

Crime Review 2015



Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU



PREFACE

“Crime Review - Tamil Nadu – 2015” 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. This year, the report is being published in two volumes, namely ‘Crime Review Tamil Nadu – 2015’ (Statistics) and ‘Crime Review Tamil Nadu-2015’ (Compendium). Also two new chapters namely ‘Crime against Senior Citizens’ and ‘Seizures of Arms & Drugs by Police’ have been included.

I place on record my appreciation for 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.

(ASHOK KUMAR)
Director General of Police,
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TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2015

1.	Area	1,30,058 Sq. Km.		
2.	Borders	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Pondicherry (UT)		
3.	Coast Line	1076 Kms.		
4.	Population	Male	Female	Total
	20011 (Census)	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	7,21,47,030
	2015 (Projected)	3,84,68,533	3,82,78,330	7,67,46,863
	Sex Ratio (per 1000) (Census 2011)	996		
5.	Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	80.09		
6.	Population Density (per Sq.Km) (Census 2011)	555		
7.	Road and Transport (As on 31.03.2014) Road Length (In kms.)	2,54,626		
	i) National Highways	4,974		
	ii) State Highways	57,043		
	iii) Others	1,92,609		
8.	Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 31.03.2014)	1,88,07,507		
	i) Commercial	11,34,446		
	ii) Non- Commercial	1,76,73,059		

**PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE
2015**

1.	Zones	4
2.	Ranges	12 (Including one Railway Range)
3.	Commissionerates	7
4.	Districts	31
5.	Railway Police Districts	2
	Strength: (as on 01.01.2016)	
6.	Sanctioned Strength	1,21,168
	Actual Strength	97,512
7.	Police Stations (Excluding women PS. & Traffic PS)	1,334
8.	Women Police Stations	200
9.	Police: Population (per lakh population based on population for Actual Strength)	127
10.	Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.)	75

SNAPSHOTS – 2015

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 1,87,558**
decrease of 2.9%
 - ⊖ **SLL cases: 2,54,604**
decrease of 18.4%
 - ⊖ **Total Crimes decrease : 12.5%**
 - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 244.4**
SLL Crime Rate: 331.8
 - ⊖ **Persons arrested**
Under IPC: 2,70,116
Under SLL: 3,26,249
 - ⊖ **An average of 1.44 persons**
arrested per IPC case.
 - ⊖ **Disposal by Police**
IPC cases: 70.4%
SLL cases: 88.2%
 - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate**
IPC: 86.8%
SLL: 96.6%
 - ⊖ **Conviction rate**
IPC: 63.6%
SLL: 92.3%
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Murders: 3.15%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Rapes: 10.61%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Dowry deaths: 31.57%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Robberies: 10.46%**
 - ⊖ **Percentage of detection: 72.59%**
 - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 65.41%**
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Women: 5,847**
Decrease: 15.7%
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Children: 2617**
Increase: 11.55%
 - ⊖ **NDPS Act cases Increase: 7.7%.**
 - ⊖ **Preventive Detention**
NSA: 14, Bootleggers: 314,
Goondas: 2,885.
 - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases**
Against Finance Institutions: 52
Number of depositors: 41,074
Amount involved: Rs.135.96 crores
Amount refunded:Rs.15.91 crores
 - ⊖ **Cyber Crime cases reported: 142**
 - ⊖ **Highest incidence of IPC**
Cases: Chennai City 13,422
Crime Rate: Salem City 465.2
 - ⊖ **Road accidents: 69,059**
Deaths: 15,642
Increase: 2.97%
 - ⊖ **Suicides: 15,777**
Decrease: 2.13%
 - ⊖ **Police personnel**
Killed on duty: 49
Injured on duty: 276
 - ⊖ **1 Civilians killed in Police Firing**
 - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 3**
-

CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2015

★ Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered a decrease of about 12.45% during the year 2015 with a total registration of 4.42 lakh cases, out of which 1.8 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.

★ Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 2.92% this year. This decrease was due to decrease in Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Robbery, Grievous Hurt, Dowry Deaths, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband & his Relatives.

★ Cases registered under NDPS Act, Prohibition Act, Gambling Act and Registration of foreigners Act have increased.

★ Violent Crimes (including hurt) accounted for 6.5% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 8.7% of the cases.

★ Totally 4,131 Grave Crimes were reported during the year-2015 in the State – a decrease of 9.8%. Murders constituted 42.3% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder decreased by 3.15% during 2015. A decrease of 7.6% has been found when compared to the three years average (2012 – 2014).

★ A decrease of 6.5% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year and a fall of 13.1% when compared to last five years average. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 11,196 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 933 cases each month.

★ In Property crimes, Rs.131 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth Rs.86 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 20.4% of all thefts reported were of motor vehicles, and these thefts amounted to the loss of nearly one fifth (22.8%) of the total property.

★ Crime against Women has decreased by 15.7% when compared to 2014. Of the cases reported, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives and Molestation together, account for nearly half (52.3%) of the cases.

★ Juvenile delinquency registered a decrease during the year 2015 with 1,814 cases, out of which 81.8% 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 (45.9%). Registration of cases under NDPS Act, Gambling Act, Immoral Traffic (P) Act, Indian Railways Act, Registration of Arms Act, Explosive & Explosive substances Act, Indian Railways Act, Protection of Civil rights Act and Forest Act has decreased.

★ Only 26.1% of IPC cases and 71.3% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.

★ Totally, 1483 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2015, an increase of 56.9% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 8 females per 1000 males in IPC Cases. 331 SLL cases were registered against Juveniles during 2015, indicating a decrease of 45.1% over 2014.

The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 37 females per 1000 males in SLL Cases.

★ Accidents have decreased by 2.7% during this year. Totally 69,059 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2015, out of which 14,524 (21.03%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 36.4% of total accidents and were responsible for 31.2% of the fatalities.

★ Totally, 15,777 suicides were reported during 2015, as against 16,122 in the year 2014. A decrease of 2.1% was seen during this year. Of the total suicide victims 68.03% were male, 31.95% were female and 0.02% was Transgender.

TAMIL NADU

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2006 TO 2015

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES											
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	89	102	105	123	153	123	137	121	127	107
2	DACOITY	95	88	100	97	85	101	97	83	101	93
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	33	66	34	12	11	19	55	74	80
4	ROBBERY	450	495	662	1144	1817	2066	1898	2186	1969	1763
5	BURGLARY	3300	3717	3849	4221	4715	4848	4457	5125	5266	5131
6	THEFT	13651	13217	15019	15712	14583	13924	11996	11950	11969	11196
	TOTAL	17589	17652	19801	21331	21365	21073	18604	19520	19506	18370
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES											
7	MURDER	1274	1531	1654	1653	1722	1754	1812	1815	1678	1641
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1599	2078	2327	2325	2641	2962	2954	3007	2922	2935
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	20	28	28	26	32	28	44	33	50	59
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	14067	16967	20529	18147	21309	21167	22100	20984	1519	1158
11	RIOTS	1838	2375	2811	2397	2664	3009	3136	2701	2784	2648
	TOTAL	18798	22979	27349	24548	28368	28920	30046	28540	8953	8441
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN											
12	RAPE	457	523	573	596	686	677	737	923	471	450
13	DOWRY DEATH	187	208	207	194	165	152	110	118	95	65
14	MOLESTATION	1179	1540	1705	1242	1405	1467	1494	1271	1102	1163
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	852	875	974	501	638	464	382	313	229	20
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	1248	1976	1648	1460	1570	1812	1965	2471	2103	1900
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	718	1097	1160	1133	1464	1743	1693	1516	1479	1324
	TOTAL	4641	6219	6267	5126	5928	6315	6381	6612	5479	4922
(iv) OTHERS											
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	188	173	215	239	256	241	252	263	267	279
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	194	261	231	215	177	238	262	238	242	252
20	ARSON	460	653	610	580	636	706	726	645	675	677
21	CHEATING	2116	2510	2349	2557	3259	3872	4151	4647	4536	4816
22	COUNTERFEITING	63	74	599	352	312	275	377	320	161	186
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	10792	11485	12328	13528	14644	16076	15499	14944	14704	14933
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	94131	110748	107084	106215	110733	115163	124176	127850	138677	134682
	TOTAL	107944	125904	123416	123686	130017	136571	145443	148907	159262	155825
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	148972	172754	176833	174691	185678	192879	200474	203579	193200	187558
	TOTAL SLL CASES	449207	474963	491797	543266	515788	526208	549064	493099	311879	254604

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR - 2014
(IPC, SLL & TOTAL CASES)**

S. NO.	HEADS	IPC				SLL				TOTAL CASES			
		CASES (3)	% of SHARE (4)	CRIME RATE (5)	Conviction Rate (6)	CASES (7)	% of SHARE (8)	CRIME RATE (9)	Conviction Rate (10)	IPC + SLL (11)	% of SHARE (12)	CRIME RATE (13)	
1	TAMILNADU	1,93,200	6.78	255.66	65.9	3,11,879	7.12	412.71	92.0	5,05,079	6.99	668.38	
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,14,604	4.02	225.07	28.9	25,278	0.58	49.64	76.7	1,39,882	1.93	274.71	
3	KARNATAKA	1,37,338	4.82	223.64	38.5	25,665	0.59	41.79	63.4	1,63,003	2.25	265.43	
4	KERALA	2,06,789	7.25	585.31	77.8	4,03,576	9.22	1142.30	95.8	6,10,365	8.44	1727.61	
5	TN position in All India	6	6	8	6	3	3	6	12	3	3	7	
6	TN position among states	6	6	8	4	3	3	6	8	3	3	7	
7	TN position among Southern states	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
8	Highest among Southern States	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	
9	Highest among all States & UTs	MP	MP	DL.UT.	MZ	UP	UP	UTK	LD	UP	UP	UTK	
10		2,72,423	9.55	767.52	92.9	23,93,330	54.67	1640.41	100.0	26,33,805	36.43	1728.37	
11	Lowest among all States & UTs	LD	LD	NL	BR	DD	DD	D&N	DD	LD	LD	NL	
12		81	0.003	49.44	10.0	19	0.0004	4.88	1.8	115	0.002	71.41	
13	Highest among States	MP	MP	UTS	MZ	UP	UP	UTK	UTK	UP	UP	UTK	
14		2,72,423	9.55	658.08	92.9	23,93,330	54.67	1640.41	99.7	26,33,805	36.43	1728.37	
15	Lowest among States	SK	SK	NL	BR	AR	AR	TR	OD	SK	SK	NL	
16		1,065	0.037	49.44	10.0	195	0.004	6.91	8.7	1,265	0.017	71.41	
17	ALL-INDIA	28,51,563		229.20	45.1	43,77,630		351.90	92.7	72,29,193		581.10	

AR-Arunachal Pradesh, BR—Bihar, AS-Assam, DD-Daman & Diu, KL-Kerala, LD-Lakshadweep, MH-Maharashtra, MP-Madhya Pradesh, MZ-Mizoram, NL-Nagaland, OD—Odisha, SK-Sikkim, TN-Tamil Nadu, UP-Uttar Pradesh, UTK-Uttarakhand, D & N Haveli

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2010 TO 2014 AND % OF SHARE TAMILNADU STATE TO ALL-INDIA

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
		ALL-INDIA (3)	TN (4)	% OF SHARE (5)	ALL-INDIA (6)	TN (7)	% OF SHARE (8)	ALL-INDIA (9)	TN (10)	% OF SHARE (11)	ALL-INDIA (12)	TN (13)	% OF SHARE (14)	ALL-INDIA (15)	TN (16)	% OF SHARE (17)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES																
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1642	153	9.32	1759	123	6.99	1688	137	8.12	1671	121	7.24	1702	127	7.46
2	DACOITY	4358	85	1.95	4285	101	2.36	4314	97	2.25	4539	83	1.83	4395	101	2.30
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2615	12	0.46	2895	11	0.38	3099	19	0.61	3159	55	1.74	2834	74	2.61
4	ROBBERY	23393	1817	7.77	24700	2066	8.36	27343	1898	6.94	31927	2186	6.85	38071	1969	5.17
5	BURGLARY	90179	4715	5.23	92504	4848	5.24	92892	4457	4.80	104401	5125	4.91	114646	5266	4.59
6	THEFT	330312	14583	4.41	340800	13924	4.09	337407	11996	3.56	372622	11950	3.21	440915	11969	2.71
	TOTAL	452499	21365	4.72	466943	21073	4.51	466743	18604	3.99	518319	19520	3.77	602563	19506	3.24
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES																
7	MURDER	31693	1722	5.43	32546	1754	5.39	32746	1812	5.53	31530	1815	5.76	32279	1678	5.20
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	29421	2641	8.98	31385	2962	9.44	35138	2954	8.41	35417	3007	8.49	41791	2922	6.99
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3782	32	0.85	3707	28	0.76	3620	44	1.22	3380	33	0.98	3332	50	1.50
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	289022	21309	7.37	302847	21167	6.99	332324	22100	6.65	334669	20984	6.27	105201	1519	1.44
11	RIOTS	67571	2664	3.94	68500	3009	4.39	74633	3136	4.20	72126	2701	3.74	66042	2784	4.22
	TOTAL	421489	28368	6.73	438985	28920	6.59	478461	30046	6.28	477122	28840	5.98	248645	8953	3.60
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN																
12	RAPE	22172	686	3.09	24206	677	2.80	24923	737	2.96	33707	923	2.74	40969	471	1.15
13	DOWRY DEATH	8391	165	1.97	8618	152	1.76	8233	110	1.34	8083	118	1.46	8455	95	1.12
14	MOLESTATION	40613	1405	3.46	42968	1467	3.41	45351	1494	3.29	70739	1271	1.80	82235	1102	1.34
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9961	638	6.40	8570	464	5.41	9173	382	4.16	12589	313	2.49	9735	229	2.35
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	94041	1570	1.67	99135	1812	1.83	106527	1965	1.84	118866	2471	2.08	122877	2103	1.71
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	29795	1464	4.91	35565	1743	4.90	38262	1693	4.42	51881	1516	2.92	30874	1479	4.79
	TOTAL	204973	5928	2.89	219062	6315	2.88	232469	6381	2.74	295865	6612	2.23	295145	5479	1.86
(iv) OTHERS																
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8645	256	2.96	9099	241	2.65	9330	252	2.70	13580	263	1.94	46363	267	0.58
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16678	177	1.06	17457	238	1.36	17901	262	1.46	19627	238	1.21	19982	242	1.21
20	ARSON	8508	636	7.48	9064	706	7.79	11836	726	6.13	9357	645	6.89	9289	675	7.27
21	CHEATING	78999	3259	4.13	87656	3872	4.42	94203	4151	4.41	107330	4647	4.33	109354	4536	4.15
22	COUNTERFEITING	2589	312	12.05	2307	275	11.92	2351	377	16.04	2349	320	13.62	1979	161	8.14
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	36	0	0.00	80	0	0.00	59	0	0.00	31	0	0.00	13	0	0.00
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	106343	14644	13.77	108890	16076	14.76	107591	15499	14.41	111517	14944	13.40	128771	14704	11.42
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	924072	110733	11.98	966032	115163	11.92	966244	124176	12.85	1092625	127850	11.70	1389459	138677	9.98
	TOTAL IPC (i+ii+iii+iv)	2224831	185678	8.35	2325575	192879	8.29	2387188	200474	8.40	2647722	203879	7.69	2851563	193200	6.78
	TOTAL SLL	4525917	515788	11.40	3927154	526208	13.40	3654371	549064	15.02	3992656	493099	12.35	4377630	311879	7.12
	GRAND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)	6750748	701466	10.39	6252729	719087	11.50	6041559	749538	12.40	6640378	696678	10.49	7229193	505079	6.99

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING - 2014
(VARIOUS CRIME HEADS)**

Sl. No.	Head	Sexual Offences		Crimes Against Body		Crimes Against Property		Crimes Against Public Order		Economic Crimes		Crime Against Women		Crime Against Children	
		Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	TAMILNADU	1,802	5.3	75,685	100.2	19,379	25.6	3,789	5.0	5,107	6.8	6,325	18.4	2,354	11.7
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,322	32.8	26,680	52.4	20,845	40.9	1,543	3.0	6,387	12.5	16,512	65.1	2,059	13.1
3	KARNATAKA	6,779	22.4	49,218	80.1	30,278	49.3	7,459	12.1	7,772	12.7	13,914	46.0	3,416	17.4
4	KERALA	6,007	33.2	1,16,991	331.1	9,176	26.0	6,896	19.5	6,679	18.9	11,380	63.0	2,391	25.6
5	TELANGANA	5,382	29.8	26,519	73.1	20,659	57.0	1,291	3.6	9,413	26.0	14,136	78.3	1,930	17.3
6	TN position in All India	19	32	2	3	13	28	9	18	11	25	16	31	12	27
7	TN position among states	19	28	2	2	13	25	9	17	11	22	16	29	12	25
8	TN position among Southern states	5	5	2	2	4	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	5
9	Highest among Southern States	AP	KL	KL	KL	KA	KA	KA	KL	KA	KL	AP	AP	KA	KL
10	Highest among all States & UTs	MP	DL	KL	KL	DL	DL	BR	LD	RJ	RJ	UP	DL	MP	DL
11		15,170	86.96	1,16,991	331.1	95,613	471.5	14,443	20.0	26,221	36.8	38,467	169.0	15,085	167.0
12	Lowest among all States & UTs	LD	DN	LD	LD	LD	DN	DD	PB	LD	MP	LD	NL	LD	JH
13		4	4.23	2	2.5	25	13.4	4	0.2	4	3.6	4	6.0	1	3.2
14	Highest among States	MP	MZ	KL	KL	MH	MZ	BR	KL	RJ	RJ	UP	AS	MP	GA
15		15,170	48.8	1,16,991	331.1	84,098	128.5	14,443	19.5	26,221	36.8	38,467	123.4	15,085	63.5
16	Lowest among States	NL	NL	NL	NL	SK	TR	NL	PB	SK	MP	NL	NL	NL	JH
17		50	4.5	211	9.0	252	16.9	18	0.2	57	3.6	67	6.0	25	3.2
	ALL-INDIA	1,32,939	22.16	8,13,745	65.1	6,00,861	48.0	85,537	6.8	1,42,560	11.4	3,37,922	56.3	89,423	20.1

AP-Andhra Pradesh, BR-Bihar, DD-Daman and Diu, DL-Delhi, DN-Dadra & Nagar Haveli, GA-Goa, KA-Karnataka, KL-Kerala, LD-Lakshadweep, JH-Jharkhand, MH-Maharashtra, MP-Madhya Pradesh, MZ-Mizoram, NL-Nagaland, PB-Punjab, RJ-Rajasthan, SK-Sikkim, TR-Tripura, TN-Tamil Nadu, UP-Uttar Pradesh

CRIME REVIEW TAMIL NADU -2015

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}.

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.

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**CRIME REVIEW
TAMIL NADU**

2015

PART - I

Compendium

CHAPTER 1

INCIDENCE AND RATE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES

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) **Sexual Offences:** Rape, Attempt to commit Rape, Assault on Women with

intent to Outrage her Modesty, Insult to Modesty of Women is shown in [Table-1.7](#) ([Map-1.4 & 1.5](#))

ii) **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-1.6 & 1.7](#)).

iii) **Crimes Against Property:** Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary, Theft is shown in [Table-1.10](#) ([Map-1.8 & 1.9](#))

iv) **Crimes Against Public Order:** Riots, Arson is shown in [Table-1.11](#) ([Map-1.10 & 1.11](#)).

v) **Economic Crimes:** Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting is shown in [Table-1.12](#) ([Map-1.10 & 1.11](#)).

vi) **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 (Amend.) Ordinance, 1944
9. Criminal Law (Amend.) Ordinance, 1946
10. Departmental Enquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1972
11. Disturbed Areas (Spl.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. Prevn. of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
25. Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2003
26. Prevn.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 (Amend.) 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 (Prohn.) Child Marriage Act 2006
46. The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949
47. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeolgl.Sites & 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 (Amend.) Act 1992
64. The Criml.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 Identificn.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, Prevn.& 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 Regn.of Births and Deaths Act
101. The Registn. 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 Dist.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
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 2015 is 767.4 lakhs.

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 12,15,782 complaints received by police as compared to 9,75,416 complaints received during the year 2014 showing an increase of 24.6% over 2014. Out of Total complaints received by Police, 21.9% are oral complaints, 35.1% are written complaints and 43% are other

complaints which include complaints initiated suo-moto by Police. Nearly 41.8% of these complaints were registered as non-cognizable offences (5,08,232 out of 12,15,782 complaints). The district-wise details of IPC, SLL and other Cr.P.C. Cases are furnished in Annexure-1. Dist/City-wise Incidence of IPC+SLL Crime shown in [Map-1.1](#).

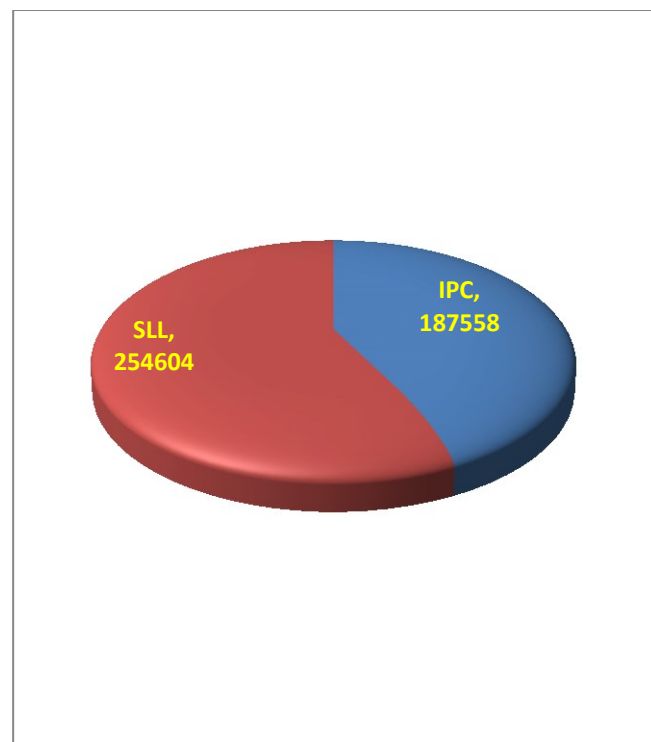
Cognizable Crimes

The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2005 to 2015 is presented in [Table-1.2](#).

Head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 6 years from 2010 to 2015 is presented in [Table-1.3](#).

- IPC 1,87,558 – 42.4%
- SLL 2,54,604 – 57.6%

CHART-1.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF IPC AND SLL CRIMES
DURING 2015



(Refer [Table 1.2](#))

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police have registered 1,19,290 cognizable crimes.

Cognizable Crimes registered during 2011-2015

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
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
2015	187558	254604	442162	1:1.4	576.2

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2015**

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	204
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	1,13,546
3	Video Piracy Cell, CBCID	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act 1992	3,406
4	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	87
5	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	6
6	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	1,873
7	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non TNPID	52
8	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	116
Total			1,19,290

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)
(Incidence...4,42,162)**

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.

**Crime Rate (IPC + SLL)
(Crime Rate...576.2)**

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 2015 (from 668.4 to 576.2) over the year 2014. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has decreased from 255.7 in 2014 to 244.4 in 2015 and that for SLL

crimes has also decreased from 412.7 in 2014 to 331.8 in 2015.

**Crime Incidence- IPC
(Incidence...1,87,558)**

A total of 1,87,558 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2015 against 1,93,200 in 2014 recording decrease of 2.9%, which can be attributed to decrease in the incidence of crimes under few heads, namely Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary, Theft, Riots, Grievous Hurt, Dowry Deaths, Insult to the Modesty of Women, Cruelty by Husband Un natural Offences and Other IPC Cases.

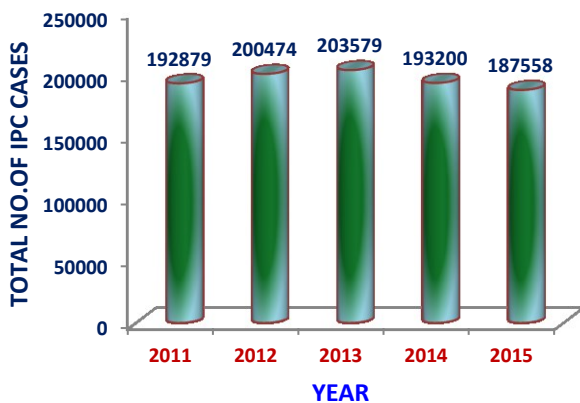
The Chennai registered 13,422 cases accounted for about 7.2% of total crimes reported in the state during 2015.

**Crime Rate - IPC
(Crime rate...244.4)**

Dist/City-wise Crime Rate is shown in Table-1.4 & Map-1.3. Average IPC Crime Rate for 2015 is 244.4 whereas the same for 2014 was 255.7. The IPC crime rate has decreased by 4.4% during the year 2015 over the year 2014.

Crimes Under IPC:

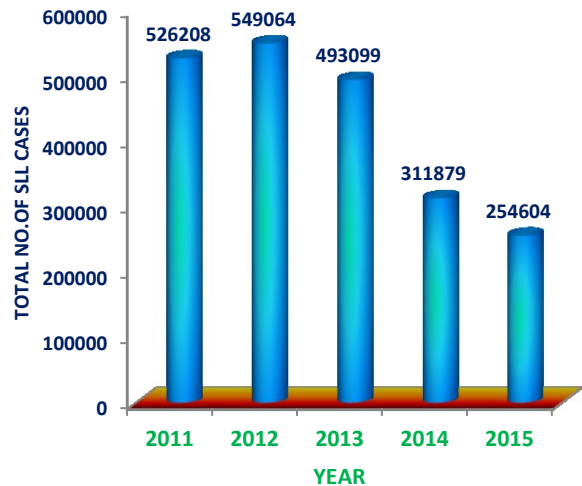
**CHART -1.2
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (IPC) CRIMES
2011 - 2015**



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

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai (13,422) followed by Villupuram (9,945) and Thirunelveli (8,870). Table-1.6 shows district/city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

**CHART -1.3
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE (SLL) CRIMES
2011 - 2015**



HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF IPC OFFENCES

Head-wise analysis of IPC offences is presented in Table-1.6. Map-1.2 depicts the incidence of IPC cases. The following trends are discernible:-

(i) Murder

[Decrease: 3.16%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.4 to 2.3***

Incidence of Murder (1,748) has decreased by 3.16 compared to previous year and decrease of 7.4% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Chennai recorded the highest, i.e. (140) contributing 8.01% of the total followed by Tirunelveli (102) and Thoothukudi (81). RP Chennai (1) followed by Railway Trichy (3) and Perambalur (8) under this head.

(ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Increase: 0.44%]

➤ **Crime Rate No Change: 3.8***

Incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (2,935) rose to 0.44% compared to last year (2,922). Highest incidence (339) was reported from Tirunelveli, contributing

11.55% of the total cases followed by Thoothukudi (253) and Chennai (212). 4 case was reported in RP Trichy followed by RP Chennai (5) and Perambalur (10).

(iii) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

[Increase: 18.00%]

➤ **Crime Rate No Change:**

There were 59 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder**. Highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (17) followed by Vellore (10), Chennai (7), Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Thiruvallur and Thiruvannamalai (each 3), Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai City, Pudukottai, Railway Chennai, Trichy City and Virudhunagar registered each one case. No cases registered in remaining district/city.

(iv) Rape

[Decrease: 7.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.6 to 0.5***

421 incidence of **Rape** reported in 2015 which shows decrease of 7.5% over the previous year and decrease of 39.5% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. 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 Villuppuram (38) followed by Cuddalore (27) and Tirunelveli (26.) Lowest incidence was reported in Pudukottai, Thiruvarur and Tiruppur City (each 1) followed by Coimbatore City, Perambalur, and Trichy City (each 3). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and RP Trichy under this head.

(v) Kidnapping and Abduction

[Decrease: 8.19%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.3 to 2.1***

A total of 1,603 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during the year, 8.19% lower than the previous year

and decrease of 12.6% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence was reported in Dindigul and Villuppuram (each 155) followed by Madurai (144) and Salem (111). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Chennai (1) followed by Ariyalur, Thiruvallur (each 3) and Perambalur (4). No case was reported in RP Trichy under this head.

(vi) Dacoity

[Decrease: 7.92%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.13 to 0.12***

93 incidence of **Dacoity** were reported in 2015, 7.92% lower than the previous year and decrease of 0.4% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence was reported in Krishnagiri (11) followed by Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Madurai (each 7) and Chennai, Salem (each 6). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Kanyakumari, Karur, Nilgiris, Railway Trichy, Thanjavur, Theni, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvallur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City.

CHART-1.4
INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2005

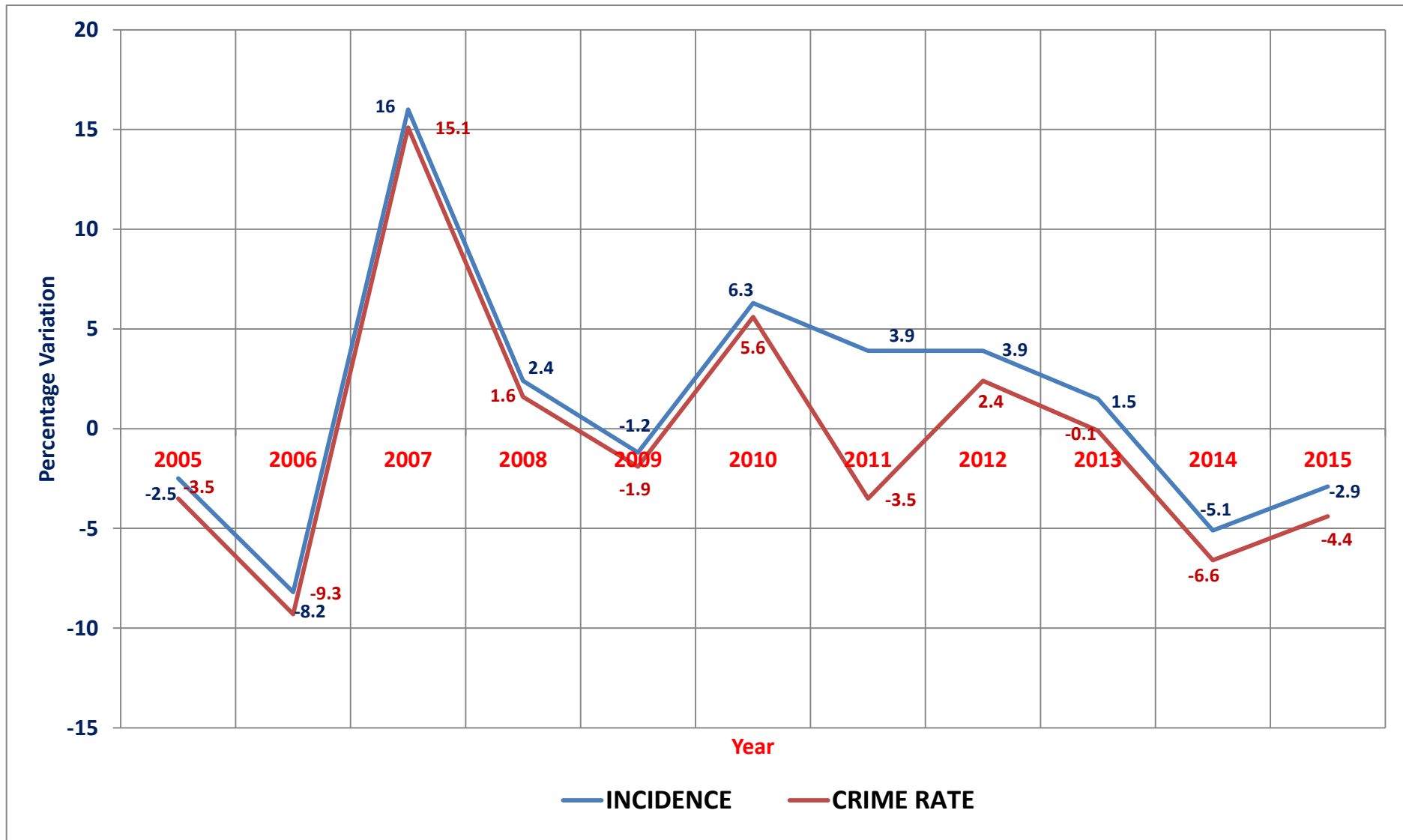


CHART-1.5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2015

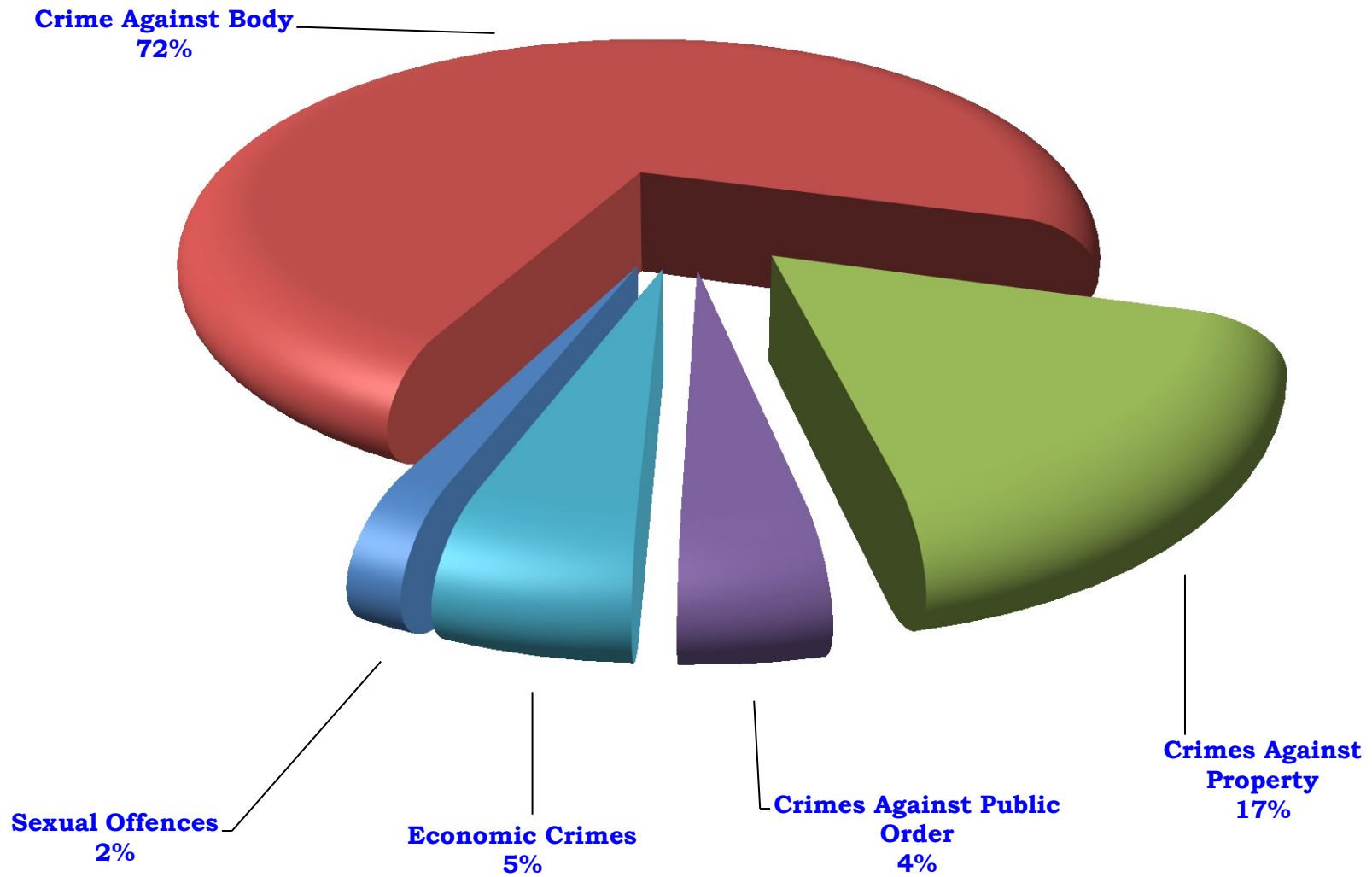
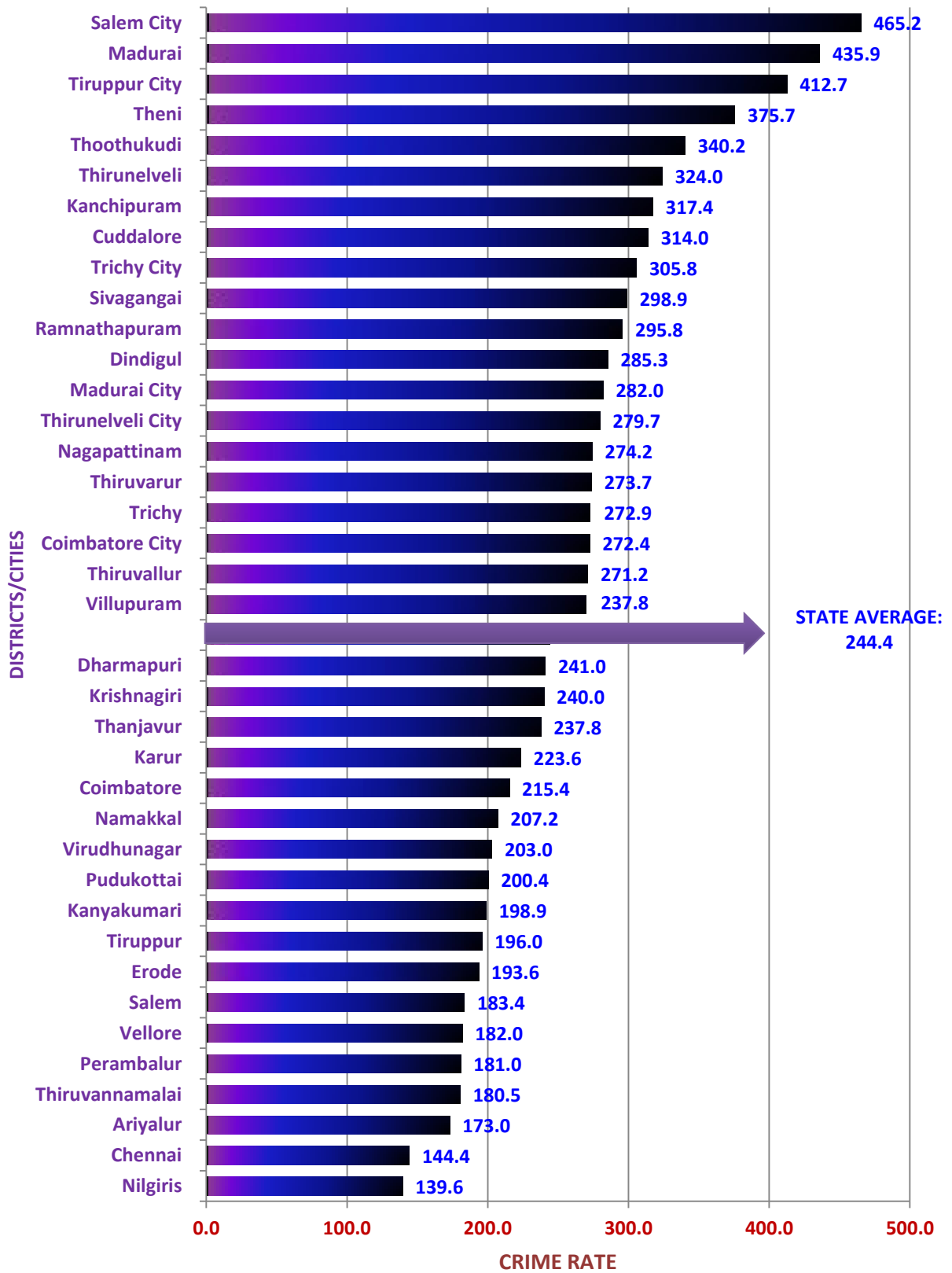


CHART-1.6

RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING – 2015



(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity

[Increase: 8.11%]

> Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 0.07 to 0.10*

74 cases were reported in 2014, whereas the number of cases has scaling to 80 cases in 2015, an increase of 8.1% and increase of 133.9% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number of cases under this head was registered in Thanjavur (23) followed by Thiruvallur (21), Kanniyakumari (7), Villupuram (6), Madurai (5), Tiruppur City (4), Thiruvannamalai (3), Coimbatore City (2), Dharmapuri (2), Thirunelveli (2), Trichy (2), Cuddalore, Ramnathapuram and Salem (each 1). Remaining districts had no cases under this head.

(viii) Robbery

[Decrease: 10.46%]

> Crime Rate Decrease: 2.6 to 2.3*

1,763 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2015, as against 1,969 during the previous year showing a decrease of 10.46% and decrease of 11.3% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence was reported in Madurai City (189) followed by Coimbatore City (121) and Salem City (93). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (3) followed by Tiruvannamalai (8) and Pudukottai (12 cases).

(ix) Burglary

[Decrease: 2.56%]

> Crime Rate Marginal Decrease: 6.97 to 6.7*

The incidence of **Burglary** (5,131) recorded decrease of 2.56% during the year 2015 as compared to 2014 an increase of 5.1% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number (375) was reported in Thirunelveli followed by Vellore (299) and Thoothukudi (285). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Trichy (2) followed by Ariyalur, Perambalur (each 21 cases), Pudukottai (40), Nilgiris, Thirunelveli City (each 42). No case was reported in Railway Chennai.

(x) Theft

[Decrease: 6.46%]

> Crime Rate Decrease: 15.84 to 14.6*

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (11,196) decrease of 6.46% during the year 2015 over the previous year 2014 (11,969) and decrease of 13.1% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Chennai reported the highest incidence (1,052) followed by Vellore (701 cases) and Villupuram (550). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (33) followed by Perambalur (35) and Ariyalur (55 cases).

(xi) Riots

[Decrease: 4.89%]

> Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 3.63 to 3.68*

Cases of **Riots** (2,648) recorded a decrease of 4.97% over the previous year (2,784) and decrease of 7.4% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence was reported from Villupuram (313) followed by Cuddalore (192), Madurai (186), Thiruvallur and Thiruvannamalai (each 156). Lowest incidence was reported in Thirunelveli (1) followed by Tiruppur City (4) and Railway Trichy (6). No case was reported in Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli City and Thoothukudi.

(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust

[Increase: 4.13%]

> Crime Rate No Change: 0.3*

252 cases have been reported under this head, an increase of 4.13%, compared to previous year (242) and an increase of 8.9% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Maximum number of cases was reported in Chennai (66) followed by Thoothukudi (25), and Pudukottai (15). No case was reported in Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvarur, and Trichy.

(xiii) Cheating

[Increase: 0.97%]

> Crime Rate No Change: 6.0*

4,580 cases of **Cheating** were reported during 2015, Marginal Increase of 0.97% over 2014 (4,536) and an increase of 11.9% over the quinquennial average of

2010-14. Highest incidence was reported in Madurai (717) followed by Madurai City (347) and Chennai (272). Railway Chennai (5) recorded the lowest incidence followed by Nilgiris (7) and Perambalur (9). No case was registered in Cyber Cell, Railway Trichy.

(xiv) Counterfeiting

[Increase: 15.53%]

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

186 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2015. 15.53% more than the previous year (161) and a decrease of 35.6% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number of cases was registered in Chennai (70) followed by Vellore (30) and Kanchipuram (13). Ariyalur, Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Krishnagiri, Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi and Tiruppur City registered each one case. No case was reported in Coimbatore, Cyber Cell, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Tiruppur and Trichy.

(xv) Arson

[Increase: 0.30%]

➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 0.89 to 0.90***

Arson 677 cases an increased by 0.30% in 2015 over 2014 (675) and decrease of 0.1% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Tirunelveli reported the highest number of cases (67) followed by Villupuram (49) and Thoothukudi (44). Lowest number of incidence has been reported in Tiruppur City (2) followed by Karur (3), Ariyalur, Coimbatore and Trichy City (each 4). No case was recorded in Cyber Cell, Perambalur, Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy.

(xvi) Grievous Hurt

[Decrease 23.77%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.01 to 1.5***

1,158 cases of **Grievous Hurt** were reported during 2015, showing decrease of 23.77% over the previous year as against 1,519 cases reported in the year 2014. Nagapattinam has reported the highest incidence (636) followed by Chennai (50)

and Cuddalore (44). Lowest number of cases were reported in Coimbatore, Railway Chennai and Vellore (each 1) followed by Karur and Perambalur (each 2), Dindigul, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City and Trichy (each 3). No case was recorded in Cyber Cell, Railway Trichy and Theni.

(xvii) Dowry Deaths

[Decrease: 31.58%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.13 to 0.1***

65 cases of **Dowry Death** were recorded, a decrease of 31.58% over the previous year (95) and a decrease of 49.2% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (7) followed by Thirunelveli (6) and Salem (5). No case was reported in 12 districts under this head and only one case was registered in 15 districts.

(xviii) Molestation

[Increase: 5.54%]

➤ **Crime Rate Marginal Increase: 1.46 to 1.5***

1,163 cases were reported in 2015, showing increase of 5.54% over the previous year (1,102) and decrease of 13.7% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence of 101 cases was reported in Villupuram followed by Salem (94) and Madurai (73). Lowest number of cases was reported in Kanyakumari, RP Trichy (each 2), Thirunelveli City, Thiruvarur, Tiruppur City (each 3).

(xix) Sexual Harassment

[Decrease: 91.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible**

20 cases were reported in 2015, showing a decrease of 91.3% over the incidence in 2014 (229) and a decrease of 95.1% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence was reported in Kancheepuram and Madurai (each 3 cases) followed by Chennai, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur and Virudhunagar (each 2 cases). Madurai City and Nagapattinam was reported each 1 case. No case was reported in 30 districts.

(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives
[Decrease: 9.65%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 2.78 to 2.5***

1,900 cases were reported during 2015, showing decrease of 9.65% over the last year (2,103) and decrease of 4.2% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number of (310) was reported in Madurai followed by Chennai (196) and Thirunelveli (128). Lowest number of cases was reported in Nilgiris (2) followed by Ariyalur (5) and Thirunelveli City (8). No case was recorded in Cyber Cell, 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
[Increase: 3%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 19.46 to 19.7***

15,138 cases were reported in 2015 which was 14,704 in 2014 an increase of 3% over previous year and decrease of 0.2% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number was reported in Chennai (9,71) followed by Kancheepuram (848) and Villupuram (797). Lowest number of cases was reported in RP Chennai, RP Trichy (each 3) followed by Nilgiris (46) and Thirunelveli City (87).

(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes
[Decrease: 7.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 183.5 to 109.9***

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as "**Other IPC crimes**". 78,208 **other IPC crimes** accounting for 41.7% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2015 showing a decrease of 7.6% over the previous year and decrease of 30.5% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Incidence of IPC Crimes 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 - 1.6**.

Total IPC Cases decreased 2.9% and decreased the Crime Rate by 4.5 and also decreased by 3.9% cases over the quinquennial average of 2010-14.

SPECIAL and LOCAL Laws (SLL):

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2015 are presented in **Table-1.5**. Quinquennial average (Q.A) of incidence for 2010-14 and also the percentage variation during 2015 over 2014 have been presented in **Table-1.12**. **Map- 1.14** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES

2,54,604 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2015, decrease of 18.4% in registration over the previous year (3,11,879). 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 2010 to 2015 is presented in **Table-1.12**.

Head-wise incidence of crime and rate of cognizable SLL crimes in the districts are presented in **Table-1.13**.

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 49.4% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 50.6% of cases have been clubbed under 'Other SLL crimes' discussed at para xiii.

(i). Arms Act
[Decrease: 17.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.36 to 0.3***

Registrations of cases (227) under the **Arms Act** constitute 0.09% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown decrease of 17.5% during 2015 compared to 2014. There is an increase by 19.1% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence (each 25 cases) was reported from Vellore followed by Thiruvannamalai (23) and Villupuram (18). No case was reported in

Coimbatore City, Perambalur, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Tiruppur City.

(ii). Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

[Increase: 7.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 1.87 to 2.0***

1,522 amounting to 0.60% of all SLL cases reported in 2015 were registered under NDPS Act. This shows an increase of 7.7% over 2014 and an increase of 5.5% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest incidence of 210 cases was reported in Dindigul followed Theni (185) and Chennai (121). No case was reported in Ariyalur, and Railway Trichy districts under this head. Lowest number of cases was reported in Perambalur (1) followed by Railway Chennai (4), Thiruvallur, and Thiruvarur (each 6 cases)

(iii). Gambling Act

[Increase: 1.9%]

➤ **No Change: 7.4***

Cases registered 5,679 under **Gambling Act** constitute 2.23% of the total SLL crimes. It has an increased by 1.9% over 2014 (5,574) and decrease 27.4% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number (441) was registered in Virudhunagar followed by Erode (415) and Coimbatore City (305). Lowest incidence was reported in RP Trichy (1) followed by RP Chennai (6) and Thirunelveli City (25).

(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: 9.0%]

➤ **Crime Rate Increase: 141.82 to 152.2***

1,16,810 cases were registered under this head during 2015, constituting 45.88% of the total SLL cases. There is an increase of 9.0% over 2014 (1,07,171) and an increase of 23.7% over quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number (8,789)

was registered in Chennai followed by Villuppuram (8,312) and Nagapattinam (5,810). Lowest number was registered in RP Chennai (4) followed by RP Trichy (33) and Tiruppur City (288).

(vi). Explosives & Explosive Substances Act

[Decrease: 20.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 0.91 to 0.7***

545 cases registered under this Act in 2015 shows decrease of 20.9% over 2014 (689) and an increase of 8.6% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number (215) was reported in Virudhunagar followed by Dharmapuri (47) and Thiruvannamalai (39). No case was registered in 6 city/districts.

(vii). Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)

[Increase: 0.4%]

➤ **No Change: 0.7***

Incidence (511) **under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)** showed an increase of 0.4% during 2015 over 2014 and increase of 0.4% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Highest number was reported in Chennai City (201) followed by Coimbatore City (37) and Dindigul (25). No case was reported in 7 districts.

(viii). Indian Railways Act

[Decrease: 50.00%]

➤ **Crime Rate Negligible***

The incidence of 8 cases under the **Indian Railways Act** showing decrease of 50.00% over 2014 (16 cases) and decrease of 56.5% over the quinquennial average of 2010-2014. 5 cases were reported in Trichy Railway Police followed by Chennai Railway Police (1).

(ix). Protection of Civil Rights

[Decrease: 88.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible***

1 case were registered under **Protection of Civil Rights Act** showing decrease of 88.9% over 2014 and decrease of 85.3% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. One case registered Thoothukudi district. "Crime Against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter can be referred

to for detailed information. No cases registered in remaining district/city.

(x). Dowry Prohibition Act

[Increase: 14.00%]

➤ **No Change: 0.4***

333 cases were registered during 2015, showing an increase of 14.00% over 2014 (292) and an increase of 31.3% over the quinquennial average for 2010-14. Kanyakumari registered the highest number of cases (64) followed by Madurai (61) and Virudhunagar (52). No case was reported in 16 districts/cities and 7 districts/cities registered each 1 case.

(xi). Copyright Act

[Decrease: 13.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 3.11 to 2.6***

2,024 cases were registered under the **Copyright Act** during 2015 showing a decrease of 13.8% over the previous year 2,348 and decrease of 21.4% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. Chennai City has registered the highest number (421), followed by Erode (147) and Salem (141). Lowest case was recorded in Thirunelveli (1) followed by Villupuram (8)

and Thiruvallur (9). No case was reported in 4 districts.

(xii). SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act

[Decrease: 87.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate Decrease: 1.21 to 0.1***

115 cases were registered under **SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** showing decrease of 87.4% over 2014 (912) and decrease of 89.9% over the quinquennial average of 2010-14. "Crime against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter has dealt with the issue at length.

(xiii) Others:

[Decrease: 33.1%]

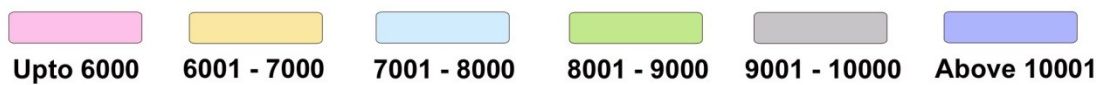
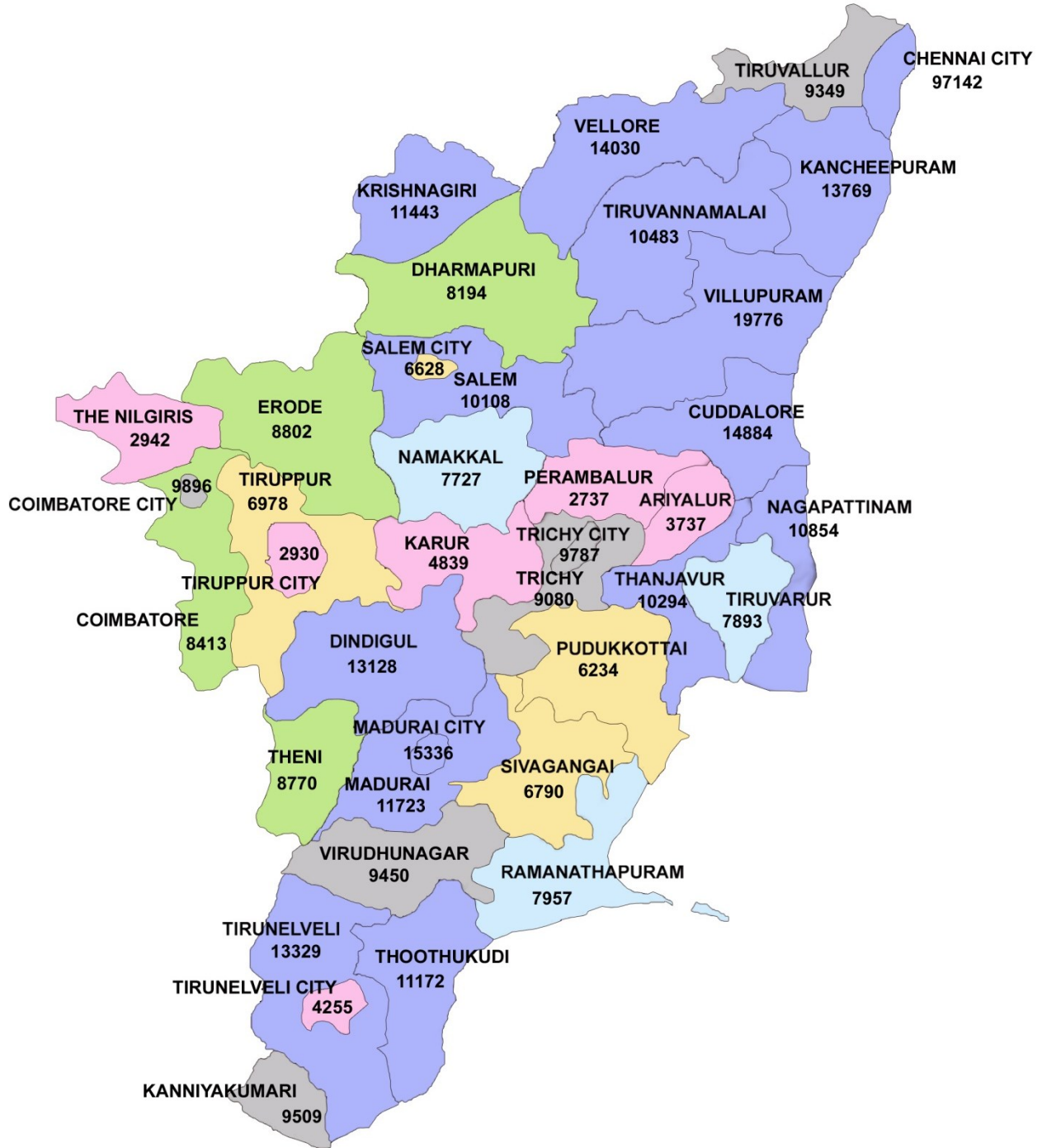
- **Registration of Foreigners Act**
- **Indian Passport Act**
- **Essential Commodities Act**
- **Antiquity & Art Treasure Act**
- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act**
- **Indecent Representation of women Act**
- **Forest Act**
- **Other SLL**

1,28,836 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'others' above. This is 33.1% lower than the previous year.

MAP - 1.1

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2015

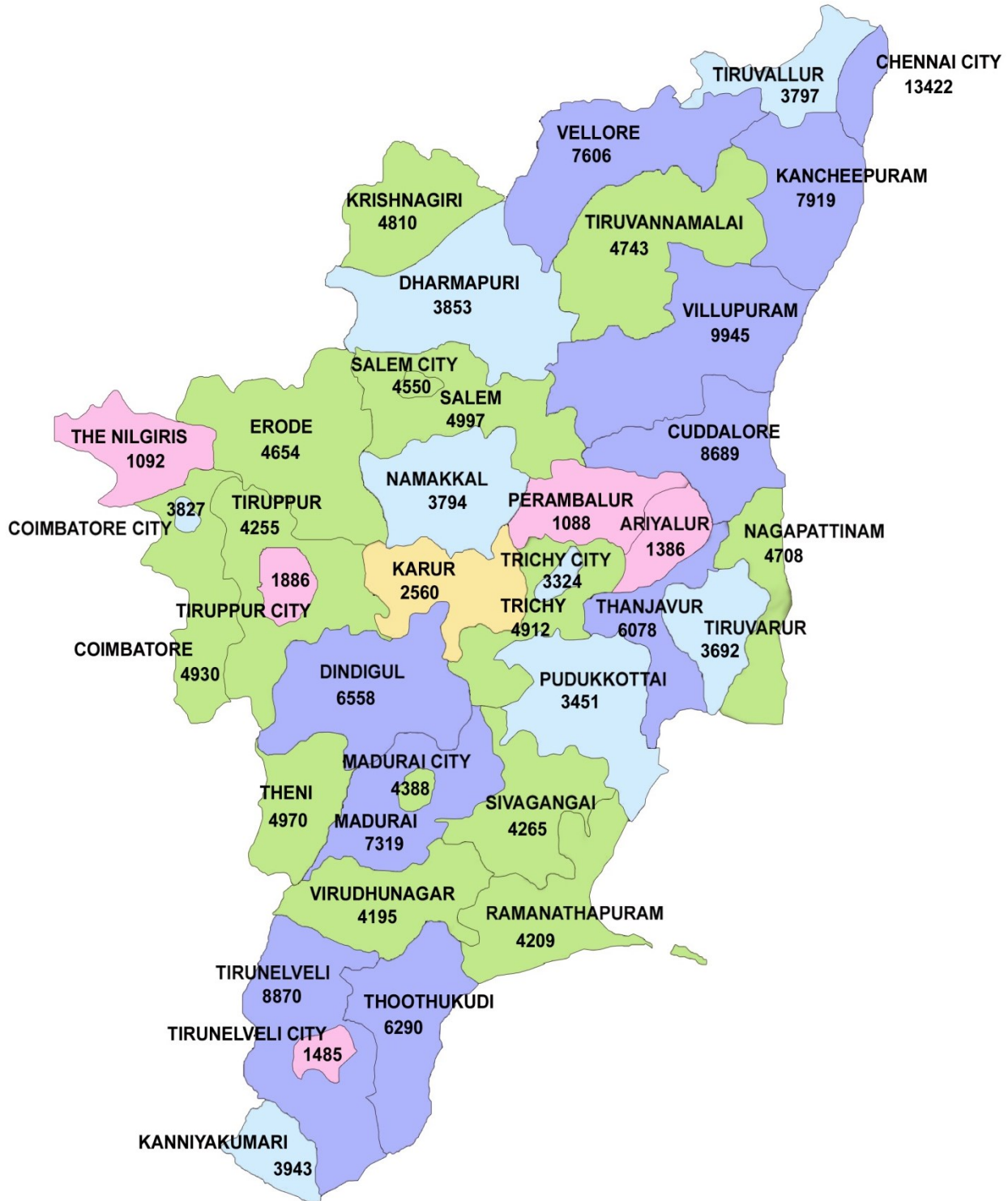
(All over Tamil Nadu 4,42,162)



MAP - 1.2

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2015

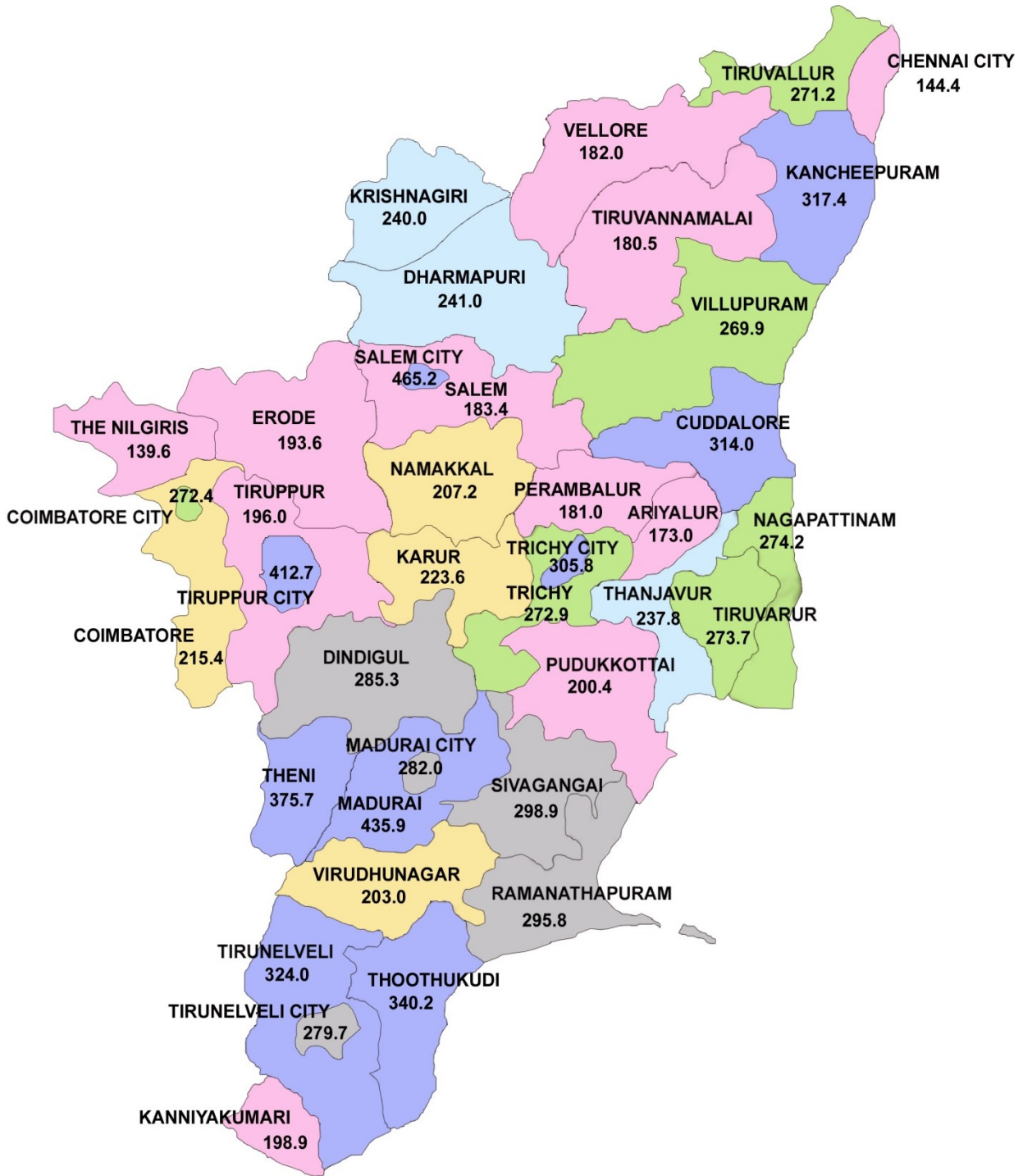
(All over Tamil Nadu 1,87,558)



MAP - 1.3

RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2015

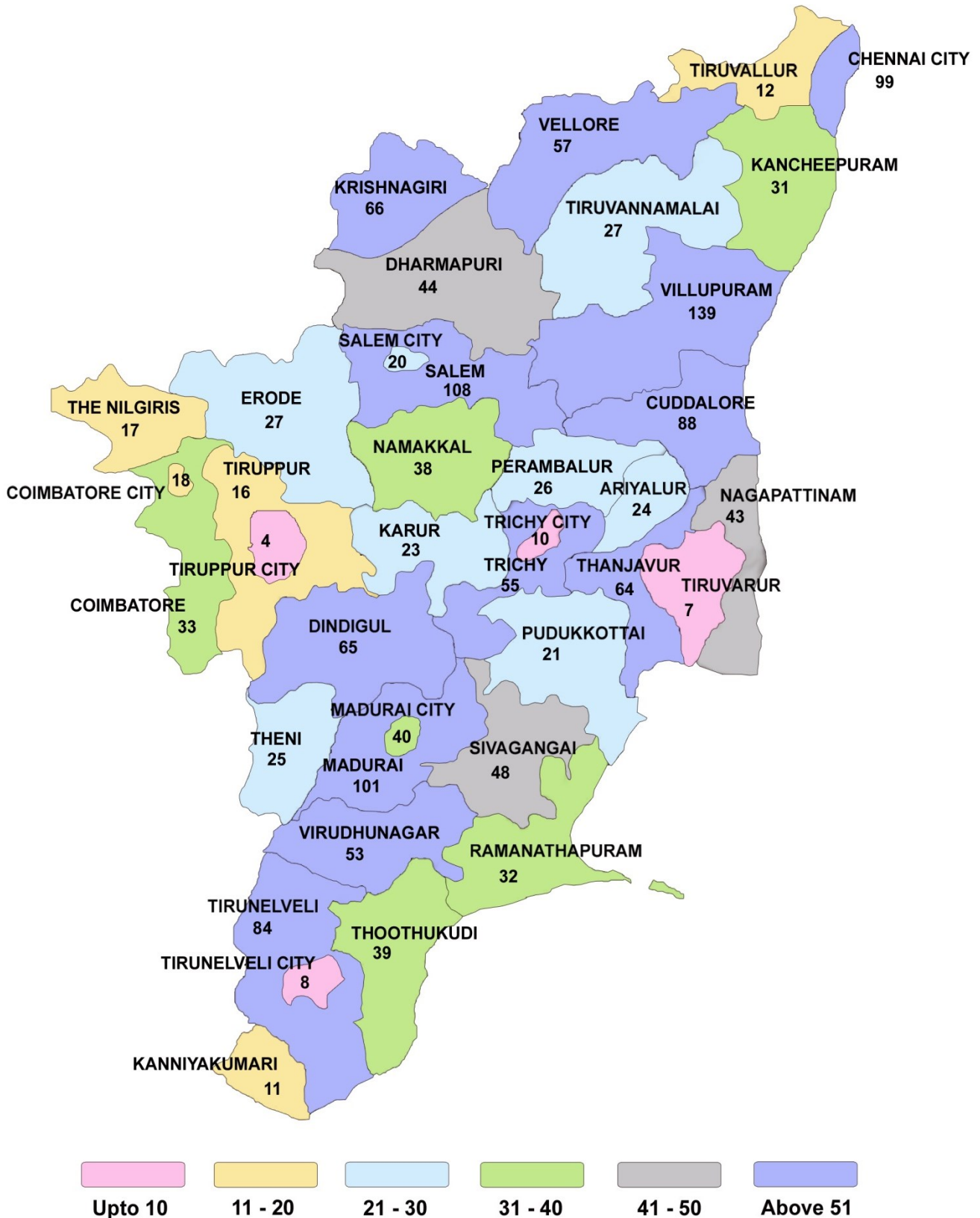
(All over Tamil Nadu 244.4)



MAP - 1.4

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (SEXUAL OFFENCES) - 2015

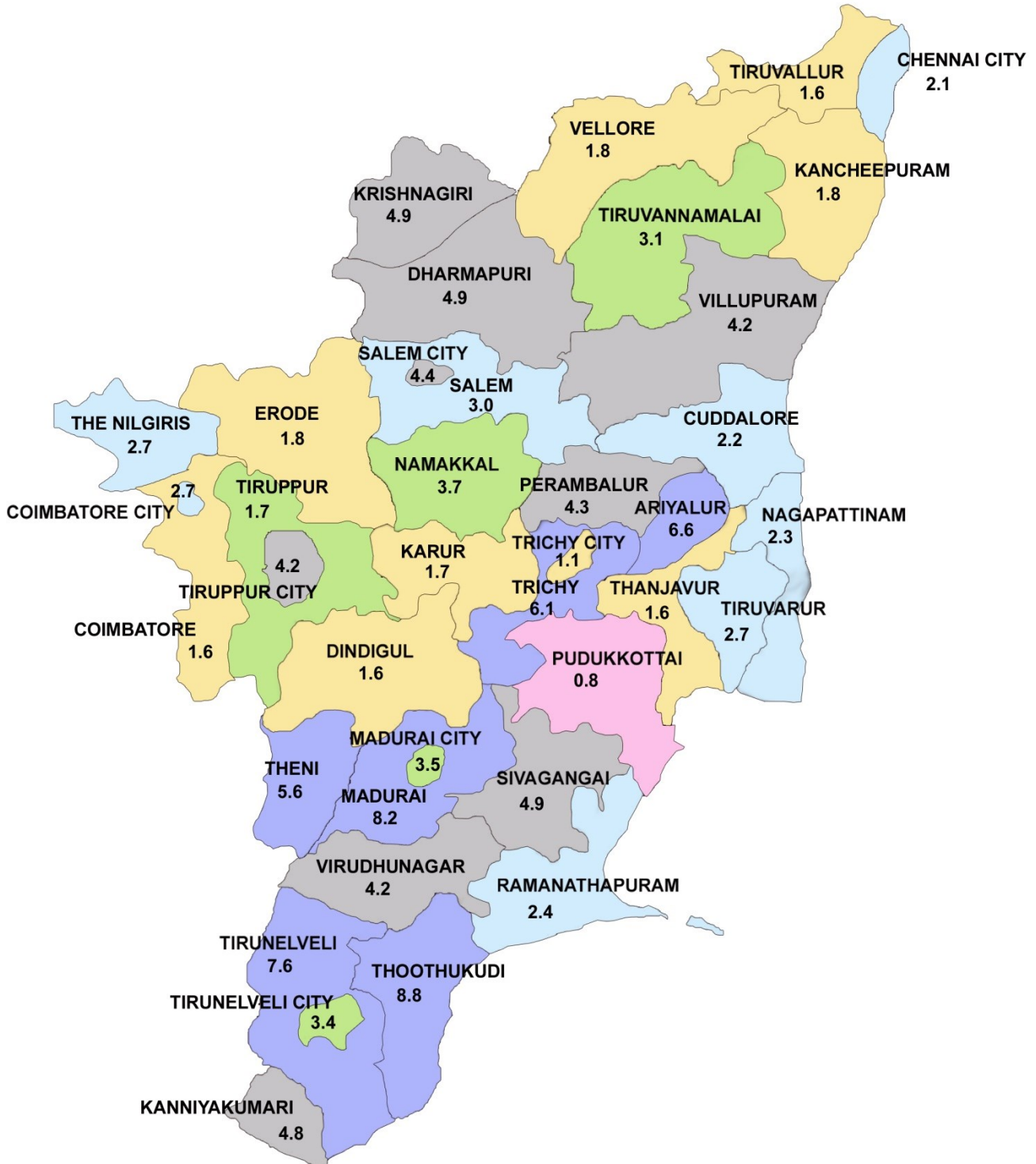
(All over Tamil Nadu 1,633)



MAP - 1.5

RATE OF IPC CRIME (SEXUAL OFFENCES) DURING - 2015

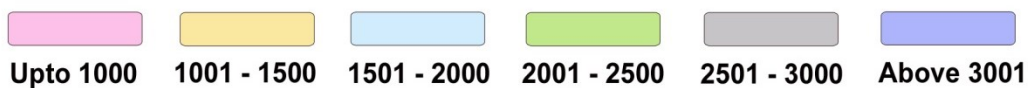
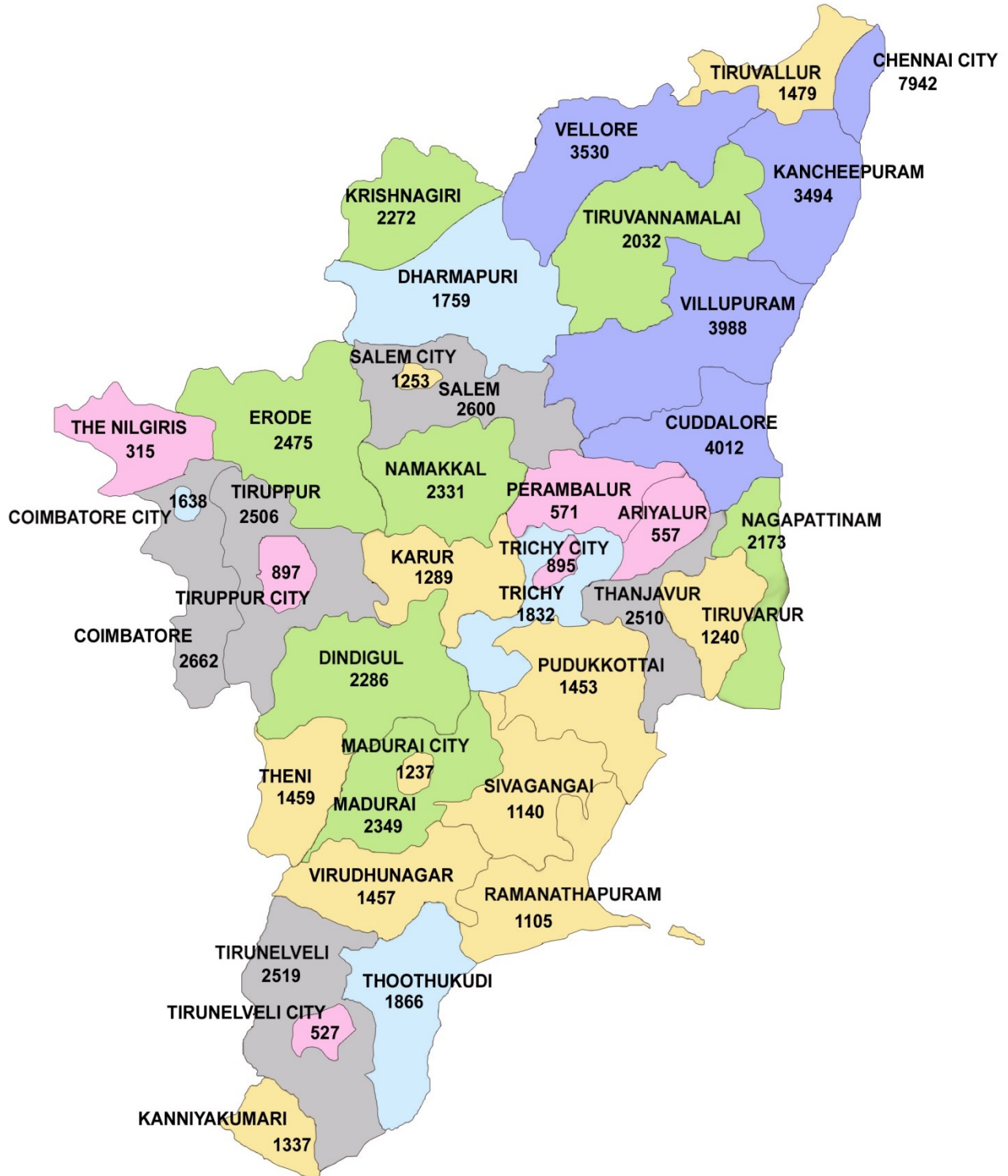
(All over Tamil Nadu 2.1)



MAP - 1.6

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST BODY DURING - 2015

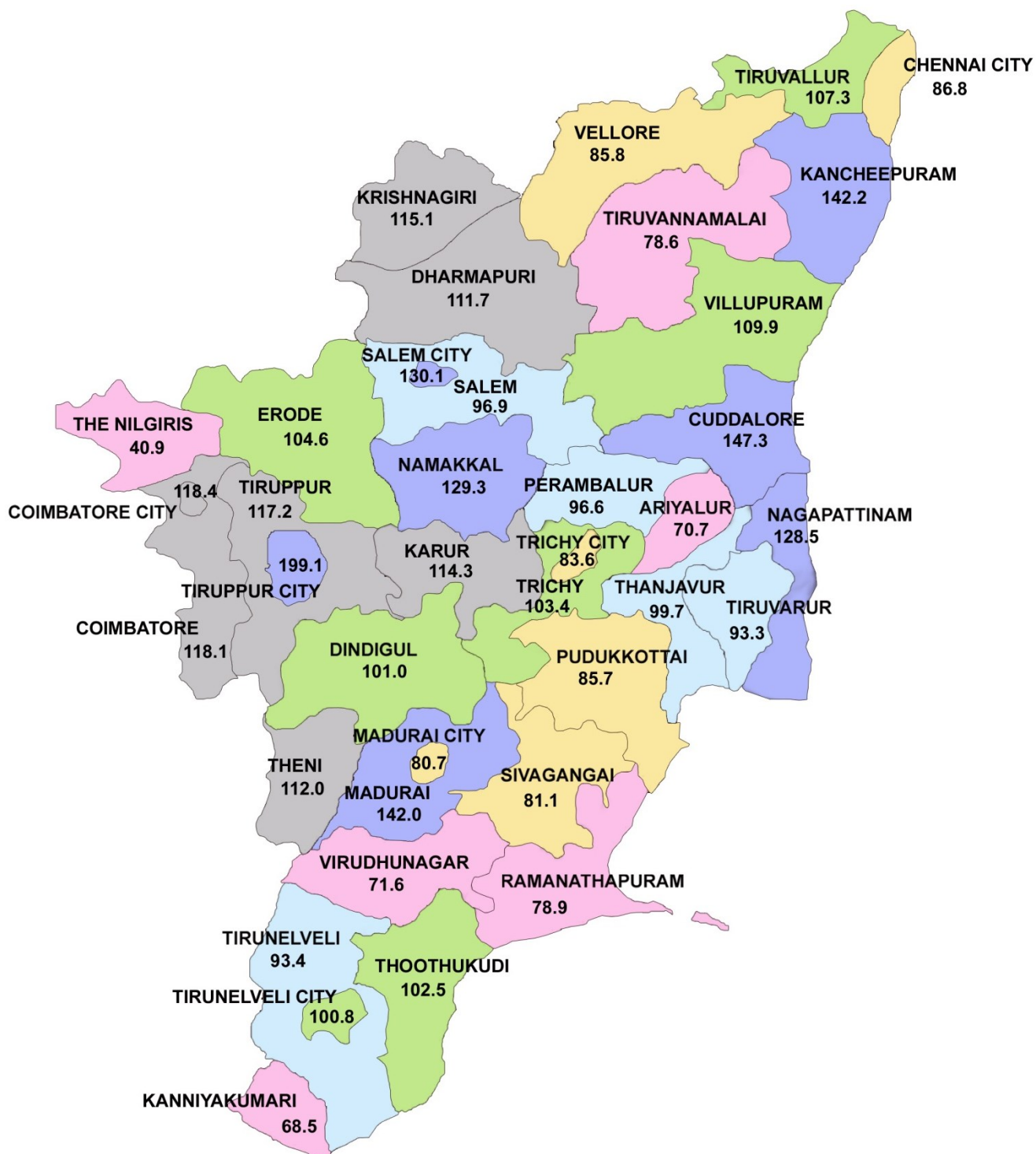
(All over Tamil Nadu 77,016)



MAP - 1.7

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST BODY DURING - 2015

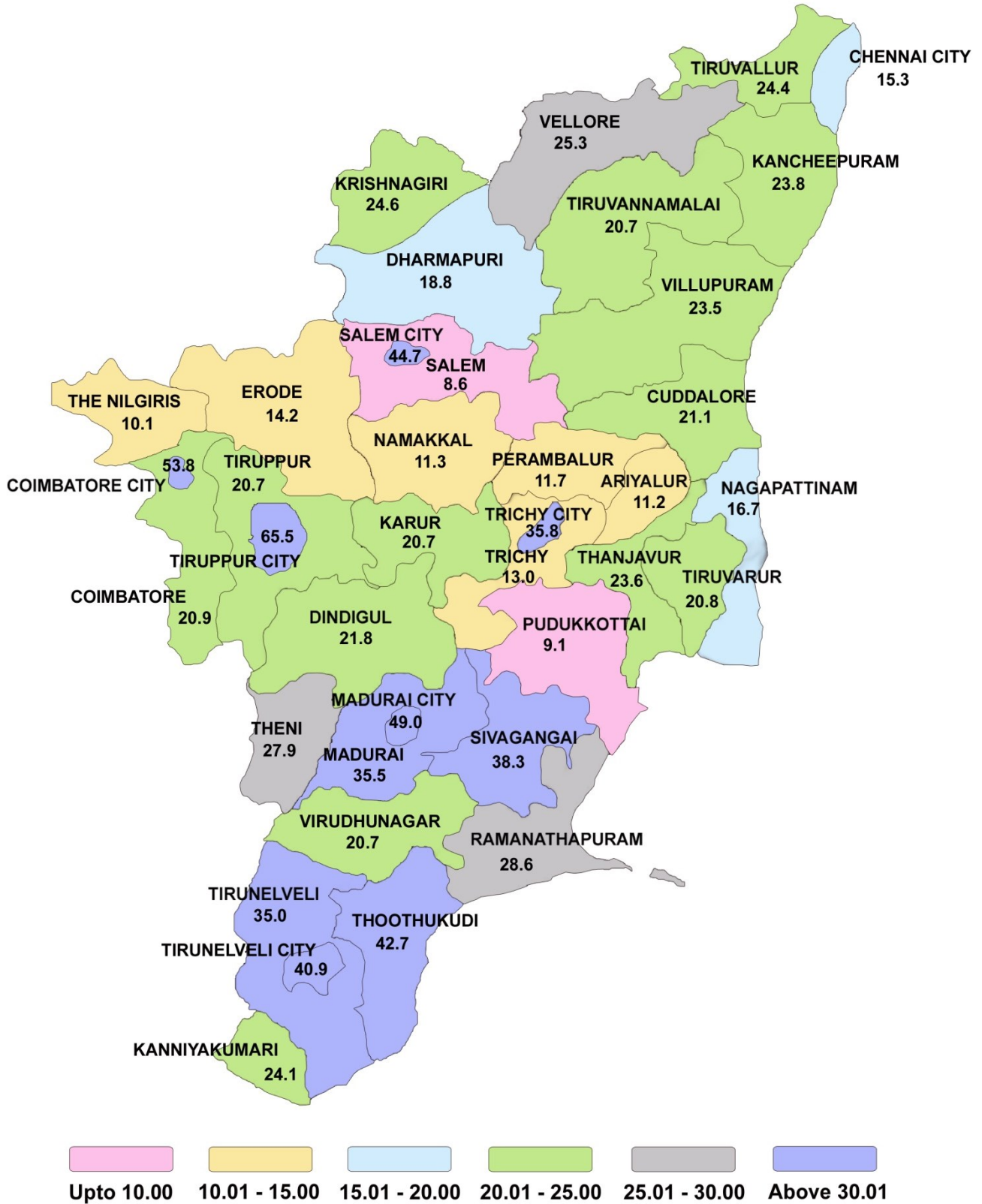
(All over Tamil Nadu 101.9)



MAP - 1.9

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2015

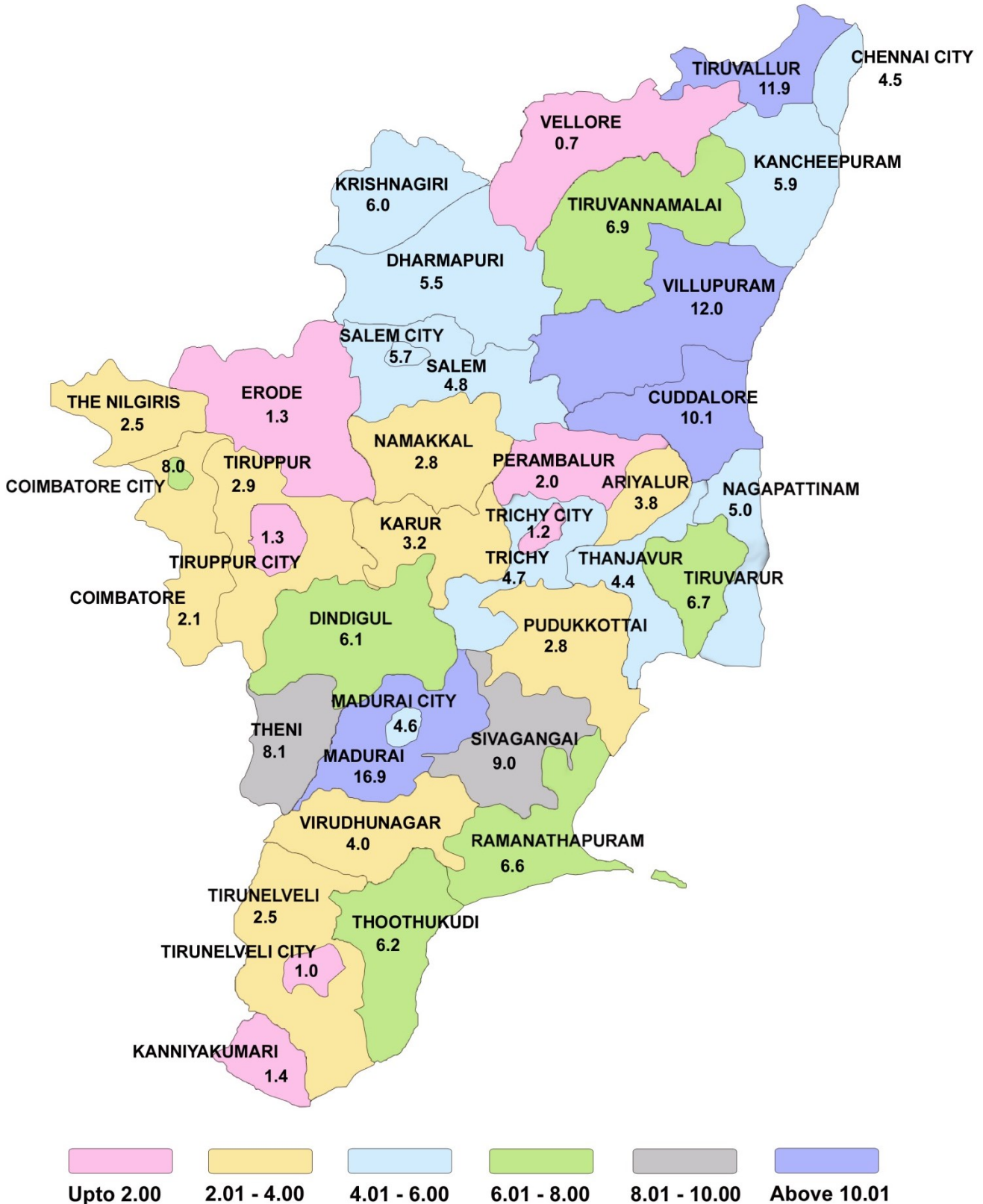
(All over Tamil Nadu 24.2)



MAP - 1.11

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING - 2015

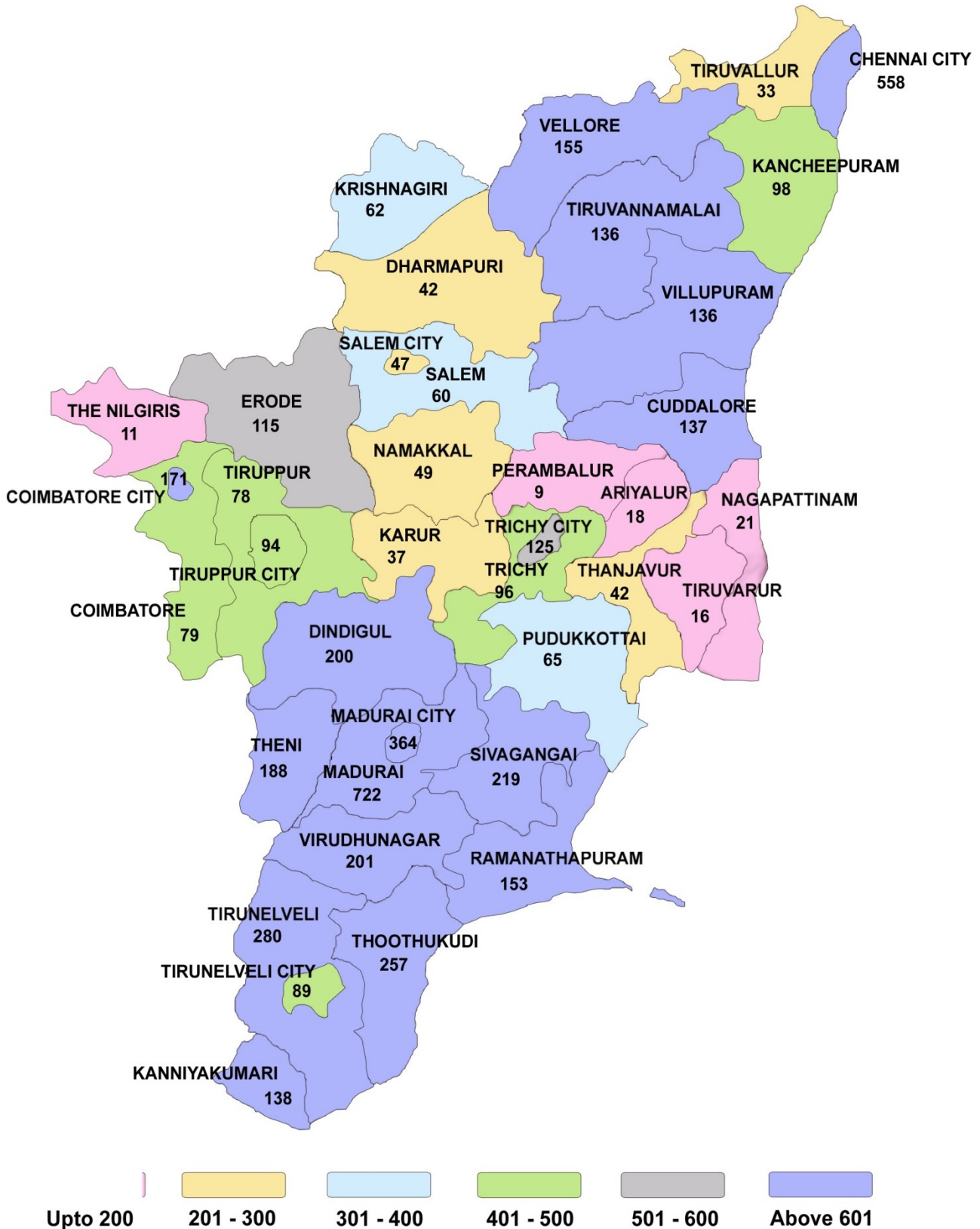
(All over Tamil Nadu 5.3)



MAP - 1.12

INCIDENCE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING - 2015

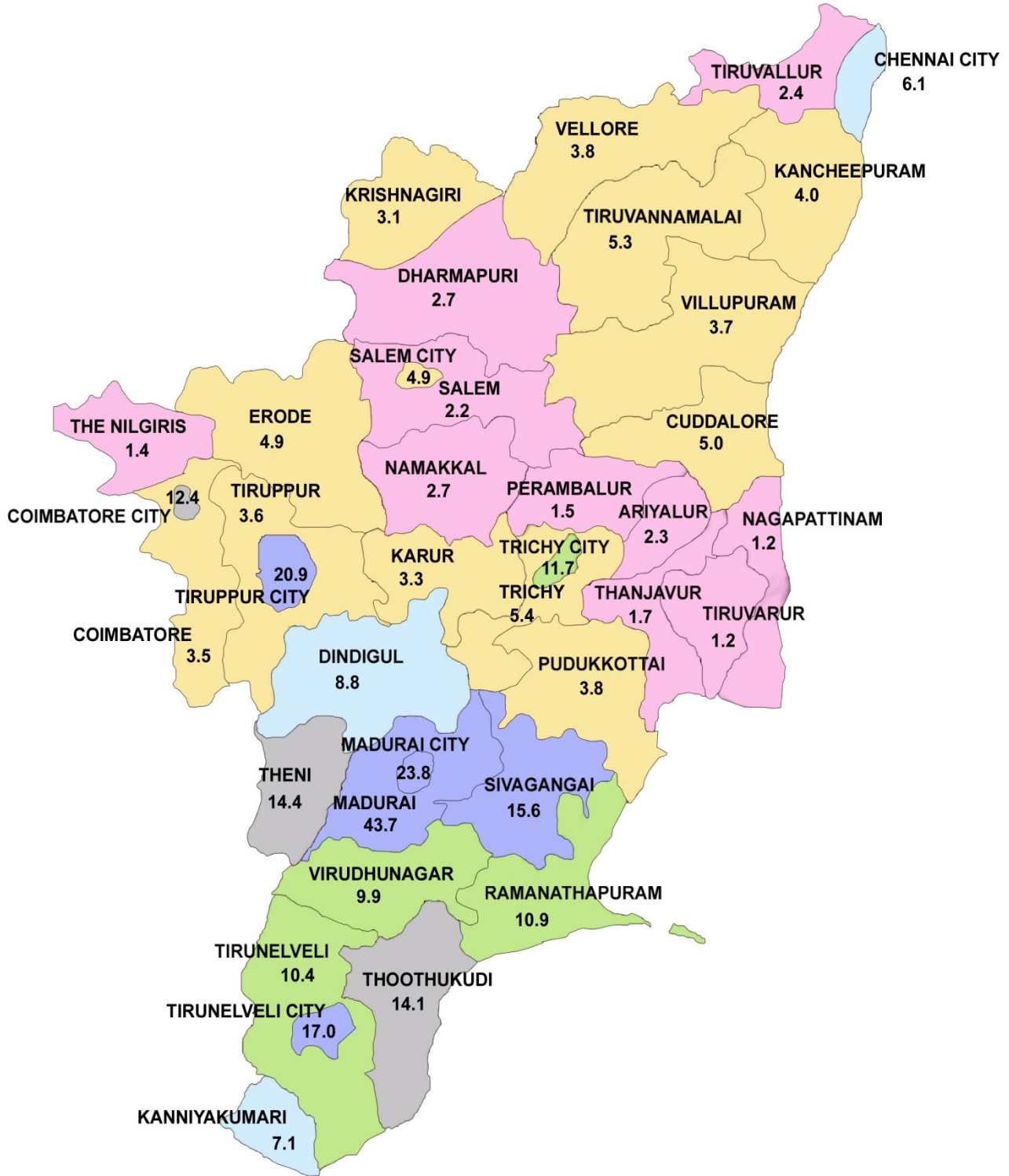
(All over Tamil Nadu 5,308)



MAP - 1.13

RATE OF ECONOMIC CRIMES UNDER IPC DURING - 2015

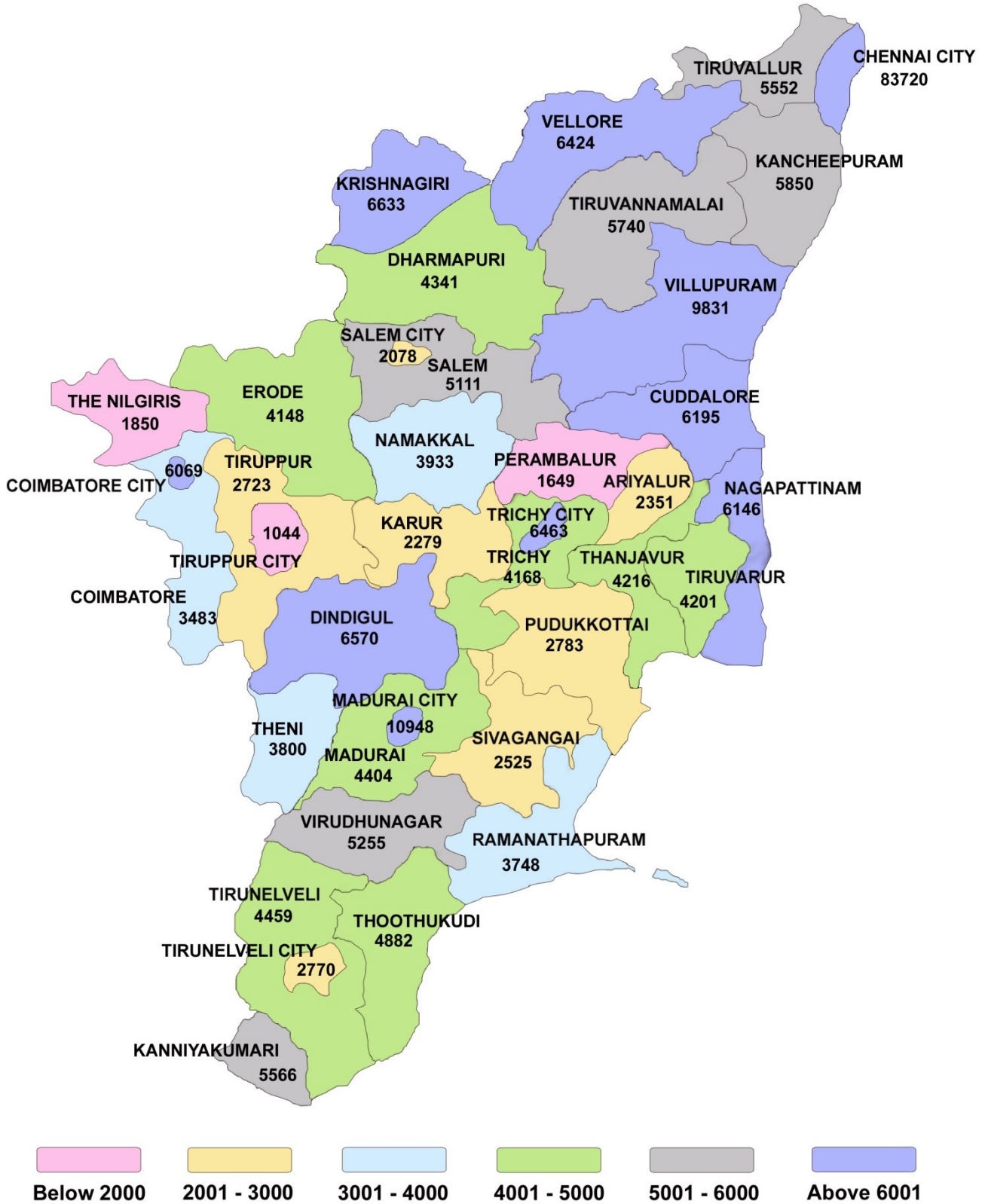
(All over Tamil Nadu 7.0)



MAP - 1.14

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (SLL) - 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,54,604)



CHAPTER - 2

CRIME IN CITIES

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

The incidents of cognizable crimes in the mega cities during 2015 are presented in **Table-2.1 and 2.3**. As many as 1,45,974 cognizable crimes were reported in these 7 cities during 2015 comprising 32,882 cases registered under the IPC and 1,13,092 cases registered under the SLL. In terms of percentage, 77.5% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2015 were reported under Special & Local Laws (SLL) and rest of the cases (22.5%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Crime rate of 956.6 was observed in these cities as compared to crime rate of 576.2 at State level, showing higher crime rate as compared to State average.

Trend analysis - major IPC crimes

Murder

(Incidence: 293 Rate: 1.9)

The offences of murder with 293 cases in 2015 showed a decrease of 6.3% as compared to 313 cases in 2014.

Chennai City has reported the maximum cases of murder (140 cases) followed by Madurai city (45 cases) and Coimbatore city (25 cases) during 2015. Every one lakh population in the cities

experienced, on average, nearly 2 murder cases in the year 2015. The highest rate of 4.8 murder per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2015.

Attempt to murder

(Incidence: 542 Rate: 3.6)

The offence of attempt to commit murder with 542 cases in 2015 showed a rise of 7.9% as compared to 502 cases in 2014.

Chennai City has reported the maximum cases of attempt to murder (212 cases) followed by Tirunelveli City (141 cases) and Madurai city (75 cases) during 2015. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 4 attempt to murder cases in the year 2015. The highest crime rate (26.6) of attempt to murder per lakh population was reported from Tirunelveli city during the year 2015.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence: 9 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 9 cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder were reported in 7 cities during 2015 showed an increase of 80% when compared to previous year (5 cases). Chennai City has reported the maximum cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder (7 cases) followed by Madurai and Trichy City (each 1 case) during 2015.

Rape

(Incidence:56 Rate: 0.3)

The offence of rape with 56 cases in 2015 showed a decrease of 41.6% as compared to 96 cases in 2014.

Incidents of Rape were reported highest in Chennai city (29 cases)

followed by Madurai city (13 cases) during 2015. Tiruppur city (1) has registered least rape case followed by Coimbatore City (2 cases).

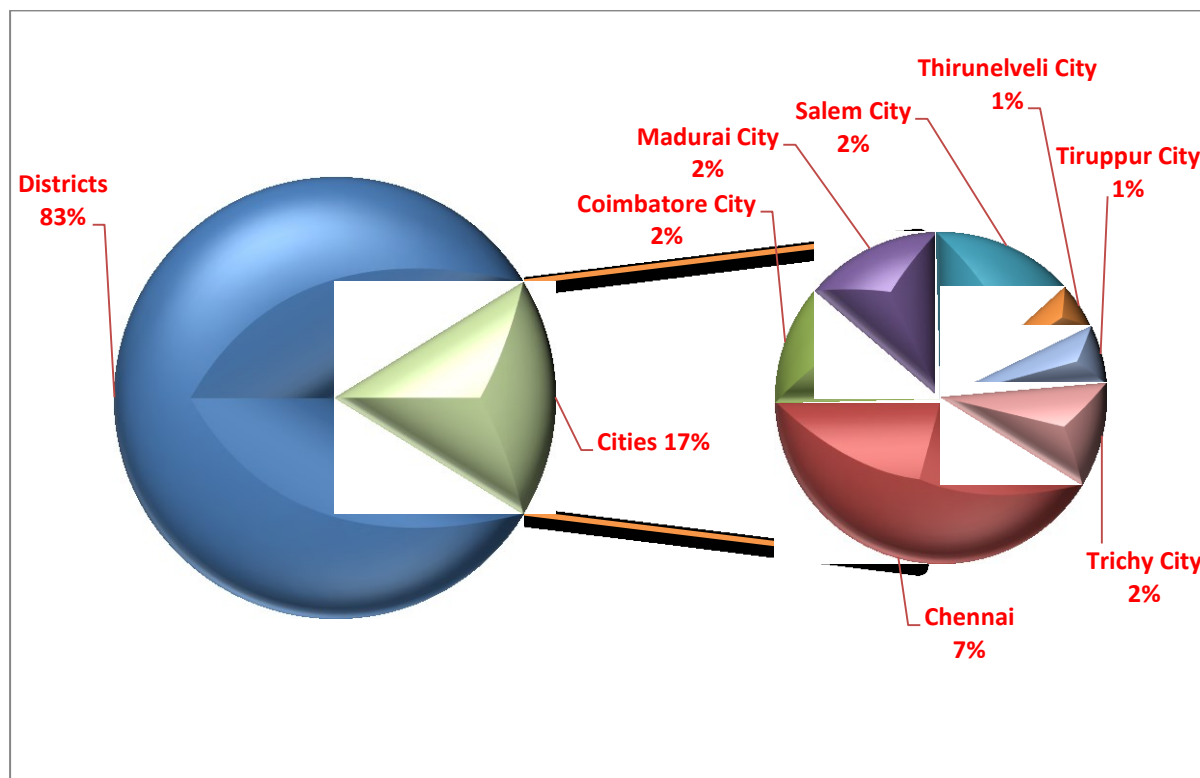
Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence: 124 Rate: 0.8)

The offence of kidnapping & abduction with 124 cases in 2015 showed a decrease of 10% as compared to 138 cases in 2014.

Chennai City has reported the maximum cases of kidnapping & abduction (37 cases) followed by Madurai City (35 cases), Salem City (16 cases) and Trichy City (13 cases) during 2015. The highest crime rate of 2.2 kidnappings & abductions per lakh population was reported from Madurai city as compared to 0.8 at State level during the year 2015.

Chart – 2.1
Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Cities During 2015



Dacoity

(Incidence: 16 Rate: 0.1)

The offence of dacoity with 16 cases in 2015 showed a decrease of 15.7% as compared to 19 cases in 2014.

Chennai City has reported the maximum cases of dacoity (6 cases) followed by Coimbatore city (4 cases) and Madurai City (3 cases) during 2015. The highest crime rate of 0.3 under dacoity per lakh population was reported from

Coimbatore City as compared to 0.1 at State level during the year 2015.

Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity

(Incidence: 6 Rate: 0.04)

The offence of preparation and assembly for dacoity with 6 cases in 2015 showed an increase of 100% as compared to no case was reported in 2014.

Tiruppur City has reported the maximum cases of making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity (4 cases) accounting for 66.6% of total such cases reported during 2015, followed by Coimbatore City (2). The highest crime rate under this offence was reported from Tiruppur City (0.9) as compared to 0.04 at State level during the year 2015.

Robbery

(Incidence: 592 Rate: 3.9)

The offence of Robbery with 592 cases in 2015 showed an increase of 12.9% as compared to 524 cases in 2014.

Madurai City has reported the maximum cases of robbery (189 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (121 cases) and Salem city (93 cases) during 2015. The highest crime rate of 12.1 robberies per lakh population was reported from Madurai city compared to 3.9 at State level.

Criminal Trespass/Burglary

(Incidence: 831 Rate: 5.4)

Criminal trespass/burglary offences with 831 cases in 2015 showed a decrease of 11.8% as compared to 943 cases in 2014.

Chennai City has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (271 cases) followed by Madurai City (177 cases) among cities. The highest rate of 16.2 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2015.

Theft

(Incidence: 2767 Rate: 18.1)

Theft cases have shown a decrease of 22.3% during the year 2015 compared to the year 2014 (3561 cases).

Chennai city has reported highest number of 1052 theft cases during the year 2015 which accounted

for 38% of the total thefts cases reported in the 7 cities. On an average, 18.1 theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population in the Cities during 2015. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of thefts cases at 37 followed by Coimbatore City (34.2) during the year 2015.

Unlawful assembly

(Incidence: 282 Rate: 1.8)

A total of 282 cases of unlawful assembly were reported in the commissionerates during 2015. Chennai City (230 cases) followed by Coimbatore city (52 cases) have reported the maximum cases of unlawful assembly during 2015.

Riots

(Incidence: 300 Rate: 2.0)

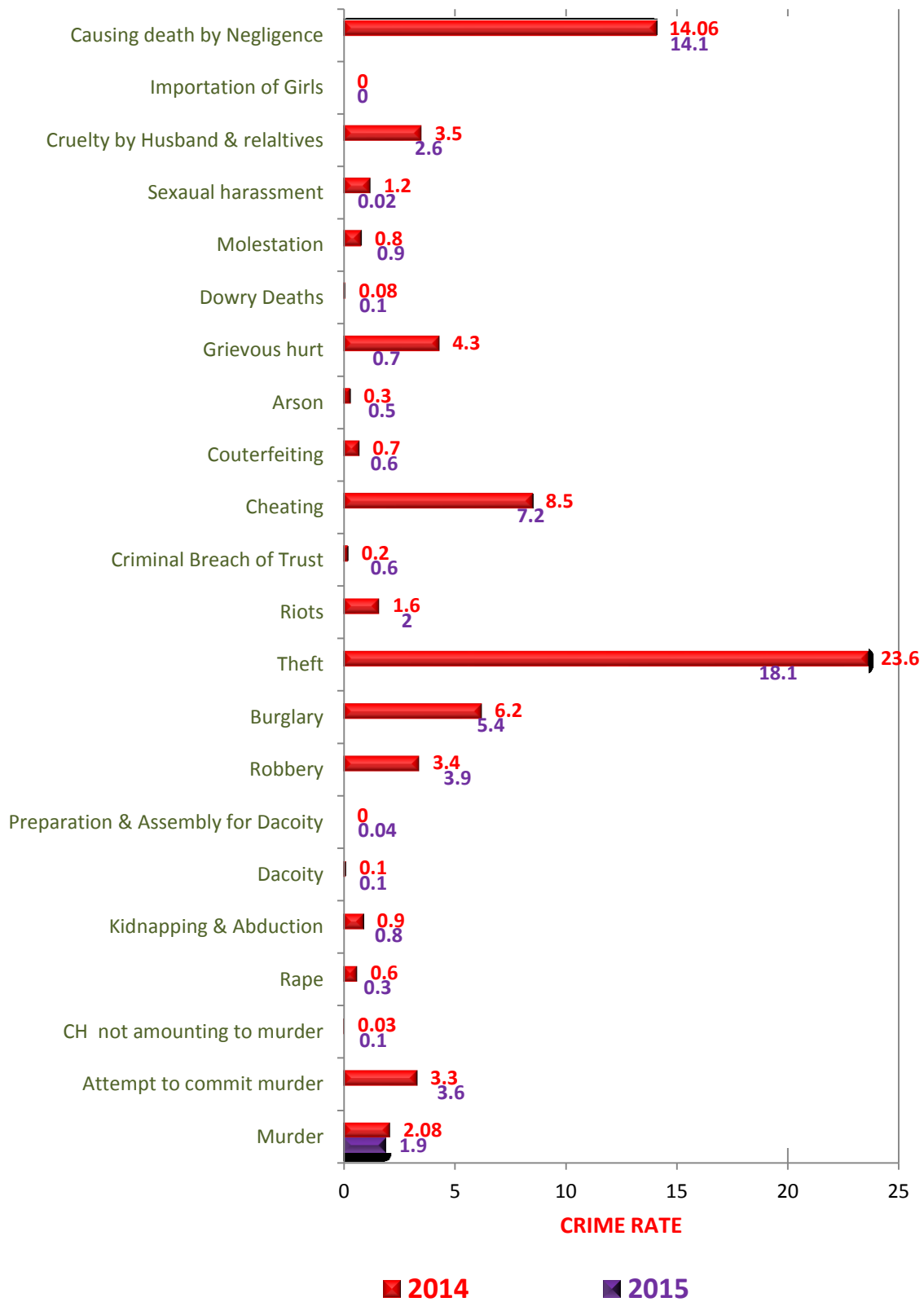
A total of 300 cases of riots were reported in 7 cities during 2015. Chennai city (151 cases) followed by Madurai City (51 cases), Salem City (48 cases), Coimbatore City (38 cases) and Trichy city (8 cases) have reported the maximum cases of riots during 2015. The highest crime rate was reported in Salem City (4.9) followed by Madurai City (3.3) and Chennai City (1.6)

Criminal breach of trust

(Incidence: 96 Rate: 0.6)

A total of 96 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in Commissionerates during the year 2015 which were 152.6% more than previous year (38) cases reported. Chennai city (66) has reported highest number of such cases followed by Coimbatore City (12) and Madurai City (6) during 2015. Tiruppur City has reported high crime rate of 1.1 followed by Coimbatore City at 0.9 as compared to 0.6 at average cities level.

Chart - 2.2
Rate of Cognizable IPC Crimes in Cities
under Different Crime Heads During 2015 and 2014



Cheating

(Incidence: 1092 Rate: 7.2)

A total of 1092 cases under cheating were reported in these Commissionerates during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 15.2% in 2015 over 2014 (1,289 cases). Madurai City has reported the highest number of cheating cases (347 cases) accounting for 31.7% of total such crimes. The highest rate of such crimes (22.3) was reported also from Madurai city.

Forgery

(Incidence: 162 Rate: 1.1)

Data on forgery cases have been collected 2015 only, thus no comparison can be made for this crime head.

A total of 162 cases of forgery were reported during the year 2015. Chennai City with 150 cases has reported the highest number of forgery cases, accounting for 92.5% of total such crimes followed by Trichy City (9) and Coimbatore City (3).

Counterfeiting

(Incidence: 98 Rate: 0.6)

A total of 98 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2015, showing a decline of 8.4% as compared to previous year (107 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in Chennai (70 cases) followed by Madurai city (11 cases), these two Cities together accounted for 82.6% of total such cases during 2015.

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 113 Rate: 0.7)

A total of 113 cases of grievous hurt were reported during 2015, showing a decrease of 82.8% over the year 2014 (660 cases). Chennai (50 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (22 cases) have together accounted for 63.7% of total such crimes reported during 2015.

Dowry deaths

(Incidence: 16 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 16 cases of dowry deaths were reported during the year 2015, showing an increase of 33.3% over the year 2014 (12 cases). Chennai city with 7 cases accounting for highest such cases followed by Salem City (4) and Trichy City (3). Salem City has reported the highest crime rate (0.4) of such crimes in comparison to the cities average rate of 0.1.

Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty

(MOLESTATION)

(Incidence: 140 Rate: 0.9)

A total of 140 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (MOLESTATION) were reported during the year 2015, showing an increase of 15.7% over the year 2014 (121 cases). Chennai city with 68 cases accounting for 48.5% of total cases reported followed by Madurai City (26 cases). Madurai City and Salem City has reported the highest rate (each 1.7) of such crimes in comparison to the cities average rate of 0.9.

Insult to the modesty of women (SEXUAL HARASSMENT)

(Incidence: 3 Rate: 0.02)

A total of 3 cases of insult to the modesty of women (Sexual harassment) were reported during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 98.3% as compared to the previous year (182 cases). Chennai city has reported 2 cases followed by Madurai City 1 case have accounted for 66.6% and 33.3% respectively of such cases reported during the year 2015.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives

(Incidence: 394 Rate: 2.6)

A total of 394 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives were reported, showing 26.3% decrease over the year

2014 (535 cases). Chennai city (196 cases) followed by Madurai City (78 cases) have accounted for 49.7% and 19.7% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2015. Madurai City has reported highest crime rate of 5.0 as compared to 2.6 at cities average level.

Importation of girls from foreign country

No incidence of importation of Girls case was reported during this year also.

Causing death by negligence

(Incidence: 2148 Rate: 14.1)

A total of 2148 cases of causing death by negligence were reported in 7 cities during the year 2015, showing an increase of 1.3% as compared to the previous year (2119 cases). Chennai city (971 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Coimbatore City (287 cases), they accounted for 45.2% and 13.3% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2015. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 39.2 compared to 14.1 at cities average level.

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

(Incidence: 1,13,092 Rate: 741.2)

A total of 1,13,092 SLL crimes were reported during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 36.7% over the year 2014 (1,78,729 cases).

Arms Act, 1959

(Incidence : 15 Rate : 0.1)

A total of 15 cases under the Arms Act were reported during the year 2015, showing an increase of 7.1% as compared to the previous year (14 cases). Chennai city (with 5 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Tirunelveli City (with 4 cases), they accounted for 33.3% and 26.6% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2015. Tirunelveli City has

reported highest crime rate of 0.8 compared to 0.1 at cities average rate.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act

(Incidence: 343 Rate: 2.2)

A total of 343 cases under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act were reported during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 0.6% as compared to the previous year (345 cases). Chennai (121 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (103 cases) have accounted for 35.2% and 30.0% respectively of total such case reported during the year 2015. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 7.7 compared to 2.2 at cities average rate.

Gambling Act, 1867

(Incidence: 752 Rate: 4.9)

A total of 752 cases under Gambling Act were reported in the Cities during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 16.6% as compared to the previous year (902 cases). Coimbatore City (305 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Chennai City (225 cases) have accounted for 40.5% and 29.9% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2015. Coimbatore City has reported highest crime rate of 21.7 compared to 4.9 crime rate at cities average level.

Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 15973 Rate: 104.7)

A total of 15973 cases under the Prohibition Act were reported in the 7 commissionerates during the year 2015, showing an increase of 5.7% as compared to the previous year (15,112 cases). Chennai City (8,789 cases) recorded highest cases under the Prohibition Act followed by Coimbatore City (2,679 cases), they accounted for 55.0% and 16.8% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported

during the year 2015. Coimbatore City has also reported highest crime rate of 190.7 as compared to crime rate of 104.7 at cities average level.

Explosives & Expl.Substances Act,
(Incidence: 18 Rate: 0.1)

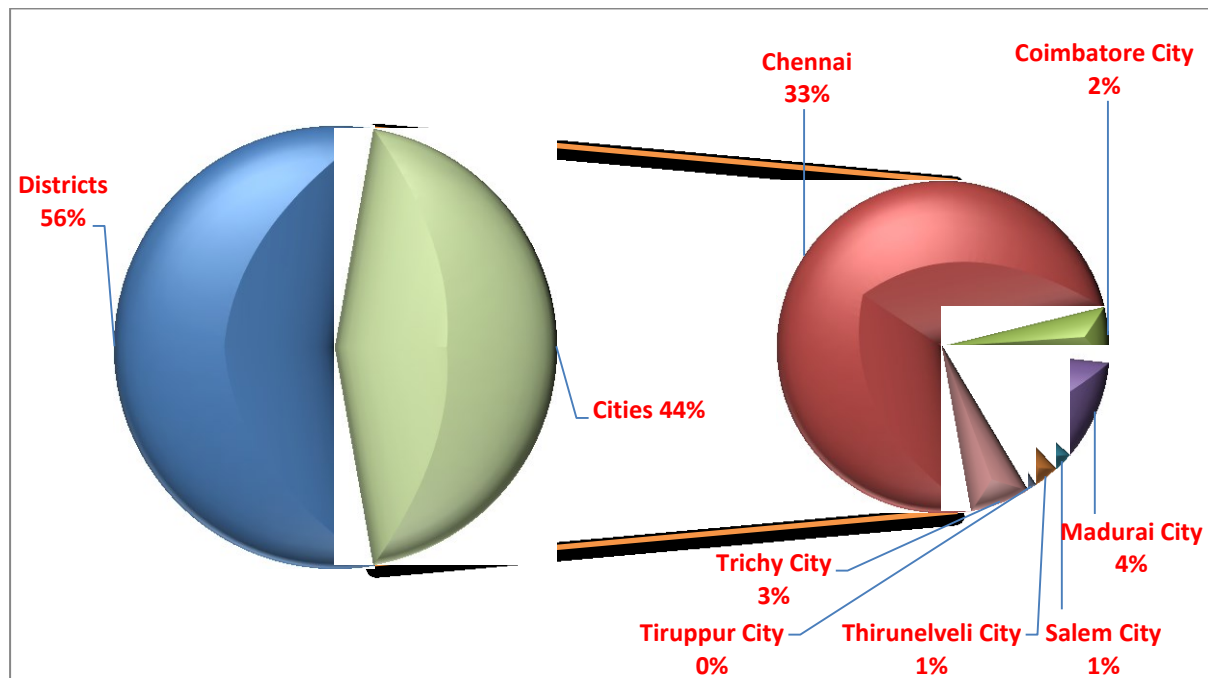
A total of 18 cases under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act were reported in 7 Cities during the year 2015 showing an increase of 38.4% compared to the previous year (13 cases). Chennai City (9 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Coimbatore City, Madurai City, Salem City Tirunelveli City (each 2 cases), they accounted for 50% and 44.4% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2015. Tirunelveli City

has also reported highest crime rate of 0.4 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
(Incidence: 298 Rate: 2.0)

A total of 298 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 14.8% as compared to the previous year (350 cases). Chennai (201 cases) registered highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (37 cases), they accounted for 67.4% and 12.4% of total such cases respectively during the year 2015. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 2.8 as compared to crime rate of 2.0 at average cities level.

Chart - 2.3
Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes in Cities During 2015



Registration of Foreigners Act
(Incidence: 6 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 6 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 40% as compared to the previous year (10 cases). Chennai (3 cases) recorded

highest such cases reported during the year 2015.

Indian Passport Act
(Incidence: 113 Rate: 0.7)

A total of 113 cases under Indian Passport Act were reported in these 7 Commissionerates during the year 2015

showing a decrease of 8.9% as compared to the previous year (124 cases). Chennai (67 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Tiruchirapalli (45 cases), they accounted for 59.2% and 39.8% of total such cases respectively during the year 2015. Trichy City has reported highest crime rate of 4.1 as compared to 0.7 at cities average level.

Essential Commodities Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: 0.02)

A total of 3 cases under the Essential Commodities Act were reported during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 57.1% as compared to the previous year (7 cases). Madurai City alone (3 cases) recorded such cases during the year 2015 and the crime rate stood at 0.2.

Dowry Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 17 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 17 cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2015 showing a decrease of 15% as compared to the previous year (20 cases). Tirunelveli City (12 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Chennai (3 cases), they accounted for 70.5% and 17.6% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2015. Tirunelveli City has reported highest crime rate of 2.3 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A single case under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was reported during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 75% as compared to the previous year (4 cases). Coimbatore City alone registered a single case during the year 2015.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence: 756 Rate: 5.0)

A total of 756 cases under the Copyright Act were reported during the year 2015, showing a decrease of 30.2% as compared to the previous year (1,083 cases). Chennai (421 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (133 cases), they accounted for 55.6% and 17.6% of total such cases respectively during the year 2015. Salem City has reported highest crime rate of 9.9 as compared to crime rate of 5.0 at cities average level.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

(Incidence: 27 Rate: 0.2)

Data being collected under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only i.e. it exclude the figures of IPC crimes incongruence with the SC/ST (POA) Act. A total of 27 cases under this Act were registered in the 7 Commissionerates showing a decrease of 43.75% as compared to the previous year (48 cases). Maximum cases were reported in Tirunelveli City (10 cases) followed by Trichy City (8 cases) during 2015.

Forest Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: 0.01)

The cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 84.6% over the previous year (13 cases). Chennai City alone have registered 2 cases under this crime head.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

(Incidence: 4 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 4 cases were reported under this Act during 2015 as same in the previous year. Salem City (3 cases) have accounted for maximum cases of such cases reported during the year 2015.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

As per the revised proforma of NCRB the data under this crime head

was captured from this edition. Thus no valid comparison with reference to previous years can be made. Chennai City alone has registered 2 cases under this Act during 2015.

Information Technology Act

(Incidence: 59 Rate: 0.4)

A total of 59 cases were reported under this Act during 2015. Maximum cases of the Information Technology Act were reported in Chennai City (29 cases) followed by Coimbatore City & Trichy City (each 9 cases) during the year 2015.

Official Secret Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 2 cases were reported under this Act during 2015. Chennai City alone has registered these 2 cases.

Electricity Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 3 cases reported under the Electricity Act. Chennai City alone has registered these 3 cases.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 3 cases reported under this Act. All these 3 cases were registered in Chennai City.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A single case was reported in Coimbatore City under this Act during 2015.

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act

(Incidence: 152 Rate: 1.0)

A total of 152 cases were reported under this Act during 2015. Tirunelveli City (46 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Chennai City (33 cases) together contributed 52% of total such cases (79 out of 152 cases) during 2015.

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A single case was reported in Chennai under this Act during 2015.

Lotteries (Regulation) Act

(Incidence: 904 Rate: 5.9)

A total of 904 cases were reported under this Act during 2015. The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Coimbatore City (334 cases) followed by Chennai City (262 cases).

Foreigners Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 2 cases were reported under this Act during 2015. Trichy City alone has registered 2 cases under Foreigners Act during 2015.

Representation of People Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A single case was reported in Trichy City under this Act during 2015.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A single case was reported in Trichy City under this Act during the year 2015.

Other SLL

(Incidence:93,345 Rate:611.7)

A total of 93345 cases were reported under other SLL Act showing a decrease of 41.9% as compared to the previous year (1,60,680). Chennai City (with 73386 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Madurai City (9345 cases) they accounted for 78.6% and 10.01% of total such cases respectively reported during the year 2015.

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

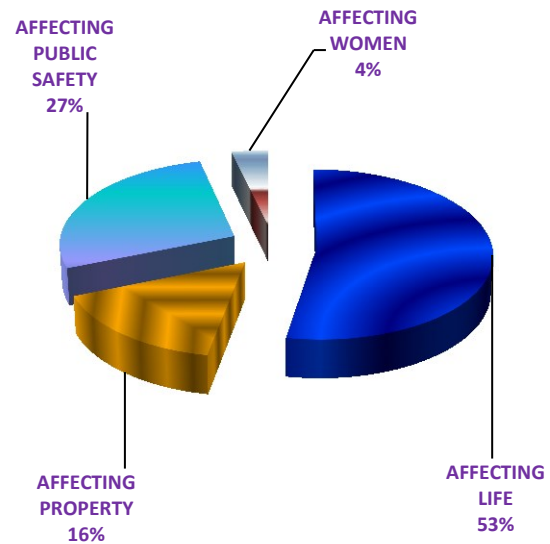
- *Rape*

Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted 6.5% of the total IPC crimes (1,87,558) in 2015. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 53% of the total violent crimes. 28% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 16%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for 3.7% of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

CHART- 3.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES DURING - 2015



Incidence of Violent crimes:

[Decrease: 4.49%]

4. **Violent crimes** have decreased by 4.49% compared to 2014. 12,121 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2015 as against 12,692 cases reported during 2014. The incidence and rate of violent crimes during 2015 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: 3.14%]

5. Incidence of **Violent Crimes affecting life** between 2011 to 2015 is given below. These cases have decreased by 3.14% compared to 2014. Murder, Dowry Death and Kidnapping & Abduction under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this decrease.

(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE (2011- 2015)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER	1877	1949	1936	1805	1748
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2962	2954	3007	2922	2935
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	28	44	33	50	59
4	DOWRY DEATH	152	110	118	95	65
5	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	1984	1945	1779	1746	1603
TOTAL		7003	7002	6873	6618	6410

Violent Crimes for Gain:

[Decrease: 9.70%]

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2011 to 2015 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has decreased by 9.70% compared to 2014. Robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this decrease.

(II) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES FOR GAIN (2011 - 2015)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	101	97	83	101	93
2	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	11	19	55	74	80
3	ROBBERY	2066	1898	2186	1969	1763
TOTAL		2178	2014	2324	2144	1936

Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:

[Decrease: 3.87%]

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety between 2011 to 2015 are given

below. Violent crimes affecting Public Safety has decreased by 3.87% when comparing with 2014. A decrease of 10.50% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2015 (3325) as compared to 2011 (3715).

(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2011- 2015)

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	3009	3136	2701	2784	2648
2	ARSON	706	726	645	675	677
TOTAL		3715	3862	3346	3459	3325

Violent crimes Affecting Women:

[Decrease: 21.99%]

8. Cases of Rape between 2011 to 2015 are given below. Incidence of rape including POCSO rape (450+1073) has increased by 35.25% compared to 2014.

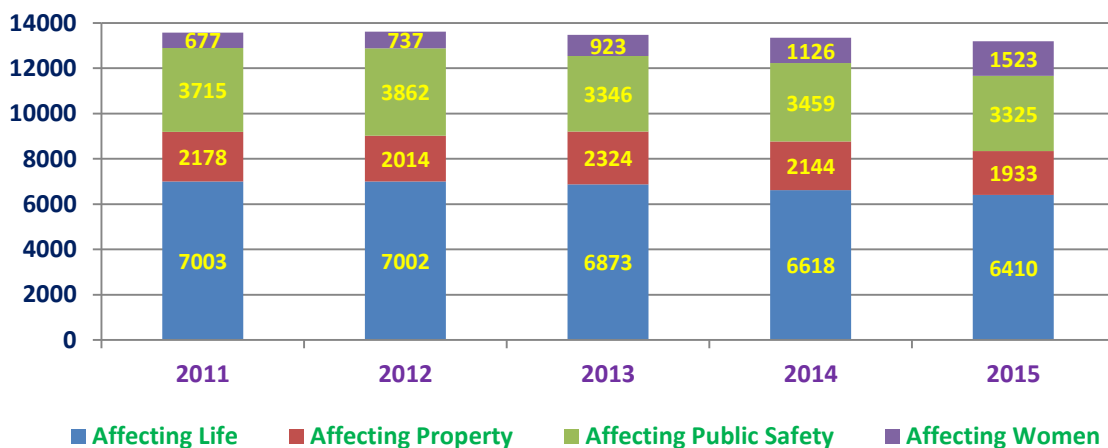
(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN (2011 - 2015)

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	677	737	923	1126	1523

Category wise violent crimes during 2011 -2015 is depicted in Chart - 3.2

CHART - 3.2

Category - Wise Violent Crimes during 2011 - 2015



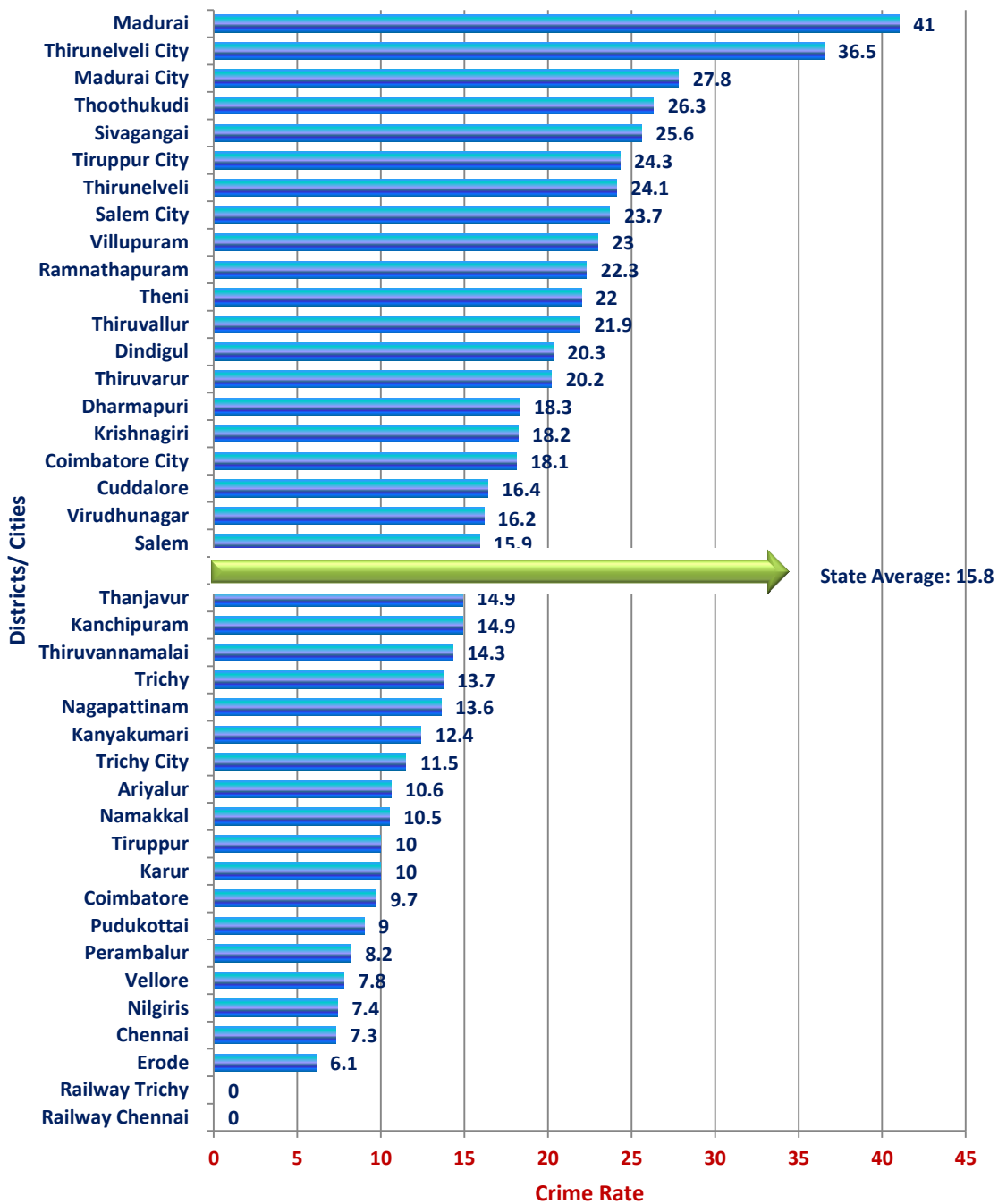
Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:

9. Incidence, percentage-share and crime rates of violent crimes during 2015 are presented districts/city-wise in [Table-3.1](#). The State average of

violent crime rate is 15.80. [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- 2015
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2015 is given in **Table-3.1**. Villupuram reported the highest incidence of 847 cases accounting for 6.99 % of the total violent crimes. The other districts/cities contributing significantly to the total violent crimes were Madurai (688; 5.68%), Chennai City (676; 5.58%), Tirunelveli (661; 5.45%), Thoothukudi (487; 4.02%) Dindigul (466; 3.84%), Cuddalore (454; 3.75%), Salem (433; 3.57%), Madurai City (432; 3.56%.) The remaining districts/ cities reported below 400 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE RANGE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES
1	500 – 1000	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villupuram • Madurai • Chennai City • Tirunelveli
2	300 – 500	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoothukudi • Dindigul • Cuddalore • Salem • Madurai City • Thanjavur • Tiruvannamalai • Kanchipuram • Krishnagiri • Sivagangai • Virudhunagar • Vellore • Ramanathapuram • Thiruvallur
3	Less than 300	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dharmapuri • Theni • Thiruvarur • Coimbatore City • Trichy • Kanyakumari • Nagapattinam • Salem City • Coimbatore • Tiruppur • Tirunelveli City • Namakkal • Pudukottai • Erode • Trichy City • Karur • Tiruppur City • Ariyalur • Railway Chennai • Nilgiris • Perambalur • Railway Trichy • Cyber Cell • Other Units

11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Personal Vendetta or Enmity accounted for 420 cases out of 1748 cases reported (24.02%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Love affairs/Sexual Cases 175 cases (10.01%), property dispute 142 (8.12%), Illicit Relationship Cases 123 (7.03%), and for gain 107 (6.12%), communalism and casteism accounted for 11 Cases (0.62%), Murder due to dowry demand accounted for 5 cases (0.28%), and Kidnapping & Abduction 4 cases (0.23%). Remaining 764 (43.71%) are due to other motives. No murder has been reported due to Witchcraft, Child Human Sacrifice, Class conflict and Gang Rape.0

Attempt to Commit Murder

(Incidence... 2935): Cr.Rate... 3.82)

Incidence of **Attempt to commit Murder** (2,935) during 2015 has increased by 0.44% over 2014 (2,922). Tirunelveli has registered the highest (339) incidence of attempt to commit murder followed by Thoothukudi (253), Chennai City (212) cases. The crime rate is the highest in Tirunelveli City (11.55) against the State average of 3.82.

12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

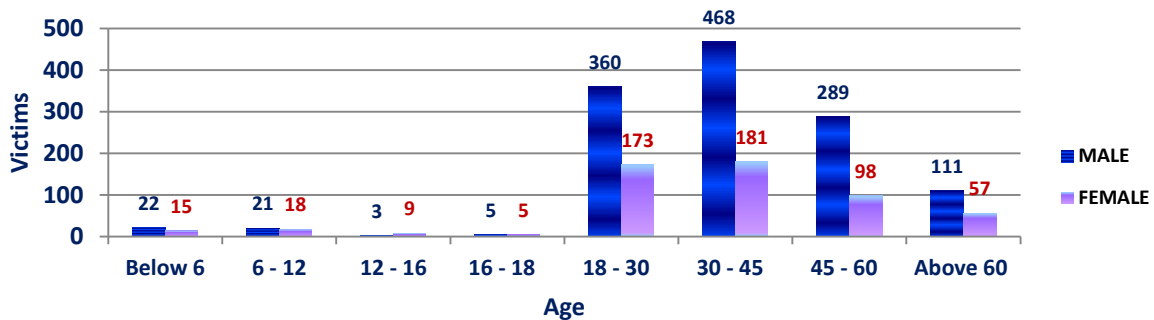
(i) Victims of Rape: -

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 (1835) during this year, the share of female victims was 30.29% (556). Approximately 9.86% (181) of them were in the age group of 31 to 45 years, 9.43% (173) of them were adult women aged 19 to 30 years. 25.50% (468) of the male **victims of murder** were in the age group of 31 to 45.

CHART - 3.4
VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2015



The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 18-30 years accounted for 19.62% (360 out of 1835). Of the total victims, 22 (1.2%) were below 6 years of age and 21 (1.14%) victims were between 7 – 12 years. Profile of the victims of murder for the year 2015 as per age & gender from the districts is available in [Table-3.3](#) and [Chart 3.4](#)

Of the total 1835 Victims, Chennai City (145) followed by Tirunelveli (120), Thoothukudi and Vellore (each 81), Madurai and Villupuram (each 77), Kanchipuram(70), Dindigul (63), Thanjavur (62), Coimbatore (57), Salem (54), Krishnagiri (53), Theni (51), and Tiruppur (50) account for larger number of victims (60%). Chennai City (43), Tirunelveli (37), Villupuram (32), Thoothukudi (27), Vellore, Madurai, Theni and Sivagangai (each 22)) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. Above 8 districts accounted for 40.83% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest female victims in murder cases are Ariyalur (3,) Perambalur and Railway Trichy (each 1).

Chennai City (102 victims) followed by Tirunelveli (83), Vellore (59), Kanchipuram (57), Madurai (55), Thoothukudi (54), Villupuram, Dindigul and Thanjavur (each 45)), Virudhunagar (41), Coimbatore (38), Trichy (36), Krishnagiri and Erode (34), Nagapattinam (33), Tiruppur (32), Namakkal (31), Tiruvannamalai and

Kanyakumari (each 30) reported the highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above Seventeen districts accounted for 75.53% of the total male victims. The lowest number of male victims were reported in Railways Trichy (2), and Railways Chennai (1).

Rape

(Incidence... 1523 : Cr. Rate... 3.97)

The number of **rape** cases (including 1073 POCSO rape) showed an increase of 35.25% over 2014 (1126). Chennai City has recorded the highest number (127) of incidents accounting for 8.33% of all the rape cases reported in the state. No case of **rape** reported in RP Trichy, RP Chennai, Cyber Cell and Other Units. The crime rate in Madurai (6.81) is the highest against the State average of 3.97.

Kidnapping & Abduction

(Incidence... 1,603: Cr.Rate... 2.09)

1,603 cases of **“kidnapping & abduction”** were reported during this year, showing a decrease of 8.19% over 2014 (1,746). Dindigul and Villupuram has recorded the highest number (each 155) of incidents accounting for 9.67% of all the **‘kidnapping & abduction’** cases reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Madurai (8.57) against the State average of 2.09.

Dacoity

(Incidence... 93: Cr.Rate... 0.12)

The incidence of dacoity showed a decrease by 7.92% over 2014 (101). Krishnagiri (11), Dindigul, Kancheepuram and Madurai (each 7), Chennai City and Salem (each 6), Tirunelveli (5) has reported the highest number of such incidents accounting for 52.69% of the total cases reported in the State. Coimbatore City, Tiruppur and Vellore (each 4) cases was the next in order accounting for 12.90% of the total cases. Crime rate was highest in Krishnagiri (0.55) against the state average of 0.12.

Robbery

(Incidence... 1763: Cr.Rate... 2.30)

The incidence of robbery (1763) showed an decrease of 10.46% over 2014 (1969). Madurai City has the highest number of incidents (189) accounting for 10.72% of the total cases reported. The highest crime rate (12.15) was reported from Madurai City as against the state average of 2.30.

Riots

(Incidence...2648: Cr.Rate... 3.45)

Incidence of riots (2,648) showed an decrease of 4.89% over 2014 (2,784). Villupuram has the highest number of incidents (313) accounting for 11.82% reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Thiruvallur (11.14) against the state average of 3.45.

Arson

(Incidence... 677: Cr.Rate... 0.88)

The incidence of arson (677) during the year has increased by 0.3% over 2014 (675). Tirunelveli has reported the highest number of incidents (67). The crime rate was the highest in Tiruvarur (2.89) against the state average of 0.88.

Dowry Death

(Incidence... 65 : Cr.Rate... 0.08)

Incidence of dowry deaths during the year (65) has decreased by 31.57% over 2014 (95). Chennai City (7), has reported the highest number of such incidents, followed by Tirunelveli (6) and Salem (5). The crime rate for dowry deaths was highest in Salem City (0.41) against the state rate of 0.08.

Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity

(Incidence... 80: Cr.Rate... 0.10)

The incidence (80) of preparation & assembly for dacoity during 2015 registered an increase of 8.11% over 2014 (74). Thanjavur has reported the highest number of incidents (23) in the State. The crime rate of 1.50 was the highest in Thiruvallur against the State average of 0.10.

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

29 males in the age group of 18 to 30 years, 28 male in the 30 to 45 years group, 10 male in 45 to 60 years, 6 males in below years and 1 male in 16-18 years of age were the victims in 74 deaths under this category. 2 each female in the age group of above 16 to 18, 18 to 30, 30 to 45, 45 to 60, 1 female in the age group of below 6 years constituted the profile for female victims. (Table 3.4).

(iv) Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

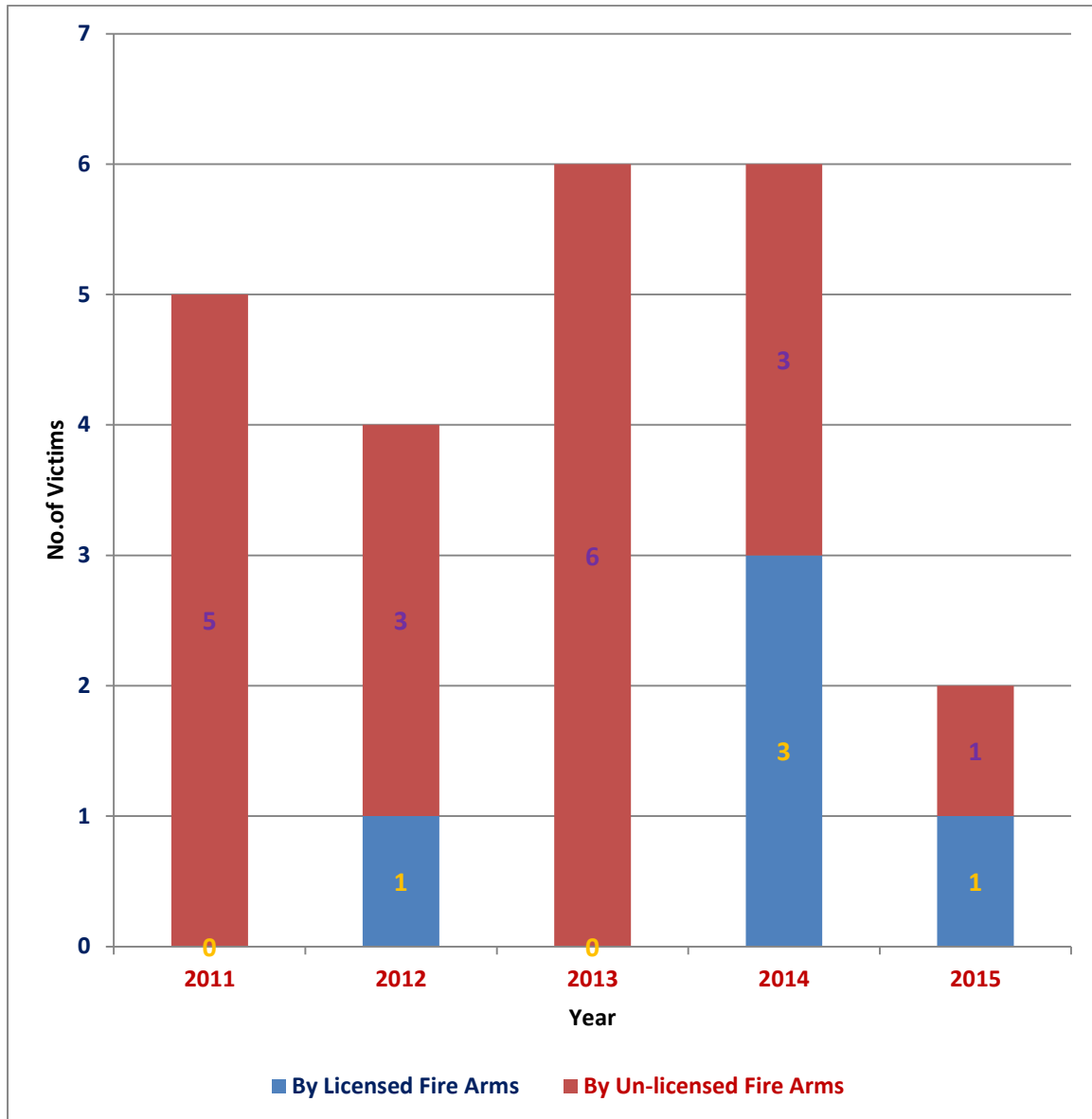
Table-3.5 gives the age groups break-up of victims, district-wise. 1,603 cases were reported during this year involving 1,612 victims. Victims in the age group 18 year & above – below 30 years (950) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 88.74% of these were women. Highest number of victims was from Dindigul (155). The lowest number of victims was from Railways Chennai (1 victim).

Table-3 (A)
Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2011 to 2015

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		
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
2015	1835	1	1	2	0.10

CHART - 3.5

Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2011 - 2015



(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.6 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 1,104 out of 1,612 victims kidnapped/ abducted during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 68.48% of the total victims. This was followed by Illicit Intercourse 35 (2.17%).

(vi) Murders by use of Fire Arms:-

Murder of victims by use of fire arms was 2 during 2015 which is available in Table-3.7. Only 2 incidents were reported in the entire state where firearms had been used to commit murder, Namakkal (1) and Vellore (1).

(Table-3(A) and Chart-3.5 depict the Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2011 – 2015 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 2011 – 2015 showed a mixed trend.

A total of 3739 unidentified dead bodies were found, during 2015. Of which, 930 dead bodies were found in Cuddalore followed by Chennai City (667). The district/City wise details are presented in Table-3.8

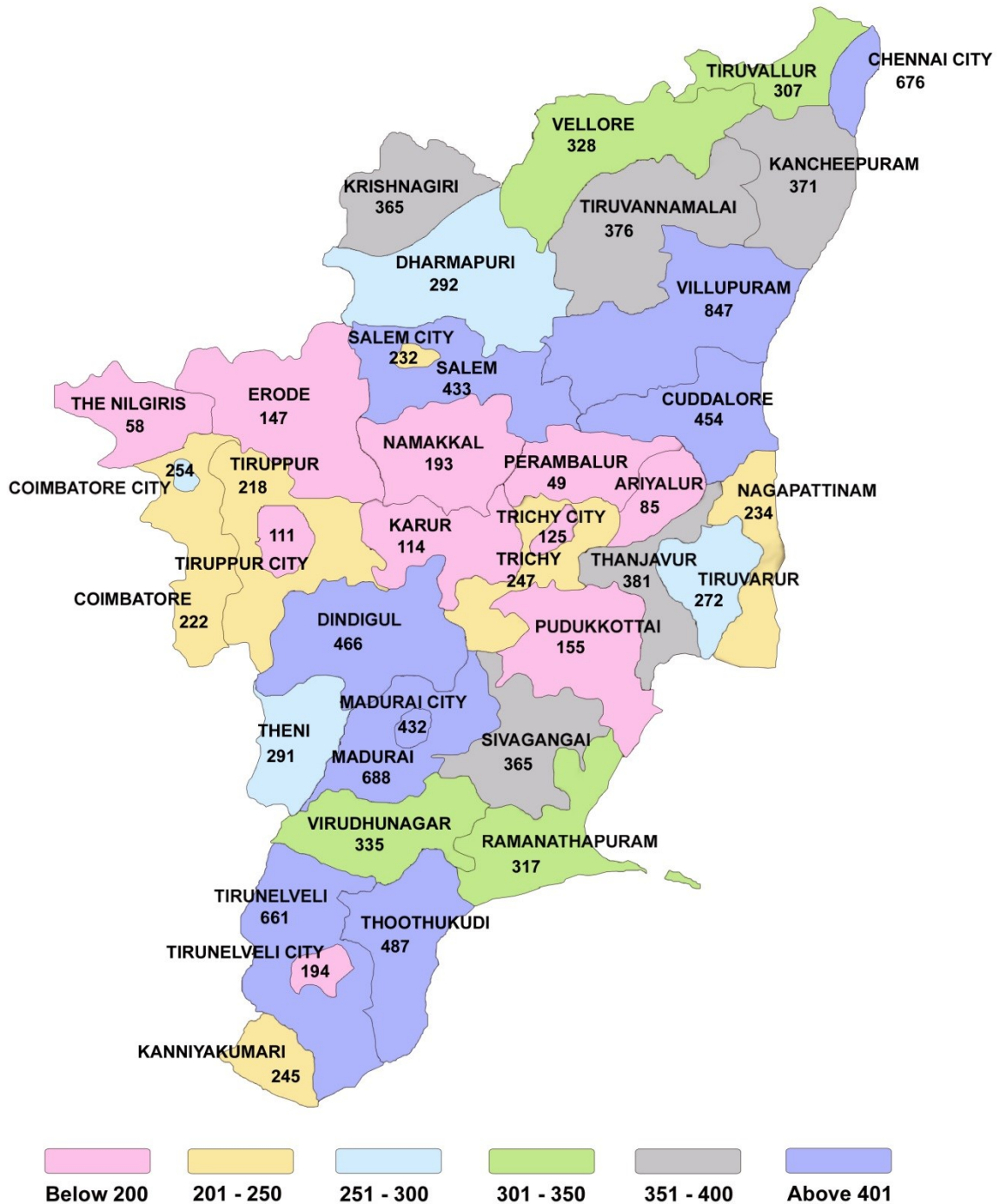
**Unidentified Dead Bodies
Recovered and Inquest conducted
during 2011 - 2015**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Unidentified Dead Bodies Recovered and Inquest Conducted
1	2011	4479
2	2012	5319
3	2013	5570
4	2014	2657
5	2015	3739

MAP – 3.1

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2015

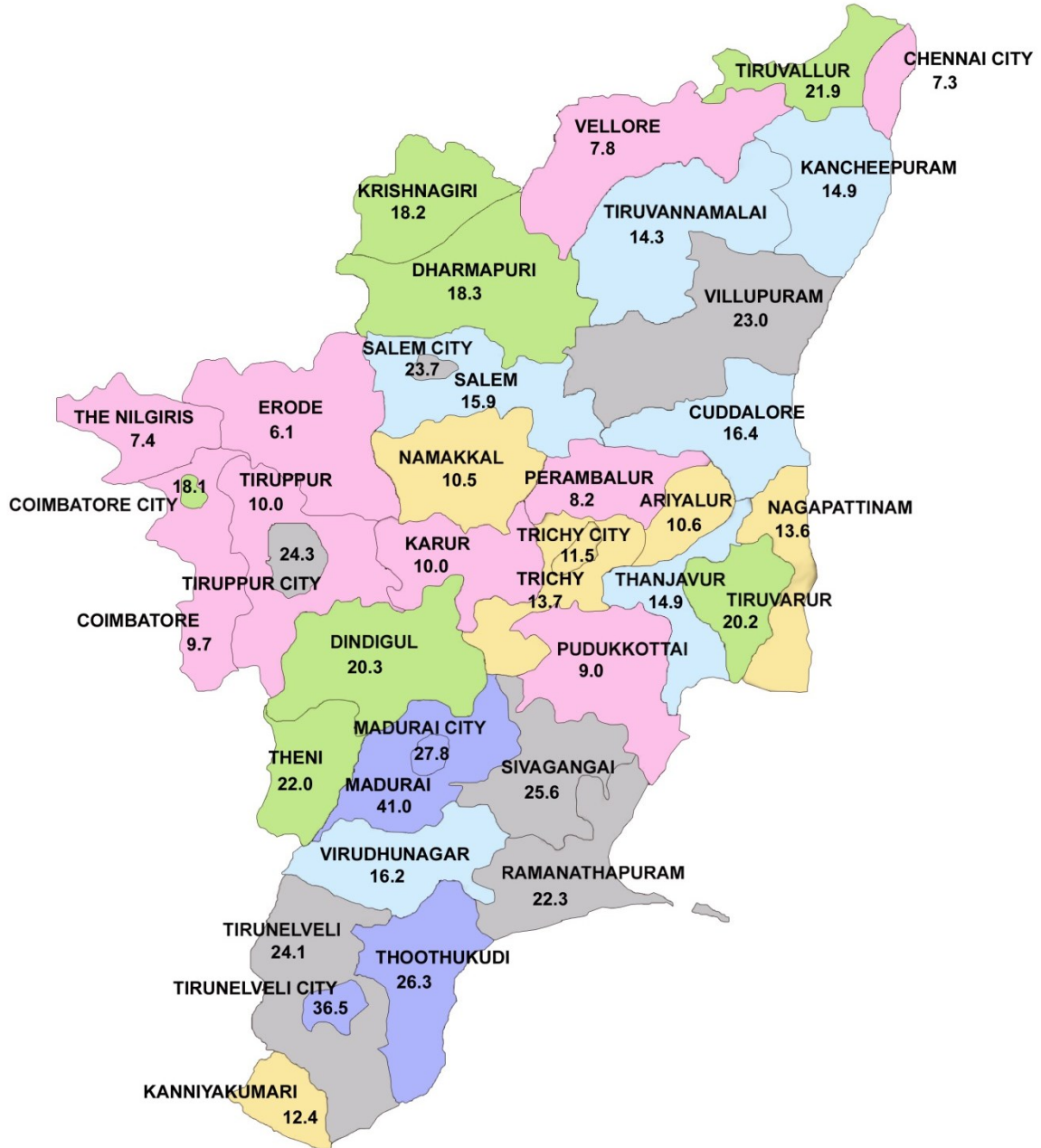
(All over Tamil Nadu 12,121)



MAP – 3.2

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 15.80)



CHAPTER 4

PROPERTY CRIMES

INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES

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

2. Property Crimes are classified as follows: -

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

These offences constitute about 9.7% of the total IPC offences.

Incidence of Property Crimes: [Decrease:5.9%]

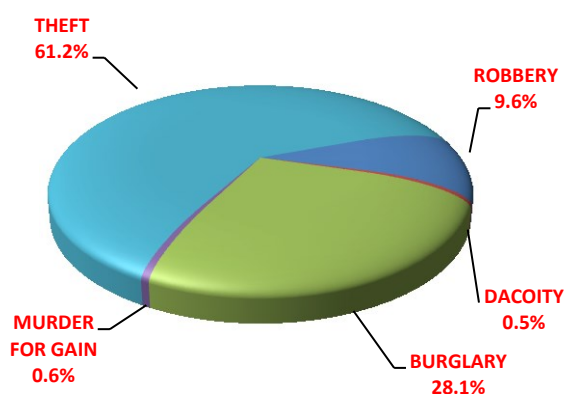
3. Table 4.1 depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2014 & 2015 with percentage variation. A total of 18,290 Property Crimes were reported during 2015 as against 19,432 cases during 2014 (decrease of 5.9%). Incidence of property crimes between 2011 and 2015 is presented in Table-4.2.

**INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU
DURING 2015**

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	107	0.6
ii	DACOITY	93	0.5
iii	ROBBERY	1763	9.6
iv	BURGLARY	5131	28.1
v	THEFT	11196	61.2
TOTAL		18290	100

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.6% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.5%, 9.6%, 28.1% and 61.2% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2015 is presented in Chart-4.1.

CHART- 4.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES
DURING- 2015



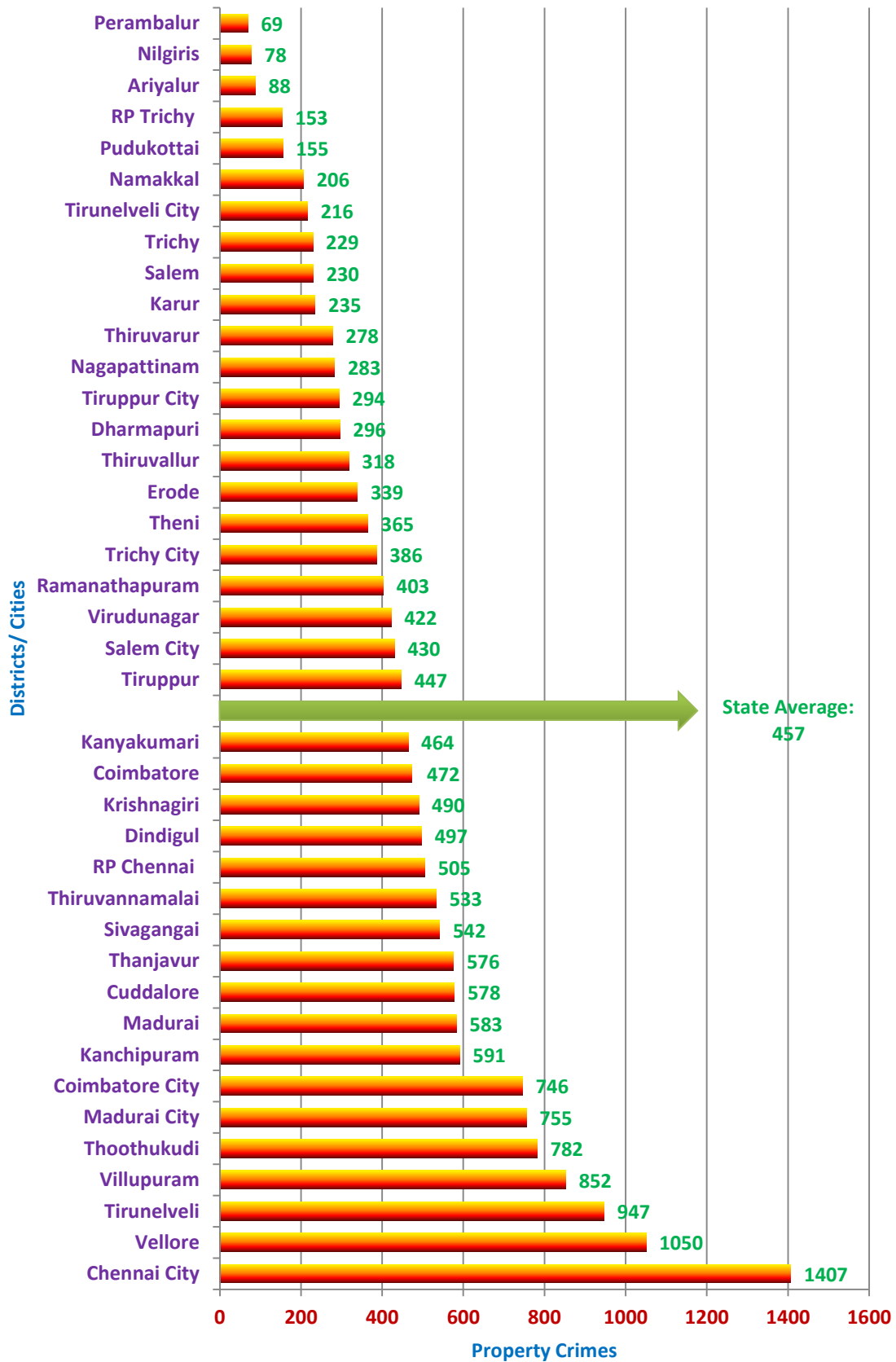
5. Chennai (1,407 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by Vellore (1,050), Tirunelveli (947) and Villupuram (852). The lowest number of cases was reported in Perambalur (69), The Nilgiris (78) and Ariyalur (88). Comparative statement of property crimes for 2014-2015 (district/city 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 2.2% of the total IPC offences in 2015, a decrease of 9.78% 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: 9.78%]

4. A total of 4131 Grave Crimes were reported during 2015 as against 4579 during 2014 (a decrease of -9.78%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2012 - 2015 and head wise grave crimes are presented in [Table-5.1](#). [\(Map -5\)](#)

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2015

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1641	39.7
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	107	2.6
III	DACOITY	93	2.3
IV	ROBBERY	1758	42.5
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	298	7.2
VI	GRAVE THEFT	234	5.7
TOTAL		4131	100

5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (82.3%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and Theft constituted 12.9% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 4.8% of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2015 is presented above. [Chart 5.1](#) depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2015.

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were in Madurai City (269) followed by Chennai (236), Tirunelveli (200) and Madurai (164). The lowest number of cases were reported in The Nilgiris (17 cases) followed by the RP Trichy (24 cases) and Perambalur & Ariyalur (each 27 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 2015 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 2014 and 2015 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 Thallakulam (87 cases) Sub-division of Madurai City, followed

by Thilagarthidal (80) Sub-division of Madurai City, Coimbatore East (73) Sub-division of Coimbatore City and Madurai Town (54) Sub-division of Madurai City.

12. Each 1 case was reported in Kottaipattinam Sub-division of Pudukottai and Ooty Rural Sub-division of The Nilgiris. Similarly, Chengam and Devala (each 2 cases) Sub-division of Tiruvannamalai and The Nilgiris districts has recorded lowest Grave Crimes.

CHART- 5.1

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2015

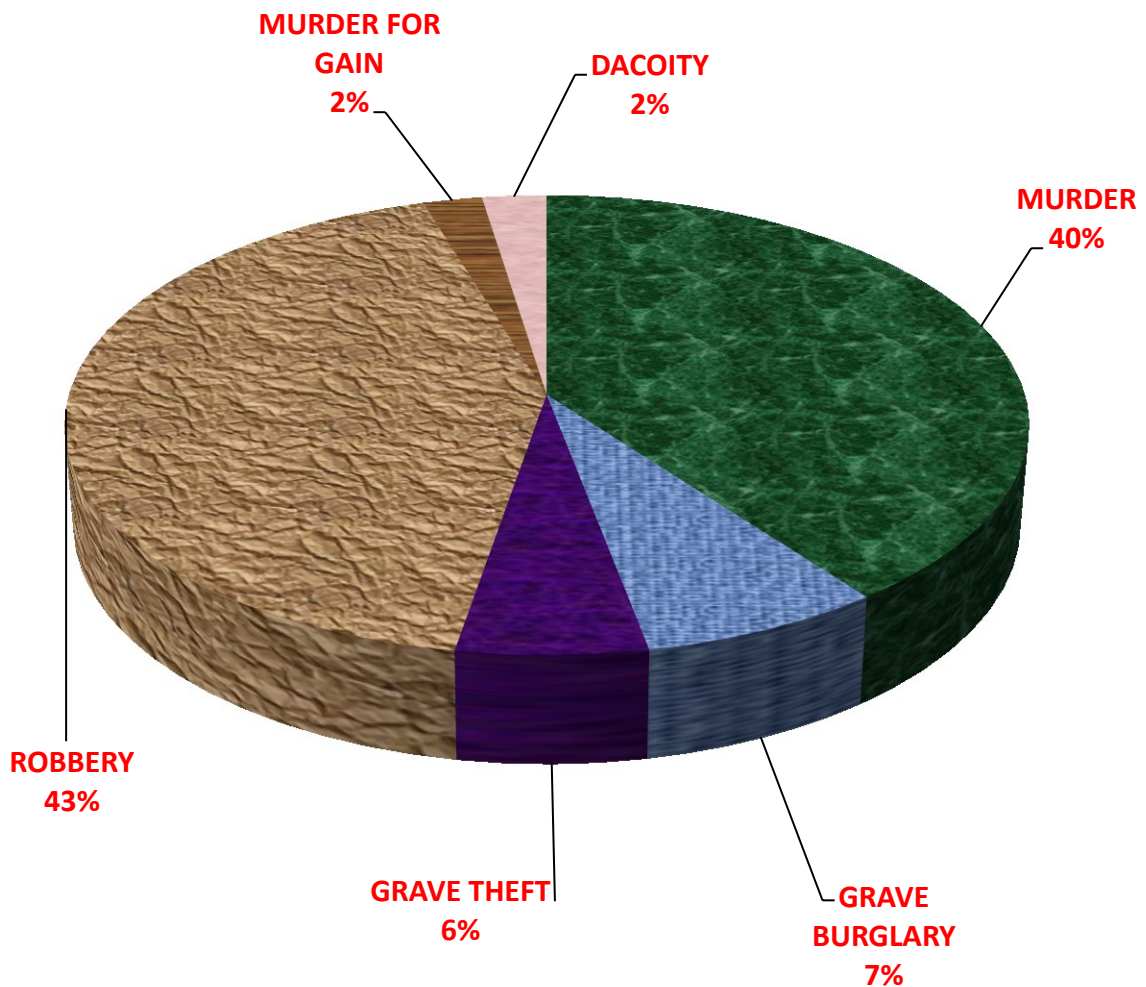
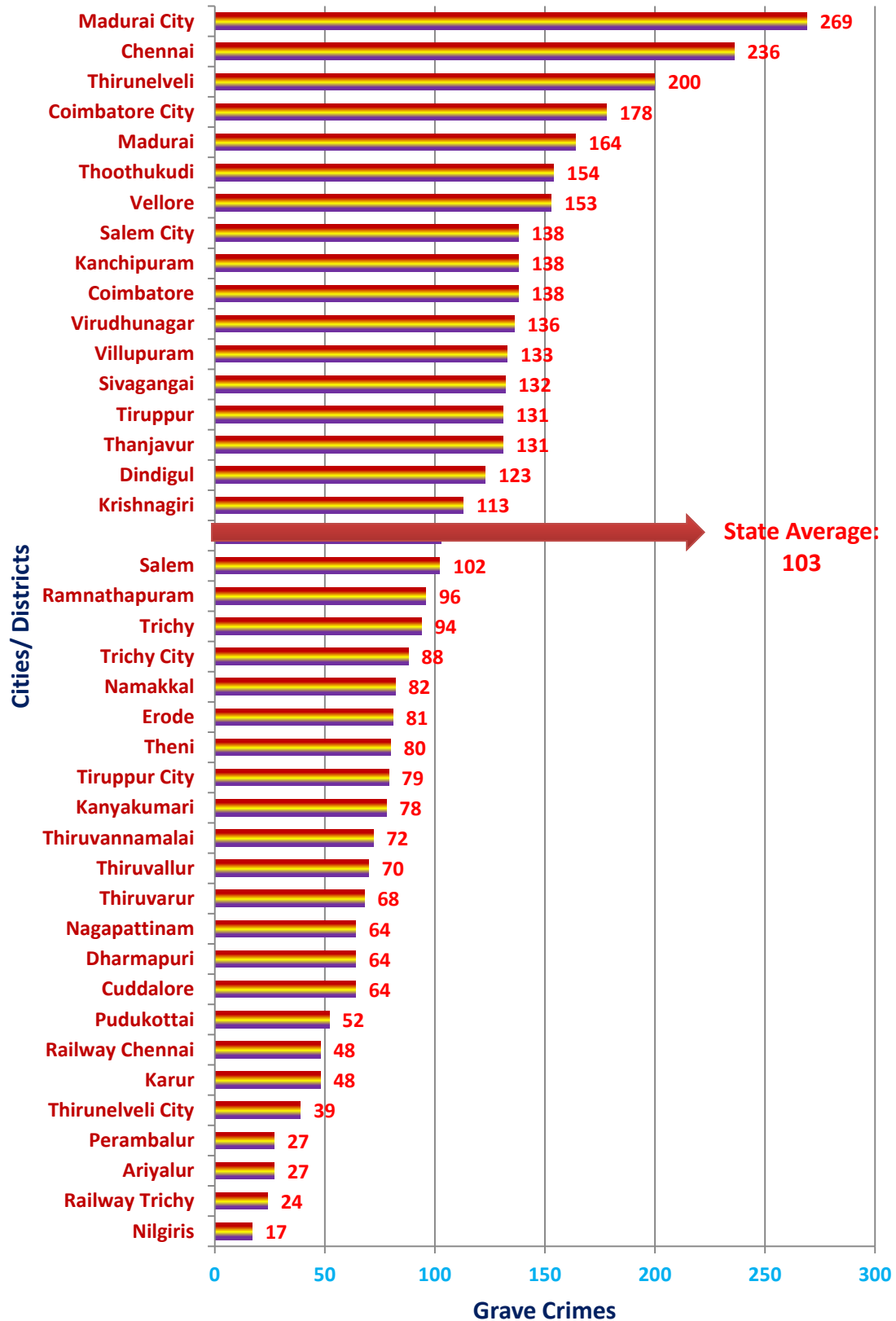


CHART - 5.2

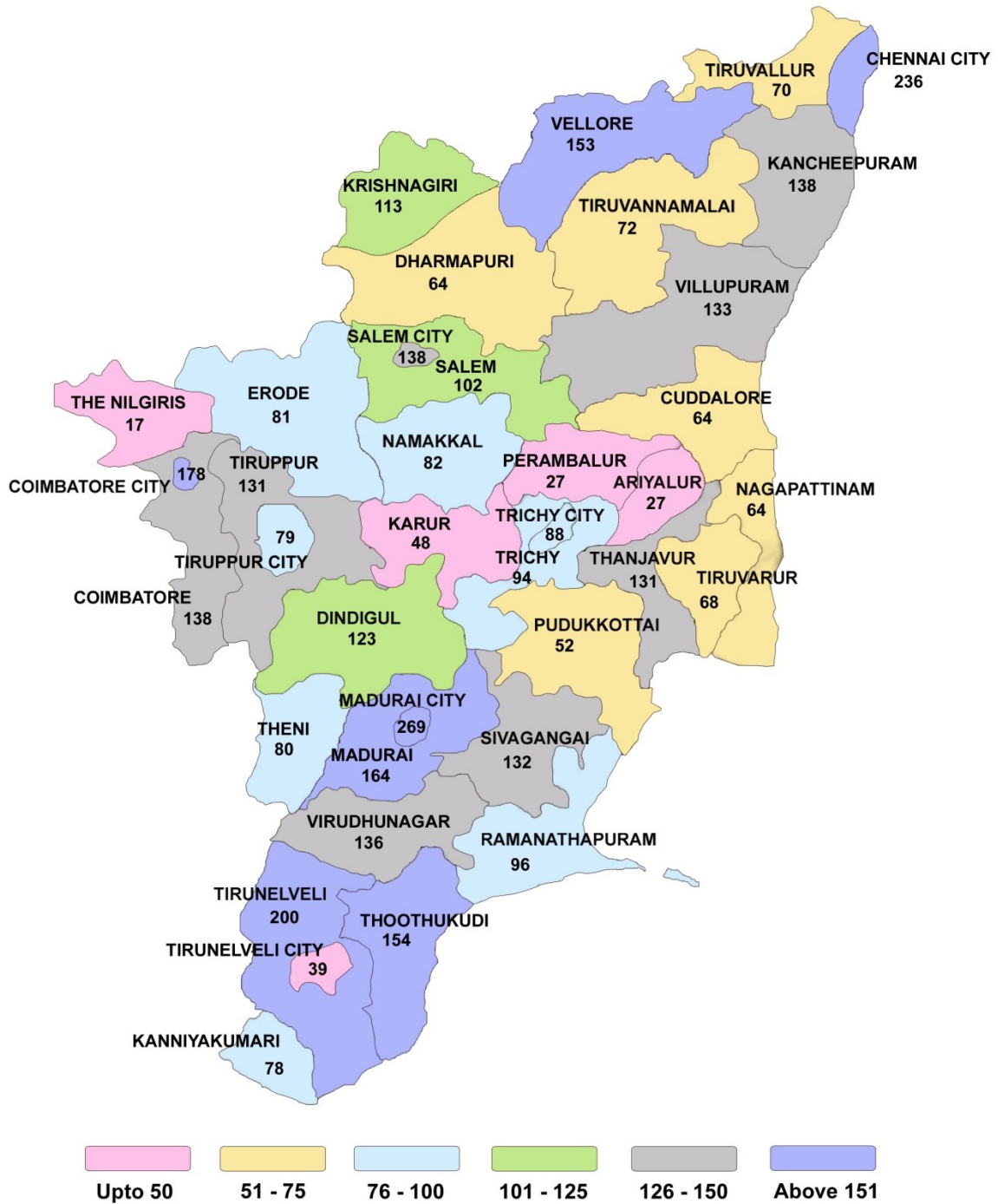
GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2015 (DISTRICT/ CITY WISE)



MAP – 5.1

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 4,131)



CHAPTER 6

CRIME IN RAILWAYS

Introduction

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

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

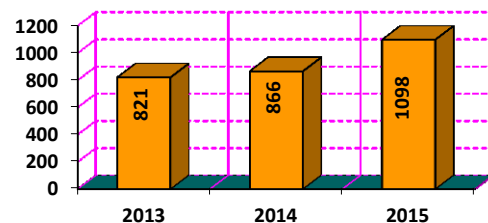
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyze crimes reported under Indian penal code as well as Indian railways act, 1989.

Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by RP and % variation during 2013 to 2015 is presented in Table-6.1. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2013 to 2015.

CHART-6.1

Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (RP) During 2013-2015



5. 821, 866 and 1098 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2013 to 2015 respectively at the state level reflecting an increase of 5.48% in 2014 over 2013 and an increase of 26.78% in 2015 over 2014. Cases reported in Chennai and Trichy Railway Police (CRP & TRP) shows an increasing trend.

6. Chennai RP reported an increase of 6.52% in 2014 over 2013 and an increase of 26.05% in 2015 over 2014 (from 598 cases in 2013 to 637 in 2014 and 803 cases in 2015). Trichy RP reported an increase of 2.69% in 2014 over 2013 and an increase of 28.82% in 2015 over 2014 (from 223 cases in 2013 to 229 cases in 2014 and 295 cases in 2015).

7. Head-wise and district-wise incidence of various IPC crimes registered by RP during 2013-15 is presented in Table-6.2 & Table 6.3.

8. Head-wise analysis of crimes reveals that no case of Arson were reported in 2013, 2014 and 2015 while one case each was reported under Preparation and Assembly for dacoity in 2013 & 2014 and no case was in 2015. An increasing trend was seen in reporting of theft cases (359 in 2013, 454 in 2014, and 598 in 2015).

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 2013 to 2015. District/city wise details are presented in [Table-6.2](#).

10. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded a mixed trend in Trichy Railway with 4, 12 and 6 from 2013 to 2015 respectively and Chennai Railway witnessed a decreasing trend with 29, 4 and 0 cases from 2013 to 2015 respectively.

11. In the year 2015, Trichy Railway has shown a decrease of six case (12 cases reported in 2014 while 6 in 2015) whereas Chennai Railway has shown considerable decrease of 4 cases (4 cases reported in 2014 while no case was reported in 2015).

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

12. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 88.18% (i.e., 2,64,415 out of 2,99,848) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases in the state) by police. 84.49% of these were charge-sheeted (2,53,351 out of 2,99,848). 57.14% (12 cases were disposed out of 21 cases for investigation) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 47.62% (10/21) were charge-

sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 83.3% as against 96.6% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by police may be seen in [Table19.3 and 19.4](#).

Disposal of Cases under Indian Railways Act by Courts

13. As many as 2,35,771 SLL cases out of 3,31,322 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2015, resulting in 71.16% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 65.66% (2,17,556 out of 3,31,322 convicted). Comparatively, 3.45% (Trial were completed in 1 case out of 29 cases for trial) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. No case was convicted and 28 cases are pending trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 0% as against 92.3% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by courts may be seen in [Table-19.7 and 19.8](#).

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. 3 cases of dacoity were reported in railways for the year 2015, out of the total 93 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2015. A total amount of 0.8 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.1282.5 lakhs worth of property stolen / taken away in all the dacoities reported in the State. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.8](#).

Robbery in Railways

16. 55 cases of robbery were reported in railways, accounting for 3.12% of total 1763 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2015. Property worth Rs. 42.9 lakh were taken away out of total Rs. 1372.8 lakh of property stolen / taken away in all robbery cases in the State during 2015. Percentage share of property taken away in robberies in railways to total robberies reported in the State during 2015 comes to 3.12%. District / City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.9](#).

Burglary in Railways

17. 2 cases of burglary in railways were reported accounting for 0.39% of total 5,131 cases of burglary reported in the state during 2015 in which Rs.0.6 lakh out of total Rs.4461.8 lakh of property stolen/taken away in burglary cases reported in the state during 2015. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.10](#).

Theft in Railways

18. 600 cases of theft in railways were reported) accounting for 5.36% of total cases of 11196. [Chart 6.2](#) depicts percentage of Incidence of various IPC crimes reported in RP during 2015. Property worth Rs. 328.8 lakh were stolen/taken away of the total Rs. 5788.1 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all thefts reported in the state during 2015 comes to 5.68%. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.11](#).

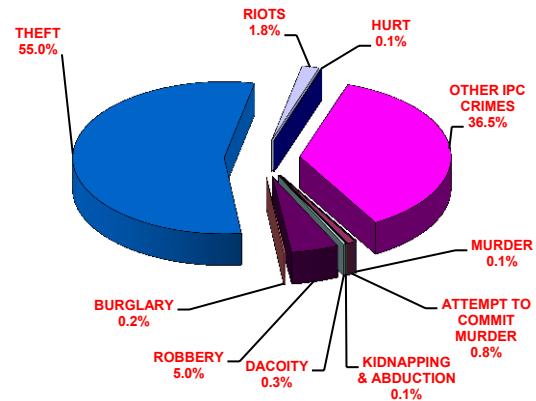
19. It is observed that theft cases (600) account for 54.64% of total IPC crimes in railways (1098).

20. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (54.64%) is higher as compared to robbery (5%), riots (1.8%), burglary (0.18%) and hurt (0.09%). Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in

railways theft to total theft in the state is higher (5.36%) as compared to Robbery (3.12%) [Chart-6.2](#).

CHART- 6.2

Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2015



Note: Other IPC Crimes in Railways include figures of Attempt to Commit Murder (0.82%) and Causing Death by Negligence (0.55%)

21. [Chart 6.3](#) depicts the incidents of total crimes reported in RP during 2013-2015.

22. Percentage of property crimes in railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the state during 2015 is presented in [Chart-6.4](#).

CHART- 6.3
Incidence of Total Crimes Reported by RP during 2013-2015

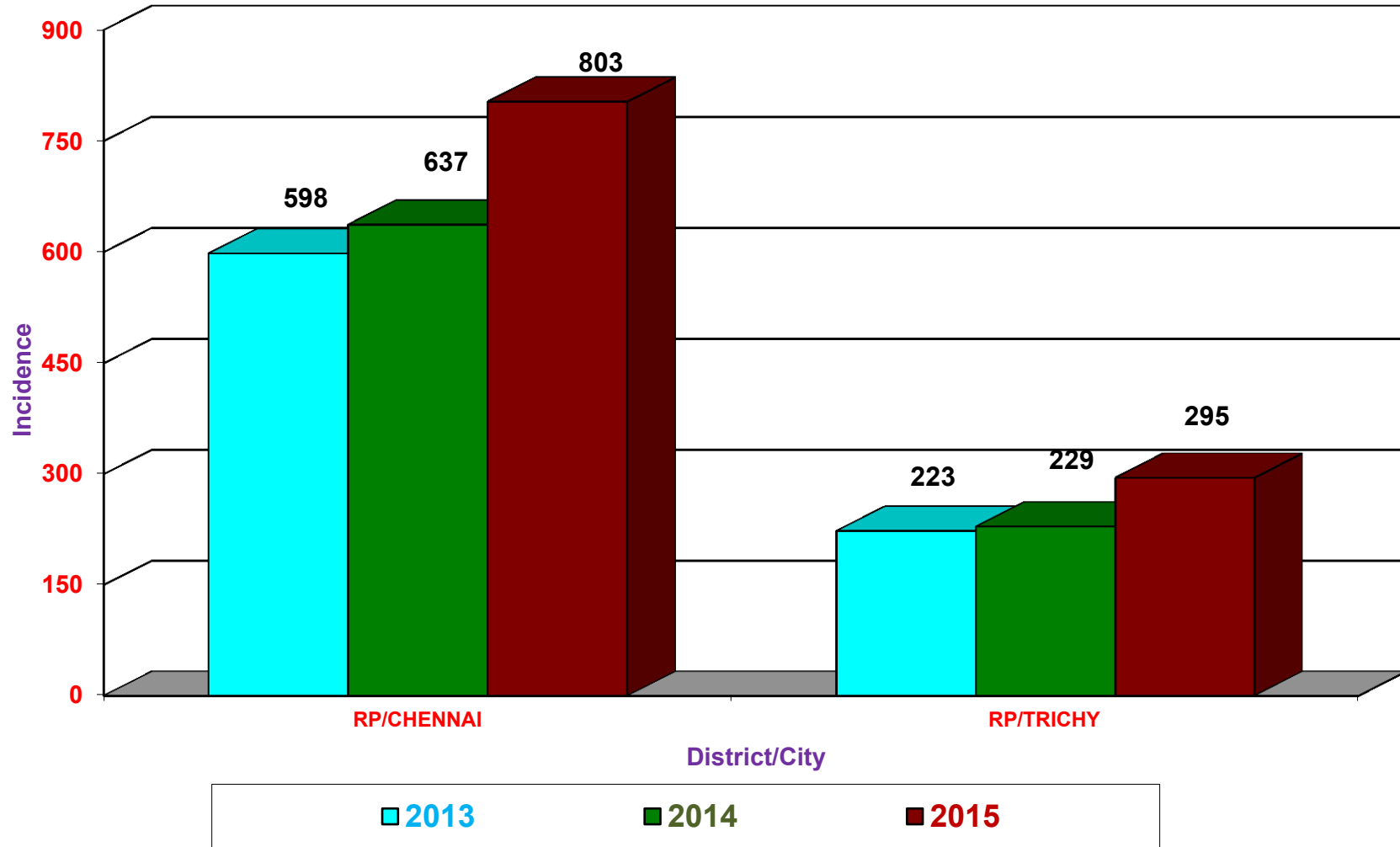
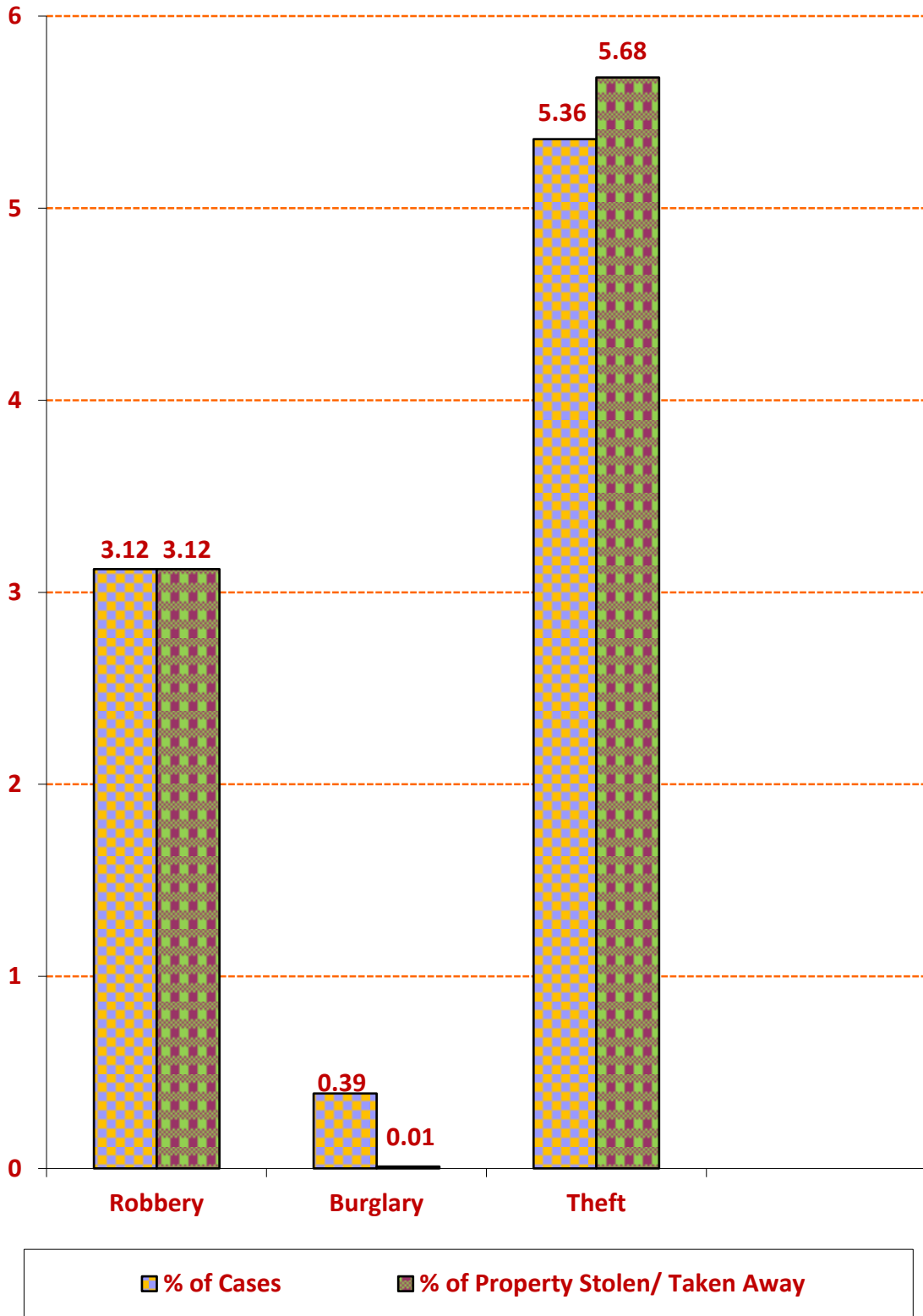


CHART-6.4

**Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways
During 2015**



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 2011 to 2015 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
1	RAPE	677	737	923	455	421	-7.5
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	NA	NA	NA	16	29	81.3
3	POCSO ACT (RAPE)	NA	NA	NA	655	1073	63.8
4	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1743	1693	1779	1479	1335	-9.7
5	DOWRY DEATH	152	110	118	95	65	-31.6
6	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1812	1965	2471	2103	1900	-9.7
7	MOLESTATION	1467	1494	1271	1102	1163	5.5
8	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	464	382	313	229	20	-91.3
9	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	--	--	--	52	79	51.9
11	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	420	500	549	509	491	-3.5
12	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	10	34	9	4	7	75.0
	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	195	277	305	292	333	-14.0
	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT-2005	--	--	--	4	4	--
	TOTAL	6940	7192	7738	6995	6920	-1.0

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported **Crimes against Women** during 2014 are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2014 Tamil Nadu	2014 All India	% to All India
1	RAPE	471	40969	1.15
2	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1479	30874	4.79
3	DOWRY DEATH	95	8455	1.12
4	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	2103	122877	1.71
5	MOLESTATION	1102	82235	1.34
6	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	229	9735	2.35
7	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	13	0
8	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	471	2070	22.75
9	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	4	47	8.51
10	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	292	10050	2.90
TOTAL		6246	307325	2.03

6. Chart-7.2 depicts percentage distribution of **Crimes against Women** in 2015.

7. The incidence of **Crimes against Women** during the period 2015 has shown a decrease of -1.0% over the previous year.

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

reported under the head: - Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (1,900 cases) followed by Kidnapping and Abduction (1,335) and Molestation (1,163). Cases of Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping and Abduction and Molestation together constitute the largest part (63.5%). Rape accounted for 6.5% of the Crimes against Women. (Map 7.1)

9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of **Crimes against Women** during 2015 is presented in Table-7.1. Chart-7.1 depicts the rate of **Crimes against Women** reported during 2014 and 2015.

10. Table-7.2 shows the incidence of **Crimes against Women** district wise/head wise during 2015.

11. An analysis of **Crimes against Women** reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been witnessed in Madurai (601) while it was the lowest in Railway Trichy (2) followed by Railway Chennai (10) and Ariyalur (33). An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that Cruelty by husband and her relative was highest in Madurai District (310), as well as Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act (201) was highest in Chennai City (201). Molestation highest in Villupuram (101). Dowry deaths were the highest in Chennai City (7) followed by Tirunelveli (6) Salem (5).

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 2014 AND 2015

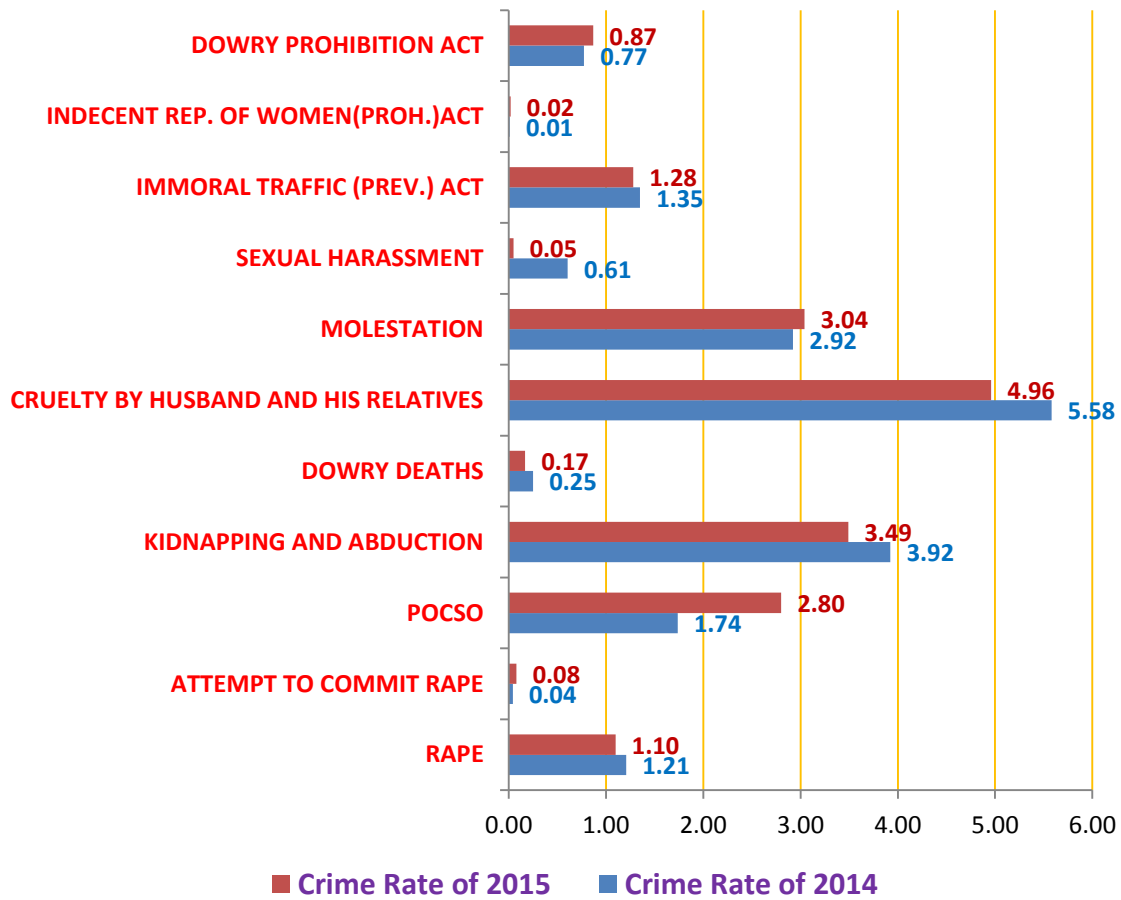


CHART- 7.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN DURING - 2015

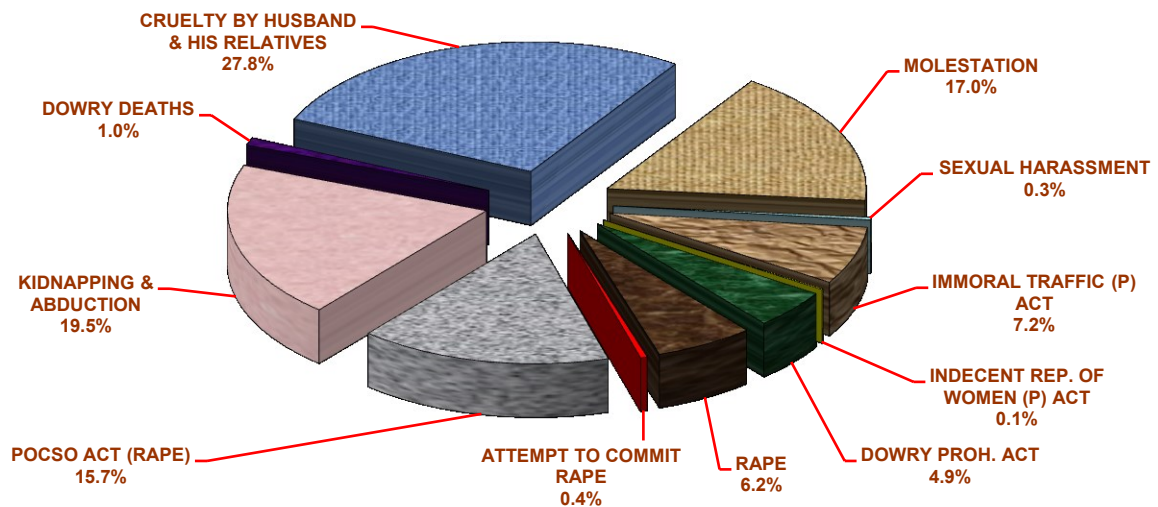
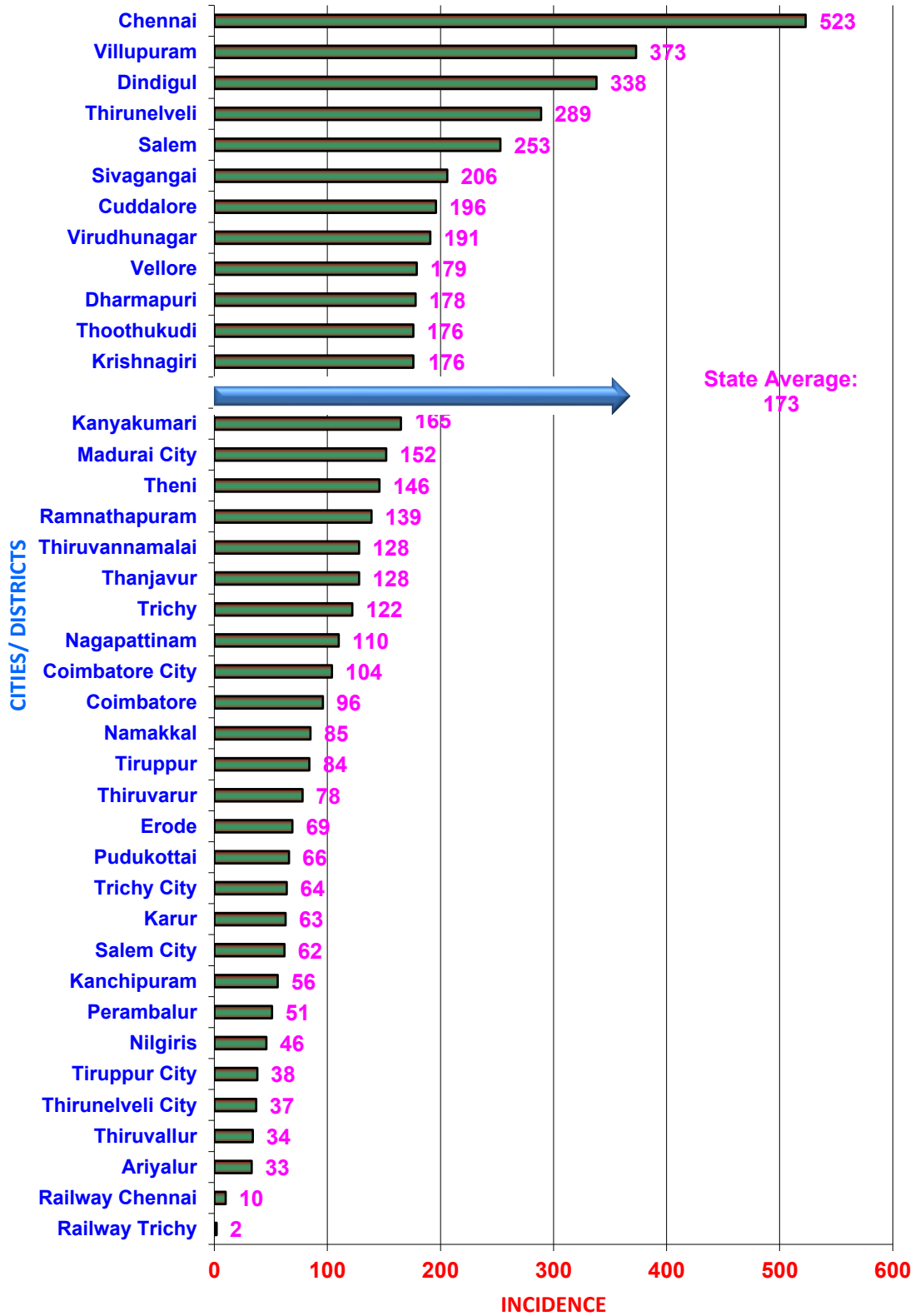


CHART – 7.3
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN

DISTRICT/CITY WISE – DURING 2015



1. RAPE:

[Decrease: 7.47%]

Incidence of **Rape** cases (421) registered during 2015 has shown a decrease of 7.47% over 2014 (455). Villupuram reported the highest (38), followed by Cuddalore (27), Tirunelveli (26), Chennai and Madurai (each 25) and Thoothukudi (20). Pudukottai, Thiruvarur and Tiruppur City (each 1) accounted for the least number of incidents.

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

78.6% of rape victims were in the age group of 18 years & above below 30 years of women. Women in the age group 30 years & above below 45 years accounted for 16.4% of the total victims. **Table-7.3** shows city/ district-wise victims of rape under different age groups.

96.4% of rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (406 cases out of 421 cases). **Table-7.4** deals with the offender's relation and proximity to rape victims. 40 cases were committed by relatives, 101 cases were committed by neighbors and 259 by other known persons. In 6 cases offenders were parents/ close family members to the victims.

2. Kidnapping & Abduction:

[Decrease: 9.74%]

Cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** (1335) decreased by 9.74%. Dindigul recorded the highest (148) followed by Villupuram (144) and Madurai (118). Lowest incidence was reported in Tirunelveli City (2) followed by Thiruvallur and Ariyalur (each 3) and Thiruppur City, Perambalur and The Nilgiris (each 4).

62.7% of Kidnapping and Abduction victims were girls in the age group of 18 years & above below 30 years. Girls in

the age group of 16 years & above below 18 years accounted for 21.05% of the total victims. **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 2015.

4. MOLESTATION:

[Increase: 5.54%]

Cases of **Molestation** (1,163) registered during the year 2015 an increased by 5.54%. Villupuram recorded the highest (101) followed by Salem (94) and Madurai (73). Lowest incidence was reported in Kanyakumari and RP Trichy (each 2) followed by Thiruppur City, Thiruvarur and Thirunelveli City (each 3).

5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

[Decrease: 91.27%]

20 cases were booked during 2015, a decrease of 91.27% over 2014. Kanchipuram and Madurai (each 3) registered the highest number of cases followed by Chennai City, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur and Virudhunagar registered each 2 cases.

7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

[Decrease: 9.65%]

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 27.7% (1,900 cases) of total cases (6837) reported under Crime against Women. A decreasing trend of 9.65 is seen under this head with 1,900 cases reported during 2015. Highest number of cases was registered in Madurai District (310) followed by Chennai City (196) and Thirunelveli (128). Lowest incidence is seen in The Nilgiris (2) followed by Ariyalur (5) and Thirunelveli City (8).

8. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:

[Increase: 75.00%]

7 cases were booked under this Act during 2015, an increase of 75% was witnessed when compared to the year 2014. Highest numbers of cases were registered in Madurai and The Nilgiris (each 2). Lowest incidence is seen in Coimbatore City, Salem and Thiruvallur (each 1).

9. DOWRY DEATH:

[Decrease: 31.58%]

Incidence of Dowry Death (65) has shown a decrease of 31.58% during 2015. Chennai City reported the highest incidence (7) followed by Thirunelveli (6), Salem (5), Dindigul & Salem City (each 4), Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Kanchipuram, Karur, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, Pudukkottai, Railway Chennai, Theni, Tirunelveli City, Thiruvallur, Trichy,

Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur and Vellore (each 1 case) were among the lowest. No case was reported in Tiruppur City, Thoothukudi, Sivagangai, Railway Trichy, Perambalur, Nagapattinam, Madurai City, Kanniyakumari, Erode, Dharmapuri and Ariyalur.

10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

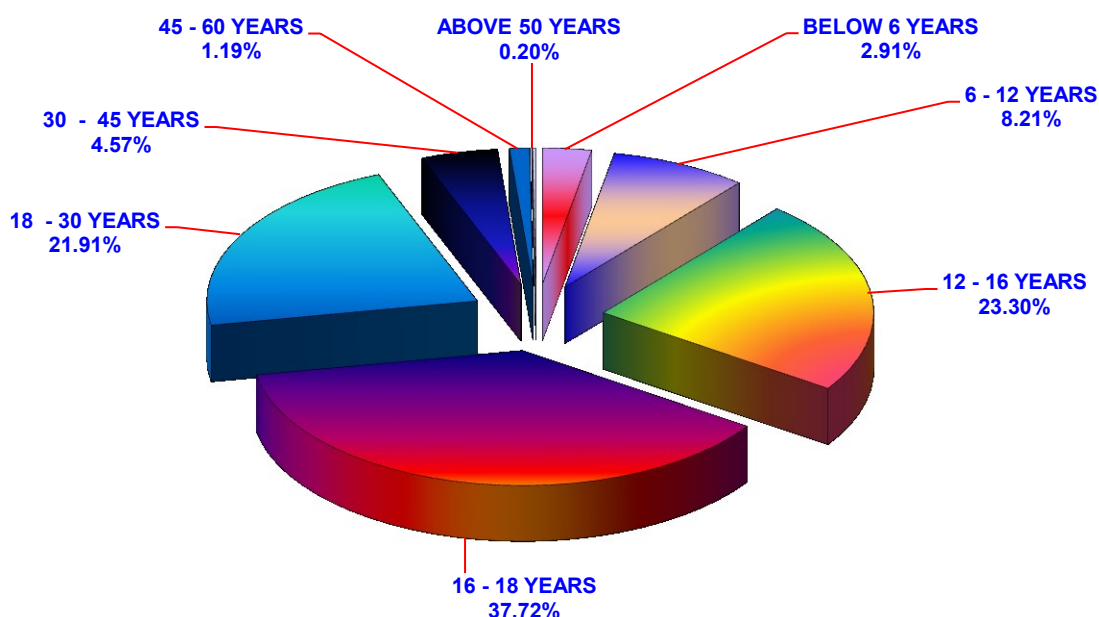
[Increase: 14.04%]

An increasing trend is seen under this head with 333 cases reported during 2015 compared to 292 cases in 2014. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases has increased by 14.04%. Kanyakumari recorded the highest (64), followed by Madurai (61) and Virudhunagar (52). No case under this head was reported in Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Salem City, Sivagangai, Theni, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur and Trichy.

CHART - 7.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE

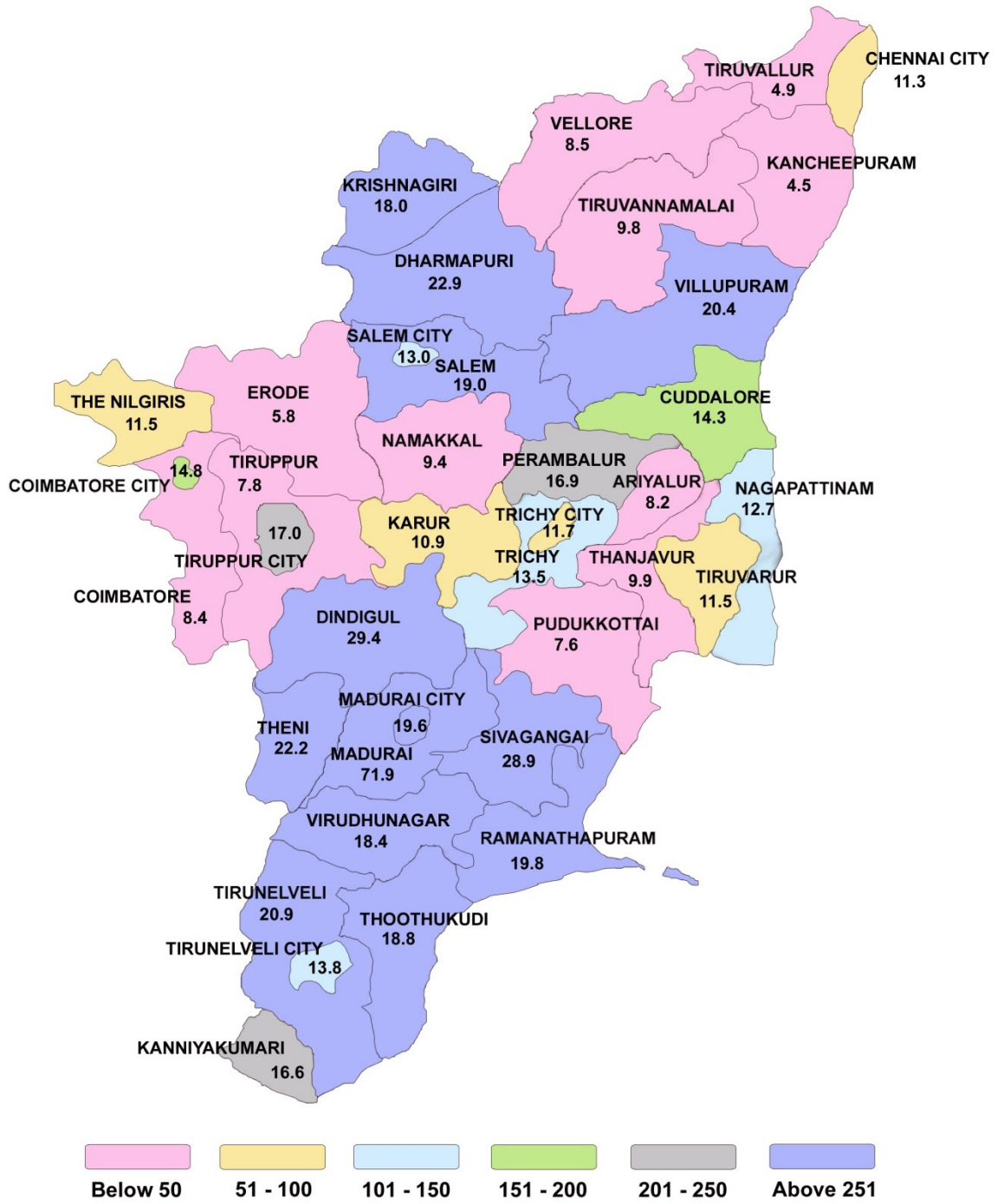
VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING - 2015



MAP - 7.1

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

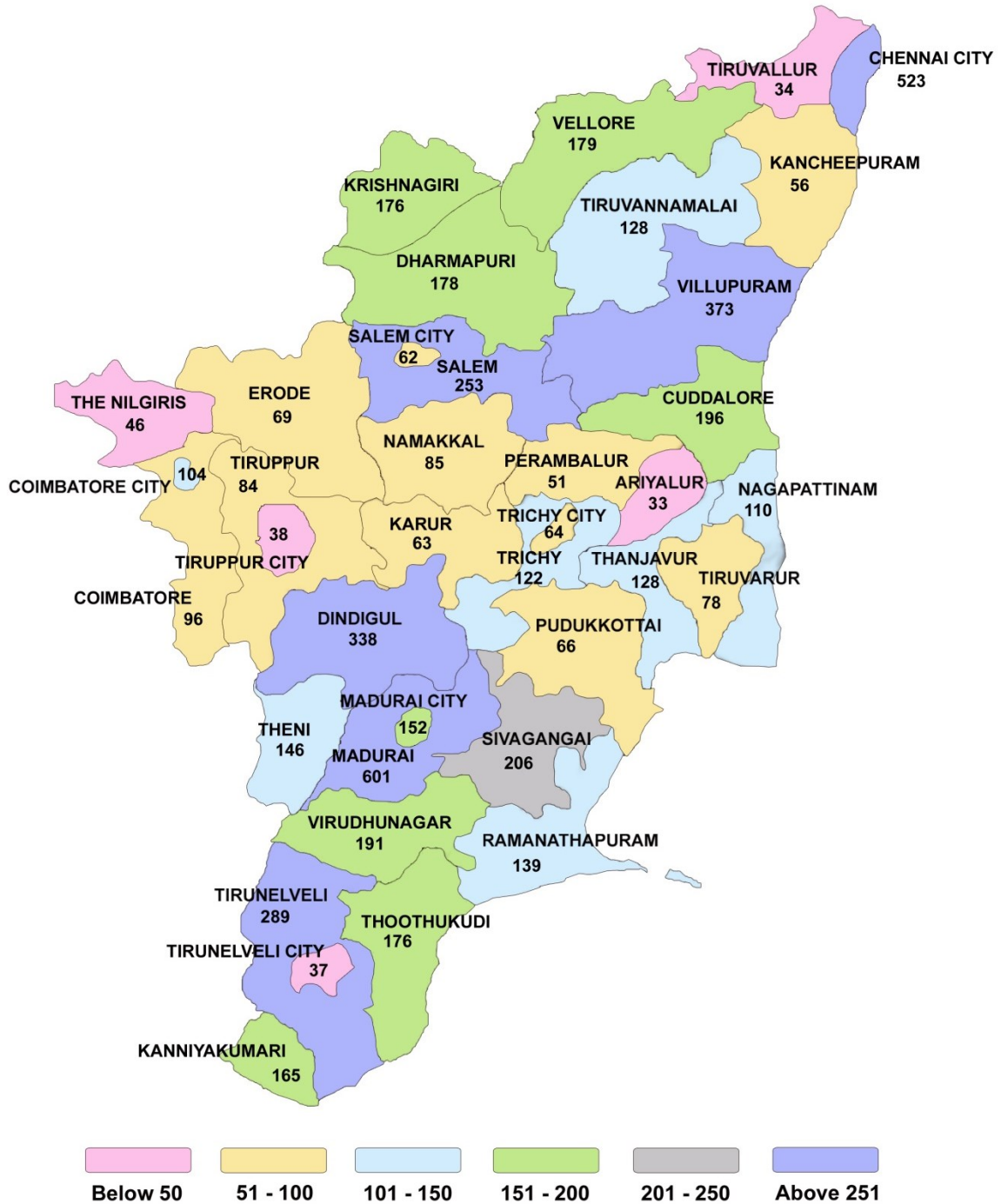
(All over Tamil Nadu 15.3)



MAP - 7.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 6,920)



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)

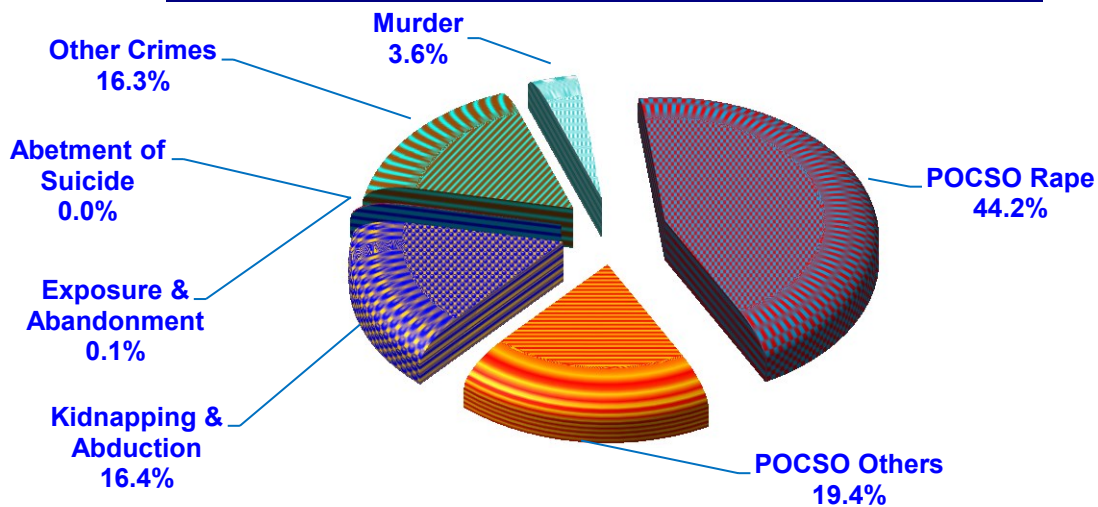
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procurement of minor girls (below 18) (366- A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (370 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to juvenile or child by guardian [Sec. 23 of Juvenile 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 11.55%]

2,617 cases were reported during 2015 as compared to 2,346 in 2014, indicating an increase of 11.55%. POCSO cases contribute this major increase in Crime Against Children. Highest incidence of 209 cases was reported in Tirunelveli, followed by Chennai (194) and Thoothukudi (163). Other district with least number of cases are Railway Chennai (2). **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2015. **(Map 8.1)**

CHART – 8.1

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2015**



5. Crime Rate:

➤ **Increased from 3.1 to 3.4**

Thoothukudi reported the highest crime rate at 8.8 followed by Madurai 8.2 and Tirunelveli 7.6.

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. 2617 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, POCSO-Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Exposure and abandonment and Procurement of minor girls, Juvenile Justice Care Act and other SLL crimes in the State. 87 cases of Murder (3.3%) were reported during 2015. Maximum number of murders were reported in Villupuram (12), Tirunelveli (6), Erode, Krishnagiri, Madurai and Tiruppur (each 5) Chennai, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Theni and Thoothukudi (each 4), Salem, Vellore and Virudhunagar (each 3), Coimbatore, Kanchipuram, Sivagangai, Thanjavur and Thriuvallur (each 2),

Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Madurai City, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvarur and Trichy City (each 1). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Dindigul, Karur, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Railways Chennai, Railways Trichy, Salem City, Tirunelveli City, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruppur City and Trichy.

9. Trends of Infanticide:

[Increase 100%]

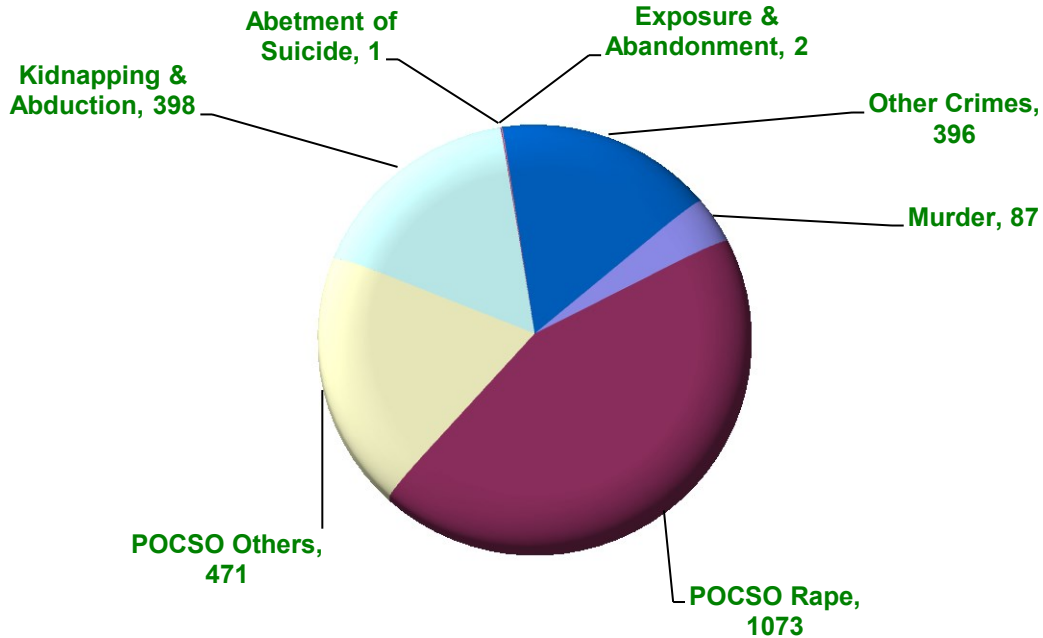
2 cases of Infanticide were reported during 2015 whereas it was no case was reported in 2014.

10. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO):

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is the single-most contributor to Crime against Children. This accounted for 1544 cases (58.9%). Highest number of cases were reported in Chennai City (137) followed by Tirunelveli (96) and Salem (76 cases). Pudukottai (9) and Trichy City (6) reported least number of such cases, No case was reported in Railways Chennai and Railways Trichy.

CHART - 8.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2015



Total No. of Incidence: 2617

11. 1073 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Rape', contributing thereby, 41% of the total incidence of crime against children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (98 cases), followed by Tirunelveli (63) and Villupuram (62 cases). No case was reported in Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy City and Trichy City.

12. 471 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Others', contributing thereby 17.9% of the total incidence of crime against children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (39), followed by Tirunelveli (33) Madurai and Salem (each 29 cases). No case was reported in Pudukottai and Railway Chennai.

13. A single case of 'abetment of suicide' was reported during 2015 as same in 2014. A solitary case was reported in Thoothukudi district.

14. 9 cases were reported under Procuration of minor girls during 2015

whereas no case was reported during the year 2014.

15. 396 cases of other crimes against Children were reported during 2015 contributing 22.3% of the total Incidence of the crime against children. Highest incidence of other crimes were reported in Tirunelveli (98), followed by Thoothukudi (92), Trichy (88), Chennai City (39), Kanyakumari (34), Ariyalur (26), Madurai (9), Coimbatore City (5), Ramanathapuram (4) and Tiruvannamalai (1). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Tirunelveli City, Thirvallur, Thiruvarur, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Trichy City, Vellore, Villupuram and Virudhunagar. 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 2011-2015 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 86.58. Out of 3790 cases under this category 53.1% cases were charge-sheeted. Highest percentage of charge-sheeting was done under the heads Rape u/s 376 IPC (58.9), Rape under POCSO (57.5), Murder (54.8), Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (49.1) and Kidnapping & Abduction (24.3).

17. Correspondingly, the average conviction rate for these crimes stood at 46.5%. The conviction rate for murder stood at 38.6%, rape (23.7%) kidnapping and abduction (11.9%) and Other Crimes (69.9%).

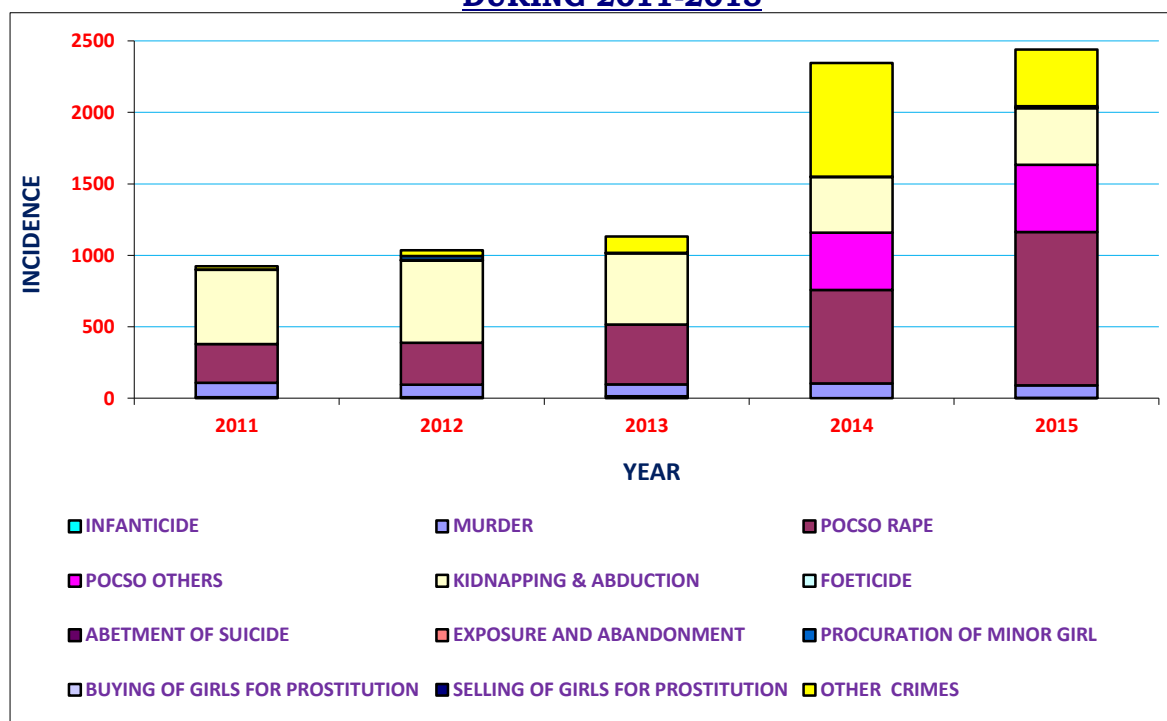
18. Crime head-wise Disposal of cases by Police and Courts has been depicted in Table 8.3 & 8.4.

Disposal of Persons arrested by Police and Courts

19. The details of disposal by Police of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in Tables 8.5. Of 4,671 persons arrested including Persons on custody and person on bail for these crimes, 2711 (58.03%) were charge-sheeted by the Police of which 446 persons were convicted.

CHART- 8.3

CRIME HEAD WISE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2011-2015

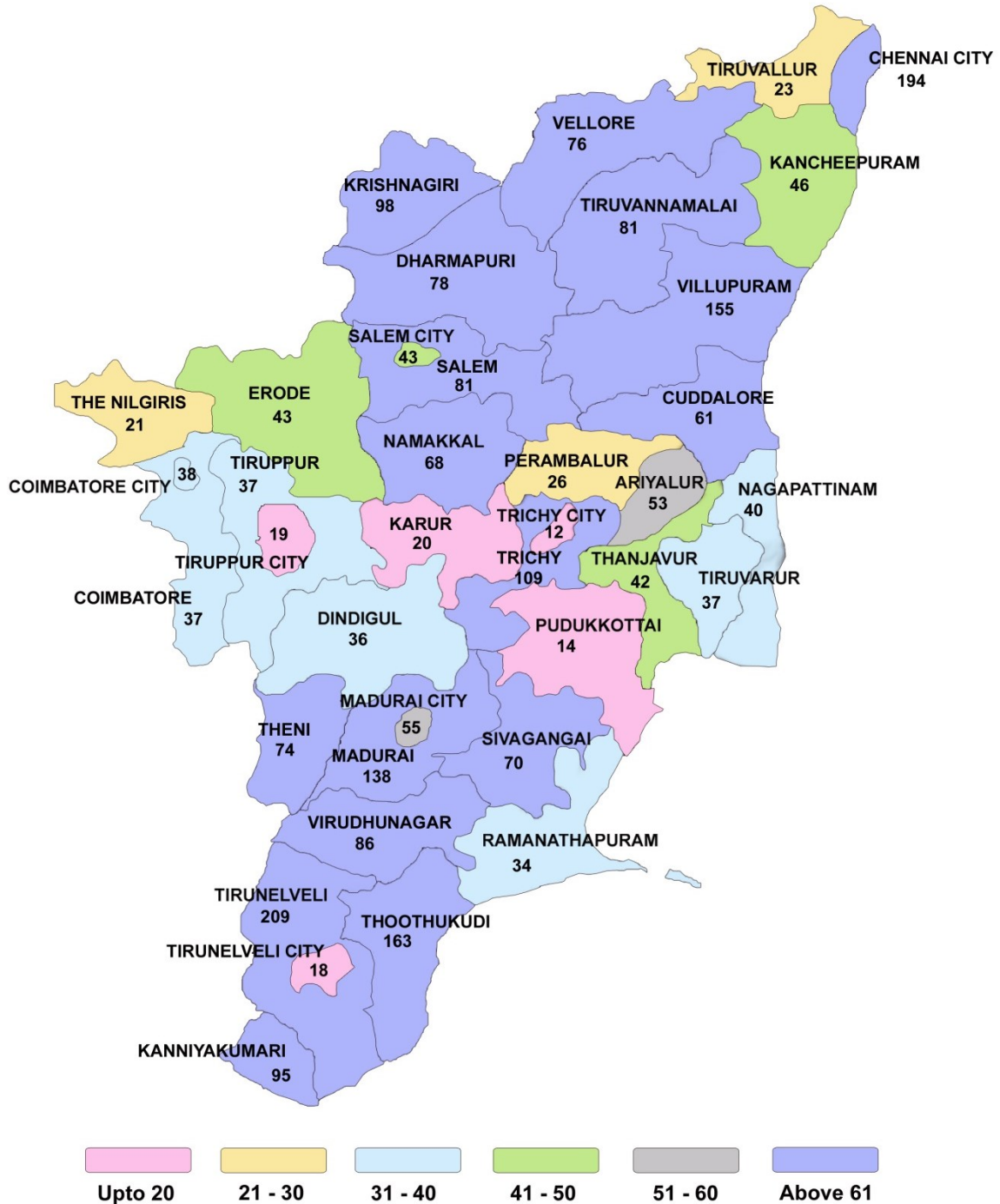


* RAPE Case for 2015 (includes rape under POCSO Act).

MAP – 8.1

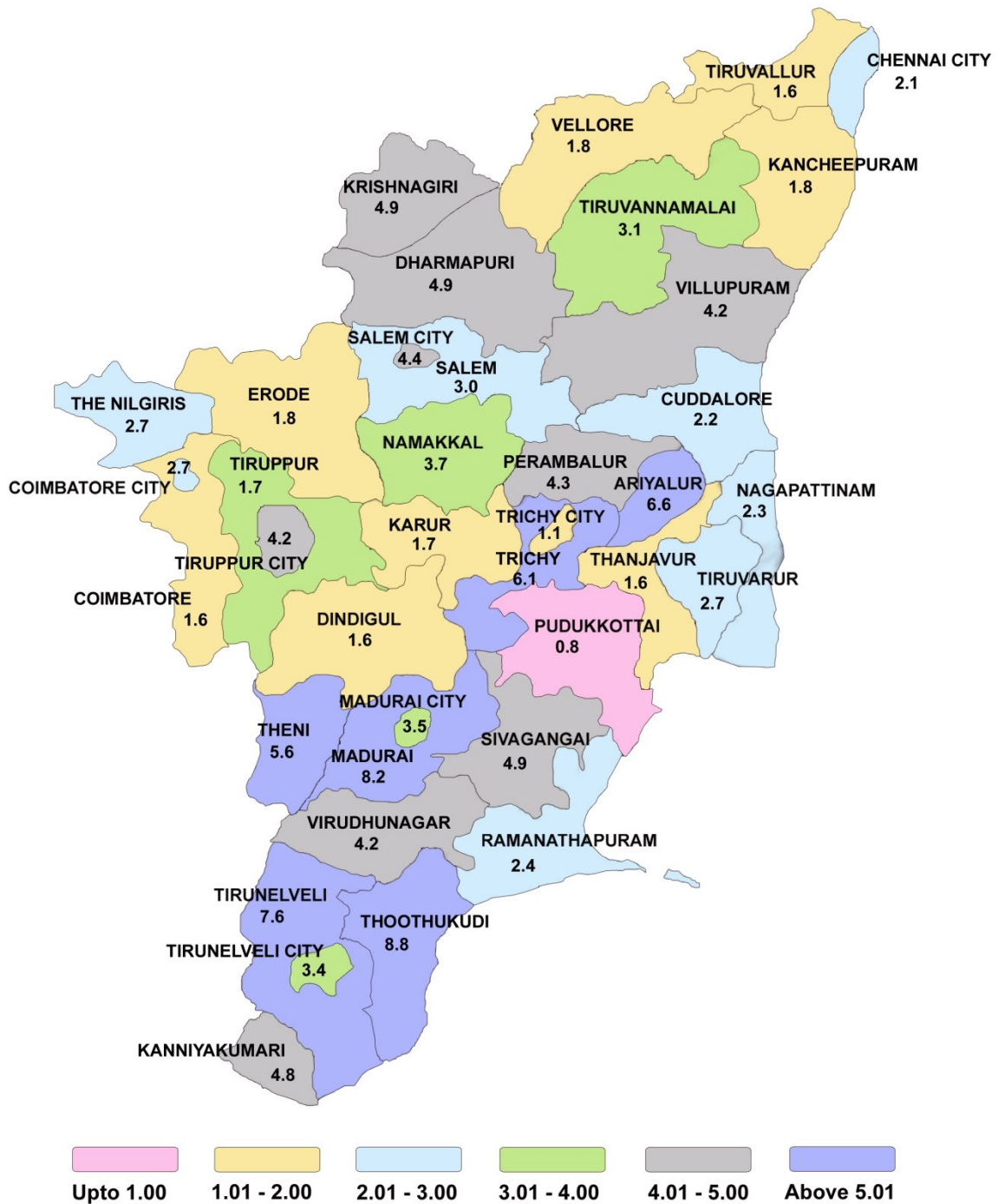
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,617)



MAP – 8.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2015 (All over Tamil Nadu 3.4)



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 2015 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

Share of Juvenile crimes:

2. Crimes committed by juveniles show an increase trend (0.6% to 0.8%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the state during 2011 to 2015. Same pattern has been observed in the juvenile crime rate also (1.3 to 1.9) between the years 2014 and 2015. Incidence and rate of Juvenile delinquency under IPC during 2005 – 2015 have been presented in [Table- 9.1](#)

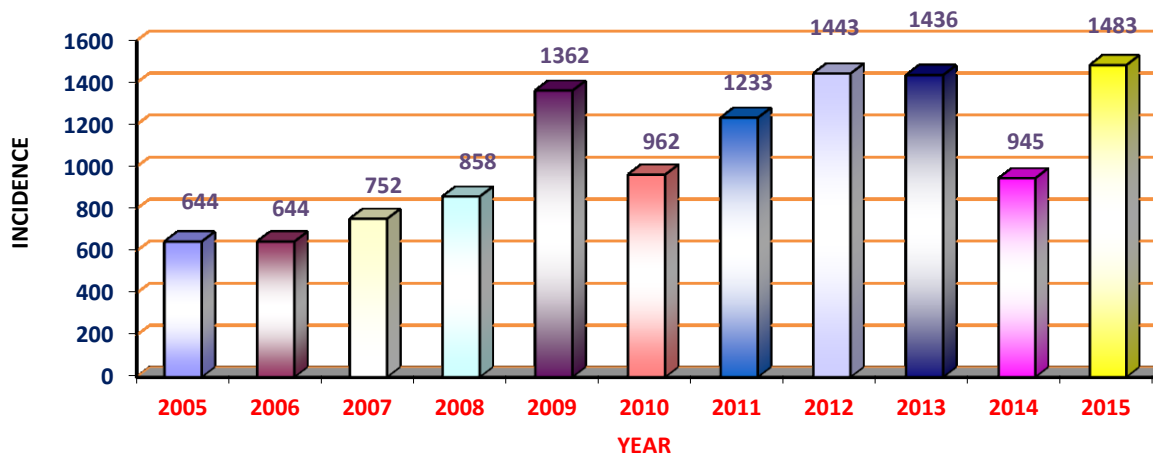
IPC Crimes:

3. 1483 IPC cases were registered against juveniles during 2015, which is 56.93% higher than 2014. [Chart-9.1](#) depicts the incidence of juvenile delinquency under IPC crimes registered during 2005 – 2015.

4. Prevalence of juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC during 2015 is presented in [Table-9.2](#). Theft (432 – 29.1%) accounted for the highest incidence of juvenile delinquency cases followed by Burglary (132 – 8.9%), Attempt to Commit Murder (87 – 5.9%), Murder (63 – 4.2%), Robbery (59 – 4.0%), Riots (57 – 3.8%), Causing Death by Negligence (31 – 2.1%), Grievous Hurt (16 – 1.1%), Dacoity (11 – 0.7%), Rape (5 – 0.3%), and Cheating (1 – 0.1%) of 1483 cases under IPC registered against them during 2015.

CHART- 9.1

INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNDER IPC 2005 – 2015



Crimes under SLL:

5. Particulars of Juvenile delinquency under different heads of SLL crimes are furnished in [Table-9.3](#). Other SLL Crimes (115 – 34.7%) accounted for the highest incidence, followed by Prohibition Act (28 – 8.5 %), SC & ST (prevention of atrocities) act (14 – 4.2 %), Gambling Act (9 – 2.7 %), Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (7 – 2.1%), Copy Right Act (4 – 1.2 %) Arms Act, Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908 AND Indian Railways Act, 1989 (1 – 0.3%), and Child Marriage Restraint Act (each 1 – 0.3%) of 331 cases registered/booked under SLL.

Juvenile delinquency (IPC) District-wise

6. The figures on juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC (district/ city wise) are presented in [Table-9.2](#). Chennai City (209) recorded the highest incidence followed by Tirunelveli (178). [Chart – 9.2](#) depicts the juveniles apprehended district/city-wise during 2015.

Juvenile delinquency (SLL) District wise

7. The figures on juvenile delinquency under different crime heads of SLL district-wise are presented in [Table-9.3](#). RP Trichy (86), recorded the highest incidence followed by Chennai (61), Thoothukudi 53, Tirunelveli (28) and Madurai (14).

Juveniles apprehended:

8. Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in [Table-9.4](#). 2,390 (98.7%) of 2,421 juveniles apprehended were boys and 31 (1.3%) were girls.

9. Juveniles (age-wise) apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in [Table-9.4](#). 1,904 (78.65%) Juveniles apprehended were in the age-group 16-years and above, 482 (19.91%) in 12-16 years and 35 (1.45%) in below 12 years whereas 1,187 (62.74%) juveniles were in 16-18 years age-group, 534 (28.22%) were in 12-16 years age group and 171 (9.04%) in the age-group of below 12 years in the previous year. Number of juveniles apprehended during 2015 an increased by 27.96% comparing with previous year. This increase due to the increase of 60.4% in the age groups of 16 year & above below 18 years.

10. More juvenile boys (505) than girls (2) were apprehended in theft cases. Juvenile girl was involved in serious crimes like murder (4). No juvenile was concerned in cases under heads Dowry death, Importation of girls. The details may be seen in [Table-9.4](#).

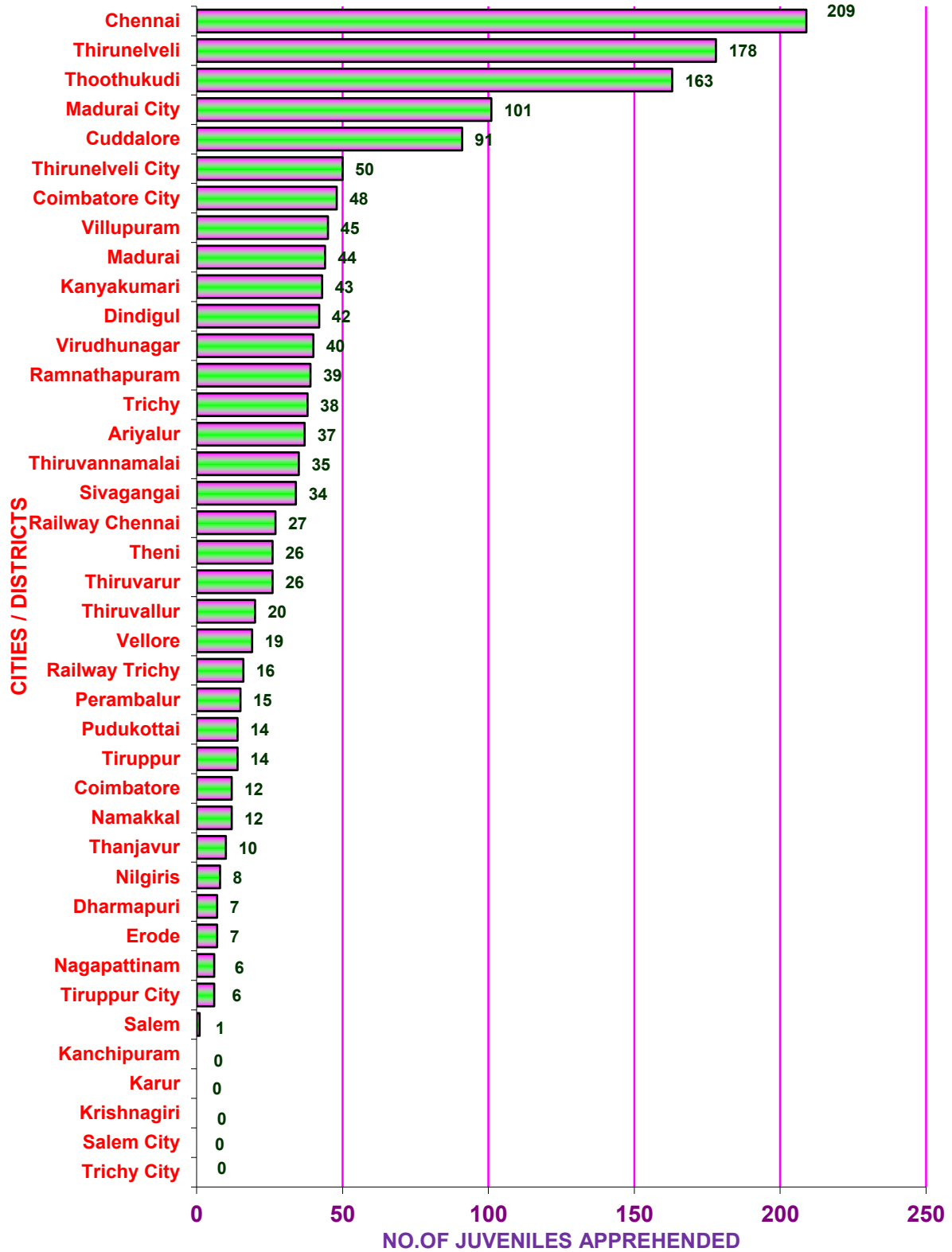
Juveniles apprehended District wise

11. [Table-9.5](#) presents juveniles apprehended district-wise under various IPC crimes. Thirunelveli apprehended the highest number of juveniles (417) under IPC crimes, followed by Thoothukudi (236), Chennai City (218), Madurai City (129), Cuddalore (92), Thirunelveli City (83), Villupuram (64), Coimbatore City (61) and Virudhunagar (60).

12. [Table-9.6](#) presents juveniles apprehended under SLL district-wise. The highest number of juveniles under special and local laws were apprehended in RP Trichy (104) followed by Thoothukudi (73), Chennai (61), Thirunelveli (37), Madurai (17) and Virudhunagar (14).

CHART - 9.2

**JUVENILES IN CONFLICT WITH LAWS (IPC) DISTRICT/ CITY WISE
DURING - 2015**



Juvenile apprehended: Disposal

13. The figures on disposal of juveniles arrested have been presented in Table-9.7 54.1 % of juveniles were awaiting trial at the end of 2015. Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Salem City, Tiruppur and Tiruppur City achieved cent percent disposal of cases against arrested juveniles. 11.2% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 9.5% were placed under care of parents/guardians, 1.8% were sent to fit institutions, 12.3% were sent to special home, 4.0% were dealt with fine and 7.1% were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of in the trials of total arrested juveniles.

Juveniles: Classified by attributes

14. 178 of the total juveniles involved in various crimes were illiterate while 873 juveniles had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 43.4% of total juveniles

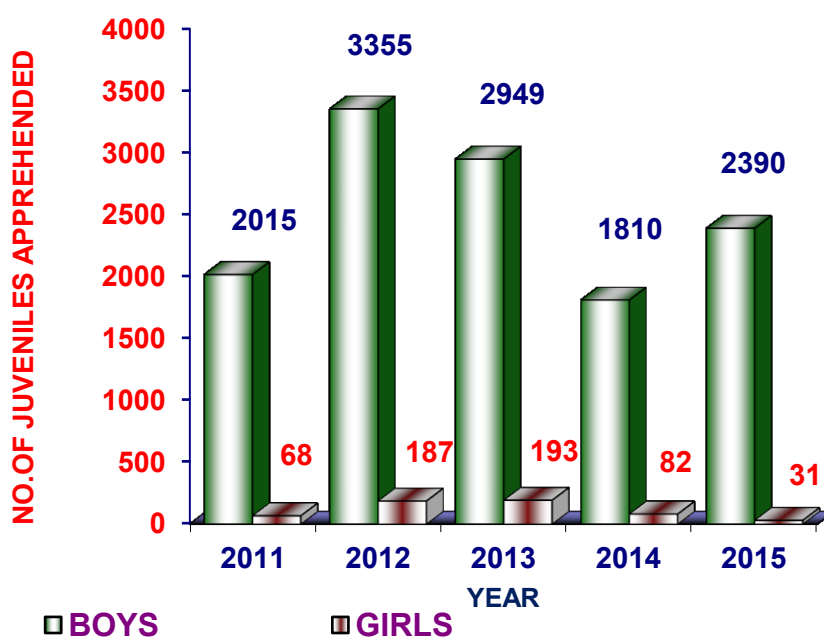
arrested during the year. Children living with parents / guardians (2,352) constituted 97.1% of the juveniles arrested. Only 69 (2.9%) homeless children were involved in various crimes. 31.2% of juveniles belonged to poor families with annual income up to Rs.25,000/- only. The share of juveniles hailing from income group between 25,001 to 50,000 was 35.9%. Chennai City (21), reported the highest of the total recidivists (out of 39) followed by Sivagangai (7), Ramanathapuram (4), Madurai City, Namakkal and Villupuram (each 2) and Tiruppur (1).

15. Table- 9.8 deals with the classification of Juveniles arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2015 (district/city wise) including the recidivists arrested among juveniles for all crimes.

16. Chart 9.3 depicts the juveniles apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2011 - 2015. (gender wise classification).

CHART-9.3

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2011 - 2015
(GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION)**



CHAPTER-10 CRIME AGAINST WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY (SC /ST)

1. Violations under IPC & SLL dealing specifically with SCs/STs have been discussed in this Chapter. SCs comprise 19% of Tamil Nadu's total population while STs constitute only 1%, as per 2011 census. SCs/STs, thus, make up 1/5th of State population.

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

Classification of crimes

Considering the data requirements of various stakeholders, the classifications of crimes have been revised recently for collection of comprehensive data on crime committed against SCs and STs. The new classification of crimes against persons belonging to SCs & STs broadly categorized under three major crime heads, namely:-

- (i) Incidents of discriminations against persons belonging to SCs & STs by Non-SCs/STs viz. under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
- (ii) Atrocities committed against persons belonging to SCs and STs by Non SCs and STs i.e. where SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act has been applied along with various sections of IPC. Incidents of various sections of IPC viz.

murder, grievous hurt, rape etc. along with the SC/ST (PoA) Act.

- (iii) Crime committed against SCs and STs where SC/ST (PoA) Act has not been applied and only IPC sections have been involved.

Besides these three major heads data on following have also been collected under crime against SCs & STs in the year 2015:-

- (iv) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1923
- (v) Other SLL crimes

Earlier, data on rape of women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe only was collected. In the revised proformae of crime in Tamil Nadu, an efforts was made to collect more comprehensive data on crime against SC/ST women by collecting data on newly included crime heads namely assault on SC/ST women with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) along with further breakup of sub-section 354A IPC (sexual harassment), section 354B IPC (assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe), section 354C IPC (voyeurism) & section 354D IPC (stalking); insult to modesty of SC/ST women (under section 509IPC) along with incident of such crimes in offices, public transport, other places related to works; etc. Now data on grievous hurt (under section 325, 326, 362A and 326B IPC) only with further sub-sections grievous hurt (under section 325 & 326 IPC), acid attack (section 326A IPC) and attempt to acid attack (Section 326B IPC) have been collected.

The 'Crime Rate' for crimes committed against SCs and STs has been calculated using the population of SC and ST respectively only,

Crime against Scheduled Caste

(Incidence: 1,782 Rate: 12.2)

A total of 1,782 cases of crime committed against SCs were reported in the state as compared to 1,546 cases reported in 2014, showing an increase of 15.3% in 2015 over 2014. It may be mentioned that, out of 1,782 cases of crime against SCs 1,735 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST(POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST(POA) Act applied), 24 cases under various section of IPC wherein the SC/ST (POA) Act was not applied, 22 cases under other SLL crimes and 1 case of the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported during 2015. The highest incidents of crime against SCs were reported from Madurai (251 cases) followed by Thirunelveli (172 cases), Villupuram (90 cases) and Virudhunagar (87 cases), they accounted for 14.1%, 9.7%, 5.1% and 4.9% respectively of total such crimes reported during 2015. During 2015, crimes rate of 12.2 was reported under crimes committed on persons belonging to SCs.

Protection of Civil Rights Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A single case under this Act was reported in Thoothukudi district during the year 2015.

Incidence of atrocities against SCs

(Incidence: 1,735 Rate: 11.9)

A total of 1,735 cases of atrocities against SCs (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were reported in the State during 2015. The highest incidents of atrocities against SCs were reported from Madurai (251 cases), Thirunelveli (172 cases), Villupuram (90 cases) and Virudhunagar (87 cases).

The highest crime rate of atrocities against SCs was reported from Madurai (119.5) followed by Sivagangai (36.9), Thirunelveli (35.7) and Theni (24.7) as compared to 11.9 at State level during 2015.

Besides, A total of 24 cases of IPC without the SC/ST(POA) Act (in which SC/ST(POA) Act not applied) were reported in the State. The Coimbatore District (23) has registered highest number of such cases were reported followed by Trichy (1 case). **Table 7.2** depicts the details of IPC cases where SC/ST (POA) Act has been applied, as well as cases where this Act was not applied number of victims in above two categories of cases and crime rate during 2015.

Disposal of crimes committed against SCs by police

Out of 2,488 cases of crime against SCs were for investigation (including 1,782 cases reported during 2015), 1,845 cases were disposed of by police during 2015. Of these cases, the charge-sheets were submitted in 1,372 cases and in 106 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted as true, thus showing charge-sheet rate of 92.8. A total of 643 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2015. The details may be seen in **Table 7.3**.

Disposal of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes by courts

A total of 5,330 cases of crimes committed against SCs were for trial in the State during 2015. Out of 1,223 cases trials were completed, 73 cases ended in conviction and 1,150 cases were acquitted or discharged. A total of 4,107 cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate of 6% and pendency rate of 77.1% under crime against SCs were reported during 2015. The details may be seen in **Table 7.4**.

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes during 2015 by police

Out of 5623 persons (consisting of 1,744 persons either in the custody or on bail at the beginning and 3,879

persons arrested during 2015), charge-sheets were submitted against 3,638 persons (consisting of 3,496 males and 142 females) during the year 2015. Investigation by police was pending in respect of 1,690 persons at the end of 2015. The details may be seen in **Table 7.5**.

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes by courts.

A total of 13,259 persons (consisting of 9621 persons either in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2015 and 3638 persons sent for trials during 2015) were under trial for committing crimes against SCs in the State during 2015.

A total of 201 persons (consisting of 199 males and 2 females) were convicted and 2,538 persons (consisting of 2,397 males and 141 females) were acquitted. 10 persons were also discharged by courts for want of evidences or otherwise during 2015. The trials in respect of 10,510 persons was pending at the end of 2015. The details may be seen in **Table 7.6**.

Crime against Scheduled Tribes

Incidence of crimes

(Incidence: 30 Rate: 3.7)

A total of 30 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the State during 2015 against 18 cases reported in 2014, indicating a substantial increase of 66.7% during 2015 as compared to 2014. It may be mentioned that, out of 30 cases of crime against SCs 25 cases reported under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST(POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST(POA) Act applied), 5 cases under other SLL crimes. Villupuram District (10 cases) has reported the highest number of such cases which

accounted for 33.3% of the total cases, followed by Kancheepuram (6 cases) and Salem (4 cases). The details may be seen in **Table 10.7**.

A total of 25 cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the state during 2015 in which 53 tribals became victims of atrocities. Among Districts, the highest number of cases of atrocities against STs as well as number of victims was reported from Villupuram which stood at 10 cases and 10 victims respectively. Next in the order was Salem District reporting 4 cases & 4 victims and Kanchipuram reporting 3 cases & 3 victims.

No case under IPC (in which SC/ST (POA) Act was not applied) was reported in the State during 2015. The details may be seen in **Table 10.8**.

Disposal of cases under crimes committed against STs by police

A total of 40 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the State during 2015. Of these cases, charge sheets were submitted in 28 cases, in 1 case charge-sheet was not laid but final report as true submitted. 9 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year 2015. The charge-sheeting rate at all State level was 96.6%. The details may be seen in **Table 10.9**.

Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled tribes by courts during 2015

A total of 123 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the State during 2015. During this year trials were completed in 63 cases and all of them ended with acquitted or discharged. 60 cases were pending for trial at the end of this year. The details may be seen in **Table 10.10**.

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against scheduled tribes by police

A total of 53 persons (consisting of 15 persons either in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2015 and 38 persons arrested during the year 2015) were for investigation before police during 2015. Of these persons under investigation, charge sheets were laid against 42 persons (all of them are 42 males). Investigation by police was pending in respect of 10 persons at the end of 2015. The details may be seen in **Table 10.11.**

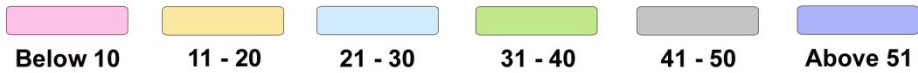
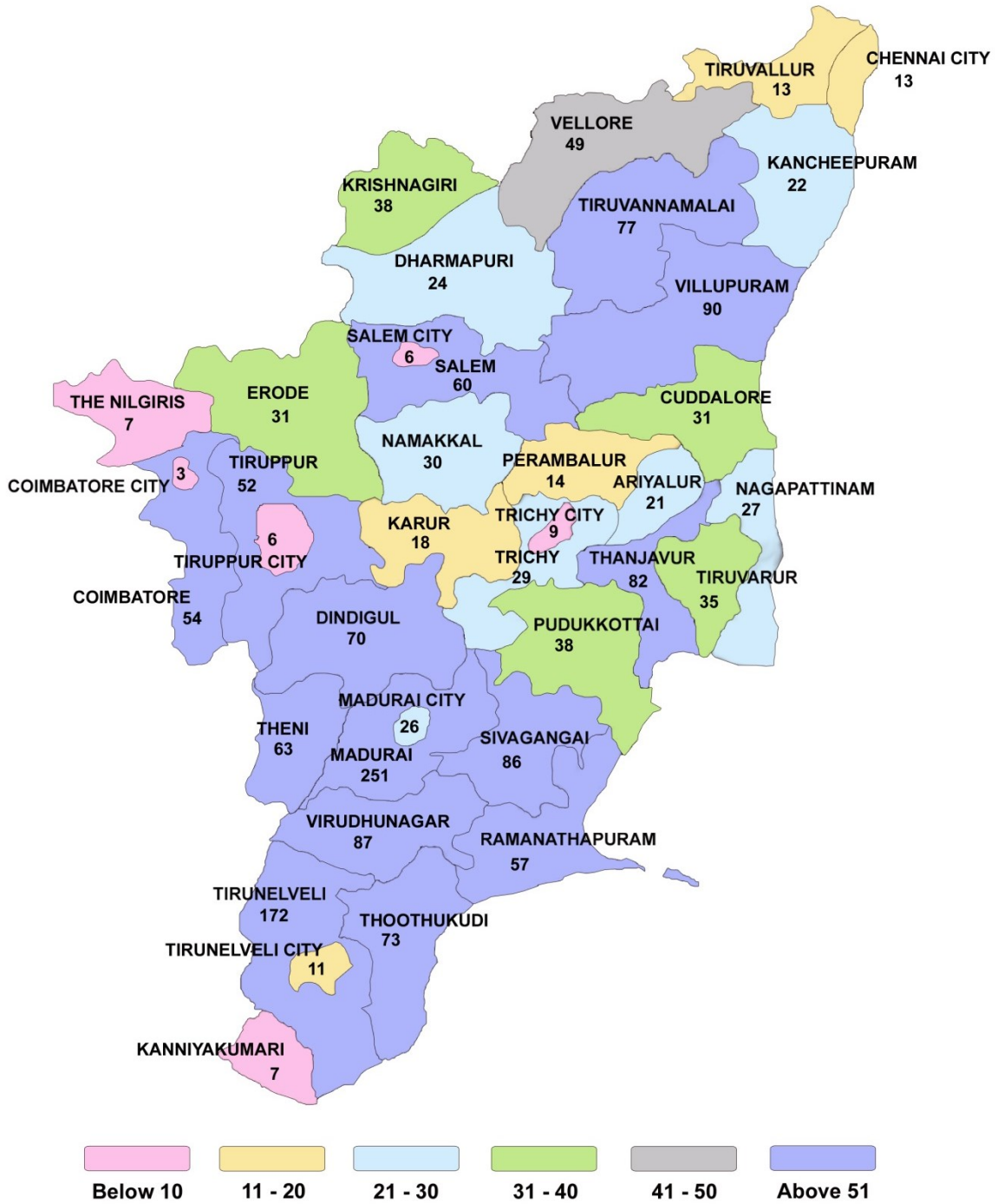
Disposal of persons arrested for committing crimes against scheduled tribes by courts

A total of 263 persons (consisting of 221 persons under trials at the beginning of the year 2015 and 42 persons sent for trials during 2015) were for trial for committing crimes against STs in the state during 2015. The trials were completed in respect of 111 persons and all of them were acquitted. The trials in respect of 152 persons were remained pending at the end of year 2015. The details may be seen in **Table 10.12.**

MAP - 10.1

DURING - 2015

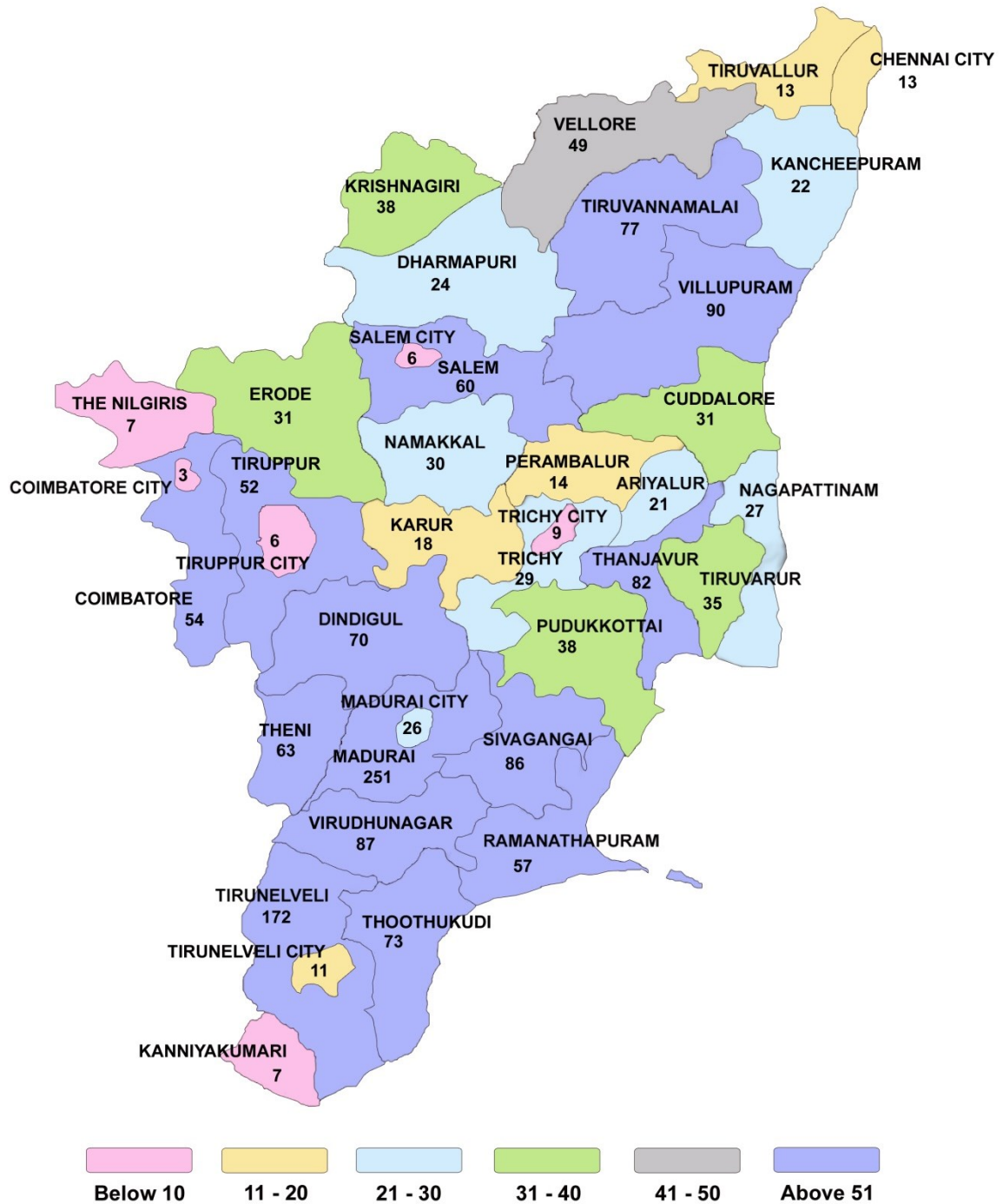
(All over Tamil Nadu)



MAP - 10.1

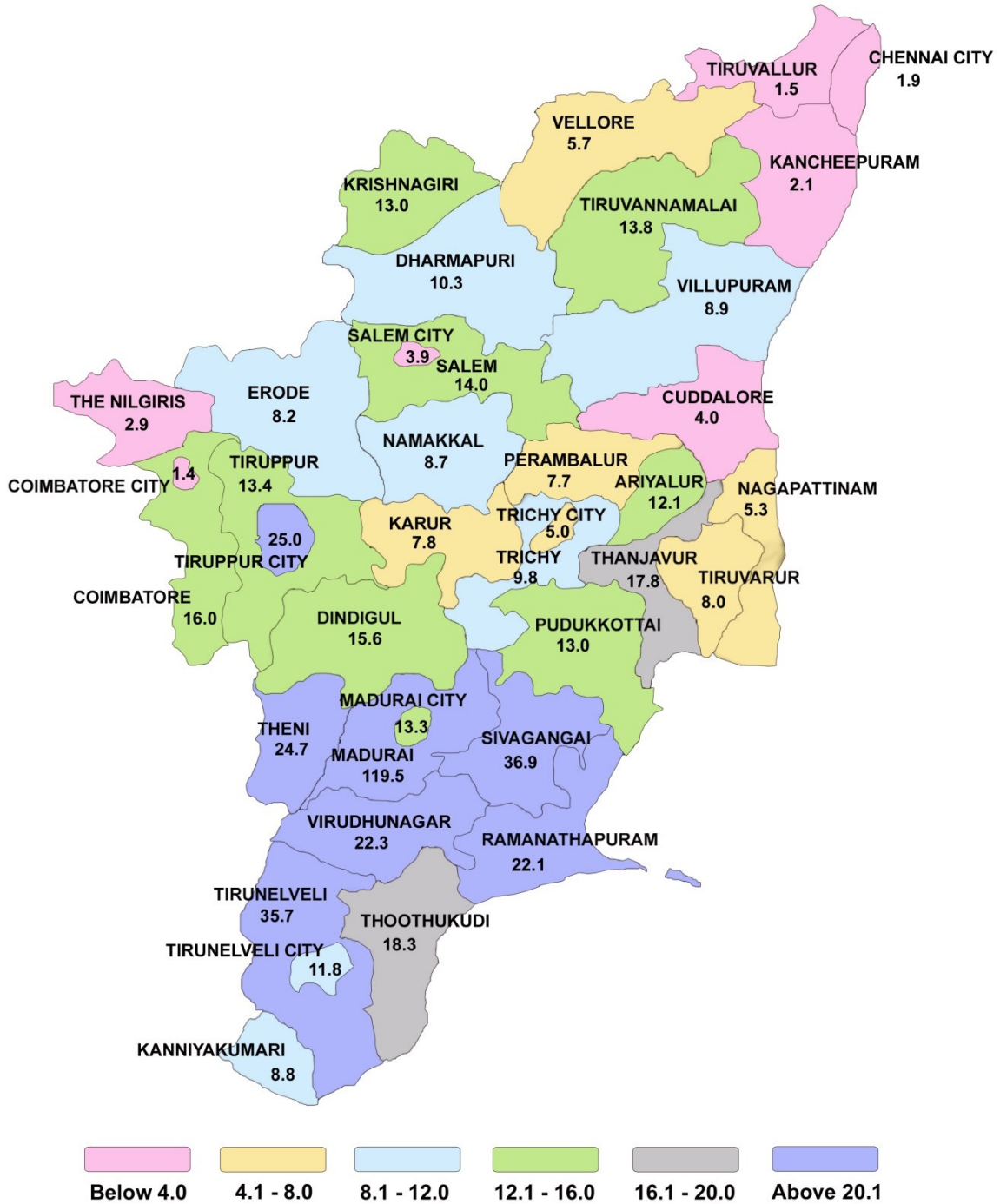
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 1,782)



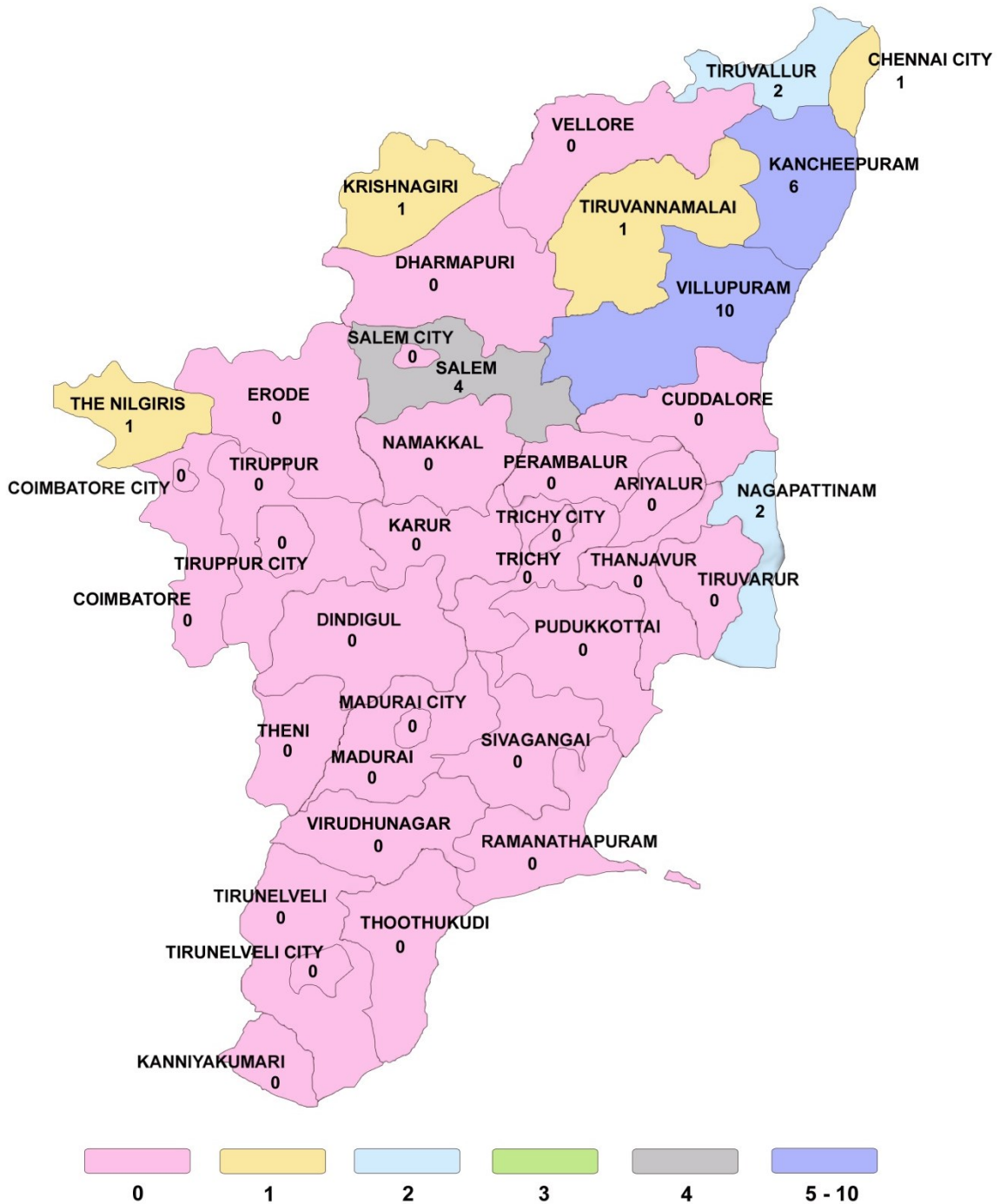
MAP - 10.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2015
(All over Tamil Nadu 12.2)



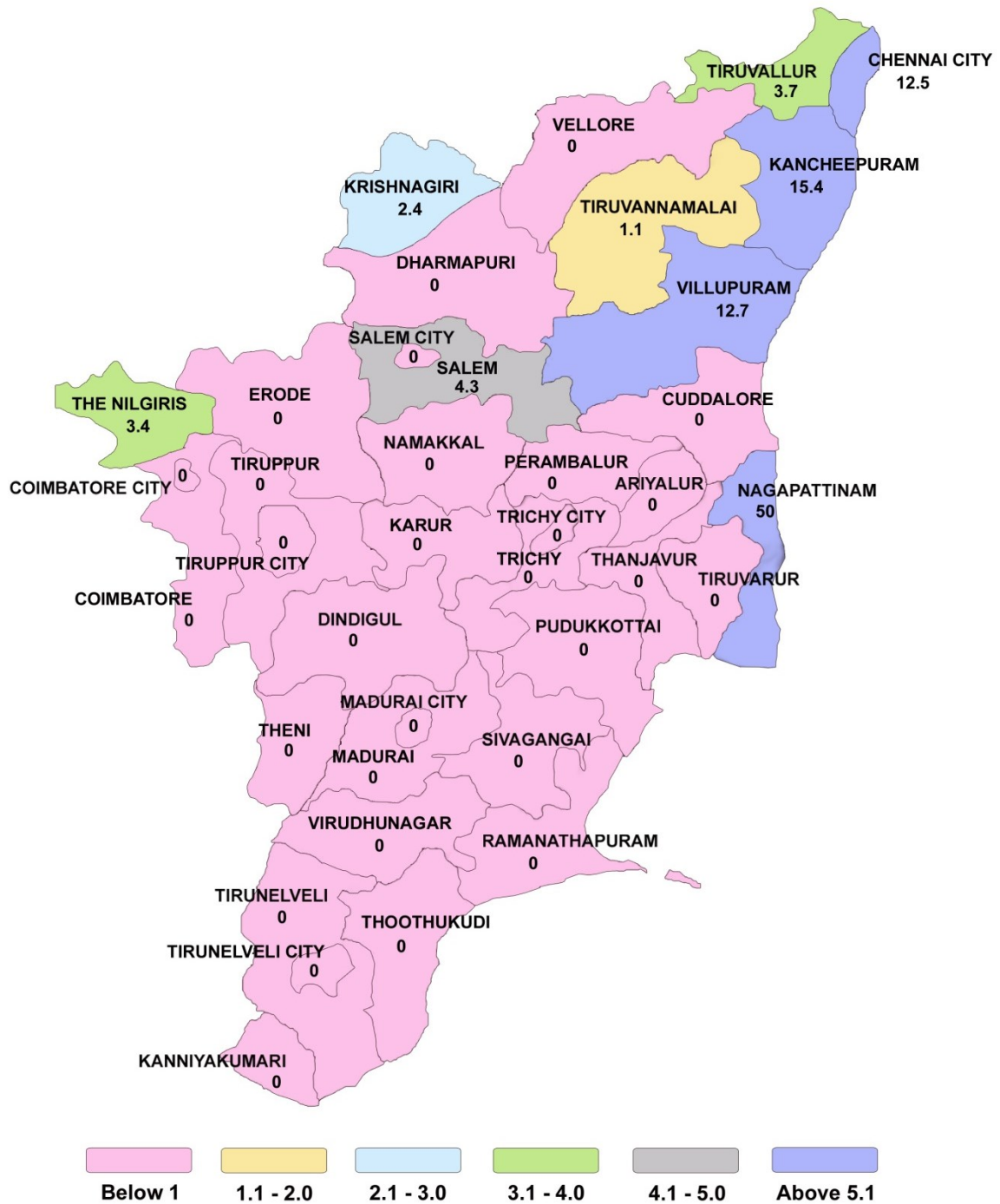
MAP - 10.3

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING - 2015
(All over Tamil Nadu 30)



MAP – 10.4

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING – 2015
(All over Tamil Nadu 3.7)



CHAPTER – 10A

CRIME AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS

Introduction

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 define senior citizens as the Indian citizens who have attained the age of 60 years or above. For the first time an effort was made by the Bureau to analyze the types and patterns of 'Crime Against Senior Citizens' under this exclusive chapter. The Bureau has collected data on crimes against senior citizens under various sections of IPC for this edition under the revised proforma of '**Crime in India**'.

Crime against senior citizens

(Incidence: 1,947 Rate 2.5)

A total of 1,947 cases of IPC crimes were reported under crimes against senior citizens during 2015. Out of 1,947 IPC crimes under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under cheating (192 cases) followed by murder (162), robbery (88), Attempt to commit murder (71) and grievous hurt (11) contributing 9.8%, 8.3%, 4.5%, 3.6%, and 0.5% respectively of total such crimes during 2015.

Against 1,947 cases, a total of 2,492 persons (consisting of 2,275 male and 217 female) were arrested under crime against senior citizens during 2015.

District / City wise trends reveal that maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Tirunelveli accounting for 27.2% (531 cases out of 1,947 cases) followed by Chennai at 10.4% (203 cases), Trichy 8.2% (161 cases) and Kanniyakumari 7.4% (145 cases) during 2015.

A large number of persons arrested for crime against senior citizens were reported in Tirunelveli (760) followed by Chennai (271),

Thoothukudi (208), Trichy (206), Kanniyakumari (180) and Ariyalur (147) during 2015.

During 2015, nearly 2 elderly persons are victims of various IPC crimes per lakh population. A crime rate of 2.5 was observed at State level. Tirunelveli has reported the maximum rate of such crime with 19.4 crime rate followed by Ariyalur (13), Trichy (8.9), Thoothukudi (7.6), Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli City (each 7.3), Ramnad (6.3) and Madurai (5.7).

Trend of major crimes against senior citizens

Murder

(Incidence: 162; Rate 0.2)

A total of 162 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported wherein 168 elderly people were murdered during 2015. Most of such cases were reported in Dindigul, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi and Tiruppur districts (each 11 cases), followed by Erode (9), Madurai, Namakkal, Pudukottai and Trichy (each 8) and Kanniyakumari and Tiruvannamalai (each 7) these districts together accounted for 61.1% (99 cases out of 162 cases).

A total of 246 persons arrested for murder of elderly people were reported in the State during 2015. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Tirunelveli (30) followed by Thanjavur (26), Namakkal (17) and Thoothukudi (15).

Attempt to murder

(Incidence: 71; Rate 0.1)

A total of 71 cases of attempt to murder of senior citizens were reported during 2015. Most of such cases were reported in Tirunelveli (17 cases),

Kanniyakumari (13 cases), Chennai, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur (each 7 cases) and Tirunelveli City & virudhunagar (each 5 cases), these districts / Cities together accounted for 85.9% (61 cases out of 71 cases).

A total arrest of 100 persons for attempt to murder of elderly people were reported in the country during 2015. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Tirunelveli (27).

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 11; Rate 0.01)

A total of 11 cases of grievous hurt of elderly people were reported during 2015. Most of such cases were reported in Tirunelveli (6 cases) and Thoothukudi (2), these two districts together accounted for 72.7% (8 cases out of 11 cases).

Arrest of total 14 persons for causing grievous hurt of elderly people were reported in the State during 2015. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Tirunelveli (8) and Thoothukudi (3).

Cheating

(Incidence: 192; Rate 0.3)

A total of 192 cases of cheating under crime against senior citizens were reported during 2015. Most of such cases were reported in Madurai (61 cases) followed by Tirunelveli (35 cases), Chennai (23 cases) and Kanniyakumari (22 cases), these four districts together accounted for 73.4% (141 cases out of 192 cases).

A total of 168 persons arrested for cheating under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2015. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Madurai (61) followed by Tirunelveli (43) and Kanniyakumari (28).

Robbery

(Incidence: 88; Rate 0.1)

A total of 88 cases of robbery under crime against senior citizens were reported in the State during 2015. Most of such cases were reported in Coimbatore City (25 cases) followed by Chennai (11 cases) and Thanjavur (10 cases), these three districts together accounted for 52.2% (46 cases out of 88 cases).

A total of 98 persons arrested for robbery under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2015. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Coimbatore City (18) followed by Chennai (17).

Disposal of IPC crime cases under crime against senior citizens during 2015

Table 20(A)

Sl. No	Disposal Status	Cases	Persons
1	Reported During 2015	1,947	2,492
2	Chargesheeted	1499	1,867
3	Convicted During	409	500
4	Acquitted/ Discharged	311	433

Disposal during the year may include previous year pending disposal

Disposal of cases and persons arrested under crime against senior citizens have been presented in **Table-20(A)**. Out of 1499 cases charge-sheeted under various IPC crime against elderly persons, 1867 persons were charge-sheeted during 2015. Similarly 500 persons were convicted in 409 cases ended in conviction during 2015. However, 311 cases and 433 persons were acquitted or discharged from crimes against senior citizens during the year 2015.

Chart 10A-1
Incidence of Crime against Senior Citizen during 2015

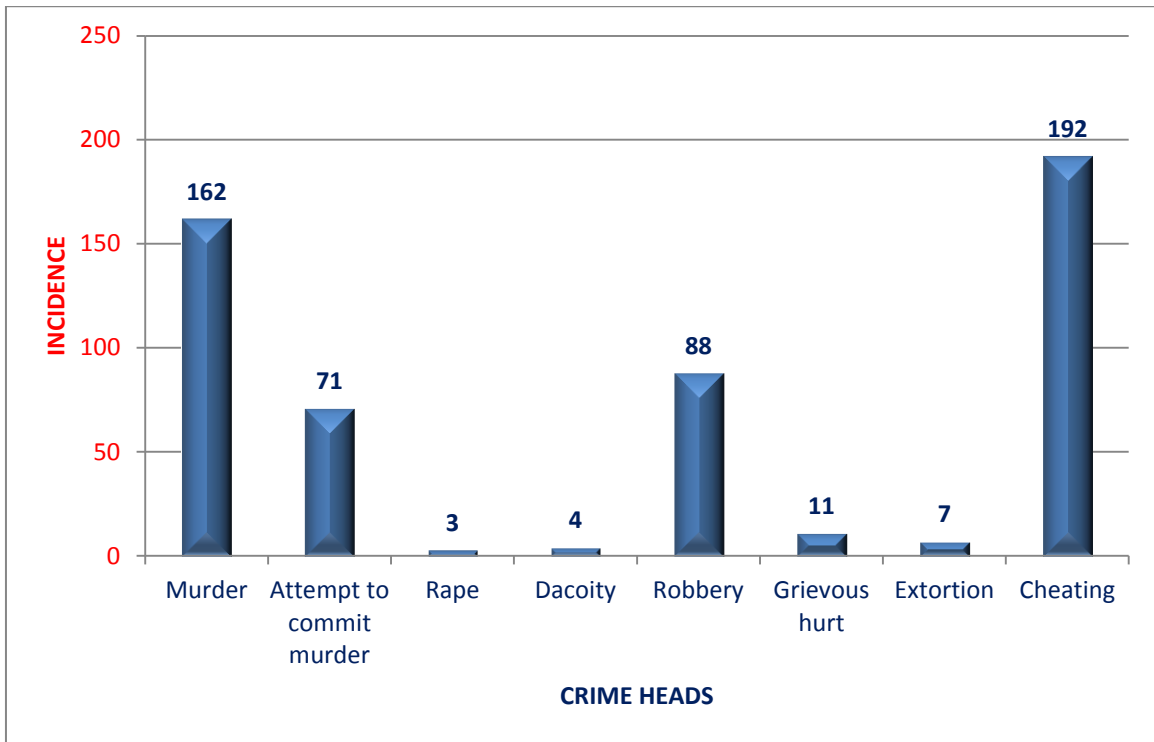
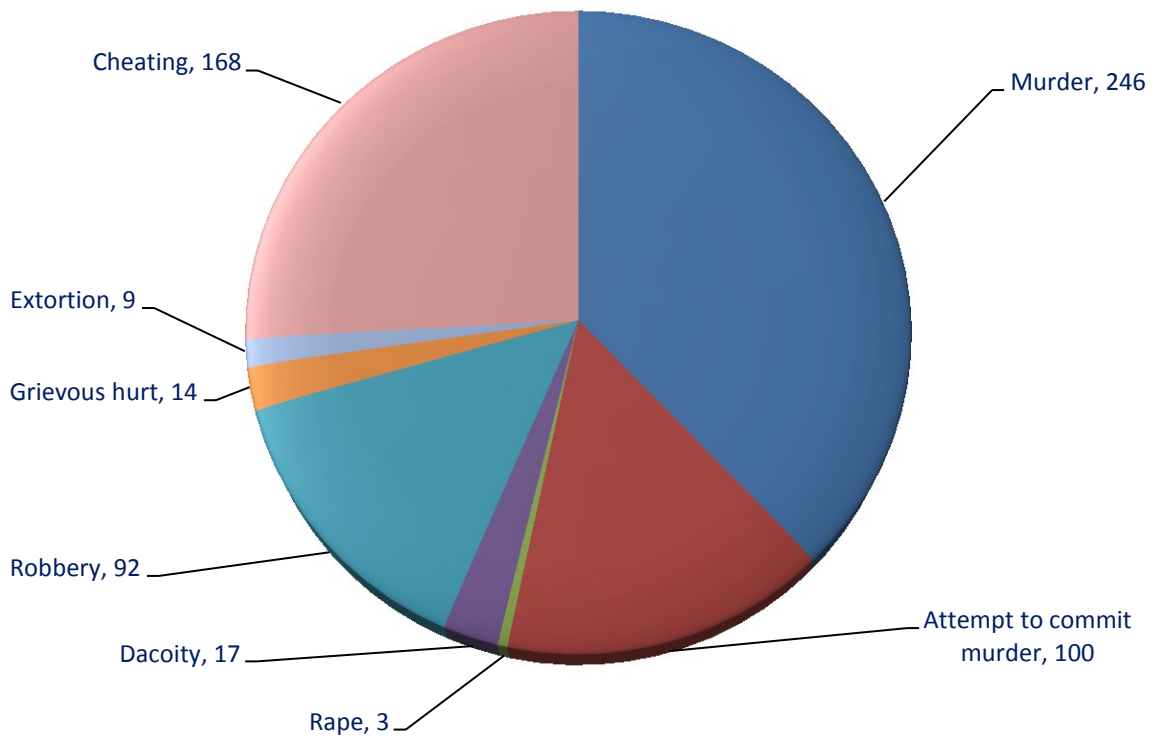


Chart 10A-2
Persons Arrested for committing Crime against Senior Citizen during 2015



CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. **Table 11.1** depicts district/city-wise number of persons missing and traced for 2015. 80% of (11352 out of 14242) missing persons during the year were traced. 2890 persons, including 503 children remained missing at the end of the year. 89.5% of (2603 out of 2907) 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 2015. A large majority of persons traced (36.7%) left home due to love affair, 36.4% of the traced ran away from home due to family quarrel/ parents scold. 79.4% of these kidnapped/abducted persons were minor girls while adult women accounted for 17.9%.

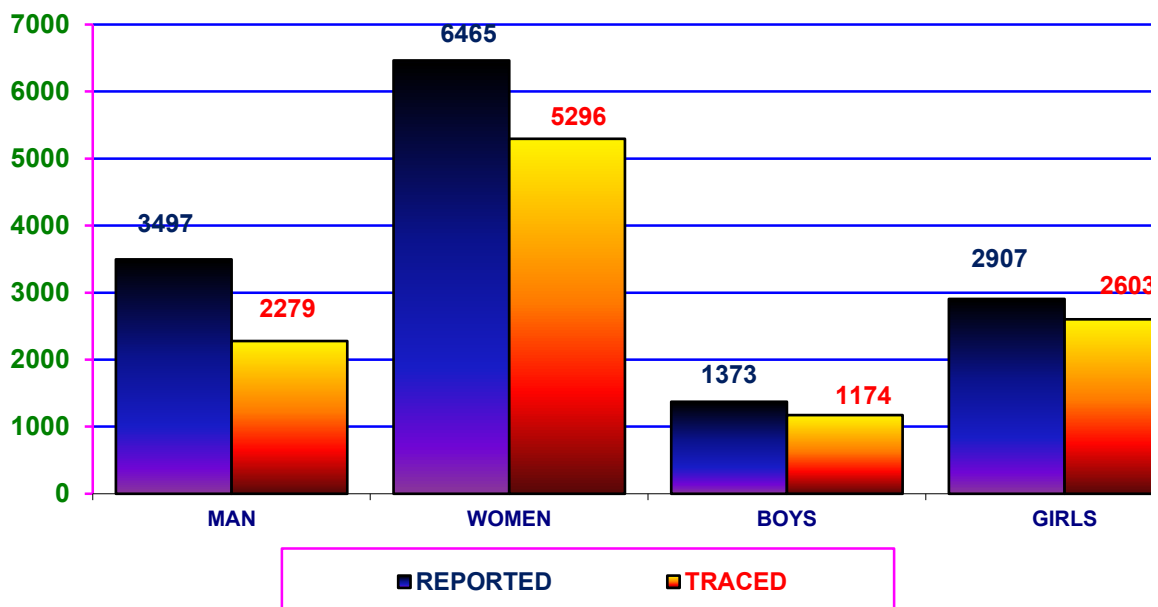
3. A large number of students (471) ran away from home due to failure in examinations and were subsequently traced. Persons killed on road accidents accounted for 11 (0.09%) out of traced missing persons. 51 missing persons were found murdered. 45 of these are adults and 6 are children. 0.51% of persons (58), committed suicide.

4. 52 of the traced persons had left home for seeking employment. 7 of them (13%) were children.

5. **The fate of 2890 missing persons, including 503 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 - 2015



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.

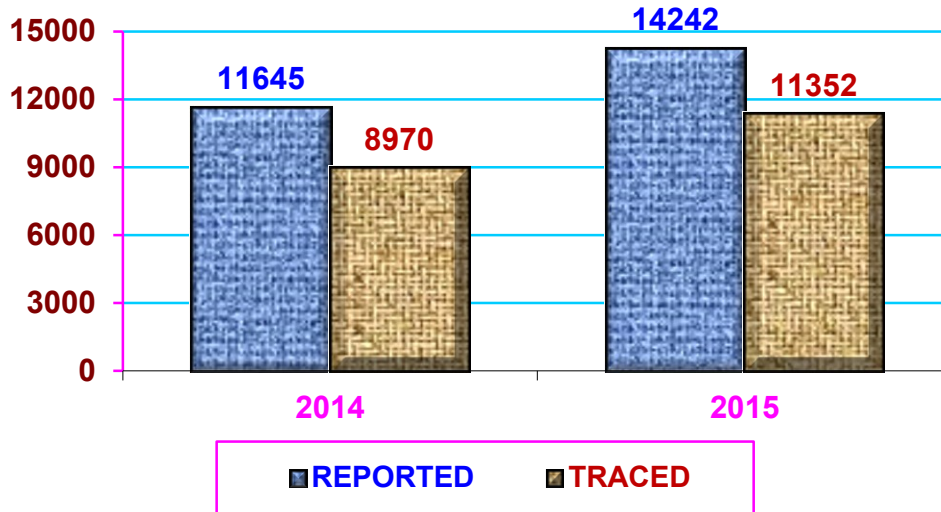
12. A comprehensive proforma in three parts has been prescribed at the level of the investigating officers. The investigating officer who receives the complaint has to fill-up the first portion of the questionnaire. The questionnaire includes important details of the missing person including photographs. 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 – 2015
(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)**



15. Table 11.3 depicts district/city-wise comparison of missing and traced persons for 2015 as against 2014. Number of persons missing has increased by 22.30% and number of

persons traced also increased by 26.56% persons comparing with 2014. (Chart-11.2)

Missing Persons reported from 2010 to 2015

Year	Adult		Children		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2010	1863	2331	973	1352	6519
2011	2155	2897	907	1697	7656
2012	2376	3574	1018	1813	8781
2013	2613	4003	1051	2012	9679
2014	3011	5261	1176	2197	11645
2015	3497	6465	1373	2907	14242

Chapter-12

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a group of crimes involving trafficking in persons of men, women and children for sexual exploitation or for financial gains or exploitation of trafficked persons. Victims are lured or abducted from their homes and subsequently forced to work against their wish 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.

- i) Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366B IPC)
- ii) Procurement of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)
- iii) Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) (in previous editions, data was collected under

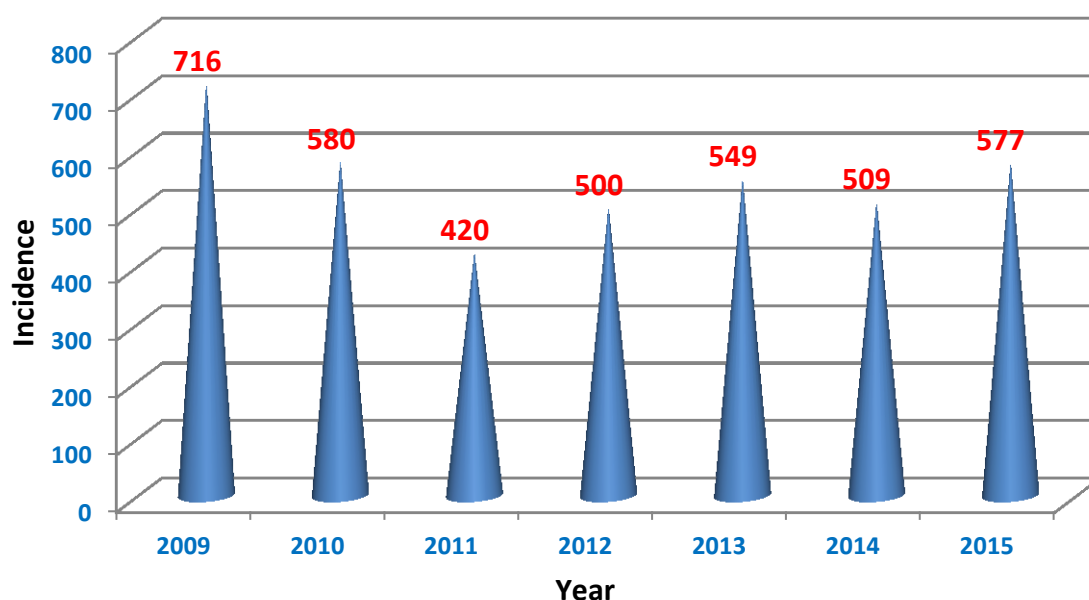
- buying of girls for prostitution)
- iv) Selling of minors for prostitution (Section 372 IPC) (in previous editions, data was collected under buying of girls for prostitution)
- v) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956
- vi) Human trafficking (section 370 & 370A IPC), after enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, the Bureau has also started collecting data under these sections.

Incidents of crime

(Incidence: 577)

A total of 577 incidents of crimes under specified crime heads (as mentioned above) relating to human trafficking were reported in the State during the year 2015 as compared to 509 during the year 2014 showing a decrease of 13.3%.

Chart 12.1
Trend of Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2009 – 2015



A trend line of incidents of human trafficking is showing a fluctuating trend during 2009 – 2015. A total of 716 cases were reported in 2009 which decline to 580 cases in 2010. It further decline to 420 cases in 2011. During the year 2012 human trafficking cases were increased to 500 and it further rose to 549 cases in 2013. During the year 2014 it was declined to 509 cases, whereas it was increased in 2015.

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2015 presented in **Table-12.2**.

Importation of girls from foreign country
(Incidence: 0 Rate : 0)

No case was reported under this head during the year 2015.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(Incidence: 511 Rate: 0.7)

Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 0.4% during the year 2015 as compared to the previous year (509 cases). Chennai city (201 cases) has registered the highest cases, followed by Coimbatore City (37), Dindigul (25), Madurai City, The Nilgiris and Virudhunagar (each 17 cases) and Trichy (16 cases).

There were 699 victims for 511 cases reported under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act.

Procuration of minor girls
(Incidence: 9 Rate : Negligible)

Cases under this head have increased by 100% during the year 2015 as compared to the previous year. Kanniyakumari district alone registered 9 cases with equal number of victims

Chart-12.2
Percentage Distribution of Human Trafficking during 2015



Human trafficking (Sec. 370 & 370 A IPC)

(Incidence: 57 Rate : 0.1)

Data on human trafficking under section 370 & 370A of IPC has been collected for the first time in 2015.

A total of 57 cases of human trafficking under section 370&370A of IPC were reported in the State during 2015. Madurai City has reported 26 such cases followed by Madurai and Vellore districts (each 9 cases) and Thiruvallur (3 cases). However, maximum victims (40 persons) against 9 such cases were recovered/reported in Madurai district during 2015.

Disposal of crimes by police

Out of 701 cases for investigation, 430 cases were disposed of by police (investigation completed). Charge-sheets were submitted in 429 cases resulting in 99.8% charge-sheet rate under crimes related to human trafficking during 2015. A total of 271 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2014 **[Table-12.3]**.

Disposal of crimes by courts

Out of 1141 cases relating to human trafficking under trial, trials have been completed in 330 cases during 2015. A total of 255 cases under human trafficking were convicted,

showing a conviction rate of 77.3. A total of 811 such cases remained pending for trials at the end of the year, showing pendency rate of 71.1

A total of 75 cases were either acquitted or discharged by various courts during 2015. **[Table-12.4]**.

Disposal of person arrested by police

Out of 1,666 persons (including 1,100 persons arrested), 1110 persons were charge-sheeted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2015.

Investigation of 1368 persons remained pending at the end of the year 2015 **[Table 12.5]**.

Disposal of person by Court

Out of 2478 persons (including 1110 persons sent for trials during 2015), trials have been completed for 817 persons. A total of 641 persons have been convicted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2015.

A total of 176 persons were acquitted from all charges of offences relating to human trafficking.

Trials of 1661 persons remained pending before courts at the end of the year 2015 **[Table-12.6]**.

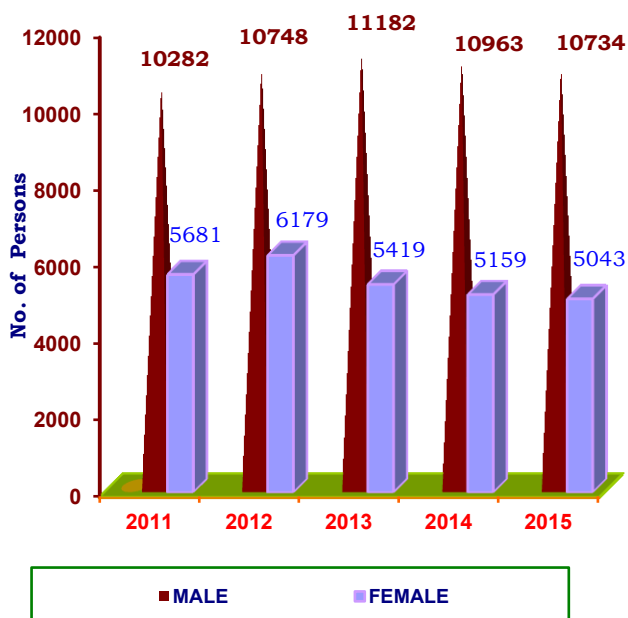
CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

1. 15,777 persons committed suicide during 2015 as against 16,122 in 2014, indicating a decrease of 2.1%.

2. Chennai City recorded the highest number of Suicides (2,274) followed by Tiruvallur (742), Tirunelveli (740), Thoothukudi (575), Vellore (557), Madurai (542), Villupuram (533) and Coimbatore (519). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 500 cases of Suicide.

3. Suicides during 2011-2015 are presented in [Chart-13.1](#)

CHART-13.1
SUICIDES 2011 – 2015



4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2015 is available in [Table-13.1](#) & [\(Map -13.1\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING 2011 - 2015

S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES			TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	TRANS GENDER	
1	2011	10282	5681	N.A	15963
2	2012	10748	6179	N.A	16927
3	2013	11182	5419	N.A	16601
4	2014	10963	5155	4	16122
5	2015	10734	5041	2	15777
% CHANGES IN 2015 OVER 2014		- 2.0	-2.2	-50	-2.1

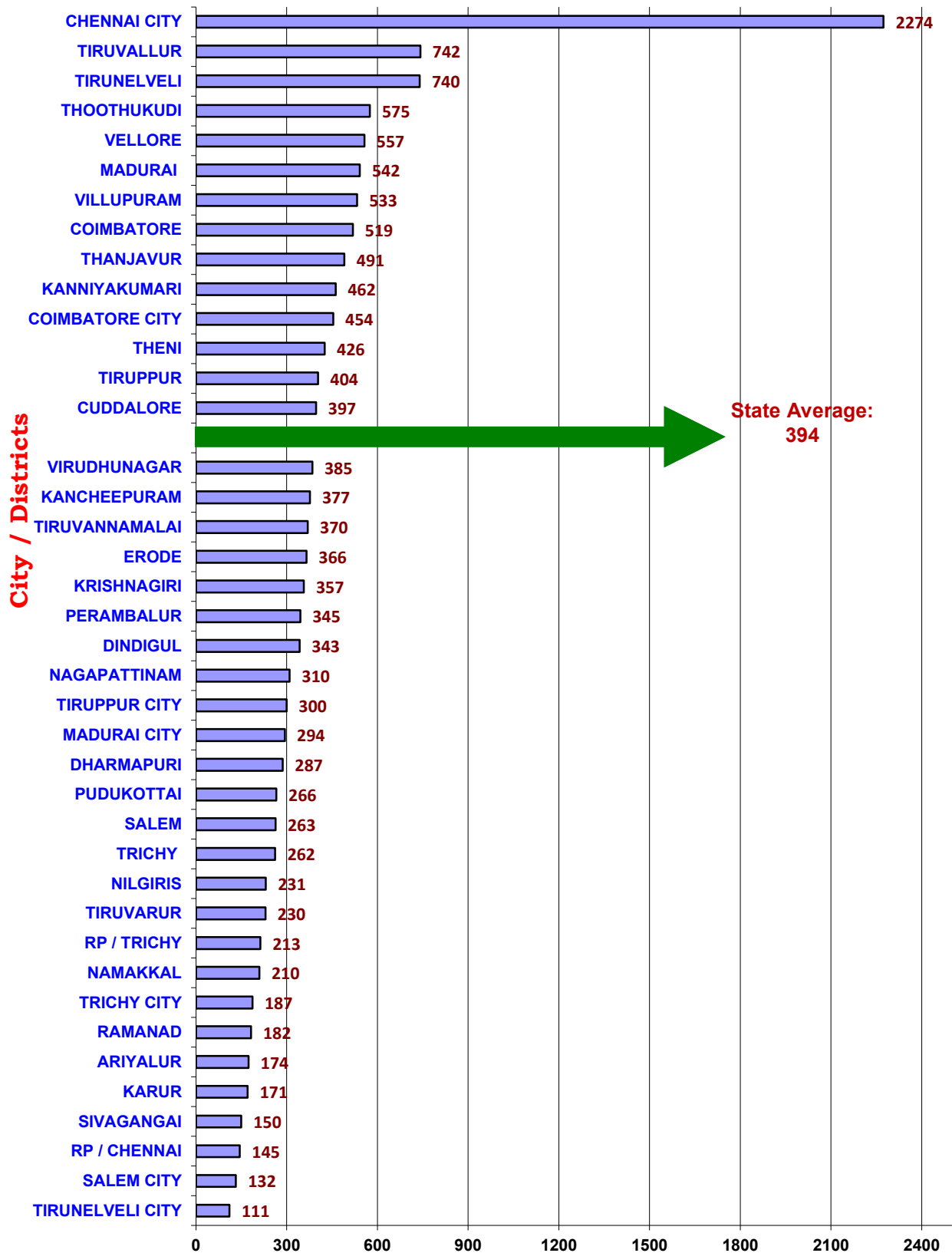
5. The 5-year trend shows that 68% persons committing Suicide were males. In the previous year also the percentage of males was at 68%. The mixed trend of males' suicide has been witnessed from 2011 to 2013.

6. Decrease in suicides by men and women have been witnessed in the year 2015. While the suicides by males have decreased by 2.0%, suicides by women have decreased by 2.2% over 2014.

7. Railway Trichy (213 Cases) has shown an increase (36.5%) in suicides, compared to 2014 (156 Cases).

8. [Chart-13.2](#) depicts Suicides during 2015 District/City wise in descending order.

CHART - 13.2
SUICIDES 2015

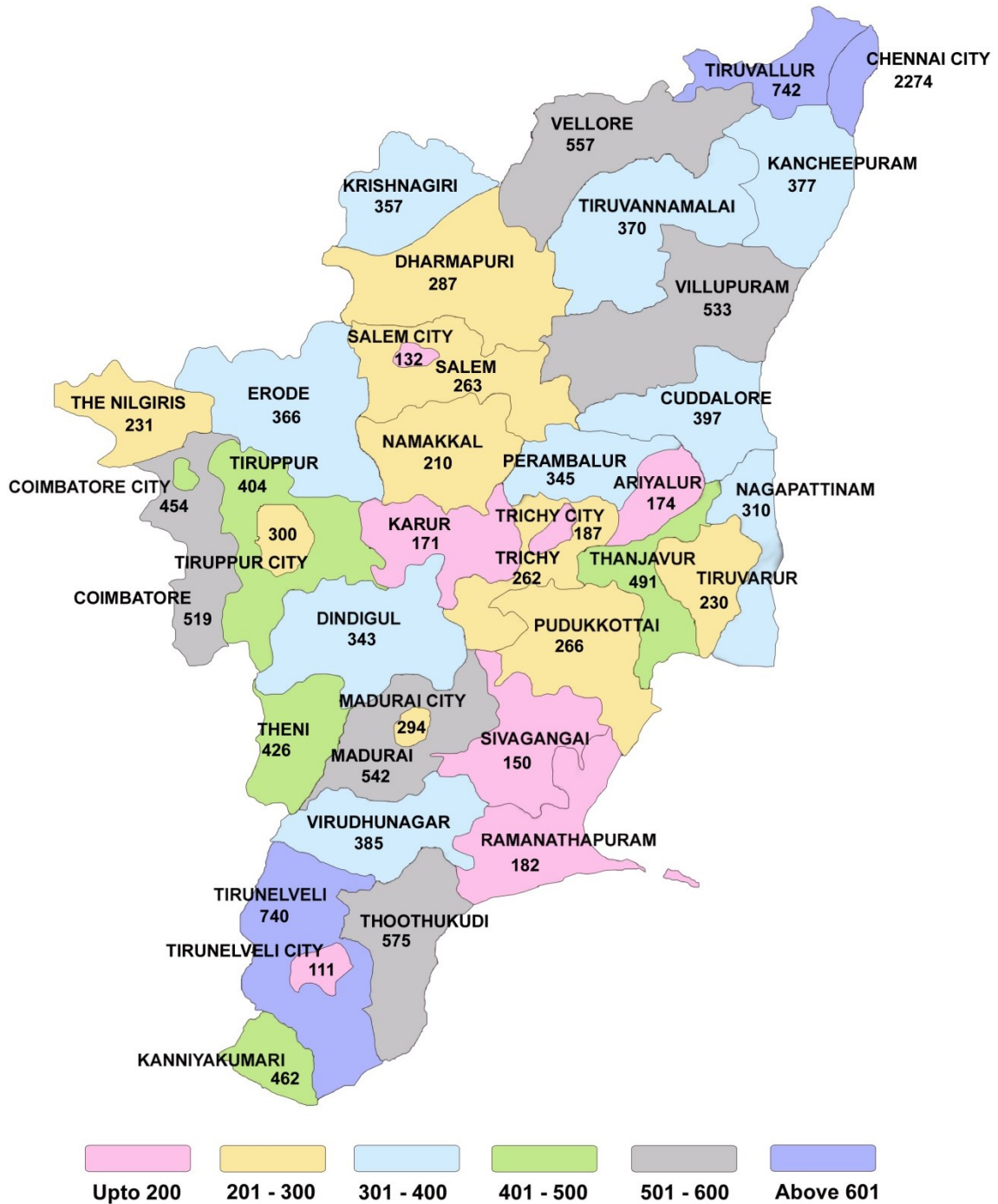


Total Persons 15,777

MAP 13.1

SUICIDES 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 15,777)



CHAPTER 14

ACCIDENTS & ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

ROAD ACCIDENTS

➤ **Increase : 2.7%**

Incidents of Road accidents have been steadily mounting in Tamil Nadu from 2011 to 2015. 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 2011 TO 2015

S. No.	Type of Vehicles	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Share of type (for 2015)
1	BUS	8295	7479	7329	6973	7505	10.9
2	TRUCK/LORRY	10556	10160	9192	8876	8673	12.6
3	CAR/JEEP/ TAXI/ TEMPO	18248	19533	18658	18616	19186	27.8
4	TWO WHEELERS	19492	21947	22496	24008	25142	36.4
5	THREE WHEELERS	3759	3260	2983	2910	3082	4.4
6	OTHERS	5523	5378	5580	5867	5471	7.9
Total		64,996	65,873	67,757	67,250	69,059	100.00

Two wheelers accounted for the highest number of accidents (36.4%) during 2015 as against (35.7%) in 2014. District/City wise comparative statement of road accidents during 2015 and 2014 is presented in [Table-14.1](#). 69,059 cases of road accidents were reported during 2015. 14,524 (21.03%) of these resulted in fatalities. 54,535 (78.97%) cases of accidents were non- fatal.

During this year 69,059 road accidents were reported, showing an increase of 2.7% compared with the year 2014 (67,250). Highest number of road accidents were reported in Chennai City (7,328) followed by Cuddalore (3,781), Villupuram (3,557) and Kancheepuram (3,294). RP Trichy reported least road accident (4) followed by RP Chennai (8), The Nilgiris (269) and Tirunelveli City 354.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Two wheelers are responsible for 31.2% of accidental deaths during

2015. Out of 15,642 persons who died in accidents, 4,887 were on account of this type of vehicle. [Table-14.2](#) gives details of road accidental deaths for 2015 with break-up of types of vehicles and due to other reasons. Kancheepuram district reported the highest deaths (906 deaths) followed by Chennai City (886 deaths) and Villupuram (813 deaths).

Non- Fatal Road Accidents:

➤ **Increase : 2.7%**

[Table-14.3](#) gives the comparative statements of road accidents and the victim details for the year 2015 and 2014.

54,535 road accidents are classified as non-fatal accidents which contribute to 79% of the total road accidents and an increase of 2.7% 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 : 37.9%**

7,413 road accidents were ended in grievous injuries accounting for 10.7% to total road accidents and increased by 37.9% compared with previous year. 9,425 persons were grievously injured in the year 2015 showing an increase of 27.7% over previous year (7381 persons). Chennai City has recorded highest number of incidents (2,949) followed by Salem City (530), Namakkal (525), Coimbatore City (483), Coimbatore district (416), Virudhunagar (287) and Tirunelveli (263). Theni district has reported least number of accidents (5) followed by Trichy City (7), Perambalur and Karur (each 9). No case was reported in R.P Chennai and R.P Trichy districts.

(ii) Minor Injury accidents:

➤ **Decrease : 0.5%**

70,321 persons sustained minor injuries in 44,855 road accidents that contributes to 65% to total road accidents and a decrease by 0.5% compared with the year 2014 (45,100 accidents). Chennai city reported highest number of minor injury accidents (3,196) followed by Cuddalore (3,180), Villupuram (2,683), Kancheepuram (2,321) and Vellore (2,318). R.P Trichy has reported least number of minor injury accidents (1) followed by R.P. Chennai (5), The Nilgiris (187), Tirunelveli City (252) and Perambalur (322).

(iii) Non-Injury accidents:

➤ **Decrease : 13.1%**

During this year 2,267 road accidents ended with non-injury and accounted for 3.3% to the total road accidents and decreased by 13.1% compared with the previous year (2,610). Chennai City recorded highest number of non-injury accidents (324) followed by Trichy (154), Coimbatore City (128), Kancheepuram (107) and

Villupuram (105). Tirunelveli City has recorded lowest number of accidents (7) followed by Sivagangai (10), Tiruppur City (15) and Namakkal (23). No case was reported in The Nilgiris, R.P Chennai and R.P Trichy districts.

Road Accidents by Causes:

Table-14.4 and Chart-14.1 gives the details of road accidents by causes during year 2015.

(i) Faults by drivers:

➤ **Increase : 1.8%**

During this year 65,144 road accidents (94.3%) caused by fault of drivers and showing an increase of 1.8% when compared with the year 2014 (63,964).

(ii) Faults by Passengers:

➤ **Increase : 5.2%**

1262 road accidents caused by fault of passengers contribute 1.8% to the total road accidents, showing an increase of 5.2% over previous year.

(iii) Faults by Pedestrians:

➤ **Decrease : 14.4%**

807 accidents caused by pedestrians faults contributes to 1.2% of total road accidents during this year thus showing a decrease of 14.4% compared with previous year.

(iv) Causes by bad Roads:

➤ **Increase : 53.4%**

181 road accidents (0.3%) caused by bad roads showing an increase of 53.4% compared to the year 2014.

(v) Mechanical defects:

➤ **Increase : 82.1%**

Mechanical defects contribute to 945 road accidents (1.4%) during the year 2015 showing an increase of 82.1% over the year 2014.

(vi) Bad weather:

➤ **Decrease : 3%**

35 road accidents were caused due to bad weather (0.05%) showing a decrease of 3% over previous year.

(vii) Road accidents by other causes:

➤ **Increase : 45.8%**

During this year 685 road accidents (0.9%) were caused by other reasons showing an increase of 45.8% compared with the year 2014.

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 2015.

Number of road accidents during 2011 - 2015 is presented in Chart - 14.3.

CHART - 14.1

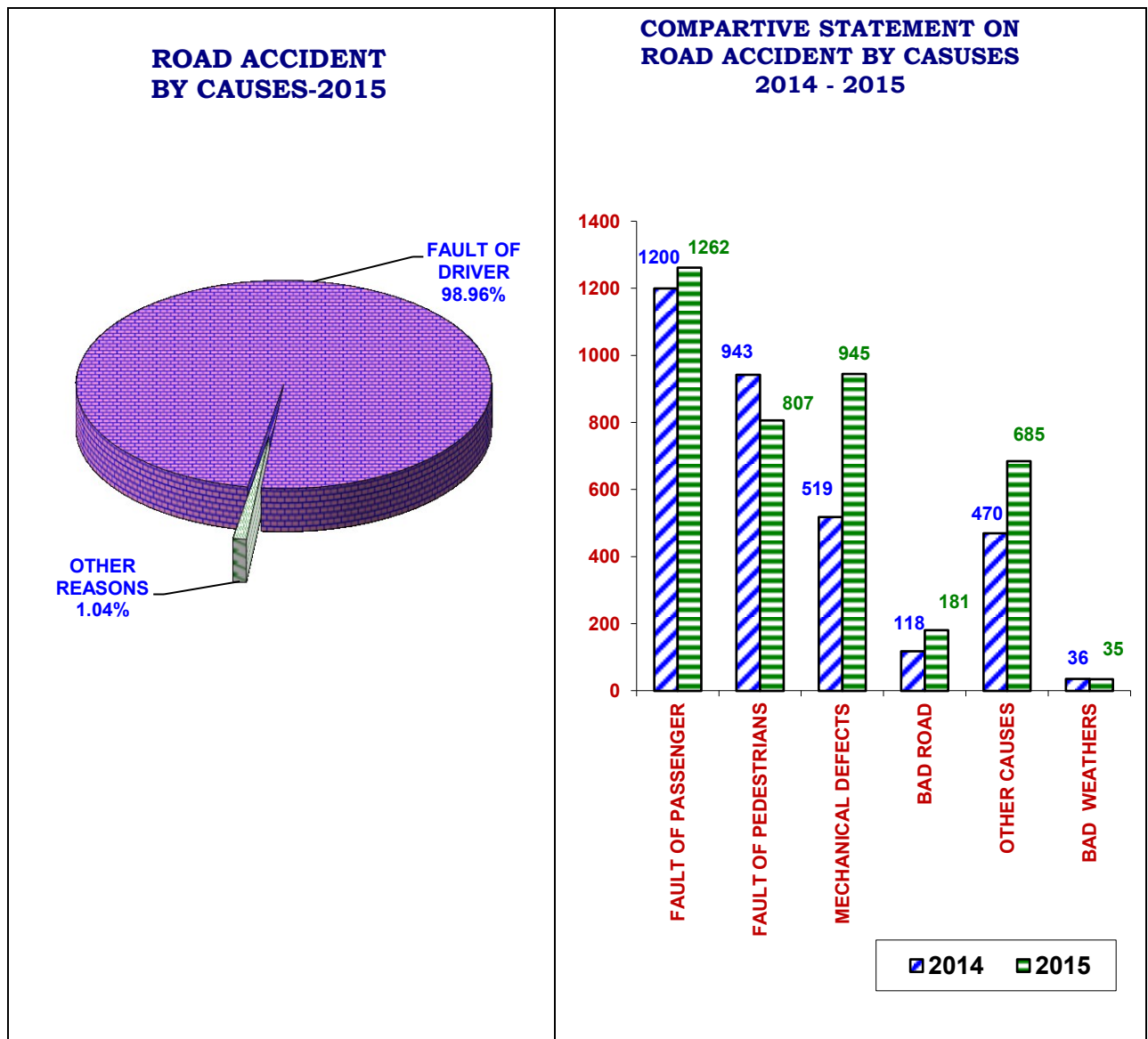


CHART - 14.2

PERCENTAGE OF ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF VEHICLES 2015

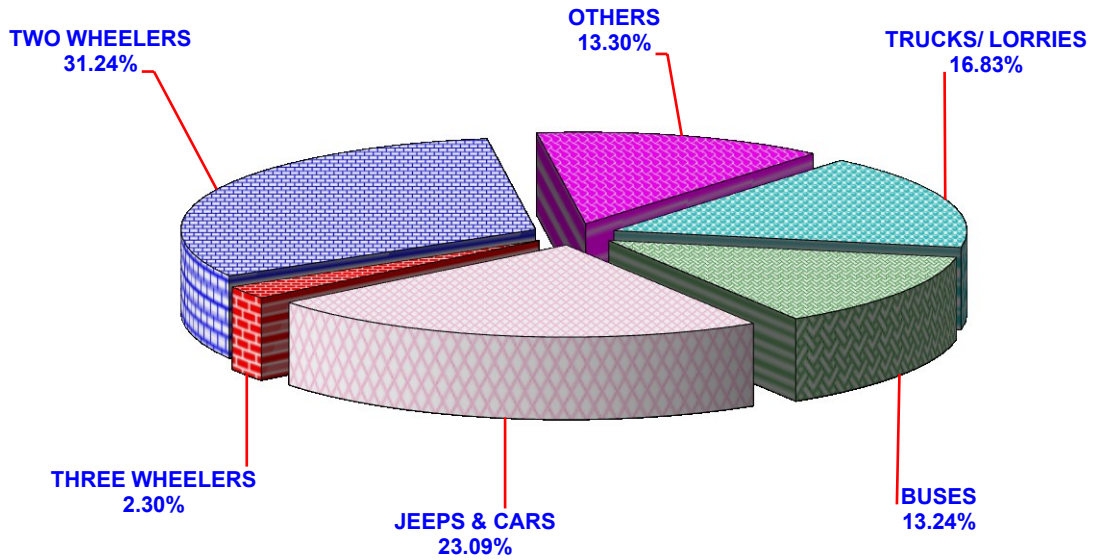
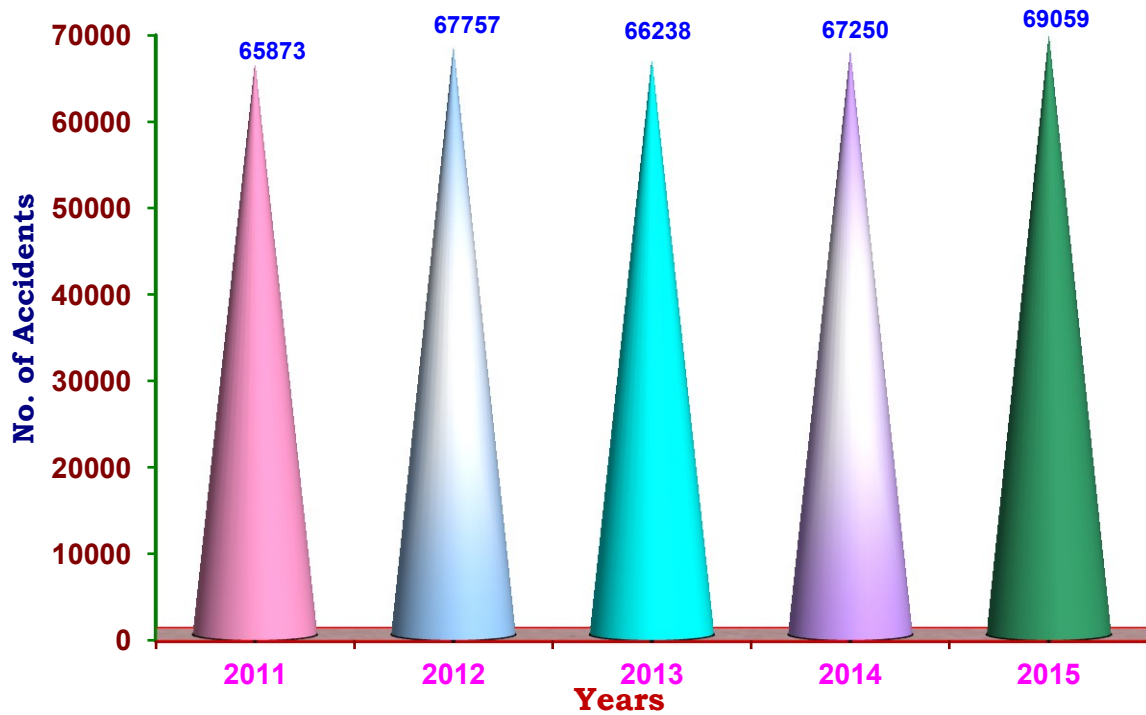


CHART - 14.3

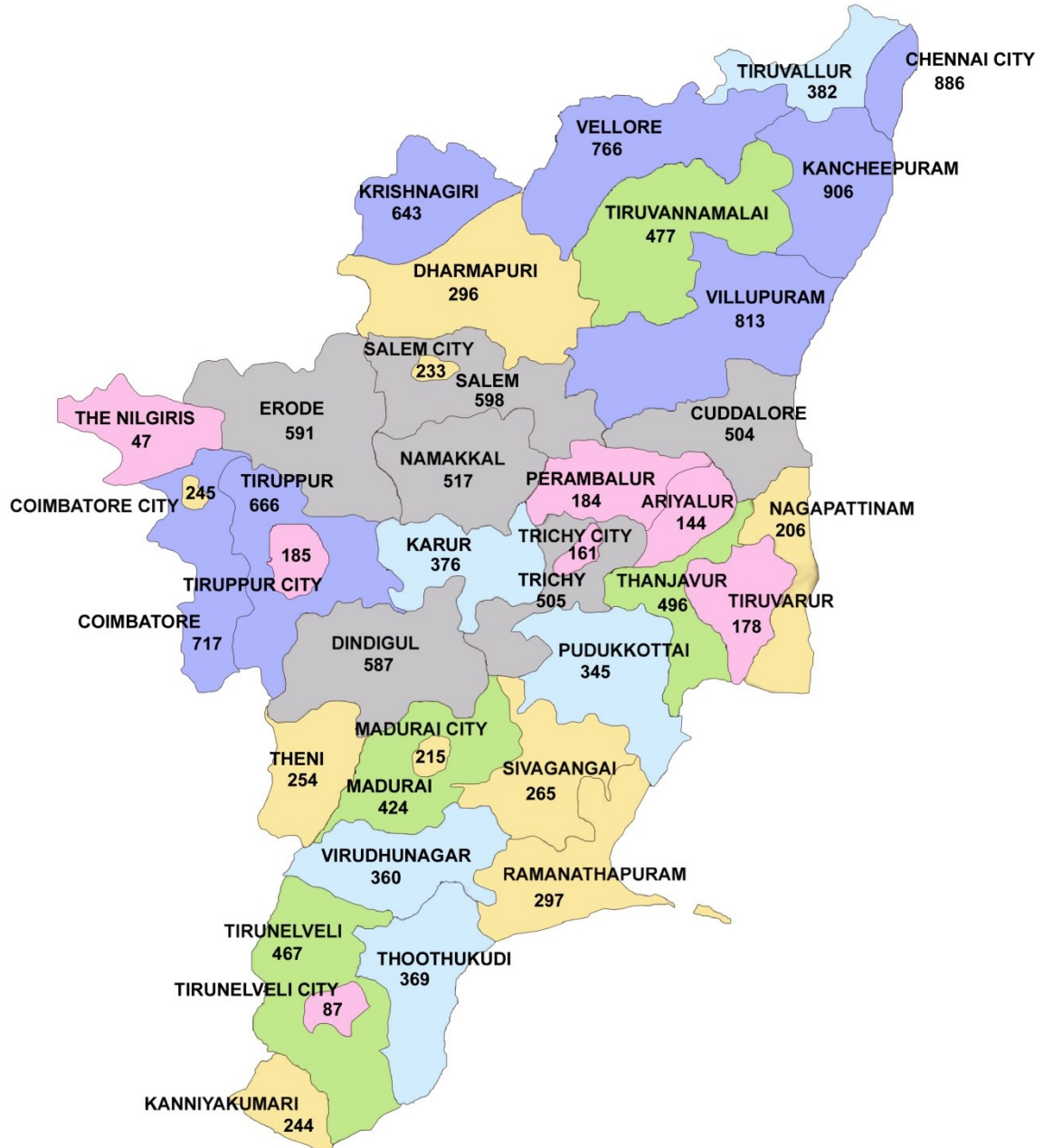
ROAD ACCIDENTS 2011 - 2015



MAP - 14.1

ROAD ACCIDENTAL DEATH 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 15,642)



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. 116 cases were registered during 2014. Of which 96 cases were charge-sheeted and 105 cases were disposed. 82 cases ended in conviction, 14 in acquittal and 9 cases were referred. 62 cases are UI and 1052 cases are PT as on 31.12.2015.

Recovery of misappropriated funds:

4. A sum of Rs 100.61 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2015 and a sum of Rs. 10.98 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. 5 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2015, in which 13 metal idols were seized. Whereas it was 1 case was registered and 3 metal idols were seized in 2014.

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 2015. 52 cases were registered and taken up for investigation in 2015. 41 of these are UI.

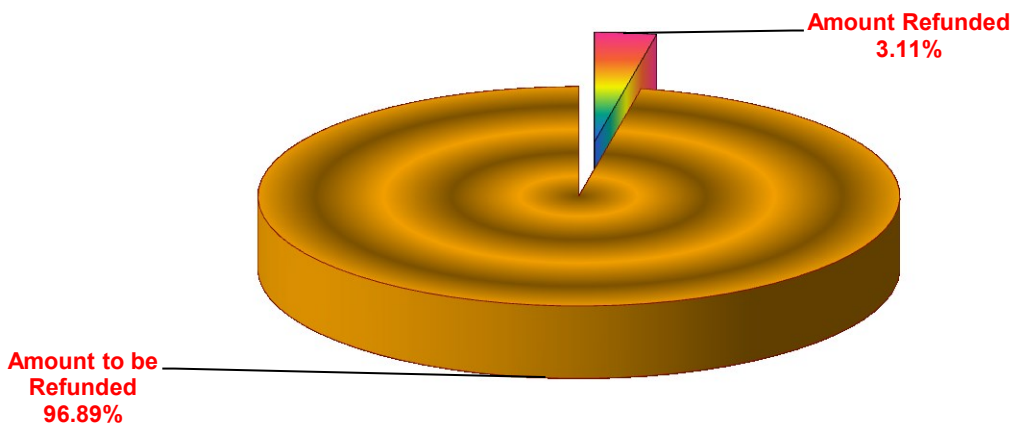
10. 41,074 depositors had deposited Rs.135.96 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.15.91 crores was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.11.60 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. **Chart-15.1** depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2014 & 2015.

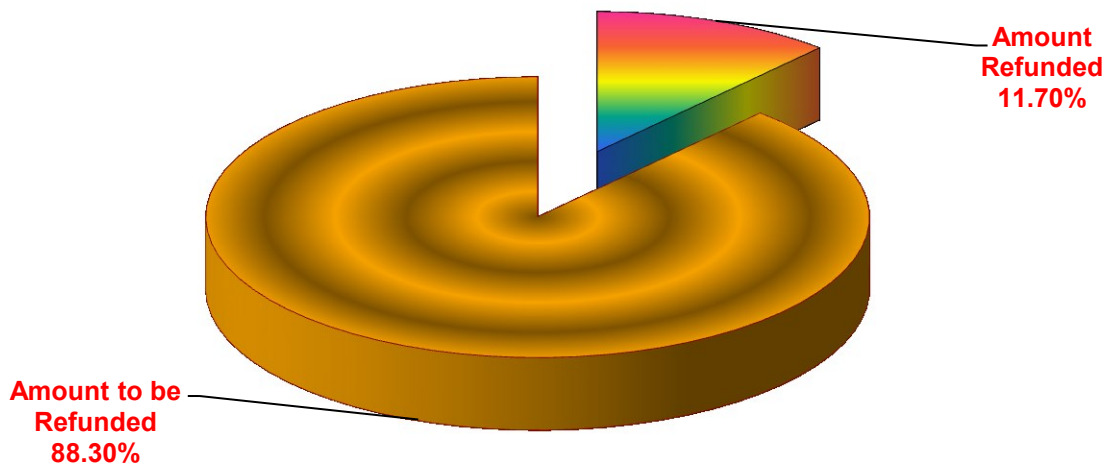
CHART 15.1

PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2014 & 2015

YEAR-2014



YEAR-2015



CHAPTER 15-A INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs

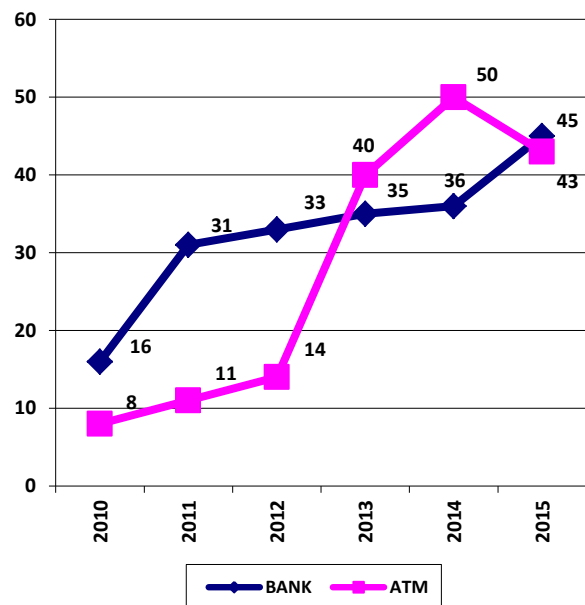
The proliferation of banks in a growing economy has brought with it corresponding increase in the incidence of banks and ATM related offences. Though, traditionally, banks have always been targeted by criminals, incidences have been largely confined to the urban centers in the cities and towns. The growth 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 2010 to 2015 is presented in Chart 15A-1 and Table-15A-1.

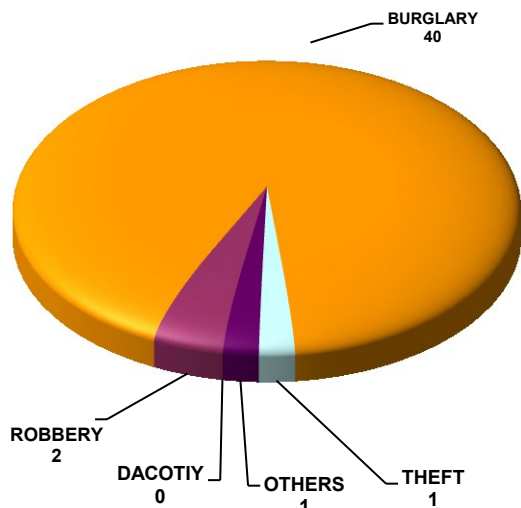
Chart 15A-1
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS
& ATMs FROM 2010 TO 2015



Incidence in Banks:

Out of 1,87,558 IPC cases registered during this year, 88 cases were registered against crimes at Banks and ATMs. A total of 45 cases were reported in Bank during the year 2015 as against 36 in 2014 an increase of 25%. Reason for the increase is due to registration of Burglary at Banks (88%). Head-wise incidence of crimes at Banks for the year 2015 is depicted in chart 15A-2.

Chart 15A-2
HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES
AT BANKS FOR YEAR 2015



During this year, out of 45 cases reported 20 cases were detected. The percentage of detection has increased by 11% over the year 2014. Under offences committed at banks, a total of 39 persons were arrested. While 38.4% of accused were in the age group of 18-25years, 35.9% were on the age group of 25-30 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
(No change)

During this year 1 case was reported under this head, as in the year 2013.

(ii) Dacoity
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year no case was reported under **dacoity**, as against 1 case in the year 2014.

(iii) Robbery
(No change)

2 **Robbery** cases were reported during this year, as in 2014 showing no change in this head.

(iv) Burglary
(Increase: 43%)

During this year, 40 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 28 in the previous year, showing an increase of 43%.

(v) Theft
(Decrease: 50%)

During this year, 1 case of **Theft** was reported, as against 2 cases in the year 2014, showing a decrease of 50%.

(v) Others
(Decrease: 50%)

During this year 1 case was reported under “other crimes”, as against 2 cases in the previous year, showing a decrease of 50 %.

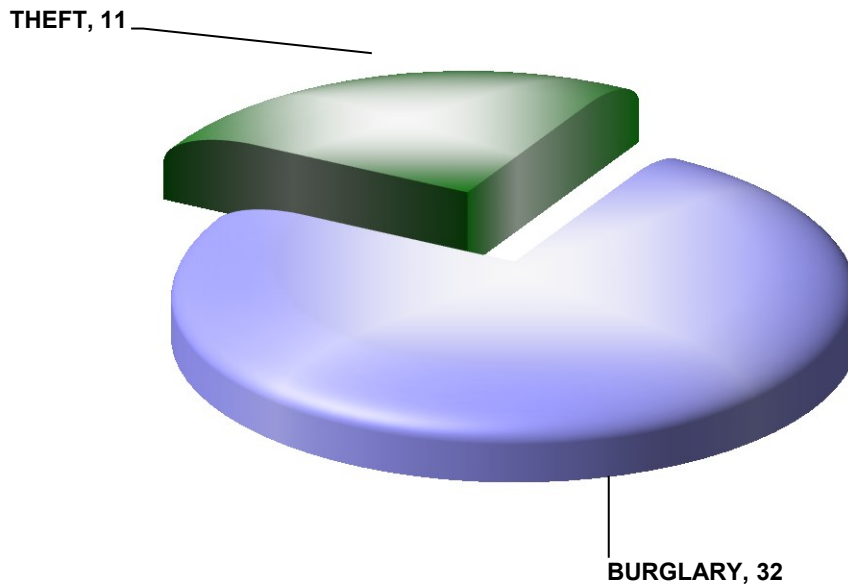
District and Cities-wise Incident and Detection of Bank crimes are presented in Table 15A-4.

Incidence in ATM

A total of 43 cases occurred at ATMs in the state during the year 2015 against 50 in 2014 recording a decrease of 14%.

During this year, out of 43 cases reported 24 cases were detected. The percentage of detection decreased by 20% over the year 2014. During this year 26 persons were arrested for crimes committed at ATM. 31 % of accused were in the age group of 18-25 years and 25-30 years. 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 2015



HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF ATM OFFENCES

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

(i) Murder for gain
(No change)

During this year no cases was reported under murder for gain as in the previous year.

(ii) Dacoity
(Decrease: 100 %)

During this year no case was reported under **dacoity**, as against 1 case in the previous year showing decrease of 100%.

(iii) Robbery
(No change)

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

(iv) Burglary
(Decrease: 20 %)

During this year, 32 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 40 cases in 2014, showing a decrease of 20%.

(v) Theft
(Increase 22%)

During this year, 11 cases of **theft** were reported, whereas it was 9 cases in the year 2014 showing an increase of 22%.

(v) Others
(No change)

During this year no case was reported under “other crimes”, as in 2014.

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 cases reported and persons arrested under Cyber Crimes in District / Cities during 2014-2015. 142 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2015 as compared to 172 in the previous year a decrease of 17.4%. 29 in Chennai, 20 in Coimbatore City, 11 each in Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Thoothukudi, 9 in Trichy City, 6 in Madurai City, 5 each in Cyber Cell, Sivagangai, 4 each in Kanchipuram, Ramanathapuram, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Villupuram, 3 each in Coimbatore, Thanjavur, 2 each in Salem, Salem City, 1 case each registered in Karur, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Tiruppur and Virudhunagar. Chart 16.1 depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2011-2014. **Table 16(A)** gives the details of Cases Registered and persons arrested under I.T Act during 2011-2014 given below,

CHART-16.1
INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2012 – 2015

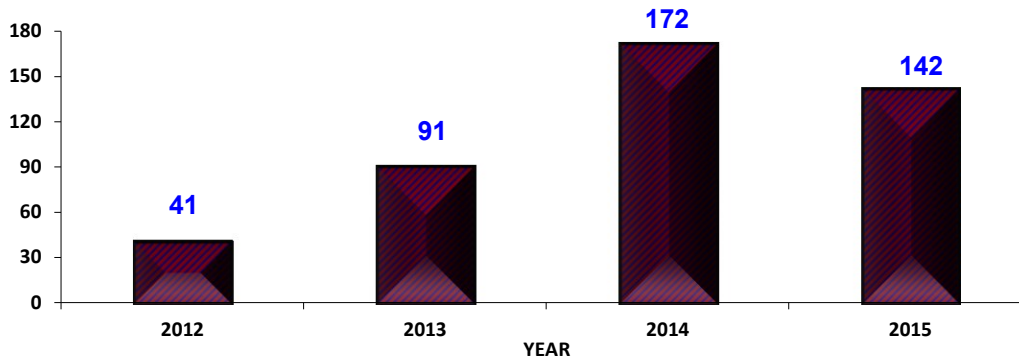


Table 16(A)

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

SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2015 over 2014	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2015 over 2014
		2012	2013	2014	2015		2012	2013	2014	2015	
1.	Tampering computer source documents	1	2	3	2	-33	0	2	1	1	0
2.	Hacking with Computer System										
	i) Loss/ damage to computer resource/utility	36	30	0	0	@	31	35	0	0	@
	ii) Hacking	0	5	95	91	-4	0	2	58	81	40
3.	Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form	2	16	22	25	14	2	4	17	19	12
4.	Failure										
	i) Of compliance/orders of Certifying Authority	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	@
5.	Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	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	@
7.	Publishing false Digital Signature Certificate	0	0	1	0	-100	0	0	1	0	-100
8.	Fraud Digital Signature Certificate	0	0	0	1	@	0	0	0	1	@
9.	Breach of confidentiality/privacy	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	@
10.	Other	0	1	25	7	-72	0	0	21	5	-76
	Total	39	54	146	126	-14	33	43	98	107	9

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

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

7. 126 cases have reported in 2015 as against 146 during the previous year thereby reporting a decrease of 14% in 2015.

Cases under IT Act 2000

8. Table 16.2 deals with Incidence of cases registered and number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act). Hacking accounted for 72.22% (91) of 126 cases registered under IT

Act-2000. Chennai (20) registered maximum cases of Hacking under Sec. 66, Sec.66A to E and F out of total 91 such cases at the State level followed by Kanyakumari (11), Trichy City (9), Madurai (8) Thoothukudi (7), Madurai City (6), Coimbatore City and Sivagangai (each 5), Kanchipuram (4), Coimbatore and Tirunelveli City (each 3) Ramanathapuram and Salem City (each 2), Cyber Cell, Karur, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Tiruppur (each 1 case). 81 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 25 cases of obscene publication/ transmission in electronic form were reported during the year wherein 19 persons were arrested. **Chart 16.2** depicts the cyber crimes / cases registered and arrested under IT Act during 2012-2015.

9. Analysis of head-wise crime and age group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 75.70% (81/107) of the offenders arrested were under Hacking. 17.76% (19/107) were under obscene publication / transmission, 0.93% each (1/107) was under tampering of computer source documents and under Fraud Digital Signature Certificate were arrested.

10. Out of 126 cases, 91 cases were registered for Hacking, 25 for obscene publication/transmission in electronic form and 2 cases were registered for tampering computer source documents. **Table 16.2** carries the details with incidence of Cyber Crime Cases registered under IT Act during 2015 (District / Crime Head Wise)

11. **Table 16.10 & 11** carries the details with district / city wise cases registered under cyber crimes categorized (IT) by motives and persons arrested or accused during 2015.

Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities (IT Act)

12. Chennai (29), Coimbatore City and Trichy City (9 each), Madurai City (6), Thirunelveli City (4), and Salem City (2) cases were registered. No case reported in Tiruppur City. All cities reported 59 cases out of total 126 cases registered under IT Act in the state, accounting for 46.83% of the cases. Cities recorded 18% decrease the number of cases (72 in 2014 to 59 in 2015) over the year 2014 under IT Act in the cities. Similarly, there is a decrease of 35.29 % (17 in 2014 to 11 in 2015) in the cases registered under various section of IPC in the Cities.

13. Except Tiruppur City, all other cities have reported Cyber Crime cases either under the IT Act or under IPC sections during this year. 6 cities reported 59 cases under IT Act whereas 11 cases under various section of IPC.

Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC

14. **Table 16.3** deals with incidence of cases registered under Cyber Crimes (IPC cases) in district / cities during 2014. 16 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2014 as compared to 26 in 2014, a decrease of 38.5%. Categories viz. Cheating (5) and Counterfeiting (1) were accounted for 37.5% of the 16 cases registered. Counterfeiting (1) accounted for 0.54% of the 186 cases reported under total counterfeiting. Cyber Cheating (5) accounts for 0.11% of the 4,580 cases reported under Cheating.

15. **Table 16.7** deals with number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act, IPC & SLL). 125 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes during 2015. 64.8% offenders (81) of these were taken into custody for offences under "Hacking" and 15.2%

offenders (19) were booked under “Obscene publication”. 7.2% offenders (9) of these were taken into custody for offences under ‘Cheating’, while 2.4% offenders were booked under “Counterfeiting currency” offences. Chart 16.3 depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases registered and arrested under IPC act during 2012 – 2015.

16. Table 16.7 deals with persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act and IPC) by age group during 2015. Crime head-wise and age-wise offenders arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) reveal that 94% of the offenders belonged to the age-group of 30-45 years. 6% were in the age group of 18-30 years. All the arrested under Cheating offences were in the age group of 30-45 years (9/9).

17. Table 16.10 deals with the cases registered under cyber crimes categorized by motives during 2015.

18. Table 16.11 carries the details on the district/city wise and age group-wise profile of the persons arrested under Cyber Crime. 107 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IT Act category during 2014.

0.9% offenders (1) of these was under the age-group of below 18, while 45% (48) in the age-group of 18-30. 41% (44) stood in the age group of 30-45, 11% (12) stood in the age group of 45-60 and 2% (2) in the age group of above 60 years.

19. The crime head and district / city wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in Table-16.3 Coimbatore City (4) accounted for highest cyber cheating cases, followed by Villupuram (1).

Incidents of Cyber Crimes registered under IPC

20. 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 2012-2015 is given below,

Table-16 (B)

Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2012-2015

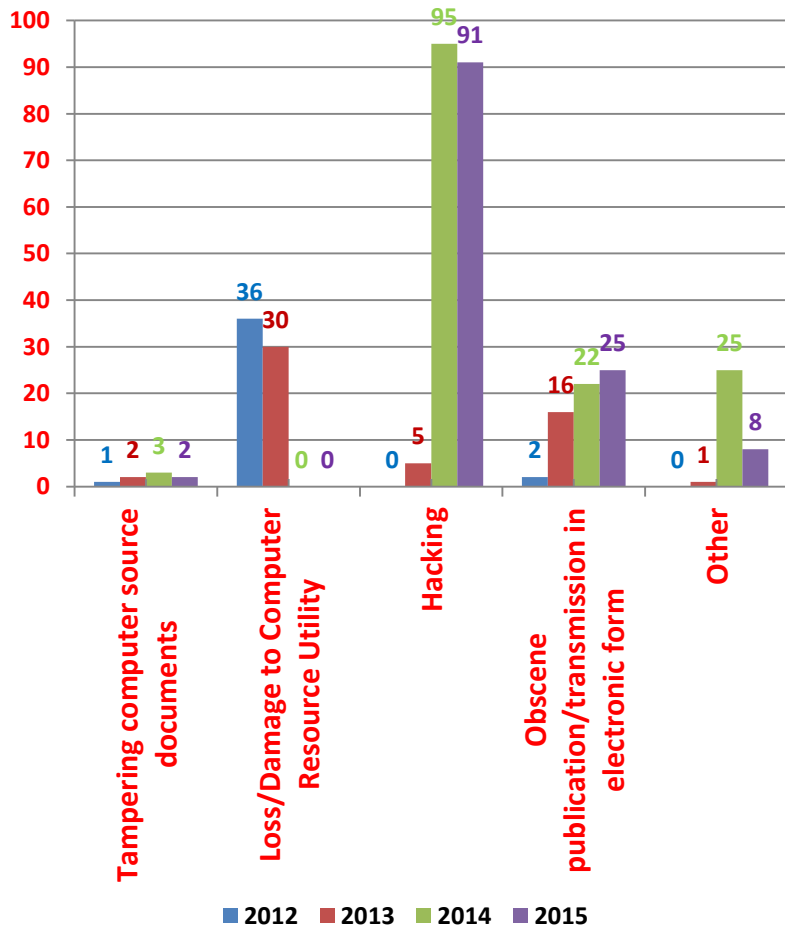
SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered				% Variation in 2015 over 2014	Persons Arrested				% Variation in 2015 over 2014
		2012	2013	2014	2015		2012	2013	2014	2015	
1.	Offences by/Against Pub.Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	False/Destruction Electr.Evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Cheating	NA	NA	NA	5	@	0	0	0	9	@
4.	Forgery	1	21	15	0	-100	0	25	4	0	-100
5.	Data Theft	NA	NA	NA	0	@	NA	NA	NA	0	@
6.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	1	12	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
7.	Counterfeiting	0	3	1	1	0	0	9	6	3	-50
	Currency	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	3	-50
	Stamps	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
8	Others	0	1	10	10	0	0	0	12	6	-50
	Total	2	37	26	16	-38	0	54	22	18	-18

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

CHART – 16.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2012 – 2015

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested

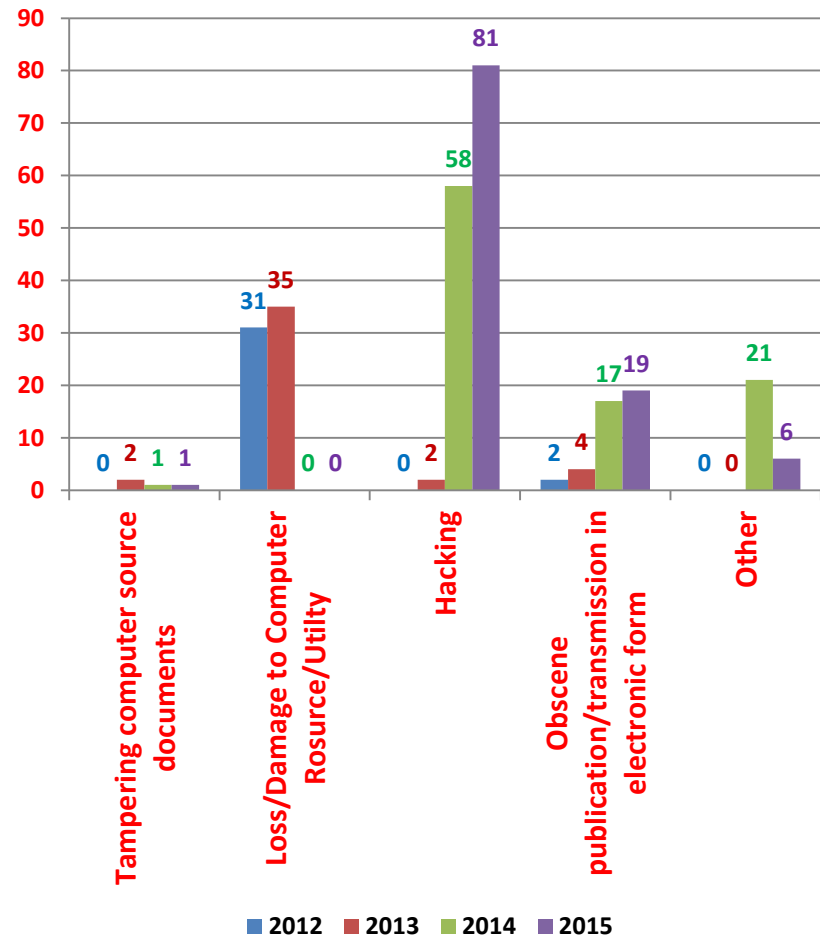
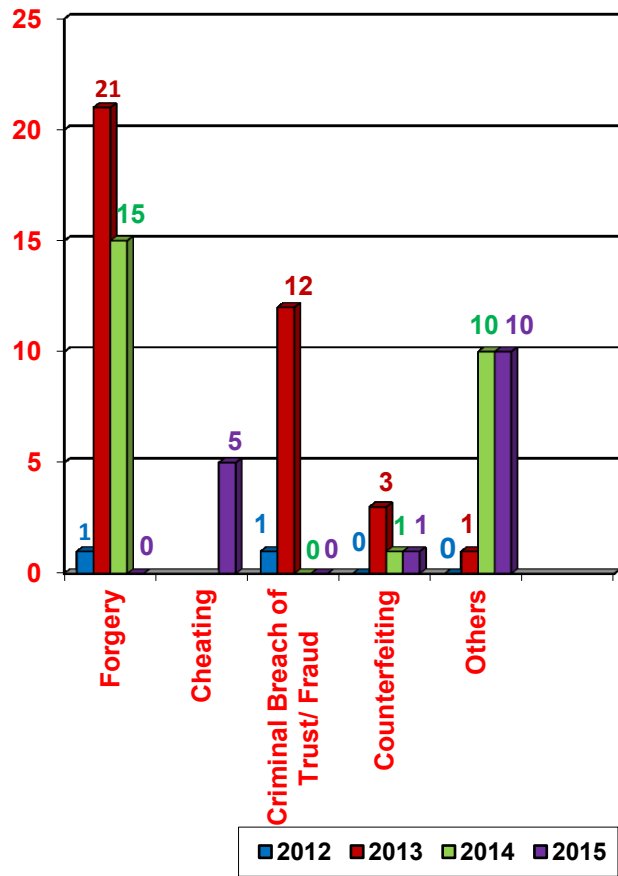


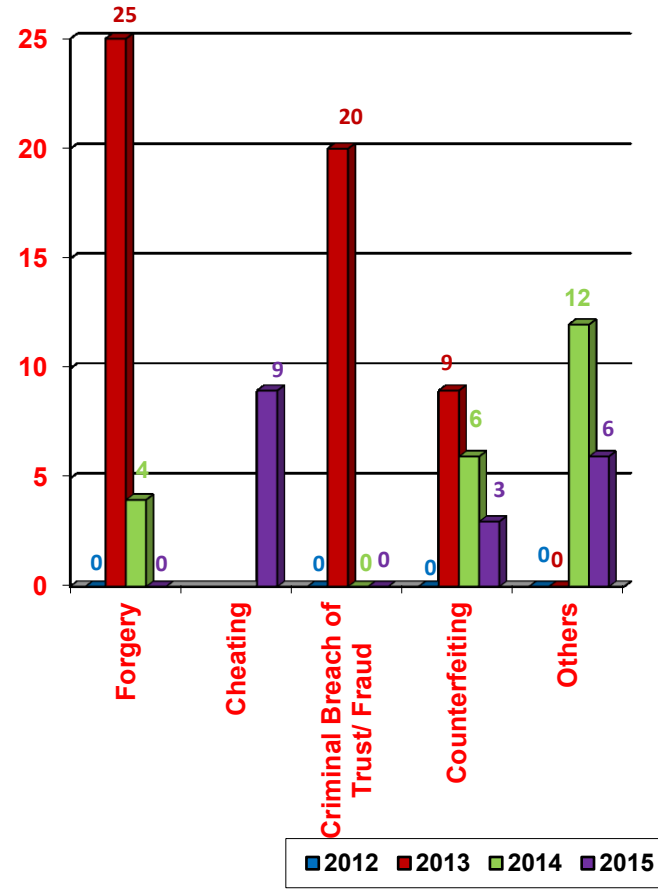
CHART – 16.3

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IPC during 2012 – 2015**

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested



CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

1. Property worth Rs.13,116 lakhs (approximately) was reported stolen in 18,290 cases during 2015. There is a decrease of 13.02% when compared to 2014.

2. Property worth Rs. 8,582 lakhs (approximately) was recovered during 2015 (% of recovery is 65.4%). The figure has decreased by 13.72% over the previous year.

3. Details of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of

year-wise recovery from 2005 to 2015 and variations are given in [Table-17.1](#).

4. [Chart-17.1](#) depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2011-2015.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED (DISTRICTS / CITIES)

5. [Chart-17.2](#) depicts crime head-wise property stolen and recovered, during 2015. [Table -17.3](#)

CHART- 17.1

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE PERIOD 2011 - 2015

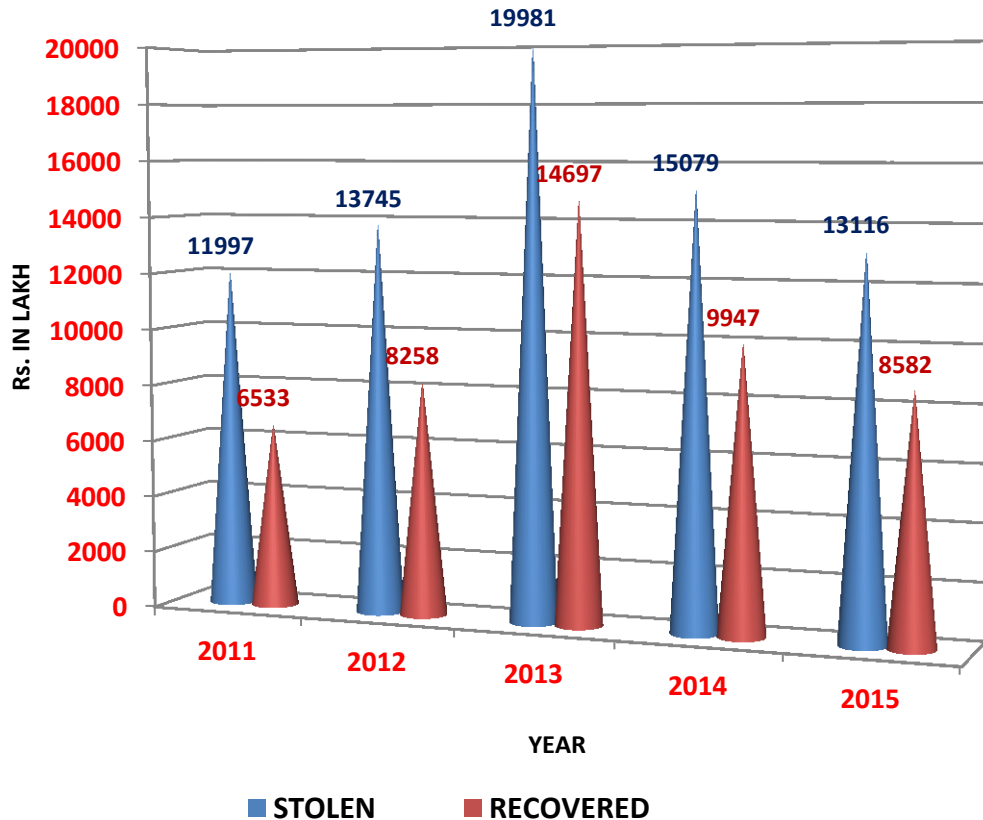
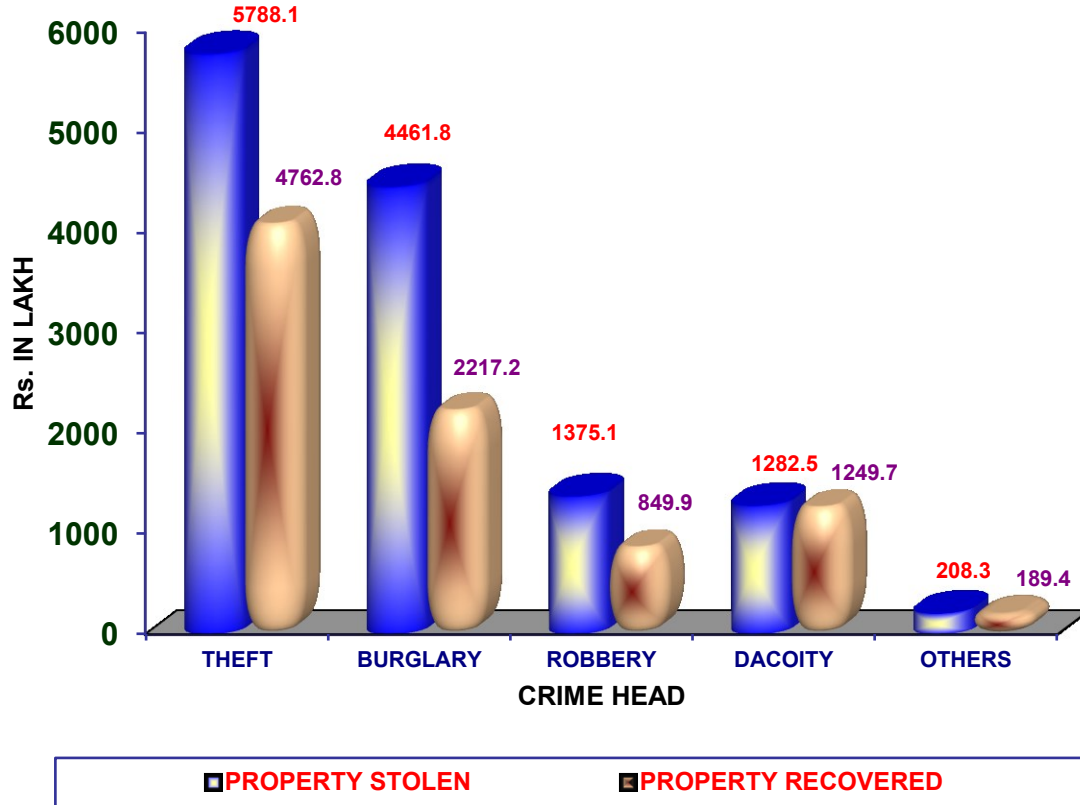


CHART- 17.2
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY CRIME HEAD WISE
DURING - 2015



6. District/City-wise value of property stolen/recovered including percentage of recovery is presented in **Table -17.2**.

Kanchipuram (Rs.448.5 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.417.3 lakhs), Dindigul (Rs.395.1 lakhs), Coimbatore (Rs.282.3 lakhs) and Thanjavur (Rs.275.6 lakhs).

9. Loss of property was highest in Chennai (Rs.1239.8 lakhs) followed by Krishnagiri (Rs.890.7 lakhs), Coimbatore City (Rs.812.9 lakhs), Kanchipuram (Rs.715 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.692.7 lakhs), Thirunelveli (Rs.540.8 lakhs), Dindigul (Rs.493 lakhs), Villupuram (Rs.469.1 lakhs), Thoothukudi (Rs.456.5 lakhs) and Madurai City (Rs.445.4 lakhs).

11. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Pudukottai (94.3%) followed by Trichy (92.3%), Perambalur (90.2%) and Krishnagiri (88.5%).

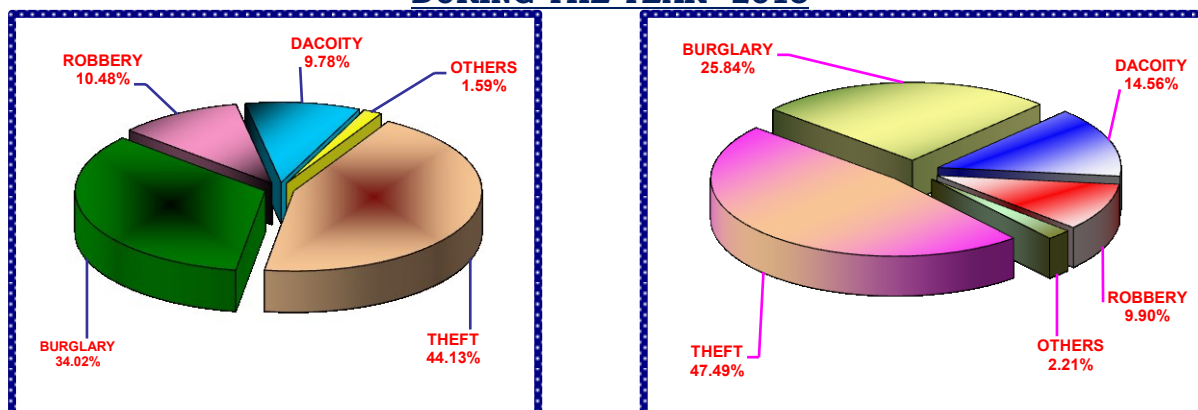
12. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Railway Chennai (20.6%), followed by Thirunelveli (32.3%), Ramnad (39.2%), Cuddalore (40.6%) and Tirunelveli City (32%).

10. Chennai (Rs.976.4 lakhs) recorded the highest recovery followed by Krishnagiri (Rs.788.1 lakhs), Coimbatore City (Rs.671.6 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 -2015



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. 5788.1 lakhs (44.13%), burglary 34.02%, robbery 10.48%, dacoity 9.78%, and Other kinds of Property offences 1.59%.

15. Maximum value of property was recovered in theft cases (47.49%) followed by burglary (25.84%), dacoity (14.56%), robbery (9.90%) and other kinds of property offences (2.21%).

16. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in dacoity cases (92.5%), followed by other kind of property (85.0%), robbery (78.0%), theft (74.7%) and burglary (58.0%).

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-17.4](#).

Nature of Property Stolen:

18. The most common property crime was theft of Other Property constituting 66.46% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under this head 72.27%.

19. Theft of motor vehicles constituting 20.45%, theft of electronic component constituted 6.74% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under these heads are Rs.3,279.4 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-17.5](#). The highest number of vehicles lost was reported from Vellore (354) followed by Villupuram (253) and Coimbatore City (206). 64.48% (2,413) vehicles could be recovered out of 3,742 stolen vehicles at the state level.

CULTURAL PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED INCIDENCE AND VALUE:

21. Rupees 20.5 lakhs worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2015 in 23 cases. This constitutes 0.16% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2015 are available in [Table-17.6](#). The highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (9) followed by Madurai (5), Thoothukudi and Tiruppur (each 3), Thiruvallur (2) and Virudhunagar (1 case). Recovery was made in 16 out of 23 cases reported. Property is yet to be recovered in Madurai and Thoothukudi (each 2), Nagapattinam, Thiruvallur and Virudhunagar (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-17.7](#).

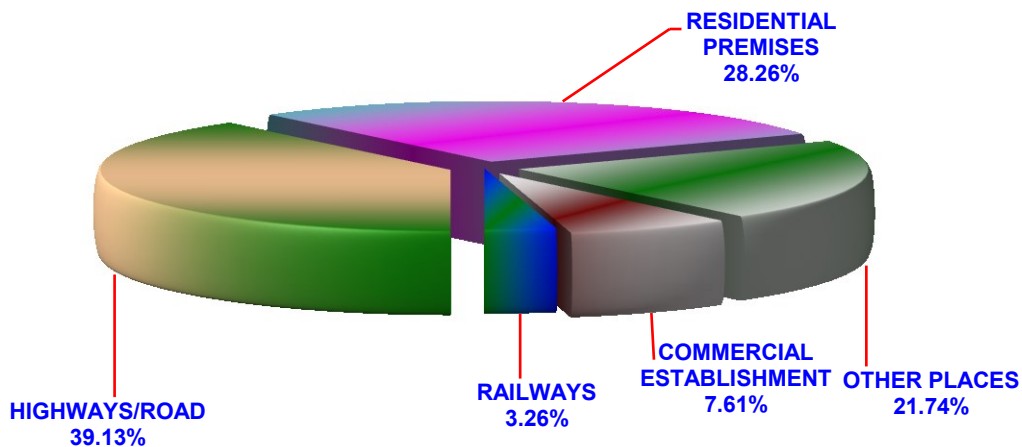
DACOITY:

23. The incidence of dacoity, district/ city-wise is presented in [Table-17.8](#) premises-wise.

24. Maximum number of dacoities (38.7%) took place at highways/ road followed by residential premises (28.0%), other places (21.5%), commercial establishments (7.5%), Railways (3.2%) and River & Sea (1.1%). Dacoity was not reported at religious places, ATM and Bank. [Chart-17.4](#) depicts the percentage distribution of dacoity cases during 2015 premises-wise.

CHART- 17.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2015 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



ROBBERY:

25. Incidence of Robbery premises-wise and district/city-wise is presented in **Table-17.9**.

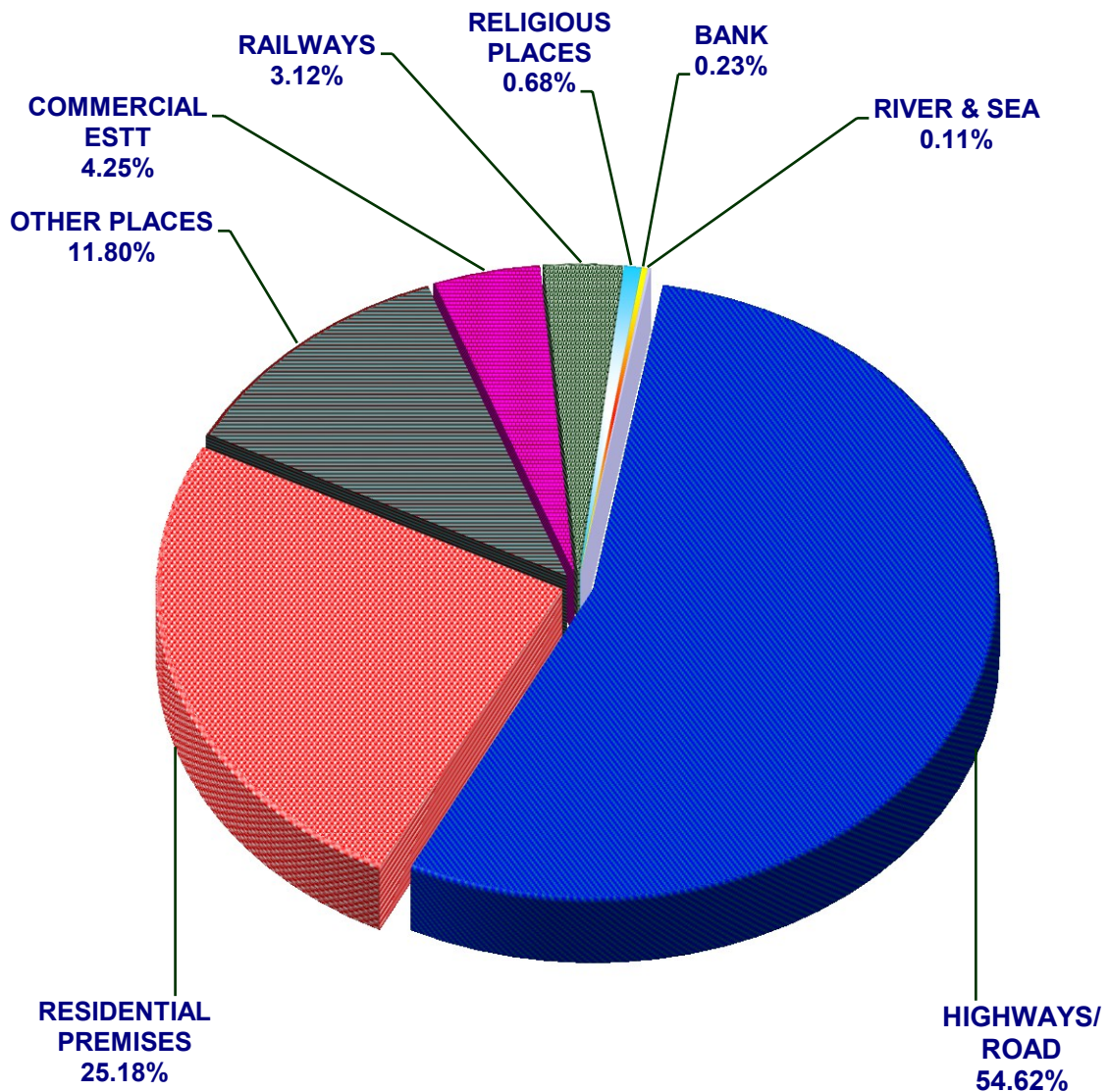
26. Maximum number of robberies (54.62%) occurred at Highways/Road, followed by residential premises (25.18%), other places (11.80%),

commercial establishment (4.25%), railways (3.12%), religious places (0.68%), bank (0.23%) and river/sea (0.11%).

27. **Chart -17.5** depicts the percentage distribution of robbery cases reported during 2015 (by place of occurrence).

CHART- 17.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2015 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



BURGLARY:

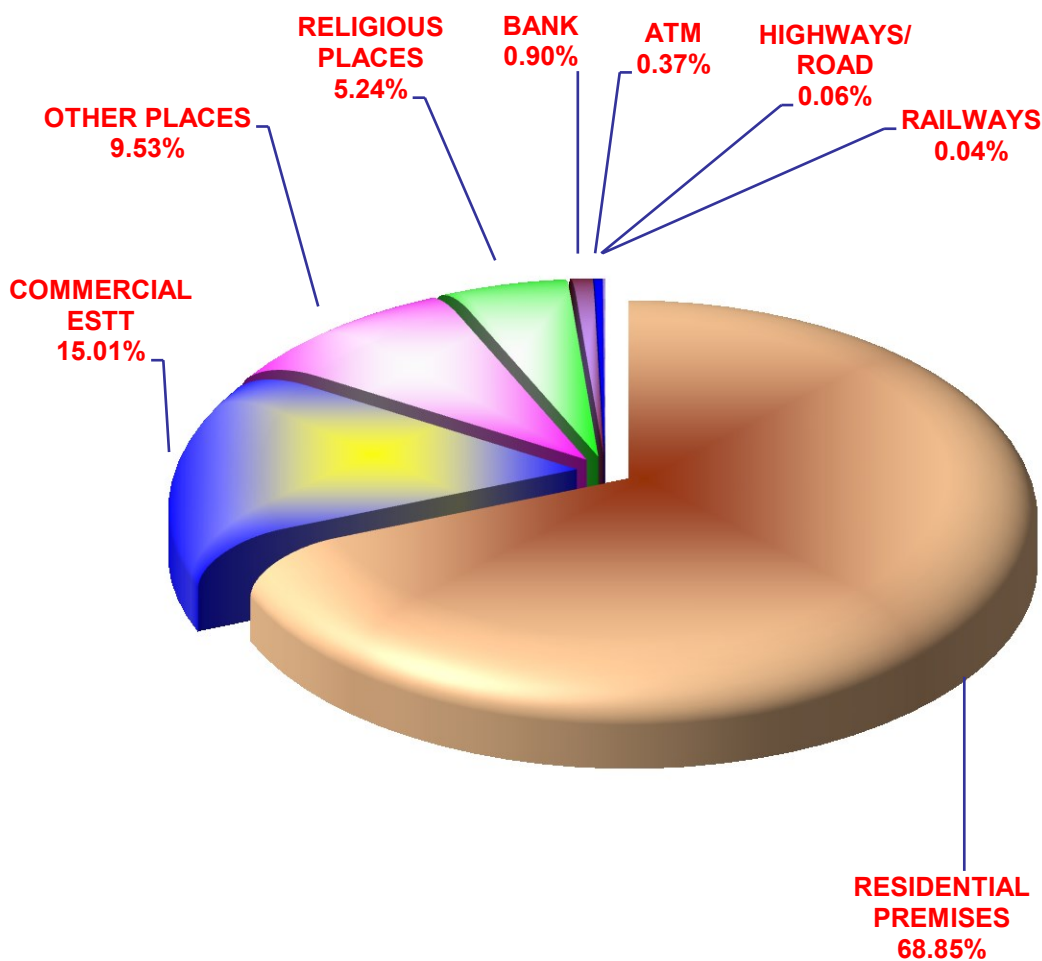
28. Maximum number of burglaries (68.84%) took place at residential premises, followed by commercial establishment (15.01%), other places (9.53%), religious places (5.24), banks

(0.90%), ATM (0.37%), highways/road (0.06%), railways (0.04%) and river & sea (0.02%). (Table-17.10)

29. Chart-17.6 depicts percentage distribution of burglary cases reported during 2015 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2015 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



THEFT:

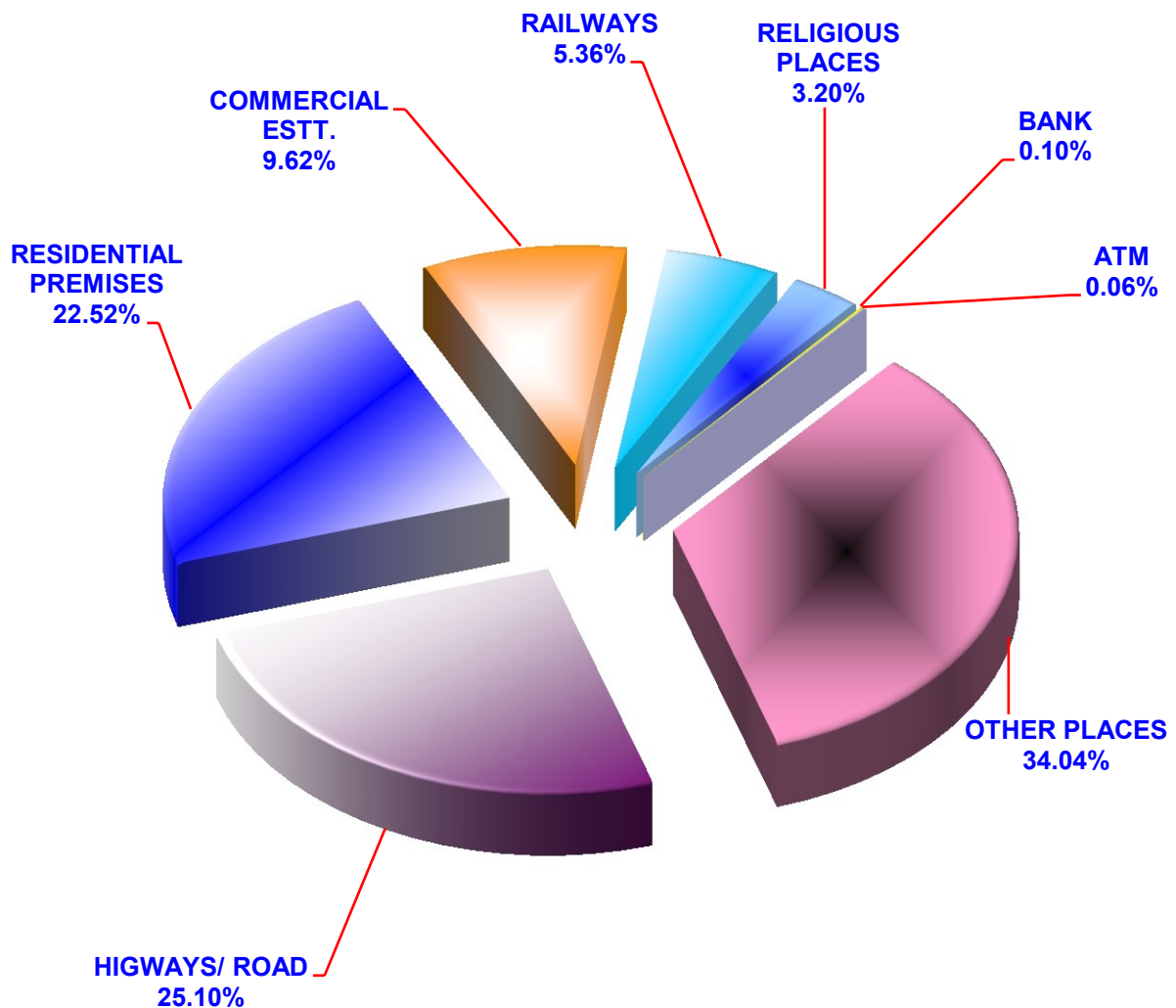
30. Maximum number of theft occurred at other places (34.02%) followed by highways/road (25.09%), residential premises (22.51%), commercial establishments (9.61%),

railways (5.36%), religious places (3.20%), banks (0.10%), ATM (0.06%) and river & sea (0.05%). (Table -17.11)

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 2015 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)



CHAPTER 18

ARRESTS & TRIALS

ARRESTS: -

1. 5,96,365 persons (2,70,116 under IPC & 3,26,249 under SLL) were arrested during 2015 in 4,42,162 cases (1,87,558 IPC + 2,54,604 SLL). This shows an increasing trend of 0.23% over 2014 figures of 5,94,981 persons (2,61,812 under IPC & 3,33,169 under SLL) arrested.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 2,70,116 persons were arrested in 1,87,558 IPC cases this year as against 2,61,812 persons in 2014. **Chart-18.1** depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2009 - 2015.

3. **Table-18.1** presents details of arrests made during 2015 with percentage variation over 2014. **(Map-18.1)**

4. Chennai City tops in arresting 40,357 persons (13,422 cases) during 2015 followed by Villupuram 20,529 (9,945 cases), Thirunelveli 14,356 (8,870 cases), Cuddalore 13,320 (8,689 cases), Madurai 12,807 (7,319 cases), Dindigul 10,246 (6,558 cases) and Vellore 9,552 (7,606 cases). Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise during 2015 is available in **Table -18.4**. Details of persons arrested under IPC crime, head-wise/gender-wise & district-wise is presented in **Table-18.2**.

5. **Chart-18.2** depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2015.

6. **Chart-18.3** depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2015 (district/city-wise) in descending order.

CHART- 18.1
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC
CRIMES DURING 2009 – 2015

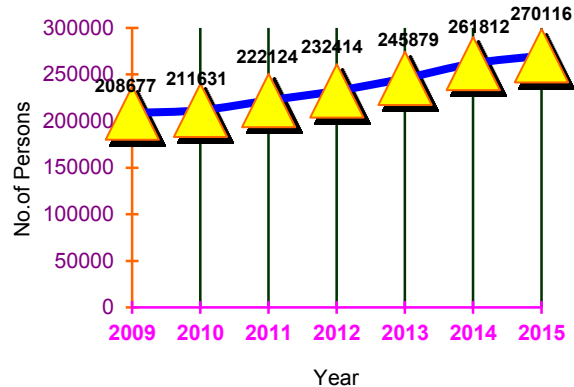
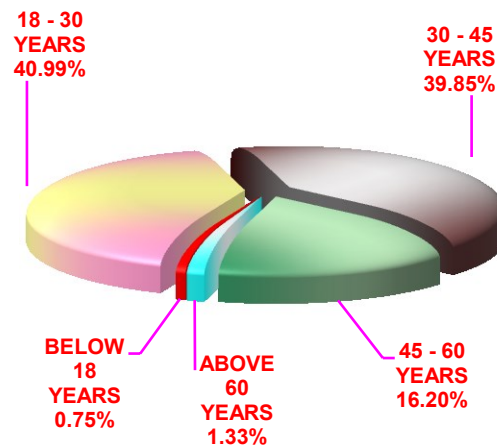


CHART-18.2
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS
ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES
DURING - 2015



7. 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 2015 are presented in **Table-18(A)** below,

TABLE 18(A)
CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2015

Crime Heads	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate*	No.of Arrest Per Case
1 Murder	4030	2.3	5.3	2.3
2 Attempt to commit Murder	6816	3.8	8.9	2.3
3 Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	121	0.1	0.2	2.1
4 Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Rape	529	0.5	0.7	1.3
5.1 Custodial Rape	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.1.1 Gang Rape	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.1.2 Other Rape	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.2 Rape other than Custodial	529	0.5	0.7	1.3
5.2.1 Gang Rape	15	0.0	0.0	3.8
5.2.2 Other Rape	514	0.5	0.7	1.2
6 Attempt to commit Rape	33	0.0	0.0	1.1
7 Kidnapping & Abduction Total	1825	2.1	2.4	1.1
7.1 Kidnapping & Abduction	349	0.3	0.5	1.5
7.2 Kidnaping & Abduction in order to Murder	9	0.0	0.0	1.8
7.3 Kidnapping for Ransom	76	0.0	0.1	2.8
7.4 Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage	1047	1.4	1.4	0.9
7.5 Other Kidnapping	344	0.3	0.4	1.4
8 Dacoity	476	0.1	0.6	5.1
8.1 Dacoity with Murder	5	0.0	0.0	5.0
8.2 Other Dacoity	471	0.1	0.6	5.1
9 Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	339	0.1	0.4	4.2
10 Robbery	2527	2.3	3.3	1.4
11 Criminal Trespass/Burglary Total	4928	6.7	6.4	1.0
11.1 Criminal Trespass/Burglary	3169	4.3	4.1	1.0
11.2 House Trespass & House Breaking	1759	2.4	2.3	0.9
12 Theft	12386	14.6	16.1	1.1
12.1 Auto Theft	4280	4.9	5.6	1.1
12.2 Other Thefts	8106	9.7	10.6	1.1
13 Unlawful Assembly	30381	0.8	39.6	49.1
14 Riots	11817	3.5	15.4	4.5
14.1 Communal	56	0.0	0.1	11.2
14.2 Industrial	49	0.0	0.1	6.1
14.3 Political	115	0.0	0.1	4.4

Crime Heads	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate*	No. of Arrest Per Case
14.4 Caste Conflict	1914	0.6	2.5	4.5
14.4.1 SC/STs Vs. Non-SCs/STs	840	0.2	1.1	4.5
14.4.2 Other Caste Riots	1074	0.3	1.4	4.5
14.5 Agrarian	108	0.1	0.1	1.2
14.6 Students	25	0.0	0.0	1.9
14.7 Sectarian	116	0.0	0.2	3.5
14.8 Other Riots	9434	2.7	12.3	4.6
15 Criminal Breach of Trust	288	0.3	0.4	1.1
16 Cheating	5418	6.0	7.1	1.2
17 Forgery	338	0.4	0.4	1.2
18 Counterfeiting	96	0.2	0.1	0.5
18.1 Offences related to Counterfeit Coin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.2 Counterfeiting Government Stamp	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.3 Counterfeit currency & Bank notes	96	0.2	0.1	0.5
18.3.1 Counterfeiting currency notes or Bank notes	44	0.1	0.1	0.4
18.3.2 Using forged or counterfeit currency/Bank notes	22	0.1	0.0	0.3
18.3.3 Possession of forged or counterfeiting currency / Bank notes	28	0.0	0.0	2.5
18.3.4 Make/Possess materials for forging or counterfeiting currency/Bank notes	2	0.0	0.0	2.0
18.3.5 Make/Use documents resembling currency notes/Bank notes	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19 Arson	772	0.9	1.0	1.1
20 Grievous Hurt	1652	1.5	2.2	1.4
20.1 Grievous Hurt	1628	1.5	2.1	1.4
20.2 Acid attack	24	0.0	0.0	3.0
20.3 Attempt to Acid Attack	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21 Dowry Deaths	131	0.1	0.2	2.0
22 Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	1912	1.5	2.5	1.6
22.1 Sexual Harassment	237	0.3	0.3	1.2
22.2 Assault on women with intent to Disrobe	35	0.0	0.0	0.9
22.3 Voyeurism	10	0.0	0.0	1.1
22.4 Stalking	13	0.0	0.0	1.2
22.5 Others	1617	1.2	2.1	1.8
23 Insult to the Modesty of Women	27	0.0	0.0	1.4
23.1 At Office premises	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2 Places related to work other than Office	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 In Public Transport system	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.4 in Other Places	26	0.0	0.0	1.3

Crime Heads	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate*	No.of Arrest Per Case
24 Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	3634	2.5	4.7	1.9
25 Importation of Girls from Foreign	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26 Causing Death by Negligence	13305	19.7	17.3	0.9
26.1 Deaths due to negligent driving/act	13100	19.5	17.1	0.9
26.2 Deaths due to Other Causes	205	0.3	0.3	1.0
27 Offences against State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.1 Sedition	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.2 Other offences against State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28 Offences promoting enmity bet.diff.groups	53	0.1	0.1	1.3
28.1 On ground of relign,race& plc.of Birth	53	0.1	0.1	1.3
28.2 Imputation & assertions prejudicial to national integration	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29 Extortion	1589	1.6	2.1	1.3
30 Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31 Incidence of Rash Driving	49968	70.7	65.1	0.9
32 Human Trafficking	139	0.1	0.2	2.4
33 Unnatural Offences	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
34 Other IPC crimes	114585	101.9	149.3	1.5
Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	270116	244.4	352.0	1.4

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

8. Arrest rate for burglary, counterfeiting, causing death due to negligence and incidence of rash driving were reported to be comparatively lower than their respective crime rates. [\[Map-18.2\]](#)

Persons arrested under SLL cases

9. 3,26,249 persons were arrested under 2,54,604 SLL crimes during 2015 as compared to 3,33,169 persons in 2014, a decrease of 2.08%.

10. [Chart-18.4](#) depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2009-2015.

11. Crime head-wise and gender-wise breakup of persons arrested under SLL is presented in [Table-18.4](#). [Table-18.3](#) 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 2015 is available in [Table -18.4\(B\)](#).

12. [Chart-18.5](#) depicts age-group wise persons arrested under SLL crimes during 2015.

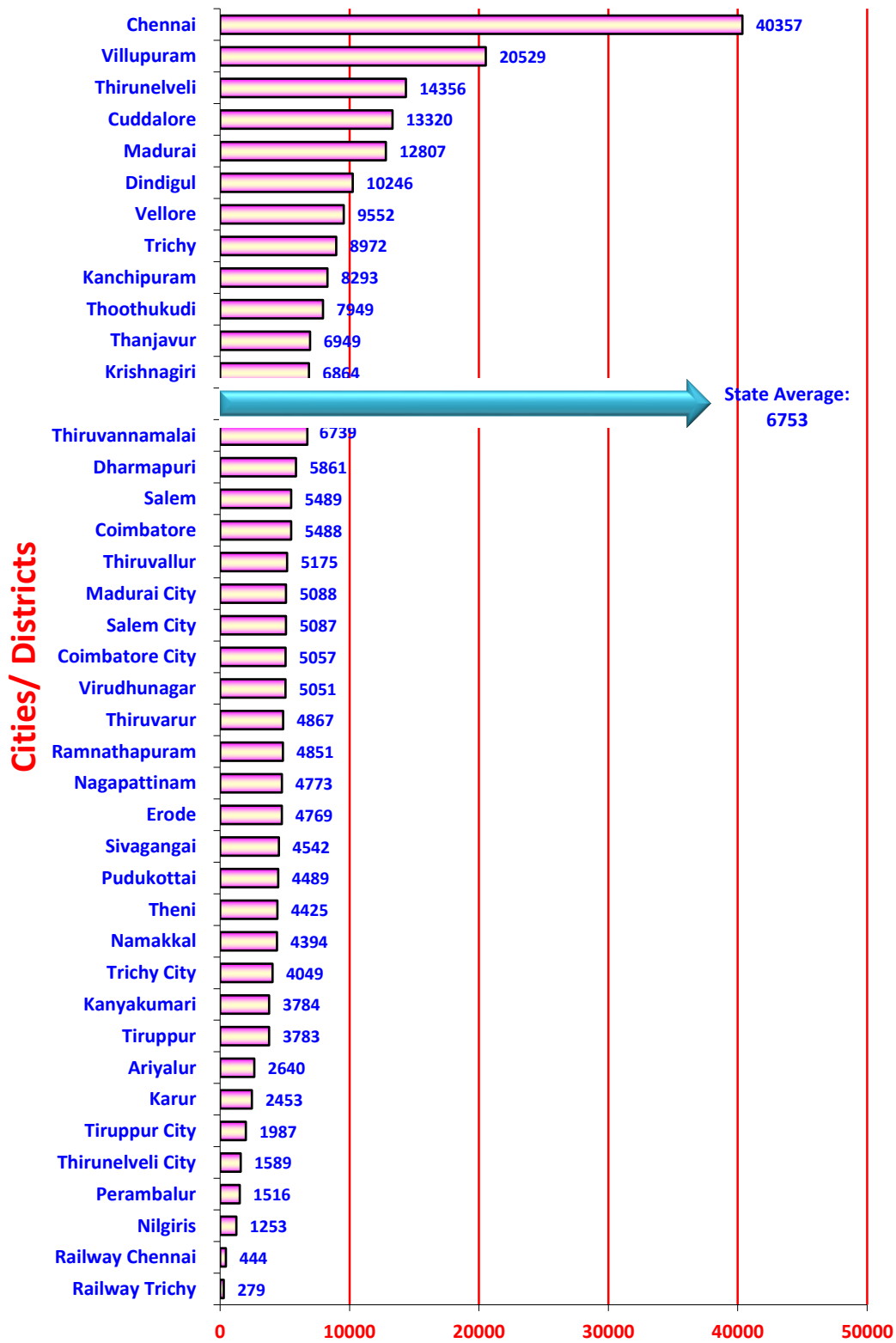
13. In 2015, highest number of persons arrested were in Chennai City 1,02,131 (83,720 cases) followed by Cuddalore 21,991 (6,195 cases) Villupuram 12,893 (9,831 cases), Thiruvannamalai 12,222 (5,740 cases), Madurai City 11,252 (10,948 cases), Vellore 7,733 (6,424 cases), Coimbatore City 7,660 (6,069 cases) and Krishnagiri 7,534 (6,633 cases).

14. [Chart-18.6](#) depicts persons arrested under SLL cases district/ city wise during - 2015 in descending order.

15. Age group of 31 - 45 years accounted for 41.1% of the arrested persons under IPC & SLL during the year. This is followed by age group of 19 - 30 years (39.1%). Age- group and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC & SLL cases is presented in [Tables-18.4](#).

CHART-18.3

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2015
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



Total No. of Persons Arrested: 2,70,116

CHART-18.4
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2009 – 2015

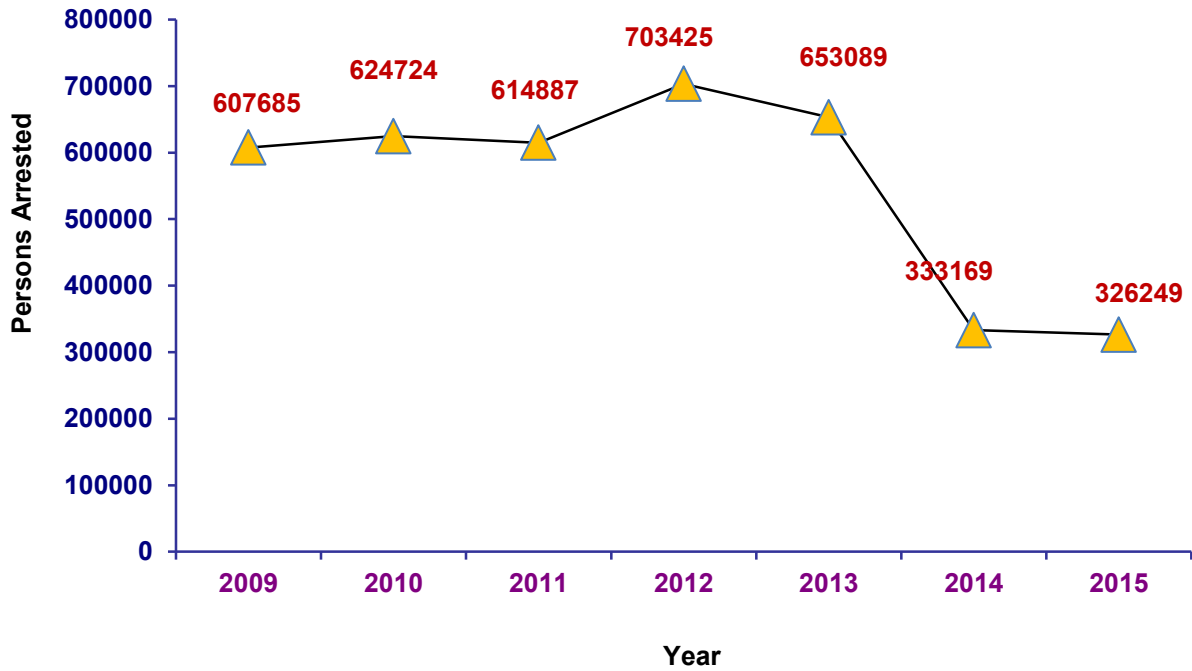


CHART-18.5
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2015

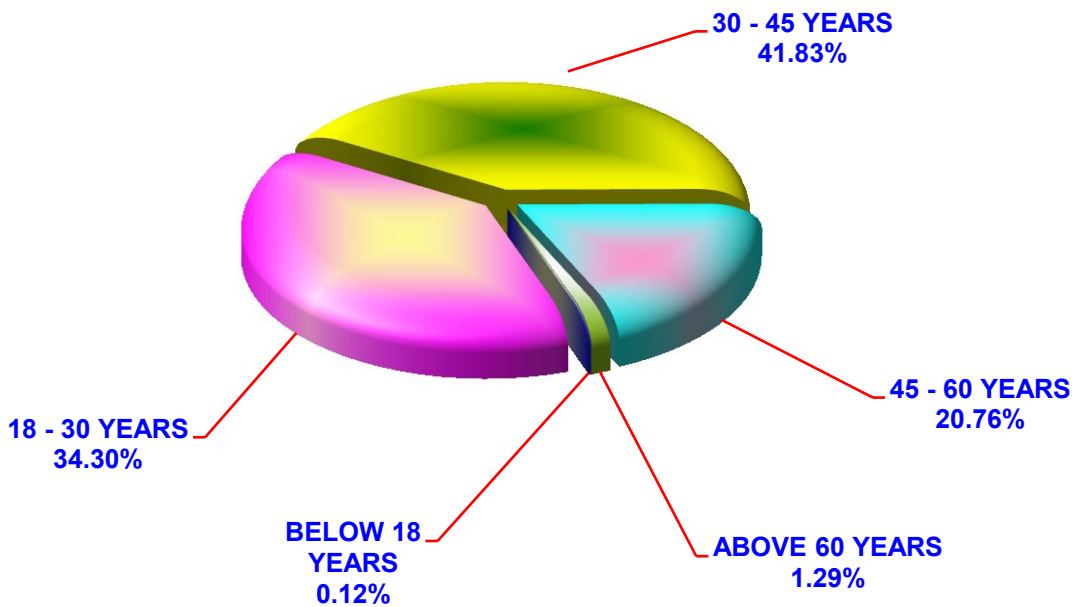
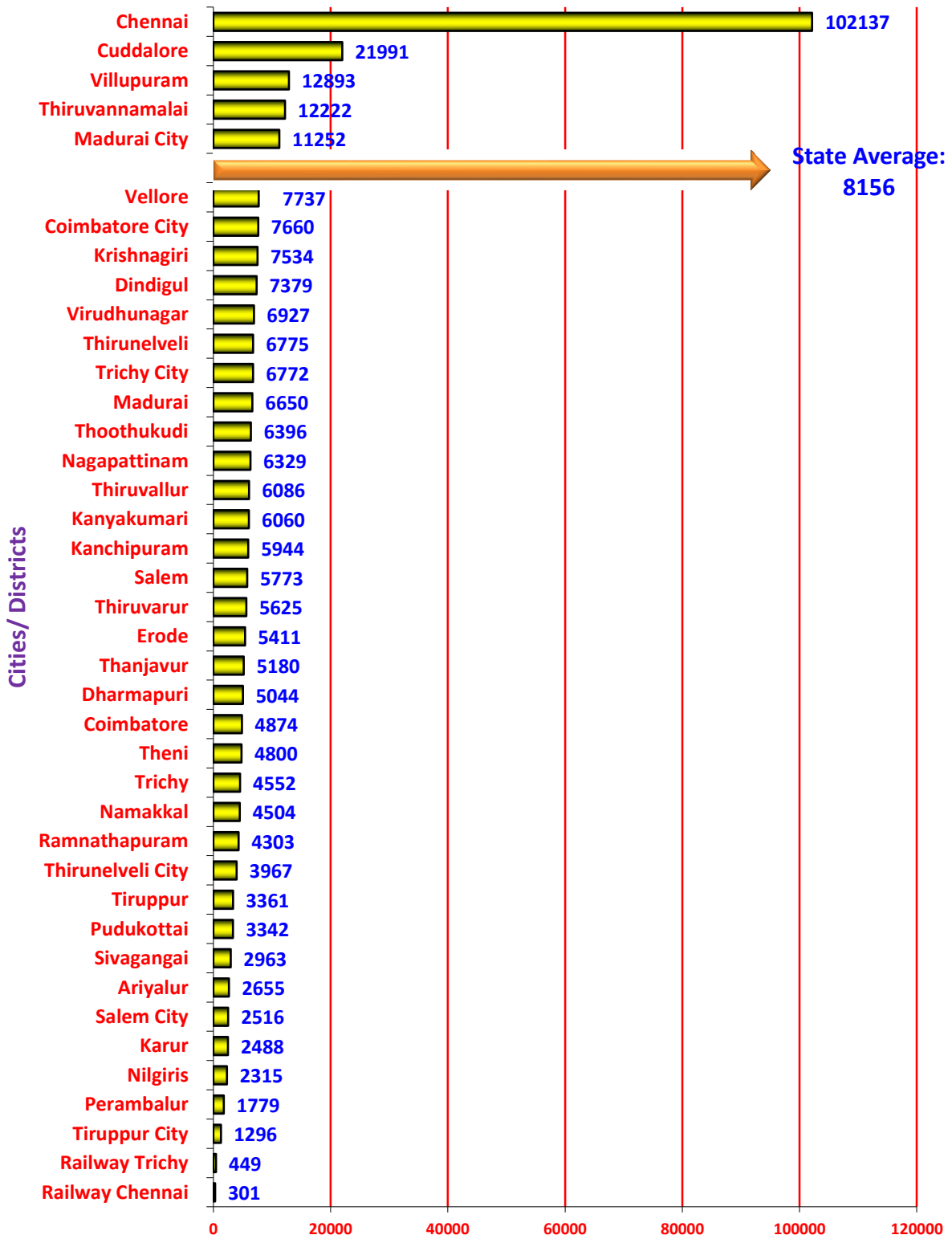


CHART- 18.6

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2015
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



Total No. of Persons Arrested : 3,26,249

16. An average of 5 persons was arrested per case under dacoity, followed by preparation and assembly for dacoity (4) in IPC crimes.

17. An average of 3 persons was arrested per case under Gambling Act, Indian Railways Act and Maritime Zones of India Act.

**Disposal of arrested Persons by Police:-
IPC cases:**

18. 3,91,092 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 2,80,954 IPC cases under investigation by Police this year. 61.10% of those arrested were charge-sheeted. 11.10% of the persons arrested were released before trial commenced. Police investigations have yet to be completed against 27.8% of the arrested persons.

19. Human Trafficking (96.0%) accounted for the highest percentage of pendency in the disposal of arrested persons. This was followed by Counterfeiting (78.8%), Forgery (66.9%), Insult to the modesty of women (65.5%), Arson (59.5%), Cheating (59.1%), Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (58.7%), Criminal Breach of Trust (57.5%) and Unnatural Offences (50.0%). The lowest pendency recorded was in respect of Unlawful Assembly cases (2.1%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC Crime head-wise and District-wise have been presented in [Table-18.5](#) and [18.6](#) respectively.

ii. SLL cases

20. 3,67,488 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 2,99,879 SLL cases under investigation by police this year. Police could lay charge-sheet against 83.62% of the arrested persons. 3.61% were released by police before trial could commence and 12.77% 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-18.9](#) and [18.10](#) respectively.

23. The highest percentage of pendency for disposal of arrested persons was recorded in Indian Railways Act (97.83%). It was followed by Passport Act (78.88%) and Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act (71.43%).

**Disposal of Arrested Persons by Courts:-
i. IPC cases:**

24. 6,43,712 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2015. Trial in respect of 73.43% (4,72,647 persons) of such arrested persons was pending disposal. Human Trafficking and Unnatural Offences (100%) accounted for the highest pendency followed by Forgery (95.38%), Dacoity (88.11%), Cheating (87.55%) and Insult to the modesty of Women (87.50%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in [Table-18.7](#) and [18.8](#) respectively.

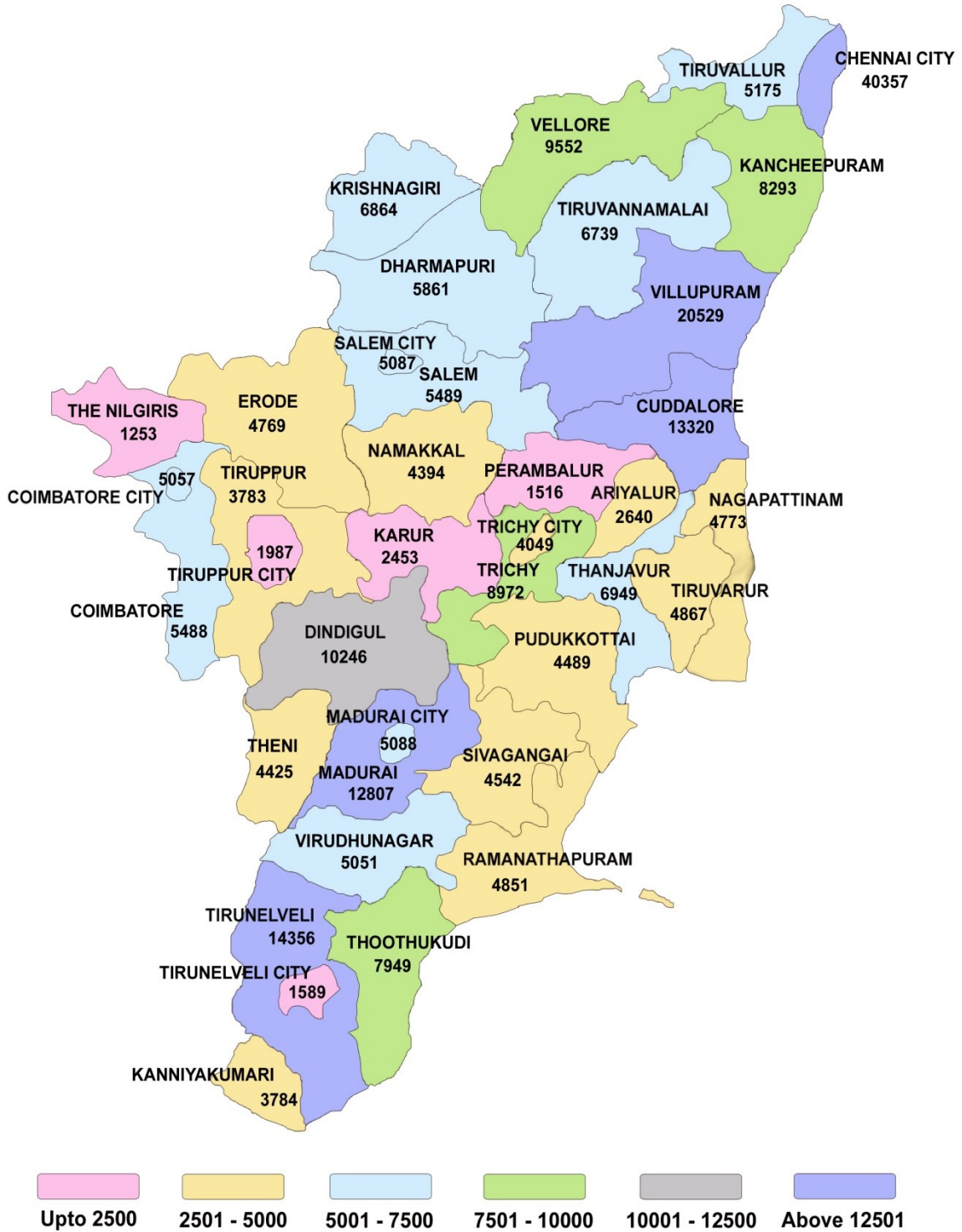
ii) SLL cases:

25. 9,24,118 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2015. Trials were completed for 6,38,529 of the total arrested persons. 564,194 (88.36%) of them were convicted. 30.34% of the arrested persons were still awaiting completion of trial. Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, Citizenship Act, Emigration Act accounted for the highest pendency (100%). Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in [Table-18.11](#) and [18.12](#) respectively.

MAP-18.1

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2015

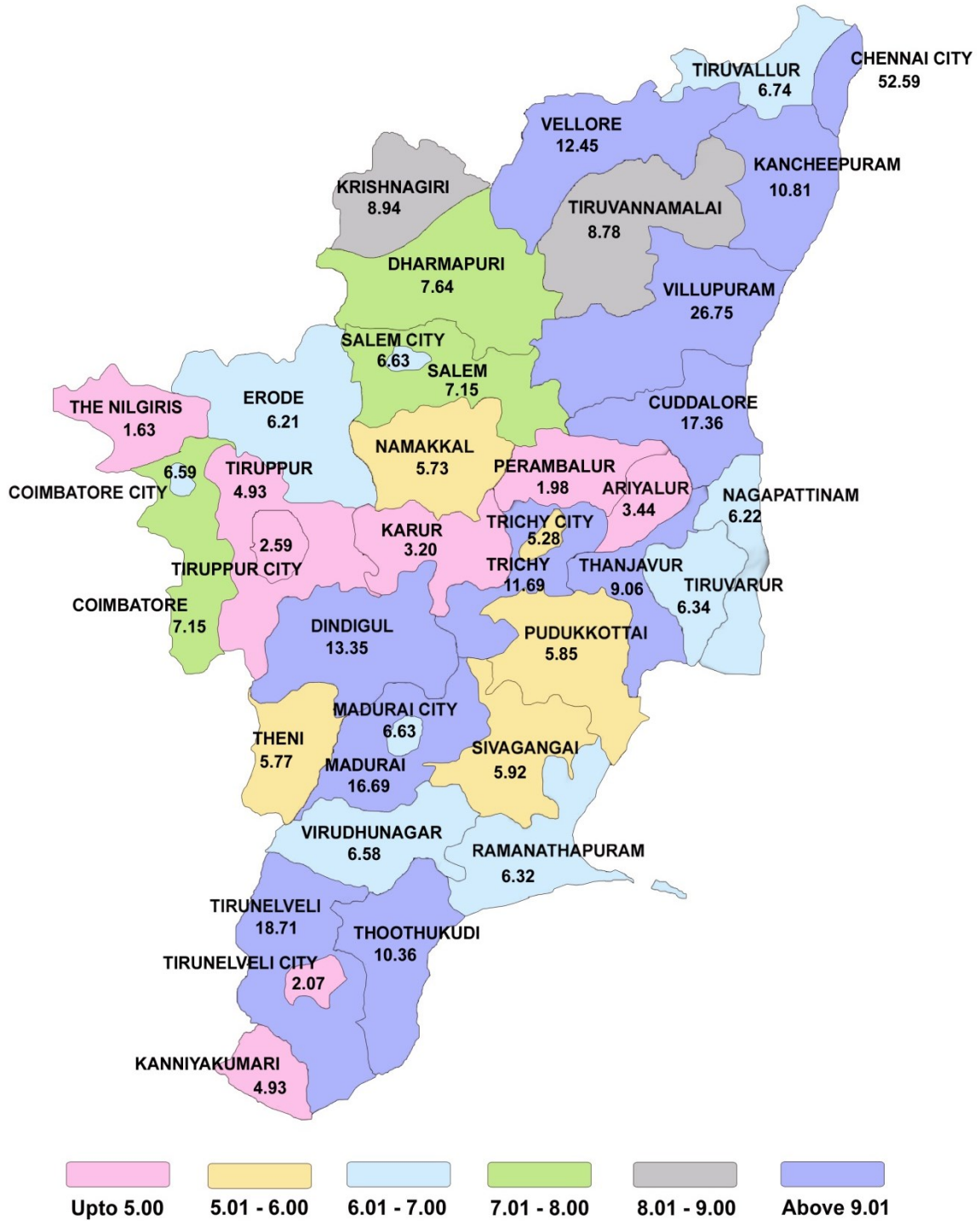
(All over Tamil Nadu 2,70,116)



MAP-18.2

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2015

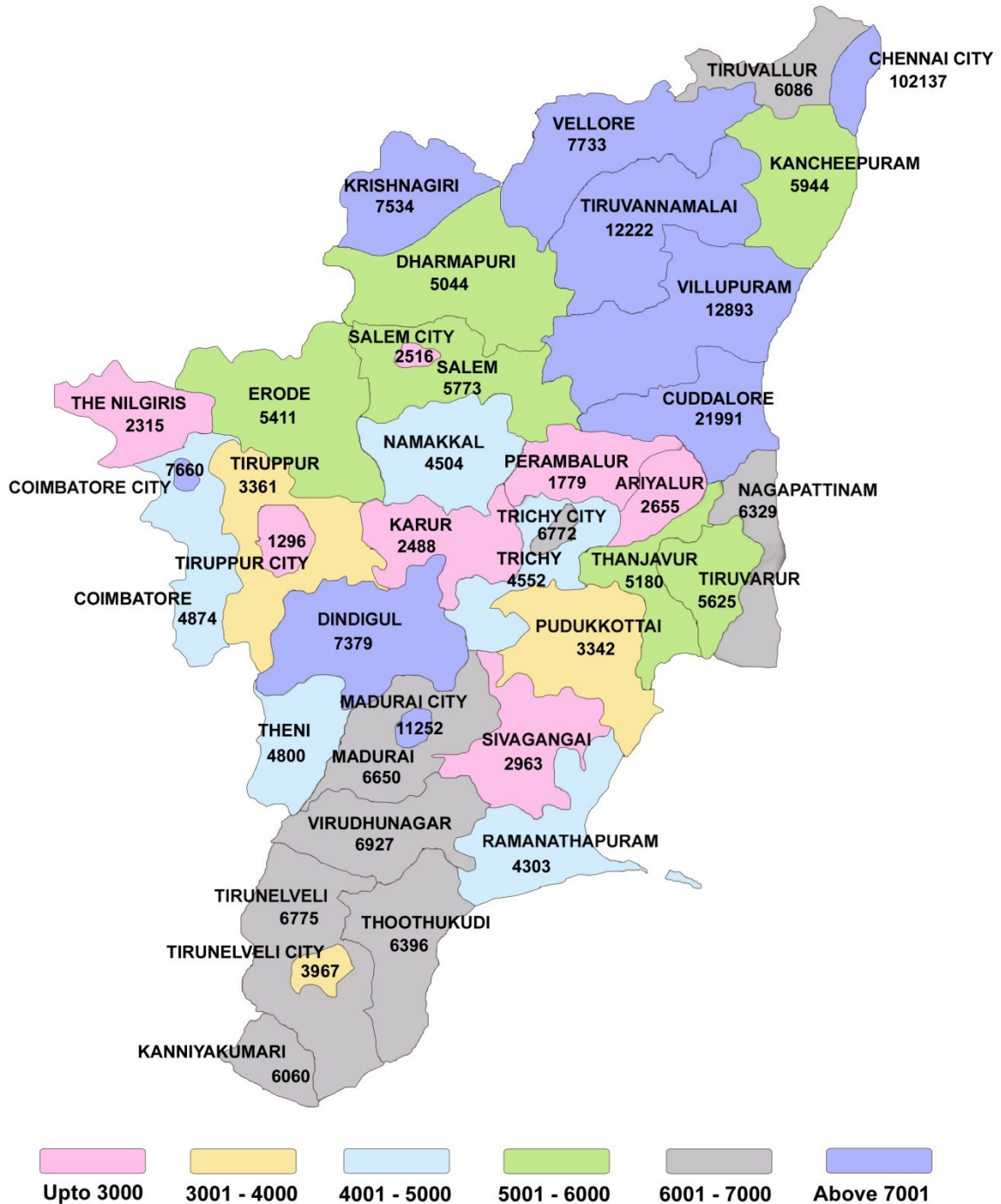
(All over Tamil Nadu 352.0)



MAP-18.3

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,26,249)



CHAPTER 19

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

I. Disposal by Police

Cases under IPC

1. 2,80,954 cases (including pending from the previous years) were under investigation with Police. 1,97,457 (70.28%) cases were disposed during the year. 83,226 (29.6%) cases remained pending at the end of the year. **Table-19.1** gives details of disposal crime-head wise and percentage of disposal. Disposal by Police during 2015 is presented in **Table-19.2** district-wise. **Map-19.1** Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2015 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 93.9% in 2006 to 86.8% in 2015, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 83.4% in 2006 to 70.3% in 2014.

3. Over 56.69% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting has been highest for Extortion (70.47%), followed by Dowry Death (68.31%), Murder (67.50%), Incidence of Rash Driving (65.14%), Dacoity (59.28%), Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (57.35%) and Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty (55.64%).

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

4. **Pendency :-** 29.6% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2015. Dist/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Madurai City	- 62.9%
Thirunelveli	- 53.9%
Tiruppur City	- 51.0%
Trichy City	- 48.4%
Chennai	- 47.5%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in:-

Nilgiris	- 7.4%
Ariyalur	- 7.7%
Pudukottai	- 9.8%

Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2015 is presented in **Chart-19.3**.

II. Charge Sheeting Rate of IPC Crimes

5. **Chart-19.4** depicts charge sheeting rates district-wise in descending order. Charge-sheeting rate for the state was 86.8%. **Map-19.2** Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of charge-sheeting: -

Nagapattinam	: 100%
Madurai	: 98.5%
Vellore	: 98.3%
Ariyalur	: 97.0%
Thanjavur	: 97.0%
Nilgiris	: 96.8%
Thiruvallur	: 96.4%
Kanchipuram	: 95.4%
Perambalur	: 95.3%

CHART-19.1

% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2015

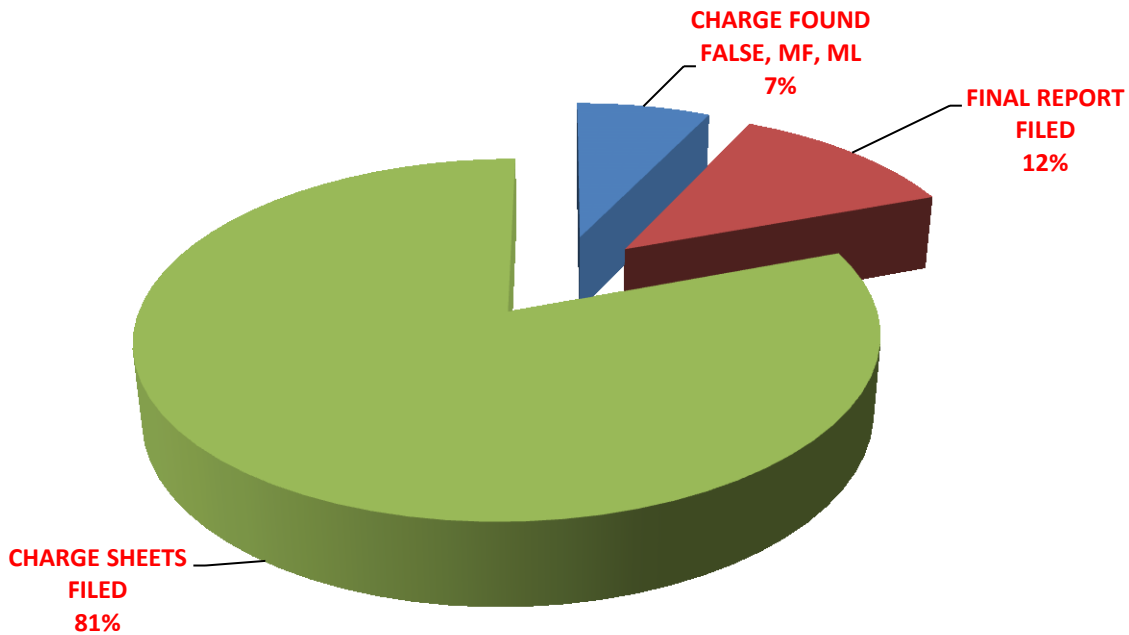


Table 19(A)

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	2006	180631	10589	131443	139988	150577	83.4	93.9
2	2007	201699	12661	141942	152296	164957	81.8	93.2
3	2008	212841	12132	144527	157200	169332	79.6	91.9
4	2009	217603	11322	135125	151704	163026	74.9	89.1
5	2010	240255	14715	127736	148213	162928	67.8	86.2
6	2011	270206	16273	132725	151768	168041	62.2	87.5
7	2012	302629	15468	160233	180102	195570	64.6	89.0
8	2013	310559	12828	172029	194392	207220	66.7	89.0
9	2014	296548	11820	168669	191335	203155	68.5	88.2
10	2015	280954	14051	159284	183406	197457	70.3	86.8

F/NC/MF - False / Non-cognizable / Mistake of fact.

@ Cases charge-sheeted + final report submitted.

CHART-19.2

IPC CASES FOR INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY POLICE

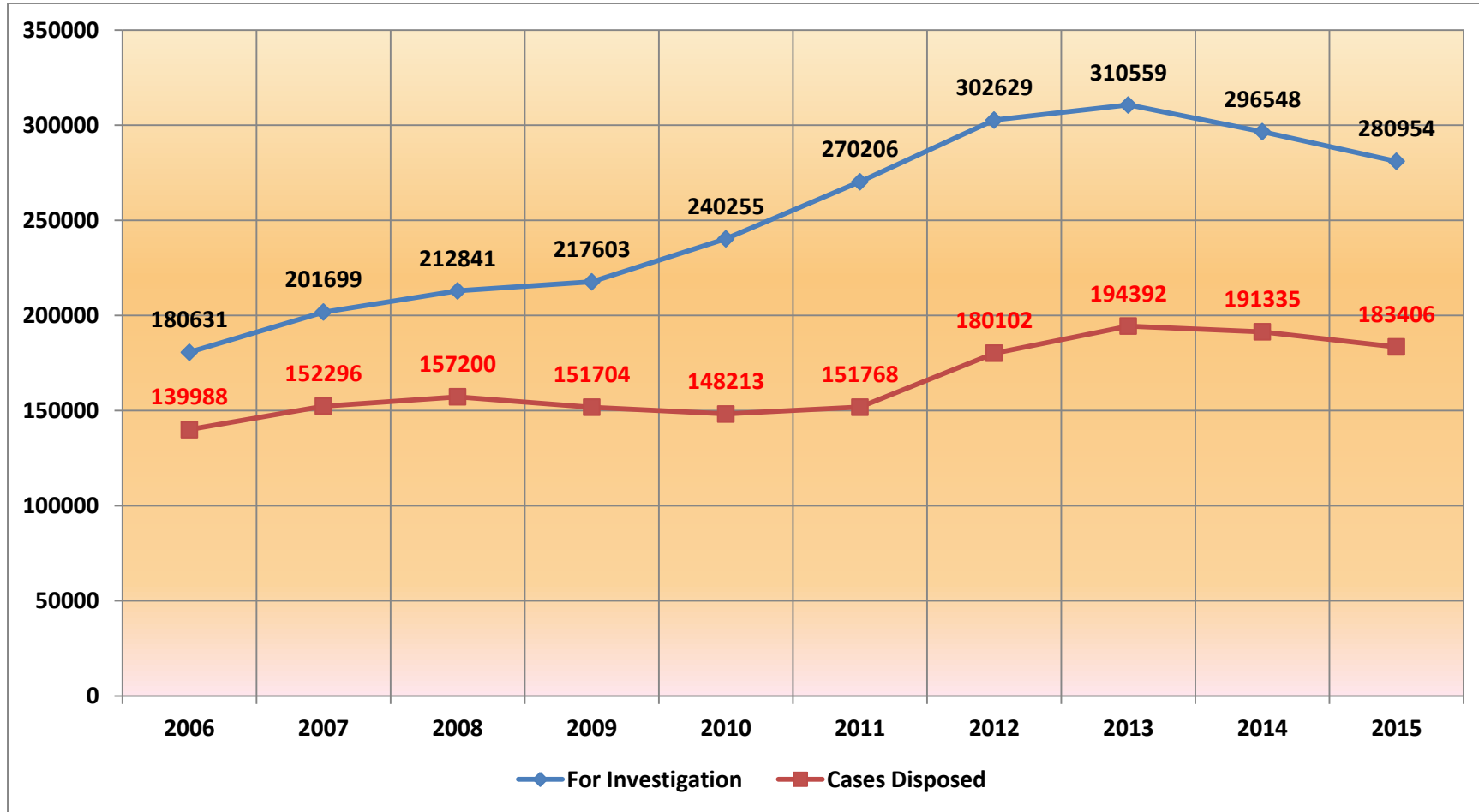


CHART-19.3

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2015

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Murder	72.6	27.4
2 Attempt to commit Murder	57.8	42.2
3 C.H.not amounting to Murder	48.9	51.1
4 Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0	0
5 Rape	50.7	49.3
6 Attempt to commit Rape	53.5	46.5
7 Kidnapping & Abduction Total	69.7	30.3
8 Dacoity	62.3	37.7
9 Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	66.2	33.8
10 Robbery	64	36
11 Criminal Trespass/Burglary Total	61.1	38.9
12 Theft	66.3	33.7
13 Unlawful Assembly	79.7	20.3
14 Riots	62.2	37.8
15 Criminal Breach of Trust	32.4	67.6
16 Cheating	43.5	56.5
17 Forgery	27.3	72.7
18 Counterfeiting	20.7	79.3
19 Arson	52.4	47.6
20 Grievous Hurt	73.2	26.8
21 Dowry Deaths	69.7	30.3
22 Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	69	31

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
23 Insult to the Modesty of Women	44.9	55.1
24 Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	59.9	40.1
25 Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0
26 Causing Death by Negligence	69.4	30.6
27 Offences against State	0	0
28 Offences promoting enmity bet.different groups	30.2	69.8
29 Extortion	71.6	28.4
30 Disclosure of Identity of Victims	100	0
31 Incidence of Rash Driving	74.7	25.3
32 Human Trafficking	36.8	63.2
33 Unnatural Offences	50	50
34 Other IPC crimes	74.6	25.4
TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC	70.4	29.6

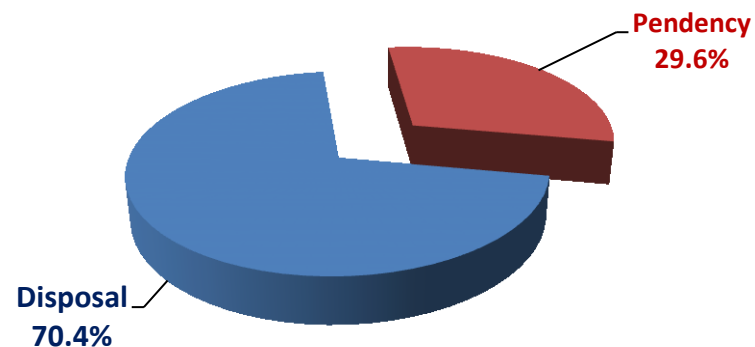


CHART-19.4

DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE (CHARGE SHEETING RATE)
DURING- 2015 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE

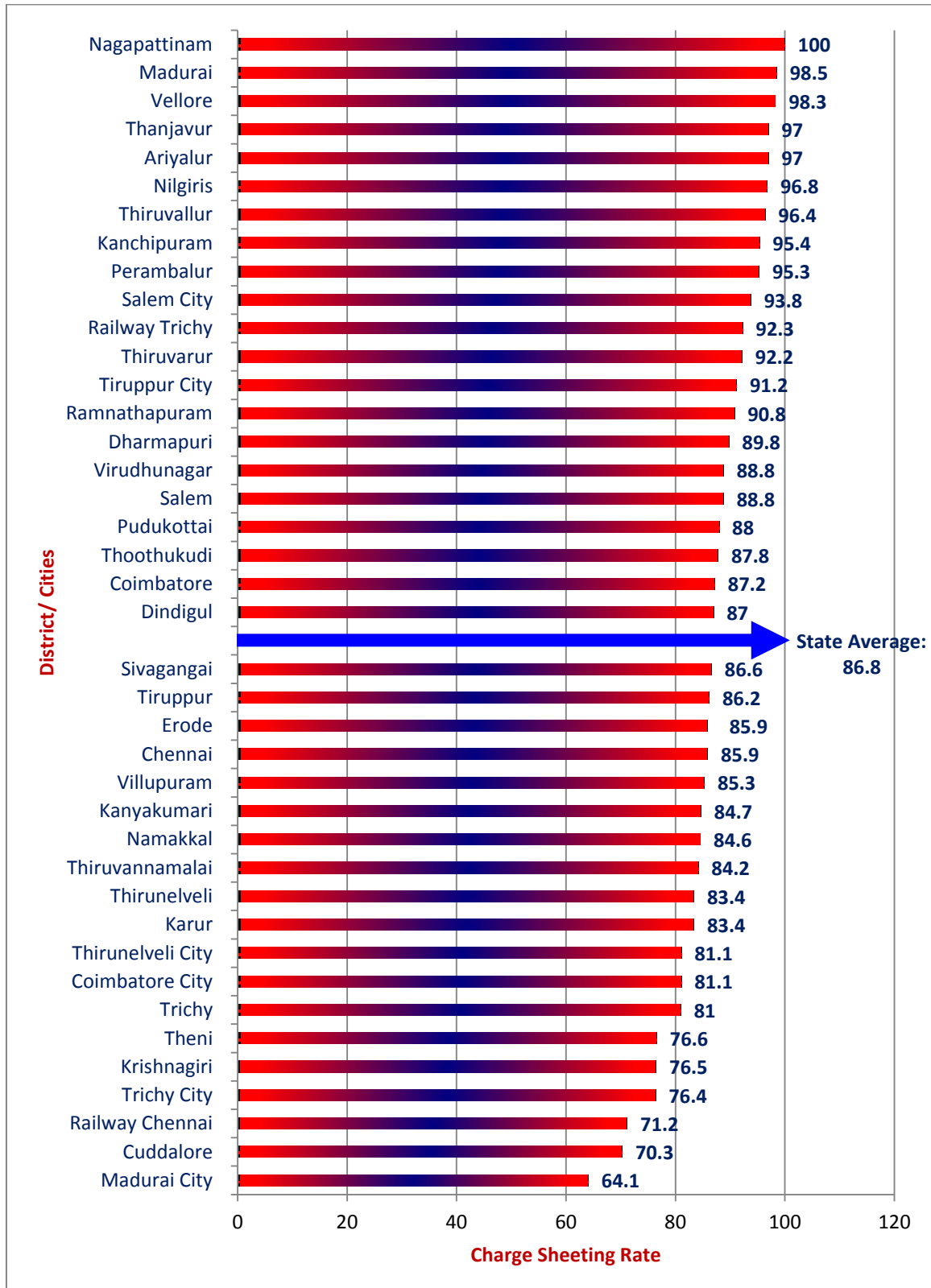


CHART-19.5
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2014

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Arms Act, 1959	47.6	52.4
2 Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	56.8	43.2
3 Gambling Act, 1867	95.1	4.9
4 Prohibition Act	90.9	9.1
5 Explosives and Explosive Substances Act	72.9	27.1
6 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	64.1	35.9
7 Indian Railways Act, 1989	57.1	42.9
8 Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	33.3	66.7
9 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	66.7	33.3
10 Passport Act, 1967	21.1	78.9
11 Essential Commodities Act, 1955	59.3	40.7
12 Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	100	0
13 Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	63.2	36.8
14 Indecent Rep.of Women (Prohibition) Act	46.7	53.3
15 Copyright Act, 1957	77.1	22.9
16 Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	63.1	36.9
17 SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989)	78.5	21.5
18 Forest Act, 1927	22.7	77.3
19 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	61.5	38.5
20 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	60	40
21 Information Technology Act, 2000	32.4	67.6
22 Official Secrets Act, 1923	42.9	57.1
23 Electricity Act, 2003	43.5	56.5
24 Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	100	0
25 Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act	48.6	51.4
26 Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	0	100
27 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act	25	75
28 Preven.of Damage to Public Property Act	53.1	46.9

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
29 Transplantation of Human Organs Act	0	100
30 Trade Marks Act, 1999	0	100
31 Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971	0	100
32 State Emblem (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act	0	100
33 Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998	88.2	11.8
34 Citizenship Act, 1955	100	0
35 Foreigners Act, 1946	60	40
36 Representation of People Act, 1951	0	100
37 Emigration Act, 1983	12.5	87.5
38 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protn.of Children) Act	90.9	9.1
39 The Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981	100	0
40 Other SLL crimes	88.5	11.5
TOTAL COGNIZABLE SLL	88.2	11.8

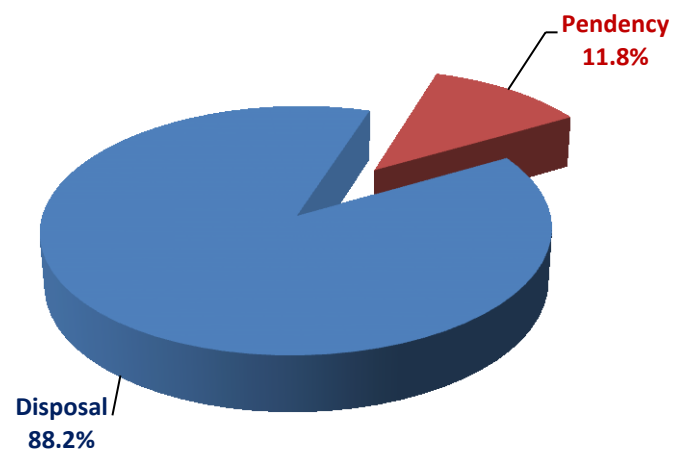
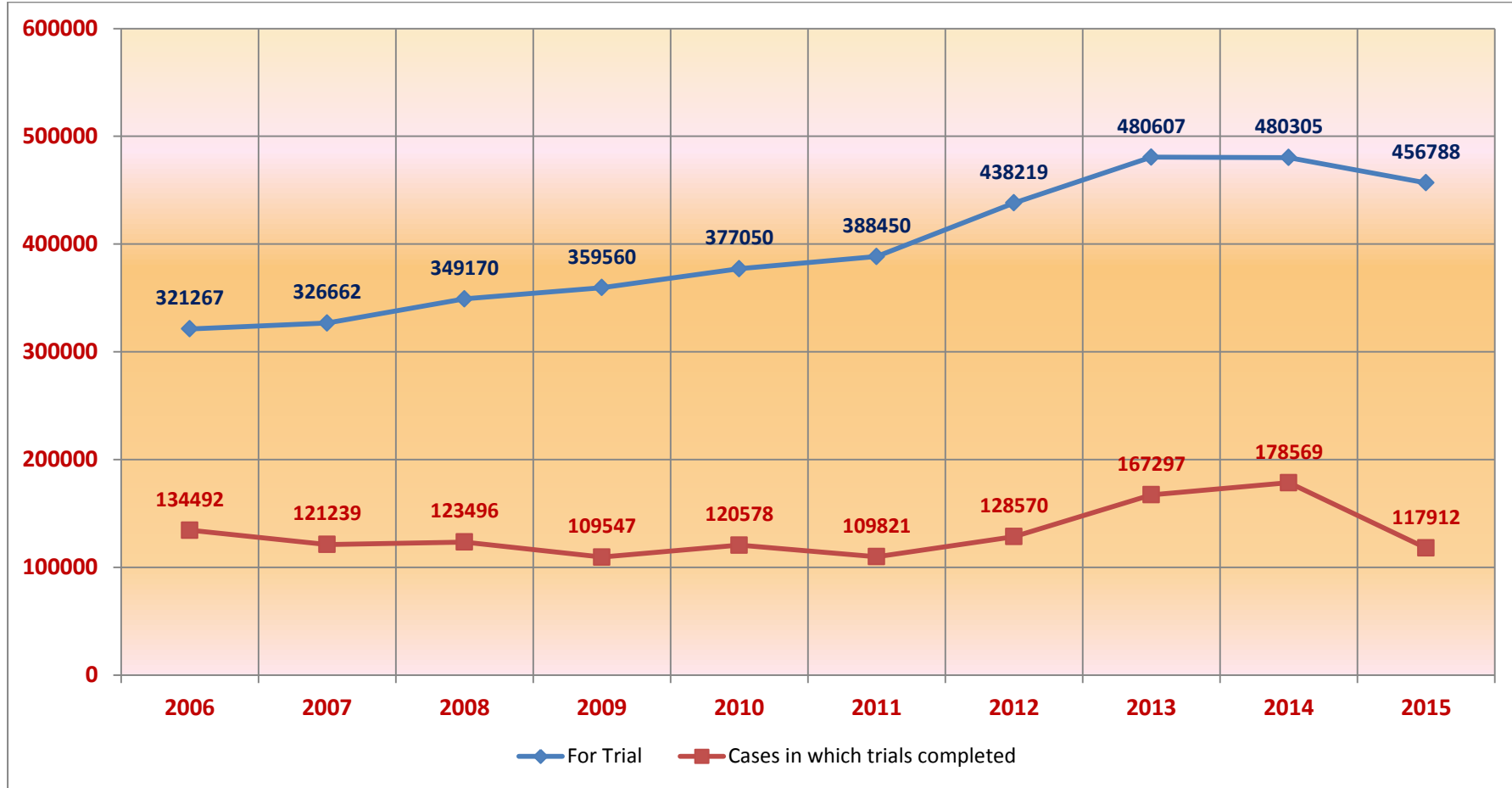


CHART-19.6

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-19.3**. Police disposed off 2,64,415 cases (88.17%) of 2,99,879 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2015 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-19.4** district/city wise. **(Map-19.3)** 35,433 cases were pending investigation at the

end of the year. Maximum pendency were in these Districts :-

Thirunelveli	- 32.9%
Thiruvannamalai	- 32.9%
Kanniyakumari	- 26.7%
Vellore	- 24.3%
Salem City	- 19.7%

8. District-wise pendency details have been depicted in **Chart-19.8** in descending order.

Percentage of SLL crime cases disposed by Police under different crime heads is presented in **Table-19.4**.

CHART-19.7
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE DURING 2015

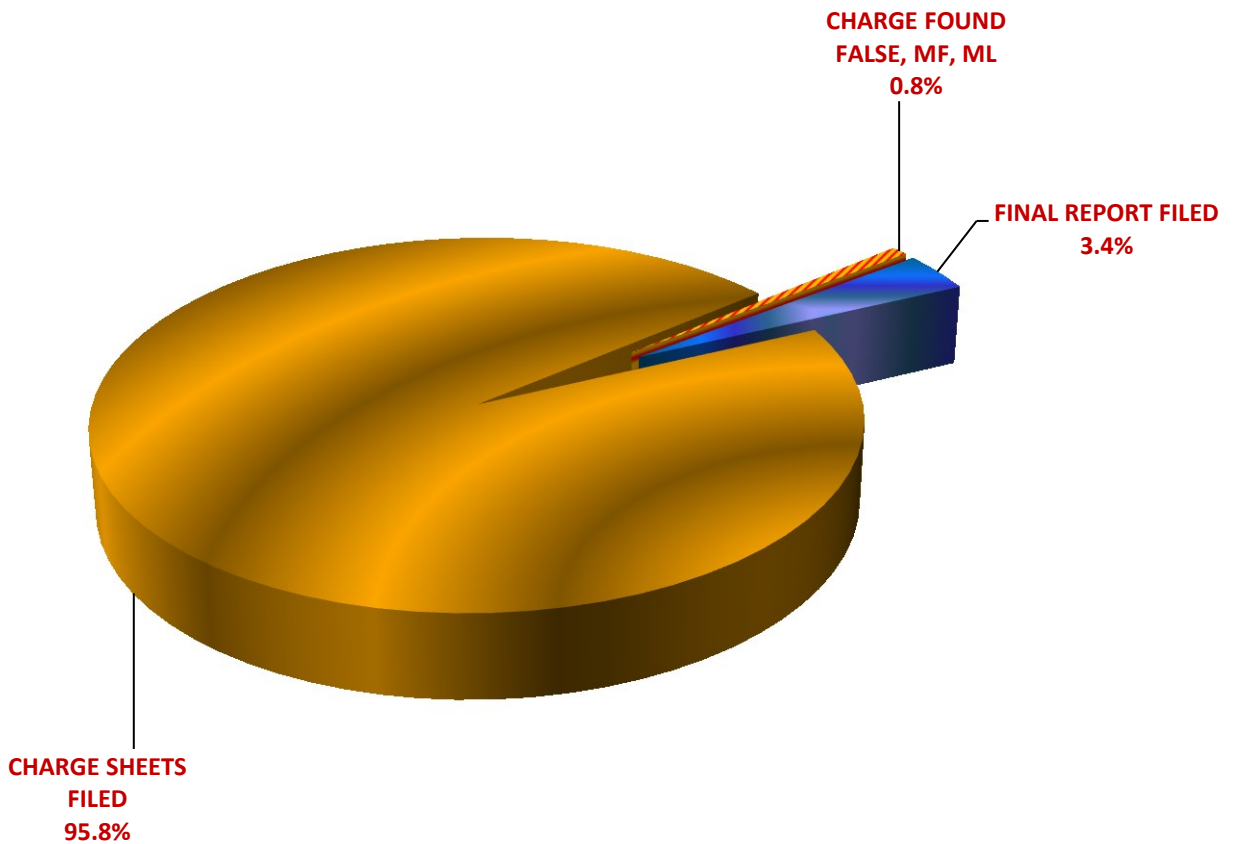
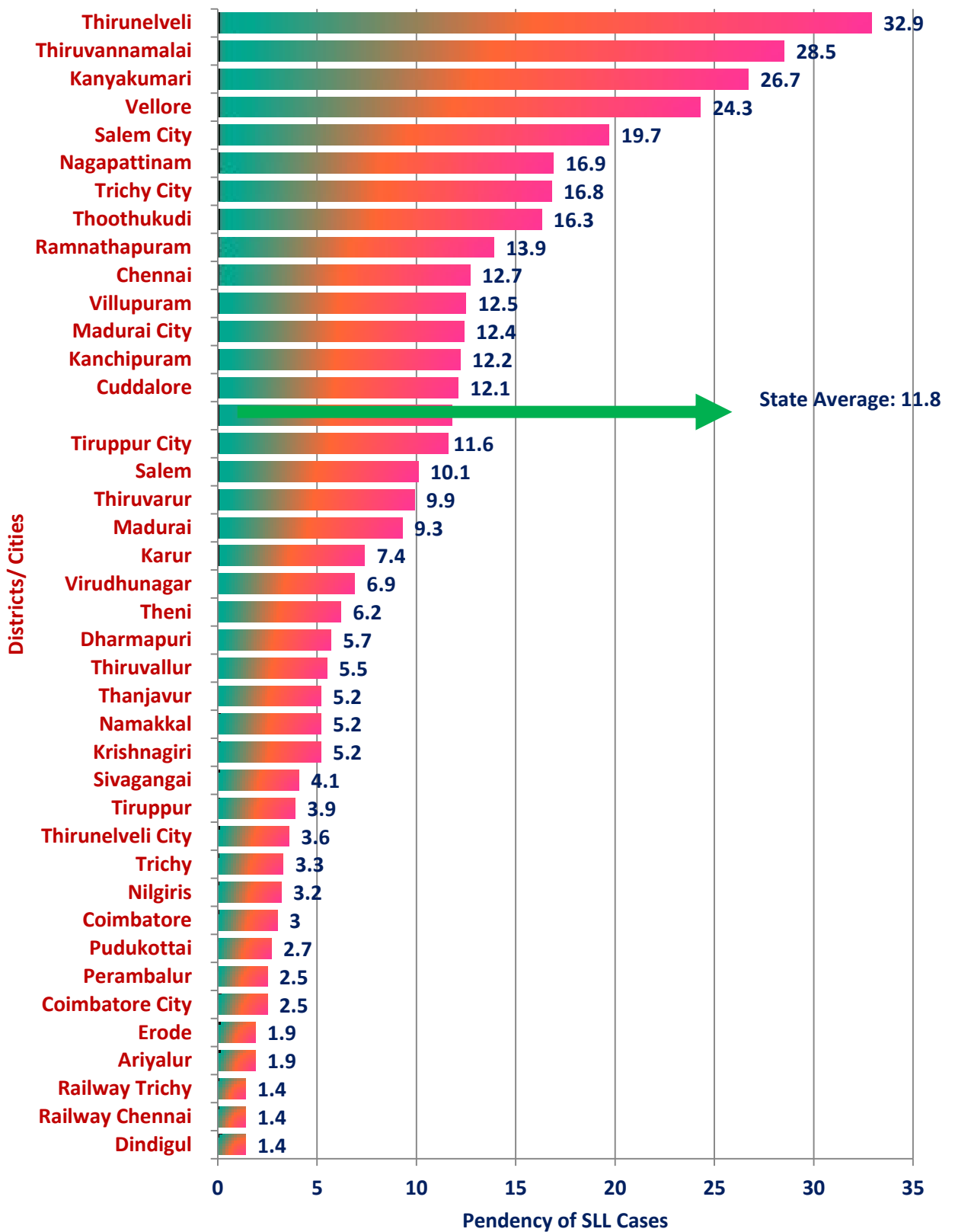


CHART-19.8

DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)
DURING - 2015 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE



Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Crime head wise disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2015 have been presented in Table-19.5. 4,56,788 cases were pending trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2015. 3,37,702 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 26.1% disposal could be achieved during the year.

10. District/City-wise disposal figures and Conviction rate of IPC Crimes have been presented in Table-19.6 (Map-19.4 and Map-19.5) respectively. Tiruppur has the highest pendency of cases at 93.4% whereas Chennai City has the largest number 16,903 (67.4%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9&10 depicts % disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2015.

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 2015

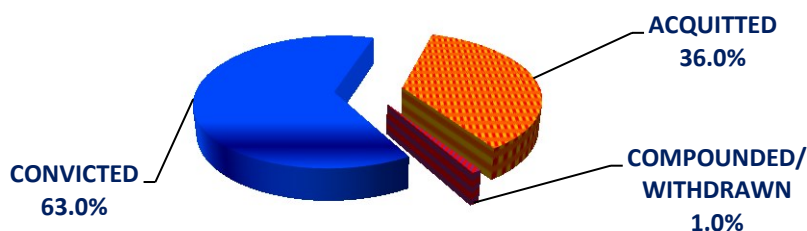


Table 19(B)

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	2006	321267	134492	83004	41.9	61.7
2	2007	326662	121239	74233	37.1	61.2
3	2008	349170	123496	77993	35.4	63.2
4	2009	359560	109547	68077	30.5	62.1
5	2010	377050	120578	67060	32.0	55.6
6	2011	388450	109821	68222	28.3	62.1
7	2012	438219	128570	72675	29.3	56.5
8	2013	480607	167297	98376	34.8	58.8
9	2014	480305	178569	117651	37.2	65.9
10	2015	456788	117912	74988	25.8	63.6

* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases

CHART-19.10

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2015

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Murder	14.7	85.3
2 Attempt to commit Murder	14.8	85.2
3 Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	11.8	88.2
4 Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0	0
5 Rape	20.4	79.6
6 Attempt to commit Rape	29.6	70.4
7 Kidnapping & Abduction Total	18.7	81.3
8 Dacoity	7.7	92.3
9 Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	15.3	84.7
10 Robbery	11.9	88.1
11 Criminal Trespass/Burglary Total	15.4	84.6
12 Theft	17.2	82.8
13 Unlawful Assembly	19.5	80.5
14 Riots	14	86
15 Criminal Breach of Trust	17.8	82.2
16 Cheating	12.5	87.5
17 Forgery	8.3	91.7
18 Counterfeiting	17.3	82.7
19 Arson	15.5	84.5
20 Grievous Hurt	20.1	79.9
21 Dowry Deaths	16.7	83.3
22 Assault on wom.intent to outrage her Modesty	15.6	84.4
23 Insult to the Modesty of Women	16.7	83.3
24 Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	14.7	85.3
25 Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
26 Causing Death by Negligence	15.1	84.9
27 Offences against State	0	0
28 Offences promo.enmity between diff.groups	50	50
29 Extortion	20.2	79.8
30 Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0
31 Incidence of Rash Driving	50.7	49.3
32 Human Trafficking	0	100
33 Unnatural Offences	0	100
34 Other IPC crimes	26.9	73.1
TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES	26.1	73.9

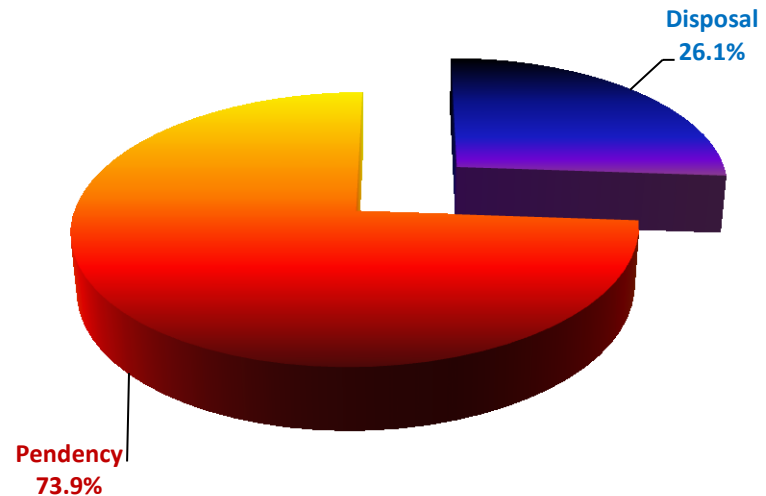
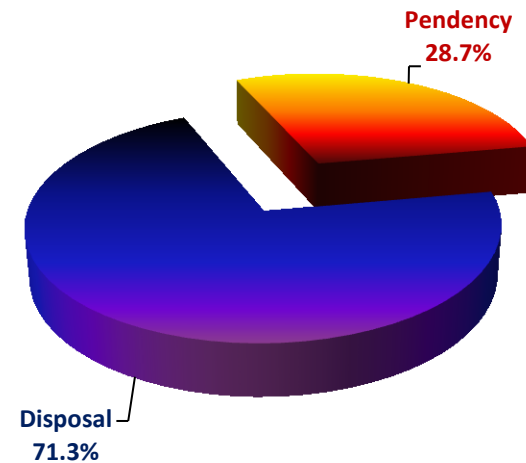


CHART-19.11**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2015**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Arms Act, 1959	17.7	82.3
2 Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Subst.Act	31.4	68.6
3 Gambling Act, 1867	78.3	21.7
4 Prohibition Act	74	26
5 Explosives and Explosive Substances Act	35.5	64.5
6 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	29.3	70.7
7 Indian Railways Act, 1989	3.4	96.6
8 Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	31	69
9 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	42.9	57.1
10 Passport Act, 1967	17.8	82.2
11 Essential Commodities Act, 1955	31.4	68.6
12 Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	0	100
13 Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	22	78
14 Indecent Rep.of Women (Proh.) Act	28.6	71.4
15 Copyright Act, 1957	49	51
16 Protection of Children from Sex.Offences Act	14.6	85.4
17 SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989)	28.1	71.9
18 Forest Act, 1927	21.2	78.8
19 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	5.9	94.1
20 Protec.n.of Women from Domestic Vio.Act	0	100
21 Information Technology Act, 2000	10.8	89.2
22 Official Secrets Act, 1923	33.3	66.7
23 Electricity Act, 2003	27.3	72.7

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
24 Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	0	100
25 Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976	3.7	96.3
26 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	50	50
27 Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act	10.7	89.3
28 Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act	0	100
29 Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998	67.9	32.1
30 Citizenship Act, 1955	0	100
31 Foreigners Act, 1946	13	87
32 Emigration Act, 1983	0	100
33 Juvenile Jus.(Care and Protcn.of Childn.) Act	91.6	8.4
34 Other SLL crimes	74.5	25.5
Total Cognizable SLL crimes	71.3	28.7



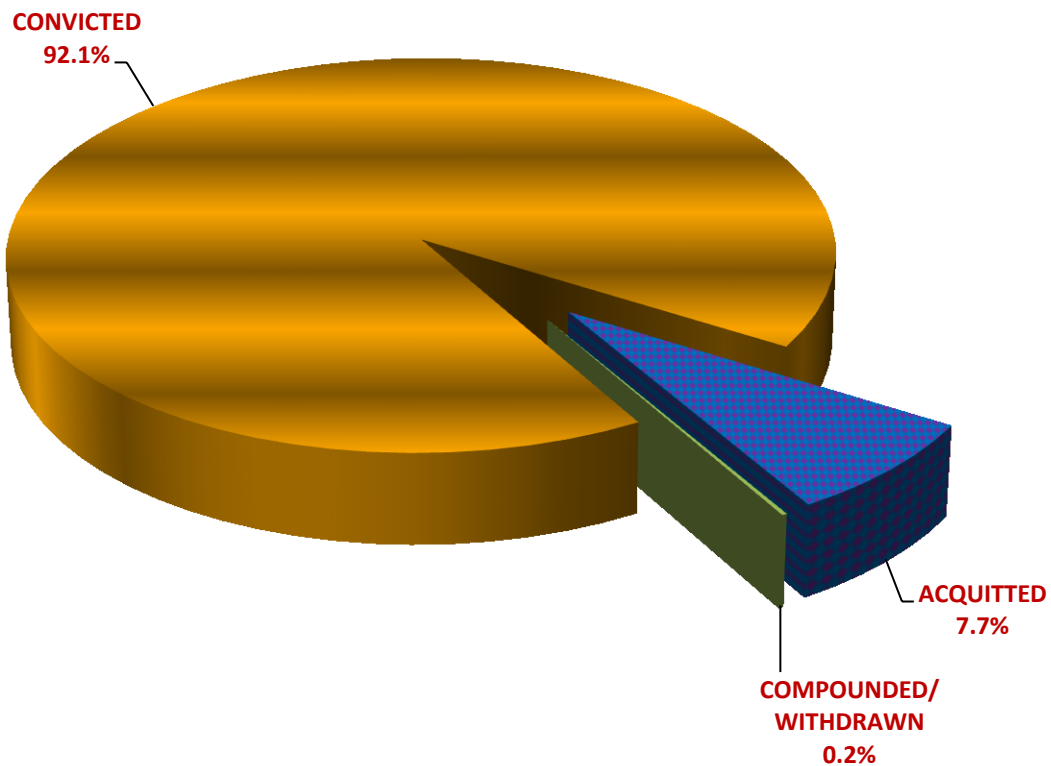
Cases Under SLL

13. Head-wise disposal figures have been presented in [Table-19.7](#). 3,31,322 cases were pending trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2015. 95,115 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 71.3% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in [Table-19.8](#). Vellore (73.0%) followed by Tiruppur (57.9%), Thirunelveli (56.0%), Ariyalur (53.9%), Nagapattinam (52.1%) and Tiruppur City (51.8%) have high pendency of cases. [Chart-19.11 & 12](#) depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2015.

CHART - 19.12

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2015



Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

IPC Cases

15. 74,988 (63.60%) of 1,17,912 cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that conviction rate was the highest in cases relating to Incidence of Rash Driving (88.2%) followed by Other IPC crimes (62.7%) and Extortion (50.7%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Attempt to commit Rape (6.3%), followed by Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (7.1%) and Counterfeiting (9.3%).

16. Chennai (88.0%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Railway Trichy (83.6%), Nagapattinam (82.9%), and Vellore (82.2%).

SLL Cases

17. 2,17,556 (92.3%) of 2,35,771 SLL cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that the conviction rate was the highest in the heads of Protection of Civil Rights Act and Official Secrets Act (100%) followed by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (98.9%), Gambling Act (98.8%), Lotteries (Regulation) Act (98.3%) and Other SLL crimes (94.1%). Trichy (99.5%) recorded the highest conviction rate followed by Madurai City (99.3%),

Salem City (99.0%), Erode (98.8%) and Krishnagiri (98.5%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (3.7%) followed by Dowry Prohibition Act (16.8%) and Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act (17.3%).

Duration of Trials for IPC Cases in various Courts:

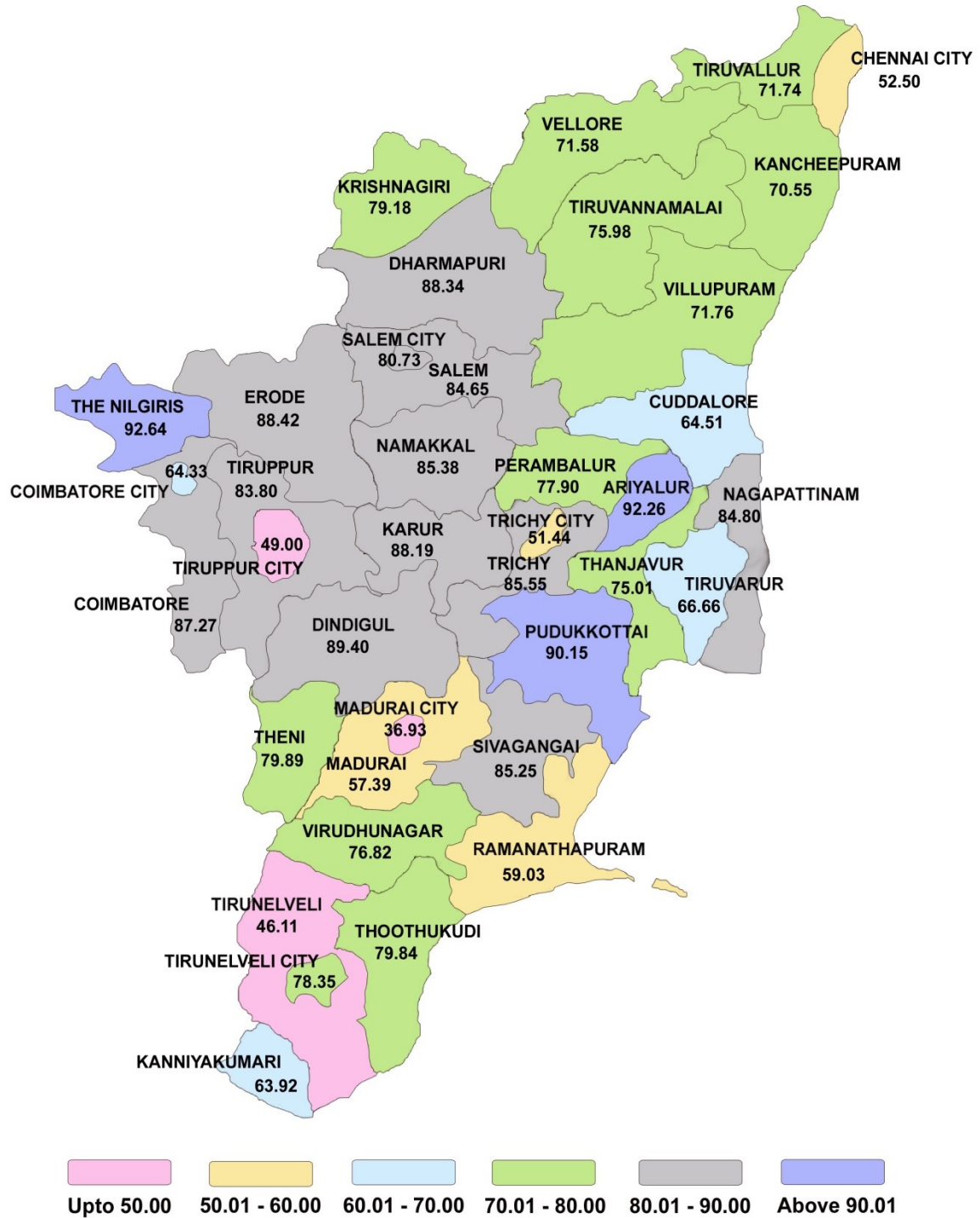
18. In 35,920 (30.46%) of 1,17,912 cases, trials were completed between 6 to 12 months, followed by 35,157 cases (29.82%) between 1 to 3 years and 23,264 cases (19.73%) within 6 months, 17,746 cases (15.05%) between 3 to 5 years, 5,006 cases (4.25%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 819 cases (0.69%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

19. Highest percentage (52.12%) of cases were disposed off by the Judicial Magistrate (I-Class) followed by Judicial Magistrate (II- Class) (35.43%), Other Type of Courts (4.61%), Additional Session (2.14%), District/Sessions Judge (2.08%), Special Judicial Magistrate (1.67%), Chief Judicial Magistrate (1.63%) and Juvenile Justice Board (0.32%). **Table-19.9** presents District/City-wise details of Courts and Periods of Trials during 2015.

MAP-19.1

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2015

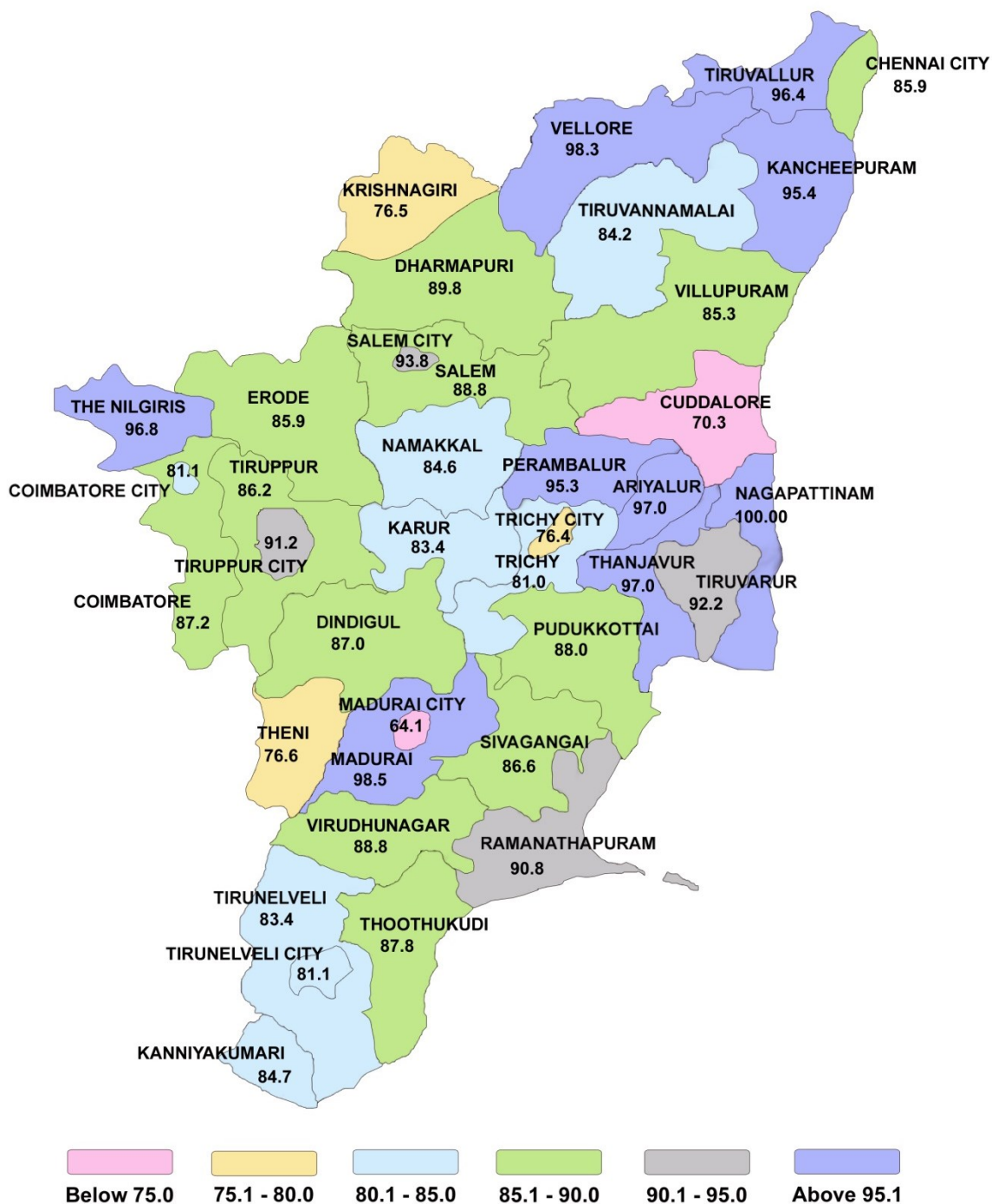
(All over Tamil Nadu 70.4)



MAP-19.2

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2015

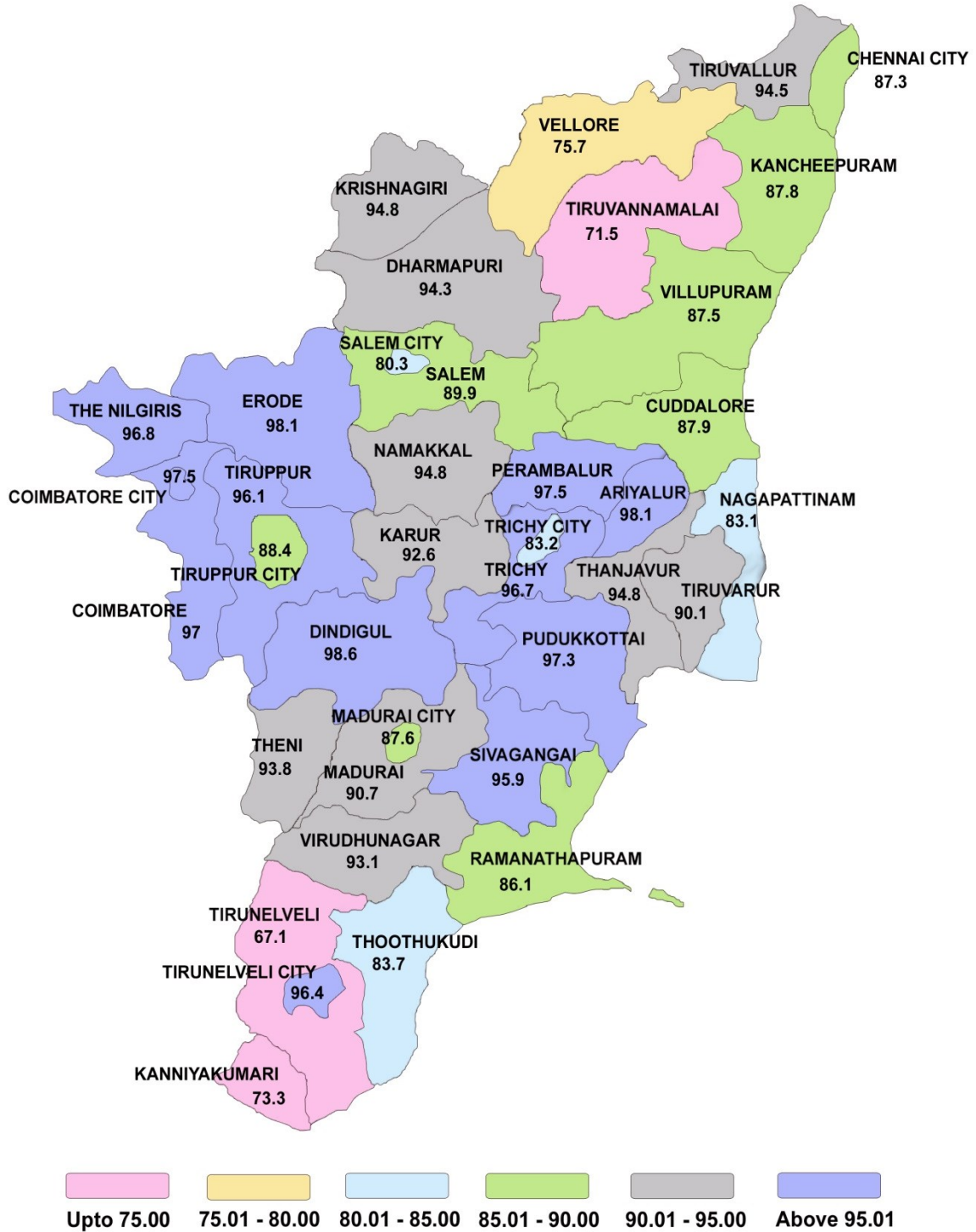
(All over Tamil Nadu 86.8)



MAP-19.3

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2015

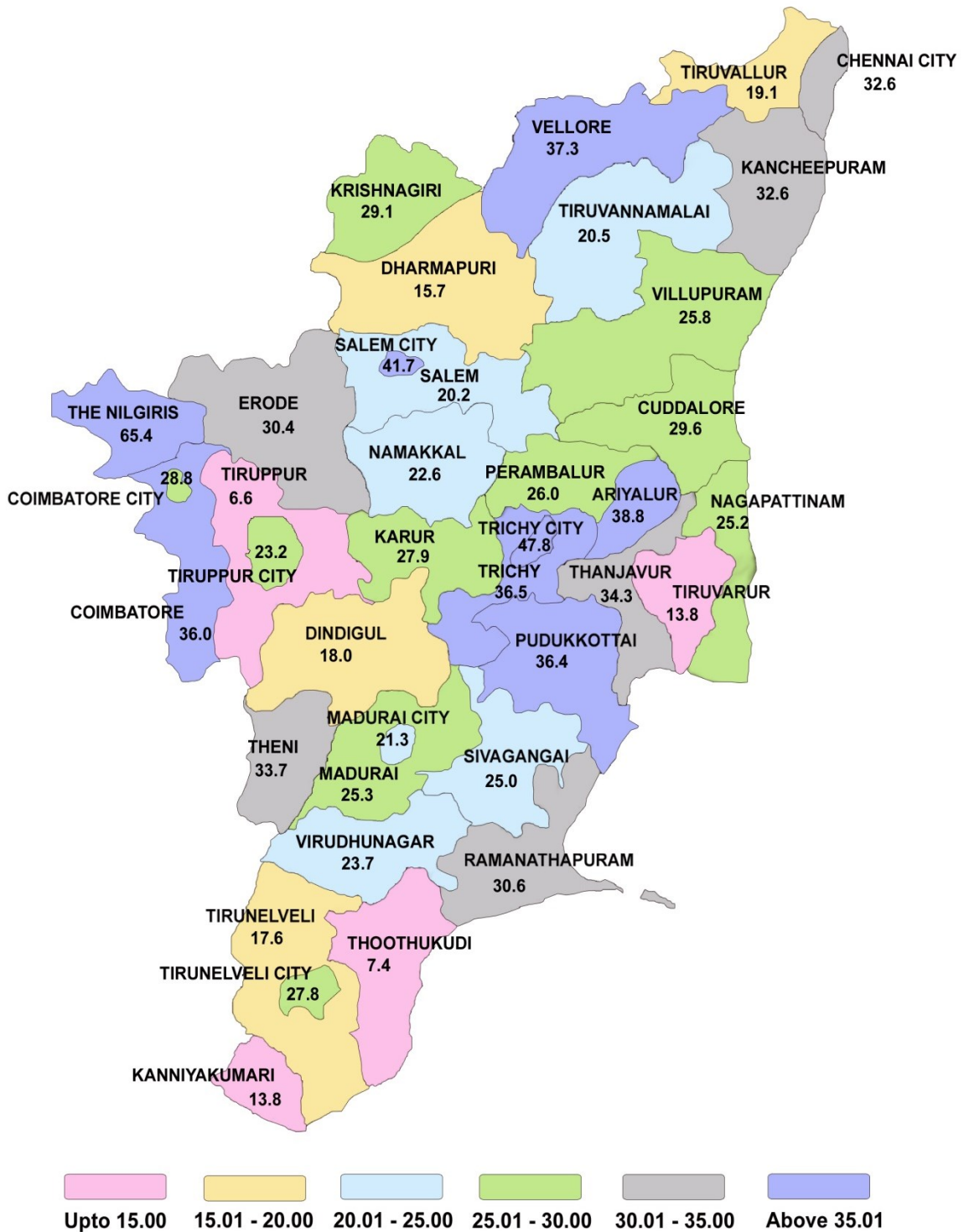
(All over Tamil Nadu 88.2)



MAP-19.4

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2015

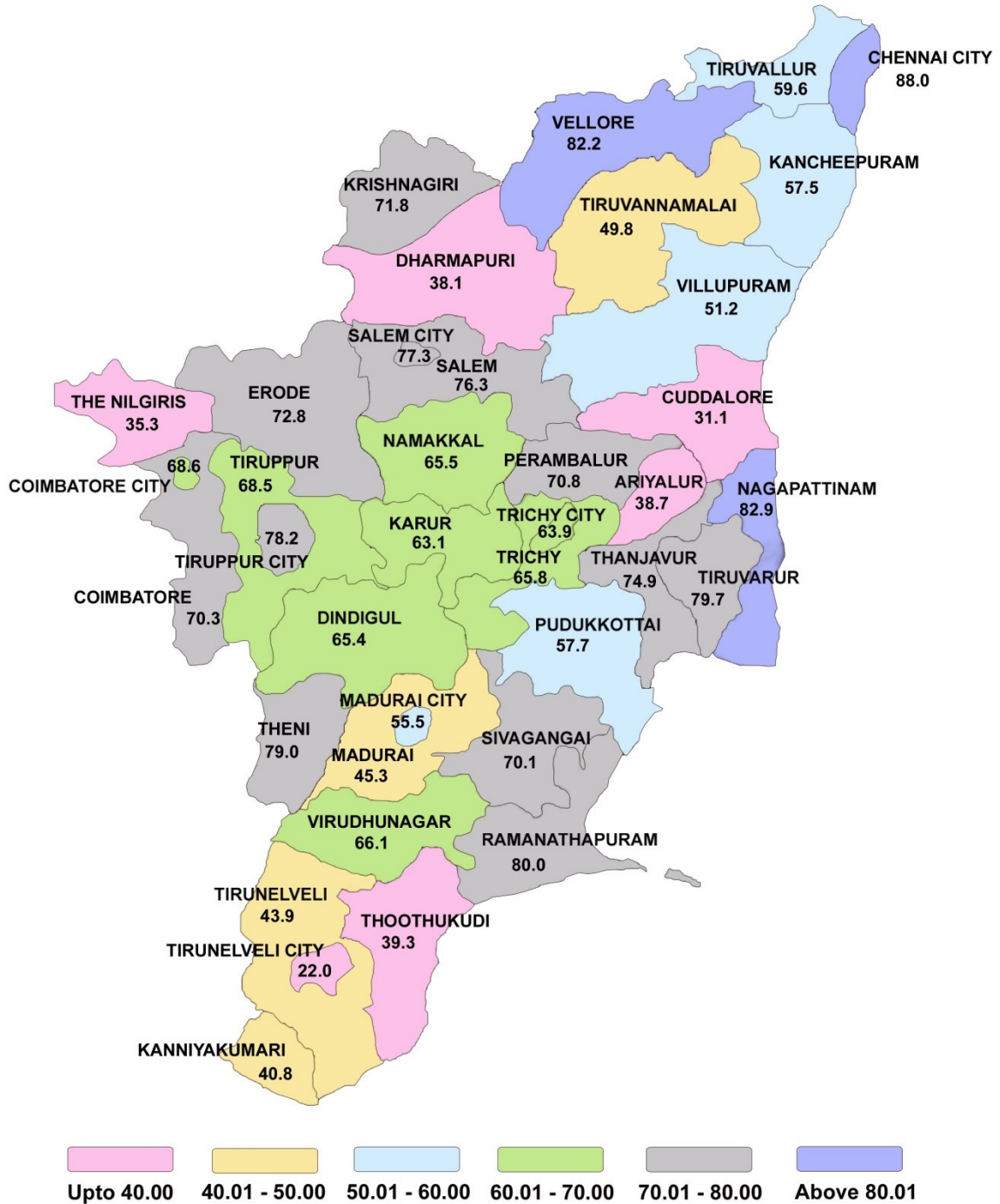
(All over Tamil Nadu 26.1)



MAP-19.5

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2015

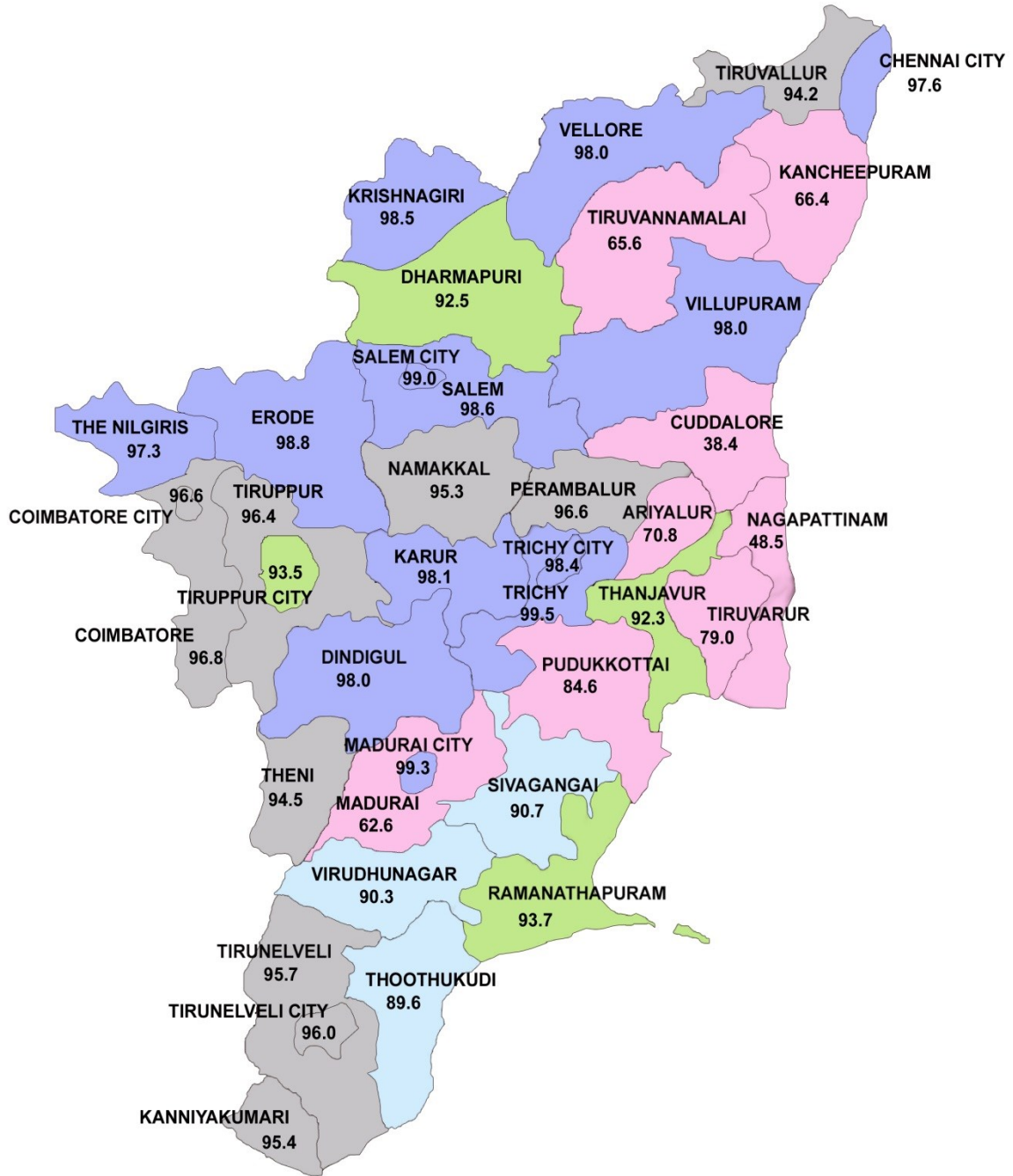
(All over Tamil Nadu 63.60)



MAP-19.6

CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2015

(All over Tamil Nadu 92.3)



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.

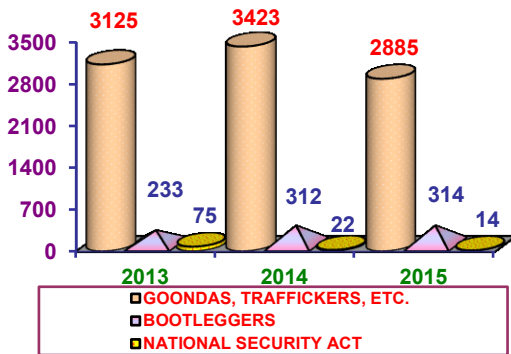
2. District/City-wise break-up of detentions during 2013-2015 has been presented in Table-20.1. 3,213 persons were detained under these Acts during 2015, a decrease of 14.4% over 3,757 persons detained in 2014.

3. Chart-20.1 depicts detentions during the years 2013-2015 under the above Acts.

4. District/city-wise detentions made during 2015 is presented in Table 20.2 (Map-20)

CHART- 20.1

DETENTIONS DURING 2012- 2014 (TNPBDGIFS ACT & NSA)



National Security Act

(Decrease: 36.3%)

5. 14 persons were detained during 2015 as against 22 in 2014, a decrease of 36.3%. The highest number of persons detained was in Ramanathapuram (11 persons) followed by Kanniyakumari (3 persons). 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 :

[Decrease : 15.7%]

6. 2,885 **Goondas** were detained under this Act, decreased by 15.7% during the year 2015 over 3,423 detained in 2014. Chennai City recorded the highest detentions (1,245) followed by Madurai City (185), Tirunelveli (121), Salem City (95) and Tirunelveli City (77). The Lowest detentions under this were recorded in Railway Trichy (1), Nilgiris (7), followed by Villupuram (9) and Karur (11).

Bootleggers:

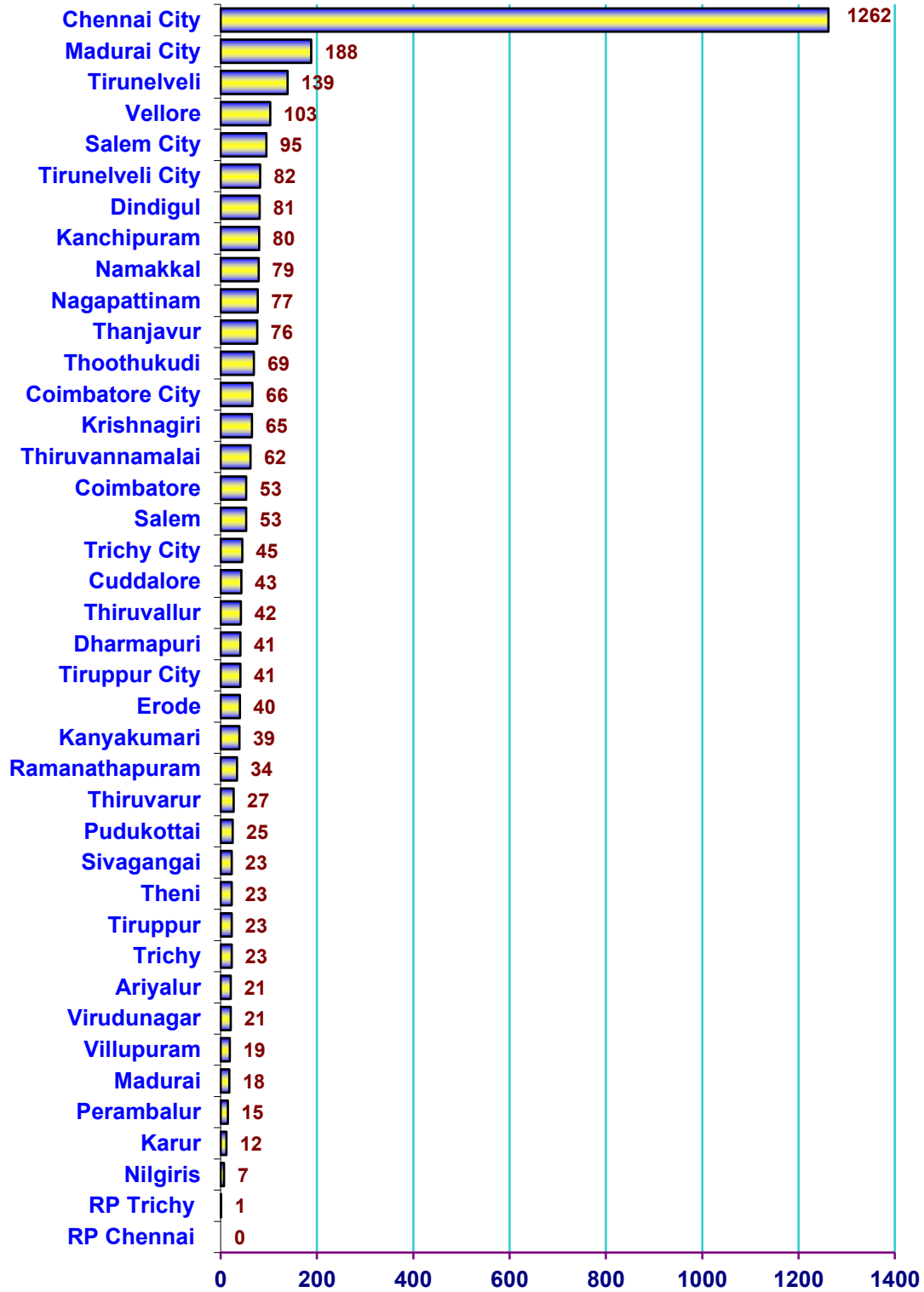
[Increase : 0.6%]

7. Detention of **Bootleggers** under this Act increased by 0.6% during 2015. 314 Bootleggers were detained under this Act in 2015 whereas it was 312 in 2014. Vellore reported the highest number of bootleggers detained (49) followed by Nagapattinam (40), Thiruvannamali (37), Tirunelveli (18), Chennai City and Dindigul (each 17), Cuddalore (16), Kancheepuram (15), Thiruvallur (14), Erode & Salem (each 10), Thanjavur (9), Thiruvarur (7), Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli City and Trichy City (each 5) and less than 4 persons were detained in Madurai and Namakkal (each 4), Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Perambalur and Trichy (each 3), Kanniyakurami (2), Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Karur, Ramnad and Tiruppur (each 1)

8. Chart-20.2 depicts the detentions district/city wise during 2015 in descending order.

CHART 20.2

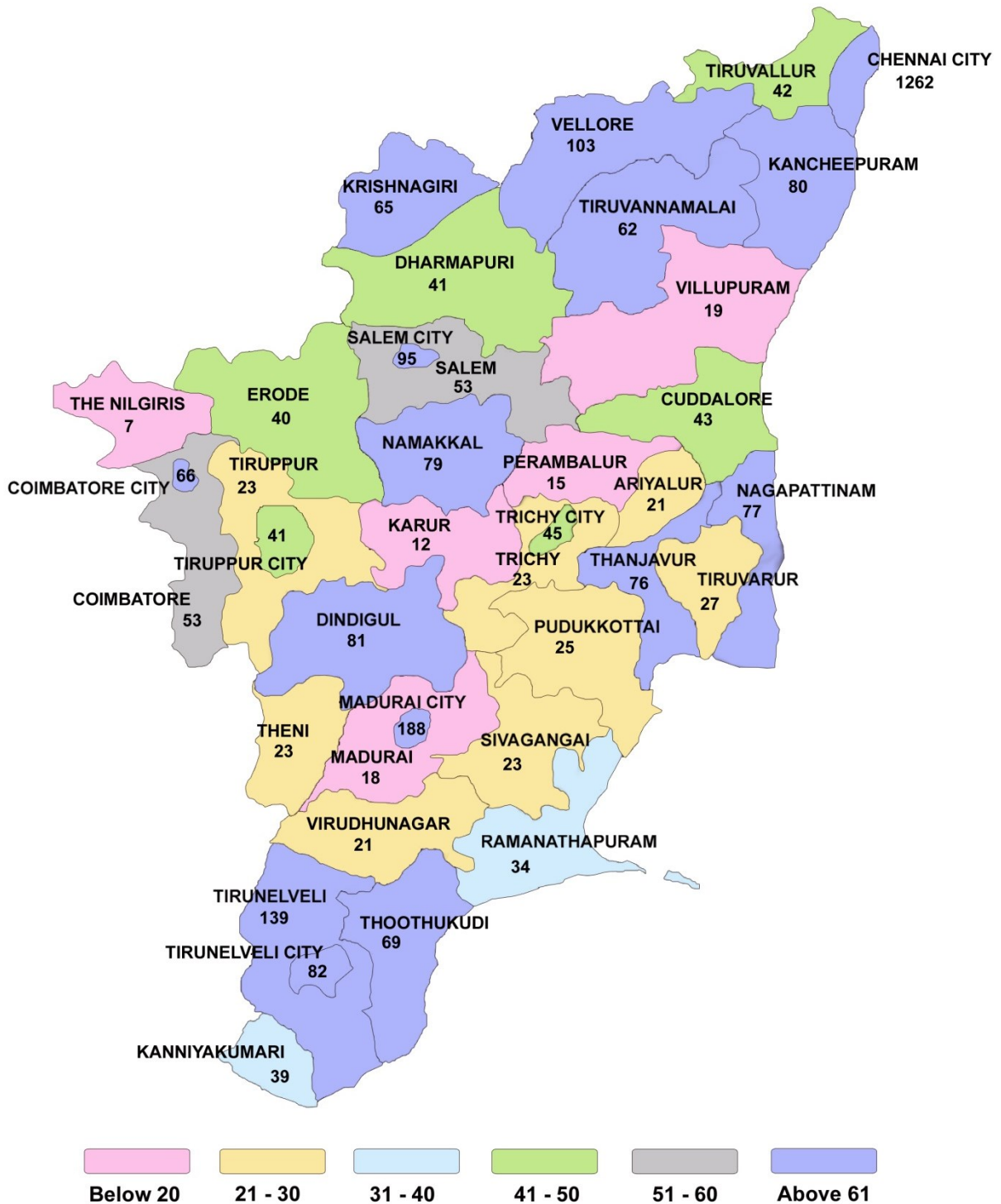
DETENTIONS - 2015



Total no. of Detentions : 3,213

MAP 20.1

DETENTIONS 2015 (All over Tamil Nadu 3,213)



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 2013 to 2015, 15.17% in 2015 as compared to 10.00% in 2013 whereas it was 7% in 2014. Like-wise, recidivist's share in total crimes has gone up significantly. It recorded an increase of over (8.04%) in 2015 compared to 2014. 2,29,131 (84.8%) arrestees were new (first) offenders out of 2,70,116 total arrestees in 2015. Maximum number of crimes (98.85%) have been committed by old offenders i.e. convicted once (40,513 persons). 5-year trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2011-2015) is shown in [Table-21.A](#).

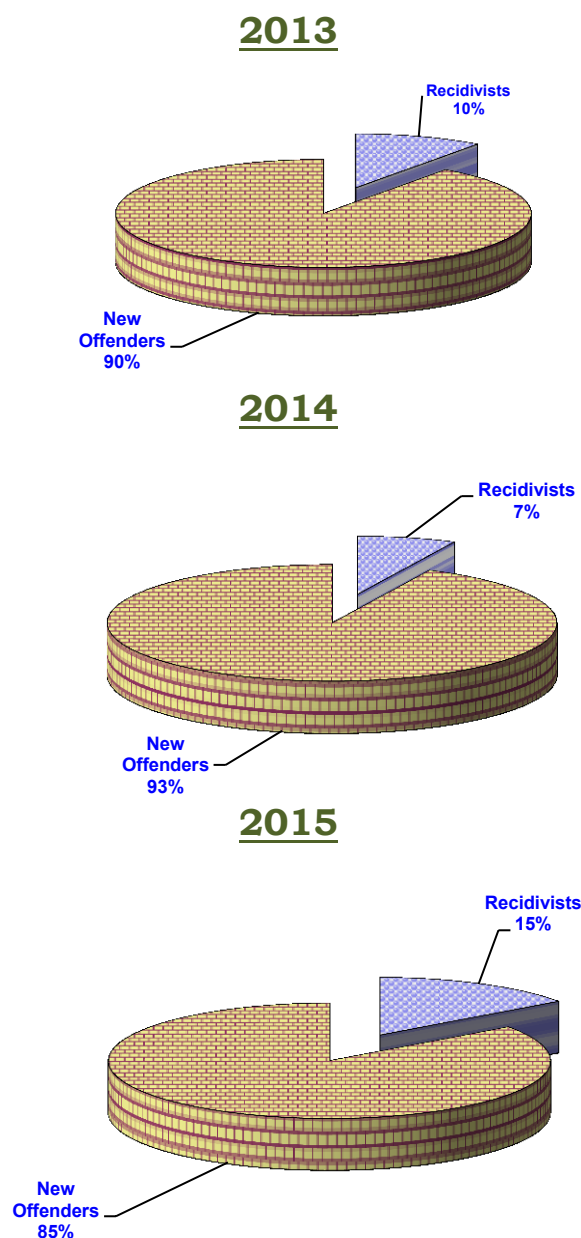
3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC offences during 2015 is available in [Table-21.1](#). The highest number of recidivism was seen in Tirunelveli (100 %) followed by Nilgiris (44.5%), Chennai (33.8%), and Virudhunagar (30.07%).

4. Out of the total recidivists (40985) 98.84% (40513) were convicted once in the past, 1.05% (433) convicted twice, while 0.09% (39) were convicted thrice or more times in the past for the year 2015. Tirunelveli (14356), Chennai City (13632), Cuddalore (2553), Tiruvannamalai (1604), Virudhu Nagar (1551) and Kancheepuram (1103) had the highest numbers of "Habitual Offenders" in their jurisdiction.

5. Chart-21.1 depicts percentage of recidivists during 2013-2015.

CHART- 21.1

PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS DURING 2013 - 2015



5. The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2011-2015.

Table-21 (A)

Category of Recidivists Arrested During 2011- 2015

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists convicted in the past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or More
1.	2011	17701	4349	829
2.	2012	18856	5958	985
3.	2013	19033	5302	1274
4.	2014	15040	2942	688
5.	2015	40513	433	39

Chart 21.2 depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2011-2015

CHART- 21.2
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVIST (OUT OF TOTAL ARRESTED) DURING 2011 - 2015

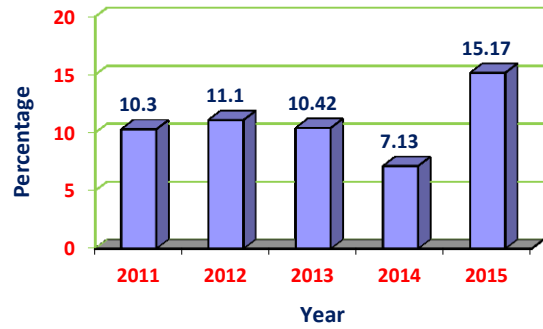
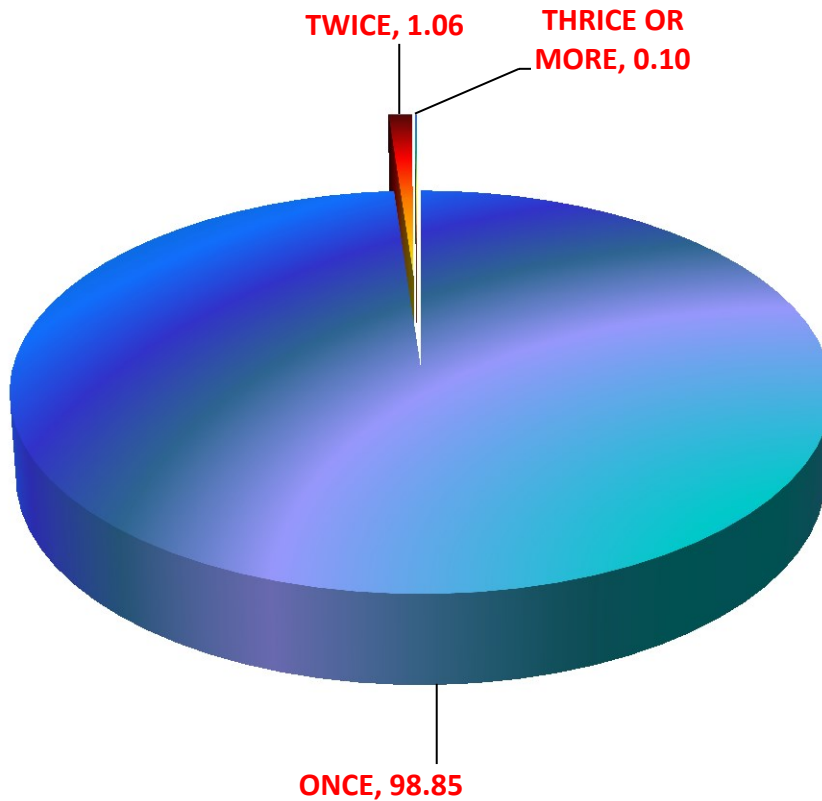


Chart 21.3 depicts the Recidivists during 2015.

CHART- 21.3

RECIDIVISTS UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2015



CHAPTER-21A SEIZURES OF ARMS & DRUGS BY POLICE

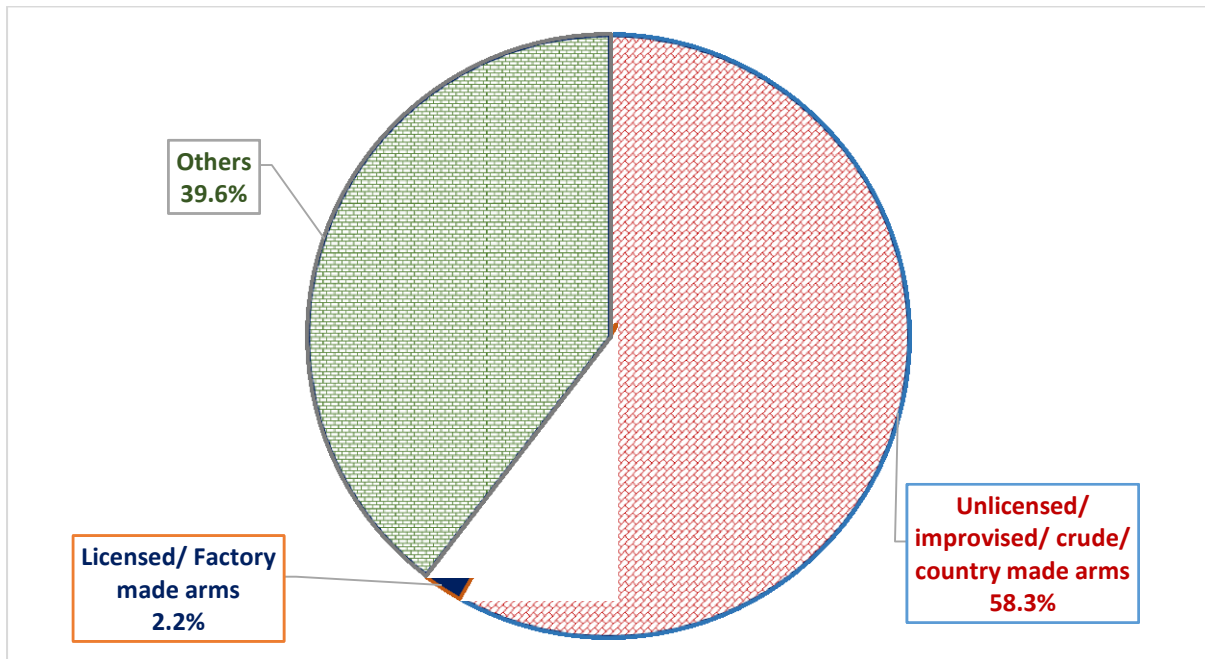
This is newly included chapter for which data have been collected under the revised proforma. Now-a-days illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, illegal drugs & liquor pose a threat to security and economic prosperity of the country. The SCRB has made an effort to analyse and study the trends and patterns of these illegal activities by publishing an exclusive chapter of seizures of illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, drugs and liquor. It is pertinent to mention that data on seizures and destructions of drugs have

been collected from the districts / cities.

Seizures of arms & ammunition

Data on seizures of arms and ammunition have been collected under the Arms Act. A total of 219 cases were registered under the Arms Act wherein 218 arms were seized during 2015. Out of 218 arms seized during the year 2015, 154 were unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made arms, 5 were licensed/ factory made arms and 59 were others arms.

Chart 21A.1: Types of arms seized during 2015



Beside, ammunitions seized were in 235 numbers whereas ammunition seized in quantity was 0.64 kgs.

Maximum cases under Arms Act were reported in Vellore (25 cases) accounting for 11.4% of total such cases followed by Thiruvannamalai (23 cases), these two districts together accounted for 21.9% (48 out of 219 cases) total cases reported under the Arms Act during 2015. Thiruvannamalai has made

highest seizures of arms (23 out of 218 arms) accounting for 10.5% of total such seizures made in the State followed by Vellore (20) during 2015.

Most of the unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made illegal arms were seized in Thiruvannamalai (23 arms) accounting for 14.9% of total such seizures in the State during 2015. Vellore (20), Namakkal and Salem (each 17), Dharmapuri (12) and Villupuram

(11) have made seizures of illegal arms during 2015.

Chennai, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Nilgiris and Sivagangai districts have seized each 1 licensed/factory made arms during 2015.

Seizures of explosive and explosive substances

Data on seizures of explosives & explosive substances have been collected

under the Explosives Act 1884 & the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. Data on seizures of factory made (detonators, RDX, TNT, Gelatine Sticks, grenades/landmines, other plastic explosives & other factory made explosives), country made bomb, IED or landmines and other explosives or substances in Districts / Cities have been collected in 2015.

Table 21A-A
Top five Districts where maximum seizures of explosives and explosive substances have made during 2015

Sl. No	Factory Made					Country Made Bomb (in Number)	Other Explosives or substances (in Number/ KGs)
	Detonators (in Number/ KGs)	RDX (in KGs)	TNT (in KGs)	Gelatine Sticks (in Number/ KGs)	Other Explosives (in Number/ KGs)		
1	Thiruvannamalai (23021)	--	--	Tiruppur (2496)	Virudhunagar (76633)	Tirunelveli (189)	Tirunelveli (963)
2	Coimbatore (6875)	--	--	Dharmapuri (1086)	Theni (261)	Virudhunagar (28)	Coimbatore (406)
3	Virudhunagar (3706)	--	--	Thiruvannamalai (1012)	Pudukottai (200)	Kanniyakumari (21)	Salem (321)
4	Tiruppur (1252)	--	--	Ramnad (858)	Cuddalore (21)	Cuddalore and Madurai (each 7)	Villupuram (171)
5	Madurai (765)	--	--	Pudukottai (816)	Nagapattinam (3)	Chennai (5)	Tiruppur (80)
	State Total (39027)	--	--	State Total (8570)	State Total (77121)	State Total (258)	State Total (2004)

A total of 530 cases were registered under these Acts. Virudhunagar have reported highest cases reported under Explosive & Explosive Substances Act (215 cases) accounting for reported 40.5% of total such cases followed by Dharmapuri (47 cases), Thiruvannamali (39 cases) and Villupuram (28 cases) during 2015.

Top five Districts in which maximum seizures of explosives & explosive substances have been made is given in **Table-21A-A**

Maximum seizures of factory made detonators(in number/Kgs) were reported in Thiruvannamalai (23,021)

accounting for 58.9% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Coimbatore (6,875), Virudhunagar (3706), Tiruppur (1252) and Madurai (765) during 2015.

Maximum seizures of factory made gelatin sticks(in number/Kgs) were reported in Tiruppur (2496) accounting for 29.1% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Dharmapuri (1086), Thiruvannamalai (1012), Ramnadhapuram (858) and Pudukottai (816) during 2015.

Maximum seizures of factory made other explosives or substances (in number/Kgs) were reported in

Virudhunagar (76633) accounting for 99.3% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Theni (261), Pudukottai (200), Cuddalore (21) and Nagapattinam (3) during 2015.

Maximum seizures of country made bomb (in number) were reported in Tirunelveli (189) accounting for 73.2% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Virudhunagar (28), Kanniyakumari (21), Cuddalore and Madurai (each 7) and Chennai (5) during 2015.

Maximum seizures of country made other explosives or substance (in number/Kgs) were reported in Tirunelveli (963) accounting for 48.0% of total such seizures reported in the State

followed by Coimbatore (406), Salem (321), Villupuram (171) and Tiruppur (80) during 2015.

Seizures of drugs

Data on seizures of illegal drugs have been collected under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. A total of 1,518 cases were registered under this Acts. Dindigul reported highest cases of the NDPS Act (210 cases) accounting for reported 13.8% of total such cases followed by Theni (185 cases), Chennai (121 cases) and Coimbatore City (103) during 2015

Seizures of some of illegal drugs in top five States is presented in **Table-21A-B.**

Table 21A-B
Top five Districts where maximum seizures of drugs have made during 2015

Sl. No	Opium (in Number/KGs)	Heroin (in Number/ KGs)	Ganja (in Number/ KGs)	L.S.D.(Sq. Paper) (in Number/ KGs)	Others (in KGs)
1	--	Chennai (0.650)	Dindigul (547.00)	--	Ariyalur (2.585)
2	--	--	Theni (528.89)	--	--
3	--	--	Ramnad (508.176)	--	--
4	--	--	Madurai (435.54)	--	--
5	--	--	Ariyalur (421.057)	--	--
	--	State Total (0.650)	State Total (3415.697)	--	State Total (2.585)

Chennai the only city have seizures of heroin 0.650 Kgs. were reported in Tamil Nadu during 2015.

Maximum seizures of ganja (in number/Kgs) were reported in Dindigul (547.00) accounting for 16.01% of total such seizures reported in the State

followed by Theni (528.89), Ramnad (508.176), Madurai (435.54) and Ariyalur (421.057) during 2015.

Ariyalur district have seized the other type of drugs of 2.585 Kgs. during the year 2015.

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 2 occasions as against 7 occasions during 2014. 1 Civilian was killed, 5 policemen and 1 civilian were injured in these 2 incidents during the year 2015.

3. Event-wise statistics during 2015 has been presented in [Table-22.1](#). Districts/Cities-wise details of incidence, persons injured and killed

are presented has been presented in [Table-22.2](#).

4. District/city-wise Persons killed or injured in Police Lathi charge during 2015 is presented in [Table-22.3](#). Percentage of various incidents necessitating Police firing during 2015 is depicted in [Chart-22.1](#).

5. Salem City and Tirunelveli district reported each one incident.

6. Out of 5 Police injured in Police firing, 3 civilians were injured in Tirunelveli and 2 in Salem City.

7. Persons killed or injured in Police firing during 2011 – 2015 are depicted in [Chart-22.2](#).

Reasons for firing:-

Firing was resorted in one occasion for self-defence and in one occasion to effect arrest.

CHART-22.1

PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS INCIDENTS NECESSITATING POLICE FIRING DURING 2015

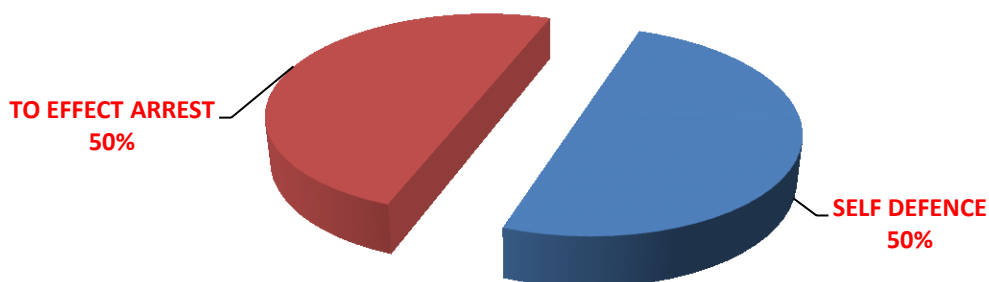
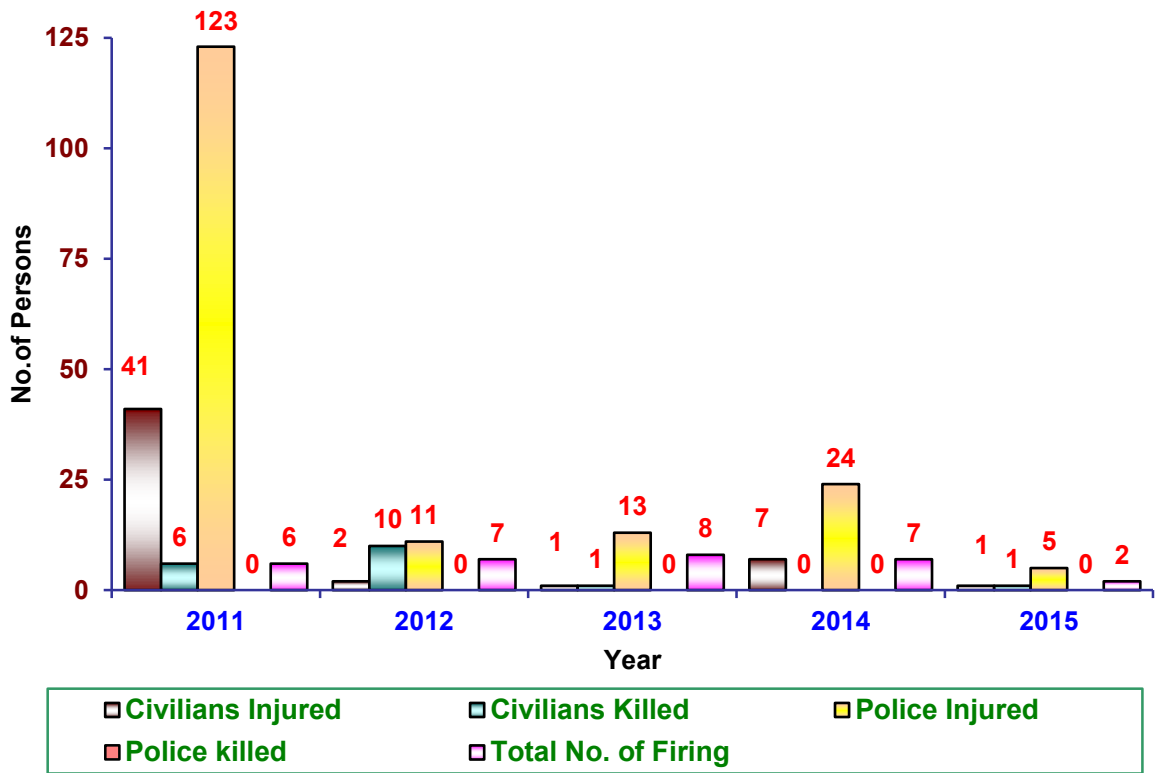


CHART-22.2

**PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN CASES WHERE POLICE FIRING WAS DONE
DURING 2011 - 2015**



CHAPTER 23

POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2015 have been presented in [Table-23.1](#). Rank-wise break-up is available in [Table-23.2](#).

2. 49 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2015. Those died include 2 Sub-Inspectors, 35 Head Constables and 12 Constables.

3. 276 Policemen including 8 Inspectors, 51 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Spl. Sub-Inspectors, 108 Head Constables and 109 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (68.84%) of those injured was due to accidents. (19.57%) were by Riotous mob control and 11.59% were injured during other criminals.

5. 31 police personnel were injured in Tirunelveli district, 17 in Villupuram, 5 in Cuddalore and 1 in Namakkal during riotous mob operation.

6. 32 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by other criminals during the year 2015.

7. A large number of Police personnel are killed 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. 49 Police personnel died due to accidents in 2015, a decrease of 16.9% compared to previous year (59).

8. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2015 was 68.84%, whereas it was 60.14% in 2014. The trend of Police personnel injured in accidents has shown an increase in 2015.

9. Police personnel killed on duty during 2011-2015 is depicted in [Chart-23.1](#).

CHART - 23.1

POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2011 - 2015

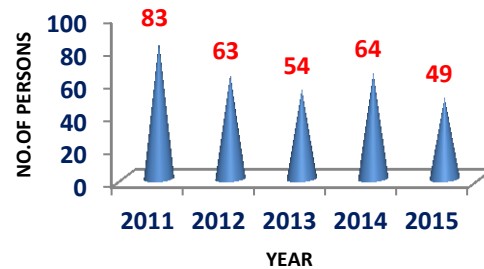
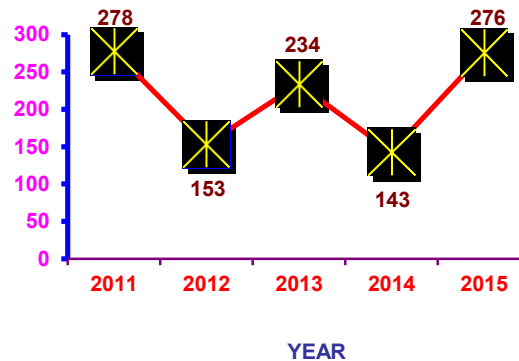


CHART- 23.2

POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2011 - 2015



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

11. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (rank-wise) during 2015 is depicted in [Chart-23.3](#).

NATURAL DEATH OF POLICE PERSONNEL

12. A total of 213 police personnel died due to natural causes while in service. Of these, 171 (80.28%) were in the age group of 45 years & above and below 60 years, 40 (18.77%) were in the age group of 30 years & above and

below 45 years, 2 (0.93%) were in the age group of above 18 years & above and below 30 years.

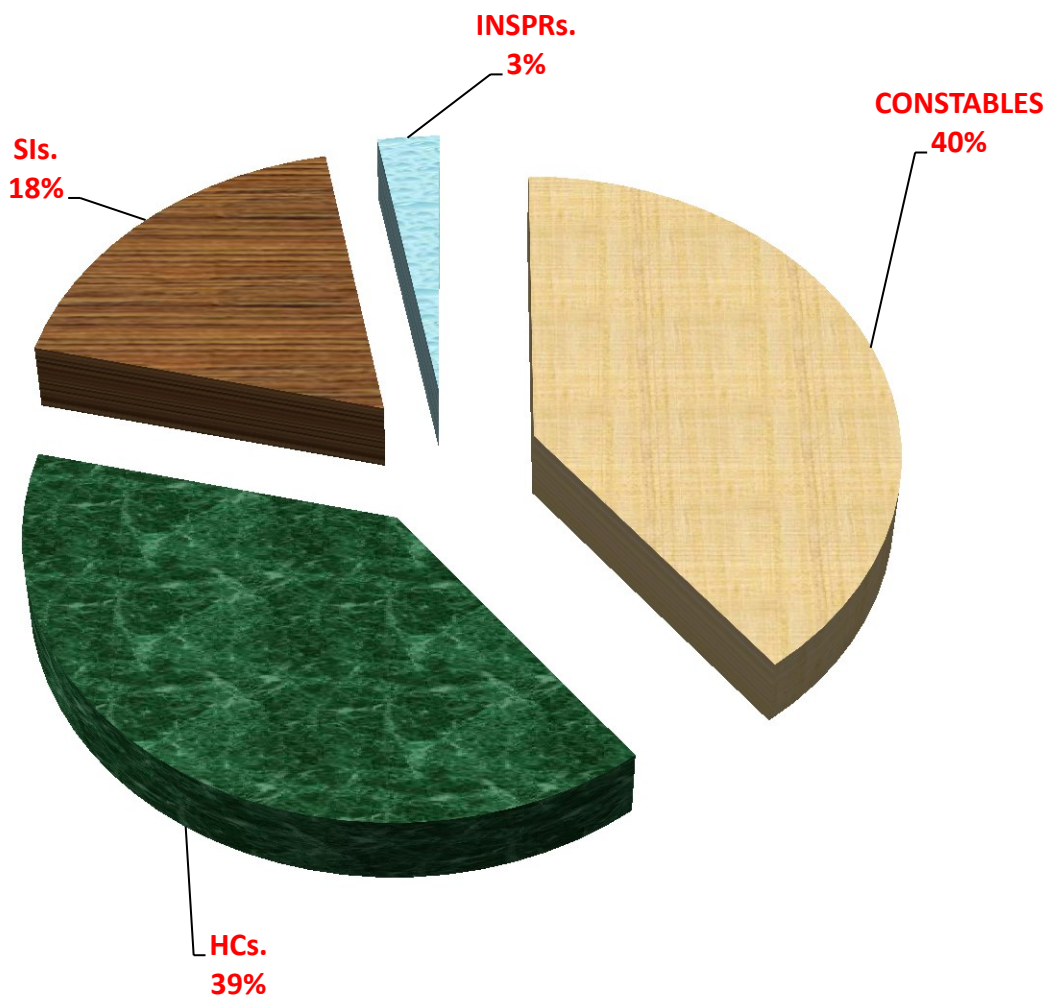
13. Natural death of police personnel, age group wise, district/city wise, during 2015 is presented in [Table-23.3](#).

14. 33 police personnel committed suicide while in service during 2015.

11 in the age group of 18 years & above and below 30 years, 13 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 - 2015



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. Three cases of death in police custody were reported in 2015. **Table 24.1** depicts the details of deaths in police custody/ lock-up during 2015 (of persons remanded to police custody by

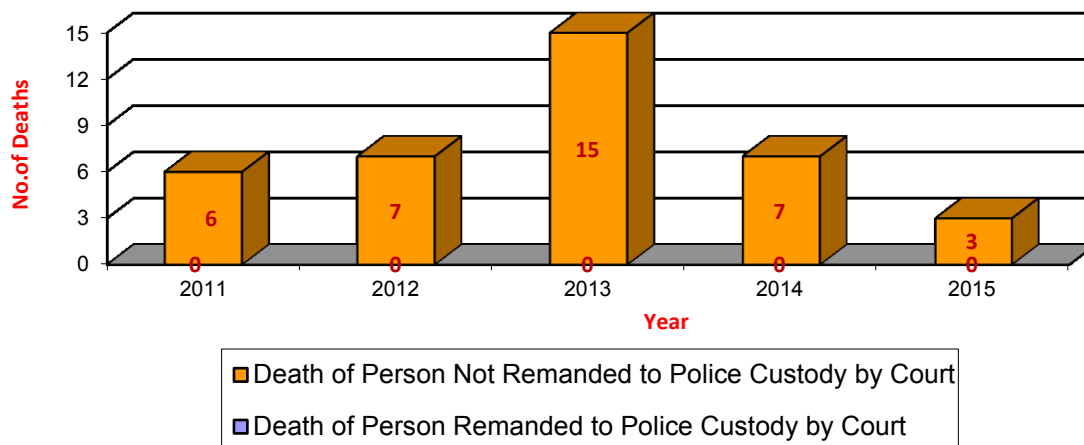
court). **Table 24.2** deals with death in custody of persons not remanded to police custody by courts. **Table 24.3** deals with reason for custodial deaths during the year 2015. **Chart 24.1** deals with no. of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2011-2015.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING - 2015

TYPE OF DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS
1. Death in Police Custody / Lock-up	
(i) Of persons remanded to police custody by court.	0
(ii) Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	3
2. Reason for custodial deaths:	
(a) Physical assault by Police.	Nil
(b) Injury prior to police custody.	1
(c) Mob Attack or Riots.	Nil
(d) Assault by other Criminals.	Nil
(e) By suicides	Nil
(f) While escaping from custody	1
(g) Due to illness	Nil
(h) Due to natural death	1
(i) Road accidents	Nil
(j) Hospitalisation	Nil
(k) Others (Police excess)	Nil

Chart-24.1

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lock-up during 2011 - 2015



Escapes from Police Custody:

3. 30 accused escaped from Police custody in 26 incidents during 2015. 28 of them (93.3%) were re-arrested. Tirunelveli district (5 cases) recorded the highest number of cases followed by Kanniyakumari and Thoothukudi (each 3 cases), Madurai City, Nagapattinam and Salem City (each 2 cases), Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Erode, Dindigul, Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Theni and Virudhu Nagar (each 1 case).

4. Majority of the accused (26) 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 2015 is presented in Table-24.4. Chart 24.2 deals with the escapees from police custody during 2011-15.

5. Charge sheeted were laid against 24 persons out of 30 escapees. Trial has been completed in 1 case, in which 1 person was involved and the case ended in conviction.

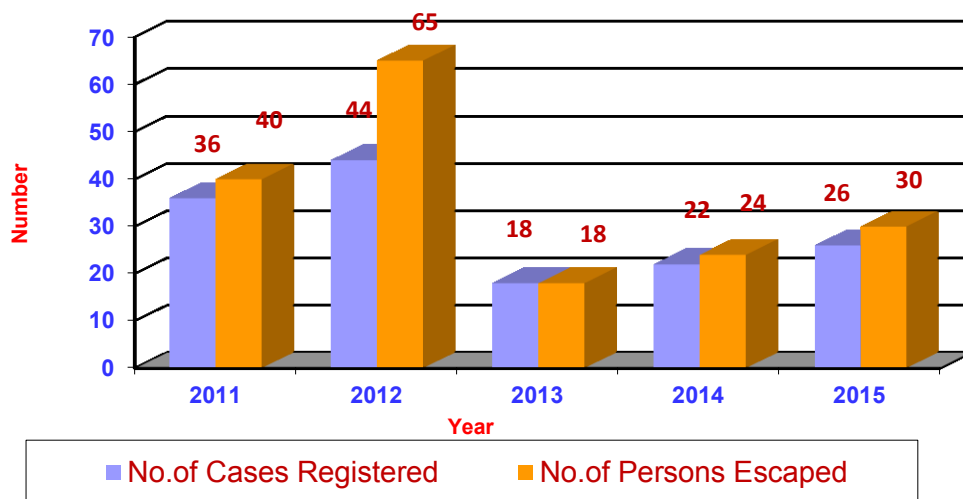
6. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2015.

NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

S.NO	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	26
2	Persons escaped from custody	30
	(i) From Lockup	4
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	26
3	Escapees re-arrested	28
	(i) Lock up escapees	4
	(ii) Others	24
4	No. of cases in which final report submitted	24
5	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from police custody	24

Chart-24.2

Escapees from Police Custody During 2011-2015



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 2015, break-up of enquiries instituted and their disposal is available in **Table-25.1**

139 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2015. Departmental inquiries were instituted in 73 cases, magisterial inquiries in 4 cases and judicial inquiries in 63 cases. Total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true was 20 which amounted to 14.4% of the total complaints reported against police personnel. An increase of 0.7% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (from 138 in 2014 to 139 in 2015). Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Other Units, Sivagangai, Cuddalore, Tiruppur, Coimbatore City and Madurai accounted for 61.15% (85 cases out of 139 cases) of such complaints. Erode, Karur, Madurai City, Theni, Virudhunagar, Chennai City, Ramanathapuram, Railway Trichy, Salem and Villupuram (35 cases) with 25.17% of the complaints were the next in order, followed by Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Trichy City, Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Perambalur, Salem City, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli City, Tiruvarur, Tiruppur City and Vellore (19 cases) with 13.67%.

Table-25 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2011-2015

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
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
2015	139	73	4	63	20	127	73	58

Chart - 25.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL

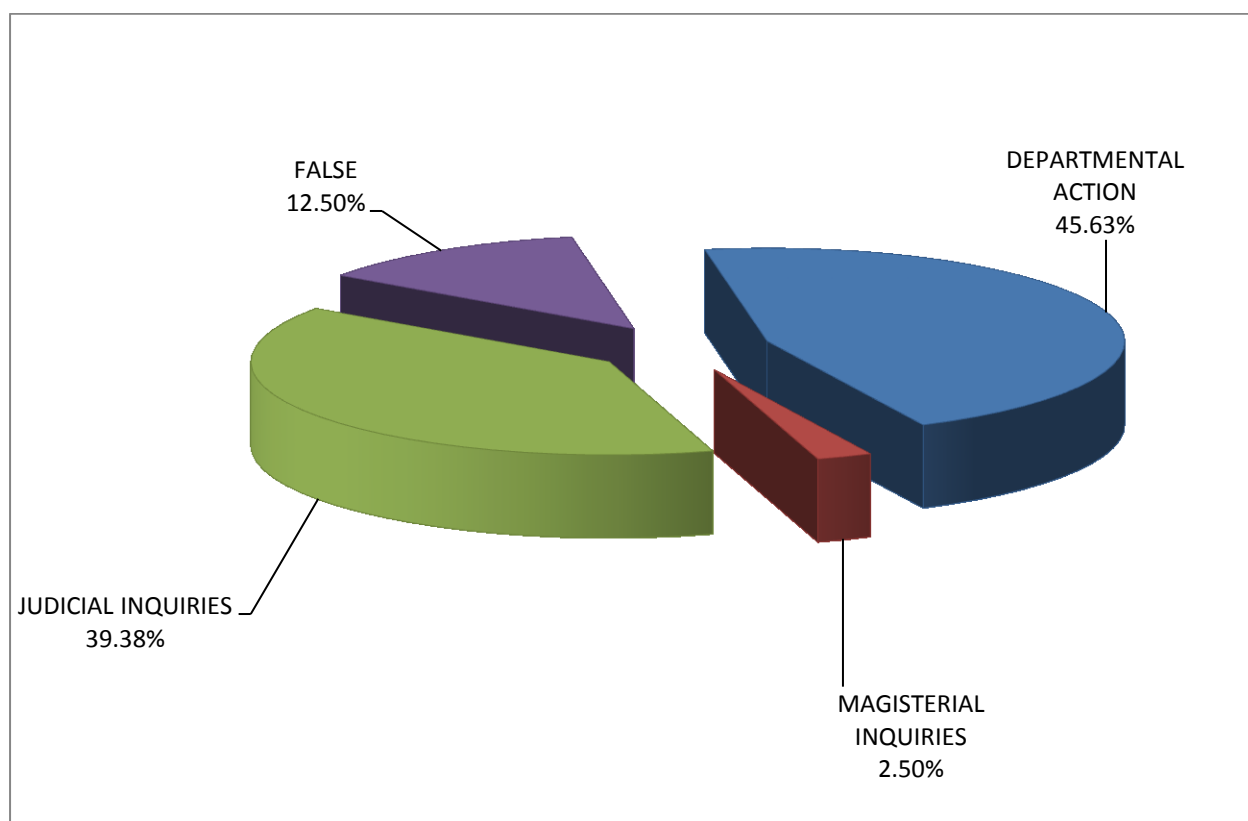


Table-25 (B)

Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2011-2015

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	2011	66	7	6	1	5
2	2012	99	9	6	1	5
3	2013	78	5	10	1	9
4	2014	60	4	9	1	8
5	2015	68	0	1	0	1

Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them

68 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2015. Trials were completed

in respect of 1 Police personnel were acquitted. 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 113 police personnel, which attracted departmental inquiry. Inquiries were either withdrawn or

otherwise disposed off in respect of 2 policemen. Departmental enquiries were conducted against 64 personnel, of which 2 police personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. Dismissals / removals were reported only from Chennai City (1) and Tiruppur City (1). Minor punishments were given to 5 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 10 police personnel during this period.

Table-25 (C)

Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2011-2015

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel					
		Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	Whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	In whose cases proceedings were conducted	Dismissed/ Removed from Service	Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
1	2011	1683	331	323	25	322	735
2	2012	2024	612	458	32	371	819
3	2013	1126	136	260	29	233	497
4	2014	565	1	171	2	65	156
5	2015	113	2	64	2	10	5

Human Rights Violation by Police

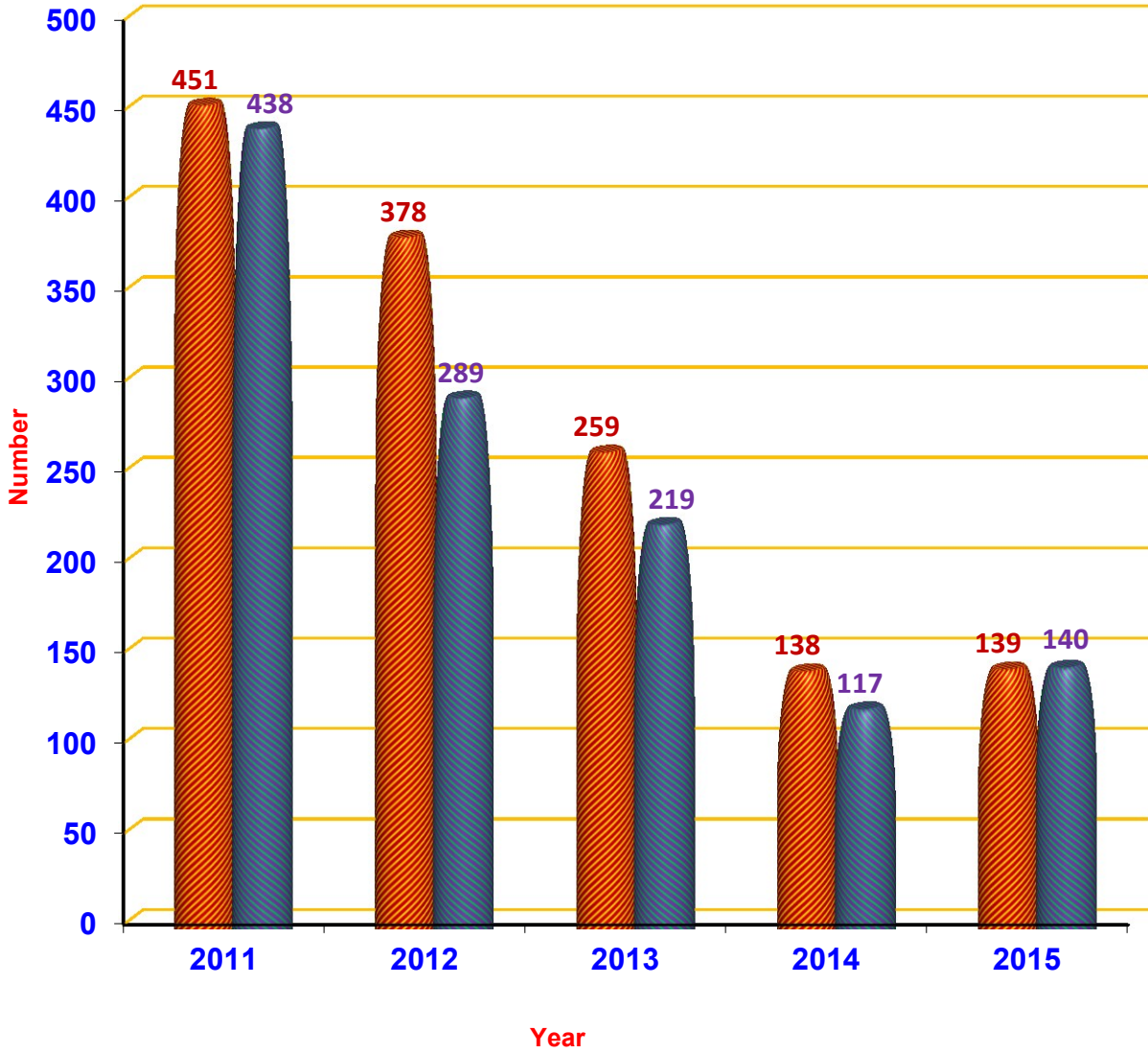
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as `illegal detentions, `fake

encounters, extortion, `torture, etc. The details are presented in [Table- 25.2.](#)

No human rights violation by police case was reported in the state during 2015.

Chart - 25.2

No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted
During 2011 - 2015



■ No. of Complaints Received/ Alleged ■ Inquiry Instituted

**ZONAL
&
DISTRICT / CITY
PROFILES**

NORTH ZONE

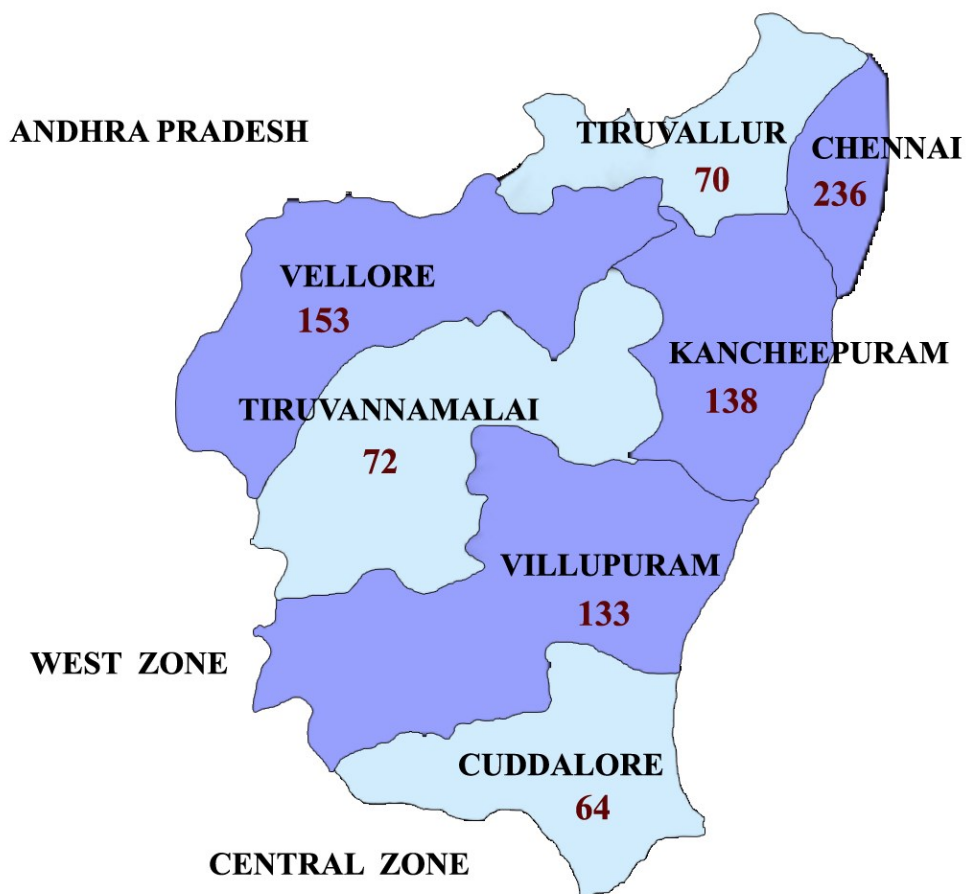
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	25	28	25	-10.71
2	DACOITY	14	16	15	-6.25
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	13	22	31	40.91
4	ROBBERY	168	133	150	12.78
5	BURGLARY	1142	1203	1196	-0.58
6	THEFT	2738	2605	2536	-2.65
TOTAL		4100	4007	3953	-1.35
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	324	332	324	-2.41
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	539	646	551	-14.71
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	8	19	33	73.68
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	4607	171	107	-37.43
11	RIOTS	978	994	960	-3.42
TOTAL		6456	2162	1975	-8.65
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	249	104	120	15.38
13	DOWRY DEATH	32	27	9	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	225	247	229	-7.29
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	59	3	5	66.67
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	257	299	237	-20.74
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	361	344	268	-22.09
TOTAL		1183	1024	868	-15.23
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	50	62	58	-6.45
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	19	27	33	22.22
20	ARSON	136	140	139	-0.71
21	CHEATING	530	543	604	11.23
22	COUNTERFEITING	42	16	49	206.25
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	31439	38110	35020	-8.11
TOTAL		32216	38898	35903	-7.70
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		43955	46091	42699	-7.36
TOTAL SLL CASES		97252	38465	39592	2.93

MAP - 1

NORTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 264.47 Lakh	Detection : 73 %	Murder : 453
Area : 30342.86 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 55 %	Murder for gain : 36
Sub Division : 88	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2 %	Dacoity : 21
PS : 394		Robbery : 215
AWPS : 71		Grave Burglary : 93
Traffic PS : 108		Grave Theft : 48
TIW : 15		Total : 866

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



WEST ZONE

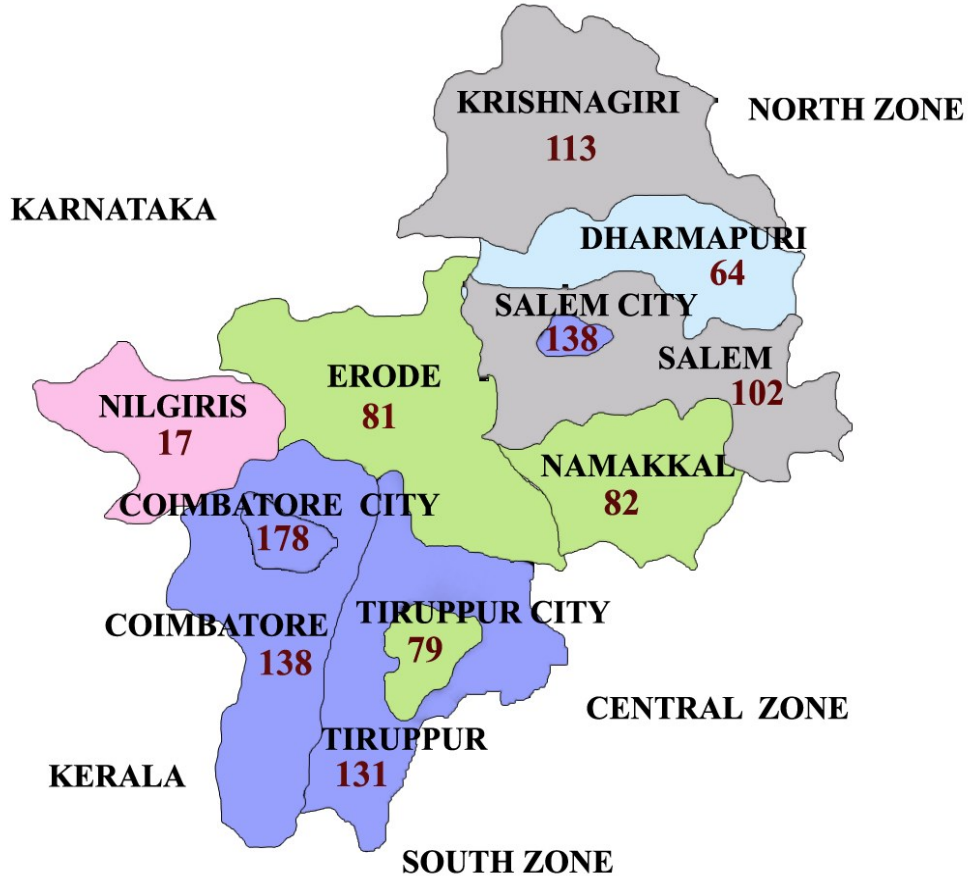
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	29	32	26	-18.75
2	DACOITY	19	27	33	22.22
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	11	9	-18.18
4	ROBBERY	635	588	547	-6.97
5	BURGLARY	1251	1280	1074	-16.09
6	THEFT	2416	2730	2348	-13.99
TOTAL		4354	4668	4037	-13.52
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	419	379	379	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	451	401	370	-7.73
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	12	19	8	-57.89
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6209	751	151	-79.89
11	RIOTS	681	586	520	-11.26
TOTAL		7772	2136	1428	-33.15
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	173	66	77	16.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	30	17	17	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	364	248	310	25.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	42	26	4	-84.62
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	433	323	250	-22.60
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	428	413	371	-10.17
TOTAL		1470	1093	1029	-5.86
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	68	65	56	-13.85
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	63	79	56	-29.11
20	ARSON	147	130	112	-13.85
21	CHEATING	800	849	738	-13.07
22	COUNTERFEITING	49	21	6	-71.43
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	42029	34996	35186	0.54
TOTAL		43156	36140	36154	0.04
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		56752	44037	42648	-3.15
TOTAL SLL CASES		77970	34445	41413	20.23

MAP - 2

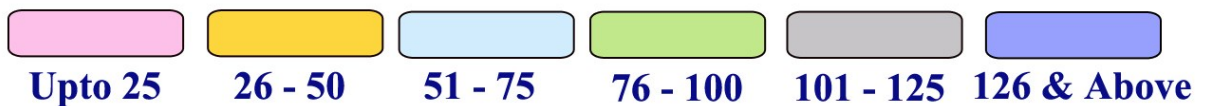
WEST ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 186.46 Lakh	Detection : 83 %	Murder : 379
Area : 36602.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 81 %	Murder for gain : 26
Sub Division : 47	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3 %	Dacoity : 33
PS : 264		Robbery : 547
AWPS : 41		Grave Burglary : 64
Traffic PS : 42		Grave Theft : 74
TIW : 4		Total : 1123

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



CENTRAL ZONE

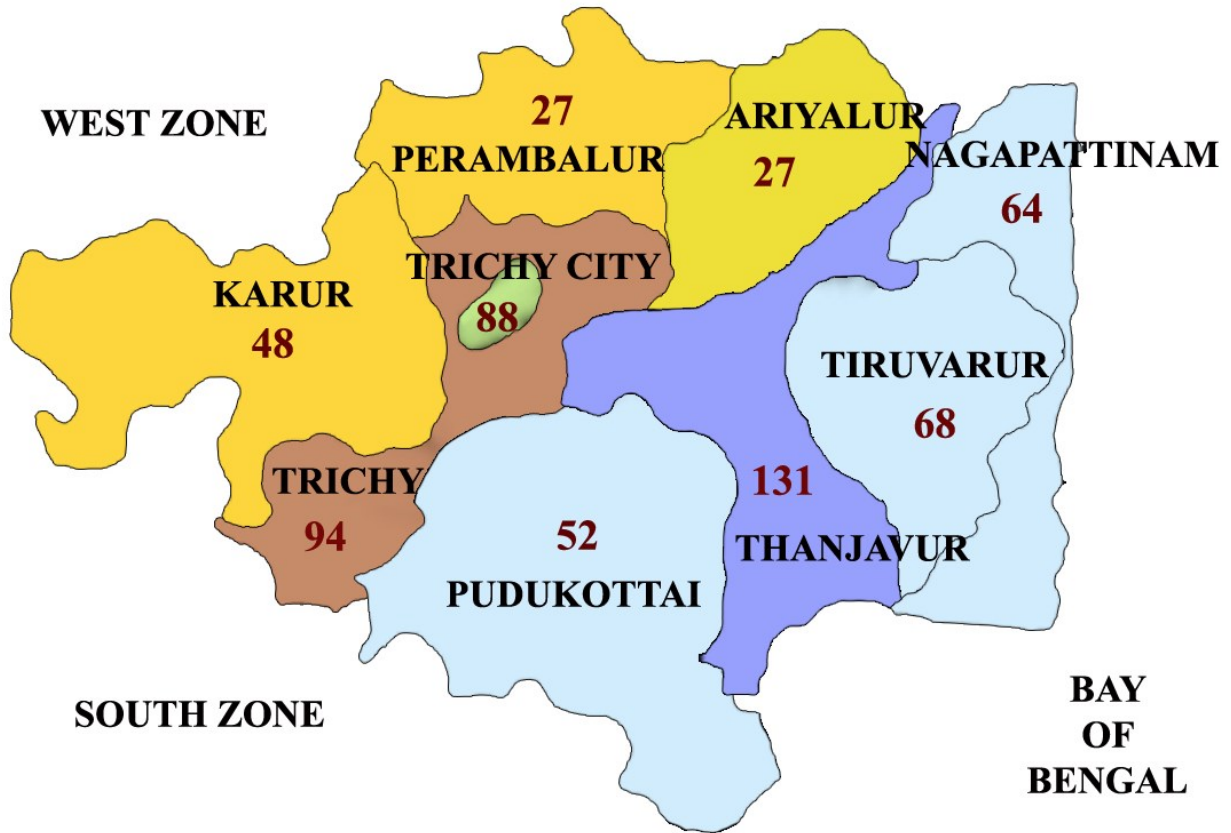
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	17	14	13	-7.14
2	DACOITY	17	10	9	-10.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	21	14	25	78.57
4	ROBBERY	355	266	265	-0.38
5	BURGLARY	611	593	539	-9.11
6	THEFT	1667	1459	1473	0.96
TOTAL		2688	2356	2324	-1.36
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	295	269	248	-7.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	426	359	369	2.79
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	3	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3121	138	707	412.32
11	RIOTS	377	474	387	-18.35
TOTAL		4220	1240	1714	38.23
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	123	54	47	-12.96
13	DOWRY DEATH	13	9	12	33.33
14	MOLESTATION	235	237	223	-5.91
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	35	32	3	-90.63
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	207	208	206	-0.96
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	194	196	134	-31.63
TOTAL		807	736	625	-15.08
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	51	53	38	-28.30
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	41	26	22	-15.38
20	ARSON	105	122	112	-8.20
21	CHEATING	316	361	381	5.54
22	COUNTERFEITING	14	4	15	275.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	21747	26862	25968	-3.33
TOTAL		22274	27428	26536	-3.25
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		29989	31760	31199	-1.77
TOTAL SLL CASES		60572	32270	34256	6.15

MAP - 3

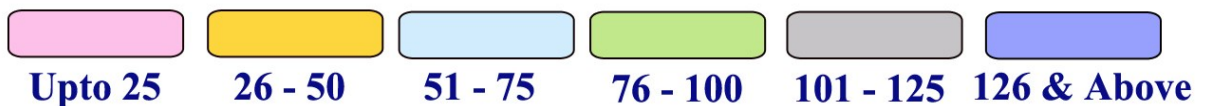
CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 127.78 Lakh	Detection : 84 %	Murder : 248
Area : 24097.13 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 78 %	Murder for gain : 13
Sub Division : 39	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2 %	Dacoity : 9
PS : 220		Robbery : 265
AWPS : 33		Grave Burglary : 25
Traffic PS : 29		Grave Theft : 39
TIW : 5		Total : 599

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SOUTH ZONE

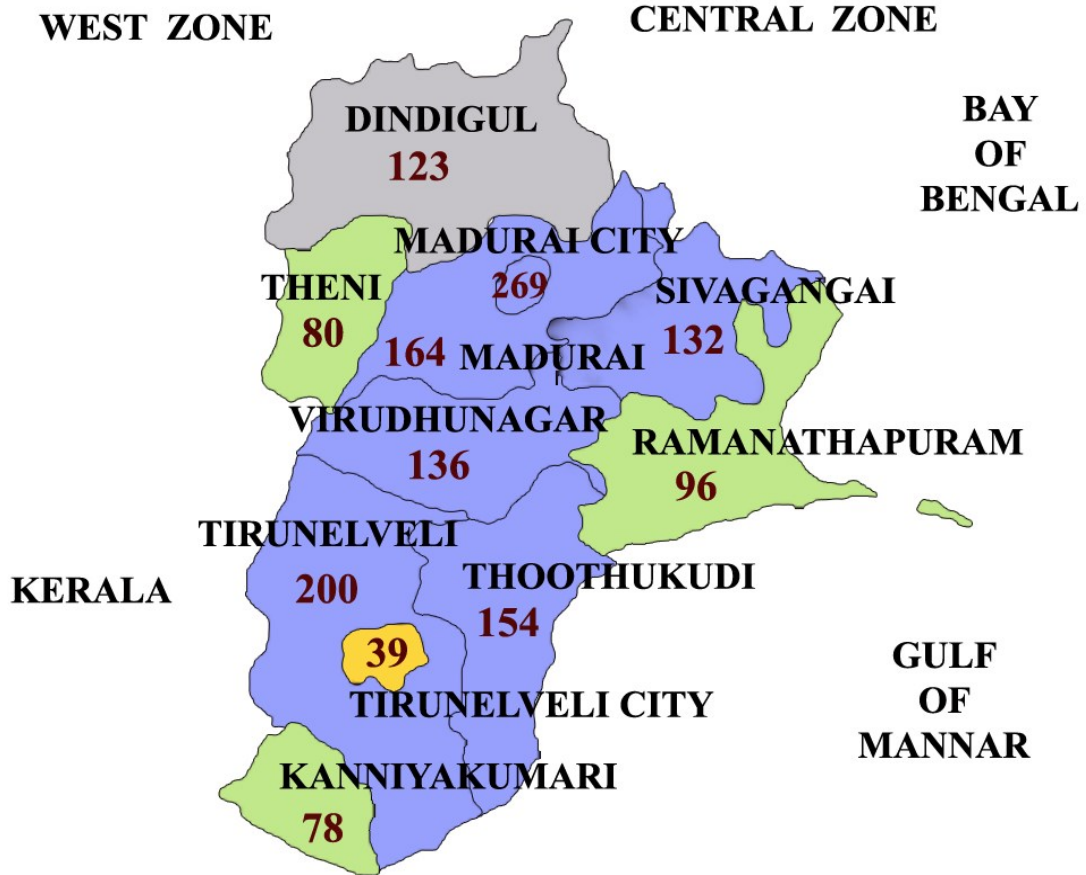
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	35	32	32	0.00
2	DACOITY	27	40	27	-32.50
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	16	26	15	-42.31
4	ROBBERY	904	875	679	-22.40
5	BURGLARY	1647	1813	2049	13.02
6	THEFT	3106	3201	3189	-0.37
TOTAL		5735	5987	5991	0.07
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	591	555	557	0.36
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1383	1286	1424	10.73
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	11	11	7	-36.36
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	5792	411	142	-65.45
11	RIOTS	552	596	610	2.35
TOTAL		8329	2859	2740	-4.16
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	295	180	177	-1.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	31	32	19	-40.63
14	MOLESTATION	384	307	323	5.21
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	22	11	6	-45.45
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	1352	971	1011	4.12
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	491	503	535	6.36
TOTAL		2575	2004	2071	3.34
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	76	74	105	41.89
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	101	104	75	-27.88
20	ARSON	235	266	294	10.53
21	CHEATING	2502	2225	2666	19.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	67	44	44	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	34695	40019	42506	6.21
TOTAL		37676	42732	45690	6.92
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		54315	53582	56492	5.43
TOTAL SLL CASES		111563	49159	54927	11.73

MAP - 4

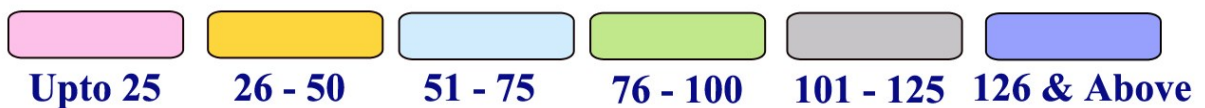
SOUTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 188.76 Lakh	Detection	: 63 %	Murder	: 557
Area	: 38427.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 52 %	Murder for gain	: 32
Sub Division	: 65	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 3 %	Dacoity	: 27
PS	: 409			Robbery	: 676
AWPS	: 55			Grave Burglary	: 116
Traffic PS	: 58			Grave Theft	: 63
TIW	: 5			Total	: 1471

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



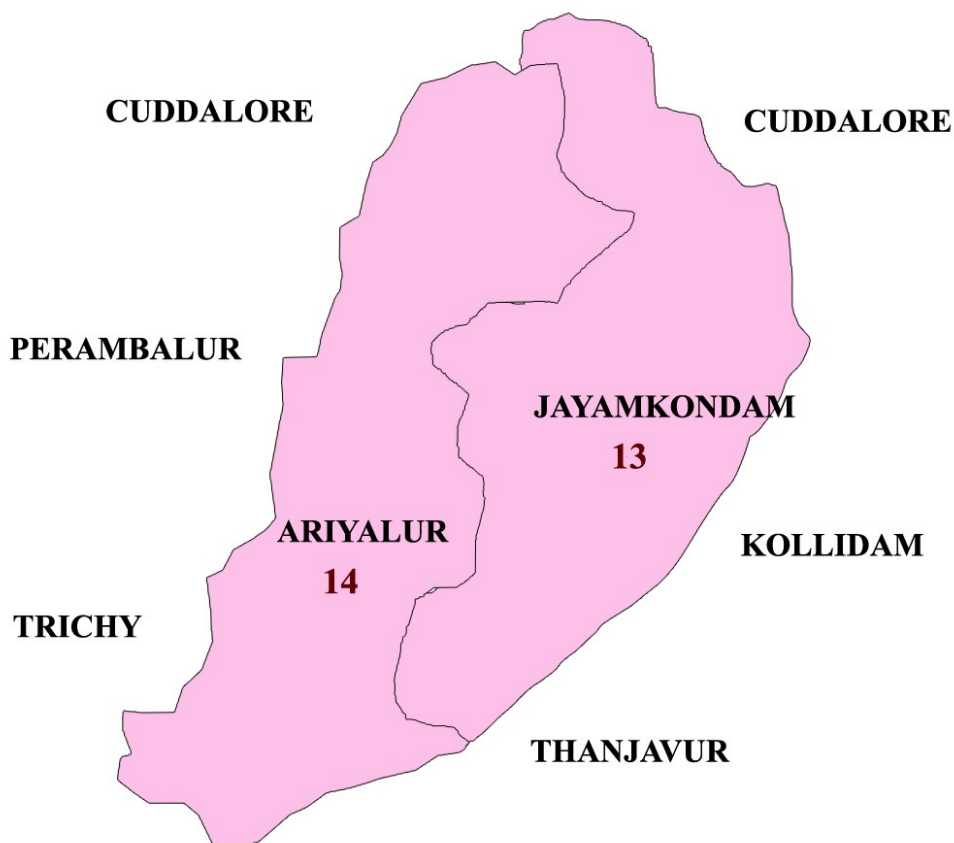
ARIYALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	15	8	12	50.00
5	BURGLARY	42	21	21	0.00
6	THEFT	97	64	55	-14.06
TOTAL		157	96	88	-8.33
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	6	16	15	-6.25
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2	34	20	-41.18
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	23	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	4	7	75.00
11	RIOTS	7	30	26	-13.33
TOTAL		38	84	68	-19.05
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	6	5	-16.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	23	23	19	-17.39
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	7	5	-28.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	18	14	3	-78.57
TOTAL		62	52	32	-38.46
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	2	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	2	--
20	ARSON	4	12	4	-66.67
21	CHEATING	7	22	15	-31.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1362	1347	1176	-12.69
TOTAL		1376	1383	1198	-13.38
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1545	1615	1386	-14.18
TOTAL SLL CASES		3953	2572	2351	-8.59

MAP - 5

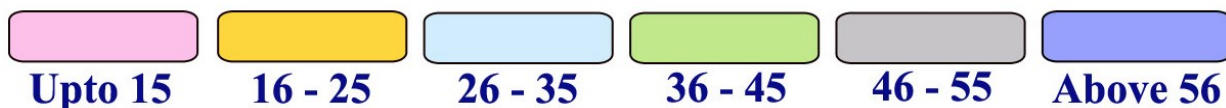
ARIYALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.01 Lakh	Detection : 90 %	Murder : 15
Area : 1944.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 83 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.8 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 16		Robbery : 12
AWPS : 2		Grave Burglary : 0
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 27

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



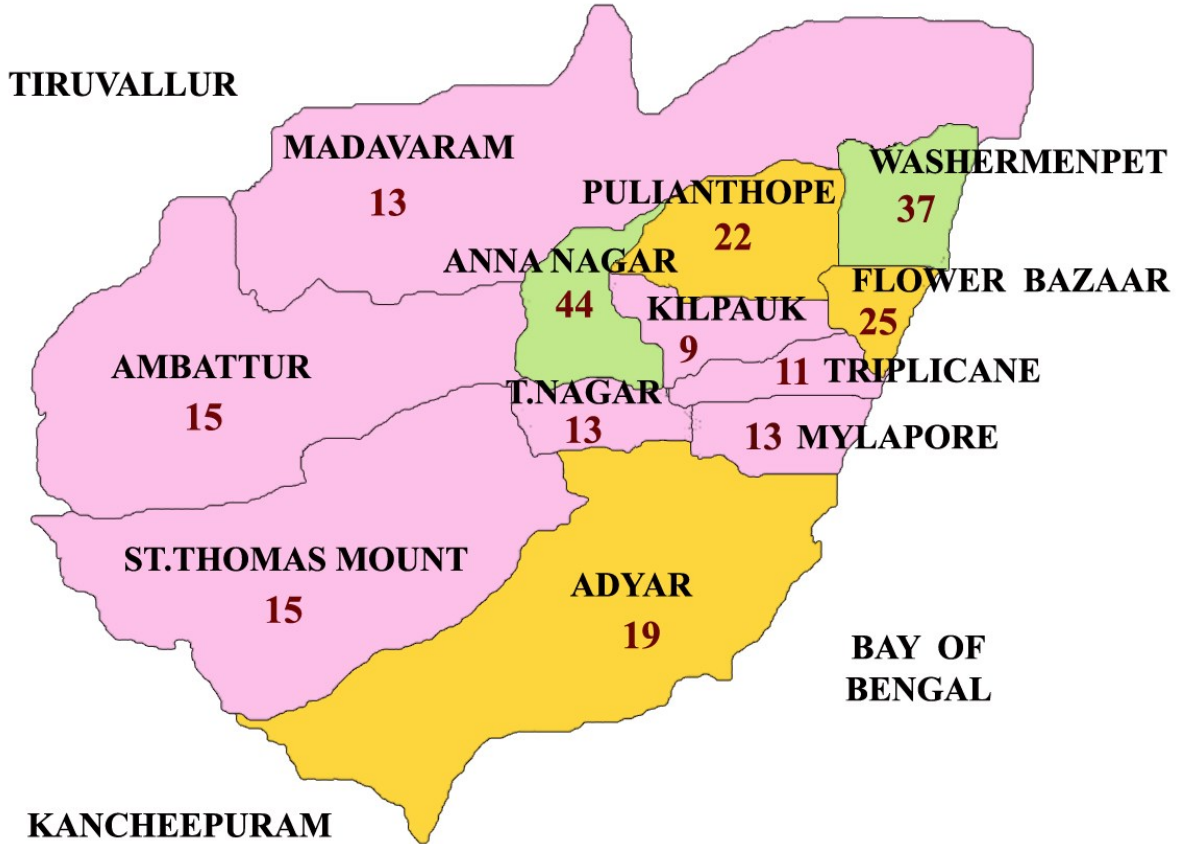
CHENNAI
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	15	20	11	-45.00
2	DACOITY	5	8	6	-25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	81	72	67	-6.94
5	BURGLARY	467	368	271	-26.36
6	THEFT	1664	1520	1052	-30.79
TOTAL		2232	1988	1407	-29.23
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	186	141	129	-8.51
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	202	225	212	-5.78
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	7	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1213	46	50	8.70
11	RIOTS	97	118	151	27.97
TOTAL		1699	530	549	3.58
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	83	66	29	-56.06
13	DOWRY DEATH	12	10	7	-30.00
14	MOLESTATION	55	59	68	15.25
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	155	157	2	-98.73
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	221	302	196	-35.10
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	42	23	15	-34.78
TOTAL		568	617	317	-48.62
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	18	13	22	69.23
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	13	6	66	1000.00
20	ARSON	22	17	20	17.65
21	CHEATING	492	553	422	-23.69
22	COUNTERFEITING	148	74	70	-5.41
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	12555	13063	10549	-19.25
TOTAL		13248	13726	11149	-18.77
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		16861	16861	13422	-20.40
TOTAL SLL CASES		131931	155671	83720	-46.22

MAP - 6

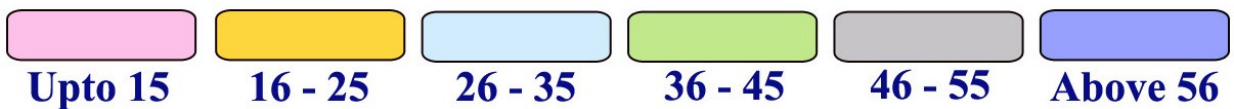
CHENNAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 92.95 Lakh	Detection : 88 %	Murder : 129
Area : 588.70 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 79 %	Murder for gain : 11
Sub Division : 48	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.76 %	Dacoity : 6
PS : 135		Robbery : 67
AWPS : 35		Grave Burglary : 13
Traffic PS : 73		Grave Theft : 10
TIW : 15		Total : 236

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



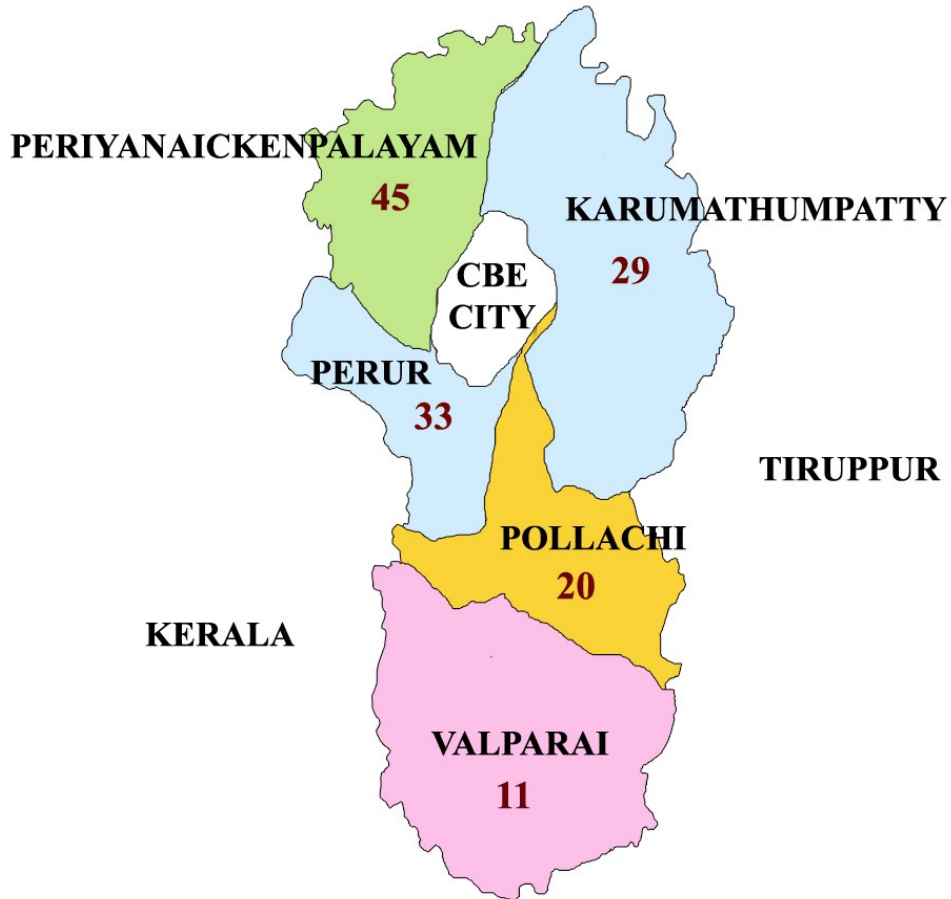
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	5	2	-60.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	89	104	71	-31.73
5	BURGLARY	160	187	139	-25.67
6	THEFT	379	361	260	-27.98
TOTAL		633	660	472	-28.48
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	47	40	53	32.50
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	46	34	27	-20.59
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	510	7	1	-85.71
11	RIOTS	84	32	37	15.63
TOTAL		687	114	118	3.51
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	11	7	5	-28.57
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	41	21	28	33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	7	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	49	47	28	-40.43
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	31	18	-41.94
TOTAL		126	106	80	-24.53
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	13	4	4	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	3	3	0.00
20	ARSON	9	9	4	-55.56
21	CHEATING	97	113	76	-32.74
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3480	3987	4173	4.67
TOTAL		3607	4116	4260	3.50
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4996	4996	4930	-1.32
TOTAL SLL CASES		3072	3338	3483	4.34

MAP - 7

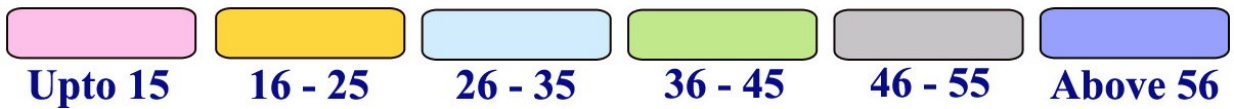
COIMBATORE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.89 Lakh	Detection : 88 %	Murder : 53
Area : 4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 87 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave : 2.80 %	Dacoity : 2
PS : 33	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 71
AWPS : 3		Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		Total : 138

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



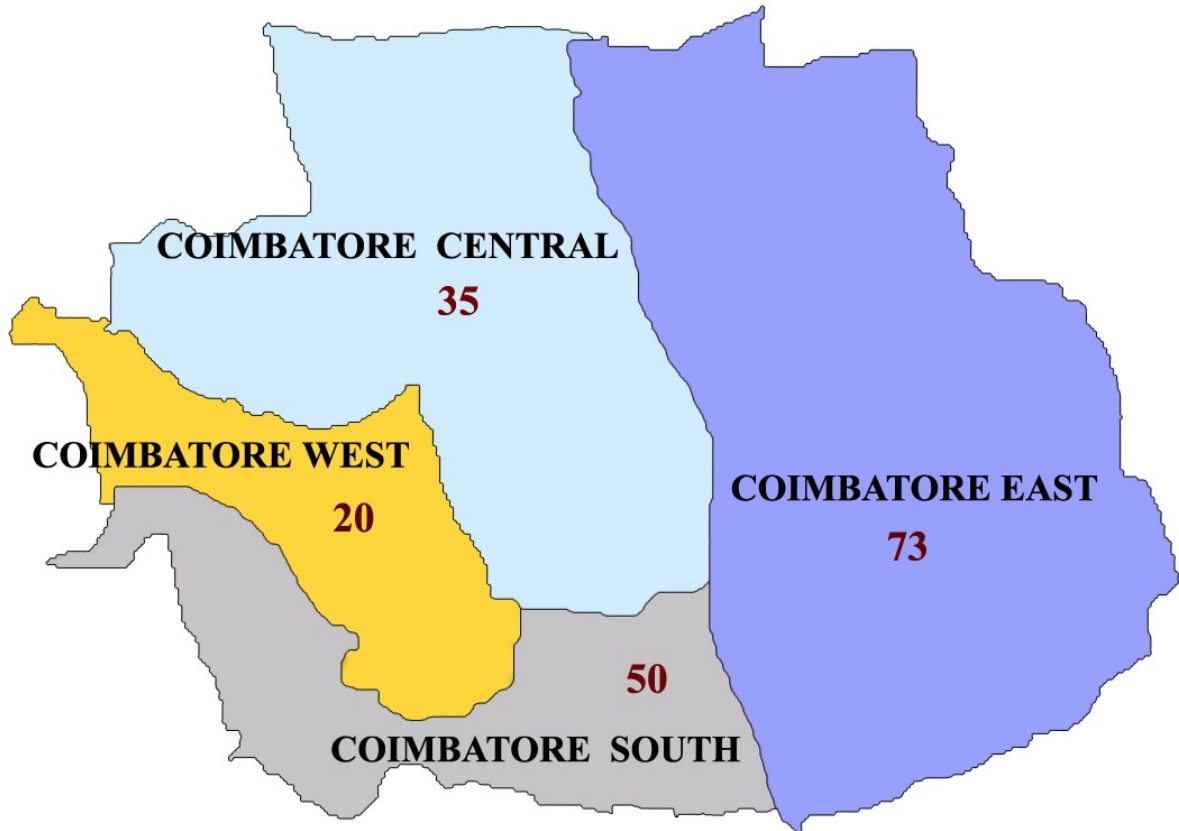
COIMBATORE CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	4	100.00
2	DACOITY	3	5	4	-20.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	--
4	ROBBERY	114	123	121	-1.63
5	BURGLARY	122	166	136	-18.07
6	THEFT	407	353	481	36.26
TOTAL		648	649	748	15.25
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	24	19	21	10.53
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	53	43	39	-9.30
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	230	17	22	29.41
11	RIOTS	12	25	38	52.00
TOTAL		319	105	120	14.29
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	17	5	2	-60.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	15	8	16	100.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	48	63	41	-34.92
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	5	6	20.00
TOTAL		88	81	66	-18.52
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	9	4	-55.56
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	14	8	12	50.00
20	ARSON	16	14	12	-14.29
21	CHEATING	165	177	155	-12.43
22	COUNTERFEITING	31	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	16658	3236	2709	-16.29
TOTAL		16890	3446	2893	-16.05
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4281	4281	3827	-10.60
TOTAL SLL CASES		3742	4417	6069	37.40

MAP - 8

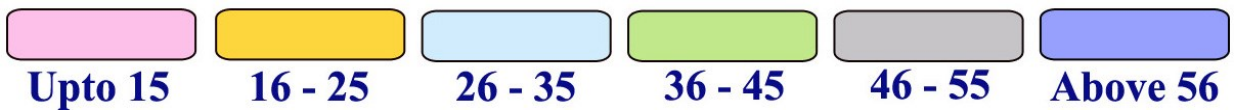
COIMBATORE CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.05 Lakh	Detection : 75 %	Murder : 21
Area : 105.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 83 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 4.65 %	Dacoity : 4
PS : 15		Robbery : 121
AWPS : 3		Grave Burglary : 12
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 16
TIW : 2		Total : 178

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

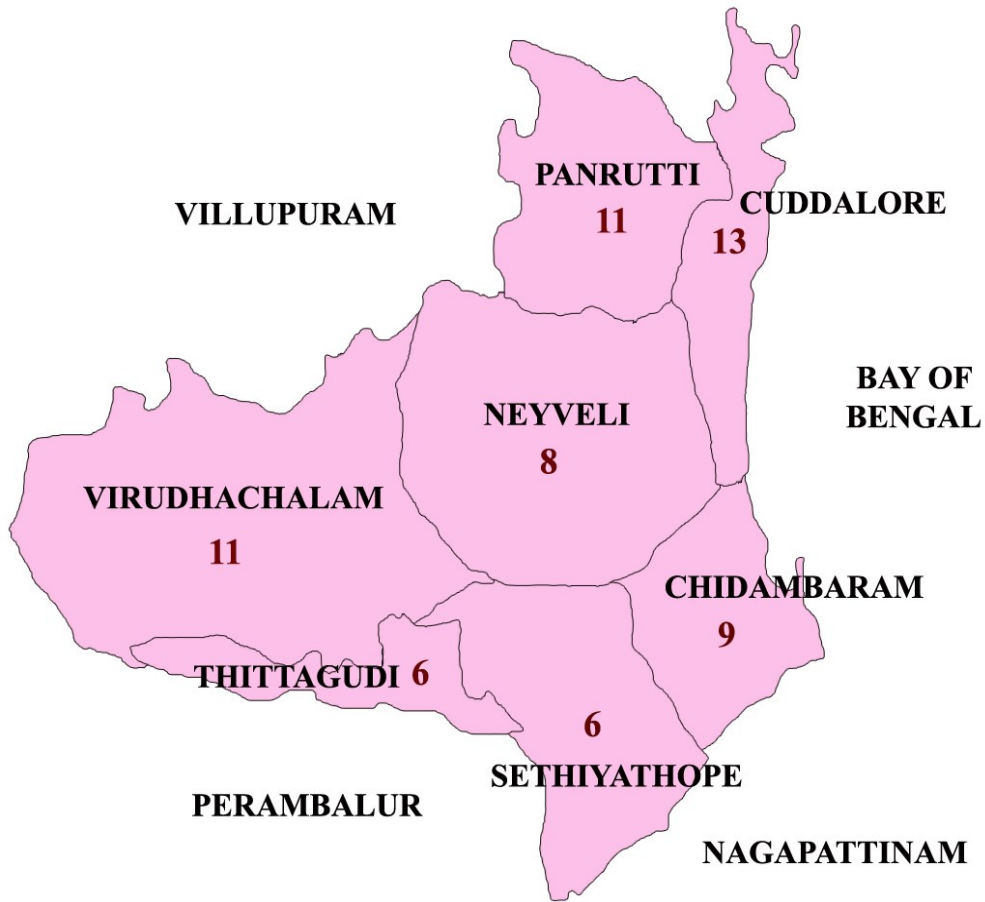


CUDDALORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	3	4	33.33
2	DACOITY	2	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	42	16	14	-12.50
5	BURGLARY	149	183	157	-14.21
6	THEFT	513	476	403	-15.34
TOTAL		715	679	579	-14.73
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	53	47	34	-27.66
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	117	122	98	-19.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1028	20	44	120.00
11	RIOTS	209	250	192	-23.20
TOTAL		1408	439	368	-16.17
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	36	14	27	92.86
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	5	3	-40.00
14	MOLESTATION	8	3	61	1933.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	66	39	53	35.90
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	48	68	32	-52.94
TOTAL		164	129	176	36.43
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	15	15	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	0	--
20	ARSON	29	35	34	-2.86
21	CHEATING	55	45	136	202.22
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6374	8100	7380	-8.89
TOTAL		6471	8195	7566	-7.68
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		9442	9442	8689	-7.98
TOTAL SLL CASES		9156	5798	6195	6.85

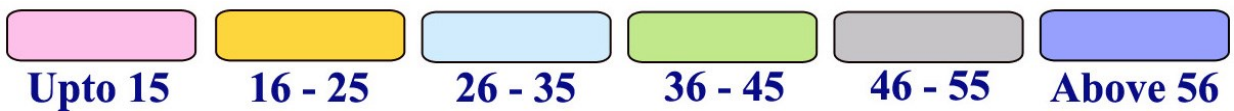
MAP - 9

**CUDDALORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.67 Lakh	Detection : 60 %	Murder : 34
Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 41 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 0.74 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 46		Robbery : 14
AWPS : 6		Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 64

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



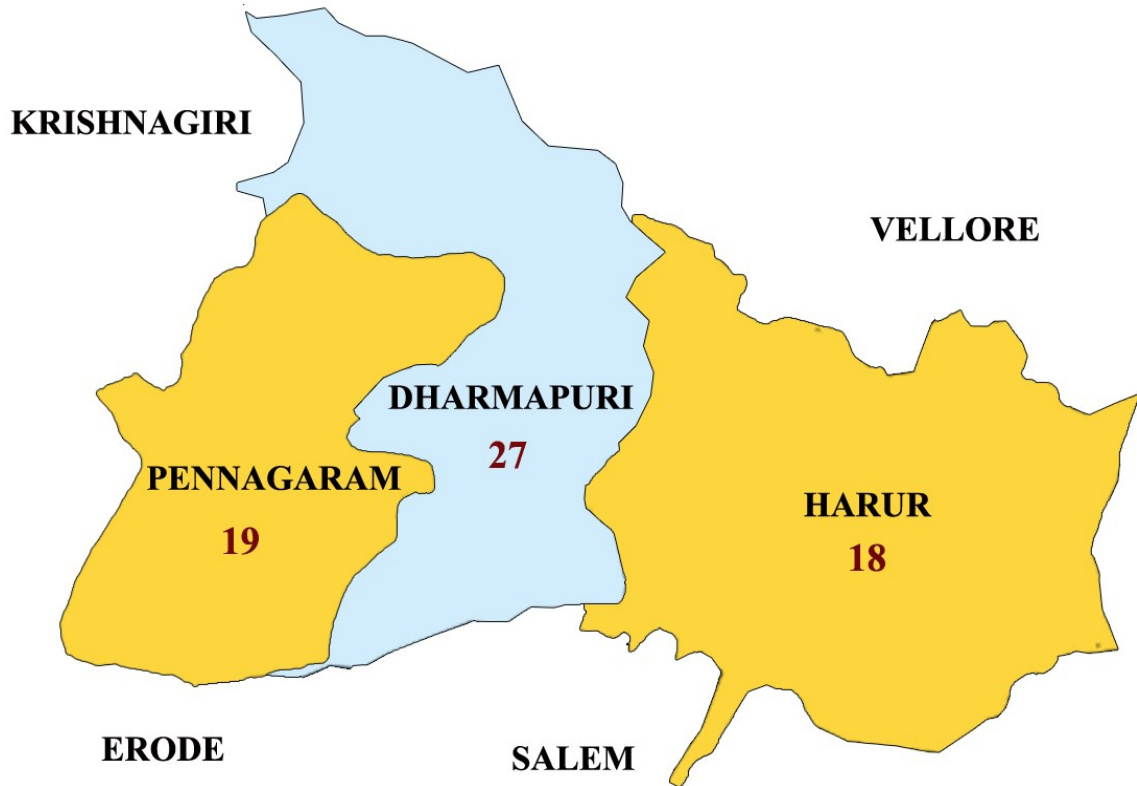
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	5	2	-60.00
2	DACOITY	0	4	1	-75.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	2	2	0.00
4	ROBBERY	35	31	21	-32.26
5	BURGLARY	124	104	70	-32.69
6	THEFT	231	282	202	-28.37
TOTAL		390	428	298	-30.37
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	44	38	25	-34.21
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	82	50	37	-26.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	10	4	3	-25.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1308	35	22	-37.14
11	RIOTS	102	116	75	-35.34
TOTAL		1546	243	162	-33.33
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	23	11	12	9.09
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	48	26	30	15.38
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	2	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	65	32	20	-37.50
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	151	136	99	-27.21
TOTAL		290	207	163	-21.26
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	3	3	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	7	5	-28.57
20	ARSON	33	25	12	-52.00
21	CHEATING	83	51	37	-27.45
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	10	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2057	3380	3173	-6.12
TOTAL		2190	3476	3230	-7.08
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4354	4354	3853	-11.51
TOTAL SLL CASES		5574	3280	4341	32.35

MAP - 10

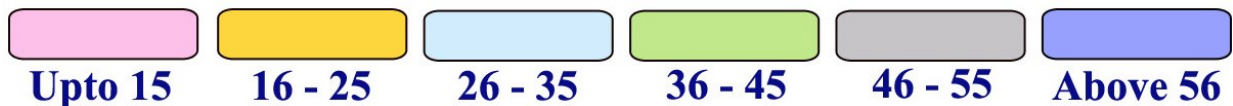
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.99 Lakh	Detection : 88 %	Murder : 25
Area : 4532.45 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 85 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave : 1.66 %	Dacoity : 1
PS : 24	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 21
AWPS : 3		Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 12
TIW : 0		Total : 64

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



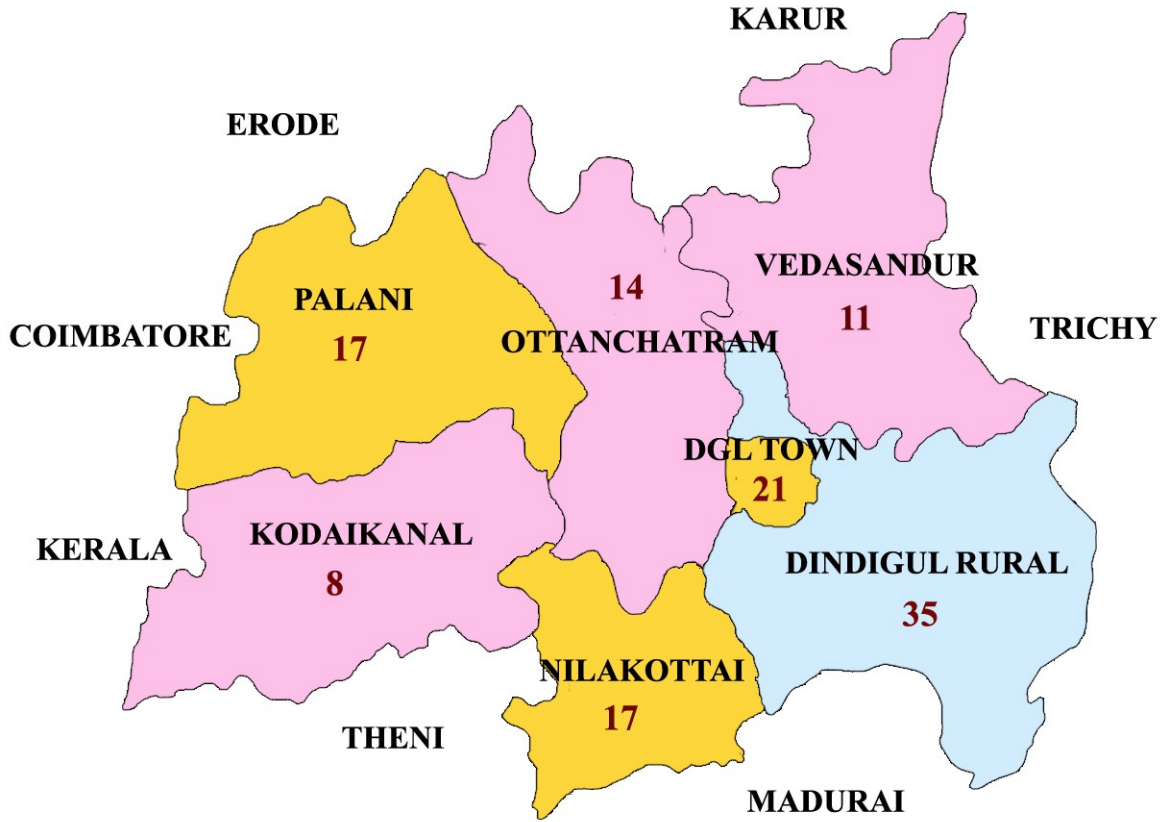
DINDIGUL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	4	100.00
2	DACOITY	2	5	7	40.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	43	67	42	-37.31
5	BURGLARY	105	100	157	57.00
6	THEFT	198	210	287	36.67
TOTAL		351	384	497	29.43
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	61	59	57	-3.39
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	89	60	78	30.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	543	7	3	-57.14
11	RIOTS	74	77	89	15.58
TOTAL		767	203	227	11.82
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	13	15	19	26.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	4	4	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	46	29	46	58.62
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	95	119	96	-19.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	95	112	154	37.50
TOTAL		250	279	319	14.34
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	1	1	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	24	23	13	-43.48
20	ARSON	4	12	11	-8.33
21	CHEATING	164	226	181	-19.91
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4279	5121	5309	3.67
TOTAL		4477	5384	5515	2.43
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6250	6250	6558	4.93
TOTAL SLL CASES		6812	4360	6570	50.69

MAP - 11

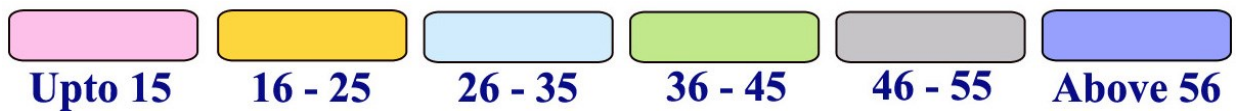
DINDIGUL DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.99 Lakh	Detection : 79 %	Murder : 57
Area : 6071.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 80 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.88 %	Dacoity : 7
PS : 36		Robbery : 42
AWPS : 6		Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 0		Total : 123

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



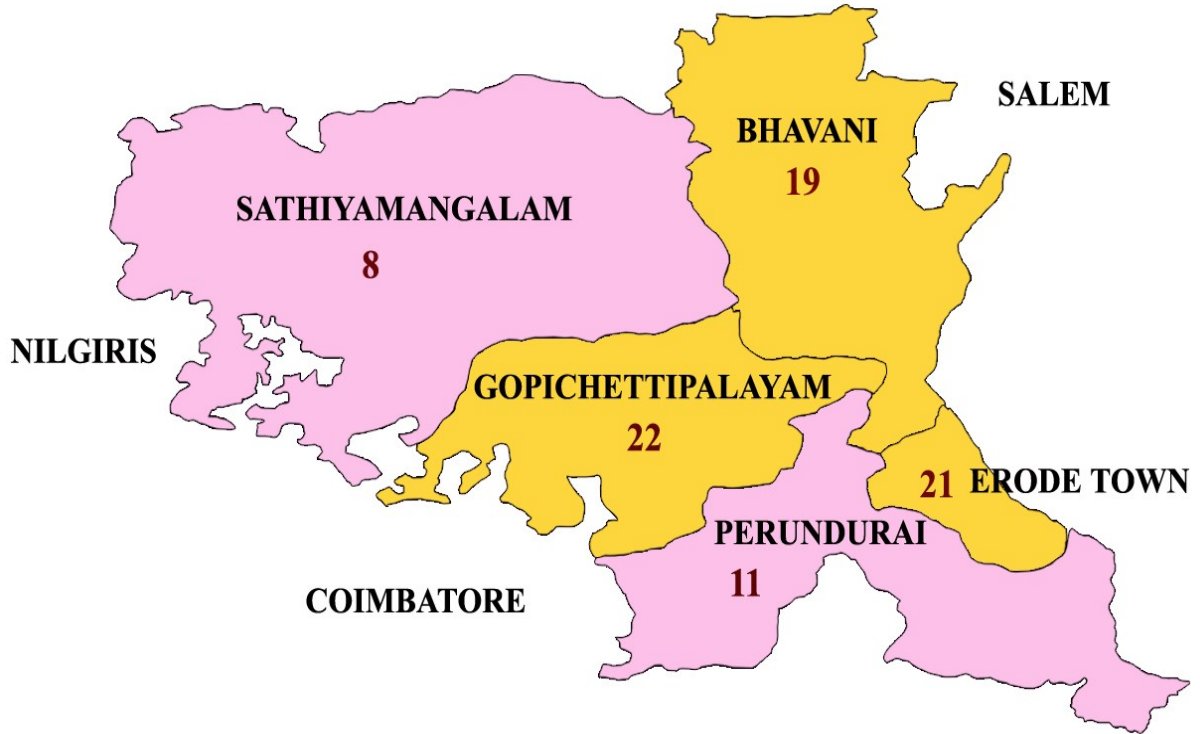
ERODE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	2	4	100.00
2	DACOITY	2	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	56	44	26	-40.91
5	BURGLARY	146	113	82	-27.43
6	THEFT	267	298	226	-24.16
TOTAL		476	457	339	-25.82
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	47	51	42	-17.65
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	29	20	27	35.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	2	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	386	26	23	-11.54
11	RIOTS	20	27	22	-18.52
TOTAL		483	126	114	-9.52
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	14	0	4	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	25	19	23	21.05
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	21	26	28	7.69
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	26	22	8	-63.64
TOTAL		86	67	63	-5.97
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	8	4	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8	6	5	-16.67
20	ARSON	12	10	9	-10.00
21	CHEATING	107	89	110	23.60
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3162	3605	4010	11.23
TOTAL		3297	3720	4138	11.24
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4370	4370	4654	6.50
TOTAL SLL CASES		12622	3366	4148	23.23

MAP - 12

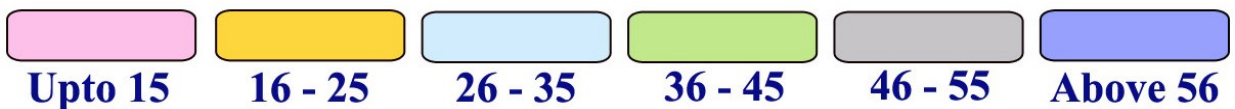
ERODE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 24.04 Lakh	Detection	: 95 %	Murder	: 42
Area	: 5713.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 88 %	Murder for gain	: 4
Sub Division	: 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 1.74 %	Dacoity	: 1
PS	: 36			Robbery	: 26
AWPS	: 4			Grave Burglary	: 4
Traffic PS	: 6			Grave Theft	: 4
TIW	: 0			Total	: 81

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



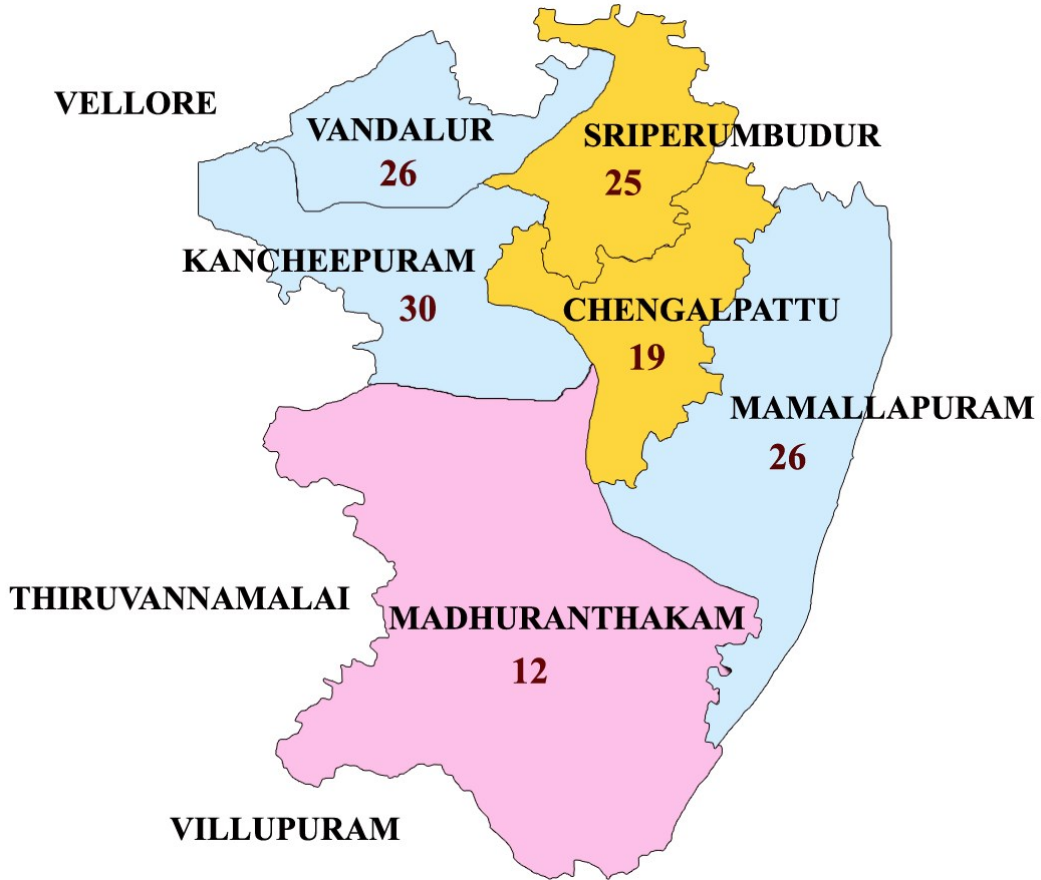
KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	6	6	0.00
2	DACOITY	4	4	7	75.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	28	24	33	37.50
5	BURGLARY	230	219	190	-13.24
6	THEFT	603	466	355	-23.82
TOTAL		871	719	591	-17.80
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	71	60	62	3.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	103	83	85	2.41
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	572	29	4	-86.21
11	RIOTS	162	119	131	10.08
TOTAL		908	291	282	-3.09
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	24	16	18	12.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	2	1	-50.00
14	MOLESTATION	15	8	10	25.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	3	200.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	18	19	11	-42.11
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	13	10	-23.08
TOTAL		69	59	53	-10.17
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	1	5	400.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	6	3	-50.00
20	ARSON	19	10	13	30.00
21	CHEATING	75	128	76	-40.63
22	COUNTERFEITING	8	3	13	333.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6023	6849	6883	0.50
TOTAL		6129	6997	6993	-0.06
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8066	8066	7919	-1.82
TOTAL SLL CASES		18882	5807	5850	0.74

MAP - 13

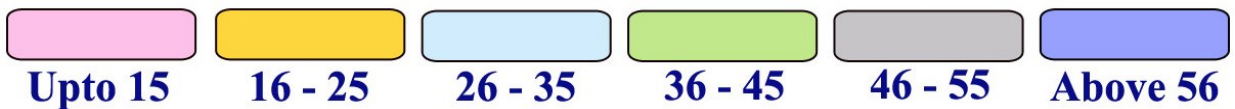
KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 24.95 Lakh	Detection	: 76 %	Murder	: 62
Area	: 3895.17 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 63 %	Murder for gain	: 6
Sub Division	: 6	Percentage of Grave	: 1.74 %	Dacoity	: 7
PS	: 39	Crimes to IPC		Robbery	: 33
AWPS	: 5			Grave Burglary	: 26
Traffic PS	: 7			Grave Theft	: 4
TIW	: 0			Total	: 138

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



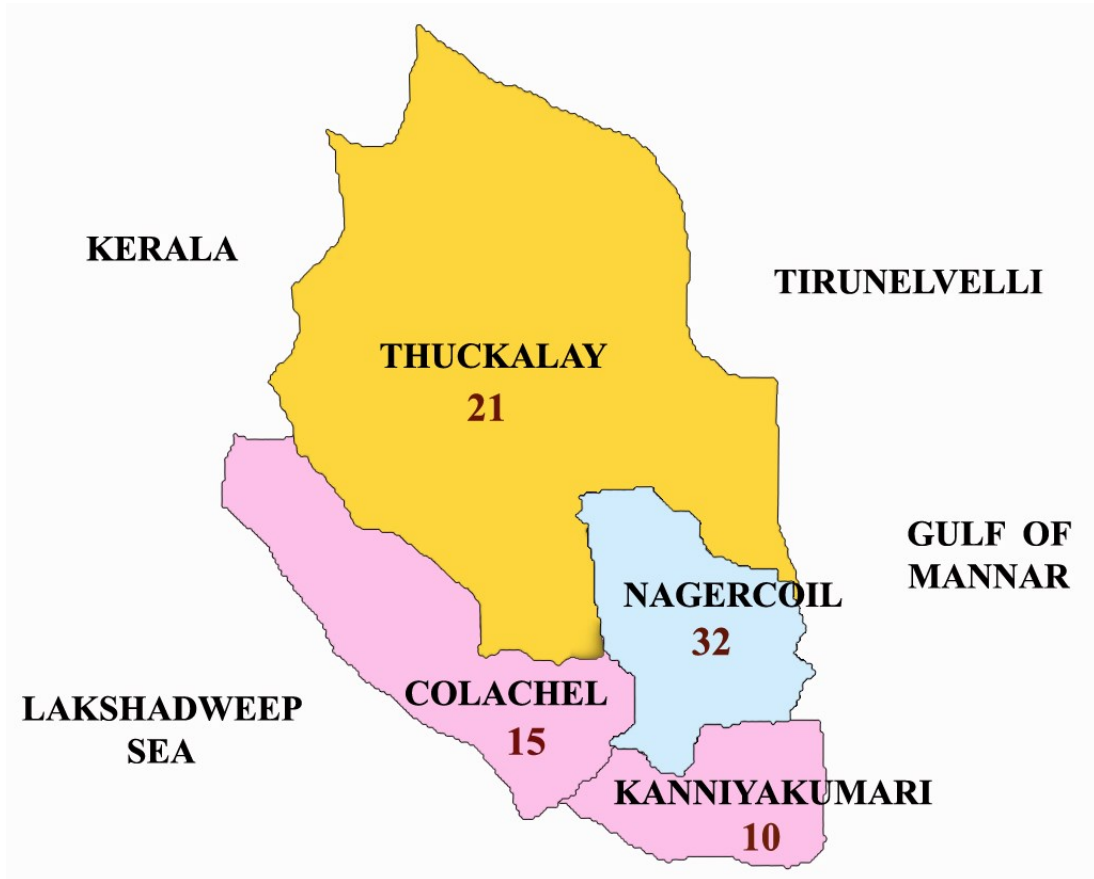
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	6	1	-83.33
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	8	7	-12.50
4	ROBBERY	106	75	26	-65.33
5	BURGLARY	159	195	197	1.03
6	THEFT	249	266	240	-9.77
TOTAL		521	550	471	-14.36
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	37	35	37	5.71
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	115	108	112	3.70
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	1	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	567	8	13	62.50
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		722	152	163	7.24
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	12	8	9	12.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	5	3	2	-33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	118	56	65	16.07
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	30	13	16	23.08
TOTAL		166	82	92	12.20
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	4	8	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	1	--
20	ARSON	27	40	28	-30.00
21	CHEATING	157	144	120	-16.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	7	5	9	80.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2598	3064	3051	-0.42
TOTAL		2794	3257	3217	-1.23
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4041	4041	3943	-2.43
TOTAL SLL CASES		13970	5113	5566	8.86

MAP - 14

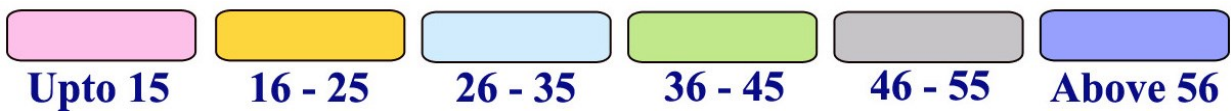
KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.82 Lakh	Detection : 73 %	Murder : 37
Area : 1672.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 50 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.98 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 33		Robbery : 26
AWPS : 4		Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 1		Total : 78

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



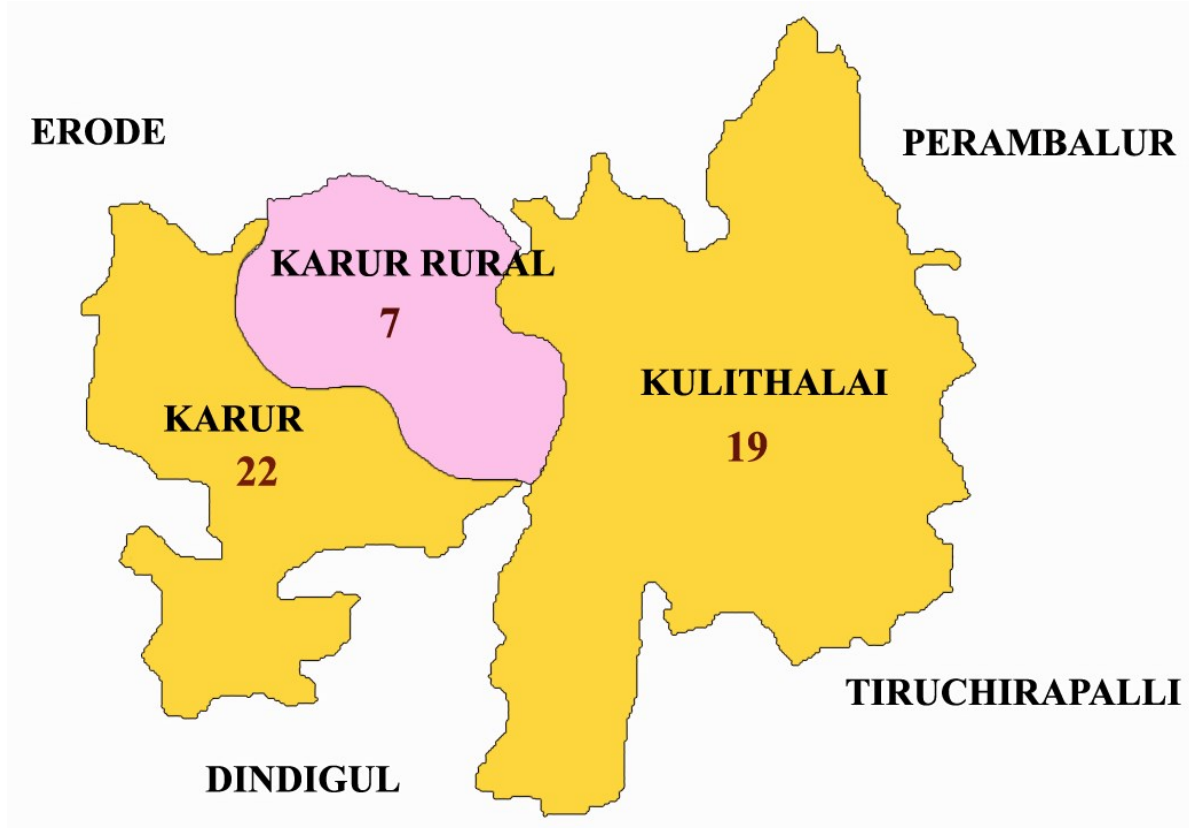
KARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	21	16	17	6.25
5	BURGLARY	43	64	43	-32.81
6	THEFT	126	135	173	28.15
TOTAL		194	216	235	8.80
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	18	19	17	-10.53
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	16	20	25	25.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	143	3	2	-33.33
11	RIOTS	19	43	33	-23.26
TOTAL		196	85	78	-8.24
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	1	7	600.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	9	20	16	-20.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	11	9	10	11.11
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	15	5	-66.67
TOTAL		45	46	39	-15.22
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	3	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	4	1	-75.00
20	ARSON	3	4	3	-25.00
21	CHEATING	19	35	33	-5.71
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	3	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1554	1851	2165	16.96
TOTAL		1578	1894	2208	16.58
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2241	2241	2560	14.23
TOTAL SLL CASES		5905	2486	2279	-8.33

MAP - 15

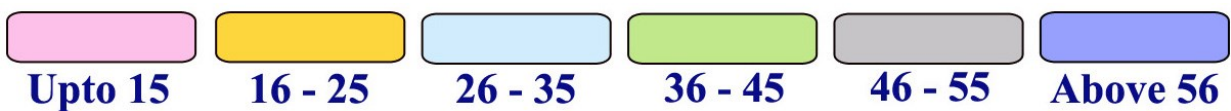
KARUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 11.45 Lakh	Detection	: 85 %	Murder	: 17
Area	: 2950.91 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 72 %	Murder for gain	: 2
Sub Division	: 3	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 1.88 %	Dacoity	: 0
PS	: 16			Robbery	: 17
AWPS	: 2			Grave Burglary	: 5
Traffic PS	: 3			Grave Theft	: 7
TIW	: 0			Total	: 48

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



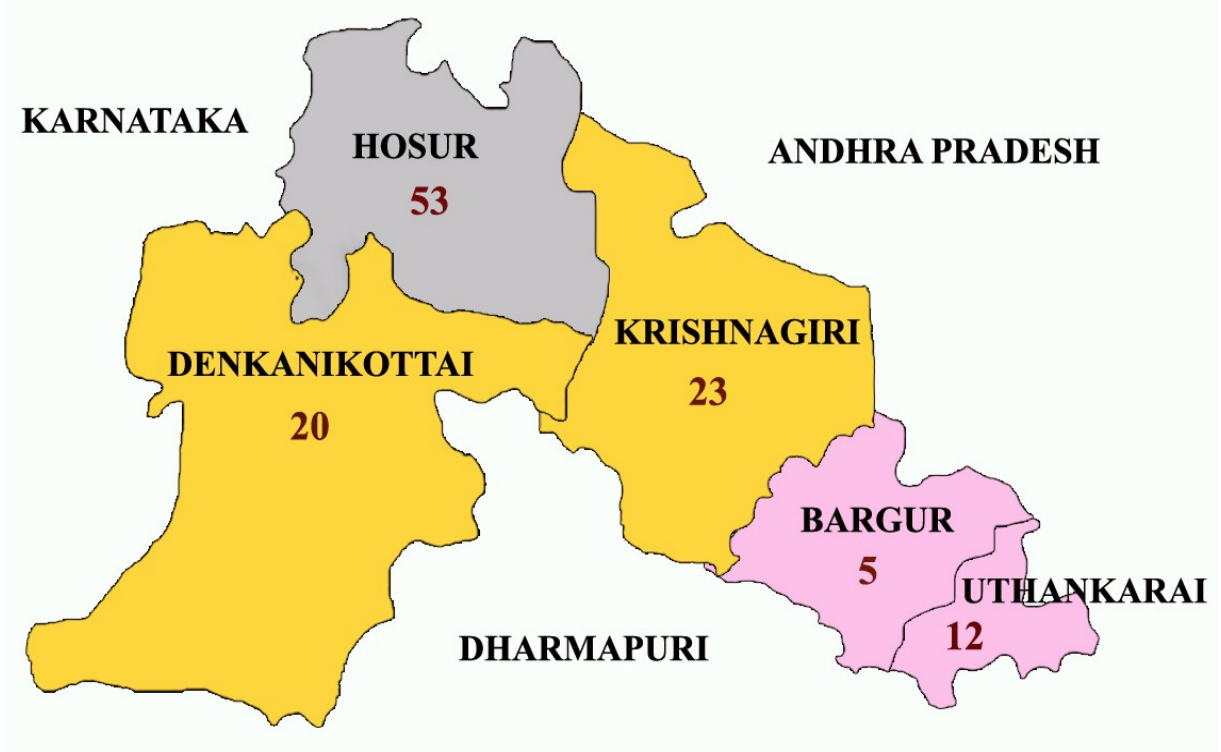
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	8	4	-50.00
2	DACOITY	2	7	11	57.14
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	7	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	56	53	31	-41.51
5	BURGLARY	125	174	129	-25.86
6	THEFT	190	301	315	4.65
TOTAL		376	550	490	-10.91
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	63	51	49	-3.92
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	61	55	45	-18.18
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	4	3	-25.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	731	28	18	-35.71
11	RIOTS	169	141	106	-24.82
TOTAL		1024	279	221	-20.79
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	13	23	76.92
13	DOWRY DEATH	12	4	3	-25.00
14	MOLESTATION	48	34	41	20.59
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	2	100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	47	29	23	-20.69
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	66	68	67	-1.47
TOTAL		183	149	159	6.71
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	5	11	120.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	3	--
20	ARSON	19	13	12	-7.69
21	CHEATING	65	74	58	-21.62
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3430	4024	3855	-4.20
TOTAL		3518	4117	3940	-4.30
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5095	5095	4810	-5.59
TOTAL SLL CASES		18212	5006	6633	32.50

MAP - 16

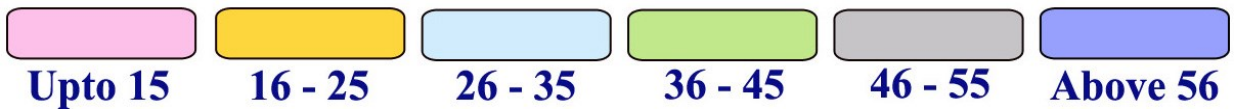
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.04 Lakh	Detection : 85 %	Murder : 49
Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 88 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.35 %	Dacoity : 11
PS : 30		Robbery : 31
AWPS : 4		Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 11
TIW : 1		Total : 113

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



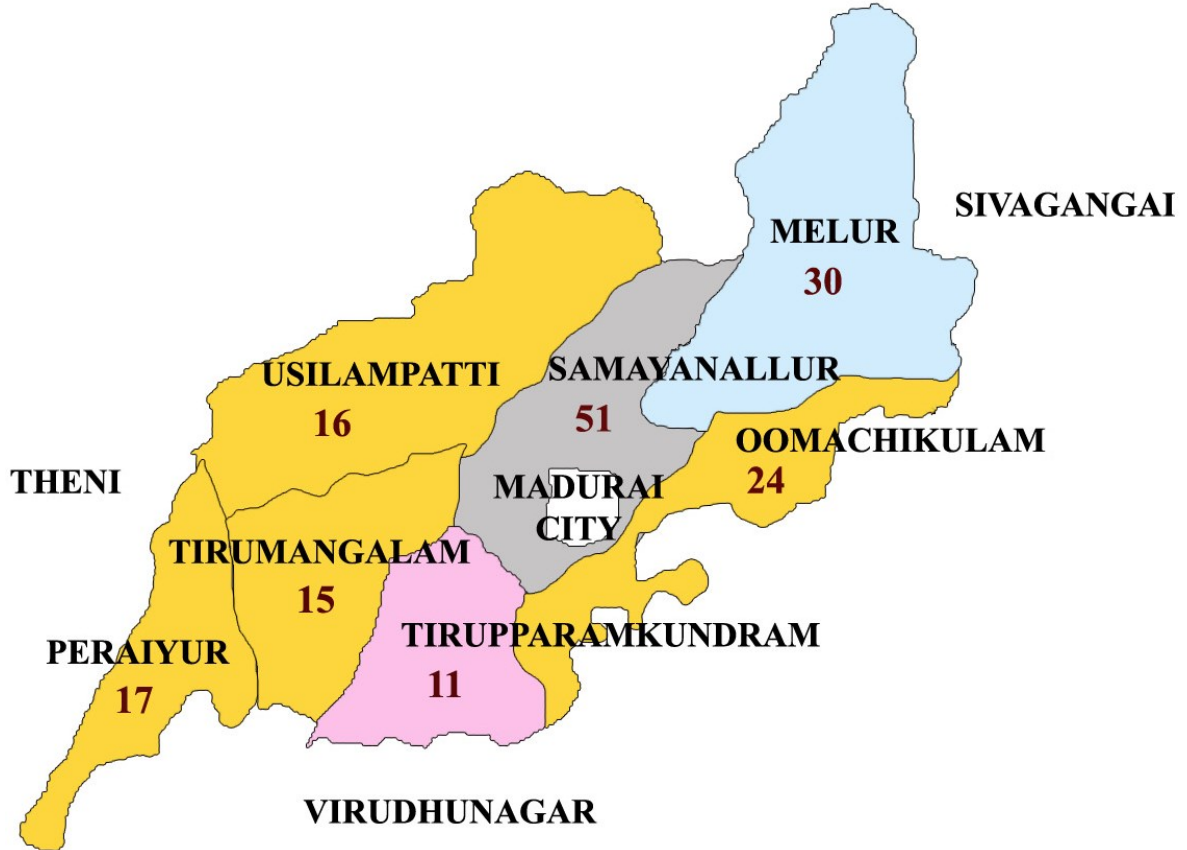
MADURAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	5	9	7	-22.22
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	7	17	5	-70.59
4	ROBBERY	181	163	80	-50.92
5	BURGLARY	313	324	162	-50.00
6	THEFT	687	508	333	-34.45
TOTAL		1199	1023	588	-42.52
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	75	65	64	-1.54
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	212	180	143	-20.56
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	4	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	767	251	17	-93.23
11	RIOTS	187	210	186	-11.43
TOTAL		1242	710	410	-42.25
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	33	37	25	-32.43
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	5	2	-60.00
14	MOLESTATION	73	79	73	-7.59
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	17	10	3	-70.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	263	326	310	-4.91
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	96	167	118	-29.34
TOTAL		486	624	531	-14.90
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	15	33	26	-21.21
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	25	16	5	-68.75
20	ARSON	32	31	31	0.00
21	CHEATING	631	662	717	8.31
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4221	5112	5011	-1.98
TOTAL		4928	5855	5790	-1.11
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8212	8212	7319	-10.87
TOTAL SLL CASES		7608	4806	4404	-8.36

MAP - 17

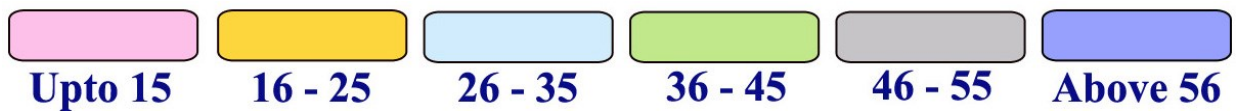
MADURAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 16.79 Lakh	Detection	: 45 %	Murder	: 64
Area	: 3705.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 48 %	Murder for gain	: 1
Sub Division	: 7	Percentage of Grave	: 2.24 %	Dacoity	: 7
PS	: 40	Crimes to IPC		Robbery	: 80
AWPS	: 4			Grave Burglary	: 8
Traffic PS	: 5			Grave Theft	: 4
TIW	: 0			Total	: 164

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



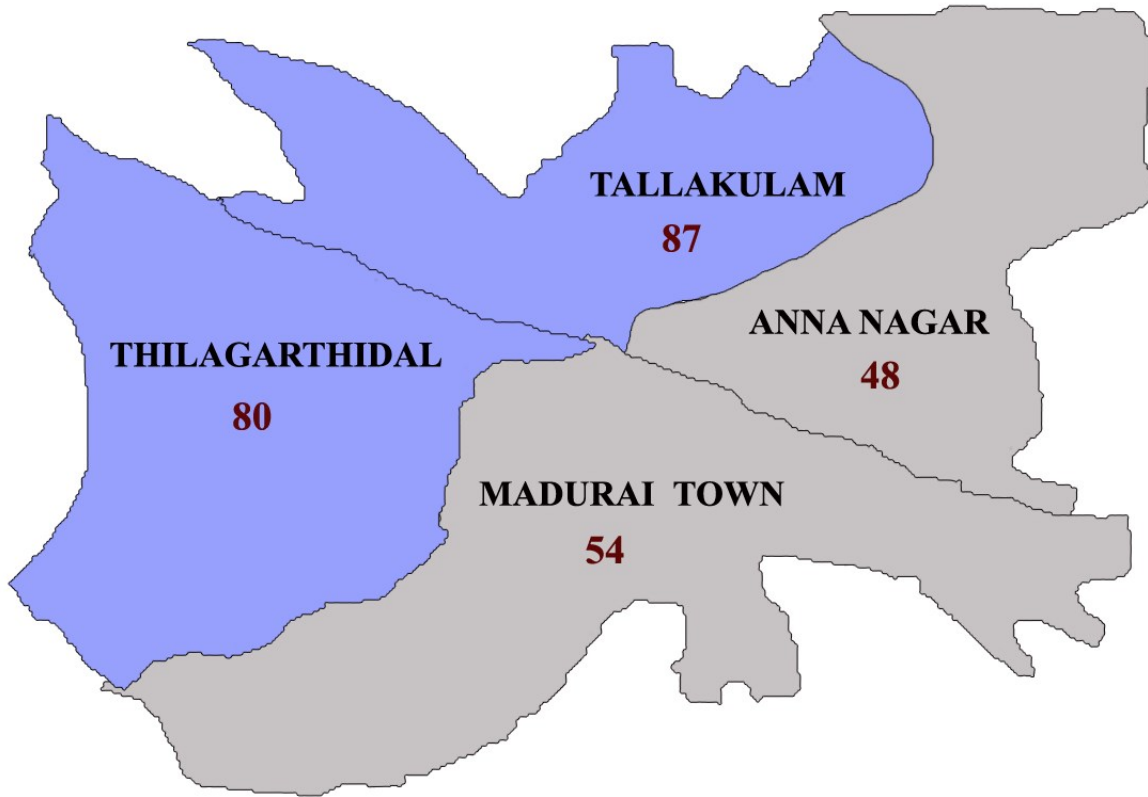
MADURAI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	5	--
2	DACOITY	4	4	3	-25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	102	118	189	60.17
5	BURGLARY	57	123	177	43.90
6	THEFT	425	576	381	-33.85
TOTAL		590	821	755	-8.04
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	38	33	40	21.21
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	49	51	75	47.06
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	1	1	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	198	4	16	300.00
11	RIOTS	36	23	51	121.74
TOTAL		323	112	183	63.39
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	16	6	13	116.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	23	22	26	18.18
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	91	69	78	13.04
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	20	23	17	-26.09
TOTAL		155	122	135	10.66
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	4	18	350.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	8	6	-25.00
20	ARSON	11	7	20	185.71
21	CHEATING	263	247	347	40.49
22	COUNTERFEITING	24	27	11	-59.26
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1648	1878	2913	55.11
TOTAL		1963	2171	3315	52.69
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3226	3226	4388	36.02
TOTAL SLL CASES		17435	7690	10948	42.37

MAP - 18

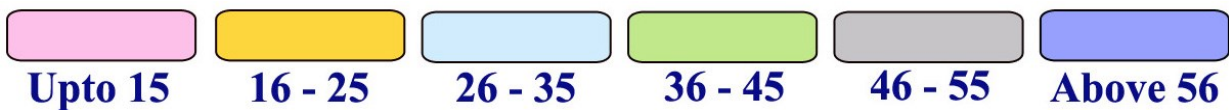
MADURAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 15.56 Lakh	Detection : 77 %	Murder : 40
Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 51 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 6.13 %	Dacoity : 3
PS : 21		Robbery : 189
AWPS : 4		Grave Burglary : 23
Traffic PS : 10		Grave Theft : 9
TIW : 3		Total : 269

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



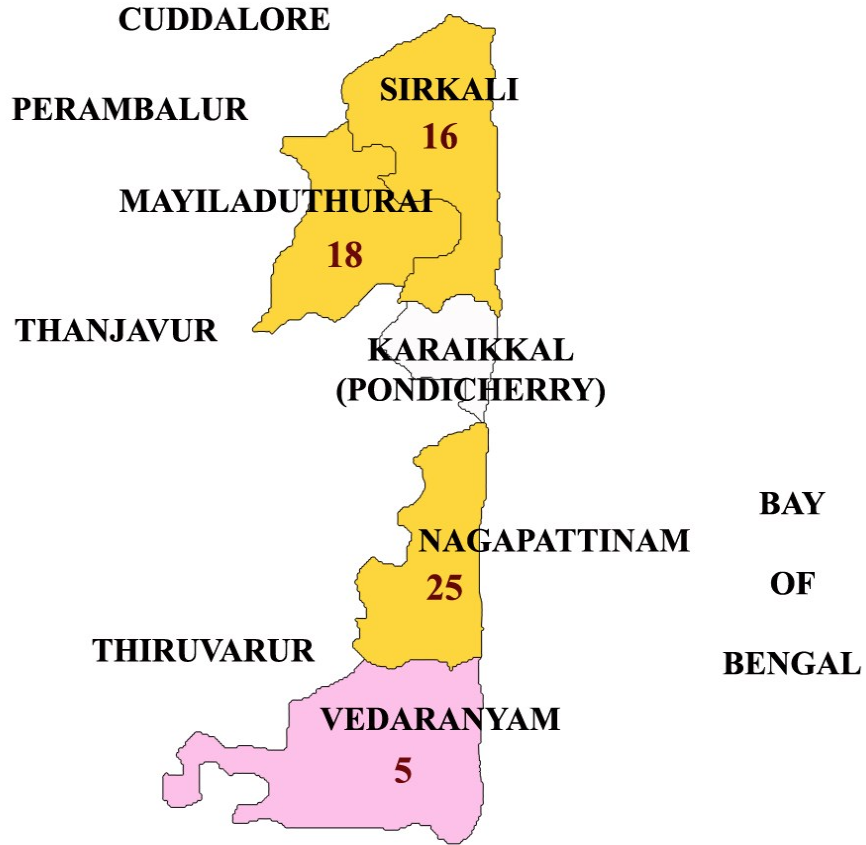
NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	2	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	31	48	22	-54.17
5	BURGLARY	79	87	76	-12.64
6	THEFT	270	166	184	10.84
TOTAL		382	301	283	-5.98
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	51	36	33	-8.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	70	60	51	-15.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	518	7	636	8985.71
11	RIOTS	26	73	69	-5.48
TOTAL		665	176	789	348.30
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	16	11	-31.25
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	30	14	31	121.43
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	23	28	1	-96.43
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	22	29	31.82
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	21	38	30	-21.05
TOTAL		95	118	102	-13.56
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	2	1	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	12	19	16	-15.79
21	CHEATING	8	11	21	90.91
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2754	3759	3496	-7.00
TOTAL		2777	3791	3534	-6.78
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4386	4386	4708	7.34
TOTAL SLL CASES		7861	5575	6146	10.24

MAP - 19

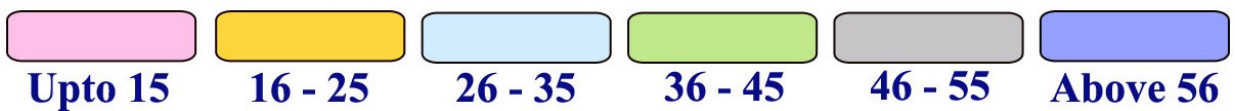
NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 17.17 Lakh	Detection	: 88 %	Murder	: 33
Area	: 2031.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 70 %	Murder for gain	: 0
Sub Division	: 4	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 1.36 %	Dacoity	: 1
PS	: 28			Robbery	: 22
AWPS	: 4			Grave Burglary	: 2
Traffic PS	: 4			Grave Theft	: 6
TIW	: 1			Total	: 64

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



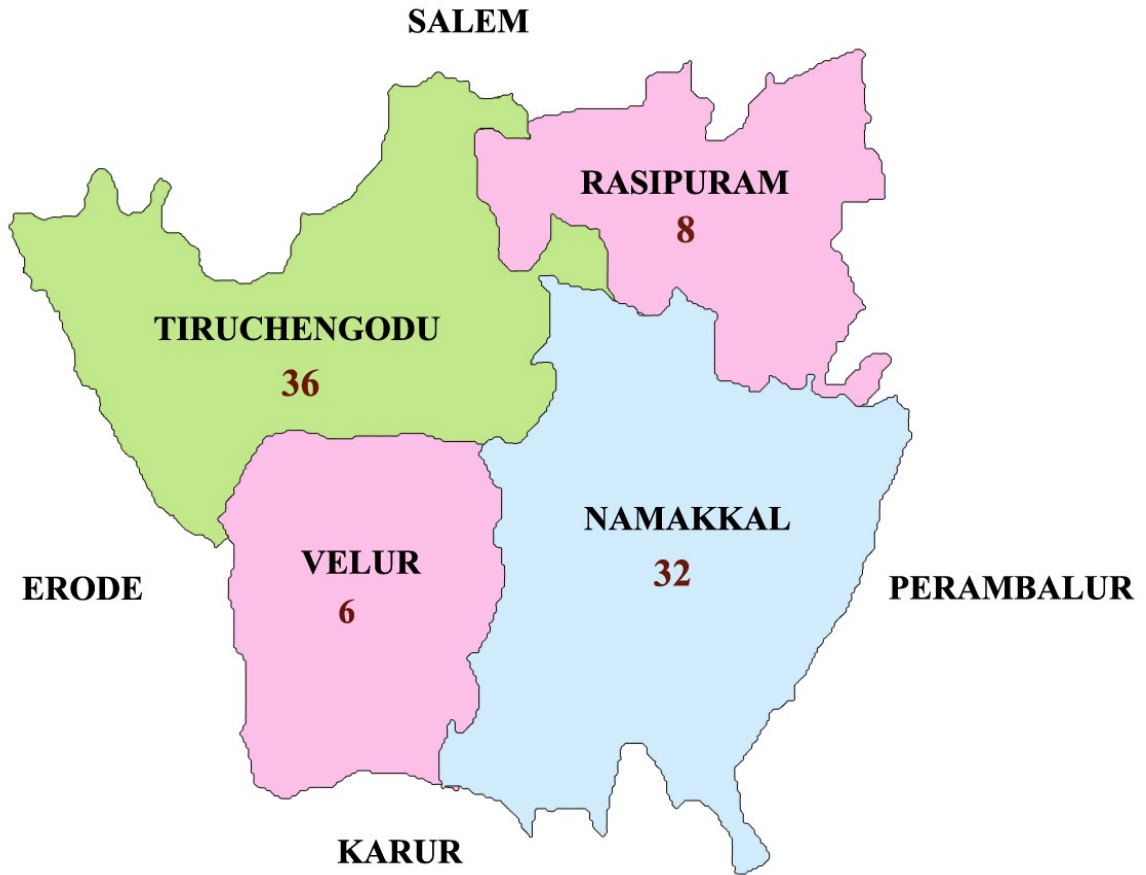
NAMAKKAL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	4	3	-25.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	44	50	27	-46.00
5	BURGLARY	62	107	59	-44.86
6	THEFT	106	156	115	-26.28
TOTAL		217	319	206	-35.42
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	29	38	37	-2.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	33	37	26	-29.73
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	458	487	18	-96.30
11	RIOTS	35	59	42	-28.81
TOTAL		555	621	123	-80.19
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	12	23	6	-73.91
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	39	57	32	-43.86
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	15	11	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	15	9	-40.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	44	38	34	-10.53
TOTAL		119	144	82	-43.06
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	6	7	16.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	5	3	-40.00
20	ARSON	5	8	8	0.00
21	CHEATING	82	68	45	-33.82
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3081	2941	3320	12.89
TOTAL		3179	3029	3383	11.69
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4070	4113	3794	-7.76
TOTAL SLL CASES		19118	12817	3933	-69.31

MAP - 20

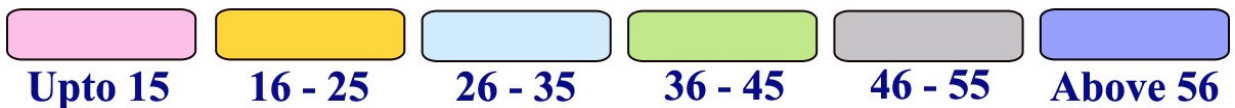
NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.31 Lakh	Detection : 96 %	Murder : 37
Area : 3403.93 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 84 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.16 %	Dacoity : 2
PS : 25		Robbery : 27
AWPS : 4		Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		Total : 82

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

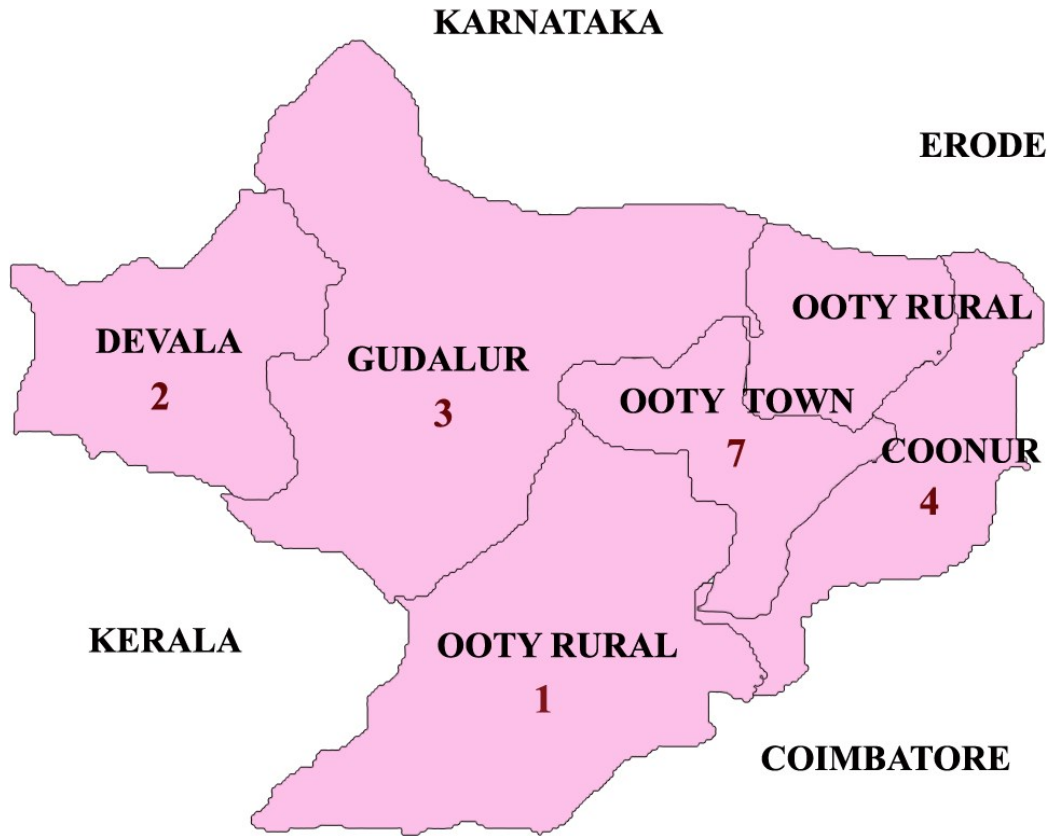


NILGIRIS DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	6	3	3	0.00
5	BURGLARY	53	38	42	10.53
6	THEFT	45	44	33	-25.00
TOTAL		105	86	78	-9.30
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	11	6	11	83.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	13	14	15	7.14
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	203	16	13	-18.75
11	RIOTS	16	11	9	-18.18
TOTAL		243	47	48	2.13
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	6	3	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	18	12	14	16.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	1	5	2	-60.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	5	5	0.00
TOTAL		44	29	25	-13.79
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	1	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11	13	4	-69.23
20	ARSON	4	7	10	42.86
21	CHEATING	8	11	7	-36.36
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	785	1006	919	-8.65
TOTAL		811	1037	941	-9.26
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1199	1199	1092	-8.92
TOTAL SLL CASES		1059	1636	1850	13.08

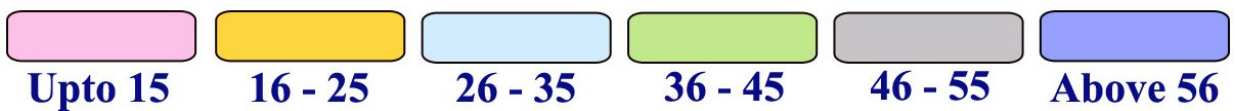
MAP - 21

THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 7.82 Lakh	Detection : 84 %	Murder : 11
Area : 2549.16 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 74 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.56 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 27		Robbery : 3
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 17

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

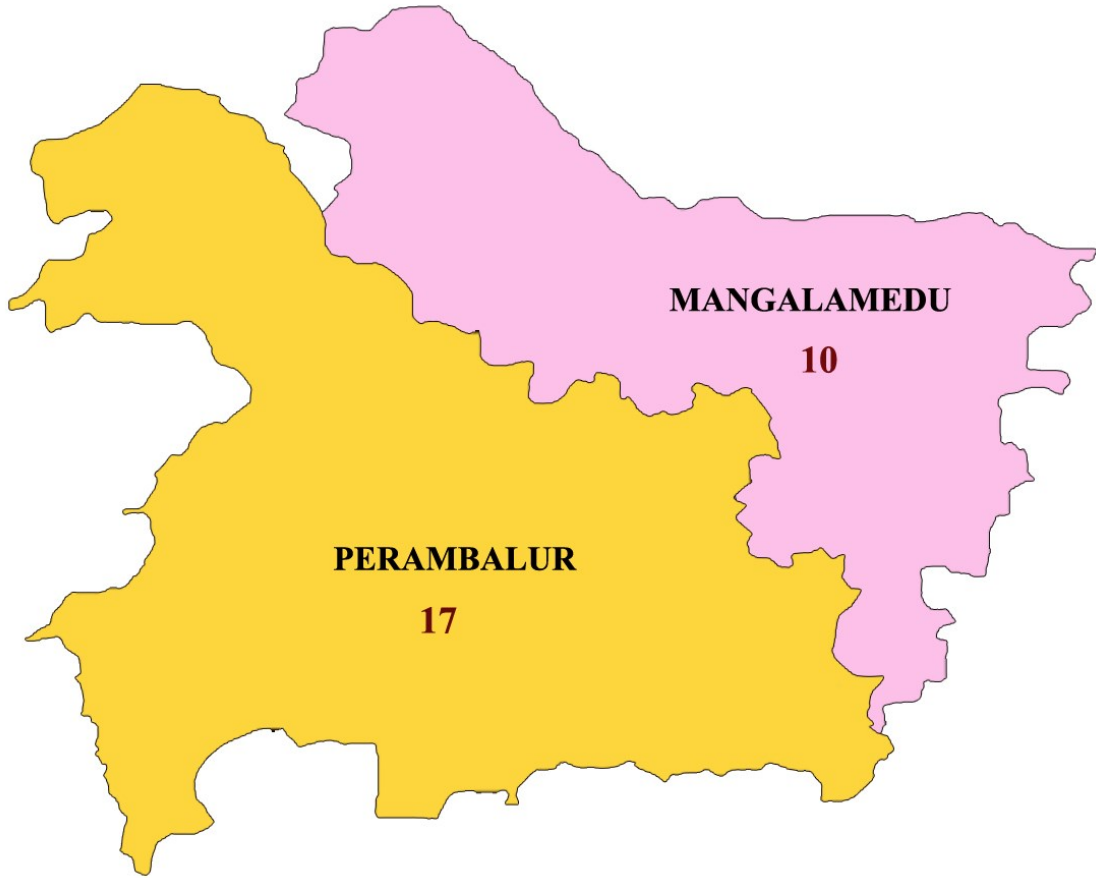


PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	11	14	12	-14.29
5	BURGLARY	40	22	21	-4.55
6	THEFT	72	62	35	-43.55
TOTAL		125	100	69	-31.00
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	7	14	8	-42.86
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1	18	10	-44.44
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	26	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	9	2	-77.78
11	RIOTS	13	22	12	-45.45
TOTAL		47	63	32	-49.21
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	7	2	-71.43
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	26	26	24	-7.69
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	13	21	61.54
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	4	4	0.00
TOTAL		51	51	51	0.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	1	1	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	12	12	9	-25.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1542	1542	927	-39.88
TOTAL		1556	1556	936	-39.85
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1770	1770	1088	-38.53
TOTAL SLL CASES		1504	1504	1649	9.64

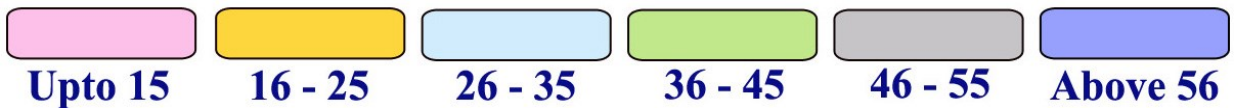
MAP - 22

**PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 6.01 Lakh	Detection : 78 %	Murder : 8
Area : 1750.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 90 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave : 2.48 %	Dacoity : 1
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 12
AWPS : 1		Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 1		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 27

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



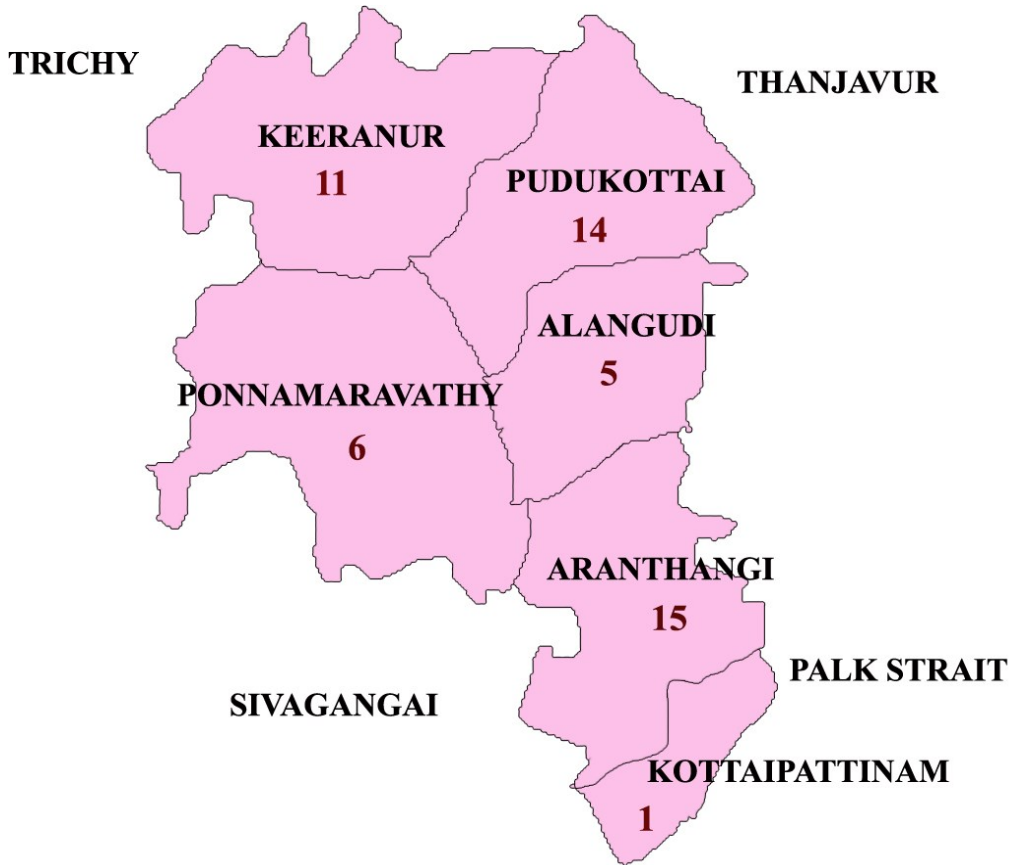
PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	4	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	20	18	12	-33.33
5	BURGLARY	44	42	40	-4.76
6	THEFT	110	113	101	-10.62
TOTAL		181	175	155	-11.43
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	40	32	38	18.75
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	38	38	42	10.53
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	274	31	21	-32.26
11	RIOTS	53	38	26	-31.58
TOTAL		405	139	128	-7.91
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	3	1	-66.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	2	1	-50.00
14	MOLESTATION	29	29	20	-31.03
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	39	44	27	-38.64
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	49	47	16	-65.96
TOTAL		130	125	65	-48.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	7	1	-85.71
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	36	15	15	0.00
20	ARSON	20	21	15	-28.57
21	CHEATING	44	28	48	71.43
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2557	3209	3024	-5.77
TOTAL		2663	3281	3103	-5.43
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3720	3720	3451	-7.23
TOTAL SLL CASES		4359	2881	2783	-3.40

MAP - 23

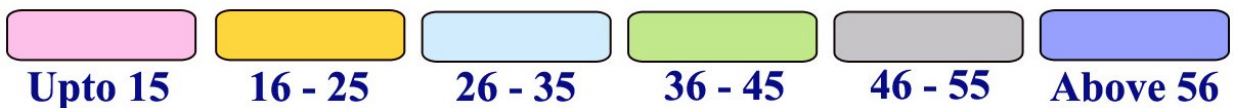
PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.22 Lakh	Detection : 97 %	Murder : 38
Area : 4633.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 94 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.51 %	Dacoity : 1
PS : 38		Robbery : 12
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 0
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 52

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	1	5	3	-40.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	66	25	43	72.00
5	BURGLARY	115	129	175	35.66
6	THEFT	127	141	179	26.95
TOTAL		313	303	404	33.33
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	46	43	30	-30.23
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	91	84	70	-16.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	2	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	452	15	25	66.67
11	RIOTS	72	65	65	0.00
TOTAL		661	207	192	-7.25
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	9	12	33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	3	2	-33.33
14	MOLESTATION	24	12	20	66.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	20	24	28	16.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	27	51	88.89
TOTAL		80	75	113	50.67
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	10	8	-20.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	15	12	4	-66.67
20	ARSON	19	27	27	0.00
21	CHEATING	63	78	143	83.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	1	6	500.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2426	3106	3312	6.63
TOTAL		2529	3234	3500	8.23
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3819	3819	4209	10.21
TOTAL SLL CASES		4711	3230	3748	16.04

MAP - 24

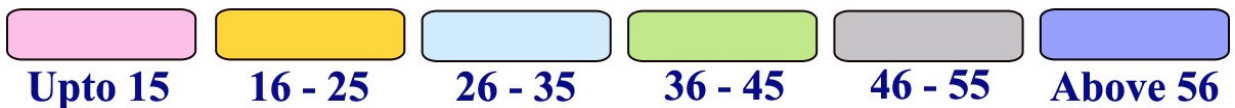
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.23 Lakh	Detection : 64 %	Murder : 30
Area : 4222.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 39 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.28 %	Dacoity : 3
PS : 42		Robbery : 43
AWPS : 6		Grave Burglary : 15
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 96

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



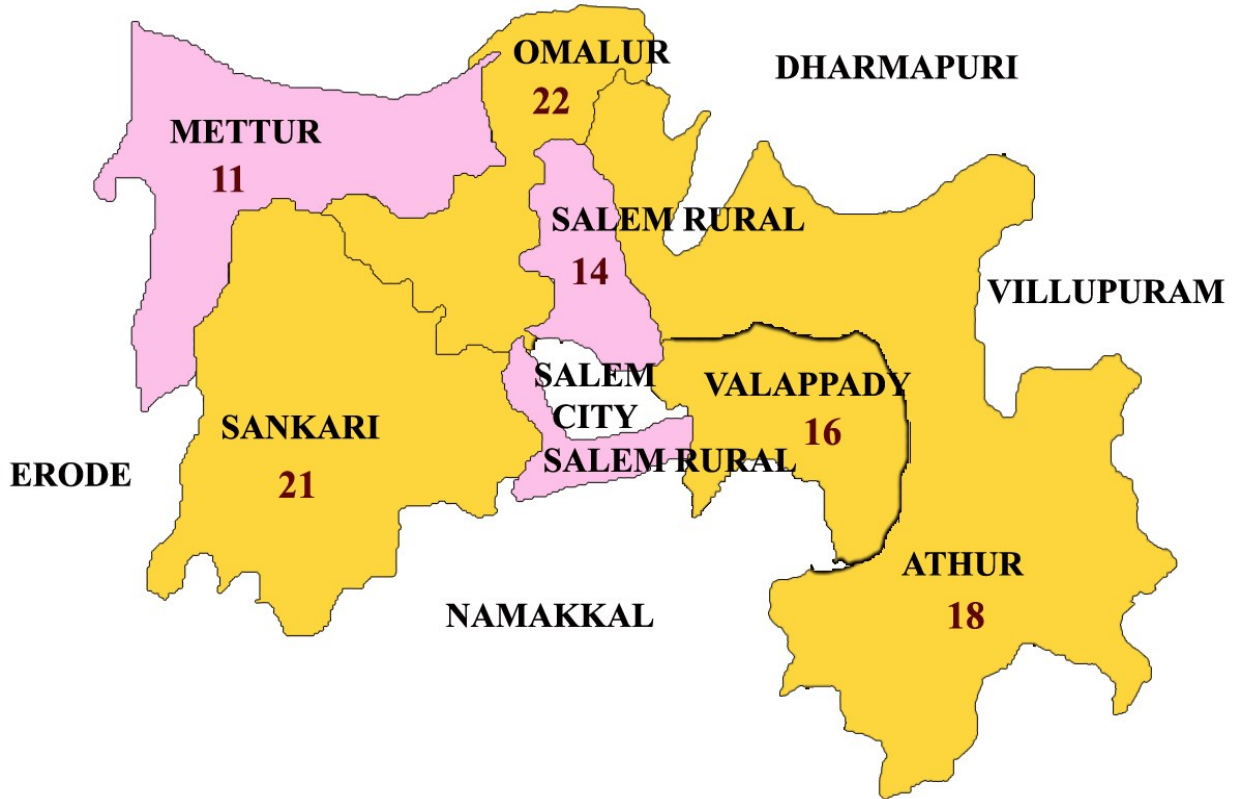
SALEM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	1	1	0.00
2	DACOITY	5	1	6	500.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	1	1	0.00
4	ROBBERY	44	24	42	75.00
5	BURGLARY	104	78	79	1.28
6	THEFT	157	142	102	-28.17
TOTAL		317	247	231	-6.48
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	50	57	52	-8.77
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	52	56	71	26.79
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	4	2	-50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1444	15	16	6.67
11	RIOTS	132	91	106	16.48
TOTAL		1679	223	247	10.76
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	26	8	14	75.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	7	5	-28.57
14	MOLESTATION	62	46	94	104.35
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	47	22	24	9.09
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	62	43	98	127.91
TOTAL		202	126	235	86.51
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	5	13	160.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	1	0.00
20	ARSON	35	30	22	-26.67
21	CHEATING	58	67	56	-16.42
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	2	3	50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3532	3995	4189	4.86
TOTAL		3634	4100	4284	4.49
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4696	4696	4997	6.41
TOTAL SLL CASES		15474	4047	5111	26.29

MAP - 25

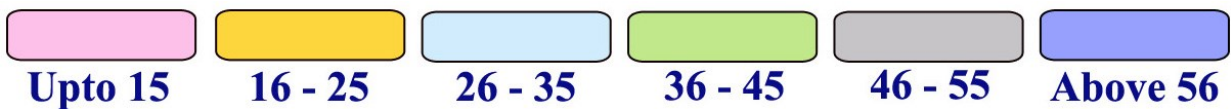
SALEM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.24 Lakh	Detection : 81 %	Murder : 52
Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 72 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.04 %	Dacoity : 6
PS : 30		Robbery : 42
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 0
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 102

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



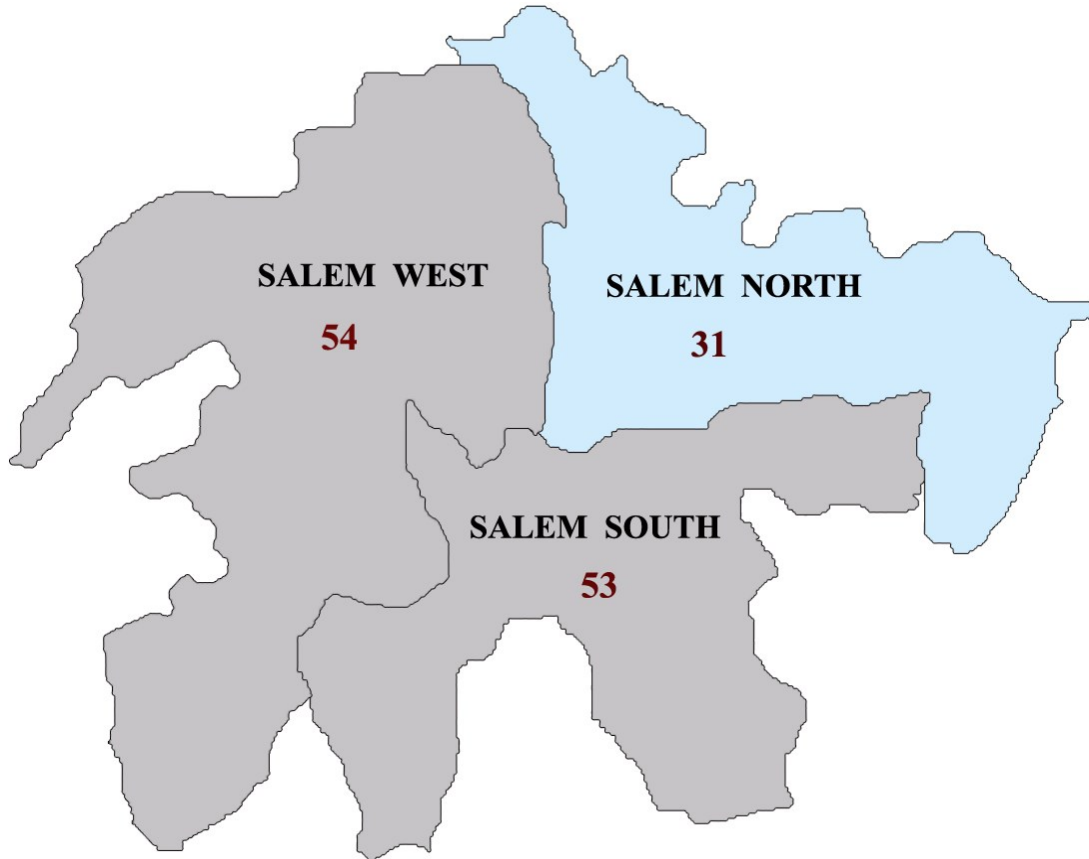
SALEM CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	1	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	41	59	93	57.63
5	BURGLARY	67	76	77	1.32
6	THEFT	122	261	258	-1.15
TOTAL		236	399	430	7.77
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	23	35	25	-28.57
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	35	30	34	13.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	329	573	12	-97.91
11	RIOTS	26	44	48	9.09
TOTAL		413	683	119	-82.58
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	16	5	3	-40.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	4	300.00
14	MOLESTATION	10	12	17	41.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9	21	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	49	33	26	-21.21
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	15	12	-20.00
TOTAL		102	87	62	-28.74
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	8	4	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	9	5	-44.44
20	ARSON	0	2	7	250.00
21	CHEATING	40	41	42	2.44
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2052	3275	3881	18.50
TOTAL		2101	3335	3939	18.11
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4504	4504	4550	1.02
TOTAL SLL CASES		3955	2220	2078	-6.40

MAP - 26

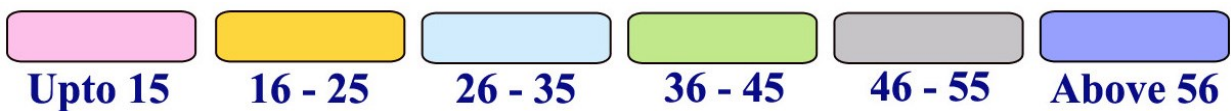
SALEM CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 9.78 Lakh	Detection : 83 %	Murder : 25
Area : 91.34 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 79 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.03 %	Dacoity : 2
PS : 14		Robbery : 93
AWPS : 3		Grave Burglary : 10
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 1		Total : 138

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



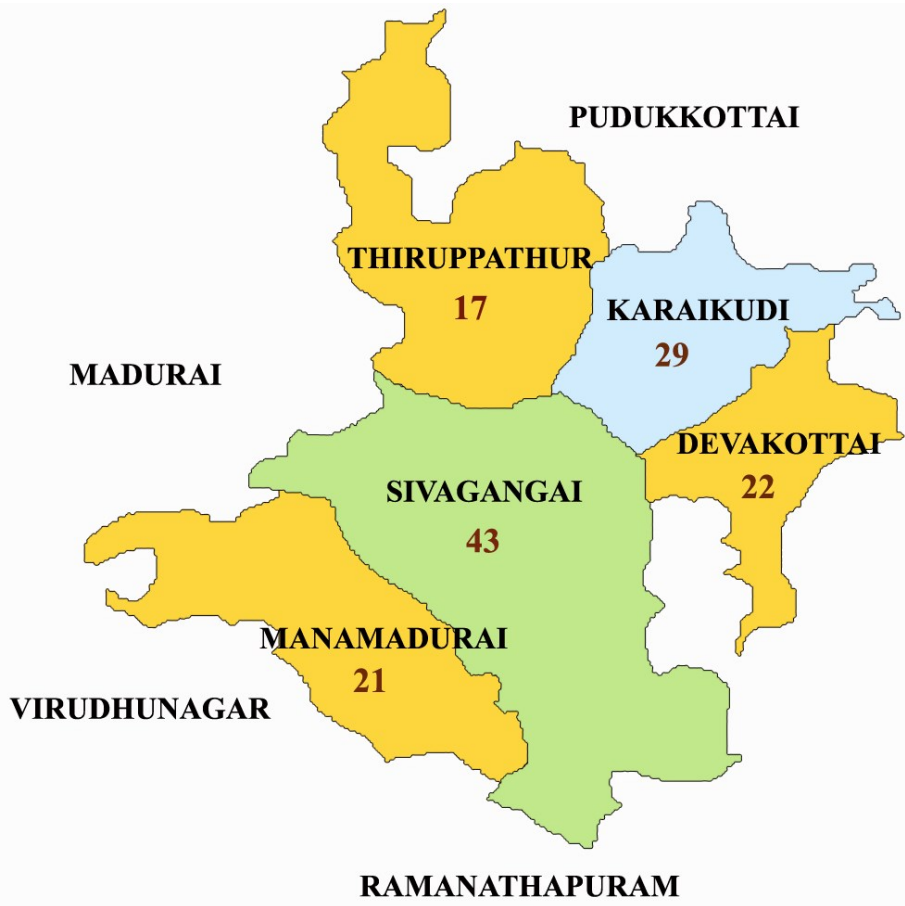
SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	5	4	-20.00
2	DACOITY	4	6	1	-83.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	86	86	78	-9.30
5	BURGLARY	126	153	227	48.37
6	THEFT	220	182	232	27.47
TOTAL		441	432	542	25.46
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	42	24	34	41.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	96	60	66	10.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	349	41	9	-78.05
11	RIOTS	55	71	74	4.23
TOTAL		546	197	183	-7.11
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	16	16	17	6.25
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	3	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	35	13	31	138.46
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	87	51	83	62.75
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	26	37	64	72.97
TOTAL		168	120	195	62.50
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	9	9	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	6	11	83.33
20	ARSON	10	13	18	38.46
21	CHEATING	72	129	203	57.36
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	5	400.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2494	2831	3099	9.47
TOTAL		2587	2989	3345	11.91
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3738	3738	4265	14.10
TOTAL SLL CASES		10371	2992	2525	-15.61

MAP - 27

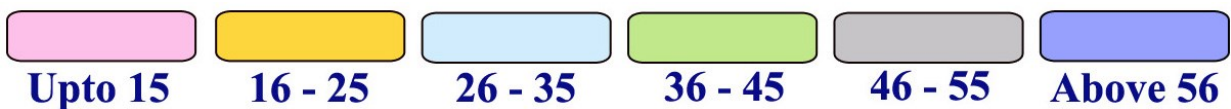
SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.27 Lakh	Detection : 62 %	Murder : 34
Area : 4085.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 45 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.09 %	Dacoity : 1
PS : 38		Robbery : 78
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 14
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 132

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



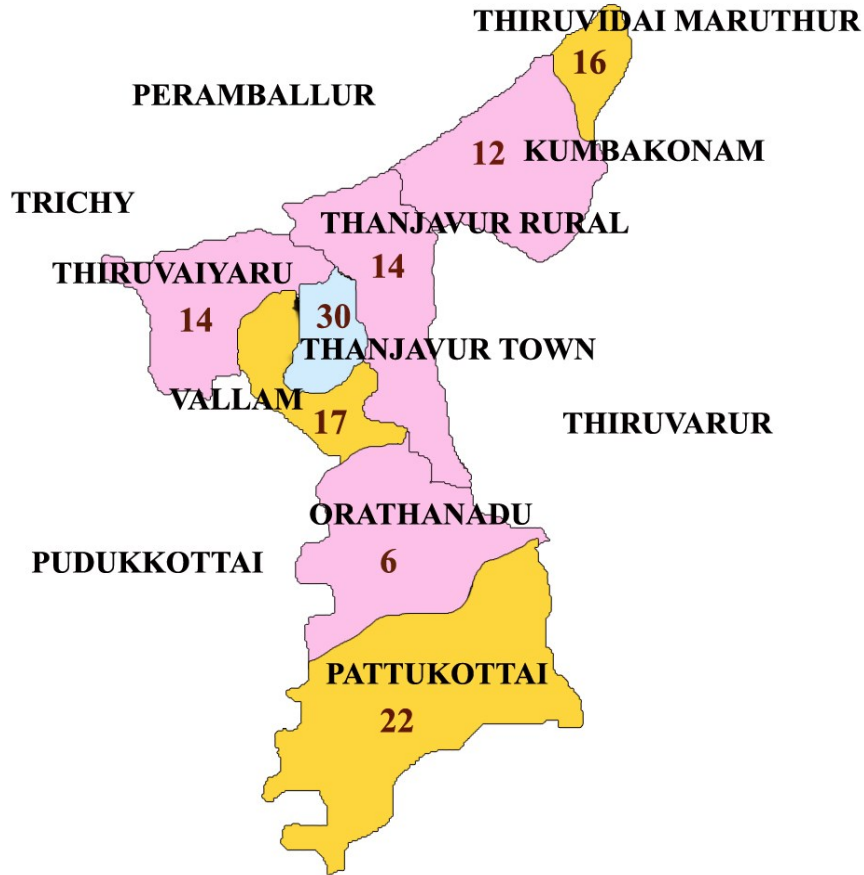
THANJAVUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	5	150.00
2	DACOITY	0	3	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	17	12	23	91.67
4	ROBBERY	145	68	58	-14.71
5	BURGLARY	165	157	120	-23.57
6	THEFT	423	296	393	32.77
TOTAL		751	538	599	11.34
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	32	68	56	-17.65
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	5	110	89	-19.09
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	39	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	60	59	6	-89.83
11	RIOTS	0	158	89	-43.67
TOTAL		4277	5031	240	-95.23
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	8	8	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	3	--
14	MOLESTATION	62	62	56	-9.68
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	31	31	29	-6.45
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	24	24	19	-20.83
TOTAL		125	125	115	-8.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	22	32	9	-71.88
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	5	2	-60.00
20	ARSON	35	39	22	-43.59
21	CHEATING	88	60	39	-35.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4277	5031	5051	0.40
TOTAL		4425	5167	5124	-0.83
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		10861	6225	6078	-2.36
TOTAL SLL CASES		11826	4819	4216	-12.51

MAP - 28

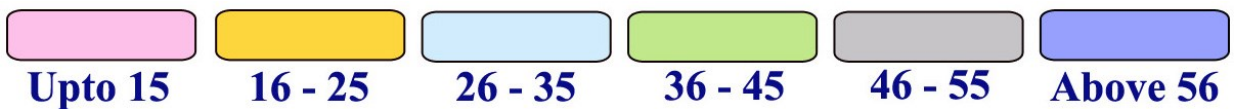
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 25.56 Lakh	Detection	: 78 %	Murder	: 56
Area	: 3385.10 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 81 %	Murder for gain	: 5
Sub Division	: 8	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 2.16 %	Dacoity	: 0
PS	: 43			Robbery	: 58
AWPS	: 6			Grave Burglary	: 3
Traffic PS	: 0			Grave Theft	: 9
TIW	: 2			Total	: 131

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



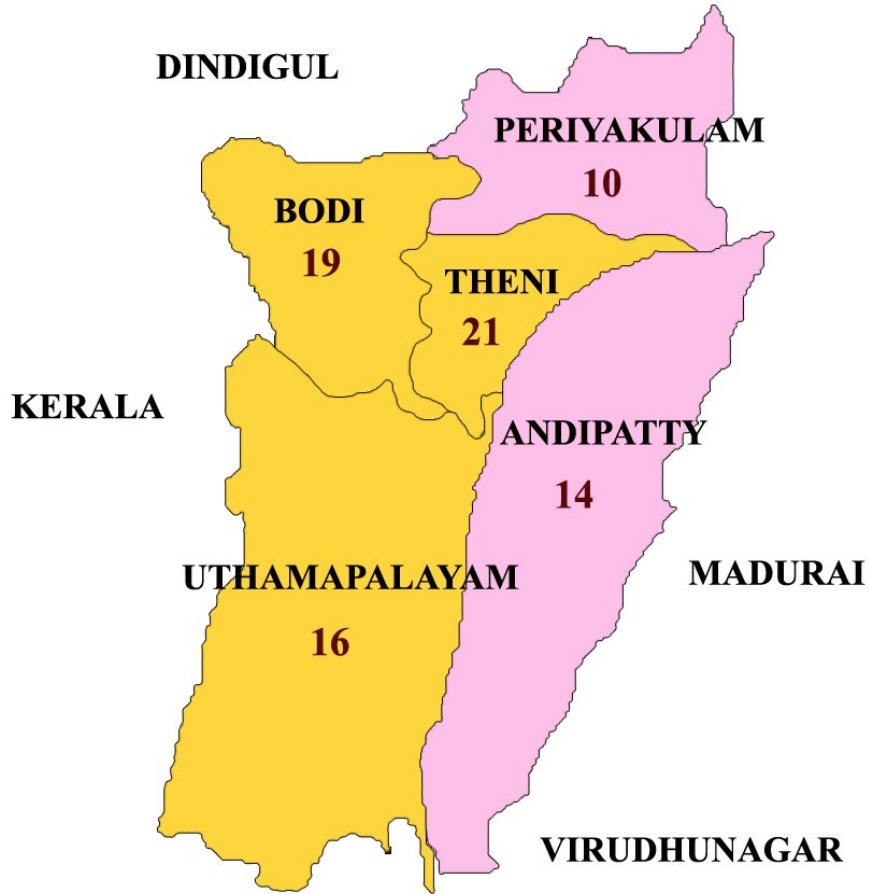
THENI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	6	2	-66.67
2	DACOITY	1	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	38	38	21	-44.74
5	BURGLARY	110	103	122	18.45
6	THEFT	253	207	220	6.28
TOTAL		405	356	365	2.53
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	36	41	47	14.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	78	53	70	32.08
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	657	13	0	-100.00
11	RIOTS	61	75	84	12.00
TOTAL		832	183	203	10.93
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	25	8	5	-37.50
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	6	1	-83.33
14	MOLESTATION	41	30	20	-33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	62	58	76	31.03
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	34	44	38	-13.64
TOTAL		167	146	140	-4.11
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	1	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	2	1	-50.00
20	ARSON	16	10	21	110.00
21	CHEATING	133	133	187	40.60
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2754	3723	4053	8.86
TOTAL		2907	3869	4262	10.16
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4554	4554	4970	9.13
TOTAL SLL CASES		5776	3763	3800	0.98

MAP - 29

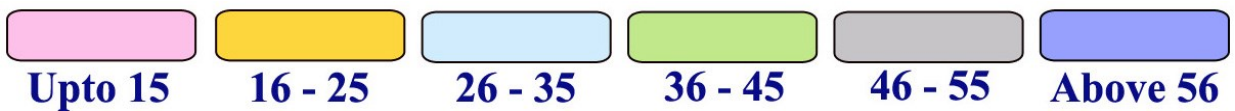
THENI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 13.23 Lakh	Detection	: 72 %	Murder	: 47
Area	: 2881.67 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 53 %	Murder for gain	: 2
Sub Division	: 5	Percentage of Grave	: 1.61 %	Dacoity	: 0
PS	: 31	Crimes to IPC		Robbery	: 20
AWPS	: 4			Grave Burglary	: 7
Traffic PS	: 4			Grave Theft	: 4
TIW	: 0			Total	: 80

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



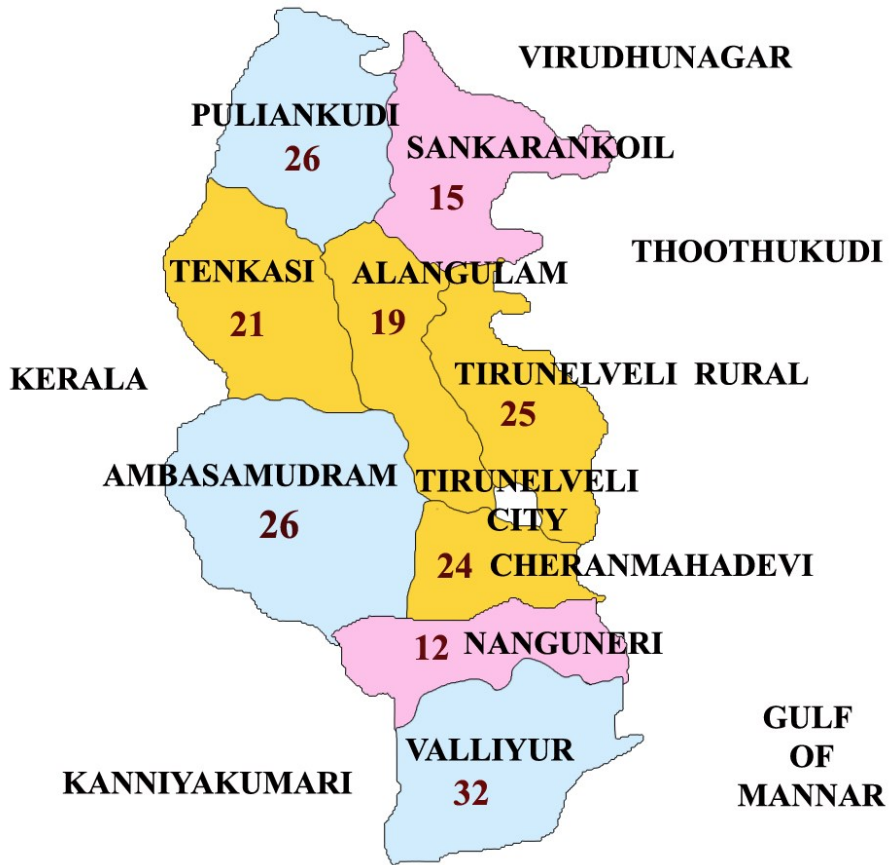
THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	3	4	33.33
2	DACOITY	2	2	5	150.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	0	2	--
4	ROBBERY	88	107	61	-42.99
5	BURGLARY	220	253	375	48.22
6	THEFT	265	289	502	73.70
TOTAL		582	654	949	45.11
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	102	105	98	-6.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	304	365	339	-7.12
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	973	29	14	-51.72
11	RIOTS	5	0	1	--
TOTAL		1384	499	452	-9.42
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	74	43	31	-27.91
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	5	6	20.00
14	MOLESTATION	82	47	53	12.77
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	486	147	128	-12.93
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	112	46	37	-19.57
TOTAL		760	288	255	-11.46
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	1	10	900.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	10	5	5	0.00
20	ARSON	57	75	67	-10.67
21	CHEATING	694	276	270	-2.17
22	COUNTERFEITING	14	5	5	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6854	6687	6857	2.54
TOTAL		7639	7049	7214	2.34
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8490	8490	8870	4.48
TOTAL SLL CASES		8500	3691	4459	20.81

MAP - 31

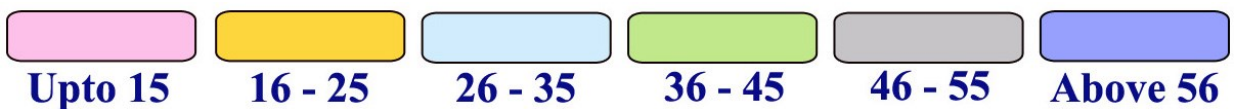
THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 27.38 Lakh	Detection	: 43 %	Murder	: 98
Area	: 6797.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 32 %	Murder for gain	: 4
Sub Division	: 9	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 2.25 %	Dacoity	: 5
PS	: 63			Robbery	: 61
AWPS	: 7			Grave Burglary	: 19
Traffic PS	: 3			Grave Theft	: 13
TIW	: 0			Total	: 200

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



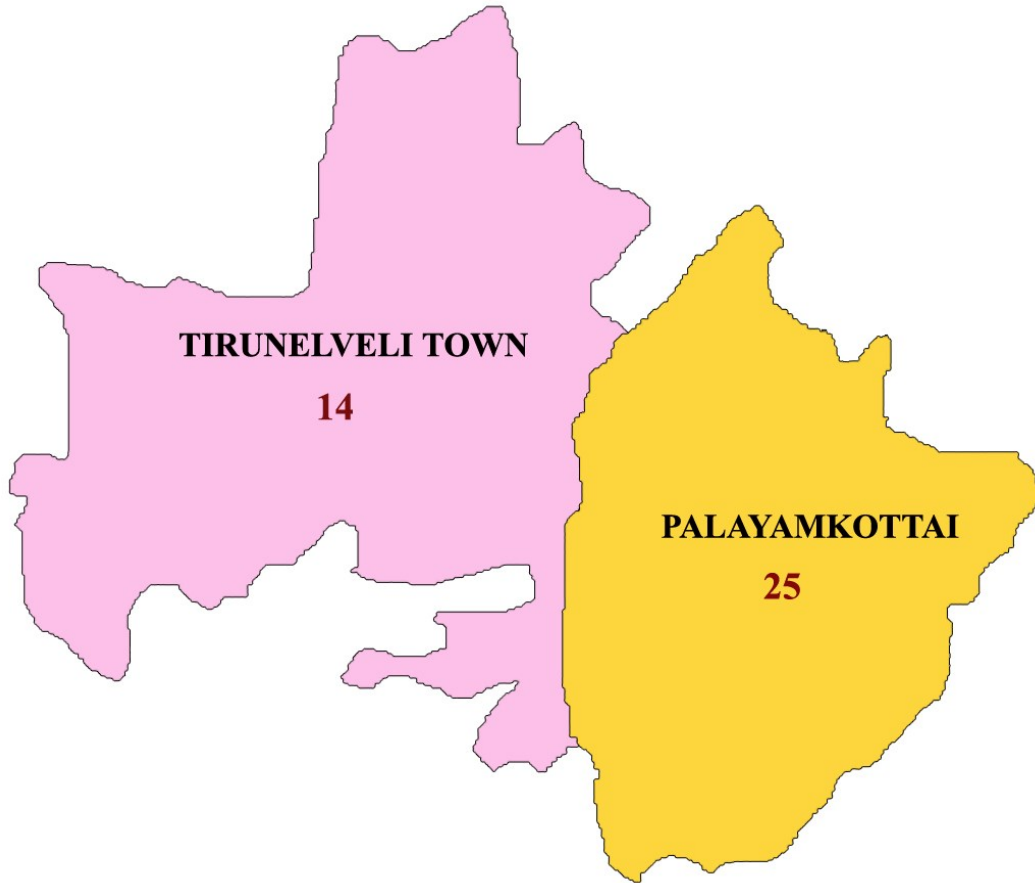
THIRUNELVELI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	69	73	15	-79.45
5	BURGLARY	90	59	42	-28.81
6	THEFT	154	206	157	-23.79
TOTAL		317	339	216	-36.28
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	22	17	17	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	87	106	141	33.02
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	169	1	4	300.00
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		278	125	162	29.60
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	12	6	5	-16.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	4	3	3	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	18	19	8	-57.89
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	3	2	-33.33
TOTAL		40	31	19	-38.71
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	4	6	50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	12	3	5	66.67
21	CHEATING	32	63	84	33.33
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	5	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	838	1058	988	-6.62
TOTAL		890	1128	1088	-3.55
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1623	1623	1485	-8.50
TOTAL SLL CASES		8007	2660	2770	4.14

MAP - 32

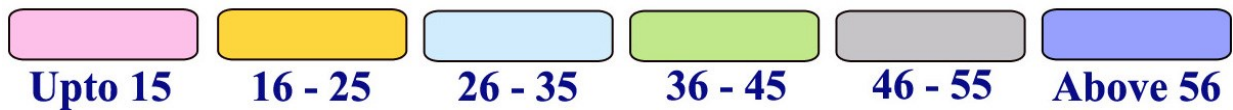
THIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.31 Lakh	Detection : 74 %	Murder : 17
Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 49 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.63 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 8		Robbery : 15
AWPS : 2		Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 1		Total : 39

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



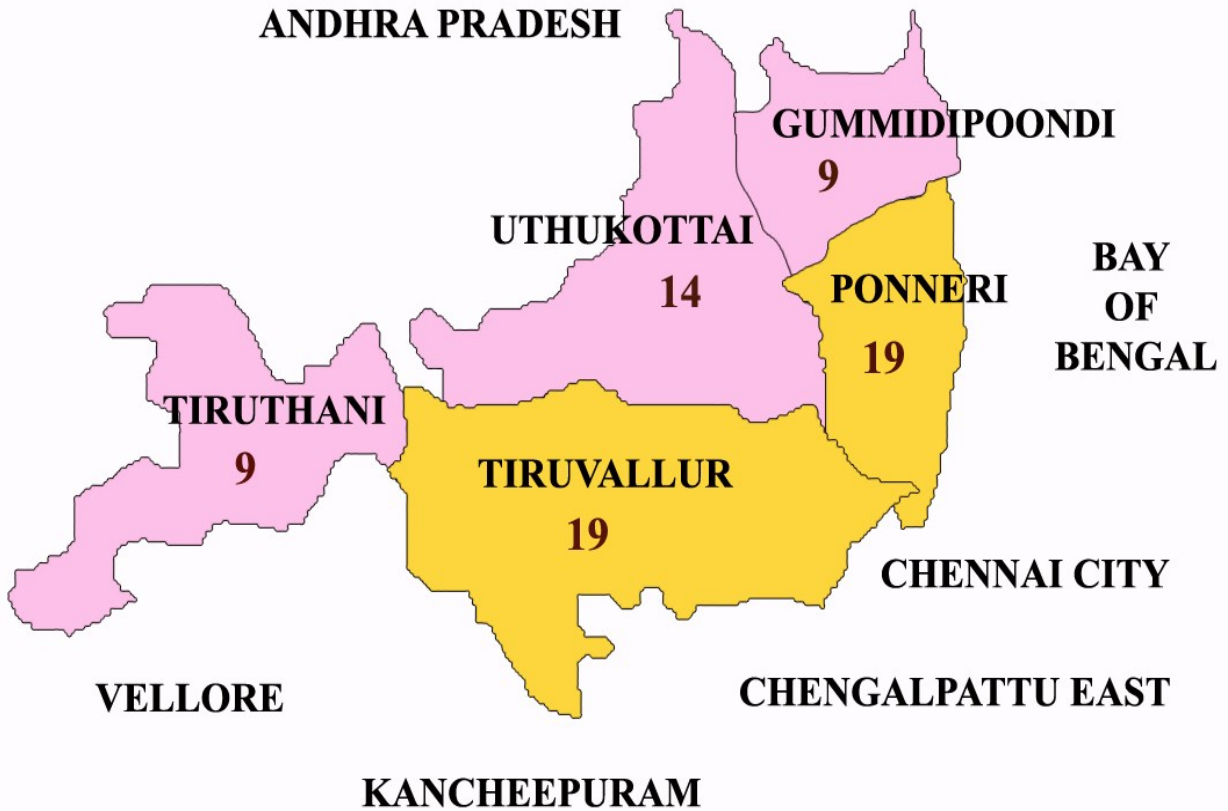
THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	4	2	-50.00
2	DACOITY	3	3	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	9	21	133.33
4	ROBBERY	18	25	19	-24.00
5	BURGLARY	151	127	136	7.09
6	THEFT	228	169	161	-4.73
TOTAL		402	337	339	0.59
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	29	33	42	27.27
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	38	46	48	4.35
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	2	3	50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	392	17	7	-58.82
11	RIOTS	172	144	156	8.33
TOTAL		632	242	256	5.79
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	21	8	4	-50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	9	4	1	-75.00
14	MOLESTATION	11	2	8	300.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	15	13	-13.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	9	3	-66.67
TOTAL		83	40	29	-27.50
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	1	3	200.00
20	ARSON	12	9	8	-11.11
21	CHEATING	98	74	30	-59.46
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2774	3333	3132	-6.03
TOTAL		2886	3418	3173	-7.17
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4037	4037	3797	-5.95
TOTAL SLL CASES		10792	6728	5552	-17.48

MAP - 35

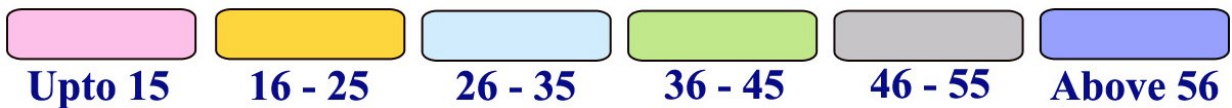
THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.00 Lakh	Detection : 63 %	Murder : 42
Area : 3267.98 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 55 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave : 1.84 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 19
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 70

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	7	3	-57.14
4	ROBBERY	15	7	8	14.29
5	BURGLARY	121	137	157	14.60
6	THEFT	250	278	366	31.65
TOTAL		394	432	536	24.07
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	44	45	44	-2.22
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	50	99	71	-28.28
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	4	3	-25.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	613	30	29	-3.33
11	RIOTS	81	115	156	35.65
TOTAL		789	293	303	3.41
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	50	16	16	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	6	1	-83.33
14	MOLESTATION	31	14	9	-35.71
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	2	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	34	35	40	14.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	44	51	40	-21.57
TOTAL		163	122	108	-11.48
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	14	12	-14.29
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	10	3	6	100.00
20	ARSON	22	15	20	33.33
21	CHEATING	71	64	126	96.88
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3152	3468	3631	4.70
TOTAL		3268	3564	3796	6.51
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4411	4411	4743	7.53
TOTAL SLL CASES		10727	4626	5740	24.08

MAP - 36

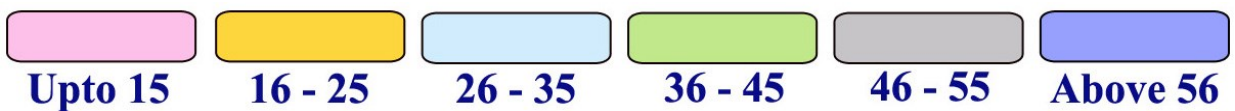
THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 26.27 Lakh	Detection : 62 %	Murder : 44
Area : 6312.05 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 44 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave : 1.52 %	Dacoity : 1
PS : 39	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 8
AWPS : 6		Grave Burglary : 11
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		Total : 72

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



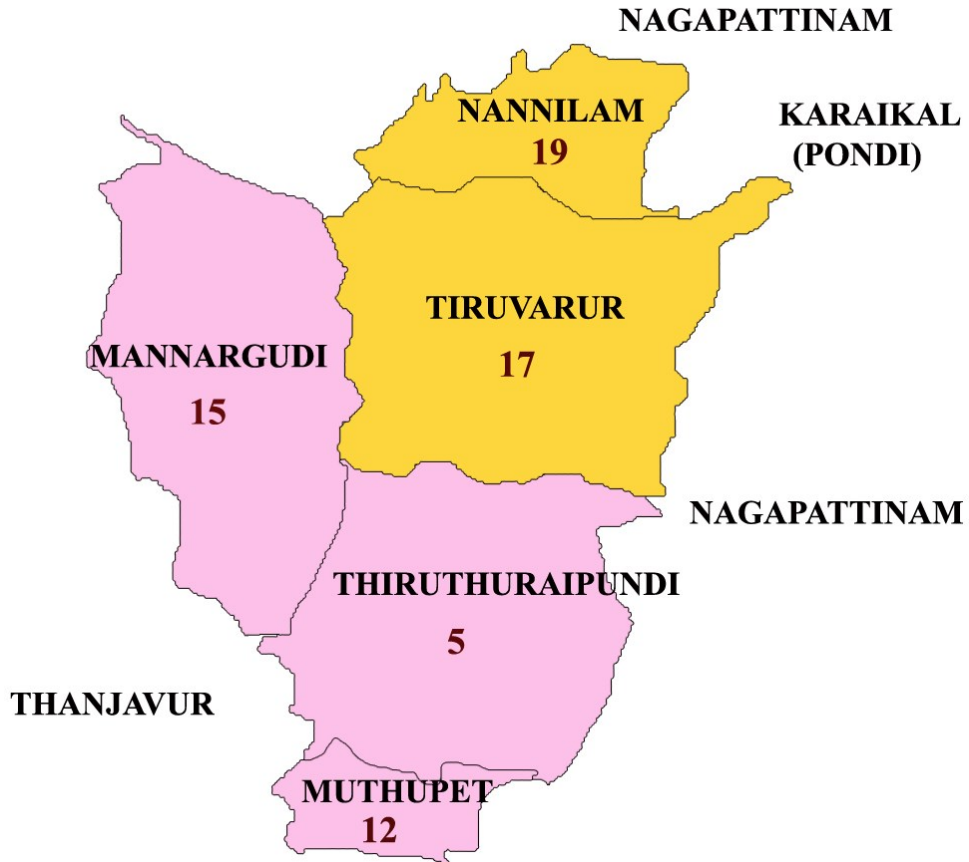
THIRUVARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	2	5	2	-60.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	2	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	34	36	30	-16.67
5	BURGLARY	90	104	113	8.65
6	THEFT	190	176	131	-25.57
TOTAL		321	324	278	-14.20
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	33	25	26	4.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	66	38	73	92.11
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	428	9	24	166.67
11	RIOTS	19	34	50	47.06
TOTAL		546	106	173	63.21
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	15	2	2	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	3	200.00
14	MOLESTATION	5	2	3	50.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	2	100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	15	7	20	185.71
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	23	36	56.52
TOTAL		53	36	66	83.33
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	4	9	125.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	23	26	39	50.00
21	CHEATING	12	34	16	-52.94
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3002	3510	3111	-11.37
TOTAL		3043	3575	3175	-11.19
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4041	4041	3692	-8.64
TOTAL SLL CASES		6460	3867	4201	8.64

MAP - 37

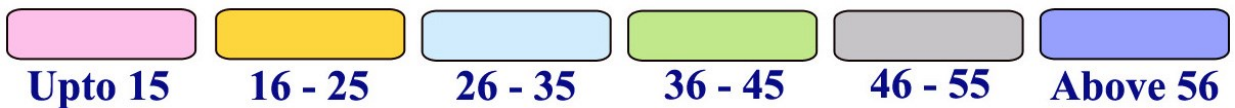
THIRUVARUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.49 Lakh	Detection : 74 %	Murder : 26
Area : 2775.23 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 57 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave : 1.84 %	Dacoity : 2
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 30
AWPS : 4		Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 1		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 68

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



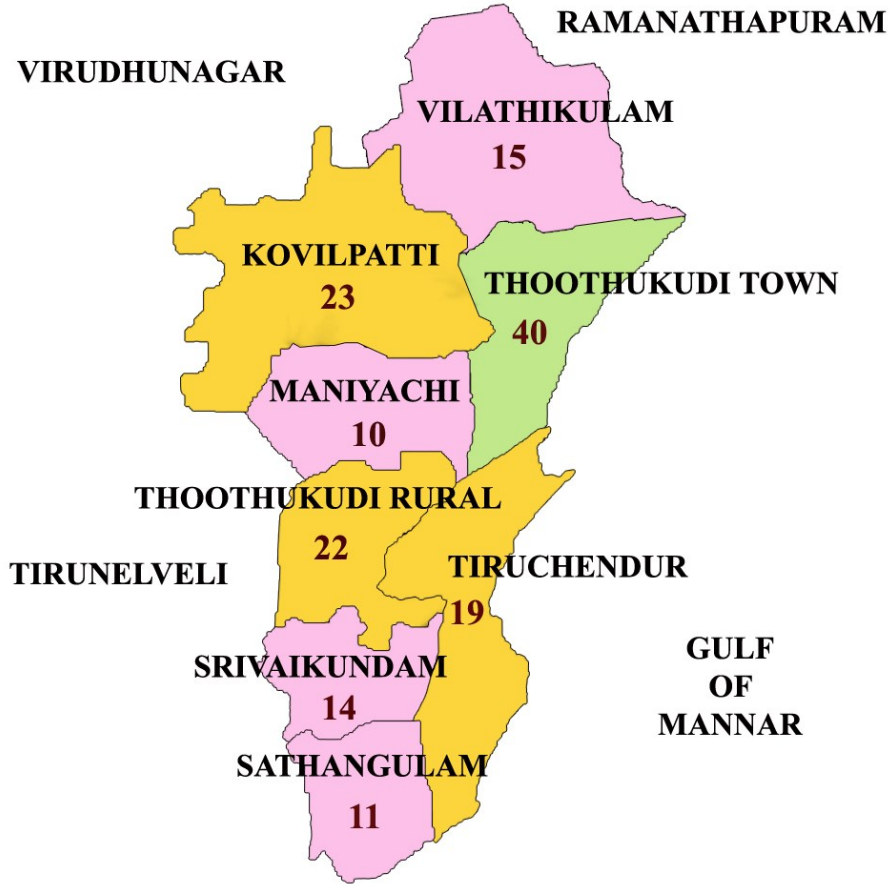
THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	5	66.67
2	DACOITY	5	5	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	82	65	59	-9.23
5	BURGLARY	214	208	285	37.02
6	THEFT	284	352	433	23.01
TOTAL		588	633	782	23.54
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	82	86	76	-11.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	194	143	253	76.92
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	644	36	35	-2.78
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		921	266	364	36.84
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	52	19	21	10.53
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	35	44	18	-59.09
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	64	73	93	27.40
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	24	12	19	58.33
TOTAL		178	148	151	2.03
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	3	10	233.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	16	19	25	31.58
20	ARSON	34	35	44	25.71
21	CHEATING	144	100	219	119.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3629	4139	4694	13.41
TOTAL		3832	4297	4993	16.20
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		5344	5344	6290	17.70
TOTAL SLL CASES		12327	5725	4882	-14.72

MAP - 30

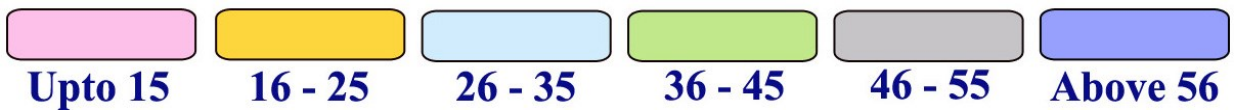
THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.49 Lakh	Detection : 52 %	Murder : 76
Area : 4588.60 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 55 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.45 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 49		Robbery : 57
AWPS : 7		Grave Burglary : 10
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 154

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



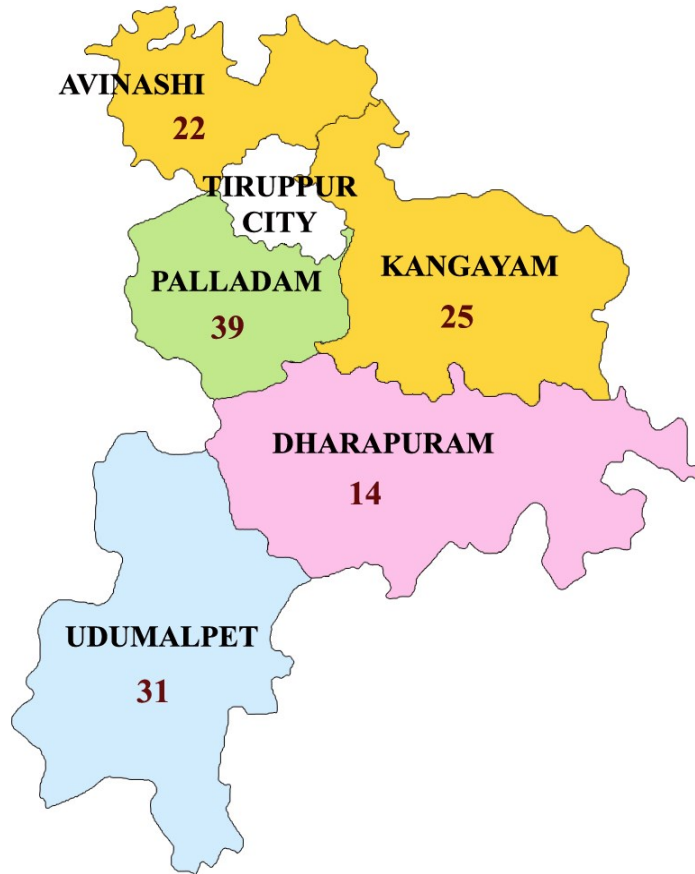
TIRUPPUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	5	66.67
2	DACOITY	2	3	4	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	144	61	64	4.92
5	BURGLARY	243	169	187	10.65
6	THEFT	462	220	187	-15.00
TOTAL		854	456	447	-1.97
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	72	33	45	36.36
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	43	24	24	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	581	8	3	-62.50
11	RIOTS	61	33	33	0.00
TOTAL		757	98	105	7.14
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	20	6	4	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	8	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	40	15	12	-20.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	7	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	91	33	33	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	52	21	-59.62
TOTAL		205	109	71	-34.86
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	14	8	3	-62.50
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	10	20	10	-50.00
20	ARSON	11	7	14	100.00
21	CHEATING	109	80	64	-20.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	2	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3932	3269	3541	8.32
TOTAL		4079	3386	3632	7.27
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4049	4049	4255	5.09
TOTAL SLL CASES		1443	2503	2723	8.79

MAP - 33

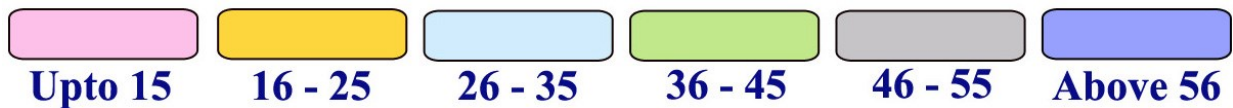
TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.71 Lakh	Detection : 69 %	Murder : 45
Area : 2987.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 50 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.08 %	Dacoity : 4
PS : 23		Robbery : 64
AWPS : 5		Grave Burglary : 11
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 131

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



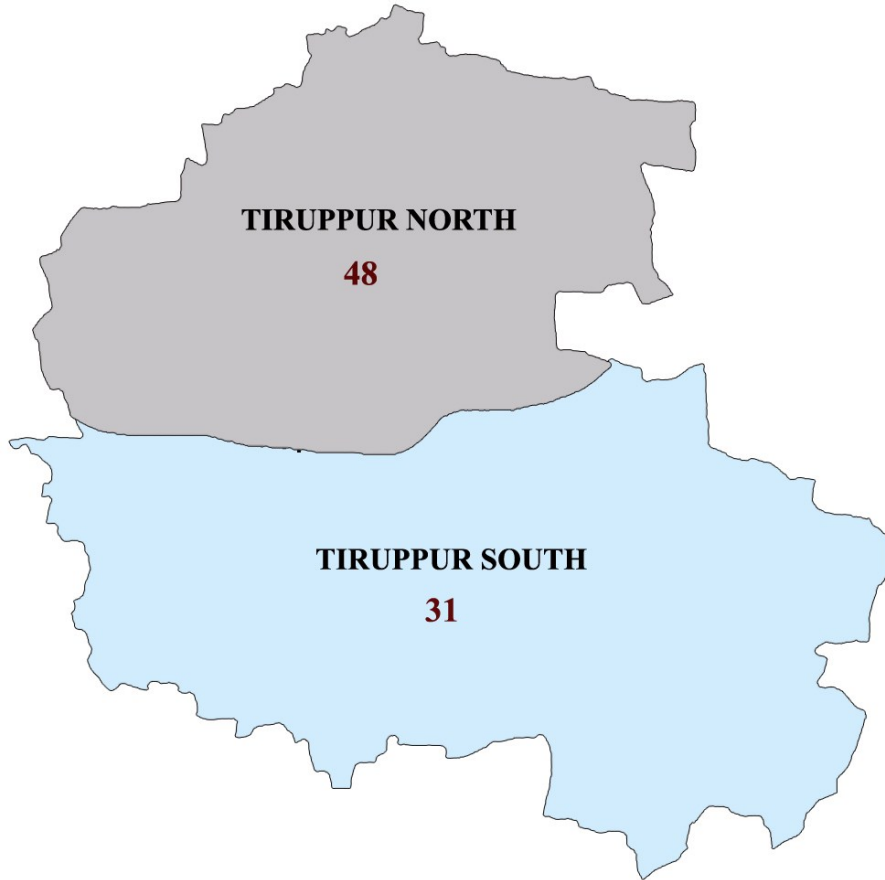
TIRUPPUR CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	N.A.	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	N.A.	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	N.A.	0	4	--
4	ROBBERY	N.A.	55	48	-12.73
5	BURGLARY	N.A.	110	74	-32.73
6	THEFT	N.A.	338	169	-50.00
TOTAL		N.A.	N.A.	298	--
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	N.A.	18	19	5.56
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	N.A.	38	25	-34.21
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	N.A.	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	N.A.	6	3	-50.00
11	RIOTS	N.A.	22	4	-81.82
TOTAL		N.A.	N.A.	51	--
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	N.A.	5	1	-80.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	N.A.	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	N.A.	7	3	-57.14
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	N.A.	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	N.A.	22	16	-27.27
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	N.A.	15	3	-80.00
TOTAL		N.A.	N.A.	23	--
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	N.A.	9	2	-77.78
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	N.A.	7	5	-28.57
20	ARSON	N.A.	3	2	-33.33
21	CHEATING	N.A.	106	88	-16.98
22	COUNTERFEITING	N.A.	2	1	-50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	N.A.	1724	1416	-17.87
TOTAL		N.A.	N.A.	1514	--
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		N.A.	2490	1886	-24.26
TOTAL SLL CASES		N.A.	1160	1044	-10.00

MAP - 34

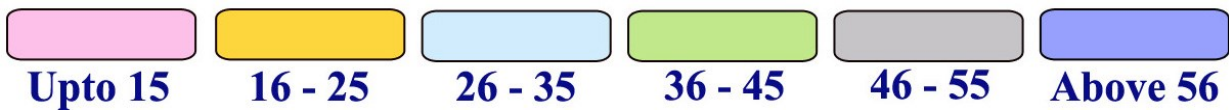
TIRUPPUR CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 4.57 Lakh	Detection : 80 %	Murder : 19
Area : 159.35 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 79 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 4.19 %	Dacoity : 0
PS : 7		Robbery : 48
AWPS : 2		Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 79

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



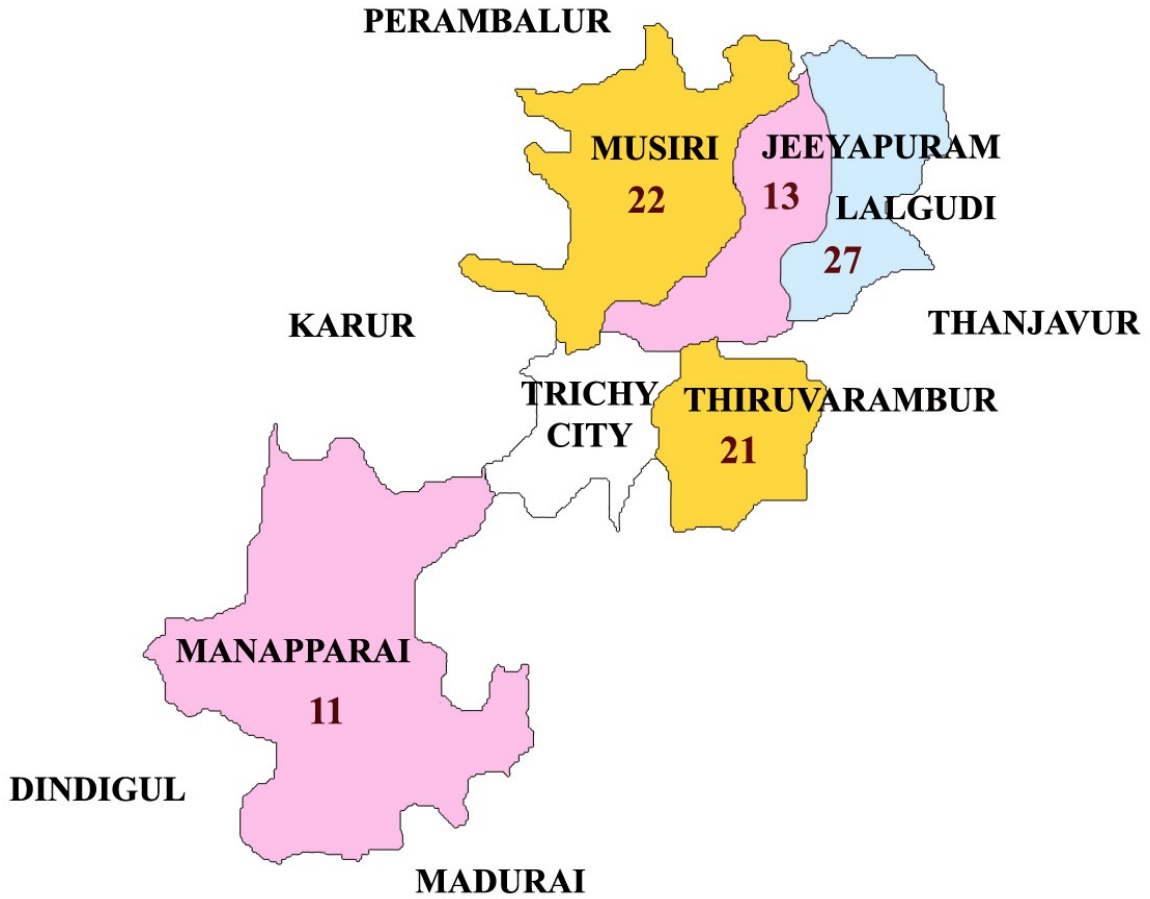
TRICHY DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	5	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	0	5	3	-40.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	2	--
4	ROBBERY	46	34	43	26.47
5	BURGLARY	73	64	51	-20.31
6	THEFT	103	146	132	-9.59
TOTAL		225	254	231	-9.06
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	41	47	41	-12.77
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	44	34	43	26.47
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	377	332	3	-99.10
11	RIOTS	34	44	74	68.18
TOTAL		496	457	161	-64.77
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	14	23	8	-65.22
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	33	40	47	17.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	24	49	36	-26.53
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	23	24	14	-41.67
TOTAL		97	139	106	-23.74
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	11	9	-18.18
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	6	5	9	80.00
21	CHEATING	22	29	96	231.03
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	6	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3632	3230	4300	33.13
TOTAL		3667	3281	4414	34.53
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4485	4131	4912	18.91
TOTAL SLL CASES		7766	6144	4168	-32.16

MAP - 38

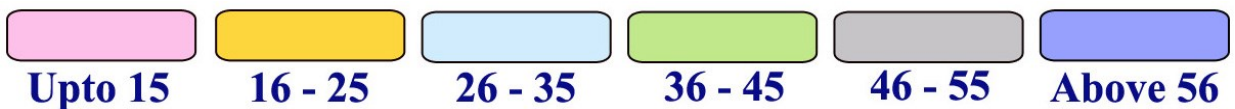
TRICHY DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 18.00 Lakh	Detection	: 95 %	Murder	: 41
Area	: 4480.20 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 92 %	Murder for gain	: 0
Sub Division	: 5	Percentage of Grave	: 1.91 %	Dacoity	: 3
PS	: 30	Crimes to IPC		Robbery	: 43
AWPS	: 5			Grave Burglary	: 2
Traffic PS	: 8			Grave Theft	: 5
TIW	: 0			Total	: 94

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



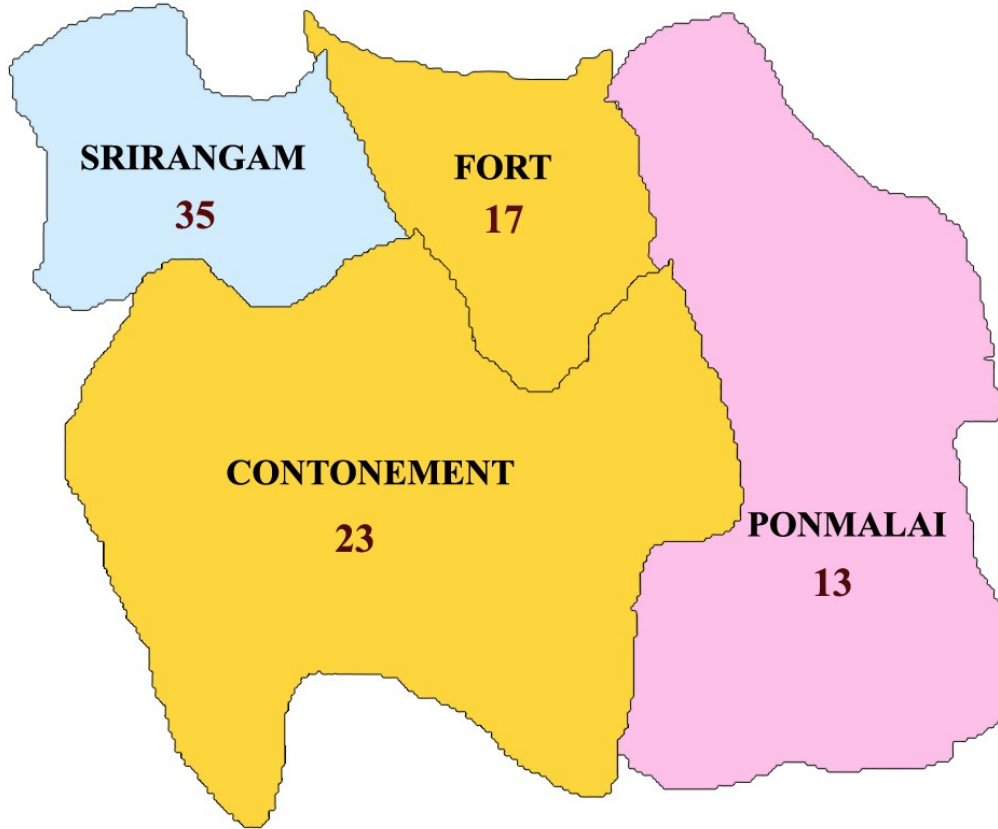
TRICHY CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	1	0	1	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	44	24	59	145.83
5	BURGLARY	44	41	54	31.71
6	THEFT	233	307	269	-12.38
TOTAL		323	373	386	3.49
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	20	23	14	-39.13
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	9	16	77.78
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	162	13	6	-53.85
11	RIOTS	2	10	8	-20.00
TOTAL		211	55	45	-18.18
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	10	3	3	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	3	--
14	MOLESTATION	18	10	7	-30.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	6	3	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	25	27	29	7.41
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	1	7	600.00
TOTAL		64	44	49	11.36
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	6	6	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	2	--
20	ARSON	2	0	4	--
21	CHEATING	90	102	104	1.96
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	2	10	400.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2085	2492	2718	9.07
TOTAL		2185	2602	2844	9.30
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2783	3074	3324	8.13
TOTAL SLL CASES		10945	11281	6463	-42.71

MAP - 39

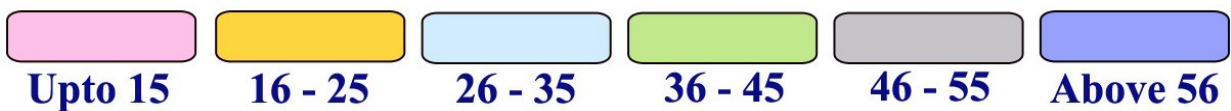
TRICHY CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 10.87 Lakh	Detection	: 84 %	Murder	: 14
Area	: 147.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 72 %	Murder for gain	: 3
Sub Division	: 4	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 2.65 %	Dacoity	: 1
PS	: 14			Robbery	: 59
AWPS	: 4			Grave Burglary	: 6
Traffic PS	: 6			Grave Theft	: 5
TIW	: 2			Total	: 88

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



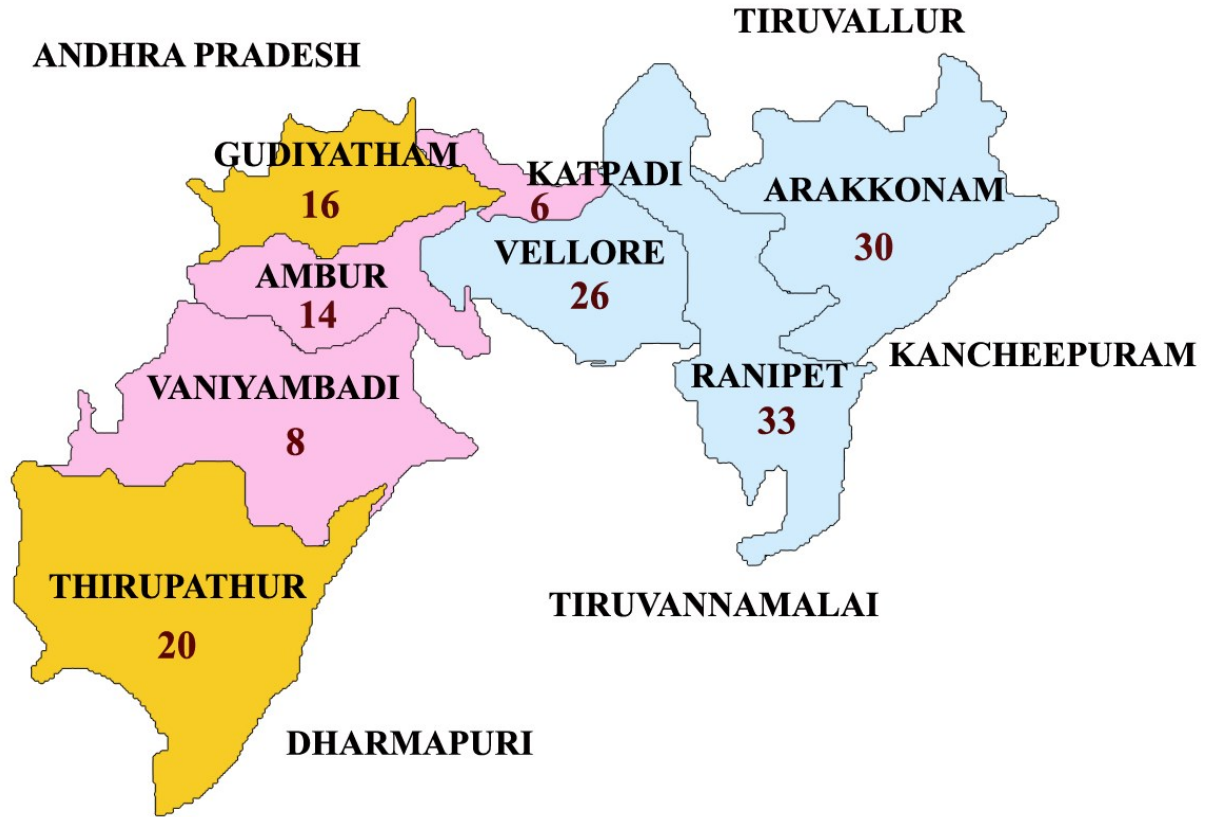
VELLORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	9	7	-22.22
2	DACOITY	1	7	4	-42.86
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	36	31	39	25.81
5	BURGLARY	297	317	299	-5.68
6	THEFT	663	750	701	-6.53
TOTAL		1002	1114	1050	-5.75
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	61	83	73	-12.05
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	91	144	96	-33.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	7	10	42.86
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	918	0	1	--
11	RIOTS	70	11	12	9.09
TOTAL		1143	245	192	-21.63
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	51	12	17	41.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	8	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	33	44	40	-9.09
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	57	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	40	110	47	-57.27
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	82	78	39	-50.00
TOTAL		271	247	144	-41.70
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	15	19	15	-21.05
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	12	10	-16.67
20	ARSON	8	20	15	-25.00
21	CHEATING	126	85	115	35.29
22	COUNTERFEITING	32	6	30	400.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7205	8744	6035	-30.98
TOTAL		7386	8886	6220	-30.00
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		10492	10492	7606	-27.51
TOTAL SLL CASES		30309	7044	6424	-8.80

MAP - 40

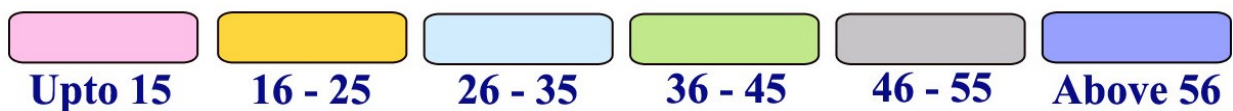
VELLORE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 41.79 Lakh	Detection	: 78 %	Murder	: 73
Area	: 5920.18 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 60 %	Murder for gain	: 7
Sub Division	: 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	: 2.01 %	Dacoity	: 4
PS	: 48			Robbery	: 39
AWPS	: 6			Grave Burglary	: 18
Traffic PS	: 7			Grave Theft	: 12
TIW	: 0			Total	: 153

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



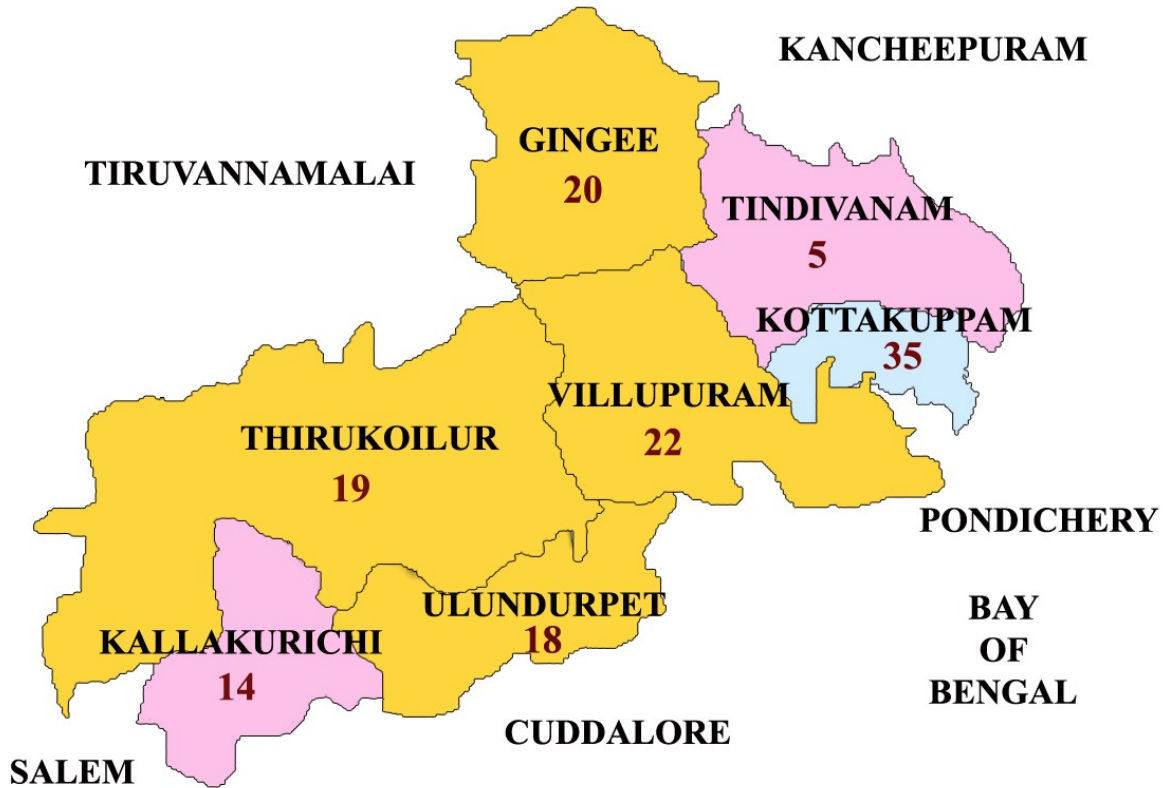
VILLUPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	4	5	25.00
2	DACOITY	2	1	3	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	5	5	6	20.00
4	ROBBERY	29	30	37	23.33
5	BURGLARY	194	220	257	16.82
6	THEFT	481	466	550	18.03
TOTAL		716	726	858	18.18
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	66	64	69	7.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	140	152	153	0.66
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	6	17	183.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1084	75	22	-70.67
11	RIOTS	284	355	313	-11.83
TOTAL		1576	652	574	-11.96
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	67	38	38	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	7	2	-71.43
14	MOLESTATION	127	176	101	-42.61
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	80	81	73	-9.88
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	155	125	144	15.20
TOTAL		433	427	358	-16.16
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	11	13	11	-15.38
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	5	11	120.00
20	ARSON	46	51	49	-3.92
21	CHEATING	105	147	121	-17.69
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	6	4	-33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5911	7616	7959	4.50
TOTAL		6076	7838	8155	4.04
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		9643	9643	9945	3.13
TOTAL SLL CASES		17386	8462	9831	16.18

MAP - 41

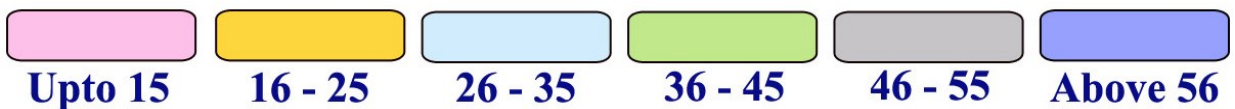
VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 36.85 Lakh	Detection : 57 %	Murder : 69
Area : 7250.01 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 49 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 1.34 %	Dacoity : 3
PS : 49		Robbery : 35
AWPS : 7		Grave Burglary : 14
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 7
TIW : 0		Total : 133

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



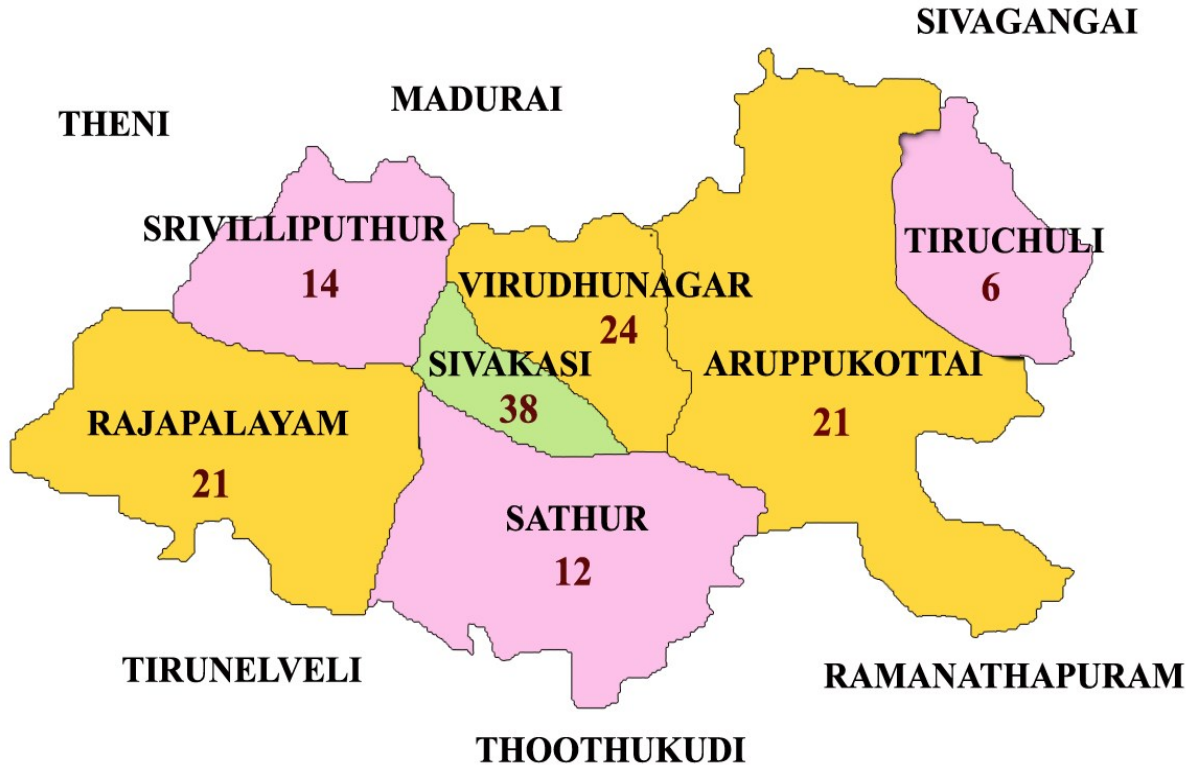
VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2015
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	% VARIATION IN 2015 OVER 2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	1	-50.00
2	DACOITY	2	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	43	58	65	12.07
5	BURGLARY	138	166	130	-21.69
6	THEFT	244	264	225	-14.77
TOTAL		428	492	422	-14.23
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	50	47	57	21.28
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	68	76	77	1.32
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	1	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	473	6	6	0.00
11	RIOTS	62	75	60	-20.00
TOTAL		653	205	201	-1.95
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	33	13	20	53.85
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	3	3	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	16	25	31	24.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	2	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	48	29	46	58.62
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	25	19	19	0.00
TOTAL		125	89	121	35.96
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	4	9	125.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	13	4	-69.23
20	ARSON	13	13	22	69.23
21	CHEATING	149	167	195	16.77
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	2	2	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2954	3300	3219	-2.45
TOTAL		3130	3499	3451	-1.37
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4285	4285	4195	-2.10
TOTAL SLL CASES		16046	5129	5255	2.46

MAP - 42

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2015



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.67 Lakh	Detection : 79 %	Murder : 57
Area : 4240.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 61 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 3.24 %	Dacoity : 1
PS : 48		Robbery : 65
AWPS : 6		Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 136

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

