

# Crime Review

## 2014



# Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU  
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU



## **PREFACE**

“Crime Review - Tamil Nadu – 2014” is an annual publication brought out by the State Crime Records Bureau, Tamil Nadu based on the pattern of “Crime in India” published by the National Crime Records Bureau.

The Crime Review has been prepared keeping in mind not only the needs of the members of the Police, but also legislators, academicians and researchers.

It contains a mine of information about incidents of crime, suicides and road accidents in Tamil Nadu. The chapters have been designed and categorised in such a way so as to present an overall perspective through a Zone-wise and Unit-wise performance appraisal.

I place on record the hard work put in by all the officers of the State Crime Records Bureau associated with the preparation of this review and for making it as comprehensive, meaningful and interesting as possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ashok Kumar'.

**(ASHOK KUMAR)**

**Director General of Police,  
Tamil Nadu**

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## TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2014

1.	<b>Area</b>	<b>1,30,058 Sq. Km.</b>		
2.	<b>Borders</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala &amp; Pondicherry (UT)</b>		
3.	<b>Coast Line</b>	<b>1076 Kms.</b>		
4.	<b>Population</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>20011 (Census)</b>	<b>3,61,58,871</b>	<b>3,59,80,087</b>	<b>7,21,38,958</b>
	<b>2014 (Projected)</b>	<b>3,78,77,642</b>	<b>3,76,90,360</b>	<b>7,55,68,002</b>
	<b>Sex Ratio (per 1000) (Census 2011)</b>	<b>996</b>		
5.	<b>Literacy Rate (Census 2011)</b>	<b>80.09</b>		
6.	<b>Population Density (per Sq.Km) (Census 2011)</b>	<b>555</b>		
7.	<b>Road and Transport (As on 31.03.2013) Road Length (In kms.)</b>	<b>2,38,571</b>		
	<b>i) National Highways</b>	<b>4,974</b>		
	<b>ii) State Highways</b>	<b>57,043</b>		
	<b>iii) Others</b>	<b>1,76,554</b>		
8.	<b>Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 31.03.2013)</b>	<b>1,70,91,768</b>		
	<b>i) Commercial</b>	<b>10,42,642</b>		
	<b>ii) Non- Commercial</b>	<b>1,60,49,126</b>		



**PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE**  
**2014**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Zones</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ranges</b>	<b>12 (Including one Railway Range)</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Commissionerates</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Railway Police Districts</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Strength: (as on 01.01.2015)</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>1,20,996</b>
	<b>Actual Strength</b>	<b>99,896</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)</b>	<b>1,333</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Women Police Stations</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Police: Population (per lakh population based on population for Actual Strength)</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.)</b>	<b>77</b>

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## SNAPSHOTS – 2014

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 1,93,200**  
decrease of 5.10%
  - ⊖ **SLL cases: 3,11,879**  
decrease of 36.75%
  - ⊖ **Total Crimes decrease : 27.50%**
  - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 255.66**  
**SLL Crime Rate: 412.71**
  - ⊖ **Persons arrested**  
Under IPC: 2,61,812  
Under SLL: 3,33,169
  - ⊖ **An average of 1.36 persons**  
arrested per IPC case.
  - ⊖ **Disposal by Police**  
IPC cases: 68.51%  
SLL cases: 87.65%
  - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate**  
IPC: 88.15%  
SLL: 97.76%
  - ⊖ **Conviction rate**  
IPC: 65.89%  
SLL: 92.04%
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Murders: 6.77%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Rapes: 48.97%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Dowry deaths: 19.49%**
  - ⊖ **Decrease in Robberies: 9.93%**
  - ⊖ **Percentage of detection: 73.31%**
  - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 65.97%**
  - ⊖ **Crimes Against Women: 6,939**  
Decrease: 10.3%
  - ⊖ **Crimes Against Children: 2346**  
Increase: 91.04%
  - ⊖ **NDPS Act cases Decrease: 6.49%.**
  - ⊖ **Preventive Detention**  
NSA: 22, Bootleggers: 312,  
Goondas: 3,423.
  - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases**  
Against Finance Institutions: 51  
Number of depositors: 18,041  
Amount involved: Rs.39.26 crores  
Amount refunded: Rs.1.22 crores
  - ⊖ **Cyber Crime cases reported: 172**
  - ⊖ **Highest incidence of IPC**  
Cases: Chennai City 16,861  
Crime Rate: Tiruppur City 560.81
  - ⊖ **Road accidents: 67,250**  
Deaths: 15,190  
Decrease: 2.40%
  - ⊖ **Suicides: 16,122**  
Decrease: 2.88%
  - ⊖ **Police personnel**  
Killed on duty: 64  
Injured on duty: 143
  - ⊖ **No Civilians killed in Police Firing**
  - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 7**
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**TAMIL NADU**

**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2005 TO 2014**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>											
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	74	89	102	105	123	153	123	137	121	127
2	DACOITY	73	95	88	100	97	85	101	97	83	101
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	4	33	66	34	12	11	19	55	74
4	ROBBERY	437	450	495	662	1144	1817	2066	1898	2186	1969
5	BURGLARY	3738	3300	3717	3849	4221	4715	4848	4457	5125	5266
6	THEFT	15851	13651	13217	15019	15712	14583	13924	11996	11950	11969
TOTAL		20173	17589	17652	19801	21331	21365	21073	18604	19520	19506
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>											
7	MURDER	1366	1274	1531	1654	1653	1722	1754	1812	1815	1678
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1759	1599	2078	2327	2325	2641	2962	2954	3007	2922
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	28	20	28	28	26	32	28	44	33	50
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	31725	14067	16967	20529	18147	21309	21167	22100	20984	1519
11	RIOTS	2551	1838	2375	2811	2397	2664	3009	3136	2701	2784
TOTAL		37429	18798	22979	27349	24548	28368	28920	30046	28540	8953
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>											
12	RAPE	571	457	523	573	596	686	677	737	923	471
13	DOWRY DEATH	215	187	208	207	194	165	152	110	118	95
14	MOLESTATION	1764	1179	1540	1705	1242	1405	1467	1494	1271	1102
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	665	852	875	974	501	638	464	382	313	229
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	1650	1248	1976	1648	1460	1570	1812	1965	2471	2103
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	783	718	1097	1160	1133	1464	1743	1693	1516	1479
TOTAL		5648	4641	6219	6267	5126	5928	6315	6381	6612	5479
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>											
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	246	188	173	215	239	256	241	252	263	267
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	239	194	261	231	215	177	238	262	238	242
20	ARSON	495	460	653	610	580	636	706	726	645	675
21	CHEATING	2694	2116	2510	2349	2557	3259	3872	4151	4647	4536
22	COUNTERFEITING	40	63	74	599	352	312	275	377	320	161
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	8902	10792	11485	12328	13528	14644	16076	15499	14944	14704
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	86494	94131	110748	107084	106215	110733	115163	124176	127850	138677
TOTAL		99110	107944	125904	123416	123686	130017	136571	145443	148907	159262
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		162360	148972	172754	176833	174691	185678	192879	200474	203579	193200
TOTAL SLL CASES		533721	449207	474963	491797	543266	515788	526208	549064	493099	311879

**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2009 TO 2013 AND % OF SHARE TAMILNADU STATE TO ALL-INDIA**

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
		ALL-INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL-INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>																
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1838	123	6.69	1642	153	9.32	1759	123	6.99	1688	137	8.12	1671	121	7.24
2	DACOITY	4586	97	2.12	4358	85	1.95	4285	101	2.36	4314	97	2.25	4539	83	1.83
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2850	34	1.19	2615	12	0.46	2895	11	0.38	3099	19	0.61	3159	55	1.74
4	ROBBERY	22409	1144	5.11	23393	1817	7.77	24700	2066	8.36	27343	1898	6.94	31927	2186	6.85
5	BURGLARY	92070	4221	4.58	90179	4715	5.23	92504	4848	5.24	92892	4457	4.80	104401	5125	4.91
6	THEFT	324195	15712	4.85	330312	14583	4.41	340800	13924	4.09	337407	11996	3.56	372622	11950	3.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>447948</b>	<b>21331</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>452499</b>	<b>21365</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>466943</b>	<b>21073</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>466743</b>	<b>18604</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>518319</b>	<b>19520</b>	<b>3.77</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>																
7	MURDER	30531	1653	5.41	31693	1722	5.43	32546	1754	5.39	32746	1812	5.53	31530	1815	5.76
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	29038	2325	8.01	29421	2641	8.98	31385	2962	9.44	35138	2954	8.41	35417	3007	8.49
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3930	26	0.66	3782	32	0.85	3707	28	0.76	3620	44	1.22	3380	33	0.98
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	279214	18147	6.50	289022	21309	7.37	302847	21167	6.99	332324	22100	6.65	334669	20984	6.27
11	RIOTS	62942	2397	3.81	67571	2664	3.94	68500	3009	4.39	74633	3136	4.20	72126	2701	3.74
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>405655</b>	<b>24548</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>421489</b>	<b>28368</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>438985</b>	<b>28920</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>478461</b>	<b>30046</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>477122</b>	<b>28540</b>	<b>5.98</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>																
12	RAPE	21397	596	2.79	22172	686	3.09	24206	677	2.80	24923	737	2.96	33707	923	2.74
13	DOWRY DEATH	8383	194	2.31	8391	165	1.97	8618	152	1.76	8233	110	1.34	8083	118	1.46
14	MOLESTATION	38711	1242	3.21	40613	1405	3.46	42968	1467	3.41	45351	1494	3.29	70739	1271	1.80
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	11009	501	4.55	9961	638	6.40	8570	464	5.41	9173	382	4.16	12589	313	2.49
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	89546	1460	1.63	94041	1570	1.67	99135	1812	1.83	106527	1965	1.84	118866	2471	2.08
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	25741	1133	4.40	29795	1464	4.91	35565	1743	4.90	38262	1693	4.42	51881	1516	2.92
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>194787</b>	<b>5126</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>204973</b>	<b>5928</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>219062</b>	<b>6315</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>232469</b>	<b>6381</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>295865</b>	<b>6612</b>	<b>2.23</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>																
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8119	239	2.94	8645	256	2.96	9099	241	2.65	9330	252	2.70	13580	263	1.94
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16326	215	1.32	16678	177	1.06	17457	238	1.36	17901	262	1.46	19627	238	1.21
20	ARSON	8736	580	6.64	8508	636	7.48	9064	706	7.79	11836	726	6.13	9357	645	6.89
21	CHEATING	72718	2557	3.52	78999	3259	4.13	87656	3872	4.42	94203	4151	4.41	107330	4647	4.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	2935	352	11.99	2589	312	12.05	2307	275	11.92	2351	377	16.04	2349	320	13.62
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	48	0	0.00	36	0	0.00	80	0	0.00	59	0	0.00	31	0	0.00
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	98532	13528	13.73	106343	14644	13.77	108890	16076	14.76	107591	15499	14.41	111517	14944	13.40
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	865541	106215	12.27	924072	110733	11.98	966032	115163	11.92	966244	124176	12.85	1092625	127850	11.70
<b>TOTAL IPC ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>2121345</b>	<b>174691</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>2224831</b>	<b>185678</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>2325575</b>	<b>192879</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>2387188</b>	<b>200474</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>2647722</b>	<b>203579</b>	<b>7.69</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL</b>		<b>4553872</b>	<b>543266</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>4525917</b>	<b>515788</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>3927154</b>	<b>526208</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>3654371</b>	<b>549064</b>	<b>15.02</b>	<b>3992656</b>	<b>493099</b>	<b>12.35</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)</b>		<b>6675217</b>	<b>717957</b>	<b>10.76</b>	<b>6750748</b>	<b>701466</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>6252729</b>	<b>719087</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>6041559</b>	<b>749538</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>6640378</b>	<b>696678</b>	<b>10.49</b>

**COMPARTIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING - 2013  
(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 Rate	Crime Against Children	Juvenile Delinquency		Cyber Crime
													IPC	SLL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	TAMILNADU	42,683	58.32	19,399	26.50	3,346	4.89	5,205	7.61	7,475	10.21	1,188	1,436	1,299	90
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	81,151	93.84	41,691	48.21	2,876	3.33	14,810	17.13	32,809	37.94	2,576	2,201	59	651
3	KARNATAKA	27,528	45.26	28,701	47.19	7,569	12.44	7,141	11.74	12,027	19.77	1,353	403	42	533
4	KERALA	21,979	62.60	8,119	23.12	10,521	29.96	5,259	14.98	11,216	31.94	1,877	723	50	383
5	TN position in All India	6	7	12	20	7	20	9	19	15	30	15	9	1	16
6	TN position among states	6	6	12	18	7	17	9	17	15	28	15	9		13
7	TN position among Southern states	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	4
8	Highest among Southern States	AP	AP	AP	AP	KL	KL	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	TN	AP
9	Highest among all States & UTs	AP	AP	MH	DL	BR	KL	RJ	RJ	AP	DL	UP	MP	TN	MH
10		81,151	93.84	81,840	173.69	12,591	29.96	23,468	33.39	32,809	65.37	9,857	6,210	1,299	907
11	Lowest among all States & UTs	LD	LD	LD	LD	AN	PB	LD	LD	LD	NL	LD (0)	LD (0)	AR, DN, DD, LD (0)	MZ, NL, SK (0)
12		5	6.41	10	12.82	2	0.23	1	1.28	3	2.90	NL (8)	MN (3)	MH, AN (1)	MN, DD (1)
13	Highest among States	AP	AP	MH	UT's (153.29)	BR	KL	RJ	RJ	AP	UTS	UP	MP	TN	MH
14		81,151	93.84	81,840	MZ (99.22)	12,591	29.96	23,468	33.39	32,809	56.39	9,857	6,210	1,299	907
15	Lowest among States	MZ	NL	SK	UK	NL	PB	SK	MP	NL	NL	NL	MN	AR	MZ, NL, SK (0)
16		174	12.29	213	19.53	20	0.23	32	2.88	67	2.90	8	3	0	MN (1)
17	<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>5,83,645</b>	<b>47.50</b>	<b>5,16,648</b>	<b>42.05</b>	<b>81,483</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>1,29,306</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>3,09,546</b>	<b>25.19</b>	<b>58,224</b>	<b>31,725</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>5,693</b>

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, UK- Uttarakhand, WB-West Bengal

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR - 2013  
(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	2,03,579	7.69	278.14	58.8	4,93,099	12.35	673.71	90.3	6,96,678	10.49	951.85
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,18,015	8.23	252.11	32.8	47,690	1.19	55.15	66.5	2,65,705	4.00	307.26
3	KARNATAKA	1,36,689	5.16	224.73	32.5	22,710	0.57	37.34	58.5	1,59,399	2.40	262.07
4	KERALA	1,76,334	6.66	502.22	68.5	4,06,848	10.19	1158.75	95.7	5,83,182	8.78	1160.97
5	TN position in All India	5	5	5	7	2	2	5	8	2	2	5
6	TN position among states	5	5	5	6	2	2	5	6	2	2	5
7	TN position among Southern states	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
8	Highest among Southern States	AP	AP	KL	KL	TN	TN	KL	KL	TN	TN	KL
9	Highest among all States & UTs	MH	MH	KL	MZ	UP	UP	UT	UT	UP	UP	UT
10		2,34,385	8.85	502.20	83.5	19,16,743	48.01	1639.70	99.7	21,43,188	32.28	1732.65
11	Lowest among all States & UTs	LD	LD	LD	DD (0.0)	DN	DN	D&N	DD (0.0)	LD	LD	NL
12		40	0.002	51.30	D&N (6.0)	15	0.0004	3.83	D&N (6.3)	62	0.001	73.42
13	Highest among States	MP	MH	KL	MZ	UP	UP	UT	UT	UP	UP	UT
14		2,34,385	8.85	502.20	83.5	19,16,743	48.01	1639.70	99.7	21,43,188	32.28	1732.65
15	Lowest among States	SK	SK	NL	AS	AR	AR	AS	AS	SK	SK	NL
16		851	0.03	52.60	8.6	142	0.004	7.59	7.7	1,135	0.02	73.42
17	<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	<b>26,47,722</b>		<b>215.47</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39,92,656</b>		<b>324.93</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>66,40,378</b>		<b>540.40</b>

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, D & N Haveli

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## **CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2014**

★ Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered a decrease of about 27.50% during the year 2014 with a total registration of 5.05 lakh cases, out of which nearly 2.00 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.

★ Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 5.10% this year. This decrease was due to decrease in Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Robbery, Cheating, Counterfeiting, Grievous Hurt, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband & his Relatives and Causing Death by Negligence.

★ Cases registered under Arms Act, Prohibition Act, Explosives and Explosive Substances Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act have increased.

★ Violent Crimes (including hurt) accounted for 7.36% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 8.92% of the cases.

★ Totally 4,579 Grave Crimes were reported during the year in the State – a decrease of 32.22%. Murders constituted 36.65% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder decreased by

7.09% during 2014. A decrease of 6.06% has been found when compared to the three years average (2011 – 2013).

★ A marginal rise of 0.16% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year and a fall of 12.21% when compared to last five years average. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 11,969 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 997 cases each month.

★ In Property crimes, Rs.150.79 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth Rs.99.47 crore 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 20.08% of all thefts reported were of motor vehicles, and these thefts amounted to the loss of nearly one sixth (15.58%) of the total property.

★ Crime against Women has decreased by 10.3% when compared to 2013. Of the cases reported, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives and Molestation together, account for nearly half (46.19%) of the cases.

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★ Juvenile delinquency registered a decrease during the year 2014 with 1,549 cases, out of which 61.01% were IPC cases. The most common crimes committed by juveniles were thefts, burglary and murder.

★ Under Special and Local Laws, the most prevalent offence was violation of Prohibition Act (34.36%). Registration of cases under NDPS Act, Gambling Act, Immoral Traffic (P) Act, Indian Railways Act, Registration of Foreigners Act, Essential Commodities Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act, Copyright Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Forest Act has decreased.

★ Only 38.06% of IPC cases and 79.23% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.

★ Totally, 945 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2014, a decrease of 34.19% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls

apprehended works out to 100:1 in IPC Cases. 604 SLL cases were registered against Juveniles during 2014, indicating a decrease of 53.5% over 2013. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 9:1 in SLL Cases.

★ Accidents have decreased by 1.53% during this year. Totally 67,250 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2014, out of which 14,165 (21.06%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 35.70% of total accidents and were responsible for 30.97% of the fatalities.

★ Totally, 16,122 suicides were reported during 2014, as against 16,601 in the year 2013. A decrease of 2.88% was seen during this year. Of the total suicide victims 68% were male, 31.97% were female and 0.02% was Transgender.

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## **CRIME IN TAMIL NADU -2014**

### **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, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Importation of Girls, Dowry Prohibition, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act.

#### **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 trial during a year.

#### **Hurt:**

Includes Grievous Hurt cases up to the year 2013. From the year 2014, Grievous Hurt cases only taken as Hurt.

#### **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}.

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**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.

**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.

**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.2,00,000 or above) and Theft (Rs.3,00,000 or above).

**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.

# CHAPTER 1

## INCIDENCE AND RATE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU

### Introduction

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

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

### Cognizable Crimes

A cognizable offence or case is defined as the one which an officer in-charge of a police station may investigate without the order of a magistrate and effect arrest without warrant. The police have a direct responsibility to take immediate action on the receipt of a complaint or of credible information in such crimes, visit the scene of 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 under POCSO Act, Kidnapping & Abduction of Children, Procurement of minor girls, Selling/Buying of girls for Prostitution, Abetment to Suicide, Exposure and Abandonment, Infanticide, Foeticide.

vii) **Other IPC crimes.**

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

1. 304 IPC
2. 429 IPC
3. 294 (b) IPC
4. 160 IPC – Affray
5. 283 IPC - Act endangering human life
6. 411 IPC – Receiving stolen property
7. 377 IPC – Unnatural offences

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

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

- i) Arms Act, 1959;
- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
- iii) Gambling Act, 1867;
- iv) Excise Act, 1944;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevn.) 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) Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
- xiv) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- xv) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Has been replaced by Prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006)
- xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- xvii) Copyright Act, 1957;
- xviii) Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
- xix) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
- xx) Forest Act, 1927;

**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. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
29. Railways Act, 1989
30. Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993
31. Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2003
32. SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act

33. Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985
34. Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Film on TV Screen through VCR and through Cable Network (Regulation) Rules 1984
35. Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on TV Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Act, 1984 (Video Piracy)
36. Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Act, 1965
37. Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974
38. Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot Leggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Forest Offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.
39. Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and Rules 1996
40. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998
41. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women (Amended) Act 2002.
42. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Sexual harassment of Women Act, 2000
43. Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act, 1992
44. Terrorists Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984
45. The (Prohibition) Child Marriage Act 2006
46. The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949
47. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
48. The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1967
49. The Arms Act, 1981
50. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962
51. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and Rules 1976
52. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007
53. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
54. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1929
55. The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
56. The Children Act, 1960
57. The Cigarettes (Regulations of Production, Supply and Distribution), Act 1975
58. The Cigarettes and other Tobacco products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003
59. The Cinematography Act, 1952
60. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
61. The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953
62. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange
63. The Copy Right (Amendment) Act 1992
64. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1966
65. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1986
66. The Electricity Act, 1910
67. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006
68. The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1961 (Act XL of 1981)
69. The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001
70. The Family Courts Act, 1984
71. The Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 2004
72. The Forests Act, 1927
73. The Identification of Prisoner's Act, 1920
74. The Indian Easements Act, 1882
75. The Indian Explosives Rules 1998
76. The Indian Extradition Act, 1973
77. The Indian Passport Rules, 1950
78. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2006
79. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
80. The Madras Town Nuisance Act, 1889
81. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 2002
82. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 2001
83. The National Security Act, 1980
84. The Official Secrets Act, 1923
85. The Passports (Amendment) Act 2002
86. The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922
87. The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966
88. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention & Misuse) Act 1994
89. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867
90. The Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act, 1960
91. The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 (Act III of 1984)
92. The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, 1976

93. The Preventive Detention Act, 1950
94. The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978
95. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
96. The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006
97. The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
98. The Public Gambling Act, 1867
99. The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966
100. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969
101. The Registrn. of Foreigners Act, 1939
102. The Religious Endowments Act, 1863
103. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890
104. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
105. The Tamil Nadu Air (Prevention and Control Pollution) Rules 1983
106. The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955
107. The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888
108. The Tamil Nadu Clinical Establishments (Regulation) Act, 1997
109. The Tamil Nadu District Police Act, 1859
110. The Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930
111. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940(1989)
112. The Tamil Nadu Places of Public Resorts Act, 1889
113. The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Act 1997
114. The Tamil Nadu Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948
115. The Tamil Nadu Right to Information Act 1997 with Rules
116. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998
117. The Telegraph Act, 1885
118. The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950
119. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2004
120. The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933
121. Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958
122. 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 2014 is 755.68 lakhs. Population of the state in the decade (2004 - 2014) has increased by 18.45% with an annual exponential growth rate of 3.05%.

## 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 2004 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

During this year 8,56,369 FIR have been registered in the State. Of which 3,51,290 cases (41%) were registered for preventive measures, missing persons, unidentified dead bodies, etc. The district-wise details of IPC, SLL and other Cr.P.C. Cases are furnished in Annexure-1. From the public, 9,75,416 petition were received by all Police Stations in 2014 as compared to 6,96,678 complaints received during 2013 representing increase of 2,78,738 (40.01%) over 2013. 41,257 (4.23%) were oral complaints, 4,66,842 (47.86%) were Written petition and 4,67,317 (47.91%) Other complaints. It is observed that these petition / complaints were registered as cognizable offences with 1,93,200 under IPC and the remaining 3,11,879 under SLL. Chennai (3,05,846) received maximum number of complaints whereas RP Trichy (3,592) received the least. Dist/City-wise Incidence of IPC+SLL Crime shown in [Map-1.1](#).

## Cognizable Crimes

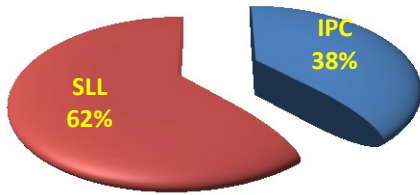
The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2004 to 2014 is presented in [Table-1.2](#).

Head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 6 years from 2009 to 2014 is presented in [Table-1.4](#).

- IPC 1,93,200 – 38.3%
- SLL 3,11,879 – 61.7%



**CHART-1.1**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF IPC AND SLL CRIMES**  
**DURING 2014**



(Refer [Table 1.2](#))

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police have registered 94,291 cognizable crimes.

**Cognizable Crimes registered during 2010-2014**

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
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
2013	203579	493099	696678	1:2.4	936.30
2014	193200	311879	505079	1:1.6	668.38

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS  
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2014**

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	212
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	110990
3	Video Piracy Cell, CBCID	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act 1992	3320
4	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	82
5	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	1
6	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	1802
7	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non TNPID	51
8	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	60
<b>Total</b>			<b>116518</b>

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)**  
**(Incidence...5, 05,079)**

Total incidence of crime gives an absolute picture of the crime situation in the state or the district. Comparative figures over a period of time indicate an increase or

decrease in the incidence of crime requiring appropriate crime control efforts by the district police.

*IPC crimes reported a fast pace of growth rate of 15.96% as compared to the*

higher growth rate of population 18.45% in the decade (Table-1.2).

**Crime Rate (IPC + SLL)  
(Crime Rate...668.38)**

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 showed a decreasing trend during 2014 (from 936.31 to 668.38) over the year 2013. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has marginally decreased from 273.6 in 2013 to 255.66 in 2014 and that for SLL crimes has decreased from 662.70 in 2013 to 412.71 in 2014.

**Crime Incidence- IPC  
(Incidence...1,93,200)**

A total of 1,93,200 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2014 against 2,03,579 in 2013 recording decrease of 5.1% in 2013 which can be attributed to decrease in the incidence of crimes under few heads, namely Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Robbery, Cheating, Counterfeiting, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Causing Death by Negligence. Rise in population, truancy, unemployment etc. are some of the major reasons for this rising pattern of crime. Chennai and Vellore registered more than 10,000 cases.

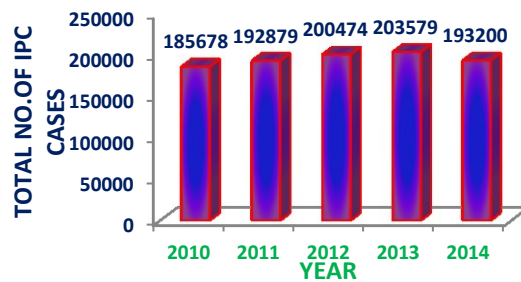
The Cities / Districts have registered more than 10,000 cases accounted for about 14.16% of total crimes reported in the state during 2014.

**Crime Rate - IPC  
(Crime rate...255.66)**

Dist/City-wise Crime Rate is shown in Table-1.8 & Map-1.2. Average IPC Crime Rate for 2014 is 255.66 whereas the same for 2013 was 273.60. The IPC crime rate has decreased by 2.10% during the decade 2004-2014 from 261.14 in 2004 to 255.66 in 2014.

**Crimes Under IPC:**

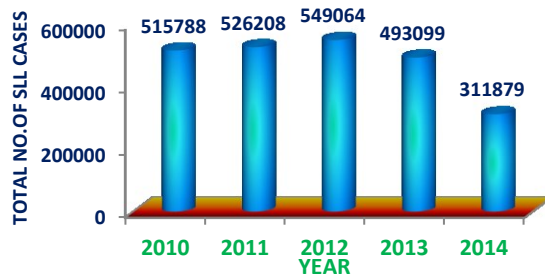
**CHART -1.2  
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (IPC) CRIMES  
2010 - 2014**



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

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai (16,861) followed by Vellore (10,492) and Villupuram (9,643). Table-1.6 shows district/city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

**CHART -1.3  
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (SLL) CRIMES  
2010 - 2014**



**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**

[Decrease: 6.77%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.60 to 2.39\***

Incidence of **Murder** (1,805) has decreased by 6.77 compared to previous year and decrease of 4.12% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Chennai recorded the highest, i.e. (161) contributing 8.92% of the total followed by Tirunelveli (108) and Vellore (92). No case was reported in RP Trichy, followed by RP Chennai (3) and Nilgiris (7) under this head.

### **(ii) Attempt to Commit Murder**

[Decrease: 2.83%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 4.04 to 3.87\***

Incidence of **Attempt to Commit Murder** (2,922) decreased by 2.83% compared to last year (3,007). Highest incidence (365) was reported from Tirunelveli, contributing 12.49% of the total cases followed by Chennai (225) and Madurai (180). No case was reported in RP Trichy followed by RP Chennai (5) and Trichy City (9).

### **(iii) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder**

[Increase: 51.52%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 0.04 to 0.07\***

There were 50 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder**. Highest incidence was reported in Vellore (7) followed by Villupuram (6), Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Salem and Thiruvannamalai (each 4) and Erode and Thiruvallur (each 2) and Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Kanyakumari, Madurai City, Namakkal, RP Chennai, Salem City, Sivagangai, Theni, Thirunelveli City, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City and Virudhunagar registered each one case. No cases registered in remaining district/city.

### **(iv) Rape**

[Decrease: 48.97%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 1.24 to 0.62\***

471 incidence of **Rape** reported in 2014 which shows decrease of 48.97% over

the previous year and decrease of 34.93% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. This decrease attributed to bifurcation of rape cases into two categories, i.e., rape cases are registered under 376 of IPC in which victim age is above 18 years, and rape cases registered under POCSO Act in which victim age is below 18 years. Cases under POCSO Act are discussed detailed in separate Chapter namely "Crime against Children". Highest incidence of rape was reported in Chennai (66) followed by Tirunelveli (43) and Villuppuram (38). Lowest incidence was reported in Karur, RP Chennai (each 1) followed by Thiruvarur (2), Pudukottai, Trichy City (each 3). No case was reported in Erode, Namakkal and RP Trichy under this head.

### **(v) Kidnapping and Abduction**

[Decrease: 1.85%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.39 to 2.31\***

A total of 1,746 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during the year, 1.85% lower than the previous year and decrease of 0.80% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence was reported in Madurai (200) followed by Dharmapuri (139) and Villuppuram (138). Lowest incidence was reported in Perambalur (4) followed by Nilgiris (5), Thirunelveli City and Trichy City (each 7 cases). No case was reported in RP Chennai and RP Trichy under this head.

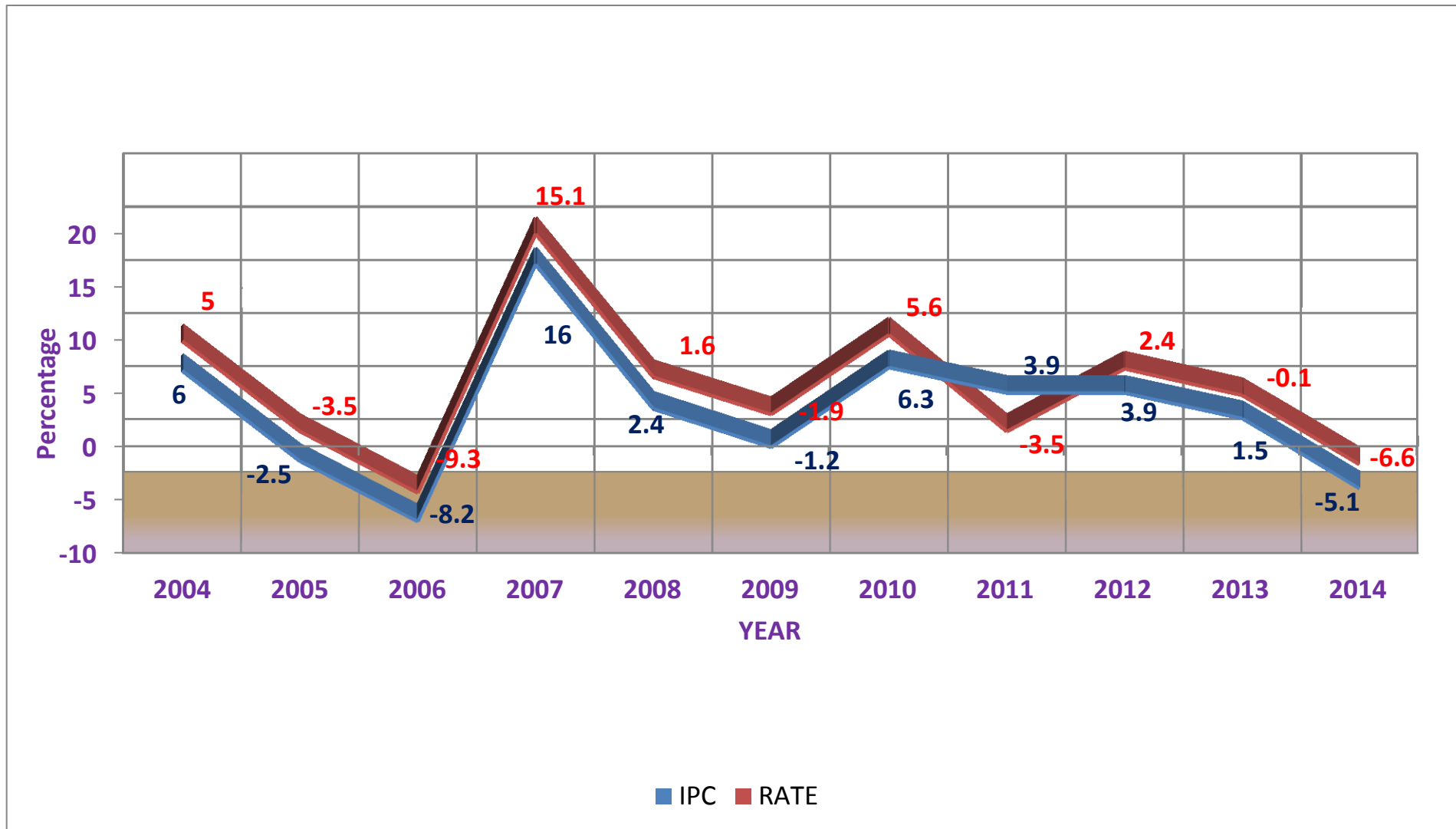
### **(vi) Dacoity**

[Increase: 21.69%]

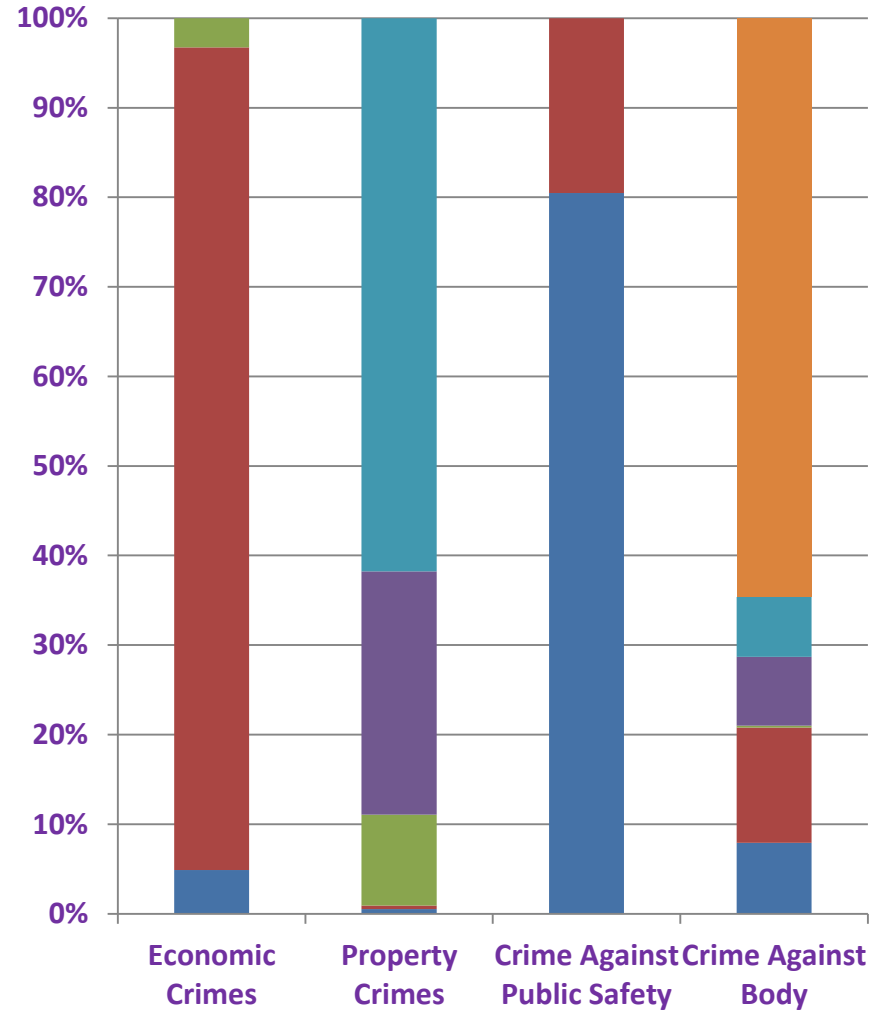
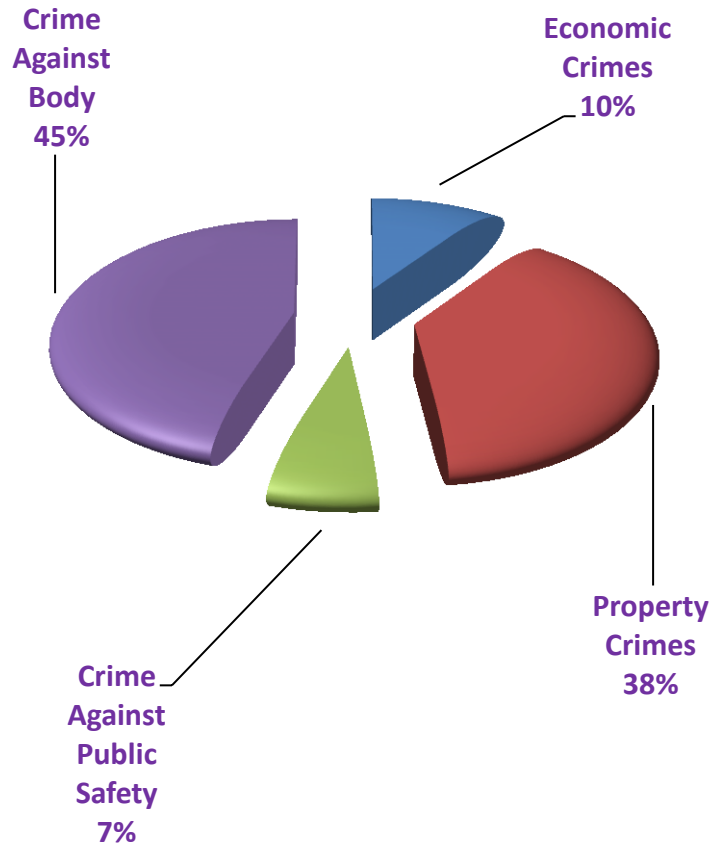
➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 0.11 to 0.13\***

101 incidence of **Dacoity** were reported in 2014, 21.69% higher than the previous year and an increase of 9.07% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence was reported in Madurai (9) followed by Chennai (8), Krishnagiri and Vellore (each 7). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Erode, Kanyakumari, Karur, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur City and Trichy City.

**CHART-1.4**  
**INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2004**

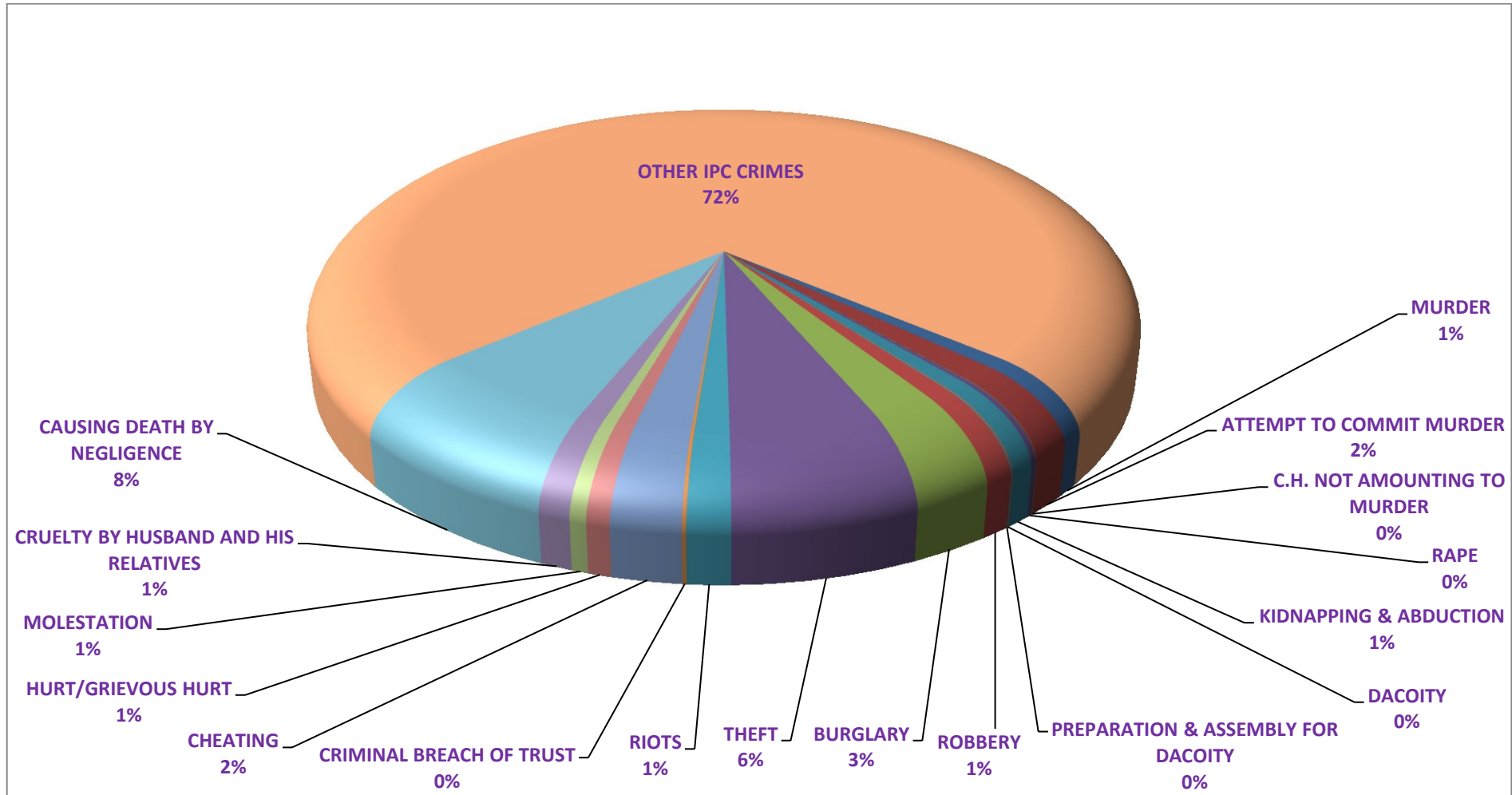


**CHART-1.5**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2014**



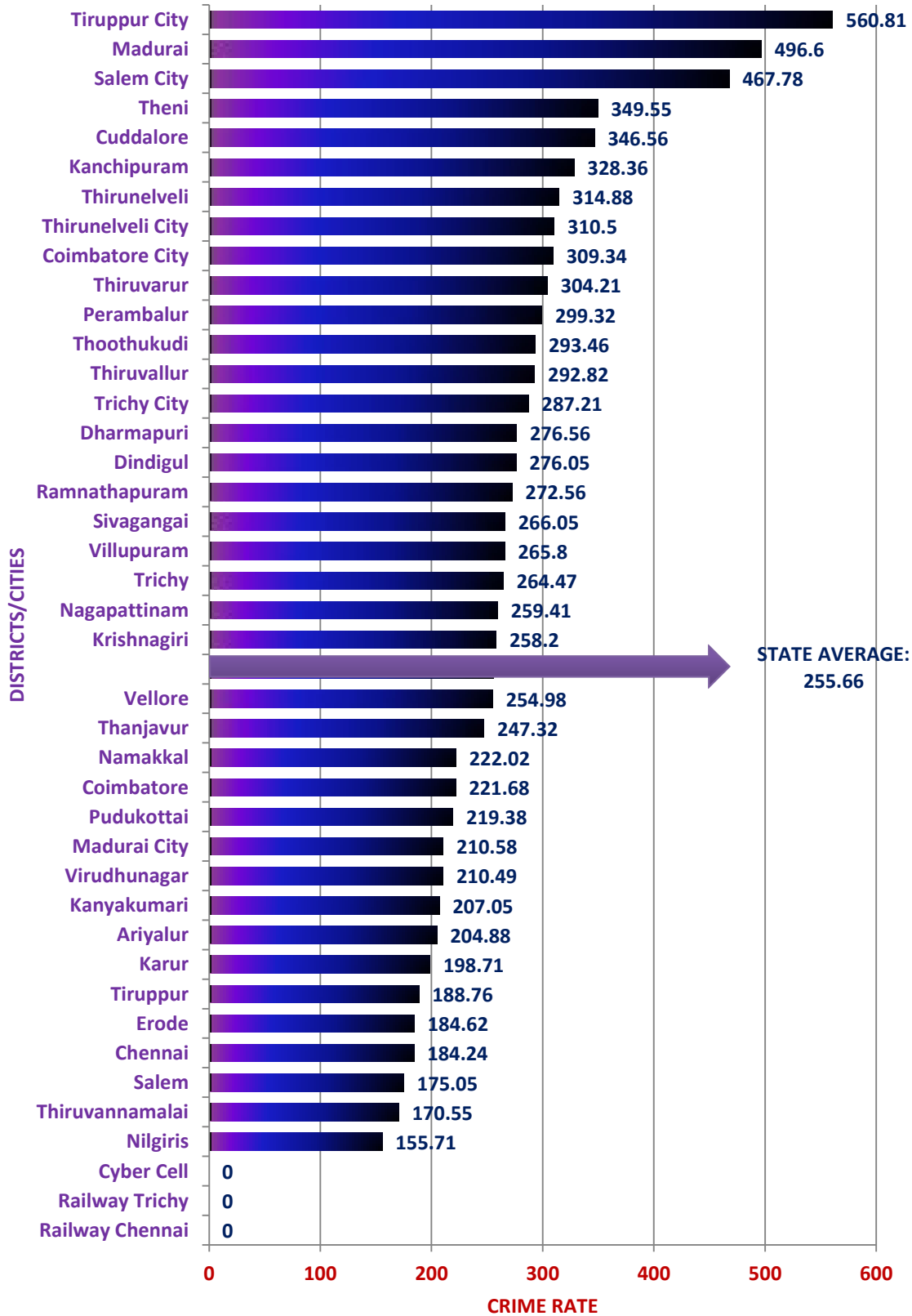
**CHART-1.6**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION (CRIME HEAD WISE) OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2014**



**CHART-1.7**

**RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING – 2014**





**(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity**  
[Increase: 34.55%]

➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 0.07 to 0.10\***

55 cases were reported in 2013, whereas the number of cases has scaled to 74 cases in 2014, an increase of 34.55% and increase of 182.44% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number of cases under this head was registered in Madurai (17) followed by Thanjavur (12), Thiruvallur (9), Kanniyakumari (8), Krishnagiri and Tiruvannamalai (each 7), Villupuram (5), Dharmapuri and Thiruvarur (2), Cuddalore, Namakkal, Ramnathapuram, Railway Chennai and Salem (each 1). Remaining districts had no cases under this head.

**(viii) Robbery**

[Decrease: 9.93%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.94 to 2.61\***

1,969 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2014, 9.93% lower than the previous year and increase of 8.06% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence was reported in Madurai (163) followed by Coimbatore City (123) and Madurai City (118). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (3) followed by Tiruvannamalai (7) and Ariyalur (8 cases).

**(ix) Burglary**

[Increase: 2.75%]

➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 6.89 to 6.97\***

The incidence of **Burglary** (5,266) recorded increase of 2.75% during the year 2014 as compared to 2013 an increase of 12.69% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number (368) was reported in Chennai followed by Madurai (324) and Vellore (317). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Chennai (4) followed by RP Trichy (5) and Ariyalur (21 cases).

**(x) Theft**

[Marginal increase: 0.16%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 16.06 to 15.84\***

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (11,969) marginally increase of 0.16% during the year 2014 over the previous year 2013 (11,950) and a decrease of 12.21% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Chennai

reported the highest incidence (1,520) followed by Vellore (750) and Madurai City (576). Lowest incidence was reported in The Nilgiris (44) followed by Perambalur (62) and Ariyalur (64 cases).

**(xi) Riots**

[Increase: 3.07%]

➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 3.63 to 3.68\***

Cases of **Riots** (2,784) recorded an increase of 3.07% over the previous year (2,701) and marginally increase of 0.09% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence was reported from Villupuram (355) followed by Cuddalore (250) and Madurai (210). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Trichy (5) followed by Trichy City (10) and Nilgiris, RP Chennai and Vellore (each 11). No case was reported in Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City and Thoothukudi.

**(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust**

[Increase: 1.68%]

➤ **Crime Rate No Change: 0.32\***

242 cases have been reported under this head, an increase of 1.68%, compared to previous year (238) and an increase of 7.08% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Maximum number of cases was reported in Dindigul (23) followed by Tiruppur (20) and Thoothukudi (19). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Trichy and Trichy City.

**(xiii) Cheating**

[Decrease: 2.39%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 6.25 to 6.00\***

4,536 cases of **Cheating** were reported during 2014, decrease of 2.39% over 2013 (4,647) and an increase of 22.69% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence was reported in Madurai (662) followed by Chennai (553) and Thirunelveli (276). Cyber Cell (2) recorded the lowest incidence followed by RP Chennai (3) and Nagapattinam and Nilgiris (each 11) Ariyalur (7). No case was Registered in RP Trichy.



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

[Decrease: 49.69%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.43 to 0.21\***

161 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2014. 49.69% less than the previous year (320) and a decrease of 50.79% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number of cases was registered in Chennai (74) followed by Madurai City (27) and Dharmapuri (10). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Karur, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, RP Trichy, Salem City, Thanjavur, Theni, Tirunelveli City, Thiruvannamalai and Thiruvavur. Cyber Cell Registered one case.

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

[Increase: 4.65%]

➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 0.87 to 0.89\***

**Arson** 675 cases an increased by 4.65% in 2014 over 2013 (645) and an increase of 2.49% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Tirunelveli reported the highest number of cases (75) followed by Villupuram (51) and Kanyakumari (40). Lowest number of incidence has been reported in Perambalur (1) followed by Salem City (2) and Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur City (each 3). No case was recorded in RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Trichy and Trichy City.

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

(Decrease 92.76%)

➤ **Crime Rate: 2.01\***

1,519 cases of **Grievous Hurt** were reported during 2014 as against 20,984 cases of **Hurt** reported in the year 2013. This decrease due to "simple hurt" cases excluded from total hurt cases from this year as per the NCRB revised proforma. Salem City has reported the highest incidence (573) followed by Madurai (251) and Villupuram (75). Lowest number of cases were reported in Thirunelveli City (1) followed by RP Chennai (2) and Karur, Trichy (each 3). No case was recorded in RP Trichy and Vellore.

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

[Decrease: 19.49%]

➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Decrease: 0.16 to 0.13\***

95 cases of **Dowry Death** were recorded, a decrease of 19.49% over the previous year and a decrease of 35.72% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (10) followed by Salem (7) and Theni, Thiruvannamalai (each 6). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Erode, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli City, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City and Trichy City under this head.

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

[Decrease: 13.29%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 1.71 to 1.46\***

1,102 cases were reported in 2014, showing decrease of 13.29% over the previous year (1,271) and decrease of 19.90% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence of 176 cases was reported in Villupuram followed by Madurai (79) and Thanjavur (62). Lowest number of cases was reported in Thiruvallur, Thiruvavur (each 2) followed by Cuddalore, Kanyakumari, Thirunelveli City (each 3) and RP Chennai (4). No case was reported in RP Trichy.

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

[Decrease: 26.84%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.42 to 0.30\***

229 cases were reported in 2014, showing a decrease of 26.84% over the incidence in 2013 (313) and a decrease of 50.17% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence of 157 cases was reported in Chennai followed by Nagapattinam (28) and Salem City (21). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramnathapuram, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli City, Thiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Trichy, Vellore, Villupuram and Virudhunagar.

**(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives**  
[Decrease: 14.89%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 3.32 to 2.78\***

2,103 cases were reported during 2014, showing decrease of 14.89% over the last year (2,471) and an increase of 13.33% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number of (326) was reported in Madurai followed by Chennai (302) and Thirunelveli (147). Lowest number of cases was reported in Nilgiris (5) followed by Ariyalur, Thiruvarur (each 7) and Karur (9). No case was recorded in RP Chennai and RP Trichy.

**(xxi) Importation of Girls**

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

**(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence**  
[Decrease: 1.61%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 20.08 to 19.46\***

14704 cases were reported in 2014 which was 14,944 in 2013 a decrease of 1.61% over previous year and decrease of 1.57% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number was reported in Chennai

(1,083) followed by Kancheepuram (796) and Vellore (793). Lowest number of cases was reported in RP Chennai (2) followed by RP Trichy (8) and Nilgiris (58).

**(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes**  
[Increase: 8.47%]

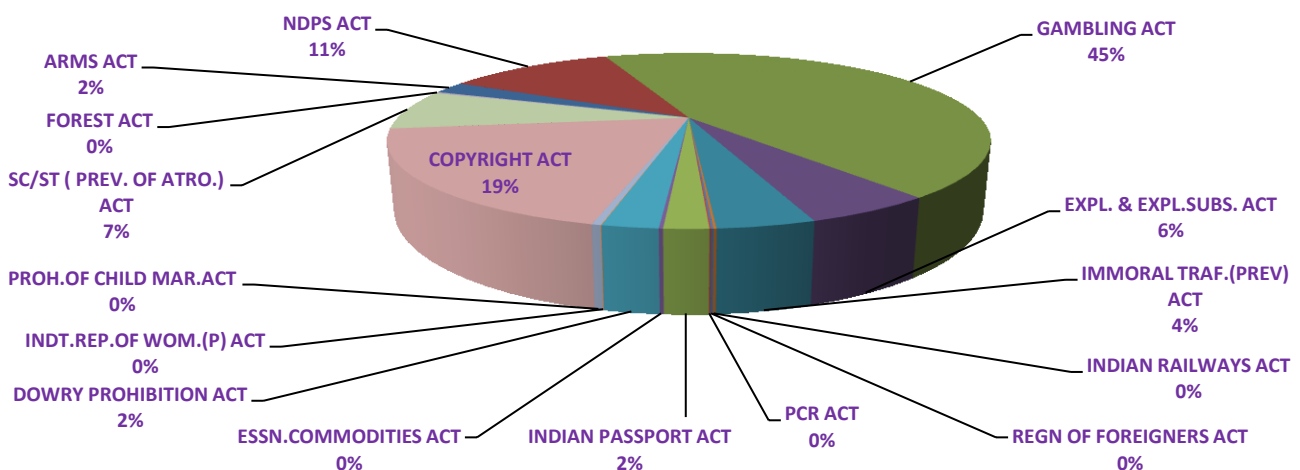
➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 171.82 to 183.51\***

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as **“Other IPC crimes”**. 1,38,677 **other IPC crimes** accounting for 71.78% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2014 showing an increase of 8.47% over the previous year and an increase of 18.70% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. 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**.

Total IPC Cases decreased 5.10% and decreased the Crime Rate by 17.94 and marginally increase 0.91% cases over the quinquennial average of 2009-13.

**CHART- 1.8**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SLL CASES DURING – 2014**



\* Excluding Prohibition Act and Other SLL Cases

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

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2014 are presented in **Table-1.15**. Quinquennial average of

incidence and rate for 2009–13 and also the percentage variation during 2014 over 2013, (Q.A.) and over 2009 have been presented. **Map-1.12** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

## HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES

3,11,879 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2014, decrease of 36.75% in registration over the previous year (4,93,099). This decrease due to the exclusion of preventive arrest cases from other SLL cases. Head-wise distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL for 6 years from 2009 to 2014 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 38.33% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 61.67% 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 2014 & percentage variation over 2013.

### (i). Arms Act

[Increase: 42.49%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 0.26 to 0.36\***

Registrations of cases (275) under the Arms Act constitute 0.09% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown an increase of 42.49% during 2014 compared to 2013. There is an increase by 63.69% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence (each 55 cases) was reported from Vellore followed by Villupuram (22) and Thiruvannamalai (20). No case was reported in Karur, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Thirunelveli and Tiruppur City.

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

[Decrease: 6.49%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.03 to 1.87\***

1,413 amounting to 0.45% of all SLL cases reported in 2014 were registered under NDPS Act. This shows decrease of 6.49% over 2013 and a decrease of 6.21%

over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest incidence of 124 cases was reported in Theni followed Chennai City (118) and Virudhunagar (116). Lowest number of cases was reported in Ariyalur, Perambalur and RP Trichy (each 1) followed by Kanchipuram and RP Trichy (each 5 cases), Karur and RP Chennai (each 6 cases).

### (iii). Gambling Act

[Decrease: 7.44%]

➤ **Decrease: 8.09 to 7.38\***

Cases registered (5,574) under Gambling Act constitute 1.79% of the total SLL crimes. It has decreased by 7.44% over 2013 and decrease 38.77% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number (450) was registered in Virudhunagar followed by Coimbatore (322) and Chennai (320). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Trichy (1) followed by RP Chennai (12) and Madurai City (22).

### (iv). Excise Act:

➤ **No Change**

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

[Increase: 25.30%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 114.95 to 141.82\***

1,07,171 cases were registered under this head during 2014, constituting 34.36% of the total SLL cases. There is an increase of 25.30% over 2013 and an increase of 11.29% over quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number (9,772) was registered in Chennai followed by Villuppuram (7,186) and Nagapattinam (5,260). Lowest number was registered in RP Trichy (7) followed by RP Chennai (14) and Tiruppur City (328).

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

[Increase: 27.59%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 0.73 to 0.91\***

689 cases registered under this Act in 2014 shows an increase of 27.59% over 2013 and an increase of 46.85% over the

quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number (237) was reported in Virudhunagar followed by Villupuram (53) and Madurai (39). No case was registered in Nagapattinam, RP Trichy, Tiruppur City, and Trichy City.

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

[Decrease: 7.29%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.74 to 0.67\***

Incidence (509) under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act) showed decrease of 7.29% during 2014 over 2013 and decrease of 7.52% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Highest number was reported in Chennai City (249) followed by Madurai City (50) and Coimbatore City (23). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Perambalur, Pudukottai, RP Chennai and RP Trichy.

**(viii). Indian Railways Act**

[Decrease: 51.52%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.04 to 0.02\***

The incidence of 16 cases under the Indian Railways Act showing decrease of 51.52% over 2013 and decrease of 3.61% over the quinquennial average of 2009-2013. 12 cases were reported in Trichy Railway Police followed by Chennai Railway Police (4).

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

[Increase: 800.00%]

➤ **Crime Rate: 0.01\***

8 cases were registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act showing an increase of 800.00% over 2013 and an increase of 66.67% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Dharmapuri registered the highest number of cases (8), followed by Thoothukudi (1). "Crime Against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter can be referred to for detailed information.

**(x). Dowry Prohibition Act**

[Decrease: 4.26%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.41 to 0.39\***

292 cases were registered during 2014, showing decrease of 4.26% over 2013 and

an increase of 23.42% over the quinquennial average for 2009-13. Virudhunagar registered the highest number of cases (66) followed by Vellore (61) and Madurai (51). No case was reported in 17 districts/cities.

**(xi). Copyright Act**

[Decrease: 12.32%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 3.60 to 3.11\***

2,348 cases were registered under the Copyright Act during 2014 showing a decrease of 12.32% over the previous year and decrease of 5.70% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. Chennai City has registered the highest number (598), followed by Salem City (155) and Coimbatore City (151). Lowest case was recorded in RP Chennai, RP Trichy (each 1).

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

[Decrease: 31.94%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 1.80 to 1.21\***

912 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act showing decrease of 31.94% over 2013 and decrease of 22.01% over the quinquennial average of 2009-13. "Crime against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter has dealt with the issue at length.

**(xiii) Others:**

[Decrease: 51.19%]

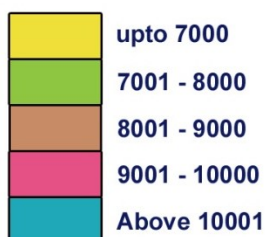
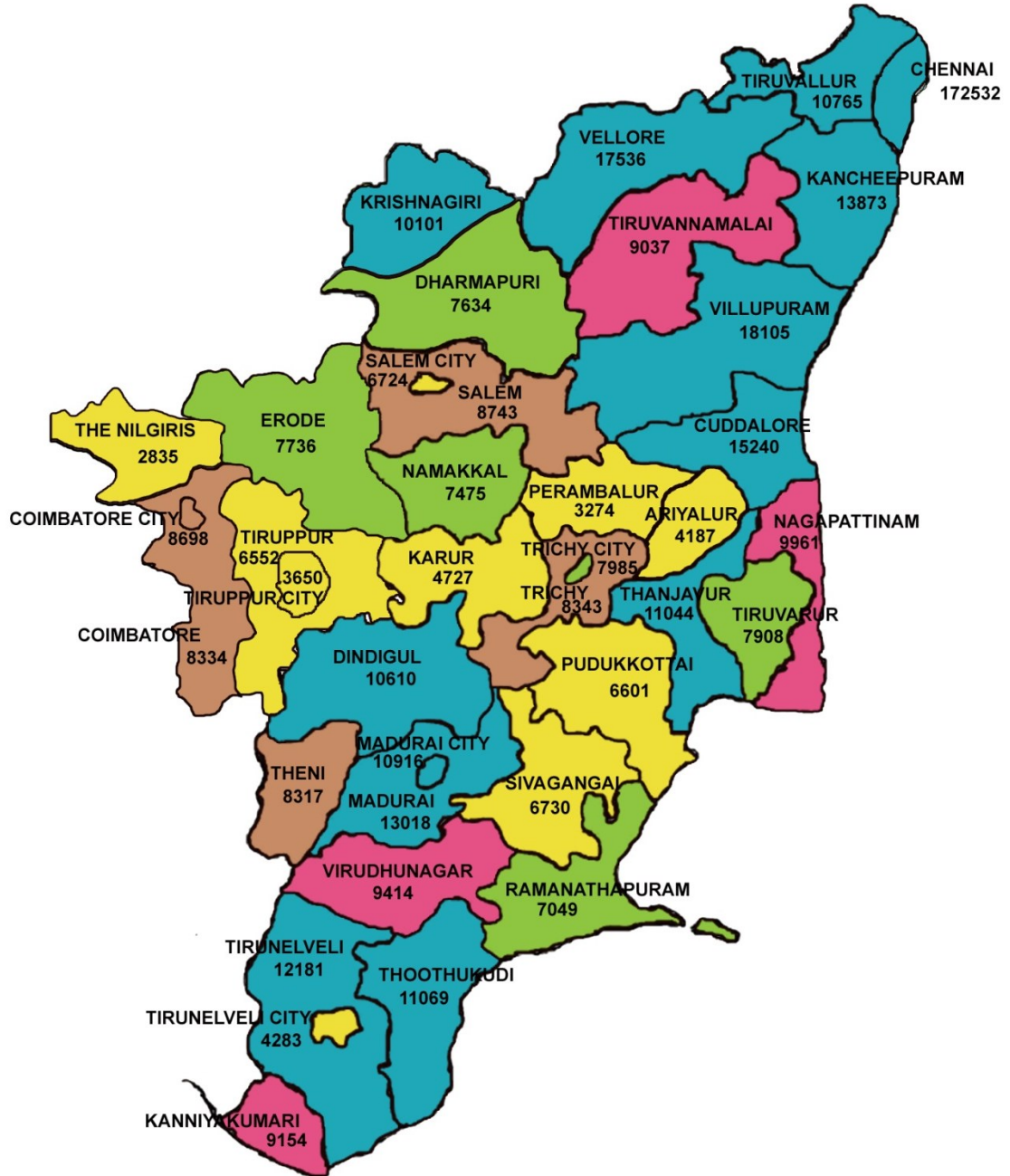
- **Registration of Foreigners Act**
- **Indian Passport Act**
- **Essential Commodities Act**
- **Antiquity & Art Treasure Act**
- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act**
- **Indecent Representation of women Act**
- **Forest Act**
- **Other SLL**

1 92,671 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'others' above. This is 51.19% lower than the previous year.



## MAP - 1.1

### INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 5,05,079)

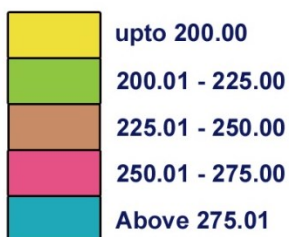
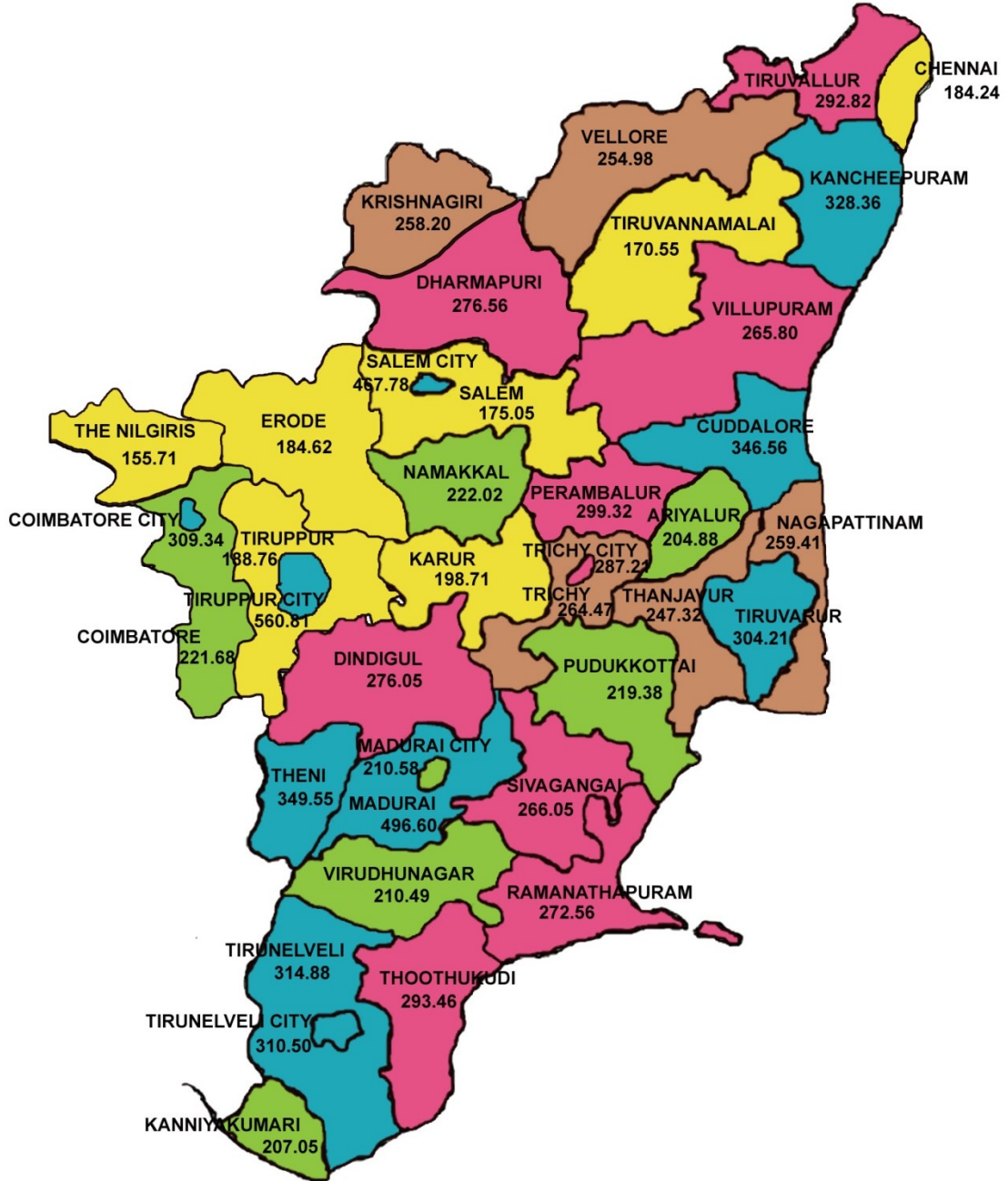




## MAP - 1.3

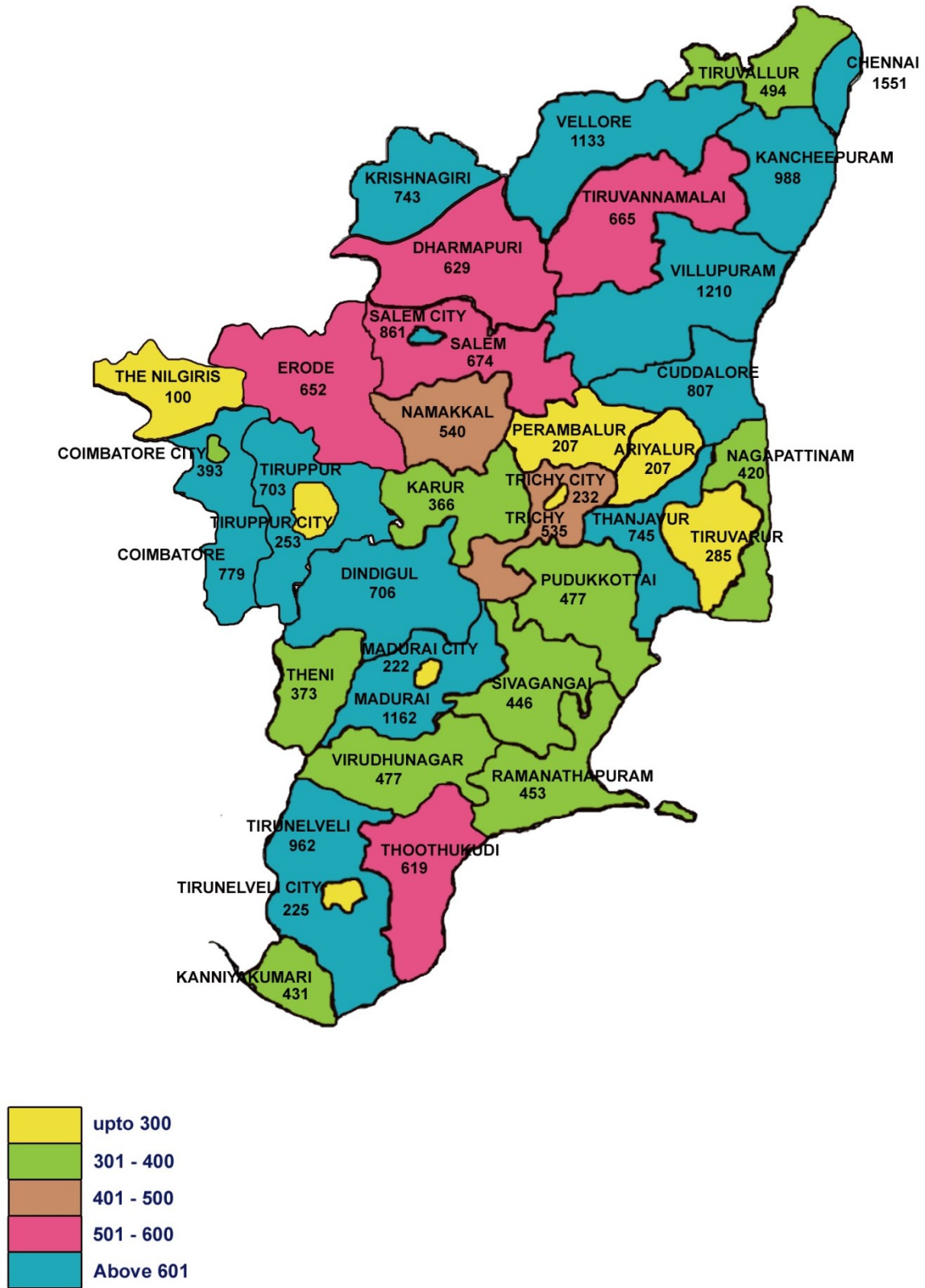
### RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 255.66)



## MAP - 1.4

### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST BODY DURING - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 22,746)

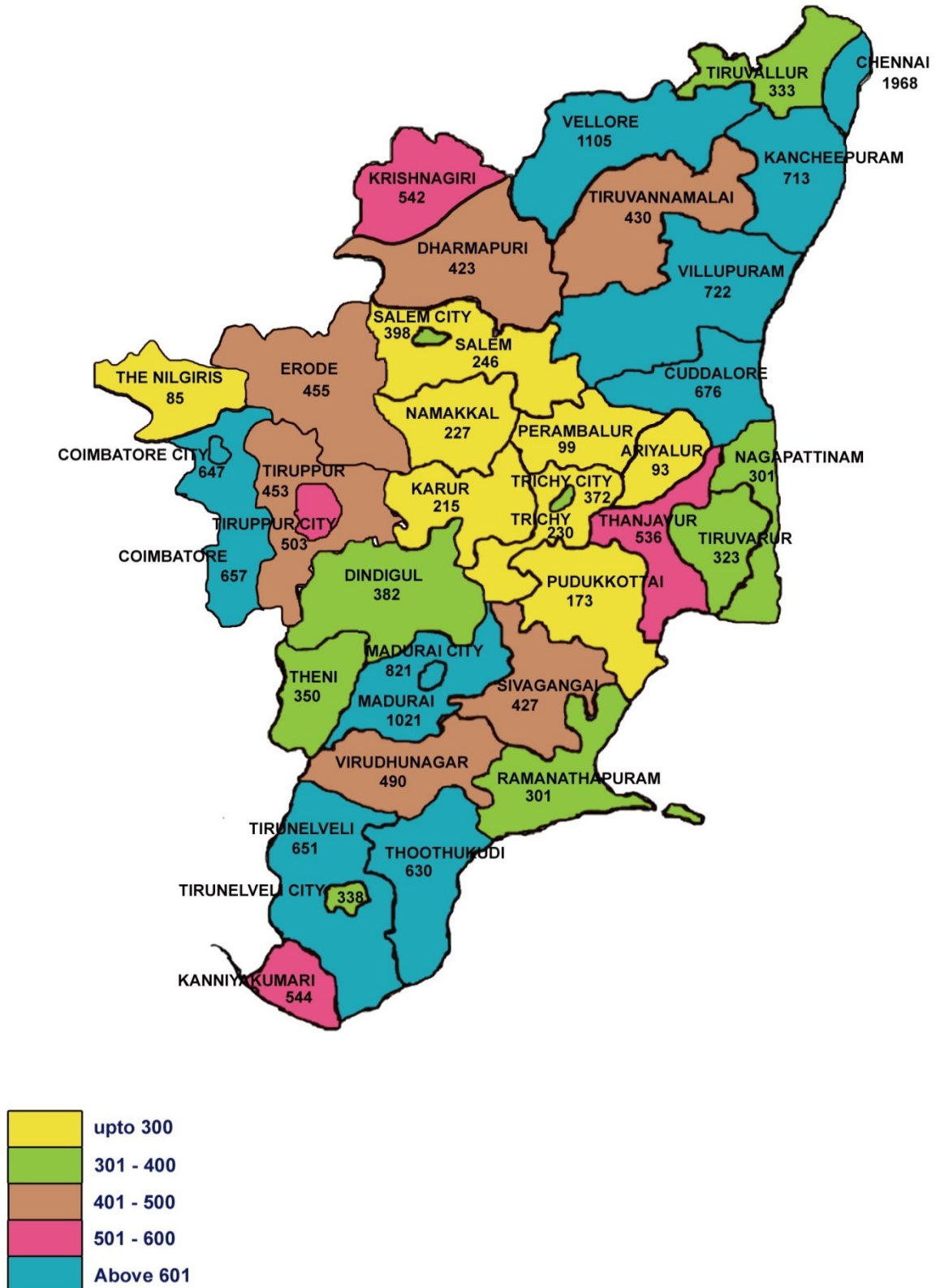






## MAP - 1.6

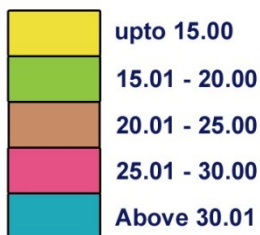
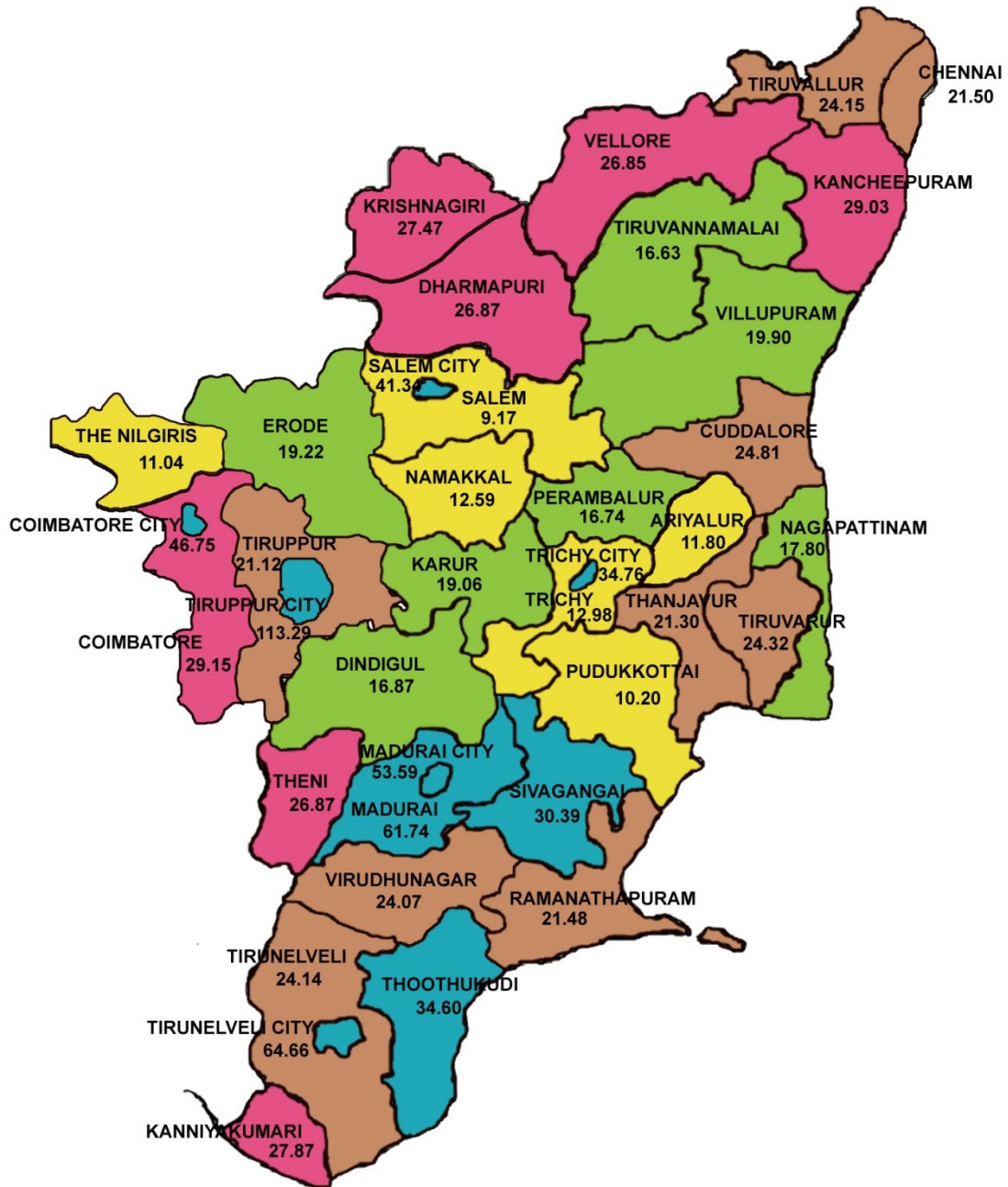
### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 19,379)



## MAP - 1.7

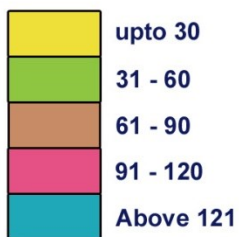
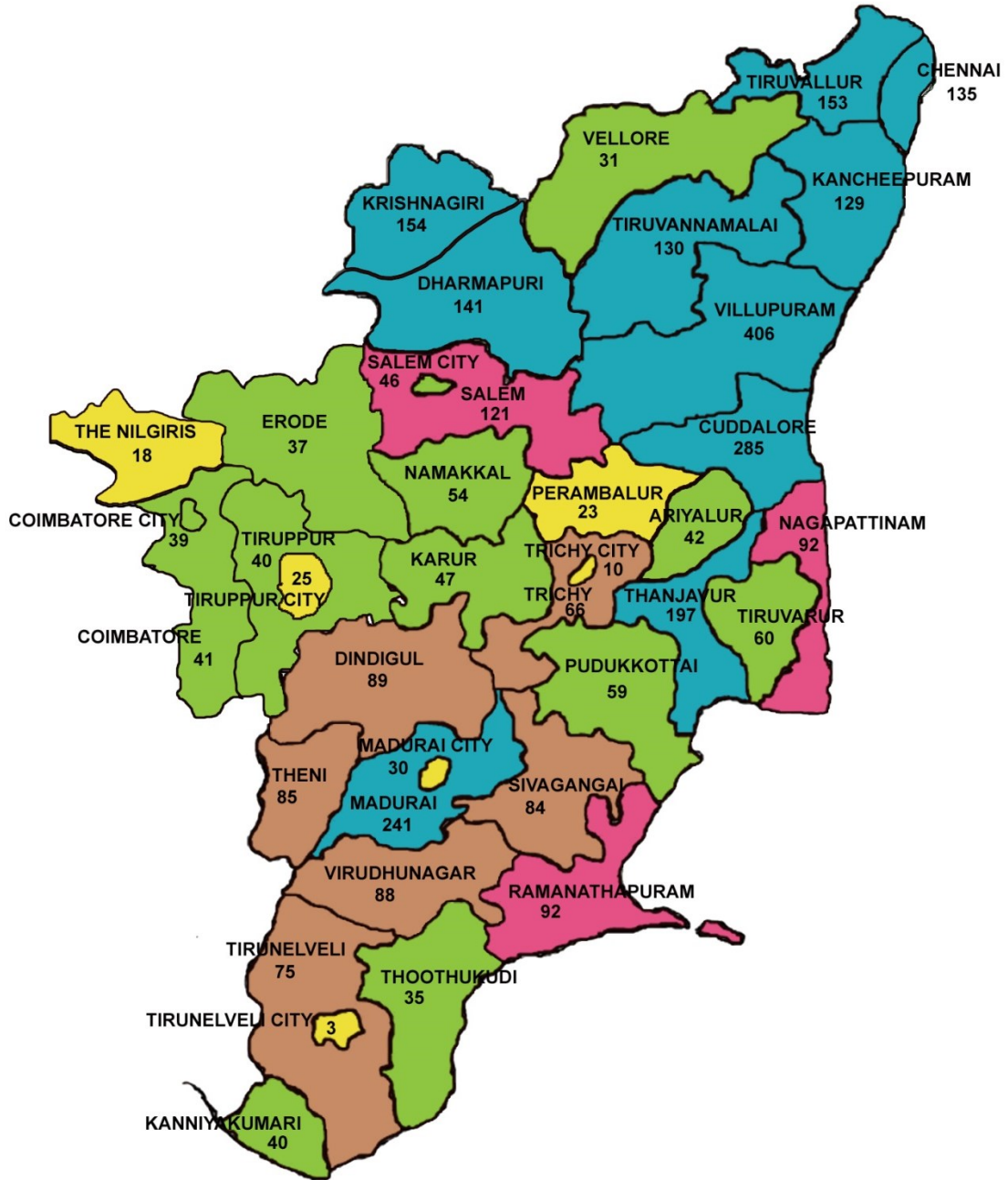
### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 25.64)



## MAP - 1.8

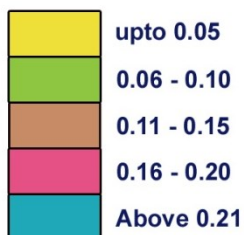
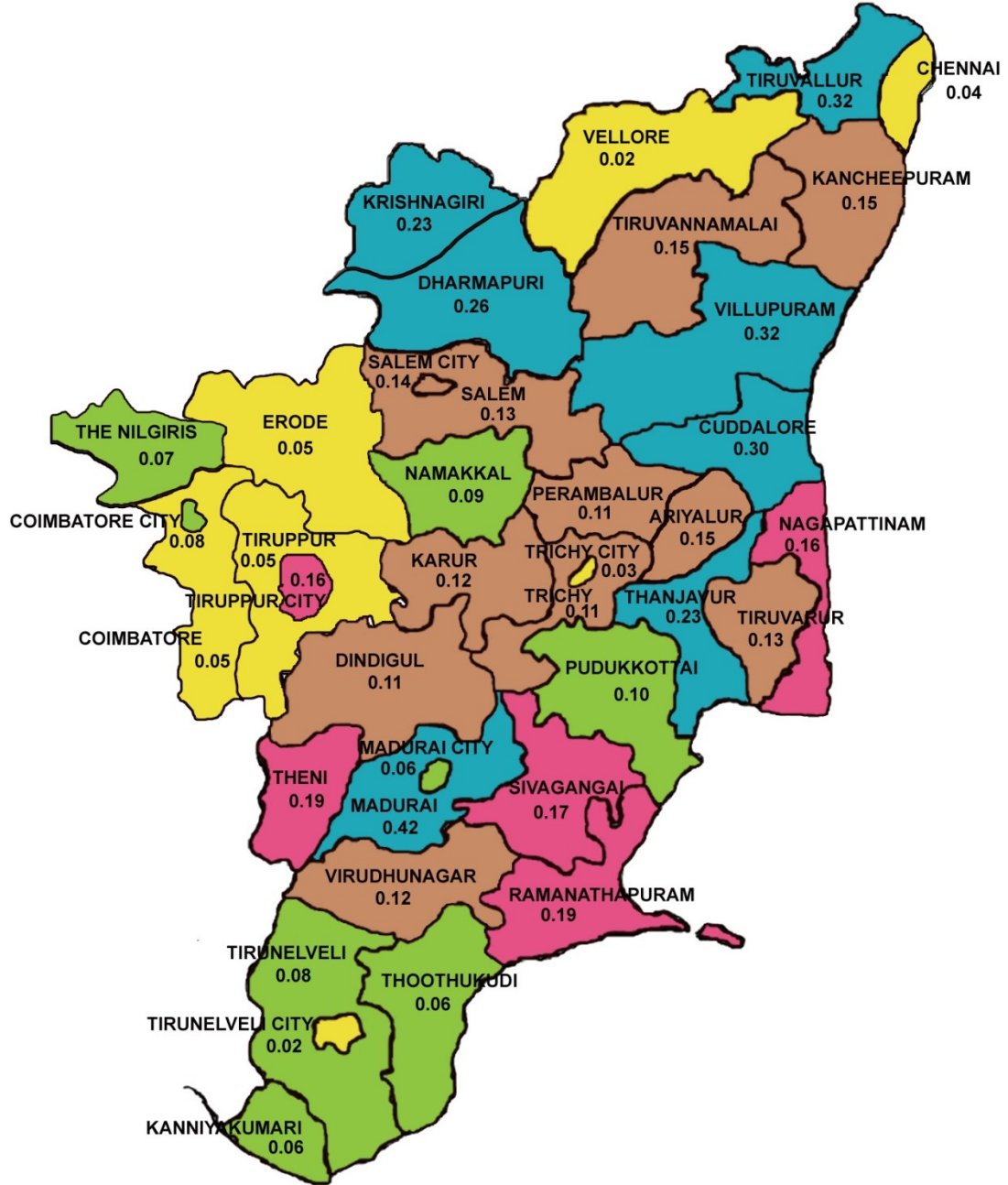
### INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 3,459)





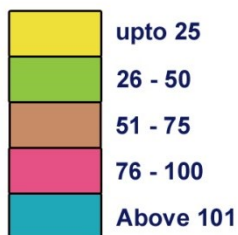
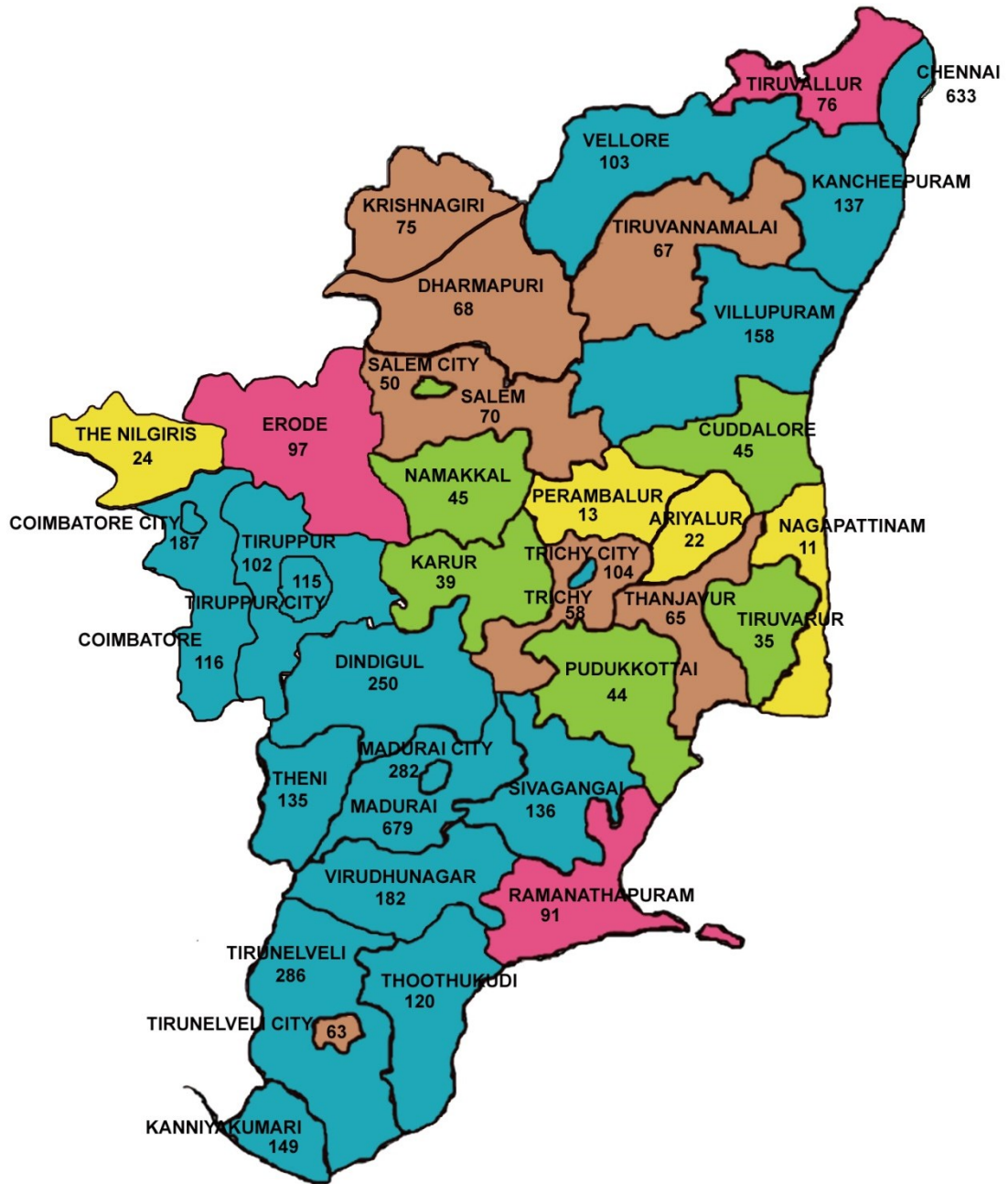
## MAP - 1.9

### RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 0.13)



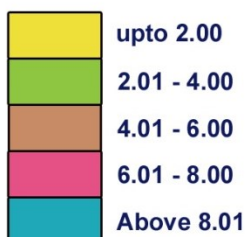
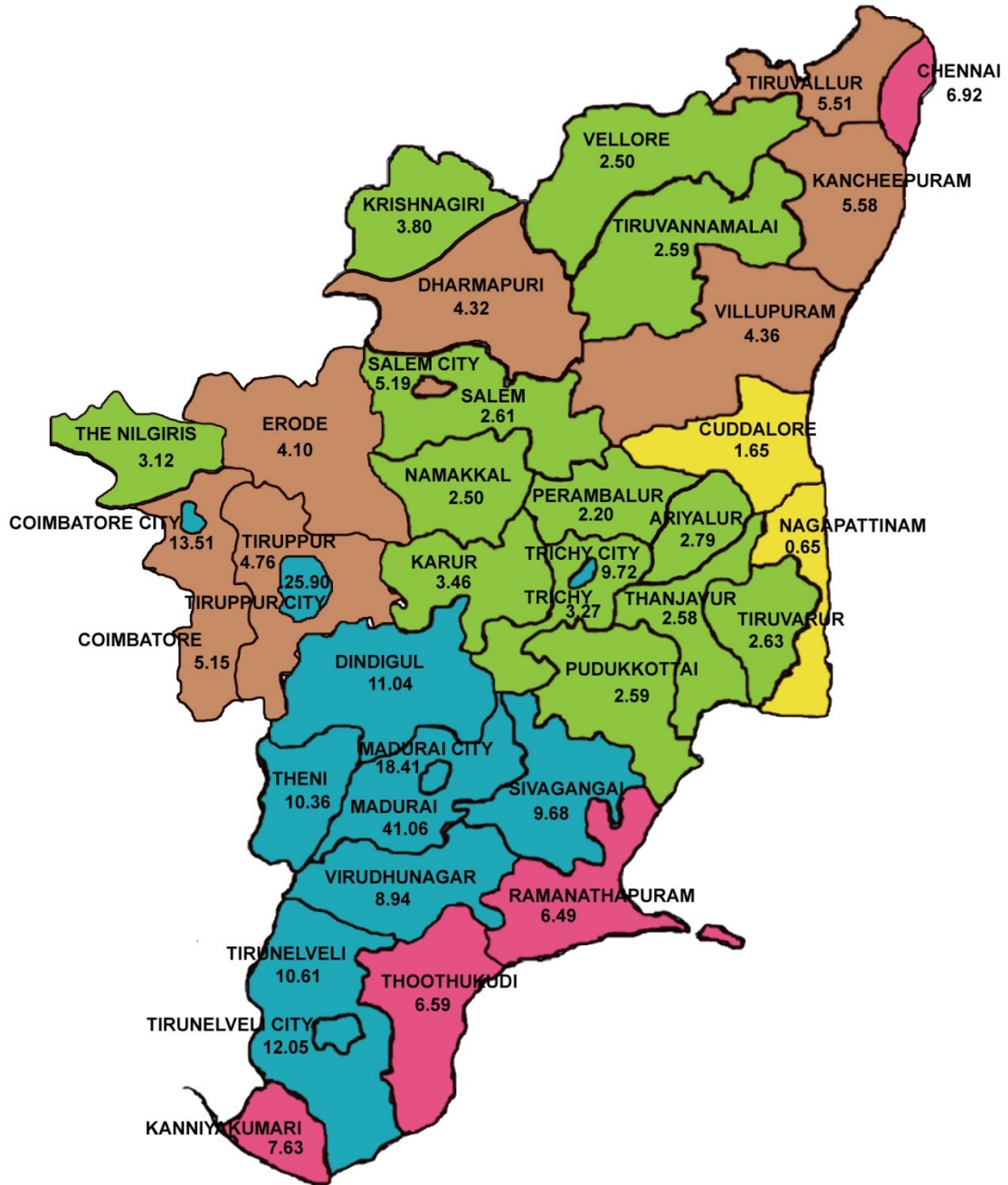
## MAP - 1.10

### INCIDENCE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 4,939)



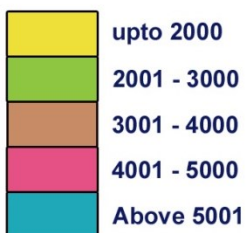
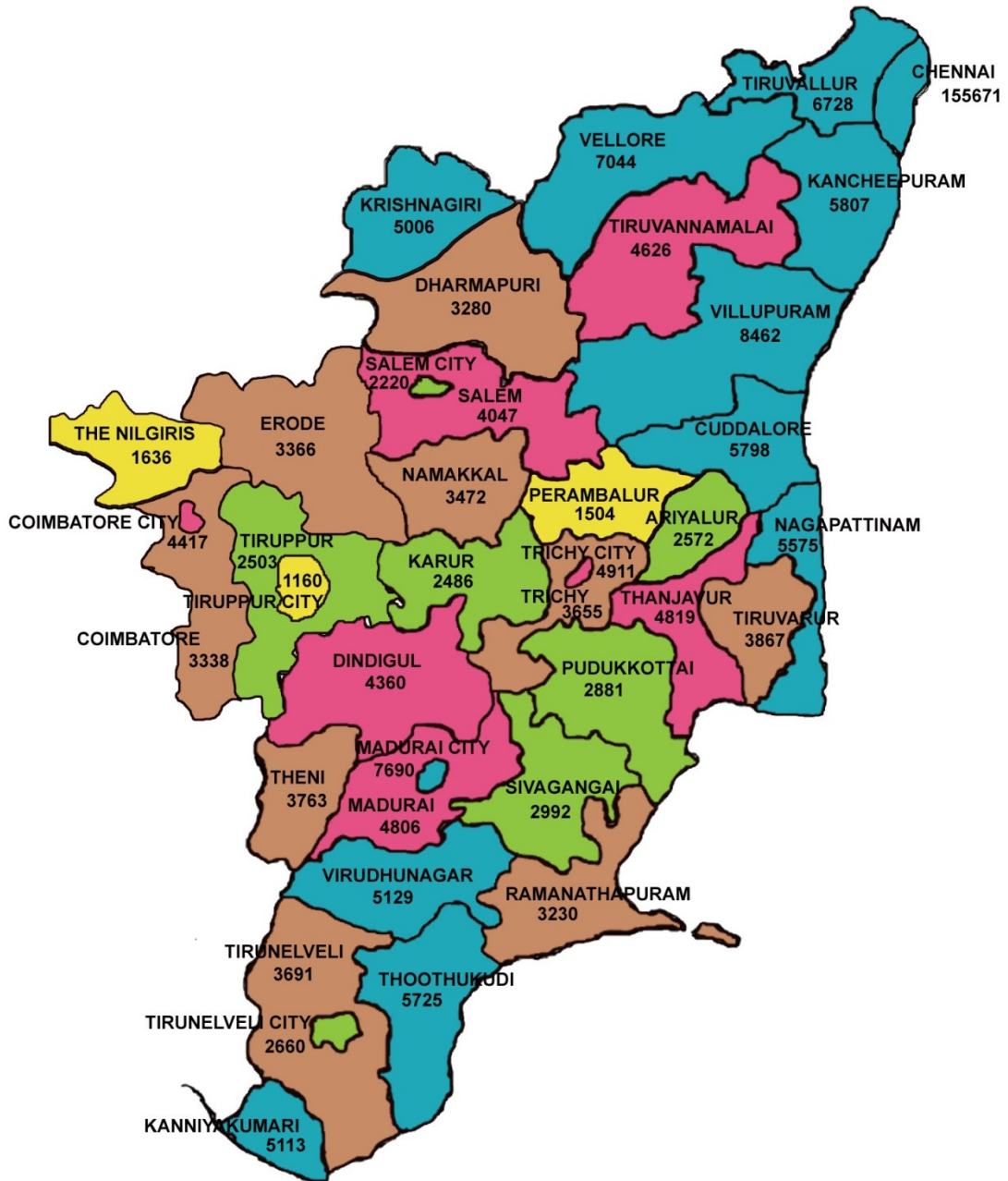
## MAP - 1.11

### RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 6.54)



## MAP - 1.12

### INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (SLL) - 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 3,11,879)





## CHAPTER 2

### CRIMES IN CITIES OF TAMIL NADU

#### INTRODUCTION:

1. Police Commissionerates system is in vogue in 7 cities of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Thirunelveli, Tiruppur and Trichy, 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 5,05,079 Cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) registered in the State, 2,14,788 (42.53%) were reported in the Cities (Commissionerates).

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

3. Of the 2,14,788 cases reported in Cities (Commissionerates), 36,059 i.e. (16.79%) were IPC cases and remaining (1,78,729) i.e. (83.21%) cases were booked under SLL.

#### Crime under IPC:

4. Chart – 2.1 shows the share of Cities in total incidence of Cognizable IPC cases registered during 2014.

5. 36,059 cognizable IPC crimes were reported in 7 Cities during 2014 as against 45,883 in 2013, registering decrease of 21.41%. City-wise incidence of IPC crimes during 2014 is presented in Table-2.1 and percentage variation in 2014 over 2013 is shown in Table-2.3.

#### Crime Pattern (IPC Crimes):

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

#### Incidence:

7. Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai (16,861) followed by Salem City (4,504), Coimbatore City (4,281), Madurai City (3,226), Trichy City (3,074), Tiruppur City (2,490) and Thirunelveli City (1,623). Incidence of IPC Crimes (Head wise) for 2014 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 2014 was 239.32 whereas it was 318.66 during 2013. Crime Rate was the highest in Tiruppur City (560.81) followed by Salem City (467.78), Thirunelveli City (310.50), Coimbatore City (309.34), Trichy City (287.21), Madurai City (210.58) and Chennai (184.24).

#### HEAD-WISE ANALYSIS OF IPC CRIMES

##### (i) MURDER:

[Decrease: 7.67%]

Of 1,805 Murder cases reported in the State during 2014, 7 Commissionerates put together recorded 313 cases (17.34%) showing decreased trend by 7.67% compared to 2013. Chennai reported the highest 161 cases accounting for 51.44% share amongst the Cities, followed by Salem City (36), Madurai City (33), Trichy City (24), Coimbatore City (21), Tiruppur City (20) and Thirunelveli City (18)

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

[Increase: 10.82%]

2,922 cases of Attempt to Commit Murder were registered for the entire State during 2014. 7 Commissionerates put together recorded 502 cases (17.18%) and an increased by 10.82% compared to 2013. Chennai reported the highest (225)

accounting for 44.82% share amongst the Cities, followed by Thirunelveli City (106), Madurai City (51), Coimbatore City (43), Tiruppur City (38), Salem City (30) and Trichy City (9).

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

**[Increase: 66.67%]**

50 cases were reported during 2014 in the State, 7 Commissionerates together has contributed only 5 cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder and an increased by 66.67% compared to 2013. Coimbatore City, Madurai City, Salem City, Thirunelveli City and Tiruppur City reported each 1 case. No case was reported in remaining Chennai and Trichy City.

**(iv) RAPE:**

**[Decrease: 37.66%]**

471 cases (Under 376 of IPC alone) were reported during 2014 in the State, 7 Commissionerates accounted for 96 of them, 20.38% of the State's share and decrease by 37.66% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest number of cases (66) followed by Madurai City, Thirunelveli City (each 6) and Coimbatore City, Salem City, Tiruppur City (each 5) and Trichy City (3).

**(v) KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION:**

**[Decrease: 4.83%]**

Commissionerates reported 138 cases under this head, out of a total of 1,746 (7.90%) cases reported in the State in 2014 as against 145 cases in 2013, showing decrease of 4.83%. Chennai recorded the highest incidence of 36, followed by Madurai City (27), Tiruppur (24), Salem City (23), Coimbatore City (14) and Thirunelveli City, Trichy City (each 7).

**(vi) DACOITY:**

**[Increase: 26.67%]**

101 cases were reported during 2013 in the State. 7 Commissionerates accounted for 19 of them, 18.81% of the

State's share and an increase by 26.67% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest number of cases (8) followed by Madurai City (4), Coimbatore City (5), Salem City (2). Remaining 3 Cities no case was recorded in Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur, Trichy City.

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

**[Decrease: 100 %]**

74 cases have been reported during 2014 in the State whereas, no cases were reported in 7 Commissionerates thus showing decrease of 100% compared with previous year.

**(viii) ROBBERY:**

**[Increase: 16.19%]**

1,969 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 524 cases (26.61%) and an increased by 16.19% compared to previous year. Coimbatore City reported the highest incidence of (123) cases followed by Madurai City (118), Thirunelveli City (73), Chennai (72), Salem City (59), Tiruppur City (55) and Trichy City (24).

**(ix) BURGLARY:**

**[Increase: 11.33%]**

5,266 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 943 (17.91%) and an increased by 11.33% compared to previous year. Chennai (368) reported the highest incidence followed by Coimbatore City (166), Madurai City (123), Tiruppur City (110), Thirunelveli City (59), Salem City (76) and Trichy City (41).

**(x) THEFT:**

**[Increase: 18.50%]**

11,969 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 3,561 (29.75%) showing an increasing trend of 18.50% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (1,520) followed by

Madurai City (576), Coimbatore City (353), Tiruppur City (338), Trichy City (307), Salem City (261) and Thirunelveli City (206 cases).

**(xi) RIOTS:**  
**[Increase: 39.88%]**

2,784 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 242 (8.69%) and an increased by 39.88% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (118) followed by Salem City (44), Coimbatore City (25), Madurai City (23), Tiruppur City (22) and Trichy City (10). No case was reported in Thirunelveli City.

**(xii) CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST:**  
**[Increase: 5.56%]**

242 cases were registered in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 38 cases (15.70%) and an increased by 5.56% compared to previous year. Salem City reported the highest incidence (9) followed by Coimbatore City and Madurai City (each 8), Chennai (6), Tiruppur (7). No case was recorded in Thirunelveli City and Trichy City.

**(xiii) CHEATING:**  
**[Increase: 19.13%]**

4,536 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 1,289 cases (28.42%) and an increased by 19.13% compared to previous year. Chennai (553) reported the highest incidence, followed by Madurai City (247), Coimbatore City (177), Tiruppur (106), Trichy City (102), Thirunelveli City (63) and Salem City (41 cases).

**(iv) COUNTERFEITING:**  
**[Decrease: 48.56%]**

161 cases (including 1 case reported in Cyber Cell) were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 107 cases (66.46%) and decreased by 48.56% compared to previous year. Chennai (74) registered the highest

number of cases followed by Madurai City (27), Coimbatore City, Tiruppur City and Trichy City (each 2). No case was reported in Salem City and Thirunelveli City.

**(xv) ARSON:**  
**[Decrease: 26.98%]**

675 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 46 cases (6.81%) and decreased by 26.98% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest number of cases (17) followed by Coimbatore City (14), Madurai City (7), Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur (each 3) and Salem City (2). No case was registered in Trichy City.

**(xvi) GRIEVOUS HURT:**  
**[Decrease: 71.32%]**

1,519 cases (Excluding simple hut cases) were registered in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 660 cases (43.45%) and decreased by 71.32% compared with previous year. This decrease attributed to exclusion of Simple hurt cases from total hurt cases. Salem City reported the highest incidence 573 followed by Chennai (46), Coimbatore City (17), Trichy City (13), Tiruppur City (6) Madurai City (4), and Thirunelveli City (1).

**(xvii) DOWRY DEATHS:**  
**[Decrease: 29.41%]**

95 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 12 cases (12.63%) and decreased by 29.41% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (10) followed by Madurai City and Salem City (each 1). No case was reported in Coimbatore City Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur City and Trichy City.

**(xviii) MOLESTATION:**  
**[Decrease: 3.20%]**

1,102 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 121 cases (10.98%) and

decreased by 3.20% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (59) followed by Madurai City (22), Salem City (12), Trichy City (10), Coimbatore City (8), Tiruppur (7) and Thirunelveli City (3).

**(xix) SEXUAL HARASSMENT:**  
**[Increase: 3.41%]**

229 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 182 cases (79.48%) and an increased by 3.41% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (157) followed by Salem City (21), Trichy City (3) and Madurai City (1). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Thirunelveli City and Tiruppur City under this Crime.

**(xx) CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:**  
**[Increase: 18.36%]**

2,103 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 535 cases (25.44%) and an increased by 18.36% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (302) followed by Madurai City (69), Coimbatore City (63), Salem City (33), Trichy City (27), Tiruppur (22) and Thirunelveli City (19).

**(xx) IMPORTATION OF GIRLS**

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

**(xxi) CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE:**  
**[Increase: 4.49%]**

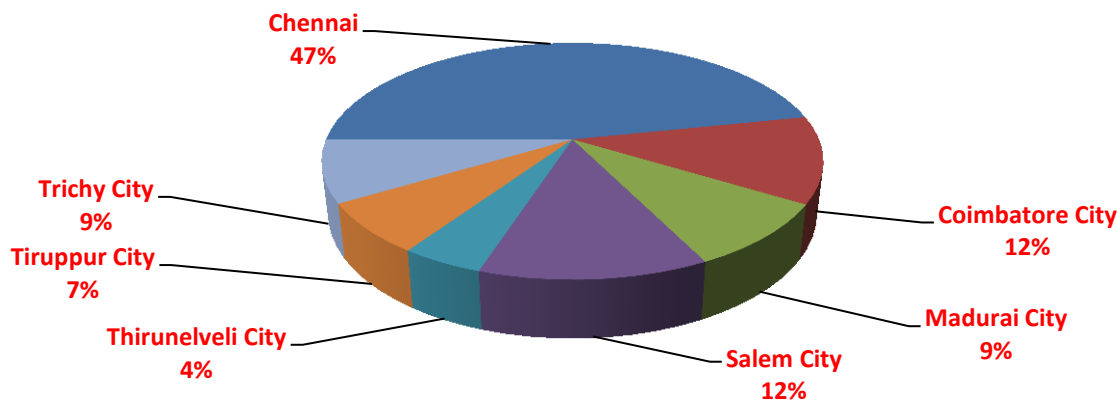
14,704 cases were registered in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 2,119 cases (14.41%) and an increased by 4.49% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (1,083) followed by Coimbatore City (297), Salem City (198), Trichy City (179), Tiruppur City (164), Madurai City (106) and Thirunelveli City (92 cases).

**(xxii) OTHER IPC OFFENCES:**  
**[Decrease: 27.22%]**

Under the head “Other IPC offences”, 1,38,677 cases were reported in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 24,607 cases (17.74%) and decreased by 27.22% compared to previous year. Chennai reported the highest incidence (11,980) followed by Coimbatore City (2,939), Salem City (3,077), Trichy City (2,313), Madurai City (1,772), Tiruppur City (1,560) and Thirunelveli City (966 cases).

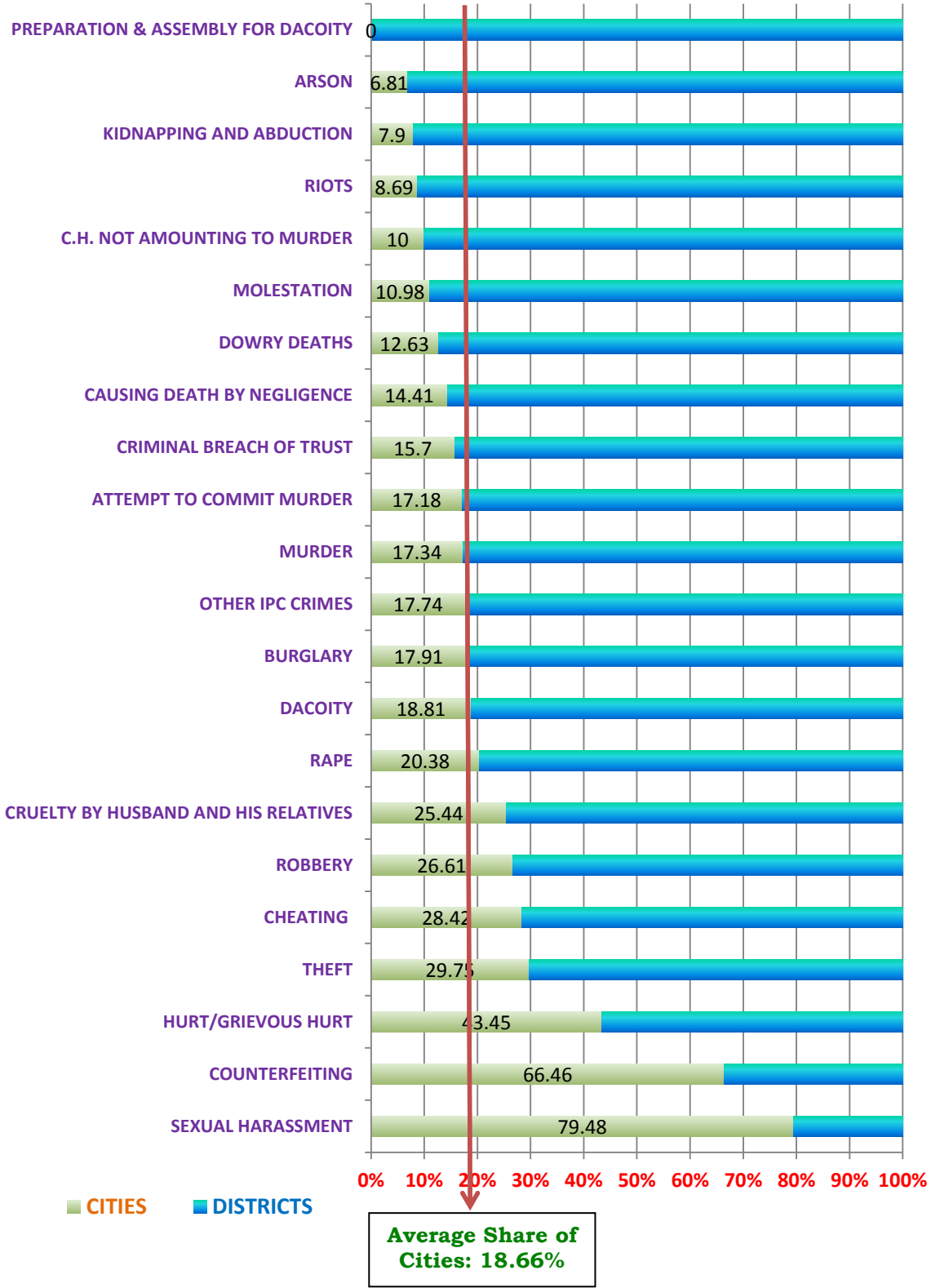
**CHART - 2.1**

**DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES  
 IN 7 CITIES DURING - 2014**



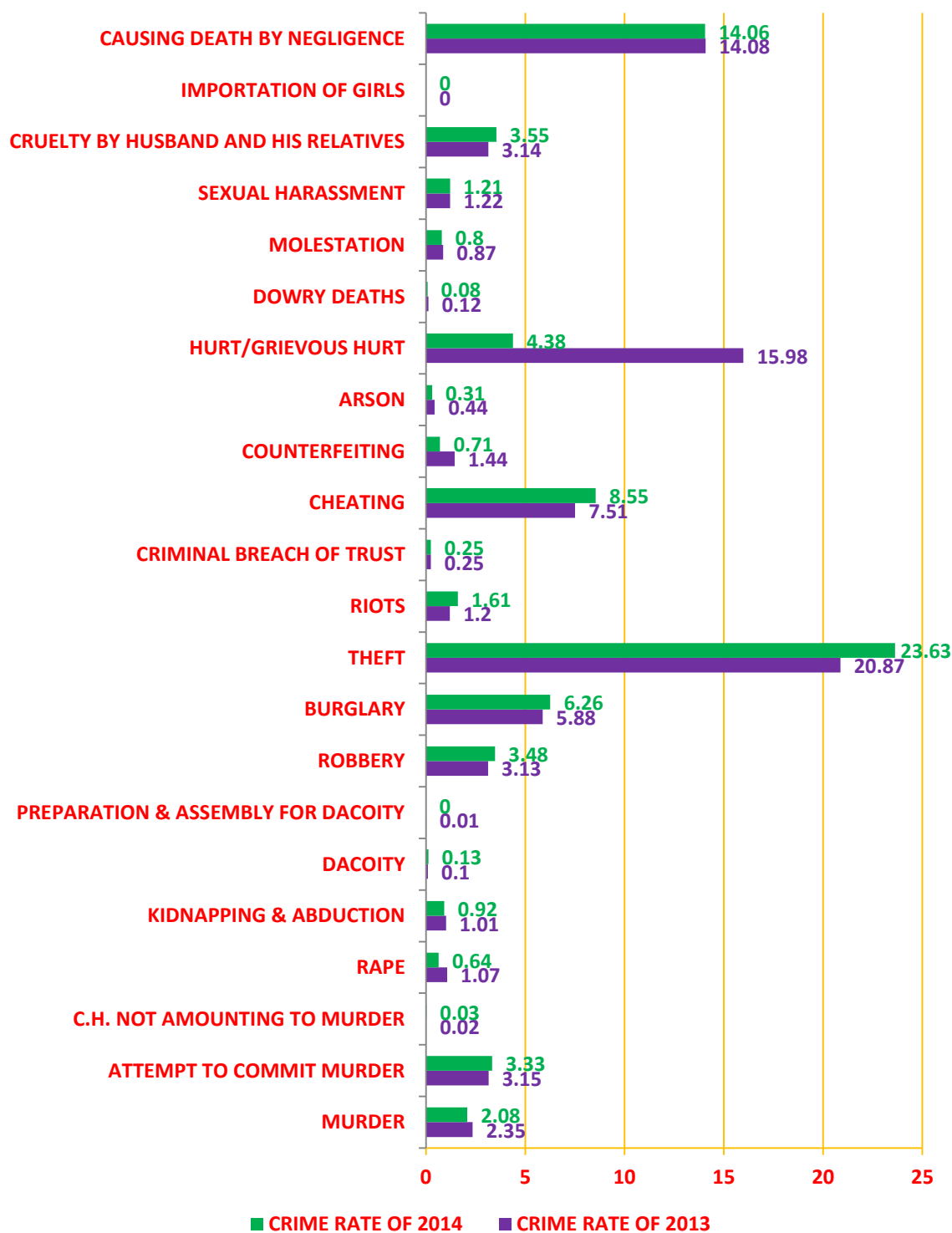
**CHART- 2.2**

**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF 7 CITIES TOWARDS  
VARIOUS OFFENCES DURING 2014**



**CHART- 2.3**

**RATE OF COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES IN CITIES**  
**UNDER DIFFERENT CRIME HEADS DURING 2013 AND 2014**





## 5. SPECIAL & LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

Enforcement of SLL resulted in registration of 3,11,879 cases in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 1,78,729 cases, accounting for 57.31% of the total, and increased by 1.35% over the previous year. Incidence of SLL Crimes is shown in [Table-2.5](#). Percentage variation over the previous year is available in [Table-2.6](#).

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

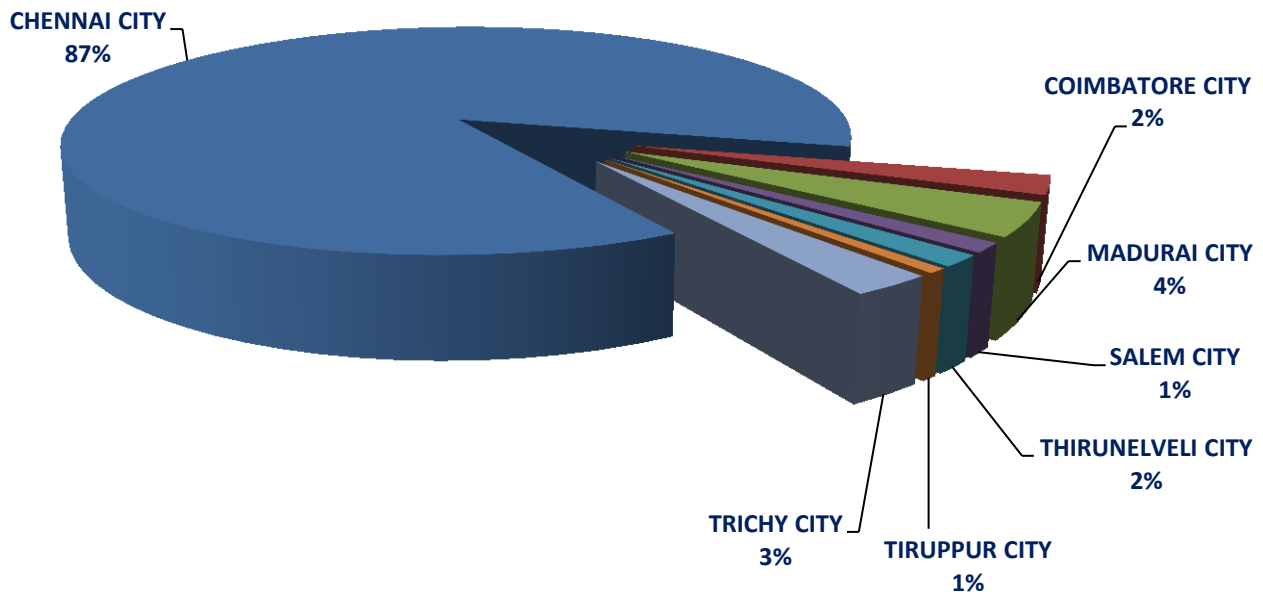
89.90% of all SLL cases registered in the Commissionerates belong to the category 'Other SLL Crimes'.

No case was reported from the Commissionerates under "Excise act", Indian Railways Act, Protection of Civil Rights Act, Antiquity and art Treasure 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 7 CITIES DURING -2014



## 6. SLL CRIME PATTERN IN CITIES

### (i) ARMS ACT:

**[Increase: 55.56%]**

275 cases were registered in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 14 cases (5.09%) and increased by 55.56% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Chennai (5) followed by Thirunelveli City (3), Salem City, Madurai City (each 2) Coimbatore

City, Trichy City (each 1). No case was reported in Tiruppur City.

### (ii) NDPS ACT:

**[Decrease: 16.46%]**

1,413 cases were registered under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act during 2014 in the State. The Commissionerates contributed 345 cases (24.42%) and decreased by 16.46% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Chennai (118)

followed by Coimbatore City (82), Madurai City (74), Tiruppur City (32), Trichy City (20), Salem City (13) and Thirunelveli City (6 cases).

**(iii) GAMBLING ACT:**

**[Decrease: 14.74%]**

5,574 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 902 cases (16.18%) of the total cases reported and decreased by 14.74% compared to previous year. Chennai (320) has reported the highest number of cases followed by Coimbatore City (315), Tiruppur City (83), Salem City (80), Trichy City (45), Thirunelveli City (37) and Madurai City (22).

**(iv) PROHIBITION ACT:**

**[Increase: 15.44%]**

1,07,171 cases were booked in the State in 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 15,112 cases (14.10%) of the total cases reported and increased by 1.29% compared to previous year. Chennai has reported the highest incidence (9,772) followed by Madurai City (1,277), Trichy City (986), Salem City (981), Thirunelveli City (902) and Coimbatore City (866), Tiruppur City (328 cases).

**(v) EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT:**

**[Increase: 30%]**

The State recorded 689 cases under this Act during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 13 cases (1.89%) and increased by 30.00% compared to previous year. The highest incidence was reported in Salem (5) followed by Chennai and Madurai City (each 3), Coimbatore City, Thirunelveli City (each 1 case). No case was reported in remaining Tiruppur City and Trichy City.

**(vi) IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT:**

**[No Change]**

509 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 350 cases (68.76%) of the total cases reported and has no change compared to previous year. Chennai (249) has reported the highest incidence followed by Coimbatore City (23), Madurai City (50), Salem City (8), Trichy City (11), Tiruppur City (8) and Thirunelveli City (1 cases).

**(vii) REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT :**

**[Increase: 66.67%]**

10 out of 11 cases registered in the State were contributed by the Commissionerates, accounting for 90.90% of the state share and increased by 66.67% compared to previous year. Tiruppur City (6) has reported the highest incidence followed by Chennai, Trichy City (each 2). No case was reported in the remaining 4 Cities.

**(viii) INDIAN PASSPORT ACT:**

**[Increase: 5.08%]**

231 cases were registered under the Indian Passport Act in the State during 2014. 124 cases (53.68%) were reported in the Commissionerates and increased by 5.08% compared to previous year. Chennai (88) has reported the highest incidence followed by Trichy City (34), Madurai City (5) and Thirunelveli City (2). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tiruppur Cities.

**(ix) ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT:**

**[Decrease: 30.00%]**

21 cases were registered under Essential Commodities Act during 2014 in the State. 7 cases were registered in the Commissionerates contributing thereby 33.33% to the state share and decreased by



50.00% compared to previous year. Chennai reported (3) followed by Madurai City (2) Coimbatore City, Tiruppur City (each 1). No case was registered in other three Cities under this head.

**(x) DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:**

**[Decrease: 20 %]**

292 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates registered 20 cases contributing 6.85% to the state share and decreased by 20% compared to previous year. Thirunelveli City reported the highest incidence (13) and Trichy City (6) and Tiruppur City (1). No case was registered in Coimbatore City, Madurai City, Salem City, Other 3 Commissionerates under this head.

**(xi) PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT – 2006**

**[Increase: 100%]**

47 cases were booked under this Act in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates registered 4 cases contributing 8.51 to the State share and increase by 100.00% compared to previous year. Salem City (2) followed by Chennai and Trichy city registered each 1 case while no cases was reported in other 4 Cities.

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

**[Increase: 100%]**

Only 4 cases were registered in the state during 2014. Chennai alone registered 4 cases and increased by 100% compared with previous year.

**(xiii) COPYRIGHTS ACT:**

**[Decrease: 12.38%]**

2,348 cases were registered in the State during this year. The

Commissionerates registered 1,083 cases contributing 46.12% of the total offences and decreased by 12.38% compared to previous year. High incidence of violation of this Act was reported in Chennai (598) followed by Salem City (155), Coimbatore City (151), Madurai City (98), Trichy City (44), Tiruppur City (26) and Thirunelveli City (11).

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

**[Decrease: 5.88%]**

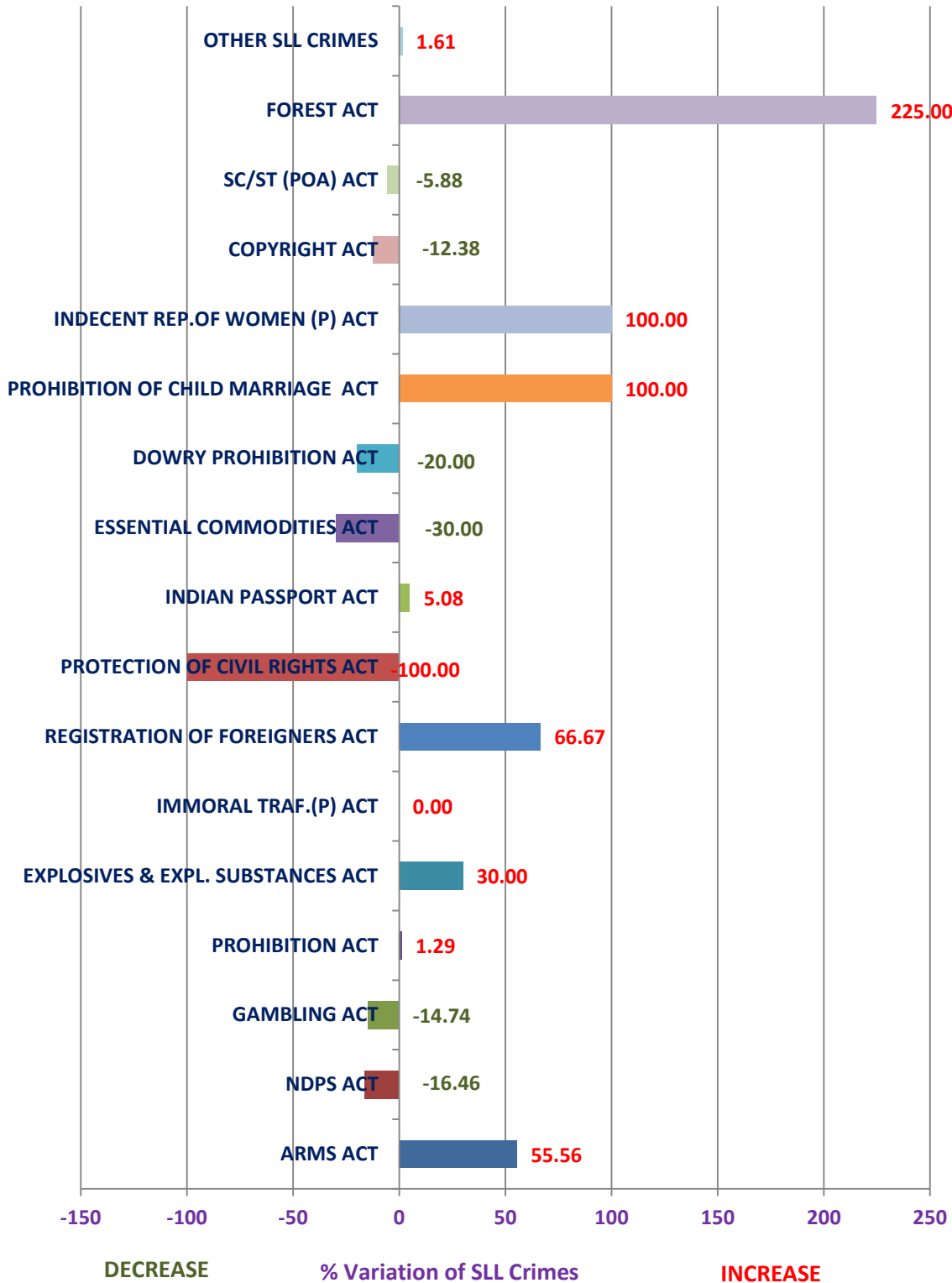
912 cases were reported under this Act in the State during 2014. 48 cases were registered in the Commissionerates, amounting to 5.26% of the total and decreased by 5.88% compared to previous year. Highest incidence was reported in Thirunelveli City (17), Chennai (16), Coimbatore City (9), Tiruppur City (5) and Salem City (1). No case was reported in Madurai City and Trichy City.

**(xv) OTHER SLL:**

**[Increase: 1.61%]**

1,92,326 cases were registered in the State during 2014. The Commissionerates contributed 1,60,680 cases were registered in the Commissionerates amounting to 83.55% of the total and increased by 1.61% compared to previous year. Chennai registered highest number (1,44,479) followed by Madurai City (6,162), Trichy City (3,761), Coimbatore City (2,968), Thirunelveli City (1,667), Salem City (9,73) and Tiruppur City (670 cases).

**CHART - 2.5**  
**PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF SLL CRIMES IN CITIES**  
**IN 2012 OVER 2013**



## CHAPTER 3 VIOLENT CRIMES

### Introduction: -

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

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

#### i. Violent crimes affecting life

- *Murder,*
- *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

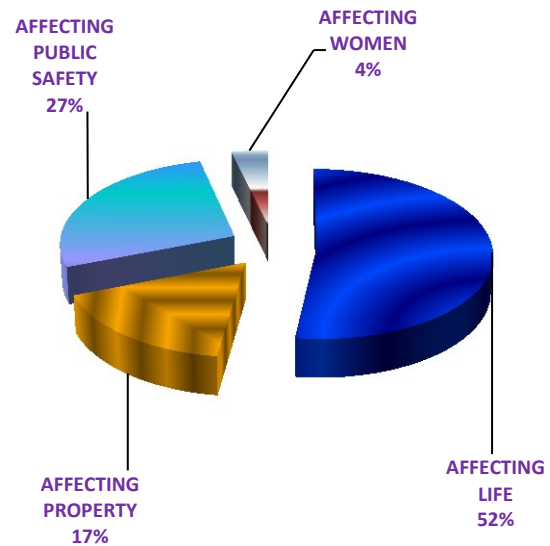
- *Rape*

### Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted 6.6% of the total IPC crimes (1,93,200) in 2014. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 52.14% of the total violent crimes. 27.25% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 16.89%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for 3.7% of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

**CHART- 3.1**

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES DURING - 2014



#### Incidence of Violent crimes:

**[Decrease: 5.75%]**

4. **Violent crimes** have decreased by 5.75% compared to 2013. 12,692 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2014 as against 13,466 cases reported during 2013. The incidence and rate of violent crimes during 2013 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: 3.71%]**

5. Incidence of **Violent Crimes affecting life** between 2010 to 2014 is given below. These cases have decreased by 3.71% compared to 2013. Murder, Dowry Death and Kidnapping & Abduction under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this decrease.

**(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE (2010- 2014)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER	1875	1877	1949	1936	1805
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2641	2962	2954	3007	2922
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	32	28	44	33	50
4	DOWRY DEATH	165	152	110	118	95
5	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	1720	1984	1945	1779	1746
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6433</b>	<b>7003</b>	<b>7002</b>	<b>6873</b>	<b>6618</b>

**Violent Crimes for Gain:**

[Decrease: 7.75%]

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2010 to 2014 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has decreased by 7.75% compared to 2013. robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this decrease.

**(II) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES FOR GAIN (2010 - 2014)**

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	85	101	97	83	101
2	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	12	11	19	55	74
3	ROBBERY	1817	2066	1898	2186	1969
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1914</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>2144</b>

**Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:**

[Increase: 3.38%]

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety between 2010 to 2014 are given

below. Violent crimes affecting Public Safety has increased by 3.38% when comparing with 2013. An increase of 4.82% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2014 (3459) as compared to 2010 (3300).

**(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2010- 2014)**

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	2664	3009	3136	2701	2784
2	ARSON	636	706	726	645	675
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3300</b>	<b>3715</b>	<b>3862</b>	<b>3346</b>	<b>3459</b>

**Violent crimes Affecting Women:**

[Increase: 21.99%]

8. Cases of Rape between 2010 to 2014 are given below. Incidence of rape including POCSO rape (471+655) has increased by 21.99% compared to 2013.

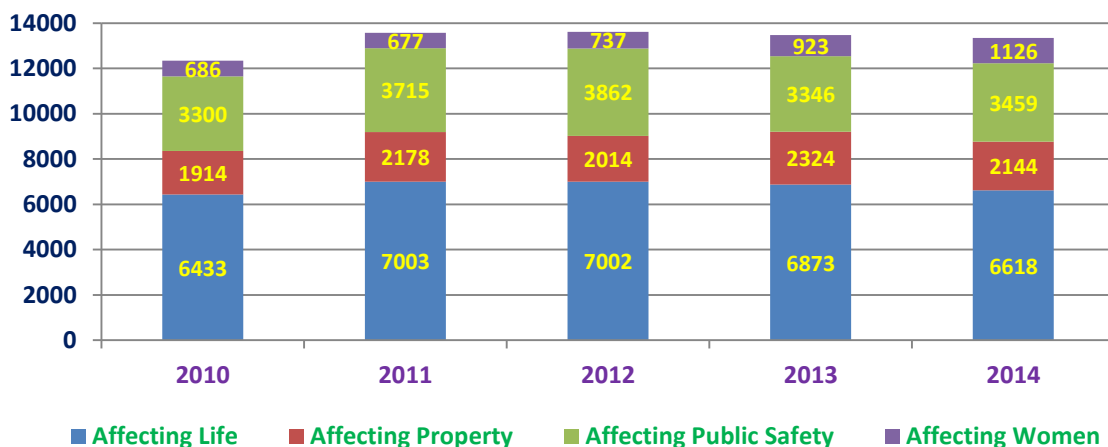
**(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN (2010 - 2014)**

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	686	677	737	923	1126

Category wise violent crimes during 2010 -2014 is depicted in Chart - 3.2

**CHART - 3.2**

**Category - Wise Violent Crimes during 2010 - 2014**



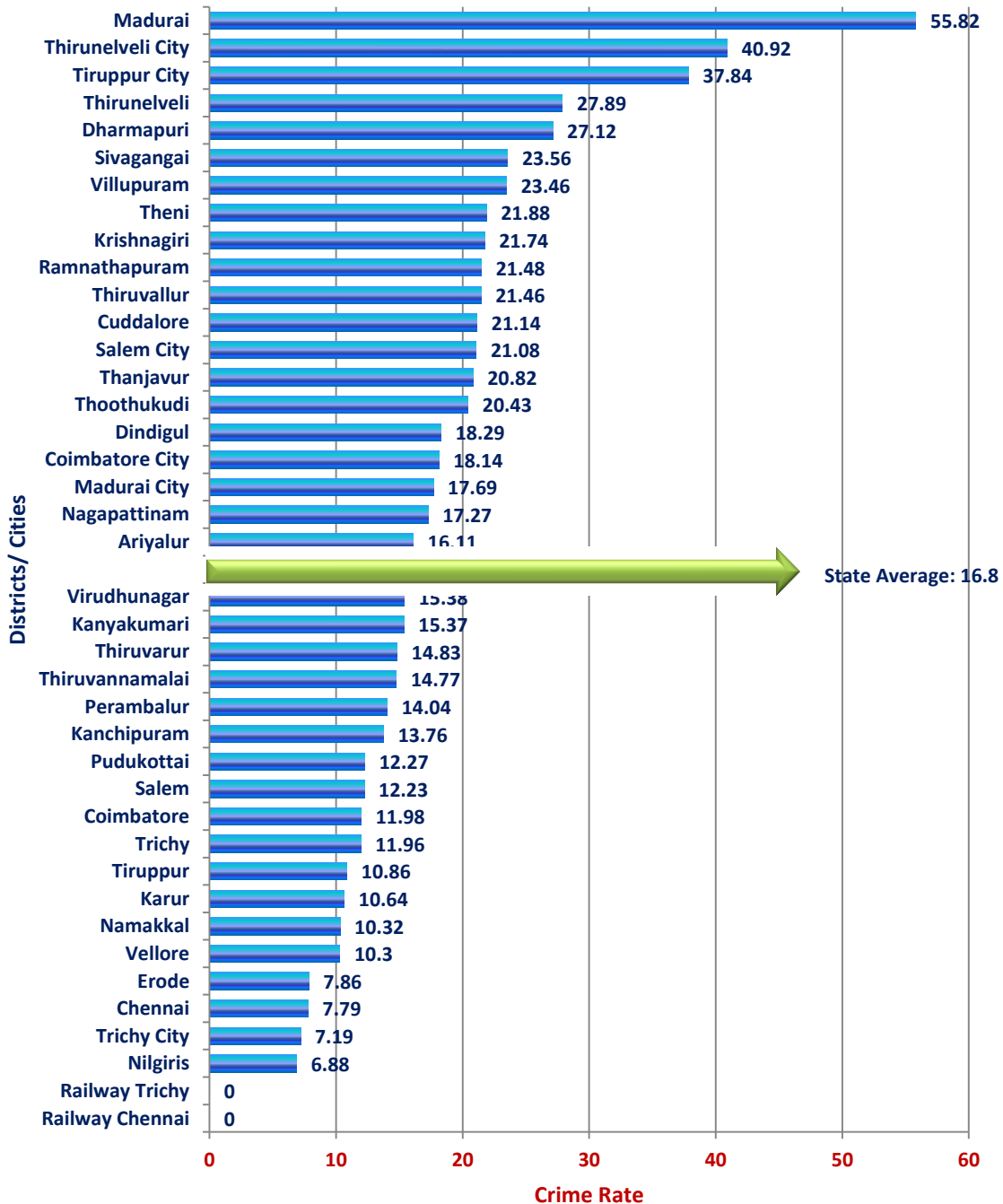
**Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:**

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 16.80. **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- 2014  
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



## Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2014 is given in **Table-3.1**. Madurai reported the highest incidence of 923 cases accounting for 7.27 % of the total violent crimes. The other districts/cities contributing significantly to the total violent crimes were Villupuram (851; 6.71%), Tirunelveli (752; 5.92%), Chennai city (713; 5.62%), Cuddalore (576; 4.54%) Thanjavur (524; 4.13%), Krishnagiri (429; 3.38%), Dharmapuri (427; 3.36%), Vellore (424; 3.34%) Dindigul (414; 3.26%). The remaining districts/ cities reported below 400 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE RANGE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES
1	500 – 1000	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madurai</li> <li>• Villupuram</li> <li>• Tirunelveli</li> <li>• Chennai City</li> <li>• Cuddalore</li> <li>• Thanjavur</li> </ul>
2	300 – 500	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Krishnagiri</li> <li>• Dharmapuri</li> <li>• Vellore</li> <li>• Dindigul</li> <li>• Thiruvannamalai</li> <li>• Thoothukudi</li> <li>• Kanchipuram</li> <li>• Sivagangai</li> <li>• Salem</li> <li>• Virudhunagar</li> <li>• Ramanathapuram</li> <li>• Kanyakumari</li> </ul>
3	Less than 300	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thiruvallur</li> <li>• Nagapattinam</li> <li>• Theni</li> <li>• Madurai City</li> <li>• Coimbatore</li> <li>• Coimbatore City</li> <li>• Tiruppur</li> <li>• Tirunelveli City</li> <li>• Trichy</li> <li>• Pudukottai</li> <li>• Salem City</li> <li>• Thiruvarur</li> <li>• Erode</li> <li>• Namakkal</li> <li>• Tiruppur City</li> <li>• Ariyalur</li> <li>• Karur</li> <li>• Perambalur</li> <li>• Trichy City</li> <li>• Nilgiris</li> <li>• Railway Chennai</li> <li>• Railway Trichy</li> </ul>

## 11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Personal Vendetta or Enmity accounted for 248 cases out of 1805 cases reported (13.74%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Love affairs / Sexual Cases 239 cases (13.24%), property dispute 119 (6.59%) and for gain 127 (7.04%), communalism and casteism accounted for 19 Cases (1.05%), Murder due to dowry demand accounted for 9 cases (0.50%), and political reasons accounted for 4 cases (0.22%). Remaining 1040 (57.62%) are due to other motives. No murder has been reported due to Lunacy, Withcraft, Class conflict and terr & extrm.

### Attempt to Commit Murder (Decreased:2.91): Cr.Rate... 3.87)

Incidence of **Attempt to commit Murder** (2,922) during 2014 has decreased by 2.91% over 2013 (3,007). Tirunelveli has registered the highest (365) incidence of attempt to commit murder followed by Chennai City (225) cases. The crime rate is the highest in Tirunelveli City (20.28) against the State average of 3.87.

## 12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

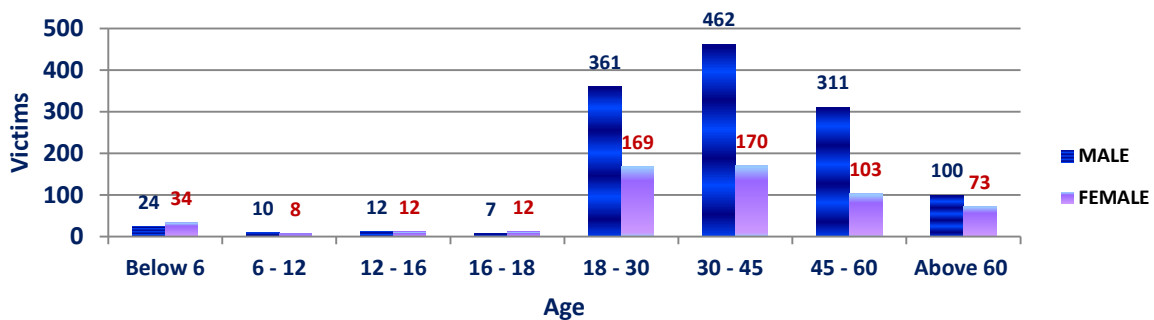
### (i) Victims of Rape: -

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 (1868) during this year, the share of female victims was 31.10% (581). Approximately 9.10% (170) of them were in the age group of 31 to 45 years, 9.04% (169) of them were adult women aged 19 to 30 years. 24.73% (462) of the male **victims of murder** were in the age group of 31 to 45.

**CHART - 3.4**  
**VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2014**



The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 19-30 years accounted for 28.05% (361 out of 1287). Of the total victims, 58 (3.10%) were below 6 years of age and 18 (0.96%) victims were between 7 – 12 years. Profile of the victims of murder for the year 2014 as per age & gender from the districts is available in [Table-3.3](#) and [Chart 3.4](#)

Of the total 1868 Victims, Chennai City (162) followed by Tirunelveli (110), Thoothukudi and Vellore (each 93), Thanjavur (71), Madurai and Villupuram (each 69), Dindigul (67), Kanchipuram(66), Salem (62), Krishnagiri (61), Erode (53), Virudhunagar (51), Cuddalore and Tiruvannamalai (50) account for larger number of victims (60.33%). Chennai City (52), Vellore (39), Thoothukudi (31), Tirunelveli (27), Villupuram (23), Dindigul and Erode (each 22), Krishnagiri and Salem (each 21) and Thiruvannamalai (20) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. Above 10 districts accounted for 47.85% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest female victims in murder cases are Perambalur (4), Madurai City and Nilgiris (each 3) and Tirunelveli City (1).

Chennai City (110 victims) followed by Tirunelveli (83), Thoothukudi (62), Thanjavur (61), Kanchipuram (60), Vellore (54), Madurai (50), Villupuram (46), Dindigul (45), Salem (41), Krishnagiri (40), Cuddalore (39),

Virudhunagar (37), Madurai City (32), Erode (31), Salem City and Tiruvannamalai (30) reported the highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above Seventeen districts accounted for 66.12% of the total male victims. The lowest number of male victims were reported in Nilgiris (5), and Railways Chennai (3).

### Rape

**(Incidence... 1126 : Cr. Rate... 1.49)**

The number of **rape** cases (including 655 POCSO rape) showed an increase of 21.99% over 2013 (923). Vellore has recorded the highest number (112) of incidents accounting for 9.95% of all the rape cases reported in the state. No case of **rape** reported in RP Trichy. The crime rate in Vellore (2.72) is the highest against the State average of 1.49.

### Kidnapping & Abduction

**(Incidence... 1,746: Cr.Rate... 2.31)**

1,746 cases of **“kidnapping & abduction”** were reported during the year, showing a decrease of 1.85% over 2013 (1,779). Madurai has recorded the highest number (200) of incidents accounting for 11.45% of all the **‘kidnapping & abduction’** cases reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Madurai (12.09) against the State average of 2.31.



**Dacoity**  
**(Incidence... 101: Cr.Rate... 0.13)**

The incidence of **dacoity** showed an increase of 21.69% over 2013 (83). Madurai (9), Chennai City (8), Krishnagiri and Vellore (each 7), Sivagangai (6), has reported the highest number of such incidents accounting for 36.63% of the total cases reported in the State. Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dindigul, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvavur and Thoothukudi (each 5) cases was the next in order accounting for 29.70% of the total cases. Crime rate was highest in Madurai (0.54) against the state average of 0.13.

**Robbery**  
**(Incidence... 1969: Cr.Rate... 2.61)**

The incidence of **robbery** (1969) showed an decrease of 9.93% over 2013 (2186). Madurai has the highest number of incidents (163) accounting for 8.28% of the total cases reported. The highest crime rate (13.96) was reported from Tirunelveli City as against the state average of 2.61.

**Riots**  
**(Incidence...2,784: Cr.Rate... 3.68)**

Incidence of **riots** (2,784) registered during this year has increased by 3.07% over 2013 (2,701). Villupuram has the highest number of incidents (355) reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Madurai (12.70) against the state average of 3.68.

**Arson**  
**(Incidence... 675: Cr.Rate... 0.89)**

The incidence of **arson** (675) during the year has increased by 4.65% over 2013 (645). Tirunelveli has reported the highest number of incidents (75). The crime rate was the highest in Tirunelveli (2.78) against the state average of 0.89.

**Dowry Death**  
**(Incidence... 95 : Cr.Rate... 0.13)**

Incidence of **dowry deaths** during the year (95) has decreased by 19.49% over 2013 (118). Chennai City (10), has reported the highest number of such incidents, followed by Salem and Villupuram (each 7). The crime rate for dowry deaths was highest in Theni (0.46) against the state rate of 0.13.

**Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity**  
**(Incidence... 74: Cr.Rate... 0.09)**

The incidence (74) of **preparation & assembly for dacoity** during 2014 registered an increase of 34.55% over 2013 (55). Madurai has reported the highest number of incidents (17) in the State. The crime rate of 1.03 was the highest in Madurai against the State average of 0.09.

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

18 males in the age group of 30 to 45 years, 14 male in the 18 to 30 years group, 9 male in 45 to 60 years, 2 males in 6-12 years and 1 male in 12-16 years of age were the victims in 50 deaths under this category. 2 female in the age group of above 30 to 60, 1 female in the age group of above 60 years 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. 1,746 cases were reported during this year involving 1,746 victims. Victims in the age group 19 – 30 years (1097) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 89.43% of these were women. Highest number of victims was from Madurai (200). The lowest number of victims were from Perambalur (4 victims).

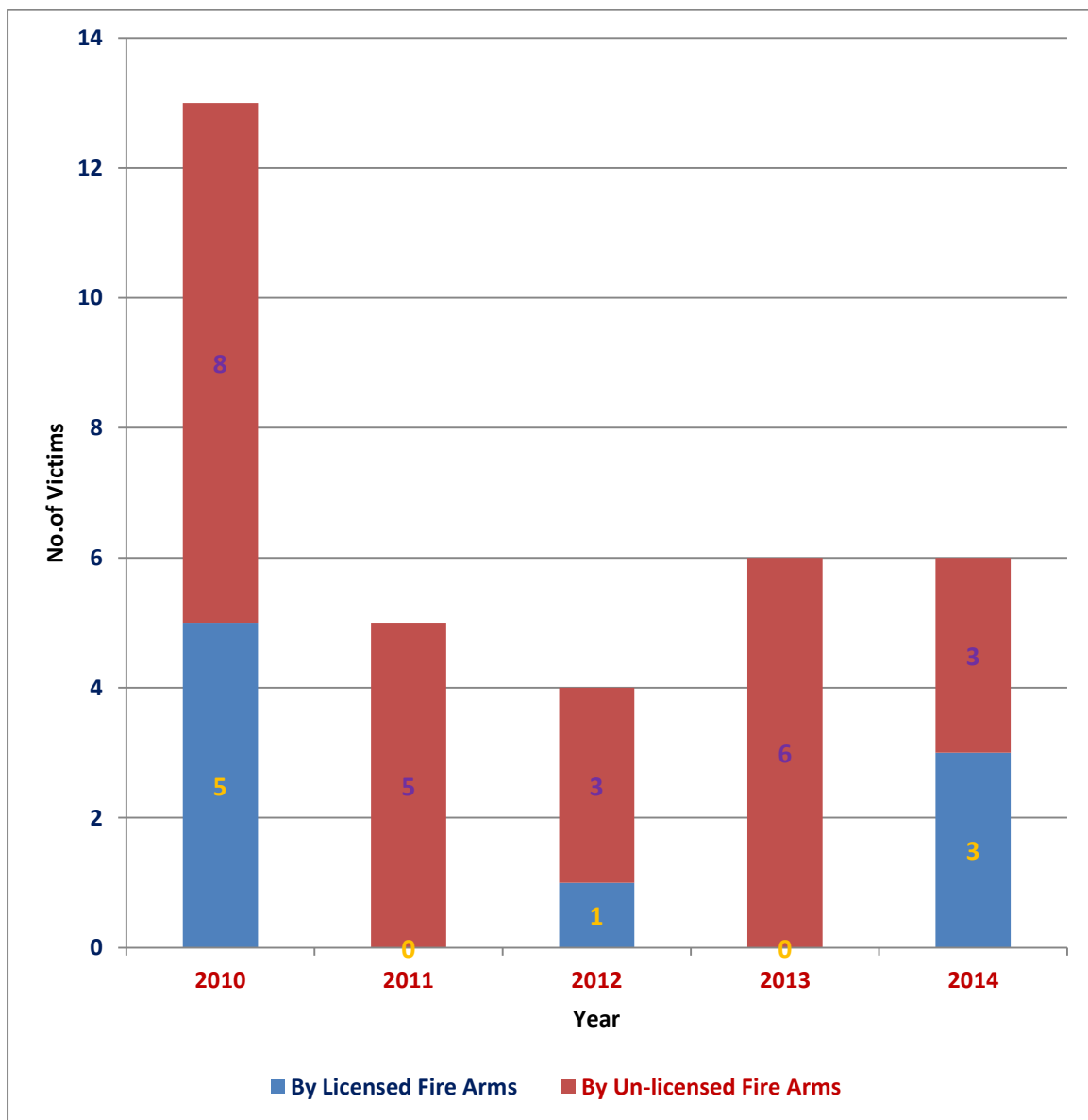


**Table-3 (A)**  
**Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2010 to 2014**

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		
2010	1908	5	8	13	0.68
2011	1940	0	5	5	0.26
2012	2020	1	3	4	0.19
2013	2040	0	6	6	0.29
2014	1868	3	3	6	0.32

**CHART - 3.5**

**Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2010 – 2014**



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

Table-3.6 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 1,087 out of 1,746 victims kidnapped/ abducted during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 62.26% of the total victims. This was followed by Illicit Intercourse 60 (3.44%).

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

Murder of victims by use of fire arms was 6 during 2014 which is available in Table-3.7. Only 6 incidents were reported in the entire state where firearms had been used to commit murder, Kancheepuram (3), Dharmapuri (1), Thiruvannamalai (1) and Villupuram (1).

(Table-3(A) and Chart-3.5 depict the Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2010 – 2014 is given below.

**(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 2010 – 2013 showed an increasing trend and it has decreased in 2014.

A total of 2,657 unidentified dead bodies were found, during 2014. 683 dead bodies were found in Chennai City Police followed by Trichy Railway (147). The district/City wise details are presented in Table-3.8

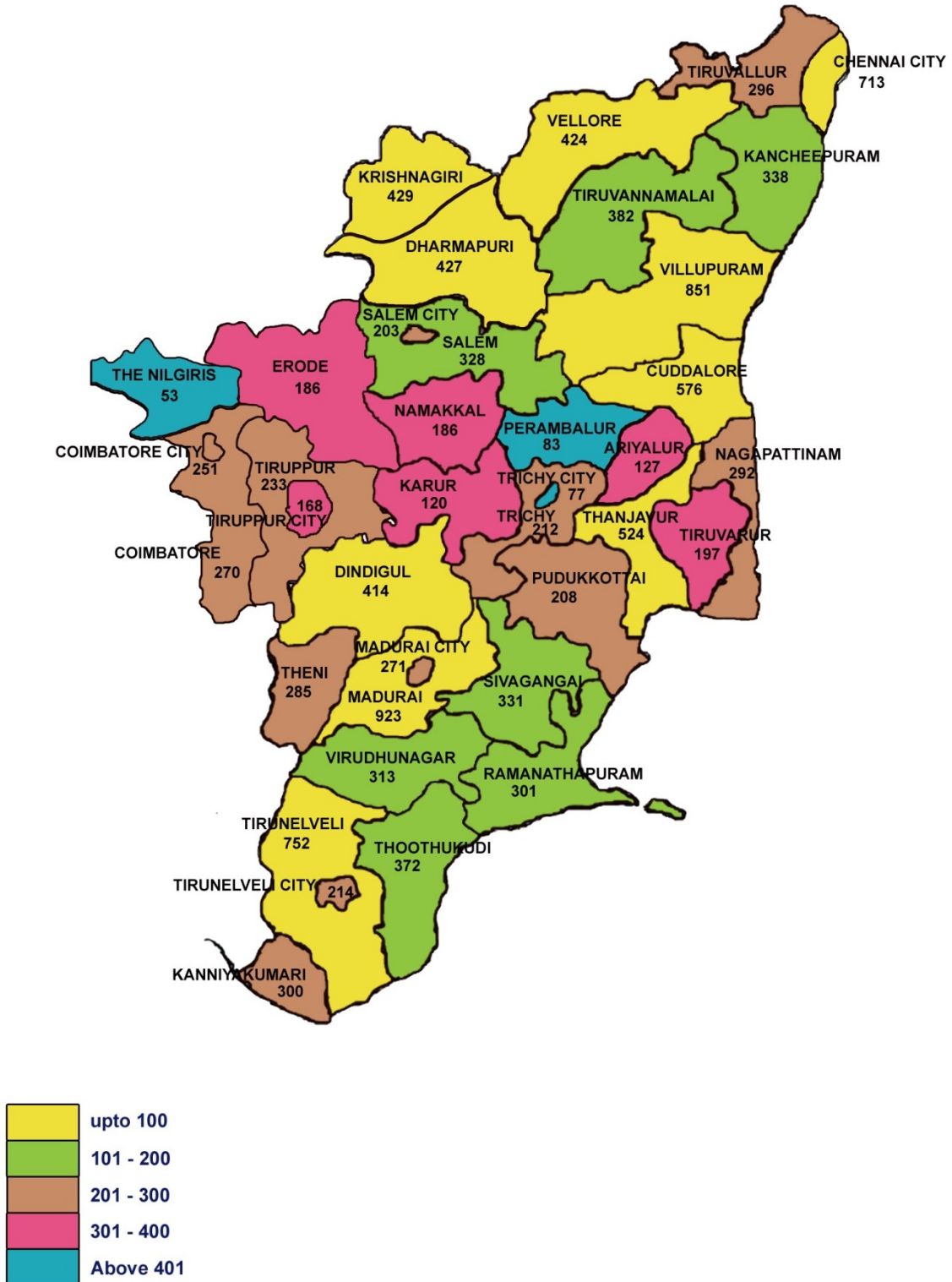
**Unidentified Dead Bodies  
Recovered and Inquest conducted  
during 2010 - 2014**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Unidentified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1	2010	2739
2	2011	4479
3	2012	5319
4	2013	5570
5	2014	2657

**MAP – 3.1**

**INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2014**

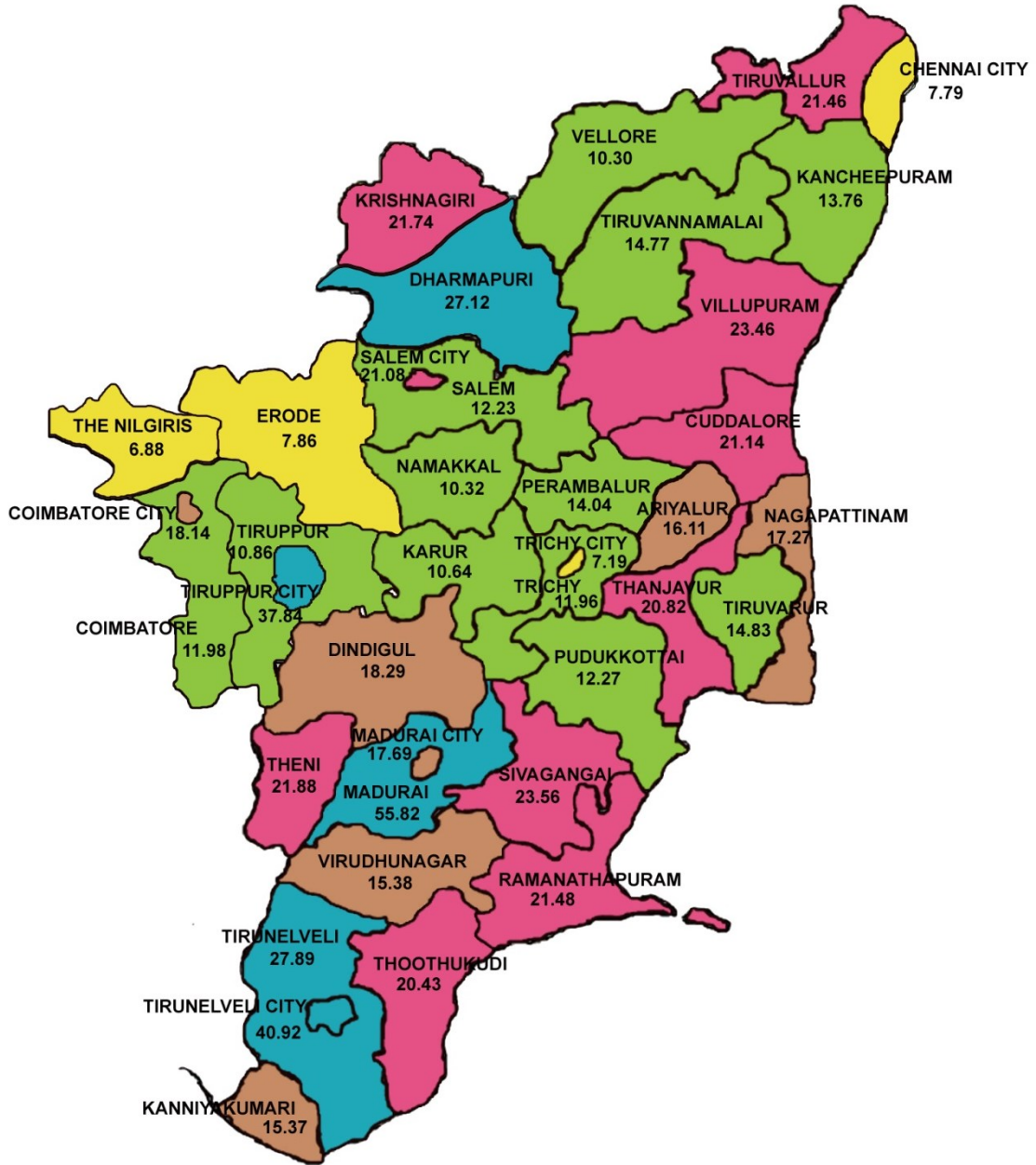
(All over Tamil Nadu 13466)



**MAP – 3.2**

**RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2014**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 18.10)**



## 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 10.1% of the total IPC offences.

#### Incidence of Property Crimes: [Decrease: 0.17%]

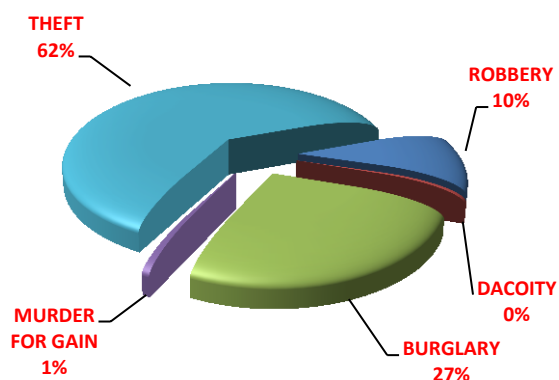
3. **Table 4.1** depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2013 & 2014 with percentage variation. A total of 19,432 Property Crimes were reported during 2014 as against 19,465 cases during 2013 (decrease of 0.17%). Incidence of property crimes between 2010 and 2014 is presented in **Table-4.2**.

**INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU  
DURING 2014**

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	127	0.7
ii	DACOITY	101	0.5
iii	ROBBERY	1969	10.13
iv	BURGLARY	5266	27.1
v	THEFT	11969	61.6
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19432</b>	<b>100</b>

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.7% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.5%, 10.13%, 27.1% and 61.6% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2014 is presented in **Chart-4.1**.

**CHART- 4.1**  
**PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES**  
**DURING- 2014**



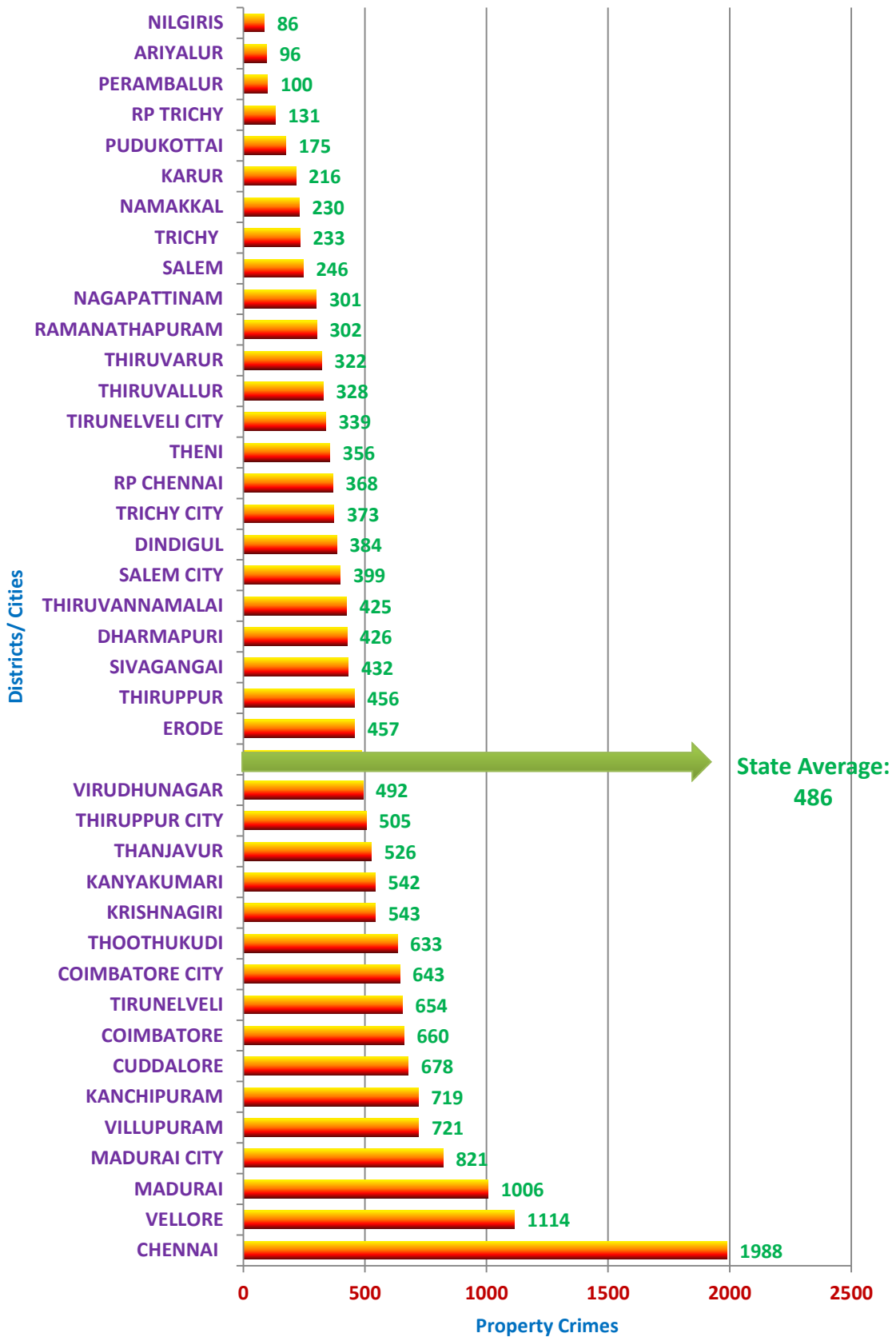
5. Chennai (1,988 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by Vellore (1114), Madurai (1006) and Madurai City (821). The lowest number of cases was reported in The Nilgiris (86), Ariyalur (96) and Perambalur (100). Comparative statement of property crimes for 2013-2014 (district/city 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 - 2014 (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 2.37% of the total IPC offences in 2014, a decrease of 32.22% over the previous year.

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

- i. Murder
- ii. Murder for Gain
- iii. Dacoity
- iv. Robbery
- v. Grave Burglary (Rs. 2,00,000 and above)
- vi. Grave Theft (Rs. 3,00,000 and above)

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES:

**[DECREASE: 32.22%]**

4. A total of 4579 Grave Crimes were reported during 2014 as against 6756 during 2013 (a decrease of -32.22%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2011 - 2014 and head wise grave crimes are presented in **Table-5.1. (Map -5)**

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2014

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1678	36.65
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	127	2.77
III	DACOITY	101	2.21
IV	ROBBERY	1964	42.89
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	381	8.32
VI	GRAVE THEFT	328	7.16
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4579</b>	<b>100</b>

5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (79.54%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and Theft constituted 15.48% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 4.98 % of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2014 is presented above. **Chart 5.1** depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2014.

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were in Chennai (275) followed by Madurai (272), Tirunelveli (245) and Thoothukudi (188). The lowest number of cases were reported in The Nilgiris (18 cases) followed by the RP Trichy (21 cases) and Ariyalur (29 cases). 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 2014 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 2013 and 2014 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 were reported in Oomachikulam (77

cases) Sub-division of Madurai, followed by Coimbatore East (74) Sub-division of Coimbatore City, Palayamkottai (67) Sub-division of Tirunelveli City and (64) in Periyanaickenpalayam Sub-division of Coimbatore district.

12. No case reported in Kottaipattinam Sub-division of Pudukottai and Devala Sub-division of The Nilgiris. Ooty Rural (2 cases) Sub-division of The Nilgiris district was registered with the lowest number of Grave crimes.

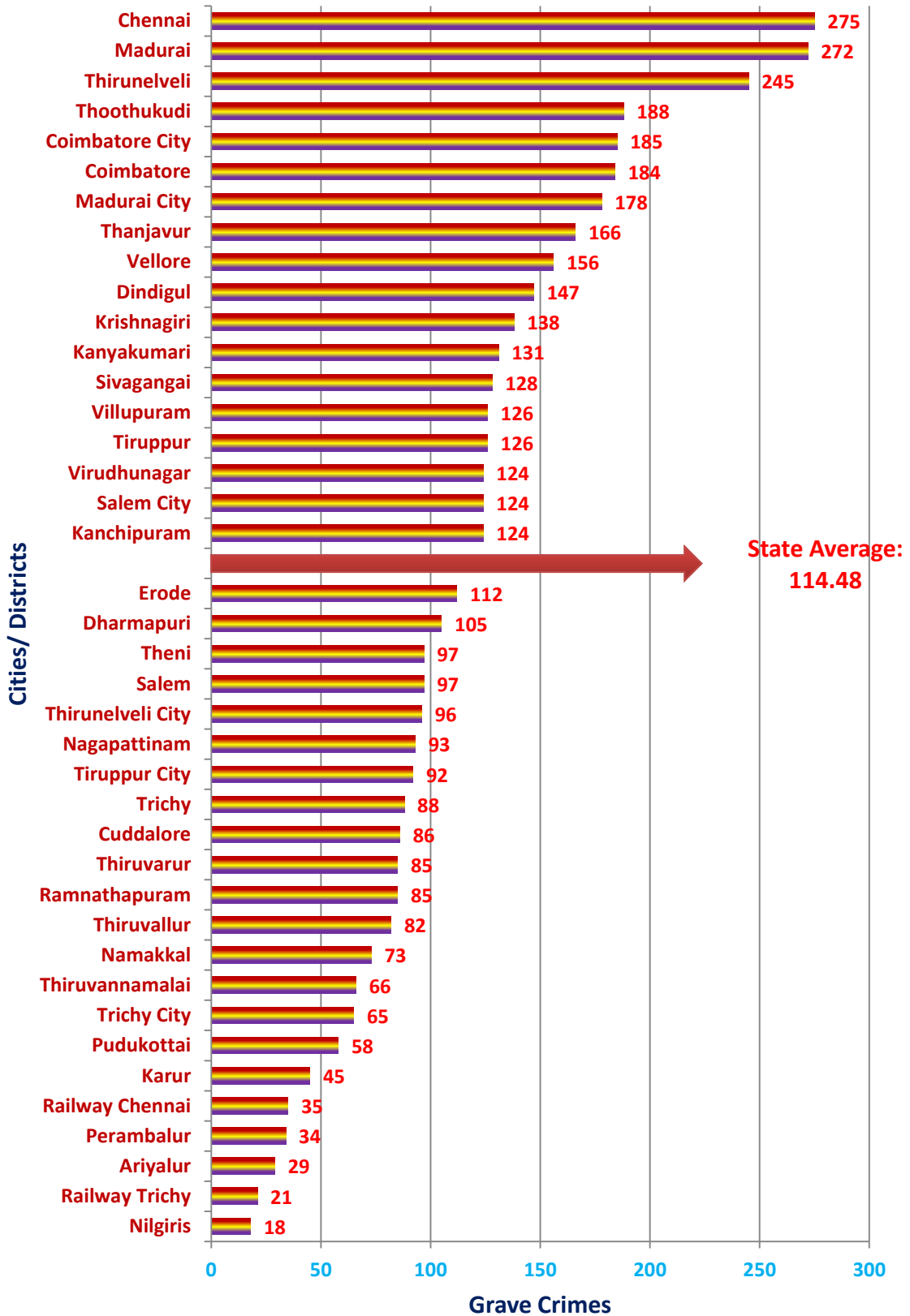
### **CHART- 5.1**

#### **PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2014**



**CHART - 5.2**

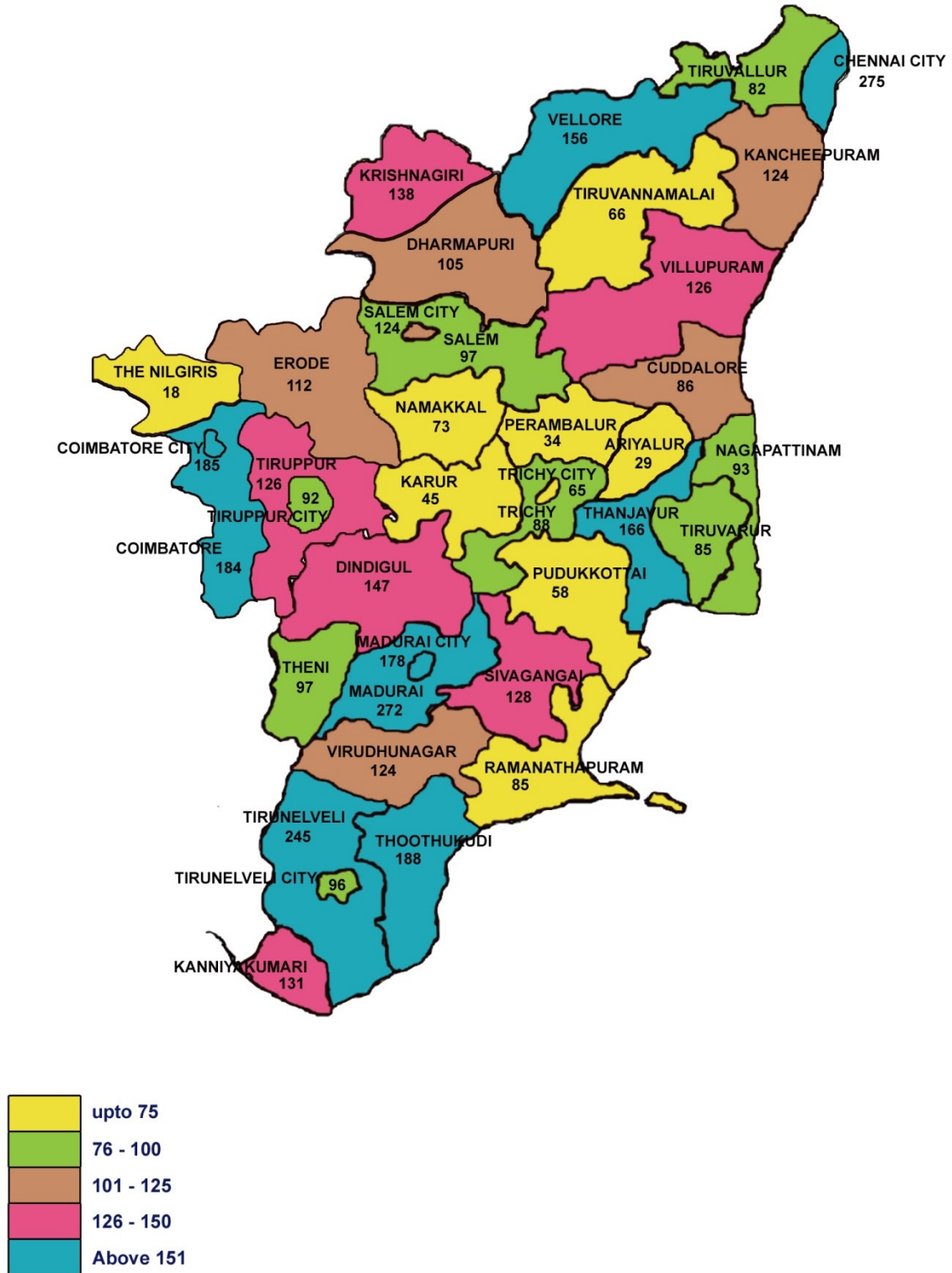
**GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2014 (DISTRICT/ CITY WISE)**



## MAP – 5.1

### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 4579)



## 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 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004.

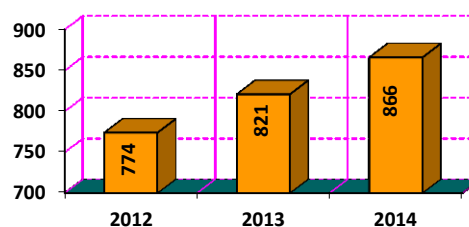
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyze crimes reported under Indian penal code as well as Indian railways act, 1989.

#### Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by RP and % variation during 2012 to 2014 is presented in Table-6.1. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2012 to 2014.

**CHART-6.1**

**Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (RP) During 2012-2014**



5. 774, 821 and 866 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2012 to 2014 respectively at the state level reflecting an increase of 6.07% in 2013 over 2012 and an increase of 5.48% in 2014 over 2013. Cases reported in Chennai and Trichy Railway Police (CRP & TRP) shows a decreasing trend.

6. Chennai RP reported an increase of 7.17% in 2013 over 2012 and an increase of 6.52% in 2014 over 2013 (from 558 cases in 2012 to 598 in 2013 and 637 cases in 2014). Trichy RP reported a increase of 3.24% in 2013 over 2012 and an increase of 2.69% in 2014 over 2013 (from 216 cases in 2012 to 223 cases in 2013 and 229 cases in 2014).

7. Head-wise and district-wise incidence of various IPC crimes registered by RP during 2012-14 is presented in Tables-6.2 to 6.4.

8. Head-wise analysis of crimes reveals that no case of Arson were reported in 2012, 2013 and 2014 while one case each was reported under Preparation and Assembly for dacoity in 2013 & 2014. An increasing trend was seen in reporting of theft cases (296 in 2012, 359 in 2013, and 454 in 2014).

### **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 2012 to 2014. District/city wise details are presented in [Table-6.5](#).

10. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded an increasing trend in Trichy Railway with 3, 4 and 12 from 2012 to 2014 respectively and Chennai Railway witnessed fluctuating trend in 4, 29 and 4 cases from 2012 to 2014 respectively.

11. In the year 2014, Trichy Railway has shown an increase of eight case (4 cases reported in 2013 while 12 in 2014) whereas Chennai Railway has shown considerable decrease of 25 cases (29 cases reported in 2013 while 4 in 2014).

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

12. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 87.65% (i.e., 3, 21,256 out of 3, 66,536) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases reported in the state) by police. 84.66% of these were charge-sheeted (3, 10,318 out of 3,66,536). 61.76% (21/34) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 26.5% (9/34) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 100% as against

97.76% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by police may be seen in [Table 19.5 and 19.7](#).

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

13. As many as 2, 94,940 SLL cases out of 3,75,488 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2014, resulting in 78.55% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 92.04% (2, 71,473 out of 3, 75,488 convicted). Comparatively, 34.5% (10/29) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. 20.69% (6/29) were convicted and 19 cases are pending trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 60% as against 92.04% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. 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. No cases of dacoity in railways for the year 2014 have been reported of the total 101 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2014. A total amount of Rs.1109.7 lakhs worth of property stolen / taken away in all the dacoities reported in the State. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.9](#).

### **Robbery in Railways**

16. 35 cases of robbery were reported in railways, accounting for 1.78% of total 1969 cases of robbery reported in



the state during 2014. Property worth Rs. 22 lakh were taken away out of total Rs. 1863.6 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all robbery cases in the State during 2014. Percentage share of property taken away in robberies in railways to total robberies reported in the State during 2014 comes to 1.18%. District / City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.10](#).

### Burglary in Railways

17. 9 cases of burglary in railways were reported accounting for 0.17% of total 5,266 cases of burglary reported in the state during 2014 in which Rs.1.55 lakh out of total Rs.4857 lakh of property stolen/taken away in burglary cases reported in the state during 2014. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.11](#).

### Theft in Railways

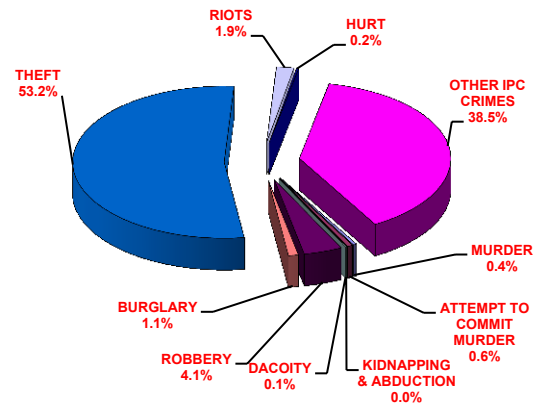
18. 454 cases of theft in railways were reported) accounting for 3.8% of total cases of 11969. [Chart 6.2](#) depicts percentage of Incidence of various IPC crimes reported in RP during 2014. Property worth Rs. 254.5 lakh were stolen/taken away of the total Rs. 6228.8 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all thefts reported in the state during 2014 comes to 4.07%. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.12](#).

19. It is observed that thefts (454) account for 52.4% of total IPC crimes in railways (866).

20. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (52.4%) is higher as compared to robbery (4.0%), riots (1.8%), burglary (1.0%) and hurt (0.2%). Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in railways theft to total theft in the state is higher (4.07%) as compared to Robbery (1.78%) [Chart-6.2](#).

**CHART- 6.2**

### Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2014



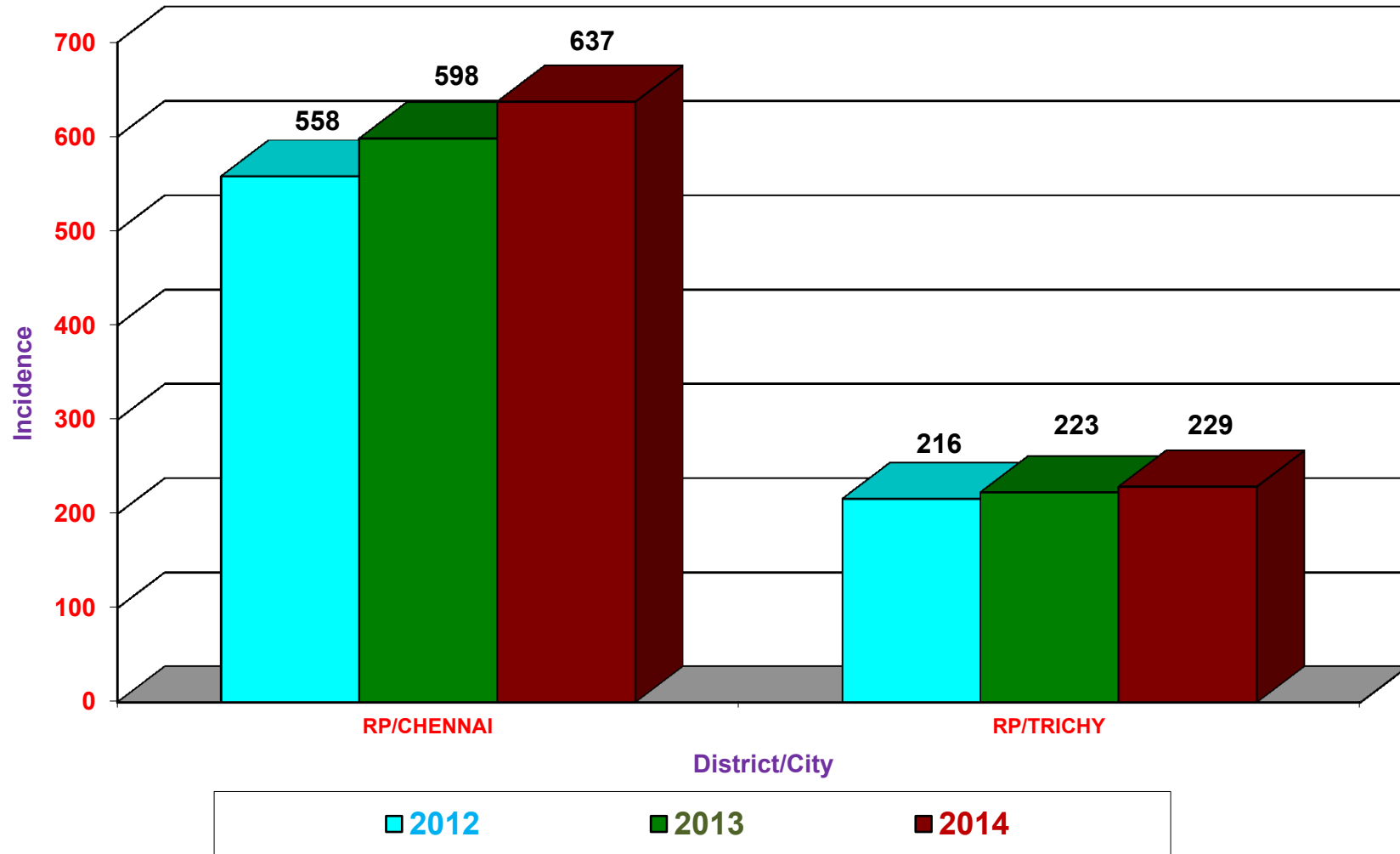
Note: Other IPC Crimes in Railways include figures of Attempt to Commit Murder (0.57%) and Causing Death by Negligence (1.15%)

21. [Chart 6.3](#) depicts the incidents of total crimes reported in RP during 2012-2014.

22. Percentage of property crimes in railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the state during 2014 is presented in [Chart-6.4](#).

**CHART- 6.3**

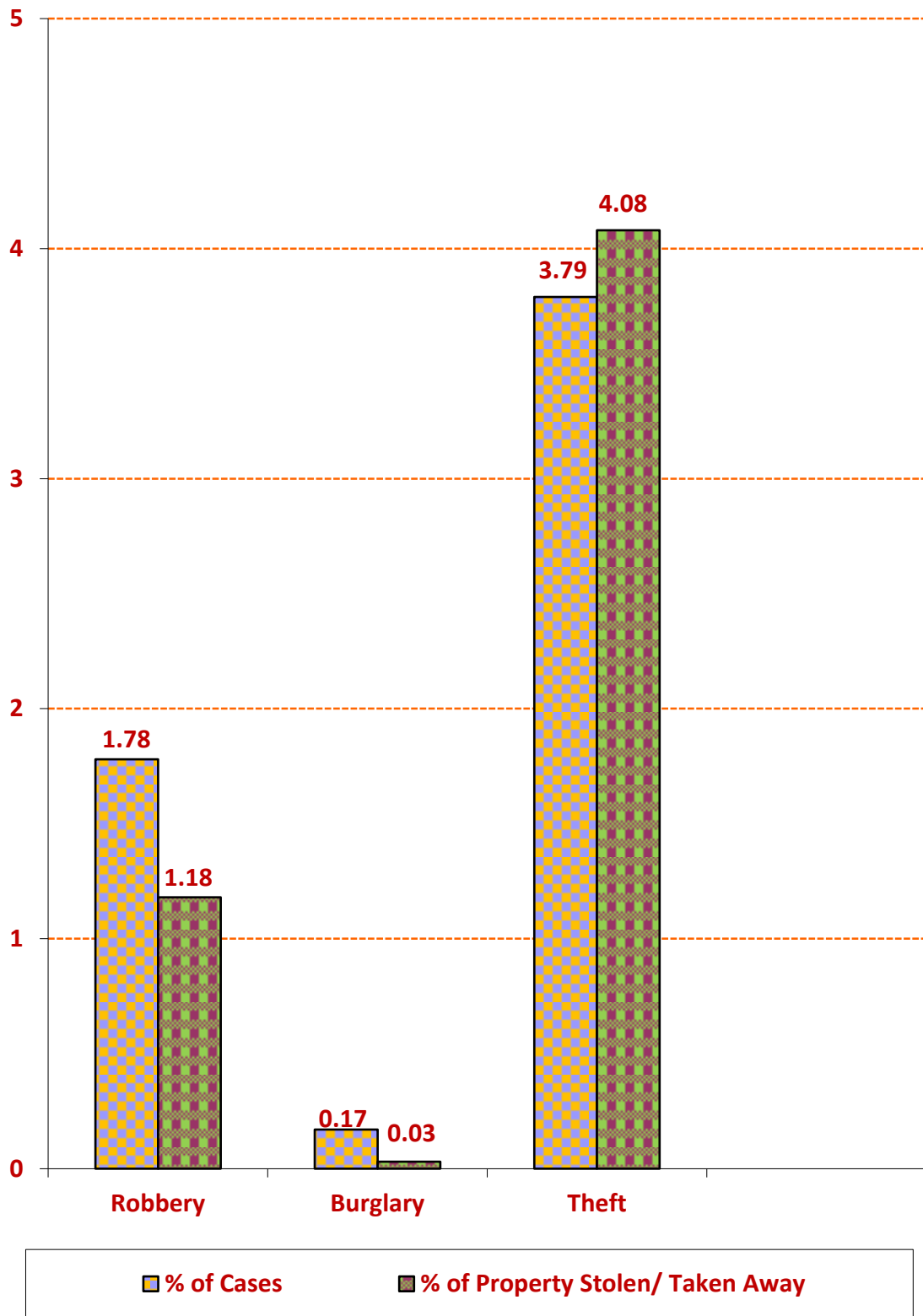
**Incidence of Total Crimes Reported by RP during 2012-2014**





**CHART-6.4**

**Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways during 2014**



## 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.

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.
- vii. Protection of Children from Sexual abuse Act (POCSO)

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

Head-wise incidences of reported Crimes against Women during 2010 to 2014 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
1	RAPE	686	677	737	923	455	-50.7
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	--
3	POCSO ACT (RAPE)	NA	NA	NA	NA	655	--
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1464	1743	1693	1779	1479	-16.9
5	DOWRY DEATH	165	152	110	118	95	-19.5
6	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1570	1812	1965	2471	2103	-14.9
7	MOLESTATION	1405	1467	1494	1271	1102	-13.3
8	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	638	464	382	313	229	-26.8
9	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	567	420	500	549	509	-7.3
11	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	14	10	34	9	4	-55.6
12	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	199	195	277	305	292	-4.3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6051</b>	<b>6940</b>	<b>7192</b>	<b>7738</b>	<b>6939</b>	<b>-10.3</b>

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported **Crimes against Women** during 2013 are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2013 Tamil Nadu	2013 All India	% to All India
1	RAPE	923	33707	2.74
2	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1516	51881	2.92
3	DOWRY DEATH	118	8083	1.46
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	2471	118866	2.08
5	MOLESTATION	1271	70739	1.80
6	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	313	12589	2.49
7	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	31	0
8	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	549	2579	21.29
9	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	9	362	2.49
10	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	305	10709	2.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		7475	309546	2.41

6. Chart-7.2 depicts percentage distribution of **Crimes against Women** in 2014.

7. The incidence of **Crimes against Women** during the period 2014 has shown a decrease of -10.3% over the previous year.

8. Highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been reported

under the head: - Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (2,103 cases) followed by Kidnapping and Abduction (1,479) and Molestation (1,102). Cases of Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping and Abduction and Molestation together constitute the largest part (67.50%). Rape accounted for 6.56% of the Crimes against Women. (Map 7.1)

9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of **Crimes against Women** during 2014 is presented in Table-7.1. Chart-7.1 depicts the rate of **Crimes against Women** reported during 2013 and 2014.

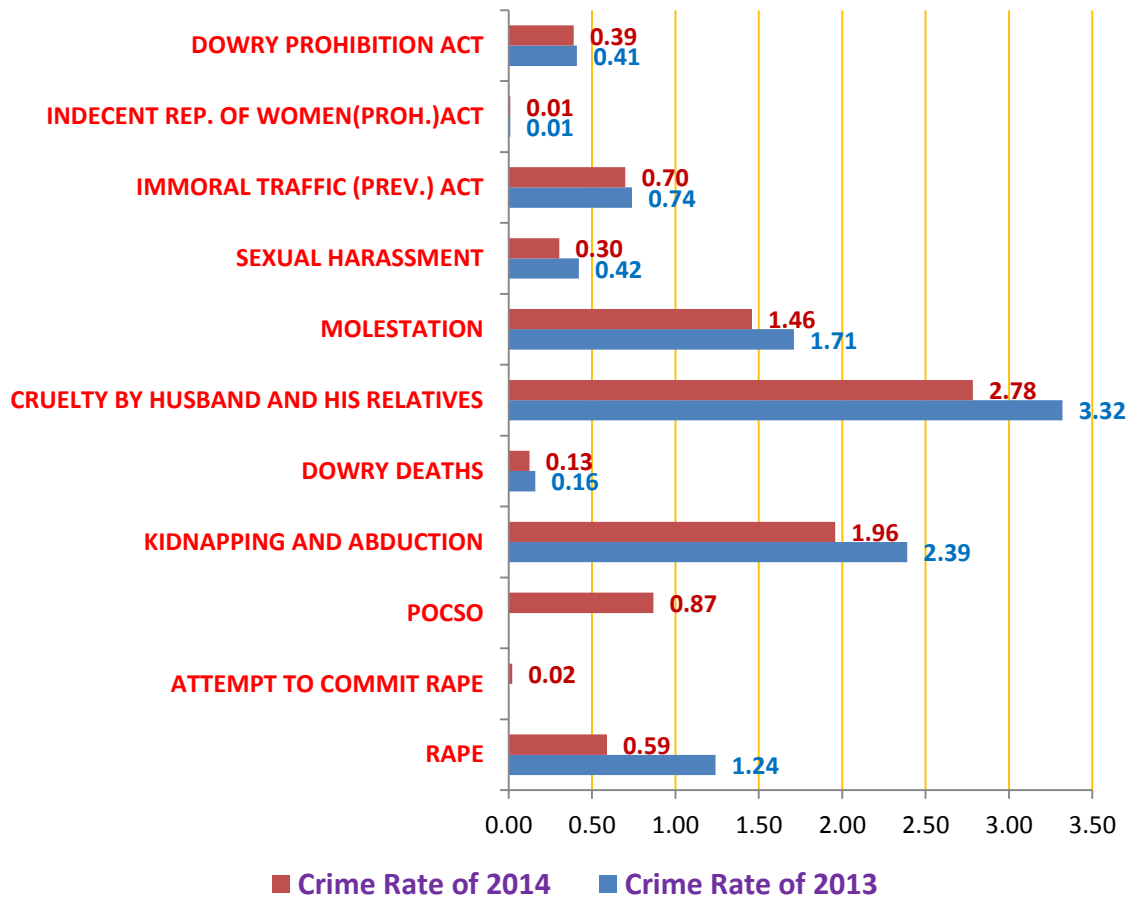
10. Table-7.2 shows the incidence of **Crimes against Women** district wise/head wise during 2014.

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 (908) while it was the lowest in Thiruvavur (44). An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that Cruelty by husband and her relative (302) as well as Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act (249) was highest in Chennai City, Cruelty by husband and her relative (326) highest in Madurai District. Molestation (176) highest in Villupuram. Dowry deaths were the highest in Chennai (10) followed by Salem and Villupuram (each 7) Theni and Tiruvannamalai (each 6 cases).

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

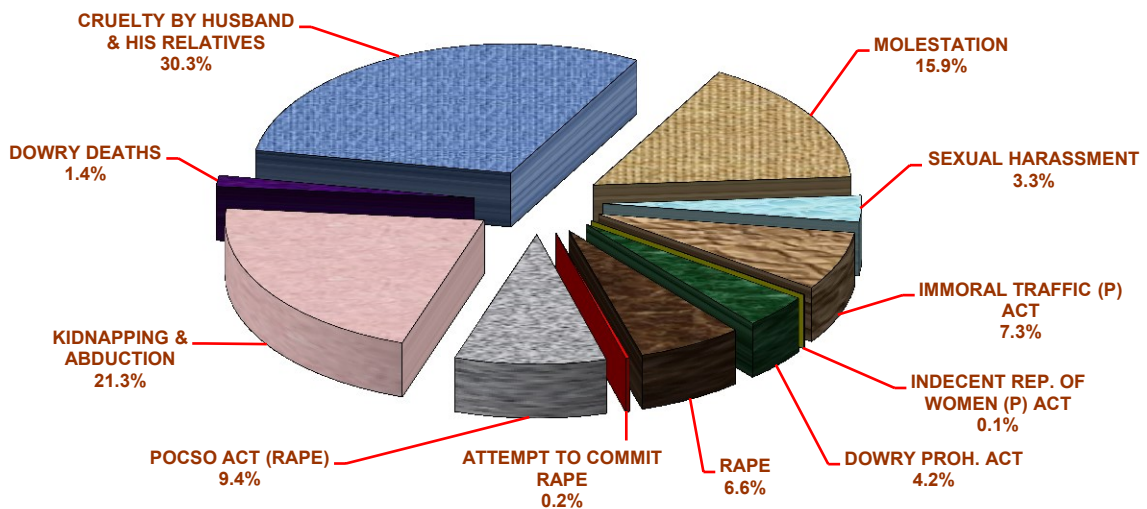
**CHART- 7.1**

**RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2013 AND 2014**



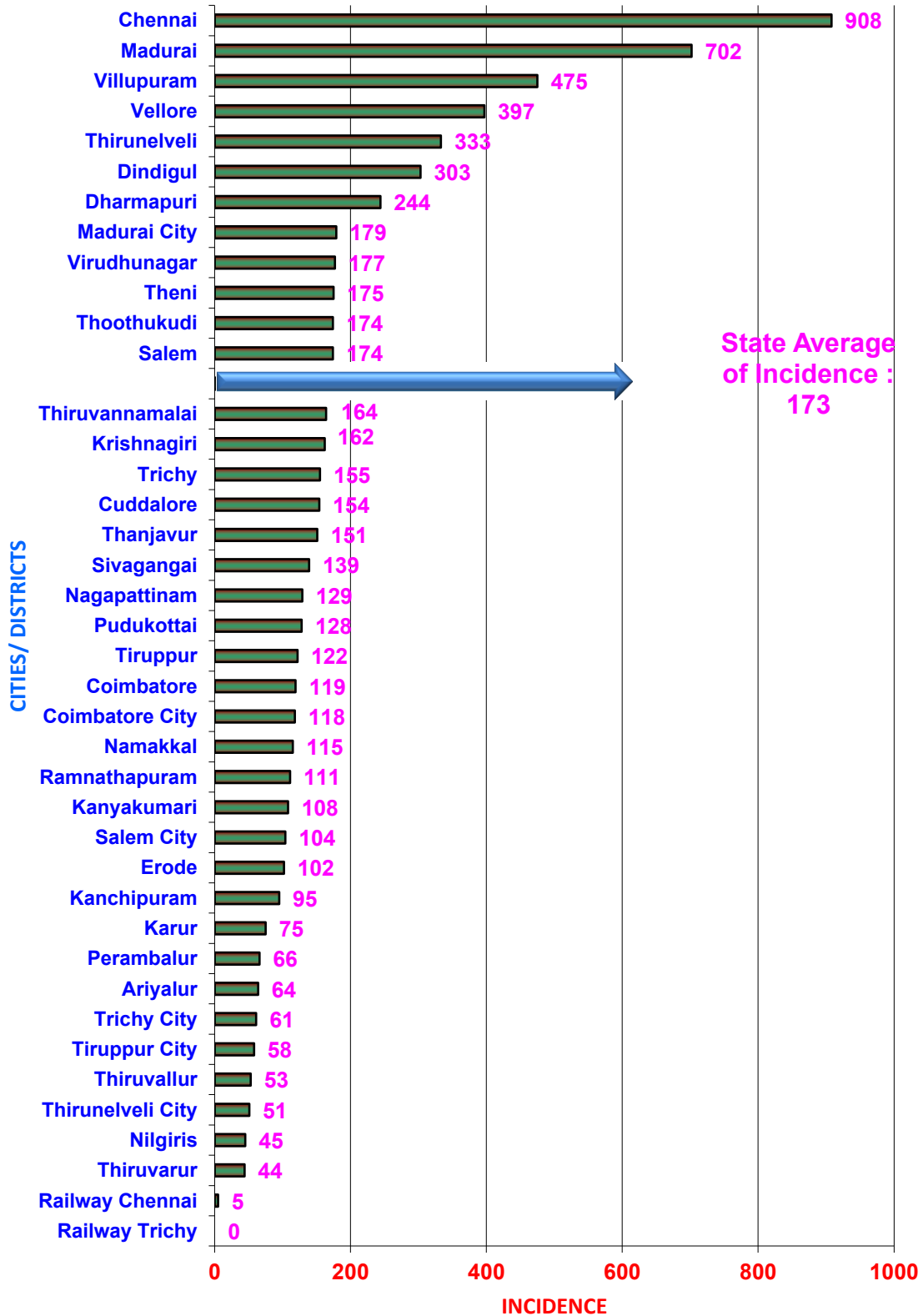
**CHART- 7.2**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING - 2014**



**CHART - 7.3**  
**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN**

**DISTRICT/CITY WISE - DURING 2014**



## 1. RAPE:

[Decrease: 50.70%]

Incidence of Rape cases (455) registered during 2014 has shown a decrease of 50.70% over 2013 (923). Chennai City reported the highest (65), followed by Villupuram (38), Madurai (37) and Tirunelveli (36). Trichy City and Pudukottai (each 3), Thiruvarur (2) followed by Karur and RP Chennai (1 each) accounted for the least number of incidents.

Age group-wise victims of rape (including POCSO rape) is depicted in Chart - 7.4

26.11% of rape victims were girls up to 16 years of age. Girls between 16-18 years accounted for 30.01% of the total victims. Minor girls, thus were victims in 64.12% of the rapes committed. Next highest percentage of rape victims were in the age group of 19 to 30, accounting for 29.40%. Table-7.3 shows city/district-wise victims of rape under different age groups.

88.28% of 994 rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (Table-7.4) deals with the offender's relation and proximity to rape victims. 70 cases were committed by relatives, 211 cases were committed by neighbors and 698 by other known persons. In 15 cases offenders were parents/ close family members to the victims.

## 2. Kidnapping & Abduction:

[Decrease: 16.86%]

Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction (1479) decreased by 16.86%. Madurai recorded the highest (167) followed by Dharmapuri (136) and Villupuram (125). Lowest incidence was reported in Trichy City (1) followed by Tirunelveli City (3) and Coimbatore City and The Nilgiris (5 each).

0.88% of Kidnapping and Abduction victims were girls up to 12 years of age. Girls between 12-18 years accounted for

24.81% of the total victims. Minor girls, thus were victims in 25.69% of the Kidnapping and Abductions committed. Highest percentage of Kidnapping and Abduction victims were in the age group of 19 to 30, accounting for 66.33%. 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 2014.

## 4. MOLESTATION:

[Decrease: 13.29%]

Cases of Molestation (1,102) registered during the year 2014 is decreased by 13.29%. Villupuram recorded the highest (176) followed by Madurai (79) and Thanjavur (62). Lowest incidence was reported in Thiruvallur and Thiruvarur (2 each) followed by Cuddalore, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli City (3 each) and RP Chennai (4).

## 5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

[Decrease: 26.83%]

229 cases were booked during 2014, a decrease of 26.83% over 2013. Chennai City (157) registered the highest number of cases followed by Nagapattinam (28) and Salem City (21). Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, The Nilgiris and Thiruvarur registered each (1) case.

## 7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

[Decrease: 14.89%]

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 30.31% (2,103 cases) of total cases (6939) reported under Crime against Women. A decreasing trend is seen under this head with 2,103 cases reported during 2014. Highest number of cases (326)



was registered in Madurai District followed by Chennai City (302) and Thirunelveli (147). Lowest incidence is seen in The Nilgiris (5) followed by Ariyalur and Thiruvavur (7 each) and Karur (9).

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

[Decrease: 55.55%]

4 cases were booked under this Act during 2014, a decrease of 55.55% compared to 2013. Chennai City (4) has alone registered cases under this head.

**9. DOWRY DEATH:**

[Decrease: 19.49%]

Incidence of Dowry Death (95) has shown a decrease of 19.49% during 2014. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (10) followed by Villupuram and Salem (7 each), Thiruvannamalai and Theni (6 each), Karur, Madurai City, Perambalur,

Salem City and Thiruvavur (each 1 case) were among the lowest. No case was reported in Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Erode, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli City, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City and Trichy City.

**10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:**

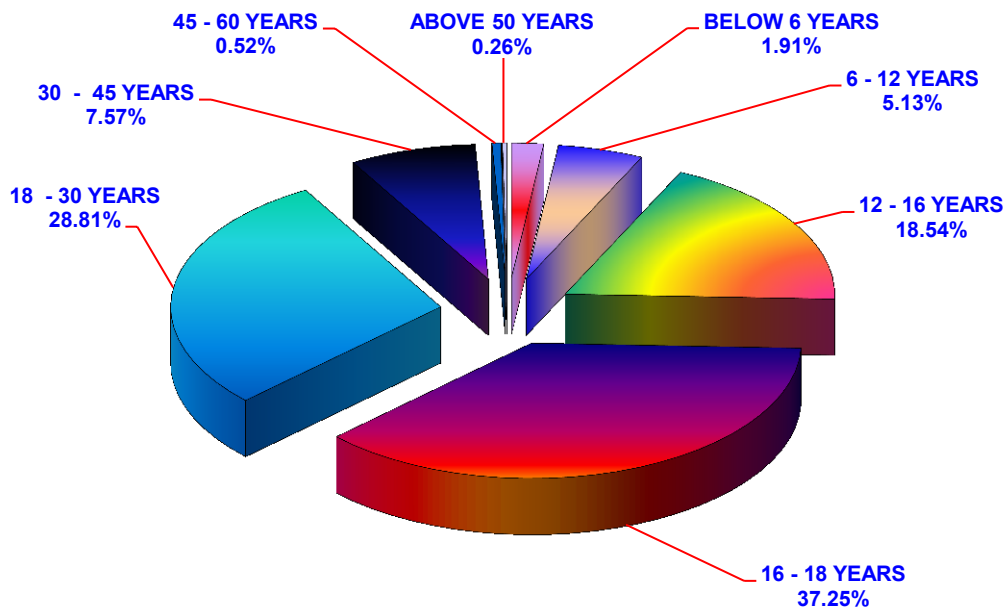
[Decrease: 4.26%]

A decrease is seen under this head with 292 cases reported during 2014 compared to 305 cases in 2013. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases has decreased by 4.26%. Virudhunagar recorded the highest (66), followed by Vellore (61) and Madurai (51). No case under this head was reported in Chennai City, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Salem, Salem City, Thanjavur, Theni, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur and Trichy.

**CHART - 7.4**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE**

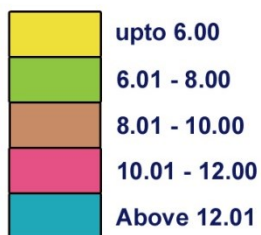
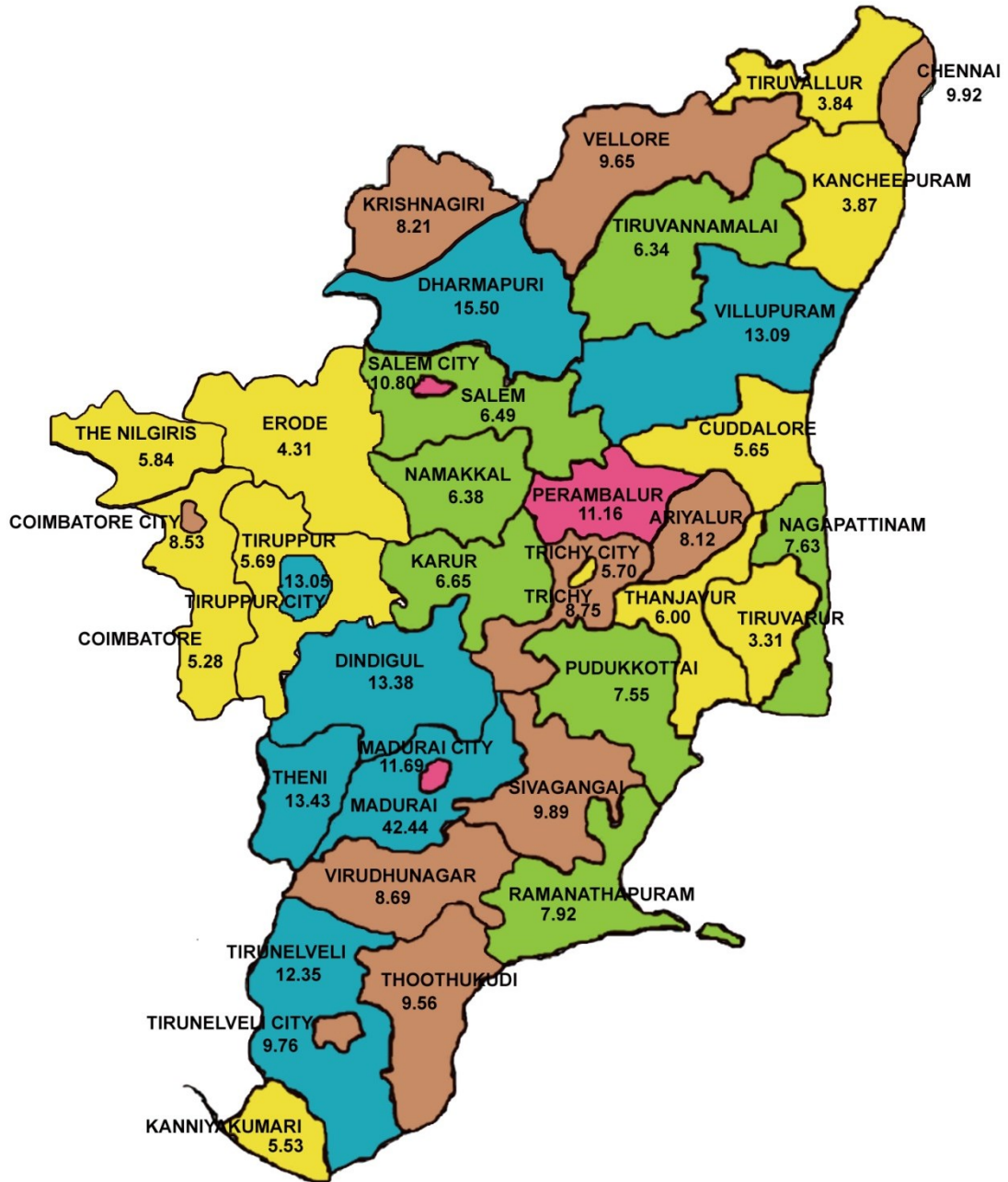
**VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING - 2014**



# MAP - 7.1

## RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

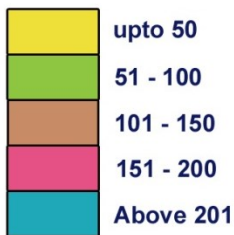
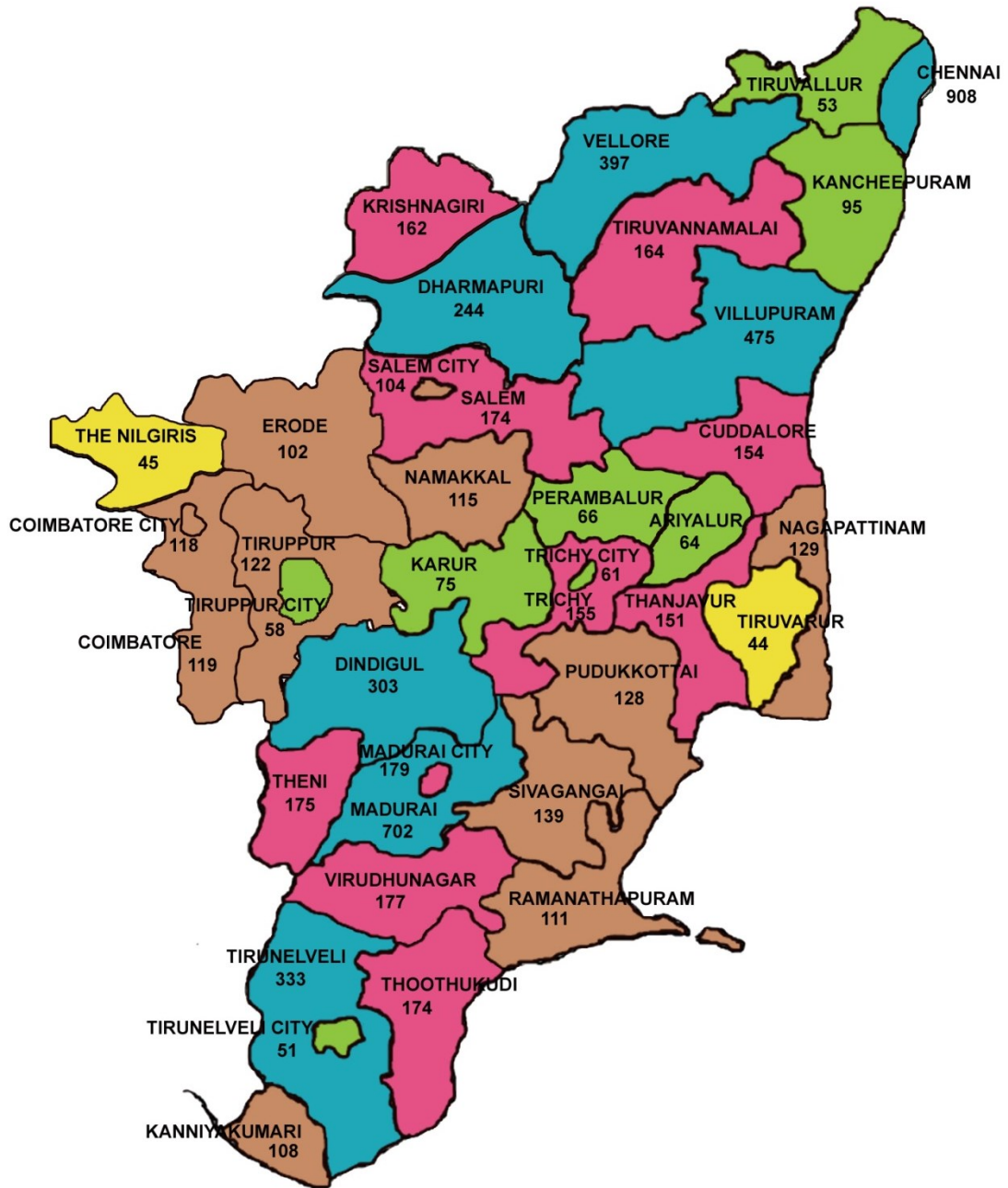
(All over Tamil Nadu 9.18)



## MAP - 7.2

### INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 6939)



## 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) POCSO Rape (SLL )
- vi) Molestation (354 IPC)
- vii) Kidnapping and Abduction (363 IPC)

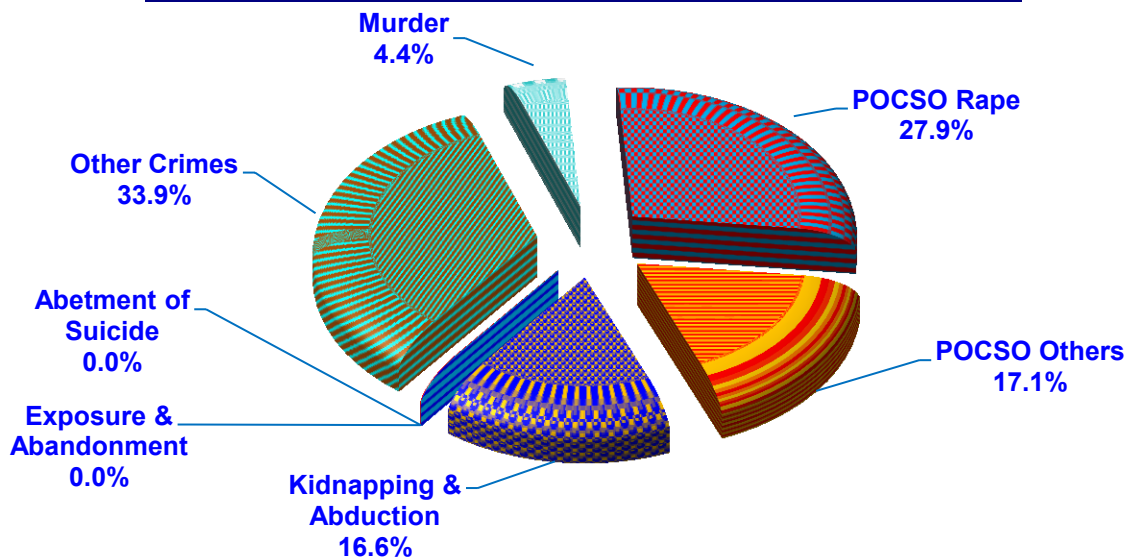
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procurement of minor girls (below 18) (366- A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (370 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to juvenile or child by guardian [Sec. 23 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xiii) Employment of juvenile or child for begging [Sec. 24 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xiv) Giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to juvenile or child [Sec. 25 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]
- xv) Exploitation of juvenile or child employee [Sec. 26 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]

#### 4. Trends of Crime Against Children:- [Increase 91.04%]

2346 cases were reported during 2014 as compared to 1228 in 2013, indicating an increase of 91.04%. POCSO cases contribute this major increase in Crime Against Children. Highest incidence of 361 cases was reported in Chennai Railways, followed by Chennai (205) and Dharmapuri (121). Other district with least number of cases are Pudukottai (5). **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2014. **(Map 8.1)**

### CHART – 8.1

#### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2014



#### **5. Crime Rate:**

##### **➤ Increased from 1.65 to 3.10**

Dharmapuri reported the highest crime rate at 9.39 followed by Dharmapuri 7.69 and Madurai 6.83.

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. 2346 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, POCSO-Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Exposure and abandonment and Procuration of minor girls, Juvenile Justice Care Act and other SLL crimes in the State. 103 cases of Murder (4.4%) were reported during 2014. Maximum number of murders were reported in Vellore (12), Salem (8), Salem City, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi (each 6) Chennai,

Dharmapuri and Theni (each 5), Cuddalore, Thiruvannamalai and Tiruppur City (each 4), Krishnagiri, Trichy City and Villupuram (each 3). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Madurai, Madurai City Nagapattinam, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy and Thanjavur.

#### **9. Trends of Infanticide:**

**[Decrease 100%]**

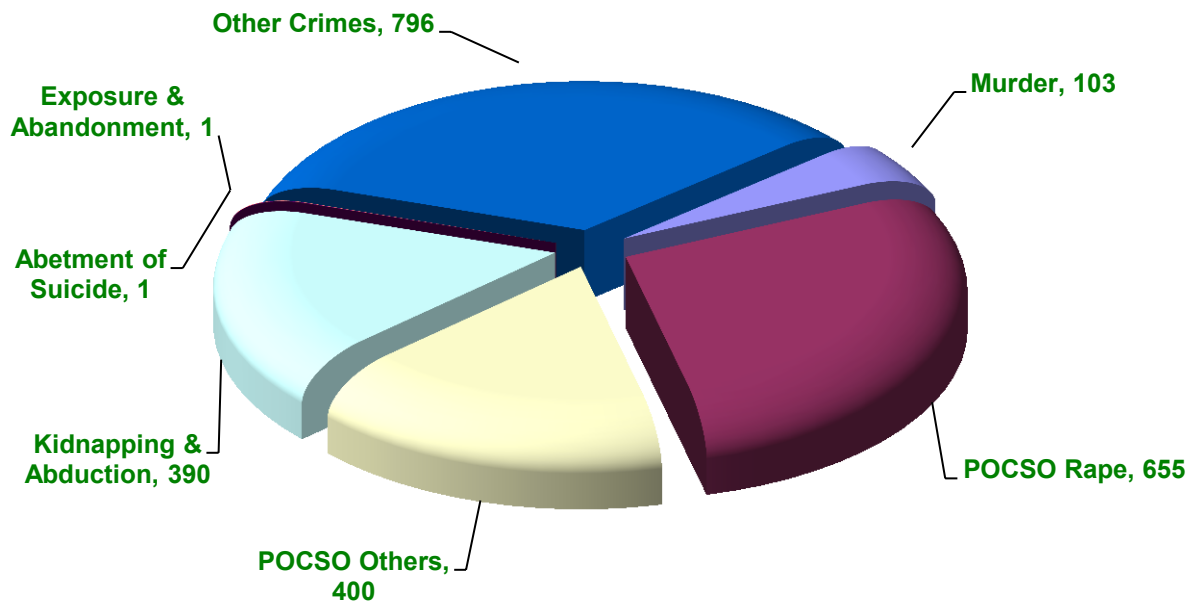
No cases of Infanticide were reported during 2014 whereas it was 13 cases in 2013.

10. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is the single-most contributor to Crime against Children. This accounted for 1055 cases (44.97%). Highest number of cases were reported in Vellore (100) followed by Chennai (85) and Salem (62 cases). Railway Chennai and Trichy (each 1) reported least number of such cases, followed by Pudukottai and Nilgiris (each 4) and Tirunelveli City (6).



**CHART – 8.2**

**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN  
DURING 2014**



**Total No. of Incidence: 2346**

11. 655 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Rape', contributing thereby, 27.91% of the total incidence of **crime against children**. Highest incidence was reported in Vellore (74 cases), followed by Salem (42) and Tirunelveli (40 cases). No case was reported in Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Tiruppur City and Trichy City.

12. 400 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Others', contributing thereby 17.05% of the total incidence of crime against children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (47), followed by Madurai (31) and Vellore (26 cases). No case was reported in Nilgiris and Tirunelveli City.

13. One case of 'abetment of suicide' was reported during 2014 as against two cases in 2013. A solitary case was reported in Virudhunagar district.

14. No case was reported under Procuration of minor girls during 2014.

15. 796 cases of other crimes against Children were reported during 2014 contributing 33.93% of the total Incidence of the **crime against children**. Highest incidence of other crimes were reported in Railway Chennai (360), followed by Chennai and Railway Trichy (each 96), Trichy (85), Ariyalur (44), Tirunelveli (22), Thanjavur and Tirunelveli City (each 17), Madurai (11). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Madurai city, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Ramnad, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Thiruppur, Thiruppur City, and Vellore. Head-wise and district/city-wise incidence and percentage to State total for **crimes against children** is presented in **Table-8.2**. Crime head-wise incidence of Crime against Children during 2010-2014 is depicted in **Chart-8.3**.



**Disposal of crimes by Police and Courts :-**

16. The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by Police and Courts is discussed in detail in Chapter – 19. The State level charge-sheeting rate of IPC cases is 88.15%. Out of 2346 cases reported under this category 91.53% cases were charge-sheeted. Highest percentage (100%) of charge-sheeting was done under the head Procurement of Minor Girls. No charge sheet was filed in Abetment of Suicide.

17. Correspondingly, the average conviction rate for these crimes stood at 63.83%. The conviction rate for murder stood at 33.33%, rape (32.57%) kidnapping and abduction (23.08%) and Other Crimes (88.58%).

18. Consolidated figures and the percentages for Disposal of cases by

Police have been depicted in Table 8.3 & 8.5. District-wise distribution of the same is reflected in Table 8.4. Like-wise consolidated figures and the percentages for disposal of cases by courts have been depicted in Table 8.6 & 8.8. District-wise distribution of the same is reflected in Table 8.7.

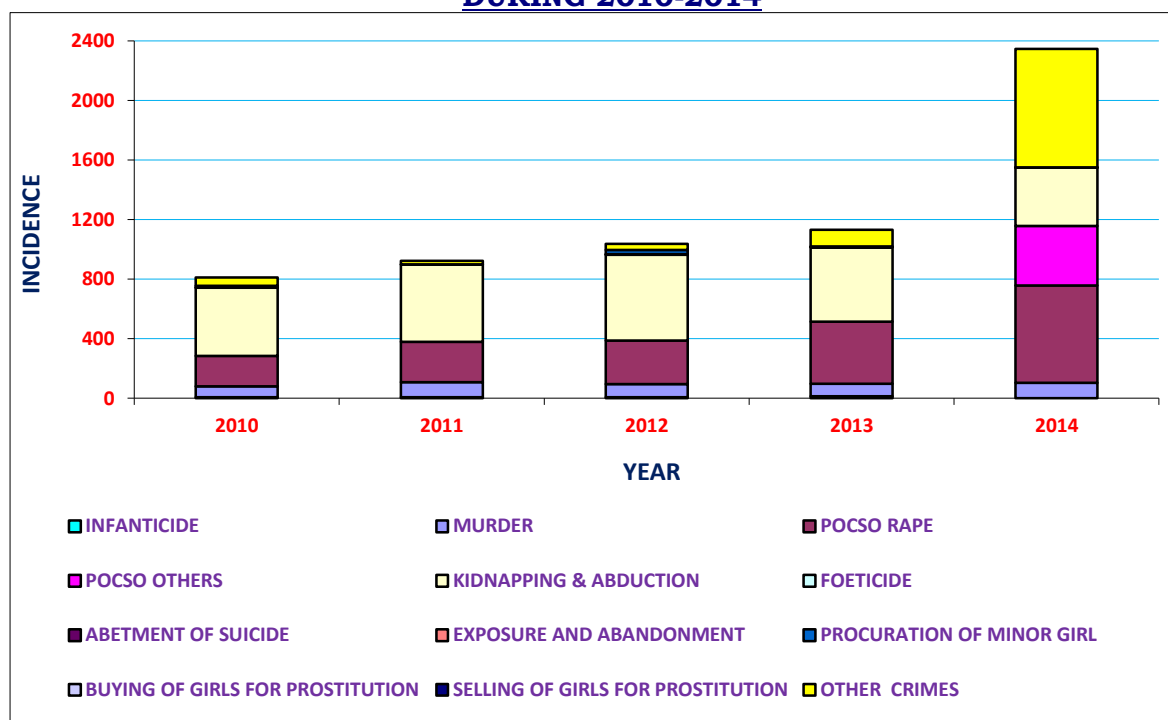
**Disposal of Persons arrested by Police and Courts**

19. The details of disposal of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in Tables 8.9 – 8.12. Of 3,697 persons arrested for these crimes, 2213 (59.86%) were charge-sheeted by the Police. 662 persons were convicted.

20. Table 8.13 deals with incidence of crimes committed against children District/City-wise during 2014.

**CHART- 8.3**

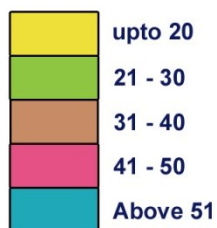
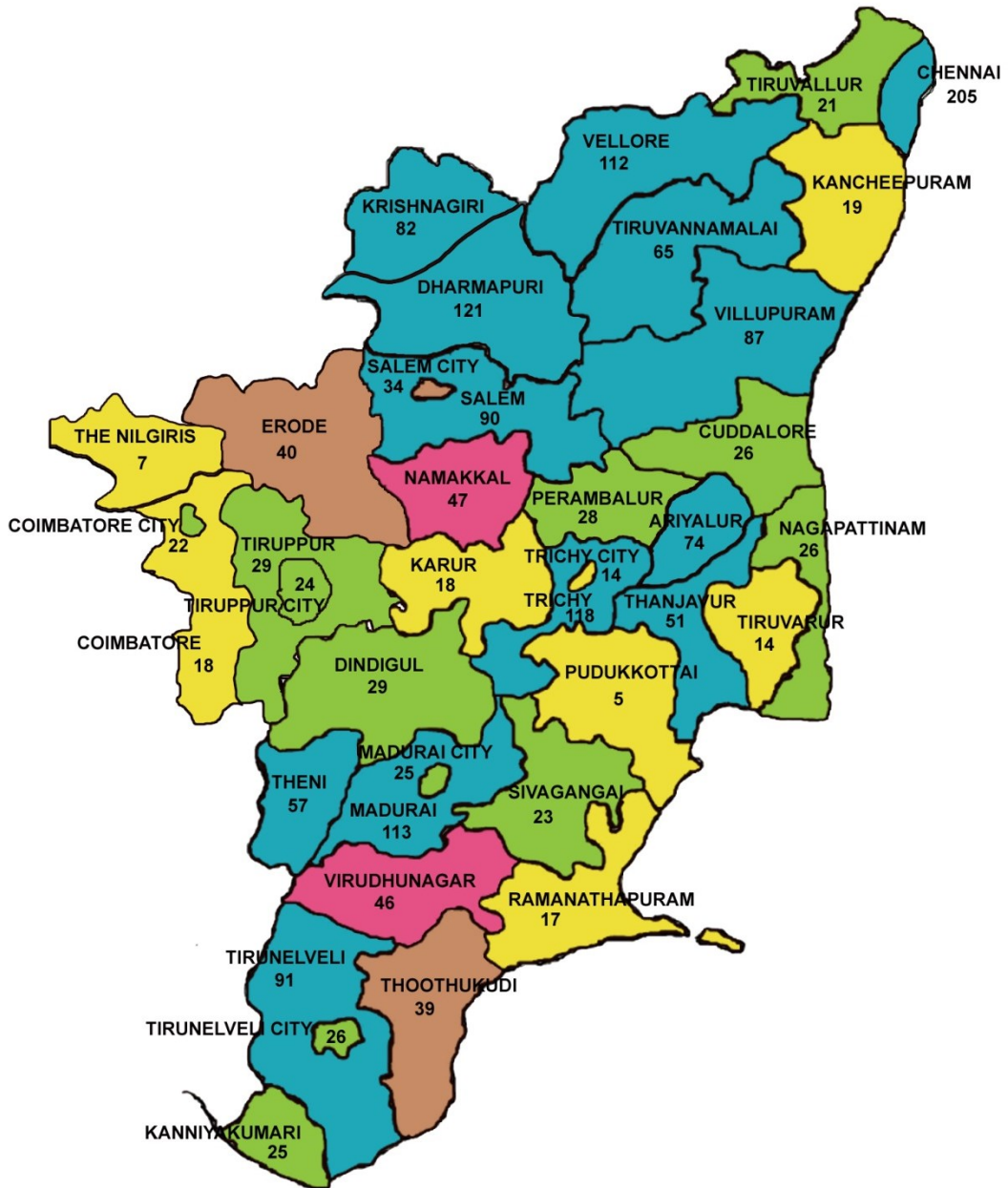
**CRIME HEAD WISE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2010-2014**



\* RAPE Case for 2014 (includes rape under POCSO Act).

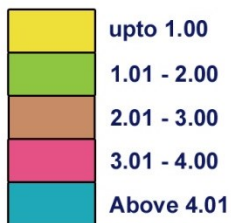
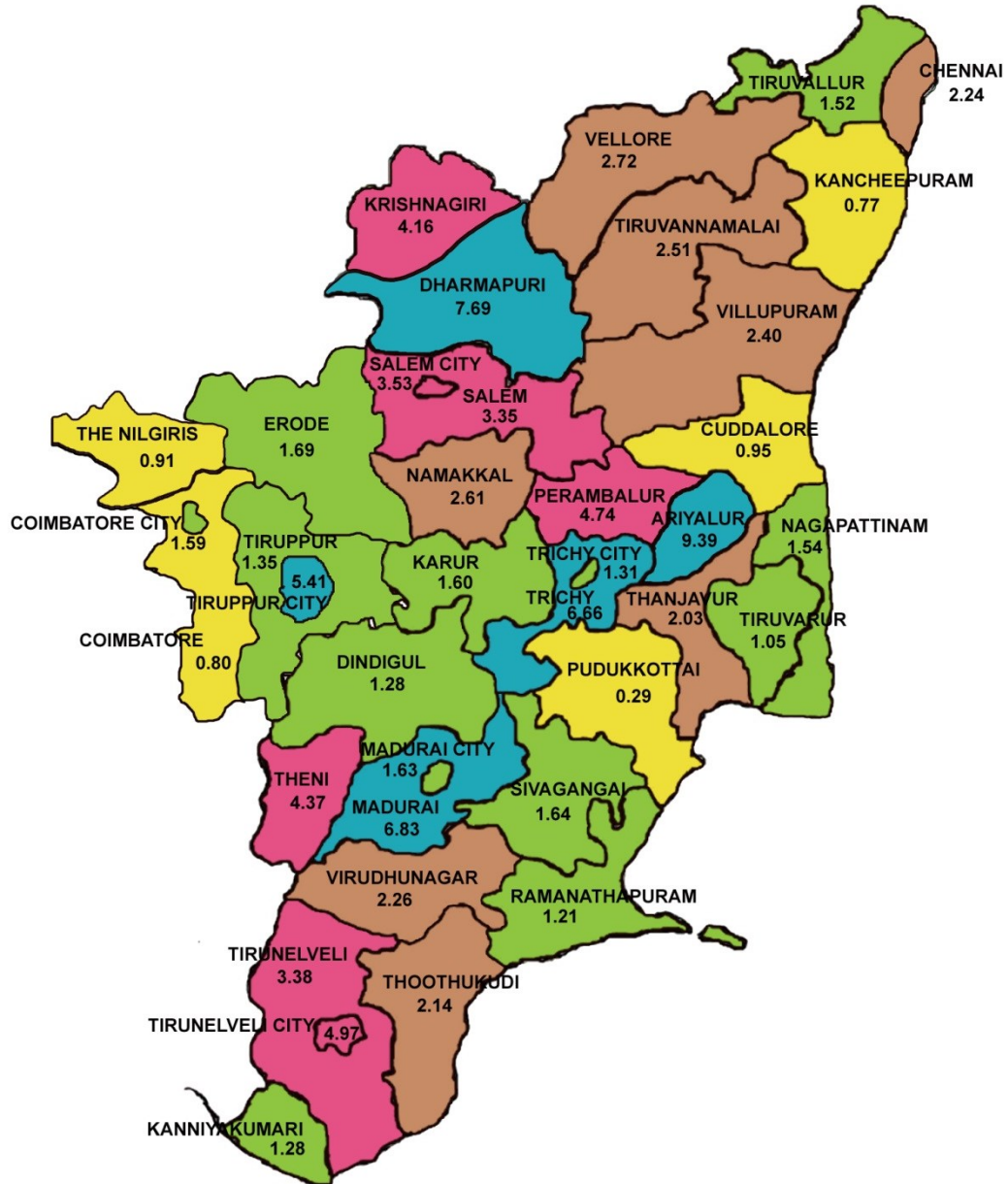
## MAP – 8.1

### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 2346)



## MAP – 8.2

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2014 (All over Tamil Nadu 3.10)



## 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 2014 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

#### Share of Juvenile crimes:

2. Crimes committed by juveniles show a decrease trend (0.51% to 0.48%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the state during 2010 to 2014. Same pattern has been observed in the juvenile crime rate also (1.4 to 1.3) between the years 2010 and 2014. Incidence and rate of Juvenile delinquency under IPC during 2004 – 2014 have been presented in [Table- 9.1](#)

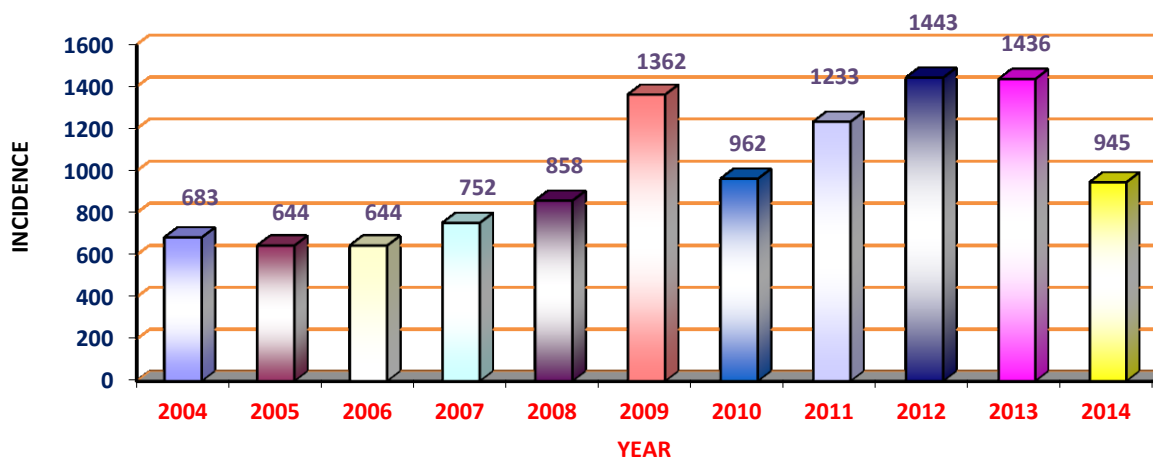
#### IPC Crimes:

3. 945 IPC cases were registered against juveniles during 2014, which is 34.19% lower than 2013. [Chart-9.1](#) depicts the incidence of juvenile delinquency under IPC crimes registered during 2004 – 2014.

4. Prevalence of juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC during 2004 to 2014 is presented in [Table-9.2](#). Theft (319 – 33.8%) accounted for the highest incidence of juvenile delinquency cases followed by Burglary (119 – 12.6%), Murder (53 – 5.6%), Robbery (47 – 5.0%), Attempt to Commit Murder (39 – 4.1%), Riots (23 – 2.4%), Dacoity (13 – 1.4%), Rape (12 – 1.3%), Causing Death by Negligence (11 – 1.2%), Cheating (5 – 0.5%), Hurt (5 – 0.5%) and of 945 cases under IPC registered against them during 2014.

**CHART- 9.1**

#### **INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNDER IPC 2004 – 2014**



### **Crimes under SLL:**

5. Particulars of Juvenile delinquency under different heads of SLL crimes are furnished in [Table-9.3](#). Other SLL Crimes (556 – 92.1%) accounted for the highest incidence, followed by SC & ST (prevention of atrocities) act (26 – 4.3 %), Prohibition Act (9 – 1.5 %), Gambling Act (3 – 0.5 %), Arms Act (2 – 0.3%), Copy Right Act (2 – 0.3 %) and Child Marriage Restraint Act (1 – 0.2%) of 604 cases registered/booked under SLL.

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

6. The figures on juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC (district/ city wise) is presented in [Table-9.4](#). Chennai City (226) recorded the highest incidence followed by Tirunelveli (97). [Chart – 9.2](#) depicts the juveniles apprehended district/city-wise during 2014.

### **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 (360), recorded the highest incidence followed by RP Trichy (96), Chennai (37), Cuddalore 21, Tirunelveli (19) and Theni (17).

### **Juveniles apprehended:**

8. Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in [Table-9.6](#). 1,810 (95.7%) of 1,892 juveniles apprehended were boys and 82 (4.3%) were girls.

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

in [Table-9.7](#). 1,187 (62.74%) Juveniles apprehended were in the age-group 16-18 years, 534 (28.22%) in 12-16 years and 171 (9.04%) in 7-12 years whereas 1,873 (59.61%) juveniles were in 16-18 years age-group, 921 (29.31%) were in 12-16 years age group and 348 (11.08%) in the age-group of 7-12 years in the previous year. Number of juveniles apprehended during 2014 has decreased by 39.78% comparing with previous year. This decrease reflect in all age-group as follows:- decrease of 42.02% in the age groups of 12-16, and a decrease of 50.86% in the age-groups 7-12 and 36.63 % for the age groups 16-18.

10. More juvenile boys (382) than girls (5) were apprehended in theft cases. Juvenile girl was involved in serious crimes like murder (3). No juvenile was concerned in cases under heads Dowry death, Importation of girls. The details may be seen in [Table-9.8](#).

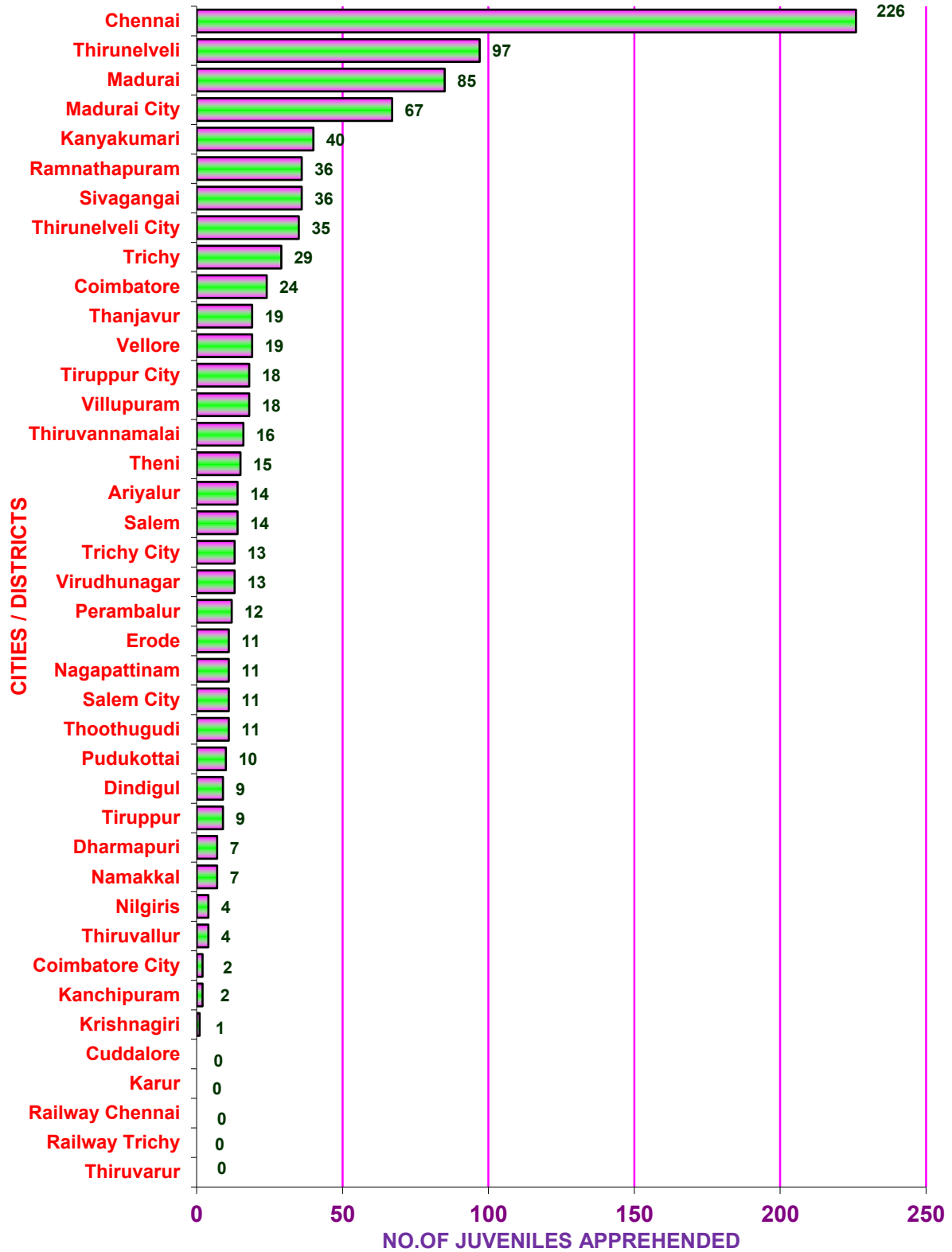
### **Juveniles apprehended District wise**

11. [Table-9.9](#) presents juveniles apprehended district-wise under various IPC crimes. Chennai City apprehended the highest number of juveniles (226) under IPC crimes, followed by Tirunelveli (138), Madurai City (120), Madurai (117), Tirunelveli City (58), Kanyakumari (51), Ramanathapuram (43) and Sivagangai (40).

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 (363) followed by RP Trichy (117), Cuddalore (58), Tirunelveli (39), Chennai (37) and Tirunelveli City (20).

**CHART - 9.2**

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC) DISTRICT/ CITY WISE  
DURING - 2014**





## Profile of juveniles apprehended

13. The ratio of girls to the boys arrested for committing IPC crimes is 1:100 in 2014 compared to 2:100 in 2013. Virudhunagar (1), and Madurai (1) account for juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes in the age group of below 12 years during 2014. Juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were largely from Madurai (41), Tirunelveli (32), Chennai City (17), and Tirunelveli City (13). Juveniles apprehended in the age group of 16-18 years are high in Chennai City (205), followed by Madurai City (120), Tirunelveli (103), Madurai (75), Tirunelveli City (45), and Kanyakumari (43). The details are presented in **Table-9.11**

14. Ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes was 11:100 during the year, whereas it was 12:100 in 2013. . RP Chennai (363), RP Trichy (117) and Cuddalore (58) accounted for larger number of arrests under SLL crimes. Chennai Railway Police had the highest juvenile offenders (106) followed by RP Trichy (32) and Madurai, Thiruvannamalai and Virudhunagar (each 1) in the age group below-12 years. RP Chennai had the highest juvenile offenders (208) followed by RP Trichy (65) and Chennai City (6) for the age-group of 12-16. The largest numbers of juvenile in the age group of 16-18 were arrested in Cuddalore (47) followed by Tirunelveli (35) and Chennai City (31). 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**. 29.8 % of juveniles were awaiting trial at the end of 2014. Coimbatore, Dindigul, Kanyakumari,

Karur, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem City, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Trichy and Vellore achieved cent percent disposal of cases against arrested juveniles. 22.5% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 14.3% were placed under care of parents/guardians, 3.0% were sent to fit institutions, 14.1% were sent to special home, 3.5% were dealt with fine and 4.5% were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of in the trials of total arrested juveniles.

## Juveniles: Classified by attributes

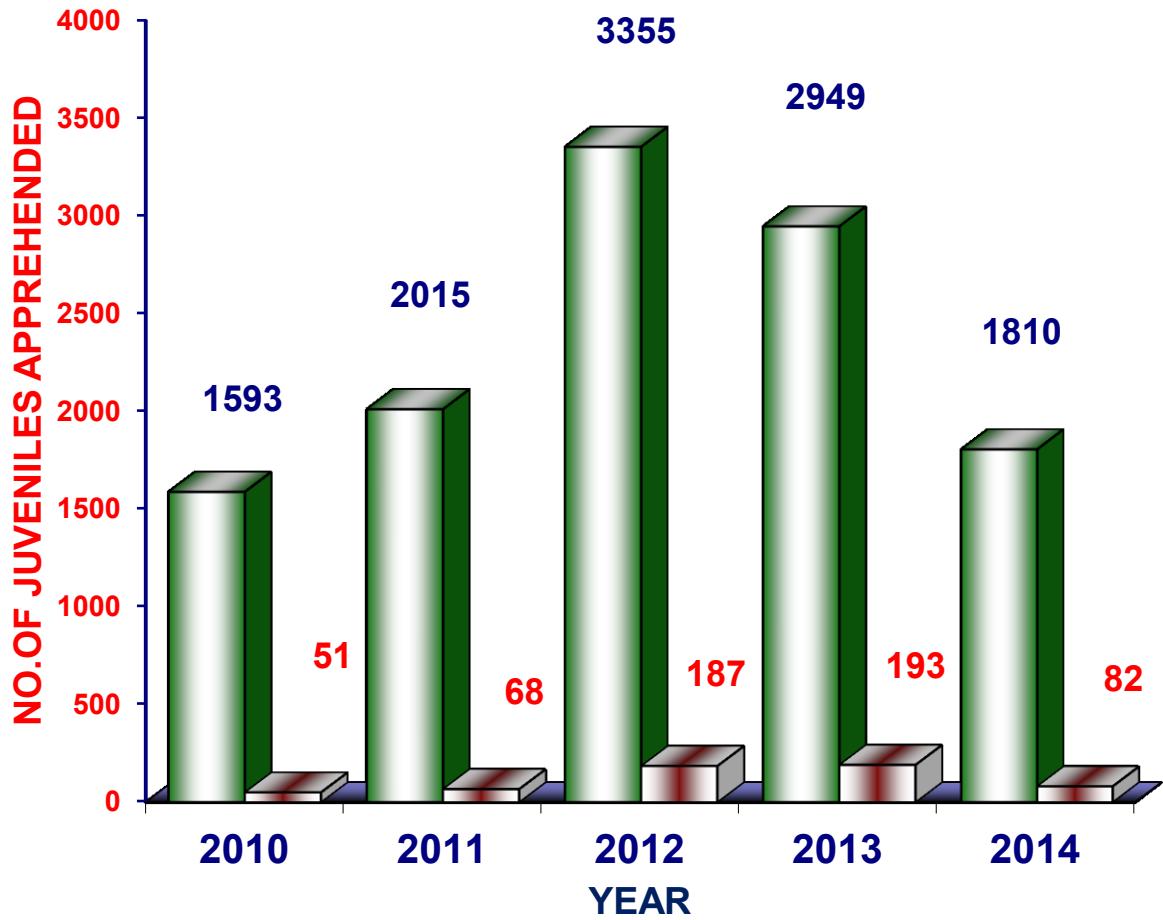
16. 206 of the total juveniles involved in various crimes were illiterate while 1006 juveniles had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 64.1% of total juveniles arrested during the year. Children living with parents / guardians (1,795) constituted 94.9% of the juveniles arrested. Only 97 (5.1%) homeless children were involved in various crimes. 46.6% of juveniles belonged to poor families with annual income up to Rs.25,000/- only. The share of juveniles hailing from income group between 25,001 to 50,000 was 27.7%. Chennai City (44), reported the highest of the total recidivists (77) followed by Ariyalur (7), Tiruppur City and Villupuram (each 6) and Tiruppur (4).

17. **Table- 9.14** deals with the classification of Juveniles arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2014 (district/city wise) including the recidivists arrested among juveniles for all crimes.

18. **Chart 9.3** depicts the juveniles apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2010 - 2014. (gender wise classification).

**CHART-9.3**

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2010 - 2014  
(GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION)**



**BOYS**

**GIRLS**

## 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 development efforts of the state for vulnerable sections gets delivered without any hindrance besides taking adequate measures to prevent any atrocities on them.

#### 3. Classification of Crimes

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

##### I. Under IPC

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

##### II. Under SLL

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

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

Chapter - I has dealt these crimes in that part dealing "Incidence and rate of cognizable crimes in Tamil Nadu"

#### 4. SCs as victims of crimes

SCs were victims in 1,546 crimes (632 cases under IPC & 914 under SLL) reported during 2013. Madurai district contributed 195 cases, 12.6% of the state share, followed by Tirunelveli (173), Villupuram (75), Sivagangai (72) and Thanjavur (58). Madurai reported the highest crime rate of 94.5 followed by Tirunelveli 36.4 and Tirunelveli City 33.6 against state average of 10.8 during the year 2014.

Incidence and rate of crime Committed Against SCs district/city wise during 2014 is presented in Table-10.1 - Chart - 10.1 - Map - 10.1

#### 5. Crime head-wise Analysis

##### SCs as victims in IPC cases in 2014

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	1805	47	2.60
2	HURT	1519	6	0.39
3	RAPE	471	35	7.43
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1746	7	0.40
5	DACOITY	101	0	0.00
6	ROBBERY	1969	7	0.36
7	ARSON	675	15	2.22
8	OTHER IPC	184914	515	0.28
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193200</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>0.43</b>

### **i) Murder**

SCs were victims in only 47 cases (2.60%) of 1,805 cases reported under this head for the state in 2014. Tirunelveli reported the highest number of cases (11 cases) which constituted 23.40% followed by Thoothukudi (7) 14.89%, Cuddalore (4 cases) 8.51%, Madurai (3) 6.38%, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tirunelveli City, Tiruvarur and Vellore (each 2) 4.26% and Karur, Madurai City, Namakkal, Perambalur, Salem City, Trichy, Villupuram and Virudhunagar (each 1 case) 2.13%.

### **ii) Grievous Hurt**

SCs were victims in 6 cases (0.39%) of 1,519 cases reported under this head during 2014. Villupuram (3 cases) reported the highest followed by Salem City (2), and Tirunelveli (1).

### **iii) Rape**

SCs were victims of rape in 35 cases (7.43%) of 471 cases reported under this head during 2014. Dindigul has reported the highest (6) number of cases (17.14%) followed by Villupuram (5) cases, Madurai and Tirunelveli (each 4), Thoothukudi and Vellore (each 3 cases) and Salem and Virudhunagr (each 2 cases), Cuddalore, Karur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Salem city and Thanjavur (each 1 case).

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

SCs were victims of Kidnapping/Abduction in 7 cases (0.40%) of 1746 cases reported under this head during 2014. Madurai reported the highest number of 4 cases (57.14%) followed by Salem, Tirunelveli and Villupuram (each 1).

### **v) Dacoity**

No case was reported under this head in 2014 against SCs.

### **vi) Robbery**

7 cases (0.36%) out of 1969 cases were reported for the state under this head during 2014. Madurai and Sivagangai has reported the highest (each 3 cases) followed by Ramanathapuram (1 case).

### **vii) Arson**

SCs were victims in 15 cases (2.22%) of 675 cases of arson reported during 2014. 7 cases were reported in Tirunelveli followed by Villupuram (3 cases), Cuddalore (2 cases), Madurai, Ramnathapuram, Sivagangai, (each 1 case).

### **viii) Other heads of IPC**

SCs were victims in 515 (0.28%) of 1,84,914 cases registered under this head in 2014. Madurai (178 cases) accounted for the highest incidents followed by Villupuram (62), Cuddalore (46), Ramanathapuram (39), Trichy (33), Tirunelveli (31), Erode (24), Salem and Sivagangai (each 20), Madurai City and Tirunelveli City (each 12). Madurai also recorded the highest crime rate of 86.04 against state average of 3.58 during this year.

Incidence, crime rate and percentage share to state for crimes committed against SCs in 2014 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, Madurai recorded the highest (195) incidence committed against SCs, followed by Tirunelveli (173), Villupuram (75), Sivagangai (72) Thanjavur (58), Vellore (56), Thoothukudi (each 53), Tiruvanamalai and Pudukottai (each 52), Theni (50)

and Trichy City and Nilgiris recorded the least (each 2 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	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
Villupuram	6.90	1	3	5	-	-	66	75
Thiruvallur	5.91	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
Vellore	5.87	2	-	3	51	-	-	56
Cuddalore	5.25	4	-	1	-	-	48	53
Chennai City	4.69	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
Tiruvannamalai	3.84	-	-	-	52	-	-	52

**7. STs as victims in 2014**

18 cases were reported during 2014 in the State. Villupuram district has reported the maximum number of cases (11), 61.1% of the state share followed by Tiruvannamalai (4), Kanniyakumari, Namakkal and Tirunelveli City (each 1 case). No case was reported in the remaining cities/districts. Tirunelveli City reported the highest crime rate 62.4 as against 2.3 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	1805	1	0.06
2	HURT	1519	0	0.00
3	RAPE	471	0	0.00
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1746	0	0.00
5	DACOITY	101	0	0.00
6	ROBBERY	1969	0	0.00
7	ARSON	675	1	0.15
8	OTHER IPC	184914	10	0.01
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>193200</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.01</b>

**i) Murder**

STs were victims in 1 case (0.1%) out of 1805 IPC cases reported under this head for the state in 2014. Tirunelveli City accounted for 1 case.

**ii) Arson**

STs were victims in 1 cases (0.1%) out of 675 IPC cases reported under this head for the state in 2014. Villupuram accounted for 1 case.

**v) Other heads of IPC**

STs were victims in 1 case out of 1,27,850 IPC cases reported under this head during 2013 which of the case was reported in Madurai district. No case under the caption “Kidnapping & Abduction”, “Dacoity” and “Arson” was reported featuring STs as victims.

No case was reported under Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery and Hurt in 2014 against STs.

**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 (10 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 Population	Mur-der	Hurt	Ra-pe	SC /S T (P) Act	PC R Act	Oth-ers	Tot-al
Salem	11.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiruvannamalai	10.85	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Villupuram	9.87	0	0	0	0	0	11	10
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)

8 cases (SCs victim in 8) were reported under protection of civil rights act in 2014 has shown a 700% increase over 2013. Dharmapuri reported (8 cases). Chart – 10.3.

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

912 cases reported during 2014 under this head as against 1,340 cases during 2013 which was a decrease of 31.94%. Tirunelveli recorded the highest number of cases (118) which constituted 12.9% followed by Tiruvannamalai (56), Thanjavur (52), Pudukottai and Vellore (each 51), Theni (50 cases). Chart – 10.3 depicts the incident of crimes committed against SCs/STs during 2013 and 2014. Map- 10.4 gives the rate of crime against scheduled tribes during – 2014.

previous year) during 2014. No accused were convicted in 36 disposed cases.

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

## 11. Disposal of Cases

Average rate of filing charge-sheets for the Crimes against SCs & STs stood at 92.2% and 95.2% respectively, thus recorded a better average. Average Conviction rate for Crimes against SCs & STs was 7.9% and 0% respectively. These details are presented in Table- 10.3 to 10.16.

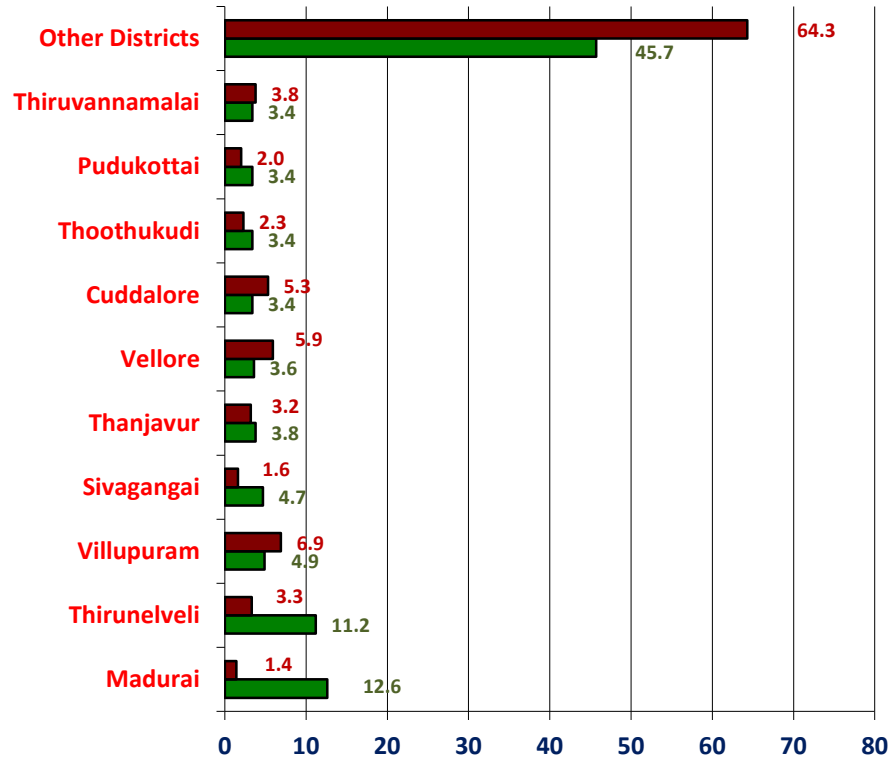
## 12. Disposal of accused

3,594 (66.7%) out of 5,392 accused arrested (including previous year) for committing Crimes against SCs were charge-sheeted by Police. 19,970 accused were undergoing trial (including previous year) during this year. 181 (9.3%) of 1,945 accused got convicted.

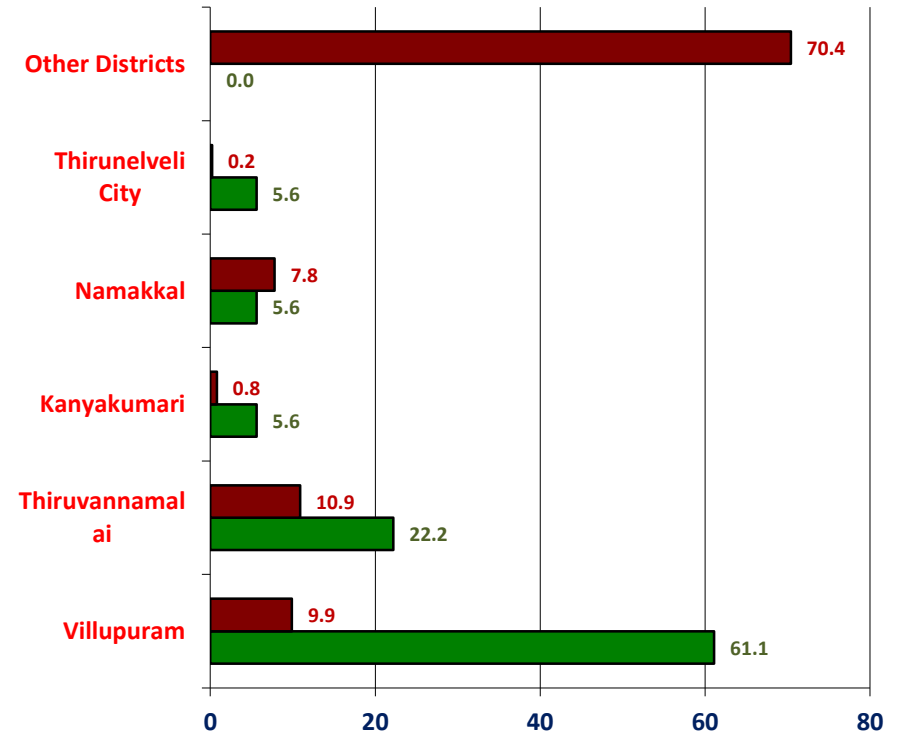
45 (73.8%) of 61 accused arrested (including previous year) for committing Crimes against STs were charge-sheeted by Police. 257 accused were undergoing trial (including

## Crime against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes – City/District-Wise during 2014

**CHART- 10.1**



**CHART- 10.2**



■ Percentage of Population w.r.t. State

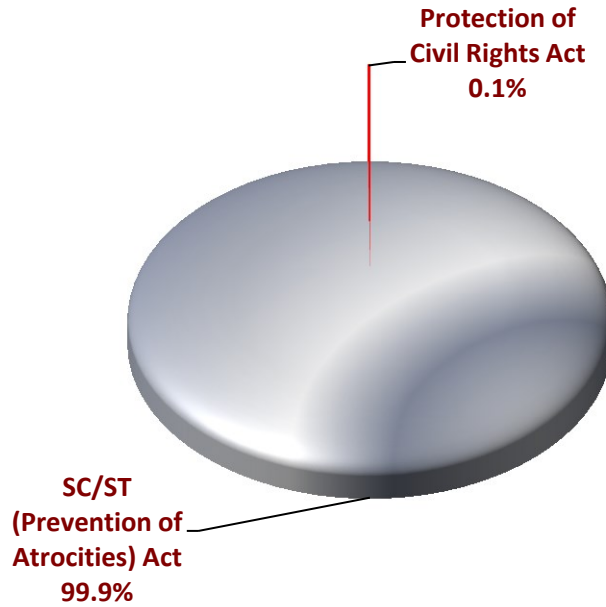
■ Percentage of Crime w.r.t. State



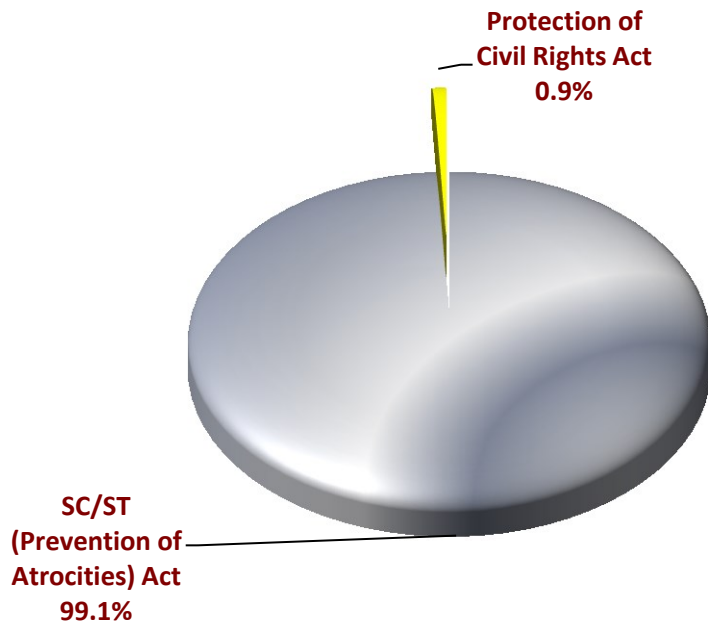
**CHART- 10.3**

**INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST SCs / STs  
DURING 2013 AND 2014**

**2013**



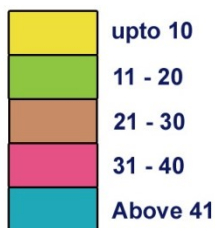
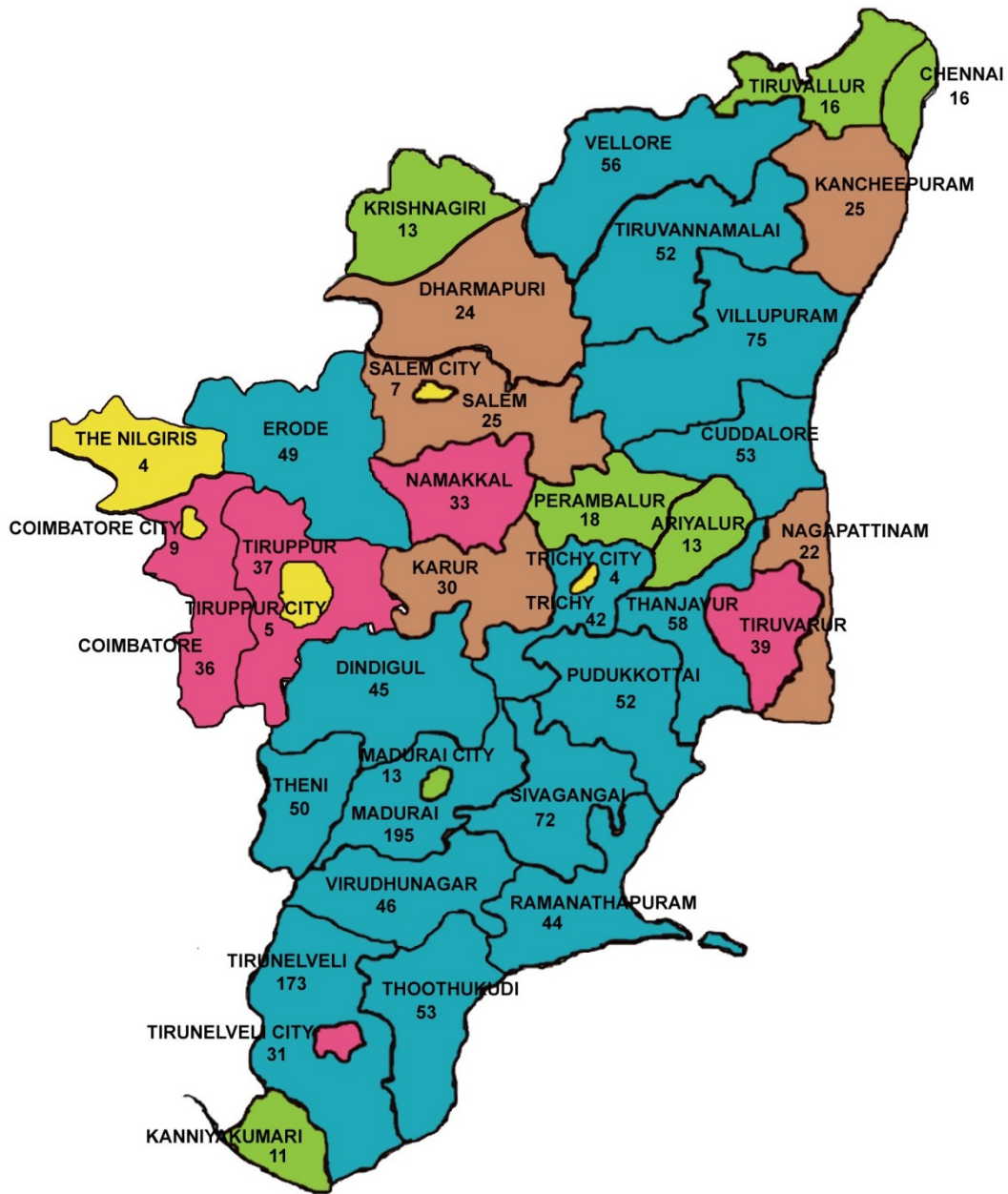
**2014**



### MAP 10.1

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2014

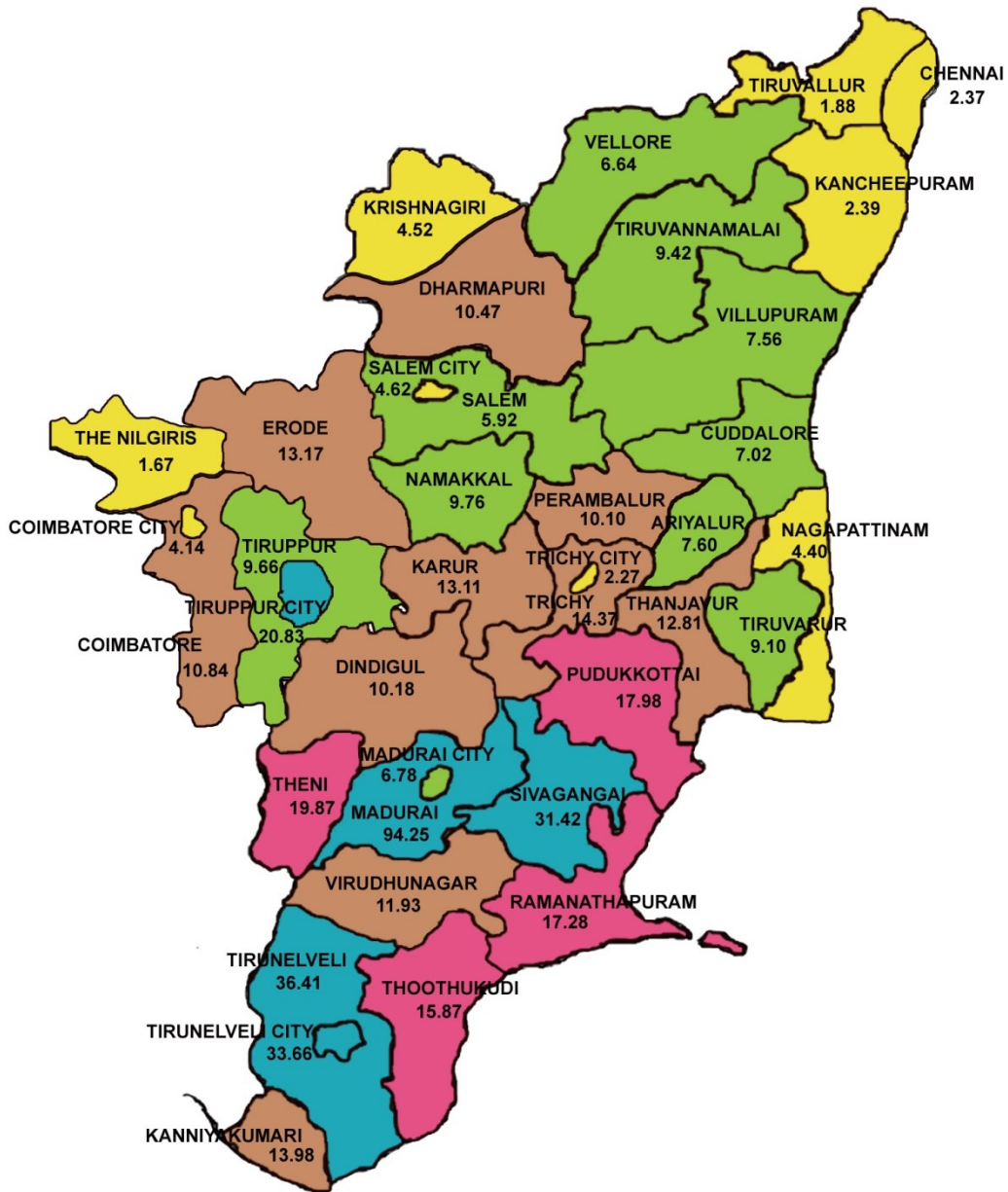
(All over Tamilnadu 1546)



**MAP 10.2**

**RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2014**

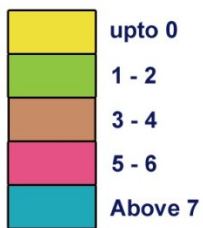
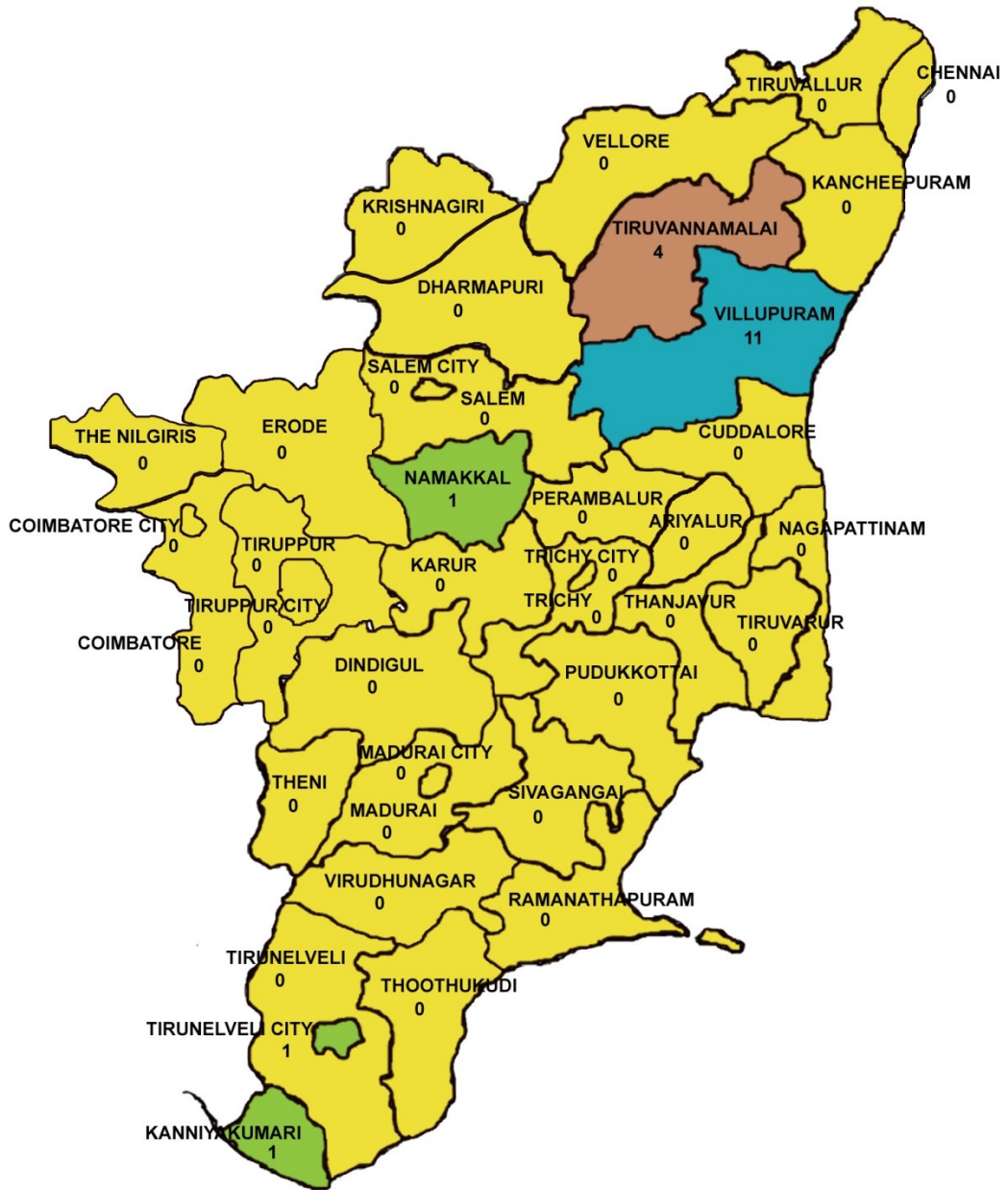
**(All over Tamilnadu 10.76)**



### MAP 10.3

## INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2014

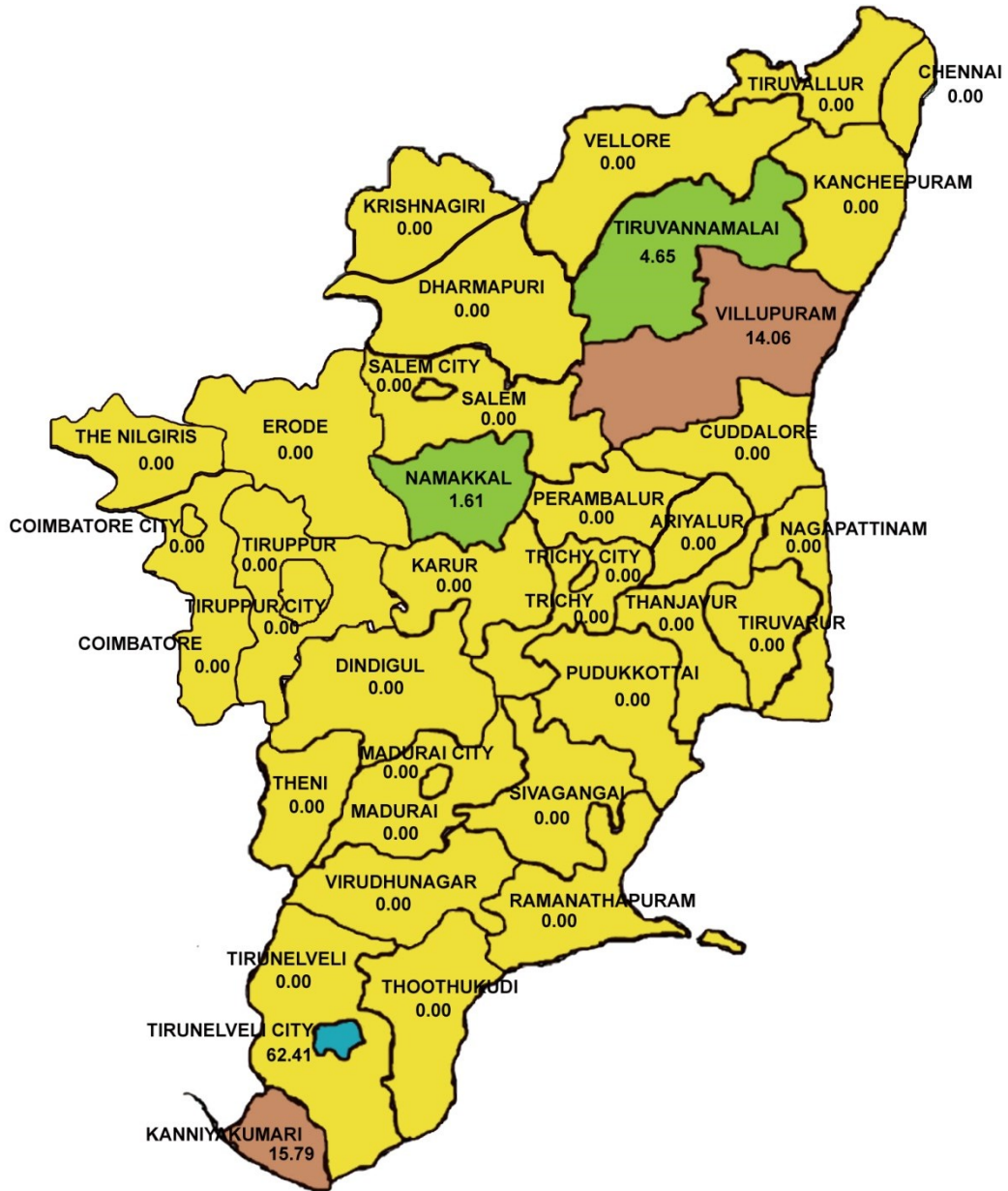
(All over Tamilnadu 18)



### MAP 10.4

### RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2014

(All over Tamilnadu 2.27)





## CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. **Table 11.1** depicts district/city-wise number of persons missing and traced for 2014. 77% of (8970 out of 11645) missing persons during the year were traced. 2675 persons, including 455 children remained missing at the end of the year. 88.25% of (1939 out of 2197) 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 reasons for persons missing and traced for 2014. A large majority of persons traced (27.58%) left home due to love affair, 26.23% of the traced ran away from home due to family quarrel/ parents scold. 66.12% of these kidnapped/abducted persons were minor girls while adult women accounted for 24.19%.

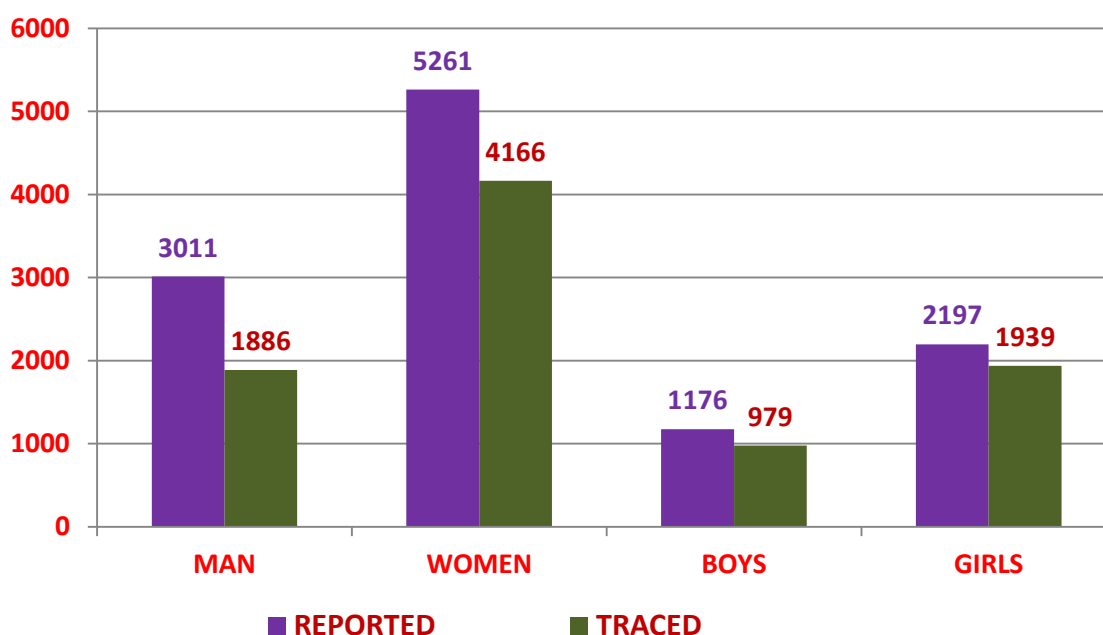
3. A large number of students (447) ran away from home due to failure in examinations and were subsequently traced. Persons killed on road accidents accounted for 21 (0.23%) out of traced missing persons. 66 missing persons were found murdered. 62 of these are adults and 4 are children. 0.65% of persons (59), committed suicide.

4. 88 of the traced persons had left home for seeking employment. 44 of them (50%) were children.

5. The fate of 2675 missing persons, including 455 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 - 2014**



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.

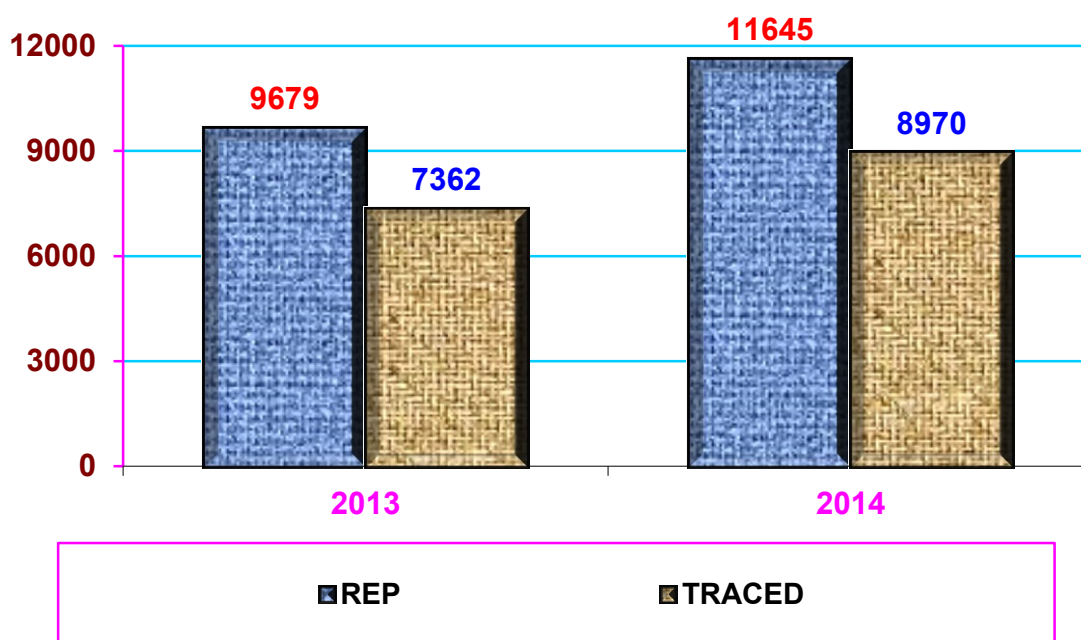
13. Modus Operandi Bureau is required to maintain a statewide database of missing persons and is expected to provide important investigative inputs to the investigating officers. Police Computer Wing is hosting the details of missing persons on the Tamil Nadu Police website.

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



**CHART - 11.2**

**TRACING OF MISSING PERSONS - 2014  
(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)**



15. Table 11.3 depicts district/city-wise comparison of missing and traced persons for 2014 as against 2013. Number of persons missing has increased by 20.31% and number of persons traced also increased by 21.84% persons comparing with 2013. (Chart-11.2)

**Missing Persons reported from 2009 to 2014**

Year	Adult		Children		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>2009</b>	1379	1396	781	1206	<b>4762</b>
<b>2010</b>	1863	2331	973	1352	<b>6519</b>
<b>2011</b>	2155	2897	907	1697	<b>7656</b>
<b>2012</b>	2376	3574	1018	1813	<b>8781</b>
<b>2013</b>	2613	4003	1051	2012	<b>9679</b>
<b>2014</b>	3011	5261	1176	2197	<b>11645</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13397</b>	<b>19462</b>	<b>5906</b>	<b>10277</b>	<b>49042</b>

## CHAPTER 12

### HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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

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

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

**Cases under following legislations also form part of offences under human trafficking.**

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

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

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

sake of prostitution. ITPA is being rigorously enforced to ensure prevention of exploitation of women and children. Larger emphasis is now being paid on trafficking of human beings as against the erstwhile practice of concentrating on detention of sex workers. The number of cases under section 5 ITP Act has decreased by 7.29% in 2014 compared to 2013.

**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.

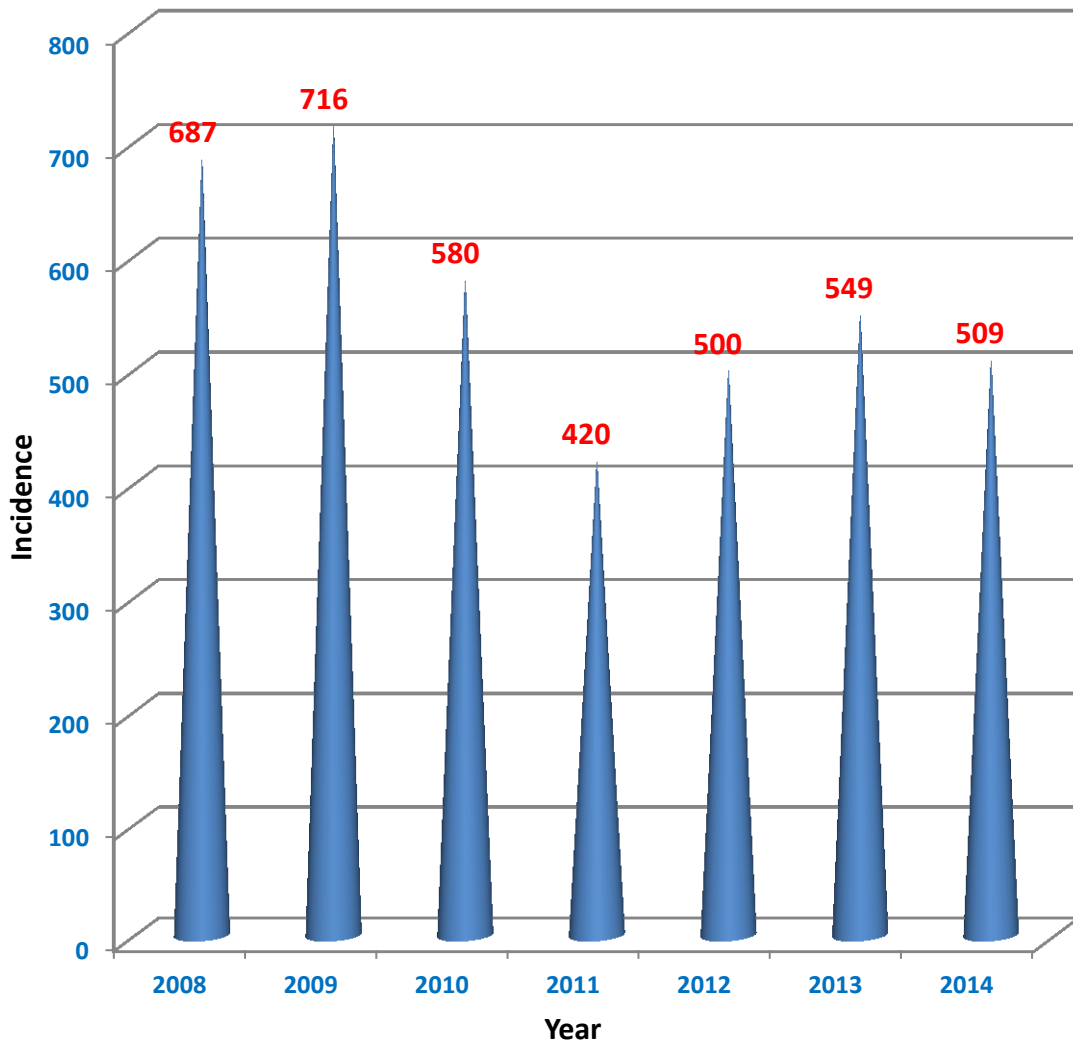
Cases registered under section 8 ITP Act (soliciting in public) have come down as a natural consequence to the shift in emphasis on traffickers. Most of the cases now have been registered against pimps, brothel owners and traffickers under 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of ITP Act.

509 cases have been registered under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Table-12.1) in 2014. Chennai City registered the highest (249), followed by Madurai City (50), Coimbatore City (23), Vellore (15). Other districts registered less than 15 cases.

Chart-12.1 depicts the incidence of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act during 2008-2014.

**Chart – 12.1**

**INCIDENCE OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT  
DURING 2008 - 2014**



## CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

1. 16,122 persons committed suicide during 2014 as against 16,601 in 2013, indicating a decrease of 2.9%.

2. Chennai City recorded the highest number of Suicides (2,214) followed by Tirunelveli (756), Tiruvallur (662), Kanniyakumari and Madurai (each 621), Villupuram (598), Coimbatore (575), Thoothukudi (551) and Thanjavur (514). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 500 cases of Suicide.

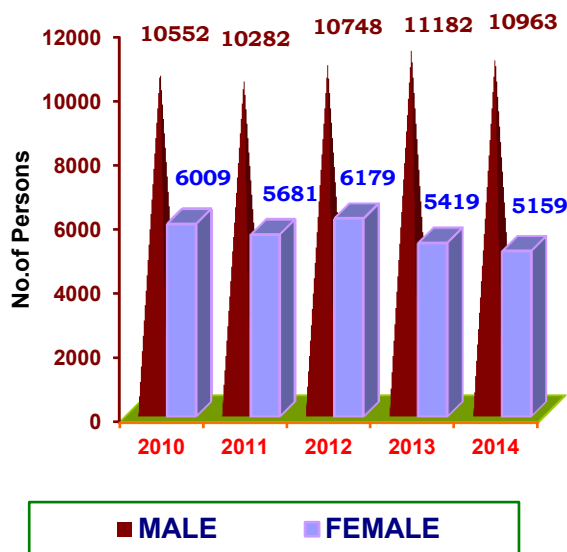
3. Suicides during 2010-2014 are presented in Chart-13.1

4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2014 is available in Table-13.1. & (Map -13.1)

### STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING 2010 - 2014

S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES			TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	TRANS -GENDER	
1	2010	10552	6009	N.A	16561
2	2011	10282	5681	N.A	15963
3	2012	10748	6179	N.A	16927
4	2013	11182	5419	N.A	16601
5	2014	10963	5155	4	16122
% CHANGES IN 2014 OVER 2013		- 1.95	-4.8	--	-2.88

**CHART-13.1  
SUICIDES 2010 - 2014**



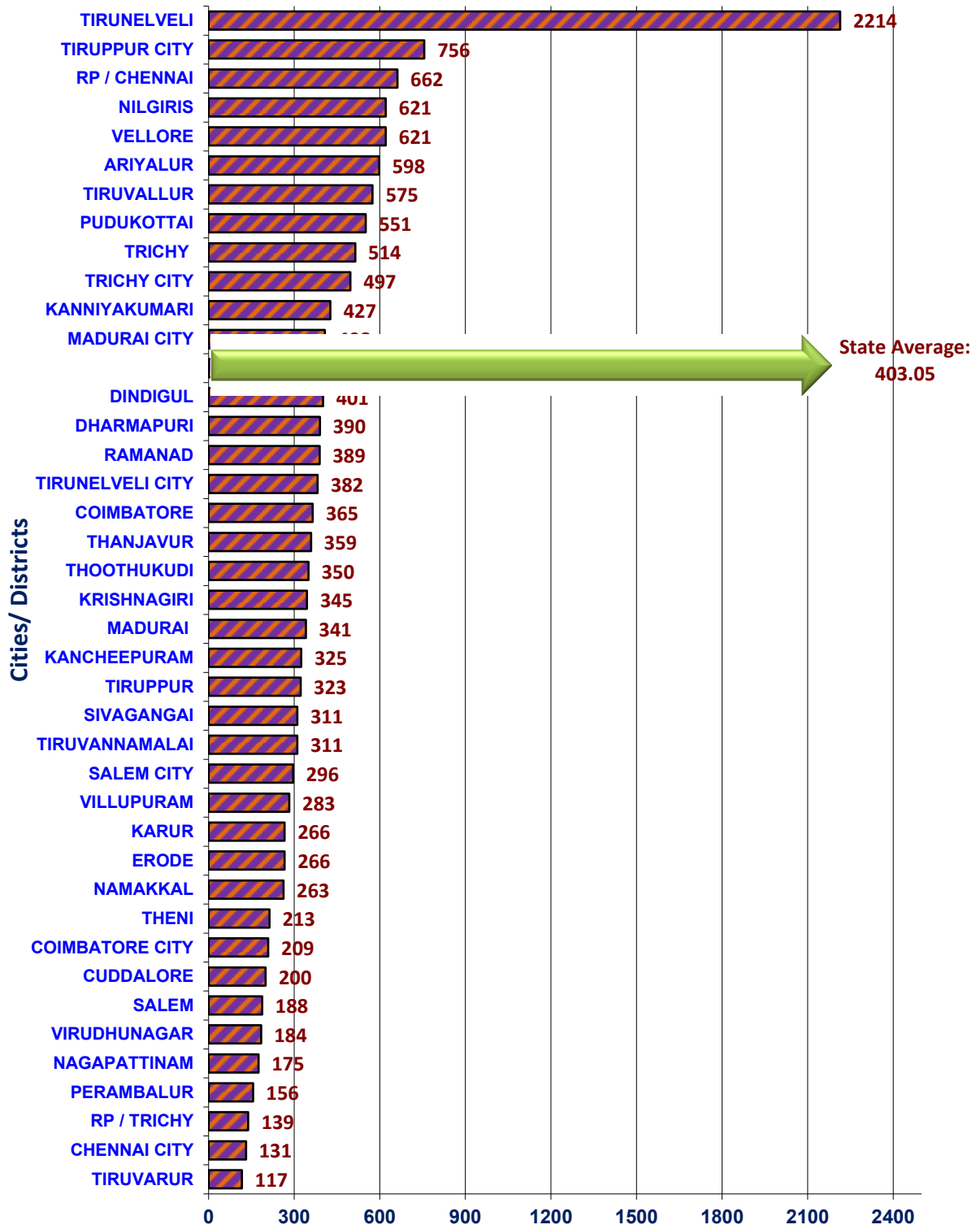
5. The 5-year trend shows that 68% persons committing Suicide were males. In the previous year also the percentage of males was at 67.36%. The mixed trend of males' suicide has been witnessed from 2010 to 2014.

6. Decrease in suicides by men and women have been witnessed in the year 2014. While the suicides by males have decreased by 1.95%, suicides by women have decreased by 4.8% over 2013.

7. Tiruvarur (263 Cases) has shown an unusual increase (574.36%) in suicides, compared to 2013 (39 Cases).

8. Chart-13.2 depicts Suicides during 2014 District/City wise in descending order.

**CHART - 13.2**  
**SUICIDES 2014**

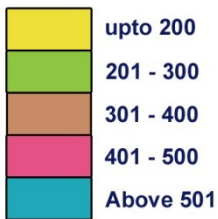
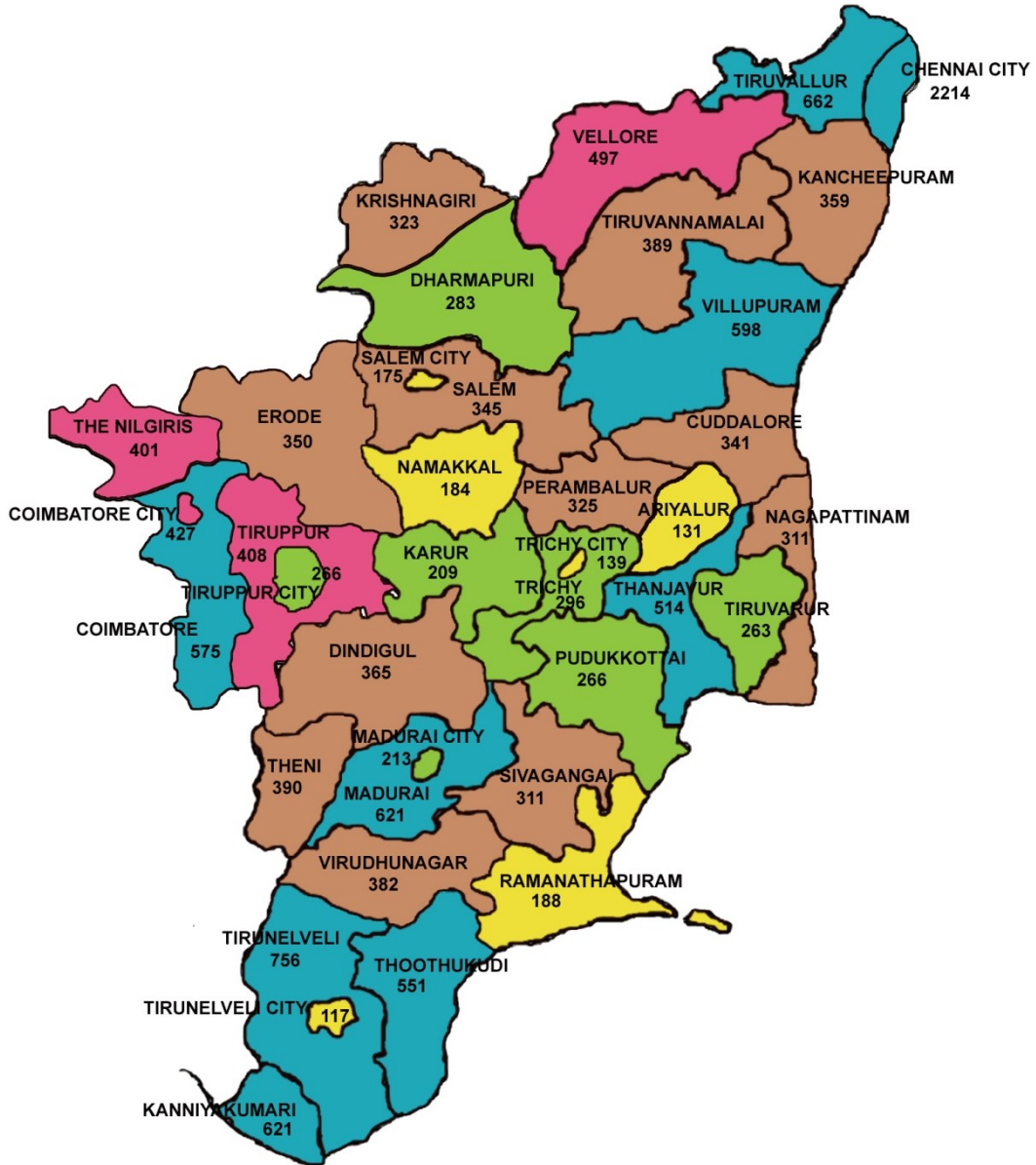


**Total Persons: 16,122**

# MAP 13.1

## SUICIDES 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 16,122)





## CHAPTER 14

### ACCIDENTS & ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

#### ROAD ACCIDENTS

➤ **Increase : 1.53%**

Incidents of Road accidents have been steadily mounting in Tamil Nadu from 2010 to 2014. 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 2010 TO 2014

S. No.	TYPE OF VEHICLES	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Share of type (for 2014)
1	BUS	8890	8295	7479	7329	6973	10.37
2	TRUCK/LORRY	10712	10556	10160	9192	8876	13.20
3	CAR/JEEP/ TAXI/TEMPO	18038	18248	19533	18658	18616	27.68
4	TWO WHEELERS	19086	19492	21947	22496	24008	35.70
5	THREE WHEELERS	3777	3759	3260	2983	2910	4.33
6	OTHERS	4493	5523	5378	5580	5867	8.72
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>64,996</b>	<b>65,873</b>	<b>67,757</b>	<b>66,238</b>	<b>67,250</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Two wheelers accounted for the highest number of accidents (35.70%) during 2014 as against (33.96%) in 2013. District/City wise comparative statement of road accidents during 2014 and 2013 is presented in **Table-14.1**. 67,250 cases of road accidents were reported during 2014. 14,165 (21.06%) of these resulted in fatalities. 53,085 (78.94%) cases of accidents were non-fatal.

During this year 67,250 road accidents were reported, showing an increase of 1.53% compared with the year 2013 (66,238). Highest number of road accidents were reported in Chennai City (9,465) followed by Cuddalore (3,680), Vellore (3,309) and Viluppuram (3,269). RP Chennai reported least road accident (3) followed by RP Trichy (15), The Nilgiris (289) and Tirunelveli City 393.

#### ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Two wheelers are responsible for 30.96% of accidental deaths during 2014. Out of 15,190 persons who died in accidents, 4,704 were on account of this type of vehicle. **Table-14.2** gives details of road accidental deaths for 2014 with break-up of types of vehicles and due to other reasons. Chennai City reported the highest deaths (1,046 deaths) followed by Kancheepuram (865) and Vellore (862 deaths).

#### Non-Fatal Road Accidents:

➤ **Increase : 2.61%**

**Table-14.3** gives the comparative statements of road accidents and the victim details for the year 2014 and 2013.

53,085 road accidents are classified as non-fatal accidents which contribute to 78.94% of the total road

accidents and an increase of 2.61% over previous year. Non-fatal road accidents are further classified as accidents involving 1. Grievous injury, 2. Minor injury and 3. Non injury.

**(i) Grievous injury accidents:**

➤ **Increase : 14%**

5,375 road accidents were ended in grievous injuries accounting for 7.99% to total road accidents and increased by 14% compared with previous year. 7,381 persons were grievously injured in the year 2014 showing an increase of 13.33% over previous year (6513 persons). Chennai City has recorded highest number of incidents (1139) followed by Namakkal (549), Coimbatore City (367), Salem City (353), Virudhunagar (343), Coimbatore (338) and Tirunelveli (279). R.P. Trichy district has reported least number of accidents (1) followed by Trichy City (4), Sivagangai (6) and Karur (10). No case was reported in R.P Chennai district.

**(ii) Minor Injury accidents:**

➤ **Increase : 2.13%**

70,344 persons sustained minor injuries in 45,100 road accidents that contributes to 67.06% to total road accidents and an increase by 2.13% compared with the year 2013 (44,158 accidents ). Chennai city reported highest number of minor injury accidents (6551) followed by Cuddalore (3026), Villupuram (2452), Kancheepuram (2325) and Vellore (2201). R.P Chennai has reported least number of minor injury accidents (1) followed by R.P. Trichy (6), The Nilgiris (195), Tirunelveli City (217) and Perambalur (285).

**(iii) Non- Injury accidents:**

➤ **Decrease : 8.77%**

During this year 2610 road accidents ended with non-injury and accounted for 3.88% to the total road accidents and decreased by 8.77% compared with the previous year (2861).

Chennai City recorded highest number of non-injury accidents (755) followed by Coimbatore City (126) Trichy (111), Kancheepuram (93) and Vellore (91). The Nilgiris has recorded lowest number of accidents (12) followed by Tirunelveli City (17), Ariyalur (18) and Tiruvarur (23).

**Road Accidents by Causes:**

Table-14.4 and Chart-14.1 gives the details of road accidents by causes during year 2014.

**(i) Faults by drivers:**

➤ **Increase : 0.48%**

During this year 63,964 road accidents (95.11%) caused by fault of drivers and showing marginal increase of 0.48% when compared with the year 2013.

**(ii) Fault by Passengers:**

➤ **Increase : 54.04%**

1200 road accidents contribute 1.78% to the total road accidents that were caused due to fault of passengers, showing an increase of 54.04% over previous year.

**(iii) Faults by Pedestrians:**

➤ **Decrease : 6.36%**

943 accidents caused by pedestrians faults contributes to 1.40% of total road accidents during this year thus showing a decrease of 6.36% compared with previous year.

**(iv) Causes by bad Roads:**

➤ **Decrease : 15.71%**

118 road accidents (0.18%) caused by bad roads showing decrease of 15.71% compared to the year 2013.

**(v) Mechanical defects:**

➤ **Increase : 152%**

Mechanical defects contribute to 519 road accidents (0.77%) during the year 2014 showing an increase of 152% over the year 2013.

**(vi) Bad weather:**

➤ **Decrease : 620%**

36 road accidents were caused due to bad weather (0.05%) showing an increase of 620% over previous year.

**(vii) Road accidents by other causes:**

➤ **Increase : 6.09%**

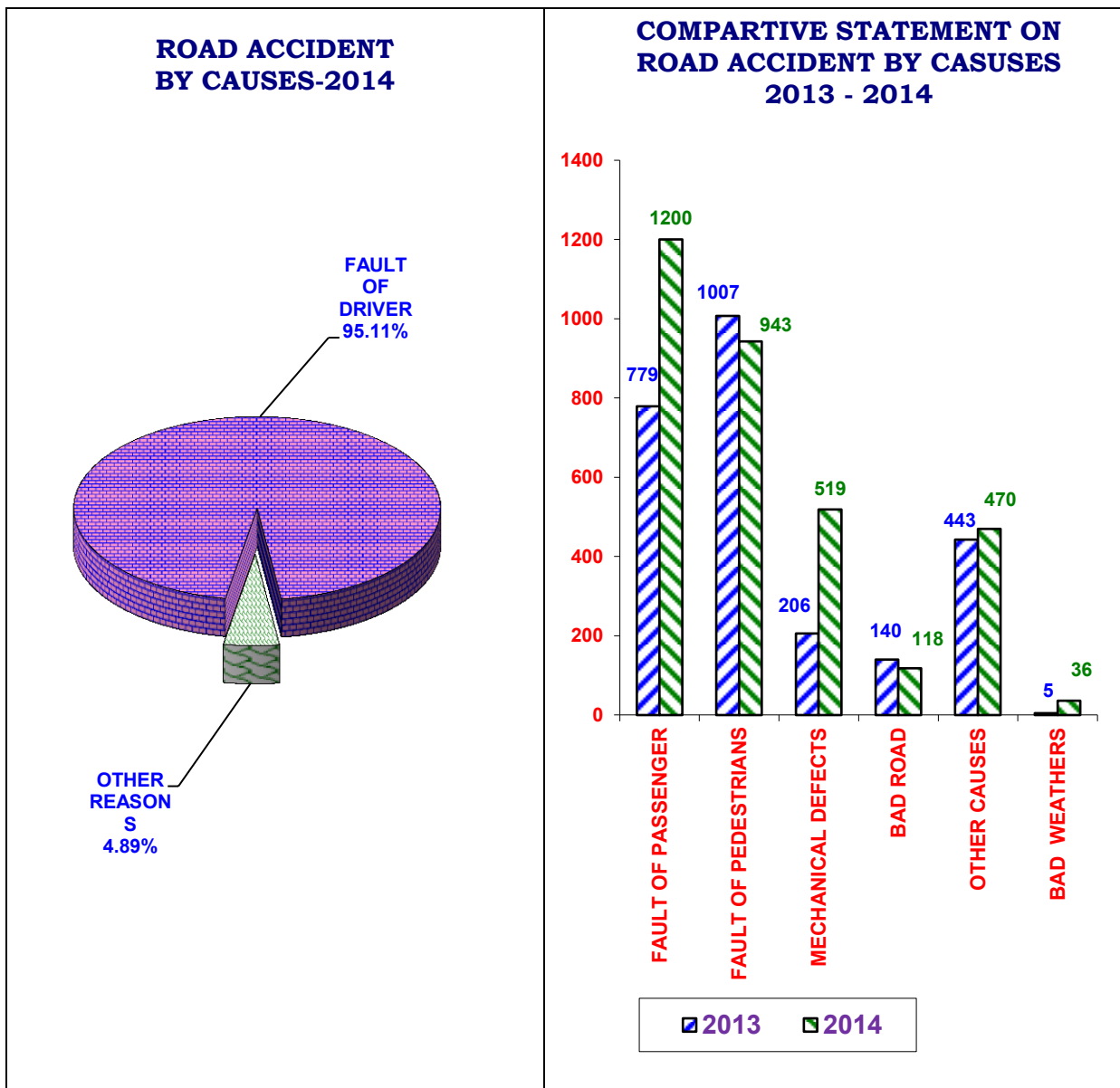
During this year 470 road accidents (0.70%) were caused by other reasons showing an increase of 6.09% compared with the year 2013.

District / City-wise Road accidents by causes are furnished in Table 14.4.

Chart-14.2 depicts percentage of road accidental deaths according to type of vehicles during 2014.

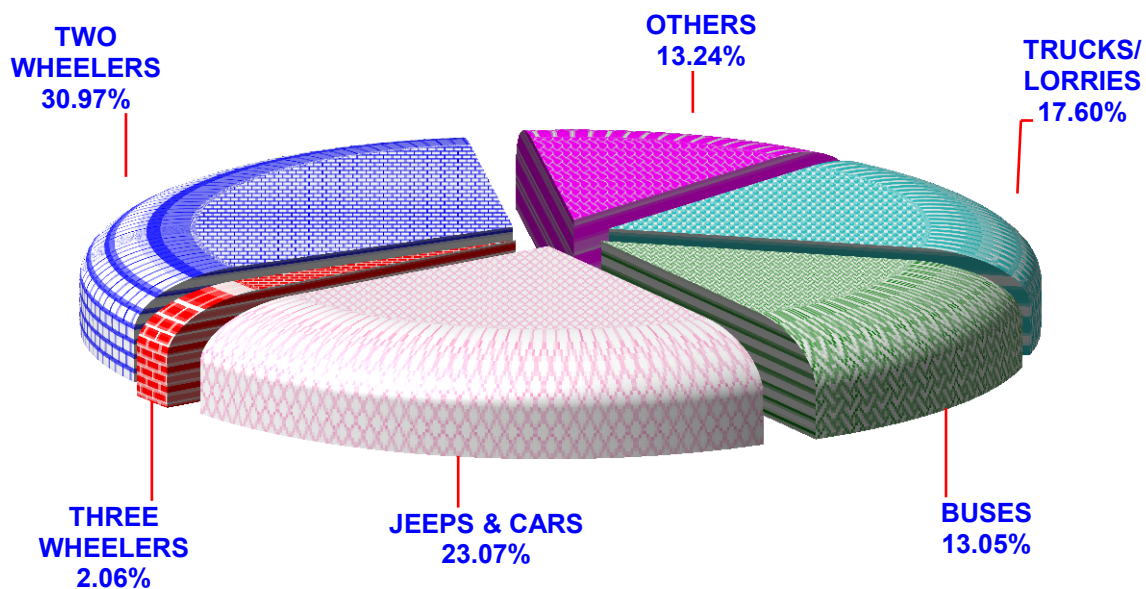
No. of road accidents during 2010 – 2014 is presented in Chart – 14.3.

**CHART - 14.1**



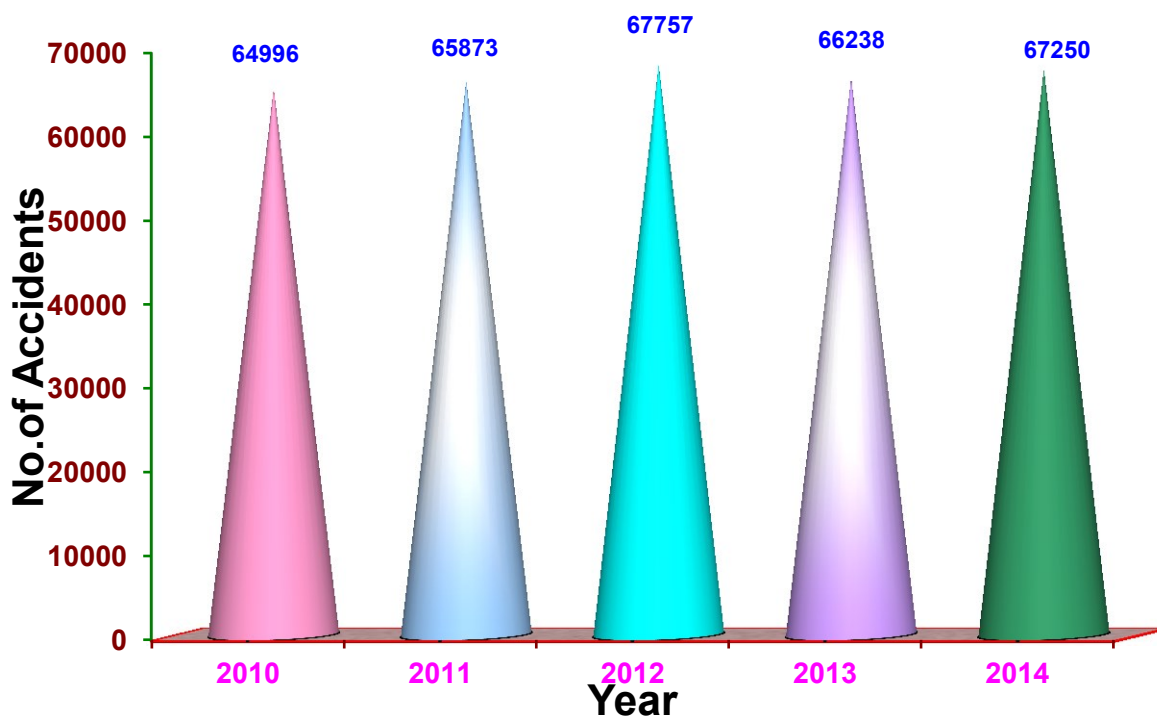
**CHART - 14.2**

**PERCENTAGE OF ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF VEHICLES 2014**



**CHART - 14.3**

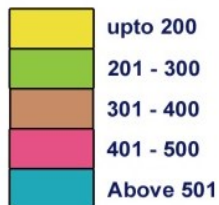
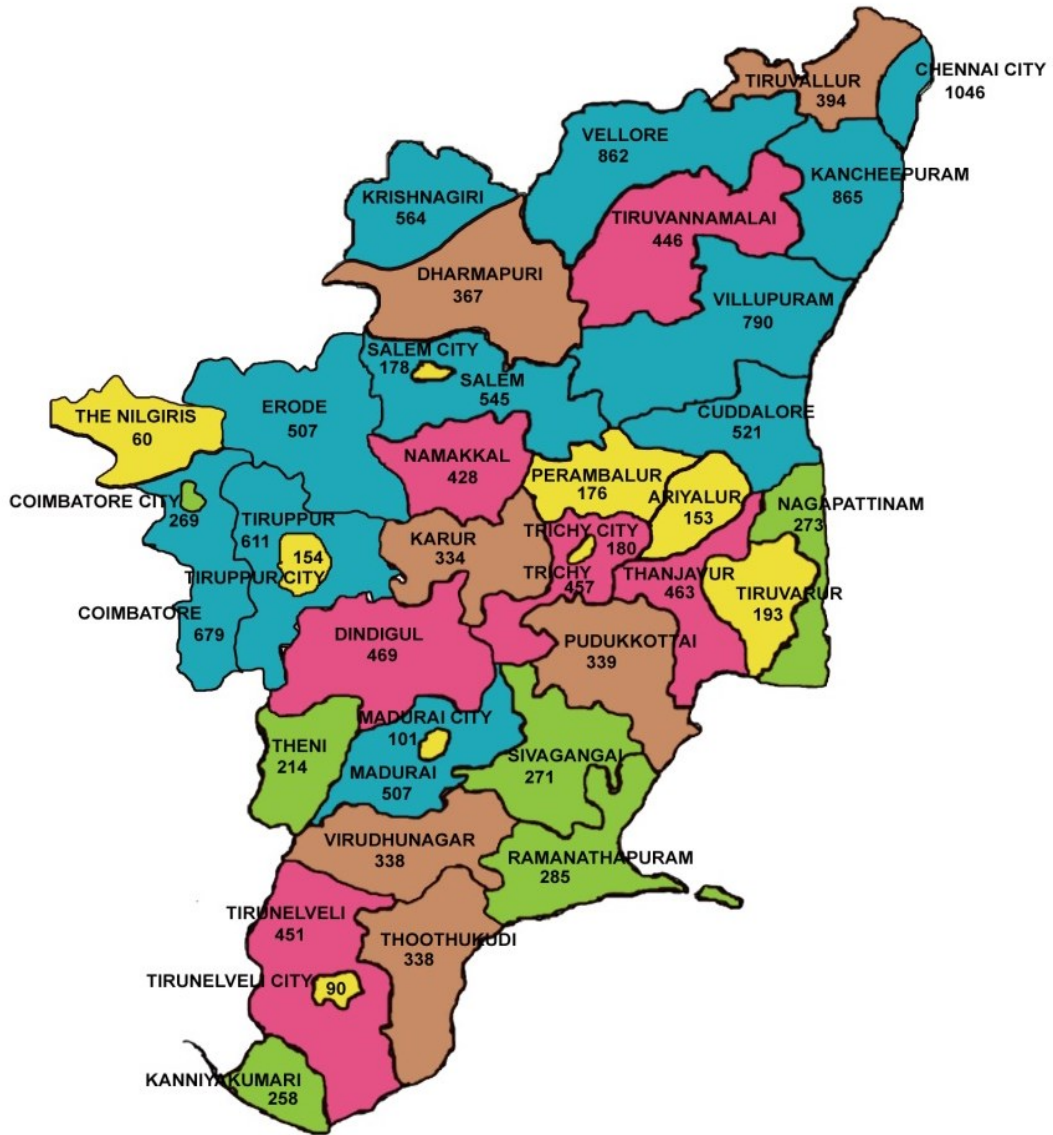
**ROAD ACCIDENTS 2010 - 2014**



# MAP - 14.1

## ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATH 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 15,190)





## **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 – 2014:**

3. 60 cases were registered during 2014. 44 cases were charge-sheeted and 89 cases were disposed. 65 cases ended in conviction, 15 in acquittal and 9 cases were referred. 405 cases are UI and 1058 cases are PT as on 31.12.2014.

**Recovery of misappropriated funds:**

4. A sum of Rs 20.06 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2014 and a sum of Rs. 2.79 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. 1 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2014, in which 3 metal idols were seized. Whereas 5 cases were registered in 2013.

**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 establishment's 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 2014. 51 cases were registered and taken up for investigation in 2014. 35 of these are UI.

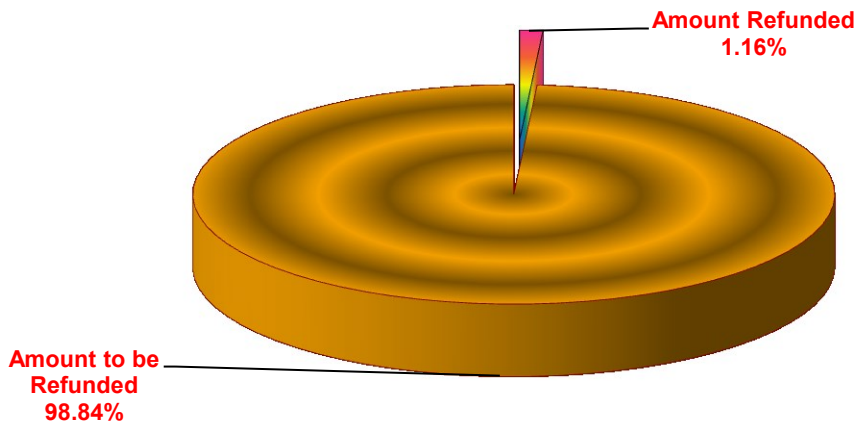
10. 18,041 depositors had deposited Rs.39.26 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.1.22 crores was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.35.86 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. Chart-15.1 depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2013 & 2014.

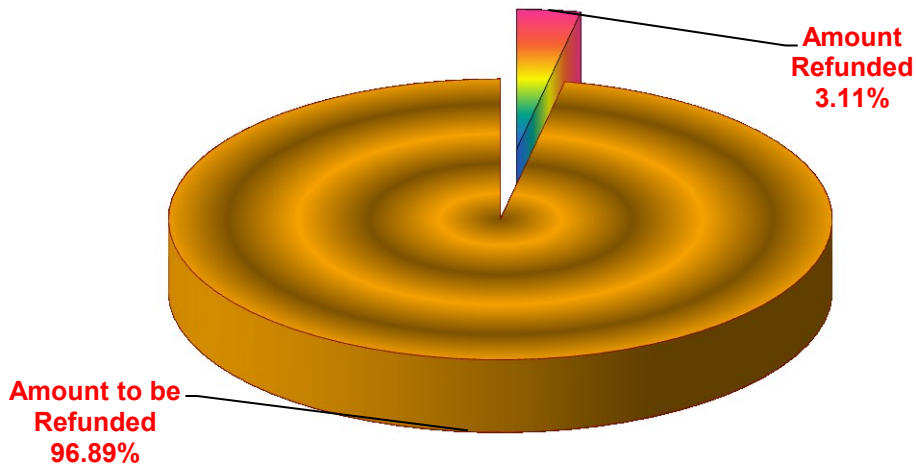
### CHART 15.1

#### PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2013 & 2014

##### YEAR-2013



##### YEAR-2014



## CHAPTER 15-A INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKs & ATMs

The proliferation of banks in a growing economy has brought with it corresponding increase in the incidence of banks and ATM related offences. Though, traditionally, banks have always been targeted by criminals, incidences have been largely confined to the urban centers in the cities and towns. The growth of the economy has resulted in increased demand for finances and loans in semi-urban and rural areas which has consequentially led to provision of extension services by national, commercial and co-operatives banks in these areas. However, due to its vast geographical spread and relatively isolated locations, coupled with the lack of commensurate security and safety, these banks have become easy targets for criminals who operate with relative impunity. Related to bank thefts are offences committed in ATMs which has also shown a substantial increase in the last couple of years as ATMs have gradually penetrated into smaller towns and villages and have gained popularity and acceptance as a viable alternative to traditional methods of cash withdrawals and deposits.

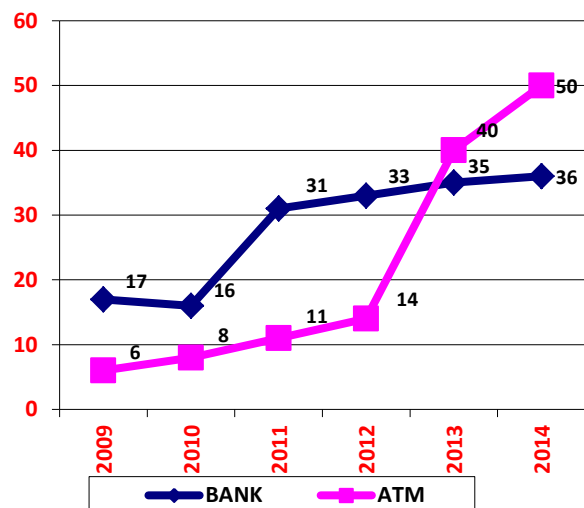
Although bank and ATM thefts constitute only a small fraction of all other types of thefts, its exponential increase in recent years especially in semi urban and rural areas is a cause for concern and pose a huge challenge for the police and the banking services in devising effective strategy for dealing with the problem. The objective of this exercise is to present a statistical profile of the incidence of banks and ATMs thefts in recent years to help both the

police and the banks to understand the magnitude of the problem and chalk out appropriate crime preventive measures in arresting the increasing trend of banks and ATM thefts.

The incidence of crimes at Banks and ATMs from the year 2009 to 2014 is presented in [Chart 15A-1](#) and [Table-15A-1](#).

**Chart 15A-1**

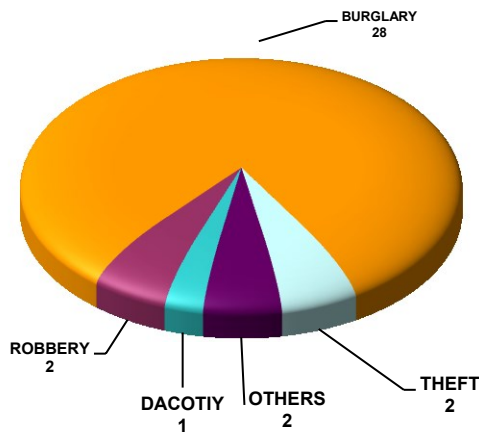
### INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKs & ATMs FROM 2009 TO 2014



#### **Incidence in Banks:**

Out of 1,93,197 IPC cases registered during this year, 86 cases were registered against crimes at Banks and ATMs. A total of 36 cases were reported in Bank during the year 2014 as against 35 in 2013 an increase of 2.9%. Reason for the increase is due to registration of Burglary at Banks (77.8%). Head-wise incidence of crimes at Banks for the year 2014 is depicted in [chart 15A-2](#).

**Chart 15A-2**  
**HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES**  
**AT BANKS FOR YEAR 2014**



During this year, out of 36 cases reported 18 cases were detected. The percentage of detection decreased by 50% over the year 2013. Under offences committed at banks, a total of 27 persons were arrested. While 37% of accused were in the age group of 25-30years, 22.2% were on the age group of 18-25 years. The Age-group-wise accused arrested details furnished in Table 15A.3.

### HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF BANK OFFENCES

Head-wise analysis of Bank offences is presented in [Table-15A-2](#). The following trends are discernible:-

#### (i) Murder for gain

During this year 1 case was reported under this head, whereas no case was reported in 2013.

#### (ii) Dacoity (Increase: 100%)

During this year 1 case was reported under **dacoity**, whereas no case was reported in the year 2013.

#### (iii) Robbery (Increase: 100%)

2 cases of **Robbery** were reported during this year, whereas 1 case in 2013 showing an increase of 100%.

#### Burglary (Decrease: 12.5%)

During this year, 28 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 32 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 12.5%.

#### (v) Theft

During this year, two cases of **Theft** were reported, whereas no case was reported in the year 2013.

#### Others (No change)

During this year 2 cases were reported under “other crimes”, as in the previous year.

District and Cities-wise Incident and Detection of Bank crimes are presented in Table 15A-4.

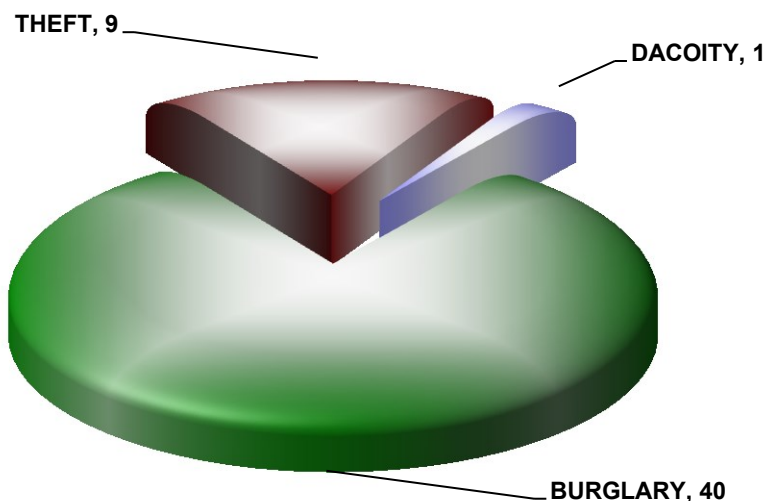
### Incidence in ATM

A total of 50 cases occurred at ATMs in the state during the year 2014 against 40 in 2013 recording an increase of 25%. Increase in the incidence of **burglary** at ATMs (80%) is the major reasons for this.

During this year, out of 50 cases reported 30 cases were detected. The percentage of detection increased by 43% over the year 2013. During this year 47 persons were arrested for crimes committed at ATM. While 32 % of accused were in the age group of 18-25 years, 28 % were in the age group of 25-30. The Age-group-wise accused arrested details are furnished in Table 15A.3. [Chart 15A-3](#) depicts the head-wise incidence of ATM crime during the year-2014.

**Chart 15A-3**

**HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT ATMs FOR YEAR 2014**



**HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF ATM OFFENCES**

Head-wise analysis of ATM offences is presented in **Table-15A-2**. The following trends are discernible:-

**Murder for gain  
(Decrease: 100%)**

During this year no cases was reported under murder for gain, whereas it was 2 cases in the year 2013, showing a decrease of 100%.

**Dacoity  
(No change)**

During this year 1 case was reported under **dacoity**, as in the previous year.

**Robbery  
(No change)**

During the year 2014 no case was reported under **robbery**, as in the previous year.

**Burglary  
(Increase: 60%)**

During this year, 40 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 25 cases in 2013, showing an increase of 60%.

**(v) Theft**

During this year, 9 cases of **theft** were reported, whereas no case was reported in the year 2013.

**Others  
(Decrease: 100 %)**

During this year no case was reported under “other crimes”, whereas it was 12 cases in 2013, showing a decrease of 100%.

District and Cities-wise Incident and Detection of ATM crimes is presented in Table 15A-5.

## CHAPTER 16 CYBER CRIMES

### Cyber crime can be defined as:

1. “An unlawful act wherein the computer is either used as 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.

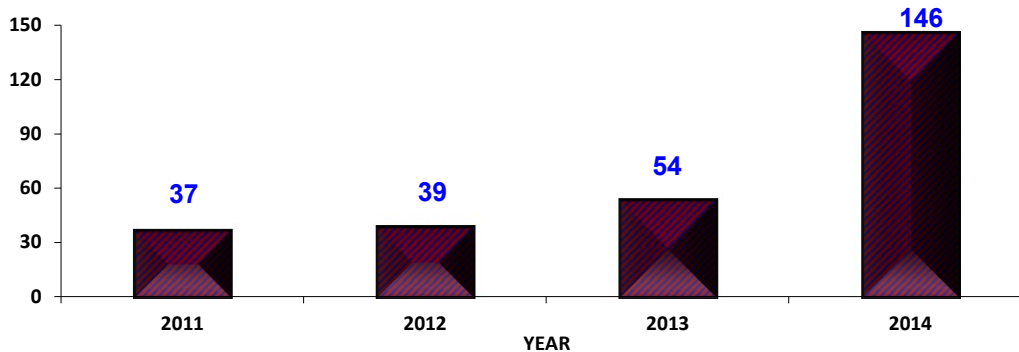
### Classification of Computer Crimes

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 2013-2014. 146 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2014 as compared to 54 in the previous year an increase of 170.4%. 34 in Chennai, 20 in Madurai City, 13 in Madurai, 10 in Dharmapuri, Coimbatore City and Tirunelveli City (each 8), Thoothukudi and Cyber Cell (each 7), Coimbatore and Tiruppur (each 5) Kanyakumari , Sivagangai and Vellore (each 4), Perambalur, Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar (each 3), Namakkal, Thanjavur and Trichy City (each 2) Krishnagiri and Thiruvallur have registered each 1 case. Chart 16.1 depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2011-2014. **Table 16(A)** gives the details of Cyber Crimes Registered and persons arrested under I.T Act during 2011-2014 given below,

**CHART-16.1**  
**INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2011 – 2014**



**Table 16(A)**

**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested  
under IT Act during 2011 – 2014**

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2014 over 2013	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2011	2012	2013	2014		2011	2012	2013	2014	
1.	Tampering computer source documents	3	1	2	3	50	0	0	2	1	-50
2.	Hacking with Computer System										
	i) Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility	17	36	30	0	-100	19	31	35	0	-100
	ii) Hacking	8	0	5	95	1800	15	0	2	58	2800
3.	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	9	2	16	22	37.5	9	2	4	17	325
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 license 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	1	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	25	2400	0	0	0	21	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>128</b>

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

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

7. 146 cases have reported in 2014 as against 54 during the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 170.4% in 2014.

**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 65.07%



(95) of 146 cases registered under IT Act 2000. Chennai (25) registered maximum cases of Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility under Sec. 66(1) out of total 95 such cases at the State level followed by Madurai City (20), Madurai (9), Coimbatore City (8) Tiruppur and Cyber Cell (each 5), Tirunelveli City (4), Perambalur and Tirunelveli (each 3), Coimbatore, Sivagangai, Trichy City and Virudhunagar (each 2), Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Thanjavur and Thiruvallur (each 1 case). 58 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 22 cases of obscene publication/ transmission in electronic form were reported during the year wherein 17 persons were arrested. Chart 16.2 depicts the cyber crimes / cases registered and arrested under IT Act during 2011- 2014.

9. Chennai City (29) accounted for 29.59% of 98 persons arrested followed by and Dharmapuri (13), Cyber Cell (8) Thoothukudi (7), Sivagangai (6), Coimbatore and Tiruppur (each 5), Kanyakumari and Vellore (each 4), Coimbatore, Perambalur and Virudhunagar (each 3), Madurai City, Namakkal and Thiruvallur (each 2), Krishnagiri and Thanjavur (each 1 case). 52.04% in the age group of 30 - 45 years (51 out of 98), 45.9% of the offenders were in the age group of 18 - 30 years (45 out of 98), and 1.02% in the age group of 45 - 60 years (1 out of 98). 1.02% in the age group of 60 years and above (1 out of 98). No person below 18 years of age was reported. Table 16.3 carries the details of persons arrested under IT Act by age group during 2014 (District / City wise).

10. Analysis of head-wise crime and age group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 59.2% (58/98) of the offenders arrested

were under 'loss/damage to computer resource/ utility'. 17.34% (17/98) were under obscene publication / transmission, 1.02% (1/98) was under tampering of computer source documents, and 1.02% (1/98) of the offender arrested under publishing false signature. Table 16.4 deals with person arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT) by head /age group during 2014.

11. Out of 146 cases, 95 cases were registered for loss/damage to computer resource/utility, 22 for obscene publication/transmission in electronic form and 3 cases were registered for tampering computer source in the department. Table 16.5 carries the details with incidence of Cyber Crime Cases registered under IT Act during 2014 (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 2014.

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

13. Chennai (34), Madurai City (20), Coimbatore City and Tirnelveli City (each 8) and Trichy City (2). No cases reported in Salem City and Tiruppur City. All cities reported 72 cases out of total 146 cases registered under IT Act in the state, accounting for 49.31% of the cases. Cities recorded 132% an increase the number of cases (31 in 2013 to 72 in 2014) over the year 2013 under IT Act in the cities. Similarly, there is an increase of 6.25 % (16 in 2013 to 17 in 2014) in the cases registered under various section of IPC in the Cities.

14. Except Salem and Tiruppur Cities, all other cities have reported Cyber Crime cases either under the IT Act or under IPC sections during this year. 5 cities reported 72 cases under IT Act whereas 17 cases under various section of IPC.

#### **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 2013-2014. 26 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2014 as compared to 37 in 2013, a decrease of 29.7%. Categories viz. Forgery (4) and Counterfeiting (6) were accounted for 38.46% of the 26 cases registered. Counterfeiting (6) accounted for 3.75% of the 160 cases reported under total counterfeiting. Cyber Forgery (4) accounts for 0.08% of the 4,680 cases reported under Cheating.

16. **Table 16.2** deals with Incidence of cases registered and number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act & IPC). 98 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IT Act category during 2014. 59.2 % offenders (58) of these were taken into custody for offences under "Damage to computer resource" and 17.3% offenders (17) were booked under "Obscene publication". 18.2% offenders (4) of these were taken into custody for offences under 'Cyber Forgery', while 27.3% offenders were booked under "Counterfeiting currency" offences. Chart 16.3 depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases registered and arrested under IPC act during 2011 – 2014.

17. **Table 16.4** deals with persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act and IPC) by age group during 2014. Crime head-wise and age-wise offenders

arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) reveal that 50% of the offenders belonged to the age-group of 18-30 years. 45.8% were in the age group of 30-45 years, 2.5% were in the age group of 45-60 and 1.7% above 60 years. 75% of the persons arrested under Cyber Forgery offences were in the age group of 18-30 years (3/4) and 25% in the aged group of 30-45 years (1/4).

18. **Table 16.6** deals with the cases registered under cyber crimes categorized by motives and profile of offenders during 2014.

19. **Table 16.7** carries the details on the district/city wise and age group-wise profile of the offenders under IT Act-2000. 98 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IT Act category during 2014. 45.9% offenders (45) of these were under the age-group of 18-30, while 52% (51) in the age-group of 30-45. 1% stood in the age group of 45-60 and above 60 years. Chennai (29) were reported larger arrests under IT Act, followed by Dharmapuri (13) and Cyber Cell (8). Krishnagiri and Thanjavur (each 1) reported least arrests under this category.

20. The crime head and district / city wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in Table-16.8 Coimbatore City (6) accounted for highest cyber forgery cases, followed by Trichy City (5), Villupuram and Cyber Cell (each 2).

#### **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 2011-2014 is given below,

**Table-16 (B)**

**Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2011-2014**

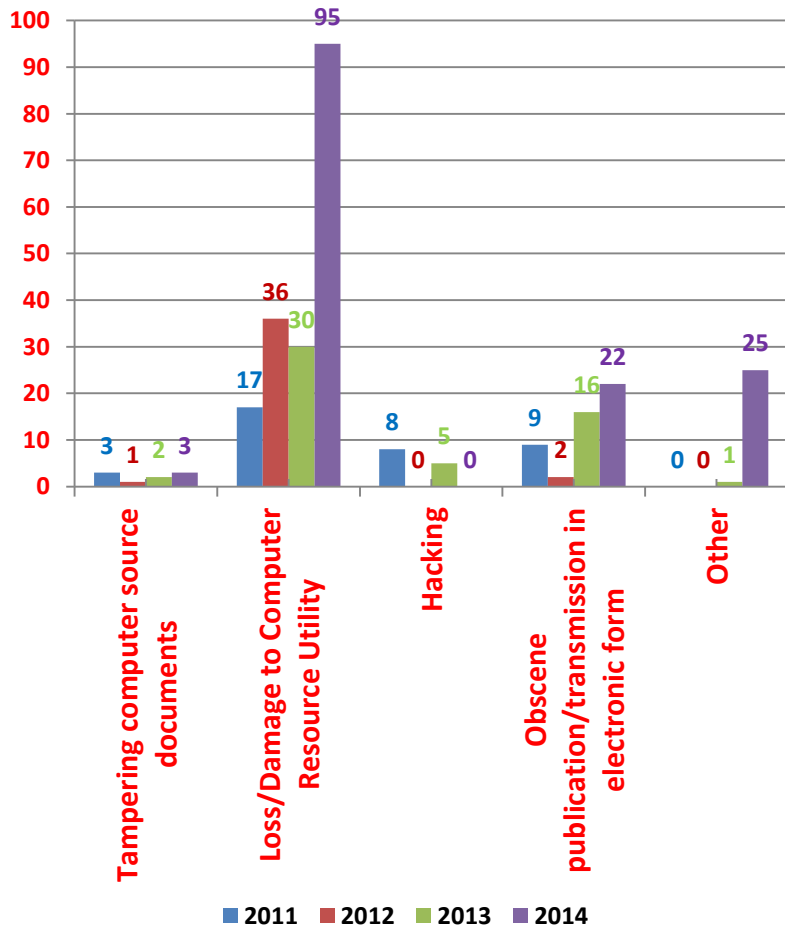
SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2014 over 2013	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2011	2012	2013	2014		2011	2012	2013	2014	
1.	Offences by/Against Public Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	False Electronic Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Destruction of Electronic Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Forgery	3	1	21	15	28.6	7	0	25	4	(-)84
5.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	5	1	12	0	(-)100.0	4	0	20	0	(-)100
6.	Threatening	0	0	1	0	(-)100.0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Counterfeiting	0	0	3	1	(-)66.7	0	0	9	6	(-)33.3
	i) Property/ mark	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
	ii) Tampering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	iii) Currency/ Stamps	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
	iv) Others	0	0	0	10	100	0	0	0	12	0
<b>8.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>59.3</b>

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

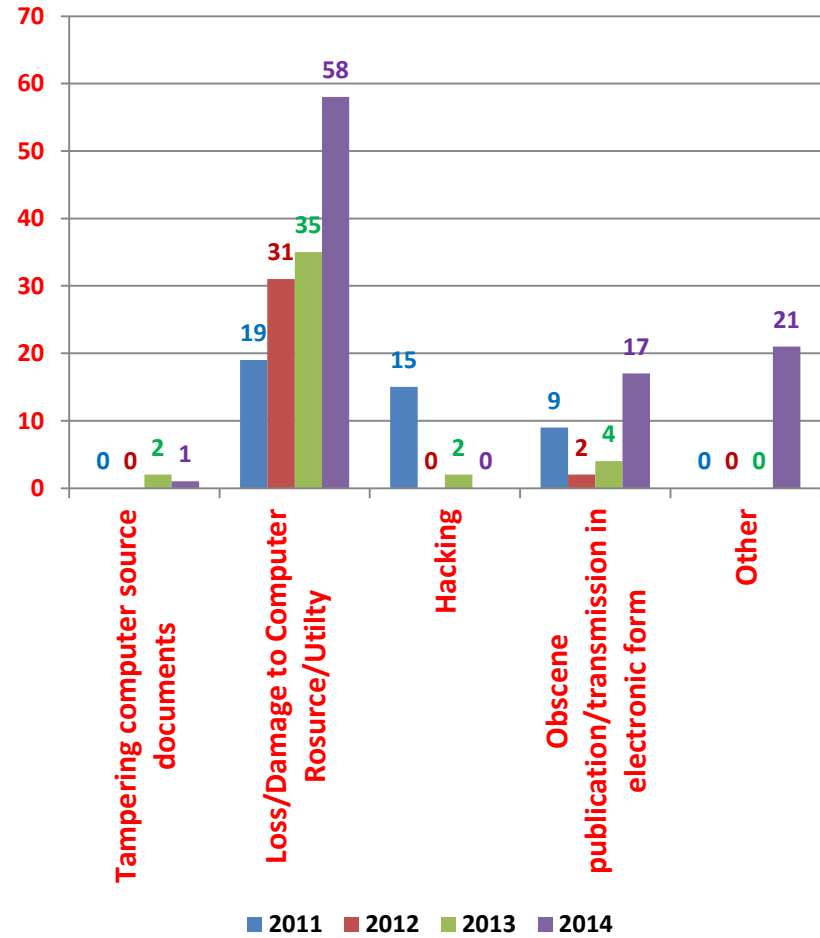
CHART – 16.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and  
Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2011 – 2014

Cases Registered



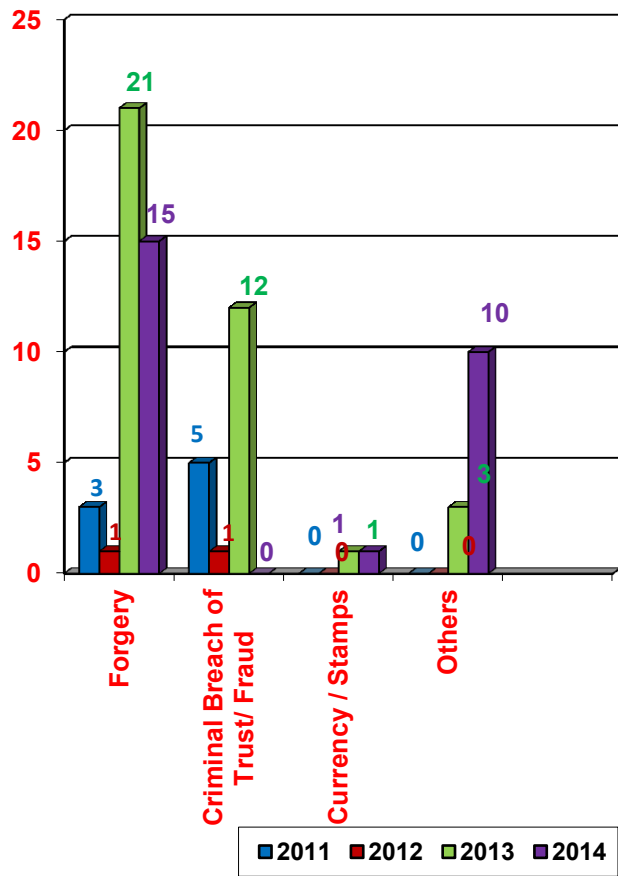
Persons Arrested



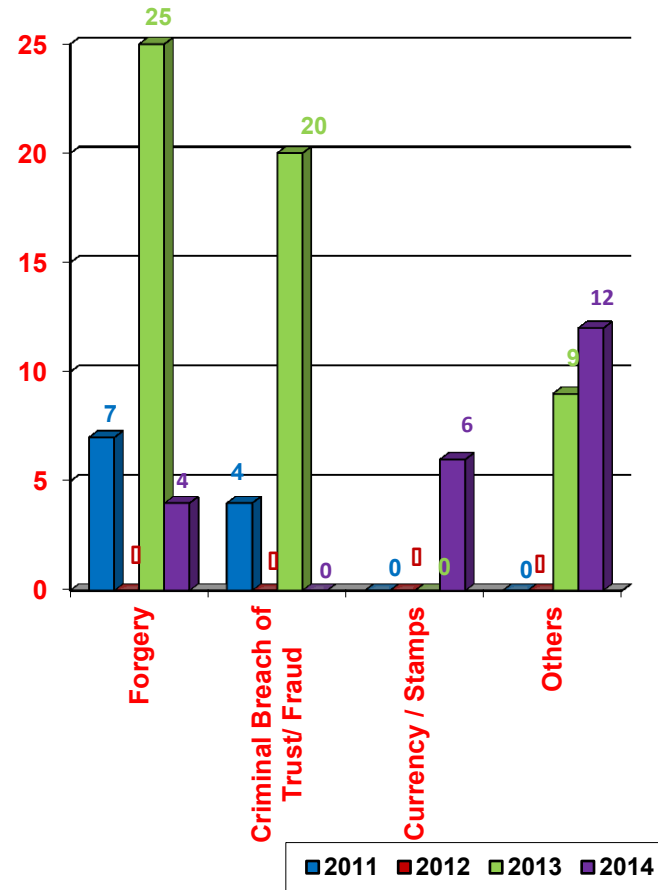
**CHART – 16.3**

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and  
Persons Arrested under IPC during 2011 – 2014**

**Cases Registered**



**Persons Arrested**



## CHAPTER 17

### PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

#### Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

1. Property worth Rs.15,079 lakhs (approximately) was reported stolen in 19,445 cases during 2014. There is a decrease of 24.53% when compared to 2013.

2. Property worth Rs. 9947 lakhs (approximately) was recovered during 2014 (% of recovery is 66%). The figure has decreased by 32.32% over the previous year.

3. Percentage of detection in this year was 73% as the same in 2013.

4. Details of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of year-wise recovery from 2004 to 2014 and variations are given in [Table-17.1](#).

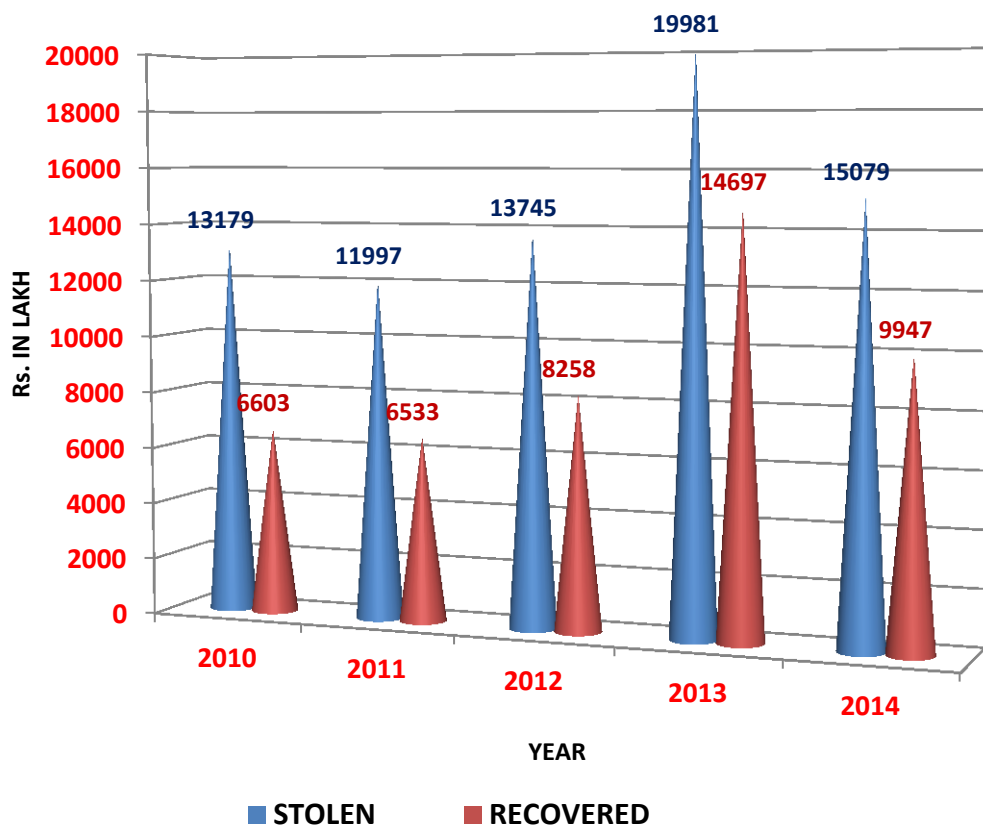
5. [Chart-17.1](#) depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2010-2014.

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

6. Head-wise and districts /cities-wise incidence of property cases reported and percentage of detection during 2014 is presented in [Table-17.2](#) ([Map-17.1](#)).

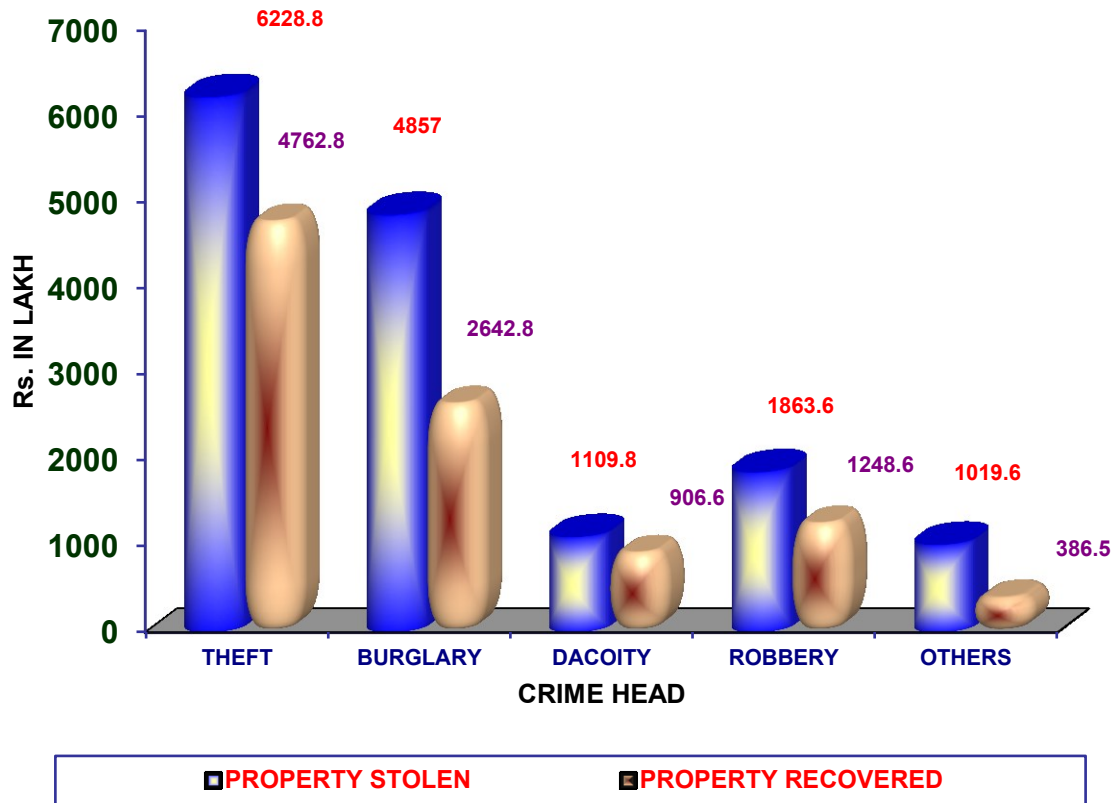
**CHART- 17.1**

#### VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE PERIOD 2010 - 2014





**CHART- 17.2**  
**STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY CRIME HEAD WISE**  
**DURING - 2014**



7. Chart-17.2 depicts crime head-wise property stolen and recovered, during 2014. (table -17.3)

Pudukottai (Rs.788.7 lakhs), Kanchipuram (Rs.649.2 lakhs), Krishnagiri (Rs.574 lakhs), Coimbatore (Rs.449.7 lakhs) and Vellore (Rs.357 lakhs).

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

11. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Pudukottai (97.4%) followed by Trichy (92.4%), Erode (91.6%) and Nilgiris (90.8%).

9. Loss of property was highest in Chennai (Rs.1338 lakhs) followed by Coimbatore City (Rs.1003.8 lakhs), Virudhunagar (Rs.904.7 lakhs), Kanchipuram (Rs.846.2 lakhs), Pudukottai (Rs.810.1 lakhs), Krishnagiri (Rs.703.5 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.672.1 lakhs) and Thoothukudi (Rs.552 lakhs).

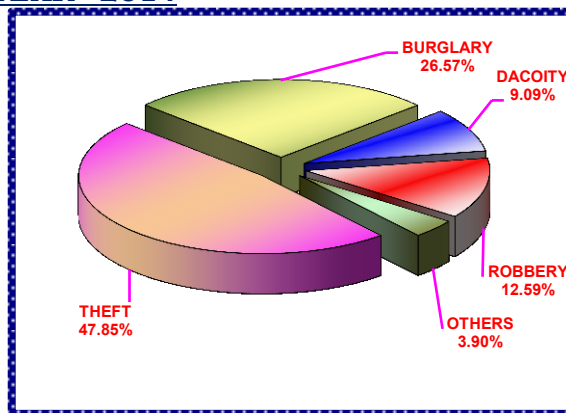
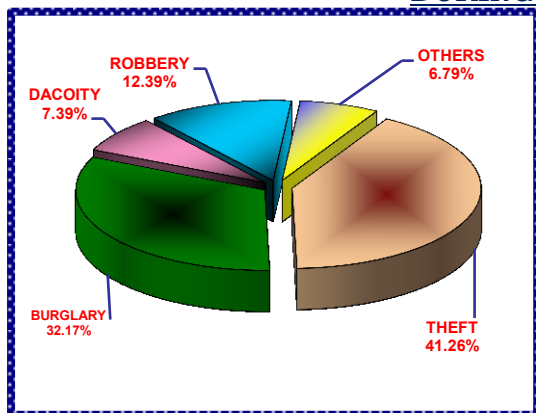
12. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Virudhunagar (24%), followed by Railway Chennai (27.5%), Railway Trichy (29.2%), Tirunelveli City (32%) and Madurai (36.3%).

10. Chennai (Rs.1186.8 lakhs) recorded the highest recovery followed by Coimbatore City (Rs.872.4 lakhs),

13. Chart-17.3 depicts crime head-wise, percentage of property stolen and recovered during 2014.

**CHART - 17.3**

**CRIME HEAD WISE PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR -2014**



**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. 6228.8 lakhs (41.33%). burglary 32.21%, robbery 12.36%, dacoity 7.36%, and Other kinds of Property offences 6.76%.

15. Maximum value of property was recovered in theft cases (47.88%) followed by burglary (26.57%), robbery (12.6%), dacoity (9.11%) and other kinds of property offences (3.89%).

16. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in dacoity cases (81.7%), followed by theft (76.5%), robbery (67.7%), burglary (54.4%) and other kinds of property offences (37.9%). Value of property stolen and recovered (crime head- wise & district/city-wise) is presented in [Table - 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 68.17% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under this head 80.74%.

19. Theft of motor vehicles constituting 20.08%, theft of communication & electricity wire constituted 2.5% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under this head is Rs.171.4 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 Madurai City (389) followed by Vellore (388) and Chennai (252). 61.46% (2,400) vehicles could be recovered out of 3,905 stolen vehicles at the state level.

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

21. Rupees 32.2 lakhs worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2014 in 48 cases. This constitutes 0.21% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2014 are available in Table-17.7. The highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (17) followed by Karur and Nagapattinam (each 12), Cuddalore, Thiruvallur and Virudhunagar (each 2) and Trichy (1

case). Recovery was made in 36 out of 48 cases reported. Property is yet to be recovered in Villupuram (10), Nagapattinam and Thiruvallur (each 1).

### PREMISES:

Place of occurrence – Incidence and value of property lost:

22. Information relating to total number of cases, value of property stolen under the crime heads from various premises, is available in Table-17.8.

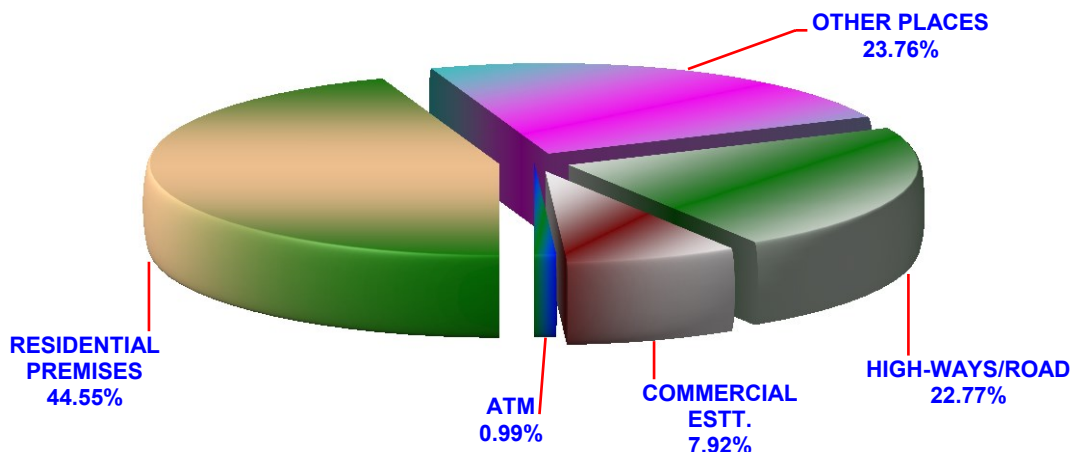
### DACOITY:

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

24. Maximum number of dacoities (44.6%) took place at residential premises followed by other places (23.8%), high ways / road (22.8%), commercial establishments (Shops etc.) (7.9%), ATM (1% each). Dacoity was not reported at banks, railways, river and sea and religious places. Chart-17.4 depicts the percentage distribution of dacoity cases during 2014 premises-wise.

**CHART- 17.4**

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2014 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



**ROBBERY:**

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

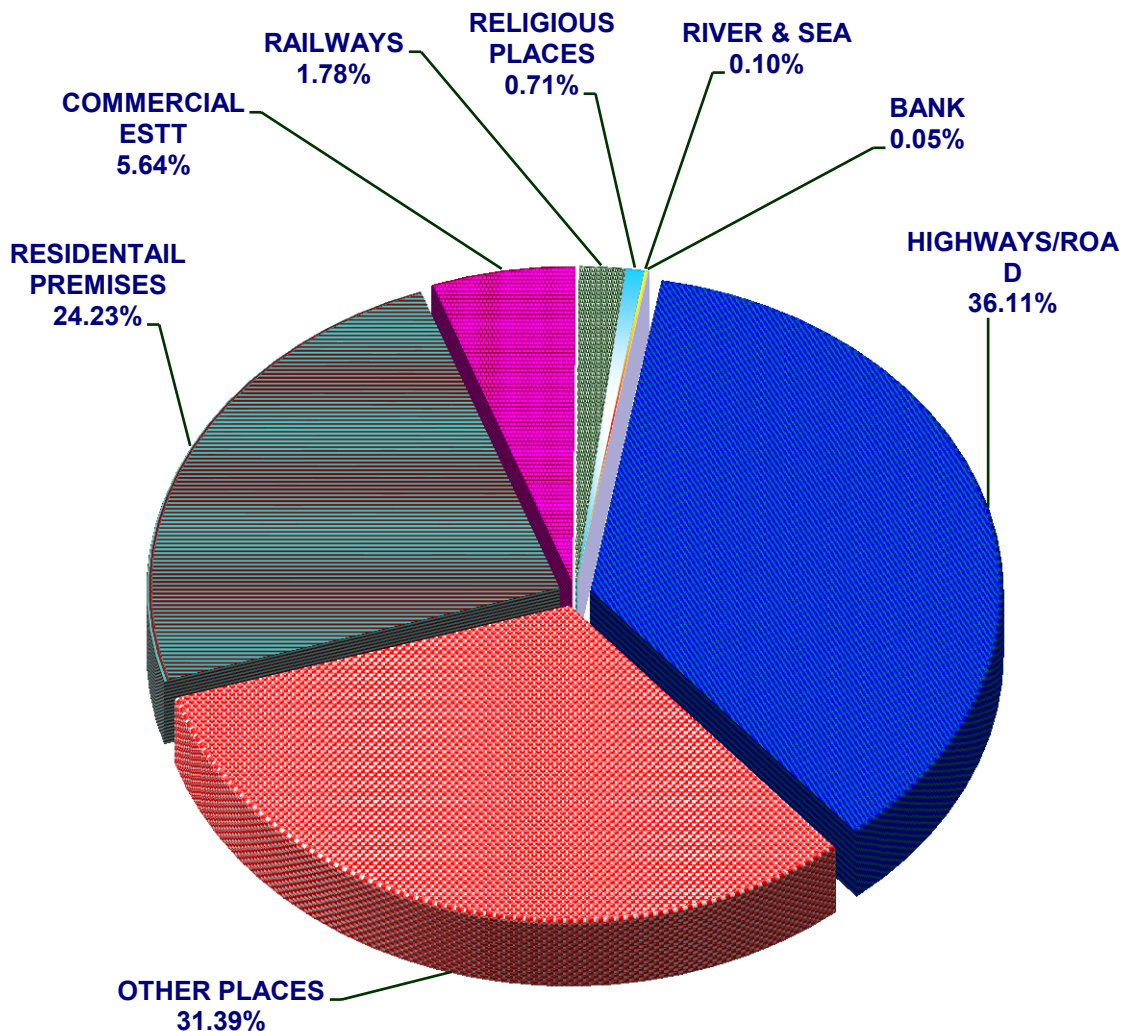
26. Maximum number of robberies (36.11%) occurred at Highways / Road, followed by other places (31.4%), residential premises

(24.23%), commercial establishment (5.64%) railways (1.8%), religious places (1.71%), river/sea (0.10%) and banks (0.05%).

27. **Chart -17.5** depicts the percentage distribution of robbery cases reported during 2014 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART- 17.5**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2014 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**



**BURGLARY:**

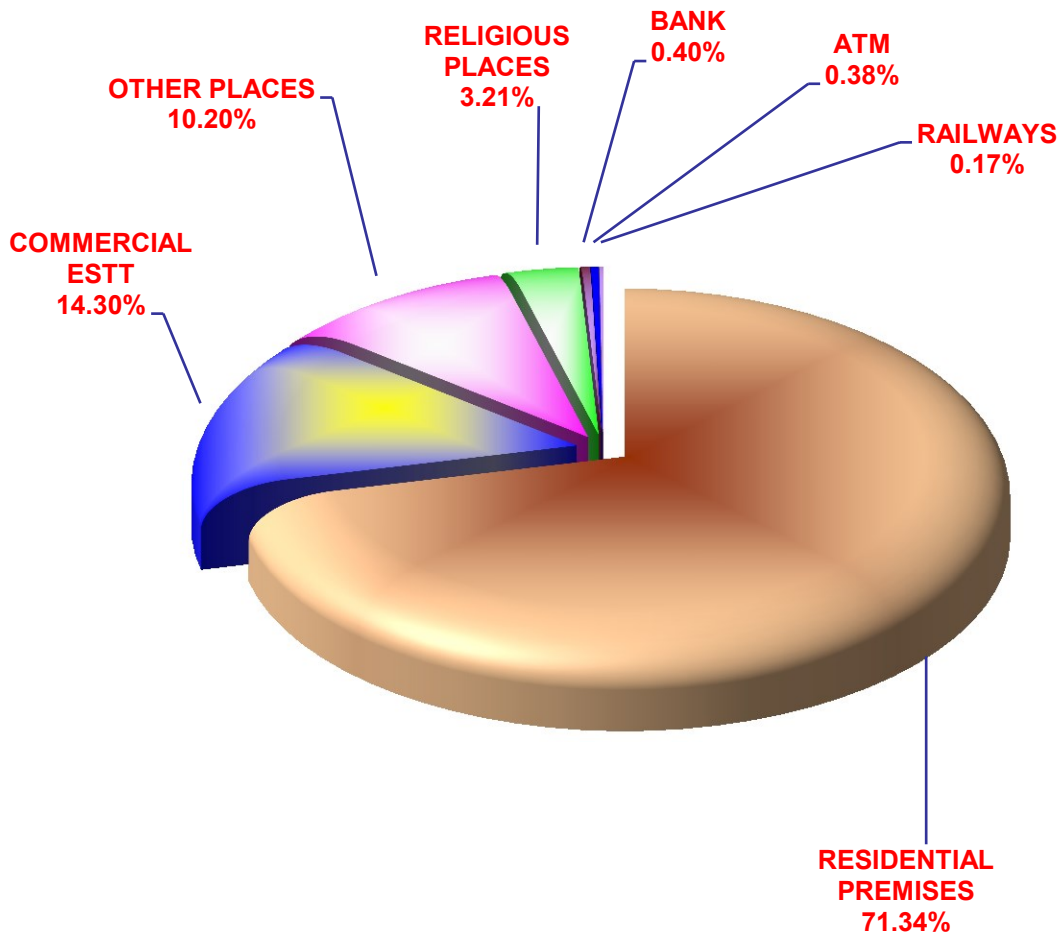
(0.17%). Burglary was not reported in highways/road, rivers/sea. (Table-17.11)

28. Maximum number of burglaries (71.34%) took place at residential premises, followed by commercial establishment (14.30%), other places (10.20%), religious places (3.21), banks (0.40%), ATM (0.38) and railways

29. Chart-17.6 depicts percentage distribution of burglary cases reported during 2014 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART - 17.6**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2014 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)**



**THEFT:**

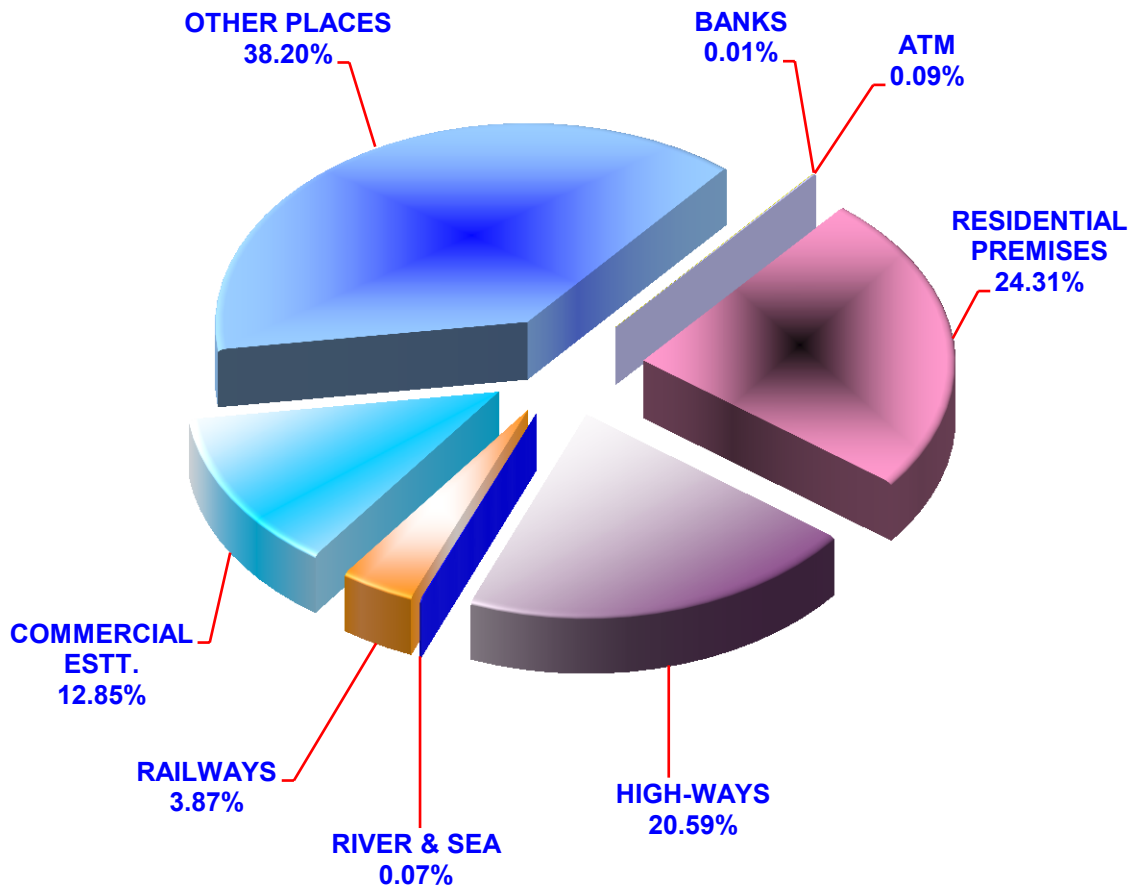
30. Maximum number of theft occurred at other places (37.56%) followed by residential premises (23.90%), highways/road (20.25%), commercial establishments (12.64%), railways (3.81%), religious places

(1.66%), ATM (0.09%), river & sea (0.07%) and banks (0.01%). (Table - 17.12)

31. Chart-17.7 depicts percentage distribution of theft cases reported during 2014 (by place of occurrence).

**CHART - 17.7**

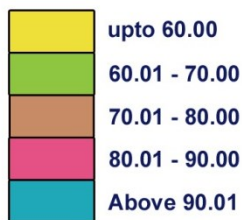
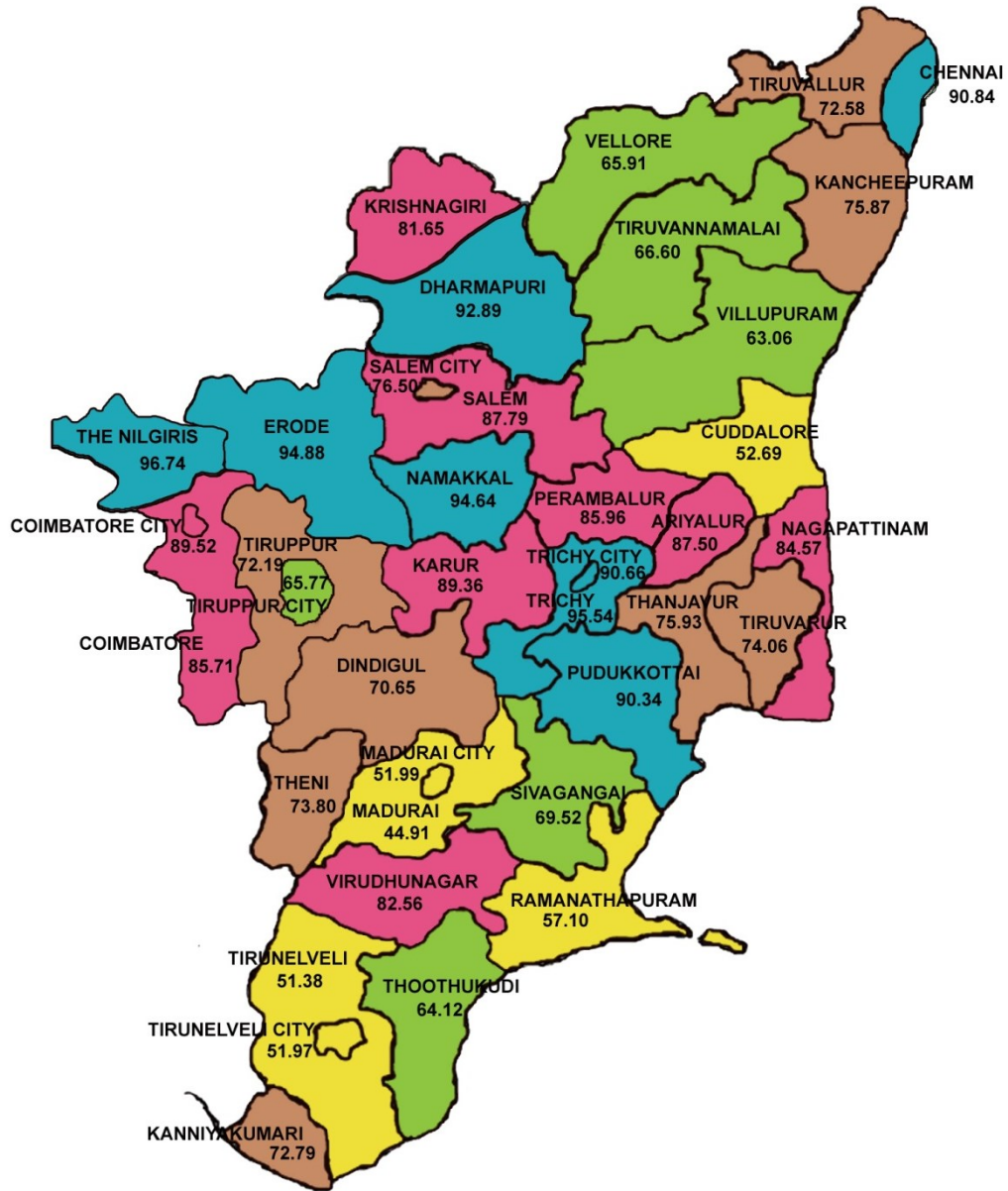
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED DURING 2014 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)**





# MAP - 17.1 PROPERTY CRIMES - % OF DETECTION - 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 73.31)



## CHAPTER 18

### ARRESTS & TRIALS

#### ARRESTS: -

1. 594981 persons (2,61,812 under IPC & 3,33,169 under SLL) were arrested during 2014 in 5,05,079 cases (1,93,200 IPC + 3,11,879 SLL). This shows a decreasing trend of 33.82 % over 2013 figures of 8,98,968 persons (2,45,879 under IPC & 6,53,089 under SLL) arrested.

#### PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 2,61,812 persons were arrested in 1,93,200 IPC cases this year as against 2,45,879 persons in 2013. Chart-18.1 depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2008 - 2014.

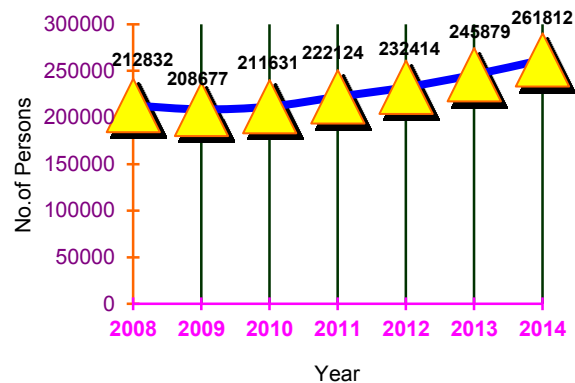
3. Table-18.1 presents details of arrests made during 2014 with percentage variation over 2013. Table-18.2 presents details of district-wise arrests made during 2014 with percentage variation over 2013.

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)

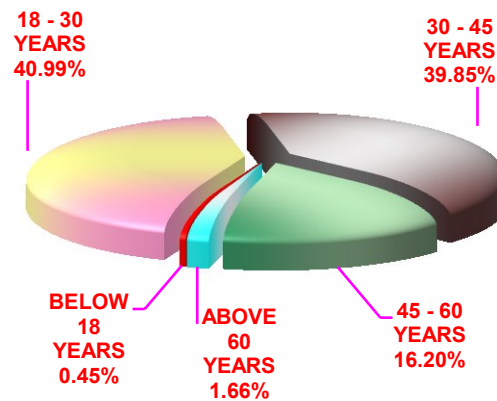
5. Chennai City tops in arresting 31,664 persons (16,861 cases) during 2014 followed by Cuddalore 17,410 (9,442 cases), Vellore 15,515 (10,492 cases), Villupuram 14,500 (9,643 cases), Tirunelveli 11,151 (8,490 cases), Kanchipuram 9,101 (8,066 cases), Thanjavur 8,600 (6,225 cases), and Nagapattinam 8,114 (4,386 cases). Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise during 2014 is available in Table - 18.8(A). Details of persons arrested under IPC crime, head-wise/gender-wise & district-wise is presented in Table-18.18.

6. Chart-18.2 depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2014.

**CHART- 18.1**  
**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC**  
**CRIMES DURING 2008 - 2014**



**CHART-18.2**  
**AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS**  
**ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES**  
**DURING - 2014**



7. Chart-18.3 depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes cases during 2014 (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 2014 are presented in Table-18(A) below.

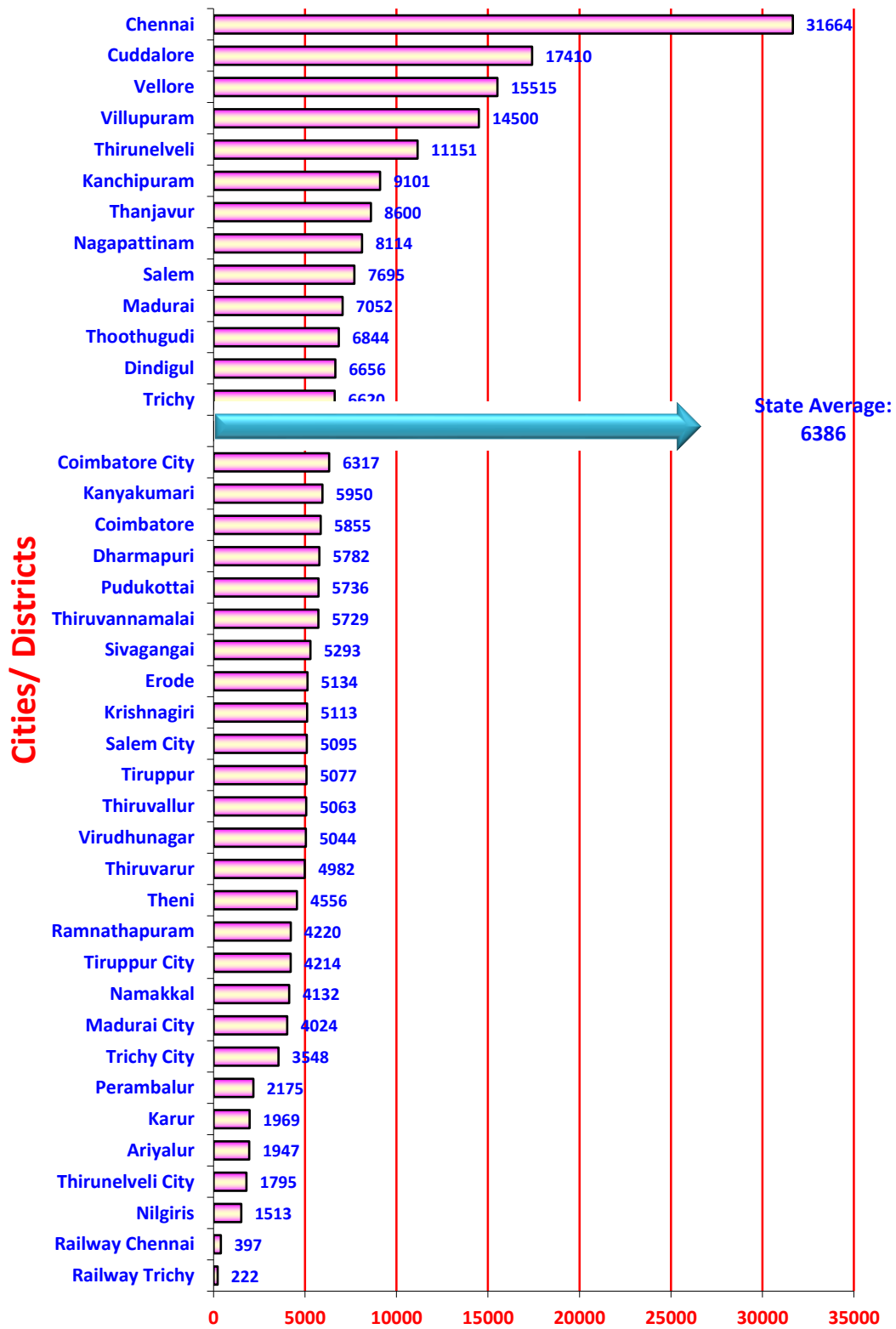
**TABLE 18(A)**  
**CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2014**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crime Heads</b>	<b>Persons Arrested</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Arrest Rate*</b>	<b>No. Of Arrest Per Case</b>
1	Murder	4274	2.39	5.66	2.37
2	Attempt To Commit Murder	6347	3.87	8.40	2.17
3	CH not Amounting To Murder	67	3.87	0.09	1.34
4	Rape	782	0.62	1.03	1.66
	i) Custodial Rape	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Other Rape	782	0.62	1.03	1.66
5	Kidnapping & Abduction	1963	2.31	2.60	1.12
	i) of Women & Girls	1116	1.96	1.48	0.75
	ii) of Others	847	0.35	1.12	3.17
6	Dacoity	494	0.13	0.65	4.89
7	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity	312	0.1	0.41	4.22
8	Robbery	2395	2.61	3.17	1.22
9	Burglary	7473	6.97	9.89	1.42
10	Theft	19089	15.84	25.26	1.59
	i) Auto Theft	6454	5.34	8.54	1.60
	ii) Other Theft	12635	10.5	16.72	1.59
11	Riots	11632	3.68	15.39	4.18
12	Criminal Breach Of Trust	333	0.32	0.44	1.38
13	Cheating	5170	6	6.84	1.10
14	Counterfeiting	203	0.21	0.27	1.26
15	Arson	797	0.89	1.05	1.18
16	Hurt	3526	2.01	4.67	2.32
17	Dowry Deaths	292	0.13	0.39	3.07
18	Molestation	1617	1.46	2.14	1.47
19	Sexual Harassment	423	0.3	0.56	1.85
20	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	3292	2.78	4.36	1.57
21	Importation Of Girls	0	0	0.00	0.00
22	Death Due To Negligence	16017	19.46	21.20	1.09
23	Other IPC Crimes	175314	183.51	232.00	1.27
<b>24</b>	<b>Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC</b>	<b>261812</b>	<b>255.7</b>	<b>346.46</b>	<b>1.36</b>

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

**CHART-18.3**

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2014  
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



**Total No. of Persons Arrested: 2,61,812**

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

10. Table-18.2 shows the persons arrested during 2013-2014 and percentage variation district/city-wise.

**Persons arrested under SLL cases**

11. 3,33,169 persons were arrested under 3,11,879 SLL crimes during 2014 as compared to 6,53,089 persons in 2013, a decrease of 48.99%. Persons arrested during 2013-2014, crime head-wise and percentage variations for SLL cases in 2014 over 2013 are available in Table-18.5.

12. Chart-18.4 depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2008-2014.

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 2014 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.

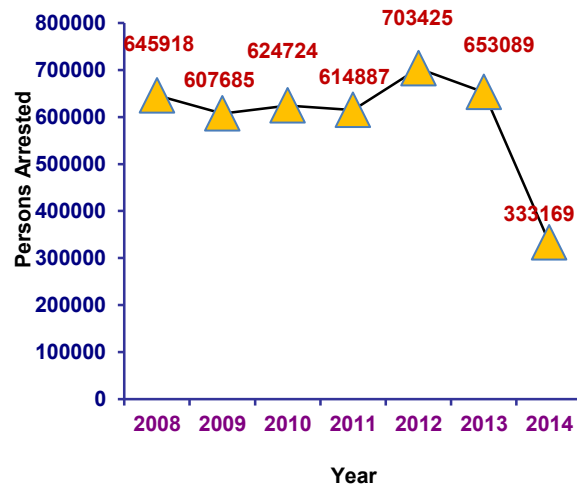
14. Chart-18.5 depicts age-group wise persons arrested under SLL crimes during 2014.

15. In 2014, highest number of persons arrested were in Chennai City 1,35,478 (1,55,671 cases) followed by Krishnagiri 15,001 (5,006 cases) Villupuram 11,522 (8,462 cases), Tiruvallur 9,778 (6,728 cases), Madurai City 8,394 (7,690 cases), Cuddalore 8,290 (5,798 cases), Kanchipuram

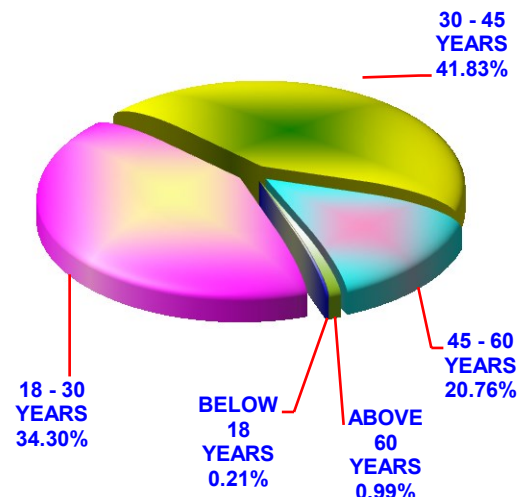
7,097 (5,807 cases) and Thanjavur 7,097 (4,819 cases).

16. Chart-18.6 depicts persons arrested under SLL cases district/ city wise during - 2014 in descending order.

**CHART-18.4**  
**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL**  
**CRIMES DURING 2008 - 2014**

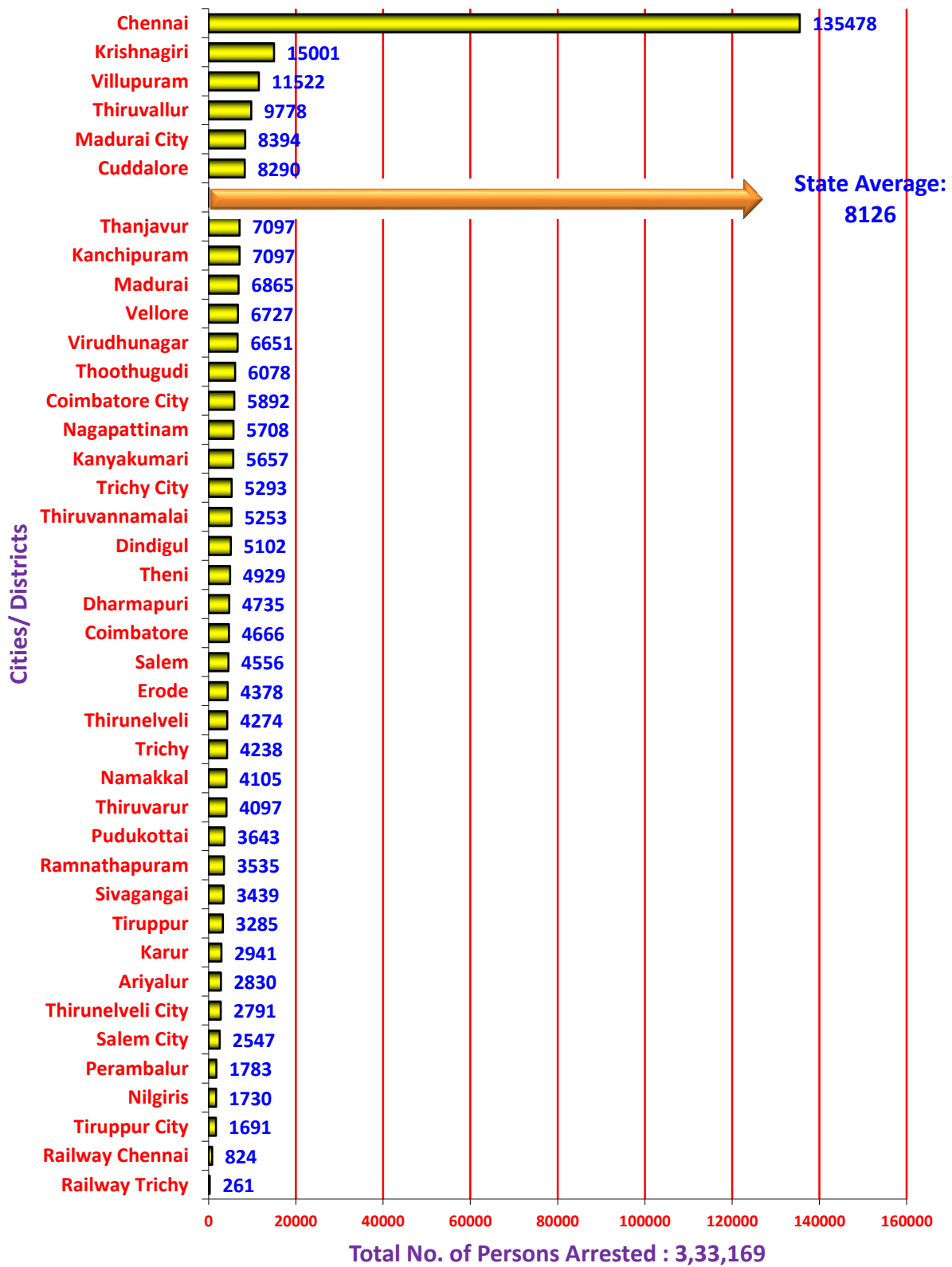


**CHART-18.5**  
**AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS**  
**ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES**  
**DURING 2014**



**CHART- 18.6**

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2014  
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**





17. Age group of 19 – 30 years accounted for 41.7% of the arrested persons under IPC & SLL during the year. This is followed by age group of 31 - 45 years (41.4%). Age- group and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC & SLL cases is presented in [Tables-18.8](#).

18. An average of 5 persons was arrested per case under dacoity, followed by preparation and assembly for dacoity (4) in IPC crimes. Average number of persons arrested per case during this year under IPC is presented in [Table-18.8\(A\)](#).

19. An average of 3 persons was arrested per case under Gambling Act and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. 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:-**  
**IPC cases:**

20. 3,70,710 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 2,96,548 IPC cases under investigation by Police this year. 66.0% of those arrested were charge-sheeted. 1.4% of the persons arrested were released before trial commenced. Police investigations have yet to be completed against 32.6% of the arrested persons.

21. Cheating (71.6%) accounted for the highest percentage of pendency in the disposal of arrested persons. This was followed by Criminal Breach of Trust (68.6%), Kidnapping & abduction of others (52.1%) and Counterfeiting (50.4%). The lowest pendency recorded was in respect of Grievous Hurt cases (25.74%). 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. 4,16,748 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 3,66,536

SLL cases under investigation by police this year. Police could lay charge-sheet against 88.67% of the arrested persons. 1.44% were released by police before trial could commence and 9.89% 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 Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act (100%). It was followed by Forest Act (76.69%) and Indian Passport Act (68.42%).

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

**i. IPC cases:**

24. 6,50,742 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2014. Trial in respect of 62.21% (4, 04,813 persons) of such arrested persons was pending disposal. C.H.Not Amounting to Murder (91.28%) accounted for the highest pendency followed by Dacoity (87.27%), Cheating (87.02%) and Counterfeiting (84.81%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in [Table-18.14](#) and [18.15](#) respectively.

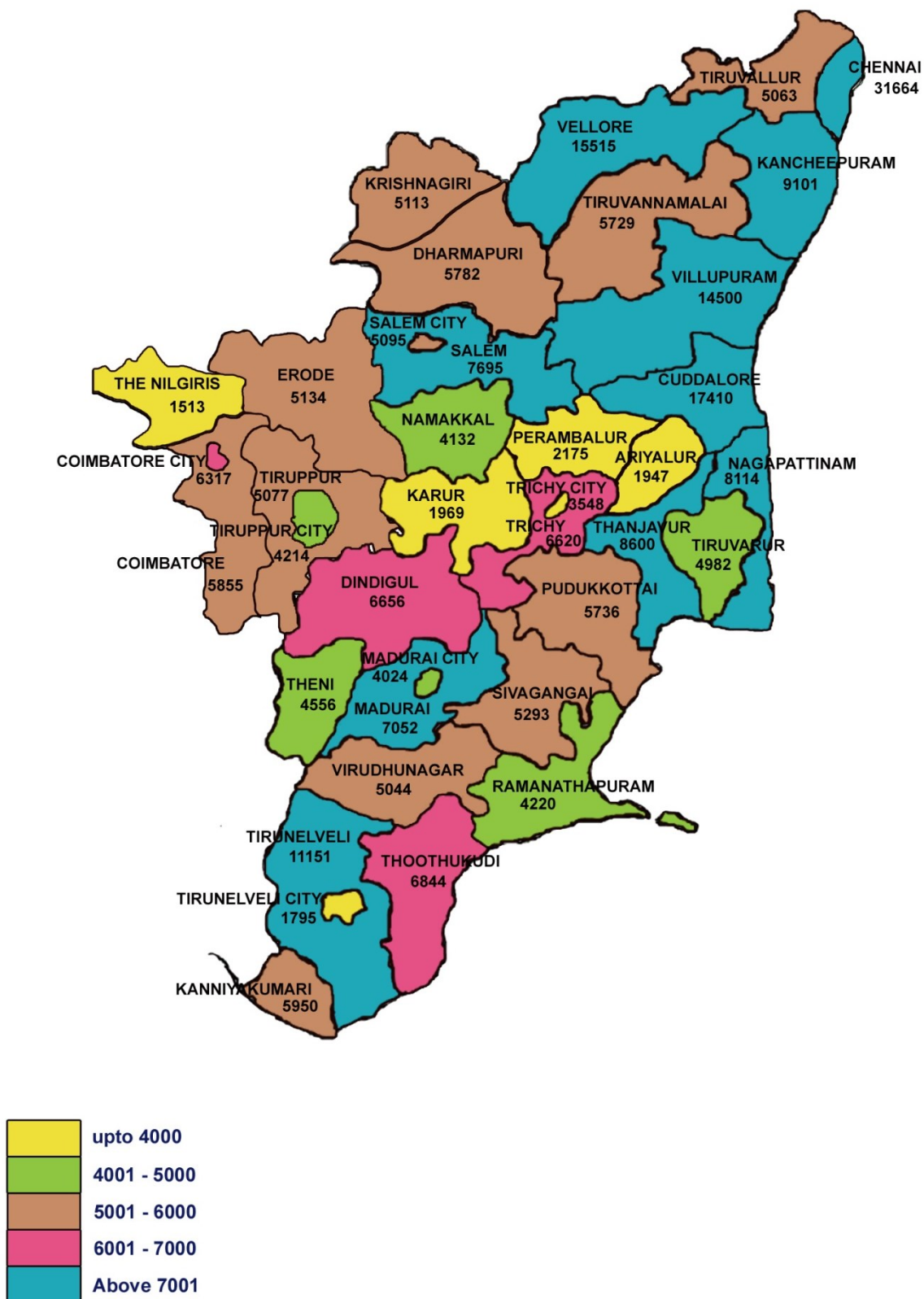
**ii) SLL cases:**

25. 4,90,869 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2014. Trials were completed for 3,60,259 of the total arrested persons. 3,14,818 (87.39%) of them were convicted. 25.65% of the arrested persons were still awaiting completion of trial. Forest Act accounted for the highest pendency (91.38%). 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 2014

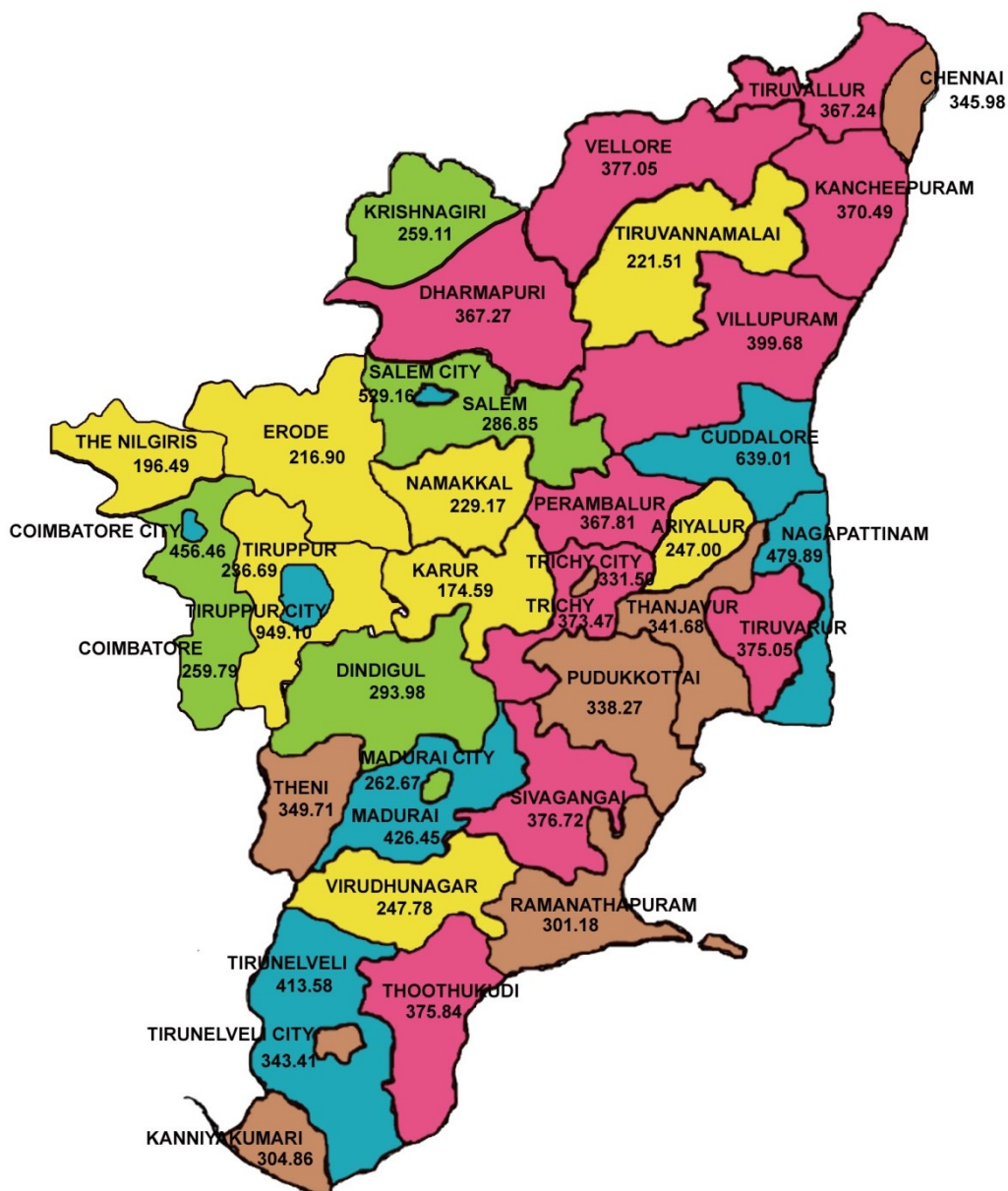
(All over Tamil Nadu 2,61,812)



## MAP-18.2

### ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2014

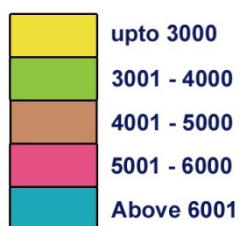
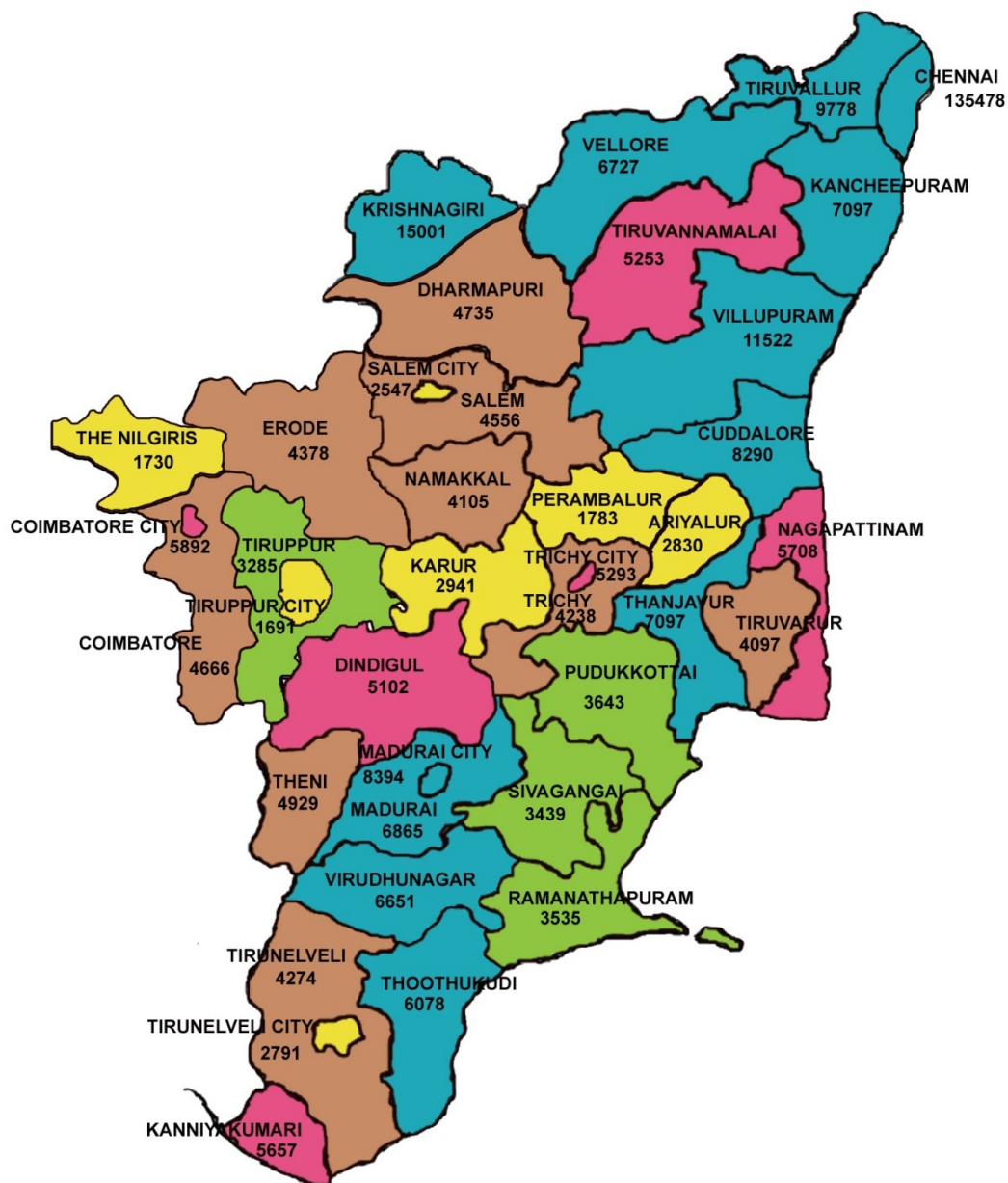
(All over Tamil Nadu 346.46)



### MAP-18.3

## PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,33,169)





## CHAPTER 19

### DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

#### I. Disposal by Police

##### Cases under IPC

1. 2,96,548 cases (including pending from the previous years) were under investigation with Police. 2,03,155 (68.51%) cases were disposed during the year. 93,393 (31.49%) 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 2014 is presented in **Table-19.2** district-wise. **(Map-19.1)** Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2014 is presented in **Chart-19.1**.

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

2. Disposal by Police (yearly variations) the quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during last ten years are presented in Table 19(A). It is observed that the cases charge sheeted to total true cases investigated has decreased from 94.5% in 2005 to 88.2% in 2014, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 83.6% in 2005 to 68.5% in 2014.

3. Over 56.88% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting has been highest for Grievous Hurt (66.08%), followed by Dowry Death (65.0%), Murder (59.02%), Dacoity (58.85), Rape (55.07%), Causing Death by Negligence (54.06%) and Molestation (53.29%). **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** :- 31.49% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2014. Dist/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Madurai	- 59.46%
Madurai City	- 53.54%
Karur	- 51.43%
Tirunelveli	- 51.23%
Perambalur	- 50.35%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in:-

Kanchipuram	- 15.77%
Erode	- 15.90%
Sivagangai	- 17.31%

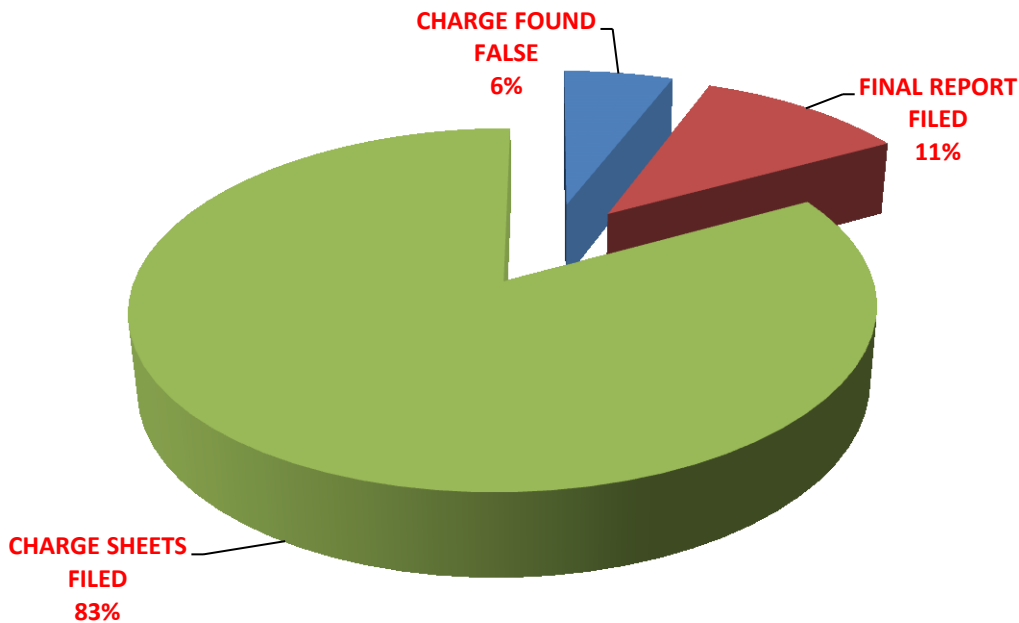
Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2014 is presented in **Chart-19.3**.

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

5. **Chart-19.4** depicts charge sheeting rates district-wise in descending order. Charge-sheeting rate for the state was 88.15%. Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of charge-sheeting: -

Dharmapuri	: 100%
Nagapattinam	: 100%
Vellore	: 100%
Pudukottai	: 98.27%
Chennai	: 97.51%
Kanchipuram	: 95.88%
Ariyalur	: 95.82%
Villupuram	: 94.83%
Tiruvallur	: 94.54%

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

**CHART-19.1****% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2014****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	2005	199038	12802	145181	153597	166399	83.6	94.5
2	2006	180631	10589	131443	139988	150577	83.4	93.9
3	2007	201699	12661	141942	152296	164957	81.8	93.2
4	2008	212841	12132	144527	157200	169332	79.6	91.9
5	2009	217603	11322	135125	151704	163026	74.9	89.1
6	2010	240255	14715	127736	148213	162928	67.8	86.2
7	2011	270206	16273	132725	151768	168041	62.2	87.5
8	2012	302629	15468	160233	180102	195570	64.6	89.0
9	2013	310559	12828	172029	194392	207220	66.7	89.0
10	2014	296548	11820	168669	191335	203155	68.5	88.2

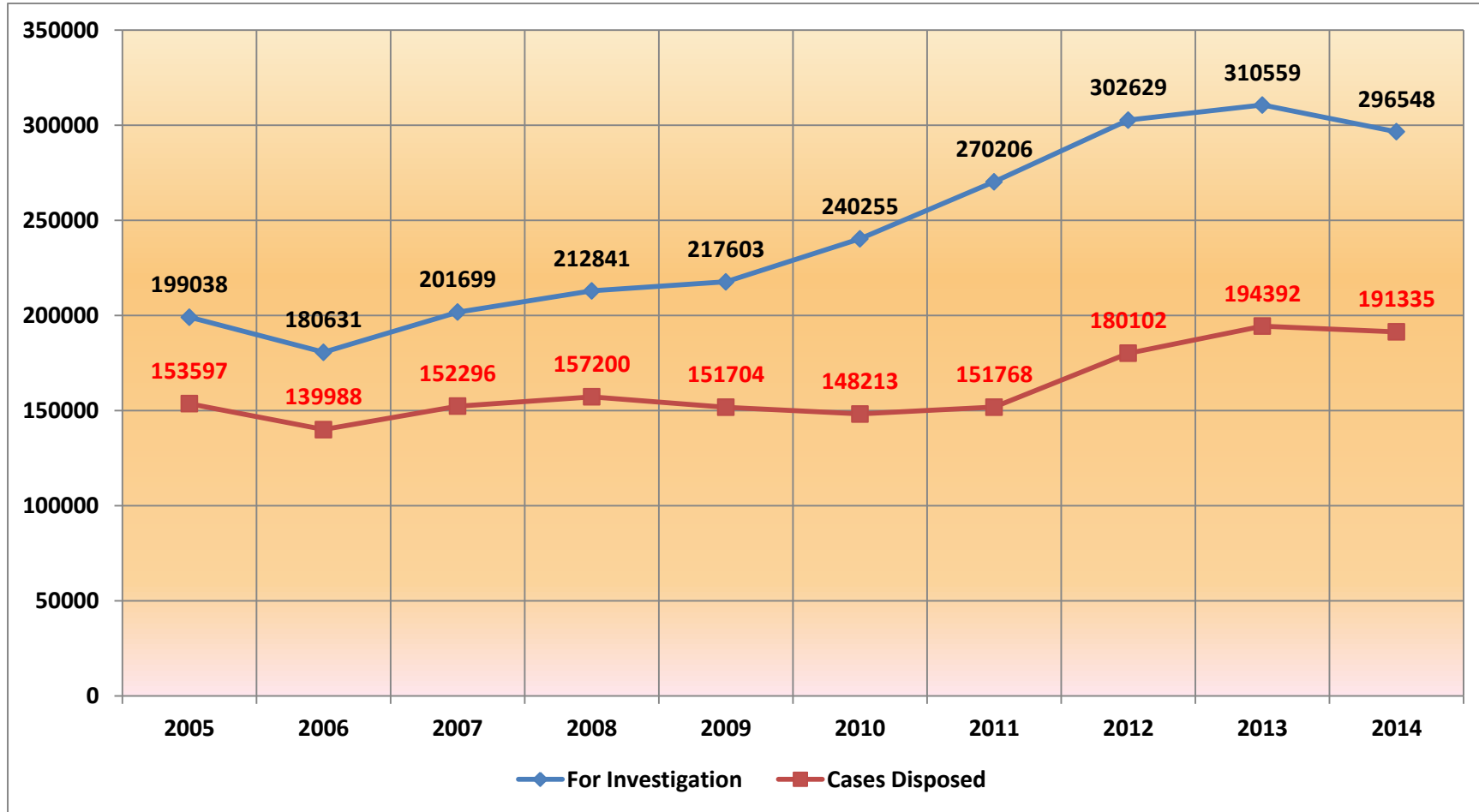
# F/NC/MF - False / Non Cognizable / Mistake of fact.

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



**CHART-19.2**

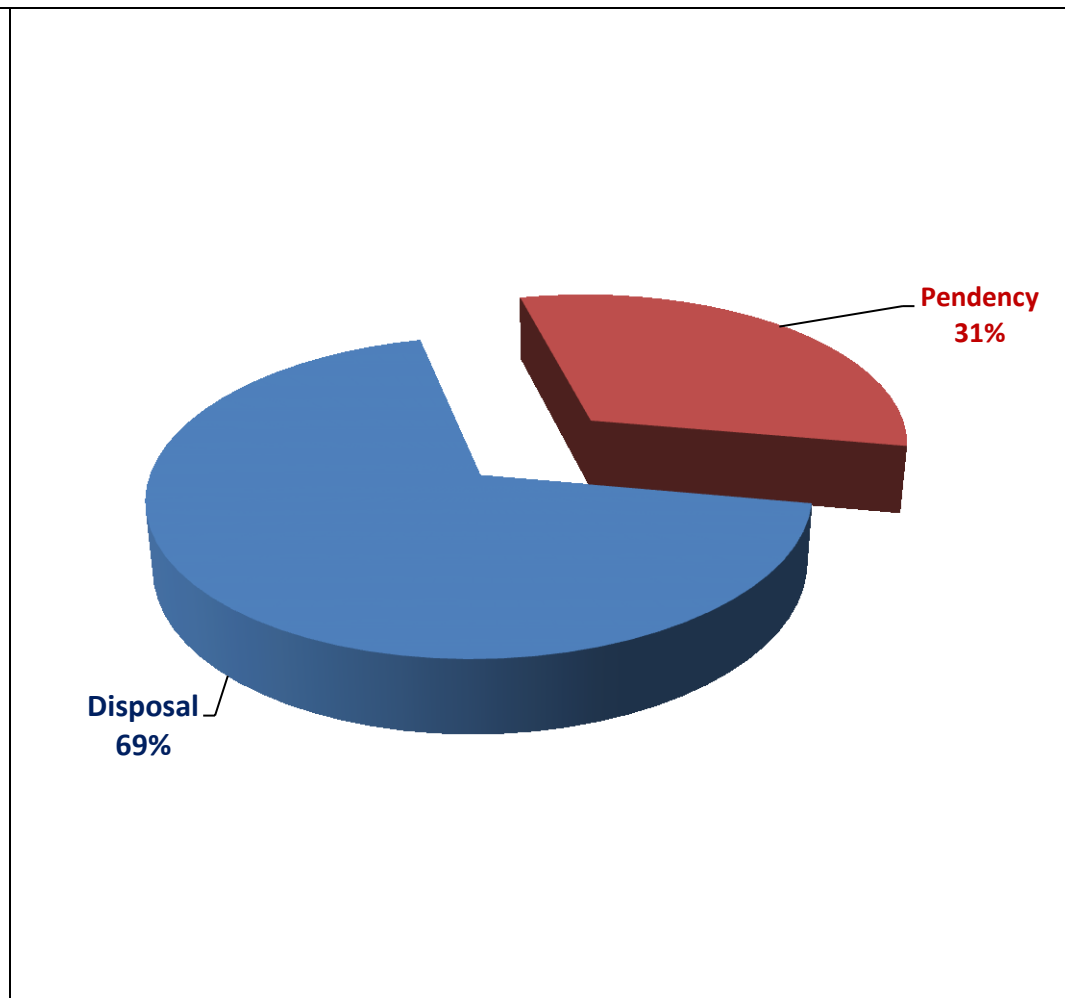
**IPC CASES FOR INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY POLICE**



**CHART-19.3**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2014**

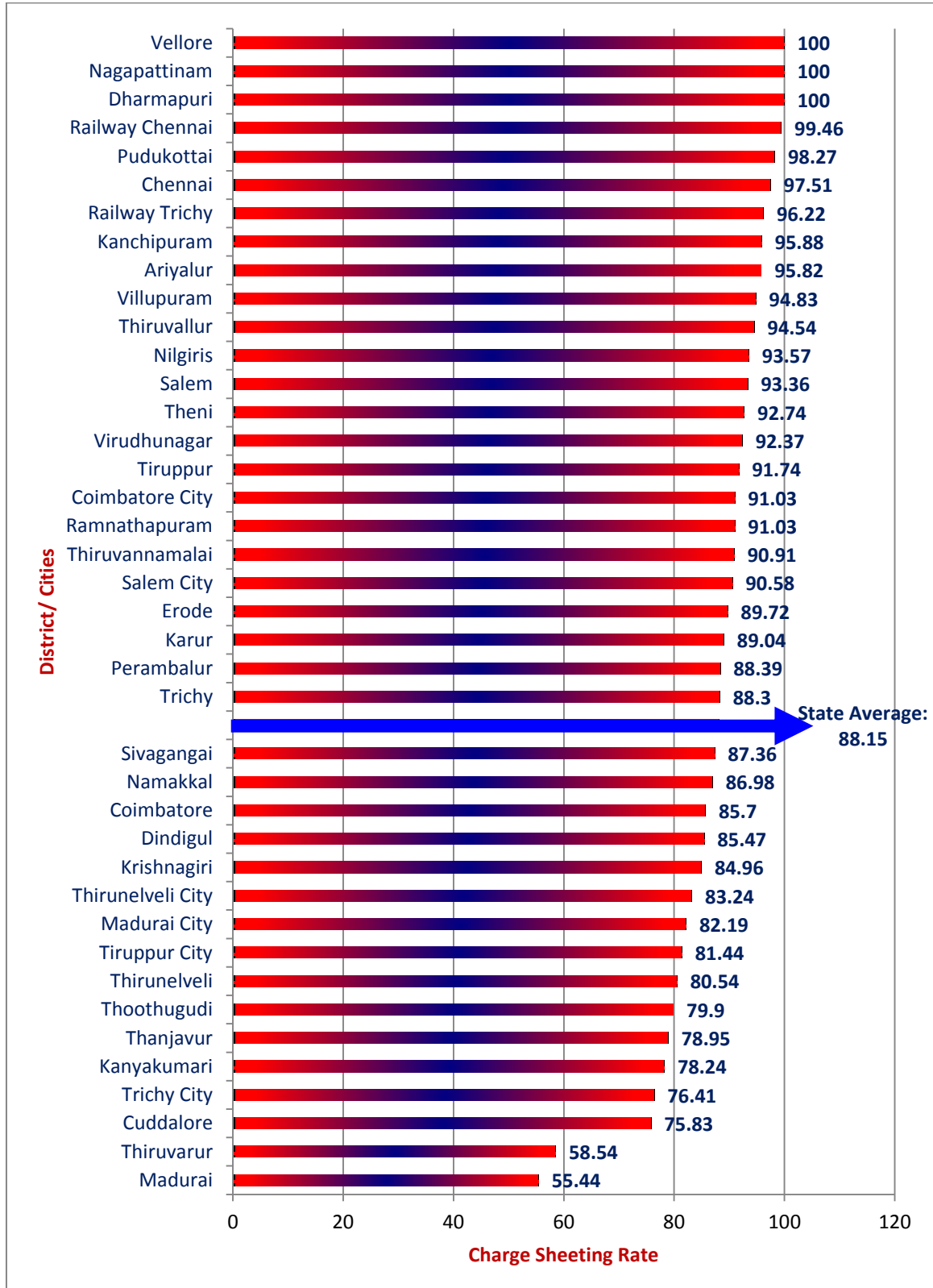
CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
MURDER	64.58	35.42
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	53.48	46.52
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	56.79	43.21
RAPE	59.44	40.56
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	57.18	42.82
DACOITY	61.46	38.54
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	50.44	49.56
ROBBERY	65.82	34.18
BURGLARY	53.66	46.34
THEFT	65.67	34.33
RIOTS	62.08	37.92
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	35.69	64.31
CHEATING	34.38	65.62
COUNTERFEITING	31.72	68.28
ARSON	60.36	39.64
HURT	71.77	28.23
DOWRY DEATHS	65.00	35.00
MOLESTATION	65.01	34.99
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	52.90	47.10
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	56.85	43.15
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0.00	0.00
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	67.13	32.87
OTHER IPC CRIMES	73.27	26.73
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES IPC	68.51	31.49



Note: Cases disposed by police is the number of cases taken up 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- 2014 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**



### CHART-19.5

#### PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2014

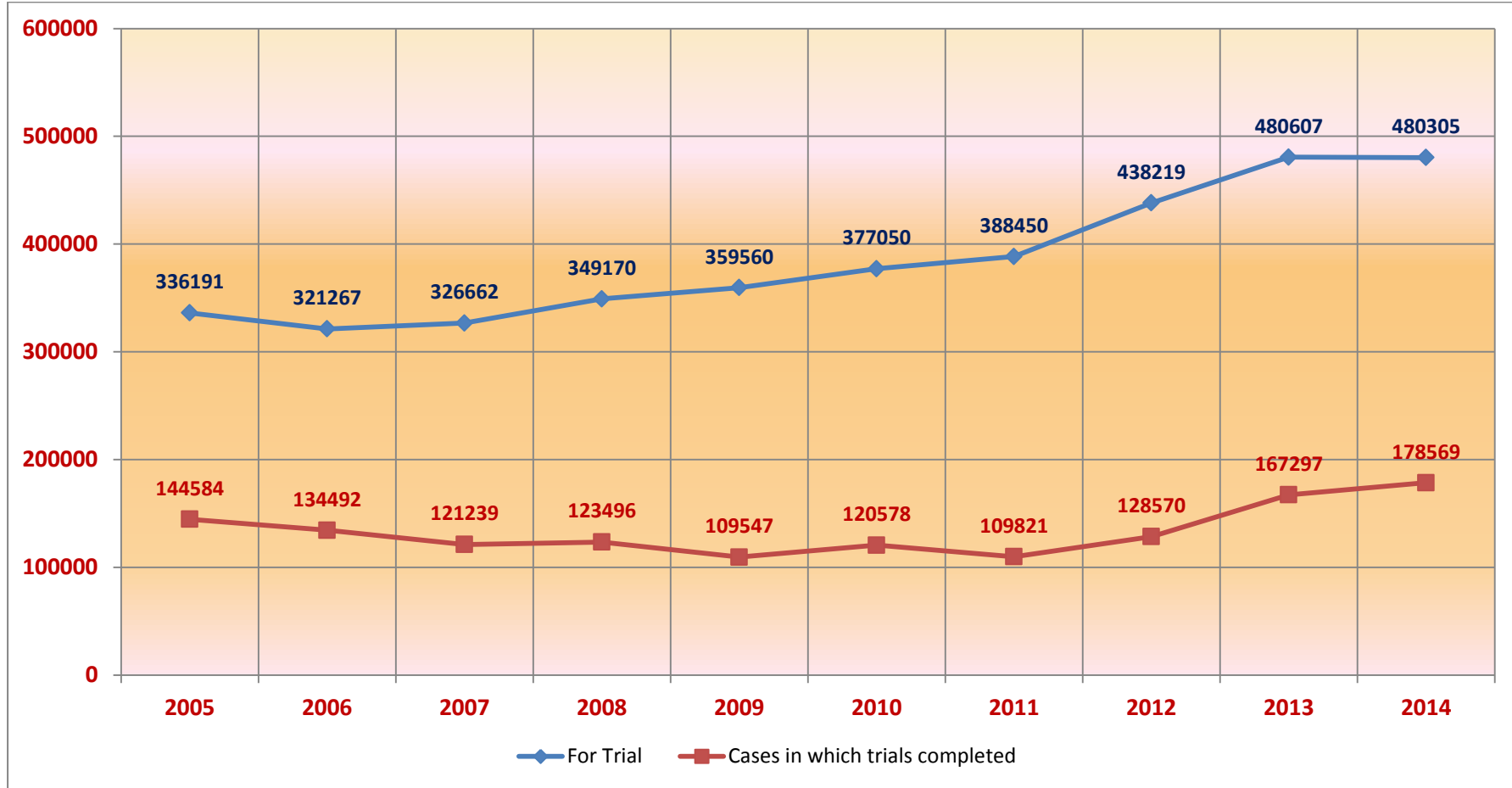
CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	41.70	58.30
NARCOTIC DRUGS & PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT	44.72	55.28
GAMBLING ACT	94.01	5.99
EXCISE ACT	0.00	0.00
PROHIBITION ACT	90.64	9.36
EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	57.44	42.56
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT	83.68	16.32
INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	61.76	38.24
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	67.74	32.26
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	61.54	38.46
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	27.46	72.54
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	64.52	35.48
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	0.00	0.00
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	67.99	32.01
CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT	47.37	52.63
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	0.00	100.00
COPYRIGHT ACT	72.51	27.49
SATI PREVENTION ACT	0.00	0.00
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	68.38	31.62
FOREST ACT	33.33	66.67
OTHER SLL CASES	87.32	12.68
<b>TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES SLL</b>	<b>87.65</b>	<b>12.35</b>

The pie chart illustrates the distribution of SLL cases in 2014. The majority, 88%, were disposed of by the police, while 12% remained pending. The disposal percentage is significantly higher than the pendency percentage.

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 3,21,256 cases (87.65%) of 3,66,536 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2014 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) 54,643 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year. Maximum pendency were in these Districts :-

Thanjavur	- 28.67%
Kanchipuram	- 27.42%
Madurai	- 27.17%
Tirunelveli	- 22.66%
Vellore	- 22.40%

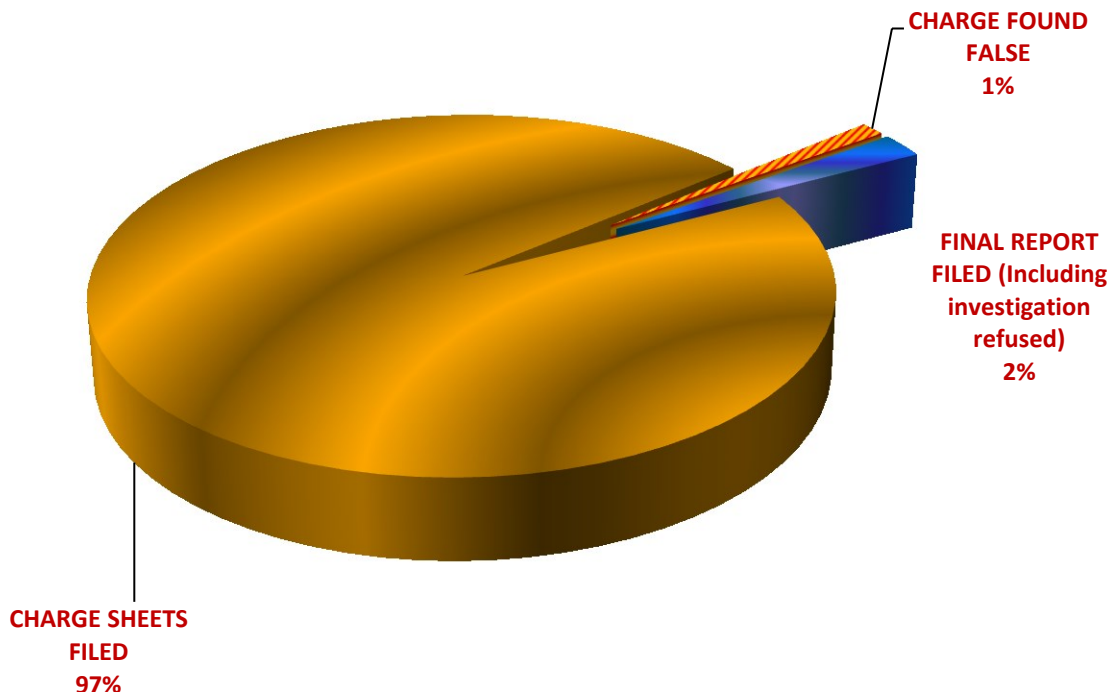
8. District-wise pendency details have been depicted in Chart-19.8 in descending order. Percentage of disposal of SLL cases by Police is presented in Table-19.6.

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

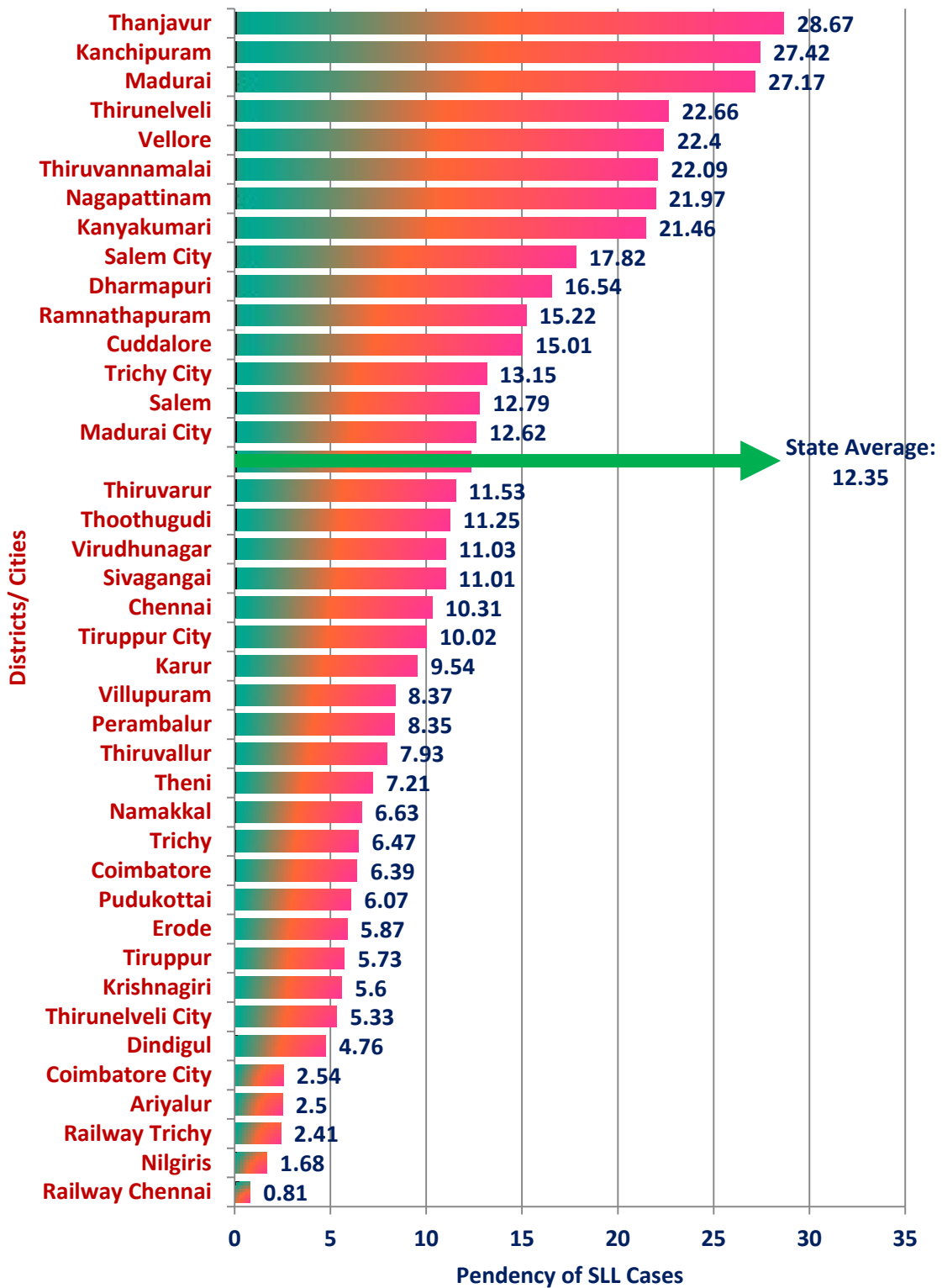
#### PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE DURING 2014





**CHART-19.8**

**DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)**  
**DURING - 2014 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**



### Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2014 and percentage of disposal have been presented in Table-19.9 and 19.10 respectively. 4,80,305 cases were pending trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2014. 2,97,507 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 38.06% 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. Kanyakumari has the highest pendency of cases at 88.59% whereas Tirunelveli has the largest number 19,203 (78.58%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9&10 depicts % disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2014.

### 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 fluctuating trend and similarly the percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried showed a fluctuating trend. Percentage of Trial Completed was 43.0% in the year 2005 which went down in 2014 to 37.2% and the percentage of conviction was 62.2% in the year 2005 which increases in 2014 to 65.9% 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 2014

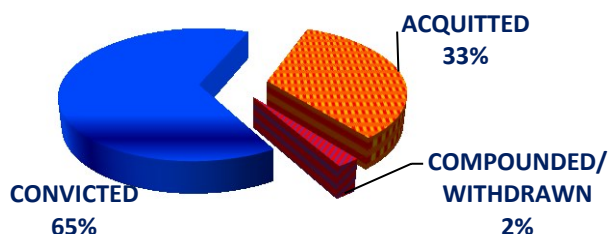


Table 19(B)

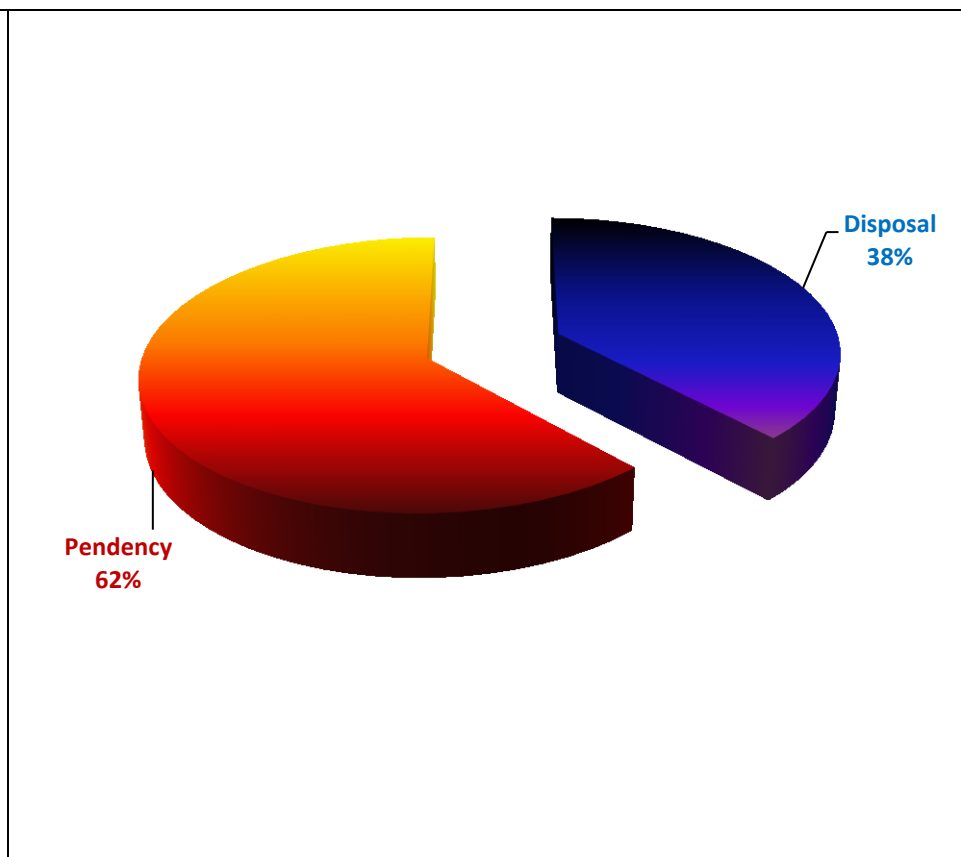
#### Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Yearly picture)

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	2005	336191	144584	89979	43.0	62.2
2	2006	321267	134492	83004	41.9	61.7
3	2007	326662	121239	74233	37.1	61.2
4	2008	349170	123496	77993	35.4	63.2
5	2009	359560	109547	68077	30.5	62.1
6	2010	377050	120578	67060	32.0	55.6
7	2011	388450	109821	68222	28.3	62.1
8	2012	438219	128570	72675	29.3	56.5
9	2013	480607	167297	98376	34.8	58.8
10	2014	480305	178569	117651	37.2	65.9

\* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases

**CHART-19.10****PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2014**

<b>CRIME HEAD</b>	<b>DISPOSAL</b>	<b>PENDENCY</b>
MURDER	12.37	87.63
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	14.89	85.11
C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER	10.00	90.00
RAPE	19.16	80.84
KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	24.80	75.20
DACOITY	8.71	91.29
PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	15.65	84.35
ROBBERY	13.93	86.07
BURGLARY	19.85	80.15
THEFT	28.89	71.11
RIOTS	25.56	74.44
CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	15.91	84.09
CHEATING	13.68	86.32
COUNTERFEITING	16.37	83.63
ARSON	20.29	79.71
HURT	32.53	67.47
DOWRY DEATHS	22.13	77.87
MOLESTATION	25.03	74.97
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	27.24	72.76
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES	21.83	78.17
IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	100.00	0.00
CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	25.41	74.59
OTHER IPC CRIMES	47.60	52.40
<b>TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES IPC</b>	<b>38.06</b>	<b>61.94</b>

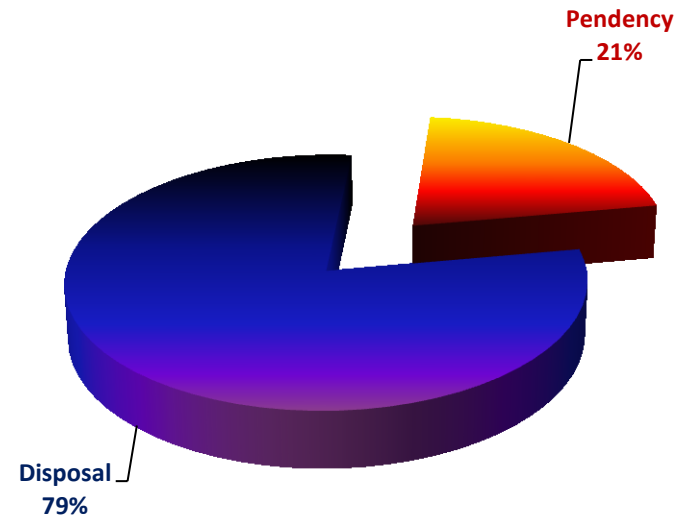


Note: Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the no. of cases compounded /withdrawn or in which trail was completed expressed as percentage of total no. of cases for trail (including cases pending trail from previous years) under IPC

**CHART-19.11**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2014**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
ARMS ACT	16.37	83.63
NDPS ACT	27.30	72.70
GAMBLING ACT	81.02	18.98
EXCISE ACT	100.00	0.00
PROHIBITION ACT	78.43	21.57
EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	32.56	67.44
IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	46.00	54.00
INDIAN RAILWAY ACT	34.48	65.52
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT	45.95	54.05
PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	33.33	66.67
INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	40.26	59.74
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	23.31	76.69
ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	100.00	0.00
DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	28.47	71.53
PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT	11.76	88.24
INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	40.00	60.00
COPYRIGHTS ACT	55.72	44.28
SATI PREVENTION ACT	100.00	0.00
SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	19.58	80.42
FOREST ACT	14.29	85.71
OTHER SLL CRIME	83.37	16.63
<b>TOTAL CGNIZABLE CRIMES SLL</b>	<b>79.23</b>	<b>20.77</b>



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

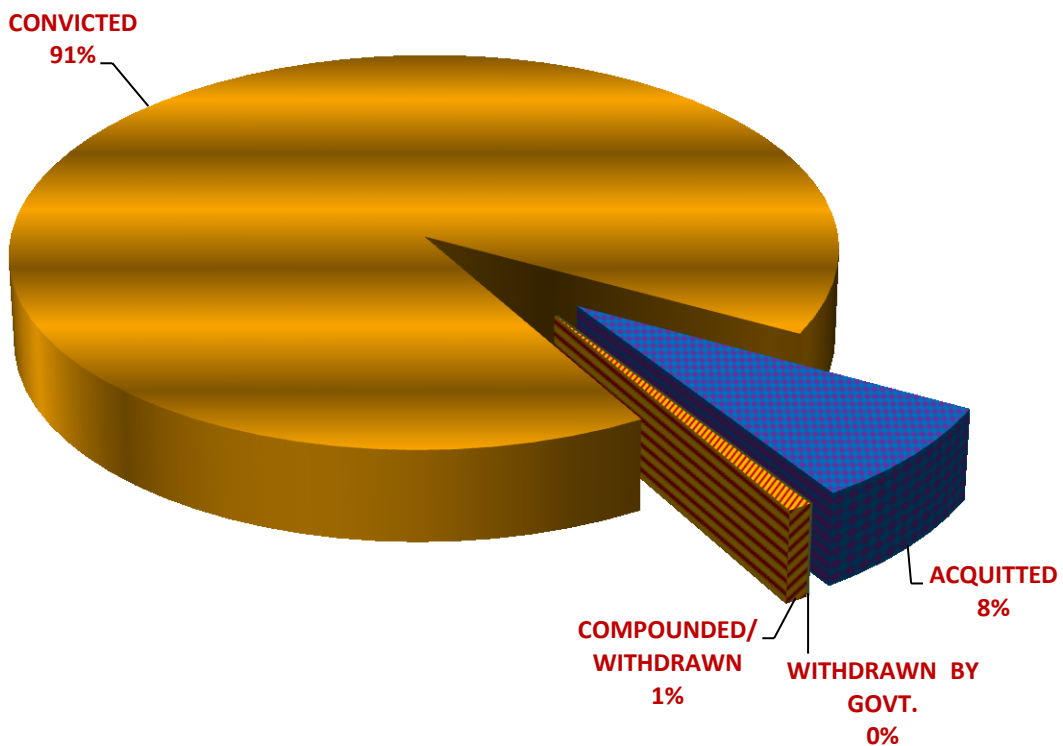
**Cases Under SLL**

13. Head-wise disposal figures and percentage of disposal have been presented in Table-19.13 and 19.14 respectively. 3,75,488 cases were pending trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2014. 77,972 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 79.23% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in Table-19.15. Madurai (47.92%), Sivagangai (45.76%), Ariyalur (44.74%), Virudhunagar (44.74%) and Ramanathapuram (38.95%) have high pendency of cases. Chart-19.11 & 12 depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2014.

**CHART - 19.12**

**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2014**



## Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

### IPC Cases

15. 1,17,651 (65.89%) of 2,97,507 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 (73.05%) followed by Theft (60.36%) and Hurt (54.73%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (4.35%), followed by Cheating (8.43%), and Counterfeiting (10.53%).

16. Vellore (91.85%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Chennai City (87.03%), Kanchipuram (82.99%), and Salem City (80.94%). **Table-19.12** presents the District/City wise details of Conviction Rates of IPC Crimes (head wise) during 2014. Violent crimes of Confession & Trial disposed by Courts District/City-wise presented in **Table-19.17**.

### SLL Cases

17. 2,71,473 (92.04%) of 2,94,940 SLL cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that the conviction rate was the highest in the heads of Registration of Foreigners Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act (100%) followed by Gambling Act (98.14%), Other SLL crimes (93.95%) and Indian Passport Act (93.09%). Karur (99.88%) recorded the highest conviction rate followed by Salem City (99.17%), Tiruppur City (99.02%), Erode (98.86%) and Madurai City (98.84%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (6.31%) followed by Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (16.67%) and Dowry

Prohibition Act (29.66%). **Table-19.16** presents the District/City wise details of Conviction Rates of SLL Crimes (head wise) during 2014.

### Duration of Trials for IPC Cases in various Courts:

18. In 64,371 (36.05%) of 1,78,569 cases, trials were completed between 1 to 3 years, followed by 46,493 cases (26.04%) between 6 to 12 months and 32,825 cases (18.38%) within 6 months, 27,704 cases (15.51%) between 3 to 5 years, 6,555 cases (3.67%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 621 cases (0.35%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

19. Highest percentage (43.79%) of cases were disposed off by the Judicial Magistrate (I-Class) followed by Judicial Magistrate (II- Class) (34.14%), Other Type of Courts (11.66%), Chief Judicial Magistrate (3.81%), Special Judicial Magistrate (2.54%), Additional Session (2.04%), District/Sessions Judge (2.02%). **Table-19.17** presents District/City-wise details of Courts and Periods of Trials during 2014.

### Cases handled and disposed by Fast Track Courts in the State

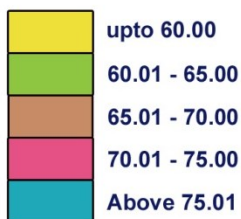
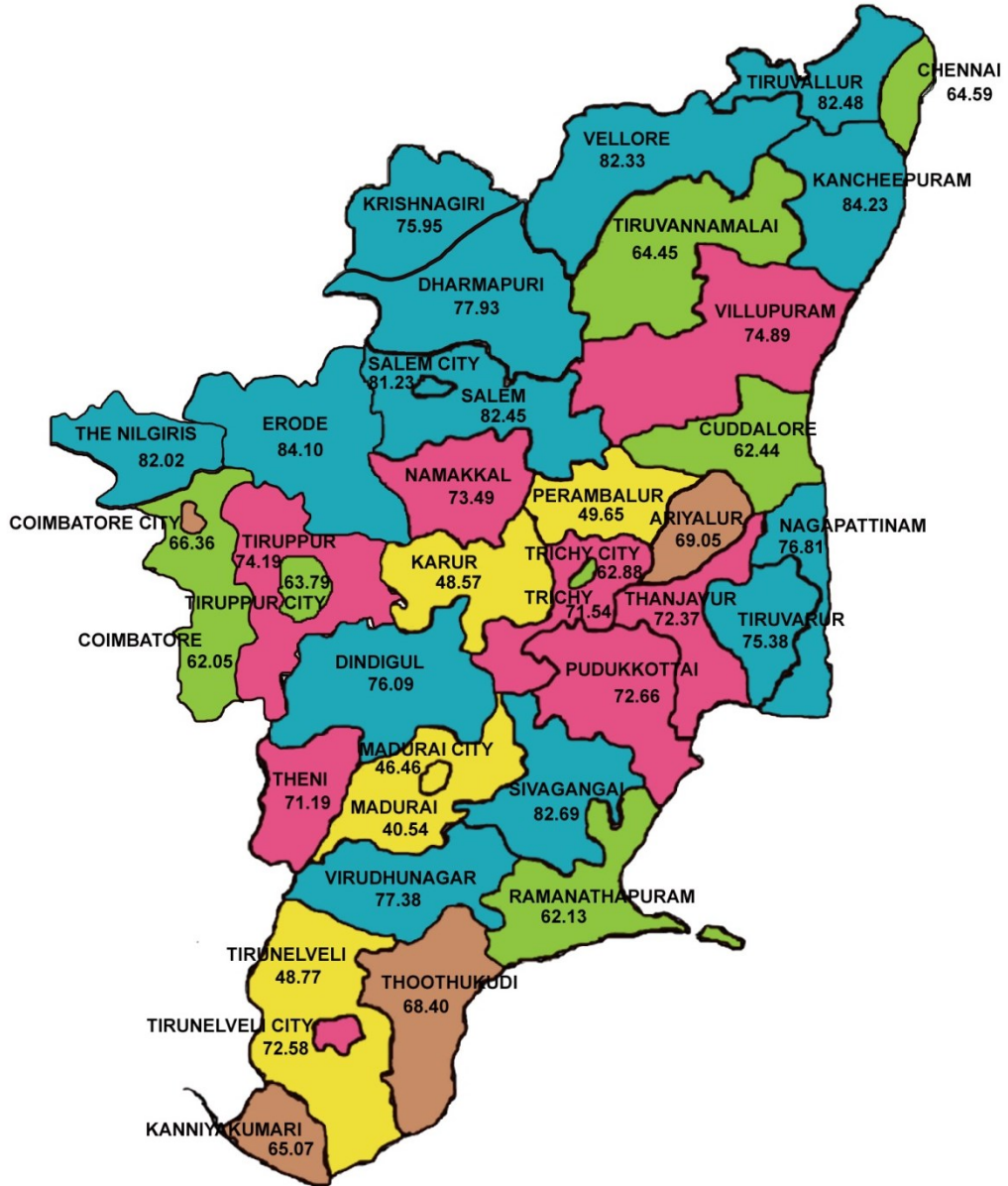
20. Fast Track Courts were constituted in 2001 on the recommendation of the XI Finance Commission to clear heavy backlog of cases, especially long pending Sessions Cases and other Criminal Cases in the Subordinate Courts in the State. 49 Fast Track Courts are currently functioning in Tamil Nadu.



**MAP-19.1**

**DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2014**

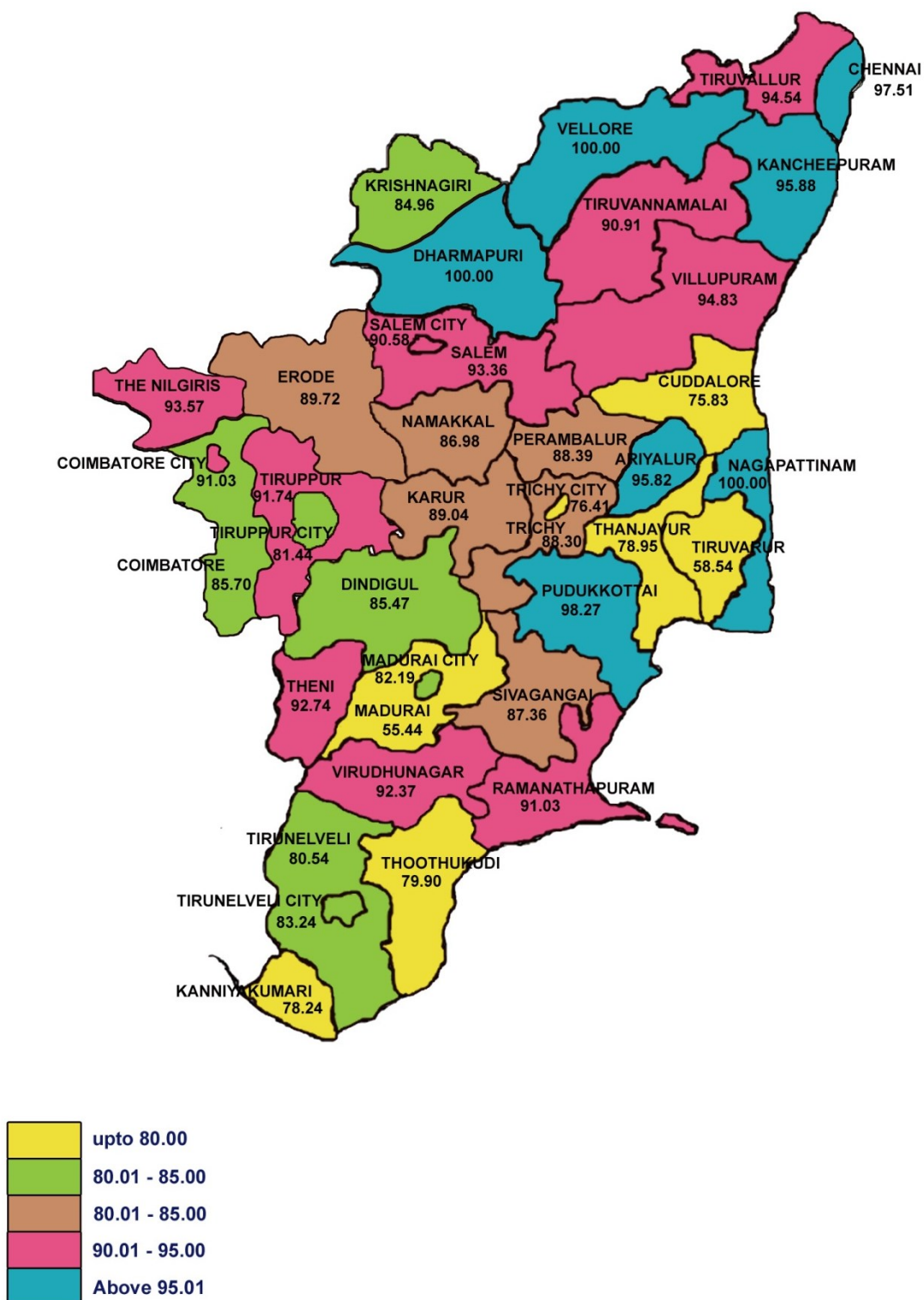
**(All over Tamil Nadu 68.51)**



## MAP-19.2

### CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2014

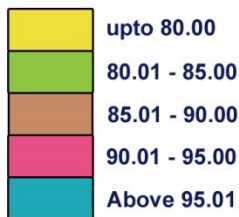
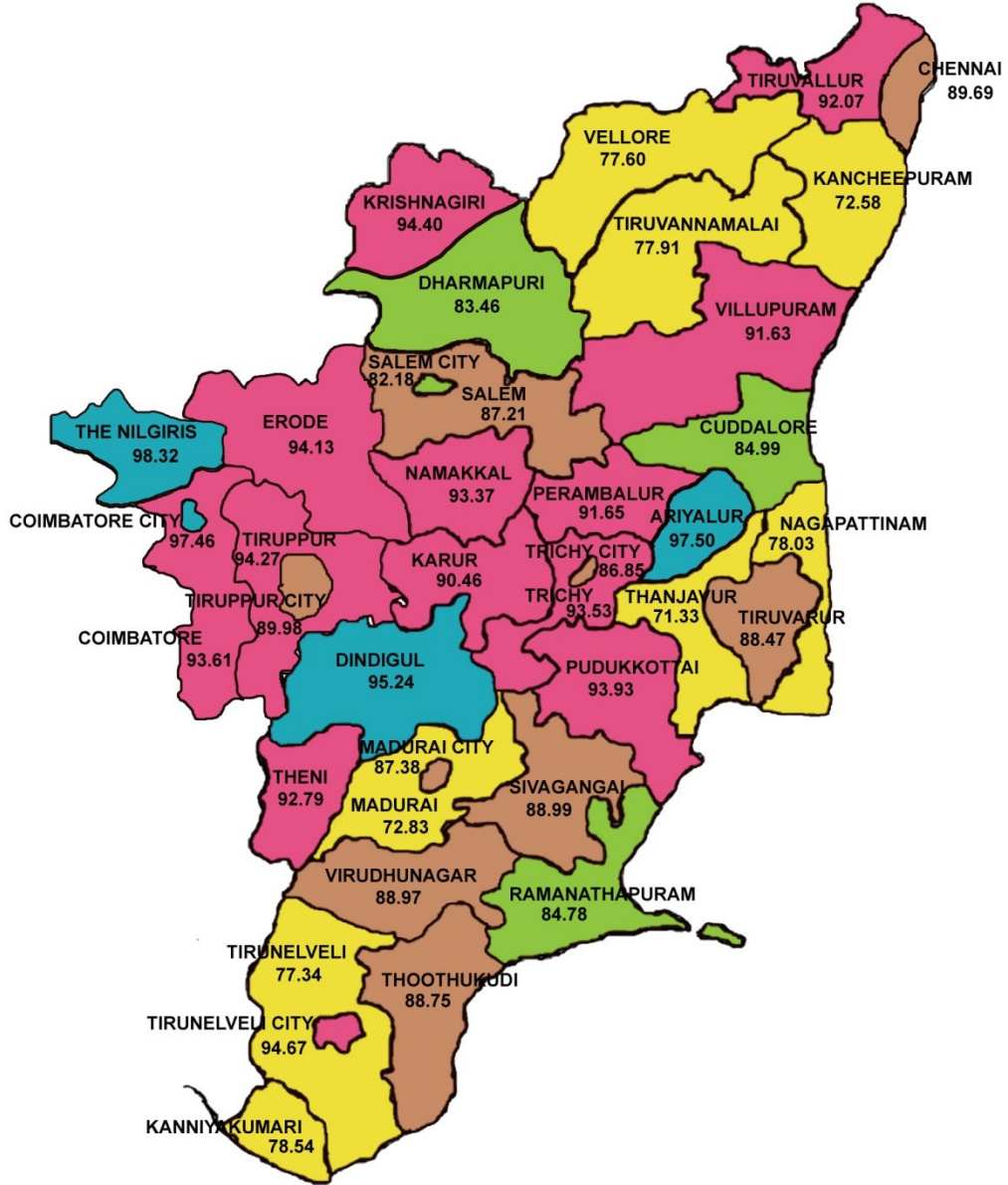
(All over Tamil Nadu 88.15)



**MAP-19.3**

**DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2014**

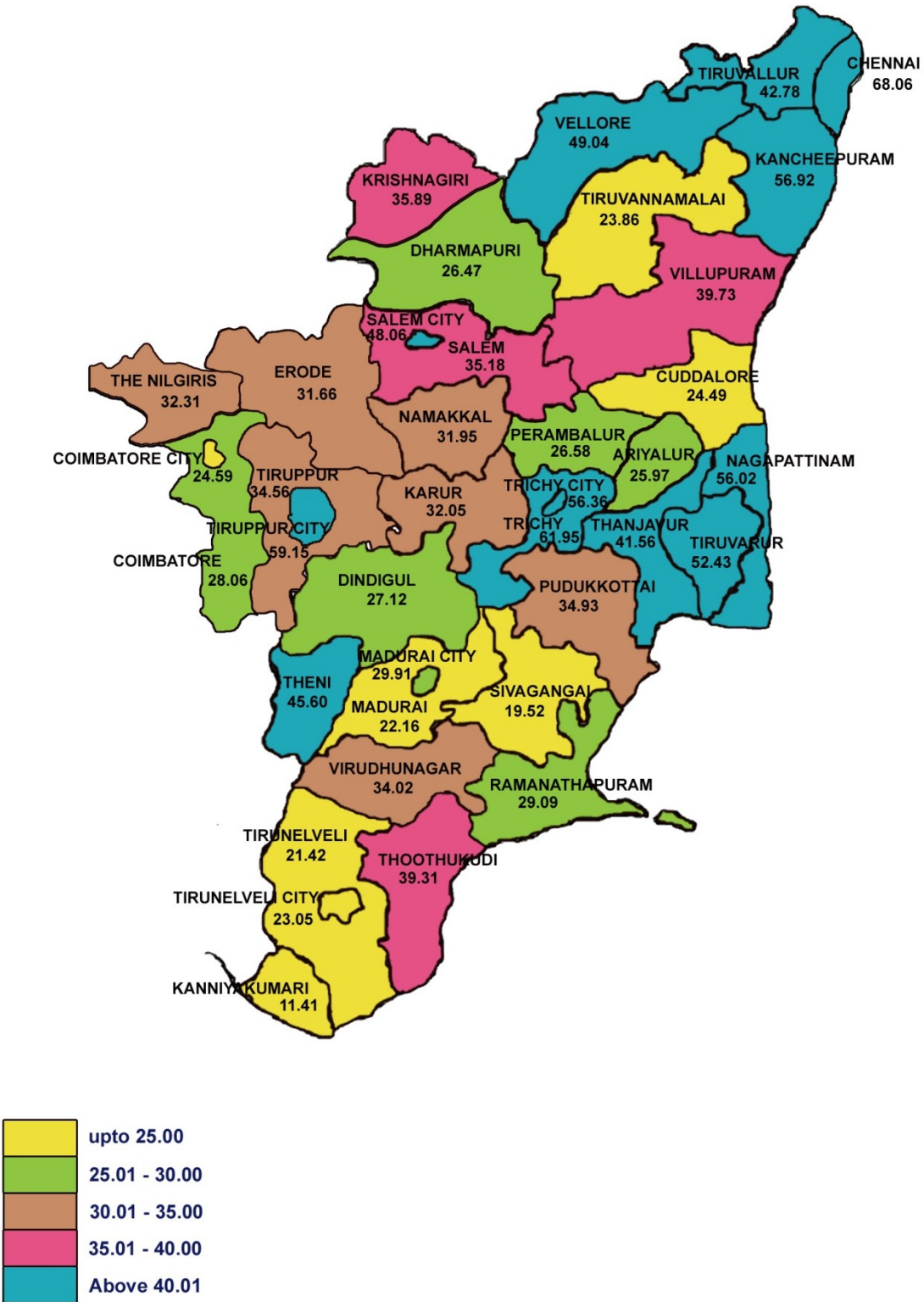
**(All over Tamil Nadu 87.65)**



**MAP-19.4**

**DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2014**

**(All over Tamil Nadu 38.06)**

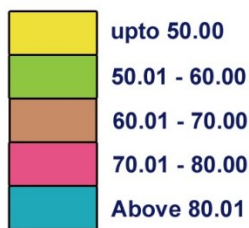
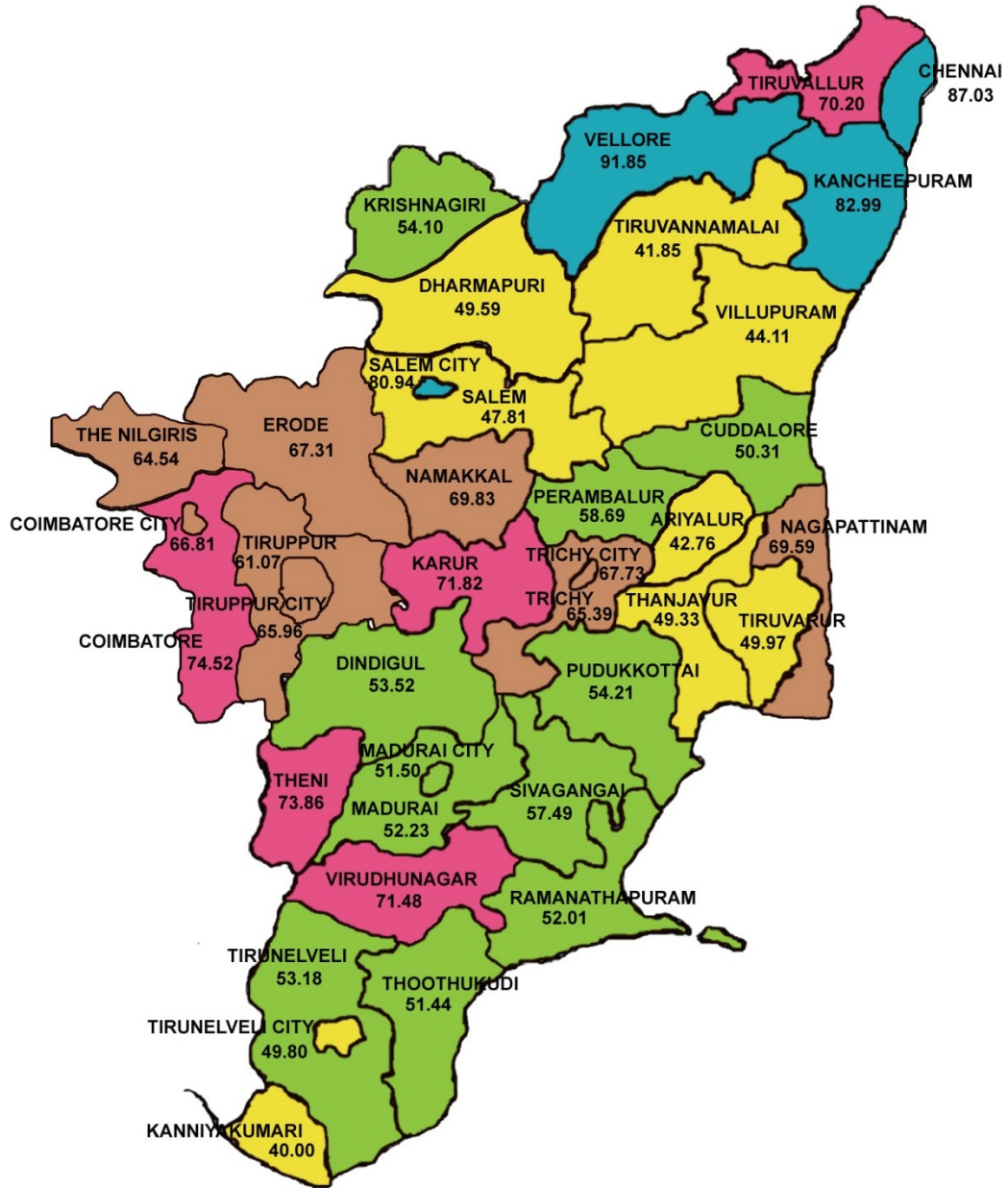




### MAP-19.5

## CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2014

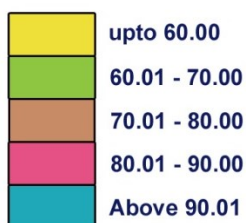
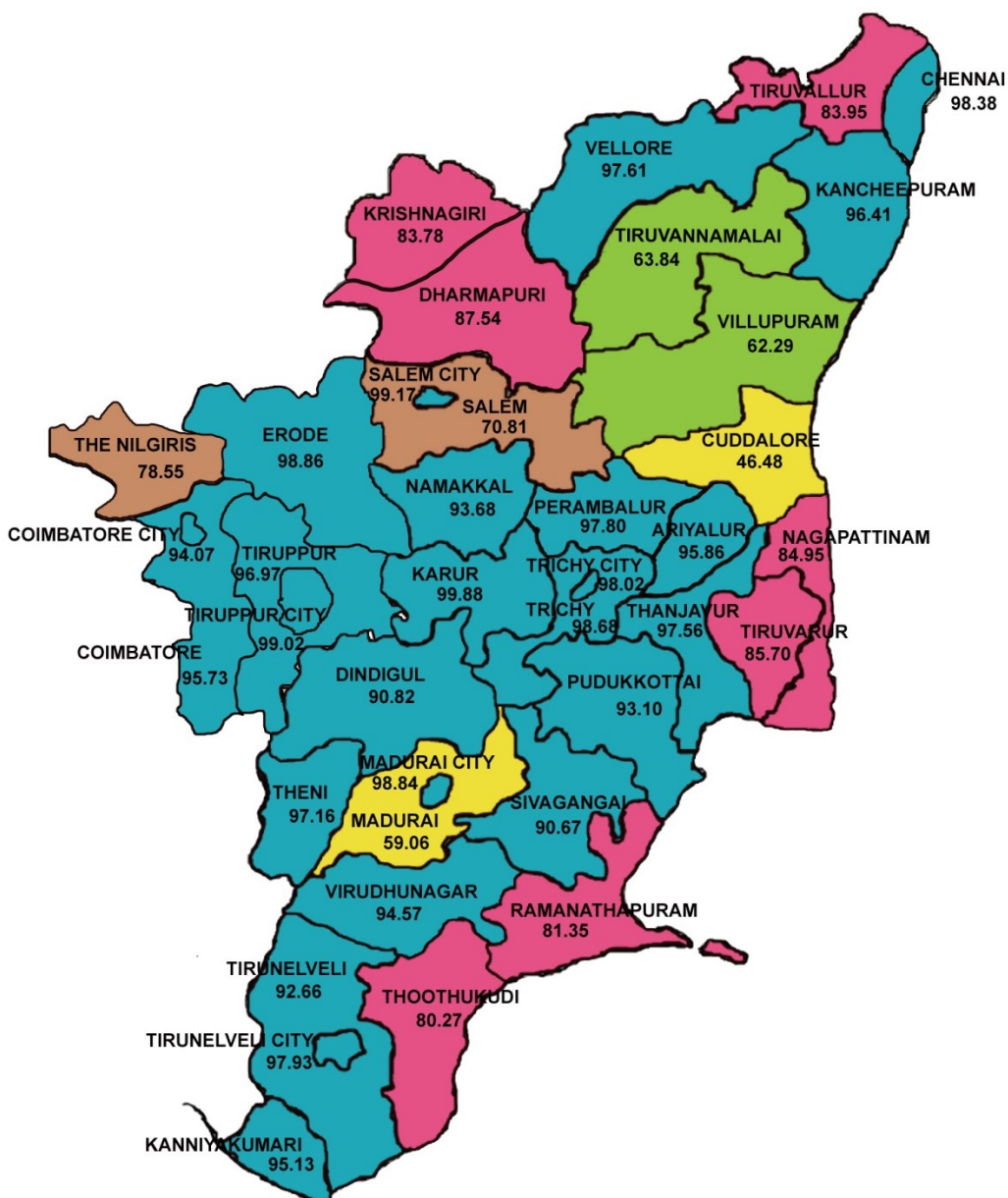
(All over Tamil Nadu 65.89)



### MAP-19.6

## CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 92.04)



## 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.

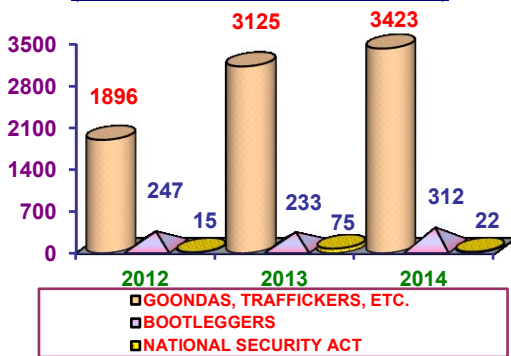
2. District/City-wise break-up of detentions during 2012-2014 has been presented in **Table-20.1**. 3,757 persons were detained under these Acts during 2014, an increase of 9.44% over 3,433 persons detained in 2013.

3. **Chart-20.1** depicts detentions during the years 2012-2014 under the above Acts.

4. District/city-wise detentions made during 2014 is presented in **Table 20.2** (**Map-20**)

**CHART- 20.1**

### DETENTIONS DURING 2012- 2014 (TNPBDGIFS ACT & NSA)



#### National Security Act

**(Decrease: 70.67%)**

5. 22 persons were detained during 2014 as against 75 in 2013, a decrease of -70.67%. The highest number of persons detained was in Ramanathapuram (9 persons) followed by Madurai City and Dharmapuram (6 persons each). The lowest number of persons were detained in the Nilgiris (1). No one was 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 : 9.54%]**

6. 3,423 **Goondas** were detained under this Act, increased by 9.54% during the year 2014 over 3,125 detained in 2013. Chennai City recorded the highest detentions (2262) followed by Tirunelveli (104), Madurai City (94), Salem City and Thanjavur (71 each), Kanchipuram (57), Krishnagiri (56), Vellore (49). The Lowest detentions under this Act were recorded in Villupuram (1), Sivagangai (2), followed by Theni and Perambalur (9 each) and The Nilgiris (10).

#### Bootleggers:

**[Increase : 33.91%]**

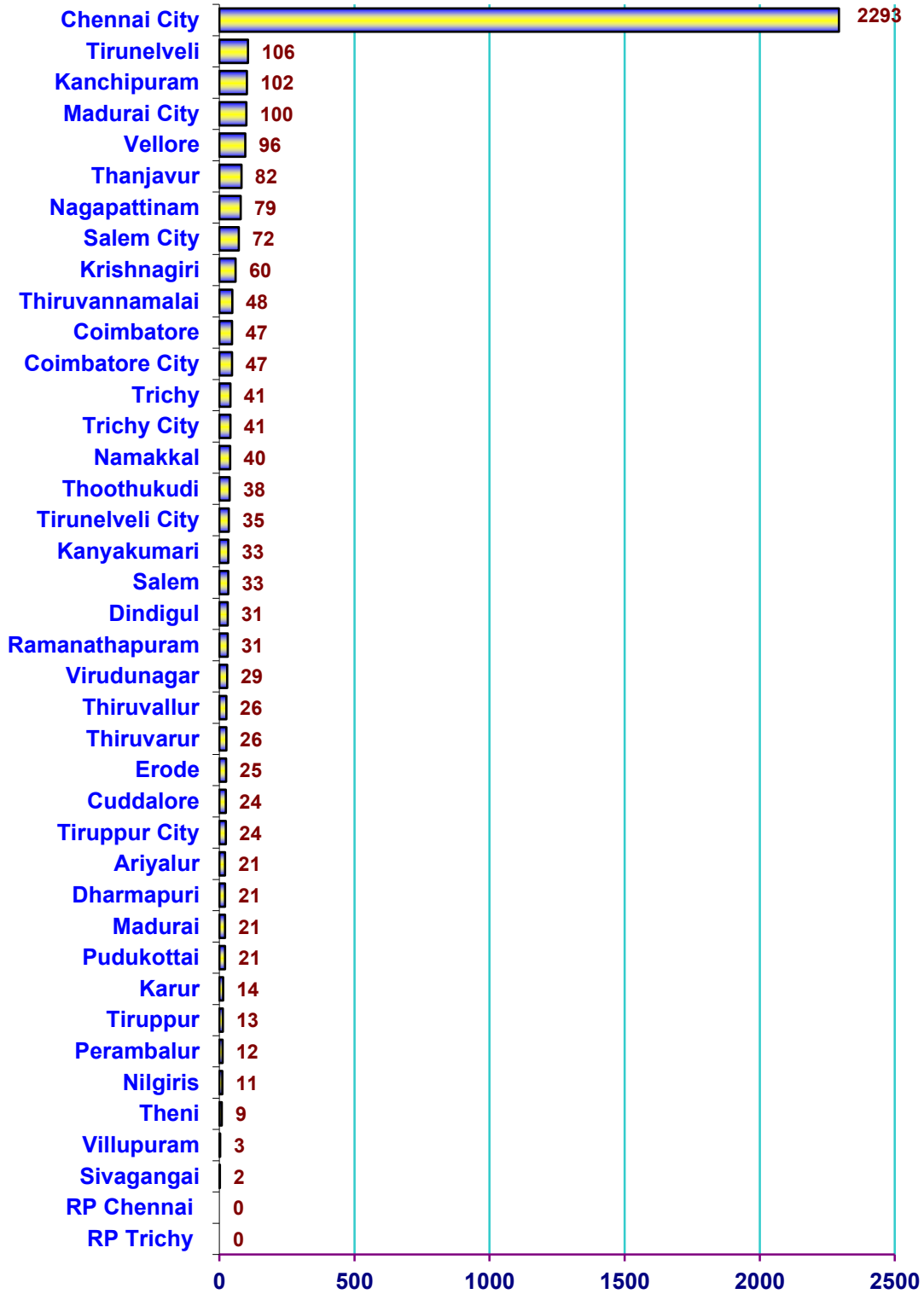
7. Detention of **Bootleggers** under this Act decreased by 33.91% during 2014. 312 Bootleggers were detained under this Act in 2014 whereas it was 233 in 2013. Nagapattinam reported the highest number of bootleggers detained (50) followed by Vellore (47), Kanchipuram (45), Thiruvannamalai (32), Chennai City (31), Thiruvallur (13), Cuddalore, Salem and Thanjavur (each 11), Erode (9), Thiruvarur (8), Trichy (7), Madurai and Thoothukudi (each 5) and less than 5 persons were detained in Krishnagiri (4), Perambalur, Tiruppur and Virudunagar (each 3), Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri, Ramnad, Trichy City and Villupuram (each 2), Namakkal and Salem City (each 1).

8. **Chart-20.2** depicts the detentions district/city wise during 2014 in descending order.



**CHART 20.2**

**DETENTIONS - 2014**

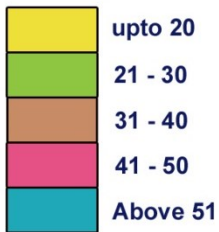
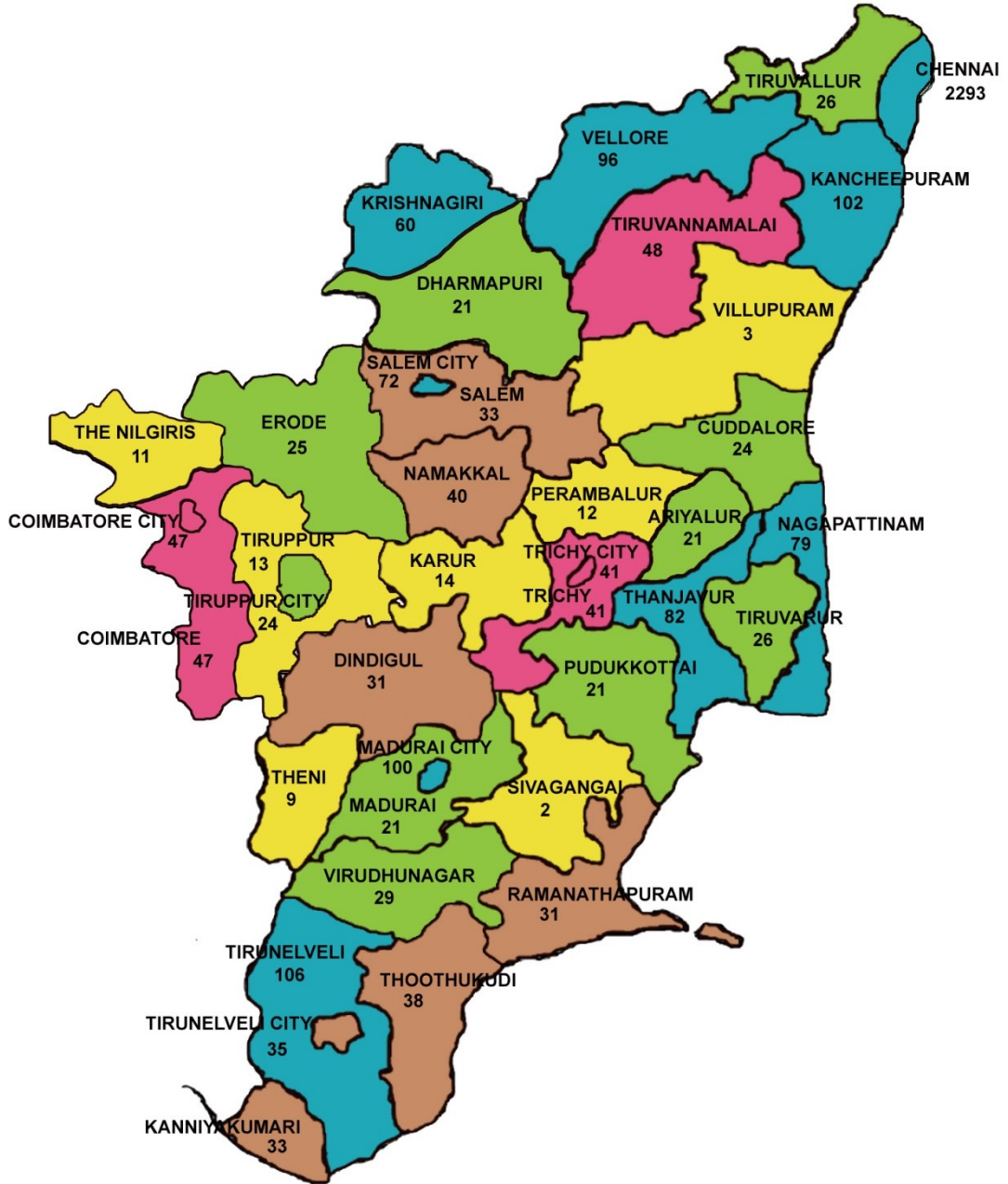


**Total no. of Detentions : 3,757**

# MAP 20.1

## DETENTIONS 2014

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,757)



## CHAPTER 21 RECIDIVISM

1. Tendency to persistently commit crimes is known as Recidivism. A persistent offender is known as a Recidivist. Ascertaining the extent of recidivism calls for accurate identification of recorded criminals since a professional criminal is adept in assuming identities, shifting residence to other parts of the State/Country, etc.

2. Share of old offenders in crimes, taken as a measure of recidivism, has been witnessing fluctuating trend from 2012 to 2014, 7.13% in 2014 as compared to 10% in 2012. Like-wise, recidivist's share in total crimes has come down appreciably. It recorded a drop-up of over (-3.29%) in 2014 compared to 2013. 2,43,142 (92.9%) arrestees were new (first) offenders out of 2,61,812 total arrestees in 2014. Maximum number of crimes (80.55 %) have been committed by old offenders i.e. convicted once (15,040 persons). 5-year trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2010-2014) is shown in [Table 21.A](#).

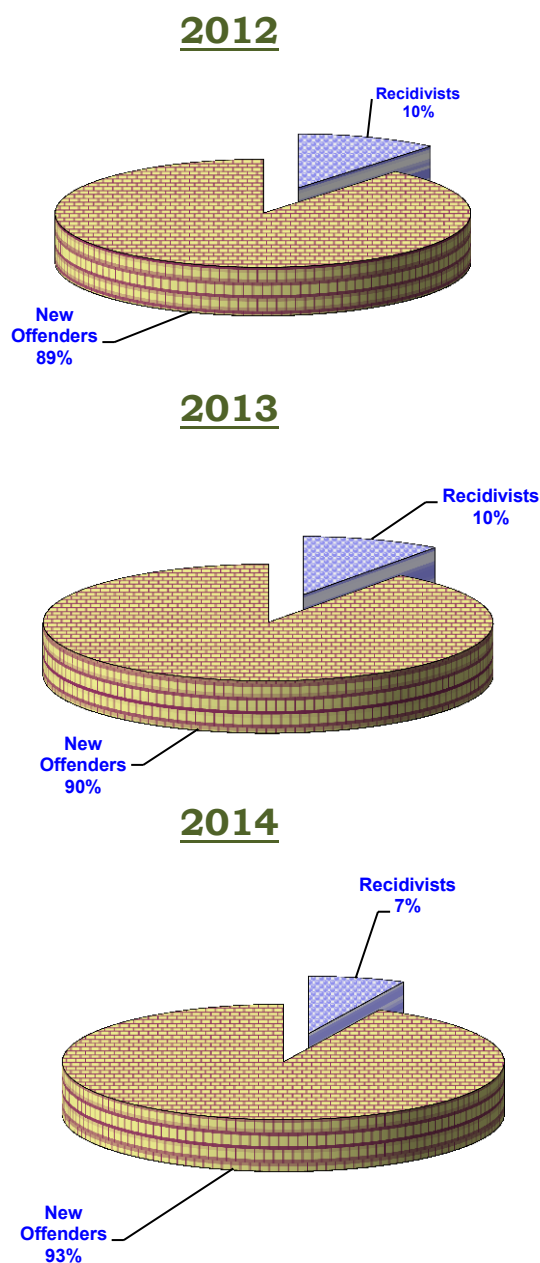
3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC offences during 2014 is available in [Table-21.1](#). The highest number of recidivism was seen in Dindigul (40.47%) followed by Perambaur (34.94%), Theni (25.68%), and Cyber Cell (25.00%).

4. Out of the total recidivists (18670) 80.55% (15040) were convicted once in the past, 15.76% (2942) convicted twice, while 3.69% (688) were convicted thrice or more times in the past for the year 2014. Chennai (6653), Dindigul (2694), Kanchipuram (1344), Theni (1170), Trichy (1126) and Ramanathapuram (828) had the highest numbers of "Habitual Offenders" in their jurisdiction.

5. [Chart-21.1](#) depicts percentage of recidivists during 2012-2014.

**CHART- 21.1**

### **PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS DURING 2012 - 2014**



5. The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2010-2014.

**Table-21 (A)**

**Category of Recidivists Arrested During 2010- 2014**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists convicted in the past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or More
1.	2010	17802	5365	1016
2.	2011	17701	4349	829
3.	2012	18856	5958	985
4.	2013	19033	5302	1274
5.	2014	15040	2942	688

Chart 21.2 depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2010-2014

**CHART- 21.2**  
**PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVIST (OUT OF TOTAL ARRESTED) DURING 2010 - 2014**

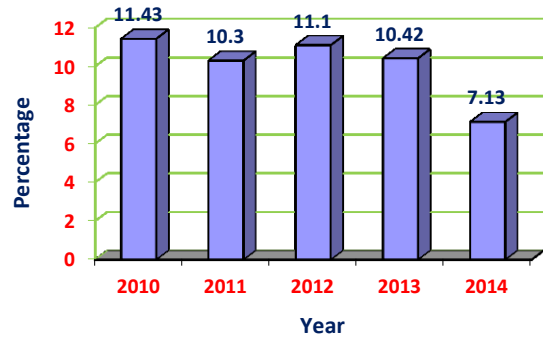
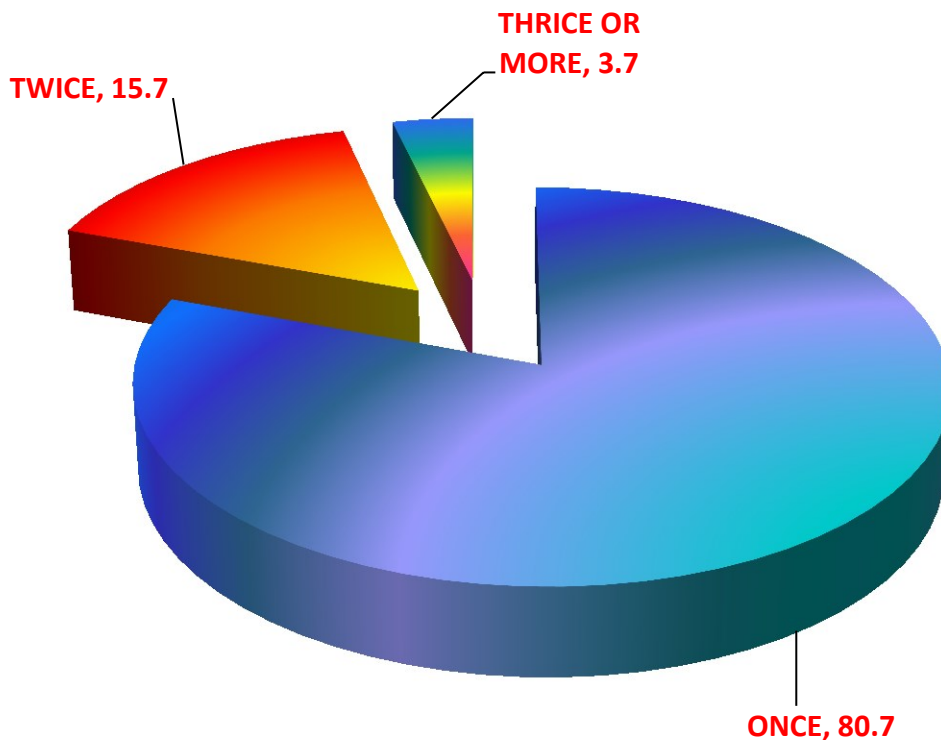


Chart 21.3 depicts the Recidivists during 2014.

**CHART- 21.3**

**RECIDIVISTS UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2014**



## CHAPTER 22

### 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 8 occasions during 2013. 24 policemen and 7 civilians were injured in these 7 incidents during the year 2014.

3. Districts/Cities-wise details of incidence, persons injured and killed are presented in [Table-22.1](#). Event-wise statistics during 2014 has been presented in [Table-22.2](#).

#### Occasions on which Police firing was resorted to:-

4. Persons killed or injured during police firing between 2010-2014 (event wise) is presented in [Table-22.3](#). District/city-wise and event-

wise detail of persons killed or injured during Police firing is presented in [Table-22.4](#). Percentage of various incidents necessitating Police firing during 2014 is depicted in [Chart-22.1](#).

5. Theni district reported the highest number of incidents (3 cases) followed by Chennai, Cuddalore, Salem City and Sivagangai (each 1 case).

6. Out of 7 civilians injured in Police firing, 6 civilians injured in Chennai and 1 in Salem City.

7. Persons killed or injured in Police firing during 2010 – 2014 are depicted in [Chart-22.2](#).

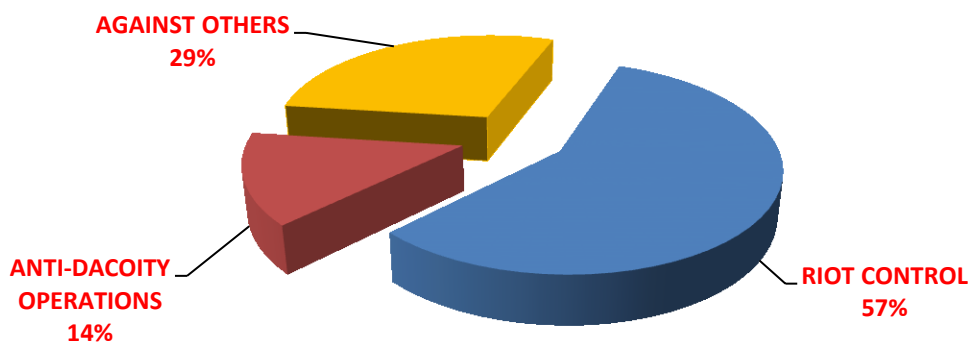
#### 8. Persons killed or injured in Police firing between 2010-2014 (event-wise) are depicted in [Chart-22.3](#).

#### Reasons for firing:-

Riot Control Operations necessitated firing on 4 occasions. Firing had to be resorted on 2 occasions due to other reasons and 1 Anti-Dacoity Operations.

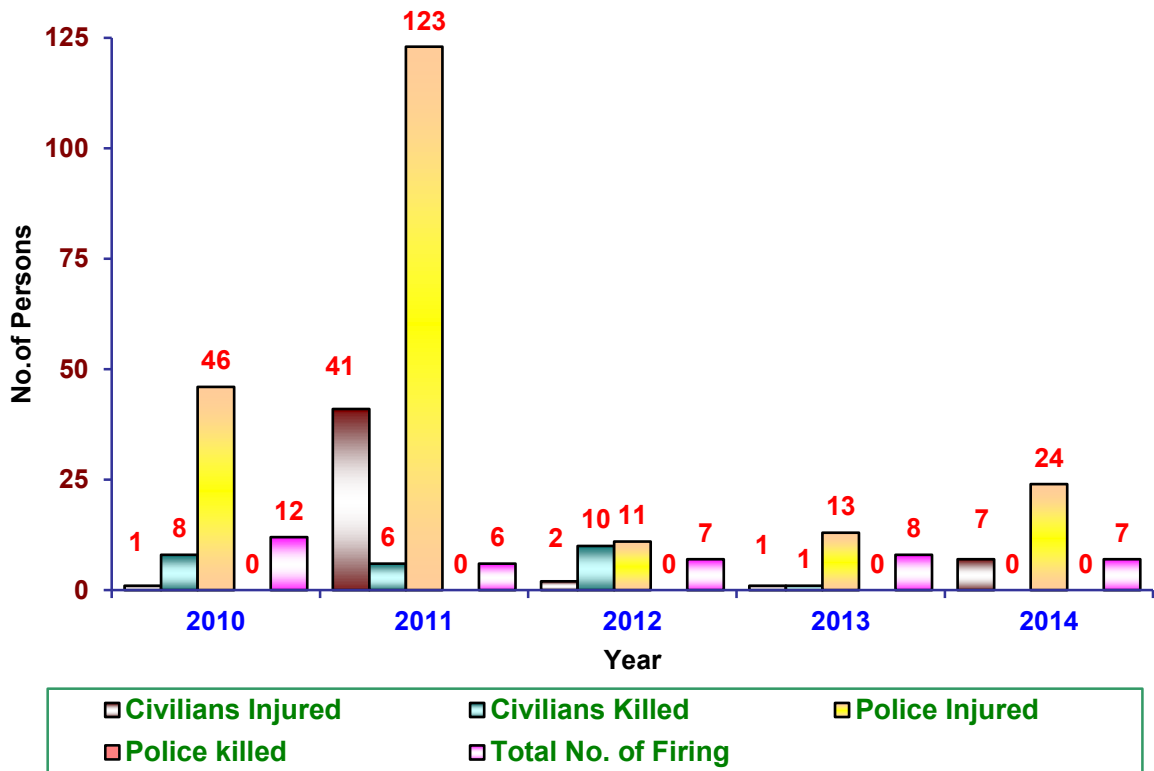
**CHART-22.1**

#### **PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS INCIDENTS NECESSITATING POLICE FIRING DURING 2014**



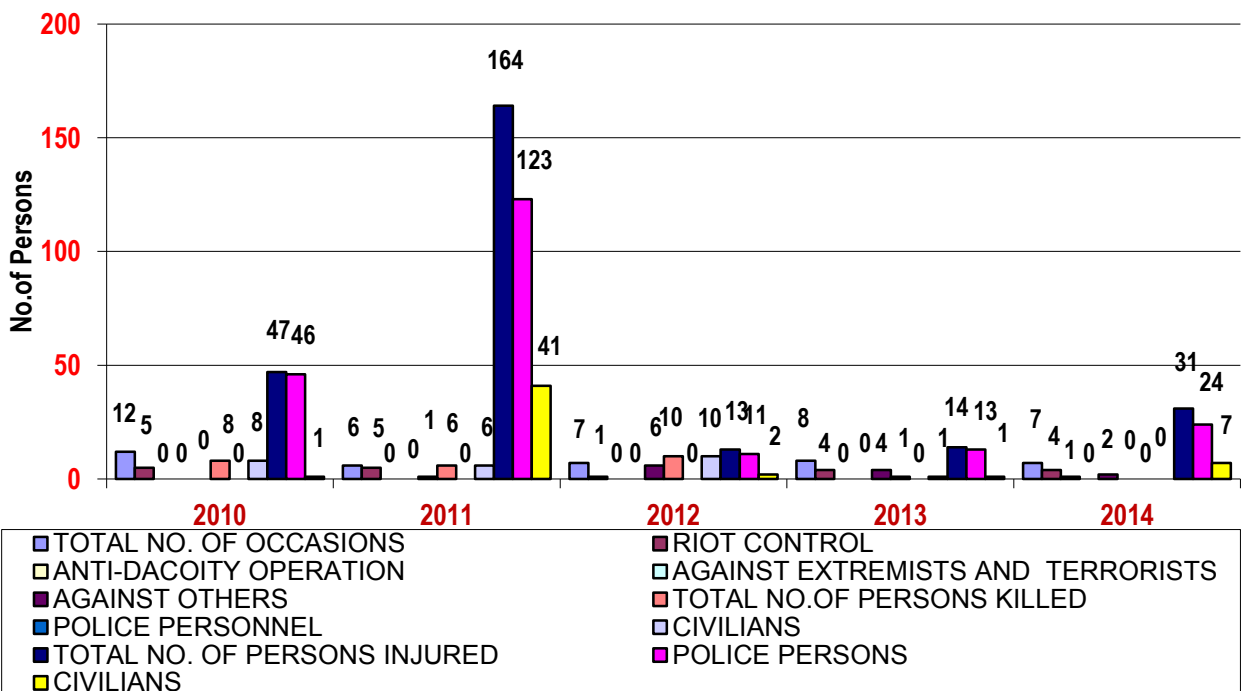
**CHART-22.2**

**PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN CASES WHERE POLICE FIRING WAS DONE DURING 2010 - 2014**



**CHART-22.3**

**PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN CASE DURING POLICE FIRING BETWEEN 2010-2014 (EVENT WISE)**





## CHAPTER 23

### POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2010-2014 have been presented in [Table-23.1](#). Rank-wise break-up is available in [Table-23.2](#).

2. 64 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2014. Those died include 2 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 36 Head Constables and 15 Constables.

3. 143 Policemen including 2 Inspectors, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 58 Head Constables and 69 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (60.14%) of those injured was due to accidents. (22.38%) were by other criminals and 13.99% were injured during mob control.

5. [Table-23.3](#) presents police personnel killed/injured on duty event-wise as well as district/city- wise.

6. 16 police personnel were injured in Cuddalore district and 4 in Theni district during riotous mob operation.

7. 32 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by other criminals during the year 2014.

8. Age-group wise break-up of police personnel killed on duty is shown in [Table-23.4](#).

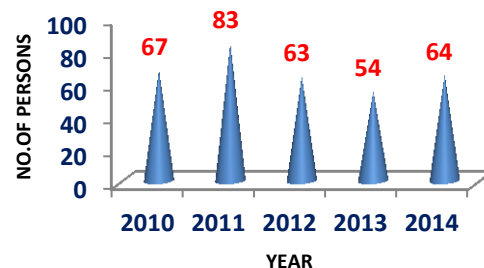
9. A large number of Police personnel are injured in accidents every year. It is surmised that a police personnel runs twice the risk of getting killed in accidents compared to the general public. 59 Police personnel died due to accidents in 2014, an increase of 15.68% compared to previous year.

10. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2014 was 60.14% whereas it was 69.23 in 2013. The trend of

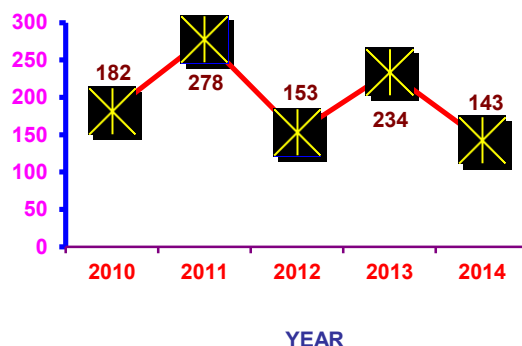
Police personnel injured in accidents has shown a decrease in 2014.

11. Police personnel killed on duty during 2010-2014 is depicted in [Chart-23.1](#).

**CHART - 23.1**  
**POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2010 - 2014**



**CHART- 23.2**  
**POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2010 - 2014**



12. Police personnel injured on duty is depicted in [Chart-23.2](#).

13. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (rank-wise) during 2014 is depicted in [Chart-23.3](#).

### NATURAL DEATH OF POLICE PERSONNEL

14. A total of 212 police personnel died due to natural causes while in service. Of these, 158 (74.53%) were in

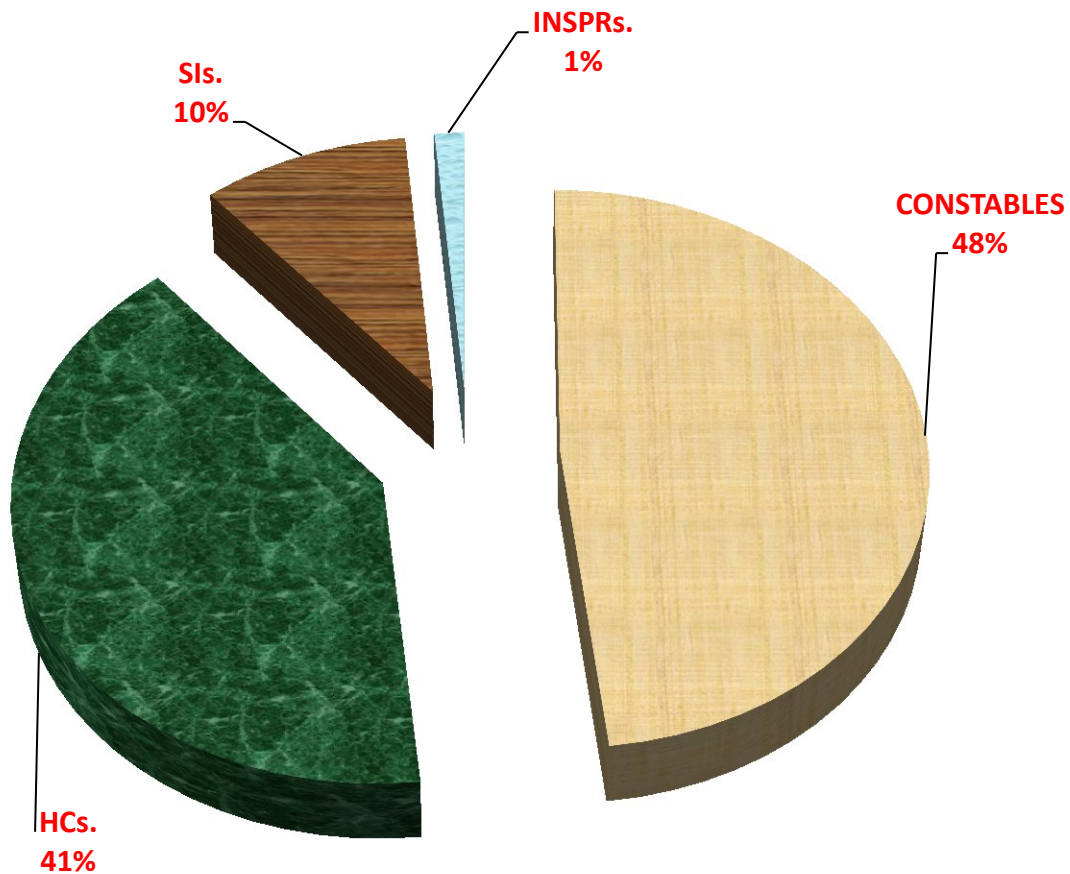
the age group of 45 years & above and below 60 years, 45 (21.23%) were in the age group of 30 years & above and below 45 years, 9 (4.25%) were in the age group of above 18 years & above and below 30 years.

15. Natural death of police personnel, age group wise, district/city wise, during 2014 is presented in **Table-23.5**.

16. 26 police personnel committed suicide while in service during 2014. 7 in the age group of 18 years & above and below 30 years, 10 in the age group of 30 years & above and below 45 years, 9 in the age group of 45 years & above and below 60 years.

**CHART-23.3**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY (RANK WISE) DURING - 2014**



## CHAPTER 24

### CUSTODIAL CRIMES

1. Following category of crimes have been taken into account in this chapter:

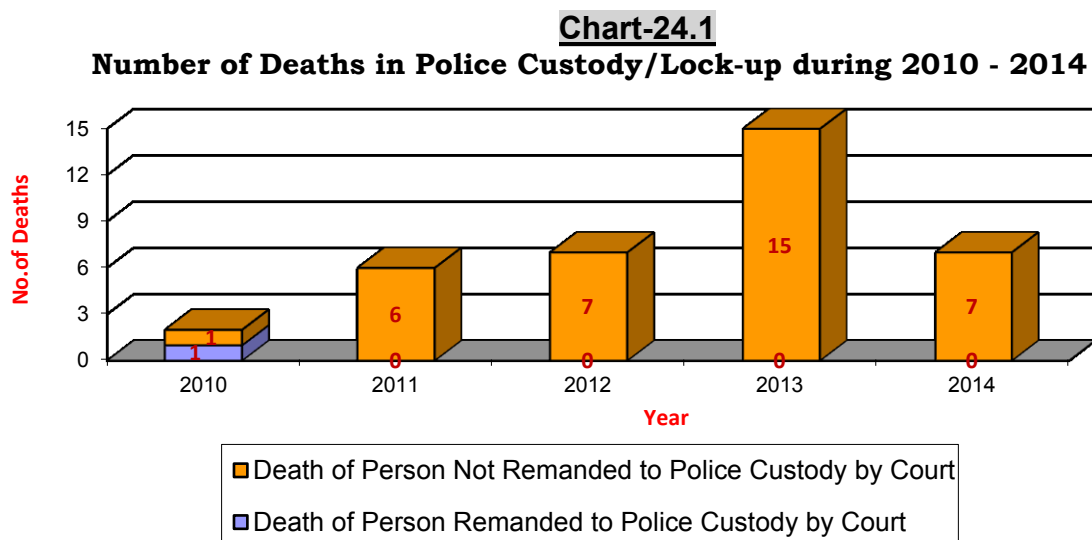
- I. Death in police custody
- II. Death in police custody prior to production before the court.
- III. Escapees from police custody

2. Seven cases of death in police custody were reported in 2014. **Table 24.1** depicts the details of deaths in police custody/ lock-up during 2014 (of persons remanded to police custody by court). **Table 24.2** deals with death in custody of persons not remanded to

police custody by courts. **Table 24.3** deals with deaths in police custody at the time of production/proceedings in courts/Journey connected with investigations. **Chart 24.1** deals with no. of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2010-2014.

3. Reasons of custodial deaths are presented in **Table-24.4**.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING - 2014		
TYPE OF DEATHS		NO. OF DEATHS
<b>1. Death in Police Custody / Lock-up</b>		
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court.	0
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	7
<b>2. During Production/process in courts / journey connected with investigation:</b>		
(a)	Physical assault by Police.	2
(b)	Injury prior to police custody.	Nil
(c)	Mob Attack or Riots.	Nil
(d)	Assault by other Criminals.	Nil
(e)	By suicides	2
(f)	While escaping from custody	Nil
(g)	Due to illness	2
(h)	Due to natural death	1
(i)	Road accidents	Nil
(j)	Hospitalisation	Nil
(k)	Others (Police excess)	Nil



### Escapes from Police Custody:

4. 24 accused escaped from Police custody in 22 incidents during 2014. 18 of them (75%) were re-arrested. Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari and Thoothukudi districts ( each 3 cases) recorded the highest number of cases followed by Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Nagapattinam, Trichy and Vellore (each 2 cases ), Chennai, Dharmapuri, Salem City, Tirunelveli City and Thiruvapur (each 1 case).

5. Majority of the accused (24) 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 2014 is presented in Table-24.7. Chart 24.2 deals with the escapees from police custody during 2010-14.

6. Final reports were submitted in 15 cases and 16 persons were charge sheeted out of 24 escapees. Trial has been completed in 4 cases, in which 4 person was involved and the case ended in conviction.

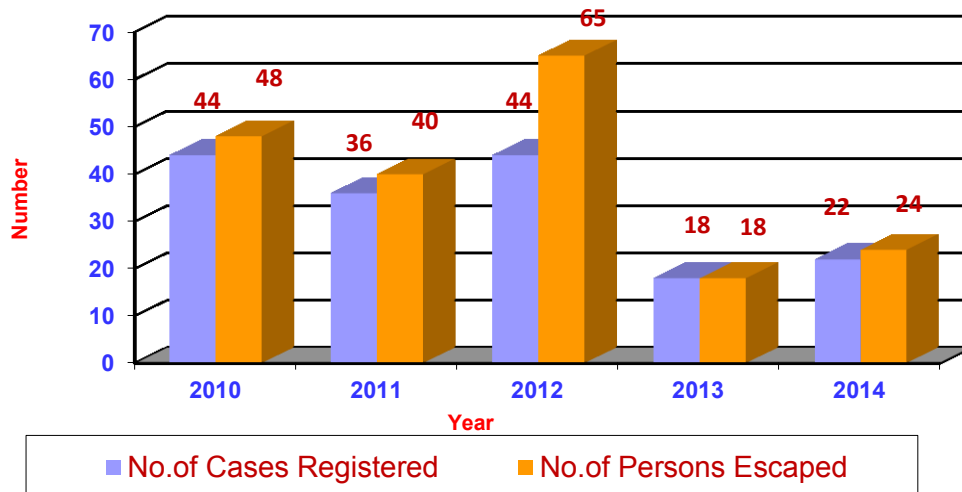
7. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2014. Table 25.5 deals with reported custodial rape cases and their disposal by police & courts. Table 25.6 deals with persons arrested under custodial rape and their disposal by police and court.

### NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

S.NO	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	22
2	Persons escaped from custody	24
	(i) From Lockup	Nil
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	24
3	Escapees re-arrested	18
	(i) Lock up escapees	Nil
	(ii) Others	18
4	No. of cases in which final report submitted	15
5	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from police custody	16

**Chart-24.2**

### Escapes from Police Custody During 2010-2014



## CHAPTER 25

### 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-25.1**. 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-25 (A)**.

Complaints received against police personnel during 2014, break-up of enquiries instituted and their disposal is available in **Table-25.1**

138 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2014. Departmental inquiries were instituted in 50 cases, magisterial inquiries in 10 cases and judicial inquiries in 57 cases. Thus, prompt inquiries were instituted in 85% complaints. Total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 23 which amounted to 16.7% of the total complaints reported against police personnel. A decrease of 46.72% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (from 259 in 2013 to 138 in 2014). Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore City, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar, Salem City, Tirunelveli City, Dindigul, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri and Ramanathapuram accounted for 61.59% (85 cases out of 138 cases) of such complaints. Chennai City, Madurai City, Theni, Trichy, Coimbatore, Erode, Nilgiris, Salem Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Tiruppur City and Trichy City (40 cases) with 28.99% of the complaints were the next in order, followed by Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Vellore, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai and Villupuram (13 cases) with 9.42%.

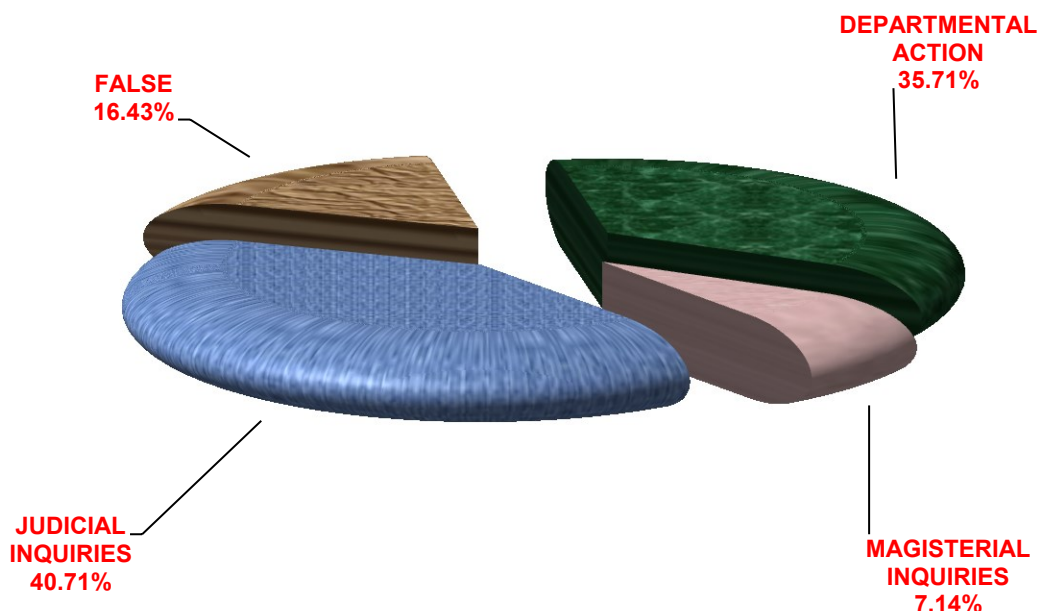
Table-25 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2010-2014

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
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
2013	259	163	15	41	13	136	84	85
2014	138	50	10	57	23	126	50	54

**Chart - 25.1**

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL**



**Table-25 (B)**

**Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2010-2014**

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	2010	91	12	24	2	22
2	2011	66	7	6	1	5
3	2012	99	9	6	1	5
4	2013	78	5	10	1	9
5	2014	60	4	9	1	8

**Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them**

60 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2014. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 4 police personnel. Trials

were completed in respect of 9 Police personnel out of which 8 were acquitted and 1 was convicted. Relevant details for the last five years are presented in **Table-25 (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 565 police personnel, which attracted departmental inquiry. Inquires were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed off in respect of 1

policemen. Departmental enquiries were completed against 171 personnel, on the basis of which 2 police personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. Dismissals / removals were reported only from Salem City (1) and Tirunelveli (1). Minor punishments were given to 156 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 65 police personnel during this period.

Table-25 (C)

Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2010-2014

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	2010	1937	404	1436	68	565	803
2	2011	1683	331	323	25	322	735
3	2012	2024	612	458	32	371	819
4	2013	1126	136	260	29	233	497
5	2014	565	1	171	2	65	156

## Human Rights Violation by Police

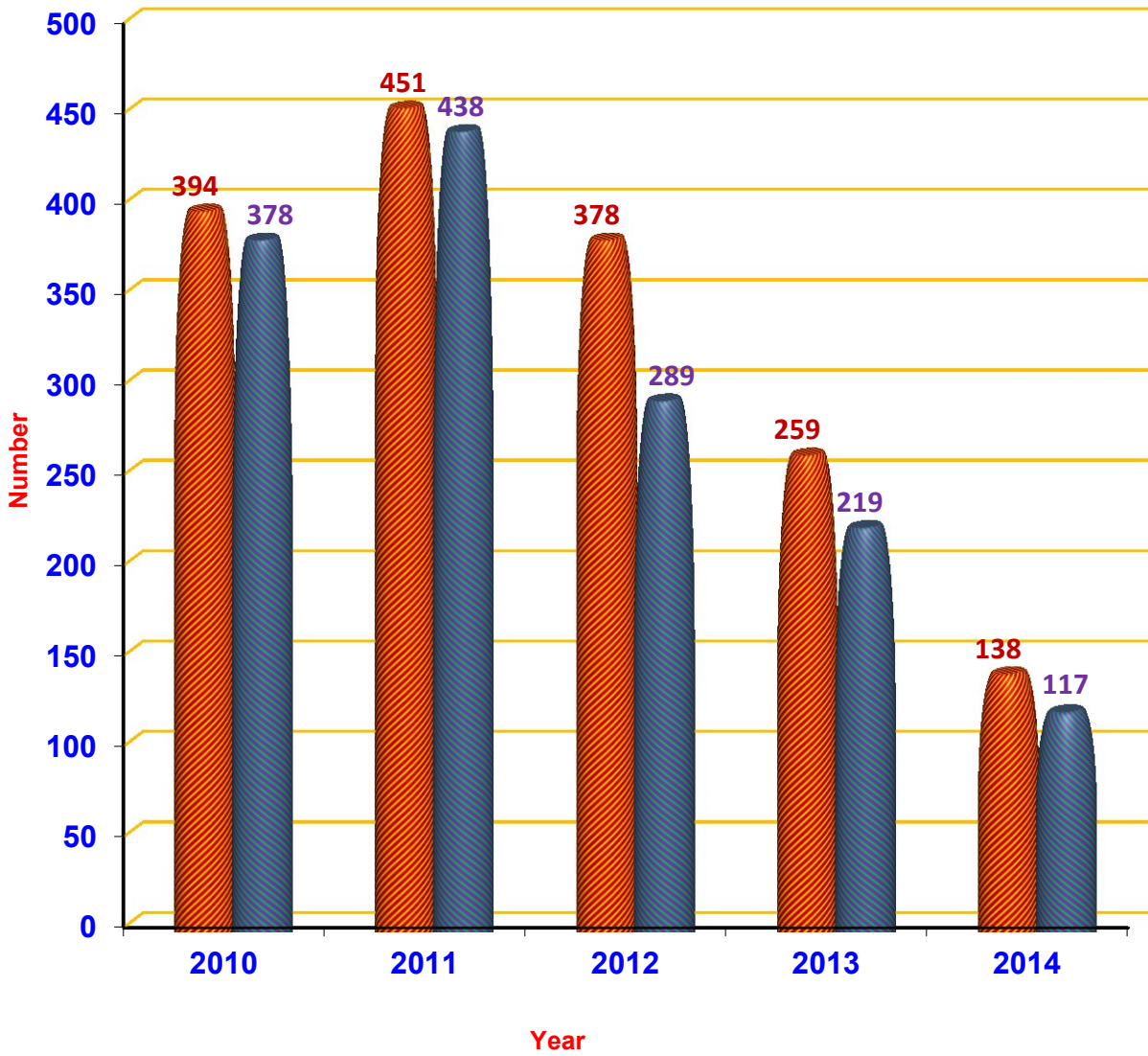
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as `illegal detentions, `fake

encounters, extortion, `torture, etc. The details are presented in [Table- 25.2.](#)

No human rights violation case by police was reported in the state during 2014.

**Chart - 25.2**

**No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted**  
**During 2010 - 2014**



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

## MAP - 1

### NORTH ZONE

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 168.89 Lakh	Detection 84.7 %	Murder : 332
Area : 30342.86 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59.30%	Murder for gain : 28
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 1.39	Dacoity : 16
		Robbery : 133
		Grave Burglary : 87
		Grave Theft : 44
		<b>Total : 640</b>

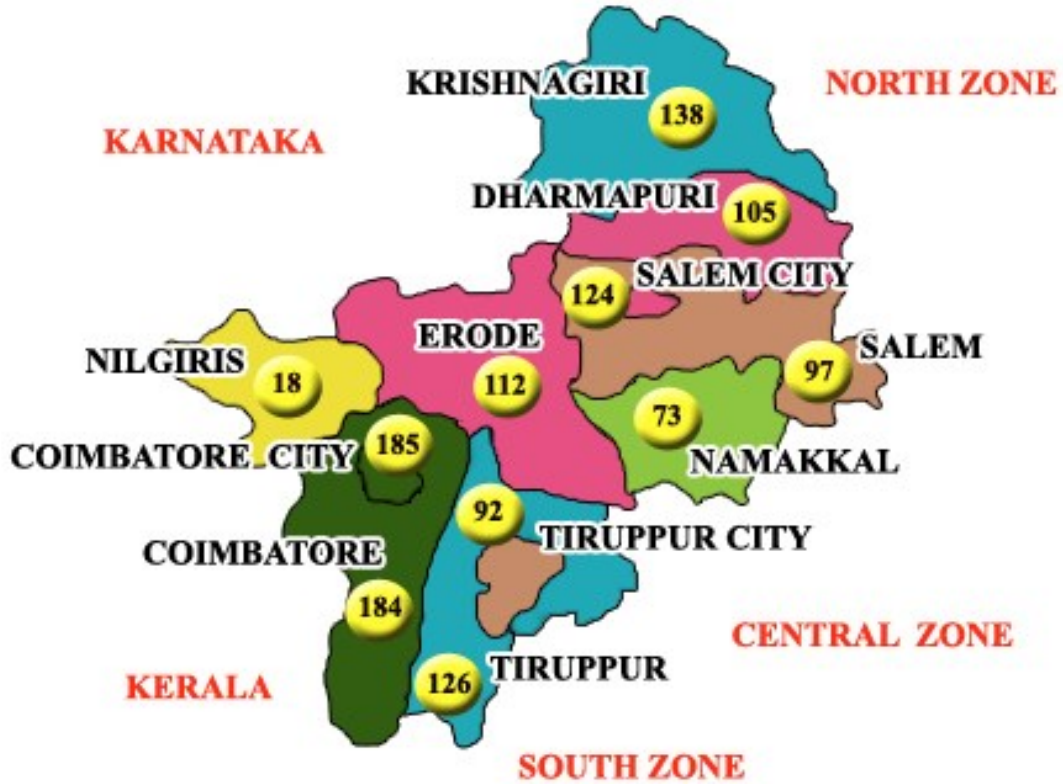
#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 2

WEST ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 183.60 Lakh	Detection 89.2 %	Murder : 379
Area : 36602.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 78.60 %	Murder for gain : 32
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 27
	2.85	Robbery : 588
		Grave Burglary : 112
		Grave Theft : 116
		Total : 1254

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 3

CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 125.82 Lakh	Detection 87.3 %	Murder : 269
Area : 24097.13 Sq.Kms	Recovery 85.37 %	Murder for gain : 14
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 10
	2.09	Robbery : 266
		Grave Burglary : 51
		Grave Theft : 53
		Total : 663

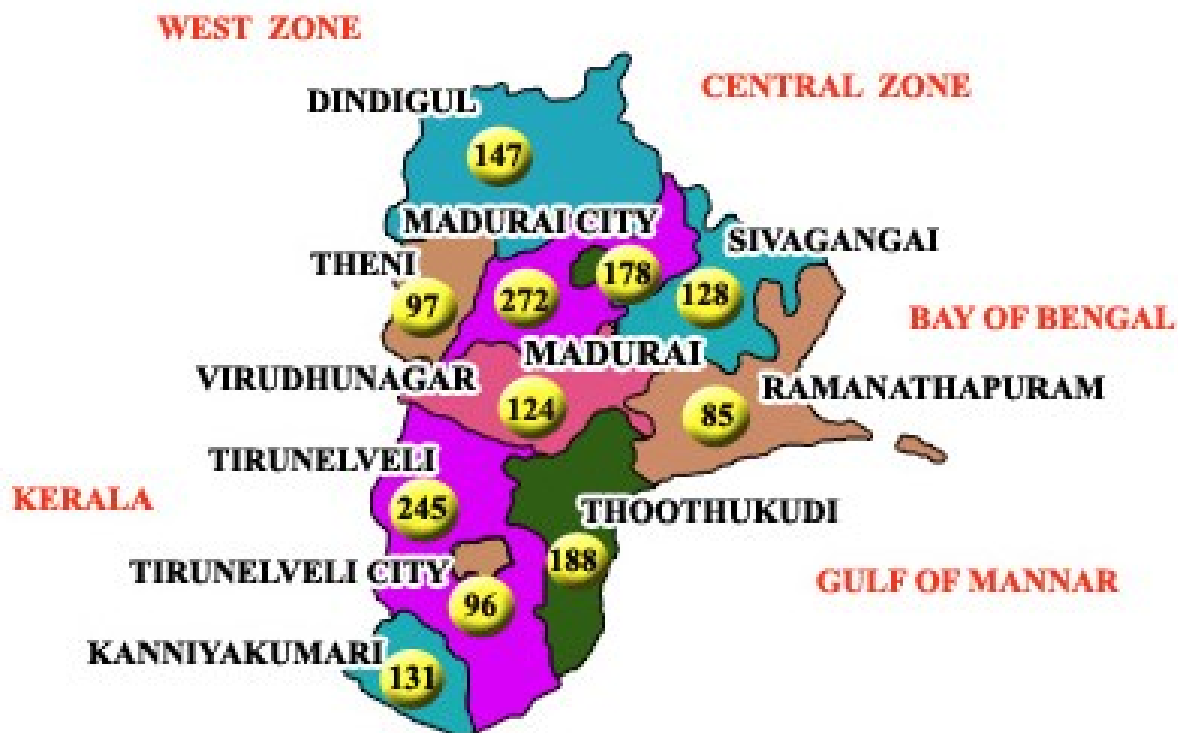
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



## MAP - 4

### SOUTH ZONE

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 185.86 Lakh	Detection 71.7 %	Murder : 555
Area : 38427.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery 44.13 %	Murder for gain : 32
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.16	Dacoity : 40
		Robbery : 870
		Grave Burglary : 119
		Grave Theft : 75
		<b>Total : 1691</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

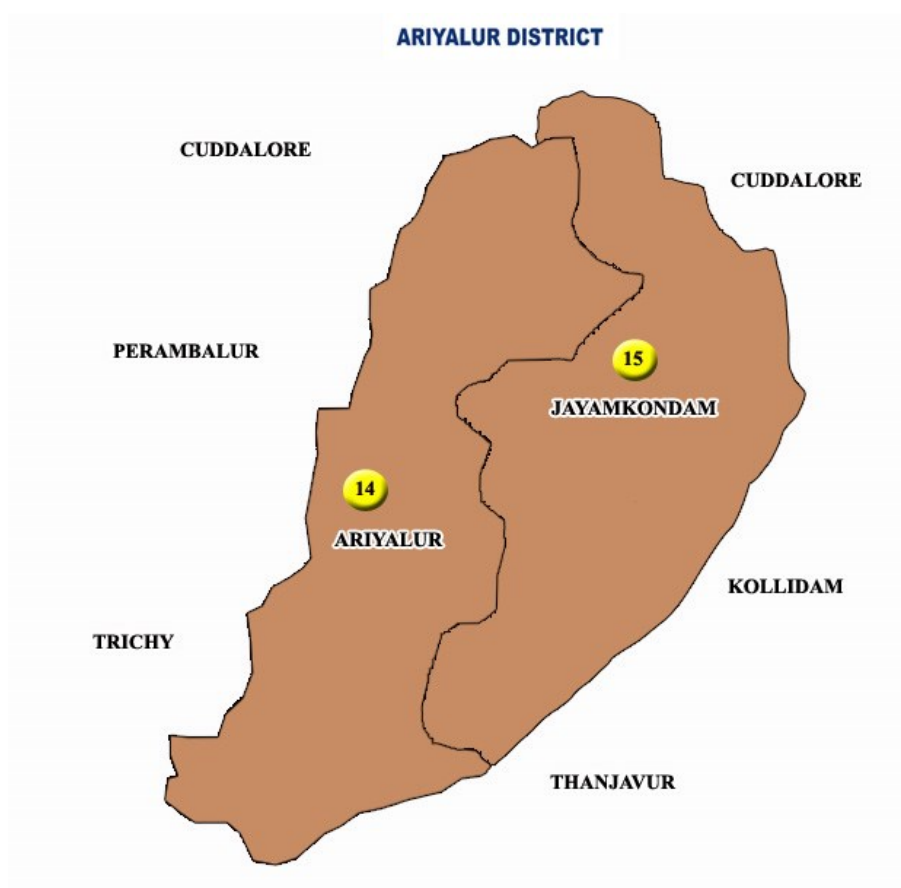




## MAP - 5

### ARIYALUR DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
<b>Population</b> : 7.88 Lakh <b>Area</b> : 1944.00 Sq.Kms	<b>Detection</b> 83 % <b>Recovery</b> 71.9 % <b>Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC</b> 1.80	<b>Murder</b> : 16 <b>Murder for gain</b> : 3 <b>Dacoity</b> : 0 <b>Robbery</b> : 8 <b>Grave Burglary</b> : 1 <b>Grave Theft</b> : 1 <b>Total</b> : 29

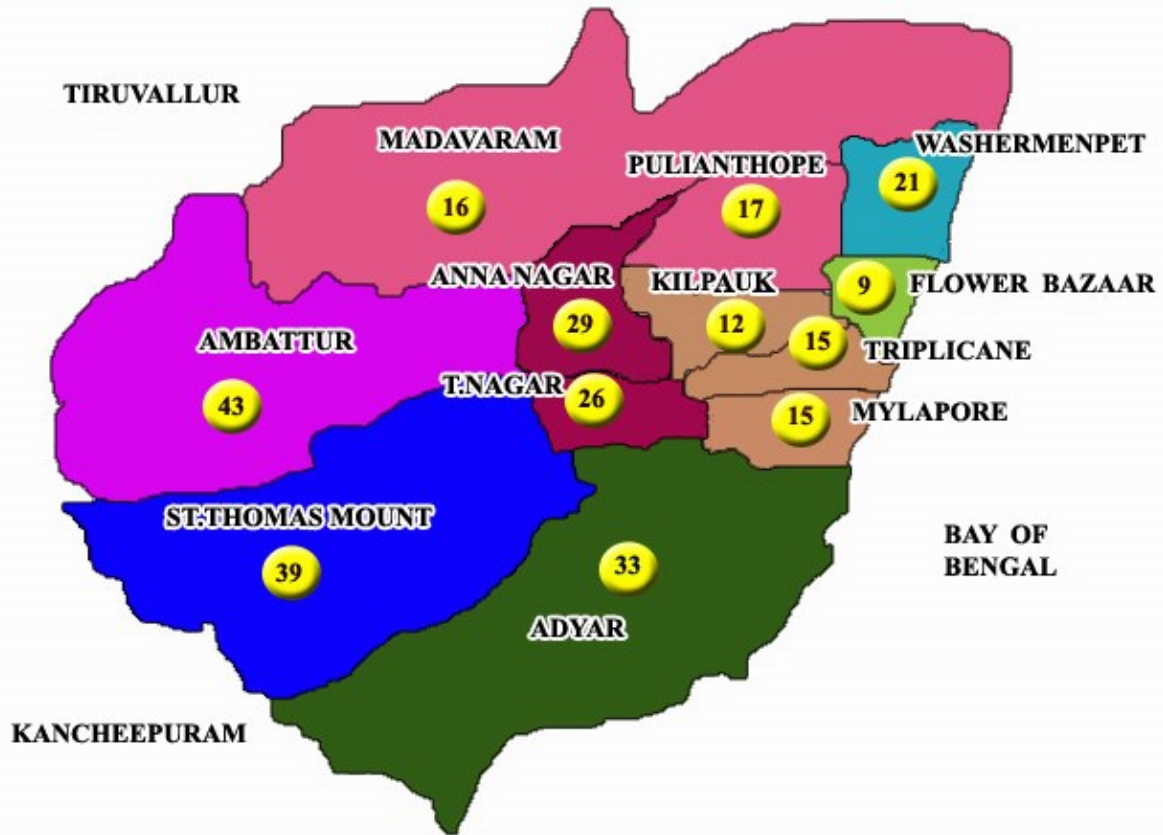
#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



## MAP - 6

### CHENNAI CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014



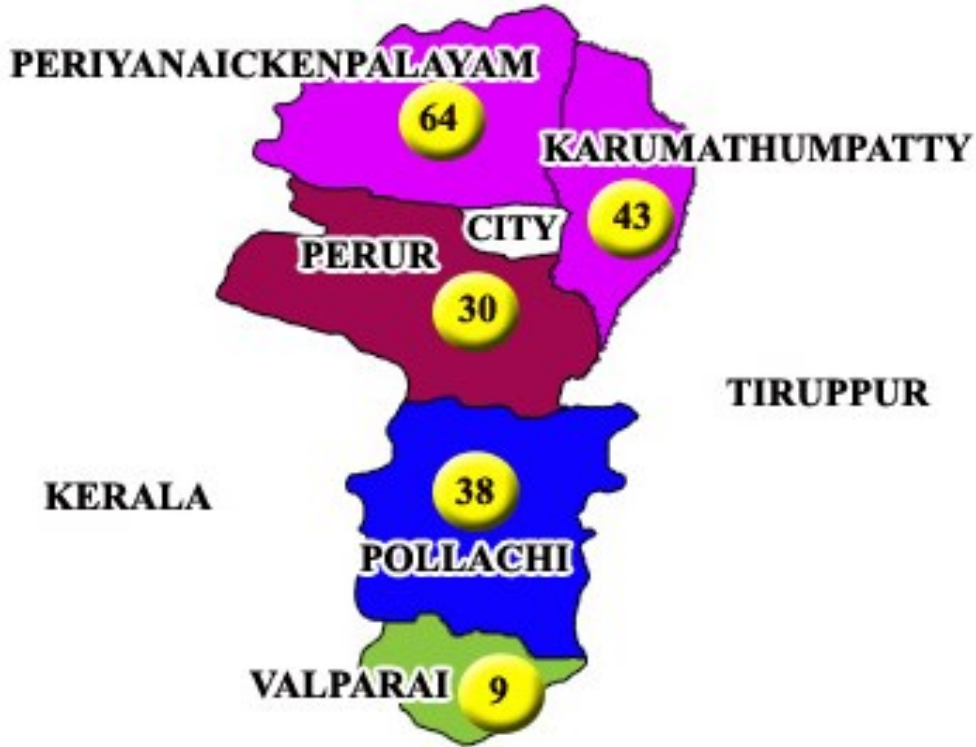
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 91.52 Lakh Area : 588.70 Sq.Kms	Detection 95 % Recovery 88.7 % Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 1.63	Murder : 141 Murder for gain : 20 Dacoity : 8 Robbery : 72 Grave Burglary : 12 Grave Theft : 22 <b>Total : 275</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 7

**COIMBATORE DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.54 Lakh	Detection 91 %	Murder : 40
Area : 4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 87.4 %	Murder for gain : 3
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.68	Dacoity : 5
		Robbery : 104
		Grave Burglary : 13
		Grave Theft : 19
		<b>Total : 184</b>

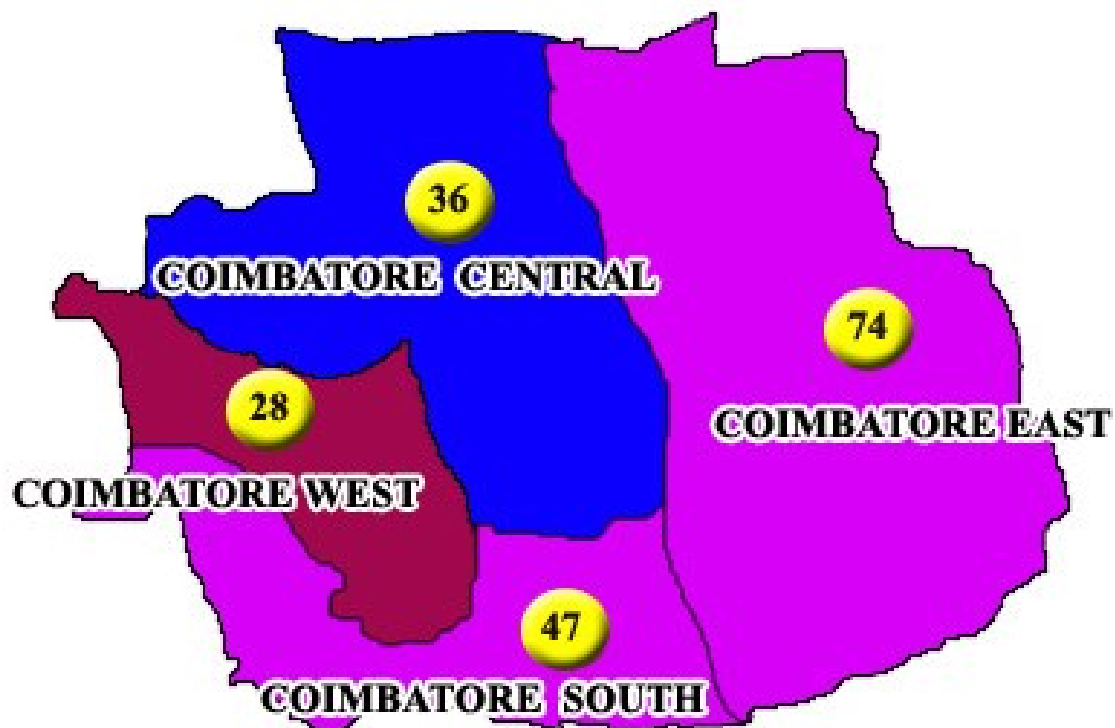
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



## MAP - 8

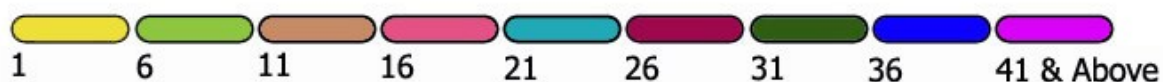
### COIMBATORE CITY

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



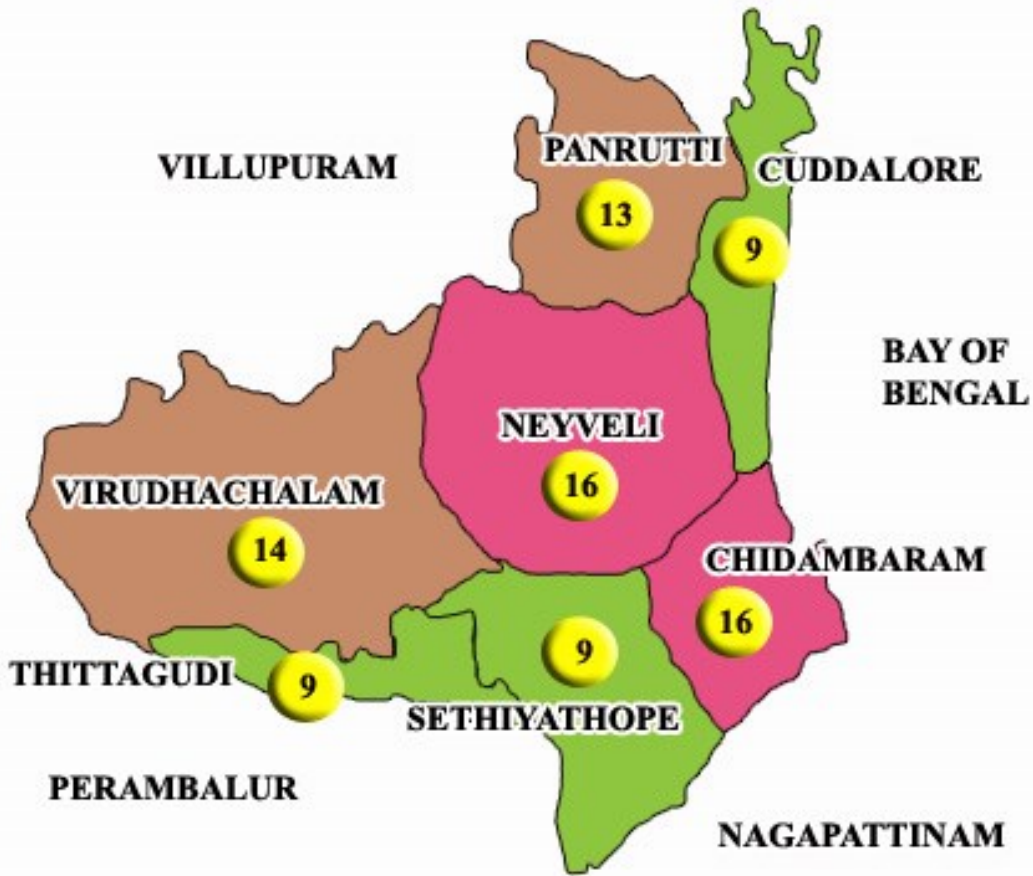
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.84 Lakh Area : 105.00 Sq.Kms	Detection 94 % Recovery 86.9 % Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 4.32	Murder : 19 Murder for gain : 2 Dacoity : 5 Robbery : 123 Grave Burglary : 19 Grave Theft : 17 <b>Total : 185</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 9

**CUDDALORE DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



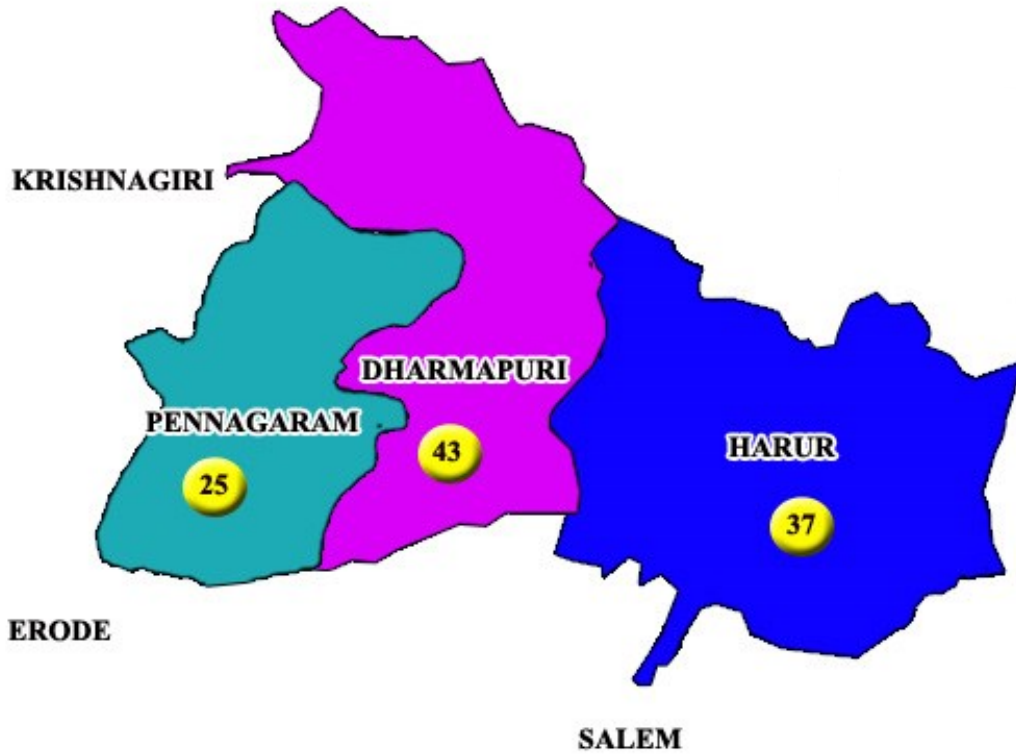
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.25 Lakh	Detection 81 %	Murder : 47
Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms	Recovery 43.5 %	Murder for gain : 3
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 0
	0.91	Robbery : 16
		Grave Burglary : 13
		Grave Theft : 7
		<b>Total : 86</b>

**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 10

**DHARMAPURI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.74 Lakh	Detection 93 %	Murder : 38
Area : 4532.45 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75.7 %	Murder for gain : 5
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.41	Dacoity : 4
		Robbery : 31
		Grave Burglary : 12
		Grave Theft : 15
		<b>Total : 105</b>

**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**





## MAP - 11

### DINDIGUL DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014



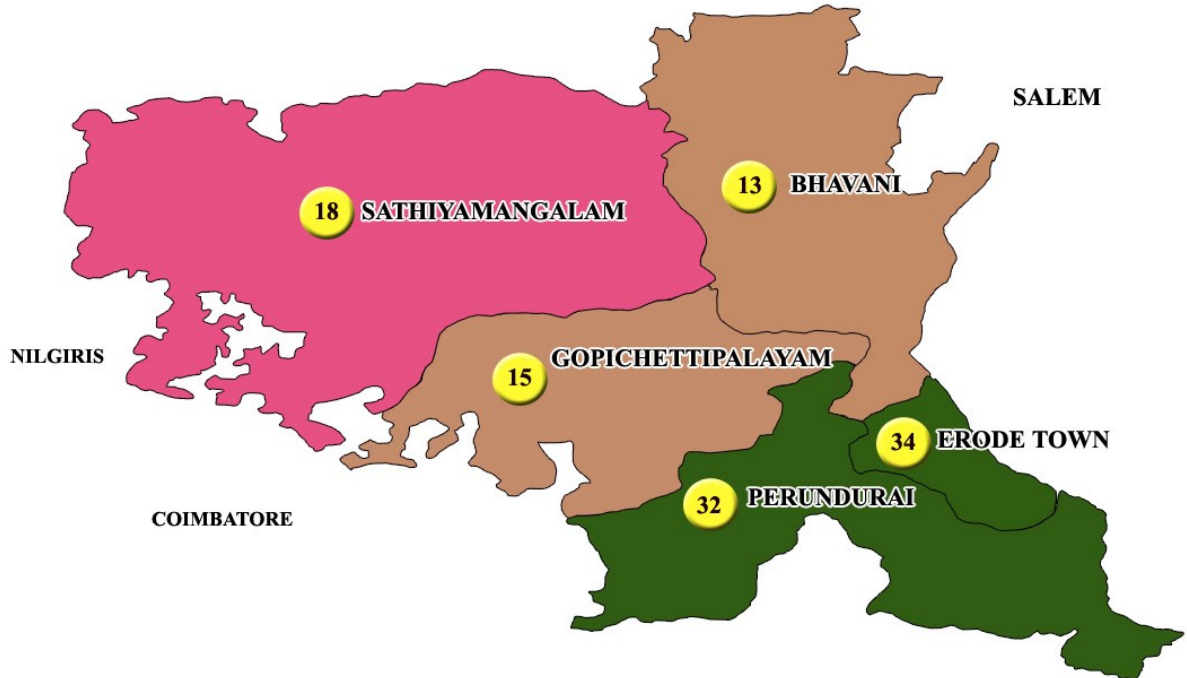
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.64 Lakh Area : 6071.71 Sq.Kms	Detection 75 % Recovery 46.7 % Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.35	Murder : 59 Murder for gain : 2 Dacoity : 5 Robbery : 67 Grave Burglary : 10 Grave Theft : 4 <b>Total : 147</b>

#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



## MAP - 12

### ERODE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
<b>Population</b> : 23.67 Lakh <b>Area</b> : 5713.89 Sq.Kms	<b>Detection</b> 99 % <b>Recovery</b> 91.6% <b>Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC</b> 2.56	<b>Murder</b> : 51 <b>Murder for gain</b> : 2 <b>Dacoity</b> : 0 <b>Robbery</b> : 44 <b>Grave Burglary</b> : 6 <b>Grave Theft</b> : 9 <b>Total</b> : 112

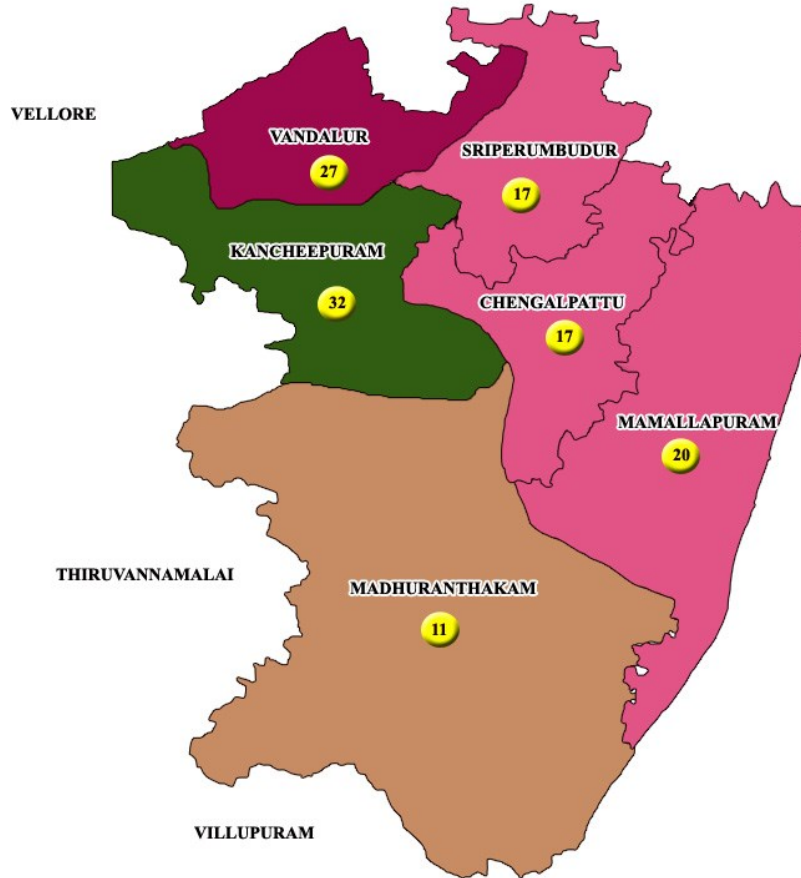
#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



## MAP - 13

### KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
<b>Population</b> : 24.56 Lakh <b>Area</b> : 3895.17 Sq.Kms	<b>Detection</b> 84 % <b>Recovery</b> 76.7 % <b>Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC</b> 1.54	<b>Murder</b> : 60 <b>Murder for gain</b> : 6 <b>Dacoity</b> : 4 <b>Robbery</b> : 24 <b>Grave Burglary</b> : 23 <b>Grave Theft</b> : 7 <b>Total</b> : 124

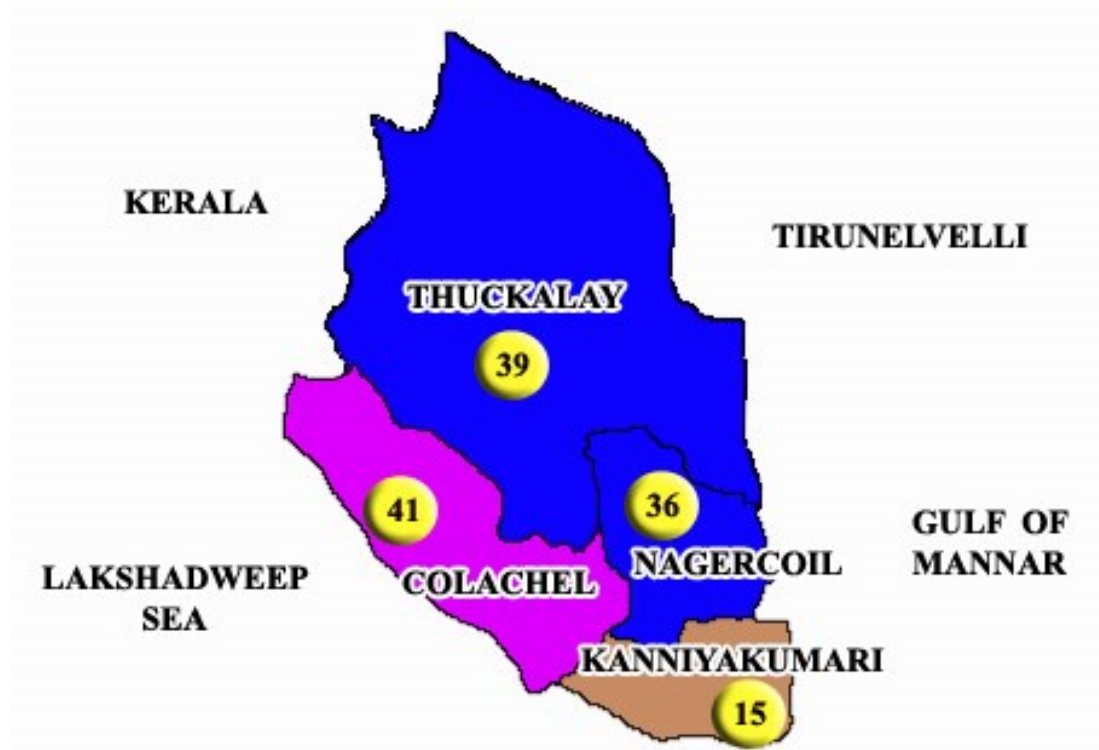
#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 14

**KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.52 Lakh	Detection 80%	Murder : 35
Area : 1672.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59.4%	Murder for gain : 6
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.24	Dacoity : 0
		Robbery : 75
		Grave Burglary : 9
		Grave Theft : 6
		<b>Total : 131</b>

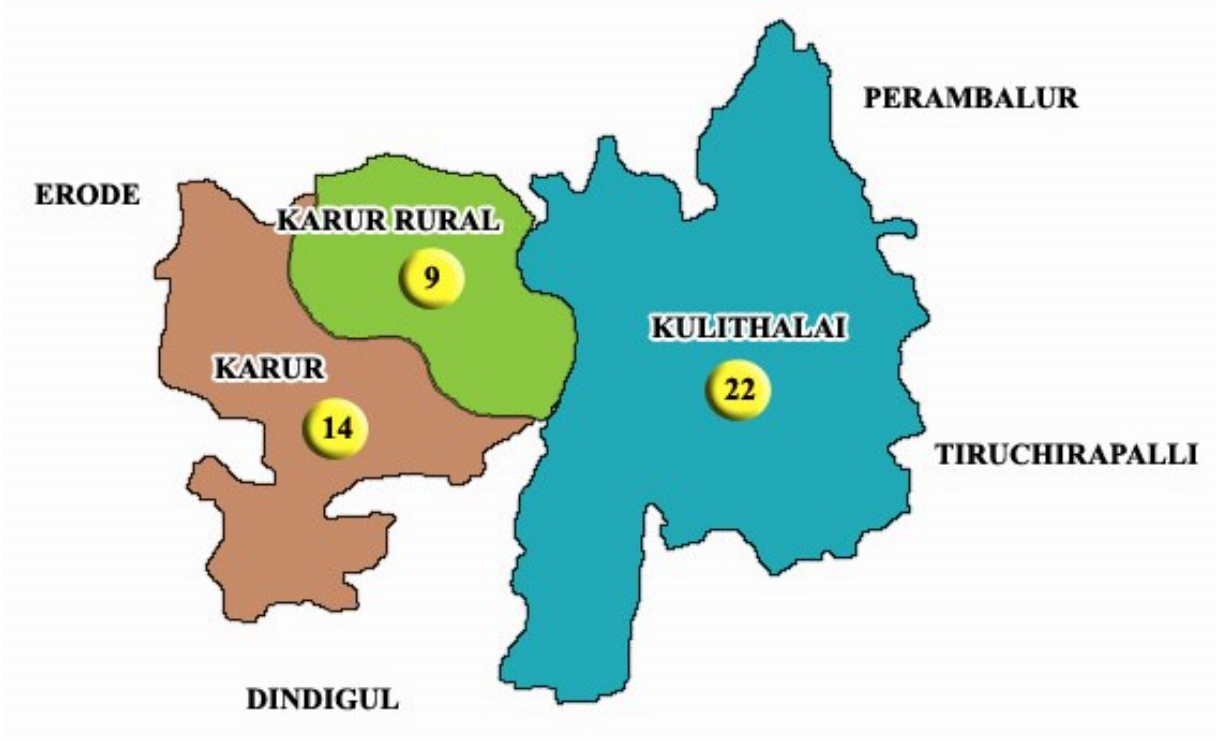
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 15

**KARUR DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.28 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder : 19
Area : 2950.91 Sq.Kms	Recovery 77.5 %	Murder for gain : 1
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.01	Dacoity : 0
		Robbery : 16
		Grave Burglary : 3
		Grave Theft : 6
		<b>Total : 45</b>

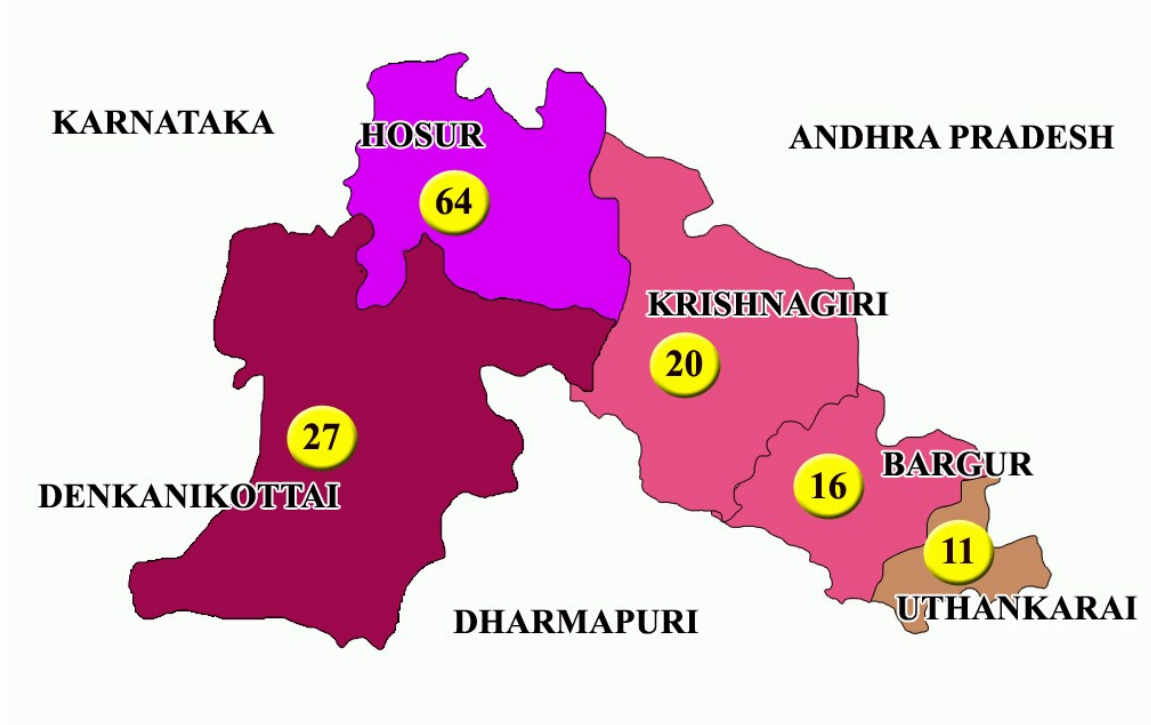
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP – 16

**KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.73 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder : 51
Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms	Recovery 81.6 %	Murder for gain : 8
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.71	Dacoity : 7
		Robbery : 53
		Grave Burglary : 5
		Grave Theft : 14
		<b>Total : 138</b>

**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**

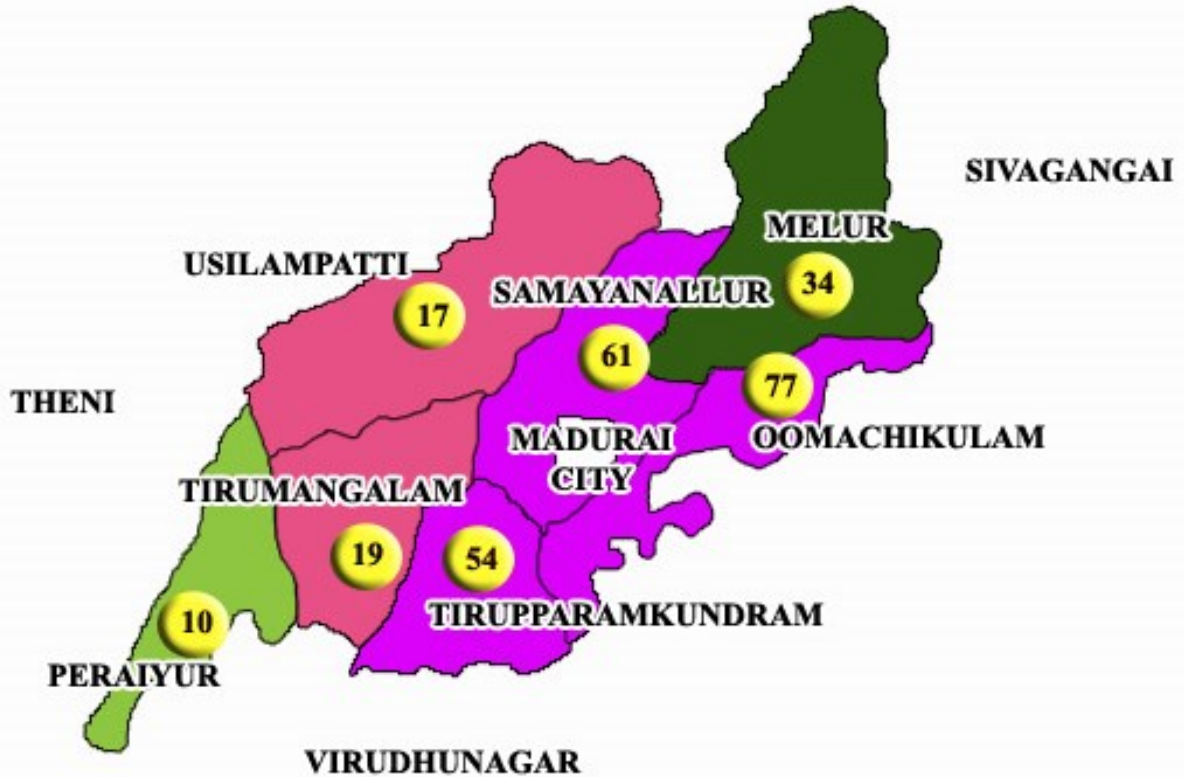




MAP - 17

MADURAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.54 Lakh	Detection 63 %	Murder : 65
Area : 3705.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 36.3 %	Murder for gain : 2
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 3.31	Dacoity : 9
		Robbery : 163
		Grave Burglary : 19
		Grave Theft : 14
		<b>Total : 272</b>

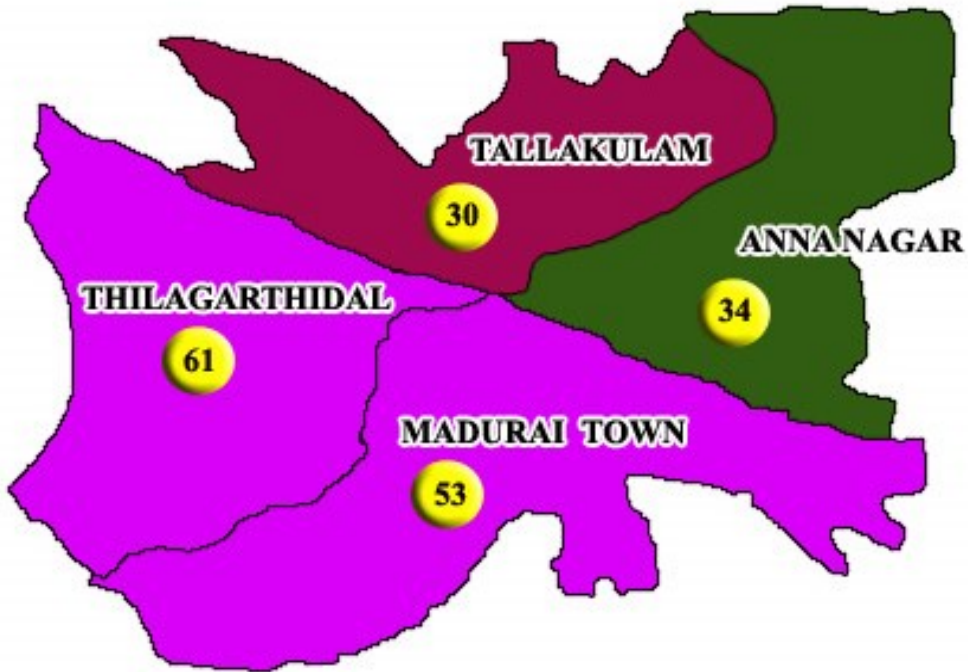
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP – 18

MADURAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.32 Lakh Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms	Detection 65% Recovery 64.5 % Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 5.52	Murder : 33 Murder for gain : 0 Dacoity : 4 Robbery : 118 Grave Burglary : 13 Grave Theft : 10 <b>Total : 178</b>

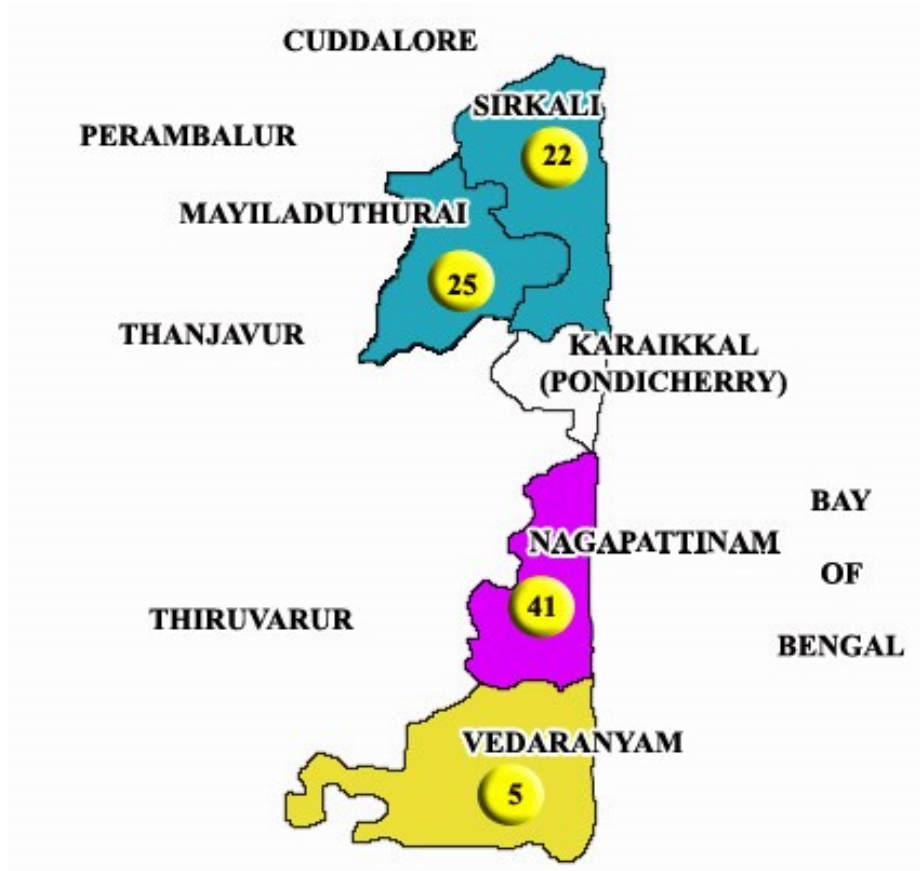
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 19

**NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



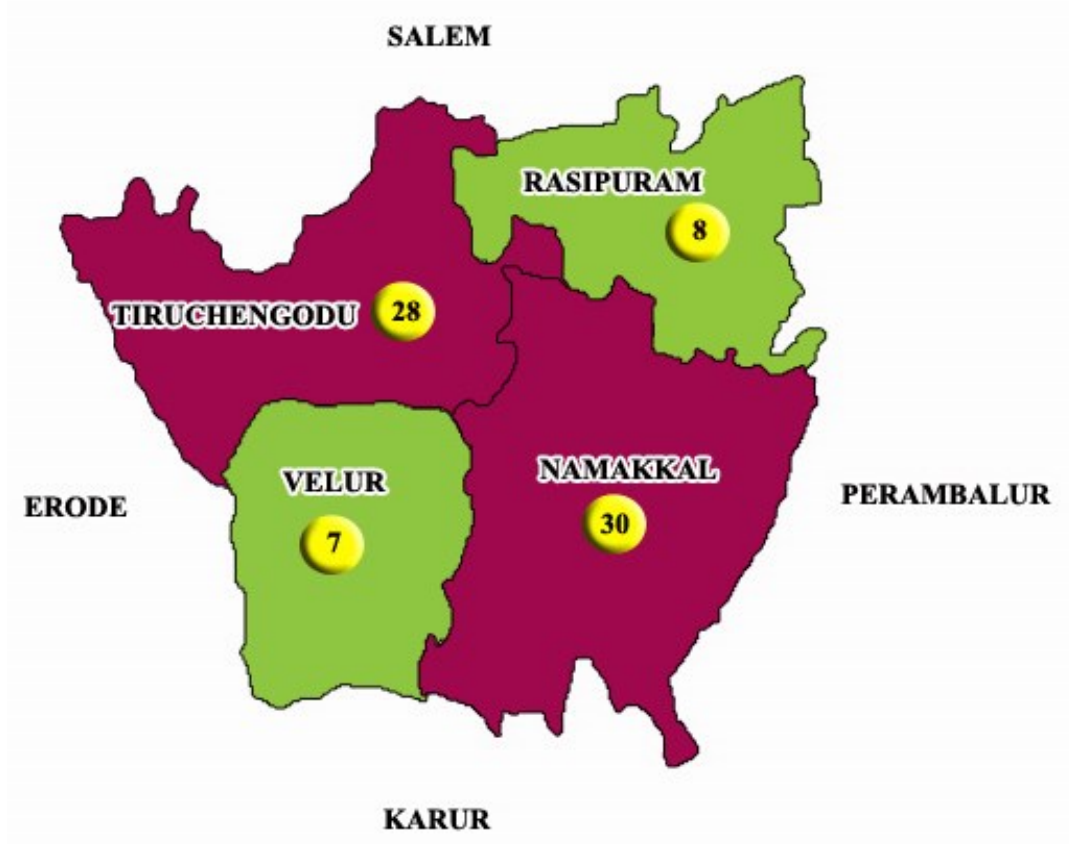
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.91 Lakh	Detection 91 %	Murder : 36
Area : 2031.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery 67.2 %	Murder for gain : 0
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.12	Dacoity : 0
		Robbery : 48
		Grave Burglary : 7
		Grave Theft : 2
		<b>Total : 93</b>

**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 20

**NAMAKKAL DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.03 Lakh	Detection 95 %	Murder : 31
Area : 3403.93 Sq.Kms	Recovery 79.0 %	Murder for gain : 4
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 0
	1.82	Robbery : 31
		Grave Burglary : 3
		Grave Theft : 4
		<b>Total : 73</b>

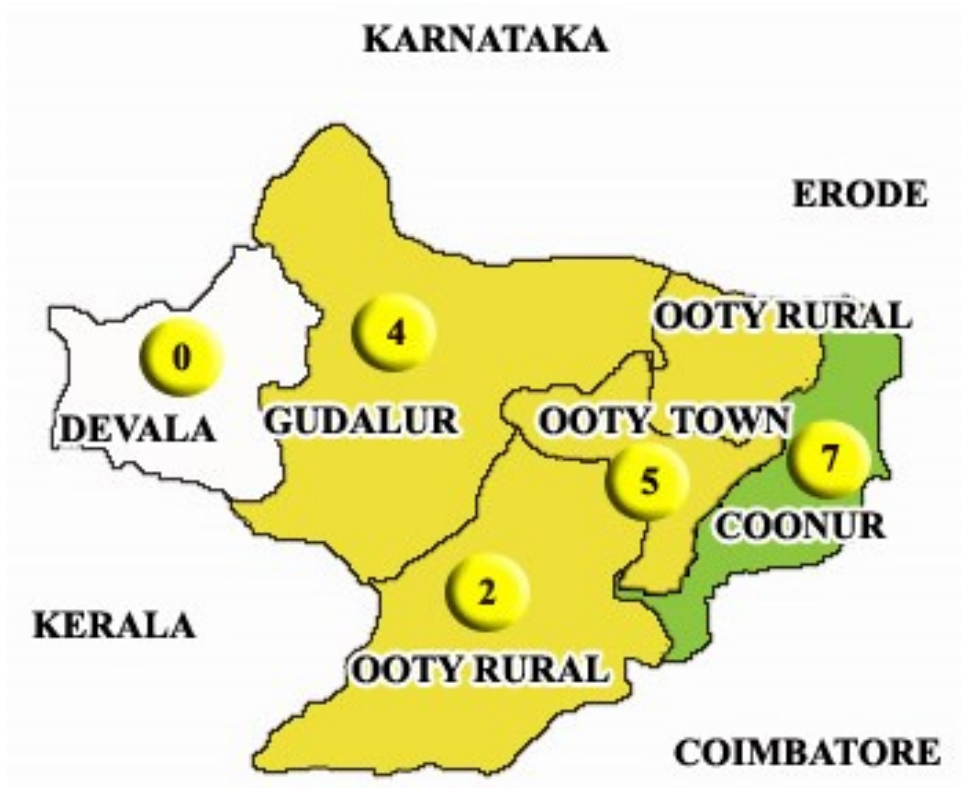
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



**MAP - 21**

**THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 7.70 Lakh	Detection 94 %	Murder : 6
Area : 2549.16 Sq.Kms	Recovery 90.8 %	Murder for gain : 1
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.50	Dacoity : 0
		Robbery : 3
		Grave Burglary : 4
		Grave Theft : 4
		<b>Total : 18</b>

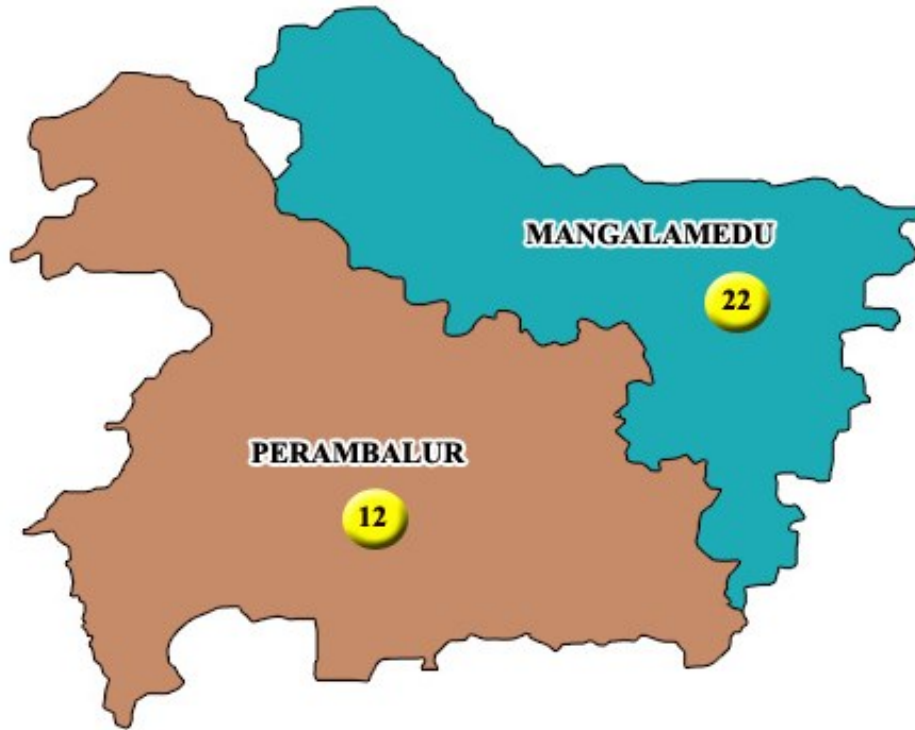
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 22

PERAMBALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.91 Lakh	Detection 79%	Murder : 14
Area : 1750.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 78.2 %	Murder for gain : 1
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 1
	1.92	Robbery : 14
		Grave Burglary : 3
		Grave Theft : 1
		<b>Total : 34</b>

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

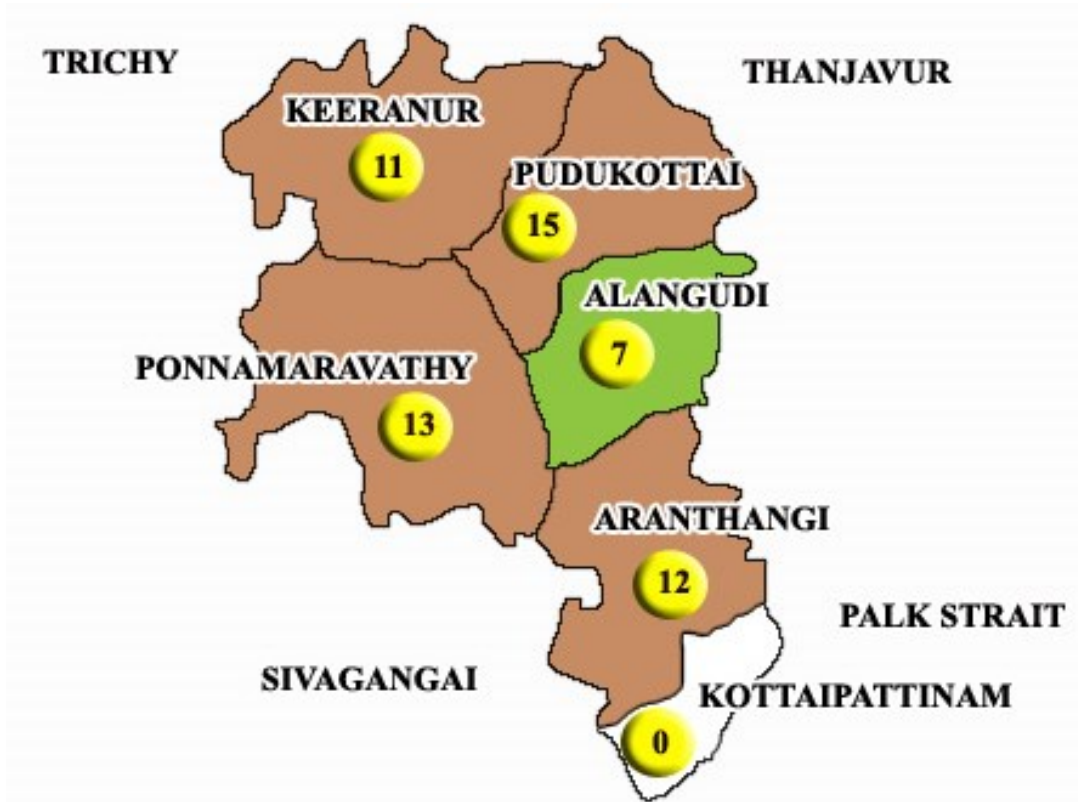




MAP - 23

**PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.96 Lakh	Detection 90 %	Murder : 32
Area : 4633.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 97.4 %	Murder for gain : 2
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 0
	1.56	Robbery : 18
		Grave Burglary : 6
		Grave Theft : 0
		<b>Total : 58</b>

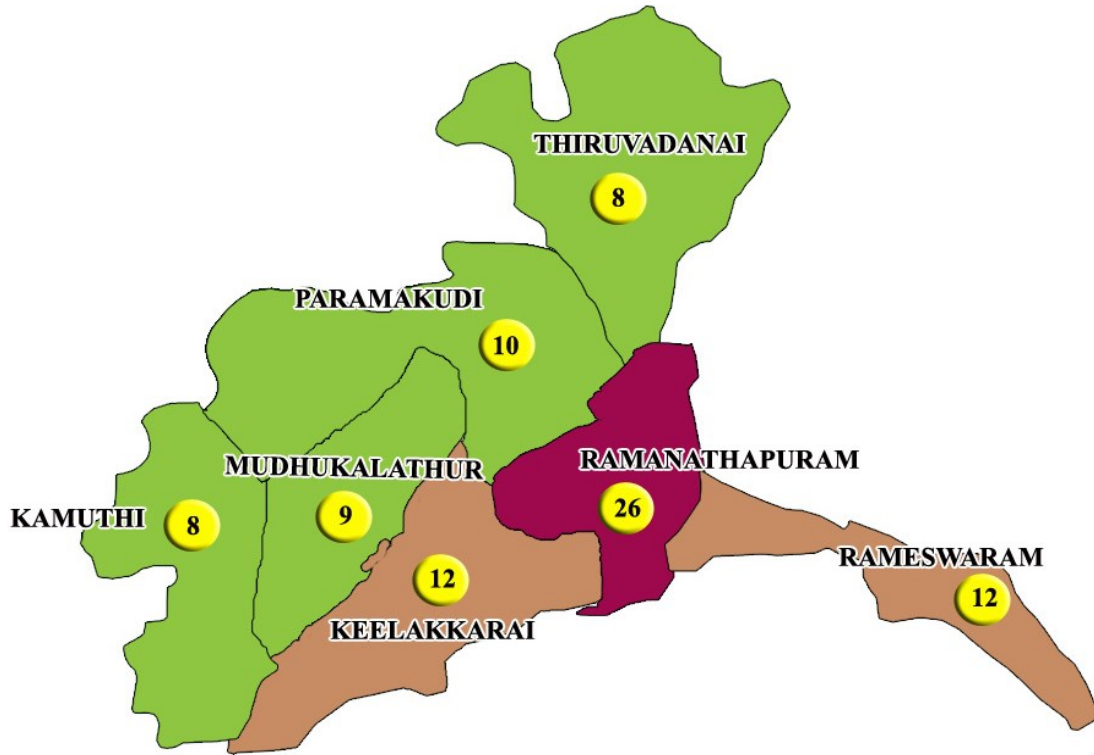
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 24

**RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.01 Lakh	Detection 86 %	Murder : 43
Area : 4222.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 50.4 %	Murder for gain : 2
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.23	Dacoity : 5
		Robbery : 25
		Grave Burglary : 7
		Grave Theft : 3
		<b>Total : 85</b>

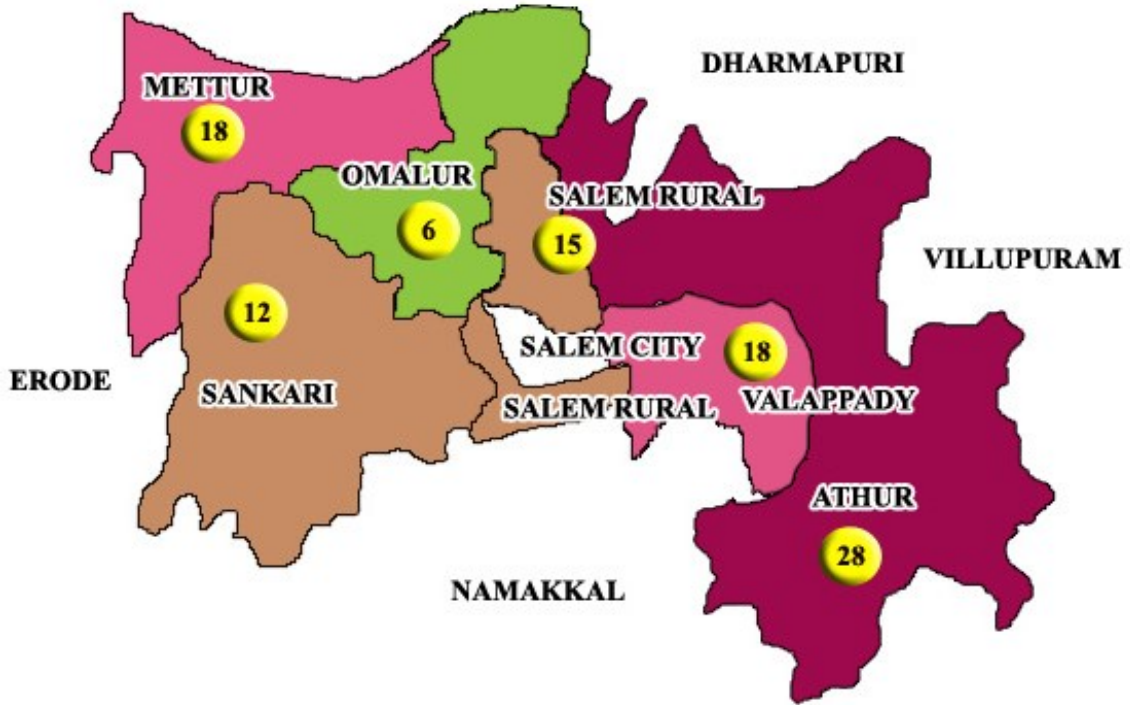
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 25

SALEM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 26.83 Lakh	Detection 88 %	Murder : 57
Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms	Recovery 69.4 %	Murder for gain : 1
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.07	Dacoity : 1
		Robbery : 24
		Grave Burglary : 7
		Grave Theft : 7
		<b>Total : 97</b>

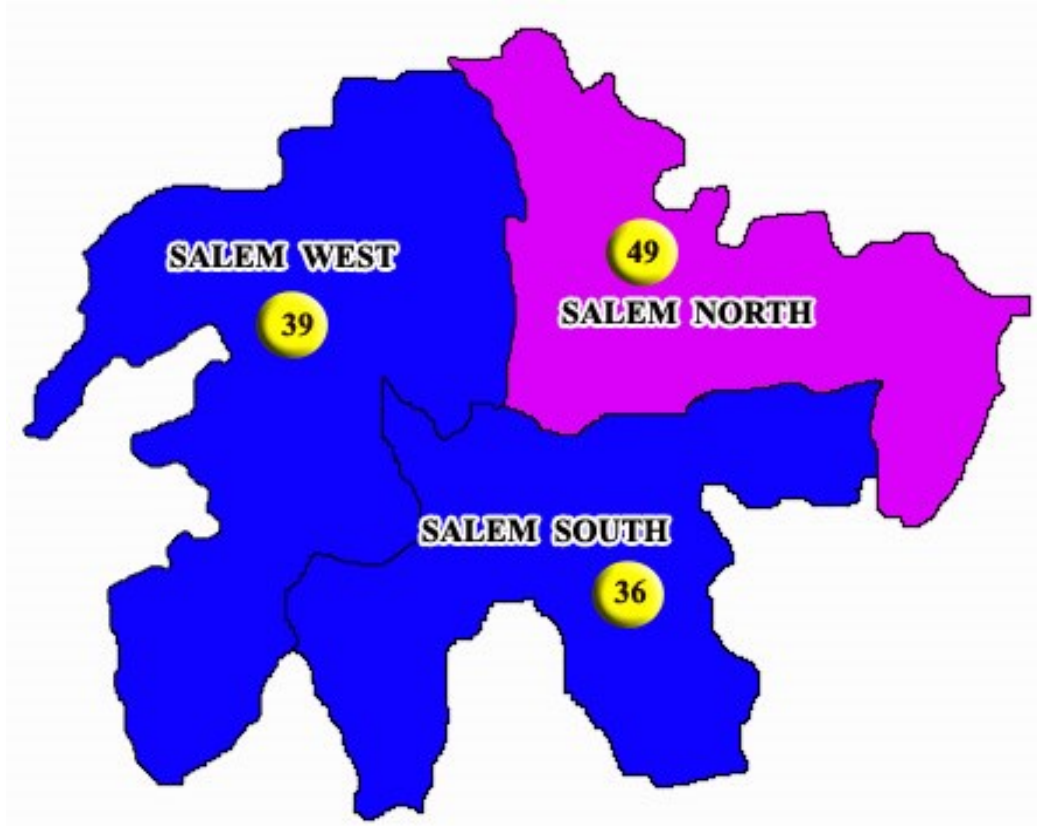
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 26

SALEM CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2014



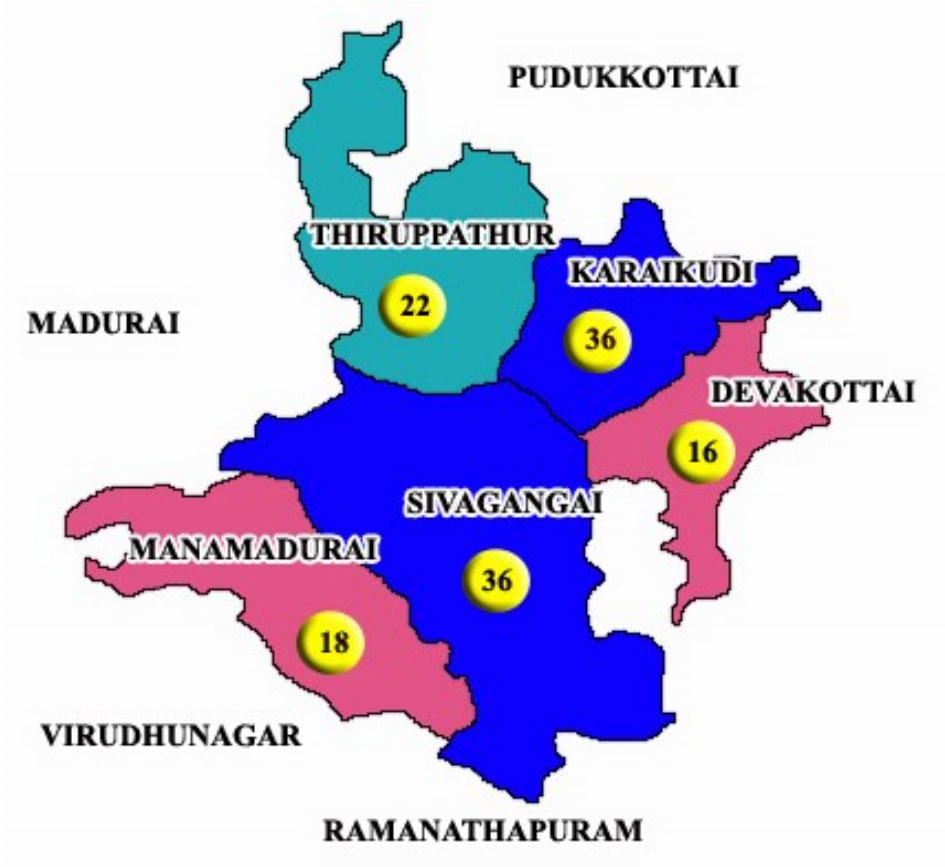
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 9.63 Lakh	Detection 84 %	Murder : 35
Area : 91.34 Sq.Kms	Recovery 65.4 %	Murder for gain : 1
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.75	Dacoity : 2
		Robbery : 59
		Grave Burglary : 17
		Grave Theft : 10
		<b>Total : 124</b>

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 27

**SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.05 Lakh	Detection 82 %	Murder : 24
Area : 4085.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 50.1 %	Murder for gain : 5
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.42	Dacoity : 6
		Robbery : 86
		Grave Burglary : 6
		Grave Theft : 1
		<b>Total : 128</b>

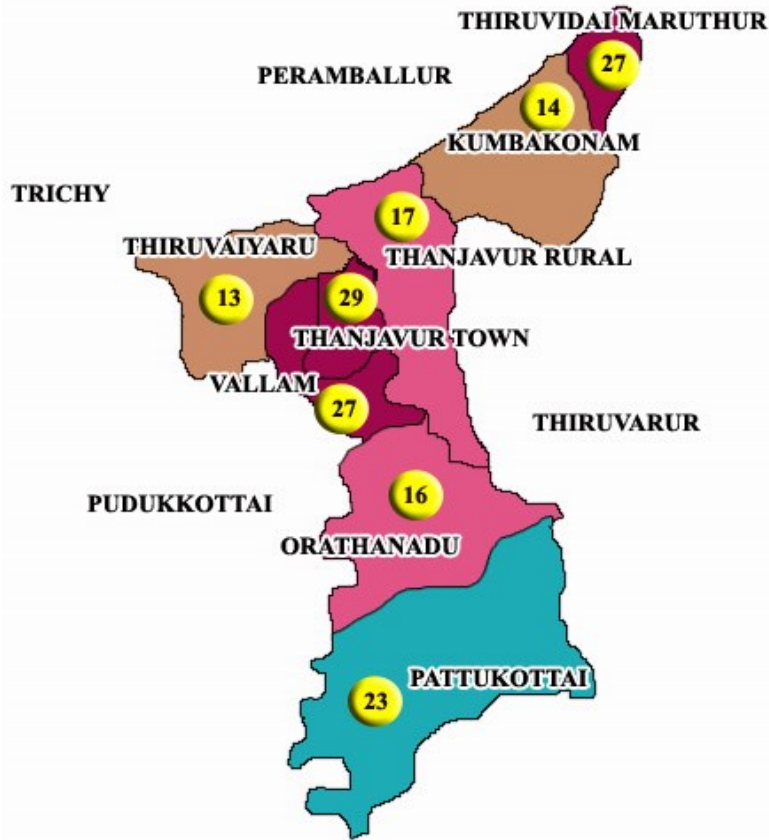
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 28

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.17 Lakh	Detection 86 %	Murder : 68
Area : 3385.10 Sq.Kms	Recovery 73.5 %	Murder for gain : 2
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.67	Dacoity : 3
		Robbery : 68
		Grave Burglary : 14
		Grave Theft : 11
		<b>Total : 166</b>

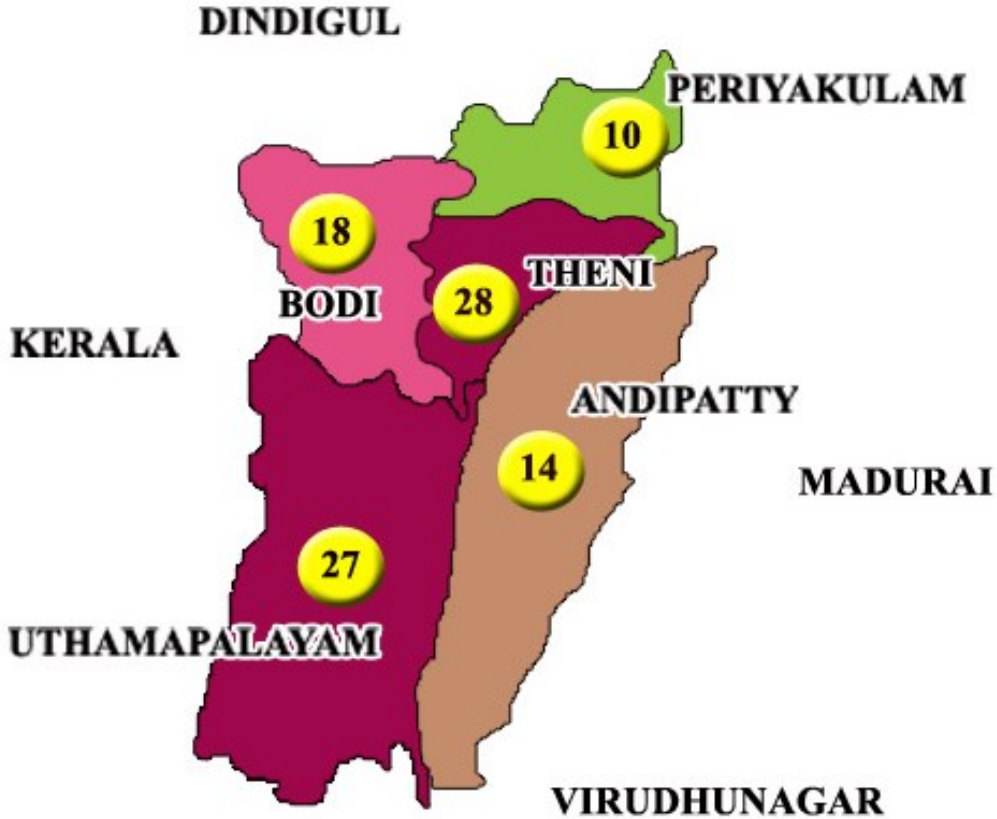
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES





MAP - 29

**THENI DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.03 Lakh	Detection 85 %	Murder : 41
Area : 2881.67 Sq.Kms	Recovery 56.5 %	Murder for gain : 6
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.13	Dacoity : 2
		Robbery : 36
		Grave Burglary : 7
		Grave Theft : 5
		<b>Total : 97</b>

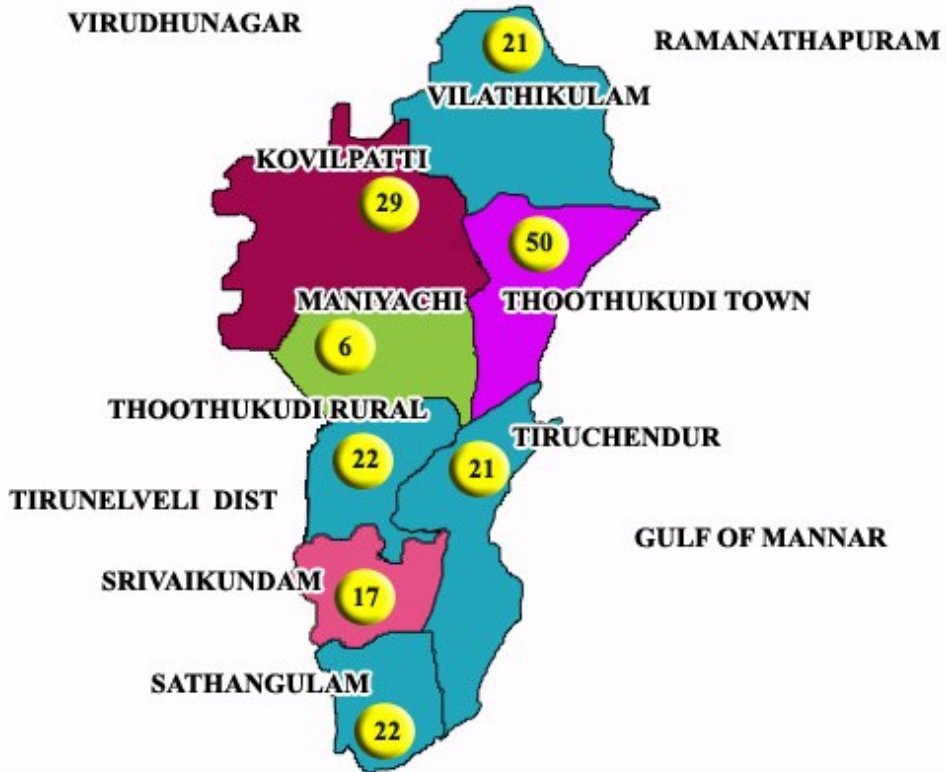
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 30

**THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.21 Lakh	Detection 74 %	Murder : 86
Area : 4588.60 Sq.Kms	Recovery 45.4 %	Murder for gain : 3
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.52	Dacoity : 5
		Robbery : 64
		Grave Burglary : 15
		Grave Theft : 15
		<b>Total : 188</b>

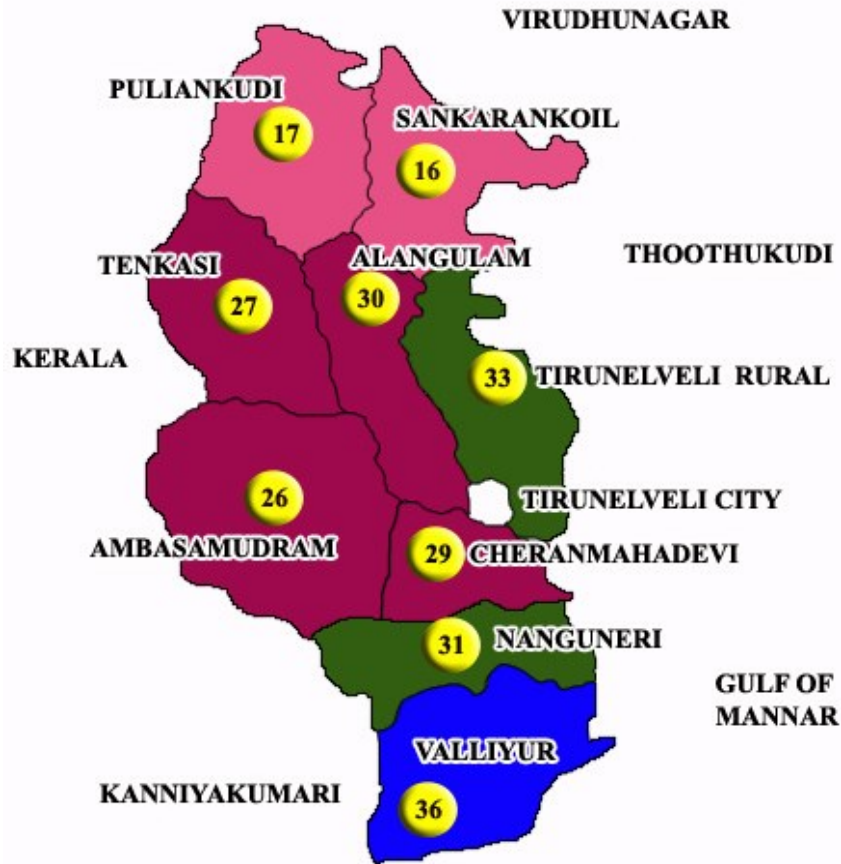
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



## MAP - 31

### TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

#### INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
<b>Population</b> : 26.96 Lakh <b>Area</b> : 6797.37 Sq.Kms	<b>Detection</b> 60 % <b>Recovery</b> 49.9 % <b>Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC</b> 2.89	<b>Murder</b> : 105 <b>Murder for gain</b> : 3 <b>Dacoity</b> : 2 <b>Robbery</b> : 105 <b>Grave Burglary</b> : 16 <b>Grave Theft</b> : 14 <b>Total</b> : 245

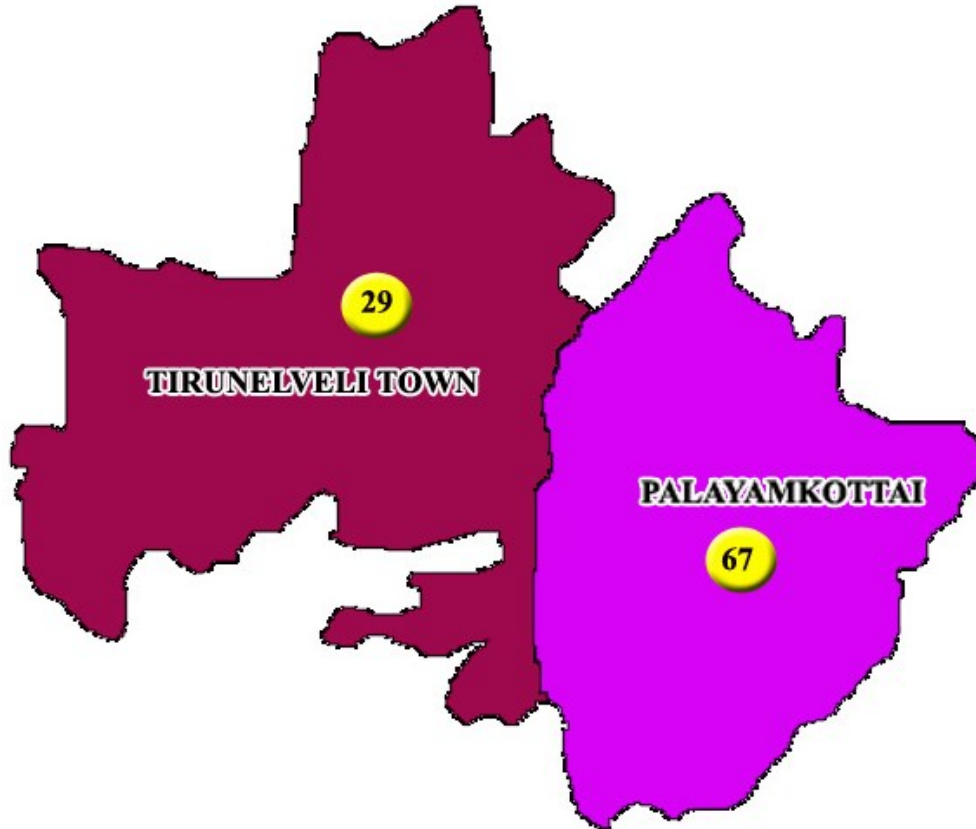
#### NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 32

TIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



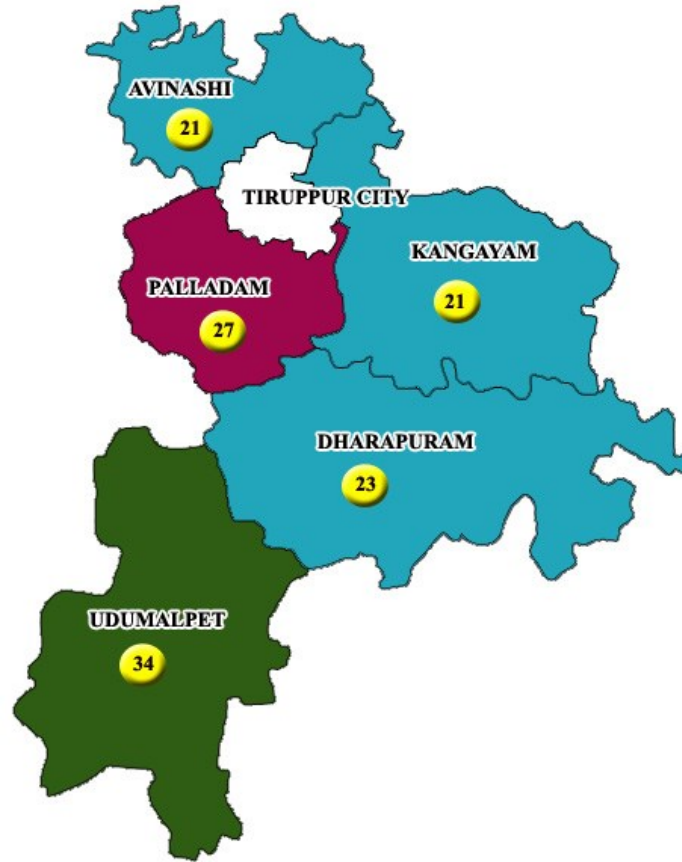
DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.23 Lakh Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms	Detection 65 % Recovery 32.0 % Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 5.91	Murder : 17 Murder for gain : 1 Dacoity : 0 Robbery : 73 Grave Burglary : 4 Grave Theft : 1 <b>Total : 96</b>

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 33

**TIRUPPUR DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.45 Lakh	Detection 79 %	Murder : 33
Area : 4987.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59.8 %	Murder for gain : 3
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.11	Dacoity : 3
		Robbery : 61
		Grave Burglary : 17
		Grave Theft : 9
		<b>Total : 126</b>

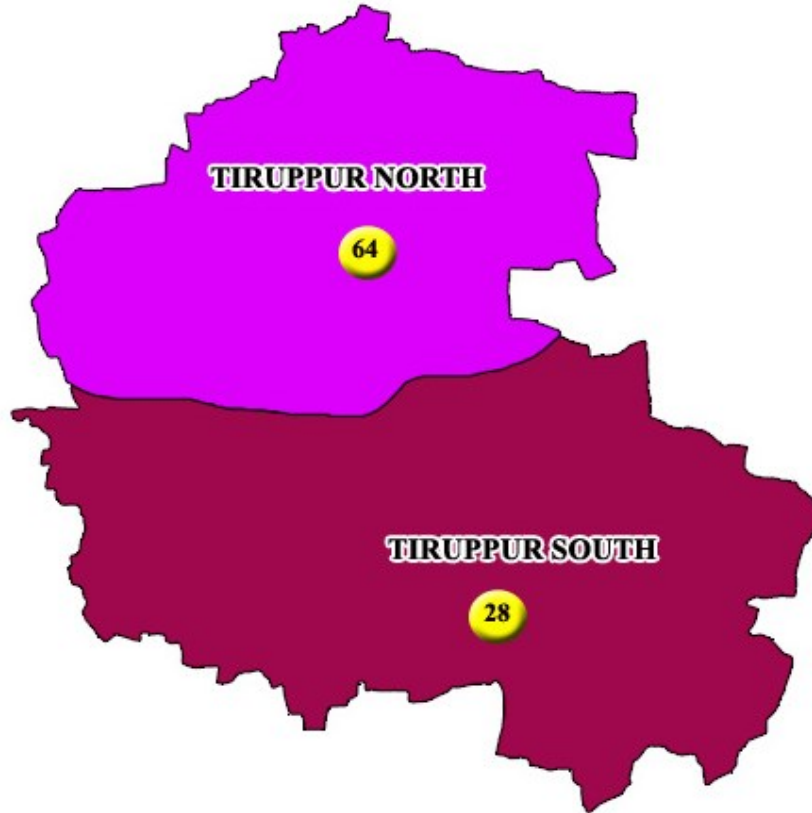
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 33

TIRUPPUR CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 4.44 Lakh	Detection 78 %	Murder : 18
Area : 159.35 Sq.Kms	Recovery 54.6 %	Murder for gain : 2
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.69	Dacoity : 0
		Robbery : 55
		Grave Burglary : 9
		Grave Theft : 8
		<b>Total : 92</b>

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

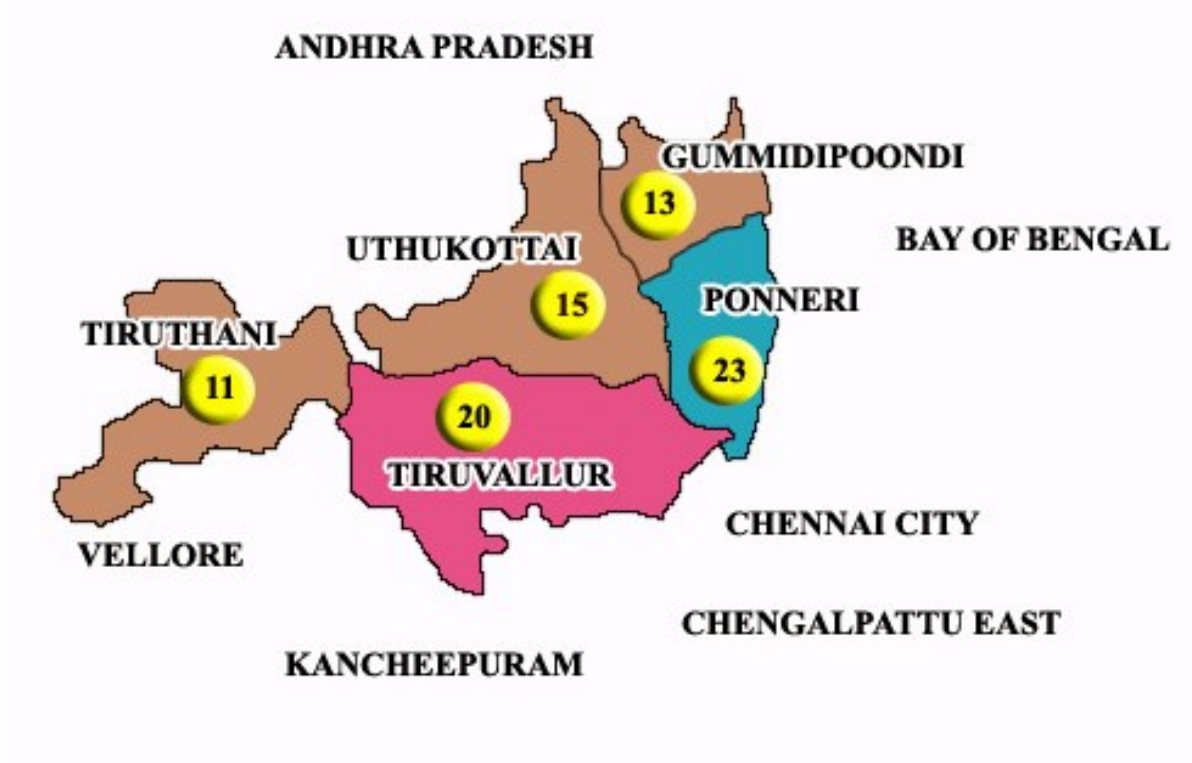




MAP - 34

TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.79 Lakh	Detection 87 %	Murder : 33
Area : 3267.98 Sq.Kms	Recovery 77.6 %	Murder for gain : 4
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.03	Dacoity : 3
		Robbery : 25
		Grave Burglary : 11
		Grave Theft : 6
		<b>Total : 82</b>

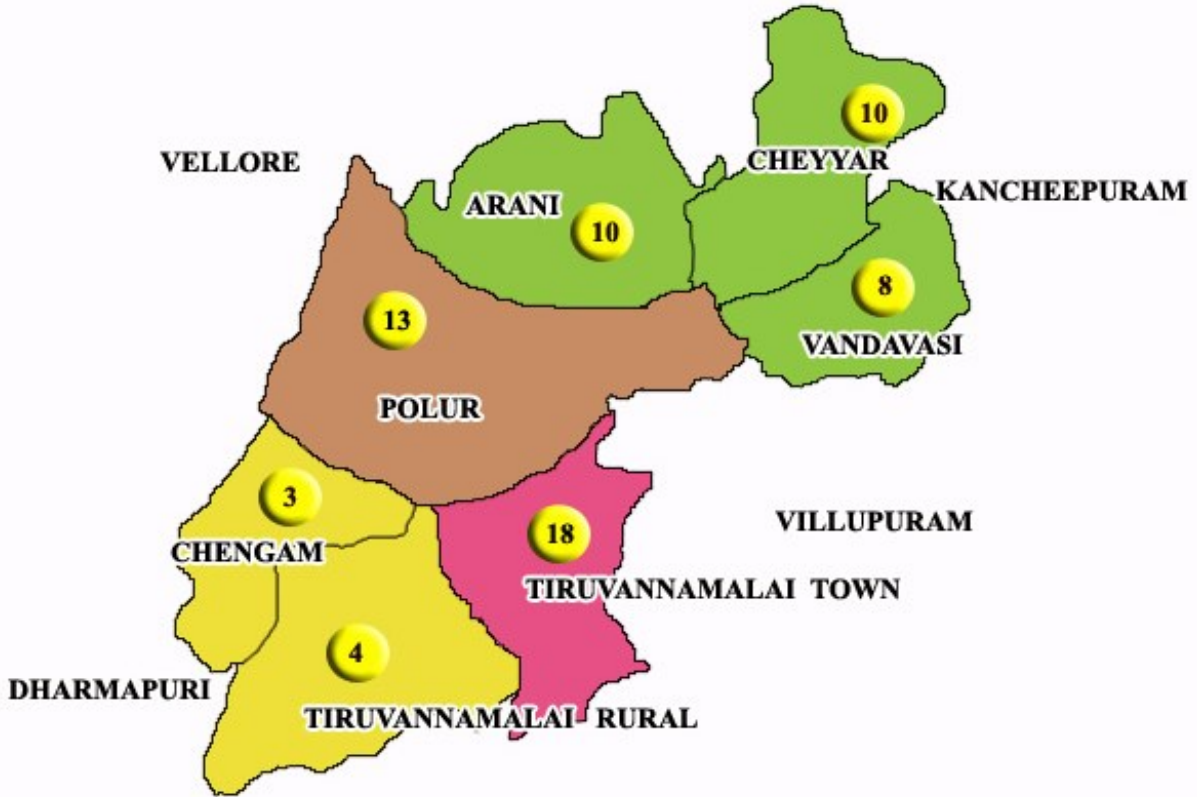
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 35

**TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 25.86 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder : 45
Area : 6312.05 Sq.Kms	Recovery 39.6 %	Murder for gain : 2
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 1.50	Dacoity : 1
		Robbery : 7
		Grave Burglary : 8
		Grave Theft : 3
		<b>Total : 66</b>

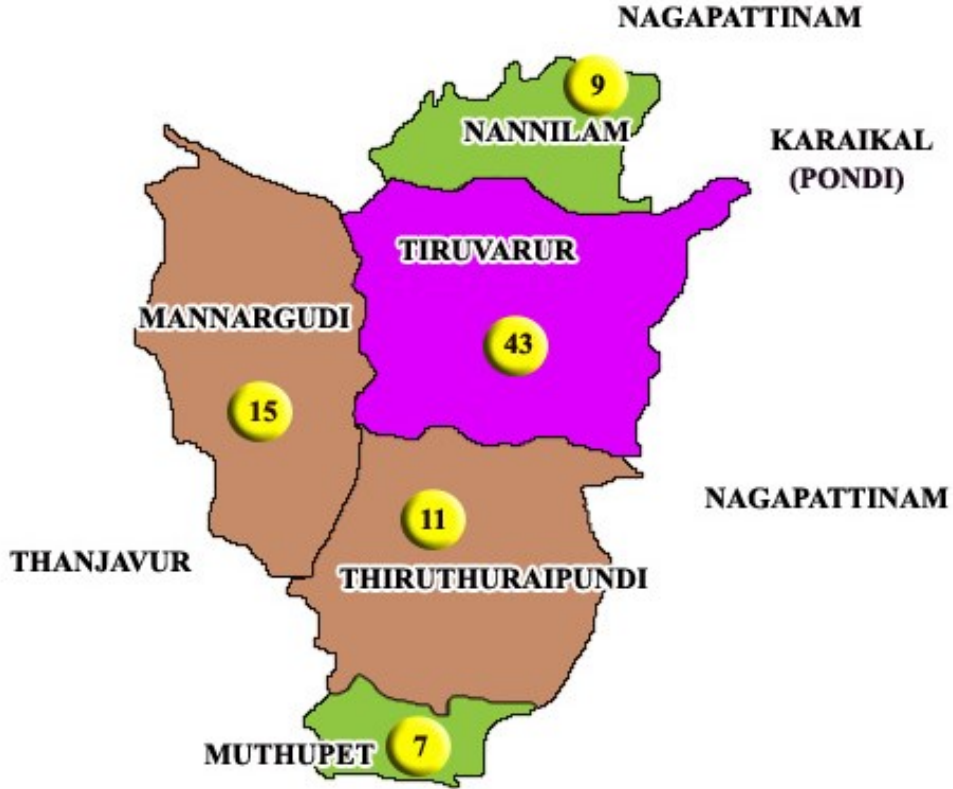
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 36

**TIRUVARUR DISTRICT**

**INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.28 Lakh	Detection 76 %	Murder : 25
Area : 2775.23 Sq.Kms	Recovery 65.8 %	Murder for gain : 1
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.10	Dacoity : 5
		Robbery : 36
		Grave Burglary : 6
		Grave Theft : 12
		<b>Total : 85</b>

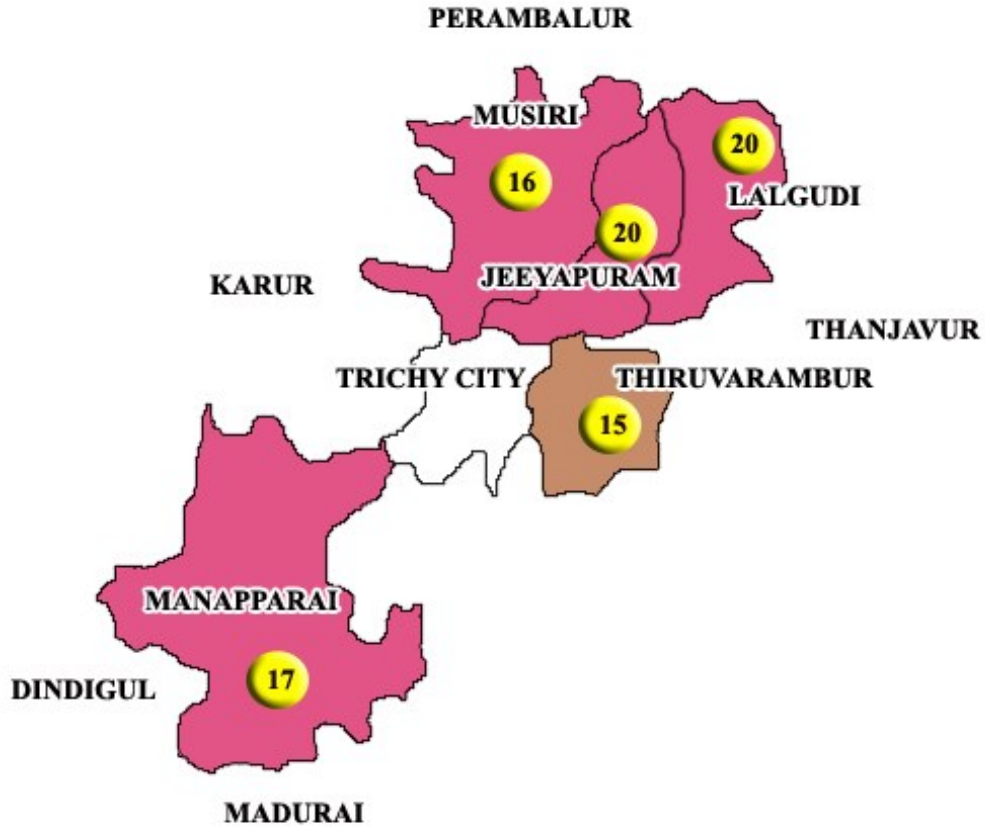
**NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**



MAP - 37

TRICHY DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.73 Lakh	Detection 93 %	Murder : 36
Area : 4480.20 Sq.Kms	Recovery 92.4 %	Murder for gain : 3
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 1
	1.88	Robbery : 34
		Grave Burglary : 7
		Grave Theft : 7
		<b>Total : 88</b>

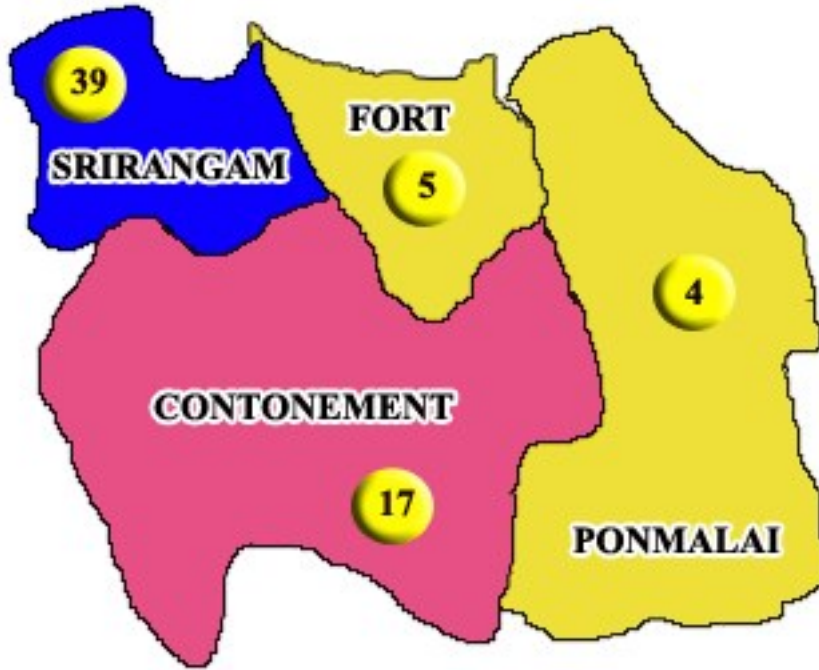
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 38

TRICHY CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 10.70 Lakh	Detection 95 %	Murder : 23
Area : 147.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 89.8 %	Murder for gain : 1
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.11	Dacoity : 0
		Robbery : 24
		Grave Burglary : 4
		Grave Theft : 13
		<b>Total : 65</b>

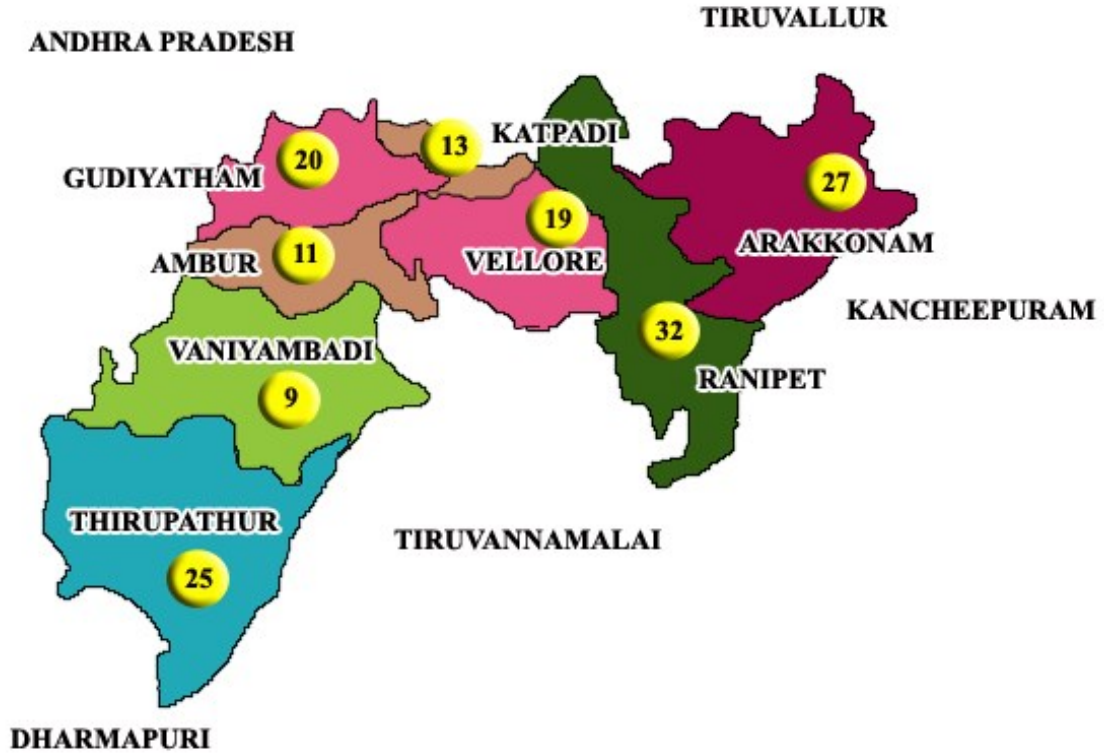
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 39

VELLORE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 41.15 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder : 83
Area : 592 0.18 Sq.Kms	Recovery 53.1%	Murder for gain : 9
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 1.49	Dacoity : 7
		Robbery : 31
		Grave Burglary : 18
		Grave Theft : 8
		<b>Total : 156</b>

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

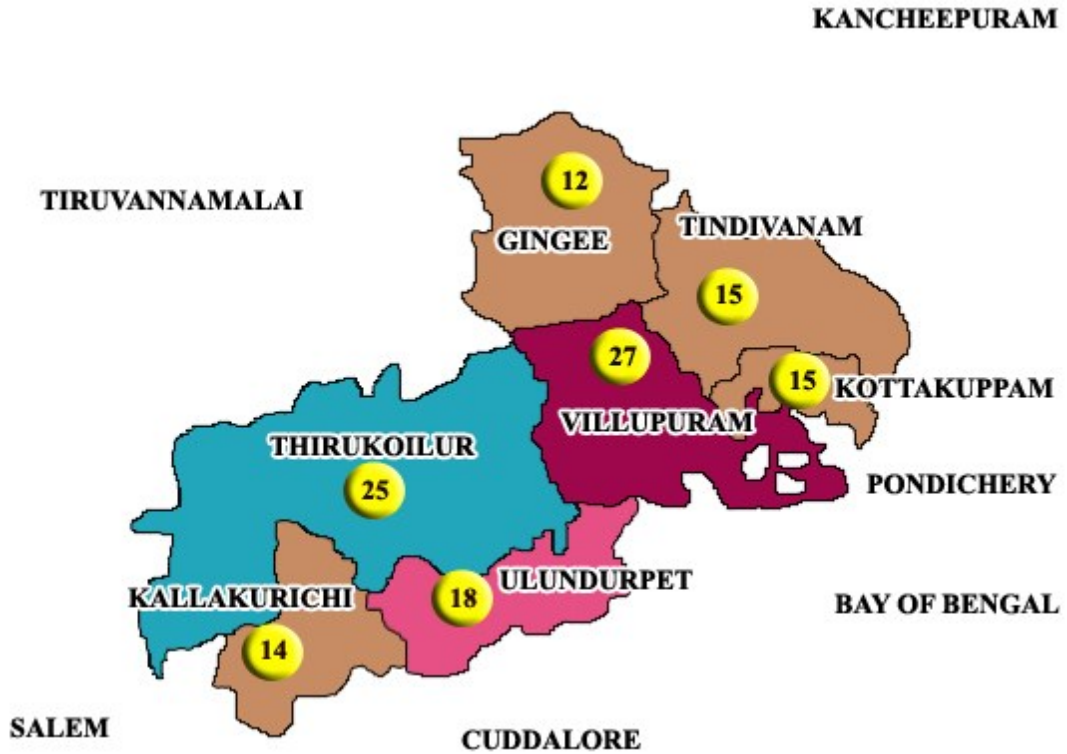




MAP - 40

VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 36.28 Lakh	Detection 79 %	Murder : 64
Area : 7250.01 Sq.Kms	Recovery 42.7 %	Murder for gain : 4
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.31	Dacoity : 1
		Robbery : 30
		Grave Burglary : 14
		Grave Theft : 13
		<b>Total : 126</b>

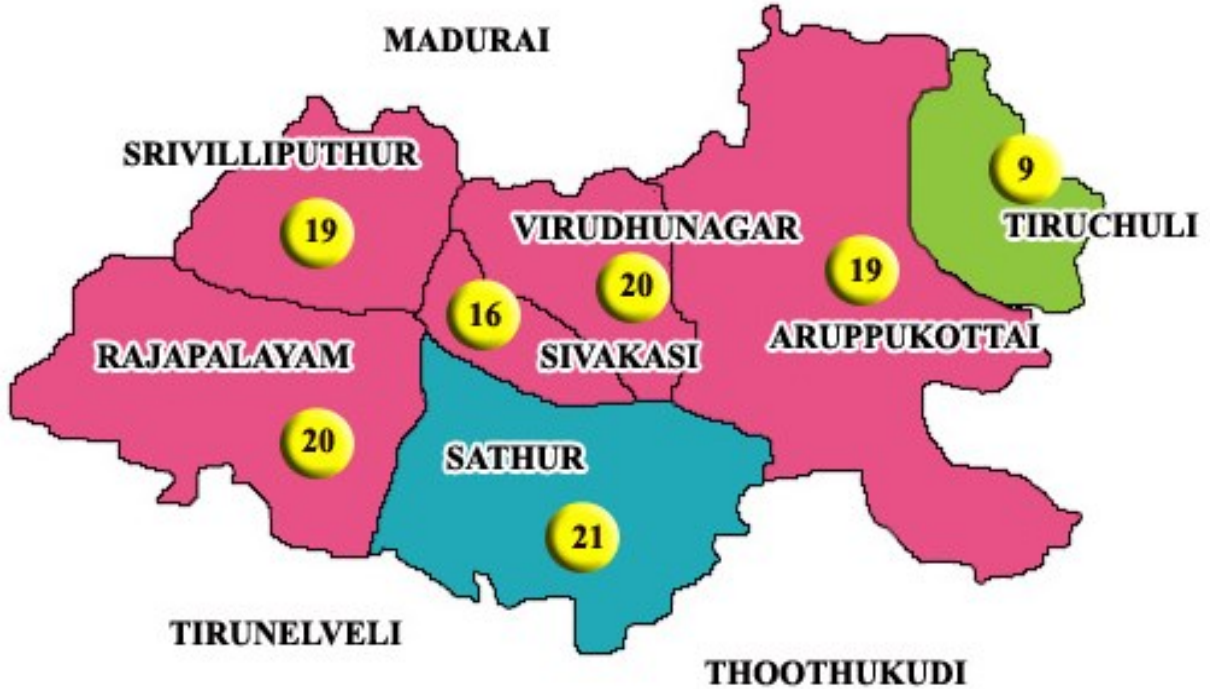
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MAP - 41

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2014



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.36 Lakh	Detection 84 %	Murder : 47
Area : 4240.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 24.0 %	Murder for gain : 2
	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.89	Dacoity : 2
		Robbery : 58
		Grave Burglary : 13
		Grave Theft : 2
		<b>Total : 124</b>

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



## NORTH ZONE

### INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	40	25	28	12.00
2	DACOITY	24	14	16	14.29
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	13	22	69.23
4	ROBBERY	200	168	133	-20.83
5	BURGLARY	929	1142	1203	5.34
6	THEFT	2600	2738	2605	-4.86
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3796</b>	<b>4100</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>-2.27</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	374	324	332	2.47
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	631	539	646	19.85
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	20	8	19	137.50
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	5222	4607	171	-96.29
11	RIOTS	1234	978	994	1.64
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7481</b>	<b>6456</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>-66.51</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	200	249	104	-58.23
13	DOWRY DEATH	29	32	27	-15.63
14	MOLESTATION	374	225	247	9.78
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	59	3	-94.92
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	255	257	299	16.34
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	461	361	344	-4.71
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1321</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>-13.44</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	62	50	62	24.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	22	19	27	42.11
20	ARSON	159	136	140	2.94
21	CHEATING	478	530	543	2.45
22	COUNTERFEITING	37	42	16	-61.90
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	32651	31439	38110	21.22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33409</b>	<b>32216</b>	<b>38898</b>	<b>20.74</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>46007</b>	<b>43955</b>	<b>46091</b>	<b>4.86</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>118098</b>	<b>97252</b>	<b>38465</b>	<b>-60.45</b>

**Kanchipuram DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	11	6	6	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	4	4	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	22	28	24	-14.29
5	BURGLARY	167	230	219	-4.78
6	THEFT	548	603	466	-22.72
TOTAL		749	871	719	-17.45
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	65	71	60	-15.49
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	113	103	83	-19.42
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	641	572	29	-94.93
11	RIOTS	154	162	119	-26.54
TOTAL		973	908	291	-67.95
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	19	24	16	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	3	2	-33.33
14	MOLESTATION	17	15	8	-46.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	1	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	17	18	19	5.56
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	9	13	44.44
TOTAL		74	69	59	-14.49
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	4	6	50.00
20	ARSON	11	19	10	-47.37
21	CHEATING	152	75	128	70.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	8	3	-62.50
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6076	6023	6849	13.71
TOTAL		6244	6129	6997	14.16
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		8040	7977	8066	1.12
TOTAL SLL CASES		24886	18882	5807	-69.25

**Thiruvallur DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	4	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	3	3	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	9	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	24	18	25	38.89
5	BURGLARY	117	151	127	-15.89
6	THEFT	203	228	169	-25.88
TOTAL		349	402	337	-16.17
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	36	29	33	13.79
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	49	38	46	21.05
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	447	392	17	-95.66
11	RIOTS	105	172	144	-16.28
TOTAL		639	632	242	-61.71
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	18	21	8	-61.90
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	9	4	-55.56
14	MOLESTATION	8	11	2	-81.82
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	2	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	19	15	-21.05
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	23	9	-60.87
TOTAL		63	83	40	-51.81
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	0	0	#DIV/0!
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	1	1	0.00
20	ARSON	5	12	9	-25.00
21	CHEATING	40	98	74	-24.49
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2478	2774	3333	20.15
TOTAL		2528	2886	3418	18.43
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		3579	4003	4037	0.85
TOTAL SLL CASES		15465	10792	6728	-37.66

**Villupuram DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	5	4	-20.00
2	DACOITY	7	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	5	5	0.00
4	ROBBERY	51	29	30	3.45
5	BURGLARY	189	194	220	13.40
6	THEFT	601	481	466	-3.12
TOTAL		855	716	726	1.40
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	94	66	64	-3.03
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	211	140	152	8.57
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	2	6	200.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1326	1084	75	-93.08
11	RIOTS	486	284	355	25.00
TOTAL		2121	1576	652	-58.63
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	78	67	38	-43.28
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	4	7	75.00
14	MOLESTATION	239	127	176	38.58
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	58	80	81	1.25
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	188	155	125	-19.35
TOTAL		567	433	427	-1.39
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	14	11	13	18.18
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	3	5	66.67
20	ARSON	59	46	51	10.87
21	CHEATING	99	105	147	40.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	6	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6769	5911	7616	28.84
TOTAL		6943	6076	7838	29.00
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		10486	8801	9643	9.57
TOTAL SLL CASES		20729	17386	8462	-51.33



**Cuddalore DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	5	3	-40.00
2	DACOITY	7	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	4	1	-75.00
4	ROBBERY	44	42	16	-61.90
5	BURGLARY	192	149	183	22.82
6	THEFT	518	513	476	-7.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>769</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>-5.03</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	64	53	47	-11.32
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	120	117	122	4.27
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1384	1028	20	-98.05
11	RIOTS	332	209	250	19.62
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1903</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>-68.82</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	40	36	14	-61.11
13	DOWRY DEATH	8	6	5	-16.67
14	MOLESTATION	64	8	3	-62.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	63	66	39	-40.91
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	124	48	68	41.67
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>299</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-21.34</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	28	12	15	25.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	47	29	35	20.69
21	CHEATING	38	55	45	-18.18
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	8228	6374	8100	27.08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8347</b>	<b>6471</b>	<b>8195</b>	<b>26.64</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>11318</b>	<b>8758</b>	<b>9442</b>	<b>7.81</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>8100</b>	<b>9156</b>	<b>5798</b>	<b>-36.68</b>

**Vellore DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	8	5	9	80.00
2	DACOITY	6	1	7	600.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	40	36	31	-13.89
5	BURGLARY	188	297	317	6.73
6	THEFT	489	663	750	13.12
TOTAL		731	1002	1114	11.18
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	68	61	83	36.07
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	82	91	144	58.24
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	11	3	7	133.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	789	918	0	-100.00
11	RIOTS	9	70	11	-84.29
TOTAL		959	1143	245	-78.57
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	24	51	12	-76.47
13	DOWRY DEATH	8	8	3	-62.50
14	MOLESTATION	38	33	44	33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	57	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	61	40	110	175.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	68	82	78	-4.88
TOTAL		199	271	247	-8.86
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	15	19	26.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	18	0	12	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	17	8	20	150.00
21	CHEATING	71	126	85	-32.54
22	COUNTERFEITING	23	32	6	-81.25
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5684	7205	8744	21.36
TOTAL		5821	7386	8886	20.31
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		7710	9802	10492	7.04
TOTAL SLL CASES		29230	30309	7044	-76.76

**Thiruvannamalai DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	2	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	4	7	75.00
4	ROBBERY	19	15	7	-53.33
5	BURGLARY	76	121	137	13.22
6	THEFT	241	250	278	11.20
TOTAL		343	394	432	9.64
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	47	44	45	2.27
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	56	50	99	98.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	4	300.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	635	613	30	-95.11
11	RIOTS	148	81	115	41.98
TOTAL		886	789	293	-62.86
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	21	50	16	-68.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	6	200.00
14	MOLESTATION	8	31	14	-54.84
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	37	34	35	2.94
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	52	44	51	15.91
TOTAL		119	163	122	-25.15
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	12	14	16.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	10	3	-70.00
20	ARSON	20	22	15	-31.82
21	CHEATING	78	71	64	-9.86
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3416	3152	3468	10.03
TOTAL		3526	3268	3564	9.06
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		4874	4614	4411	-4.40
TOTAL SLL CASES		19688	10727	4626	-56.88

## CENTRAL ZONE

### INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	19	17	14	-17.65
2	DACOITY	11	17	10	-41.18
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	6	21	14	-33.33
4	ROBBERY	309	355	266	-25.07
5	BURGLARY	569	611	593	-2.95
6	THEFT	1641	1667	1459	-12.48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2555</b>	<b>2688</b>	<b>2356</b>	<b>-12.35</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	289	295	269	-8.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	353	426	359	-15.73
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3552	3121	138	-95.58
11	RIOTS	454	377	474	25.73
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4652</b>	<b>4220</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>-70.62</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	80	123	54	-56.10
13	DOWRY DEATH	11	13	9	-30.77
14	MOLESTATION	284	235	237	0.85
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	78	35	32	-8.57
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	167	207	208	0.48
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	298	194	196	1.03
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>918</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>-8.80</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	46	51	53	3.92
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	25	41	26	-36.59
20	ARSON	127	105	122	16.19
21	CHEATING	353	316	361	14.24
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	14	4	-71.43
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	23276	21747	26862	23.52
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23833</b>	<b>22274</b>	<b>27428</b>	<b>23.14</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>31958</b>	<b>29989</b>	<b>31760</b>	<b>5.91</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>60528</b>	<b>60572</b>	<b>32270</b>	<b>-46.72</b>

**Trichy DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	5	3	-40.00
2	DACOITY	0	5	1	-80.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	46	34	34	0.00
5	BURGLARY	73	64	55	-14.06
6	THEFT	103	146	140	-4.11
TOTAL		225	254	233	-8.27
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	41	47	36	-23.40
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	44	34	32	-5.88
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	377	332	3	-99.10
11	RIOTS	34	44	66	50.00
TOTAL		496	457	137	-70.02
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	14	23	8	-65.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	3	2	-33.33
14	MOLESTATION	33	40	51	27.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	24	49	48	-2.04
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	24	30	25.00
TOTAL		97	139	139	0.00
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	11	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	6	5	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	22	29	57	96.55
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	6	1	-83.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3632	3230	4121	27.59
TOTAL		3667	3281	4179	27.37
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		4485	4131	4688	13.48
TOTAL SLL CASES		7766	6144	3655	-40.51

**Karur DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	30	21	16	-23.81
5	BURGLARY	39	43	64	48.84
6	THEFT	135	126	135	7.14
TOTAL		209	194	216	11.34
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	22	18	19	5.56
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	18	16	20	25.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	198	143	3	-97.90
11	RIOTS	28	19	43	126.32
TOTAL		266	196	85	-56.63
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	4	7	1	-85.71
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	#DIV/0!
14	MOLESTATION	25	9	20	122.22
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	11	11	9	-18.18
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	48	17	15	-11.76
TOTAL		91	45	46	2.22
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	0	#DIV/0!
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	2	4	100.00
20	ARSON	2	3	4	33.33
21	CHEATING	18	19	35	84.21
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1810	1554	1851	19.11
TOTAL		1835	1578	1894	20.03
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		2401	2013	2241	11.33
TOTAL SLL CASES		5285	5905	2486	-57.90



**Pudukottai DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	1	4	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	18	20	18	-10.00
5	BURGLARY	34	44	42	-4.55
6	THEFT	141	110	113	2.73
TOTAL		195	181	175	-3.31
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	30	40	32	-20.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	36	38	38	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	282	274	31	-88.69
11	RIOTS	55	53	38	-28.30
TOTAL		404	405	139	-65.68
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	6	10	3	-70.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	3	2	-33.33
14	MOLESTATION	26	29	29	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	35	39	44	12.82
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	28	49	47	-4.08
TOTAL		96	130	125	-3.85
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	5	7	40.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	13	36	15	-58.33
20	ARSON	12	20	21	5.00
21	CHEATING	42	44	28	-36.36
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2375	2557	3209	25.50
TOTAL		2447	2663	3281	23.21
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		3142	3379	3720	10.09
TOTAL SLL CASES		4653	4359	2881	-33.91

**Perambalur DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	1	#DIV/0!
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	13	11	14	27.27
5	BURGLARY	37	40	22	-45.00
6	THEFT	83	72	62	-13.89
TOTAL		134	125	100	-20.00
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	11	12	14	16.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	15	12	18	50.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	168	149	9	-93.96
11	RIOTS	34	25	22	-12.00
TOTAL		228	198	63	-68.18
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	3	8	7	-12.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
14	MOLESTATION	22	13	26	100.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	6	5	13	160.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	31	4	4	0.00
TOTAL		62	31	51	64.52
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	2	1	1	0.00
21	CHEATING	21	19	12	-36.84
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1008	926	1542	66.52
TOTAL		1031	946	1556	64.48
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		1455	1300	1770	36.15
TOTAL SLL CASES		2948	2783	1504	-45.96

**Ariyalur DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	8	15	8	-46.67
5	BURGLARY	41	42	21	-50.00
6	THEFT	131	97	64	-34.02
TOTAL		182	157	96	-38.85
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	18	17	16	-5.88
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	32	41	34	-17.07
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	433	295	4	-98.64
11	RIOTS	41	42	30	-28.57
TOTAL		527	396	84	-78.79
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	11	10	6	-40.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	3	2	-33.33
14	MOLESTATION	53	23	23	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	8	7	-12.50
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	18	14	-22.22
TOTAL		117	62	52	-16.13
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	1	2	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	13	4	12	200.00
21	CHEATING	11	7	22	214.29
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1622	1362	1347	-1.10
TOTAL		1654	1376	1383	0.51
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		2480	1991	1615	-18.88
TOTAL SLL CASES		3852	3953	2572	-34.94

**Thanjavur DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	4	0	3	#DIV/0!
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	17	12	-29.41
4	ROBBERY	100	145	68	-53.10
5	BURGLARY	167	165	157	-4.85
6	THEFT	420	423	296	-30.02
TOTAL		698	751	538	-28.36
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	59	57	68	19.30
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	97	122	110	-9.84
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	894	820	59	-92.80
11	RIOTS	176	147	158	7.48
TOTAL		1226	1146	395	-65.53
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	14	31	8	-74.19
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	#DIV/0!
14	MOLESTATION	76	68	62	-8.82
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	4	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	28	46	31	-32.61
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	43	39	24	-38.46
TOTAL		162	188	125	-33.51
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	14	22	32	45.45
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	3	5	66.67
20	ARSON	36	35	39	11.43
21	CHEATING	99	88	60	-31.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4543	4277	5031	17.63
TOTAL		4699	4425	5167	16.77
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		6785	6510	6225	-4.38
TOTAL SLL CASES		8889	11826	4819	-59.25

**Nagapattinam DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	0	0	#DIV/0!
2	DACOITY	2	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	18	31	48	54.84
5	BURGLARY	68	79	87	10.13
6	THEFT	200	270	166	-38.52
TOTAL		292	382	301	-21.20
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	52	51	36	-29.41
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	44	70	60	-14.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	518	518	7	-98.65
11	RIOTS	59	26	73	180.77
TOTAL		673	665	176	-73.53
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	10	9	16	77.78
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	3	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	34	30	14	-53.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	36	23	28	21.74
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	10	9	22	144.44
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	40	21	38	80.95
TOTAL		131	95	118	24.21
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	2	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	28	12	19	58.33
21	CHEATING	18	8	11	37.50
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3101	2754	3759	36.49
TOTAL		3149	2777	3791	36.51
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		4245	3919	4386	11.92
TOTAL SLL CASES		10092	7861	5575	-29.08

**Thiruvarur DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	5	150.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	4	2	-50.00
4	ROBBERY	20	34	36	5.88
5	BURGLARY	68	90	104	15.56
6	THEFT	175	190	176	-7.37
TOTAL		268	321	324	0.93
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	31	33	25	-24.24
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	45	66	38	-42.42
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	536	428	9	-97.90
11	RIOTS	20	19	34	78.95
TOTAL		632	546	106	-80.59
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	11	15	2	-86.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	6	5	2	-60.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	16	15	7	-53.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	33	17	23	35.29
TOTAL		67	53	36	-32.08
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	6	4	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	1	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	25	23	26	13.04
21	CHEATING	19	12	34	183.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3026	3002	3510	16.92
TOTAL		3072	3043	3575	17.48
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		4039	3963	4041	1.97
TOTAL SLL CASES		6098	6460	3867	-40.14

**Trichy City**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	56	44	24	-45.45
5	BURGLARY	42	44	41	-6.82
6	THEFT	253	233	307	31.76
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>352</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>15.48</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	25	20	23	15.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22	27	9	-66.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	146	162	13	-91.98
11	RIOTS	7	2	10	400.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-73.93</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	7	10	3	-70.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	0	0	#DIV/0!
14	MOLESTATION	9	18	10	-44.44
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	39	6	3	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	24	25	27	8.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	13	5	1	-80.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-31.25</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	3	6	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	3	2	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	103	90	102	13.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	5	2	-60.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2159	2085	2492	19.52
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2279</b>	<b>2185</b>	<b>2602</b>	<b>19.08</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>2926</b>	<b>2783</b>	<b>3074</b>	<b>10.46</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10945</b>	<b>11281</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>-56.47</b>



## WEST ZONE

### INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	36	29	32	10.34
2	DACOITY	24	19	27	42.11
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	4	11	175.00
4	ROBBERY	540	635	588	-7.40
5	BURGLARY	1040	1251	1280	2.32
6	THEFT	2631	2416	2730	13.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4272</b>	<b>4354</b>	<b>4668</b>	<b>7.21</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	380	419	379	-9.55
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	364	451	401	-11.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	10	12	19	58.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	5801	6209	751	-87.90
11	RIOTS	705	681	586	-13.95
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7260</b>	<b>7772</b>	<b>2136</b>	<b>-72.52</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	156	173	66	-61.85
13	DOWRY DEATH	17	30	17	-43.33
14	MOLESTATION	401	364	248	-31.87
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	36	42	26	-38.10
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	433	433	323	-25.40
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	383	428	413	-3.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1426</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>-25.65</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	60	68	65	-4.41
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	50	63	79	25.40
20	ARSON	134	147	130	-11.56
21	CHEATING	836	800	849	6.13
22	COUNTERFEITING	139	49	21	-57.14
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	34600	42029	34996	-16.73
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35819</b>	<b>43156</b>	<b>36140</b>	<b>-16.26</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>48777</b>	<b>56752</b>	<b>44037</b>	<b>-22.40</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>84643</b>	<b>77970</b>	<b>34445</b>	<b>-55.82</b>

**Salem DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	4	1	-75.00
2	DACOITY	0	5	1	-80.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	3	1	-66.67
4	ROBBERY	26	44	24	-45.45
5	BURGLARY	66	104	78	-25.00
6	THEFT	204	157	142	-9.55
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>298</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>-22.08</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	58	50	57	14.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	40	52	56	7.69
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	4	300.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1418	1444	15	-98.96
11	RIOTS	133	132	91	-31.06
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1649</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>-86.72</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	36	26	8	-69.23
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	5	7	40.00
14	MOLESTATION	87	62	46	-25.81
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	35	47	22	-53.19
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	75	62	43	-30.65
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>234</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-37.62</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	7	5	-28.57
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	1	--
20	ARSON	18	35	30	-14.29
21	CHEATING	92	58	67	15.52
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	2	2	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3641	3532	3995	13.11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3758</b>	<b>3634</b>	<b>4100</b>	<b>12.82</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>5939</b>	<b>5832</b>	<b>4696</b>	<b>-19.48</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10739</b>	<b>15474</b>	<b>4047</b>	<b>-73.85</b>

**Namakkal DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	4	4	0.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	44	50	31	-38.00
5	BURGLARY	62	107	65	-39.25
6	THEFT	106	156	130	-16.67
TOTAL		217	319	231	-27.59
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	29	38	31	-18.42
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	33	37	37	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	458	487	20	-95.89
11	RIOTS	35	59	44	-25.42
TOTAL		555	621	133	-78.58
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	12	23	0	-100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	39	57	48	-15.79
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	15	11	3	-72.73
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	15	11	-26.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	44	38	21	-44.74
TOTAL		119	144	83	-42.36
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	6	6	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	5	5	0.00
20	ARSON	5	8	10	25.00
21	CHEATING	82	68	40	-41.18
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3081	2941	3495	18.84
TOTAL		3179	3029	3556	17.40
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		4070	4113	4003	-2.67
TOTAL SLL CASES		19118	12817	3472	-72.91

**Dharmapuri DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	5	--
2	DACOITY	1	0	4	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	--
4	ROBBERY	21	35	31	-11.43
5	BURGLARY	73	124	104	-16.13
6	THEFT	155	231	282	22.08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>9.74</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	49	44	38	-13.64
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	32	82	50	-39.02
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	10	10	4	-60.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	994	1308	35	-97.32
11	RIOTS	92	102	116	13.73
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1177</b>	<b>1546</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>-84.28</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	25	23	11	-52.17
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	2	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	48	48	26	-45.83
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	66	65	32	-50.77
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	93	151	136	-9.93
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>235</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>-28.62</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	6	3	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	5	7	40.00
20	ARSON	42	33	25	-24.24
21	CHEATING	36	83	51	-38.55
22	COUNTERFEITING	11	6	10	66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1982	2057	3380	64.32
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2079</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>3476</b>	<b>58.72</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>3742</b>	<b>4416</b>	<b>4354</b>	<b>-1.40</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10899</b>	<b>5574</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>-41.16</b>

**Krishnagiri DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	3	8	166.67
2	DACOITY	2	2	7	250.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	7	--
4	ROBBERY	57	56	53	-5.36
5	BURGLARY	116	125	174	39.20
6	THEFT	166	190	301	58.42
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>347</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>46.28</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	58	63	51	-19.05
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	41	61	55	-9.84
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	4	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	663	731	28	-96.17
11	RIOTS	160	169	141	-16.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>922</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>-72.75</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	14	8	13	62.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	12	4	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	51	48	34	-29.17
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	2	1	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	33	47	29	-38.30
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	41	66	68	3.03
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>-18.58</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	4	5	25.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	0	0	--
20	ARSON	15	19	13	-31.58
21	CHEATING	71	65	74	13.85
22	COUNTERFEITING	53	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2640	3430	4024	17.32
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2786</b>	<b>3518</b>	<b>4117</b>	<b>17.03</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>4196</b>	<b>5101</b>	<b>5095</b>	<b>-0.12</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>10235</b>	<b>18212</b>	<b>5006</b>	<b>-72.51</b>

**Coimbatore DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	4	2	5	150.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	72	89	104	16.85
5	BURGLARY	125	160	187	16.88
6	THEFT	354	379	361	-4.75
TOTAL		559	633	660	4.27
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	47	47	40	-14.89
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	28	46	34	-26.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	442	510	7	-98.63
11	RIOTS	130	84	32	-61.90
TOTAL		647	687	114	-83.41
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	9	11	7	-36.36
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	38	41	21	-48.78
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	7	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	48	49	47	-4.08
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	32	17	31	82.35
TOTAL		128	126	106	-15.87
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	13	4	-69.23
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	6	3	-50.00
20	ARSON	10	9	9	0.00
21	CHEATING	89	97	113	16.49
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3647	3480	3987	14.57
TOTAL		3759	3607	4116	14.11
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		5093	5053	4996	-1.13
TOTAL SLL CASES		3181	3072	3338	8.66

**Tiruppur DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	10	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	6	2	3	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	131	144	61	-57.64
5	BURGLARY	283	243	169	-30.45
6	THEFT	554	462	220	-52.38
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>984</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>-46.60</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	53	72	33	-54.17
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	83	43	24	-44.19
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	645	581	8	-98.62
11	RIOTS	67	61	33	-45.90
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>848</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-87.05</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	8	20	6	-70.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	7	8	3	-62.50
14	MOLESTATION	52	40	15	-62.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	7	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	76	91	33	-63.74
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	38	39	52	33.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-46.83</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	13	14	8	-42.86
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	21	10	20	100.00
20	ARSON	8	11	7	-36.36
21	CHEATING	155	109	80	-26.61
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	3	2	-33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4832	3932	3269	-16.86
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5033</b>	<b>4079</b>	<b>3386</b>	<b>-16.99</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>7046</b>	<b>5895</b>	<b>4049</b>	<b>-31.31</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>2773</b>	<b>1443</b>	<b>2503</b>	<b>73.46</b>



**Erode DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	10	5	2	-60.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	44	56	44	-21.43
5	BURGLARY	94	146	113	-22.60
6	THEFT	344	267	298	11.61
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>493</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>-3.99</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	30	47	51	8.51
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	31	29	20	-31.03
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	399	386	26	-93.26
11	RIOTS	32	20	27	35.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>492</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-73.91</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	8	14	0	-100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	42	25	19	-24.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	26	21	26	23.81
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	26	22	-15.38
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-22.09</b>
<b>6</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	6	8	33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	8	6	-25.00
20	ARSON	12	12	10	-16.67
21	CHEATING	118	107	89	-16.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	2	2	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3560	3162	3605	14.01
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3704</b>	<b>3297</b>	<b>3720</b>	<b>12.83</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>4789</b>	<b>4342</b>	<b>4370</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>15455</b>	<b>12622</b>	<b>3366</b>	<b>-73.33</b>

**Nilgiris DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	1	--
2	DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	5	6	3	-50.00
5	BURGLARY	65	53	38	-28.30
6	THEFT	42	45	44	-2.22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-18.10</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	14	11	6	-45.45
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	17	13	14	7.69
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	195	203	16	-92.12
11	RIOTS	8	16	11	-31.25
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>234</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-80.66</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	9	15	6	-60.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	15	18	12	-33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	1	5	400.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	7	9	5	-44.44
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-34.09</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	1	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	11	13	18.18
20	ARSON	2	4	7	75.00
21	CHEATING	26	8	11	37.50
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	797	785	1006	28.15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>828</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>1037</b>	<b>27.87</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>1216</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>-0.33</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>1480</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>54.49</b>

**Coimbatore City**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	2	3	5	66.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	101	114	123	7.89
5	BURGLARY	125	122	166	36.07
6	THEFT	544	407	353	-13.27
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>774</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>0.15</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	27	24	19	-20.83
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	37	53	43	-18.87
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	272	230	17	-92.61
11	RIOTS	16	12	25	108.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>352</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-67.08</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	20	17	5	-70.59
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	17	15	8	-46.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	4	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	112	48	63	31.25
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	3	5	66.67
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-7.95</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	6	9	50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	14	8	-42.86
20	ARSON	21	16	14	-12.50
21	CHEATING	132	165	177	7.27
22	COUNTERFEITING	59	31	2	-93.55
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	8839	16658	3236	-80.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9068</b>	<b>16890</b>	<b>3446</b>	<b>-79.60</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>10357</b>	<b>17945</b>	<b>4281</b>	<b>-76.14</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>3004</b>	<b>3742</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>18.04</b>

**Salem City**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	5	1	-80.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	39	41	59	43.90
5	BURGLARY	31	67	76	13.43
6	THEFT	162	122	261	113.93
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>237</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>69.07</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	15	23	35	52.17
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	22	35	30	-14.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	315	329	573	74.16
11	RIOTS	32	26	44	69.23
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>65.38</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	15	16	5	-68.75
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	12	10	12	20.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	14	9	21	133.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	21	49	33	-32.65
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	18	17	15	-11.76
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-14.71</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	5	8	60.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	4	9	125.00
20	ARSON	1	0	2	--
21	CHEATING	35	40	41	2.50
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1581	2052	3275	59.60
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1625</b>	<b>2101</b>	<b>3335</b>	<b>58.73</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>2329</b>	<b>2852</b>	<b>4504</b>	<b>57.92</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>7759</b>	<b>3955</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>-43.87</b>

**Tiruppur City**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	N.A.	N.A.	2	--
2	DACOITY	N.A.	N.A.	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	N.A.	N.A.	0	--
4	ROBBERY	N.A.	N.A.	55	--
5	BURGLARY	N.A.	N.A.	110	--
6	THEFT	N.A.	N.A.	338	--
<b>TOTAL</b>		N.A.	N.A.	505	--
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	N.A.	N.A.	18	--
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	N.A.	N.A.	38	--
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	N.A.	N.A.	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	N.A.	N.A.	6	--
11	RIOTS	N.A.	N.A.	22	--
<b>TOTAL</b>		N.A.	N.A.	85	--
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	N.A.	N.A.	5	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	N.A.	N.A.	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	N.A.	N.A.	7	--
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	N.A.	N.A.	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	N.A.	N.A.	22	--
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	N.A.	N.A.	15	--
<b>TOTAL</b>		N.A.	N.A.	49	--
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	N.A.	N.A.	9	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	N.A.	N.A.	7	--
20	ARSON	N.A.	N.A.	3	--
21	CHEATING	N.A.	N.A.	106	--
22	COUNTERFEITING	N.A.	N.A.	2	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	N.A.	N.A.	1724	--
<b>TOTAL</b>		N.A.	N.A.	1851	--
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		N.A.	N.A.	2490	--
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		N.A.	N.A.	1160	--

## SOUTH ZONE

### INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	26	35	32	-8.57
2	DACOITY	34	27	40	48.15
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	9	16	26	62.50
4	ROBBERY	743	904	875	-3.21
5	BURGLARY	1371	1647	1813	10.08
6	THEFT	2659	3106	3201	3.06
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4842</b>	<b>5735</b>	<b>5987</b>	<b>4.39</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	602	591	555	-6.09
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1379	1383	1286	-7.01
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	6	11	11	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6069	5792	411	-92.90
11	RIOTS	644	552	596	7.97
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8700</b>	<b>8329</b>	<b>2859</b>	<b>-65.67</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	207	295	180	-38.98
13	DOWRY DEATH	41	31	32	3.23
14	MOLESTATION	338	384	307	-20.05
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	125	22	11	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	870	1352	971	-28.18
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	483	491	503	2.44
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2064</b>	<b>2575</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>-22.17</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	62	76	74	-2.63
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	115	101	104	2.97
20	ARSON	296	235	266	13.19
21	CHEATING	1713	2502	2225	-11.07
22	COUNTERFEITING	58	67	44	-34.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	35227	34695	40019	15.35
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37471</b>	<b>37676</b>	<b>42732</b>	<b>13.42</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>53077</b>	<b>54315</b>	<b>53582</b>	<b>-1.35</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>124867</b>	<b>111563</b>	<b>49159</b>	<b>-55.94</b>

**Madurai DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	6	2	-66.67
2	DACOITY	7	5	9	80.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	7	7	17	142.86
4	ROBBERY	121	181	163	-9.94
5	BURGLARY	191	313	324	3.51
6	THEFT	370	687	508	-26.06
TOTAL		697	1199	1023	-14.68
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	75	75	65	-13.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	142	212	180	-15.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	1	4	300.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	632	767	251	-67.28
11	RIOTS	196	187	210	12.30
TOTAL		1047	1242	710	-42.83
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	30	33	37	12.12
13	DOWRY DEATH	11	4	5	25.00
14	MOLESTATION	75	73	79	8.22
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	17	10	-41.18
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	71	263	326	23.95
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	75	96	167	73.96
TOTAL		266	486	624	28.40
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	15	33	120.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	40	25	16	-36.00
20	ARSON	24	32	31	-3.13
21	CHEATING	348	631	662	4.91
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	4	1	-75.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3928	4221	5112	21.11
TOTAL		4348	4928	5855	18.81
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		6358	7855	8212	4.54
TOTAL SLL CASES		10087	7608	4806	-36.83



**Virudunagar DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	3	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	51	43	58	34.88
5	BURGLARY	127	138	166	20.29
6	THEFT	264	244	264	8.20
TOTAL		447	428	492	14.95
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	60	50	47	-6.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	97	68	76	11.76
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	552	473	6	-98.73
11	RIOTS	80	62	75	20.97
TOTAL		789	653	205	-68.61
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	23	33	13	-60.61
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	3	3	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	23	16	25	56.25
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	110	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	47	48	29	-39.58
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	32	25	19	-24.00
TOTAL		237	125	89	-28.80
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	6	4	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	35	4	13	225.00
20	ARSON	24	13	13	0.00
21	CHEATING	171	149	167	12.08
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	4	2	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3792	2954	3300	11.71
TOTAL		4031	3130	3499	11.79
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		5504	4336	4285	-1.18
TOTAL SLL CASES		13599	16046	5129	-68.04

**Dindigul DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	1	2	5	150.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	60	43	67	55.81
5	BURGLARY	106	105	100	-4.76
6	THEFT	203	198	210	6.06
TOTAL		374	351	384	9.40
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	70	61	59	-3.28
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	89	89	60	-32.58
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	606	543	7	-98.71
11	RIOTS	81	74	77	4.05
TOTAL		846	767	203	-73.53
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	16	13	15	15.38
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	1	4	300.00
14	MOLESTATION	34	46	29	-36.96
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	111	95	119	25.26
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	97	95	112	17.89
TOTAL		262	250	279	11.60
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	24	23	-4.17
20	ARSON	13	4	12	200.00
21	CHEATING	118	164	226	37.80
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	6	1	-83.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4368	4279	5121	19.68
TOTAL		4503	4477	5384	20.26
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		5985	5845	6250	6.93
TOTAL SLL CASES		10741	6812	4360	-36.00

**Theni DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	6	100.00
2	DACOITY	3	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	48	38	38	0.00
5	BURGLARY	113	110	103	-6.36
6	THEFT	215	253	207	-18.18
TOTAL		382	405	356	-12.10
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	36	36	41	13.89
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	69	78	53	-32.05
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	1	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	622	657	13	-98.02
11	RIOTS	83	61	75	22.95
TOTAL		811	832	183	-78.00
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	22	25	8	-68.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	5	6	20.00
14	MOLESTATION	50	41	30	-26.83
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	63	62	58	-6.45
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	40	34	44	29.41
TOTAL		180	167	146	-12.57
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	4	1	-75.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	2	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	20	16	10	-37.50
21	CHEATING	129	133	133	0.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2785	2754	3723	35.19
TOTAL		2939	2907	3869	33.09
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		4312	4311	4554	5.64
TOTAL SLL CASES		6889	5776	3763	-34.85

**Ramanathapuram DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	4	2	-50.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	5	400.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	45	66	25	-62.12
5	BURGLARY	81	115	129	12.17
6	THEFT	178	127	141	11.02
TOTAL		310	313	303	-3.19
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	52	46	43	-6.52
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	81	91	84	-7.69
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	487	452	15	-96.68
11	RIOTS	99	72	65	-9.72
TOTAL		720	661	207	-68.68
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	9	9	9	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	2	3	50.00
14	MOLESTATION	15	24	12	-50.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	18	20	24	20.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	35	23	27	17.39
TOTAL		83	80	75	-6.25
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	2	10	400.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	15	12	-20.00
20	ARSON	24	19	27	42.11
21	CHEATING	55	63	78	23.81
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	4	1	-75.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2348	2426	3106	28.03
TOTAL		2436	2529	3234	27.88
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		3549	3583	3819	6.59
TOTAL SLL CASES		7060	4711	3230	-31.44

**Sivagangai DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	5	5	0.00
2	DACOITY	4	4	6	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	34	86	86	0.00
5	BURGLARY	95	126	153	21.43
6	THEFT	194	220	182	-17.27
TOTAL		332	441	432	-2.04
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	43	42	24	-42.86
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	58	96	60	-37.50
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	4	1	-75.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	319	349	41	-88.25
11	RIOTS	75	55	71	29.09
TOTAL		495	546	197	-63.92
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	11	16	16	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	4	3	-25.00
14	MOLESTATION	37	35	13	-62.86
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	57	87	51	-41.38
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	26	37	42.31
TOTAL		147	168	120	-28.57
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	8	9	12.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	2	6	200.00
20	ARSON	13	10	13	30.00
21	CHEATING	83	72	129	79.17
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2514	2494	2831	13.51
TOTAL		2624	2587	2989	15.54
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		3598	3742	3738	-0.11
TOTAL SLL CASES		11908	10371	2992	-71.15

**Tirunelveli DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	4	3	-25.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	3	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	103	88	107	21.59
5	BURGLARY	185	220	253	15.00
6	THEFT	230	265	289	9.06
TOTAL		521	582	654	12.37
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	87	102	105	2.94
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	288	304	365	20.07
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1061	973	29	-97.02
11	RIOTS	4	5	0	-100.00
TOTAL		1440	1384	499	-63.95
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	44	74	43	-41.89
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	6	5	-16.67
14	MOLESTATION	58	82	47	-42.68
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	266	486	147	-69.75
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	43	112	46	-58.93
TOTAL		414	760	288	-62.11
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	10	1	-90.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	10	5	-50.00
20	ARSON	81	57	75	31.58
21	CHEATING	227	694	276	-60.23
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	14	5	-64.29
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6318	6854	6687	-2.44
TOTAL		6649	7639	7049	-7.72
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		9024	10365	8490	-18.09
TOTAL SLL CASES		11060	8500	3691	-56.58

**Thoothukudi DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	3	5	5	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	78	82	65	-20.73
5	BURGLARY	184	214	208	-2.80
6	THEFT	248	284	352	23.94
TOTAL		516	588	633	7.65
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	82	82	86	4.88
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	208	194	143	-26.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	1	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	686	644	36	-94.41
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
TOTAL		976	921	266	-71.12
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	26	52	19	-63.46
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	1	35	44	25.71
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	50	64	73	14.06
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	35	24	12	-50.00
TOTAL		113	178	148	-16.85
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	6	3	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	16	19	18.75
20	ARSON	32	34	35	2.94
21	CHEATING	92	144	100	-30.56
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	3	1	-66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3584	3629	4139	14.05
TOTAL		3719	3832	4297	12.13
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		5324	5519	5344	-3.17
TOTAL SLL CASES		9584	12327	5725	-53.56



**Kanyakumari DISTRICT**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	3	6	100.00
2	DACOITY	6	0	0	#DIV/0!
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	4	8	100.00
4	ROBBERY	86	106	75	-29.25
5	BURGLARY	203	159	195	22.64
6	THEFT	240	249	266	6.83
TOTAL		540	521	550	5.57
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	48	37	35	-5.41
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	110	115	108	-6.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	3	1	-66.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	740	567	8	-98.59
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
TOTAL		900	722	152	-78.95
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	12	12	8	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	1	2	100.00
14	MOLESTATION	11	5	3	-40.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	100	118	56	-52.54
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	33	30	13	-56.67
TOTAL		160	166	82	-50.60
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	5	4	-20.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	0	0	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	50	27	40	48.15
21	CHEATING	132	157	144	-8.28
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	7	5	-28.57
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3020	2598	3064	17.94
TOTAL		3210	2794	3257	16.57
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		4810	4203	4041	-3.85
TOTAL SLL CASES		17252	13970	5113	-63.40

**Thirunelveli City**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	38	69	73	5.80
5	BURGLARY	18	90	59	-34.44
6	THEFT	58	154	206	33.77
TOTAL		115	317	339	6.94
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	18	22	17	-22.73
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	163	87	106	21.84
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	119	169	1	-99.41
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
TOTAL		300	278	125	-55.04
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	3	12	6	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	0	#DIV/0!
14	MOLESTATION	6	4	3	-25.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	25	18	19	5.56
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	6	3	-50.00
TOTAL		39	40	31	-22.50
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	8	4	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	0	0	#DIV/0!
20	ARSON	7	12	3	-75.00
21	CHEATING	64	32	63	96.88
22	COUNTERFEITING	21	0	0	#DIV/0!
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	800	838	1058	26.25
TOTAL		898	890	1128	26.74
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		1352	1525	1623	6.43
TOTAL SLL CASES		11271	8007	2660	-66.78

**Madurai City**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	4	4	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	79	102	118	15.69
5	BURGLARY	68	57	123	115.79
6	THEFT	459	425	576	35.53
TOTAL		608	590	821	39.15
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	31	38	33	-13.16
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	74	49	51	4.08
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	1	-50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	245	198	4	-97.98
11	RIOTS	26	36	23	-36.11
TOTAL		376	323	112	-65.33
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	11	16	6	-62.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	28	23	22	-4.35
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	8	2	1	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	62	91	69	-24.18
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	51	20	23	15.00
TOTAL		163	155	122	-21.29
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	14	12	4	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	5	8	60.00
20	ARSON	8	11	7	-36.36
21	CHEATING	294	263	247	-6.08
22	COUNTERFEITING	21	24	27	12.50
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1770	1648	1878	13.96
TOTAL		2114	1963	2171	10.60
TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)		3261	3031	3226	6.43
TOTAL SLL CASES		15416	17435	7690	-55.89

**CHENNAI CITY**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2012 TO 2014**  
**AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)**

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2012	2013	2014	% VARIATION IN 2014 OVER 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>(i) PROPERTY CRIMES</b>					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	16	15	20	33.33
2	DACOITY	2	5	8	60.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
4	ROBBERY	85	81	72	-11.11
5	BURGLARY	546	467	368	-21.20
6	THEFT	2169	1664	1520	-8.65
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2818</b>	<b>2232</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>-10.93</b>
<b>(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES</b>					
7	MURDER	164	186	141	-24.19
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	219	202	225	11.39
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1412	1213	46	-96.21
11	RIOTS	95	97	118	21.65
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1894</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>-68.81</b>
<b>(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN</b>					
12	RAPE	94	83	66	-20.48
13	DOWRY DEATH	12	12	10	-16.67
14	MOLESTATION	90	55	59	7.27
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	141	155	157	1.29
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	237	221	302	36.65
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	65	42	23	-45.24
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>639</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>8.63</b>
<b>(iv) OTHERS</b>					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	22	18	13	-27.78
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	50	13	6	-53.85
20	ARSON	10	22	17	-22.73
21	CHEATING	769	492	553	12.40
22	COUNTERFEITING	137	148	74	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	13542	12555	13063	4.05
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14530</b>	<b>13248</b>	<b>13726</b>	<b>3.61</b>
<b>TOTAL ( i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		<b>19881</b>	<b>17747</b>	<b>16861</b>	<b>-4.99</b>
<b>TOTAL SLL CASES</b>		<b>135443</b>	<b>131931</b>	<b>155671</b>	<b>17.99</b>