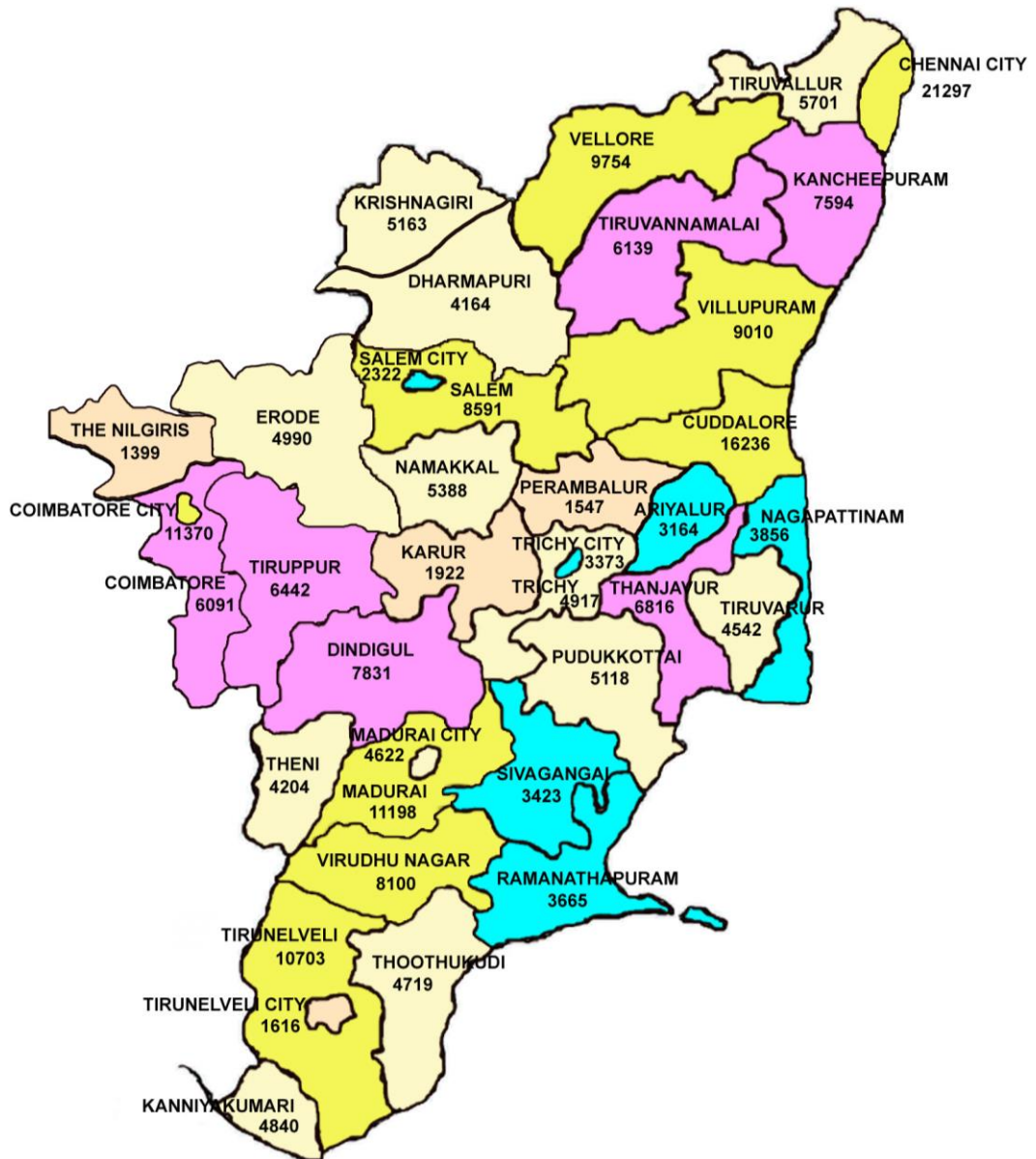
ii) SLL cases:

25. 5,61,159 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the State during 2012. Trials were completed for 4,13,883 of the total arrested persons. 3,45,524 (83.48%) of them were convicted. 23.19% of the arrested persons were still awaiting completion of trial. Indian Railways Act and Forest Act 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 2012

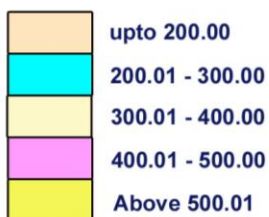
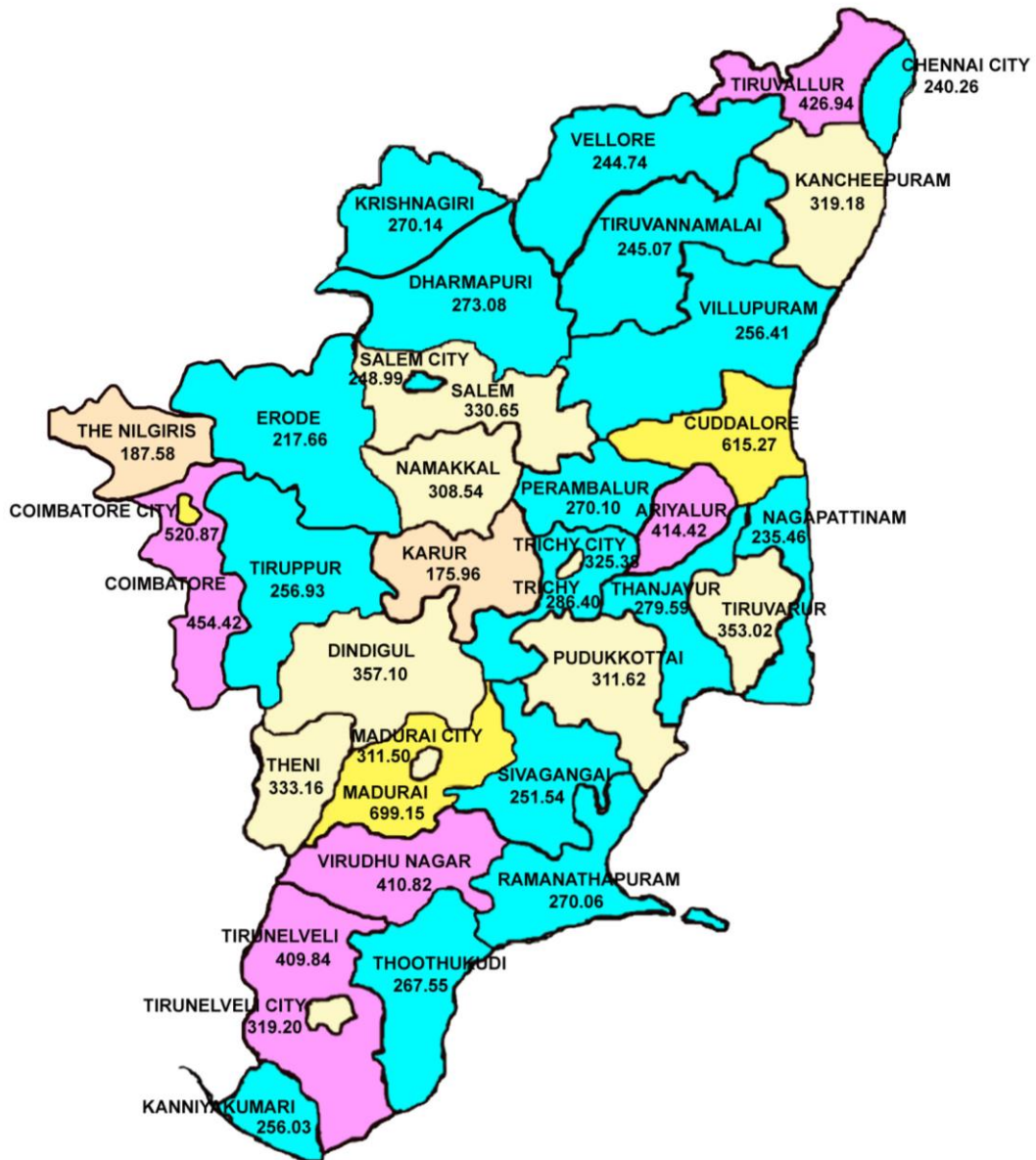
(All over Tamil Nadu 2,32,414)



MAP-18.2

ARRESTED RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2012

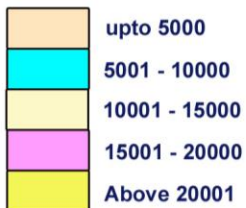
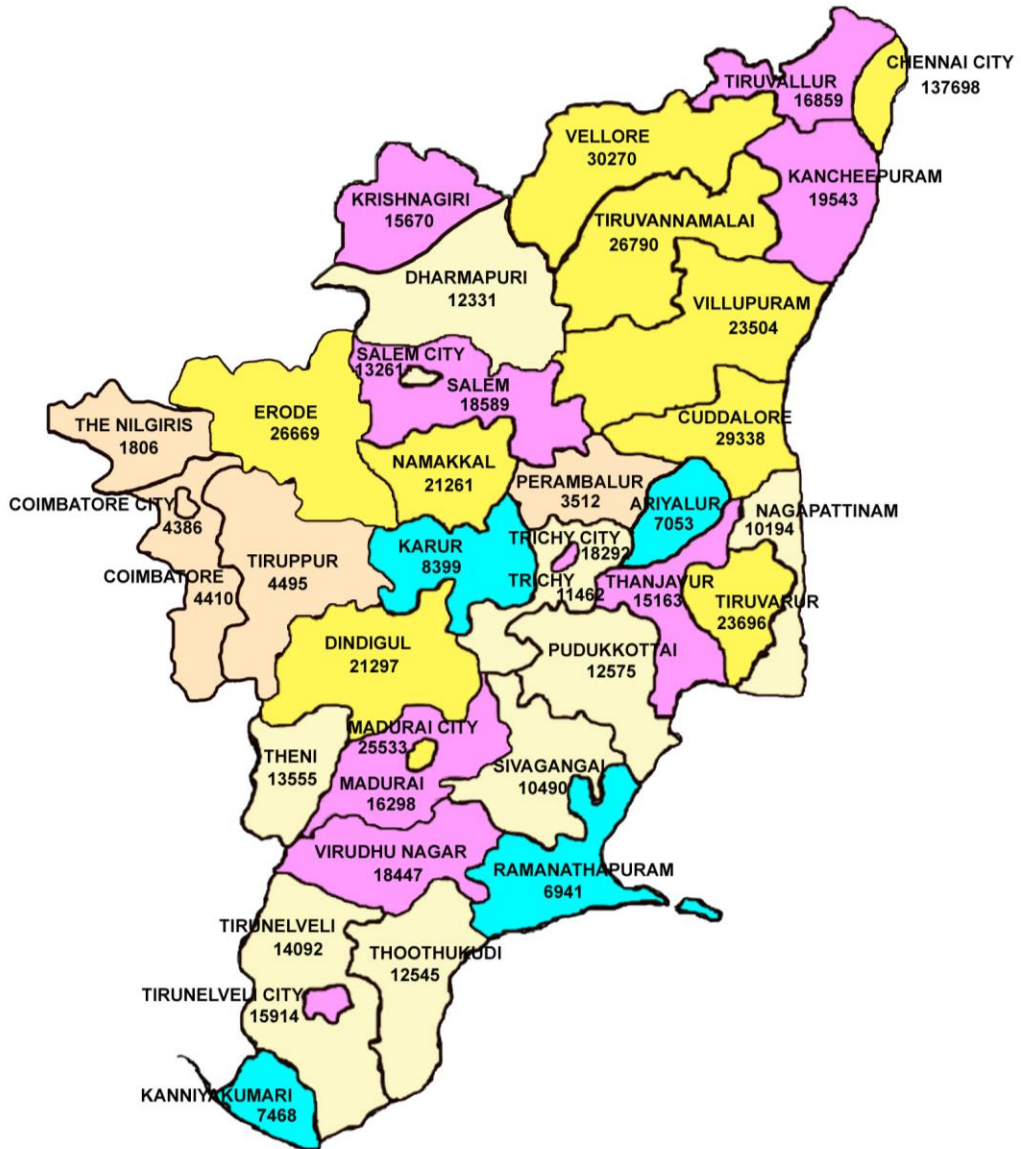
(All over Tamil Nadu 317.54)



MAP-18.3

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 7,03,425)



CHAPTER 19

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

I. Disposal by Police

Cases Under IPC

1. 3,02,629 cases (including pending from the previous years) were under investigation with Police. 1,95,570 (64.62%) cases were disposed during the year. 1,06,980 (35.35%) 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 2012 is presented in [Table-19.2](#) district-wise. [\(Map-19.1\)](#) Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2012 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 for total true cases investigated decreased from 93.9% in 2003 to 92.6% in 2004 and further decreased considerably to 89.0% in 2012, although the percentage of cases in which investigation completed for total cases declined from 80.8% in 2003 to 64.6% in 2012.

3. Over 52.95% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting has been highest for Sexual harassment (63.93%), followed by Hurt (60.22%), Murder (58.26%), Other IPC Crimes (57.57%), Attempt to Commit Murder (52.12%), Cruelty by Husband and His Relatives (51.75%) and Molestation (50.99%). [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 :-** 35.35% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2012. Dist/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Madurai	- 77.57%
Trichy City	- 69.49%
Thoothukudi	- 65.42%
Madurai City	- 56.72%
Chennai City	- 55.66%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in :-

Vellore	- 9.35%
Villupuram	- 12.57%
The Nilgiris	- 15.70%
Cuddalore	- 16.05%
Coimbatore City	- 17.11%
Tiruvannamalai	- 17.23%

Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2012 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 88.97%. Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of Charge-sheetting: -

Kancheepuram	: 100%
Nagapattinam	: 100%
Thanjavur	: 98.02%
Ramnad	: 97.52%
Villupuram	: 96.32%
Madurai	: 95.87%
The Nilgiris	: 95.41%
Tirunelveli	: 95.25%
Coimbatore City	: 95.20%
Vellore	: 94.82%

[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- 2012

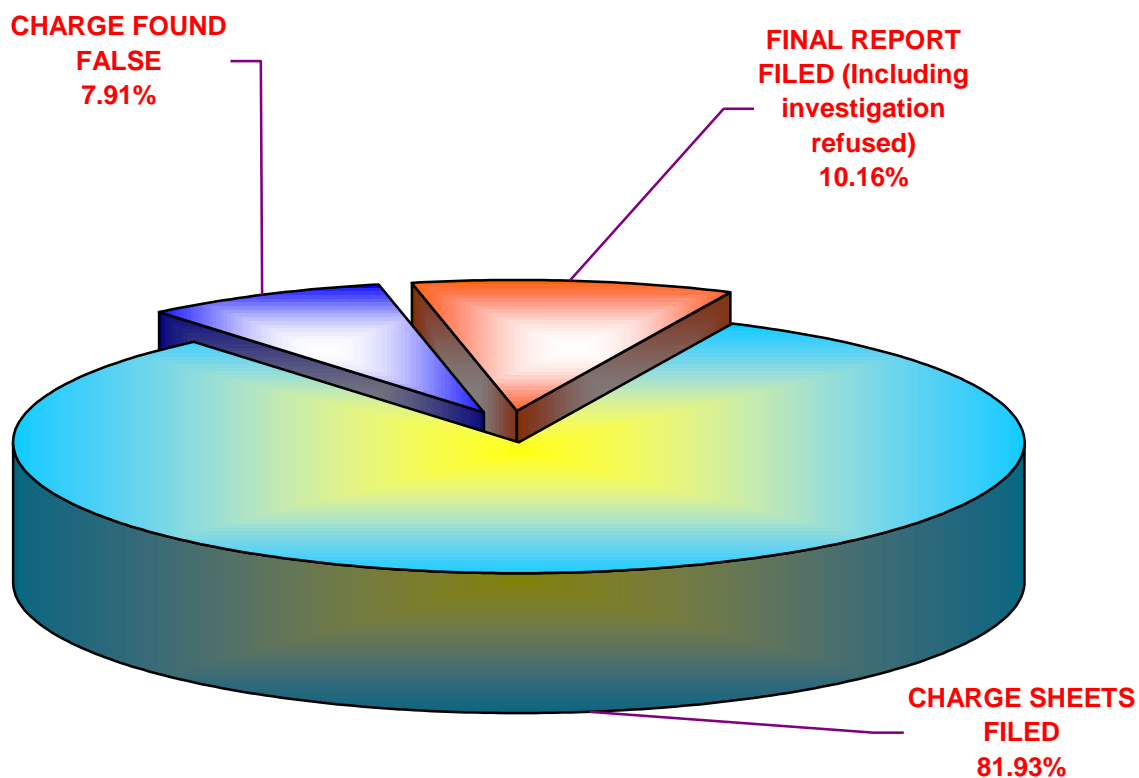


Table 19(A)
Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Police-Yearly Picture

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	2003	192080	10531	135794	144584	155115	80.8	93.9
2	2004	202754	9983	142941	154390	164373	81.1	92.6
3	2005	199038	12802	145181	153597	166399	83.6	94.5
4	2006	180631	10589	131443	139988	150577	83.4	93.9
5	2007	201699	12661	141942	152296	164957	81.8	93.2
6	2008	212841	12132	144527	157200	169332	79.6	91.9
7	2009	217603	11322	135125	151704	163026	74.9	89.1
8	2010	240255	14715	127736	148213	162928	67.8	86.2
9	2011	270206	16273	132725	151768	168041	62.2	87.5
10	2012	302629	15468	160233	180102	195570	64.6	89.0

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

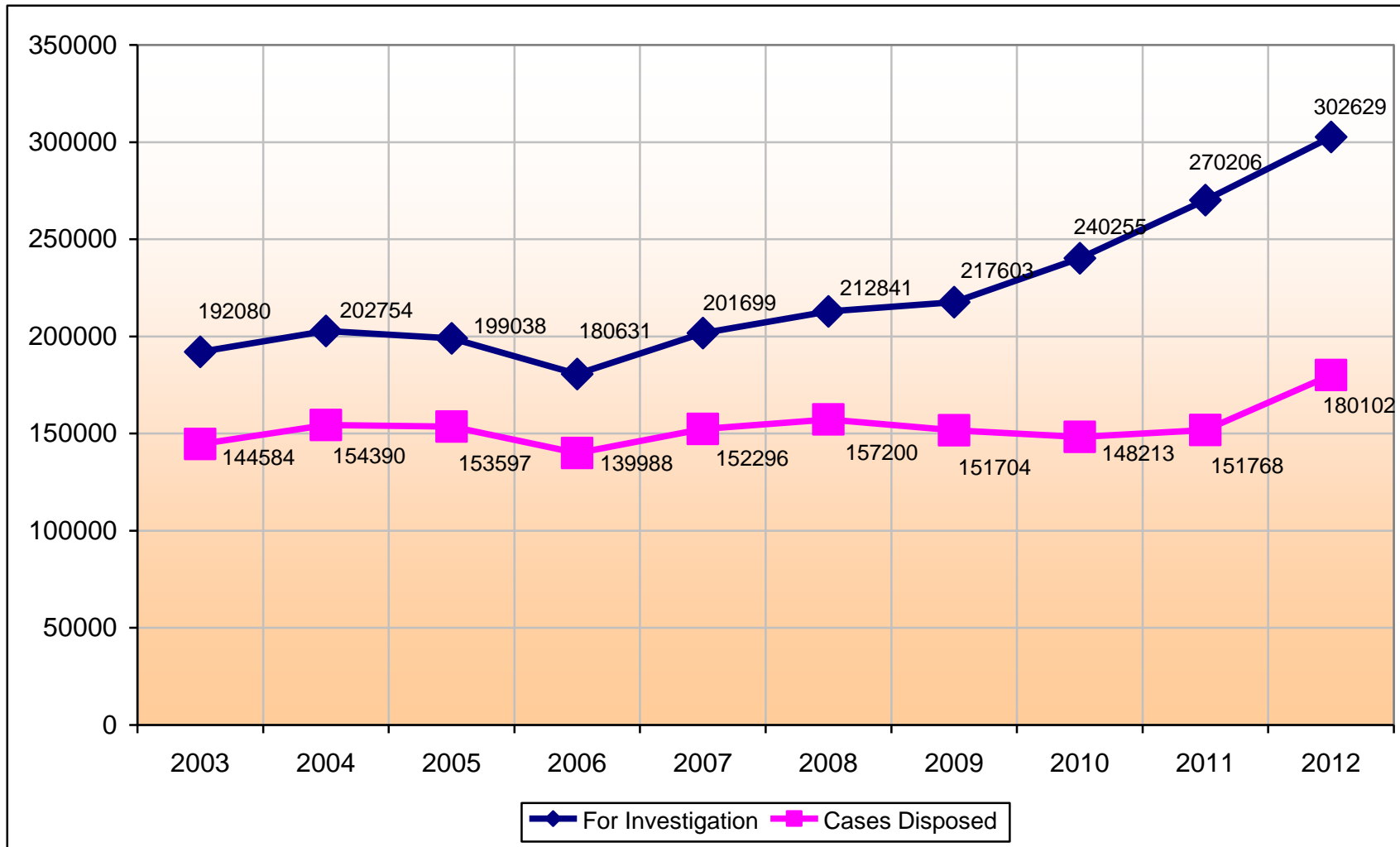
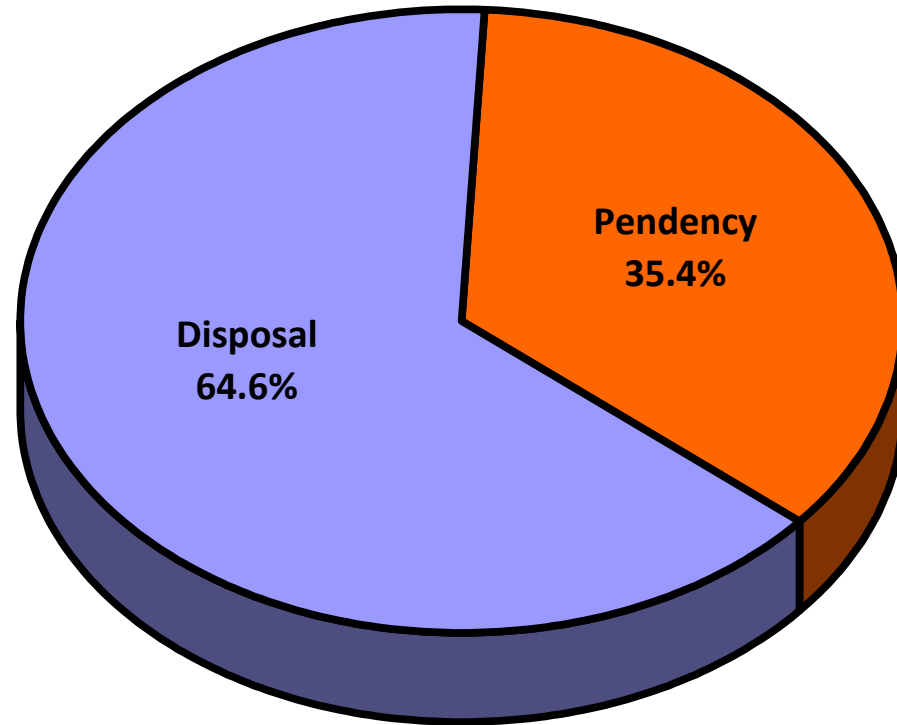


CHART-19.3

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2012

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	62.72	37.28
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	56.41	43.59
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	46.38	53.62
RAPE	43.32	56.68
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	52.80	47.20
DACOITY	50.24	49.76
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	42.50	57.50
ROBBERY	54.37	45.63
BURGLARY	44.61	55.39
THEFT	52.59	47.41
RIOTS	61.81	38.19
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	24.22	75.78
CHEATING	32.34	67.66
COUNTERFEITING	31.78	68.22
ARSON	53.21	46.79
HURT	69.47	30.53
DOWRY DEATHS	49.22	50.78
MOLESTATION	62.59	37.41
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	73.04	26.96
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	60.08	39.92
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0.00	0.00
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	61.05	38.95
OTHER IPC CRIMES	69.79	30.21
TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES IPC	64.65	35.35



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- 2012 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE

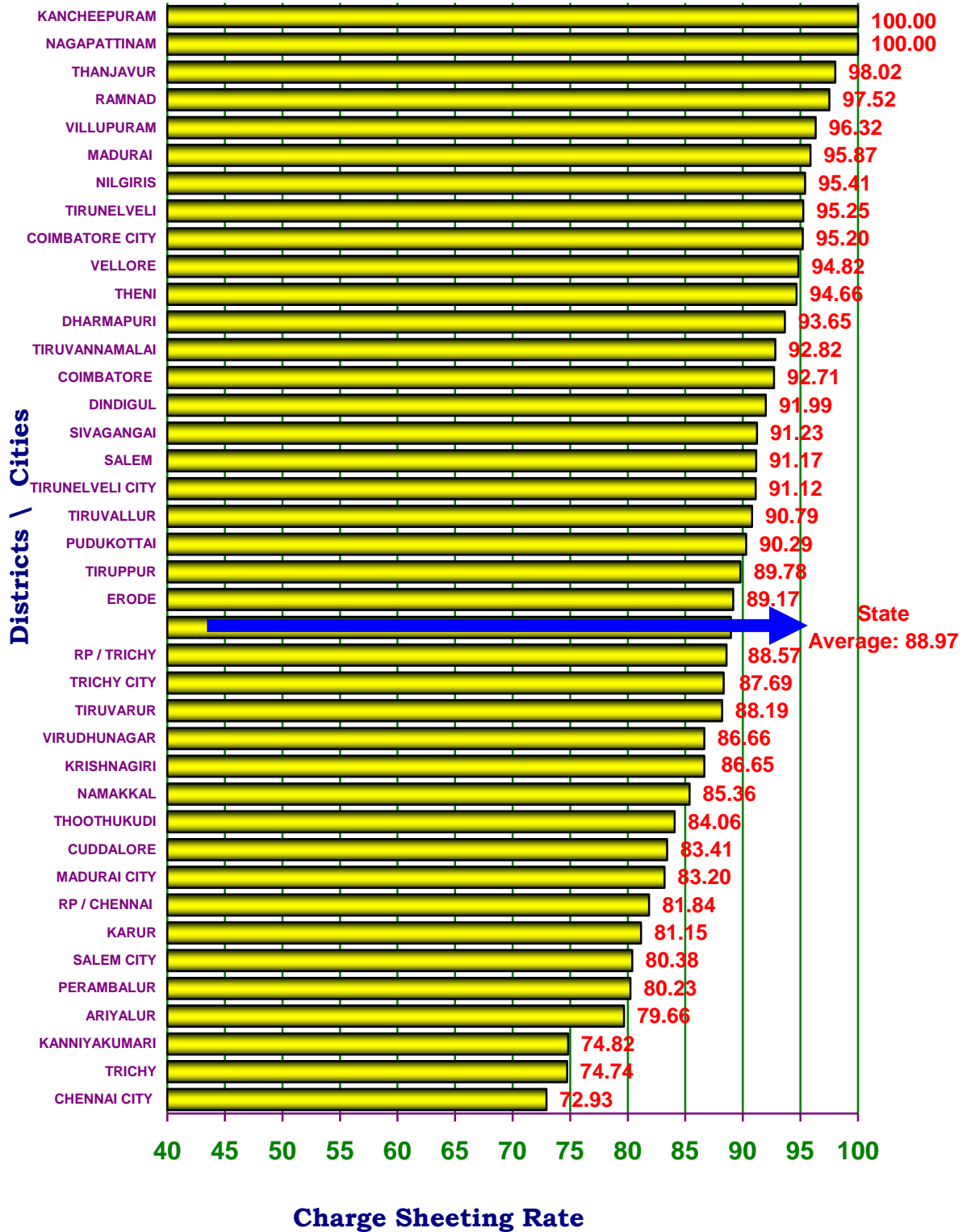
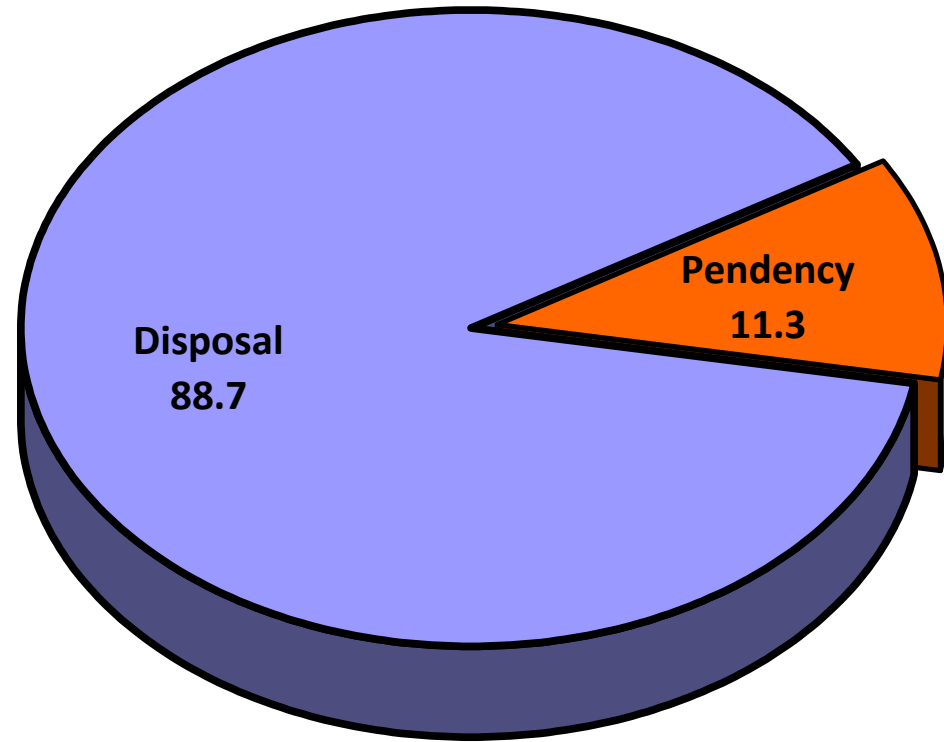


CHART-19.5

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2012

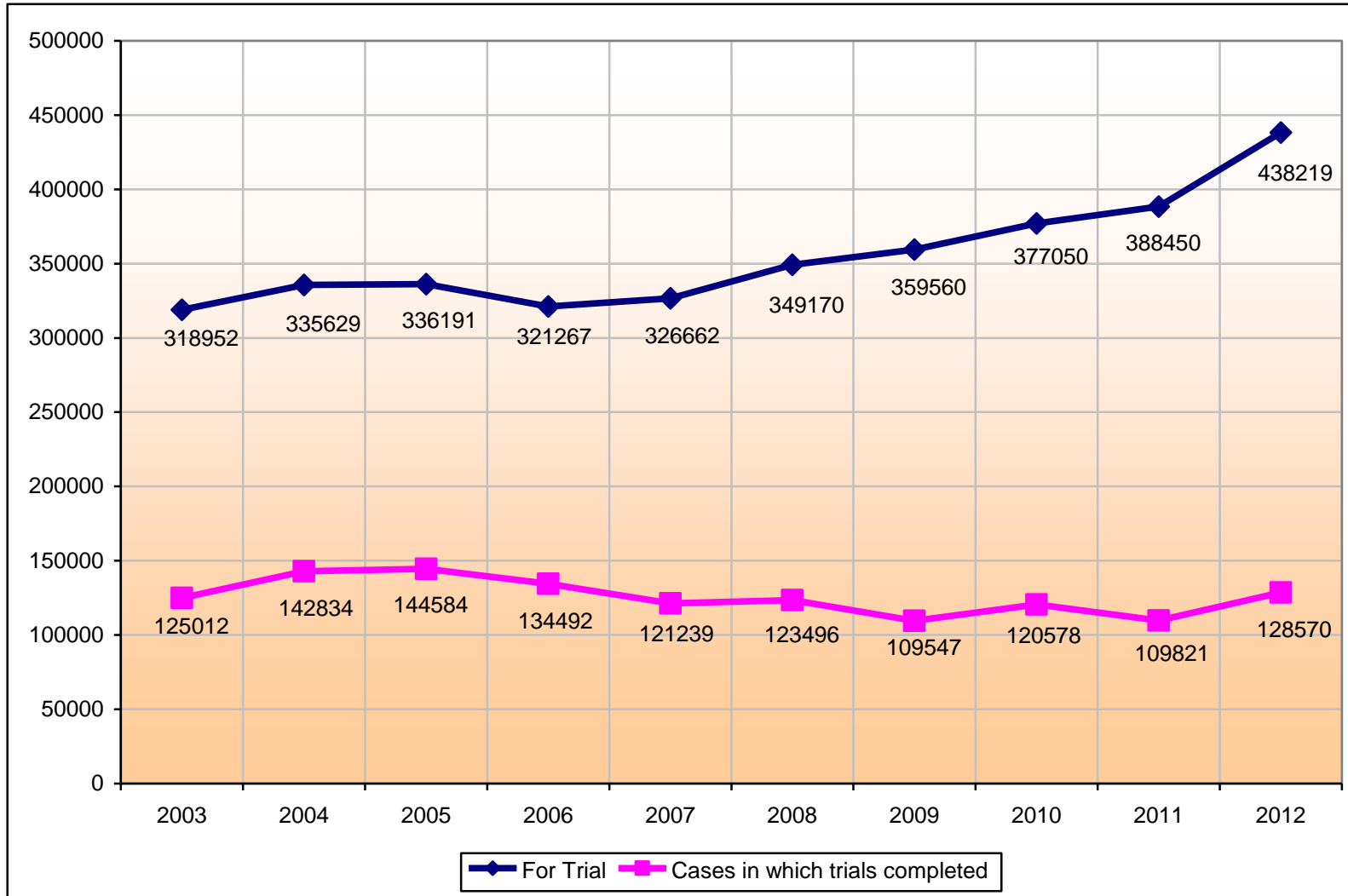
CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	33.99	66.01
SUBSTANCES ACT	49.02	50.98
GAMBLING ACT	95.72	4.28
EXCISE ACT	0.00	0.00
PROHIBITION ACT	80.15	19.85
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	66.58	33.42
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	55.41	44.59
INDIAN RAILWAY ACT	53.33	46.67
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	22.50	77.50
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	50.00	50.00
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	23.73	76.27
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	42.86	57.14
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	0.00	0.00
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	0.00	0.00
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	80.33	19.67
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	0.00	0.00
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	55.81	44.19
COPYRIGHTS ACT	71.46	28.54
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.00	0.00
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	65.74	34.26
FOREST ACT	51.61	48.39
OTHER SLL CRIME	91.49	8.51
TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES SLL	88.69	11.31



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 5,42,640 cases (88.68%) of 6,11,939 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2012 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)** 69,205 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year. Maximum pendency were in these Districts :-

Thoothukudi	- 74.30%
Thanjavur	- 32.33%
Madurai	- 28.18%
Nagapattinam	- 26.96%
Kancheepuram	- 21.13%

8. District-wise pendency details have 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 2012

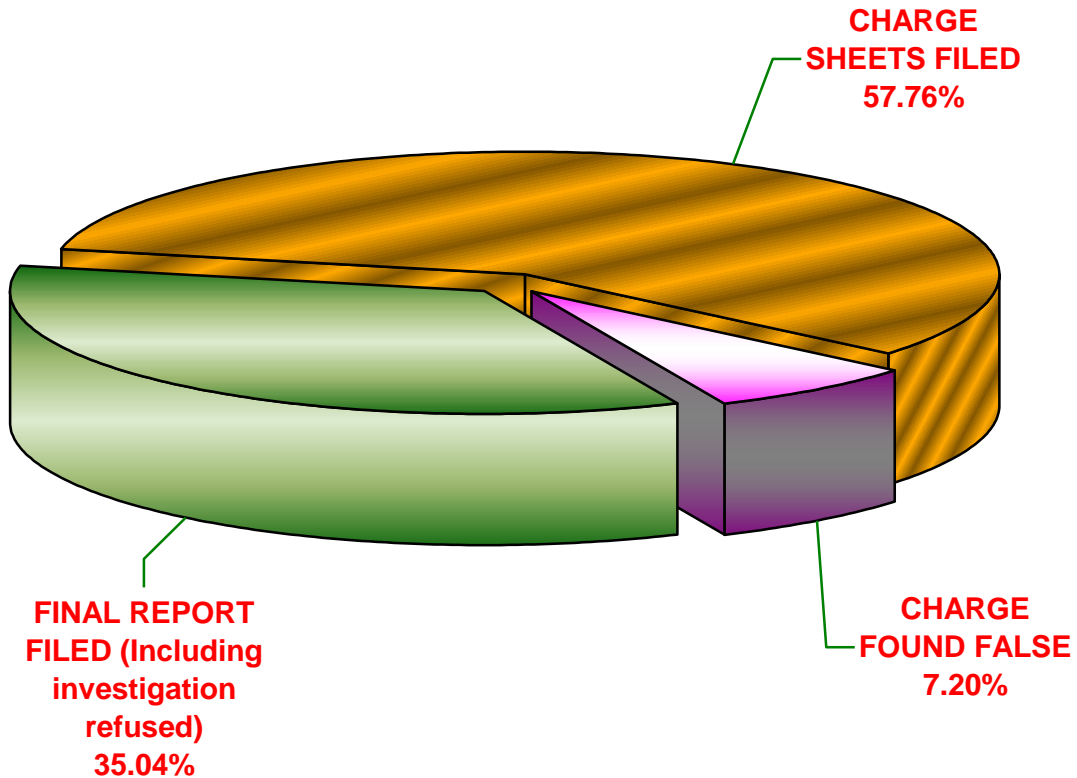
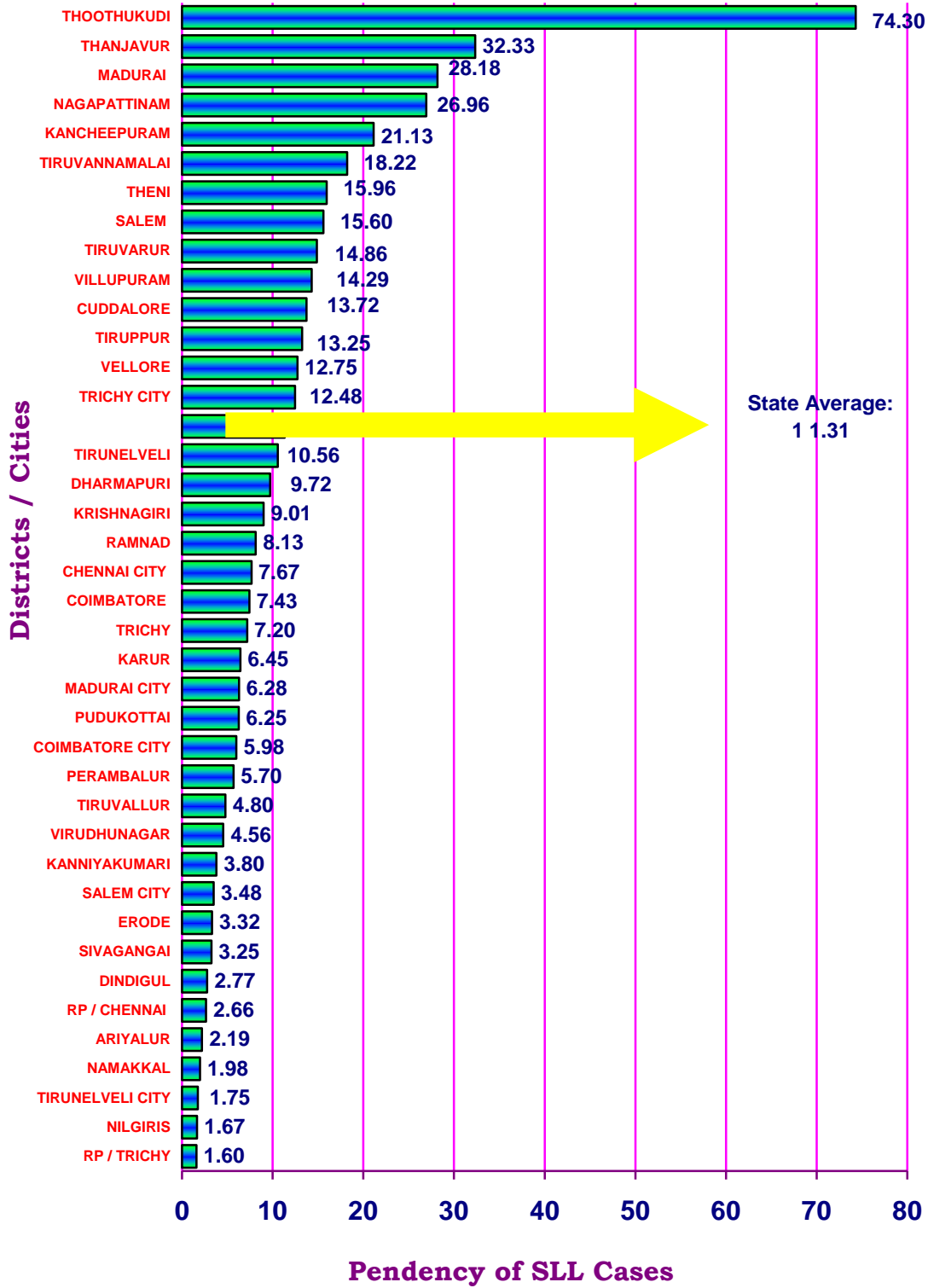


CHART-19.8

DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)

DURING - 2012 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE



Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2012 and percentage of disposal have been presented in Table-19.9 and 19.10 respectively. 4,38,219 cases were pending trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2012. 3,08,578 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Thus only, 29.34% 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. Nagapattinam has the highest pendency of cases at 87.23% whereas Chennai City has the largest number 36,917 (77.48%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9&10 depicts % disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2012.

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 showed a declining trend and percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a fluctuating trend. These percentages were 39.1% and 60.6% respectively in the year 2002 which went down in 2011 to 28.3% and 62.1% 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 2012

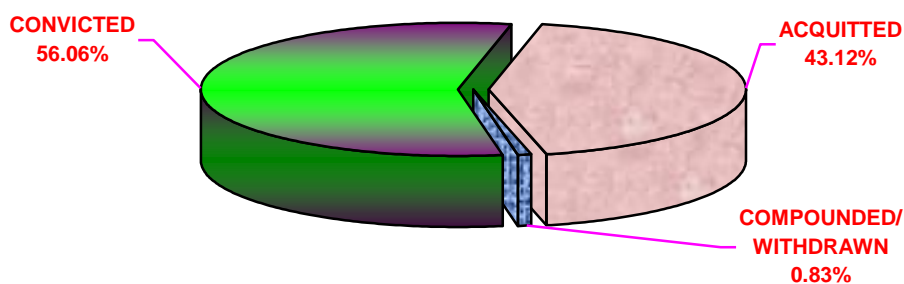


Table 19(B)
Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Yearly picture)

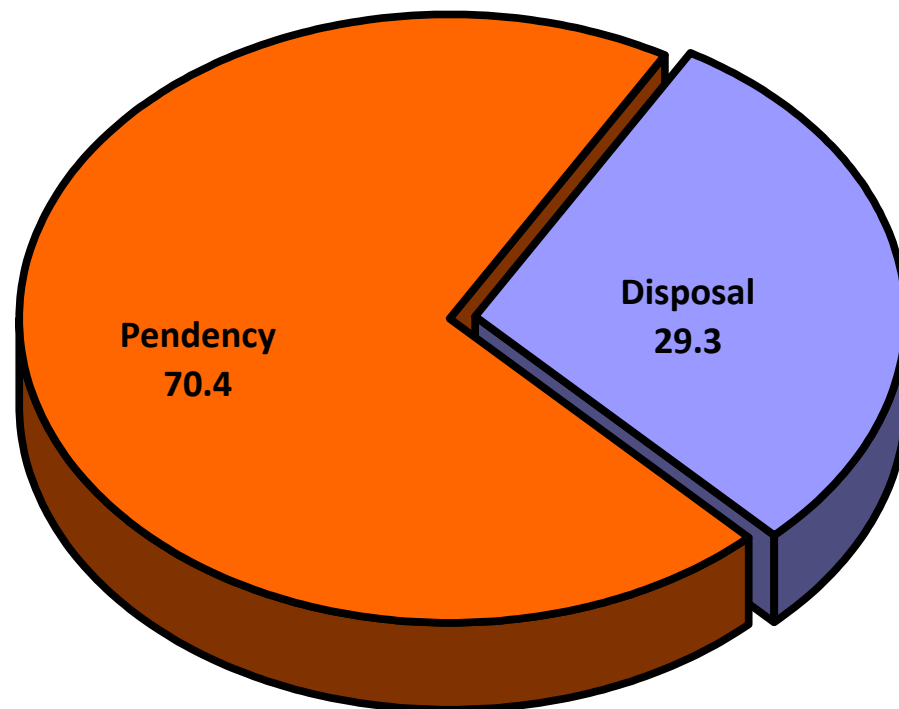
S.NO.	YEAR	Total No. of Cases for Trial (including pending cases)	No. of cases		Percentage of	
			Tried*	Convicted	Trial Completed [(Col. 4 / Col.3)X100]	Conviction [(Col.5 / Col.4)X100]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2003	318952	125012	78523	39.2	62.8
2	2004	335629	142834	95960	42.6	67.2
3	2005	336191	144584	89979	43.0	62.2
4	2006	321267	134492	83004	41.9	61.7
5	2007	326662	121239	74233	37.1	61.2
6	2008	349170	123496	77993	35.4	63.2
7	2009	359560	109547	68077	30.5	62.1
8	2010	377050	120578	67060	32.0	55.6
9	2011	388450	109821	68222	28.3	62.1
10	2012	438219	128570	72675	29.3	56.5

* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases.

CHART-19.10

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2012

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	16.2	83.7
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	14.2	85.7
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	29.1	70.9
RAPE	13.7	86.3
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	25.2	74.8
DACOITY	8.0	92.0
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	18.4	81.6
ROBBERY	10.2	89.6
BURGLARY	14.8	85.1
THEFT	16.8	83.1
RIOTS	13.9	85.9
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11.6	88.4
CHEATING	10.6	87.6
COUNTERFEITING	21.0	79.0
ARSON	19.3	80.7
HURT	18.9	81.1
DOWRY DEATHS	16.0	84.0
MOLESTATION	17.6	82.4
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	24.4	75.6
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	18.7	81.3
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0.0	0.0
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	17.1	82.6
OTHER IPC CRIMES	42.3	57.4
TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES IPC	29.3	70.4

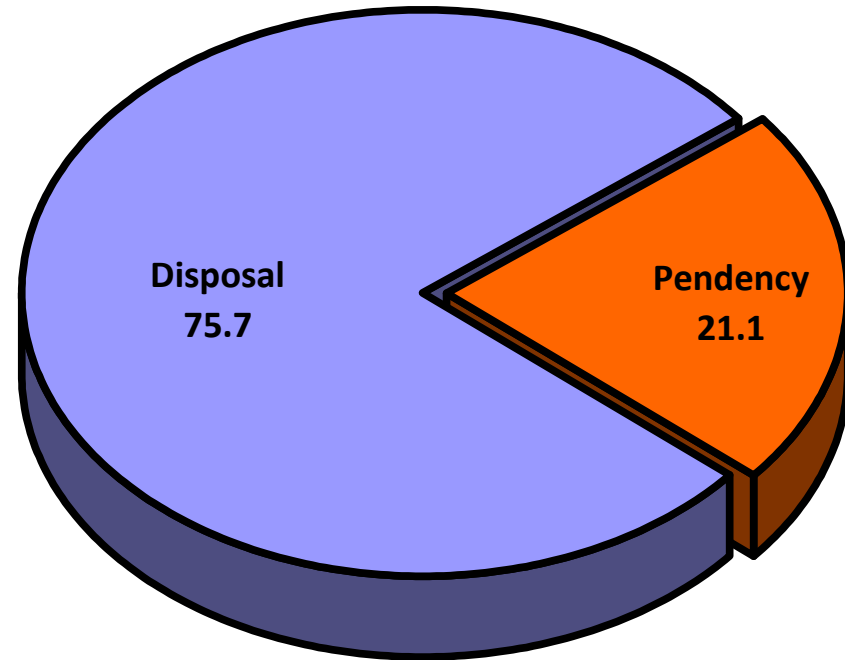


Note: Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded /withdrawn or in which trail was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trail (including cases pending trail from previous years) under IPC

CHART-19.11

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2012

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	14.3	85.7
SUBSTANCES ACT	31.9	68.0
GAMBLING ACT	86.1	13.7
EXCISE ACT	0.0	0.0
PROHIBITION ACT	63.9	26.2
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	32.6	67.4
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	28.3	71.7
INDIAN RAILWAY ACT	0.0	100.0
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	27.6	72.4
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	44.4	55.6
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	9.1	90.9
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	52.3	47.7
TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVIITES ACT	0.0	0.0
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	0.0	0.0
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	38.1	61.9
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	0.0	0.0
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	50.0	50.0
COPYRIGHTS ACT	41.8	58.2
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.0	0.0
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	17.0	83.0
FOREST ACT	0.0	100.0
OTHER SLL CRIME	84.7	15.3
TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES SLL	75.7	21.1



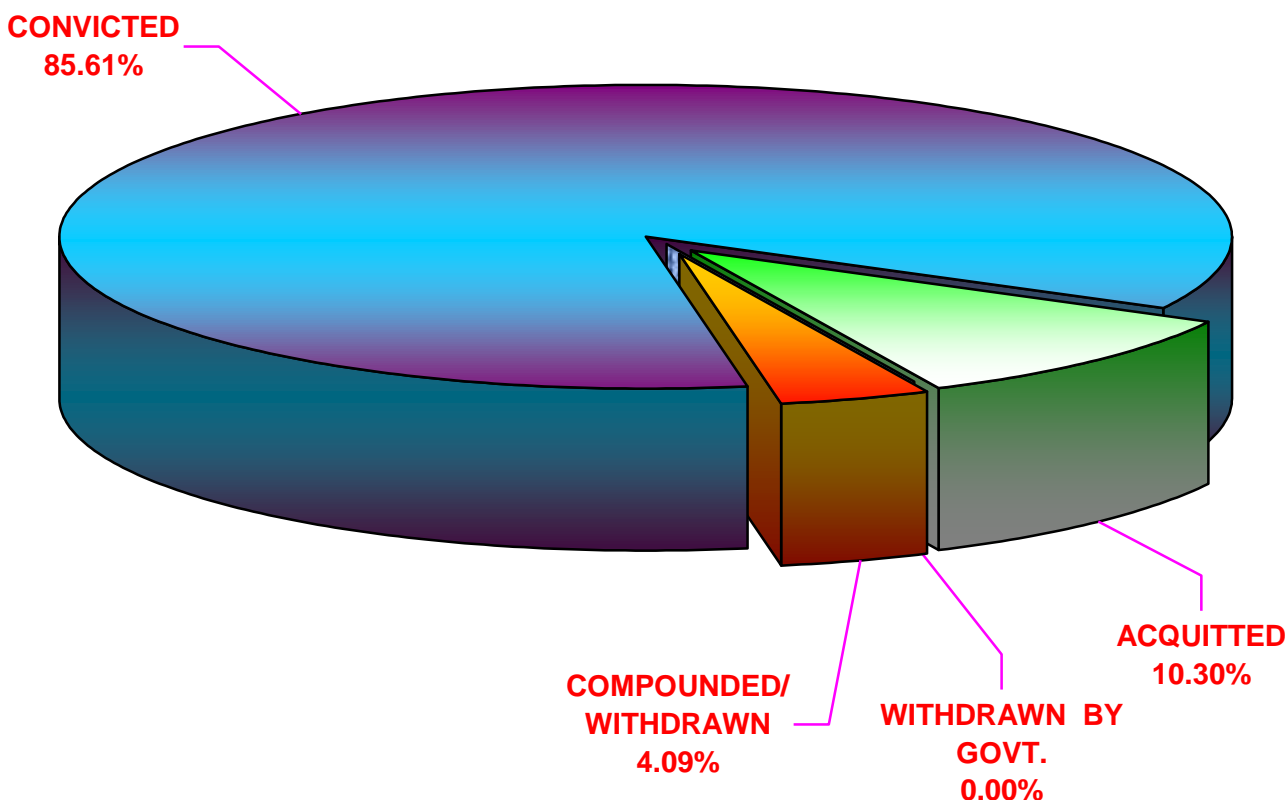
Note: Disposal Percentage of SLL crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded /withdrawn or in which trail was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trail (including cases pending trail from previous years) under SLL

Cases Under SLL

13. Head-wise disposal figures and percentage of disposal have been presented in Table-19.13 and 19.14 respectively. 4,02,114 cases were pending trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2012. 84,892 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 75.7% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in Table-19.15. Nagapattinam (49.30%), Tiruppur (47.87%), Cuddalore (46.15%), Theni (44.97%) and Virudhunagar (40.46%) have higher pendency of cases. Chart-19.11 & 12 depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2012.

CHART - 19.12
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2012



Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

IPC Cases

15. 72,675 (56.53%) of 1,28,570 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 (64.00%) followed by Theft (56.88%) and Burglary (51.79%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Culpable Homicide not

amounting to Murder (4.35%) followed by Kidnapping & Abduction (10.05%) and Arson (4.34%).

16. Coimbatore City (91.97%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Salem City (90.11%), Vellore (85.87%), Kancheepuram (80.74%) and Theni (75.76%). Table-19.12 presents the District/City wise details of Conviction Rates of IPC Crimes (head wise) during

2012. Violent crimes of Confession & Trial disposed by Courts District/City-wise presented in [Table-19.17](#).

SLL Cases

17. 2,71,558 (89.26%) of 3,04,246 SLL cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that the conviction rate was the highest in the heads of Gambling Act (98.59%) followed by Other SLL Crimes (90.69%), Prohibition Act (86.53%) and Copyright Act (80.01%). Salem City (99.96%) recorded the highest conviction rate followed by Vellore (99.60%), Thanjavur (99.11%), Tirunelveli City (99.05%) and Chennai City (98.66%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (15.77%) followed by Indian Passport Act (17.98%) and Arms Act (45.88%). [Table-19.16](#) presents the District/City wise details of Conviction Rates of SLL Crimes (head wise) during 2012.

Duration of Trials for IPC Cases in various Courts:

18. In 37,202 (28.94%) of 1,28,570 cases, trials were completed between 1 to 3 years,

followed by 32,870 cases (25.57%) within 6 months and 25,668 cases (19.96%) between 6 to 12 months, 20,362 cases (15.84%) between 3 to 5 years, 9,554 cases (7.43%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 2,914 cases (2.27%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

19. Highest percentage (49.15%) of cases were disposed off by the Judicial Magistrate (I-Class) followed by Judicial Magistrate (II-Class) (34.90%), Other Type of Courts (7.23%), Special Judicial Magistrate (2.40%), Addl. Sessions Judge (2.23%), Chief Judicial Magistrate (2.08%) and District/Sessions Judge (2.01%). [Table-19.18](#) presents District/City-wise details of Courts and Periods of Trials during 2012.

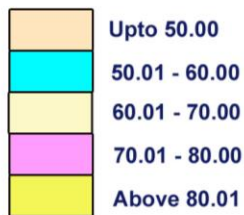
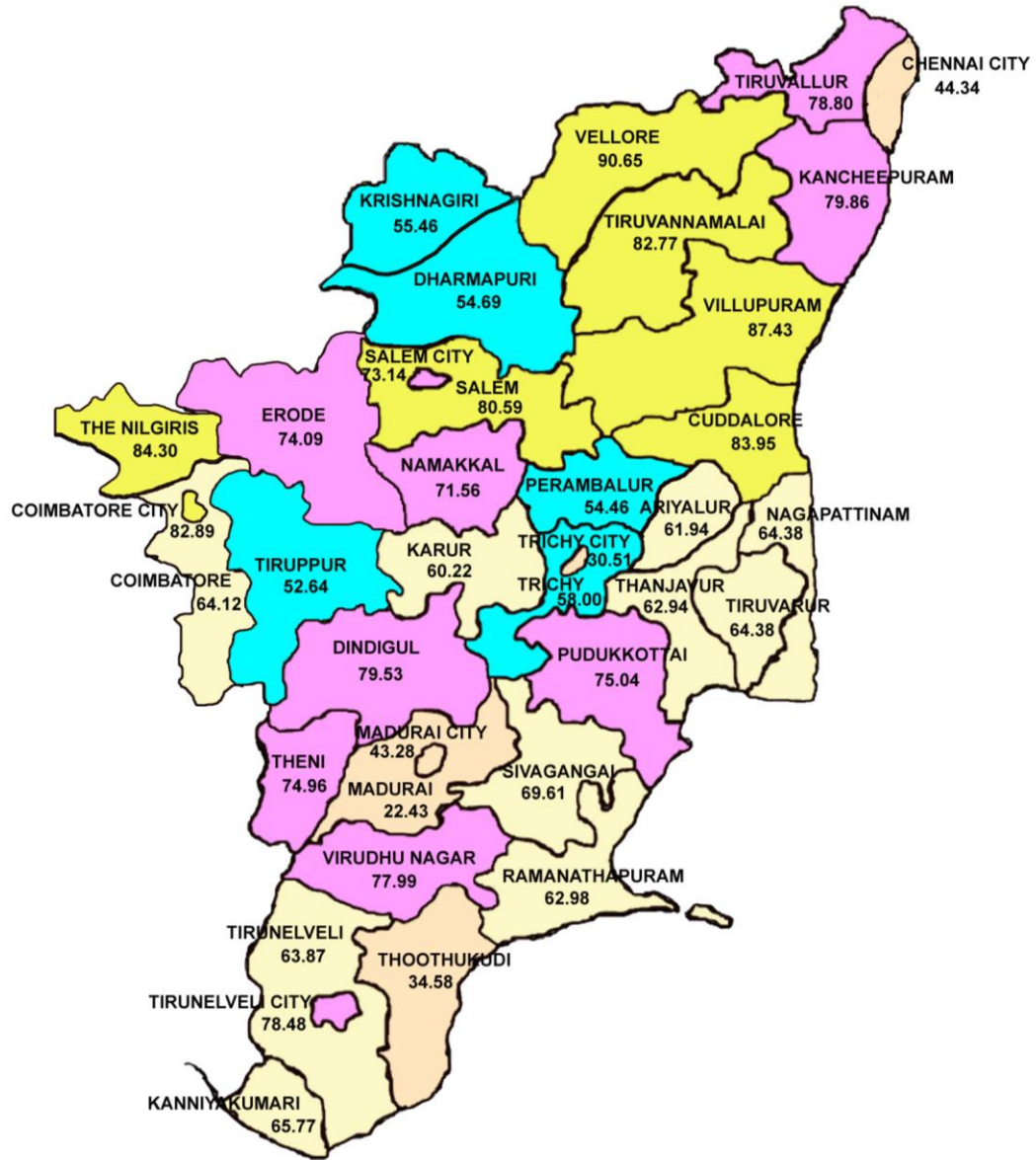
Cases handled and disposed by Fast Track Courts in the State

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.

MAP-19.1

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2012

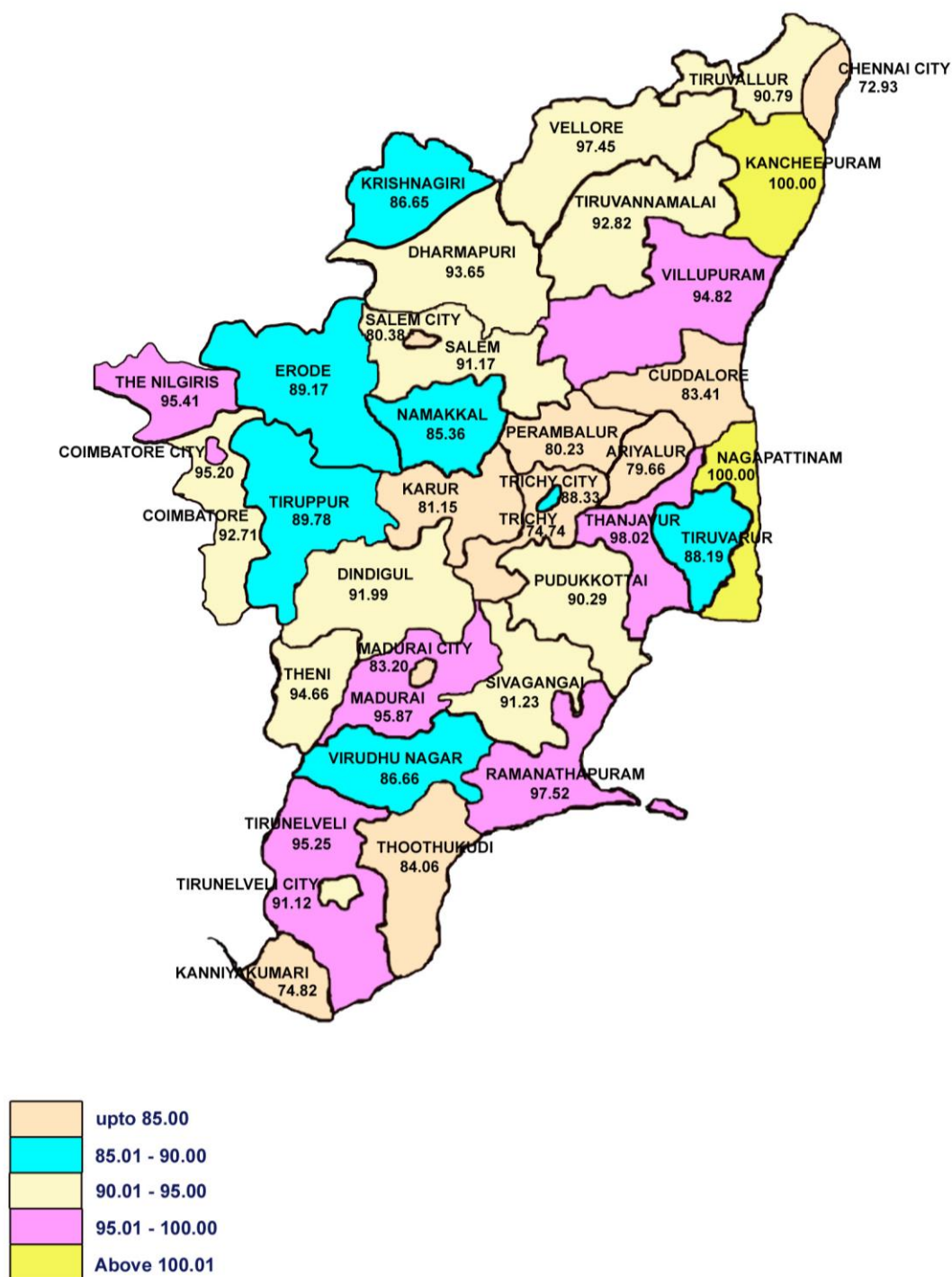
(All over Tamil Nadu 64.65)



MAP-19.2

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2012

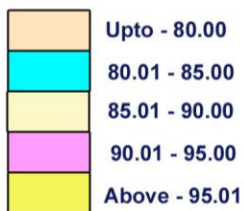
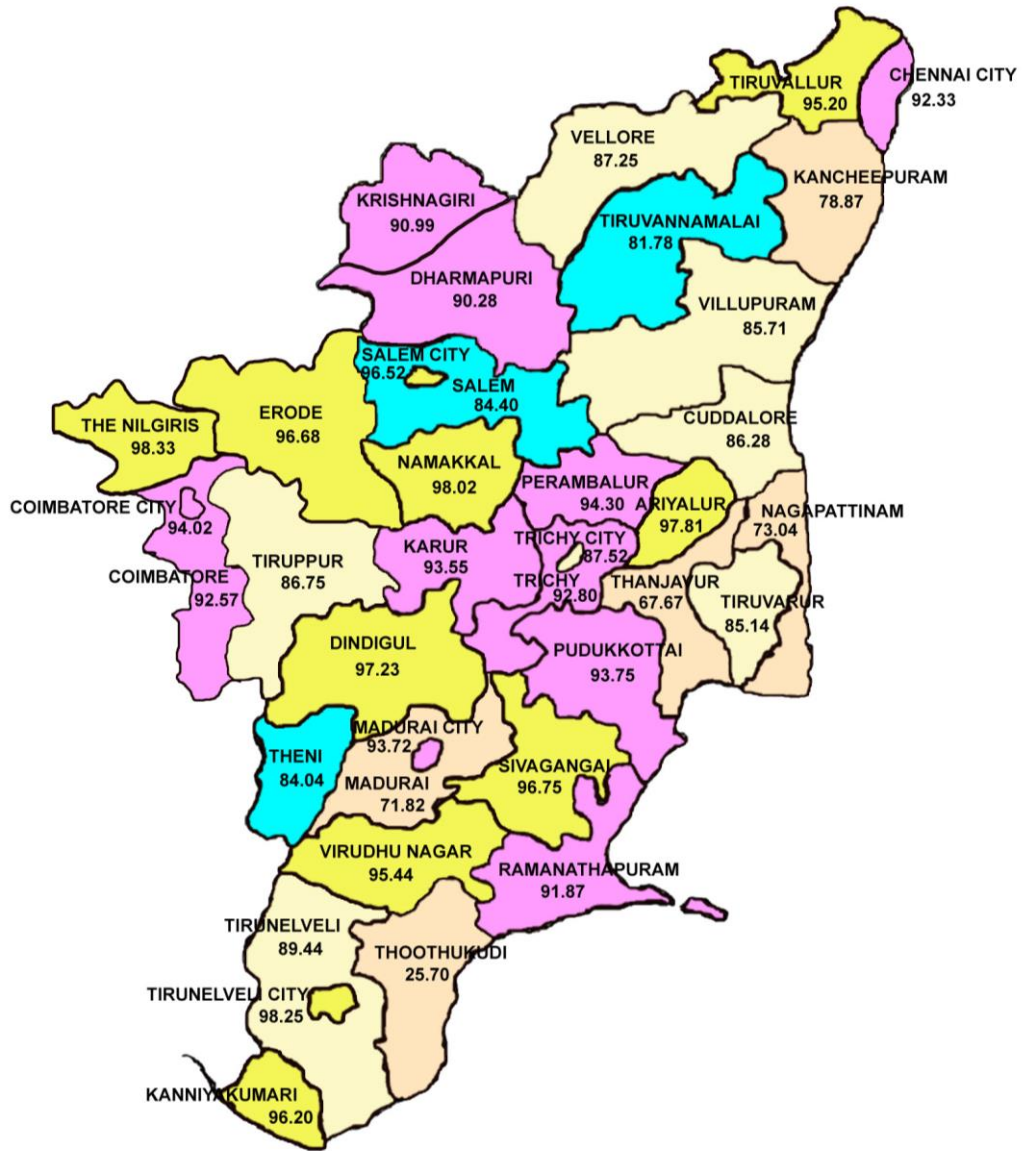
(All over Tamil Nadu 88.97)



MAP-19.3

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2012

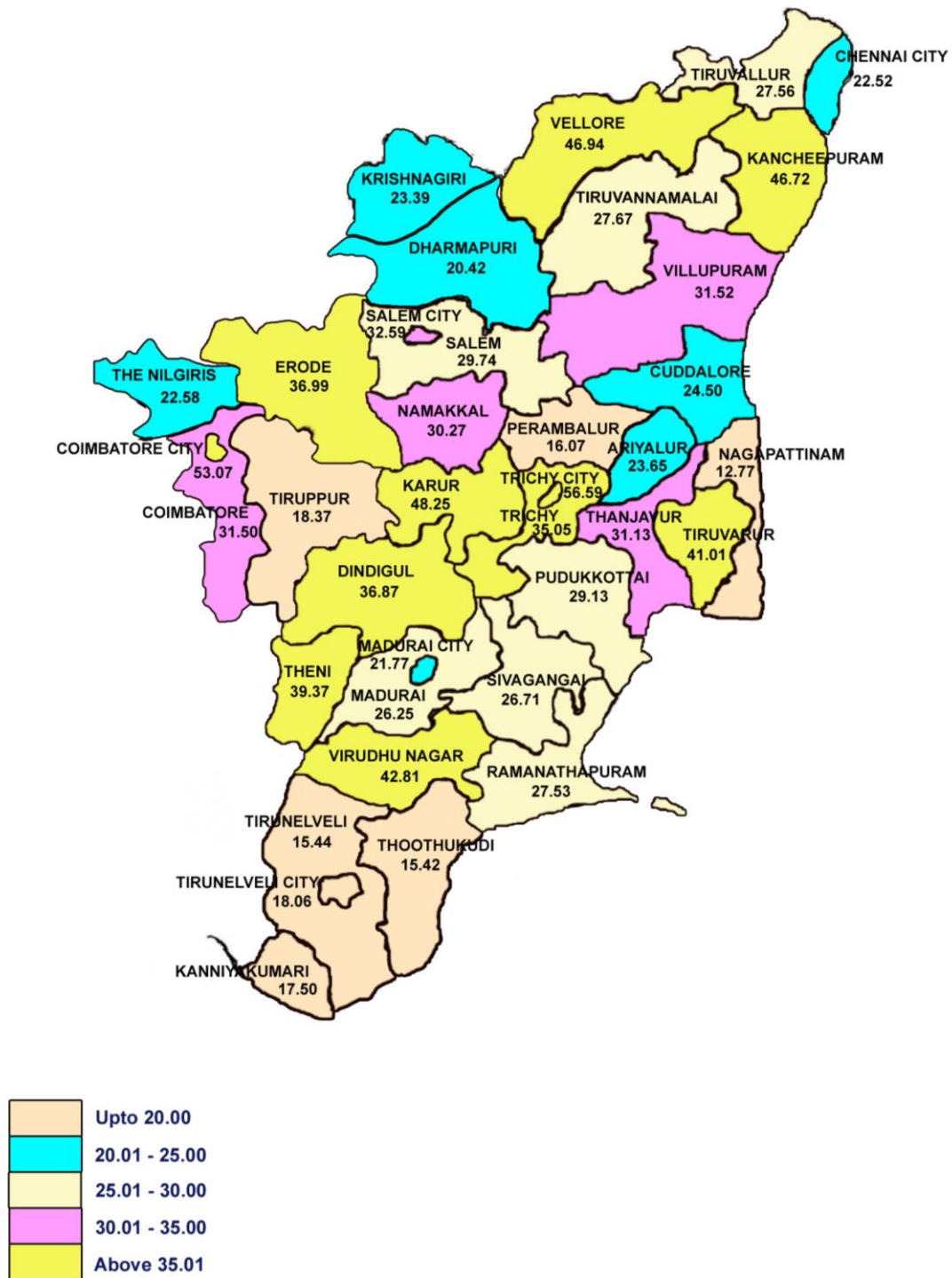
(All over Tamil Nadu 88.69)



MAP-19.4

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2012

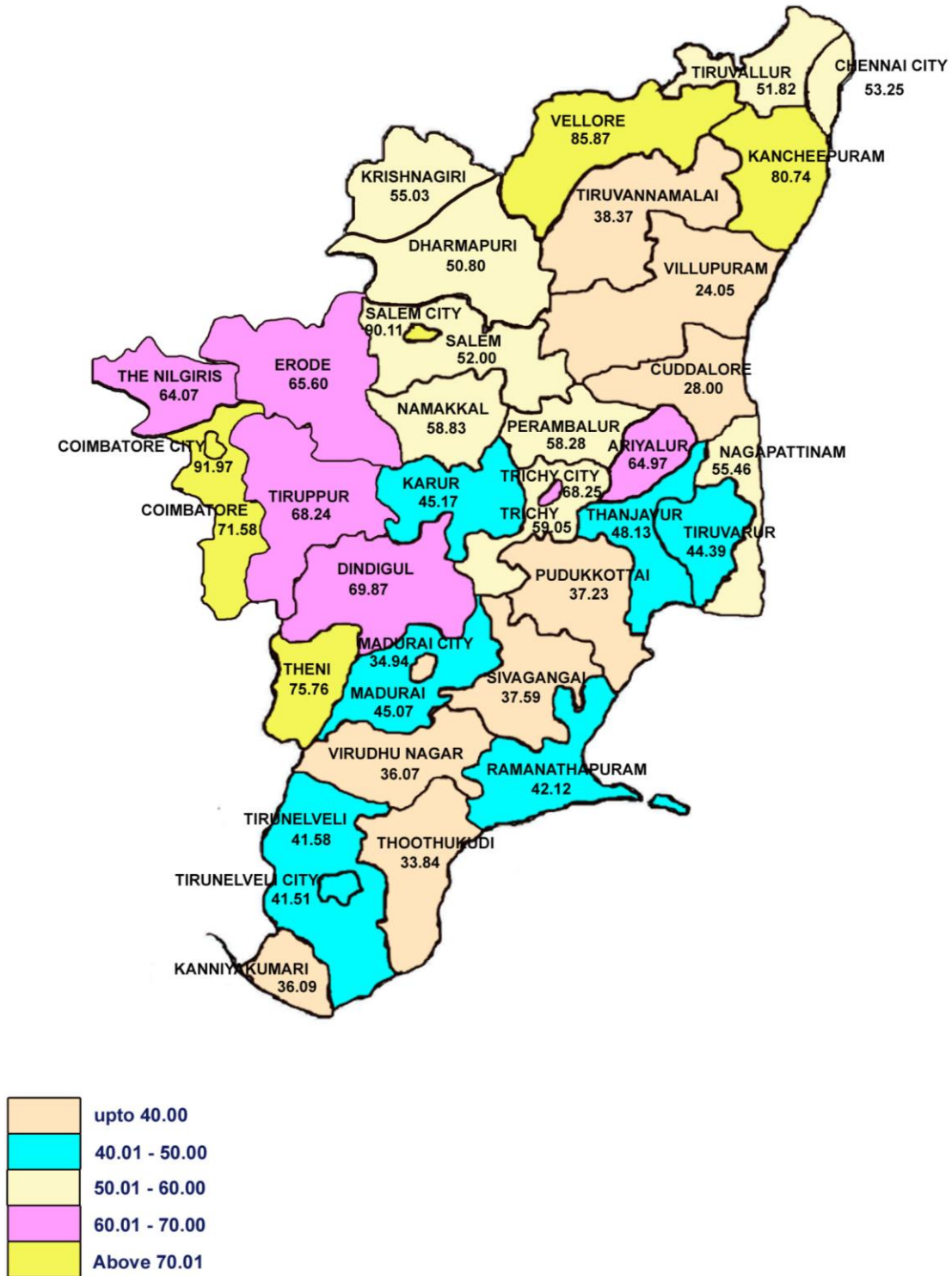
(All over Tamil Nadu 29.58)



MAP-19.5

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2012

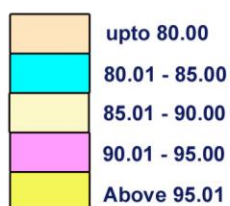
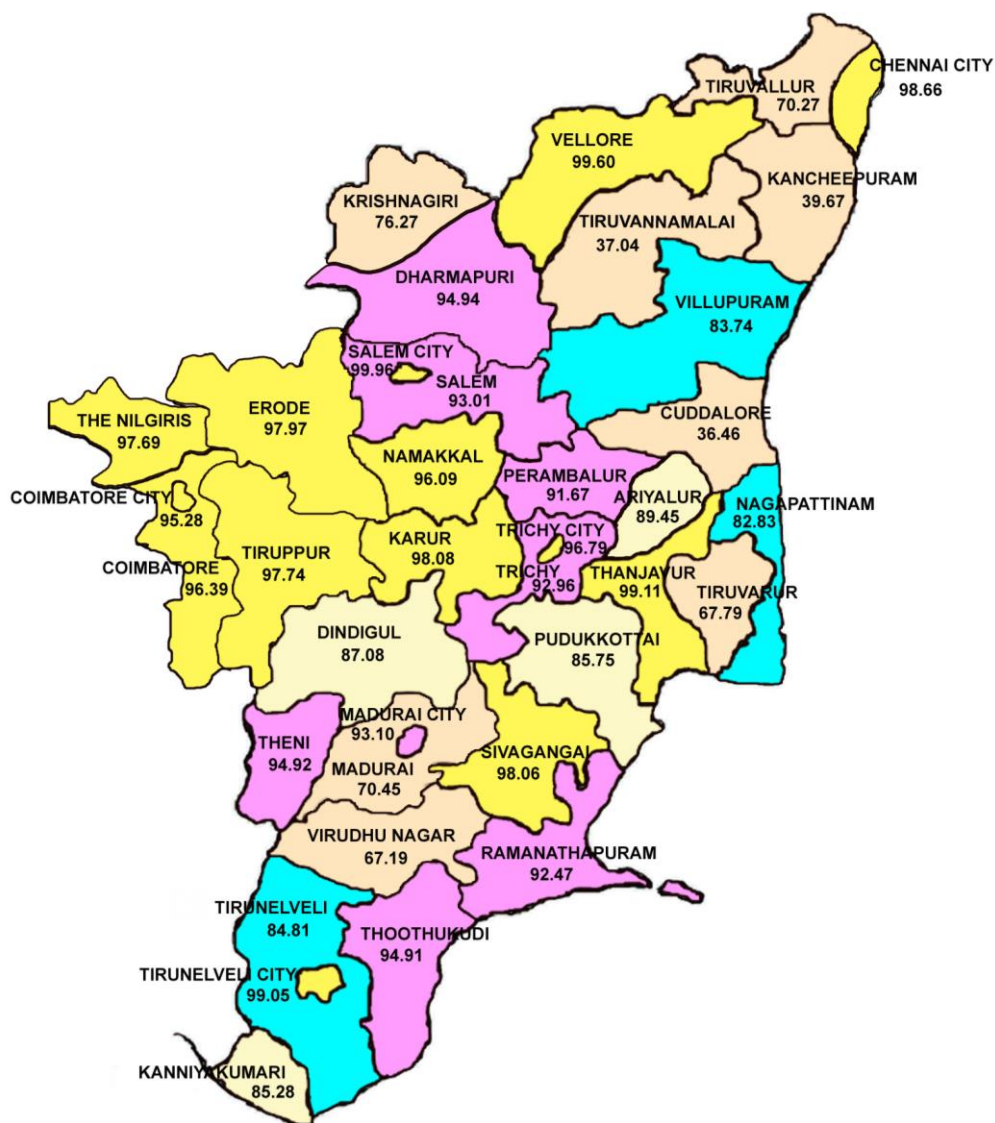
(All over Tamil Nadu 56.53)



MAP-19.6

CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 89.26)



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.

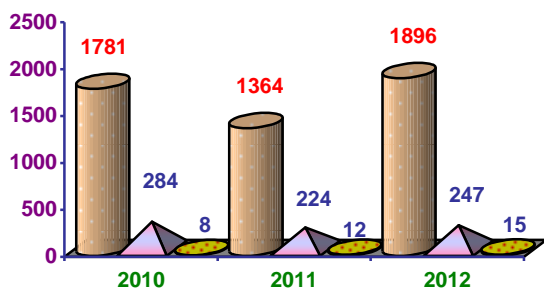
2. District/City-wise break-up of detentions during 2010-2012 has been presented in **Table-20.1**. 2,158 persons were detained under these Acts during 2012, an increase of 34.88% over 1,600 persons detained in 2011.

3. **Chart-20.1** depicts detentions during the years 2010-2012 under the above Acts.

4. District/city-wise detentions made during 2012 is presented in **Table 20.2 (Map-20)**

CHART- 20.1

**DETENTIONS DURING 2010- 2012
(TNPBDGIFS ACT & NSA)**



■ GOONDAS, TRAFFICKERS, ETC.
■ BOOTLEGGERS
■ NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

National Security Act (Increase: 25%)

5. 15 persons were detained during 2012 as against 12 in 2011, an increase of 25%. The highest number of persons detained was in Madurai (10 persons) followed by Virudhunagar (3 persons) and Ramnad (2 persons). No persons were detained in the remaining Districts/Cities 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 : 39.0%]

6. 1,896 offenders under the above category excepting the Bootleggers were detained under this Act which is higher by 39.0% for the year 2012 as against 1,364 detained in 2011. Chennai City recorded the highest detentions (822) followed by Thiruvannamalai (160), Tiruvallur (91), Trichy City (77), Madurai City (74), Salem City (67) and Krishnagiri (49).

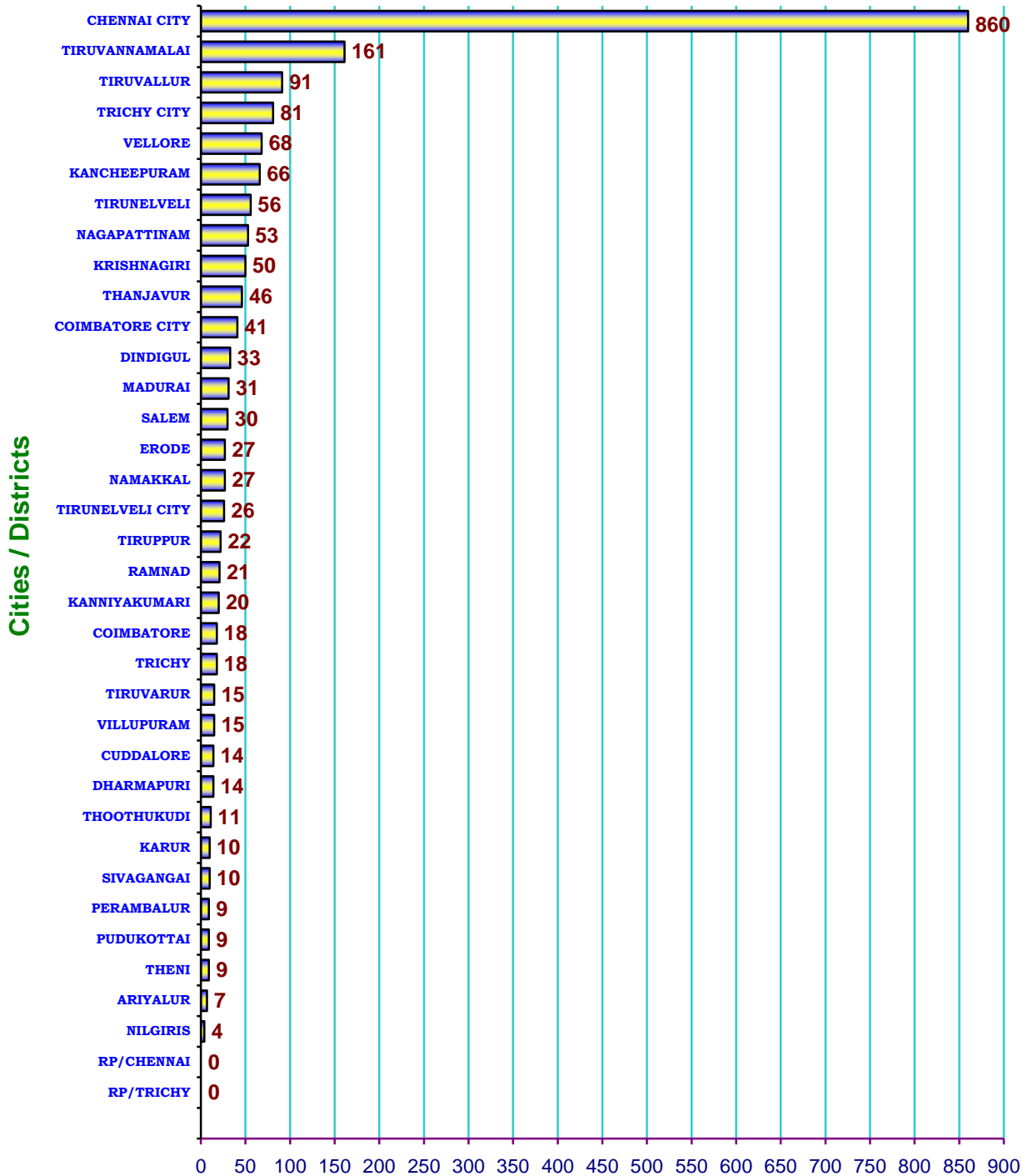
Bootleggers:

[Increase : 10.3%]

7. Detention of **Bootleggers** under this Act increased by 10.3% during 2012. 247 Bootleggers were detained under this Act in 2012 compared to 224 in 2011. Chennai City reported the highest number of bootleggers detained (38) followed by Tirunelveli (37), Vellore (36), Nagapattinam (25), Kancheepuram (22), Thanjavur (11), Erode, Salem, Villupuram (each 9), Tirunelveli City (8), Karur (5) and less than 5 persons were detained in Cuddalore, Thoothukudi, Trichy City (each 4), Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Salem City and Theni (each 3). Trichy (2) Kanniyakumari, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Tiruvannamalai and Tiruvarur (each 1). No person was detained in the remaining City/Districts.

8. **Chart-20.2** depicts the detentions district/city wise during 2012 in descending order.

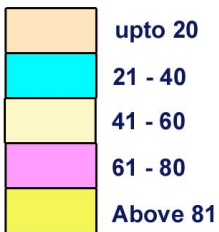
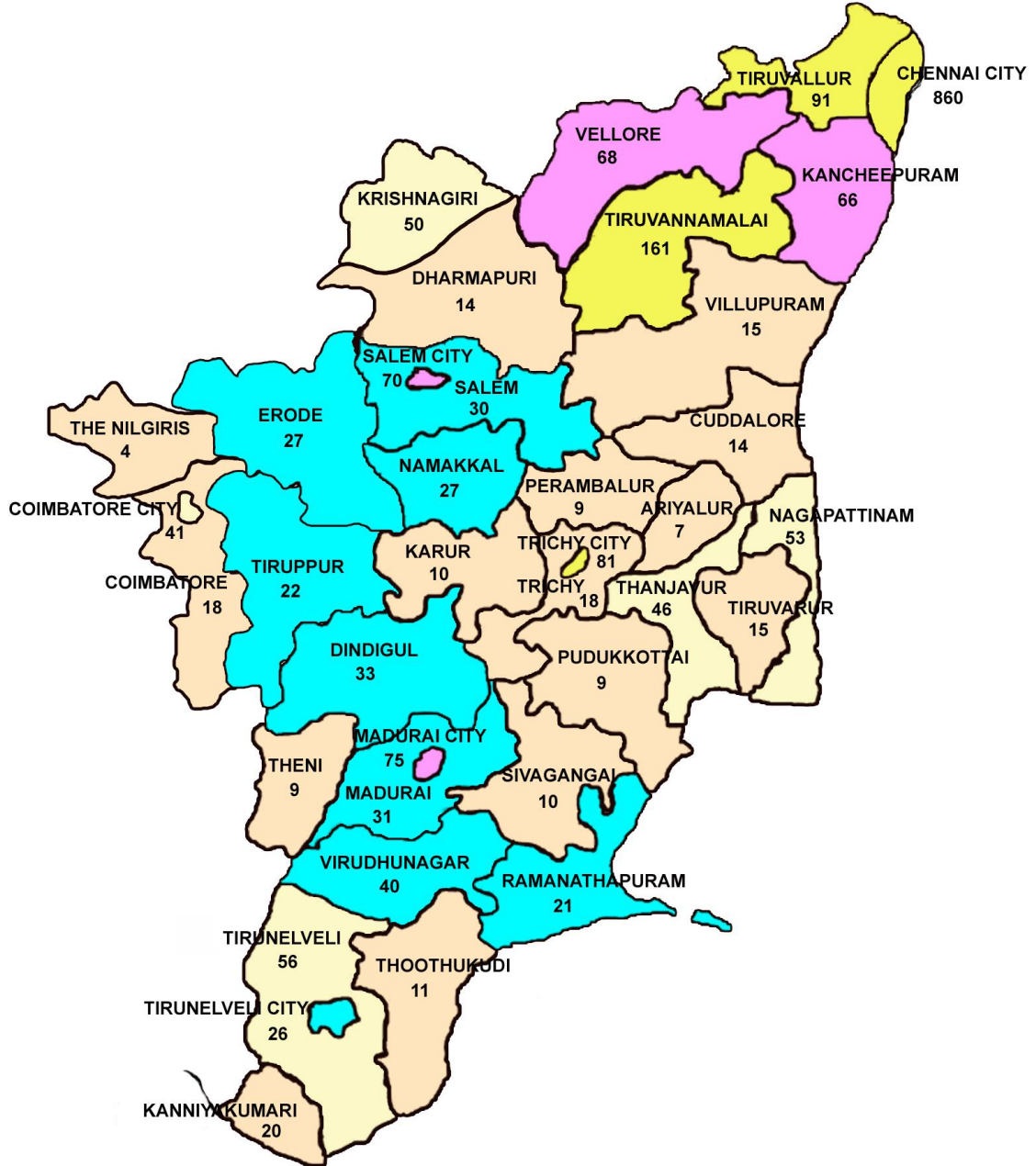
CHART 20.2
DETENTIONS – 2012



MAP 20.1

DETENTIONS 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 2158)



CHAPTER 21 RECIDIVISM

1. Tendency to habitually fall back to crimes is known as Recidivism. An offender who habitually relapses to crime 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 increasing trend from 2008 to 2012, 11.10% in 2012 as compared to 10.98% in 2008. Like-wise, recidivist's share in total crimes has come down appreciably. It recorded a drop-up of over 0.12% in 2012 compared to 2008. 2,06,615 (88.90%) arrestees were new (first) offenders out of 2,32,414 total arrestees in 2012. Maximum number of crimes (73 %) have been committed by old offenders i.e. convicted once (18,856 persons). 5-year trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2008-2012) is shown in [Table-21.A](#).

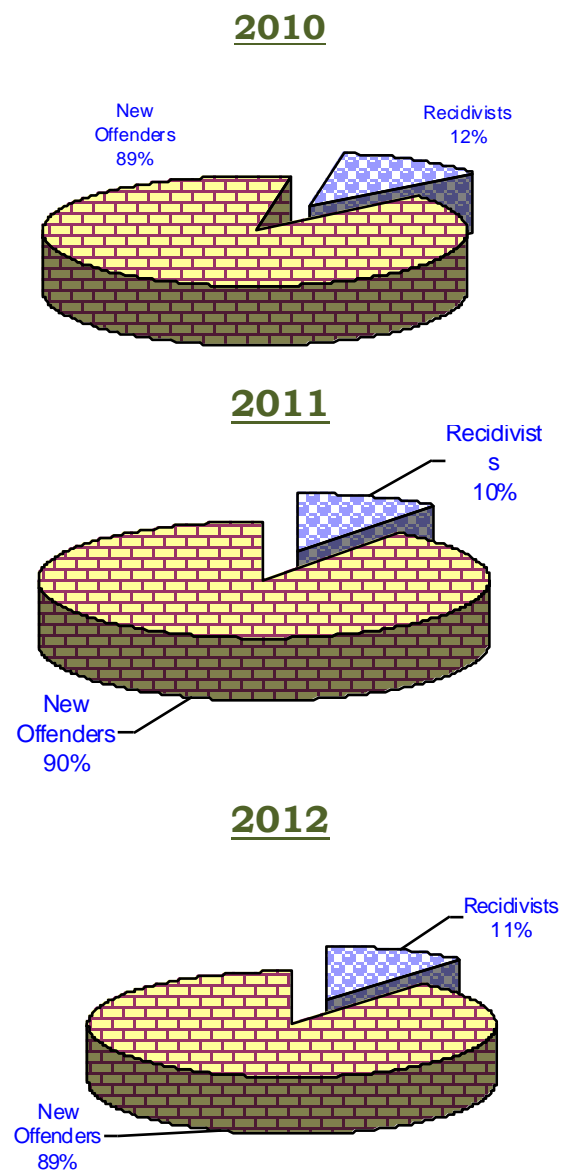
3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC offences during 2012 is available in [Table-21.1](#). The highest number of recidivism was obtained in Thanjavur (53.21%) followed by Chennai City (28.19%), Madurai City (27.67%), and Karur (23.31%). No recidivism was found in RP/Trichy.

4. 73% (18856) of the total recidivists (25799) were convicted once in the past, 23.09% (5958) convicted twice, while 3.82% (985) were convicted thrice or more times in the past for the year 2012. Chennai City (6004), Cuddalore (3697), Thanjavur (3627), Vellore (1591), Dindigul (1444) and Madurai City (1279) had the highest numbers of "Habitual Offenders" in their jurisdiction.

5. [Chart-21.1](#) depicts percentage of recidivists during 2010-2012.

CHART- 21.1

PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS DURING 2010 - 2012



5. The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2008-2012.

Table-21 (A)
Category of Recidivists Arrested During
2008- 2012

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists convicted in the past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or More
1.	2008	17445	5690	2387
2.	2009	16404	5434	2447
3.	2010	17802	5365	1016
4.	2011	17701	4349	829
5.	2012	18856	5958	985

Chart 21.2 depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2008-2012

Chart 21.3 depicts the Recidivists during 2012.

CHART- 21.2

Percentage of Recidivist (out of total arrested) during 2008 - 2012

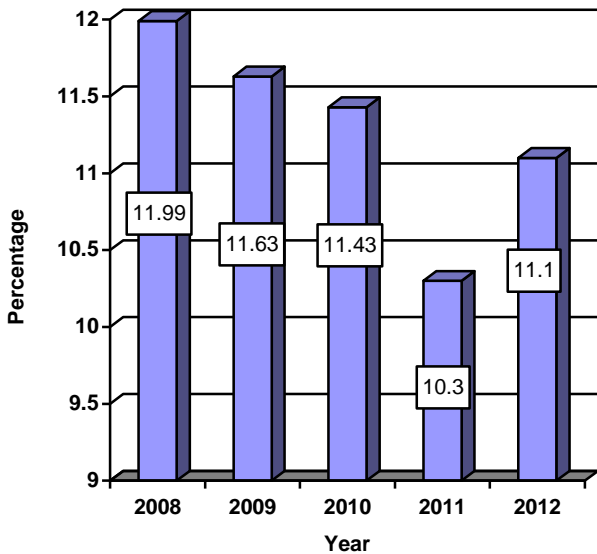
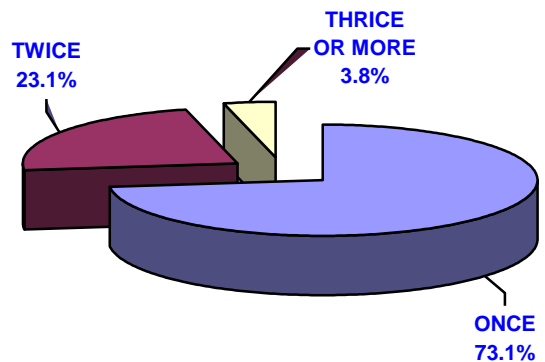


CHART- 21.3

Recidivists under IPC Crimes During 2012



CHAPTER 22

POLICE-STRENGTH, INFRASTRUCTURE & EXPENDITURE

1. Tamil Nadu has a sanctioned strength of 1,14,136 Police personnel till 2012. This includes Armed Police. However, the actual strength on 31.12.2012 stood at 94,417. Vacancies of 19,719 Police personnel exist. Rank-wise details is presented in **Table-22.1**. **Table-22.2** deals with sanctioned and actual strength of women in Civil Police including District Armed Police as on 31.12.2012 **Map-22.1** depicts Policemen per lakh population for 2012. **Table 22.3** deals with actual Police strength in relation with area, population, cognizable crimes and per capita expenditure on Policemen during 2012. **Map-22.2** depicts the density of Police personnel during 2012.

Home Guards and Auxiliary Forces:-

2. **Table-22.4** shows District/city-wise Home Guards and Auxiliary forces strength during 2012.

- Sanctioned strength was 14,922 in the Home Guards. The actual strength is 19,967.
- Chennai City has the highest Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Home Guards 2,979 & 2,606 respectively.
- Erode district has the lowest Sanctioned strength of 209 Home Guards.
- Tiruvarur district has the lowest Actual strength of 184 Home Guards.

Police Housing:-

3. Residential accommodation has been provided by the Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation (TNPHC)

to 372 Gazetted Officers as against total requirement of 1126 with the satisfactory rate of 33.03%.

4. 3,845 Upper Subordinates (Inspectors & Sub-Inspectors) have benefited by the houses constructed by TNPHC as against a total requirement of 11,808 (satisfaction rate 32.56%).

5. 45,455 lower subordinates have benefited by the houses constructed by TNPHC as against a total requirement of 1,01,197 (satisfaction rate 44.91%).

6. **Table-22.5** gives breakup of housing availability as on 31.12.2012. (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 2012 have been presented in **Table-22.6** and **Table-22.6 (A)**.

- 6,497 Motorcycles, 465 Motorcars, 4,785 Jeeps and 2,738 other vehicles are available in Tamil Nadu Police.
- 29,439 High Frequency (HF) / Very High Frequency (VHF) sets, 13,412 Walkie /Talkie sets and 289 other wireless equipments are available with the Police Department.

8. **Table 22.7** deals with Number of transports and equipments support during 2012 (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 31.12.2012.

11. As on 31.12.2012, there are 4 zones, 11 Ranges, 33 Districts & 6 Commissionerates (besides one Railway Police Range with two Railway Police Districts, having headquarters in Chennai and at Trichy), 247 Sub-Divisions, 1,324 Police Stations, 60 Out-Posts and 198 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 2012-2013 was Rs.3677.16 crores as a part of State Budget of Rs.125,619.58 crores.

13. Tamil Nadu Police Budget accounted for 2.93% of the total Budget for Tamil Nadu as against 3.08% previous year. **Chart 22.1** depicts Police Budget during 2008-2012.

14. **Chart 22.2** depicts the Population, Ratio of Police Personnel during 2001 to 2012. **Chart 22.3** depicts the Police Density per 100 sq. Kms of area during 2012.

CHART - 22.1
POLICE BUDGET DURING 2008 TO 2012

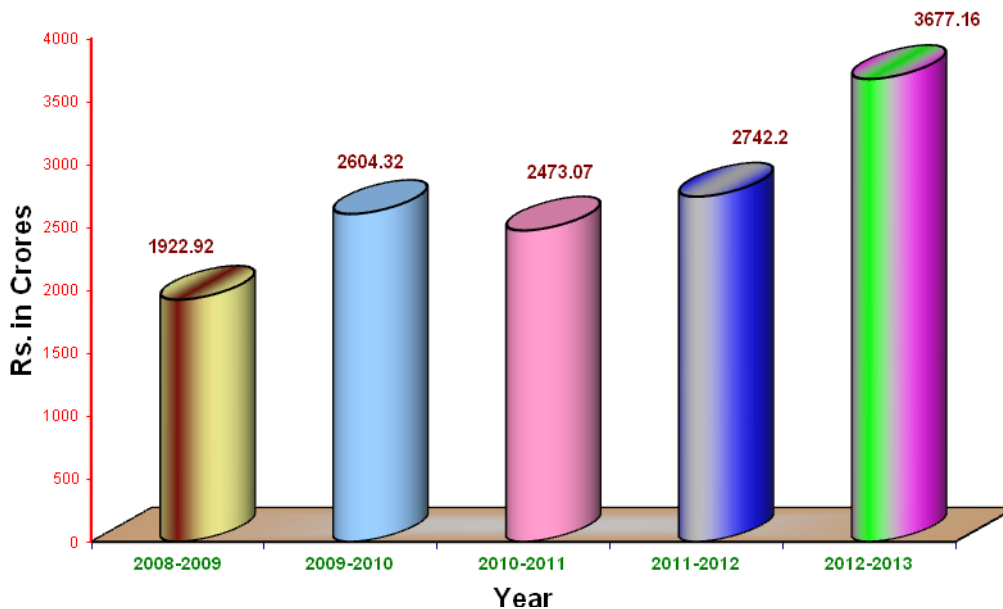
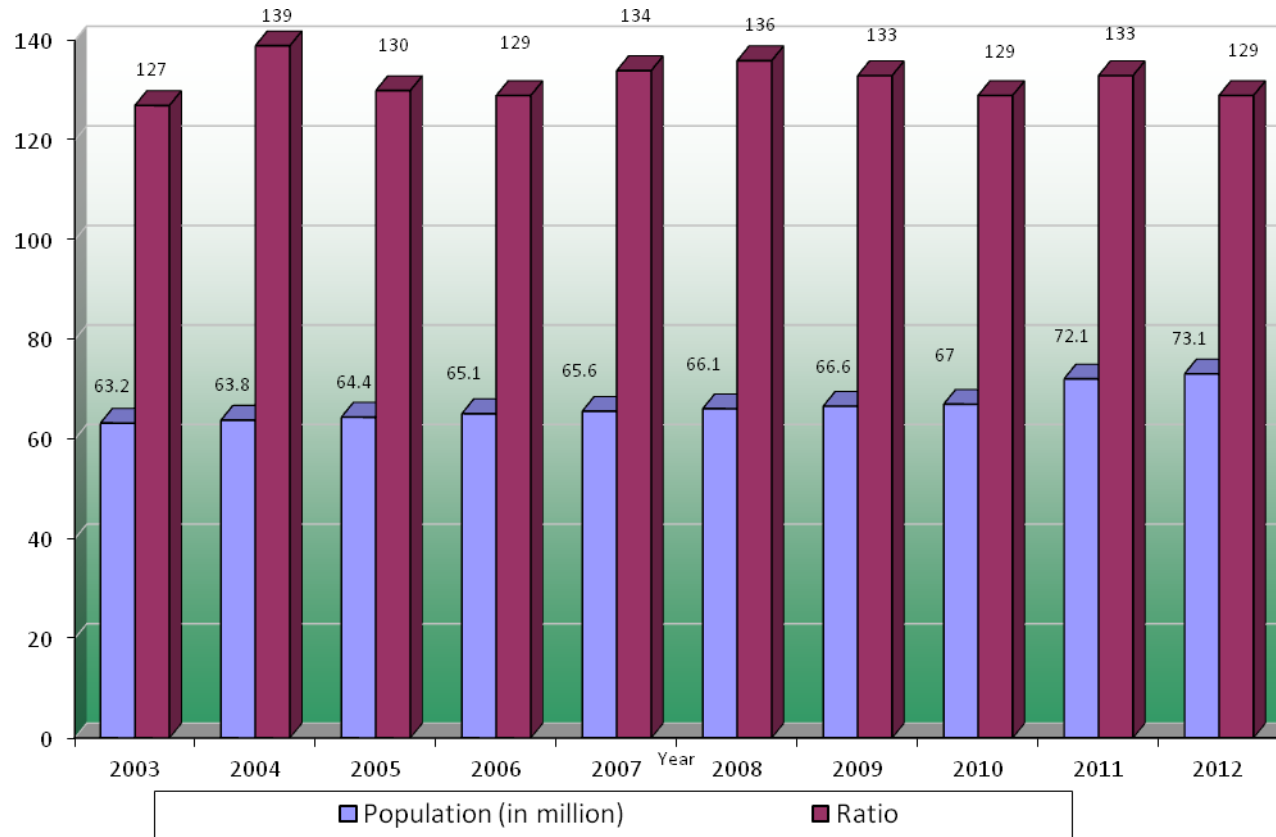


CHART - 22.2

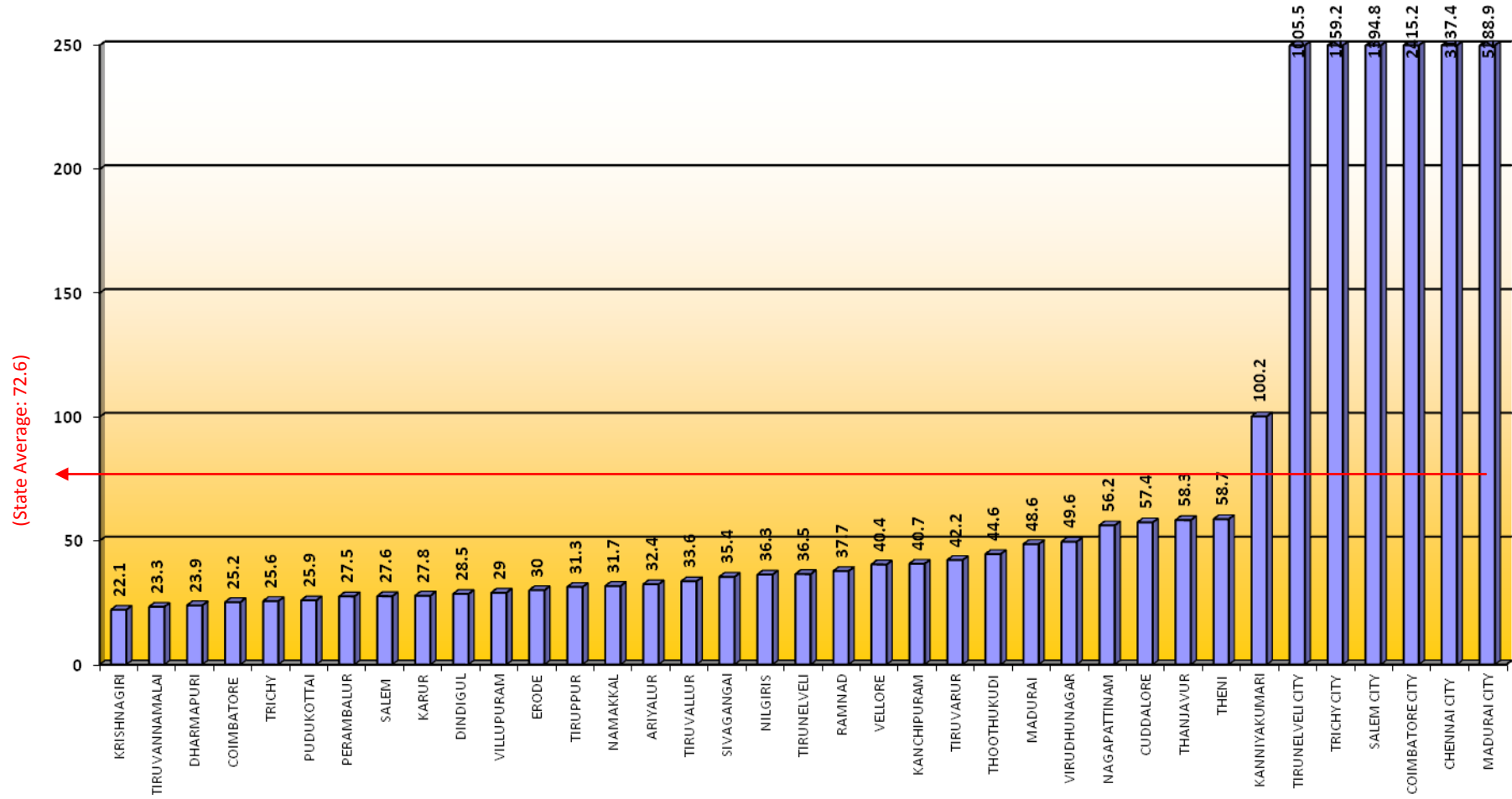
POPULATION, RATIO OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING 2003 TO 2012



Ratio: No. of Policemen per lakh of population

CHART - 22.3

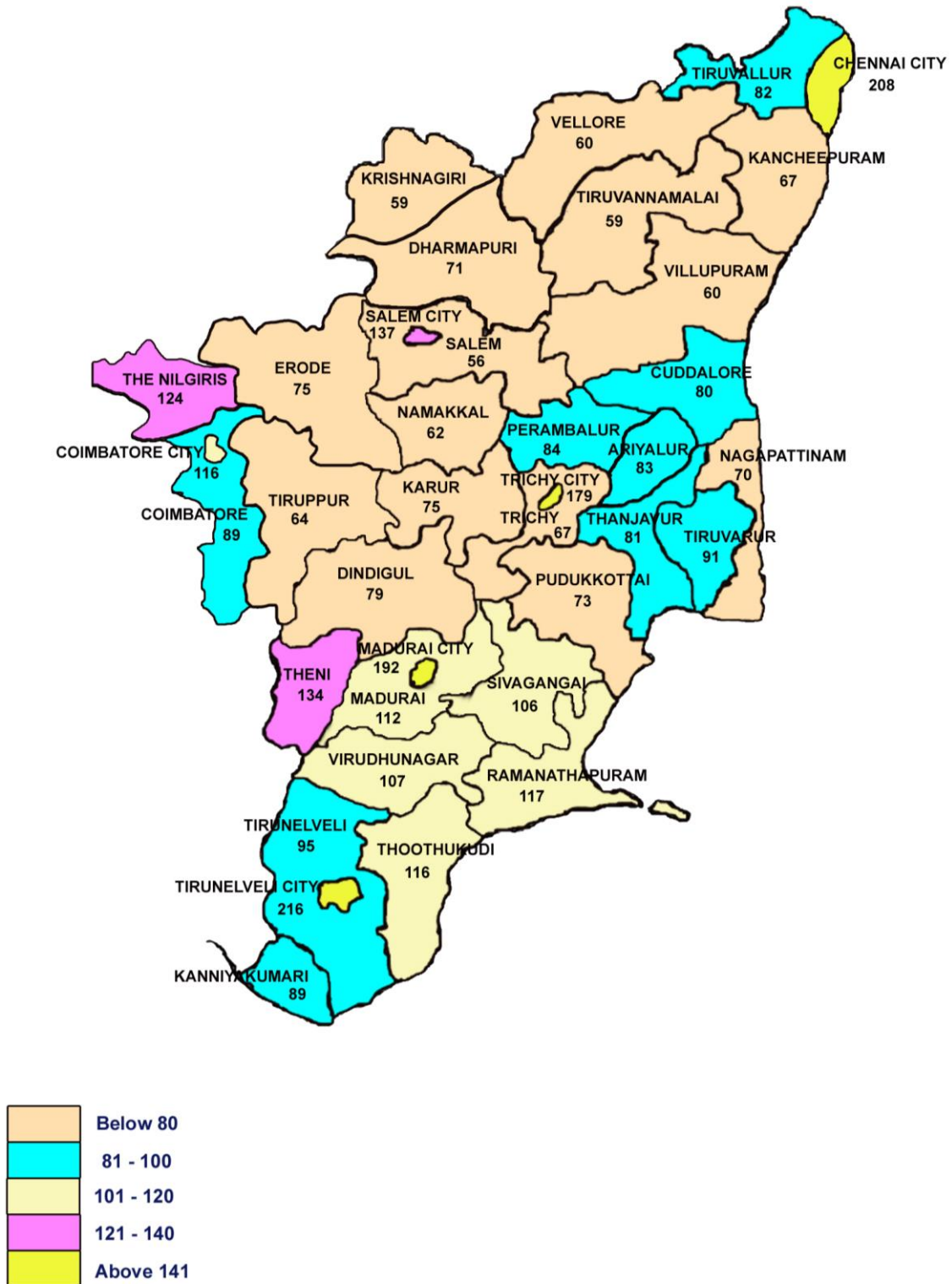
POLICE DENSITY PER 100 SQ. KMS OF AREA DURING 2012



MAP - 22.1

POLICEMEN PER LAKH POPULATION DURING - 2012

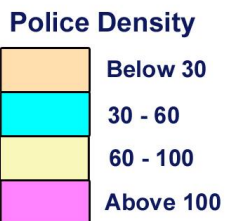
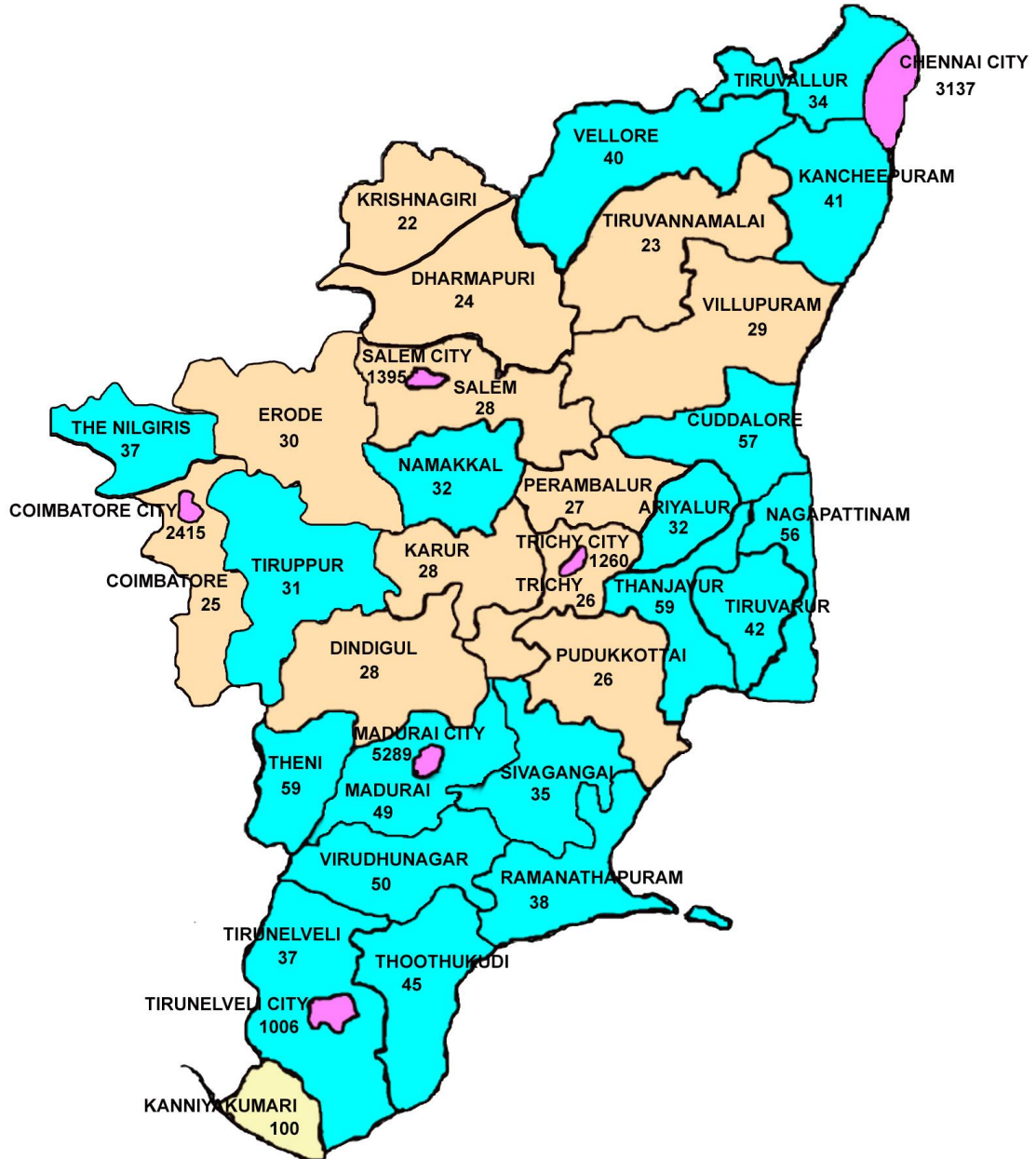
(All over Tamil Nadu 129)



MAP - 22.2

DENSITY OF POLICE PERSONNEL DURING - 2012

(All over Tamil Nadu 72.6)



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 public 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 7 occasions as against 6 occasions during 2011. 10 persons were killed in the firings on these 7 occasions, 1 case greater than the previous year. 11 policemen and 2 civilian were injured in these 7 incidents.

3. Districts/Cities-wise details of incidence, persons injured and killed is presented in Table-23.1. Event-wise statistics during 2012 has been presented in Table-23.2.

Occasions on which Police firing was resorted to:-

4. Persons killed or injured during police firing between 2008-2012 (event wise) is presented in Table-23.3. District/city-wise and event-wise detail

of persons killed or injured during Police firing is presented in Table-23.4. Percentage of various incidents necessitating Police firing during 2012 is depicted in Chart-23.1.

5. Kancheepuram dist. reported the highest number of incidents (2 cases) followed by Chennai City, Dindigul, Sivagangai, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli (each 1 case).

6. 5 casualties were reported in Chennai City.

7. 2 civilians injured in Kancheepuram district.

8. Persons killed or injured in Police firing during 2008 - 2012 are depicted in Chart-23.2.

9. Persons killed or injured in Police firing between 2008-2012 (event-wise) are depicted in Chart-23.3.

Reasons for firing:-

Riot Control Operations necessitated firing on 1 occasion. Firing had to be resorted to 6 occasions due to other reasons.

CHART-23.1

PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS INCIDENTS NECESSITATING POLICE FIRING DURING 2012

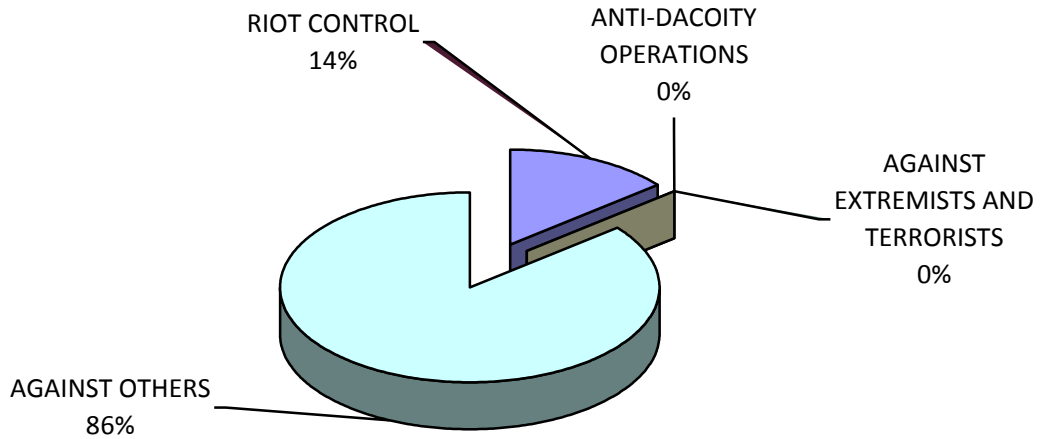
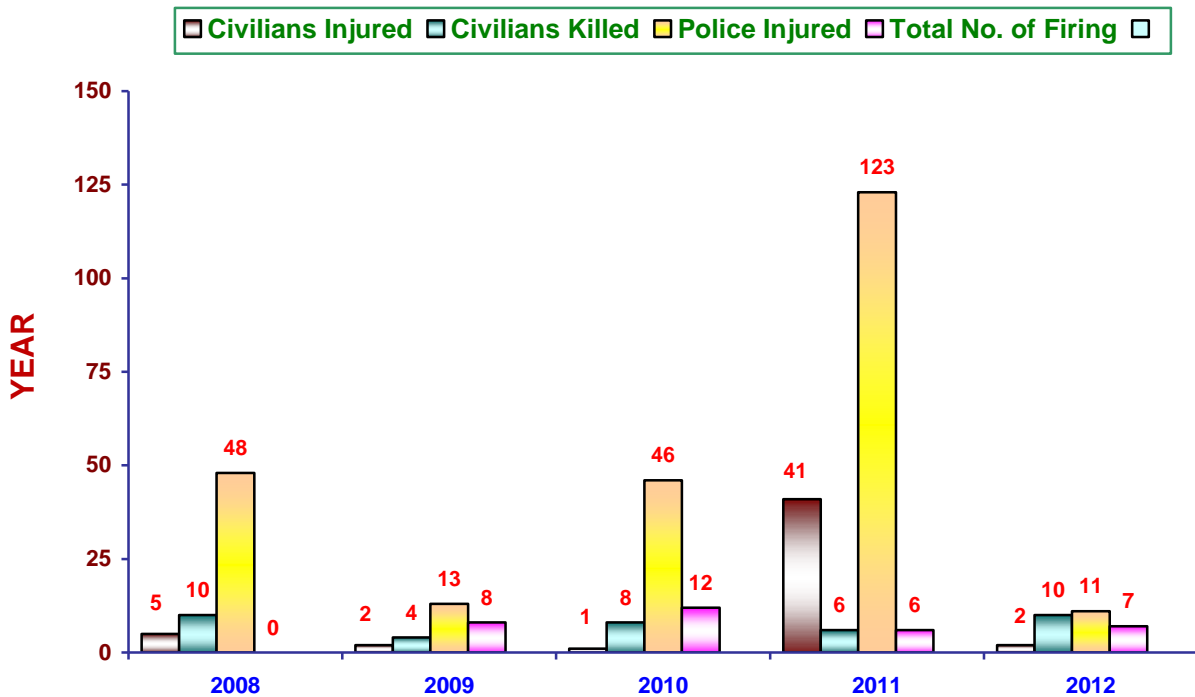


CHART-23.2

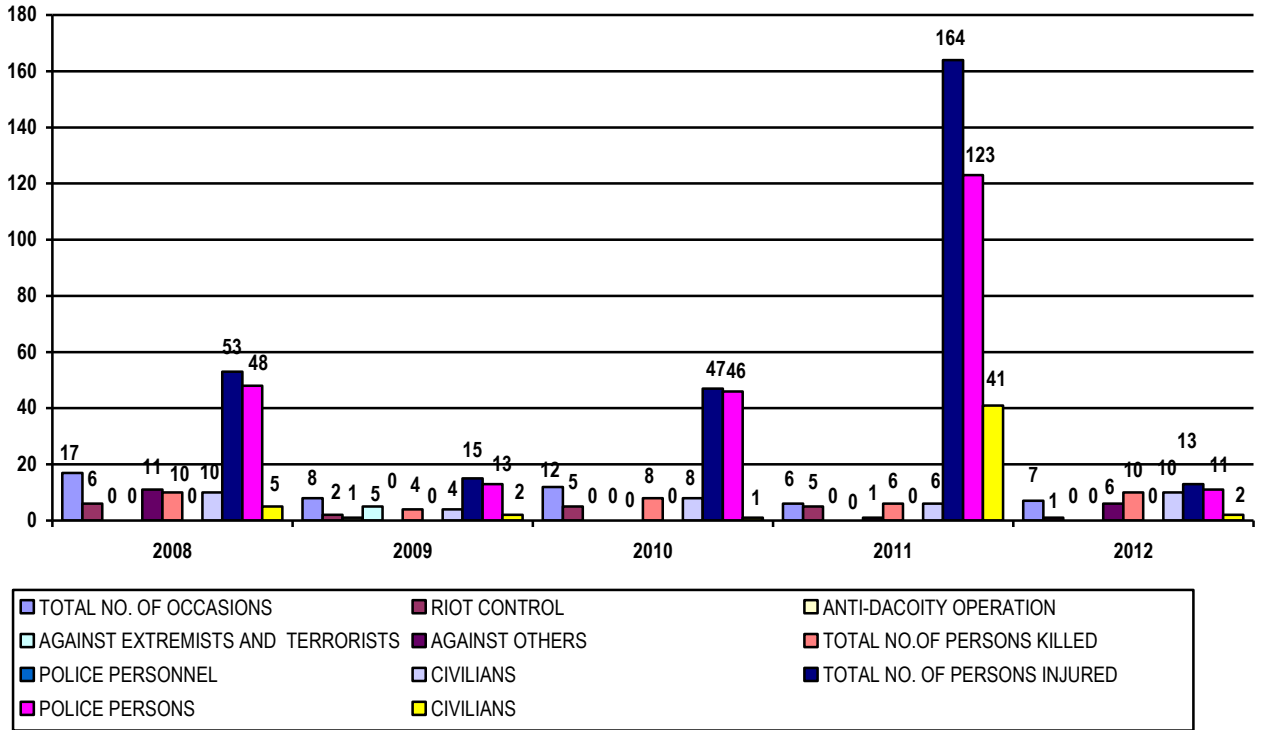
PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN CASES WHERE POLICE FIRING WAS DONE DURING 2008 - 2012



No. of Police Firings, Persons Killed & Injured

CHART-23.3

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN CASE DURING POLICE FIRING BETWEEN 2008-2012 (EVENT WISE)



CHAPTER 24

POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2008-2012 have been presented in [Table-24.1](#). Rank-wise break-up is available in [Table-24.2](#).

2. 63 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2012. Those died include 3 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 38 Head Constables and 19 Constables.

3. 153 Policemen including 1 Gazetted Officer, 8 Inspectors, 16 Sub-Inspectors, 58 Head Constables and 70 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (52.29%) of those injured was due to accidents. 14.38% were injured during Mob control.

5. [Table-24.3](#) presents Police personnel killed/injured on duty event-wise as well as District/City-wise.

6. 8 Police personnel were injured in Kanniyakumari district and each 5 in Ramnad and Virudhunagar, 3 in Thoothukudi and 1 in Tirunelveli during riotous mob operation.

7. 49 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by criminals during the year 2012.

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. 60 Police personnel died due to accidents in 2012, decrease of 27.71% compared to previous year.

10. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2011 was 55.76% while the percentage for 2012 was 52.29%. The trend of Police personnel injured has shown a decrease in 2012.

11. Police personnel killed on duty during 2008-2012 is depicted in [Chart-24.1](#).

CHART - 24.1
POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2008 - 2012

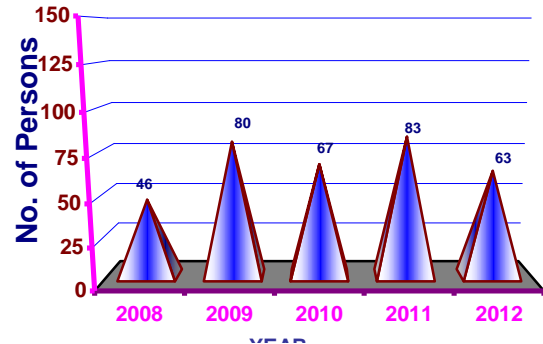
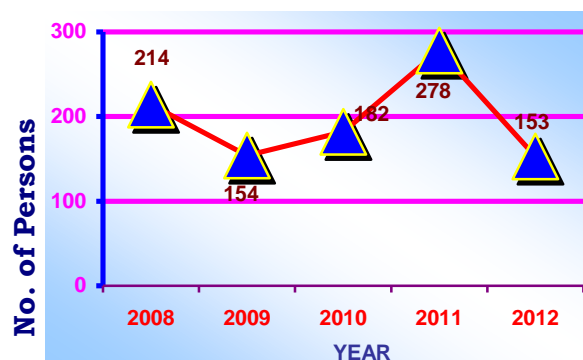


CHART- 24.2
POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2008 - 2012



12. Police personnel injured on duty is depicted in Chart-24.2.

13. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (Rank-wise) during 2012 is depicted in Chart-24.3.

NATURAL DEATH OF POLICE PERSONNEL

14. A total of 162 Police personnel died due to natural causes while in service. Of these, 82 (50.62%) were in the age group of 46 – 55 years, 42 (25.92%) were in the age group of 36–45 years, 22 (13.58%) were in the age group of above 55 years, 15 (9.25%) were in the age group of 26–35 years.

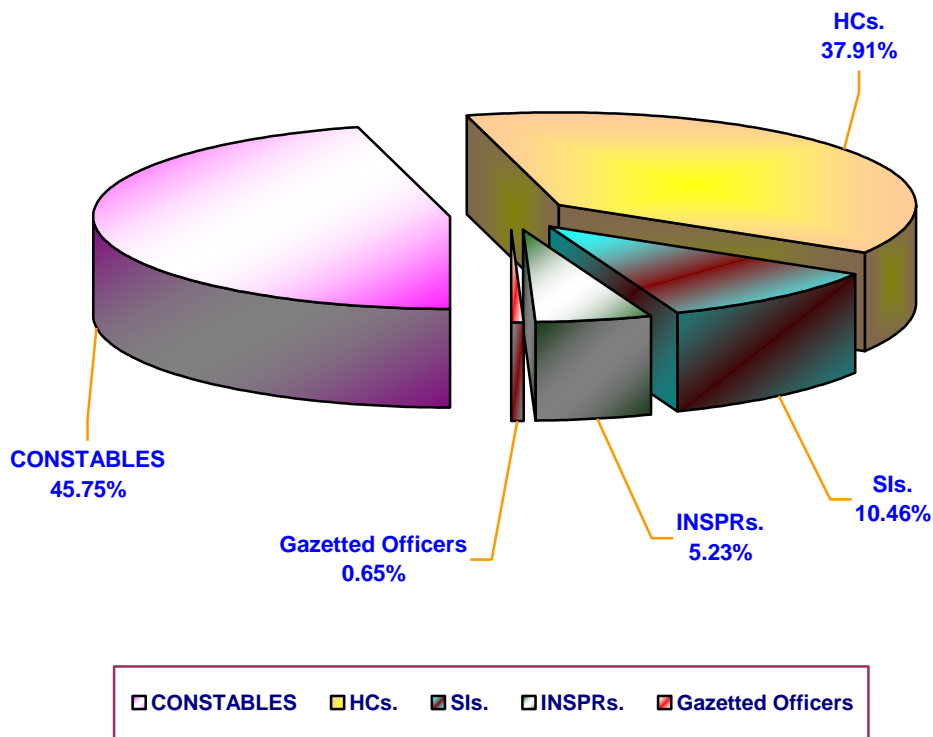
Only one person (0.61%) died in the age group of 18 to 25.

15. Natural death of Police Personnel, age group wise, district/city wise, during 2012 is presented in Table-24.5.

16. 58 Police personnel committed suicide while in service during 2012. 26 in the age group of 45-55 years, 14 in the age group of 35 – 45 years, 11 in the age group of 25–35 years, 7 in the age group of above 55 years, and nil case in the age group of 18-25 years.

CHART-24.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY (RANK WISE) DURING - 2012



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. Seven cases of death in Police Custody were reported in 2012. **Table 25.1** depicts the details of deaths in Police Custody/ lock-up during 2012 (of persons remanded to Police Custody by Court). **Table 25.2** deals with death in

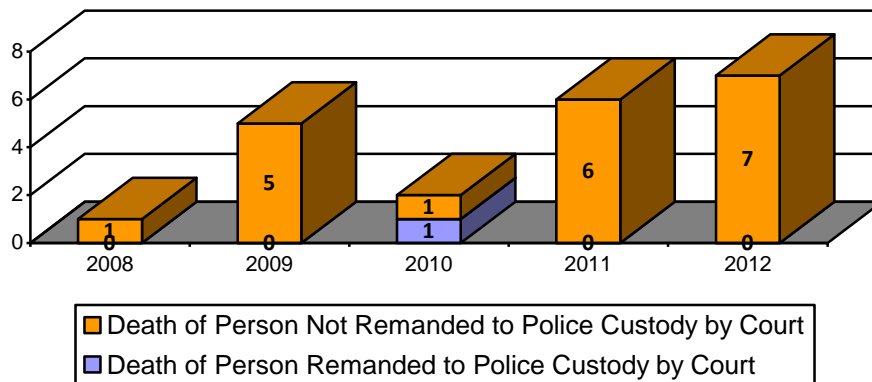
custody of persons not remanded to Police custody by Courts. **Table 25.3** deals with deaths in Police custody at the time of production/proceedings in Courts/Journey connected with investigations. **Chart 25.1** deals with no. of deaths in Police custody/lock-up during 2008-2012.

3. Reasons of custodial deaths are presented in **Table-25.4**.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING - 2012		NO. OF DEATHS
TYPE OF DEATHS		
1. Death in Police Custody / Lock-up		
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court.	0
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	7
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.	1
(e)	By suicides	3
(f)	While escaping from custody	2
(g)	Due to illness/natural death	Nil
(h)	Others (Police excess)	Nil

Chart-25.1

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lock-up during 2008 - 2012



Escapes from Police Custody:

4. 65 accused escaped from Police custody in 44 incidents during 2012. 58 of them (89.23%) were re-arrested. Chennai City (12 cases) recorded the highest number of cases followed by Madurai City, Coimbatore City, Nagapattinam, Ramnad, Tirunelveli (each 3 cases), Cuddalore, Kanniyakumari, Trichy City, Vellore, Virudhunagar (each 2 cases), Dindigul, Namakkal, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai and Tiruvarur (each 1 case).

5. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2012. 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.

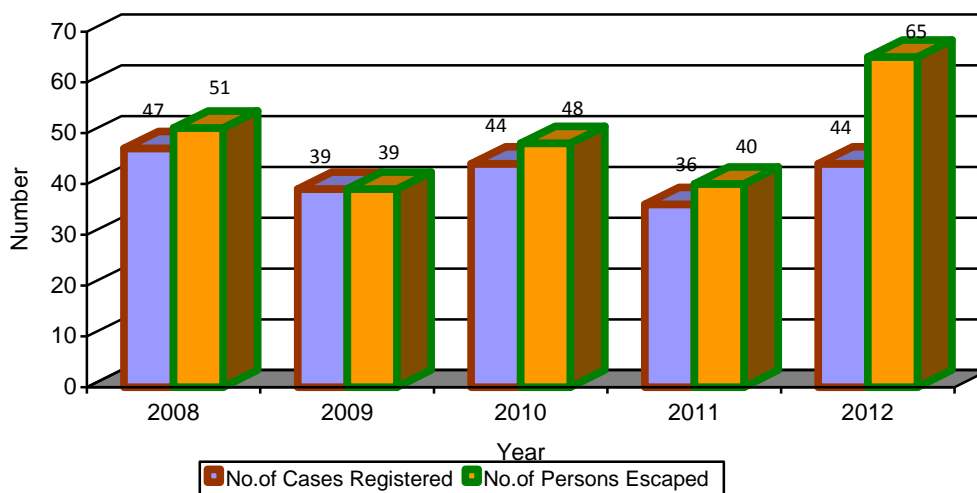
6. Majority of the accused (42) who escaped from the custody were outside the lock-up, mainly during transit for remand and production before the court. The incidence of escape from police custody during 2012 is presented in Table-25.7. Chart 25.2 deals with the Escapees from Police Custody during 2008-12.

7. Final reports were submitted in 5 cases and 40 persons were charge sheeted out of 65 escapees. Trial has been completed in 7 cases, in which 7 persons were involved. All these 7 cases ended in conviction.

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	65
	(i) From Lockup	23
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	42
3	Escapees re-arrested	58
	(i) Lock up escapees	19
	(ii) Others	39
4	No. of cases in which final report submitted	5
5	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from Police custody	40

Chart-25.2
Escapees from Police Custody During 2008-2012



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 2012, break-up of enquiries instituted and their disposal is available in Table-26.1

378 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2012. Departmental inquiries were instituted in 186 cases, magisterial inquiries in 29 cases and judicial inquiries in 74 cases. Thus, prompt inquiries were instituted in 76% complaints. Total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 64 which amounted to 16.9% of the total complaints reported against police personnel. A decrease of 16.19% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (from 451 in 2011 to 378 in 2012). Madurai City, Dindigul and Chennai City accounted for 65.08% (246 cases out of 378 cases) of such complaints. Coimbatore City, Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Ramnad (74 cases) with 19.58% of the complaints were the next in order, followed by Kanniyakumari, Theni, Thanjavur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Trichy, Erode, Sivagangai, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur and Tiruvarur (58 cases) with 15.34%.

Table-26 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2008-2012

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
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
2011	451	431	26	45	13	140	145	81
2012	378	186	29	74	64	220	155	100

Chart – 26.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL

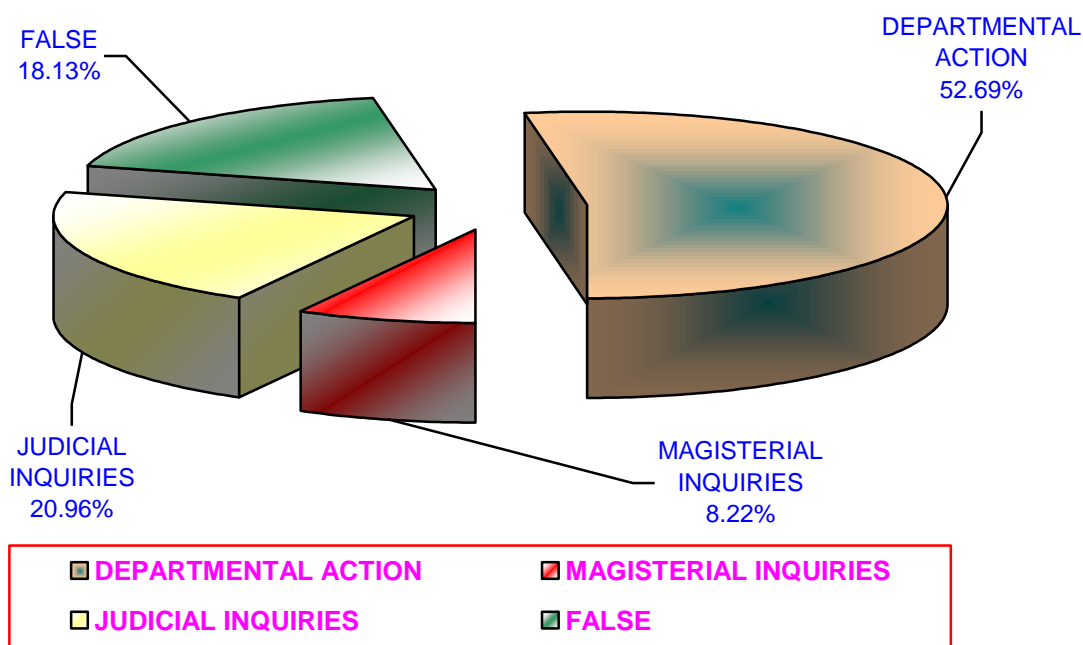


Table-26 (B)

Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2008-2012

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	2008	75	10	3	0	3
2	2009	68	2	4	1	3
3	2010	91	12	24	2	22
4	2011	66	7	6	1	5
5	2012	99	9	6	1	5

Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them

99 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2012. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise

in respect of 9 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 6 Police personnel out of which 5 were acquitted and 1 was 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 2024 police personnel, which attracted departmental inquiry. Inquires were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 612

policemen. Departmental enquiries were completed against 458 personnel, on the basis of which 32 police personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. Highest dismissals / removals were reported from Salem and Tirunelveli each (7) accounting for 21.9% followed by Coimbatore City (5) and Tiruppur (4) (71.9%). Minor punishments were given to 819 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 371 police personnel during this period.

Table-26 (C)
Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2008-2012

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel					
		Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	Whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	In whose cases proceedings were completed	Dismissed/ Removed from Service	Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
1	2008	1510	24	1228	19	279	930
2	2009	1797	110	1266	36	507	723
3	2010	1937	404	1436	68	565	803
4	2011	1683	331	323	25	322	735
5	2012	2024	612	458	32	371	819

Human Rights Violation by Police

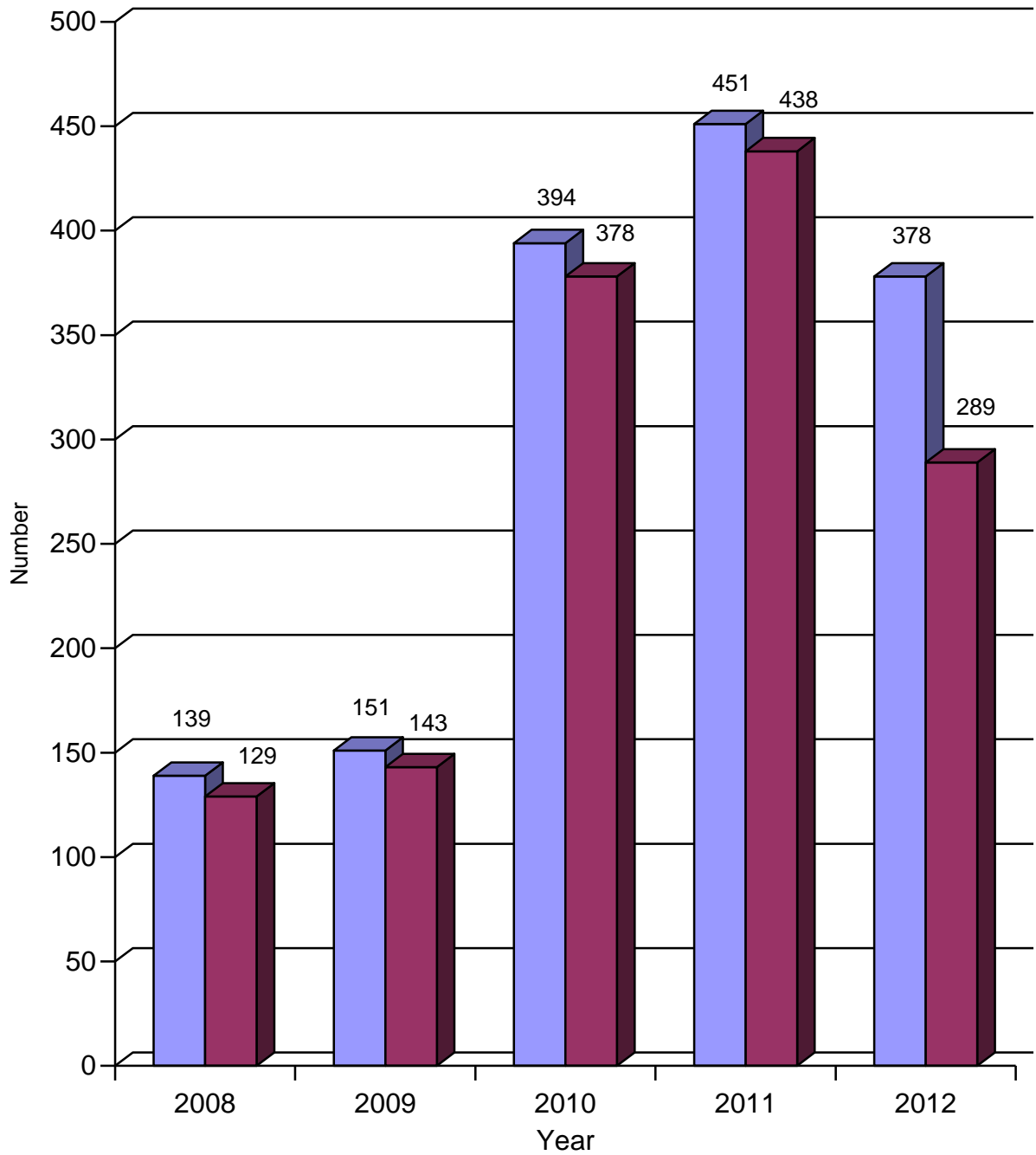
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as 'illegal detentions', 'fake

encounters', extortion', 'torture', etc. The details are presented in [Table-26.2](#).

No case of human rights violation by police was reported in the state during 2012.

Chart - 26.2

**No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted
During 2010 - 2012**



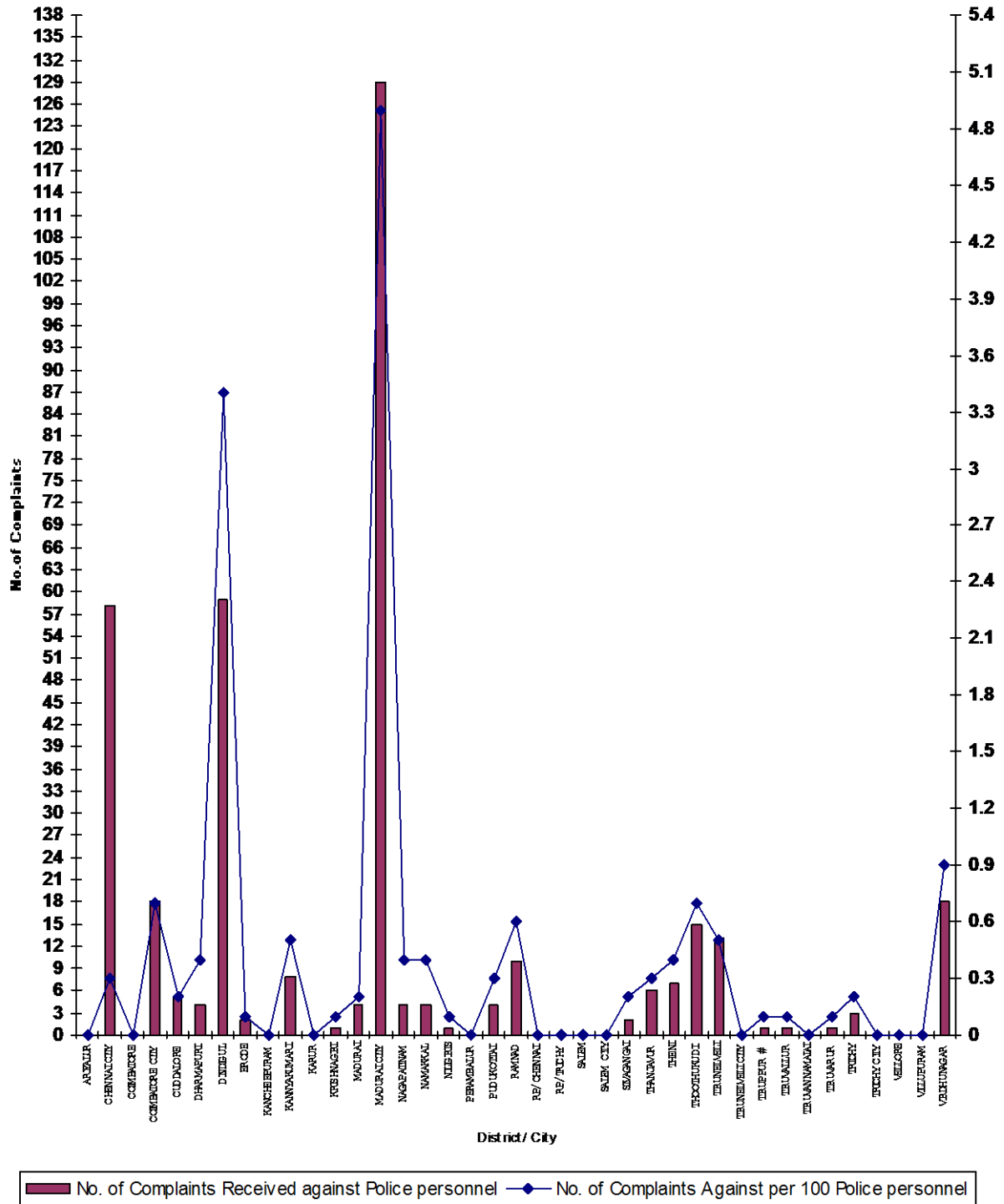
■ No. of Complaints Received/ Alleged ■ Inquiry Instituted *

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	619	0.00	81.08
2.	CHENNAI CITY	58	18424	0.31	207.85
3.	COIMBATORE	0	1136	0.00	84.75
4.	COIMBATORE CITY	18	2525	0.71	115.67
5.	CUDDALORE	5	2011	0.25	76.21
6.	DHARMAPURI	4	1083	0.37	71.02
7.	DINDIGUL	59	1740	3.39	79.35
8.	ERODE	2	1715	0.12	74.81
9.	KANCHEEPURAM	0	1582	0.00	66.49
10.	KANNYAKUMARI	8	1696	0.47	89.72
11.	KARUR	0	818	0.00	74.89
12.	KRISHNAGIRI	1	1122	0.09	58.71
13.	MADURAI	4	1790	0.22	111.76
14.	MADURAI CITY	129	2637	4.89	177.72
15.	NAGAPATINAM	4	1139	0.35	69.55
16.	NAMAKKAL	4	1088	0.37	62.30
17.	THE NILIGIRIS	1	932	0.11	124.97
18.	PERAMBALUR	0	337	0.00	58.84
19.	PUDUKOTTAI	4	1196	0.33	72.82
20.	RAMNAD	10	1734	0.58	127.77
21.	RP/CHENNAI	0	653	0.00	0.00
22.	RP/TRICHY	0	693	0.00	0.00
23.	SALEM	0	1439	0.00	55.38
24.	SALEM CITY	0	1311	0.00	140.58
25.	SIVAGANGAI	2	1293	0.15	95.02
26.	THANJAVUR	6	1881	0.32	77.16
27.	THENI	7	1692	0.41	134.09
28.	THOOTHUKUDI	15	2049	0.73	116.17
29.	TIRUNELVELI	13	2486	0.52	95.20
30.	TIRUNELVELI CITY	0	1120	0.00	221.23
31.	TIRUPPUR #	1	1618	0.06	64.53
32.	TIRUVALLUR	1	1083	0.09	81.10
33.	TIRUVANNAMALAI	0	1481	0.00	59.12
34.	TIRUVARUR	1	1111	0.09	86.35
35.	TRICHY	3	1201	0.25	69.95
36.	TRICHY CITY	0	1860	0.00	179.43
37.	VELLORE	0	2469	0.00	61.95
38.	VILLUPURAM	0	2096	0.00	59.65
39.	VIRDHUNAGAR	18	2098	0.86	106.41
40.	OTHER UNITS	0	19459	0.00	NA
	TOTAL	378	94417	0.40	129.00

Chart 26.3

No. of Complaints Received against Police Personnel & No. of Complaints per 100 Police Personnel During 2012



Note : Negligible Values of Complaints per 100 personnel have been shown as zero

Table 26(E)

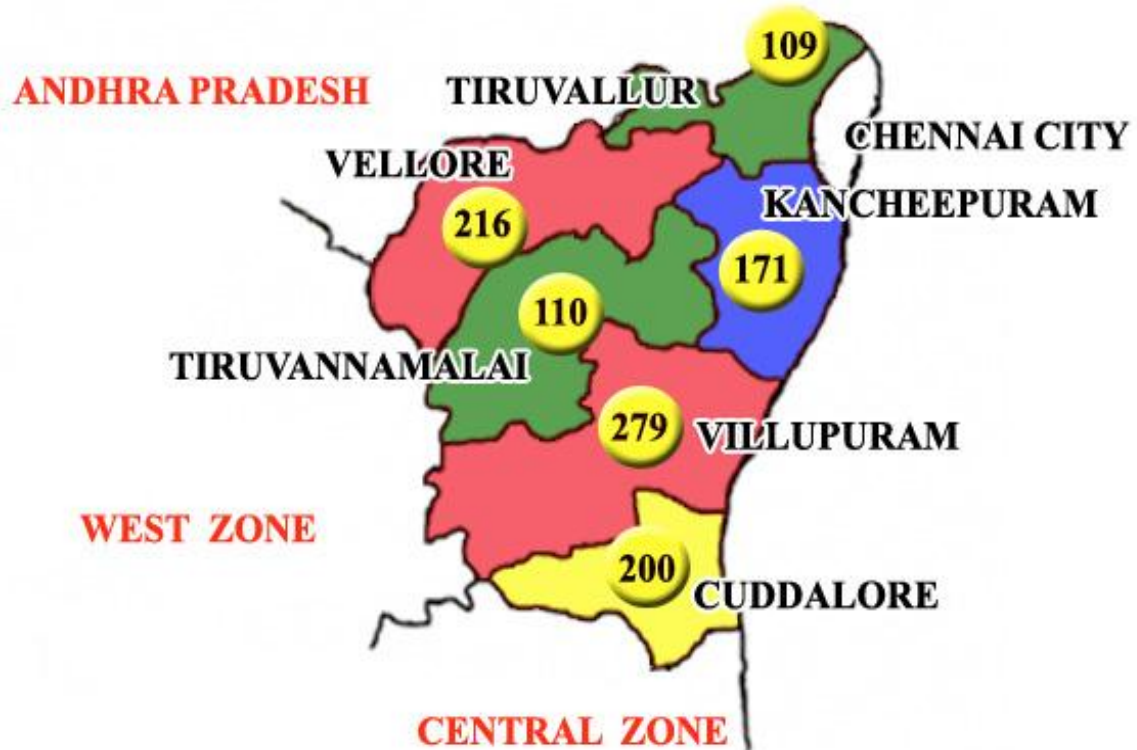
Incidence of Human Rights Violation by Police During 2012

Sl. No.	Nature of Human Right Violation	District/ City	Cases Registered	No. of Police Personnel Charge sheeted	No. of Police Personnel Convicted
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
11	Total	Districts/ Cities Total	0	0	0

MAP - 1

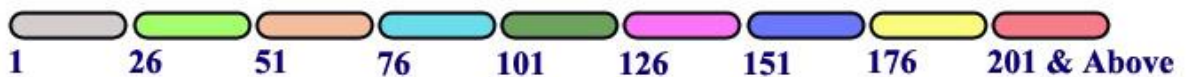
NORTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 163.58 Lakh	Detection 67 %	Murder : 374
Area : 30342.86 Sq.Kms	Recovery 57%	Murder for gain : 40
Police : 10722	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 24
Vehicles : 1499	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 200
PS : 257	2.36	Grave Burglary : 230
AWPS : 36		Grave Theft : 217
Out Post : 3		Total : 1085

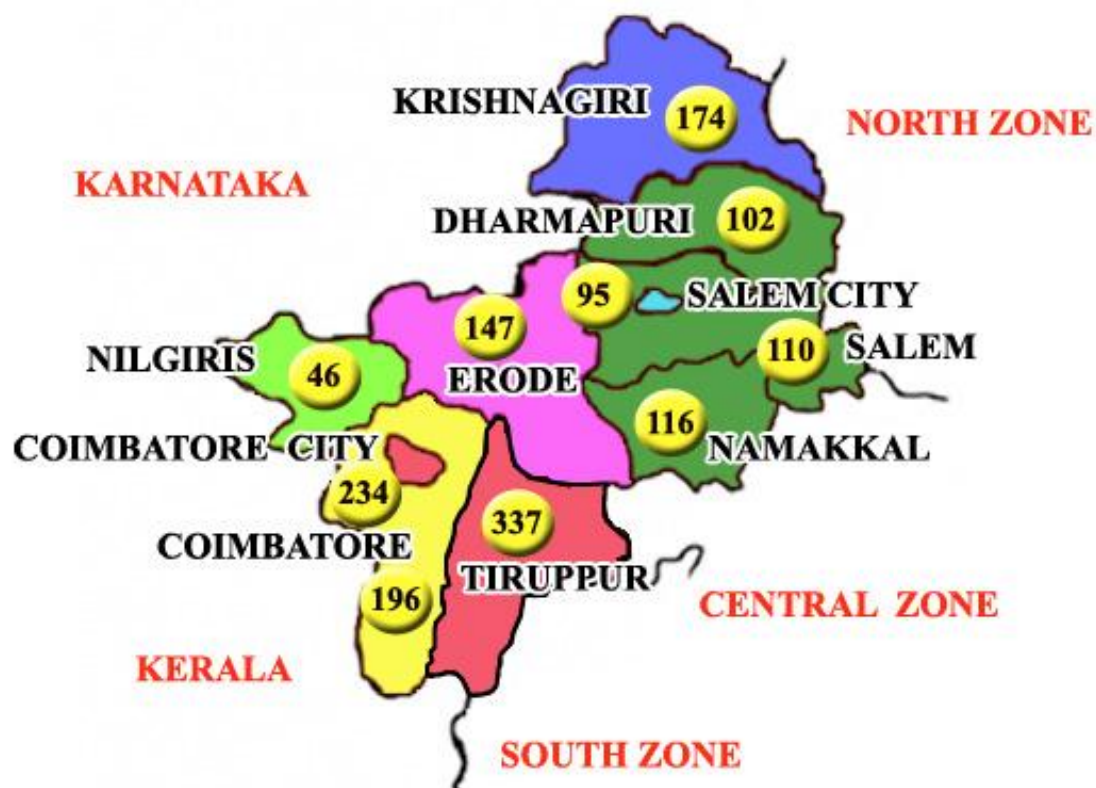
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 2

WEST ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 177.82 Lakh	Detection 74 %	Murder : 379
Area : 36602.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 52 %	Murder for gain : 36
Police : 13969	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 24
Vehicles : 2100	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 540
PS : 262	3.19	Grave Burglary : 331
AWPS : 40		Grave Theft : 247
Out Post : 3		Total : 1557

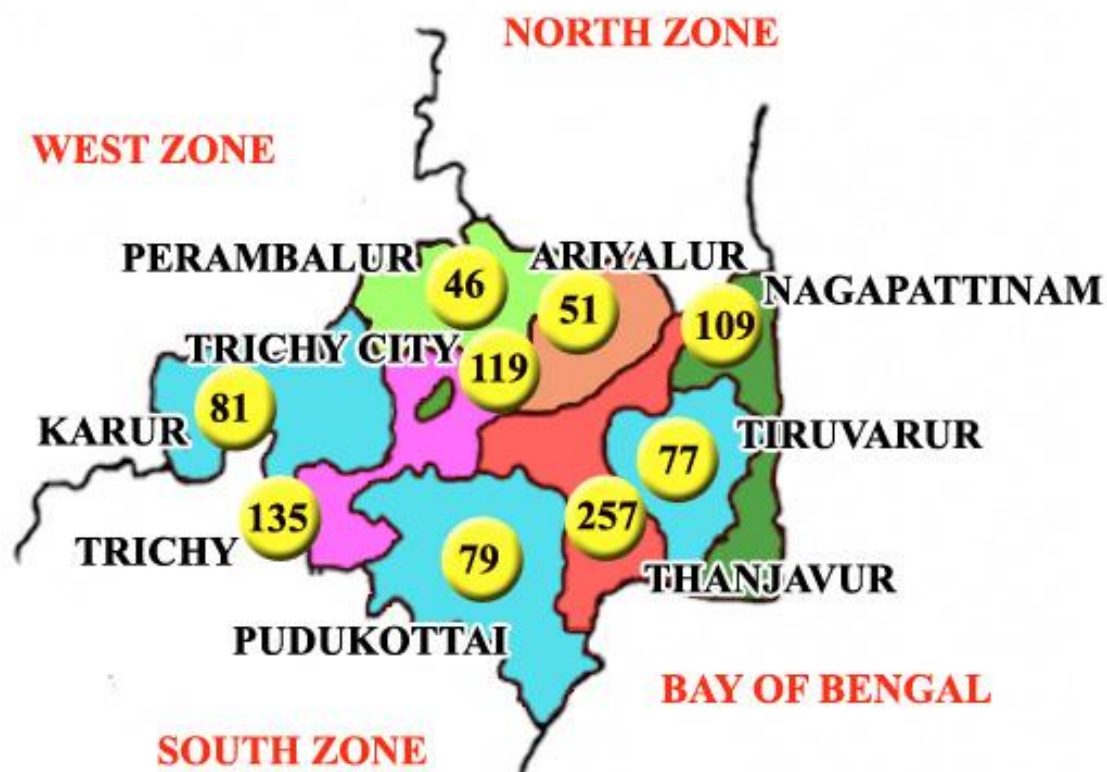
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 3

CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 121.86 Lakh	Detection 81 %	Murder : 289
Area : 24099.13 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59 %	Murder for gain : 19
Police : 10162	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 11
Vehicles : 1504	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 309
PS : 219	2.99	Grave Burglary : 190
AWPS : 32		Grave Theft : 136
Out Post : 4		Total : 954

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 4

SOUTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 180.02 Lakh	Detection 66 %	Murder : 597
Area : 38427.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery 61 %	Murder for gain : 26
Police : 20335	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 34
Vehicles : 2734	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 743
PS : 407	3.96	Grave Burglary : 419
AWPS : 55		Grave Theft : 281
Out Post : 11		Total : 2100

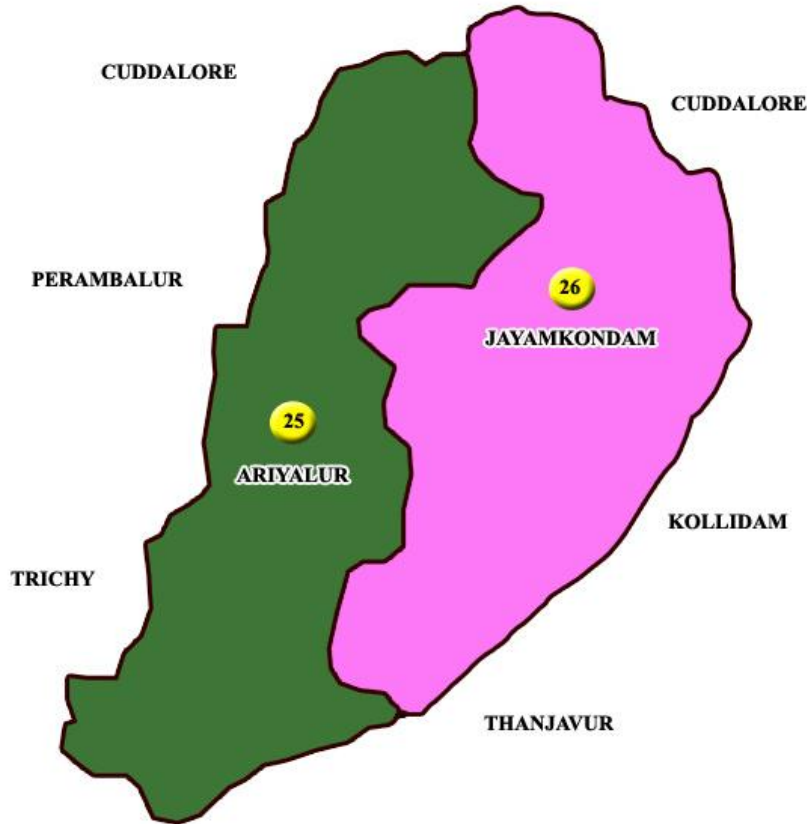
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 5

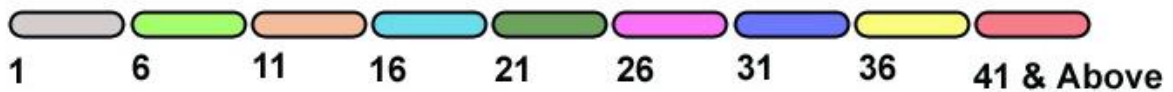
ARIYALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 7.63 Lakh	Detection 86.50 %	Murder : 18
Area : 1944.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 78.99 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 619	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 12	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
PS : 16	2.06	Grave Burglary : 9
AWPS : 2		Grave Theft : 14
Out Post : 0		Total : 51

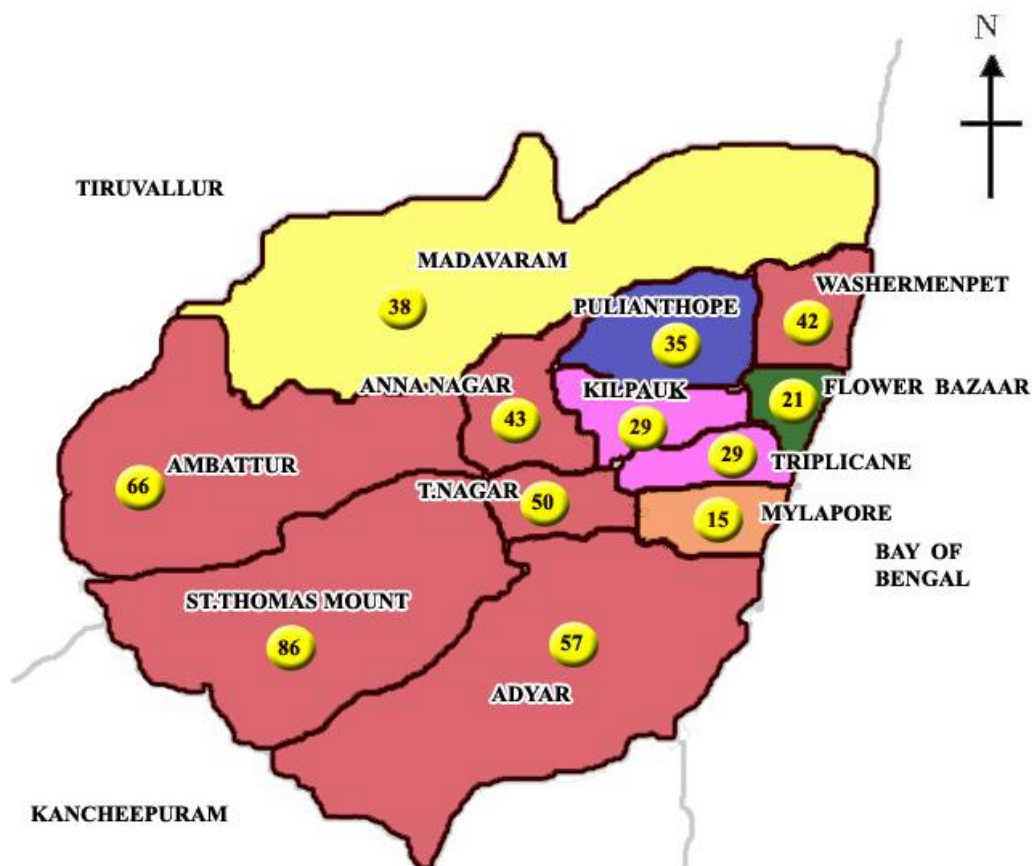
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 6

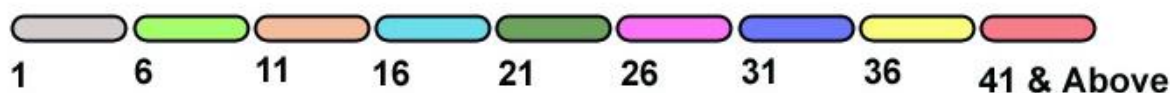
CHENNAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 88.64 Lakh	Detection 87.59 %	Murder : 164
Area : 588.70 Sq.Kms	Recovery 78.56 %	Murder for gain : 16
Police : 18424	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
Vehicles : 3495	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 85
PS : 132	2.57	Grave Burglary : 150
AWPS : 35		Grave Theft : 94
Out Post : 5		Total : 511

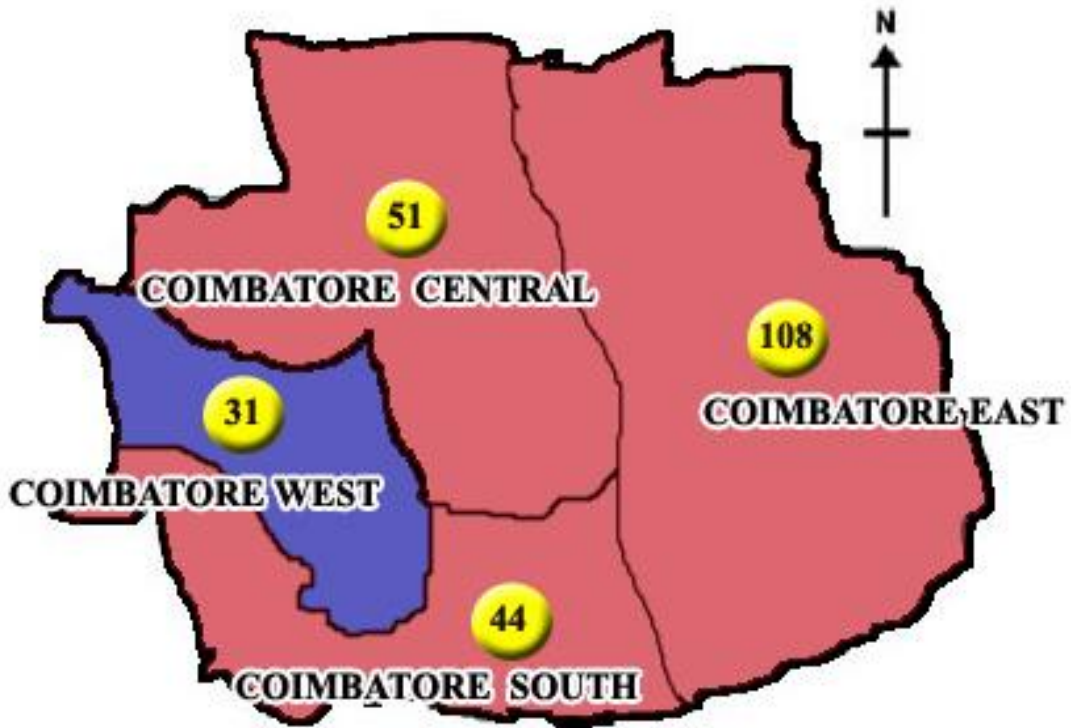
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 8

COIMBATORE CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



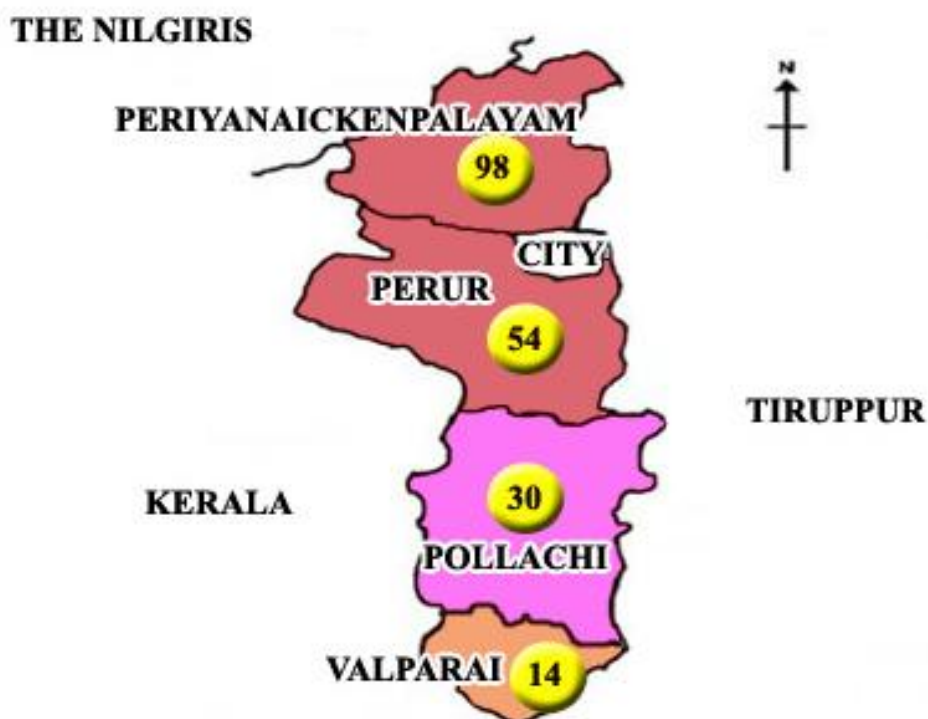
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.83 Lakh	Detection 79.03 %	Murder : 27
Area : 105.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 73.99 %	Murder for gain : 2
Police : 2525	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
Vehicles : 278	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 101
PS : 15	2.26	Grave Burglary : 53
AWPS : 3		Grave Theft : 49
Out Post : 0		Total : 234

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



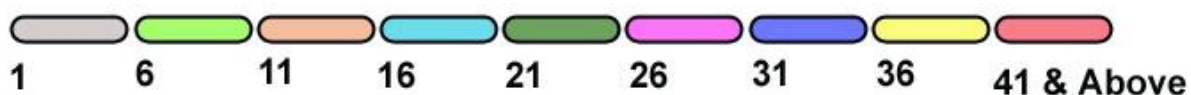
MAP - 7

COIMBATORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



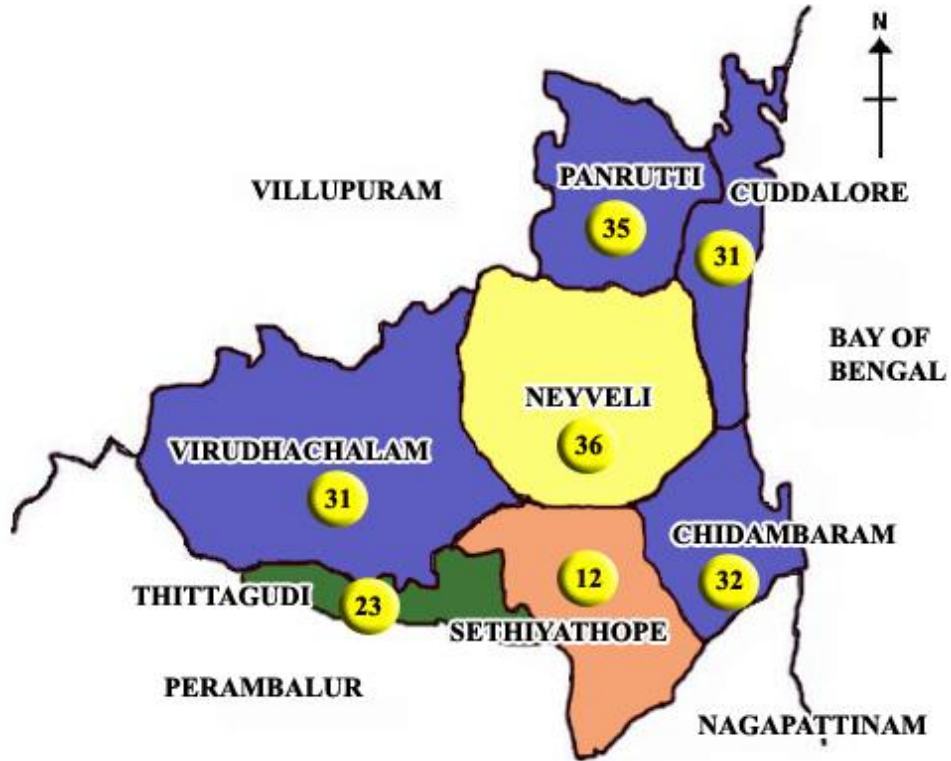
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.40 Lakh	Detection 79.04 %	Murder : 47
Area : 4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75.68 %	Murder for gain : 4
Police : 1136	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
Vehicles : 274	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 72
PS : 32	3.85	Grave Burglary : 40
AWPS : 3		Grave Theft : 29
Out Post : 2		Total : 196

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



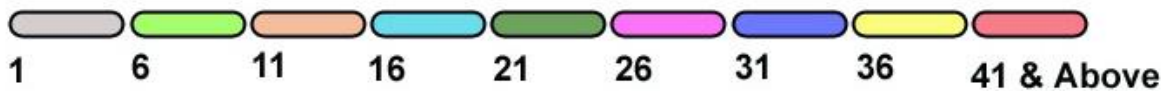
MAP - 9

CUDDALORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 26.39 Lakh	Detection 55.72 %	Murder : 64
Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms	Recovery 38.38 %	Murder for gain : 6
Police : 2011	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 7
Vehicles : 287	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 44
PS : 46	1.77	Grave Burglary : 43
AWPS : 6		Grave Theft : 36
Out Post : 0		Total : 200

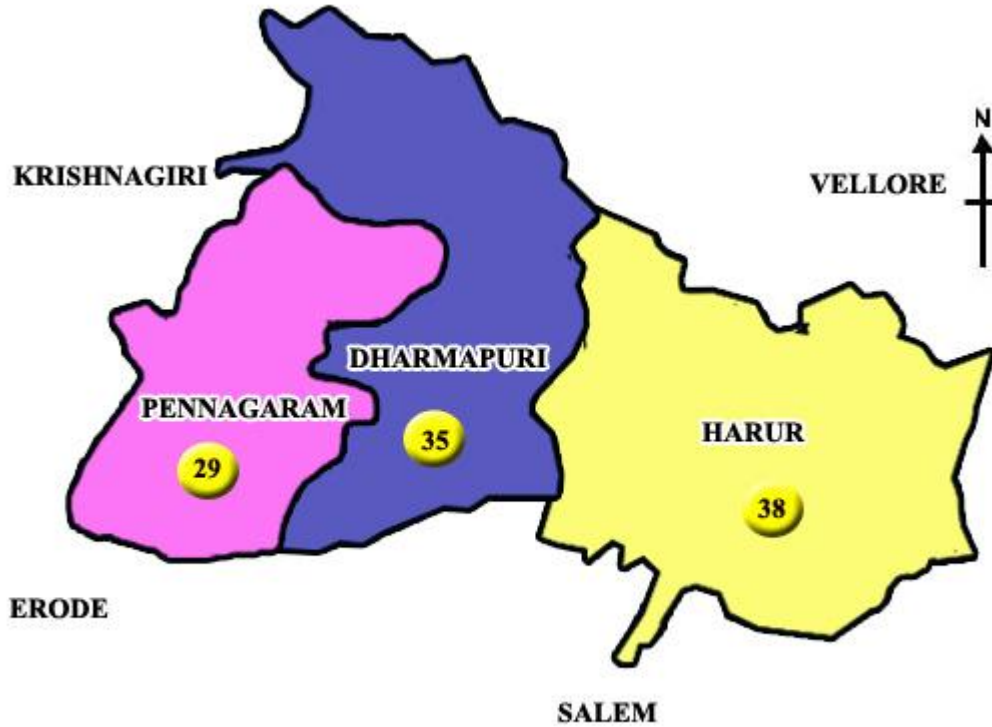
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 10

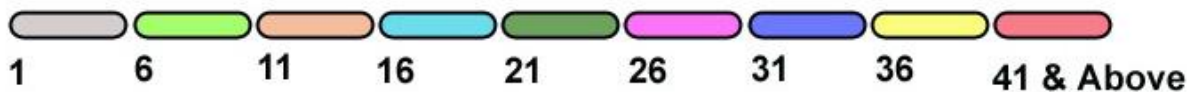
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.25 Lakh	Detection 56.19 %	Murder : 48
Area : 4532.45 Sq.Kms	Recovery 28.00 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 1083	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 169	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 21
PS : 24	2.73	Grave Burglary : 15
AWPS : 3		Grave Theft : 16
Out Post : 0		Total : 102

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 11

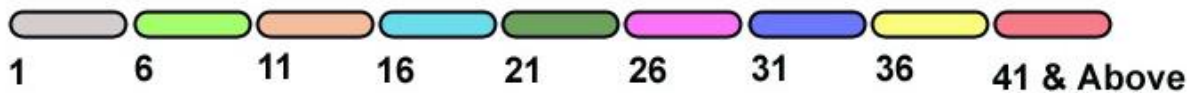
DINDIGUL DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.93 Lakh	Detection 70.72 %	Murder : 70
Area : 6071.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 38.61 %	Murder for gain : 4
Police : 1740	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 244	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 60
PS : 36	3.29	Grave Burglary : 49
AWPS : 6		Grave Theft : 13
Out Post : 0		Total : 197

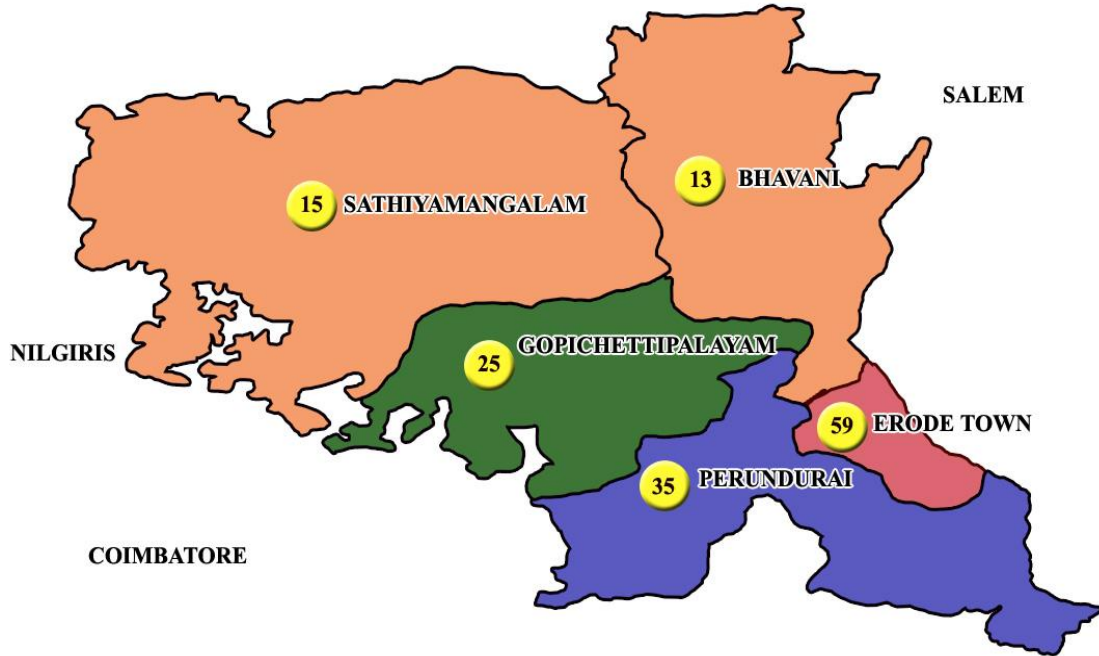
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 12

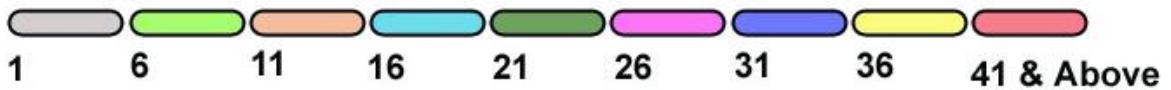
ERODE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.93 Lakh	Detection 84.70 %	Murder : 30
Area : 5713.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 81.23 %	Murder for gain : 10
Police : 1715	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.07	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 252		Robbery : 44
PS : 36		Grave Burglary : 36
AWPS : 4		Grave Theft : 26
Out Post : 0		Total : 147

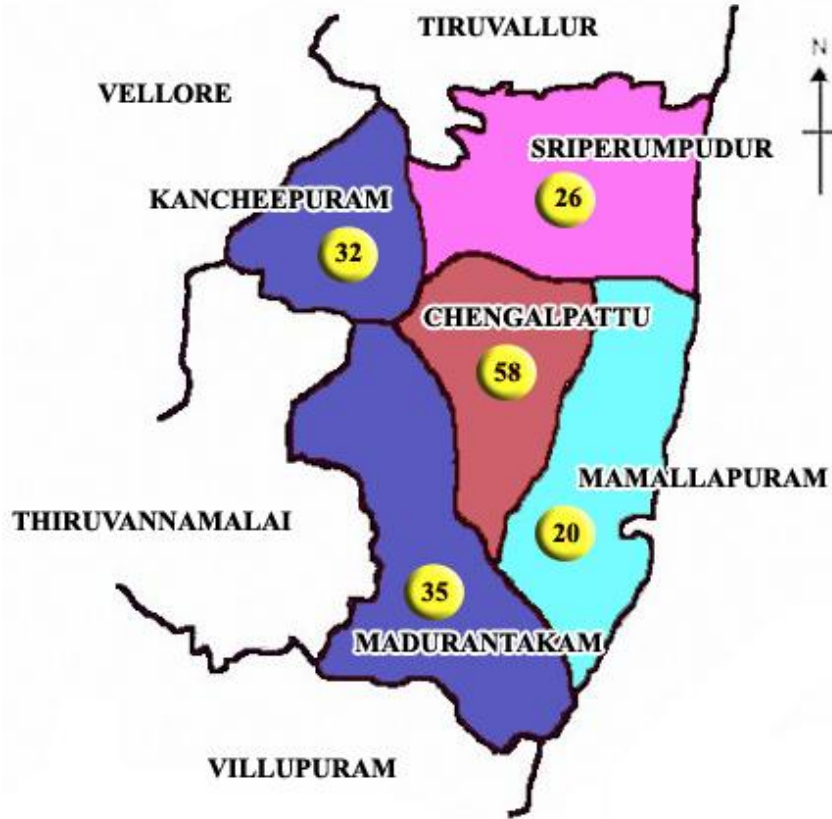
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 13

KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 23.79 Lakh	Detection 57.25 %	Murder : 65
Area : 3895.17 Sq.Kms	Recovery 54.23 %	Murder for gain : 11
Police : 1582	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 249	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 22
PS : 37	2.13	Grave Burglary : 25
AWPS : 5		Grave Theft : 47
Out Post : 2		Total : 171

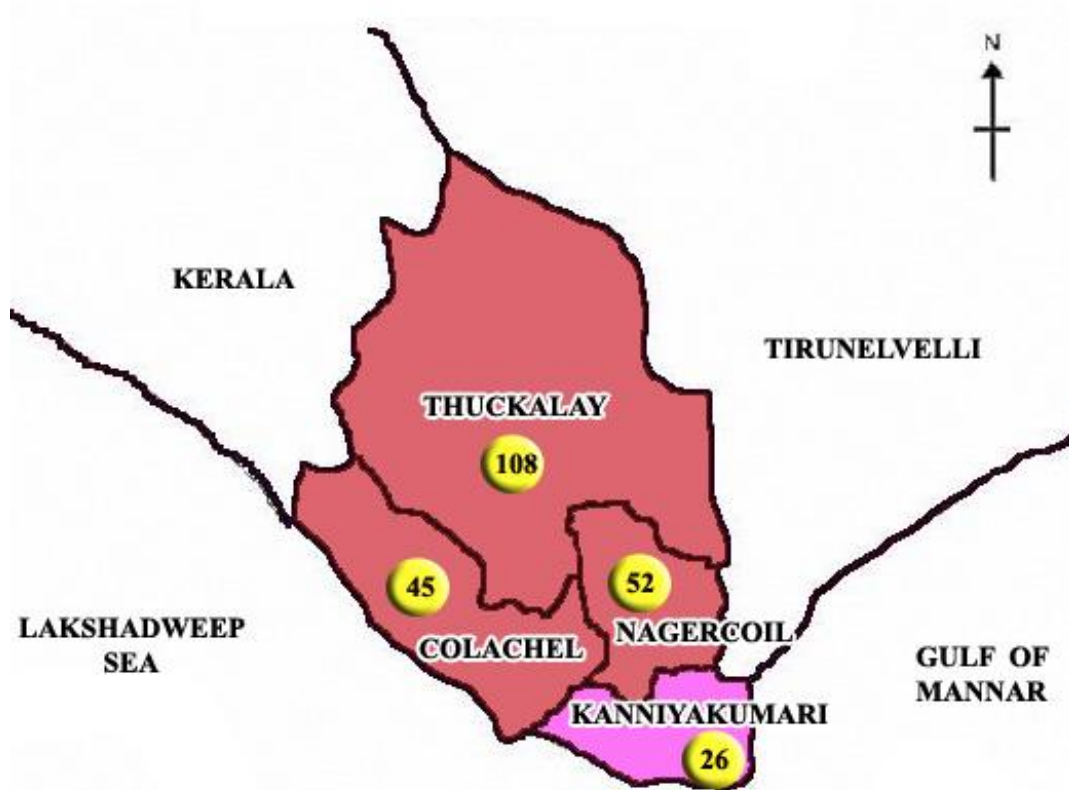
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 14

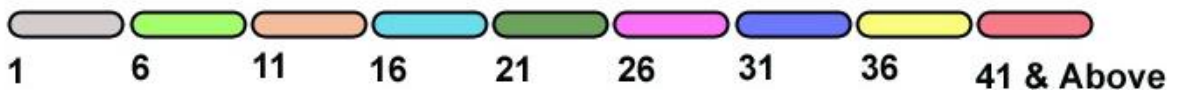
KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



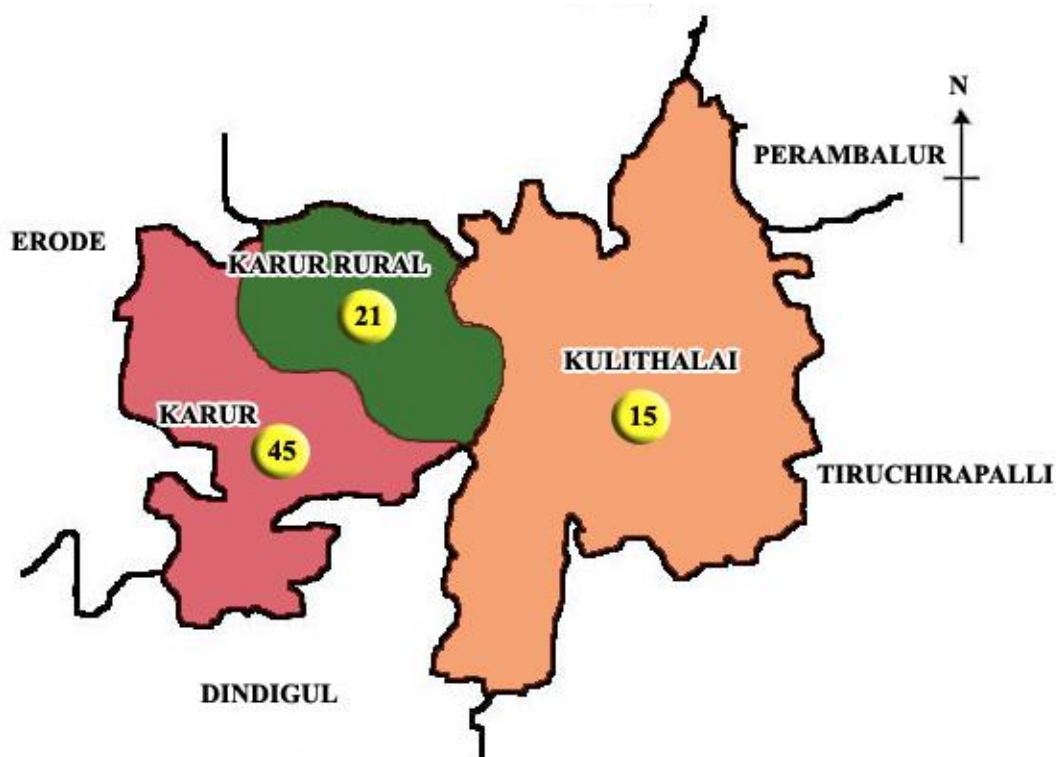
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.90 Lakh	Detection 56.69 %	Murder : 48
Area : 1672.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 42.36 %	Murder for gain : 5
Police : 1696	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
Vehicles : 221	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 86
PS : 33	4.80	Grave Burglary : 60
AWPS : 4		Grave Theft : 26
Out Post : 2		Total : 231

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



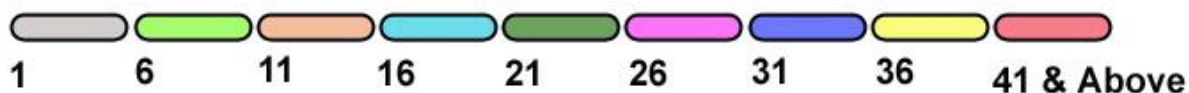
MAP - 15

KARUR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 10.92 Lakh	Detection 84.42 %	Murder : 22
Area : 2950.91 Sq.Kms	Recovery 53.71 %	Murder for gain : 4
Police : 818	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 132	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 30
PS : 16	3.37	Grave Burglary : 13
AWPS : 2		Grave Theft : 11
Out Post : 0		Total : 81

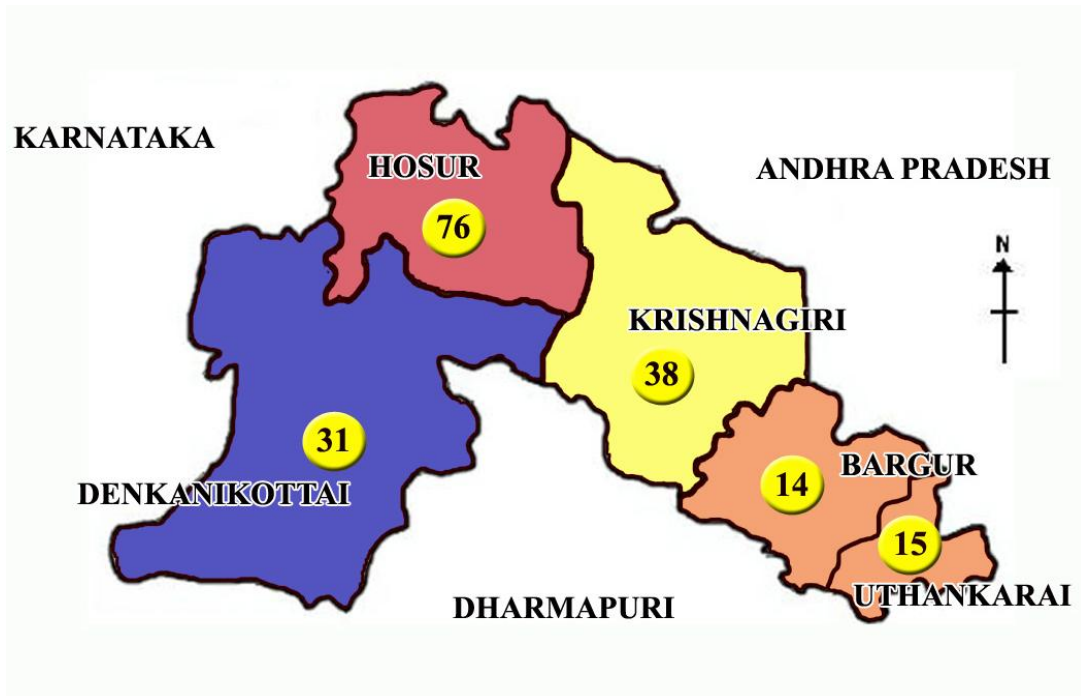
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP – 16

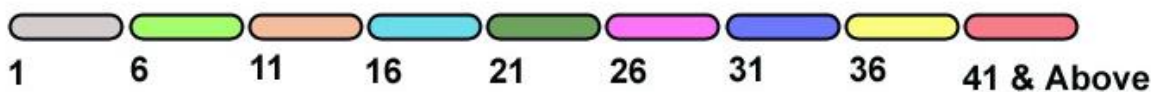
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.11 Lakh	Detection 74.50 %	Murder : 58
Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms	Recovery 64.59 %	Murder for gain : 5
Police : 1122	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
Vehicles : 186	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 57
PS : 30	4.15	Grave Burglary : 32
AWPS : 4		Grave Theft : 20
Out Post : 0		Total : 174

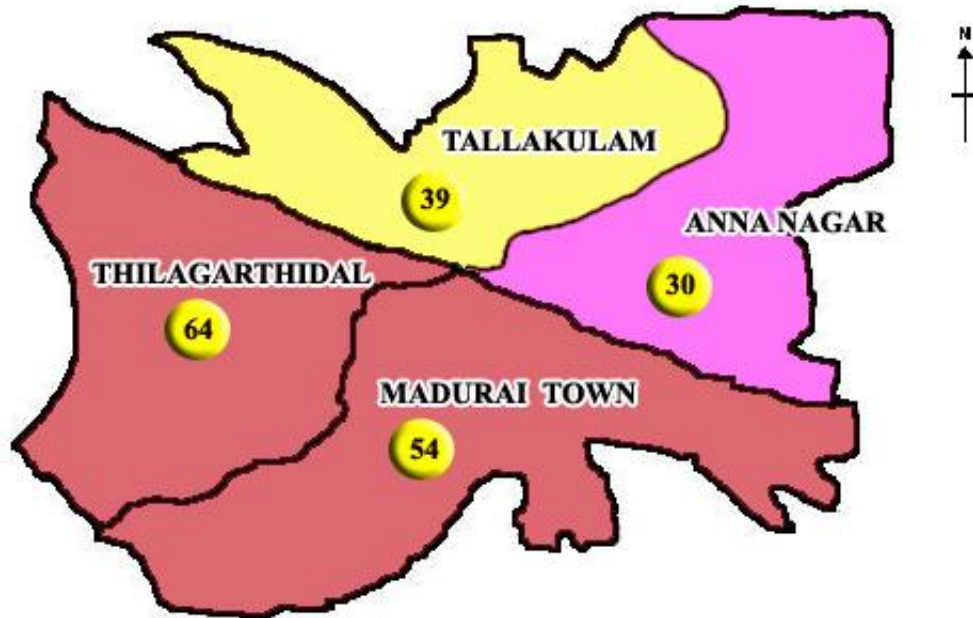
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP – 18

MADURAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.84 Lakh	Detection 65.98 %	Murder : 27
Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 92.47 %	Murder for gain : 0
Police : 2637	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
Vehicles : 262	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 79
PS : 17	5.73	Grave Burglary : 27
AWPS : 3		Grave Theft : 52
Out Post : 0		Total : 187

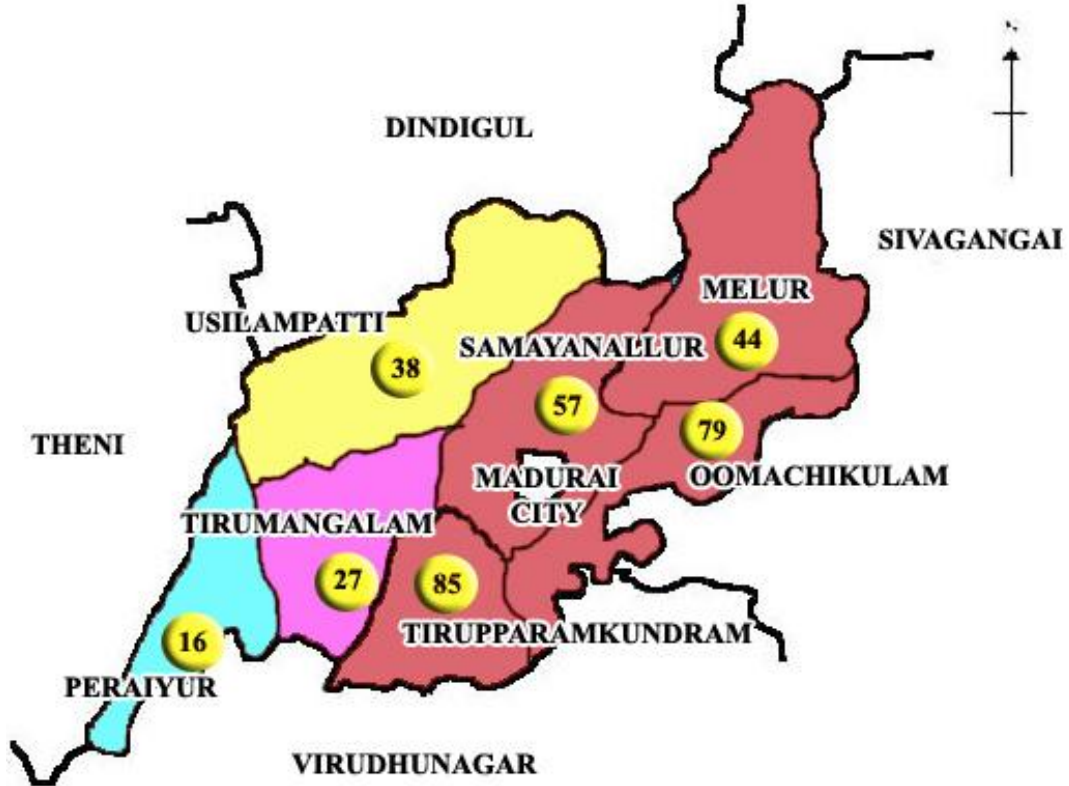
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 17

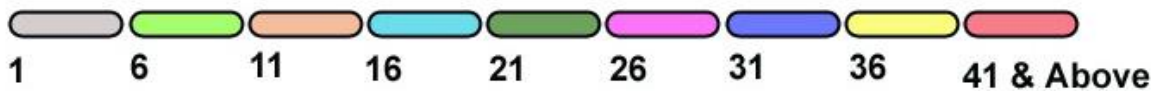
MADURAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



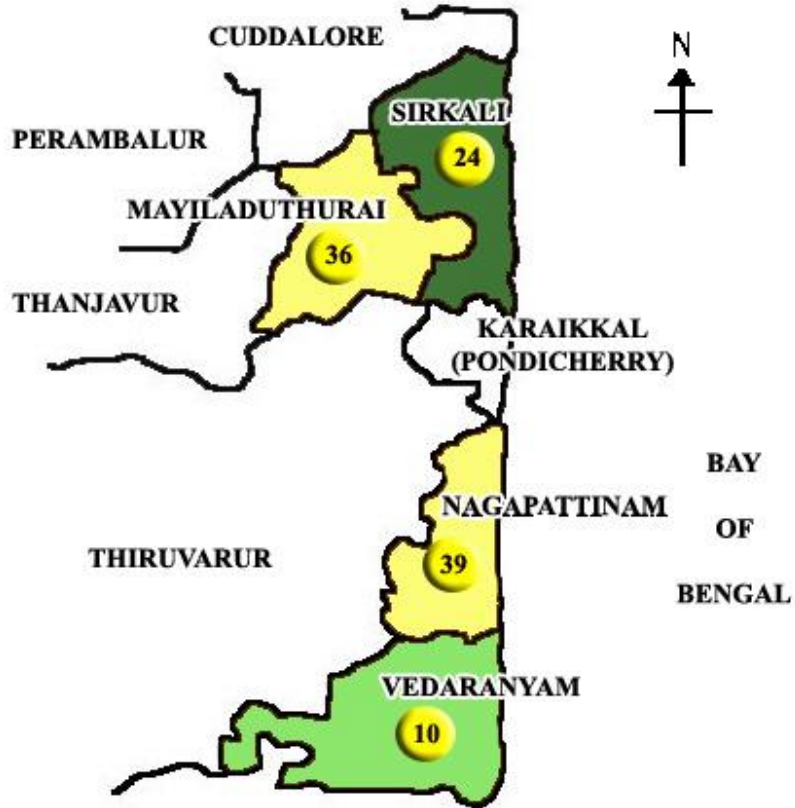
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.02 Lakh	Detection 43.79 %	Murder : 75
Area : 3705.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 24.01 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 1790	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 7
Vehicles : 272	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 121
PS : 44	5.44	Grave Burglary : 83
AWPS : 5		Grave Theft : 59
Out Post : 0		Total : 346

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



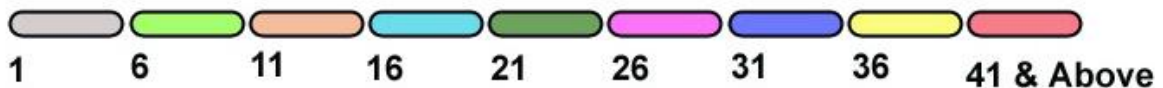
MAP - 19

NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



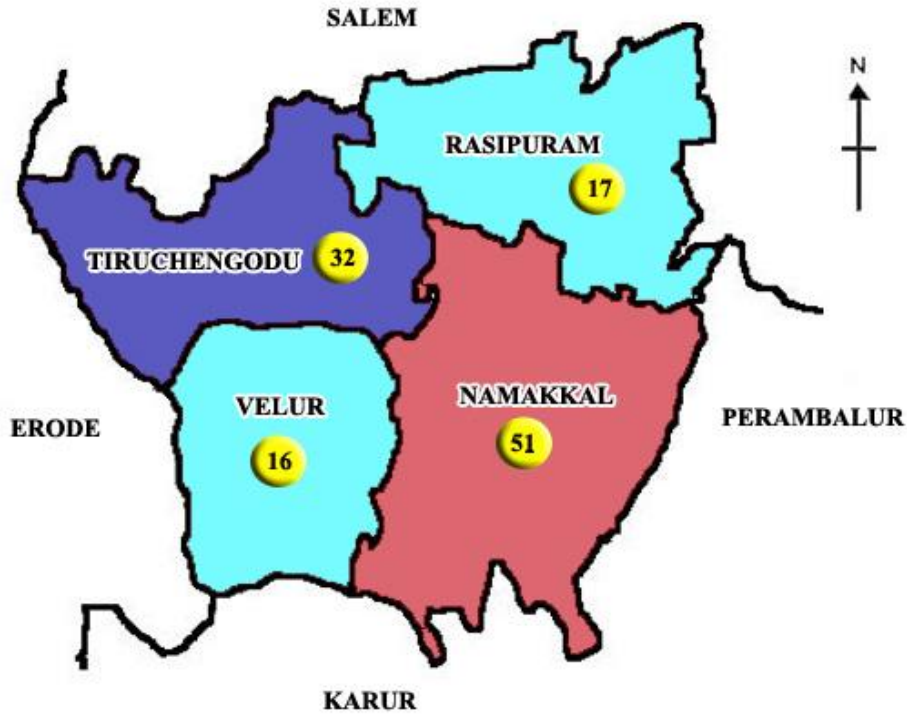
DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 16.38 Lakh	Detection	99.42 %	Murder	: 52
Area	: 2031.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery	46.47 %	Murder for gain	: 4
Police	: 1139	Percentage of Grave		Dacoity	: 2
Vehicles	: 193	Crimes to IPC		Robbery	: 18
PS	: 28		2.57	Grave Burglary	: 20
AWPS	: 4			Grave Theft	: 13
Out Post	: 0			Total	: 109

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



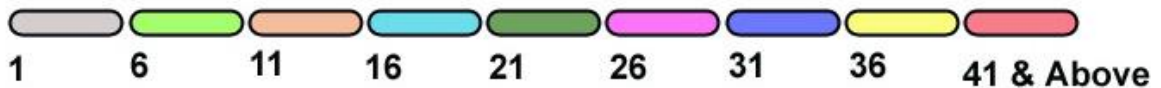
MAP - 20

NAMAKKAL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.46 Lakh	Detection 87.40 %	Murder : 29
Area : 3403.93 Sq.Kms	Recovery 87.25 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 1088	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
Vehicles : 179	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 44
PS : 25	2.85	Grave Burglary : 24
AWPS : 4		Grave Theft : 14
Out Post : 0		Total : 116

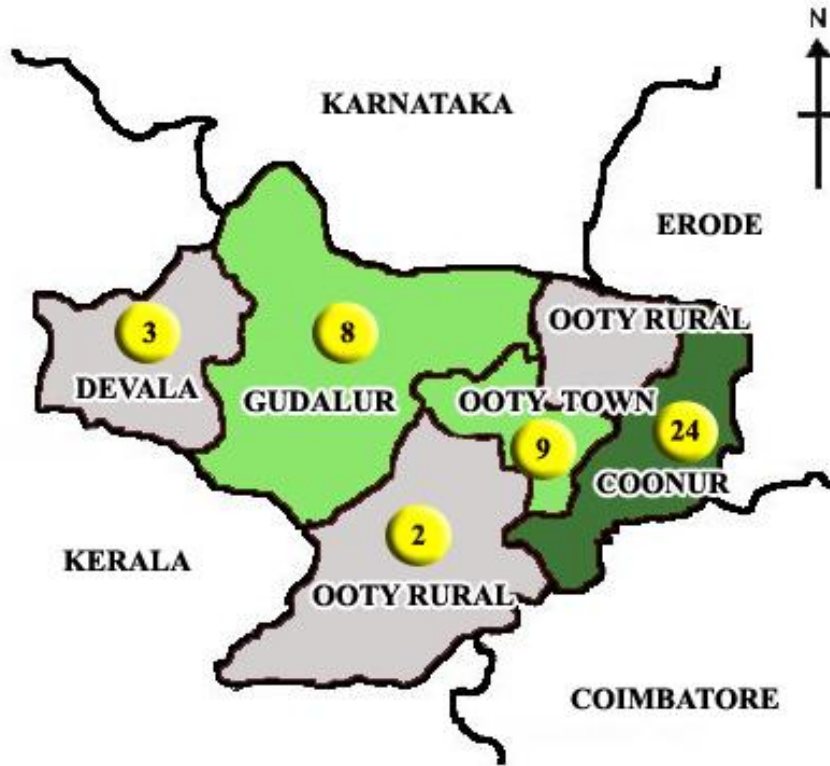
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 21

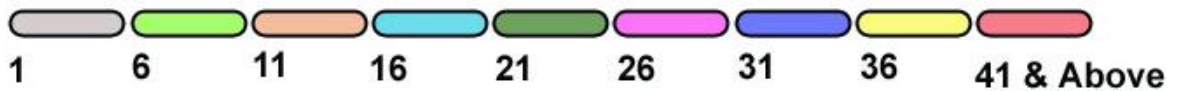
THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 7.46 Lakh	Detection 82.54 %	Murder : 14
Area : 2549.16 Sq.Kms	Recovery 53.52 %	Murder for gain : 0
Police : 932	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.78	Dacoity : 0
Vehicles : 190		Robbery : 5
PS : 27		Grave Burglary : 22
AWPS : 5		Grave Theft : 5
Out Post : 1		Total : 46

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 22

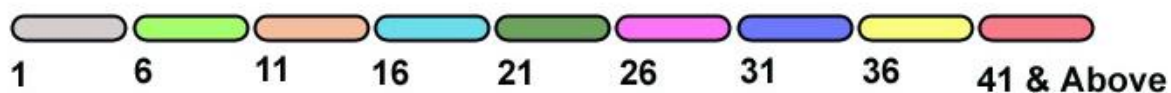
PERAMBALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.73 Lakh	Detection 80.69 %	Murder : 11
Area : 1750.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 88.20 %	Murder for gain : 0
Police : 337	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 161	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 13
PS : 8	3.16	Grave Burglary : 11
AWPS : 1		Grave Theft : 10
Out Post : 0		Total : 46

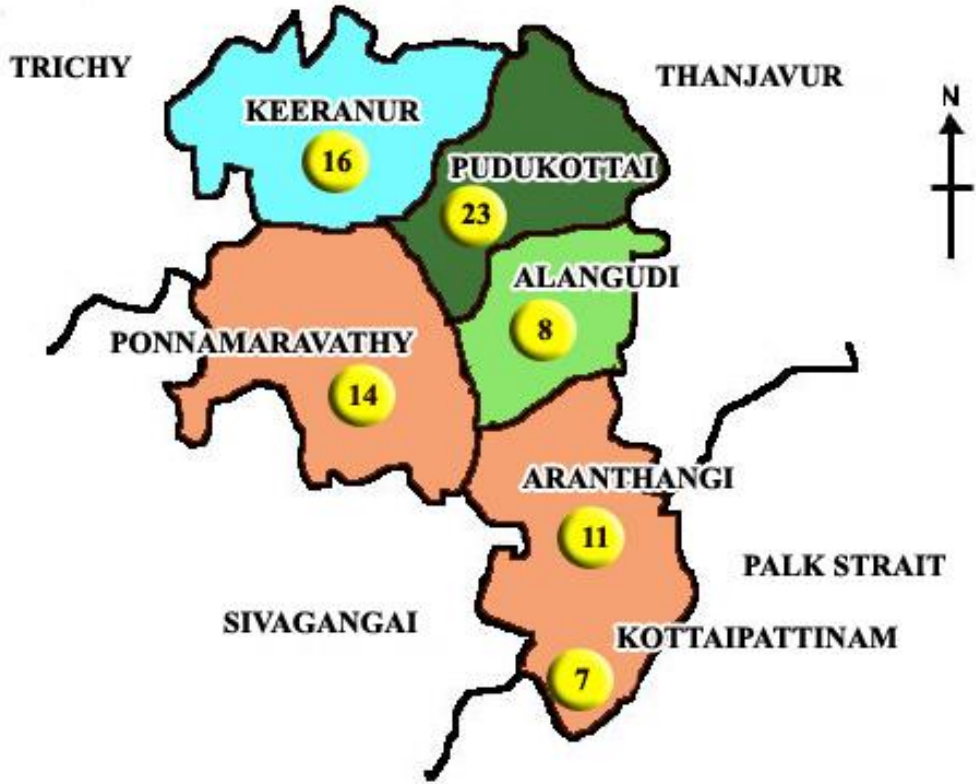
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 23

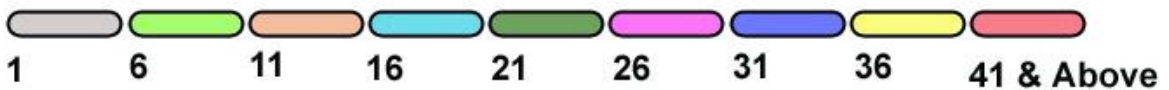
PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.42 Lakh	Detection 96.00 %	Murder : 30
Area : 4633.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 40.64 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 1196	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.51	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 185		Robbery : 18
PS : 37		Grave Burglary : 11
AWPS : 5		Grave Theft : 18
Out Post : 1		Total : 79

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 24

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.57 Lakh	Detection 73.20 %	Murder : 52
Area : 4222.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 51.32 %	Murder for gain : 2
Police : 1734	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
Vehicles : 304	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 45
PS : 41	3.94	Grave Burglary : 28
AWPS : 6		Grave Theft : 9
Out Post : 1		Total : 140

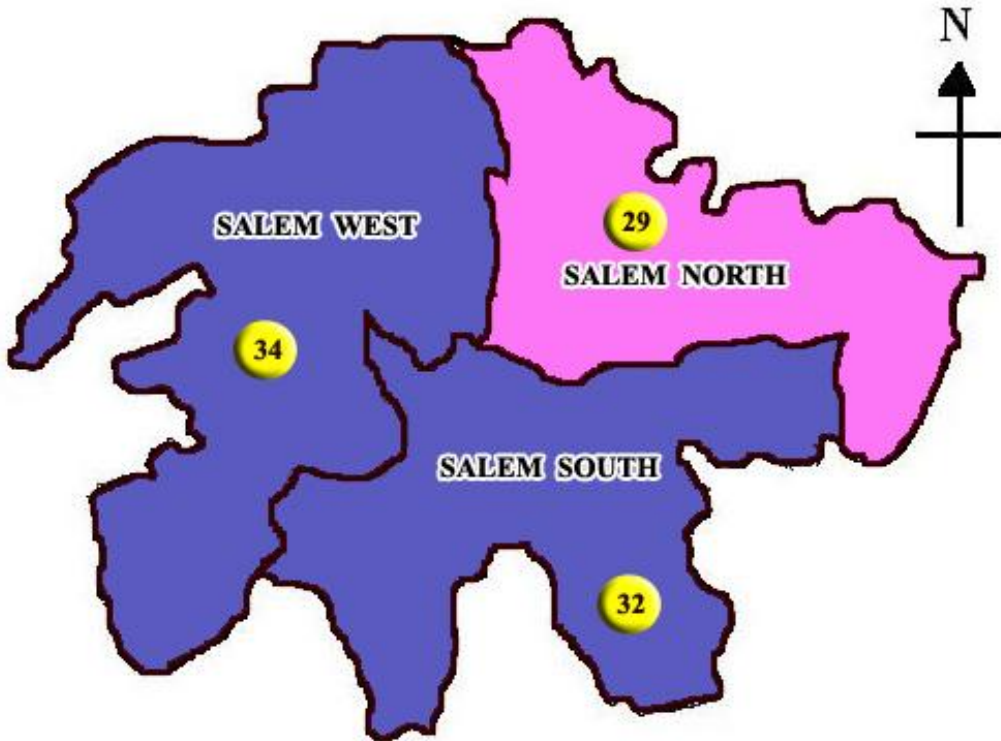
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 26

SALEM CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 9.33 Lakh	Detection 70.24 %	Murder : 15
Area : 91.34 Sq.Kms	Recovery 65.52 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 1311	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
Vehicles : 220	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 39
PS : 11	4.08	Grave Burglary : 14
AWPS : 3		Grave Theft : 22
Out Post : 0		Total : 95

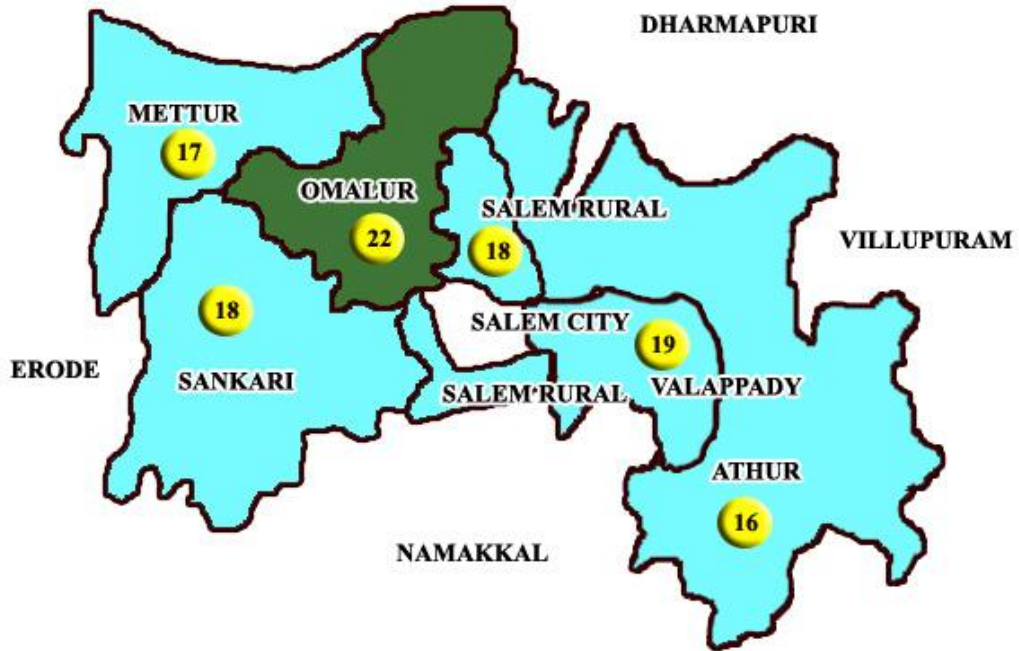
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 25

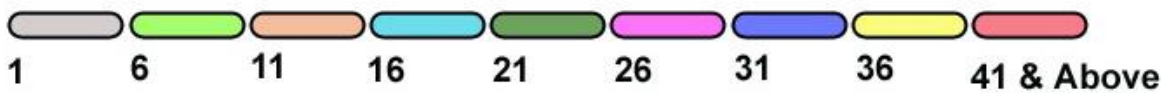
SALEM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2012



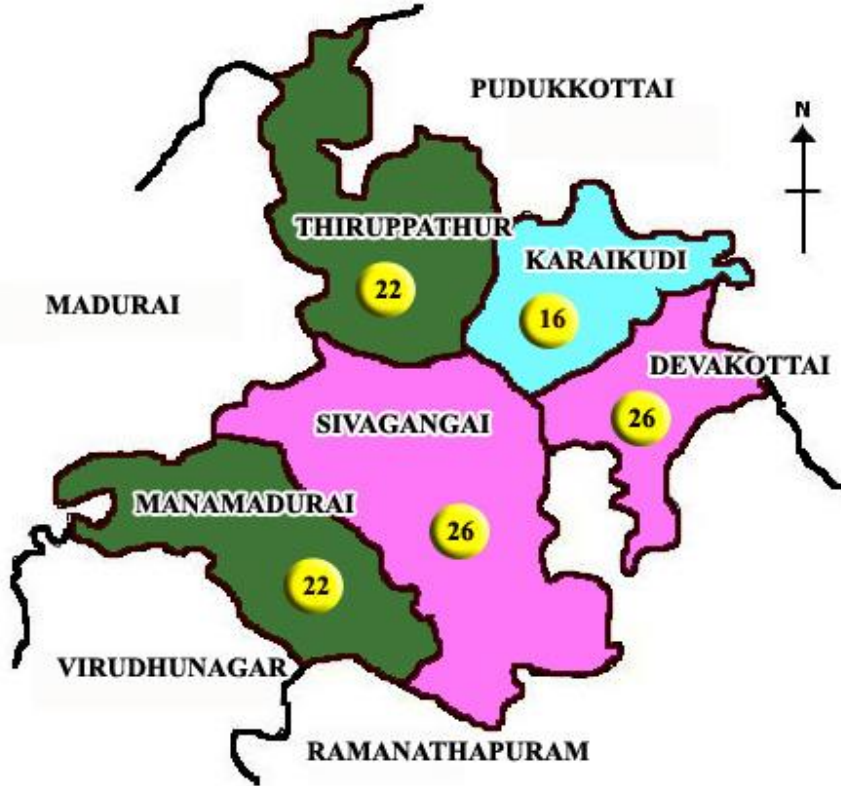
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.98 Lakh	Detection 90.73 %	Murder : 58
Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms	Recovery 95.28 %	Murder for gain : 2
Police : 1439	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
Vehicles : 283	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 26
PS : 33	1.85	Grave Burglary : 14
AWPS : 5		Grave Theft : 10
Out Post : 0		Total : 110

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



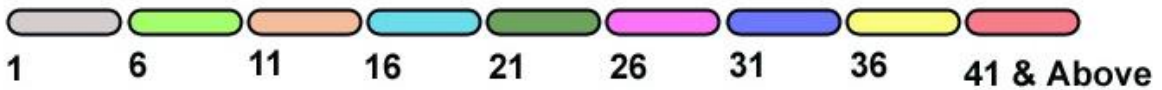
MAP - 27

SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



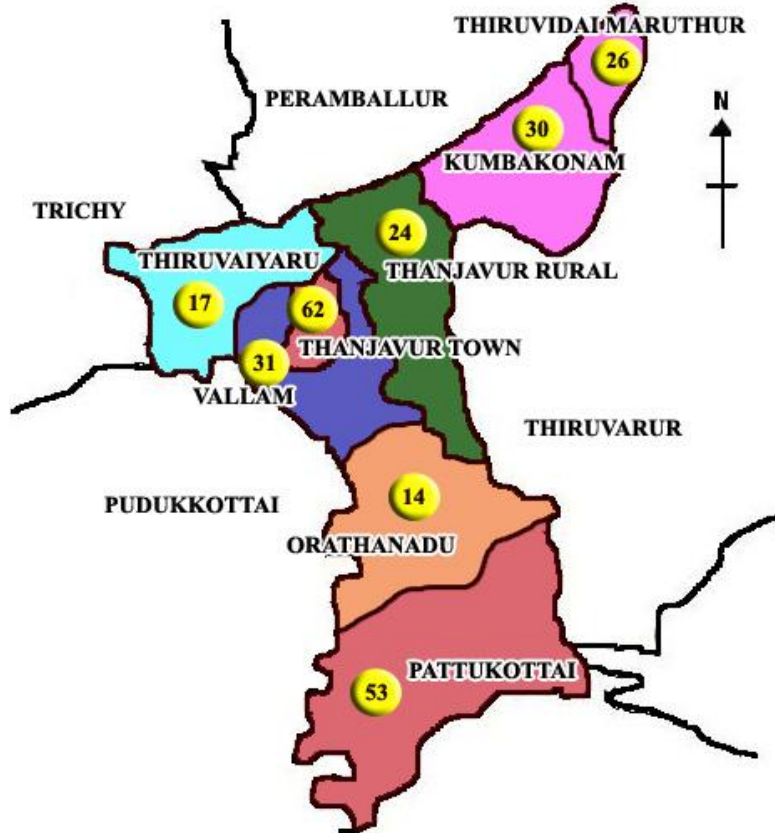
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.61 Lakh	Detection 77.27 %	Murder : 43
Area : 4085.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 63.44 %	Murder for gain : 4
Police : 1293	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
Vehicles : 217	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 34
PS : 38	3.11	Grave Burglary : 17
AWPS : 5		Grave Theft : 10
Out Post : 1		Total : 112

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 28

THANJAVUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



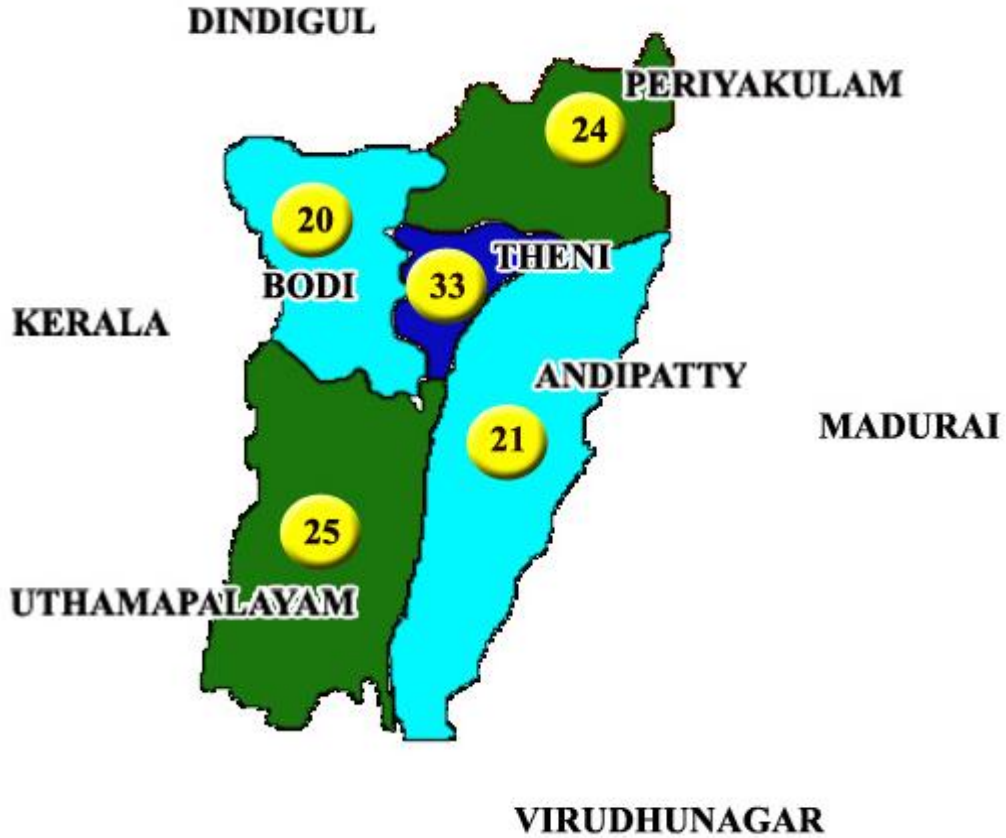
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.38 Lakh	Detection 67.33 %	Murder : 59
Area : 3385.10 Sq.Kms	Recovery 50.10 %	Murder for gain : 3
Police : 1881	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
Vehicles : 250	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 100
PS : 43	3.79	Grave Burglary : 62
AWPS : 6		Grave Theft : 29
Out Post : 0		Total : 257

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



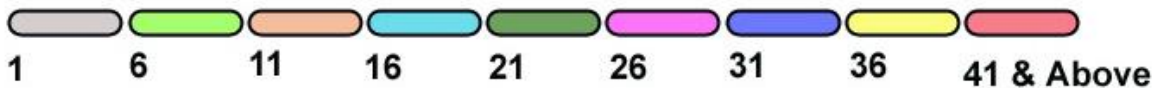
MAP - 29

THENI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 12.62 Lakh	Detection	71.05 %	Murder	: 36
Area	: 2881.67 Sq.Kms	Recovery	64.63 %	Murder for gain	: 3
Police	: 1692	Percentage of Grave		Dacoity	: 3
Vehicles	: 196	Crimes to IPC	2.85	Robbery	: 48
PS	: 31			Grave Burglary	: 16
AWPS	: 4			Grave Theft	: 17
Out Post	: 2			Total	: 123

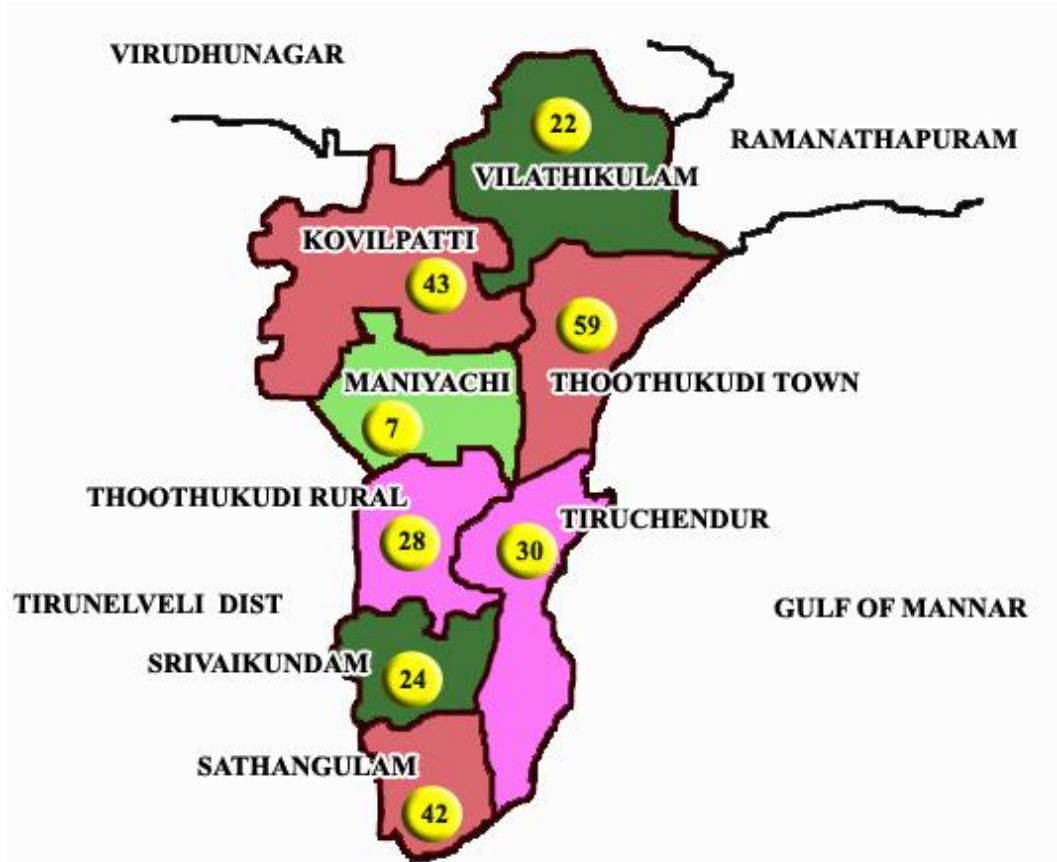
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 30

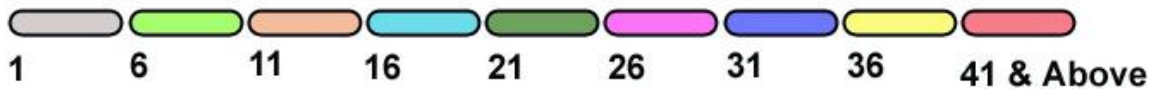
THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.64 Lakh	Detection 58.03 %	Murder : 82
Area : 4588.60 Sq.Kms	Recovery 28.20 %	Murder for gain : 3
Police : 2049	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
Vehicles : 287	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 78
PS : 49	4.79	Grave Burglary : 55
AWPS : 7		Grave Theft : 34
Out Post : 1		Total : 255

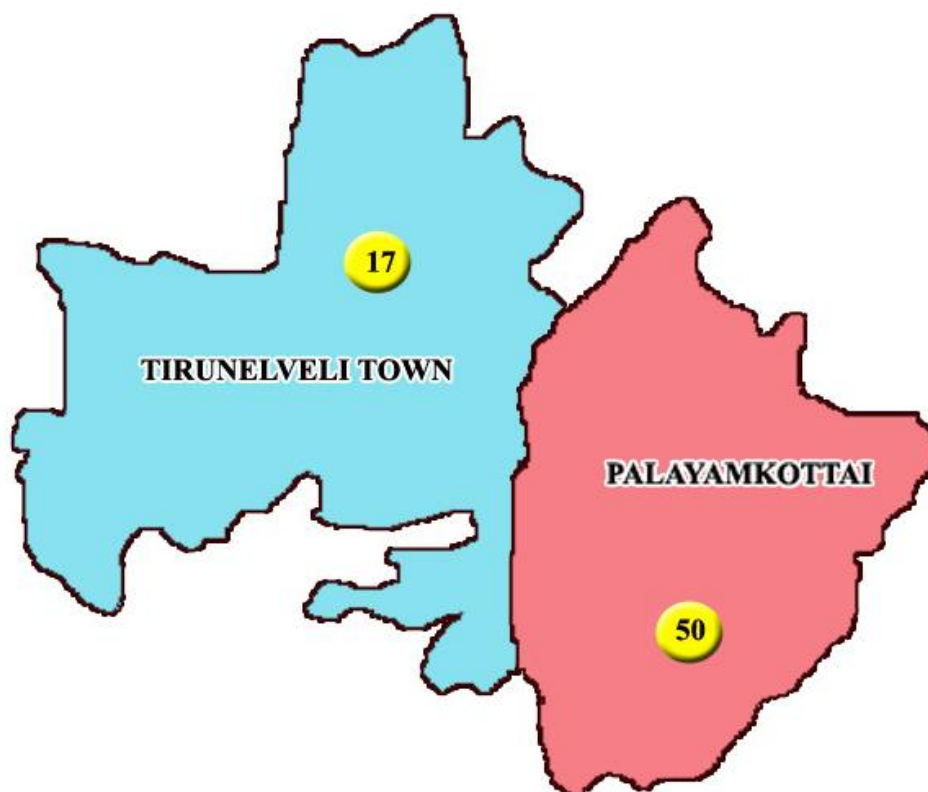
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 32

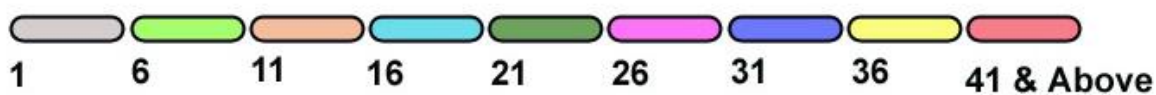
TIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.06 Lakh	Detection 93.23 %	Murder : 18
Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 80.13 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 1120	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
Vehicles : 150	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 38
PS : 8	4.96	Grave Burglary : 6
AWPS : 2		Grave Theft : 4
Out Post : 0		Total : 67

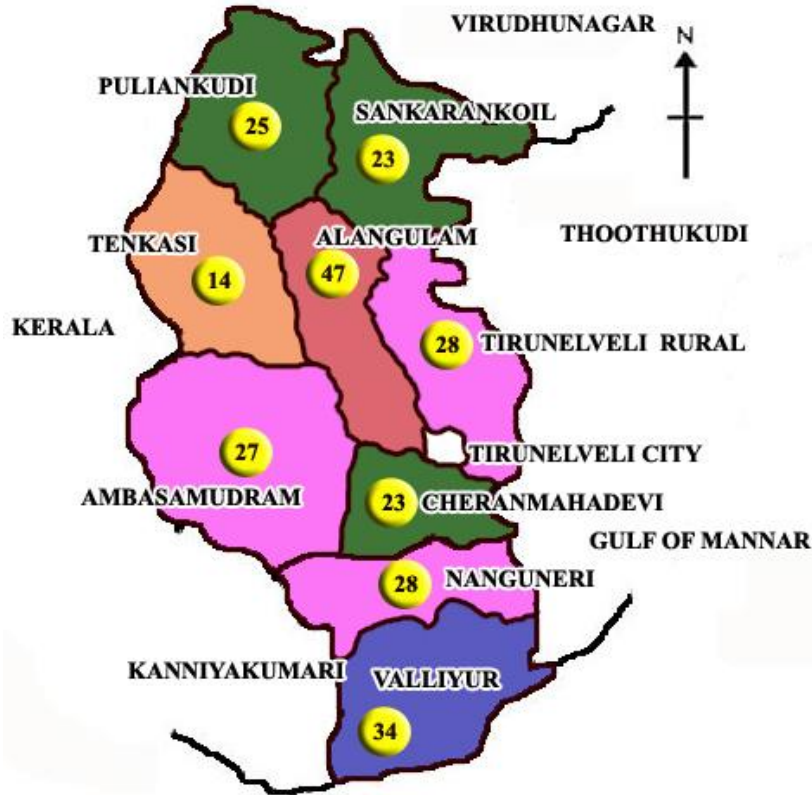
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 31

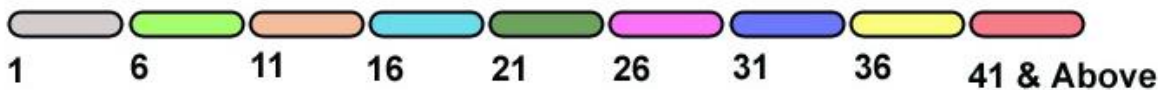
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



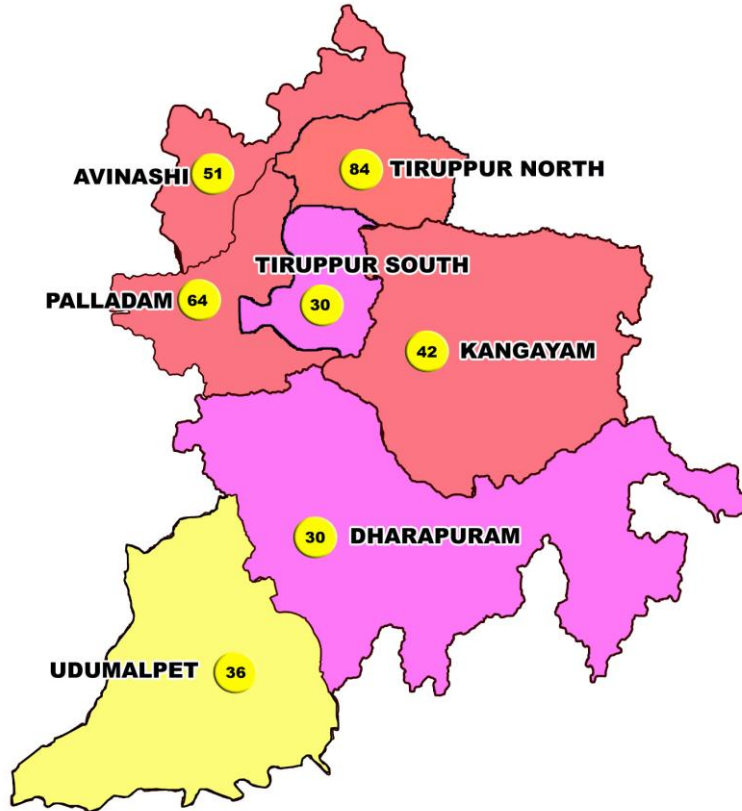
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 26.11 Lakh	Detection 72.11 %	Murder : 86
Area : 6797.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 52.63 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 2486	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 330	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 103
PS : 62	2.76	Grave Burglary : 40
AWPS : 7		Grave Theft : 18
Out Post : 3		Total : 249

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



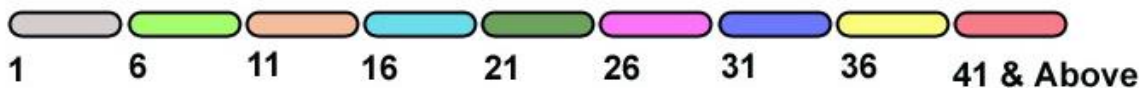
MAP - 33

TIRUPPUR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.07 Lakh	Detection 55.93 %	Murder : 53
Area : 5147.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery 13.04 %	Murder for gain : 10
Police : 1618	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
Vehicles : 69	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 131
PS : 29	4.78	Grave Burglary : 81
AWPS : 6		Grave Theft : 56
Out Post : 0		Total : 337

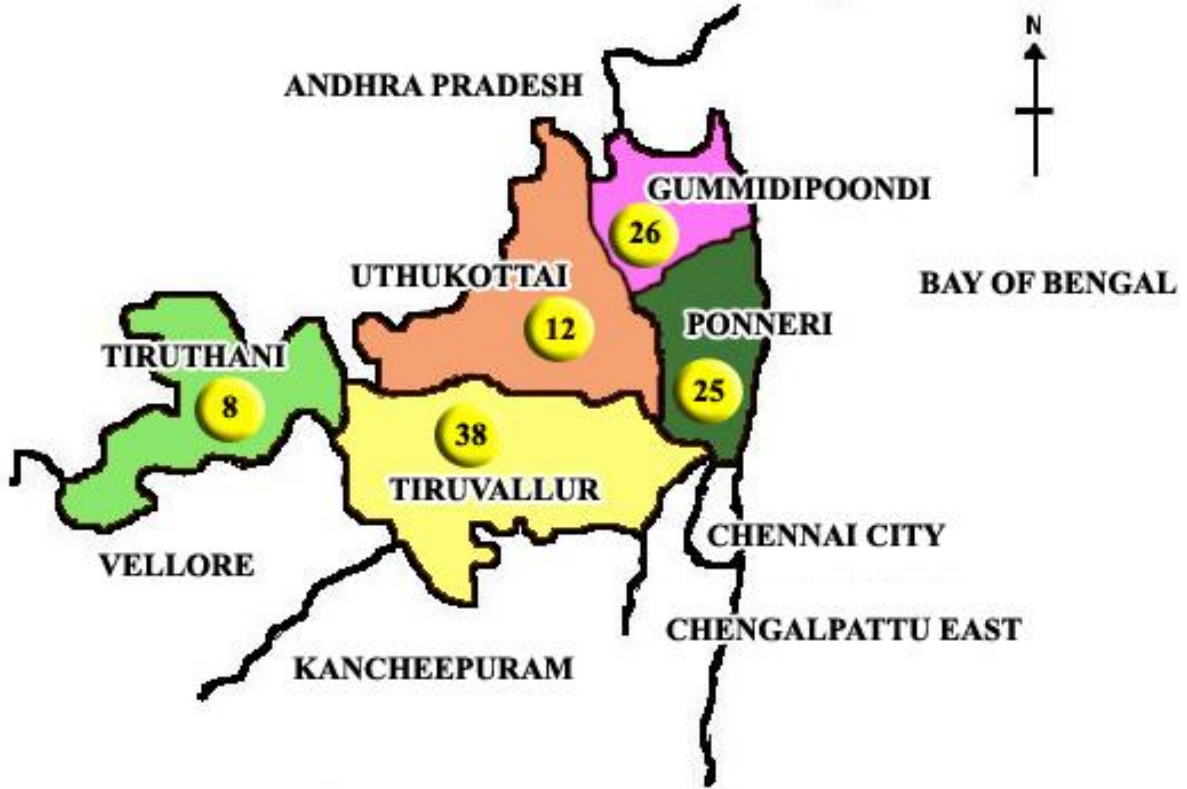
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 34

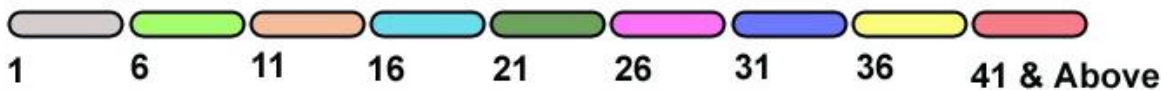
TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.35 Lakh	Detection 73.51 %	Murder : 36
Area : 3267.98 Sq.Kms	Recovery 74.64 %	Murder for gain : 4
Police : 1083	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
Vehicles : 157	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 24
PS : 29	3.05	Grave Burglary : 24
AWPS : 5		Grave Theft : 20
Out Post : 1		Total : 109

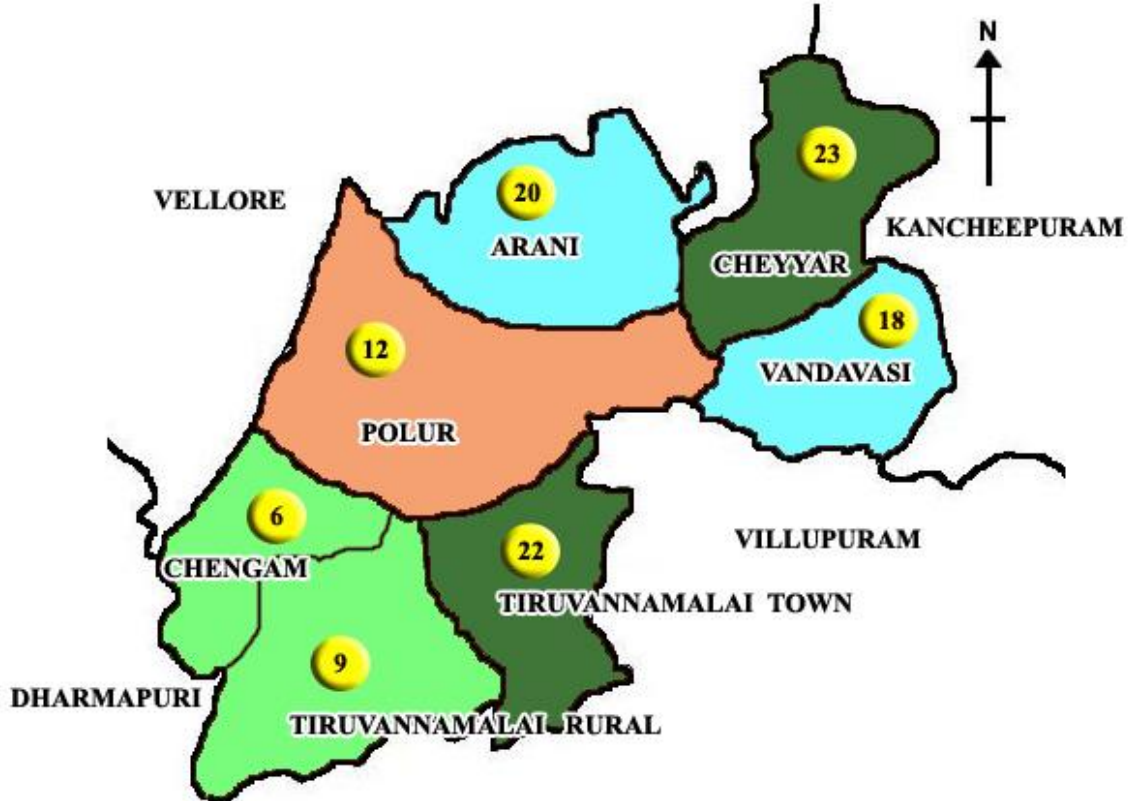
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 35

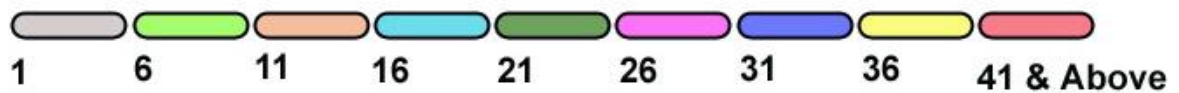
TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.05 Lakh	Detection 71.03 %	Murder : 47
Area : 6312.05 Sq.Kms	Recovery 54.96 %	Murder for gain : 5
Police : 1481	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.26	Dacoity : 2
Vehicles : 201		Robbery : 19
PS : 39		Grave Burglary : 21
AWPS : 6		Grave Theft : 16
Out Post : 0		Total : 110

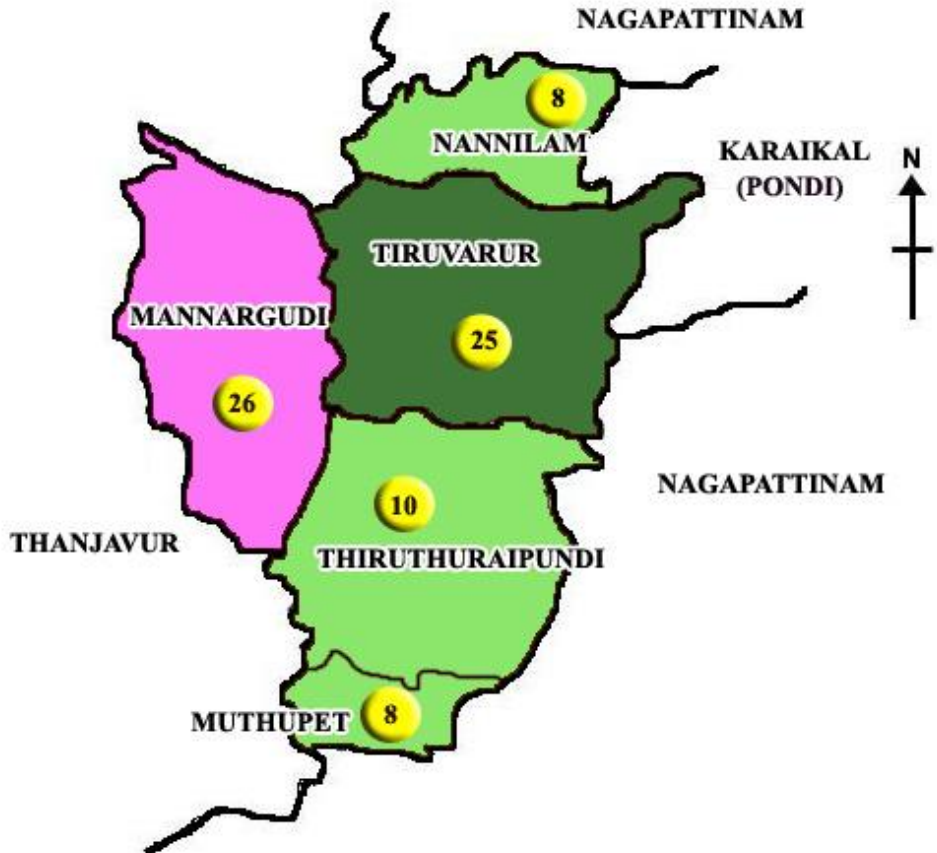
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 36

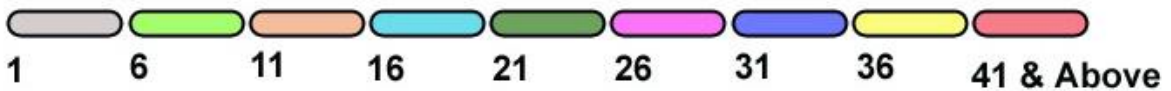
TIRUVARUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 12.87 Lakh	Detection	73.74 %	Murder	: 31
Area	: 2777.23 Sq.Kms	Recovery	47.08 %	Murder for gain	: 2
Police	: 1111	Percentage of Grave		Dacoity	: 1
Vehicles	: 145	Crimes to IPC	1.91	Robbery	: 20
PS	: 27			Grave Burglary	: 10
AWPS	: 4			Grave Theft	: 13
Out Post	: 2			Total	: 77

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 38

TRICHY CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 10.37 Lakh	Detection 88.06 %	Murder : 25
Area : 147 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75.24 %	Murder for gain : 1
Police : 1860	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
Vehicles : 193	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 56
PS : 14	4.07	Grave Burglary : 22
AWPS : 4		Grave Theft : 15
Out Post : 0		Total : 119

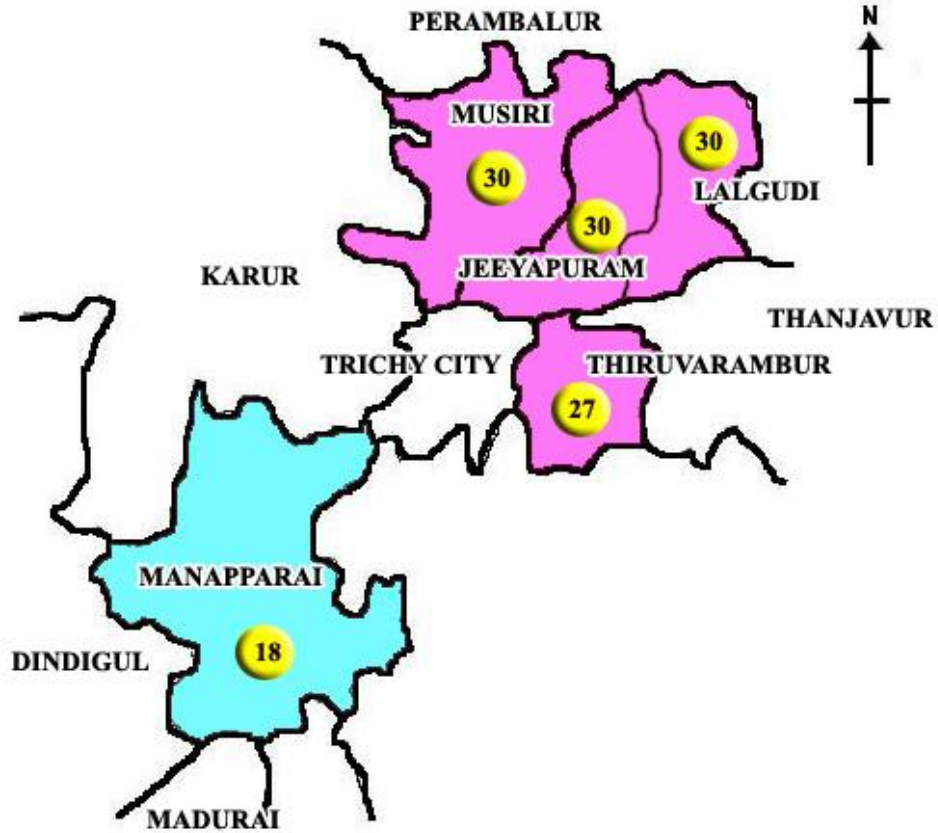
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 37

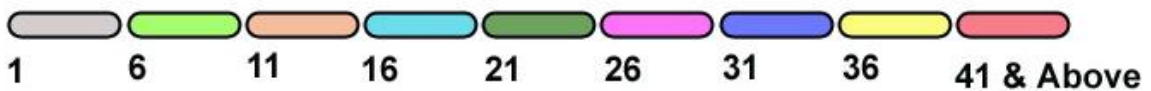
TRICHY DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.17 Lakh	Detection 74.06 %	Murder : 41
Area : 4480.20 Sq.Kms	Recovery 78.97 %	Murder for gain : 3
Police : 1201	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
Vehicles : 224	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 46
PS : 30	3.01	Grave Burglary : 32
AWPS : 4		Grave Theft : 13
Out Post : 1		Total : 135

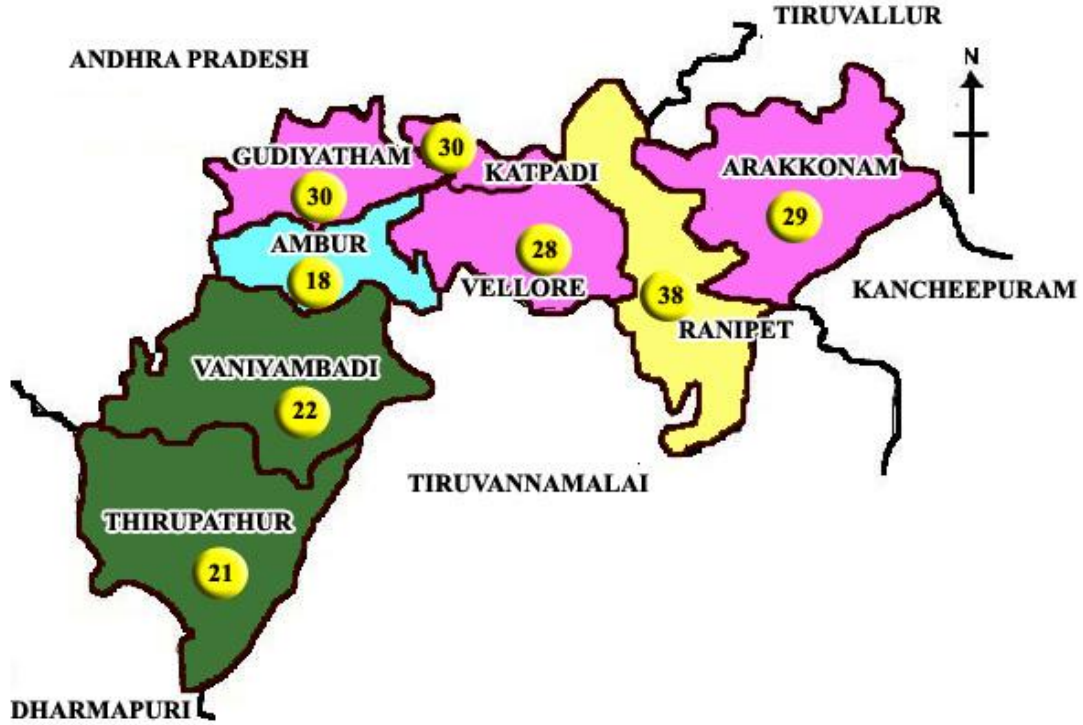
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 39

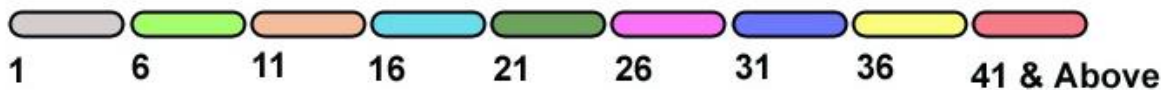
VELLORE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 39.85 Lakh	Detection 90.11 %	Murder : 68
Area : 5920.18 Sq.Kms	Recovery 64.12%	Murder for gain : 8
Police : 2469	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
Vehicles : 317	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 40
PS : 57	2.80	Grave Burglary : 51
AWPS : 7		Grave Theft : 43
Out Post : 0		Total : 216

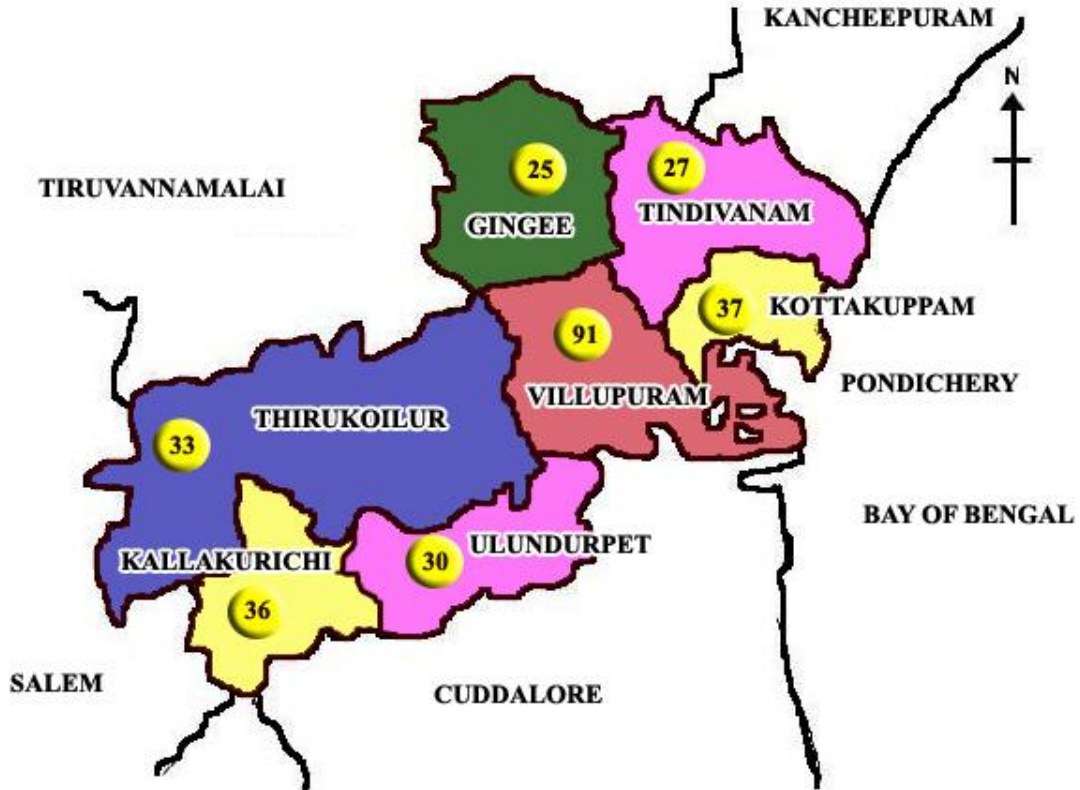
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 40

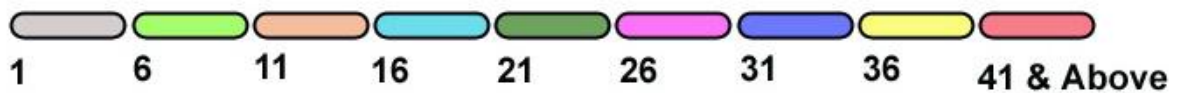
VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 35.14 Lakh	Detection 63.50 %	Murder : 94
Area : 7250.01 Sq.Kms	Recovery 55.96 %	Murder for gain : 6
Police : 2096	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 7
Vehicles : 288	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 51
PS : 49	2.66	Grave Burglary : 66
AWPS : 7		Grave Theft : 55
Out Post : 0		Total : 279

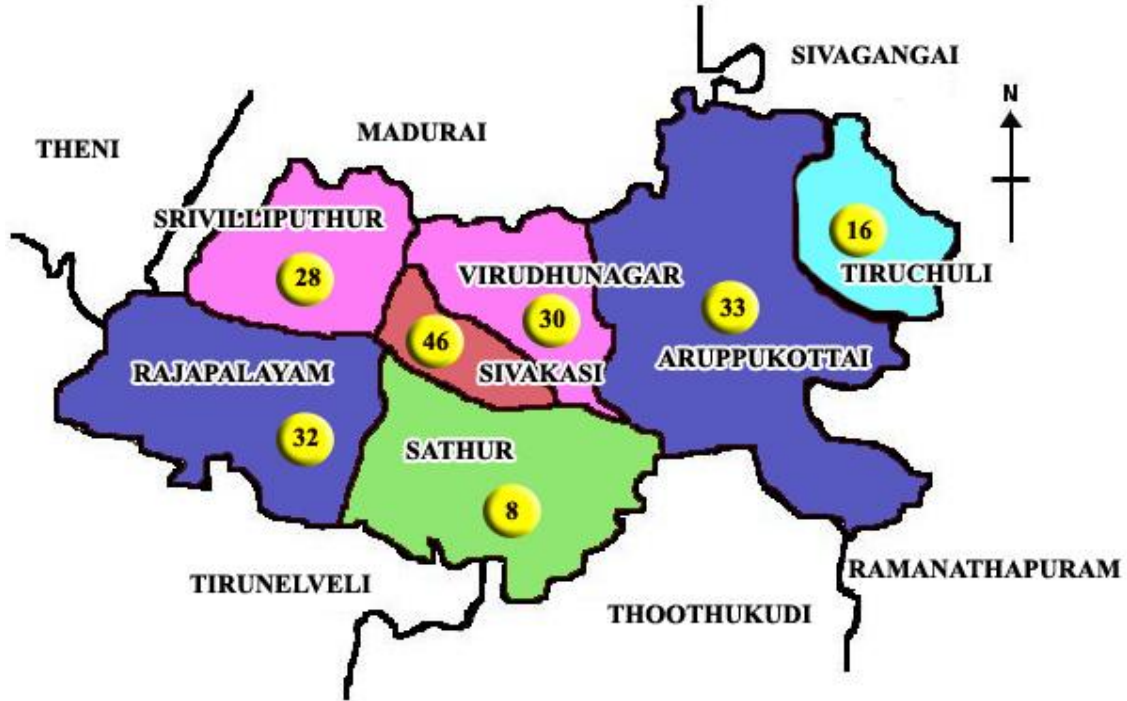
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 41

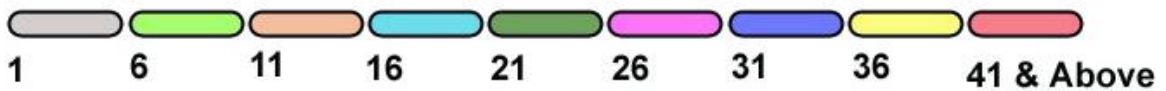
VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2012



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.72 Lakh	Detection 78.70 %	Murder : 60
Area : 4240.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 43.73 %	Murder for gain : 2
Police : 2098	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
Vehicles : 251	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 51
PS : 48	3.51	Grave Burglary : 38
AWPS : 6		Grave Theft : 39
Out Post : 1		Total : 193

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



CHENNAI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	20	9	16	77.78
2	DACOITY	3	3	2	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	176	219	85	-61.19
5	BURGLARY	757	766	546	-28.72
6	THEFT	2290	2866	2169	-24.32
TOTAL		3249	3863	2818	-27.05
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	169	159	164	3.14
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	295	332	219	-34.04
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	4	300.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1570	1466	1412	-3.68
11	RIOTS	145	160	95	-40.63
TOTAL		2182	2118	1894	-10.58
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	76	76	94	23.68
13	DOWRY DEATH	34	20	12	-40.00
14	MOLESTATION	106	73	90	23.29
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	110	121	141	16.53
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	182	229	237	3.49
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	46	41	65	58.54
TOTAL		554	560	639	14.11
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	31	15	22	46.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	28	22	50	127.27
20	ARSON	11	7	10	42.86
21	CHEATING	760	767	769	0.26
22	COUNTERFEITING	78	99	137	38.38
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	12646	13895	13542	-2.54
TOTAL		13554	14805	14530	-1.86
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		19539	21346	19881	-6.86
TOTAL SLL CASES		62963	85019	135443	59.31

KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	12	11	-8.33
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	21	22	22	0.00
5	BURGLARY	74	97	167	72.16
6	THEFT	285	275	548	99.27
TOTAL		387	407	749	84.03
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	52	75	65	-13.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	53	85	113	32.94
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	411	497	641	28.97
11	RIOTS	102	135	154	14.07
TOTAL		618	792	973	22.85
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	17	19	19	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	3	200.00
14	MOLESTATION	23	25	17	-32.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	4	1	-75.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	25	17	-32.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	22	17	-22.73
TOTAL		65	96	74	-22.92
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	3	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	6	12	11	-8.33
21	CHEATING	67	61	152	149.18
22	COUNTERFEITING	15	9	5	-44.44
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4599	4889	6076	24.28
TOTAL		4687	4974	6244	25.53
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5757	6269	8040	28.25
TOTAL SLL CASES		18973	20707	24886	20.18

TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	0	4	--
2	DACOITY	2	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	6	27	24	-11.11
5	BURGLARY	74	64	117	82.81
6	THEFT	143	126	203	61.11
TOTAL		227	219	349	59.36
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	41	30	36	20.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	51	38	49	28.95
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	3	2	-33.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	360	362	447	23.48
11	RIOTS	68	70	105	50.00
TOTAL		521	503	639	27.04
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	18	6	18	200.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	7	5	-28.57
14	MOLESTATION	10	2	8	300.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	12	19	58.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	13	10	12	20.00
TOTAL		67	38	63	65.79
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	0	2	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	2	3	50.00
20	ARSON	2	12	5	-58.33
21	CHEATING	53	61	40	-34.43
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2605	2618	2478	-5.35
TOTAL		2672	2693	2528	-6.13
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3487	3453	3579	3.65
TOTAL SLL CASES		14687	13134	15465	17.75

VILLUPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	5	6	20.00
2	DACOITY	0	6	7	16.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	19	64	51	-20.31
5	BURGLARY	95	175	189	8.00
6	THEFT	287	497	601	20.93
TOTAL		403	748	855	14.30
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	61	82	94	14.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	84	325	211	-35.08
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	4	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	753	1340	1326	-1.04
11	RIOTS	302	522	486	-6.90
TOTAL		1200	2271	2121	-6.61
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	50	86	78	-9.30
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	7	4	-42.86
14	MOLESTATION	80	274	239	-12.77
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	43	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	26	140	58	-58.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	78	187	188	0.53
TOTAL		281	694	567	-18.30
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	19	14	-26.32
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	10	1	-90.00
20	ARSON	34	53	59	11.32
21	CHEATING	75	213	99	-53.52
22	COUNTERFEITING	26	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4663	6936	6769	-2.41
TOTAL		4806	7232	6943	-4.00
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6690	10945	10486	-4.19
TOTAL SLL CASES		17385	19312	20729	7.34

CUDDALORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	4	6	50.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	7	250.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	--
4	ROBBERY	16	40	44	10.00
5	BURGLARY	68	114	192	68.42
6	THEFT	241	345	518	50.14
TOTAL		328	505	769	52.28
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	56	64	64	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	115	201	120	-40.30
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	3	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	593	1010	1384	37.03
11	RIOTS	149	229	332	44.98
TOTAL		913	1504	1903	26.53
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	27	30	40	33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	8	16	8	-50.00
14	MOLESTATION	8	12	64	433.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	8	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	38	57	63	10.53
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	102	124	21.57
TOTAL		128	217	299	37.79
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	28	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	0	--
20	ARSON	21	65	47	-27.69
21	CHEATING	42	43	38	-11.63
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	6	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4746	6881	8228	19.58
TOTAL		4810	6989	8347	19.43
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6179	9215	11318	22.82
TOTAL SLL CASES		15965	13294	8100	-39.07

VELLORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	7	0	8	--
2	DACOITY	1	3	6	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	33	23	40	73.91
5	BURGLARY	208	186	188	1.08
6	THEFT	656	560	489	-12.68
TOTAL		905	772	731	-5.31
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	75	77	68	-11.69
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	56	72	82	13.89
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	5	11	120.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	758	794	789	-0.63
11	RIOTS	5	3	9	200.00
TOTAL		896	951	959	0.84
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	30	25	24	-4.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	8	5	8	60.00
14	MOLESTATION	28	29	38	31.03
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	65	44	61	38.64
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	56	78	68	-12.82
TOTAL		188	181	199	9.94
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	6	8	33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8	6	18	200.00
20	ARSON	12	16	17	6.25
21	CHEATING	42	81	71	-12.35
22	COUNTERFEITING	31	12	23	91.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6155	5647	5684	0.66
TOTAL		6260	5768	5821	0.92
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8249	7672	7710	0.50
TOTAL SLL CASES		26511	29809	29230	-1.94

TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	3	5	66.67
2	DACOITY	3	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	7	3	19	533.33
5	BURGLARY	68	76	76	0.00
6	THEFT	263	188	241	28.19
TOTAL		346	272	343	26.10
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	38	42	47	11.90
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	89	49	56	14.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	599	635	635	0.00
11	RIOTS	195	136	148	8.82
TOTAL		921	862	886	2.78
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	24	21	-12.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	8	11	8	-27.27
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	30	11	37	236.36
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	59	52	-11.86
TOTAL		92	108	119	10.19
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	16	16	10	-37.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	2	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	20	31	20	-35.48
21	CHEATING	53	67	78	16.42
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	7	2	-71.43
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3109	2933	3416	16.47
TOTAL		3203	3056	3526	15.38
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4562	4298	4874	13.40
TOTAL SLL CASES		31224	26006	19688	-24.29

NORTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	23	24	40	66.67
2	DACOITY	9	16	24	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	3	200.00
4	ROBBERY	102	179	200	11.73
5	BURGLARY	587	712	929	30.48
6	THEFT	1875	1991	2600	30.59
TOTAL		2596	2923	3796	29.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	323	370	374	1.08
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	448	770	631	-18.05
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	10	20	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3474	4638	5222	12.59
11	RIOTS	821	1095	1234	12.69
TOTAL		5069	6883	7481	8.69
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	157	190	200	5.26
13	DOWRY DEATH	27	39	29	-25.64
14	MOLESTATION	157	353	374	5.95
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	55	5	2	-60.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	191	289	255	-11.76
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	234	458	461	0.66
TOTAL		821	1334	1321	-0.97
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	36	41	62	51.22
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16	23	22	-4.35
20	ARSON	95	189	159	-15.87
21	CHEATING	332	526	478	-9.13
22	COUNTERFEITING	82	29	37	27.59
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	25877	29904	32651	9.19
TOTAL		26438	30712	33409	8.78
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		34924	41852	46007	9.93
TOTAL SLL CASES		124745	122262	118098	-3.41

SALEM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	7	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	9	6	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	42	40	26	-35.00
5	BURGLARY	110	112	66	-41.07
6	THEFT	221	187	204	9.09
TOTAL		389	347	298	-14.12
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	74	69	58	-15.94
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	62	74	40	-45.95
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	6	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2665	1650	1418	-14.06
11	RIOTS	281	231	133	-42.42
TOTAL		3088	2025	1649	-18.57
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	53	35	36	2.86
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	4	1	-75.00
14	MOLESTATION	165	108	87	-19.44
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	62	51	35	-31.37
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	137	100	75	-25.00
TOTAL		421	298	234	-21.48
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	8	4	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	48	35	18	-48.57
21	CHEATING	42	75	92	22.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	3	200.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4640	3432	3641	6.09
TOTAL		4736	3552	3758	5.80
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8634	6222	5939	-4.55
TOTAL SLL CASES		18074	18790	10739	-42.85

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	2	6	1	-83.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	25	34	21	-38.24
5	BURGLARY	65	68	73	7.35
6	THEFT	161	157	155	-1.27
TOTAL		258	266	251	-5.64
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	54	54	49	-9.26
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	28	32	14.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	7	10	42.86
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	975	891	994	11.56
11	RIOTS	107	95	92	-3.16
TOTAL		1167	1075	1177	9.49
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	14	25	78.57
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	42	44	48	9.09
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	0	2	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	49	53	66	24.53
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	41	61	93	52.46
TOTAL		156	172	235	36.63
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	9	5	-44.44
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	3	3	0.00
20	ARSON	32	21	42	100.00
21	CHEATING	24	31	36	16.13
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	6	11	83.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2109	1991	1982	-0.45
TOTAL		2180	2061	2079	0.87
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3761	3574	3742	4.70
TOTAL SLL CASES		9651	11477	10899	-5.04

NAMAKKAL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	6	3	4	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	14	29	44	51.72
5	BURGLARY	70	90	62	-31.11
6	THEFT	255	173	106	-38.73
TOTAL		352	299	217	-27.42
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	44	35	29	-17.14
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	21	31	33	6.45
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	637	520	458	-11.92
11	RIOTS	70	53	35	-33.96
TOTAL		772	639	555	-13.15
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	8	12	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	52	58	39	-32.76
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	10	12	15	25.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	12	14	8	-42.86
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	42	55	44	-20.00
TOTAL		128	148	119	-19.59
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	8	4	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	2	4	100.00
20	ARSON	20	12	5	-58.33
21	CHEATING	80	78	82	5.13
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	0	3	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3326	3340	3081	-7.75
TOTAL		3438	3440	3179	-7.59
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4690	4526	4070	-10.08
TOTAL SLL CASES		18216	18327	19118	4.32

COIMBATORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	4	4	0.00
2	DACOITY	11	4	4	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	78	112	72	-35.71
5	BURGLARY	188	166	125	-24.70
6	THEFT	425	402	354	-11.94
TOTAL		706	688	559	-18.75
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	37	35	47	34.29
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	50	31	28	-9.68
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	440	464	442	-4.74
11	RIOTS	83	78	130	66.67
TOTAL		610	608	647	6.41
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	13	5	9	80.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	39	43	38	-11.63
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	40	50	48	-4.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	53	29	32	10.34
TOTAL		146	128	128	0.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	19	9	-52.63
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	9	4	-55.56
20	ARSON	13	0	10	--
21	CHEATING	51	51	89	74.51
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	11	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3270	3076	3647	18.56
TOTAL		3344	3166	3759	18.73
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4806	4590	5093	10.96
TOTAL SLL CASES		3723	3986	3181	-20.20

ERODE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	8	7	10	42.86
2	DACOITY	3	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	73	63	44	-30.16
5	BURGLARY	136	101	94	-6.93
6	THEFT	461	409	344	-15.89
TOTAL		682	582	493	-15.29
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	49	40	30	-25.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	32	30	31	3.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	581	485	399	-17.73
11	RIOTS	39	22	32	45.45
TOTAL		702	578	492	-14.88
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	10	8	-20.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	43	35	42	20.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	3	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	26	19	26	36.84
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	35	23	-34.29
TOTAL		127	103	100	-2.91
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	25	7	7	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	12	6	3	-50.00
20	ARSON	5	8	12	50.00
21	CHEATING	77	89	118	32.58
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	5	4	-20.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5067	4820	3560	-26.14
TOTAL		5191	4935	3704	-24.94
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6702	6198	4789	-22.73
TOTAL SLL CASES		13377	12594	15455	22.72

NILGIRIS DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	9	14	5	-64.29
5	BURGLARY	81	50	65	30.00
6	THEFT	61	65	42	-35.38
TOTAL		153	129	112	-13.18
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	9	17	14	-17.65
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	16	15	17	13.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	202	176	195	10.80
11	RIOTS	18	10	8	-20.00
TOTAL		245	218	234	7.34
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	6	9	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	10	8	15	87.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	12	2	2	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	2	4	8	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	7	7	0.00
TOTAL		37	27	42	55.56
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	0	1	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	2	1	-50.00
20	ARSON	6	1	2	100.00
21	CHEATING	18	13	26	100.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	852	932	797	-14.48
TOTAL		885	950	828	-12.84
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1320	1324	1216	-8.16
TOTAL SLL CASES		1299	1586	1480	-6.68

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	7	5	-28.57
2	DACOITY	0	3	2	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	1	--
4	ROBBERY	14	48	57	18.75
5	BURGLARY	116	127	116	-8.66
6	THEFT	221	290	166	-42.76
TOTAL		357	475	347	-26.95
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	54	65	58	-10.77
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	24	43	41	-4.65
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	639	726	663	-8.68
11	RIOTS	120	146	160	9.59
TOTAL		837	980	922	-5.92
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	20	12	14	16.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	7	1	-85.71
14	MOLESTATION	27	32	51	59.38
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	42	29	33	13.79
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	53	52	41	-21.15
TOTAL		147	133	141	6.02
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	11	12	4	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	2	3	50.00
20	ARSON	20	20	15	-25.00
21	CHEATING	71	84	71	-15.48
22	COUNTERFEITING	13	24	53	120.83
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3123	2776	2640	-4.90
TOTAL		3239	2918	2786	-4.52
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4580	4506	4196	-6.88
TOTAL SLL CASES		10460	10671	10235	-4.09

TIRUPPUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	8	9	10	11.11
2	DACOITY	7	8	6	-25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	126	98	131	33.67
5	BURGLARY	195	276	283	2.54
6	THEFT	800	827	554	-33.01
TOTAL		1136	1218	984	-19.21
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	52	38	53	39.47
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	42	24	83	245.83
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	432	421	645	53.21
11	RIOTS	39	52	67	28.85
TOTAL		565	535	848	58.50
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	9	8	-11.11
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	9	7	-22.22
14	MOLESTATION	24	42	52	23.81
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	46	89	76	-14.61
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	44	43	38	-11.63
TOTAL		130	192	181	-5.73
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	18	13	-27.78
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8	24	21	-12.50
20	ARSON	6	7	8	14.29
21	CHEATING	55	245	155	-36.73
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	4	4	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3326	4526	4832	6.76
TOTAL		3407	4824	5033	4.33
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5238	6769	7046	4.09
TOTAL SLL CASES		2535	2579	2773	7.52

SALEM CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	1	3	4	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	70	60	39	-35.00
5	BURGLARY	35	55	31	-43.64
6	THEFT	321	273	162	-40.66
TOTAL		427	394	237	-39.85
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	27	25	15	-40.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	18	26	22	-15.38
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	554	355	315	-11.27
11	RIOTS	32	27	32	18.52
TOTAL		631	433	384	-11.32
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	21	23	15	-34.78
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	2	3	50.00
14	MOLESTATION	25	21	12	-42.86
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	23	9	14	55.56
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	46	38	21	-44.74
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	38	35	18	-48.57
TOTAL		156	128	83	-35.16
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	3	5	66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	8	2	-75.00
20	ARSON	5	2	1	-50.00
21	CHEATING	41	61	35	-42.62
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1945	2415	1581	-34.53
TOTAL		2004	2490	1625	-34.74
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3218	3445	2329	-32.39
TOTAL SLL CASES		16096	13747	7759	-43.56

COIMBATORE CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	2	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	25	48	101	110.42
5	BURGLARY	142	105	125	19.05
6	THEFT	1084	824	544	-33.98
TOTAL		1254	979	774	-20.94
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	20	24	27	12.50
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	41	37	-9.76
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	357	398	272	-31.66
11	RIOTS	23	30	16	-46.67
TOTAL		427	493	352	-28.60
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	9	20	122.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	35	32	17	-46.88
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	5	2	-60.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	45	83	112	34.94
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	10	10	12	20.00
TOTAL		107	141	163	15.60
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	17	8	-52.94
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	6	9	50.00
20	ARSON	8	23	21	-8.70
21	CHEATING	148	171	132	-22.81
22	COUNTERFEITING	30	19	59	210.53
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2185	2181	8839	305.27
TOTAL		2392	2417	9068	275.18
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4180	4030	10357	157.00
TOTAL SLL CASES		2868	3471	3004	-13.45

WEST ZONE

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	46	37	36	-2.70
2	DACOITY	40	35	24	-31.43
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	2	1	-50.00
4	ROBBERY	476	546	540	-1.10
5	BURGLARY	1138	1150	1040	-9.57
6	THEFT	4010	3607	2631	-27.06
TOTAL		5714	5377	4272	-20.55
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	420	402	380	-5.47
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	319	343	364	6.12
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	11	9	10	11.11
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	7482	6086	5801	-4.68
11	RIOTS	812	744	705	-5.24
TOTAL		9044	7584	7260	-4.27
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	179	131	156	19.08
13	DOWRY DEATH	30	27	17	-37.04
14	MOLESTATION	462	423	401	-5.20
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	51	32	36	12.50
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	370	430	433	0.70
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	463	427	383	-10.30
TOTAL		1555	1470	1426	-2.99
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	88	101	60	-40.59
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	50	63	50	-20.63
20	ARSON	163	129	134	3.88
21	CHEATING	607	898	836	-6.90
22	COUNTERFEITING	65	73	139	90.41
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	29843	29489	34600	17.33
TOTAL		30816	30753	35819	16.47
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		39731	37709	36091	-4.29
TOTAL SLL CASES		96299	97228	84643	-12.94

TRICHY DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	6	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	45	79	46	-41.77
5	BURGLARY	84	121	73	-39.67
6	THEFT	185	222	103	-53.60
TOTAL		318	431	225	-47.80
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	55	46	41	-10.87
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	55	77	44	-42.86
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	209	306	377	23.20
11	RIOTS	46	39	34	-12.82
TOTAL		365	468	496	5.98
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	13	14	7.69
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	2	3	50.00
14	MOLESTATION	26	38	33	-13.16
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	36	35	24	-31.43
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	24	52	23	-55.77
TOTAL		99	140	97	-30.71
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	7	6	-14.29
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	17	19	6	-68.42
21	CHEATING	42	22	22	0.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3683	3708	3632	-2.05
TOTAL		3743	3757	3667	-2.40
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4525	4796	4485	-6.48
TOTAL SLL CASES		4386	6261	7766	24.04

KARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	6	4	-33.33
2	DACOITY	1	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	34	39	30	-23.08
5	BURGLARY	54	55	39	-29.09
6	THEFT	241	183	135	-26.23
TOTAL		333	283	209	-26.15
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	16	22	22	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	51	31	18	-41.94
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	272	261	198	-24.14
11	RIOTS	23	18	28	55.56
TOTAL		362	332	266	-19.88
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	8	4	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	28	21	25	19.05
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	7	3	2	-33.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	10	22	11	-50.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	52	56	48	-14.29
TOTAL		111	111	91	-18.02
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	4	1	-75.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	8	4	-50.00
20	ARSON	3	2	2	0.00
21	CHEATING	19	34	18	-47.06
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	4	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2131	1796	1810	0.78
TOTAL		2168	1848	1835	-0.70
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2974	2574	2401	-6.72
TOTAL SLL CASES		8835	4521	5285	16.90

PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	25	32	13	-59.38
5	BURGLARY	29	42	37	-11.90
6	THEFT	93	78	83	6.41
TOTAL		152	153	134	-12.42
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	10	13	11	-15.38
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	30	20	15	-25.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	88	129	168	30.23
11	RIOTS	7	11	34	209.09
TOTAL		136	173	228	31.79
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	5	7	3	-57.14
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	16	18	22	22.22
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	12	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	3	6	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	25	31	24.00
TOTAL		45	54	62	14.81
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	1	4	2	-50.00
21	CHEATING	48	24	21	-12.50
22	COUNTERFEITING	9	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1144	1109	1008	-9.11
TOTAL		1203	1138	1031	-9.40
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1536	1518	1455	-4.15
TOTAL SLL CASES		2017	2293	2948	28.57

PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	3	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	55	36	18	-50.00
5	BURGLARY	93	76	34	-55.26
6	THEFT	250	169	141	-16.57
TOTAL		402	286	195	-31.82
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	44	32	30	-6.25
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	101	70	36	-48.57
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	1	1	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	390	330	282	-14.55
11	RIOTS	45	55	55	0.00
TOTAL		582	488	404	-17.21
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	7	6	-14.29
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	42	24	26	8.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	2	1	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	14	18	35	94.44
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	48	41	28	-31.71
TOTAL		118	92	96	4.35
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	2	5	150.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	21	28	13	-53.57
20	ARSON	24	22	12	-45.45
21	CHEATING	48	37	42	13.51
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3607	2617	2375	-9.25
TOTAL		3706	2707	2447	-9.60
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4808	3573	3142	-12.06
TOTAL SLL CASES		4054	4323	4653	7.63

THANJAVUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	7	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	4	300.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	4	4	0.00
4	ROBBERY	141	103	100	-2.91
5	BURGLARY	298	233	167	-28.33
6	THEFT	870	588	420	-28.57
TOTAL		1322	930	698	-24.95
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	75	60	59	-1.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	124	97	97	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	744	870	894	2.76
11	RIOTS	104	155	176	13.55
TOTAL		1048	1182	1226	3.72
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	10	14	40.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	75	76	76	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	12	28	133.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	42	43	43	0.00
TOTAL		136	142	162	14.08
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	3	14	366.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	3	7	133.33
20	ARSON	18	24	36	50.00
21	CHEATING	43	45	99	120.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	7	4	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4370	4195	4543	8.30
TOTAL		4440	4274	4699	9.94
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6946	6528	6785	3.94
TOTAL SLL CASES		11053	9544	8889	-6.86

TIRUVARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	--
4	ROBBERY	20	12	20	66.67
5	BURGLARY	96	85	68	-20.00
6	THEFT	189	134	175	30.60
TOTAL		307	232	268	15.52
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	28	23	31	34.78
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	30	38	45	18.42
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	518	467	536	14.78
11	RIOTS	53	26	20	-23.08
TOTAL		631	555	632	13.87
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	12	4	11	175.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	1	-50.00
14	MOLESTATION	20	8	6	-25.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	6	16	166.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	18	20	33	65.00
TOTAL		63	40	67	67.50
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	1	1	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	4	1	-75.00
20	ARSON	27	30	25	-16.67
21	CHEATING	23	19	19	0.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2920	3516	3026	-13.94
TOTAL		2975	3570	3072	-13.95
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3976	4397	4039	-8.14
TOTAL SLL CASES		6165	6612	6098	-7.77

NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	4	300.00
2	DACOITY	0	0	2	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	18	25	18	-28.00
5	BURGLARY	64	62	68	9.68
6	THEFT	173	164	200	21.95
TOTAL		255	252	292	15.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	50	43	52	20.93
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	55	41	44	7.32
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	439	455	518	13.85
11	RIOTS	39	60	59	-1.67
TOTAL		583	599	673	12.35
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	13	10	-23.08
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	5	1	-80.00
14	MOLESTATION	57	40	34	-15.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	7	27	36	33.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	12	10	-16.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	31	32	40	25.00
TOTAL		108	129	131	1.55
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	2	2	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	30	21	28	33.33
21	CHEATING	23	14	18	28.57
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3019	3135	3101	-1.08
TOTAL		3081	3173	3149	-0.76
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4027	4153	4245	2.22
TOTAL SLL CASES		12134	12080	10092	-16.46

ARIYALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	9	9	8	-11.11
5	BURGLARY	46	38	41	7.89
6	THEFT	76	94	131	39.36
TOTAL		132	142	182	28.17
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	26	27	18	-33.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	38	23	32	39.13
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	3	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	213	210	433	106.19
11	RIOTS	19	42	41	-2.38
TOTAL		296	302	527	74.50
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	20	16	11	-31.25
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	64	47	53	12.77
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	3	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	10	15	13	-13.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	24	17	39	129.41
TOTAL		123	99	117	18.18
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	2	8	300.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	1	10	13	30.00
21	CHEATING	6	16	11	-31.25
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1417	1382	1622	17.37
TOTAL		1426	1410	1654	17.30
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1977	1953	2480	26.98
TOTAL SLL CASES		4105	2134	3852	80.51

TRICHY CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	12	30	56	86.67
5	BURGLARY	56	55	42	-23.64
6	THEFT	433	437	253	-42.11
TOTAL		507	524	352	-32.82
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	11	25	25	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	31	21	22	4.76
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	144	142	146	2.82
11	RIOTS	12	10	7	-30.00
TOTAL		198	199	200	0.50
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	6	7	16.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	2	3	50.00
14	MOLESTATION	10	17	9	-47.06
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	92	26	39	50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	33	28	24	-14.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	15	21	13	-38.10
TOTAL		160	100	95	-5.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	7	9	28.57
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	0	2	3	50.00
21	CHEATING	100	57	103	80.70
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	8	5	-37.50
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2759	2599	2159	-16.93
TOTAL		2876	2673	2279	-14.74
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3741	3496	2926	-16.30
TOTAL SLL CASES		19145	10412	10945	5.12

CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	23	19	19	0.00
2	DACOITY	12	9	11	22.22
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	4	6	50.00
4	ROBBERY	359	365	309	-15.34
5	BURGLARY	820	767	569	-25.81
6	THEFT	2510	2069	1641	-20.69
TOTAL		3728	3233	2555	-20.97
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	315	291	289	-0.69
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	515	418	353	-15.55
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	6	3	4	33.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3017	3170	3552	12.05
11	RIOTS	348	416	454	9.13
TOTAL		4201	4298	4652	8.24
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	82	84	80	-4.76
13	DOWRY DEATH	25	15	11	-26.67
14	MOLESTATION	338	289	284	-1.73
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	124	61	78	27.87
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	131	151	167	10.60
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	263	307	298	-2.93
TOTAL		963	907	918	1.21
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	34	28	46	64.29
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	32	43	25	-41.86
20	ARSON	121	134	127	-5.22
21	CHEATING	352	268	353	31.72
22	COUNTERFEITING	29	20	6	-70.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	25050	24057	23276	-3.25
TOTAL		25618	24550	23833	-2.92
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		34510	32988	31958	-3.12
TOTAL SLL CASES		71894	58180	60528	4.04

MADURAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	8	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	2	18	7	-61.11
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	3	7	133.33
4	ROBBERY	95	156	121	-22.44
5	BURGLARY	160	198	191	-3.54
6	THEFT	348	355	370	4.23
TOTAL		613	733	697	-4.91
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	51	68	75	10.29
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	78	140	142	1.43
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	586	638	632	-0.94
11	RIOTS	168	183	196	7.10
TOTAL		884	1030	1047	1.65
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	17	21	30	42.86
13	DOWRY DEATH	14	12	11	-8.33
14	MOLESTATION	62	68	75	10.29
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	6	3	4	33.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	77	73	71	-2.74
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	41	88	75	-14.77
TOTAL		217	265	266	0.38
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	17	6	8	33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	14	3	40	1233.33
20	ARSON	17	20	24	20.00
21	CHEATING	123	209	348	66.51
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3461	3897	3928	0.80
TOTAL		3634	4137	4348	5.10
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5348	6165	6358	3.13
TOTAL SLL CASES		12661	8401	10087	-33.65

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	4	2	-50.00
2	DACOITY	3	2	3	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	73	46	51	10.87
5	BURGLARY	120	95	127	33.68
6	THEFT	266	256	264	3.13
TOTAL		467	403	447	10.92
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	47	42	60	42.86
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	78	68	97	42.65
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	546	524	552	5.34
11	RIOTS	68	90	80	-11.11
TOTAL		739	724	789	8.98
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	20	19	23	21.05
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1	2	100.00
14	MOLESTATION	25	25	23	-8.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	100	94	110	17.02
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	60	58	47	-18.97
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	58	49	32	-34.69
TOTAL		265	246	237	-3.66
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	6	7	16.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	20	35	75.00
20	ARSON	27	13	24	84.62
21	CHEATING	105	94	171	81.91
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	3	2	-33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3235	3406	3792	11.33
TOTAL		3374	3542	4031	13.81
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4845	4915	5504	11.98
TOTAL SLL CASES		17883	19306	13599	-29.56

DINDIGUL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	5	4	-20.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	29	52	60	15.38
5	BURGLARY	80	97	106	9.28
6	THEFT	410	256	203	-20.70
TOTAL		526	411	374	-9.00
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	54	60	70	16.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	91	81	89	9.88
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	520	533	606	13.70
11	RIOTS	81	93	81	-12.90
TOTAL		746	767	846	10.30
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	18	16	-11.11
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	3	4	33.33
14	MOLESTATION	43	45	34	-24.44
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	107	117	111	-5.13
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	43	50	97	94.00
TOTAL		203	233	262	12.45
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	12	2	-83.33
20	ARSON	23	17	13	-23.53
21	CHEATING	128	103	118	14.56
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	3	2	-33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3668	3880	4368	12.58
TOTAL		3824	4015	4503	12.15
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5299	5426	5985	10.30
TOTAL SLL CASES		17772	16177	10741	-33.60

THENI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	4	3	-25.00
2	DACOITY	0	2	3	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	53	33	48	45.45
5	BURGLARY	134	125	113	-9.60
6	THEFT	321	261	215	-17.62
TOTAL		510	425	382	-10.12
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	40	30	36	20.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	122	113	69	-38.94
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	1	-50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	712	666	622	-6.61
11	RIOTS	69	68	83	22.06
TOTAL		943	879	811	-7.74
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	18	22	22	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	12	5	-58.33
14	MOLESTATION	61	40	50	25.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	65	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	125	89	63	-29.21
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	80	79	40	-49.37
TOTAL		354	242	180	-25.62
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	13	9	5	-44.44
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	5	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	27	21	20	-4.76
21	CHEATING	239	185	129	-30.27
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	4	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3295	3249	2785	-14.28
TOTAL		3577	3473	2939	-15.38
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5384	5019	4312	-14.09
TOTAL SLL CASES		15226	5475	6889	25.83

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	4	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	26	22	45	104.55
5	BURGLARY	83	101	81	-19.80
6	THEFT	181	190	178	-6.32
TOTAL		296	315	310	-1.59
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	28	40	52	30.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	49	60	81	35.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	514	495	487	-1.62
11	RIOTS	96	86	99	15.12
TOTAL		689	681	720	5.73
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	16	6	9	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	3	200.00
14	MOLESTATION	14	14	15	7.14
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	0	3	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	17	9	18	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	50	51	35	-31.37
TOTAL		102	81	83	2.47
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	11	2	5	150.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	3	200.00
20	ARSON	20	40	24	-40.00
21	CHEATING	57	50	55	10.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2282	2341	2348	0.30
TOTAL		2375	2434	2436	0.08
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3462	3511	3549	1.08
TOTAL SLL CASES		6233	4311	7060	63.77

SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	0	4	--
2	DACOITY	3	5	4	-20.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	1	--
4	ROBBERY	21	16	34	112.50
5	BURGLARY	89	92	95	3.26
6	THEFT	198	200	194	-3.00
TOTAL		315	313	332	6.07
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	35	30	43	43.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	40	58	45.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	160	236	319	35.17
11	RIOTS	21	39	75	92.31
TOTAL		244	346	495	43.06
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	5	11	120.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	1	3	200.00
14	MOLESTATION	16	33	37	12.12
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	35	43	57	32.56
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	30	30	39	30.00
TOTAL		87	113	147	30.09
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	5	4	-20.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	4	9	125.00
20	ARSON	15	16	13	-18.75
21	CHEATING	50	69	83	20.29
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1897	2208	2514	13.86
TOTAL		1965	2302	2624	13.99
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2611	3074	3598	17.05
TOTAL SLL CASES		6401	7939	11908	49.99

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	4	1	-75.00
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	--
4	ROBBERY	77	76	103	35.53
5	BURGLARY	195	203	185	-8.87
6	THEFT	445	345	230	-33.33
TOTAL		725	629	521	-17.17
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	77	90	87	-3.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	215	196	288	46.94
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1012	1040	1061	2.02
11	RIOTS	4	4	4	0.00
TOTAL		1311	1330	1440	8.27
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	48	52	44	-15.38
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	8	3	-62.50
14	MOLESTATION	88	57	58	1.75
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	52	120	266	121.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	58	46	43	-6.52
TOTAL		249	283	414	46.29
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	10	9	-10.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	7	9	28.57
20	ARSON	52	54	81	50.00
21	CHEATING	129	179	227	26.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	7	7	5	-28.57
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5293	5444	6318	16.05
TOTAL		5492	5701	6649	16.63
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		7777	7943	9024	13.61
TOTAL SLL CASES		8916	15007	11060	-26.30

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	4	3	-25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	63	92	78	-15.22
5	BURGLARY	202	218	184	-15.60
6	THEFT	336	393	248	-36.90
TOTAL		608	710	516	-27.32
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	78	69	82	18.84
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	168	216	208	-3.70
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	574	587	686	16.87
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		821	873	976	11.80
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	32	29	26	-10.34
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	4	1	-75.00
14	MOLESTATION	4	2	1	-50.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	57	40	50	25.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	25	35	35	0.00
TOTAL		121	110	113	2.73
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	7	6	-14.29
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11	20	5	-75.00
20	ARSON	35	40	32	-20.00
21	CHEATING	79	134	92	-31.34
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	7	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3271	3504	3584	2.28
TOTAL		3404	3712	3719	0.19
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4954	5405	5324	-1.50
TOTAL SLL CASES		10704	12176	9584	-21.29

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	3	5	66.67
2	DACOITY	3	2	6	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	90	114	86	-24.56
5	BURGLARY	216	180	203	12.78
6	THEFT	318	268	240	-10.45
TOTAL		627	568	540	-4.93
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	42	41	48	17.07
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	100	70	110	57.14
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	2	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	756	735	740	0.68
11	RIOTS	0	1	0	-100.00
TOTAL		899	847	900	6.26
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	12	10	12	20.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	3	4	33.33
14	MOLESTATION	10	7	11	57.14
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	102	137	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	93	90	100	11.11
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	55	50	33	-34.00
TOTAL		274	297	160	-46.13
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	3	3	0.00
20	ARSON	25	21	50	138.10
21	CHEATING	124	127	132	3.94
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	6	5	-16.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2794	3330	3020	-9.31
TOTAL		2952	3487	3210	-7.94
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4752	5199	4810	-7.48
TOTAL SLL CASES		13221	23271	17252	-25.86

TIRUNELVELI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	26	36	38	5.56
5	BURGLARY	69	36	18	-50.00
6	THEFT	269	92	58	-36.96
TOTAL		366	167	115	-31.14
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	11	20	18	-10.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	78	53	163	207.55
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	194	131	119	-9.16
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		283	204	300	47.06
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	16	7	3	-57.14
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	2	--
14	MOLESTATION	5	7	6	-14.29
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	4	2	25	1150.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	13	3	-76.92
TOTAL		34	29	39	34.48
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	4	4	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	2	100.00
20	ARSON	5	3	7	133.33
21	CHEATING	40	75	64	-14.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	21	2000.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	899	750	800	6.67
TOTAL		947	834	898	7.67
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1630	1234	1352	9.56
TOTAL SLL CASES		5672	5551	11271	103.04

MADURAI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	77	85	79	-7.06
5	BURGLARY	65	106	68	-35.85
6	THEFT	500	455	459	0.88
TOTAL		644	650	608	-6.46
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	32	32	31	-3.13
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	50	56	74	32.14
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	130	171	245	43.27
11	RIOTS	17	25	26	4.00
TOTAL		229	284	376	32.39
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	7	11	57.14
13	DOWRY DEATH	11	5	3	-40.00
14	MOLESTATION	12	22	28	27.27
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	20	4	8	100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	69	71	62	-12.68
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	18	51	183.33
TOTAL		124	127	163	28.35
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	7	14	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8	10	7	-30.00
20	ARSON	0	2	8	300.00
21	CHEATING	124	183	294	60.66
22	COUNTERFEITING	31	20	21	5.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1506	1590	1770	11.32
TOTAL		1675	1812	2114	16.67
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2672	2873	3261	13.51
TOTAL SLL CASES		37301	26882	15416	-27.93

SOUTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2010 TO 2012 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	% VARIATION IN 2012 OVER 2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	41	33	26	-21.21
2	DACOITY	20	37	34	-8.11
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	4	9	125.00
4	ROBBERY	630	728	743	2.06
5	BURGLARY	1413	1451	1371	-5.51
6	THEFT	3592	3071	2659	-13.42
TOTAL		5697	5324	4842	-9.05
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	495	522	602	15.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1056	1093	1379	26.17
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	9	5	6	20.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	5704	5756	6069	5.44
11	RIOTS	524	589	644	9.34
TOTAL		7788	7965	8700	9.23
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	192	196	207	5.61
13	DOWRY DEATH	46	50	41	-18.00
14	MOLESTATION	340	320	338	5.63
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	298	239	125	-47.70
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	696	712	870	22.19
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	458	509	483	-5.11
TOTAL		2030	2026	2064	1.88
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	67	56	62	10.71
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	49	86	115	33.72
20	ARSON	246	247	296	19.84
21	CHEATING	1198	1408	1713	21.66
22	COUNTERFEITING	58	53	58	9.43
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	31601	33599	35227	4.85
TOTAL		33219	35449	37471	5.70
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		48734	50764	53077	4.56
TOTAL SLL CASES		151990	144496	124867	-13.58