

Crime Review 2017



Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU
CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU



PREFACE

It gives me immense pleasure in releasing “Crime Review - Tamil Nadu – 2017” which is being published annually by the State Crime Records Bureau, Tamil Nadu based on the pattern of “Crime in India” published by the National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi.

The contents of the Crime Review have been prepared for the use by all the members of the Police force as well as Legislators, Academicians and fellow researchers.

It contains detailed information about incidences of crimes, road accidents etc. in Tamil Nadu. The report is being published in two volumes as Crime Review Tamil Nadu – 2017 (Statistics) and Crime Review Tamil Nadu - 2017 (Compendium).

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'T. K. Rajendran' followed by the date '27/3/17'.

(T. K. RAJENDRAN, IPS)
Director General of Police,
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TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2017

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
	2011 (Census)	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	7,21,47,030
	2017 (Projected)	3,96,78,113	3,94,81,929	7,91,60,042
	Sex Ratio (for 1000 males) (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 31.03.2016) Road Length (In kms.)	2,57,575		
	i) National Highways	4,994 kms.		
	ii) State Highways	57,291kms.		
	iii) Others	1,95,290		
8.	Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 31.03.2016)	2,20,34,393		
	i) Commercial	12,13,620		
	ii) Non- Commercial	2,08,20,773		

PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE
2017

1.	Zones	4
2.	Ranges	12 (Including one Railway Range)
3.	Commissionerates	7
4.	Districts	31
5.	Railway Police Districts	2
	Strength: (as on 01.01.2018)	
6.	Sanctioned Strength	1,24,130
	Actual Strength	1,01,710
7.	Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)	1339 (including Railway PS)
8.	Women Police Stations	200
9.	Police: Population (per lakh population) for Actual Strength	128
	for Sanctioned Strength	157
10.	Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.) for Actual Strength	78
	for Sanctioned Strength	95

SNAPSHOTS – 2017

- ⊖ **IPC cases : 1,78,836**
decrease of 0.6%
 - ⊖ **SLL cases: 2,42,040**
decrease of 15.8%
 - ⊖ **Total Crimes decrease : 9.9%**
 - ⊖ **IPC Crime Rate : 225.9**
SLL Crime Rate: 305.8
 - ⊖ **Persons arrested**
Under IPC: 4,35,364
Under SLL: 3,02,489
 - ⊖ **An average of 2.1 persons**
arrested per IPC case.
 - ⊖ **Disposal by Police**
IPC cases: 61.5%
SLL cases: 76.8%
 - ⊖ **Charge sheeting rate**
IPC: 84.7%
SLL: 98.4%
 - ⊖ **Conviction rate**
IPC: 57.9%
SLL: 91.4%
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Murders: 2.7%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Rapes: 11.3%**
 - ⊖ **Decrease in Dowry deaths: 17.2%**
 - ⊖ **Increase in Robberies: 9.6%**
 - ⊖ **Percentage of Recovery: 77.8%**
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Women: 5,399**
Decrease: 9.9%
 - ⊖ **Crimes Against Children: 3526**
Increase: 23.5%
 - ⊖ **Increase in NDPS Act cases:**
11.3%.
 - ⊖ **Preventive Detention**
NSA: 0, Bootleggers: 298,
Goondas: 2,335.
 - ⊖ **Economic Offences cases**
Against Finance Institutions: 32
Number of depositors: 22,052
Amount involved: Rs.823.38 crores
Amount refunded: Rs.8.75 crores
 - ⊖ **Cyber Crime cases reported: 228**
 - ⊖ **Highest incidence of IPC**
Cases: Chennai City 19,195
Crime Rate: Tiruppur City 402.9
 - ⊖ **Road accidents: 65,562**
Deaths: 16,157
Decrease: 6.2%
 - ⊖ **Police personnel**
Killed on duty: 51
Injured on duty: 173
 - ⊖ **No civilian killed in Police Firing**
 - ⊖ **Deaths in police custody: 8**
-

CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2017

★ **Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered a decrease of about 10.1% during the year 2017 with a total registration of 4.21 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 0.6% this year. This decrease was majorly due to decrease in Murder, Causing Death by Negligence, Dowry Deaths, Attempt to Commit Murder, Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Assault on women with intend to outrage her modesty, Rape, Attempt to commit Rape, Riots, Dacoity, Counterfeiting, Rash Driving on public way, Arson, Insult and Cruelty by Husband & his Relatives.**

★ **Cases registered under The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Acts, The Information Technology Act, The Lotteries (Regulation) Act, Prohibition Act, NDPS Act, The Registration of Foreigners Act, The Emigration Act, The Indian Railways Act, The Essential Commodities Act, The Gambling Act, The Representation of People Act and The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act have increased.**

★ **Violent Crimes accounted for 5.5% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 11.3% of the cases.**

★ **Totally 4,087 Grave Crimes were reported during the year-2017 in the State - an increase of 4.2%. Murders constituted 35.9% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder decreased by 2.9% during 2017. A decrease of 2.9% has been found when compared to the three years average (2014 - 2016).**

★ **An increase of 27.2% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year and also increase of 30.2% when compared to last five years average. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 15,422 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 1,285 cases each month.**

★ **In Property crimes, Rs.151 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth Rs.118 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 26.3% of all thefts reported were of motor vehicles, and these thefts amounted to the loss of nearly one fifth (22.1%) of the total property.**

★ **Crime against Women has decreased by 9.1% when compared to 2016. Of the cases reported, POCSO Act cases, Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives and Molestation together, account for nearly half (61.0%) of the cases.**

★ **Juvenile delinquency registered an increase during the year 2017 with 2,376 cases, out of which 82.4% were IPC cases. The most common crimes committed by juveniles were thefts, burglary, Hurt and Rash Driving on Public way.**

★ **Under Special and Local Laws, the most prevalent offence was violation of Prohibition Act (54.9%). Registration of cases under The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, The Protection of Civil Right (Against SCs) Act, The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, The Official Secrets Act, The Arms Act, The Explosive Substances Act, The Copy Right Act, The Passport Act, The Electricity Act and The Prevention of insults to National Honour Act has decreased.**

★ **Only 29.7% of IPC cases and 58.9% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.**

★ **Totally, 1,959 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2017, an increase of 16.1% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 2 females per 1000 males in IPC Cases. 417 SLL cases were registered against Juveniles during 2017, indicating a decrease of 21.3% over 2016. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 64 females per 1000 males in SLL Cases.**

★ **Accidents have decreased by 8.1% during this year. Totally 65,562 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2017, out of which 15,061 (23%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 38.7% of total accidents and were responsible for 32.9% of the fatalities.**

TAMIL NADU

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2008 TO 2017

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES											
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	105	123	153	123	137	121	127	107	92	94
2	DACOITY	100	97	85	101	97	83	101	93	109	97
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	66	34	12	11	19	55	74	80	83	134
4	ROBBERY	662	1144	1817	2066	1898	2186	1969	1763	1680	1841
5	BURGLARY	3849	4221	4715	4848	4457	5125	5266	5131	4535	4751
6	THEFT	15019	15712	14583	13924	11996	11950	11969	11196	12128	15422
	TOTAL	19801	21331	21365	21073	18604	19520	19506	18370	18627	22339
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES											
7	MURDER	1654	1653	1722	1754	1812	1815	1678	1641	1511	1466
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2327	2325	2641	2962	2954	3007	2922	2935	2666	2460
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	28	26	32	28	44	33	50	59	36	51
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	20529	18147	21309	21167	22100	20984	1519	1158	612	41363
11	RIOTS	2811	2397	2664	3009	3136	2701	2784	2648	2002	1935
	TOTAL	27349	24548	28368	28920	30046	28540	8953	8441	6827	47275
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN											
12	RAPE	573	596	686	677	737	923	471	450	319	283
13	DOWRY DEATH	207	194	165	152	110	118	95	65	58	48
14	MOLESTATION	1705	1242	1405	1467	1494	1271	1102	1163	854	744
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	974	501	638	464	382	313	229	20	27	9
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	1648	1460	1570	1812	1965	2471	2103	1900	1256	984
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1160	1133	1464	1743	1693	1516	1479	1324	791	860
	TOTAL	6267	5126	5928	6315	6381	6612	5479	4922	3305	2928
(iv) OTHERS											
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	215	239	256	241	252	263	267	279	432	167
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	231	215	177	238	262	238	242	252	122	160
20	ARSON	610	580	636	706	726	645	675	677	513	402
21	CHEATING	2349	2557	3259	3872	4151	4647	4536	4816	3093	3298
22	COUNTERFEITING	599	352	312	275	377	320	161	186	99	53
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	12328	13528	14644	16076	15499	14944	14704	14933	16661	15817
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	107084	106215	110733	115163	124176	127850	138677	134682	130217	86397
	TOTAL	123416	123686	130017	136571	145443	148907	159262	155825	151137	106294
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	176833	174691	185678	192879	200474	203579	193200	187558	179896	178836
	TOTAL SLL CASES	491797	543266	515788	526208	549064	493099	311879	254604	287473	242040

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2012 TO 2016 AND % OF SHARE TAMILNADU TO ALL-INDIA

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			% Variation in 2016 over 2015 (18)
		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	1688	137	8.12	1671	121	7.24	1702	127	7.46	2408	107	4.44	2270	92	4.05	-14.02
2	DACOITY	4314	97	2.25	4539	83	1.83	4395	101	2.30	3972	93	2.34	3795	109	2.87	17.20
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3099	19	0.61	3159	55	1.74	2834	74	2.61	3163	80	2.53	3051	83	2.72	3.75
4	ROBBERY	27343	1898	6.94	31927	2186	6.85	38071	1969	5.17	36188	1763	4.87	31906	1680	5.27	-4.71
5	BURGLARY	92892	4457	4.80	104401	5125	4.91	114646	5266	4.59	114123	5131	4.50	111746	4535	4.06	-11.62
6	THEFT	337407	11996	3.56	372622	11950	3.21	440915	11969	2.71	467833	11196	2.39	494404	12128	2.45	8.32
	TOTAL	466743	18604	3.99	518319	19520	3.77	602563	19506	3.24	627687	18370	2.93	647172	18627	2.88	1.40
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES																	
7	MURDER	32746	1812	5.53	31530	1815	5.76	32279	1678	5.20	29719	1641	5.52	28180	1511	5.36	-7.92
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	35138	2954	8.41	35417	3007	8.49	41791	2922	6.99	46471	2935	6.32	49667	2666	5.37	-9.17
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3620	44	1.22	3380	33	0.98	3332	50	1.50	3176	59	1.86	3203	36	1.12	-38.98
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	332324	22100	6.65	334669	20984	6.27	105201	1519	1.44	92996	1158	1.25	89039	612	0.69	-47.15
11	RIOTS	74633	3136	4.20	72126	2701	3.74	66042	2784	4.22	65255	2648	4.06	61974	2002	3.23	-24.40
	TOTAL	478461	30046	6.28	477122	28540	5.98	248645	8953	3.60	237617	8441	3.55	232063	6827	2.94	-19.12
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN																	
12	RAPE *	24923	737	2.96	33707	923	2.74	40989	471	1.15	39088	450	1.15	44676	336	0.75	-25.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	8233	110	1.34	8083	118	1.46	8455	95	1.12	7634	65	0.85	7621	58	0.76	-10.77
14	MOLESTATION	45351	1494	3.29	70739	1271	1.80	82235	1102	1.34	82422	1163	1.41	84746	854	1.01	-26.57
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9173	382	4.16	12589	313	2.49	9735	229	2.35	8685	20	0.23	7305	27	0.37	35.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	106527	1965	1.84	118866	2471	2.08	122877	2103	1.71	113403	1900	1.68	110378	1256	1.14	-33.89
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	38262	1693	4.42	51881	1516	2.92	30874	1479	4.79	59277	1335	2.25	64519	1043	1.62	-21.87
	TOTAL	232469	6381	2.74	295865	6612	2.23	295145	5479	1.86	310509	4933	1.59	319245	3574	1.12	-27.55
(iv) OTHERS																	
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9330	252	2.70	13580	263	1.94	46363	267	0.58	23722	268	1.13	23489	180	0.77	-32.84
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	17901	262	1.46	19627	238	1.21	19982	242	1.21	19218	252	1.31	18708	122	0.65	-51.59
20	ARSON	11836	726	6.13	9357	645	6.89	9289	675	7.27	9710	677	6.97	11196	513	4.58	-24.22
21	CHEATING	94203	4151	4.41	107330	4647	4.33	109354	4536	4.15	115405	4816	4.17	109611	3093	2.82	-35.78
22	COUNTERFEITING	2351	377	16.04	2349	320	13.62	1979	161	8.14	1701	186	10.93	1476	99	6.71	-46.77
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	59	0	0.00	31	0	0.00	13	0	0.00	6	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	@
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	107591	15499	14.41	111517	14944	13.40	128771	14704	11.42	134384	14933	11.11	140215	16661	11.88	11.57
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	966244	124176	12.85	1092625	127850	11.70	1389459	138677	9.98	1469441	134682	9.17	1472531	130200	8.84	-3.33
	TOTAL IPC (i+ii+iii+iv)	2387188	200474	8.40	2647722	203579	7.69	2851563	193200	6.78	2949400	187558	6.36	2975711	179896	6.05	-4.09
	TOTAL SLL	3654371	549064	15.02	3992656	493099	12.35	4377630	311879	7.12	4376699	254604	5.82	1855804	287473	15.49	12.91
	GRAND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)	6041559	749538	12.40	6640378	696678	10.49	7229193	505079	6.99	7326099	442162	6.04	4831515	467369	9.67	5.70

* ATTEMPT ADD WITH MAIN HEAD

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2016
(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	1,79,896	6.0	258.8	58.6	2,87,473	15.5	413.5	90.4	4,67,369	9.7	672.3
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,06,774	3.6	206.4	26.1	22,615	1.2	43.7	82.2	1,29,389	2.7	250.1
3	KARNATAKA	1,48,402	5.0	237.2	51.1	31,077	1.7	49.7	62.5	1,79,479	3.7	286.9
4	KERALA	2,60,097	8.7	727.6	84.6	4,47,773	24.1	1252.7	98.5	7,07,870	14.7	1,980.3
5	TELANGANA	1,08,991	3.7	295.7	35.6	11,282	0.6	30.6	26.7	1,20,273	2.5	326.3
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	AP	AP	AP	AP	TL	TL	TL	TL	TL	TL	AP
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	7	7	7	7	3	3	3	8	3	3	4
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	UP	UP	DL	MZ	KL	KL	KL	A&N	KL	KL	KL
11	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES & UTS	LD	LD	LD	DD	D&N	D&N	D&N	DD	LD	LD	D&N
12	ALL-INDIA	29,75,711	---	233.6	46.8	18,55,804	---	145.7	82.4	48,31,515	---	379.3
13	UTTAR PRADESH	2,82,171	9.5	128.7	59.0	2,11,854	11.4	96.6	92.7	494,025	10.2	225.3
14	MAHARASTRA	2,61,714	8.8	217.1	34.3	1,69,152	9.1	140.3	43.9	430,866	8.9	357.4

A&N- ANDAMAN & NICOBAR, AP-ANDHRA PRADESH, D&N Haveli, KL-KERALA, TN-TAMILNADU, TL-TELANGANA, UP- UTTAR PRADESH, DL-DELHI (UT), LD- LAKSHADWEEP, MZ-MIZORAM, DD-DAMAN & DIU

% of Share = % share of State in All-India
 Crime Rate = Number of Cases / Population
 Conviction Rate = (Conviction / Trial Completed) x 100

**COMPARITIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2016
(OTHER HEADS)**

Sl. No.	Head	Violent Crimes		Crimes Against Body		Crimes Against Property		Crimes Against Public Order		Crimes Against Women		Crimes Against Children		Crimes Against Senior Citizen			
		Cases	Crime Rate	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	10,844	15.6	79,179	113.9	23,650	34.0	2,766	4.0	4,463	12.9	2,856	14.1	2,895	38.5		
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	7,464	14.4	36,540	70.6	25,311	48.9	974	1.9	16,362	63.5	1,847	11.8	2,243	46.4		
3	KARNATAKA	19,648	31.4	60,549	96.8	37,873	60.5	6,334	10.1	14,131	45.8	4,455	22.7	818	14.1		
4	KERALA	13,548	37.9	48,900	136.8	13,045	36.5	5,792	16.2	10,034	54.9	2,879	30.8	571	13.6		
5	TELANGANA	8,004	21.7	34,054	92.4	27,946	75.8	585	1.6	15,374	83.7	2,909	26.0	1,382	40.1		
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KA	KL	TN	KL	KA	TL	KA	KL	AP	TL	KA	KL	TN	AP		
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	AP	AP	TL	AP	KL	TN	TL	TL	TN	TN	AP	AP	KL	KL		
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	3	4	1	2	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	1	3		
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	14	31	4	4	13	29	10	16	19	34	15	31	3	8		
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES	UP	DL	UP	KL	DL	DL	BR	JK	UP	DL	UP	DL	MH	CH		
11	& UTS	65,090	77.5	1,00,346	136.8	1,56,411	727.8	13,421	27.4	49,262	160.4	16,079	146.0	4,694	71.6		
12	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES	LD	PY	LD	LD	LD	TP	PJ	PJ	LD	NL	LD	JK	JK & 3 UTS	JK & 3 UTS		
13	& UTS	11	11.1	8	9.8	15	15.0	0*	0.0	9	9.2	5	4.9	0*	0.0		
14	ALL-INDIA	4,29,299	33.7	8,97,171	70.4	7,96,032	62.5	72,829	5.7	3,38,954	55.2	1,60,958	24.0	21,410	20.6		

UTTAR PRADESH	65,090	29.7	1,00,346	45.8	86,565	39.5	8,742	4.0	49,262	47.5	16,079	18.2	621	4.0
MAHARASTRA	42,468	35.2	79,626	66.1	94,826	78.7	8,697	7.2	31,388	54.6	14,559	38.5	4,694	42.3

AP-ANDHRA PRADESH, KA-KARNATAKA, KL-KERALA, MH-MAHARASHTRA, TN-TAMIL NADU, TL-TELANGANA, LD-LAKSHADWEEP, DL-DELHI/UT, BR-BIHAR, PJ-PUNJAB, TP-TRIPURA, PY-PUDUCHERRY, UP-UTTAR PRADESH, JK-JAMMU & KASHMIR, CH-CHANDIGARH, NL-NAGALAND, DD-DAMAN & DIU, D&N-DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI

* - No Cases reported in PJ, JK, DD, DD, D&N, LD

Violent Crimes = Murder + C.H.not Amounting to Murder + Dowry Deaths + Infanticide + Foeticide + Attempt to Commit Murder + Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Kidnapping & Abduction + Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Rioting + Robbery + Dacoity + Arson
Crimes Against Body = Murder + C.H.not Amounting to Murder + Causing Death by Negligence + Dowry Deaths + Attempt to Commit Murder + Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Causing Injuries by Rash Driving/Act + Molestation + Kidnapping & Abduction + Human Trafficking + Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Unnatural Offences + Sexual Harassment + Dowry Prohibition Act + Immoral Traffic (P) Act + Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act + 67A IT Act + Indecent Rep.of Women (P) Act
Crimes Against Property = Theft + Burglary + Extortion + Robbery + Dacoity + Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity + Criminal Breach of Trust + Cheating + Arson
Crimes Against Public Order = Unlawful Assembly + Rioting + Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups
Crimes Against Women = Dowry Deaths + Abetment of Suicide of Women + Causing miscarriage without consent + Deaths caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage + Acid Attack + Attempt to Acid Attack + Cruelty by Husband or his relatives + Kidnapping of Women + Human Trafficking + Rape + Attempt to Commit Rape + Unnatural Offences + Molestation + Sexual Harassment + Dowry Prohibition Act + Immoral Traffic (P) Act + Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act + 67A IT Act + Indecent Rep.of Women (P) Act
Crimes Against Children = Murder + Abetment of suicide of child + Attempt to commit Murder + Infanticide + Foeticide + Exposure & Abandonment + Kidnapping & Abduction + Human Trafficking + Selling of minors for prostitution + Buying of minors for prostitution + Unnatural Offences + POCSO Act + JJ Act + Immoral Traffic (P) Act + Child Labour (P) Act + Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
Crimes Against Senior Citizen = Murder + C.H.not Amounting to Murder + Attempt to commit murder + Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide + Grievous Hurt + Rape + Extortion + Robbery + Dacoity + Cheating

CRIME REVIEW TAMIL NADU -2017

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.

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.

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.

Grave Crimes:

Murder, Murder for Gain, Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary (Rs.2,00,000 and above) and Theft (Rs.3,00,000 and above).

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.

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**

2017

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 and 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. 429 IPC
2. 294 (b) IPC
3. 160 IPC – Affray
4. 283 IPC - Act endangering human life
5. 411 IPC – Receiving stolen property
6. 224 IPC – Escaping from Police custody
7. 318 IPC – Infanticide
8. 355 IPC – Assault with criminal force with intent to dishonour
9. 306 IPC - Abetment of suicide
10. 332, 353 - IPC Assaulting public servant while on duty
11. 328, 329 - IPC (Poison)
12. 143, 188 IPC Disobey the Public Order
13. 506 (i) & 506 (ii) IPC – Intimidation
14. 447,448, 449,450,452 IPC- Trespass

15. 323 IPC R/W 190 (b) Cr.PC., Causing simple hurt by means of simple weapon
16. 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. Arms rules 1997
2. Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944
3. Consumer Protection Act 1986
4. Consumer Protection Act, 1986
5. Criml. Law (Amend.) Ordinance, 1944
6. Criml. Law (Amend.) Ordinance, 1946
7. Departmental Enquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1972
8. Disturbed Areas (Spl.Courts) Act, 1976
9. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1949
10. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Act No. 104/56 as Amended upto Act 44/86)
11. Indian Stamp Act, 1899

12. Mental Health Act, 1987
13. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
14. Poisons Act, 1934
15. Police Act, 1949
16. Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980
17. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
18. Prevn. of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
19. Prevn. of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911
20. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
21. Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993
22. Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985
23. Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Film on TV Screen through VCR and through Cable Network (Regulation) Rules 1984
24. Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Films on TV Screen through Video Cassette Recorders Act, 1984 (Video Piracy)
25. Tamil Nadu Forest (Amend.) Act, 1965
26. Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974
27. Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Boot Leggers, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Forest Offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.
28. Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and Rules 1996
29. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998
30. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women (Amended) Act 2002.
31. Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Sexual harassment of Women Act, 2000
32. Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act, 1992
33. Terrorists Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984
34. The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949
35. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeolgl. Sites & Remains Act, 1958
36. The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act, 1967
37. The Arms Act, 1981
38. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007
39. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
40. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1929
41. The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
42. The Children Act, 1960

43. The Cigarettes (Regulations of Production, Supply and Distribution), Act 1975
44. The Cigarettes and other Tobacco products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003
45. The Cinematography Act, 1952
46. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
47. The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953
48. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange
49. The Criml. Law Amendment Act, 1966
50. The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1961 (Act XL of 1981)
51. The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001
52. The Family Courts Act, 1984
53. The Identificn.of Prisoner's Act, 1920
54. The Indian Easements Act, 1882
55. The Indian Explosives Rules 1998
56. The Indian Extradition Act, 1973
57. The Indian Passport Rules, 1950
58. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2006
59. The Madras Town Nuisance Act, 1889
60. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 2002
61. The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922
62. The Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966
63. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867
64. The Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act, 1960
65. The Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, 1976
66. The Preventive Detention Act, 1950
67. The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978
68. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
69. The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006
70. The Public Gambling Act, 1867
71. The Regn. of Births and Deaths Act
72. The Registn. of Foreigners Act, 1939
73. The Religious Endowments Act, 1863
74. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890
75. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
76. The Tamil Nadu Air (Prevention and Control Pollution) Rules 1983
77. The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955
78. The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888
79. The Tamil Nadu Clinical Establishments (Regulation) Act, 1997
80. The Tamil Nadu Dist. Police Act, 1859
81. The Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930
82. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules, 1940(1989)
83. The Tamil Nadu Places of Public Resorts Act, 1889
84. The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishment) Act 1997
85. The Tamil Nadu Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948
86. The Tamil Nadu Right to Information Act 1997 with Rules
87. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998
88. The Telegraph Act, 1885
89. The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950
90. The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933
91. Trade and Merchandise Marks Act

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 2017 is 791.6 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, 10,50,547 complaints received by police as compared to 11,02,228 complaints were received during the year 2016 showing a decrease of 4.7% over 2016. Out of Total complaints received by Police, 16% are oral complaints (1,68,436), 84% are written complaints (8,82,111) which include complaints initiated suo-moto by Police (3,16,104). The district-wise details of IPC, SLL and other Cr.PC. Cases are furnished in Annexure-1. District /City – wise Incidence of IPC+SLL Crime shown in [Map-1.1](#).

Cognizable Crimes

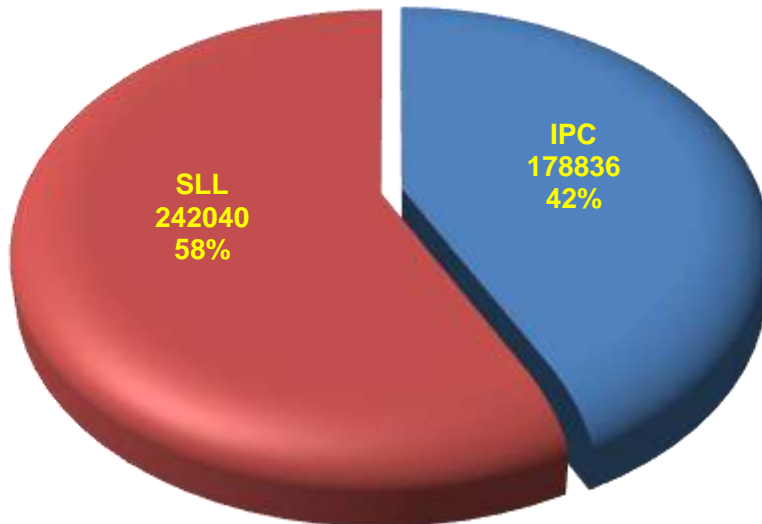
The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2007 to 2017 is presented in [Table-1.2](#).

Head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 6 years from 2012 to 2017 is presented in [Table-1.3](#).

- IPC 1,78,836 – 42.5%
- SLL 2,42,040 – 57.5%

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police have registered 1,43,018 cognizable crimes.

CHART-1.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF
IPC AND SLL CRIMES DURING 2017



(Refer [Table 1.2](#))

Cognizable Crimes registered during 2013-2017

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
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
2016	179896	287473	467369	1:1.6	599.6
2017	178836	242040	420876	1:1.4	531.7

**COGNIZABLE CRIMES REGISTERED BY VARIOUS
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING 2017**

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	257
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	1,35,051
3	Video Piracy Cell, CBCID	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act 1992	5589
4	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	69
5	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	1909
6	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non TNPID	32
7	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	104
8	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	7
Total			1,43,018

**Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL)
(Incidence...4,20,876)**

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...531.7)**

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 2017 (from 599.6 to 531.7) over the year 2016. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has decreased from 230.8 in 2016 to 225.9 in 2017 and that for SLL crimes has also decreased from 368.8 in 2016 to 305.8 in 2017.

**Crime Incidence- IPC
(Incidence...1,78,836)**

A total of 1,78,836 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2017 against 1,79,896 in 2016 recording decrease of 1%, which can be attributed to decrease in the incidence of crimes under few heads, namely Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder, Rape, Attempt to Commit Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Robbery, Criminal Trespass / Burglary, Riots, Criminal

Breach of Trust, Cheating, Forgery, Counterfeiting, Arson, Grievous Hurt, Dowry Deaths, Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives, Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups, Human Trafficking, Un-natural Offences and Other IPC Cases.

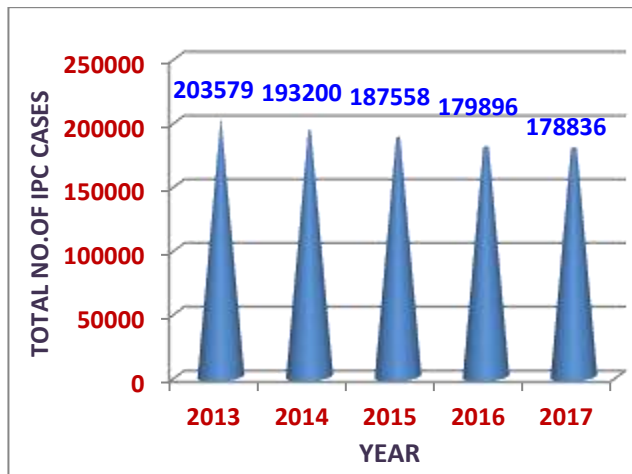
The Chennai registered 19,195 cases accounted for about 10.7% of total crimes reported in the state during 2017.

**Crime Rate - IPC
(Crime rate: 230.8)**

Dist. / City-wise Crime Rate is shown in Table-1.4 & Map-1.3. Average IPC Crime Rate for 2017 is 225.9 whereas the same for 2016 was 230.8. The IPC crime rate has decreased by 2% during the year 2017 over the year 2016.

Crimes Under IPC:

CHART -1.2
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(IPC) CRIMES 2013 - 2017**

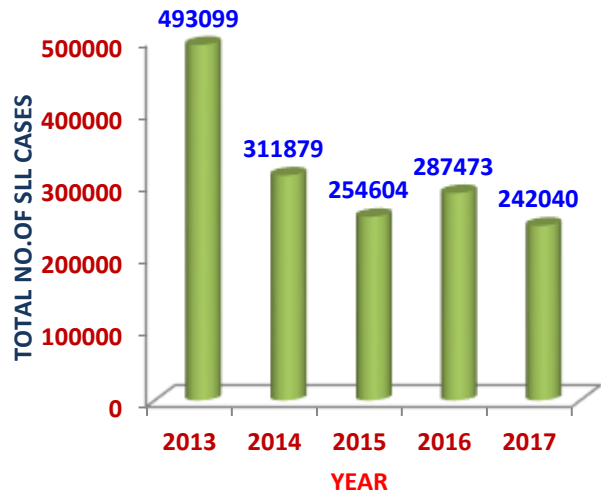


**District / City wise IPC Crime trends
Incidence:**

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai (19,195) followed by Villupuram (10,496) and Vellore (9,178).

Table-1.6 shows district / city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

CHART -1.3
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(SLL) CRIMES 2013 - 2017**



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: 2.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.1 to 2.0***

Incidence of **Murder** (1,560) has decreased by 2.7% compared to previous year and a decrease of 13.7% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Chennai recorded the highest, i.e. (154) contributing 9.87% of the total followed by Villupuram (82) and Tirunelveli (75). Railway Chennai recorded the lowest incidents (1) followed by Perambalur (6) and Nilgiris (7).

(ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Decrease: 7.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 3.4 to 3.1***

Incidence of **Attempt to Commit Murder** (2,460) has decreased to 7.7% compared to last year (2,666). Highest incidence (244) was reported from Chennai, contributing 9.91% of the total cases followed by Thoothukudi (234) and Thirunelveli (196). Lowest incidence was

reported in RP Trichy (3) followed by RP Chennai (7) and Tiruppur (14).

(iii) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

[Increase: 41.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change**

There were 51 incidents of **Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder**. Highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (11) followed by Chennai (9), Dharmapuri (4), Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur & Virudhunagar (each 3), Cuddalore, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivagangai, Thiruvallur & Thoothukudi (each 2), Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Dindigul & Erode (each 1). No case registered in remaining districts / cities.

(iv) Rape

[Decrease: 11.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change**

283 incidences of **Rape** reported in 2017 which shows a decrease of 11.3% over the previous year and a decrease of 50.4% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. This decrease attributed to bifurcation of rape cases in to two categories, i.e., rape cases are registered under 376 of IPC in which victim age is above 18 years, and rape cases registered under POCSO Act in which victim age is below 18 years. Cases under POCSO Act are discussed detailed in separate Chapter namely "Crime against Children". Highest incidence of rape was reported in Chennai (31) followed by Villuppuram (25) and Cuddalore (21). Lowest incidence was reported in Erode, and Tiruppur City (each 1) followed by Krishnagiri, Kanniyakumari, and Dharmapuri (each 2), Virudhunagar, Thiruvarur, Thirunelveli City, Pudukottai, Nilgiris, Namakkal and Karur (each 3). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy Salem City and Tiruppur under this head.

(v) Kidnapping and Abduction

[Decrease: 16%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.6 to 1.3***

A total of 1,027 cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** were reported during the year, 16% lower than the previous year and a decrease of 38.1% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (302) followed by Madurai (73), and Chennai (54). Lowest incidence was reported in Tiruppur City (2) followed by Nilgiris (3), Thiruvallur and Salem City (each 4), Karur and Coimbatore City (each 5). No case was reported in Perambalur, Railway Chennai and RP Trichy under this head.

(vi) Dacoity

[Decrease: 11%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.14 to 0.1***

97 incidences of **Dacoity** were reported in 2017, 11% has decreased than the previous year and an increase of 0.4% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (8) followed by Ramanathapuram (7), Dindigul and Tiruppur (each 6). No case was reported in Trichy, Tiruvarur, Thiruvannamalai, Theni, Thanjavur, Railway Trichy, Perambalur, Nilgiris, Karur, Kanniyakumari and Coimbatore City.

CHART-1.4
INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2008

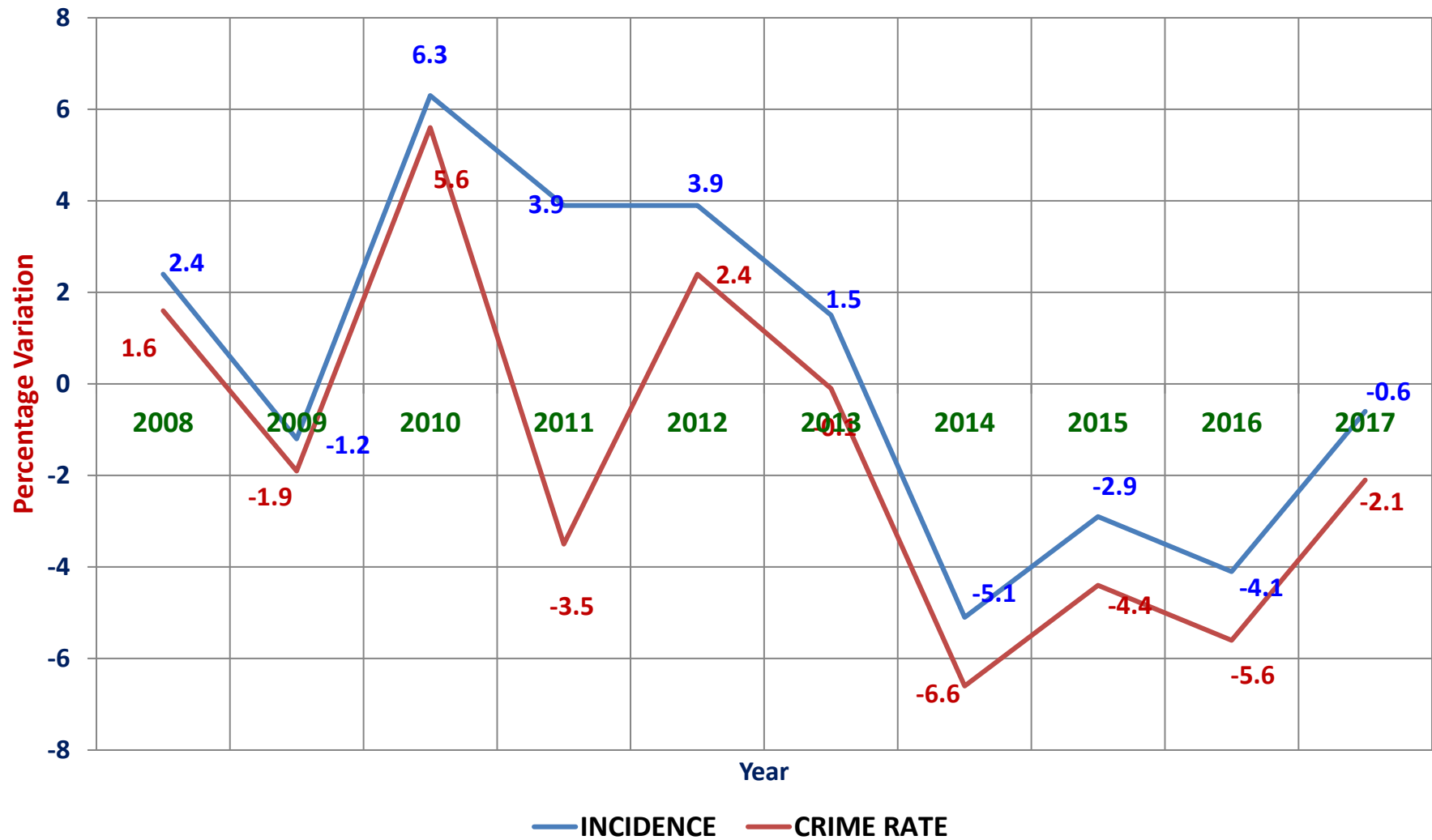


CHART-1.5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2017

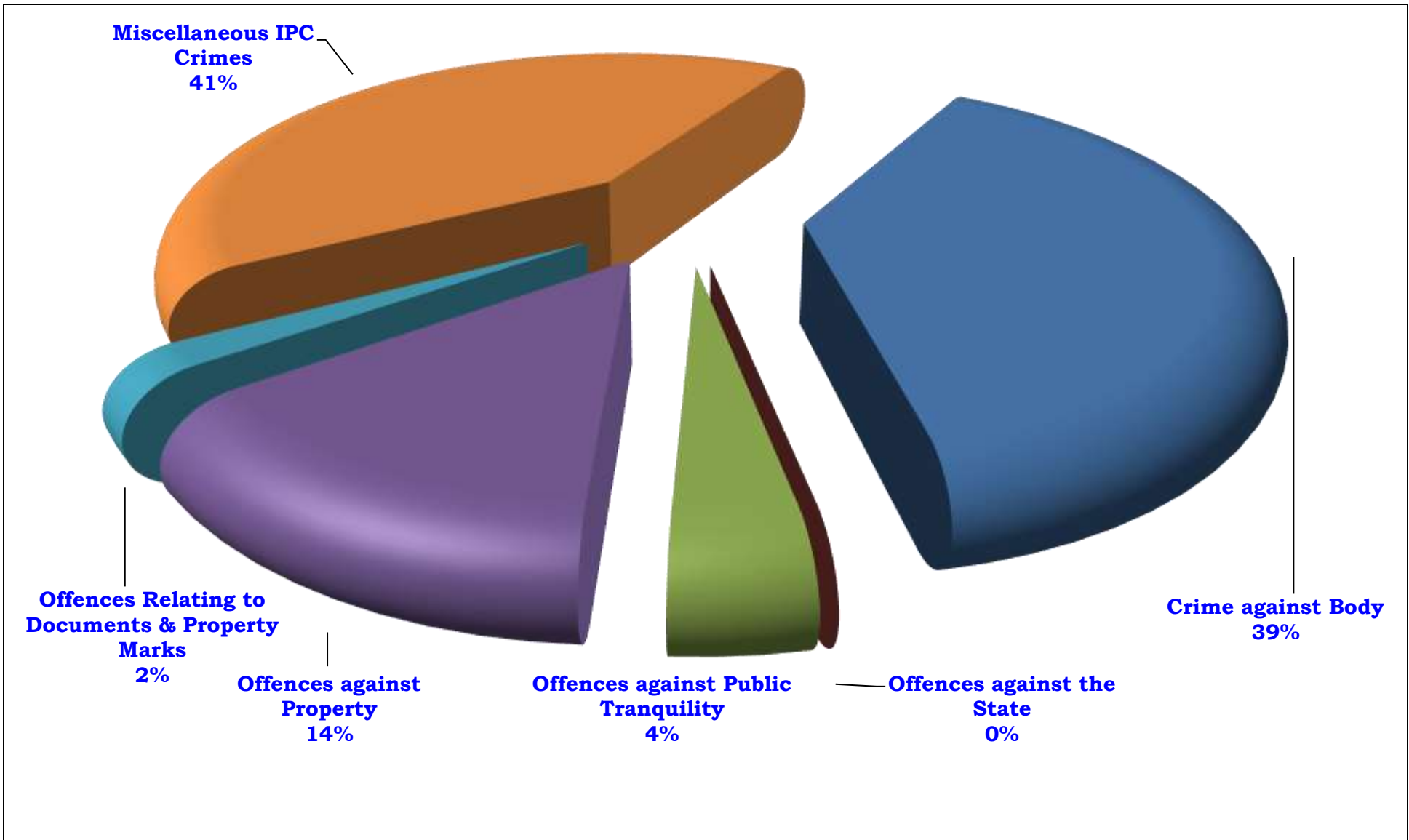
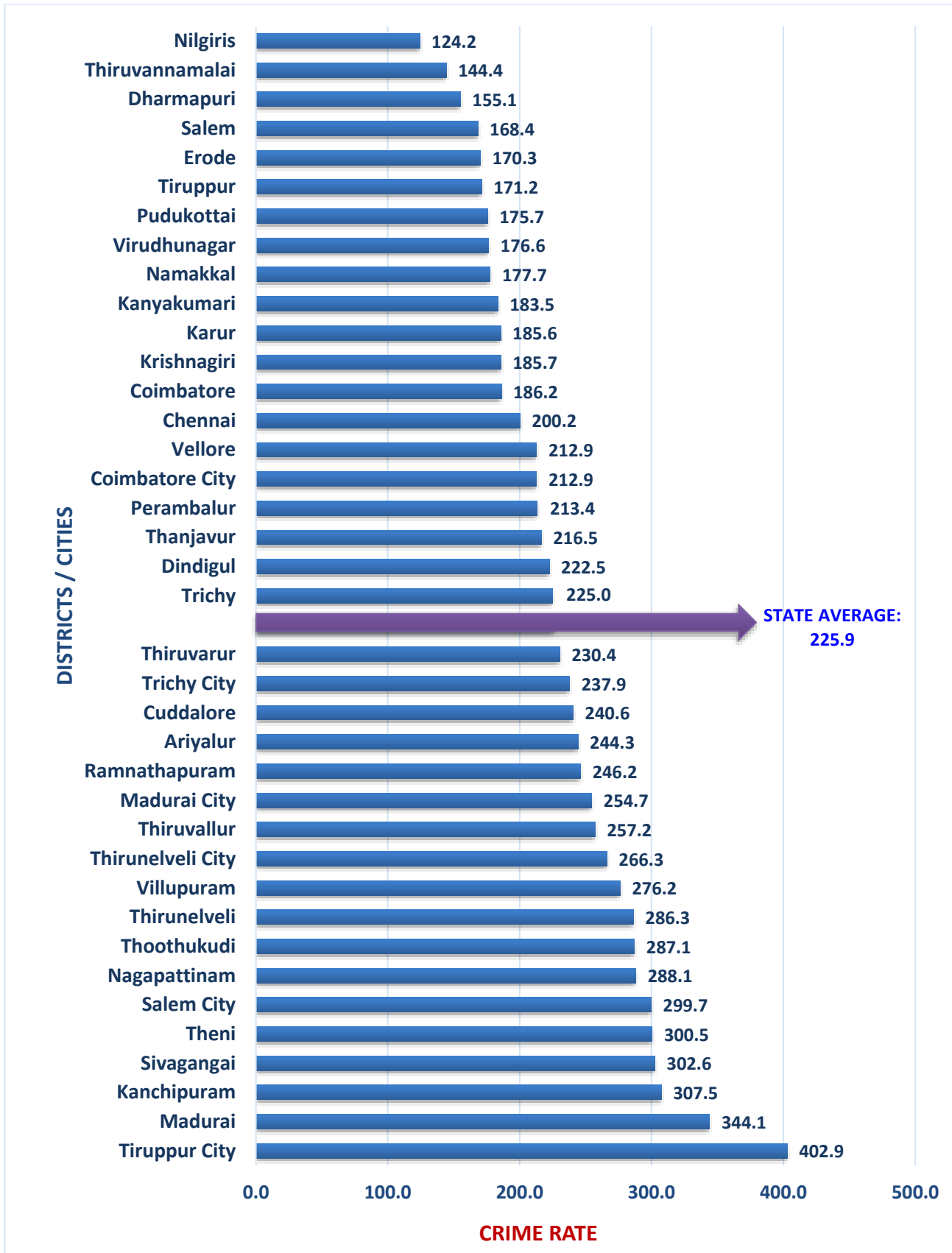


CHART-1.6

RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT / CITY WISE DURING – 2017



(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity

[Increase: 61.4%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 0.10 to 0.2***

134 cases were reported in 2015, whereas the number of cases has scaled to 83 cases in 2016, an increase of 61.4% and an increase of 115.4% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number of cases under this head has registered in Vellore (59) followed by Thanjavur (24), Dindigul (12), Thiruvannamali (11), Thoothukudi (5), Krishnagiri (4), Chennai (3), Kanniyakumari, Salem, Thirunelveli and (each 2), Madurai, Madurai City and Namakkal (each 1). Remaining 26 districts had no case under this head.

(viii) Robbery

[Increase: 9.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 2.2 to 2.3***

1,841 cases of **Robbery** were reported in 2017, as against 1,680 during the previous year showing an increase of 9.6% and a decrease of 3.1% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (155) followed by Railway Chennai (136) and Madurai City (122). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (6) followed by Dharmapuri (9), Theni and Kanniyakumari (each 11 cases).

(ix) Burglary

[Increase: 4.8%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 5.8 to 6***

The incidence of **Burglary** (4,751) recorded an increase of 4.8% during the year 2017 as compared to 2016 and a decrease of 3.1% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number (712) was reported in Chennai followed by Thirunelveli (283) and Thoothukudi (235). Lowest incidence was reported in Perambalur (23) followed by Ariyalur (29), Thirunelveli City (34). No case was reported in Railway Chennai & Railway Trichy.

(x) Theft

[Increase: 27.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 15.6 to 19.5***

The incidence of **Theft** recorded (15,422) an increase of 27.2% during the year 2017 over the previous year 2016 (12,128) and an increase of 30.2% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Chennai reported the highest incidence (4,158) followed by Railway Chennai (1395), Madurai City (592), Vellore (540) and Thirunelveli (480). Lowest incidence was reported in Ariyalur (22) followed by Nilgiris (58) and Perambalur (68 cases).

(xi) Riots

[Decrease: 3.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.6 to 2.4***

Cases of **Riots** (1,935) recorded a decrease of 3.3% over the previous year (2,002) and a decrease of 27.1% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence was reported from Villupuram (218) followed by Madurai (160), and Chennai (144). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Trichy (2) followed by Railway Chennai (3), Tiruppur City (7) and Trichy City (8). No case was reported in Vellore, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli City and Kanniyakumari.

(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust

[Increase: 31.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change**

160 cases have been reported under this head, showing an increase of 31.1%, compared to previous year (122) and a decrease of 28.3% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Maximum number of cases was reported in Chennai and Pudukottai (each 20) followed by Tiruppur City (16) and Sivagangai (12). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Trichy and Trichy City.

(xiii) Cheating

[Increase: 0.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 4.0 to 4.2***

3,298 cases of **Cheating** (including forgery and fraud) were reported during 2017, showing an increase of 0.6% over 2016 (3,278) and a decrease of 23.8% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (637) followed by Madurai (244), Madurai City (181) and Thoothukudi (175). Railway Trichy recorded the lowest incidence (2) followed by Cyber Cell (3), Railway Chennai (5), Perambalur and Nagapattinam (each 7).

(xiv) Counterfeiting

[Decrease: 46.5%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1***

53 cases of **Counterfeiting** were registered in 2017. 46.5% lower than the previous year (99) and a decrease of 76.8% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number of cases has registered in Vellore (48) followed by Chennai and Thirunelveli City (each 6), Cuddalore and Madurai City (each 4). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City, Trichy, Virudhunagar, and Villupuram.

(xv) Arson

[Decrease: 21.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.7 to 0.5***

402 **Arson** cases were reported in the year 2017 showing a decrease of 21.6% over 2016 (513) and a decrease of 37.9% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Tirunelveli reported the highest number of cases (42) followed by Kanniyakumari (36) and Villupuram (27). Lowest number of incidence has been reported in Vellore (1) followed by Trichy City, Tiruppur City and Nilgiris (each 2). No case was recorded in Karur, Perambalur, Railway Trichy & Railway Chennai, Salem City, and Thiruvallur.

(xvi) Grievous Hurt

[Increase: 4.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change: 0.8***

640 cases of **Grievous Hurt** were reported during 2017, showing an increase of 4.6% over the previous year as against 612 cases reported in the year 2016. Thanjavur has reported the highest incidence (113) followed by Cuddalore (56) and Chennai (54). Lowest numbers of cases were reported in Karur, Railway Chennai and Theni (each 1) followed by Tiruppur City and Perambalur (each 3). No case was recorded in Nagapattinam, Railway Trichy, Trichy and Vellore.

(xvii) Dowry Deaths

[Decrease: 17.2%]

➤ **Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1***

48 cases of **Dowry Death** were recorded, showing a decrease of 17.2% over the previous year (58) and a decrease of 46.2% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence was reported in Cuddalore & Villupuram (each 6) followed by Thiruvallur (4), Chennai, Kanniyakumari and Nagapattinam (each 3 cases), Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Salem City, Vellore and Virudhunagar (each 2). No case has reported in 17 districts under this head, only one case has registered in 11 districts.

(xviii) Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Her Modesty

[Decrease: 12.9%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.1 to 0.9***

744 cases were reported in 2017, showing a decrease of 12.9% over the previous year (854) and a decrease of 36.8% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidences of 71 cases were reported in Chennai & Salem followed by Villupuram (54) and Vellore (38). Lowest number of cases was reported in Railway Trichy and Salem City (each 1) followed by Thiruvallur (2), Karur & Kanchipuram (each 3).

(xix) Insult to Modesty of Women

[Decrease: 66.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Negligible**

9 cases were reported in 2017, showing a decrease of 66.7% over the incidence in 2016 (27) and a decrease of 95.4% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (3), followed by Madurai City (2), Madurai, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai and Vellore (each 1). No case was reported in remaining 34 districts.

(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives

[Decrease: 21.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.6 to 1.2***

984 cases were reported during 2017, showing a decrease of 21.7% over the last year (1,256) and a decrease of 49.3% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number of (165) was reported in Madurai followed by Chennai (123) and Madurai City (75). Lowest number of cases was reported in Salem City (2) followed by Perambalur, Nilgiris and Karur (each 3) and Thirunelveli city (5). No case was recorded in RP Chennai and RP Trichy.

(xxi) Importation of Girls

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

(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence

[Decrease: 5.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 21.4 to 20.0***

15,817 cases were reported in 2017 which was 16,661 in the year 2016, a decrease of 5.1% over previous year and an increase of 2.8% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number was reported in Chennai (1,454) followed by Kancheepuram (907) and Villupuram (829). Lowest number of cases were reported in RP Chennai & Trichy (each 1) followed by Nilgiris (40) and Thirunelveli City (78).

(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes

[Decrease: 87.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 93.3 to 11.7***

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as **“Other IPC crimes”**. 9,244 other IPC crimes accounting for 5.2% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2017 showing a decrease of 87.3% over the previous year (72,734) and a decrease of 90.5% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16.

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 have decreased by 0.6% and the Crime Rate is decreased by 4.9% over previous year 2016, and also decreased by 7.3% cases over the quinquennial average of 2012-16.

SPECIAL and LOCAL Laws (SLL):

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2017 are presented in **Table-1.5**. Quinquennial average (Q.A) of incidence for 2012-16 and also the percentage variations during 2017 over 2016 have been presented in **Table-1.12**. **Map-1.14** depicts incidence of SLL cases.

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES

2,42,040 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2017, a decrease of 15.8% in registration over the previous year (2,87,473). Head-wise distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL for 6 years from 2012 to 2017 is presented in **Table-1.7**.

Head-wise incidence of crime and rate of cognizable SLL crimes in the districts are presented in **Table-1.8**.

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 45.29% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 54.71% of cases have been clubbed under 'Other SLL crimes' discussed at para xiii.

(i). Arms Act

[Decrease: 30.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.28 to 0.20***

Registrations of cases (152) under the **Arms Act** constitute 0.06% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown a decrease of 30.3% during 2017 when compared to 2016. There is a decrease by 30.5% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence (17 cases) was reported from Thanjavur followed by Thiruvannamalai (16), Vellore (12), Salem (11) and Villupuram (10). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Tiruppur and Virudhunagar.

(ii). Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

[Increase: 11.3%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 4.39 to 4.80***

3,812 cases amounting to 1.57% of all SLL cases reported in 2017 were registered under **NDPS Act**. This shows an increase of 11.3% over 2016 and an increase of 105.6% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest incidence of 1,909 cases reported in NIB followed by Chennai (245) and Theni (186). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and Cyber Cell under this head. Lowest number of cases was reported in Railway Trichy, Perambalur and Karur (each 1) followed by RNamakkal and Ariyalur (each 3) and Thiruvarur (7).

(iii). Gambling Act

[Increase: 23.1%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 5.64 to 6.8***

Cases registered (5,412) under **Gambling Act** constitute 2.23% of the total SLL crimes. It has increased by 23.1% over 2016 (4,398) and decreased 13.1% over the

quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number (414) has registered in Virudhunagar followed by Villupuram (388) and Chennai (284). Lowest incidence was reported in Tirunelveli City (15) followed by Trichy City (22) and Ariyalur (31).

(iv). Excise Act:

➤ **No Change**

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

(v). Prohibition Act

[Increase: 11.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Increased from 152.9 to 168.1***

1,33,053 cases were registered under this head during 2017, constituting 54.97% of the total SLL cases. There is an increase of 11.6% over 1,19,203 cases reported in 2016 and an increase of 28.2% over quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number (11,767) was registered in Villuppuram followed by Chennai (7,720) and Nagapattinam (7,429). Lowest number was registered in RP Chennai (1) followed by Railway Trichy (6), Tiruppur City (580) and Thirunelveli City (771).

(vi). Explosives & Explosive Substances Act

[Decrease: 33.6%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.6 to 0.4***

308 cases registered under this Act in 2017 showing a decrease of 28.7% over 2016 (464) and a decrease of 58.1% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number (167) has reported in Virudhunagar followed by Kanchipuram (16), Thirunelveli and Thiruvannamalai (each 14). No case has registered in 7 Cities/Districts.

(vii). Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)

[Decrease: 0.7%]

➤ **Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.56 to 0.5***

Incidence of 431 cases under **Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)** showing a decrease of 0.7% during 2017 over 2016 and decrease of 13.9% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Highest number (204)

was reported in Chennai followed by Dindigul (37) and Coimbatore City (28). No case was reported in 7 districts.

(viii). Indian Railways Act

[Increase: 216.7%]

> Crime Rate: Negligible*

Incidence of 19 cases under the **Indian Railways Act** showing an increase of 216.7% during 2017 over 2016 (6 cases) and an increase of 35.7% over the quinquennial average of 2012-2016. Thanjavur has registered highest number (13 cases) followed by Railway Trichy (3), Railway Chennai (2) and Virudhunagar (1).

(ix). Protection of Civil Rights

[Decrease: 75.0%]

> Crime Rate: Negligible*

1 case was registered under **Protection of Civil Rights Act** showing a decrease of 75.0% over 2016 and a decrease of 78.3% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. 1 case was reported in Madurai district. No case registered in remaining district/city. "Crime Against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" chapter can be referred to for detailed information.

(x). Dowry Prohibition Act

[Decrease: 23.7%]

> Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.38 to 0.3*

225 cases were registered during 2017, showing a decrease of 23.7% over 2016 (295) and a decrease of 25.1% over the quinquennial average for 2012-16. Madurai registered the highest number of cases (43) followed by Virudhunagar (24), Vellore and Thirunelveli (each 23). No case was reported in 18 districts / cities and 3 districts / cities registered each 1 case.

(xi). Copyright Act

[Decrease: 34.2%]

> Crime Rate: Decreased from 2.14 to 1.4*

1,100 cases were registered under the **Copyright Act** during 2017 showing a decrease of 34.2% over the previous year

1,671 and a decrease of 51.9% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. Chennai has registered the highest number (283), followed by Salem City (136) and Coimbatore City (93). Less number of cases were recorded in Ariyalur, Madurai, Thirunelveli and Thirunelveli City (each 1) followed by Karur and Ramanathapuram (each 2). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy.

(xii). SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act (Against SCs)

[Increase: 7.3%]

> Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1*

88 cases were registered under **SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** (Against SCs), showing an increase of 7.3% over 2016 (82) and a decrease of 87.7% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. In chapter "Crime against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" this issue is discussed in details.

(xiii). SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act (Against STs)

[Increase: 66.7%]

> Crime Rate: Negligible*

5 cases were registered under **SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act** (Against STs), showing an increase of 66.7% over 2016 (3) and an increase of 4.2% over the quinquennial average of 2012-16. In chapter "Crime against Weaker sections of society (SCs/STs)" this issue is discussed in details.

(xiii) Others:

[Decrease: 38%]

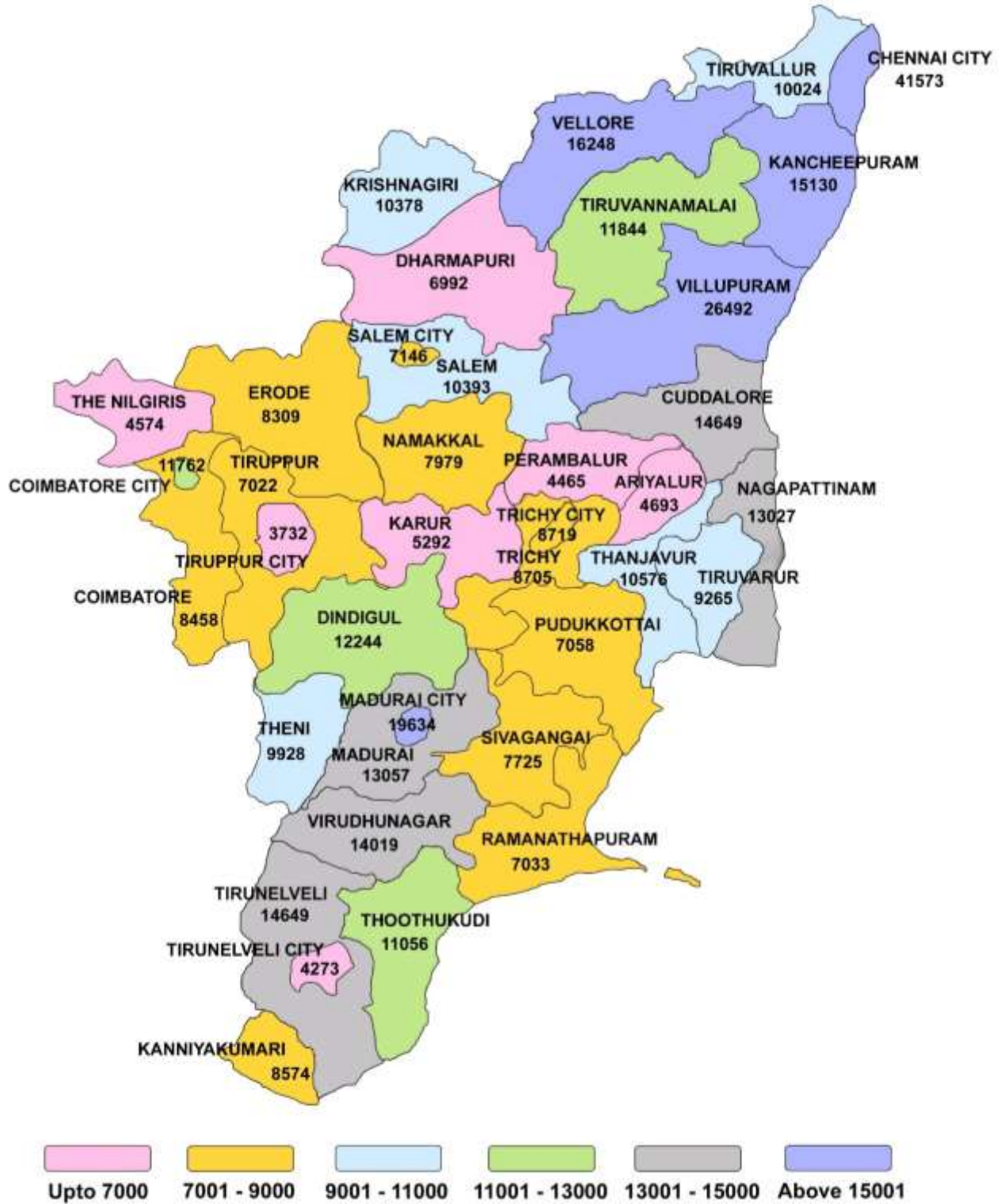
- **Registration of Foreigners Act**
- **Indian Passport Act**
- **Essential Commodities Act**
- **Antiquity & Art Treasure Act**
- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act**
- **Indecent Representation of women Act**
- **Forest Act**
- **Other SLL**

97,434 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'others' above. This is 38% less than the previous year (1,57,270).

MAP - 1.1

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2017

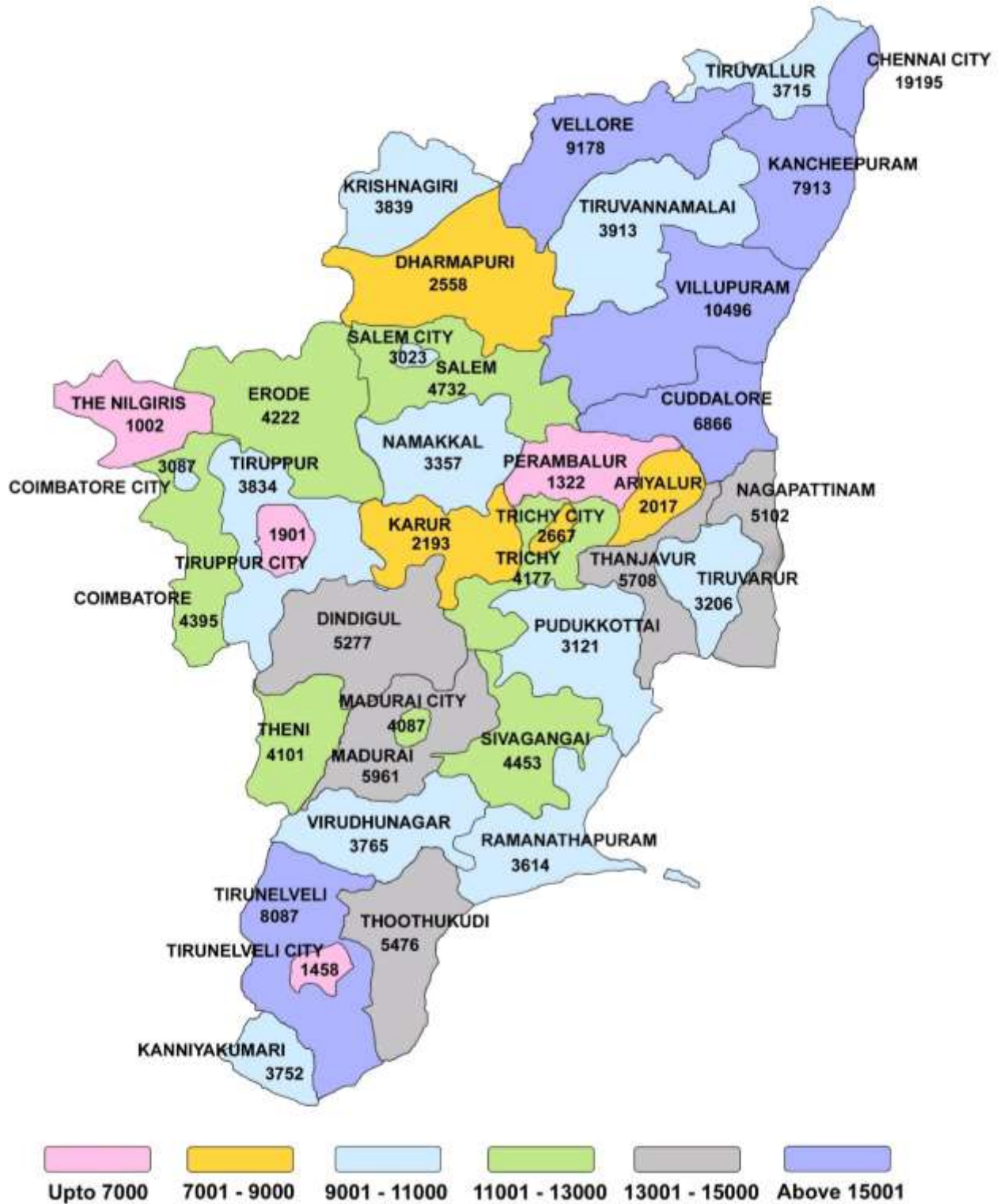
(All over Tamil Nadu 4,20,876)



MAP - 1.2

INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 1,78,836)



MAP - 1.3
RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2017

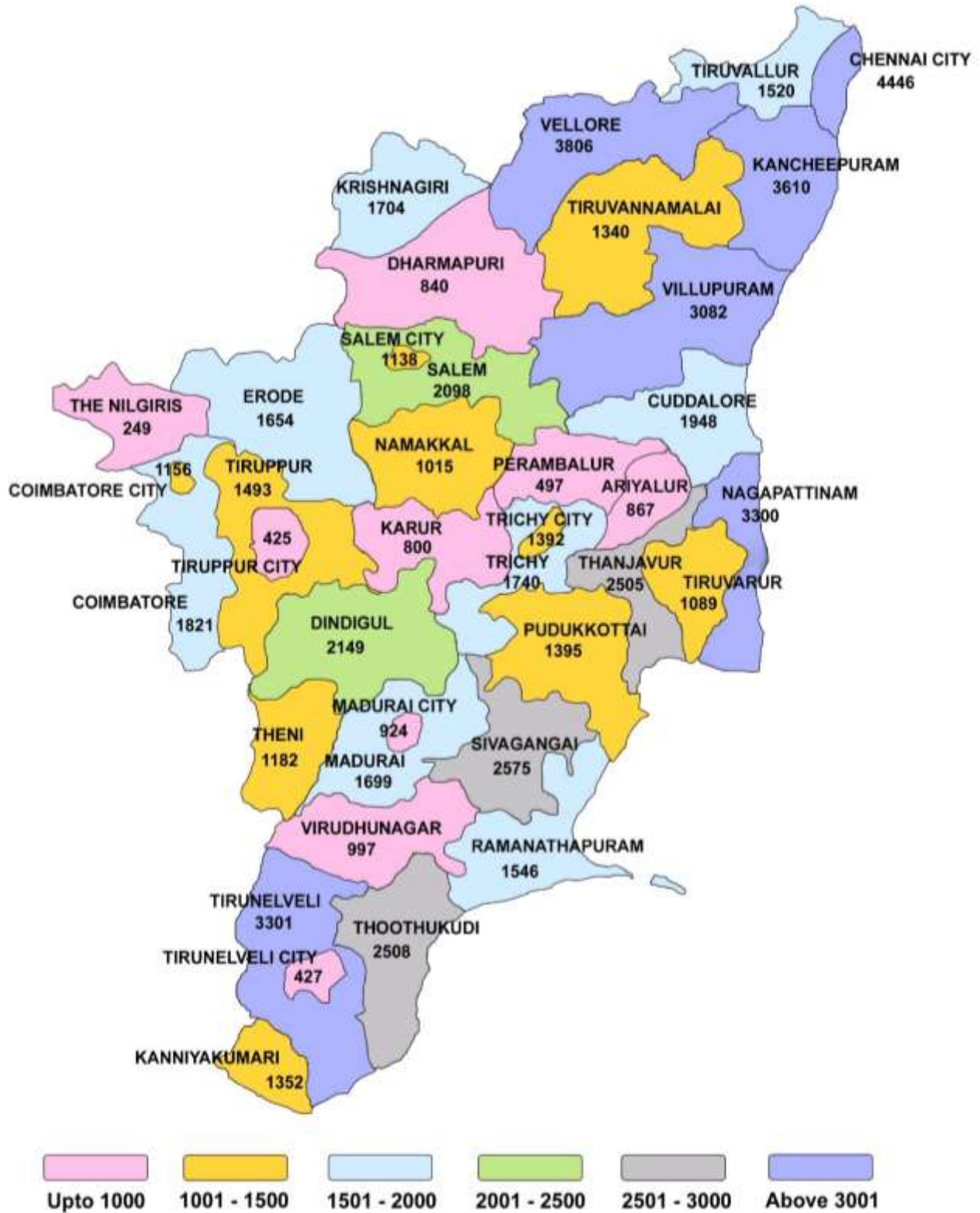
(All over Tamil Nadu 225.9)



MAP - 1.4

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING 2017

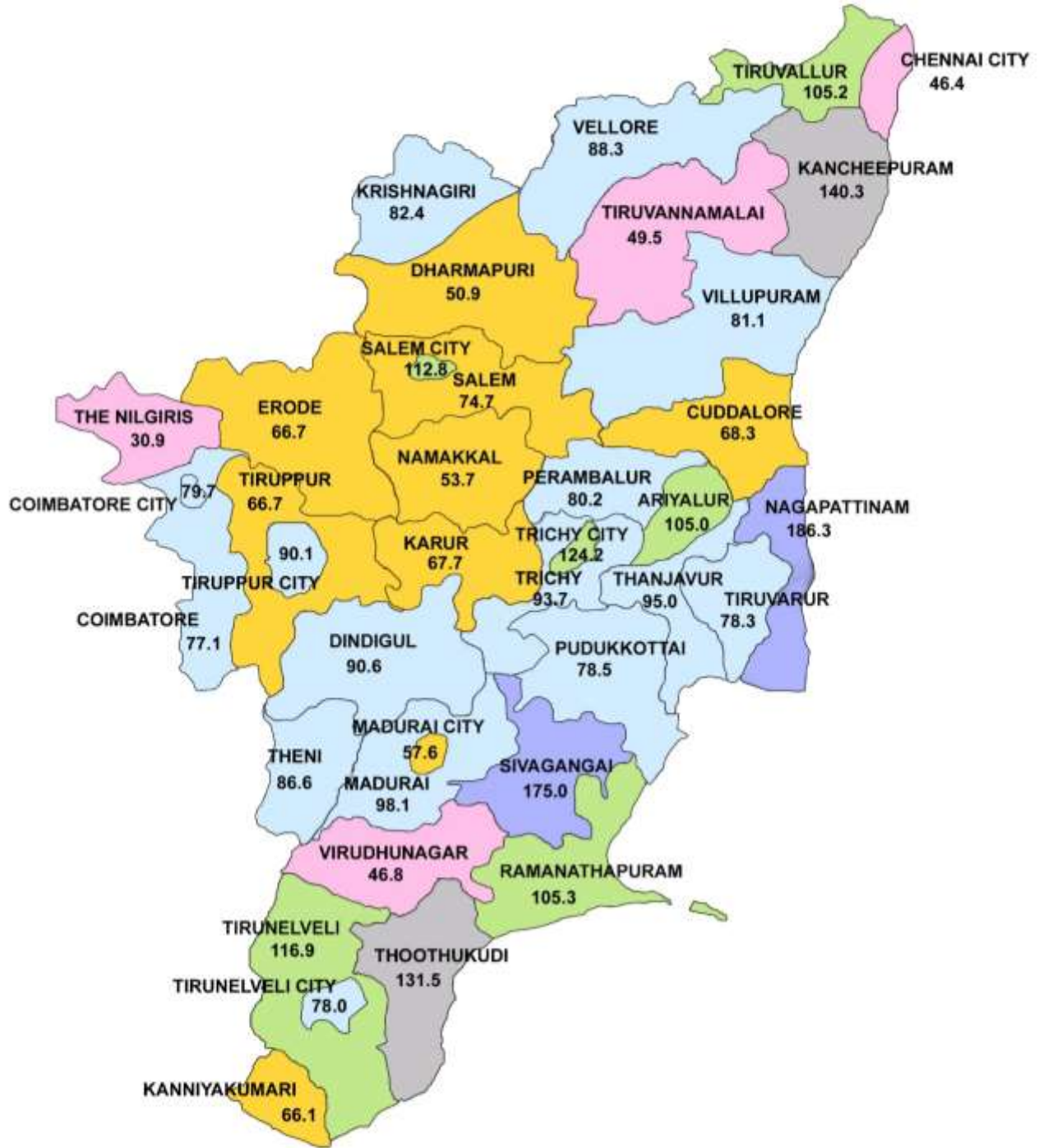
(All over Tamil Nadu 65,678)



MAP - 1.5

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 83.0)

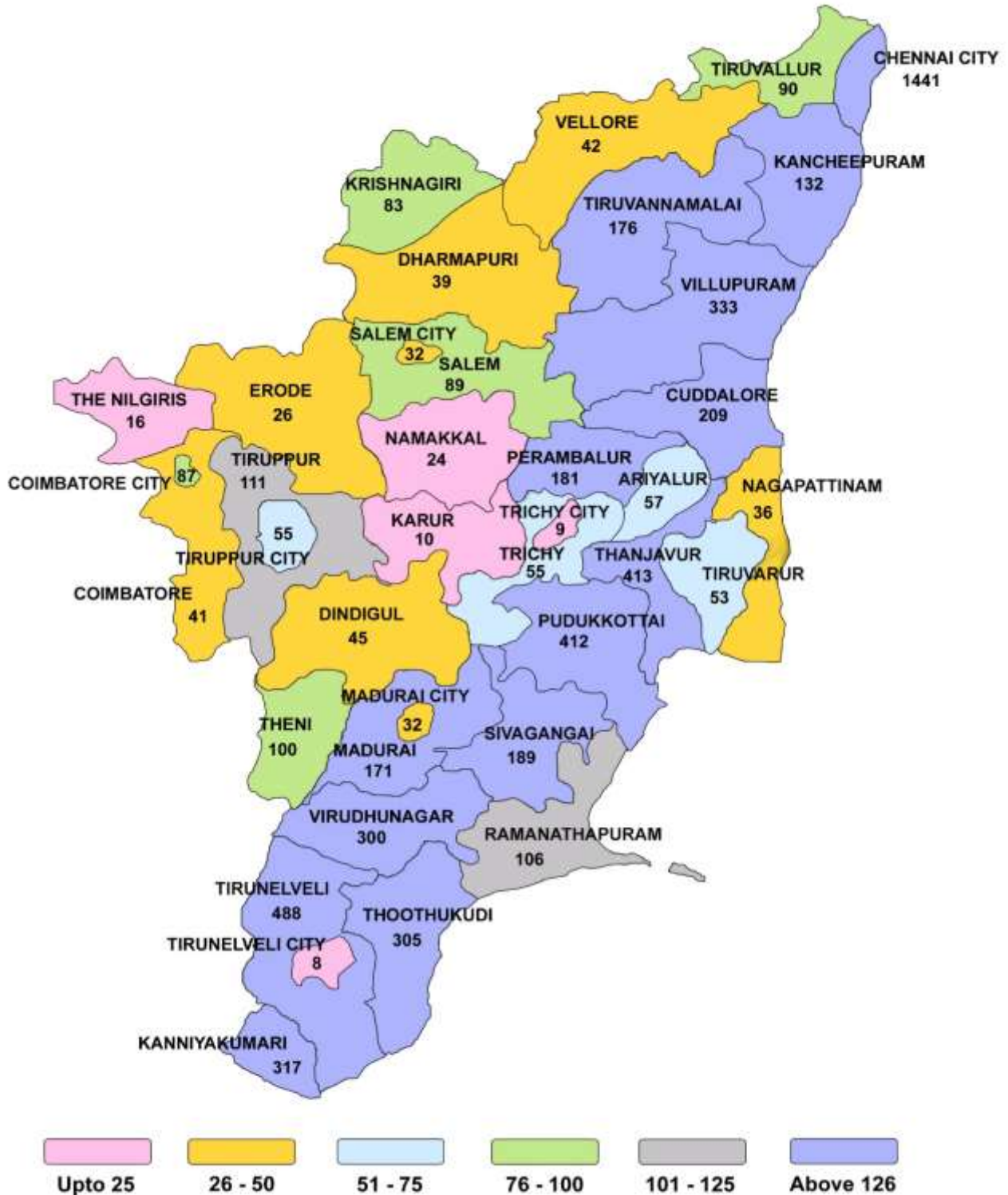


MAP - 1.6

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY

DURING - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 6,318)



MAP - 1.7
RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST
PUBLIC TRANQUILITY DURING - 2017

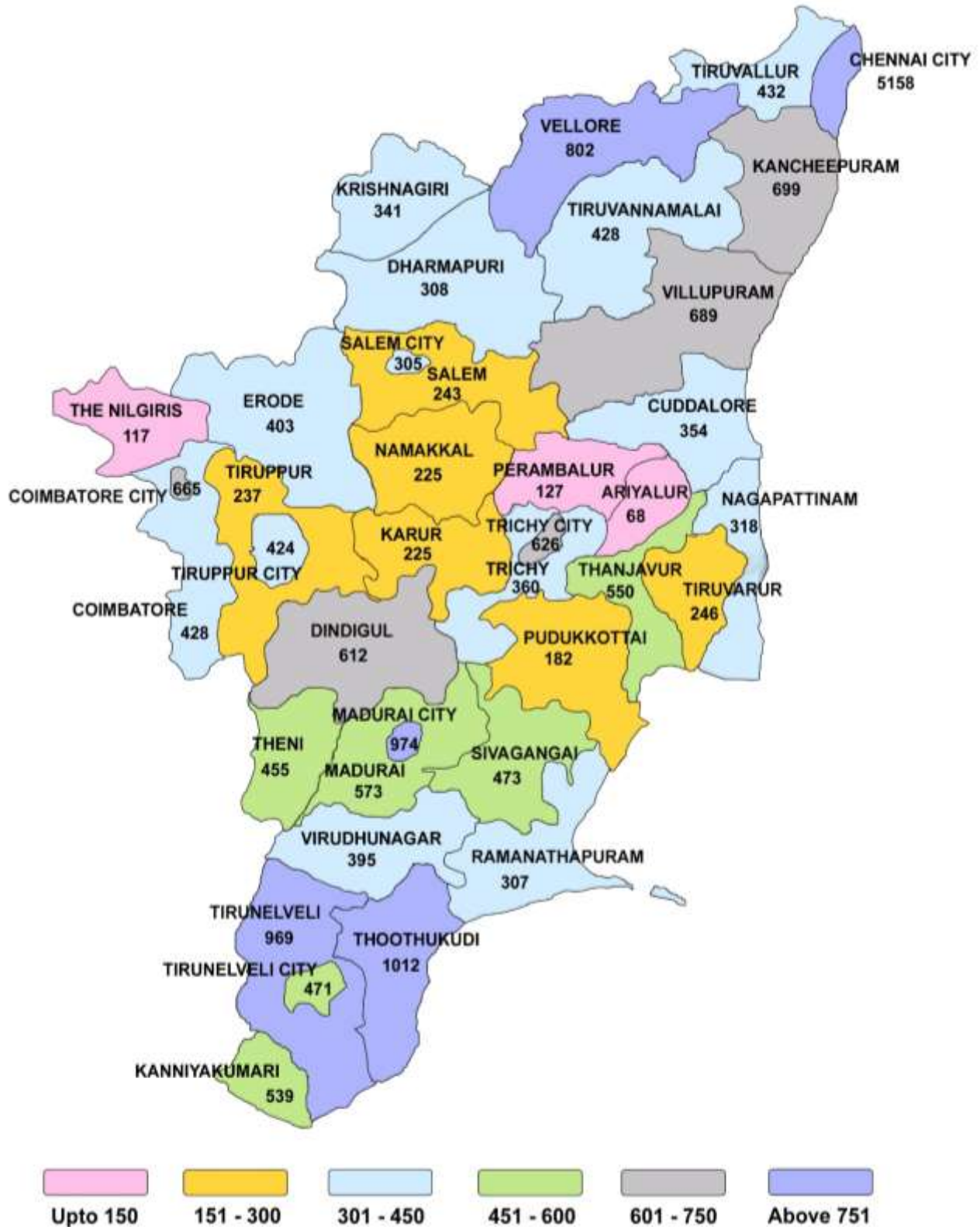
(All over Tamil Nadu 8.0)



MAP - 1.8

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 23,659)



MAP - 1.9

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 29.9)

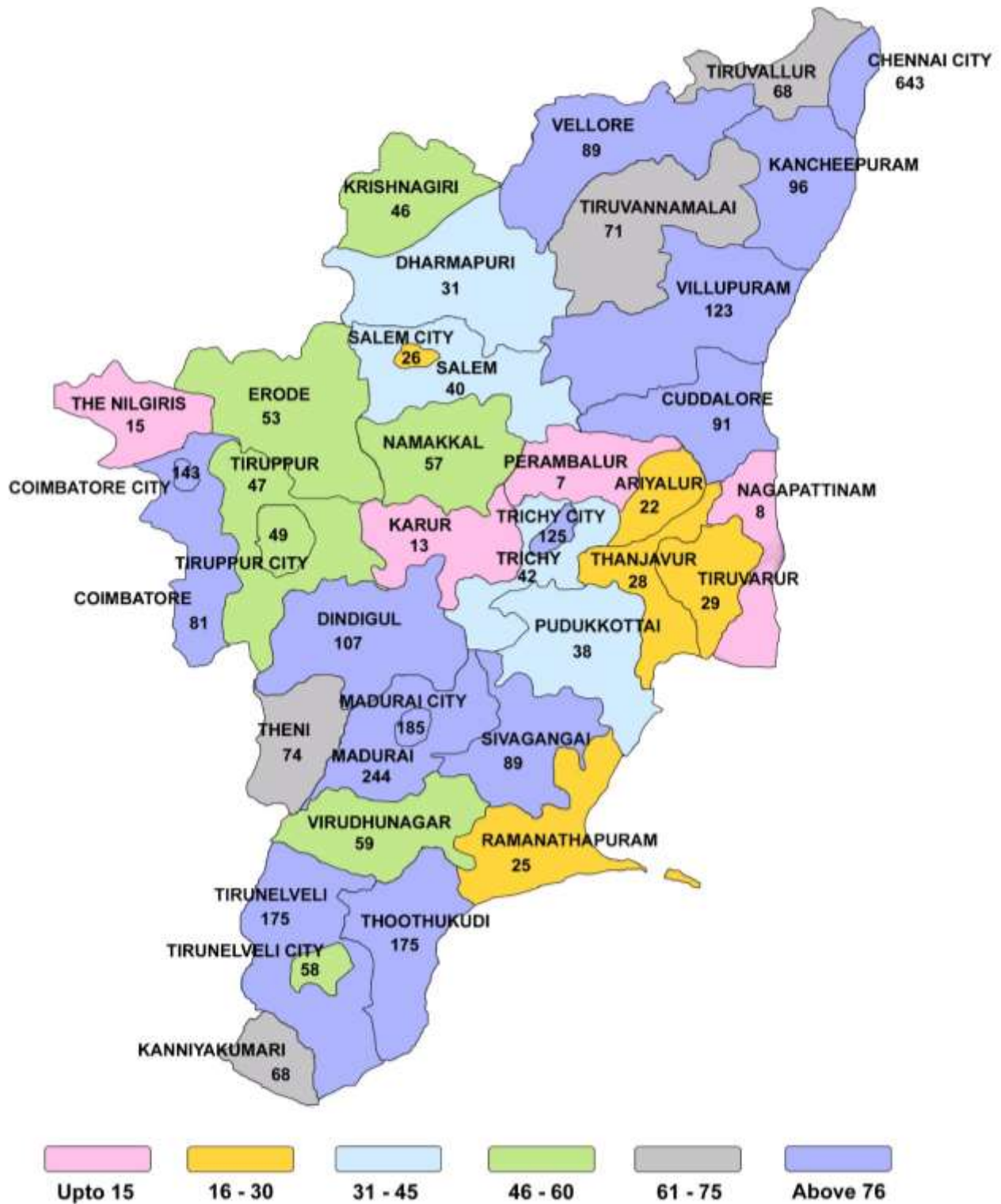


MAP - 1.10

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY

MARKS DURING - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,351)



MAP - 1.11

RATE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS

DURING - 2017

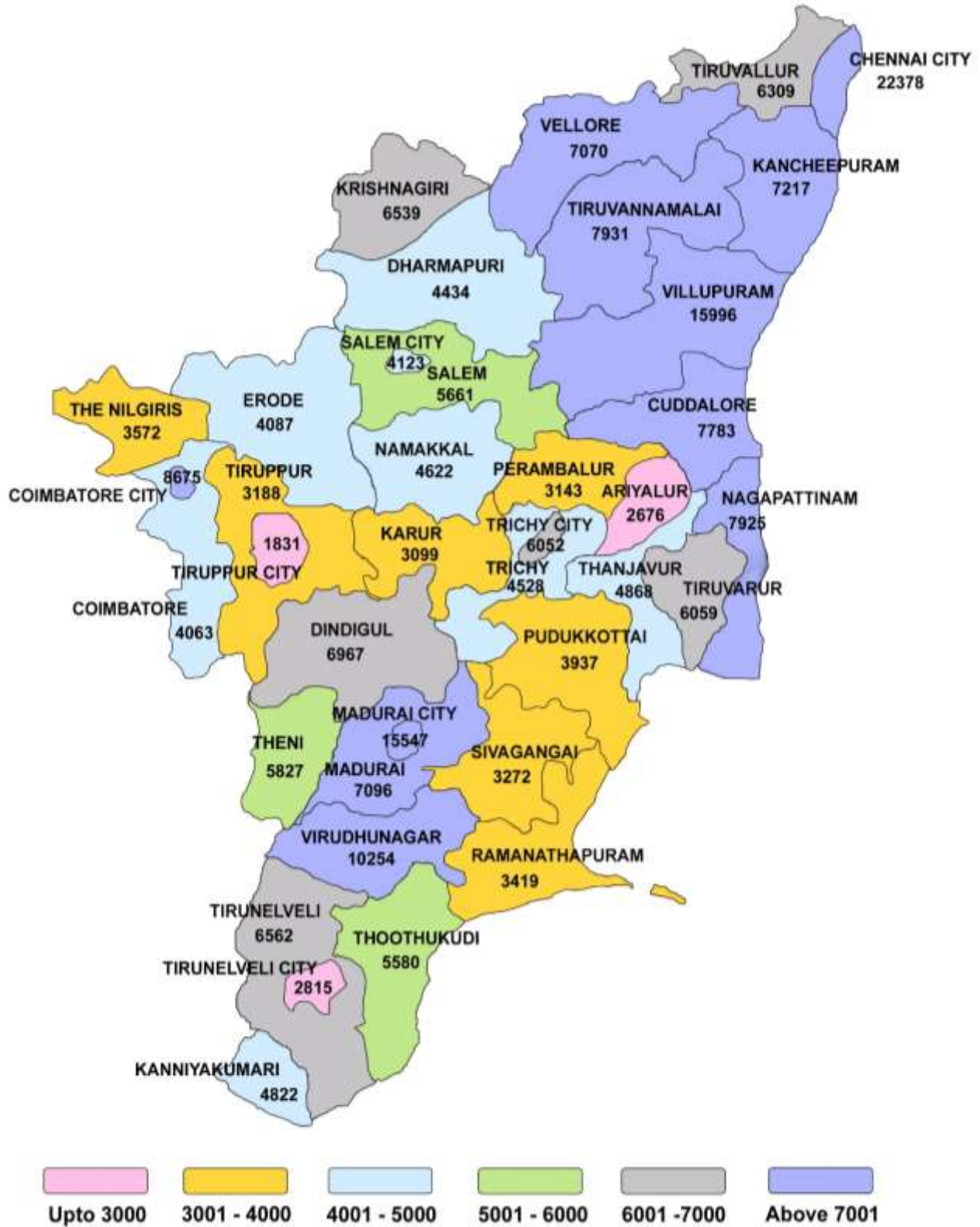
(All over Tamil Nadu 4.2)



MAP - 1.12

INCIDENCE OF SLL CRIMES DURING - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,42,040)



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 2017 are presented in **Table-2.1 and 2.3**. As many as 96,839 cognizable crimes were reported in these 7 cities during 2017 comprising 35,418 cases registered under the IPC and 61,421 cases registered under the SLL. In terms of percentage, 63.4% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2017 were reported under Special & Local Laws (SLL) and rest of the cases (36.6%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Crime rate of 622.8 was observed in these cities as compared to crime rate of 531.7 at State level, showing a higher crime rate as compared to State average.

Trend analysis - Major IPC crimes

Murder

(Incidence: 288 Rate: 1.8)

The offences of murder with 288 cases in 2017 showing an increase of 2.9% as compared to 280 cases in 2016.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of murder (154 cases) followed by Madurai City (44 cases) and Coimbatore City and Salem City each (21 cases) during 2017. Every one lakh

population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 2 murder cases in the year 2017. The highest crime rate of 4.2 murders per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2017.

Attempt to murder

(Incidence: 451 Rate: 2.9)

The offence of attempt to commit murder with 451 cases in 2017 showed a decrease of 9.5% as compared to 498 cases in 2016.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of attempt to murder (244 cases) followed by Madurai city (52) and Tirunelveli City (67) during 2017. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 3 attempt to murder cases in the year 2017. The highest crime rate (12.2) of attempt to murder per lakh population was reported from Tirunelveli City during the year 2017.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence: 9 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 9 cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder were reported in 7 cities during 2017 showing an increase of 125% when compared to previous year (4 cases). Chennai alone has reported 9 during 2017.

Rape

(Incidence: 48 Rate: 0.3)

The offence of rape with 48 cases in 2017 showing an increase of 17.1% as compared to 41 cases in 2016.

Incidents of Rape were reported highest in Chennai (31) followed by Madurai City (9), Trichy City (4), during 2017. In Coimbatore City and Salem

city no case was reported. Thirunelveli City (3) and Tiruppur City (1) during the year 2017.

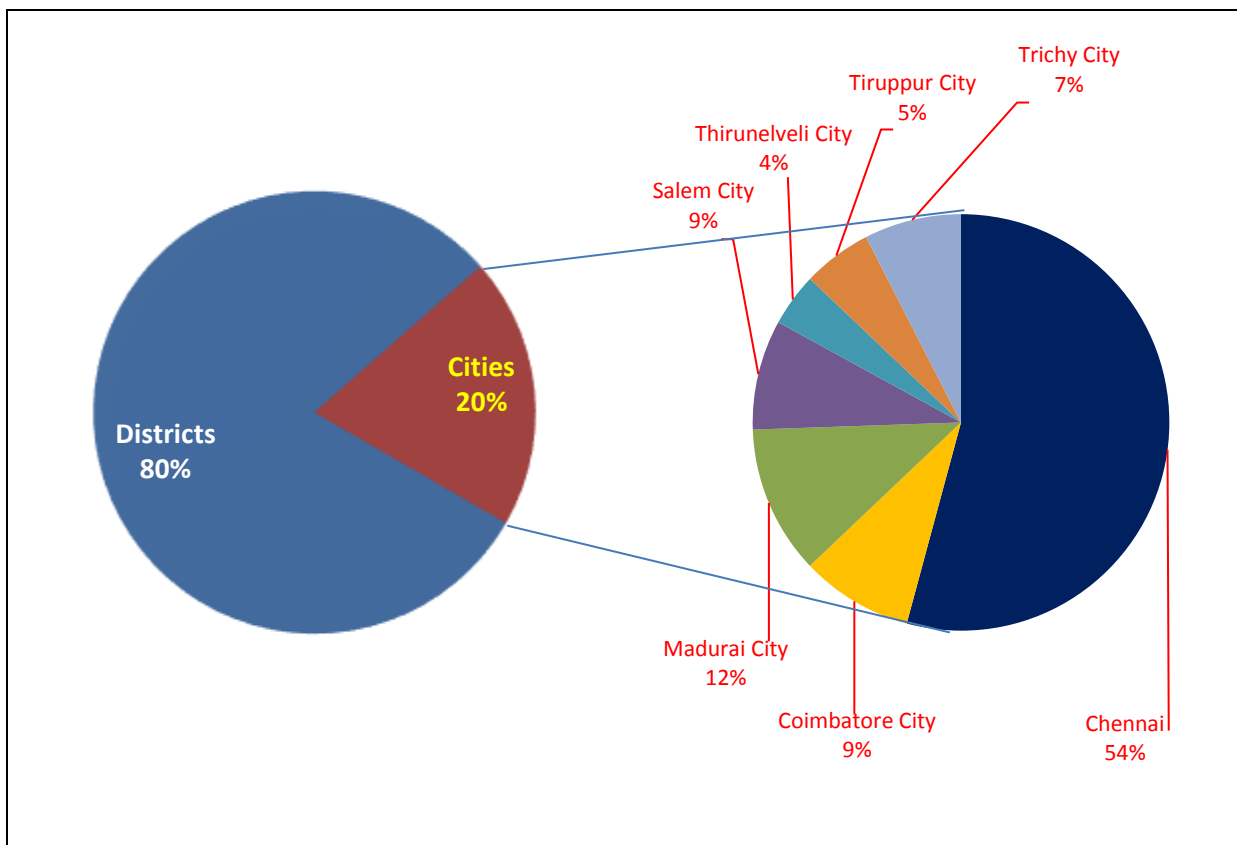
Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence: 96 Rate: 0.6)

The offence of kidnapping & abduction with 96 cases in 2017 showing an increase of 5.5% as compared to 91 cases in 2016.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of kidnapping & abduction (54 cases) followed by Madurai City (13 cases) and Trichy City and Tirunelveli City each (9 cases) during 2017. The highest crime rate of 1.6 kidnappings & abductions per lakh population was reported from Tirunelveli City as compared to 0.6 at Cities during the year 2017.

Chart - 2.1
Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Cities During 2017



Dacoity

(Incidence: 23 Rate: 0.1)

The offence of dacoity with 23 cases in 2017 showing an increase of 27.8% as compared to 18 cases in 2016.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of dacoity (8) followed by Madurai City (5), Tiruppur City (4), Trichy City (3), Salem City (2) and Thirunelveli City (1) during the 2017. The highest crime rate of 0.8 under

dacoity per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City followed by Madurai City and Trichy City each (0.3) and Salem City and Tirunelveli City each (0.2) and Chennai City (0.1) during the year 2017.

Making preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity

(Incidence: 4 Rate: Negligible)

The offence of preparation and

assembly for dacoity with 4 case in 2017 showing an increase of 83.3% as compared to 1 case reported in 2016.

Chennai City has reported the 3 cases followed by Madurai City (1 case) of Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity remaining 5 cities no cases were reported during the year 2017.

Robbery

(Incidence: 600 Rate: 3.8)

The offence of Robbery with 600 cases in 2017 showing an increase of 40.51% as compared to 427 cases in 2016.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of robbery (155 cases) followed by Madurai City (122 cases) and Coimbatore City (93 cases) during 2017. The highest crime rate of 12.3 robberies per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City compared to 3.8 at State level.

Criminal Trespass/Burglary

(Incidence: 1,249 Rate: 7.9)

Criminal trespass / burglary offences with 1,249 cases in 2017 showing an increase of 23.7% as compared to 1,010 cases in 2016.

Chennai has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (712 cases) followed by Madurai City (159 cases) and Coimbatore City (104 cases) among cities. The highest rate of 18.0 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2017.

Theft

(Incidence: 6342 Rate: 40.2)

Theft cases have shown an increase of 30.1% during the year 2017 compared to the year 2016 (4874 cases).

Chennai has reported highest number of 4158 theft cases during the

year 2017 which accounted for 65.56% of the total thefts cases reported in the 7 cities. On an average, 40.2 Theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population in the Cities during 2017. Tirunelveli City has reported highest crime rate of Theft cases at (65.9) followed by Tiruppur City (51.3) and Chennai (43.4).

Unlawful assembly

(Incidence: 1,335 Rate: 8.5)

A total of 1335 cases of unlawful assembly were reported in the commissionerates during 2017. Chennai (1,255 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (47 cases), Tiruppur City (25) and Tirunelveli City (8) have reported the cases of unlawful assembly.

Riots

(Incidence: 226 Rate: 1.4)

A total of 226 cases of riots were reported in 7 cities during 2017. Chennai (144 cases) followed by Madurai City (30), Salem City (22 cases), Coimbatore City (15), Trichy City (8) and Tiruppur City (7). No case was reported in Thirunelveli City. The highest crime rate was reported in Salem City (2.2) followed by Madurai City (1.9), Chennai City and Tiruppur City each (1.5).

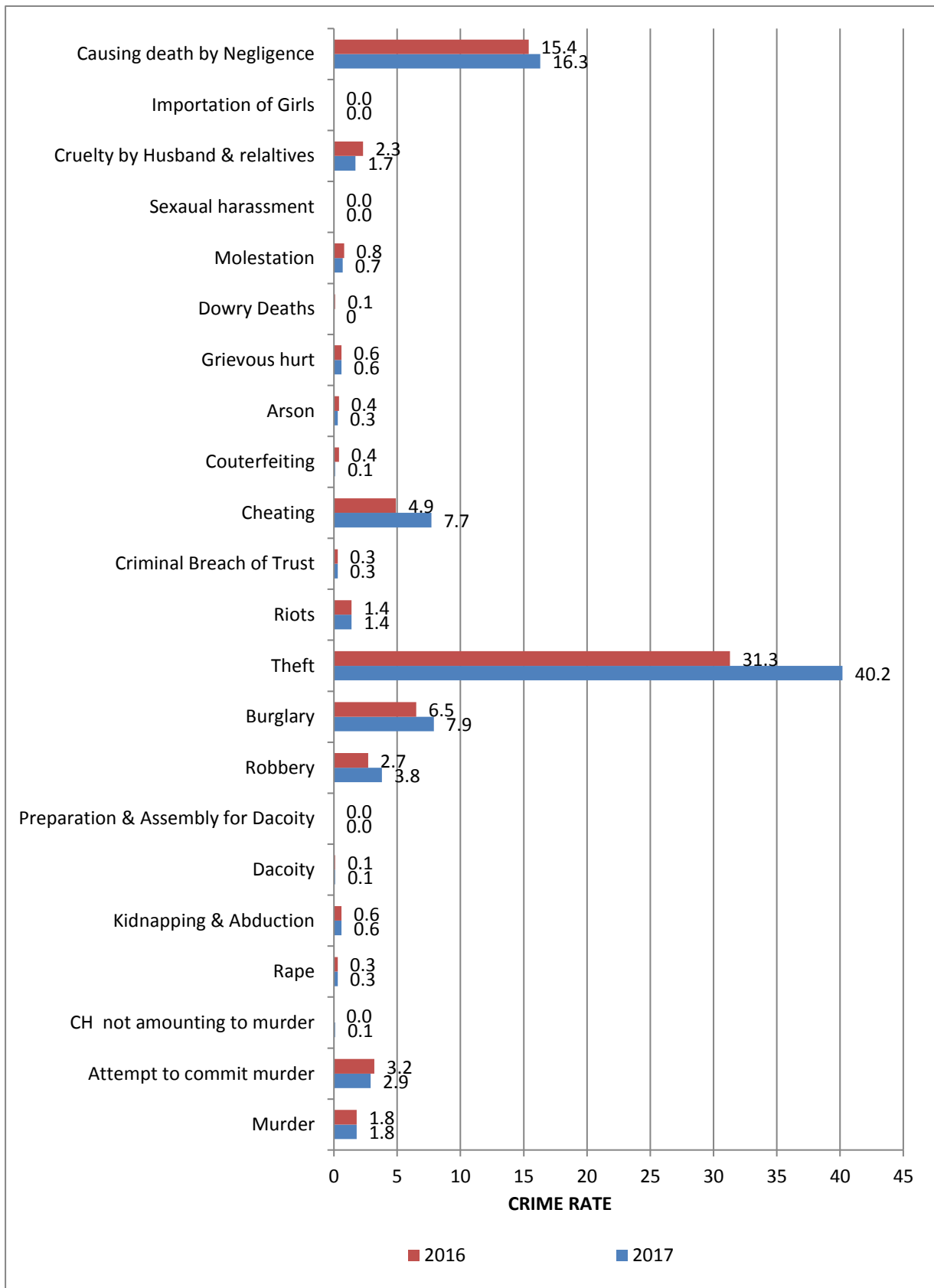
Criminal breach of trust

(Incidence: 50 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 50 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in Commissionerates during the year 2017 which were 13.6% an increase compare to previous year. Chennai City has (20 cases) followed by Tiruppur City (16), Madurai City (7), Salem City (5) and Coimbatore City (2).

Tiruppur City has reported high crime rate of 3.4 followed by Salem City 0.5 and Madurai City 0.4 as compared to 0.3 at average cities level.

Chart – 2.2
Rate of Cognizable IPC Crimes in Cities
Under Different Crime Heads during 2017 and 2016



Cheating, Forgery and Fraud

(Incidence: 1,211 Rate: 7.7)

A total of 1,211 cases under Cheating (including Forgery and Fraud) were reported in these Commissionerates during the year 2017, showing an increase of 58.5% in 2017 over 2016 (764 cases). Chennai has reported the highest number of cheating cases (637 cases) accounting for 52.6% of total such crimes. The highest rate of such crimes (11.3) was reported from Madurai City.

Counterfeiting

(Incidence: 18 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 18 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2017, showing a decline of 71.9% as compared to previous year (64 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in Chennai and Thirunelveli City each (6 cases) sharing for 33.3% of Cities total followed by Madurai City (4 cases) Trichy City (2 cases) remaining Coimbatore City, Salem City and Tiruppur City reported no such cases during 2017.

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 100 Rate: 0.6)

A total of 100 cases of grievous hurt were reported during 2017, showing an increase of 3.1% over the year 2016 (97 cases). Chennai (54 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (14 cases) have together accounted for 68% of total such crimes reported during 2017.

Dowry deaths

(Incidence: 5 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 5 cases of dowry deaths were reported during the year 2017, showing a decrease of 64.3% over the year 2016 (14 cases). Chennai has reported highest such incidence (3 cases) followed by Salem City (2 cases). The remaining five cities no cases were reported. Salem City has reported the highest crime rate (0.2).

Assault on woman with intent to**outrage her modesty**

(MOLESTATION)

(Incidence: 107 Rate: 0.7)

A total of 107 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (MOLESTATION) were reported during the year 2017, showing a decrease of 17.1% over the year 2017 (129 cases). Chennai with 71 cases accounting for 66.4% of total cases reported followed by Madurai City (12 cases) and Trichy City (6 cases). Tirunelveli City has reported the highest rate (1.3) of such crimes in comparison to the cities average rate of 0.7.

Insult to the modesty of women
(SEXUAL HARASSMENT)

(Incidence: 5 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 5 cases of insult to the modesty of women (Sexual harassment) were reported during the year 2017, showing a decrease of 28.6% as compared to the previous year (7 cases). Chennai has reported 3 cases followed by Madurai 2 cases have accounted for 60% and 40% respectively of such cases reported during the year 2017.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives

(Incidence: 261 Rate: 1.7)

A total of 261 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives were reported, showing a decrease of 25.9% over the year 2016 (352 cases). Chennai (123 cases) followed by Madurai City (75 cases) have accounted for 47.1% and 28.7% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2017. Madurai City has reported highest crime rate of 4.7 as compared to 1.7 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: 2578 Rate: 16.3)

A total of 2,578 cases of causing death by negligence were reported in 7 cities during the year 2017, showing an increase of 7.8% as compared to the previous year (2,392 cases). Chennai (1,454 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Coimbatore City (312 cases), they accounted for 56.4% and 12.1% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2017. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 34.5 compared to 16.3 at cities average level.

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

(Incidence: 61,421 Rate: 389.0)

A total of 61,421 SLL crimes were reported during the year 2017, showing a decrease of 55.2% over the year 2016 (1,36,956 cases).

Arms Act

(Incidence : 10 Rate:0.1)

A total of 10 cases under the Arms Act were reported during the year 2017, showing decrease of 28.6% as compared to the previous year (14 cases). Chennai and Madurai City (each 3 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (with 2 cases), Salem City and Tiruppur City (each 1 case) they accounted for 30%, 20% and 10% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2017. Madurai City, Tiruppur City and Trichy City has reported highest crime rate of 0.2 compared to 0.1 at cities average rate.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act

(Incidence: 578 Rate: 3.7)

A total of 578 cases under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act were reported during the year 2017, showing an increase of 5.7% as compared to the previous year (547 cases). Chennai (245 cases) recorded

highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (116 cases) have accounted for 42.4% and 20.1% respectively of total such case reported during the year 2017. Tiruppur City recorded highest crime rate (10.0) followed by Coimbatore City (8.0) have accounted for highest Crime Rate compared to 3.7 at cities average rate.

Gambling Act

(Incidence: 661 Rate: 4.2)

A total of 661 cases under Gambling Act were reported in the Cities during the year 2017, showing an increase of 6.0% as compared to the previous year (624 cases). Chennai (284 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (190 cases) have accounted for 43.0% and 28.7% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2017. Coimbatore City has reported highest crime rate of 13.1 compared to 4.2 crime rate at cities average level.

Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 15,226 Rate: 96.4)

A total of 15,226 cases under the Prohibition Act were reported in the 7 commissionerates during the year 2017, showing a decrease of 7.1% as compared to the previous year (16,388 cases). Chennai (7,720 cases) recorded highest cases under the Prohibition Act followed by Coimbatore City (2,434 cases), they accounted for 50.7% and 16.0% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2017. Salem City has reported highest crime rate of 175.6 as compared to crime rate of 96.4 at cities average level.

Explosives Substances Act

(Incidence: 11 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 11 cases under the Explosive Substances Act were reported in 7 Cities during the year 2017 showing a decrease of 52.2% compared to the previous year (23 cases). Chennai City (4 cases) recorded highest cases followed

by Trichy City (3 cases), they accounted for 34.4% and 27.3% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2017. Trichy City has also reported highest crime rate of 0.3 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

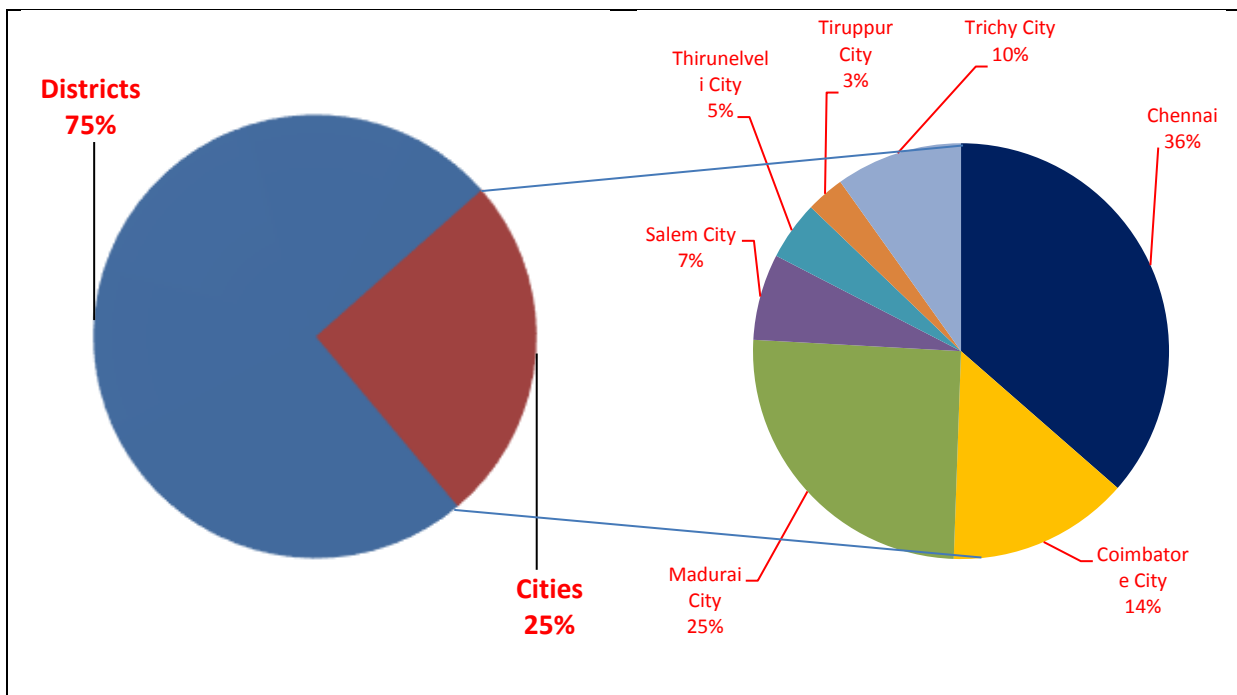
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

(Incidence: 285 Rate: 1.8)

A total of 285 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were

reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2017, showing a decrease of 1.4% as compared to the previous year (289 cases). Chennai (204 cases) registered highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (28 cases), they accounted for 71.6% and 9.8% of total such cases respectively during the year 2017. Chennai City has reported highest crime rate of 2.1 as compared to crime rate of 1.8 at average cities level.

Chart – 2.3
Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes in Cities During 2016



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 2017 showing an increase of 500% as compared to the previous year (1 case). Each Two cases were reported in Coimbatore city, Tiruppur City and Trichy City during the year 2017.

Commissionerates during the year 2017 showing an increase of 41.7% as compared to the previous year (72 cases). Chennai (77 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (24 cases), they accounted for 75.5% and 23.5% of total such cases respectively during the year 2017. Trichy City has reported highest crime rate of 2.1 as compared to 0.6 at cities average level.

Indian Passport Act

(Incidence: 102 Rate: 0.6)

A total of 102 cases under Indian Passport Act were reported in these 7

Essential Commodities Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: 0.0)

A total of 2 cases under the Essential Commodities Act were reported during the year 2017 showing a decrease

of 33.3% as compared to the previous year (3 cases). Chennai City alone (2 cases) recorded such cases during the year 2017.

Dowry Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 28

Rate:0.2)

A total of 28 cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2017 showing an increase of 7.7% as compared to the previous year (26 cases). Chennai City (15 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Tirunelveli City (8 cases) and Trichy city (5 cases) they accounted for 53.6%, 28.6% and 17.7% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2017. Tirunelveli City has reported highest crime rate of 1.5 as compared to crime rate of 0.2 at cities average level.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

(Incidence: 1

Rate: Negligible)

A total of 1 case under the Indecent Representation of Women Act was reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2017, whereas no case was reported in previous year 2016. Chennai alone (1 case) recorded such case during the year 2017.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence: 574

Rate: 3.6)

A total of 574 cases under the Copyright Act were reported during the year 2017, showing a decrease of 35.6% as compared to the previous year (891 cases). Chennai (283 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Salem City (136 cases), they accounted for 49.3% and 23.7% of total such cases respectively during the year 2017. Salem City has reported highest crime rate of 13.5 as compared to crime rate of 3.6 at cities average level.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against SCs)

(Incidence: 12

Rate: 0.1)

Data are being collected under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only i.e. it excludes the figures of IPC crimes incongruence with the SC/ST (POA) Act. A total of 12 cases under this Act were registered in the 7 Commissionerates showing an increase of 33.3% as compared to the previous year (9 cases). Chennai City alone (12 cases) has recorded such cases. Remaining 6 cities have not reported any case during 2017.

Forest Act

(Incidence: 1

Rate: Negligible)

A total of 1 case was reported in under this head during 2017. Previously no case was registered under this crime head during 2016.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

(Incidence: 1

Rate: Negligible)

A total of 1 case was reported under this Act during 2017, showing a decrease of 85.7% as compared to the previous year (7 cases). Madurai City (1 case) has reported of such cases and no cases reported in the remaining 6 cities during 2017.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

(Incidence: Nil

Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2017. Previously also no case was registered under this crime head during 2016.

Information Technology Act

(Incidence: 87

Rate: 0.6)

A total of 87 cases were reported under this Act during 2017, showing an increase of 123.1% as compared to the previous year (39 cases). Maximum cases of the Information Technology Act were reported in Chennai (42) followed by Trichy City (34), Madurai City, Salem

City and Tiruppur City (3 each) and Thirunelveli City (2). No case was reported in Coimbatore City during the year 2017.

Official Secret Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 2 cases were reported under this Act during 2017. Chennai alone has registered these 2 cases, previous year 8 cases in same city.

Electricity Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2017. Previously (3 case) was registered under this crime head during 2016.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: Negligible)

Two cases were reported in Chennai under this Act during 2017 showing an increase of 100% as compared to the previous year (1 case).

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

(Incidence: 4 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 4 cases were reported under this Act during 2017. No case was reported under this head during 2016.

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act

(Incidence: 226 Rate: 1.4)

A total of 226 cases were reported under this Act during 2017. Chennai City (76 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Tirunelveli City (34 cases) and Trichy City (32), showing an increase of 13% as compared to the previous year (200 cases).

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

One case was reported in Chennai

under this Act during 2017 showing a decrease of 66.7% as compared to the previous year (3 cases).

Lotteries (Regulation) Act

(Incidence: 1,180 Rate: 7.5)

A total of 1,180 cases were reported under this Act during 2017, showing an increase of 15.8% when compared with previous year (1,019 cases). The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Salem City (318) followed by Coimbatore City (259), Chennai (208), Tiruppur City (184), Trichy City (180), Madurai City (21) and Tirunelveli City (10 cases).

Representation of People Act

(Incidence: 38 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 38 cases reported under this Act during 2017. Chennai alone has registered these 38 cases. Previously (28 case) was registered under this crime head during 2016.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

(Incidence: 55 Rate: 0.3)

55 cases reported under this head. The maximum cases were reported in Chennai (39) followed by Coimbatore City (14) and Tiruppur City (2). No case was reported in remaining 4 cities. Previously (10 cases) was registered under this crime head during 2017.

Other SLL

(Incidence: 42,328 Rate: 268.1)

A total of 42,328 cases were reported under other SLL Act of which not mentioned in above crime heads showing a decrease of 36.3% as compared to the previous year (1,16,737).

CHAPTER 3 VIOLENT CRIMES

Introduction: -

1. Control of violent crime 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,
- Attempt to 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

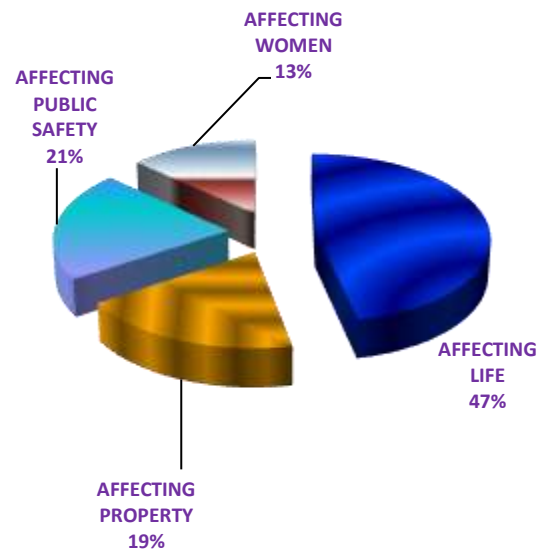
iv. Violent crimes affecting Women

- Rape
- Attempt to commit Rape

Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted 5.5% of the total IPC crimes (1,78,836) in 2017. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 52.3% of the total violent crimes. 23.7% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 21.0%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for 3.0% of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

CHART- 3.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES
DURING - 2017



Incidence of Violent crimes:

[Decrease: 4.5%]

4. Violent crimes have decreased by 4.5% compared to 2016. 9,852 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2017 as against 10,313 cases reported during 2016. The incidence and rate of violent crimes during 2017 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: 7.9%]

5. Incidence of Violent Crimes affecting life between 2013 to 2017 is given below. These cases have decreased by 7.9% compared to 2016. Murder, Dowry Death and Kidnapping & Abduction under violent crimes affecting life have contributed to this decrease.

(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE (2013- 2017)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER	1936	1805	1748	1603	1560
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	3007	2922	2935	2666	2460
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	33	50	59	40	51
4	ATTEMPT TO C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	--	--	--	--	3
5	DOWRY DEATH	118	95	65	58	48
6	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	1779	1746	1603	1223	1027
	TOTAL	6873	6618	6410	5590	5149

Violent Crimes for Gain:

[Increase: 7.0%]

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2013 to 2017 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has increased by 7.3% compared to 2016. Robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this increase.

(II) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES FOR GAIN (2013 - 2017)

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	83	101	93	109	97
2	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	55	74	80	83	134
3	ROBBERY	2186	1969	1763	1680	1841
	TOTAL	2014	2324	2144	1936	2072

Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:

[Decrease: 24.4%]

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety between 2013 to 2017 are given

below. Violent crimes affecting Public Safety has decreased by 7.1% when comparing with 2016. A decrease of 30.2% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2017 (2337) as compared to 2013 (3346).

(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2013- 2017)

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	2701	2784	2648	2002	1935
2	ARSON	645	675	677	513	402
	TOTAL	3346	3459	3325	2515	2337

Violent crimes Affecting Women:

[Decrease: 3.8%]

8. Cases of Rape between 2013 to 2017 are given below. Incidence of rape including POCSO rape (294+1154) has decreased by 3.8% compared to 2016.

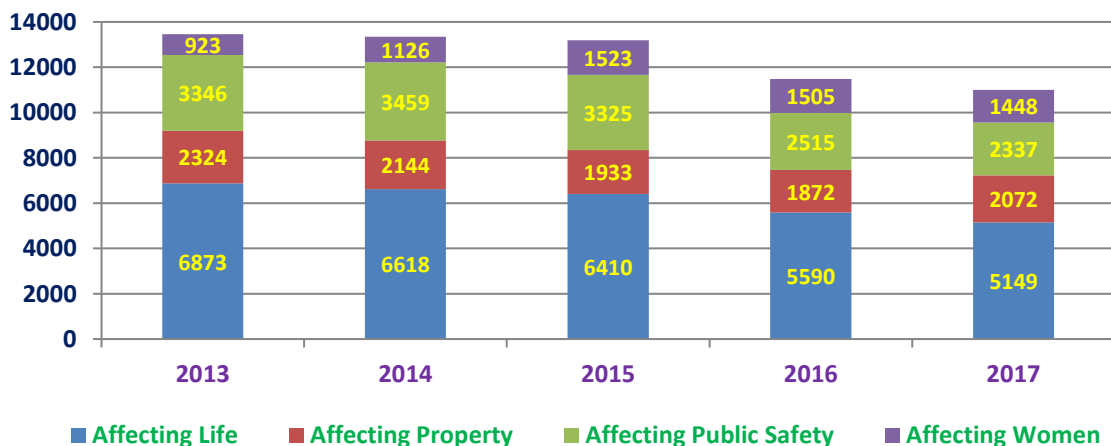
(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN (2013 - 2017)

S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RAPE	923	1126	1523	1505	1448

Category wise violent crimes during 2013 -2017 is depicted in Chart – 3.2

CHART – 3.2

Category – Wise Violent Crimes during 2013 - 2017



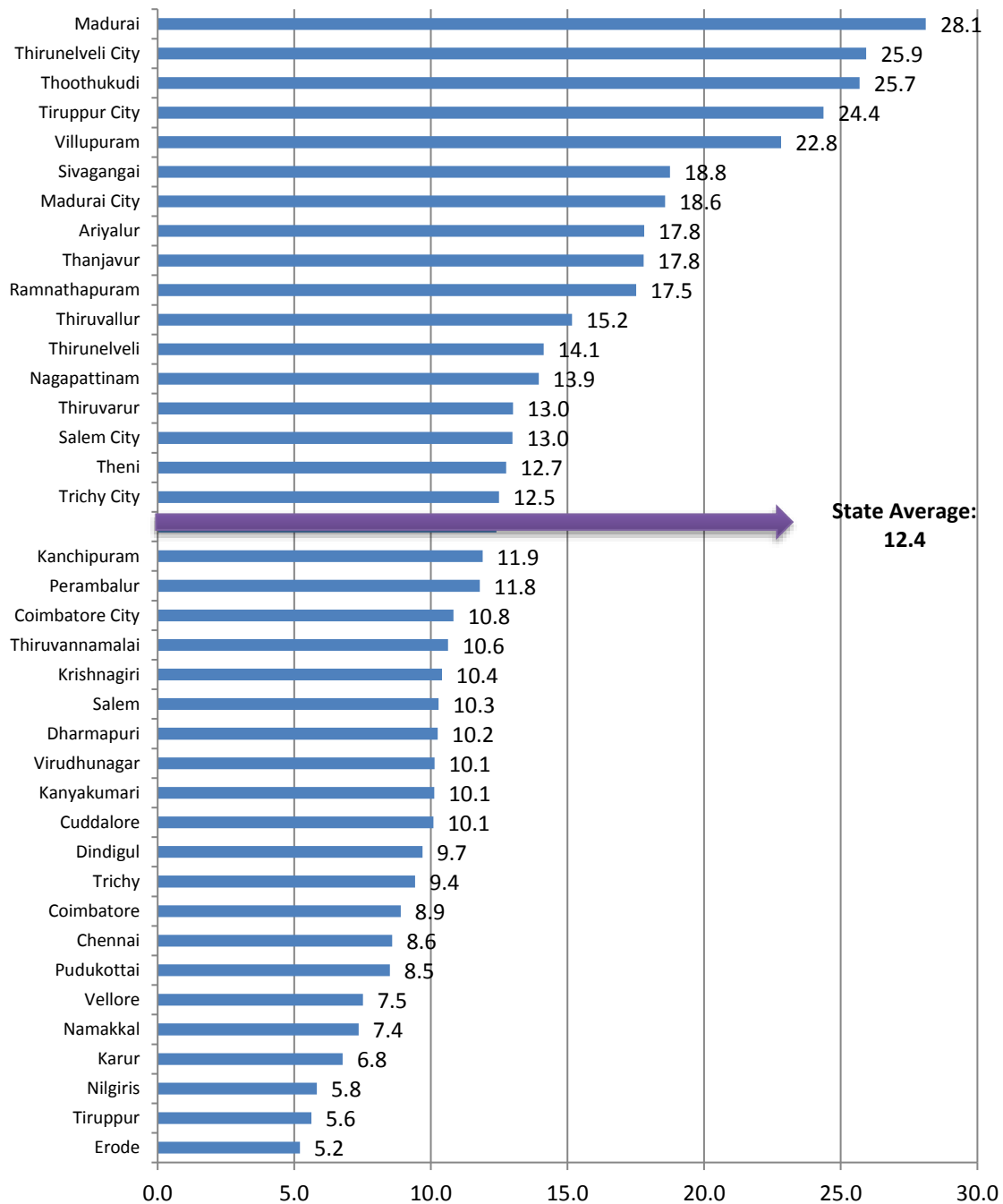
Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:

9. Incidence, percentage-share and crime rates of violent crimes during 2017 are presented districts/city-wise in **Table-3.1**. The State average of

violent crime rate is 12.5. **Chart-3.3** gives ranking of the district/city on the basis of violent crime rates. Dist/City-wise Rate of Violent Crimes is shown in **Map-3.2**.

CHART-3.3

CRIME RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING- 2017
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



Trends of Violent Crimes – District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2017 is given in **Table-3.1**. Villupuram reported the highest incidence of 867 cases accounting for 8.8% of the total violent crimes. The other districts/ cities contributing significantly to the total violent crimes were Chennai (823; 8.3%), Thoothukudi (490; 4.97%), Madurai(487; 4.94%), Thanjavur (469; 4.76%), Thirunelveli (399; 4.05%), Vellore (324; 3.29%), Kanchipuram (306; 3.11%). The remaining districts/ cities reported below 300 cases.

S. No	INCIDENCE RANGE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES
1	500 – 1000	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villupuram • Chennai City
2	300 – 500	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tirunelveli • Thanjavur • Thoothukudi • Madurai • Kanchipuram • Vellore
3	Less than 300	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madurai City • Salem • Cuddalore • Thiruvannamalai • Sivagangai • Ramnathapuram • Nagapattinam • Dindigul • Thiruvallur • Virudhunagar • Krishnagiri • Coimbatore • Kanyakumari • Thiruvavur • Trichy • Theni • Dharmapuri • Coimbatore City • Pudukottai • Railway Chennai • Ariyalur • Thirunelveli City • Trichy City • Namakkal • Salem City • Erode • Tiruppur • Tiruppur City • Karur • Perambalur • Nilgiris • Railway Trichy

11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Disputes (Property dispute, Family dispute, petty quarrel, Money & Water disputes) accounted for 824 cases out of 1,560 cases reported (52.8%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Personal Vendetta or Enmity 276 cases (17.7%), Illicit Relationship Cases 129 (8.3%), Love Affairs 123 (7.9%) and for gain 94 (6%), casteism 2 Cases (0.1%), Murder due to dowry demand 1 cases (0.06%), for political reason 3 cases (0.2%) and Honour killing 2 cases (0.1%). Remaining 106 (7%) are due to other motives. No murder has been reported due to Hate Crime, Witchcraft, Child Human Sacrifice, Communalism, and Class conflict, Extremism / Naxalism, Road Rage and Robbery / Loot / Extortion.

Attempt to Commit Murder (Decrease 7.7%) (Cr.Rate... 3.1)

Incidence of **Attempt to commit Murder** (2,460) during 2017 has decreased by 7.7% over 2016 (2,666). Chennai has registered the highest (244) incidence of attempt to commit murder followed by Thoothukudi (234), Thirunelveli (196), cases. The crime rate is the highest in Thoothukudi (12.3) against the State average of 3.1.

12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

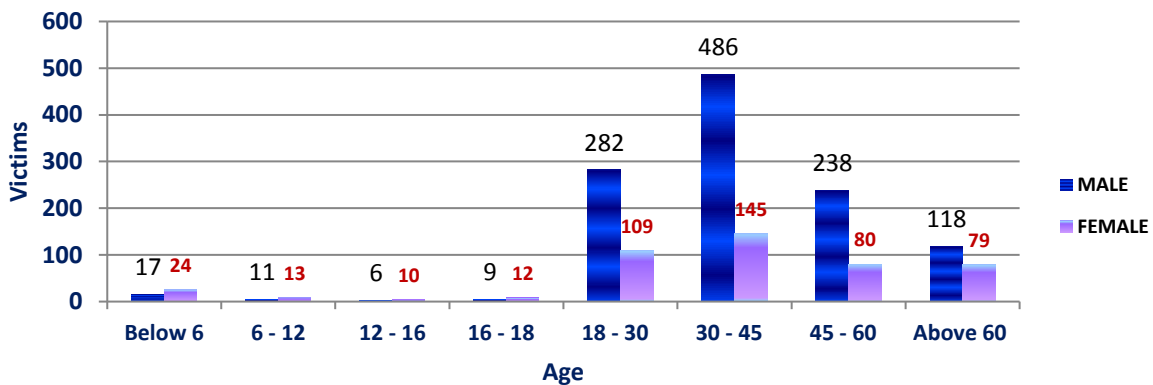
(i) Victims of Rape: -

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 (1613) during this year, the share of female victims was 28.5% (460). Approximately 31.5% (145) of them were in the age group of 31 to 45 years, 23.7% (109) of them were adult women aged 19 to 30 years. 42.1% (486) of the male **victims** were in the age group of 31 to 45.

CHART - 3.4
VICTIMS OF MURDER - 2017



The share of male victims of murder in the age group of 18-30 years accounted for 24.4% (282 out of 1,153). Of the total victims, 42 (2.6%) were below 6 years of age and 14 (0.8%) victims were between 7 – 12 years. Profile of the victims of murder for the year 2017 as per age & gender from the districts is available in [Table-3.3](#) and [Chart 3.4](#)

Of the total 1683 Victims, Chennai City (162) followed by Villupuram (85), Thirunelveli & Vellore (each 76), Thoothukudi (73), Kanchipuram (67) Thanjavur (66), Thiruvannamalai (55), Coimabtoire (53), Krishnagiri (50), Cuddalore and Virudhunagar (each 49), Madurai (48), Salem (46), account for larger number of victims (59.2%). Chennai City (41), Villupuram (34), Thirunelveli & Vellore (each 23), Cuddalore (20), Coimbatore (19), Thanjavur & Thiruvannamalai (each 18) and Dharmapur (17) reported the highest number of female victims in murder cases. Above 9 districts accounted for 46.3% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest female victims in murder cases are Perambalur (1), Nilgiris, Thirunelveli City and Trichy City (each 2) and Salem City (3).

Chennai City (121 victims) followed by Thoothukudi (57), Kanchipuram (54), Thirunelveli & Vellore (53), Villupuram (51), Thanjavur (48), Virudhunagar (40), Madurai City & Thiruvannamalai

(each 37), Krishnagiri (36), Thiruvallur (35), Coimbatore & Salem (each 34), Madurai (32), Dindigul and Namakkal (each 31) reported the highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above seventeen districts accounted for 68% of the total male victims. The lowest numbers of male victims were reported in Railways Chennai (1), Nilgiris and Perambalur (each 5).

Rape
(Decrease: 3.4%) Cr.Rate: 1.8

The number of **rape** cases 1,437 (including 1154 POCSO rape) showing a decrease of 3.4% over 2016 (1,488). Chennai has recorded the highest number (114) of incidence accounting for 7.9% of all the rape cases reported in the state. No case of **rape** reported in RP Trichy and RP Chennai. The crime rate in Ariyalur (4.6) is the highest against State average of 1.8.

Kidnapping & Abduction
(Decrease: 16.02%) Cr.Rate: 1.3

1,027 cases of **“kidnapping & abduction”** were reported during this year, showing a decrease of 16.02% over 2016 (1,223). Villupuram has recorded the highest number (302) of incidents accounting for 29.4% of all the **‘kidnapping & abduction’** cases reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Villupuram (7.9) against the State average of 1.3.

Dacoity
(Decrease: 11%) Cr.Rate: 0.1

The incidence of dacoity is 97 showing a decrease by 11% over 2016 (109). Chennai (8), Ramanathapuram (7), Dindigul & Tiruppur (each 6), Kanchipuram, Madurai City and Vellore (each 5), Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Tiruppur City (each 4) has reported the highest number of such incidents accounting for 72.1% of the total cases reported in the State. Salem, Sivagangai, Thiruvallur, and Trichy City (each 3) cases was the next in order accounting for 12.4% of the total cases. Crime rate was highest in Tiruppur City (0.8) against the state average of 0.1.

Robbery
(Increase: 9.6%) Cr.Rate: 2.3

The incidence of robbery (1841) is showing an increase of 9.6% over 2016 (1680). Chennai has the highest number of incidents (155) accounting for 8.4% of the total cases reported. The highest crime rate (12.3) was reported from Tiruppur city as against the state average of 2.3.

Riots
(Decrease 3.3%) Cr.Rate: 2.4

Incidence of riots (1,935) showing a decrease of 3.3% over 2016 (2,002). Villupuram has the highest number of incidents (218) accounting for 11.3% reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Madurai (9.2) against the state average of 2.4.

Arson
(Decrease: 21.6%) Cr.Rate: 0.5

The incidence of arson (402) during the year has decreased by 21.6% over 2016 (513). Tirunelveli has reported the highest number of incidents (42). The crime rate was the highest in

Kanniyakumari (1.8) against the state average of 0.5.

Dowry Death
(Decrease: 17.2%) Cr.Rate: 0.1

Incidence of dowry deaths during the year (48) has decreased by 17.2% over 2016 (58). Cuddalore & Villupuram (each 6) has reported the highest number of such incidents, followed by Thiruvallur (4), Chennai, Kanniyakumari and Nagapattinam (each 3), Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Salem City, Vellore and Virudhunagar (each 2). The crime rate for dowry deaths was highest in Thiruvallur (0.3) against the state rate of 0.1.

Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity
(Increase: 61.4%) Cr.Rate: 0.2

The incidence (134) of preparation & assembly for dacoity during 2017 registered an increase of 61.4% over 2016 (83). Vellore has reported the highest number of incidents (59) in the State. The crime rate of 1.4 was the highest in Vellore against the State average of 0.2.

(iii) Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

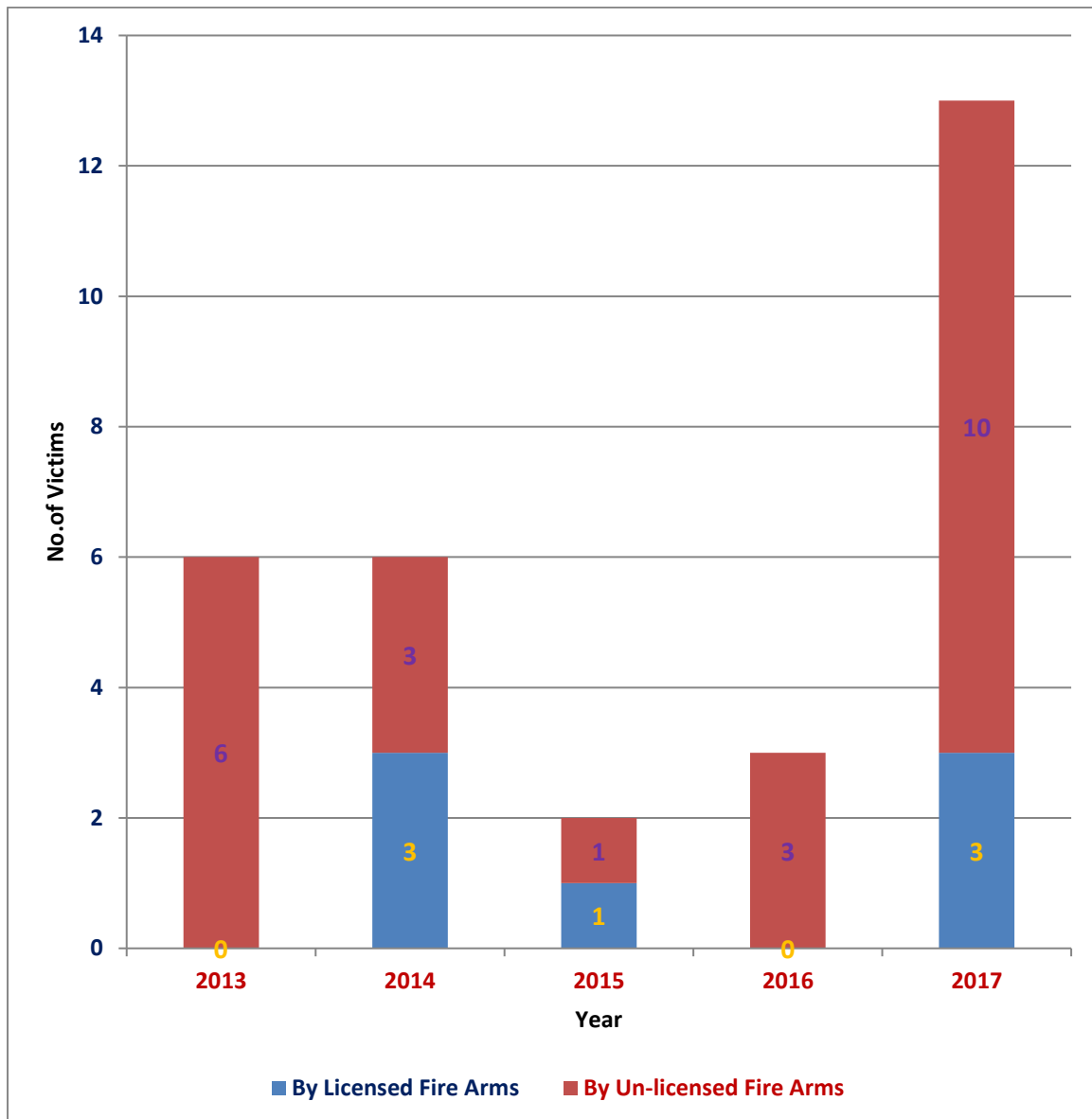
Table-3.4 gives the age groups break-up of victims, district-wise. 1,446 cases were reported during this year involving 1,512 victims. Victims in the age group 18 years to 30 years (928) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 84% of these were women. Highest number of victims was from Villupuram (296). The lowest number of victims was from Railway Trichy and Virudhunagar (each 1 victim).

Table-3 (A)
Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2013 to 2017

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		
2013	2040	0	6	6	0.29
2014	1868	3	3	6	0.32
2015	1835	1	1	2	0.10
2016	1683	0	3	3	0.18
2017	1613	3	10	13	0.80

CHART - 3.5

Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2013 - 2017



(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.5 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 682 out of 1,214 victims kidnapped/ abducted during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 56.2% of the total victims. This was followed by Elopement / Love relationship 221 (18.2%).

(vi) Murder by use of Fire Arms:-

Murder of victims by use of fire arms was 13 during 2017 which is available in Table-3.6 Only 13 incidents were

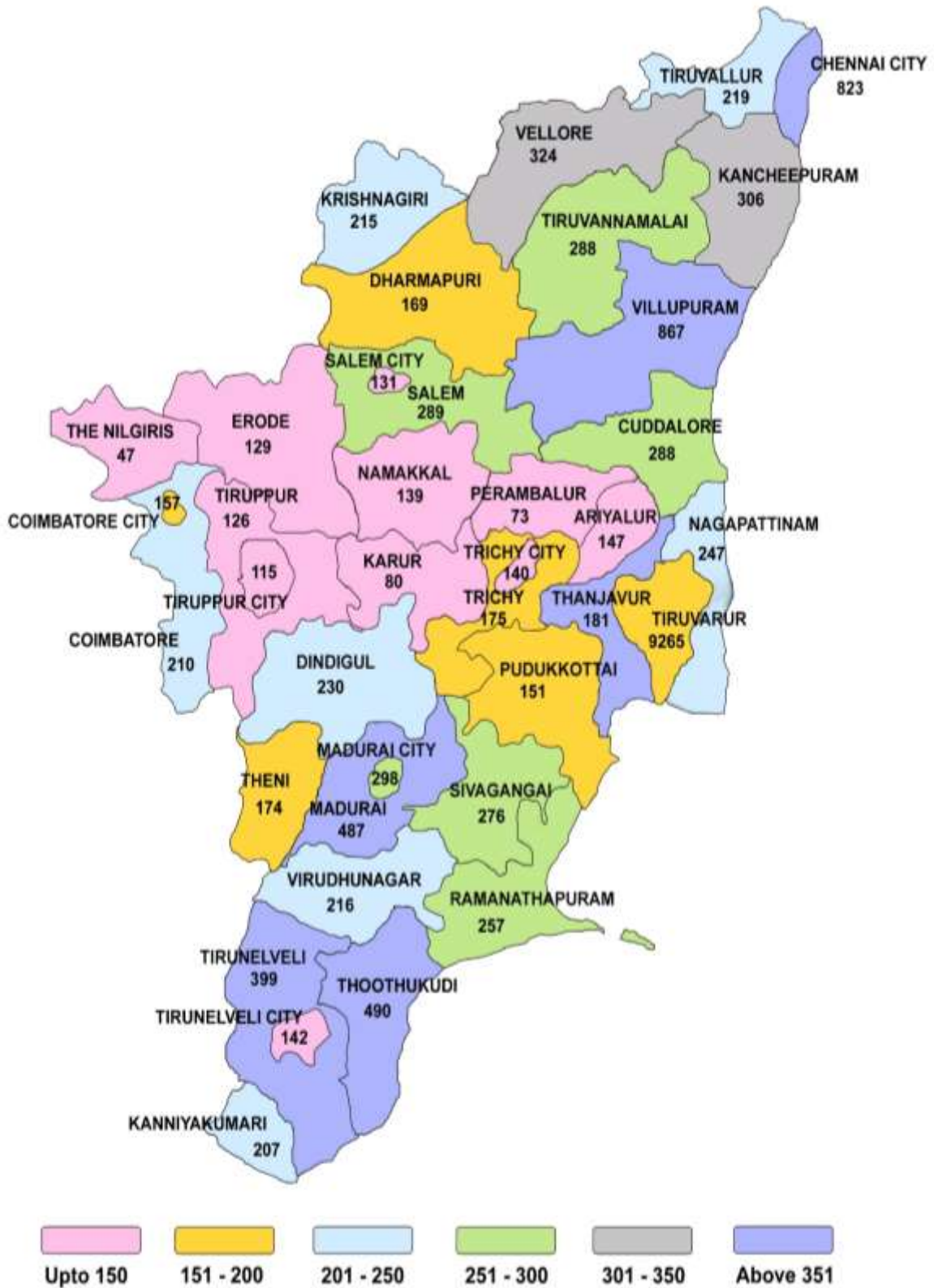
reported in the entire state where firearms had been used to commit murder, Trichy City (9) Erode (2), Ramanathpuram and Tiruvannamalai (each 1).

Table-3(A) and Chart-3.5 depict the Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2013 – 2017.

MAP – 3.1

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2017

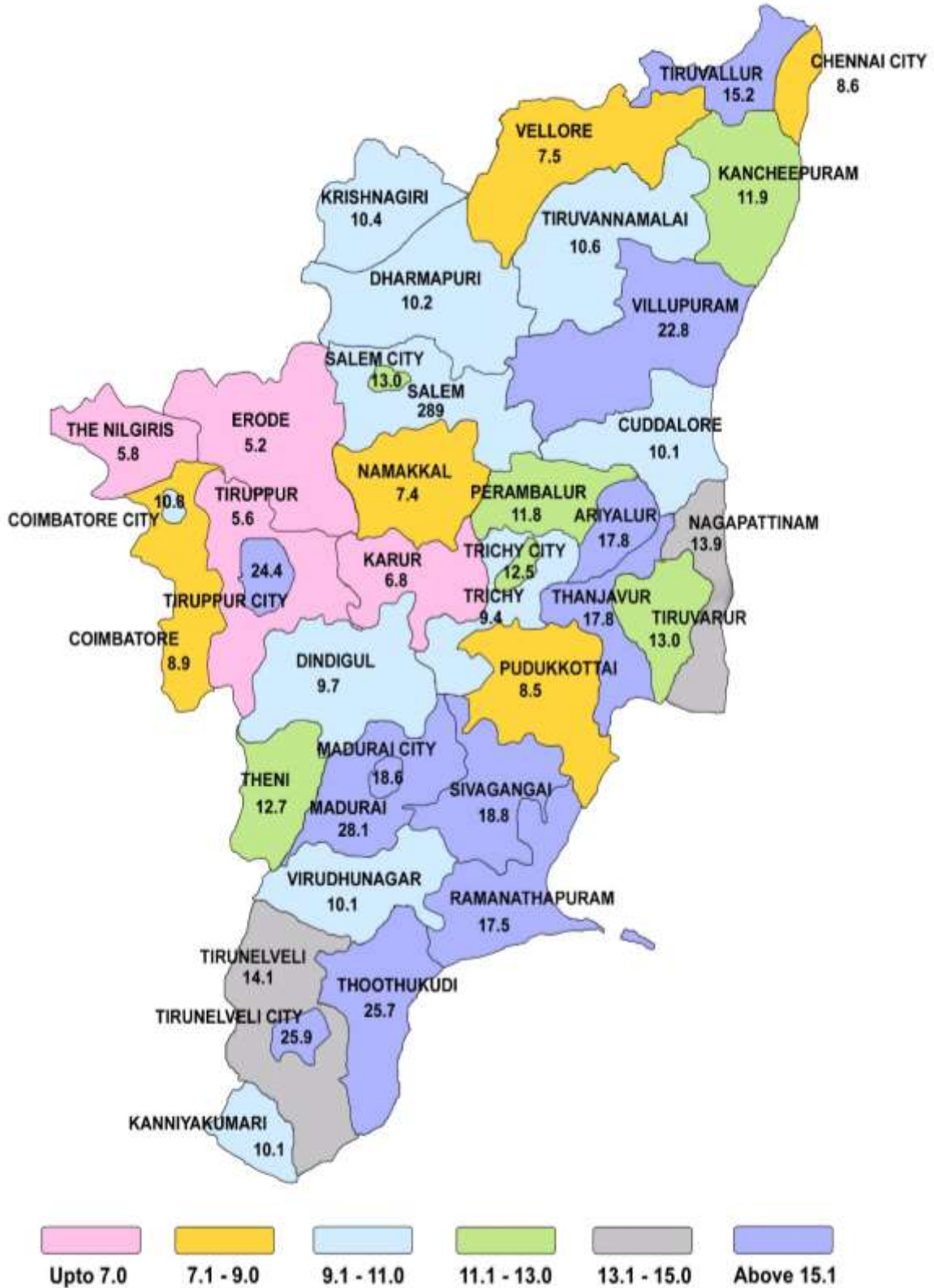
(All over Tamil Nadu 9,852)



MAP – 3.2

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 12.4)



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 12.4% of the total IPC offences.

Incidence of Property Crimes: [Increase: 19.7%]

3. Table 4.1 depicts District/City-wise incidence of Property crimes during 2016 & 2017 with percentage variation. A total of 22,205 Property Crimes were reported during 2017 as against 18,544 cases during 2016 (Increase of 19.7%). Incidence of property crimes between 2013 and 2017 is presented in Table-4.2.

**INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU
DURING 2017**

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	94	0.4
ii	DACOITY	97	0.4
iii	ROBBERY	1841	8.3
iv	BURGLARY	4751	21.4
v	THEFT	15422	69.5
TOTAL		22205	100

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.4% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.4%, 8.3%, 21.4% and 69.5% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2017 is presented in Chart-4.1.

CHART- 4.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES
DURING- 2017



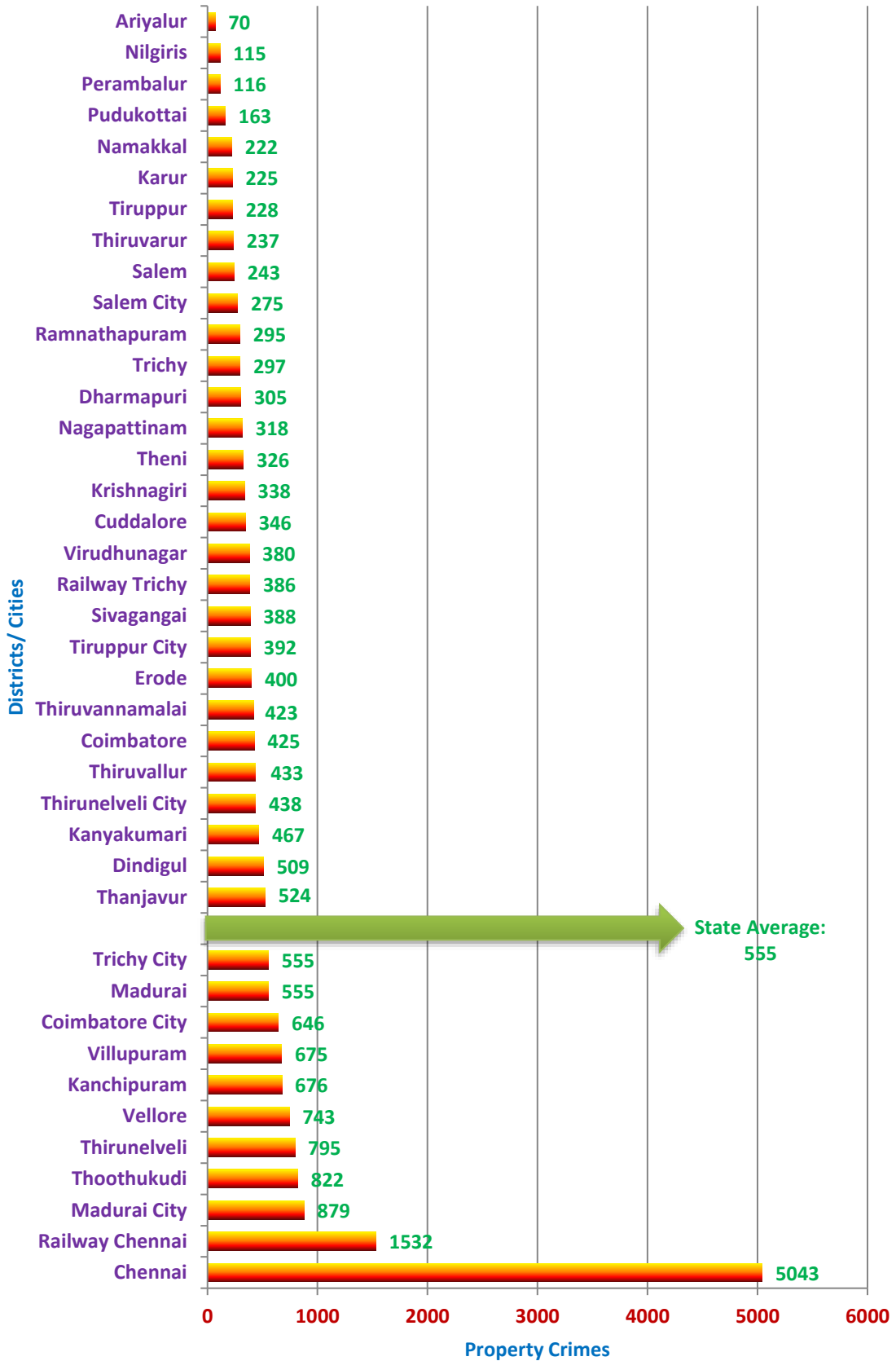
5. Chennai (5,043 cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by RP Chennai (1,532), Madurai City (879) and Thoothukudi (822). The lowest number of cases was reported in Ariyalur (70), Nilgiris (115) and Perambalur (116). Pudukottai (163) Comparative statement of property crimes for 2016-2017 (district 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 - 2017 (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 2.29% of the total IPC offences in 2017, whereas it was 2.18% for 2015.

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:

[INCREASE: 4.2%]

4. A total of 4,087 Grave Crimes were reported during 2017 as against 3,922 during 2016 (an increase of - 4.2%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2014 - 2017 and head wise grave crimes are presented in [Table-5.1](#). [\(Map -5\)](#)

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2017

S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1466	35.87
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	94	2.30
III	DACOITY	97	2.37
IV	ROBBERY	1841	45.05
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	377	9.22
VI	GRAVE THEFT	212	5.19
TOTAL		4087	100.00

5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (80.92%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and Theft constituted 14.41% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 4.67% of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2017 is presented above. [Chart 5.1](#) depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2017.

6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were reported in Chennai (396) followed by Thoothukudi (214), Madurai City (202) and Thanjavur (175). The lowest number of cases were reported in Railway Trichy (21) followed by Nilgiris (22), Perambalur (35) and Ariyalur (44). 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 2017 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 2016 and 2017 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 was reported in Chennai Central (73) Sub-division of Chennai followed by St. Thomas Mount (68) Sub-division of Chennai, Ambattur (61) Sub-division of

Chennai and Tiruppur North (57) Sub-division of Tiruppur City.

12. Lowest number of Grave Crime was reported in Kottaipattinam (2) Sub-division of Pudukotai district followed by each 3 cases were reported in Tirunelveli Sub-division of Railway Trichy, Vandavasi Sub-division of Thiruvannamalai, Gudur Sub-division of Nilgiris and Valpari Sub-division of Coimbatore districts. Similarly Kamuthi Sub-division of Ramnad and Kodaikanal Sub-division of Dindigul districts have recorded each 4 Grave Crime cases. No Grave Crime case was reported in Ooty Rural and Devala Sub-division of Nilgiris.

CHART- 5.1

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2017

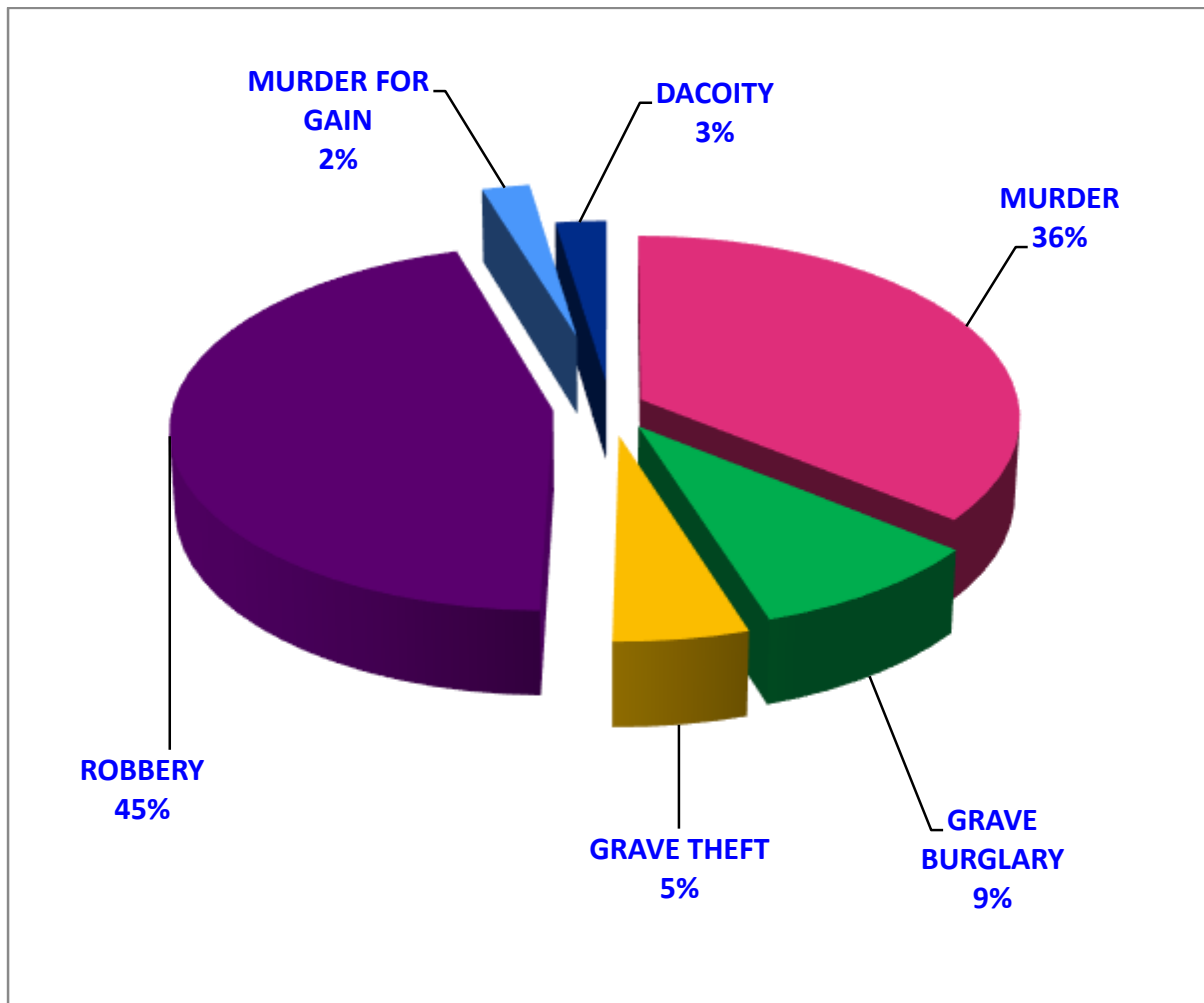
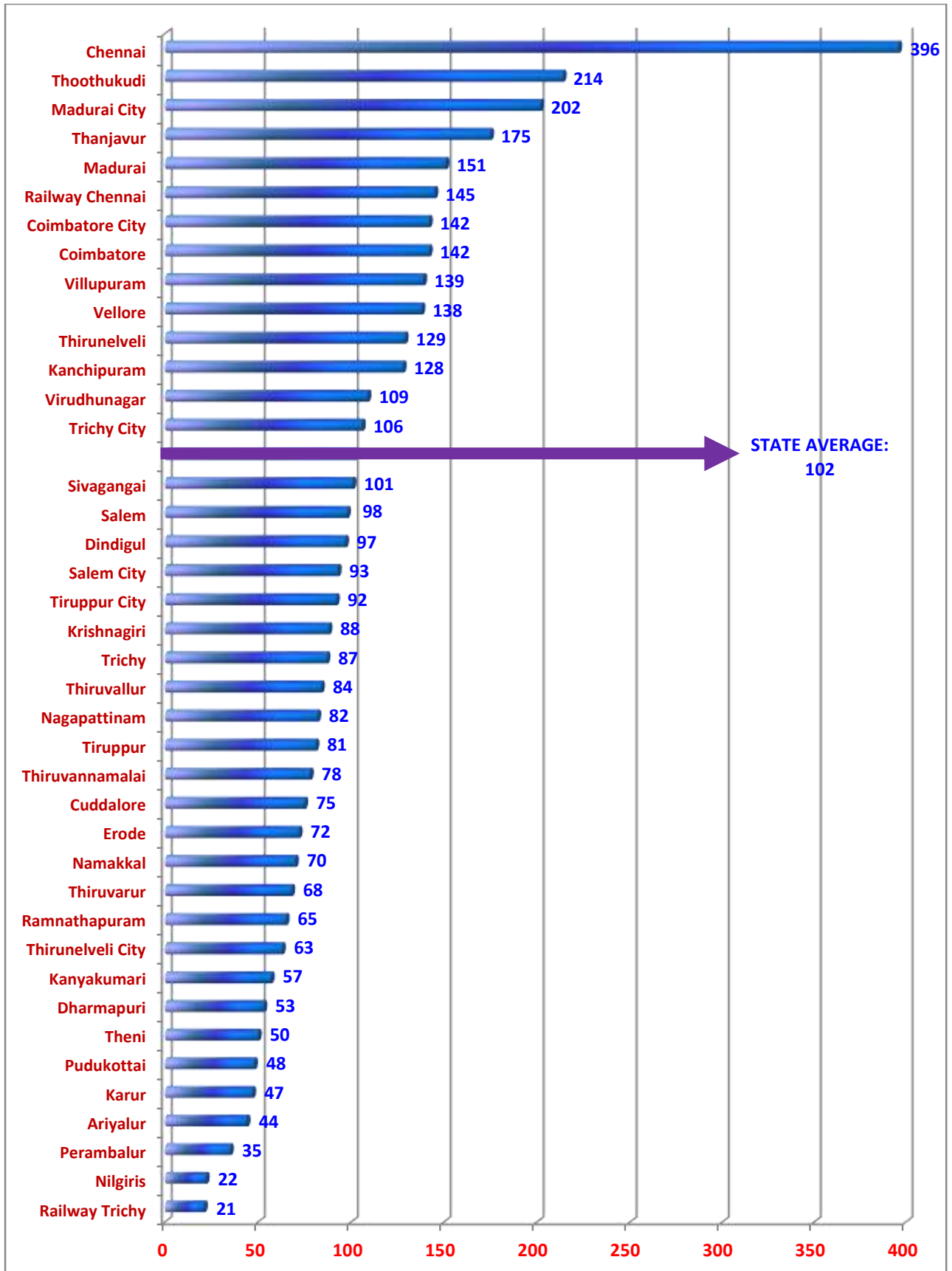


CHART - 5.2

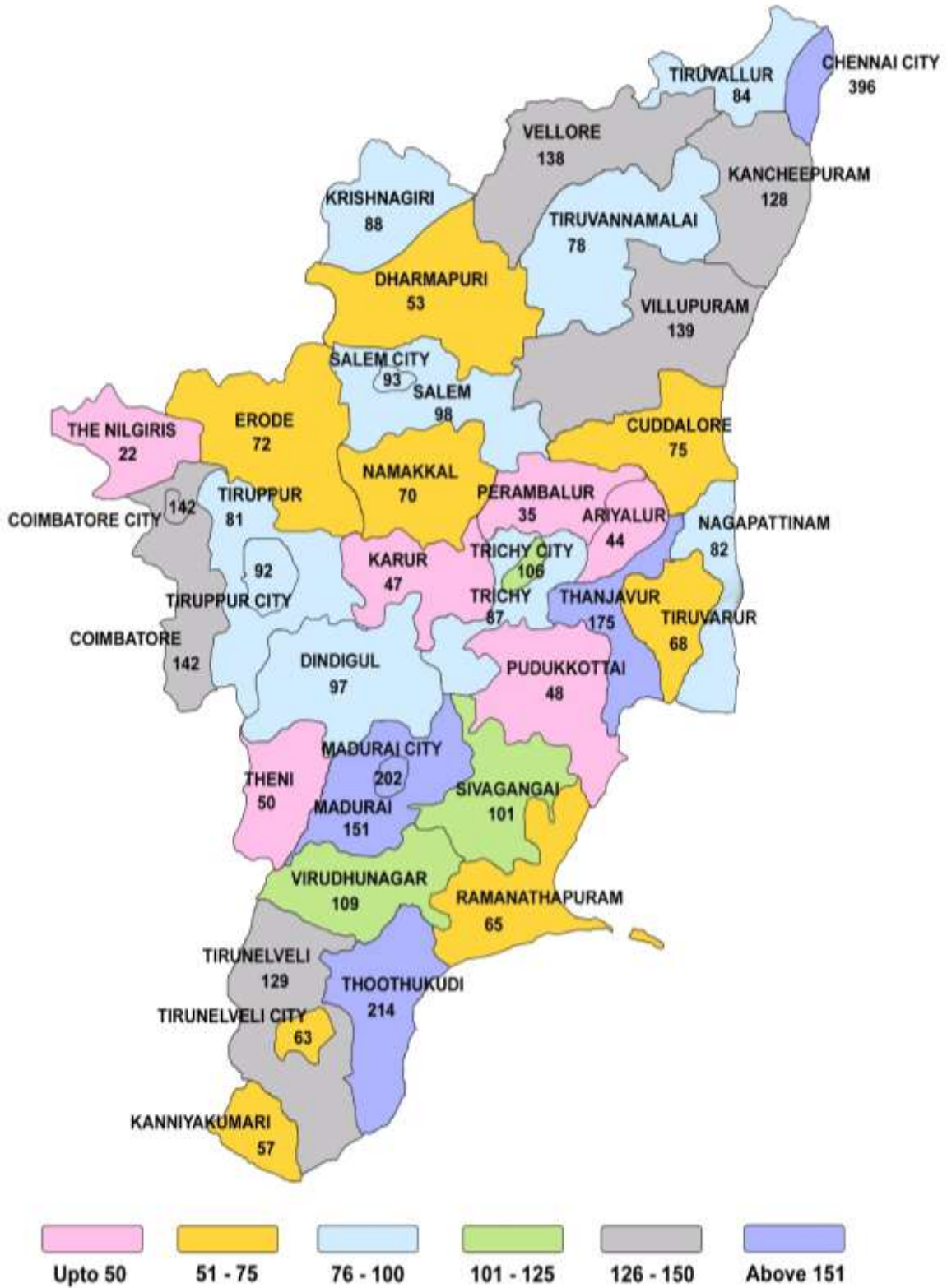
GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2017 (DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



MAP – 5.1

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 4,087)



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.

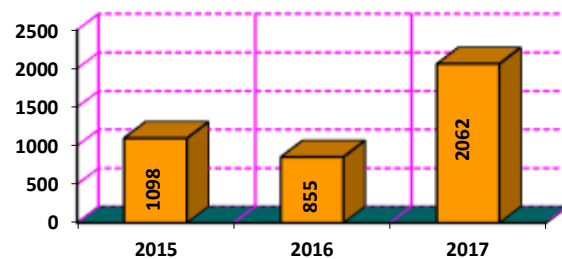
3. This chapter has sought to separately analyze crimes reported under Indian penal code as well as Indian Railways Act, 1989.

Trend of Crimes in Railways

4. The district-wise comparison of incidents of IPC crimes reported by RP and % variation during 2015 to 2017 is presented in Table-6.2. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2015 to 2017.

CHART-6.1

Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (RP) During 2015-2017



5. 1098, 855 and 2,062 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2015 to 2017 respectively at the state level reflecting a decrease of 22.1% in 2016 over 2015 and an increase of 141.2% in 2017 over 2016. Cases reported in Chennai and Trichy Railway Police (CRP & TRP) shows a fluctuating trend.

6. Chennai RP reported an increase of 134.2% in 2017 over 2016 (from 696 cases in 2016 and 1630 cases in 2017). Trichy RP reported an increase of 171.7% in 2017 over 2016 (from 159 cases in 2016 and 432 cases in 2017).

7. Head-wise and district-wise incidence of Indian Railways Act crimes registered by RP during 2015-17 is presented in Table-6.2.

SLL Crimes (Cases Reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989)

8. An attempt has been made to analyse crimes reported under Indian Railways Act during 2015 to 2017. District/city wise details are presented in [Table-6.2](#).

9. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded a decreasing trend in Trichy Railway with 5, 0 and 3 from 2015 to 2017 respectively and Chennai Railway witnessed a mixed trend with 1, 6 and 2 cases from 2015 to 2017 respectively.

10. In the year 2017, Trichy Railway has shown an increase of three case (3 cases reported in 2017 while no case in 2016) whereas Chennai Railway has shown considerable a decrease of 4 cases (6 case reported in 2016 while 2 cases were reported in 2017).

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

11. Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 76.8% (i.e., 2,26,569 out of 2,95,145) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases in the state) by police. 75.51% of these were charge-sheeted (2,22,884 out of 2,95,145). 50% (12 cases were disposed out of 24 cases for investigation) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 33.3% (8/24) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 66.7% as against 98.4% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by police may be seen in [Table 19.3 and 19.4](#).

Disposal of Cases under Indian Railways Act by Courts

12. As many as 1,90,502 SLL cases out of 3,30,735 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2017, resulting in 57.6% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 91.4% (1,74,199 out of 1,90,502 convicted). Comparatively, 21.9% (Trial were completed in 7 case out of 32 cases for trial) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. 1 case was convicted and 25 cases are pending trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 14.3% as against 91.4% 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

13. 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).

Theft in Railways

14. 1,763 case of theft was reported in railways for the year 2017, out of the total 15,422 cases of theft reported in the state during 2017. A total amount of 405.6 lakh worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.7239.2 lakhs worth of property stolen / taken away in all the theft reported in the State. District/City-wise details may be seen in [Table-17.8](#).

15. It is observed that theft cases (1,763) account for 85.5% of total IPC crimes in railways (2062).

16. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (85.5%) is higher as compared to robbery (7.5%), attempt to commit to murder (0.5%), riots (0.2%) and causing

death by negligence (0.1%) **Chart-6.2**. Similarly the percentage share of stolen property in railways theft to total theft in the state is higher (11.4%) as compared to Robbery (8.4%).

Burglary in Railways

17. No cases of burglary were reported in Railways. Whereas, 4,751 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2017 in which Rs.5630.0 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all burglary cases reported in the State during 2017. District / City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.9**.

Robbery in Railways

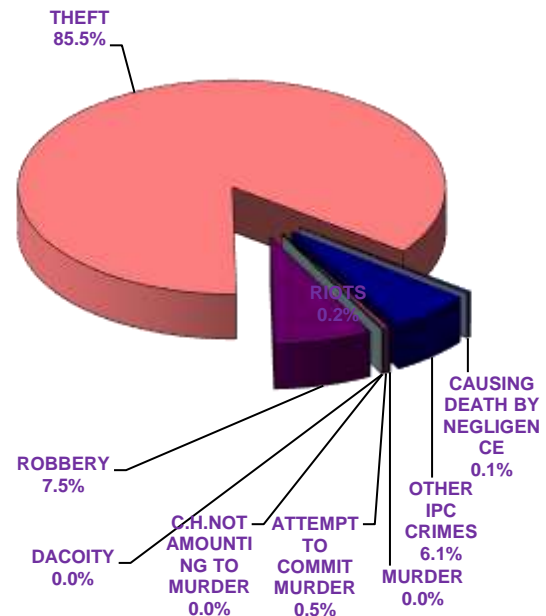
18. 154 cases of robbery in railways were reported out of total 1,841 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2017 in which Rs.1366.7 lakh of property stolen/taken away in robbery cases reported in the state during 2017. District/City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.10**.

Dacoity in Railways

19. 1 case of dacoity were reported out of total 97 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2017 in which Rs.578.8 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all thefts reported in the state during 2017. District/City-wise details may be seen in **Table-17.11**.

CHART- 6.2

Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2017



20. **Chart 6.3** depicts the incidents of total crimes reported in RP during 2015-2017.

21. Percentage of property crimes in railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the state during 2017 is presented in **Chart-6.4**.

CHART- 6.3

Incidence of Total Crimes Reported by Railway Police during 2015-2017

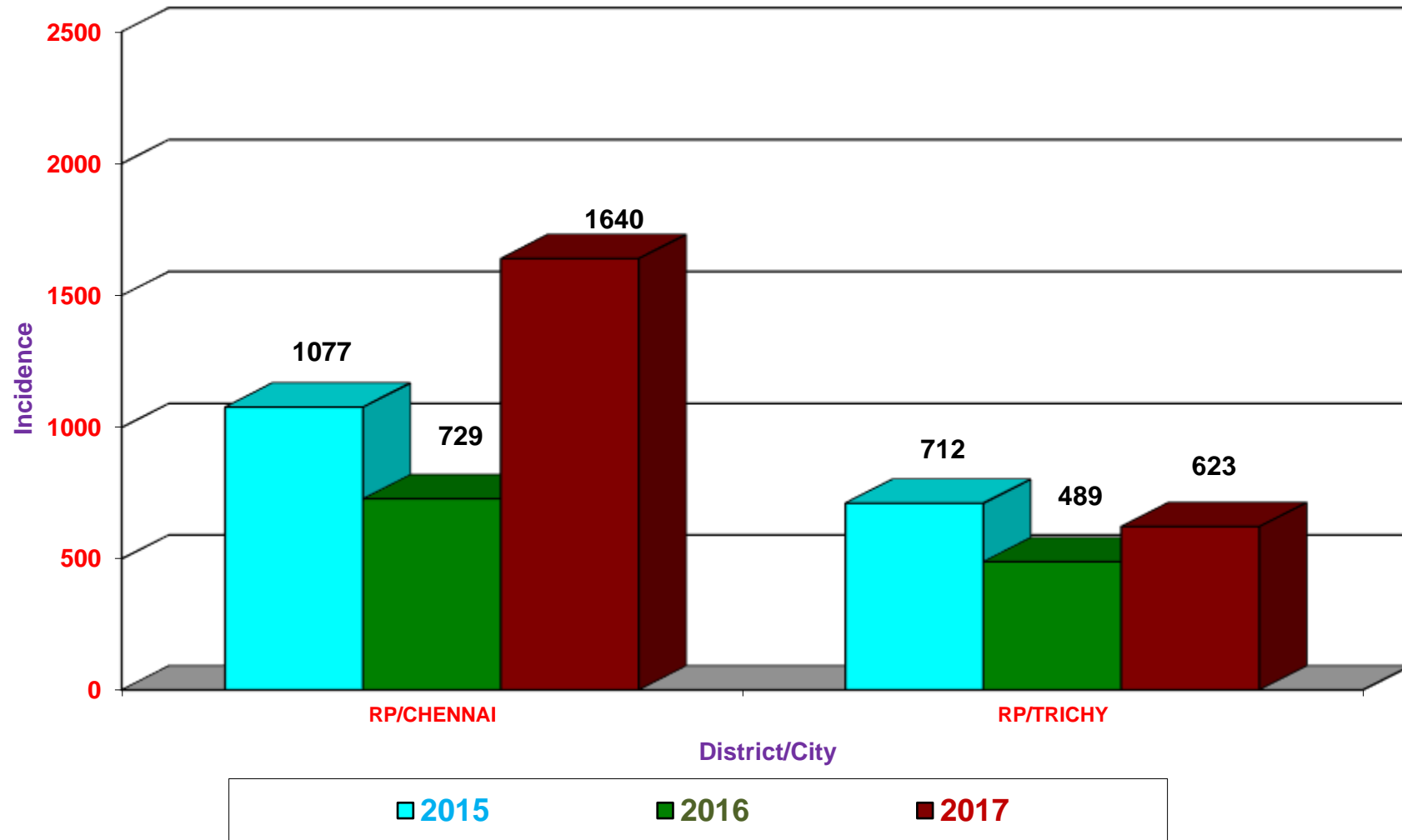
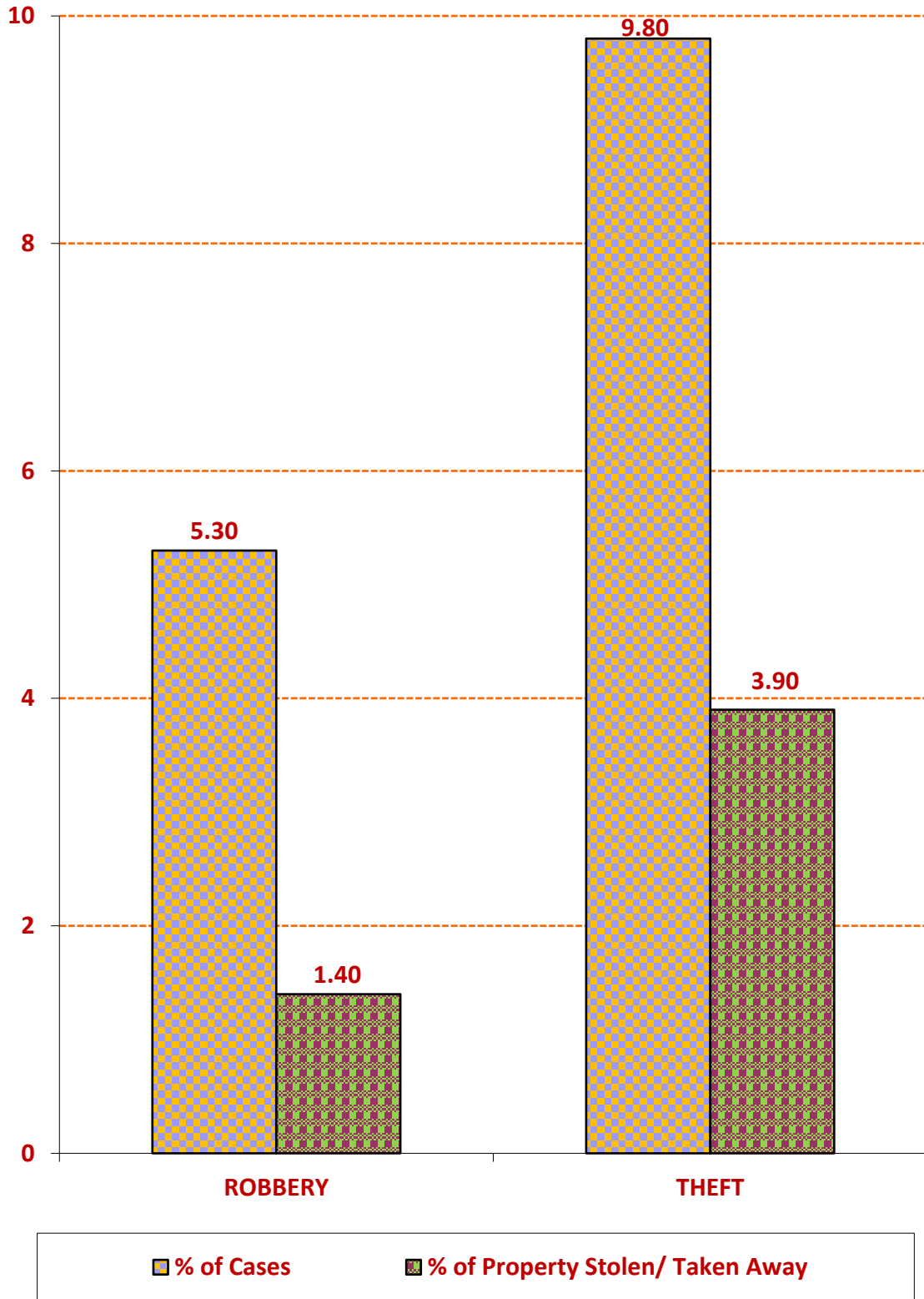


CHART-6.4

**Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways
During 2017**



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 2013 to 2017 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
1	MURDER OF WOMEN (WITH RAPE)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	@
2	HONOUR KILLING	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	@
3	RAPE	923	455	421	319	283	-11.2
4	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	NA	16	29	17	11	-35.2
5	POCSO ACT	NA	1055	1544	1567	1568	0.1
6	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1779	1479	1335	1043	859	-17.6
7	DOWRY DEATH	118	95	65	58	48	-17.2
8	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	2471	2103	1900	1256	984	-21.7
9	MOLESTATION	1271	1102	1163	854	744	-12.9
10	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	313	229	20	27	9	-66.7
11	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	--	52	79	122	220	80.3
13	MISCARRIAGE	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	@
14	ACID ATTACK	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	@
15	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	@
16	CYBER CRIMES (IT ACT)	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	@
17	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	549	509	491	432	403	-6.7
18	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROH.) ACT	9	4	7	1	2	100.0
19	DOWRY PROH. ACT	305	292	333	295	225	-23.7
20	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT-2005	--	4	4	0	1	100.0
TOTAL		7738	7395	7391	5991	5399	-9.9

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported **Crimes against Women** during 2016 are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2016 Tamil Nadu	2016 All India	% to All India
1	RAPE *	319	38947	0.81
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	17	5729	0.29
3	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1043	64519	1.61
4	DOWRY DEATH	58	7621	0.76
5	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	1256	110378	1.13
6	MOLESTATION	854	84746	1.00
7	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	27	7305	0.36
8	MISCARRIAGE	0	462	0.00
9	DEATH CAUSED BY ACT DONE WITH INTEND TO CAUSE MISCARRIAGE	0	125	0.00
10	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	122	4466	2.73
11	ACID ATTACK	1	206	0.48
12	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	11	659	1.66
13	UN-NATURAL OFFENCES	0	489	0.00
14	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	432	2214	19.51
15	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	1	38	2.63
16	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	295	9683	3.04
17	CYBER CRIME (IT ACT)	27	930	2.90
18	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT	0	437	0.00
	TOTAL	4463	338954	1.31

* Excluding Rape u/s 4& 6 of POCSO

6. **Chart-7.2** depicts percentage distribution of **Crimes against Women** in 2016.

7. The incidence of **Crimes against Women** during the period 2017 has shown a decrease of 9.9% over the previous year.

8. Highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been reported under the head: - Protection of Children

from Sexual Offences Act (1,568) followed by Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (984 cases), Kidnapping and Abduction (859) and Molestation (744). Cases of POCSO, Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping and Abduction and Molestation together constitute the largest part (77%). Rape accounted for 5.2% of the Crimes against Women. (**Map 7.1**)

9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of **Crimes against Women** during 2017 is presented in **Table-7.1**. **Chart-7.1** depicts the rate of **Crimes against Women** reported during 2016 and 2017.

10. **Table-7.2** shows the incidence of **Crimes against Women** district wise/head wise during 2017.

11. An analysis of **Crimes against Women** reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of **Crimes against Women** has been witnessed in Chennai (642), followed by Villupuram (525) and Madurai district (386) while it was the lowest in Railway Trichy (1) followed by Railway Chennai (5) and Karur (36). An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that Kidnapping and Abduction was highest in Villupuram (296), Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act was highest in Chennai City (204), Cruelty by husband and his relatives was highest in Madurai (165), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act was highest in Chennai City (140), Molestation was highest in Chennai & Salem (each 71), Dowry Prohibition Act was highest in Madurai (43), Abetment of Suicide of Women was highest in Chennai City (24), Rape highest in Chennai (31), Dowry Deaths were the highest in Cuddalore & Villupuram (each 6) followed by Thiruvallur (4), Chennai, Kanniyakumari and Nagapattinam (each 3).

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 2016 AND 2017

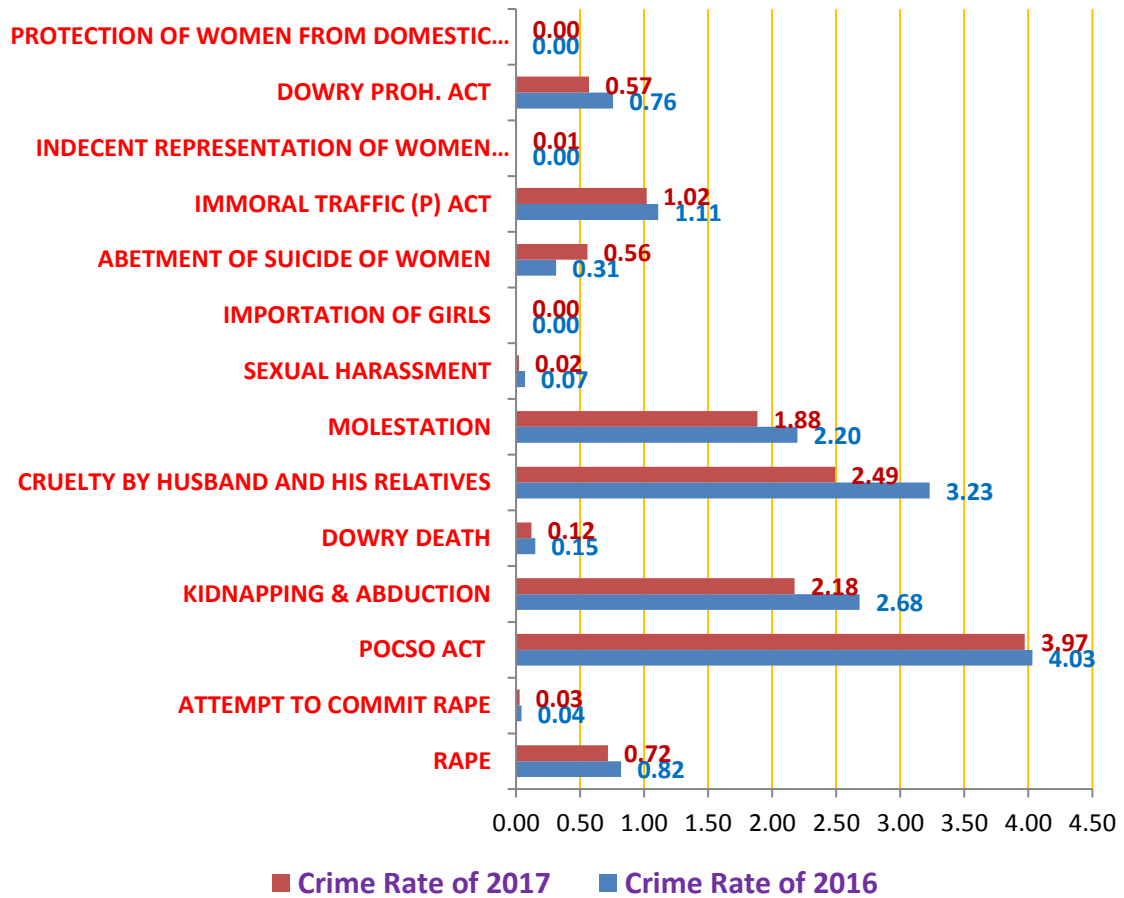


CHART- 7.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
DURING - 2017

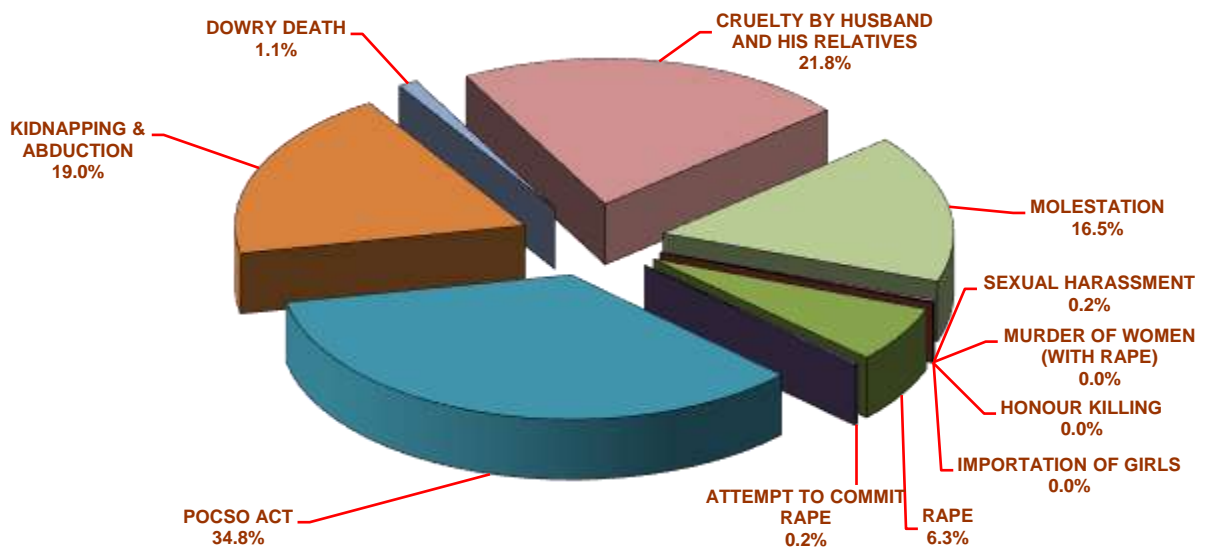
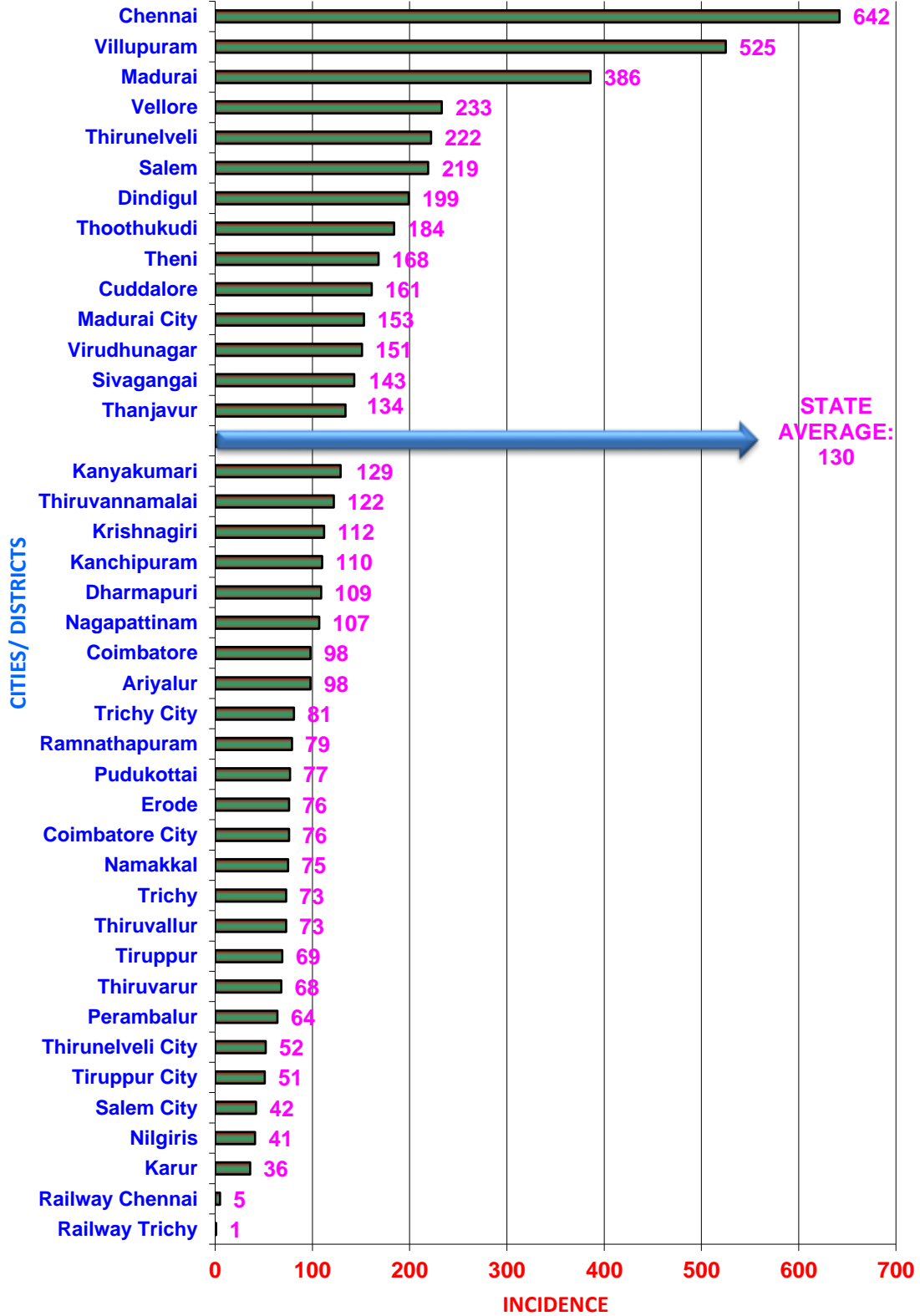


CHART - 7.3
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN
DISTRICT/CITY WISE - DURING 2017



1. RAPE:

[Decrease: 11.2%]

Incidence of **Rape** cases (283) registered during 2017 has shown a decrease of 11.2% over 2016 (319). Chennai reported the highest (31), followed by Villupuram (25), Cuddalore (21). Erode and Tiruppur City (each 1) reported the least number of incidence followed by Krishnagiri, Kanniyakumari and Dharmapuri (each 2).

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

81.3% 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 15.5% of the total victims. **Table-7.3** shows city/ district-wise victims of rape under different age groups.

99% of rapes on adult victims were committed by persons known to the victims (279 cases out of 283 cases). **Table-7.4** deals with the offender's relation and proximity to rape victims. 50 cases were committed by other family members, 132 cases were committed by friends of victims on pretext to marry, 48 cases by neighbors, 18 cases by family friends, 6 cases by employer or co-worker and 24 by other known persons. In 1 case offenders were Grandfather/ Father/ Brother / Son to the victim.

99.5% of POCSO rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (1148 cases out of 1154 cases). **Table-7.4** also deals with the offender's relation and proximity to POCSO rape victims. 558 cases were committed by friends of victims on pretext to marry, 306 cases were committed by neighbors and 119 by other known persons. In 82 cases offenders were other family members to the victims and 16 cases of offenders were Grand-Father/ Father/ Brother / Son to the victim.

2. Kidnapping & Abduction:

[Decrease: 17.6%]

Cases of **Kidnapping and Abduction** (859) decreased by 17.6%. Villupuram recorded the highest (296) followed by Madurai (59) and Dharmapuri (47). Lowest incidence was reported in Tiruppur City (1) followed by Trichy city and Coimbatore City (each 2).

65.8% 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 18.1% of the total victims. **Table-3.4** 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 2017.

4. MOLESTATION:

[Decrease: 12.9%]

Cases of **Molestation** (744) registered during the year 2017 shown a decrease of 12.9%. Chennai & Salem recorded the highest (71) followed by Villupuram (54) and Vellore (38). Lowest incidence was reported in Salem City and RP Trichy (each 1) followed by Thiruvallur (2 cases).

5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

[Decrease: 66.7%]

9 cases were booked during 2017, a decrease of 66.7% over 2016. Chennai City (3) registered the highest number of cases followed by Madurai City (2), Madurai, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai and Vellore districts registered each 1 case.

7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

[Decrease: 21.7%]

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 18.2% (984

cases) of total cases (5399) reported under Crime against Women. A decreasing trend of 21.7% is seen under this head with 984 cases reported during 2017. Highest number of cases has registered in Madurai District (165) followed by Chennai City (123) and Dindigul (75). Lowest incidence is seen in Salem City (2), Perambalur, Nilgiris and Karur (each 3 cases).

8. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:

[Increase: 100%]

2 cases were booked under this Act during 2017, an increase of 100% was witnessed when compared to the year 2016. Chennai City and Madurai district has registered each 1 case.

9. DOWRY DEATH:

[Decrease: 17.2%]

Incidence of **Dowry Death** (48) has shown a decrease of 17.2% during 2017. Cuddalore and Villupuram reported the highest incidence (each 6) followed by Thiruvallur (4), Chennai, Kanniyakumari and Nagapattinam (each 3), Krishnagiri, Pudukottai, Salem, Salem City, Vellore and

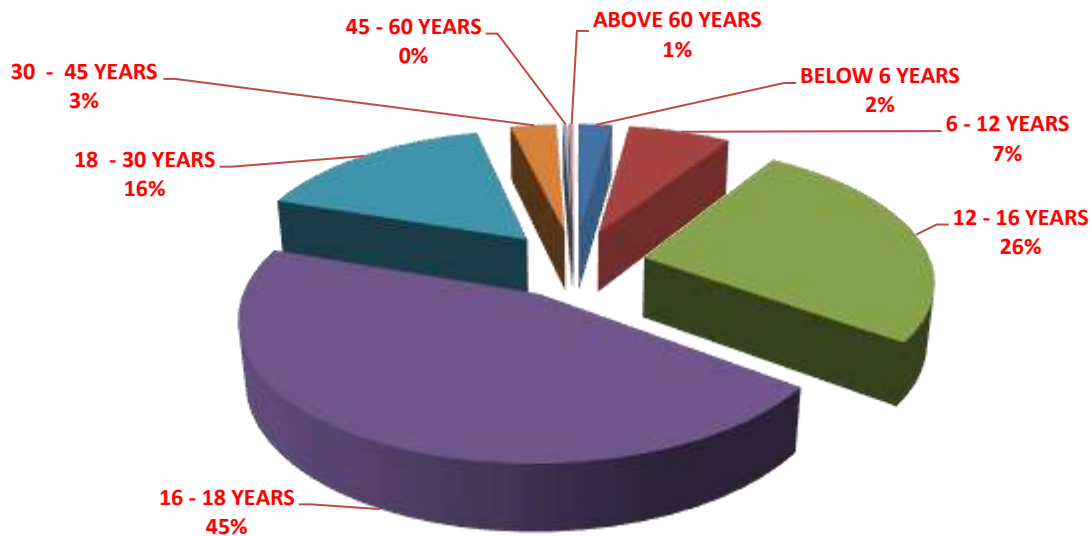
Virudhunagar (each 2), Ariyalur, Erode, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur and Trichy (each 1 case) were among the lowest. No case was reported in Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Perambalur, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Sivagangai, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvallur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City and Trichy City.

10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

[Decrease: 23.7%]

A decreasing trend is seen under this head with 225 cases reported during 2017 compared to 295 cases in 2016. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases was decreased by 23.7%. Madurai recorded the highest (43), followed by Virudhunagar (24) and Thirunelveli and Vellore (each 23). Under this head, no case was reported in Coimbatore, Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Perambalur, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem, Salem City, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvallur, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City and Trichy.

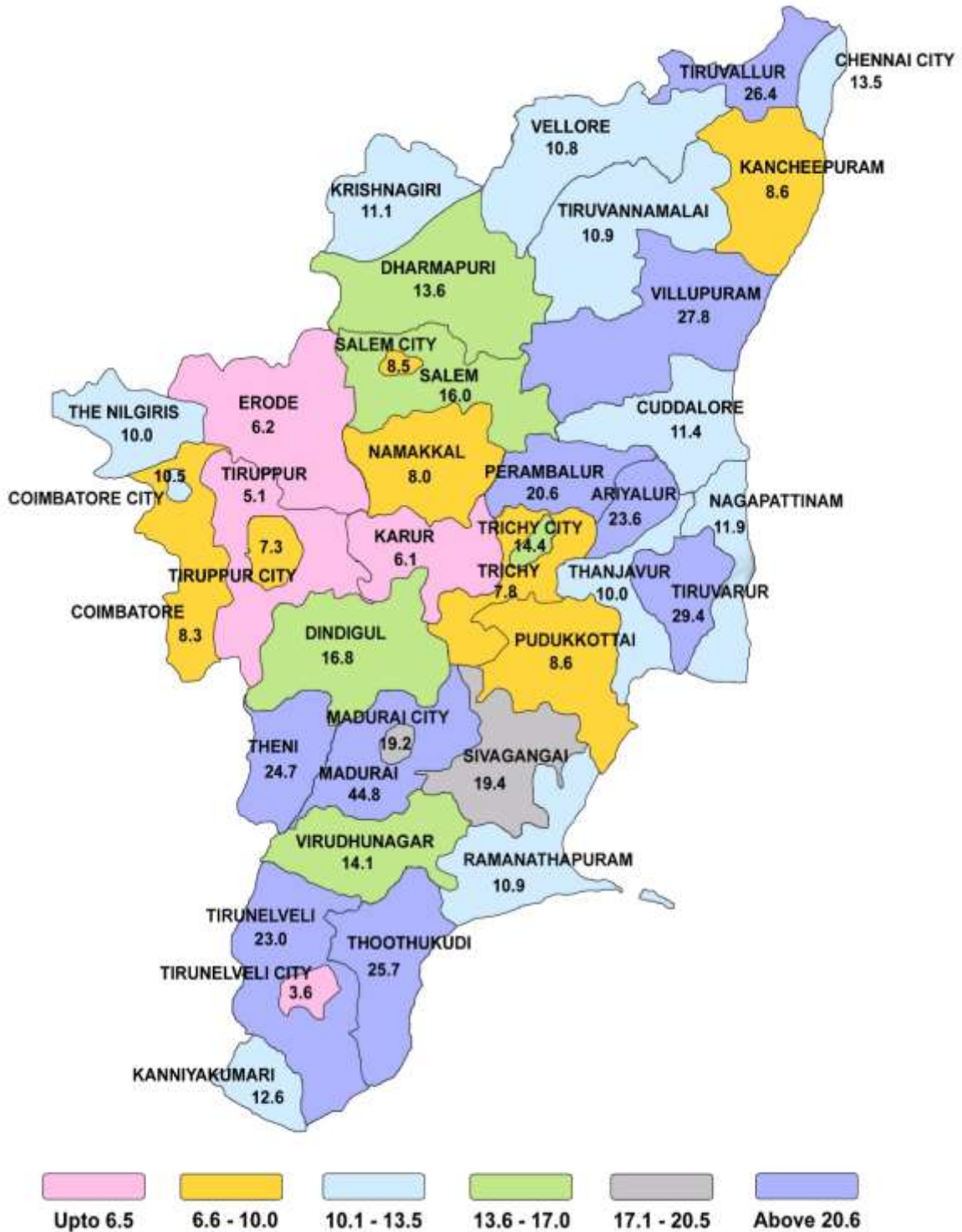
CHART - 7.4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE
VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING - 2017



MAP - 7.1

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

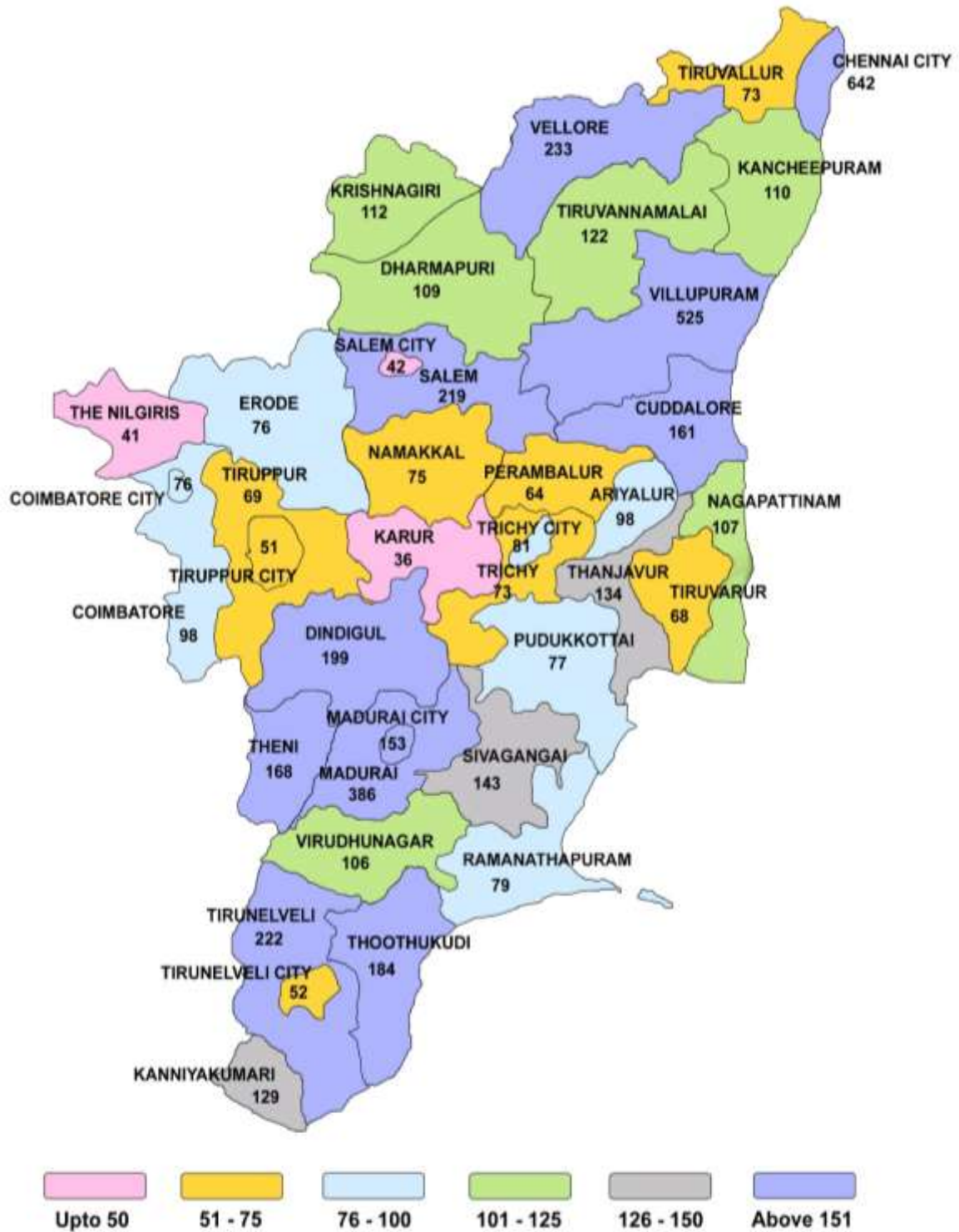
(All over Tamil Nadu 13.8)



MAP - 7.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 5,399)



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)

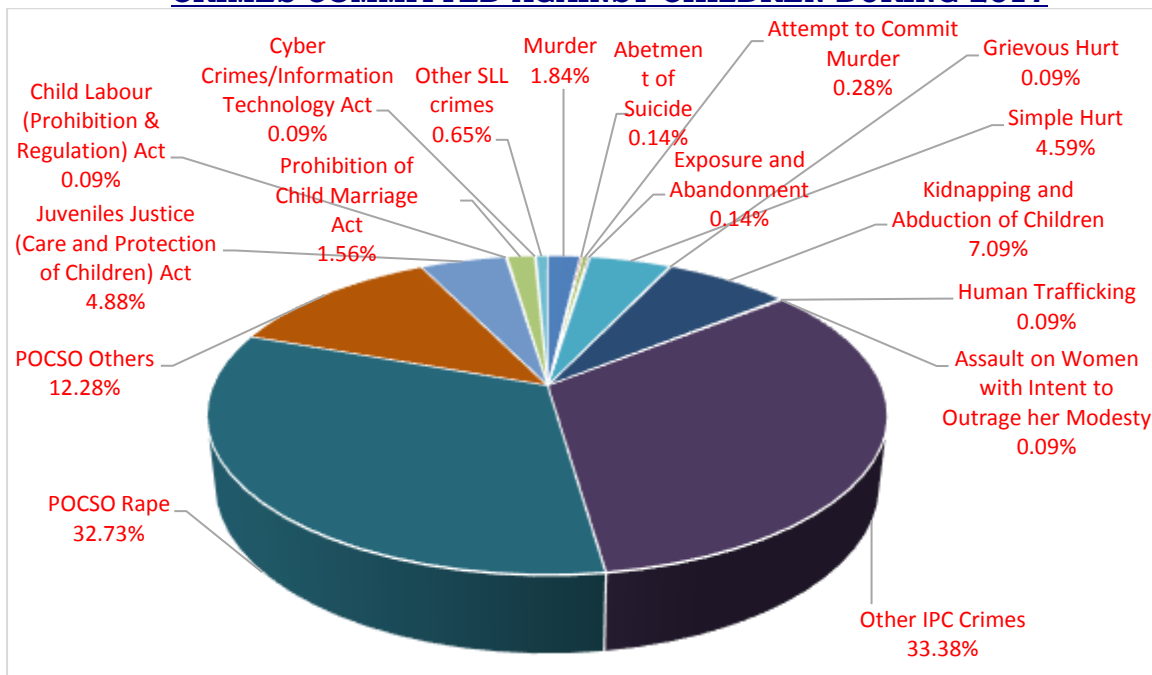
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procuration of minor girls (below 18) (366-A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (373 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to juvenile or child by guardian [Sec. 23 of Juvenile 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 23.5%]

3,526 cases were reported during 2017 as compared to 2,856 in 2016, indicating an increase of 23.5%. POCSO cases contribute this major increase in Crime Against Children. Highest incidence of 249 cases was reported in Chennai, followed by Villupuram (238) and Thirunelveli (205). Other district with least number of cases is Railway Chennai (1). **Chart-8.1** depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2017. **Map 8.1**

CHART – 8.1

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2017**



5. Crime Rate:

➤ **Increased from 3.7 to 4.5**

Theni reported the highest crime rate at 11.7 followed by Ariyalur 10.8 and Thoothukudi 10.2.

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. 3,526 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, POCSO-Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Exposure and abandonment and Procuration of minor girls, Juvenile Justice Care Act and other SLL crimes in the State. 65 cases of Murder (1.84%) were reported during 2017. Maximum number of murders were reported in Chennai (7) followed by Namakkal and Vellore (each 6), Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Thoothukudi (each 4), Coimbatore,

Cuddalore, and Villupuram (each 3), Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Thirunelveli, Thiruvallur and Thiruvarur (each 2), Ariyalur, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur, Trichy, Trichy City and Virudhunagar (each 1). No case was reported in Coimbatore City, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thirunelveli City and Tiruppur City.

9. Trends of Infanticide:

[Decrease 100%]

No case of Infanticide was reported during 2017, whereas it was 2 cases in 2016.

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

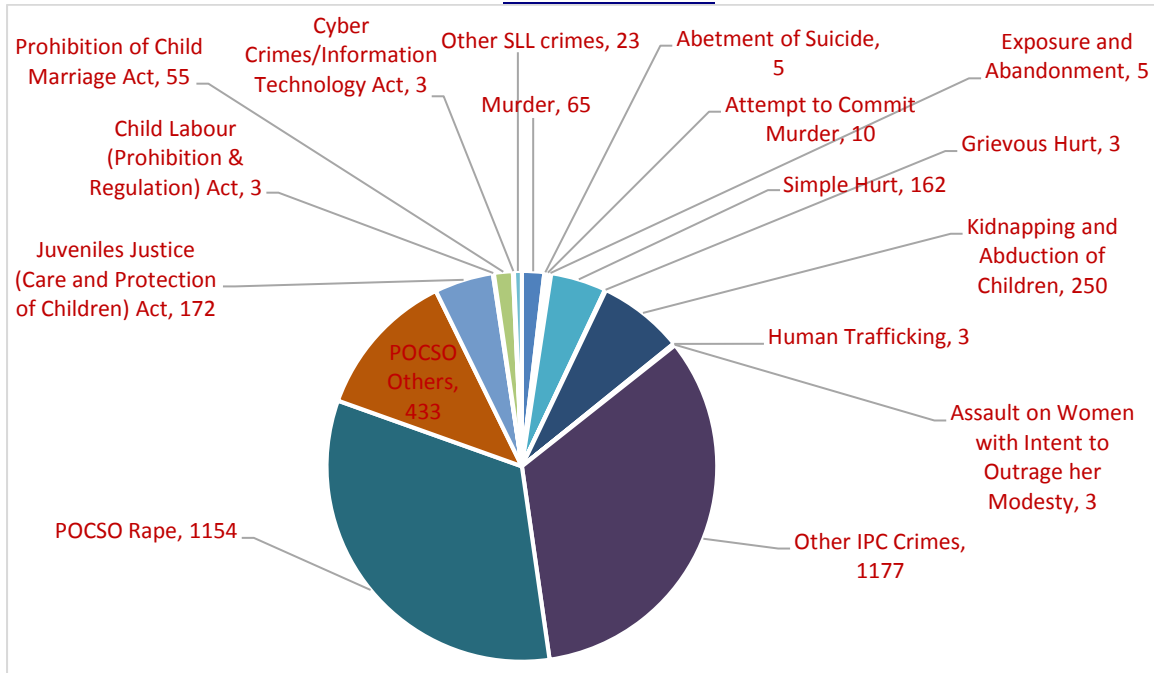
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is the single-most contributor to Crime against Children.

This accounted for 1587 cases (45%). Highest number of cases were reported in Chennai City (141) followed by Villupuram (96) and Thirunelveli (87

cases). Railway Chennai (1) reported least number of such cases. No case was reported in Railways Trichy.

CHART - 8.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2017



Total No. of Incidence: 3526

11. 1,154 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Rape', contributing thereby, 32.7% of the total incidence of Crimes Against Children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (83 cases) followed by Villupuram (80 cases), Vellore (64) and Thoothukudi (57 cases). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy City.

12. 433 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Others', contributing thereby 12.3% of the total incidence of crime against children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (58), followed by Madurai and Salem (each 32), Tirunelveli (31), Thoothukudi (21) and Vellore (20). No case was reported in Railway Trichy.

13. 5 cases of 'abetment of suicide' were reported during 2017, whereas no case was reported during the year 2016.

14. 73 cases were reported under Procurement of minor girls during 2017, whereas 2 cases were reported during the year 2016.

15. 1,200 cases of other crimes against Children were reported during 2017 contributing 34% of the total Incidence of the Crimes Against Children. Highest incidence of other crimes were reported in Krishnagiri (134), followed by Thanjavur (116), Tiruppur (112), Villupuram (100), Theni (77), Dharmapuri (75), Thirunelveli (71), Thiruvannamalai (56), Thiruvarur (55), Thiruvallur (54), Thoothukudi (52 cases), Virudhunagar (47) and Ariyalur (39). Lowest incidences of other crimes were reported in Erode and Ramanathapuram districts (each 2 cases). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Coimbatore City,

Kanchipuram, Karur, Madurai, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Pudukottai, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Tirunelveli City, and Trichy City. Head-wise and district 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 2013-2017 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 Crime against Children cases is 88.7%. Out of 5,217 cases under this category 57.7% cases were charge-sheeted. 100% charge-sheeting rate was done under the heads Murder with Rape (POCSO), Infanticide, Grievous hurt, Kidnapping for Ransom, Human Trafficking, Assault on Women with intend to outrage her modesty, Immoral

Trafficking Prevention Act and Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act

17. Correspondingly, the average conviction rate for these crimes stood at (36.9%). The conviction rate for Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act and Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act were stood at 100%.

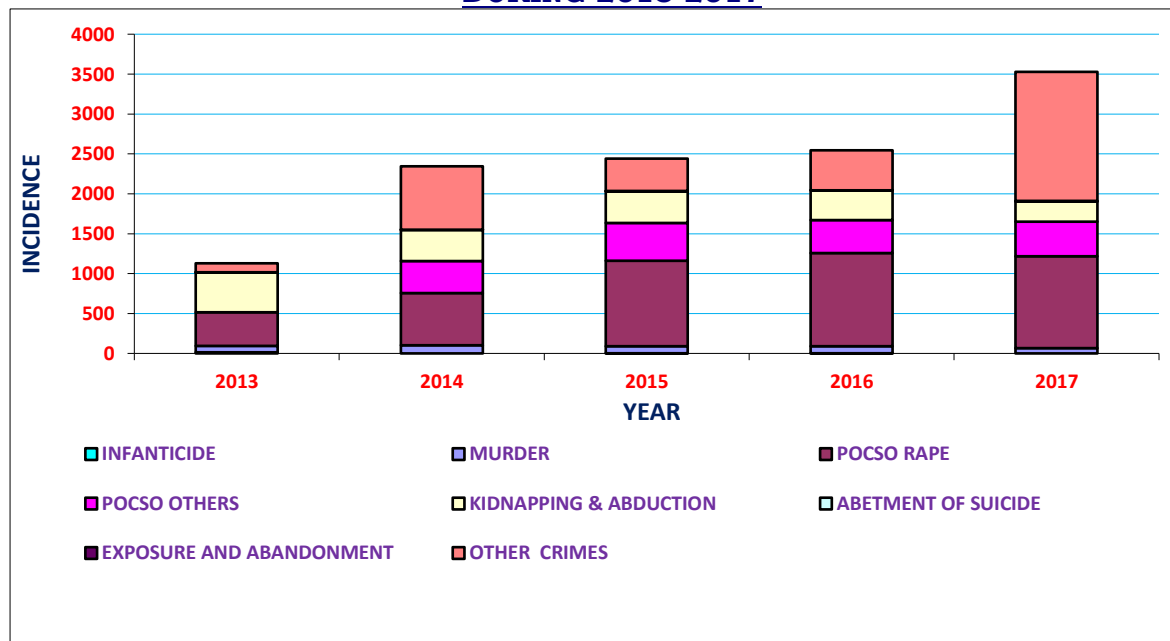
18. Crime head-wise Disposal of cases by Police and Courts has been depicted in **Table 8.3 & 8.4**.

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 **Table 8.5**. Of 4,652 persons arrested including Persons arrested out of previous year cases, 3,741 (80.4%) were charge-sheeted by the Police of which 623 persons were convicted.

CHART- 8.3

CRIME HEAD WISE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2013-2017

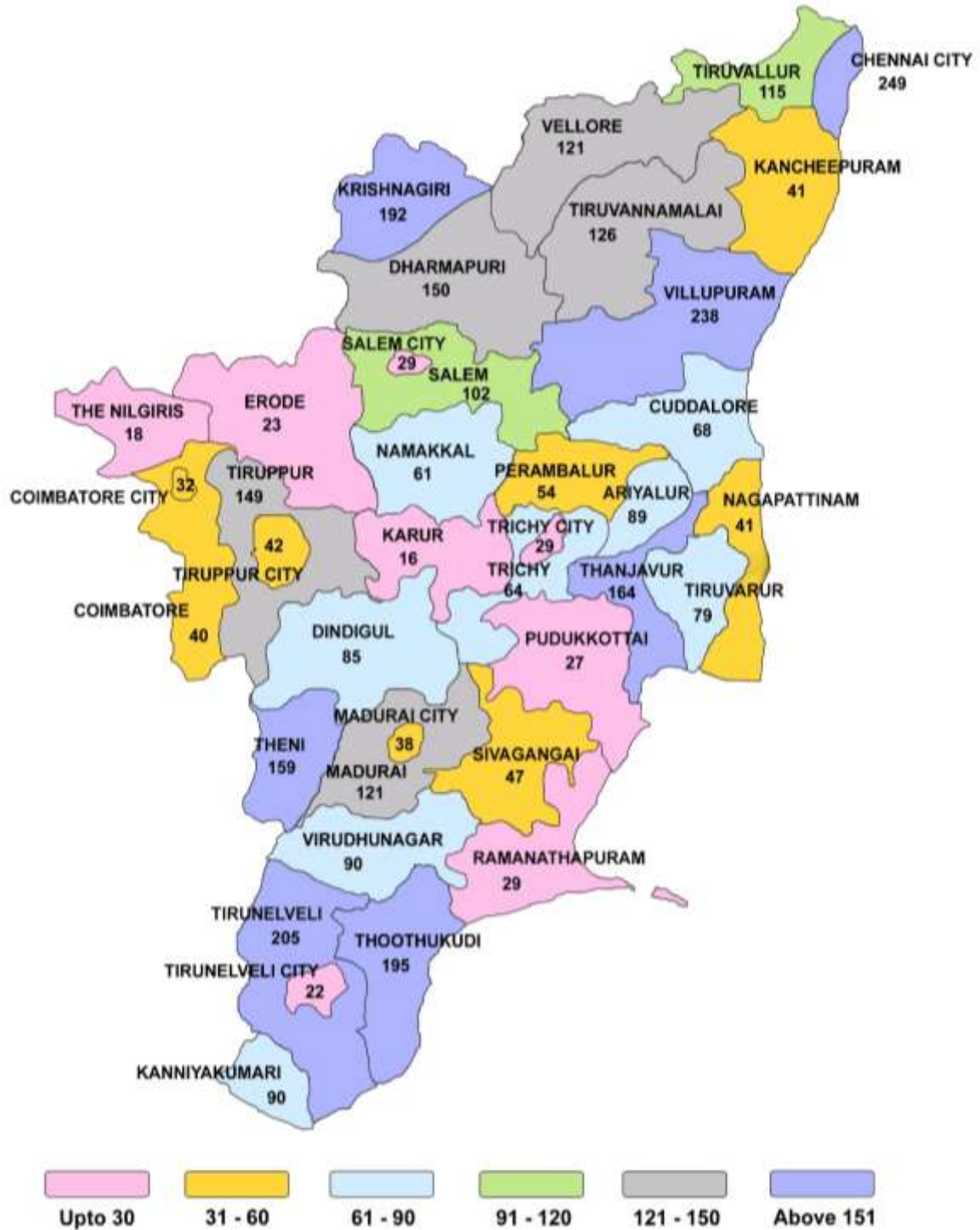


* RAPE Case from 2016 (includes rape under POCSO Act).

MAP – 8.1

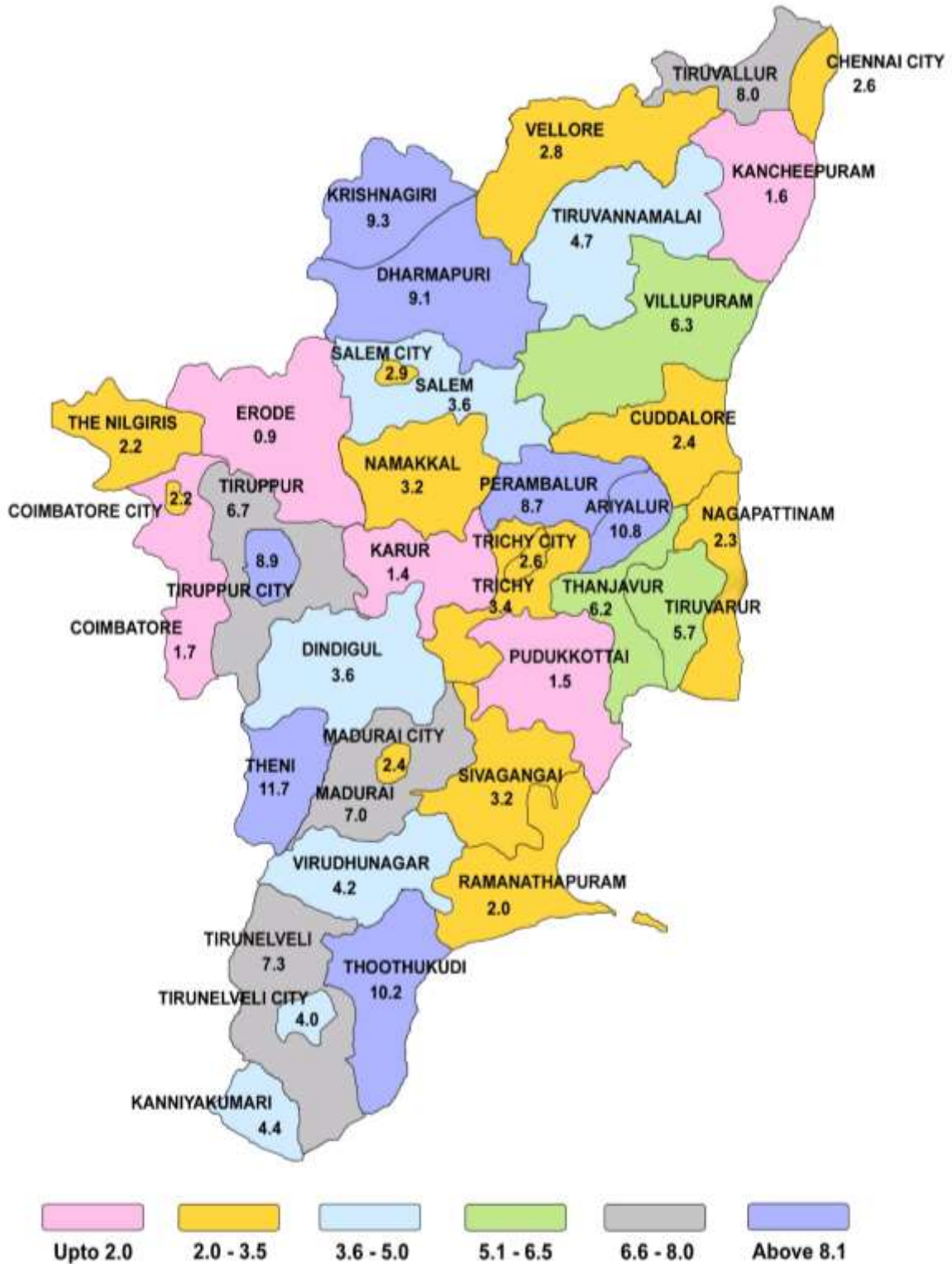
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,526)



MAP – 8.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING – 2017 (All over Tamil Nadu 4.5)



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 2017 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

Share of Juvenile crimes:

2. Crimes committed by juveniles shown an increasing trend (0.5% to 1.1%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the state during 2014 to 2017. Same pattern has been observed in the juvenile crime rate also (1.3 to 2.5) between the years 2014 and 2017. Incidence and rate of Juvenile delinquency under IPC during 2007 – 2017 have been presented in [Table- 9.1](#)

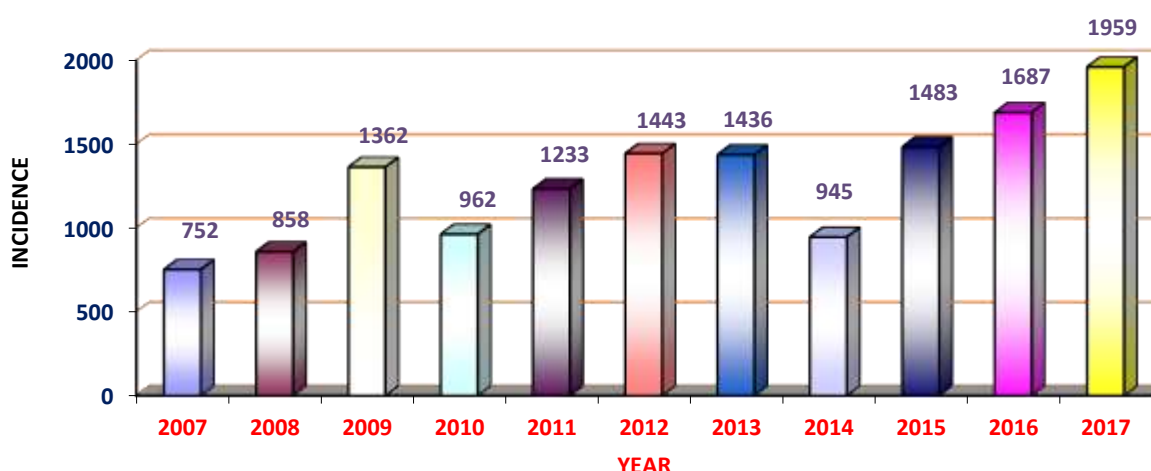
IPC Crimes:

3. 1959 IPC cases were registered against juveniles during 2017, which is 16.12% higher than 2016. [Chart-9.1](#) depicts the incidence of juvenile delinquency under IPC crimes registered during 2007 – 2017.

4. Prevalence of juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC during 2017 is presented in [Table-9.2](#). Theft (669 – 34.2%) accounted for the highest incidence of juvenile delinquency cases followed by Burglary (150 – 7.7%), Robbery (68-3.5%), Attempt to Commit Murder (51 -2.6%), Murder (53-2.7%), Riots (44-2.2%), Causing Death by Negligence (61-3.1%), Hurt (464-23.7%) including Grievous Hurt (3-0.2%), Unlawful Assembly (33-1.7%), Dacoity (7 – 0.4%), and Cheating (1 – 0.1%) of 1959 cases under IPC registered against them during 2017.

CHART- 9.1

INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNDER IPC 2007 – 2017



Crimes under SLL:

5. Particulars of Juvenile delinquency under different heads of SLL crimes are furnished in **Table-9.3**. Other SLL Crimes (111 – 26.6%) accounted for the highest incidence, followed by Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection of Children) Act (85 – 20.4%), Protection of Children from Sexual offence Act (68 – 16.3%), Prevention of Damage To Public Property Act (37 – 8.9%), Prohibition Act (28 – 6.7%), Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act (14 – 3.4%), Gambling Act (2 – 0.5%), Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Explosive Substances Act, Information Technology Act (each 1 – 0.2%) of 417 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 (460) recorded the highest incidence followed by Thirunelveli (203) and Thoothukudi (153). **Chart – 9.2** depicts the juveniles apprehended district/city-wise during 2017.

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**. Chennai (113) recorded the highest incidence followed by Railway Trichy (85), Thirunelveli (39), Thoothukudi (33) and Sivagangai (29).

Juveniles apprehended:

8. Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in **Table-9.4**, 2,889 (98.8%) of

2,919 juveniles apprehended were boys and 30 (1.02%) were girls.

9. Juveniles (age-wise) apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in **Table-9.4**, 2,205 (75.53%) Juveniles apprehended were in the age-group 16-18 years, 631 (21.61%) in 12-16 years and 83 (2.83%) in below 12 years. where as 2,151 (76.55%) juveniles were in 16-18 years age-group, 643 (22.88%) were in 12-16 years age group and 16 (0.57%) in the age-group of below 12 years in the previous year. Number of juveniles apprehended during 2017 has increased by 3.87% comparing with previous year. This increase is due to the increase of 2.51% in the age groups of 16 year & above below 18 years.

10. Juvenile boys (854) were apprehended in theft cases whereas no girl was apprehended in this crime head. Juvenile girl was involved in serious crimes like Murder (2), Causing death by negligence (1) and Simple hurt (2). No juvenile was concerned in cases under heads Dowry death, Importation of girls. The details may be seen in **Table-9.4**.

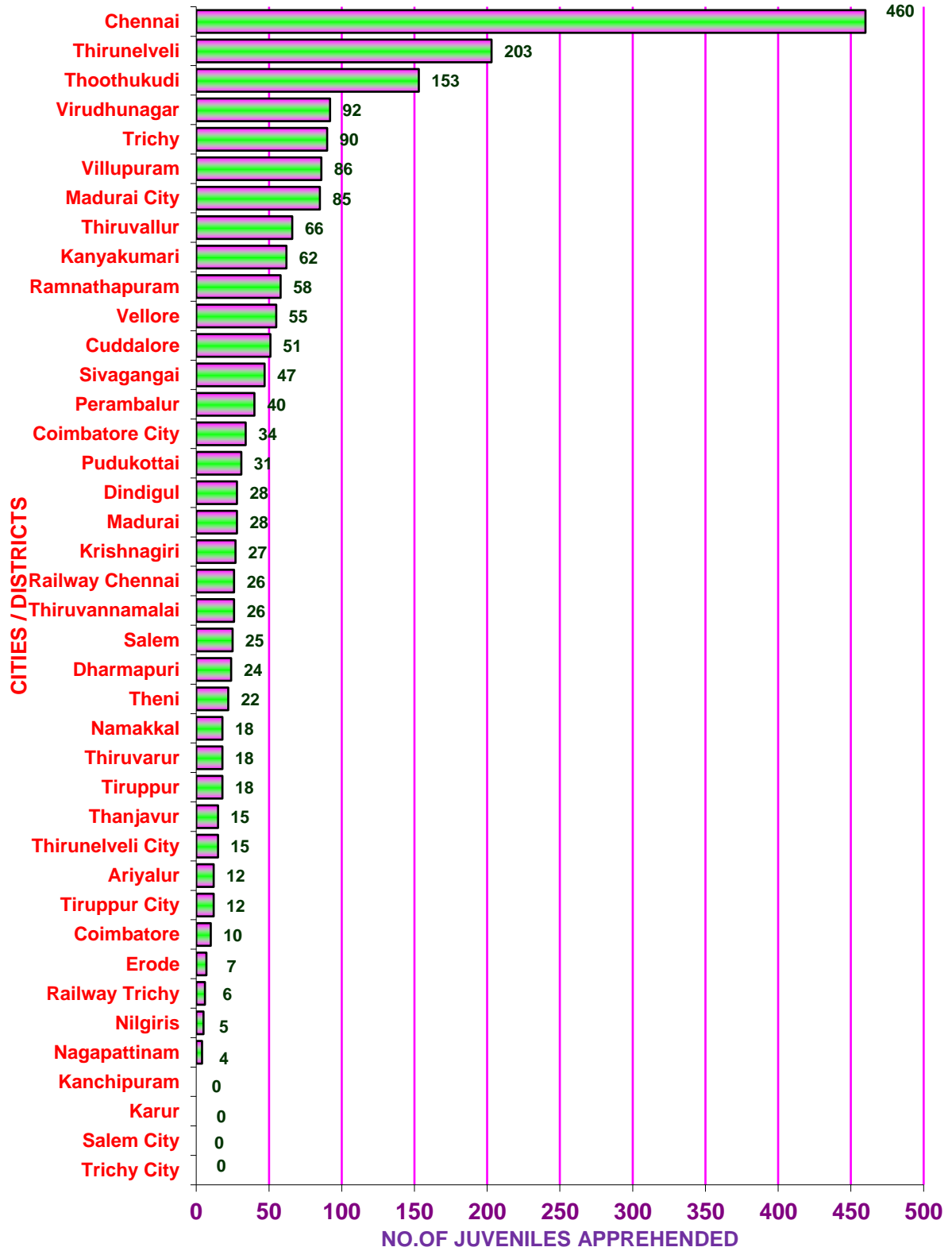
Juveniles apprehended District wise

11. **Table-9.5** presents juveniles apprehended district-wise under various IPC crimes. Chennai City apprehended the highest number of juveniles (642) under IPC crimes, followed by Thirunelveli (232), Thoothukudi (208), Madurai City (123), Virudhunagar (122), Trichy (107), Thiurvallur (105), Vellore (90) and Vilupuram (86).

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 (100) followed by Chennai (64), Thoothukudi (42), Thirunelveli (39), Virudhunagar (32).

CHART - 9.2

**JUVENILES IN CONFLICT WITH LAWS (IPC) DISTRICT/ CITY WISE
DURING - 2017**



Juvenile apprehended: Disposal

13. The figures on disposal of juveniles arrested have been presented in Table-9.7 56.1 % of juveniles were awaiting trial at the end of 2017. Dharmapuri, Erode, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Railway Trichy, Salem City, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Trichy City and Vellore achieved a centum percentage of disposals of cases against the arrested juveniles. 16.3% were disposed of after advice or admonition, 14.7% were placed under care of Special Home/fit institutions, 1.8% juveniles were awarded imprisonment, 1.4% juveniles 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

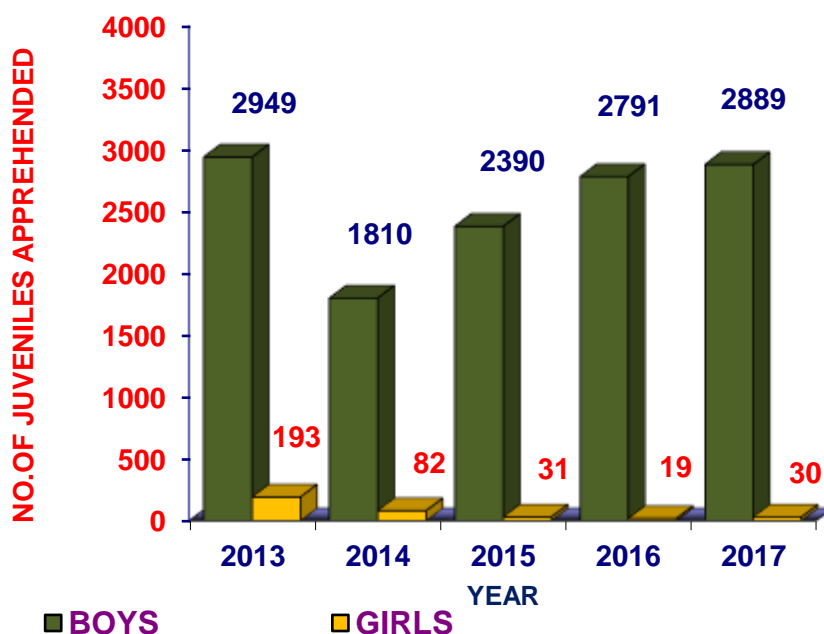
14. 123 of the total juveniles involved in various crimes were illiterate while 601 juveniles had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 24.8% of total juveniles arrested during the year. Children living with parents / guardians (2,705) constituted 92.7% of the juveniles arrested. Only 93 (3.2%) homeless children were involved in various crimes.

15. Table-9.8 deals with the classification of Juveniles arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2017 (district/city wise).

16. Chart-9.3 depicts the juveniles apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2013 - 2017. (gender wise classification).

CHART-9.3

**JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2013 - 2017
(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 the following heads have also been collected under crime against SCs & STs in the year 2017:-

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

Earlier, only the data on rape of women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe was collected. In the revised proforma 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 509 IPC) along with incident of such crimes in offices, public transport, other places related to works; etc. Now, data on Hurt including grievous hurt (under section 325, 326, 326A and 326B IPC) 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 projected population of SC and ST respectively.

Crime against Scheduled Caste

(Incidence: 1,362 Rate: 9.1)

A total of 1,362 cases of crime committed against SCs were reported in the state as compared to 1,532 cases reported in 2016, showing a decrease of 11.1% in 2017 over 2016. It may be mentioned that, out of 1,362 cases of crime against SCs 1,277 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 84 cases in which SC/ST (POA) Act only applied and 1 case of the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported during 2017. The highest incidents of crime against SCs were reported from Madurai (153 cases) followed by Thirunelveli (121 cases), Thanjavur (78 cases) and Ariyalur (70 cases) they accounted for 11.2%, 9.0%, 5.7% and 5.3% respectively. During 2017, crimes rate of 9.1 was reported under crimes committed on persons belonging to SCs.

Protection of Civil Rights Act (Against SCs)

(Incidence: 1 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 1 case was reported under this Act during 2017. Madurai reported 1 case.

Incidence of atrocities against SCs

(Incidence: 1,277 Rate: 9.0)

A total of 1,277 cases of atrocities against SCs (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were reported in the State during 2017. The highest incidents of atrocities against SCs were reported from Madurai (152 cases), Thirunelveli (121 cases) and Thanjavur (78 cases).

The highest crime rate of atrocities against SCs was reported from Madurai (70.3) followed by Ariyalur (39.2), Thirunelveli (24.4), Sivagangai (23.8), and Ramanathapuram (21.4) as compared to 9.0 at State level during 2017.

Besides, A total of 84 cases of

SC/ST(POA) Act only (in which IPC sections are not applied) were reported in the State. The Thiruvannamalai District (27 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Virudhunagar (23 cases), Chennai (12 cases), Thanjavur (7 cases), Sivagangai (4 cases), Coimbatore, Dindigul, Thiruvallur (each 2 cases) and Erode, Krishnagiri, Pudukottai (each 1 case). **Table-10.2** depicts the details of IPC cases where SC/ST (POA) Act has been applied as well as cases in which SC/ST (POA) Act only applied number of victims and crime rate during 2017.

Disposal of crimes committed against SCs by police

Out of 2,004 cases of crime against SCs for investigation (including 1,362 cases reported during 2017), 1,435 cases were disposed of by police during 2017. Of these cases, the charge-sheets were submitted in 1,171 cases and in 263 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted as true, thus showing charge-sheet rate of 81.7. A total of 561 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2017. The details may be seen in **Table 10.3.**

Disposal of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes by courts

A total of 5,033 cases of crimes committed against SCs were for trial in the State during 2017. Out of 775 cases trials were completed, 97 cases ended in conviction, 671 cases were acquitted and 7 cases were discharged. A total of 4,234 cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate of 12.5% and pendency rate of 84.1% under crime against SCs were reported during 2017. The details may be seen in **Table 10.4.**

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes during 2016 by police

During this year 3,821 persons arrested. Charge-sheets were submitted (including pending investigations)

against 2,890 persons (consisting of 2,774 males and 116 females) during the year 2017. Investigation was pending in respect of 3820 persons at the end of 2017. The details may be seen in **Table 10.5.**

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

A total of 12,914 persons were under trial for committing crimes against SCs in the State during 2017.

A total of 175 persons (consisting of 175 males only) were convicted and 1,855 persons (consisting of 1,799 males and 56 females) were acquitted. The trials in respect of 10,797 persons were pending at the end of 2017. Detail may be seen in **Table 10.6.**

Crime against Scheduled Tribes

Incidence of crimes

(Incidence: 22 Rate: 2.6)

A total of 22 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the State during 2017 against 30 cases reported in 2016, indicating a decrease of 26.7% during 2017 as compared to 2016. It may be mentioned that, out of 22 cases of crime against STs 17 cases reported under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 8 cases of Simple Hurt, 1 case of Assault on Women, 1 case of Kidnapping and Abduction, 3 cases of Rape, 2 cases Criminal Intimidation, 1 case of Attempt to Commit Murder, 1 case of Riot and 5 cases SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only. Villupuram District (8 cases) has reported the highest number of such cases which accounted for 36.4% of the total cases, followed by Salem (4 cases) and Thiruvannamali and Vellore (each 3). The details are shown in **Table 10.7.**

A total of 17 cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes were reported (r/w various sections of IPC) in the state during 2017 in which 22 tribal 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 8 cases and 8 victims respectively. Next in the order Salem (4 cases and 4 victims), Thiruvannamalai and Vellore (each 3 cases) reported (each 3 cases and 18, 8 victims), Pudukottai (2 cases and 2 victim), Thiruvallur and Thoothukudi Districts have reported (each 1 case & 21 victims in Thiruvallur 1 victim in Thoothukudi district).

The details may be seen in **Table 10.8.**

Disposal of cases under crimes committed against STs by police

A total of 30 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the State during 2017. Of these cases, charge sheets were submitted in 16 cases, in 7 cases charge-sheet was not laid but final report as true submitted. 7 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year 2017. The charge-sheeting rate at all State level was 69.6%. The details are shown in **Table 10.9.**

Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled tribes by courts during 2017

A total of 83 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the State during 2017. During this year trials were completed in 6 cases of which 2 cases were ended with conviction and 4 cases ended with acquitted. 77 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

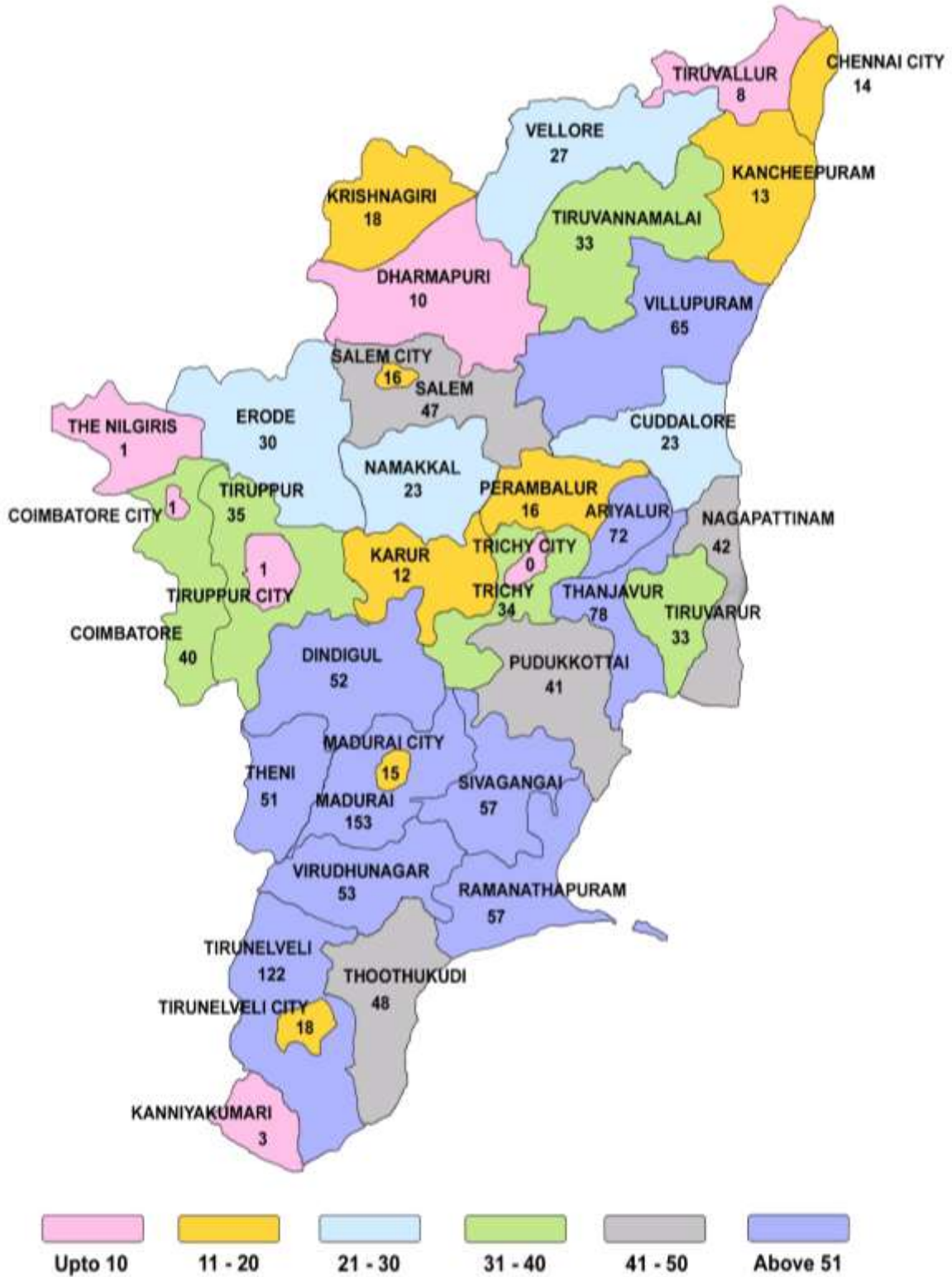
A total of 23 persons arrested during the year 2017 were for investigation before police during 2017. Of these persons under investigation, charge sheets were laid against 22 persons (22 males only). Investigation by police was pending in respect of 23 persons (including pending investigation) at the end of 2017. The details may be seen in **Table 10.11.**

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

A total of 173 persons (consisting of 172 male and 1 female) were for trial for committing crimes against STs in the state during 2017. The trials were completed in respect of 15 male persons, in which 3 were convicted and 12 were acquitted. The trials in respect of 158 persons were remained pending at the end of year 2017. The details may be seen in **Table 10.12.**

MAP - 10.1

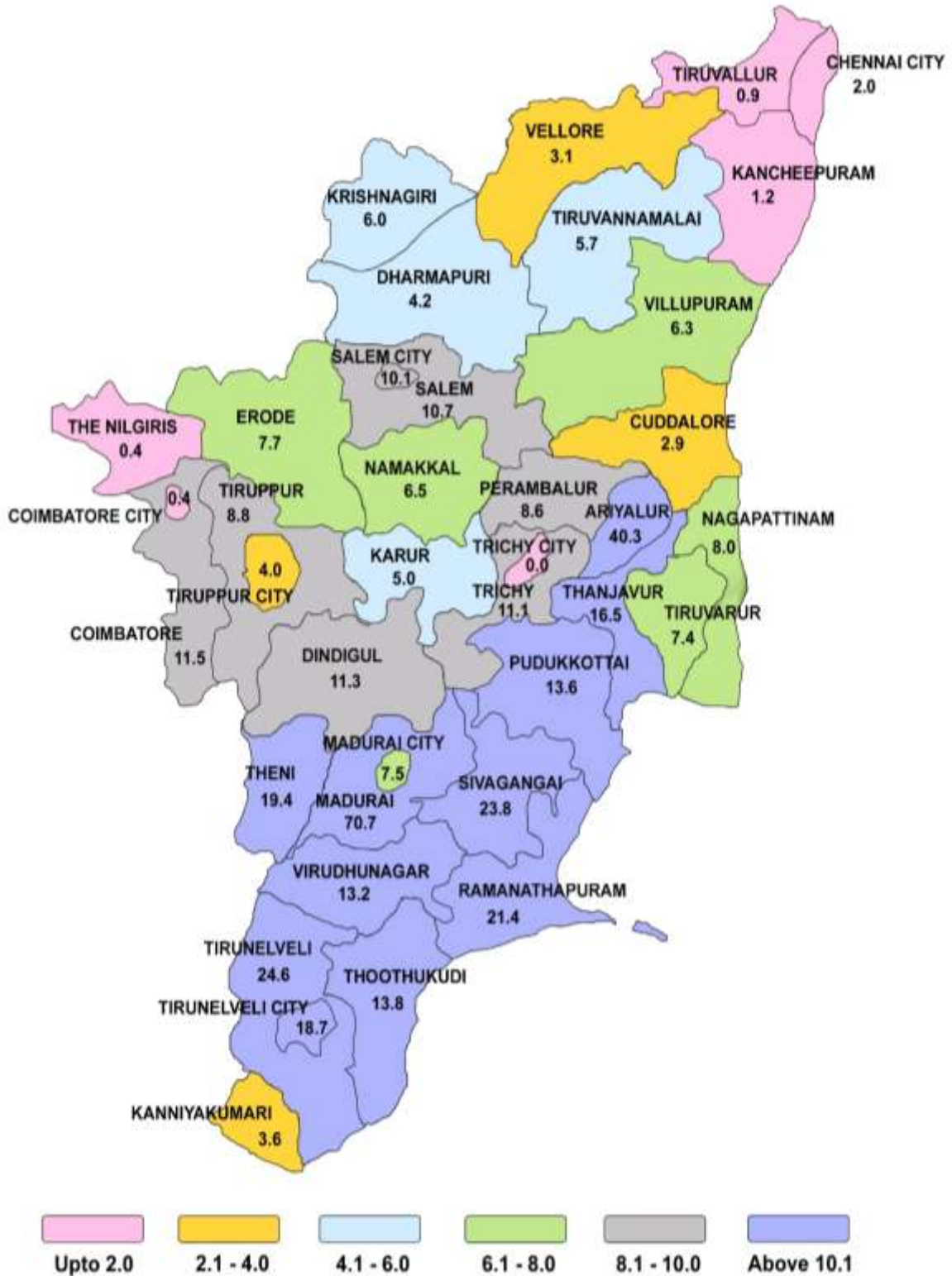
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2017 (All over Tamil Nadu 1,362)



MAP - 10.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2017

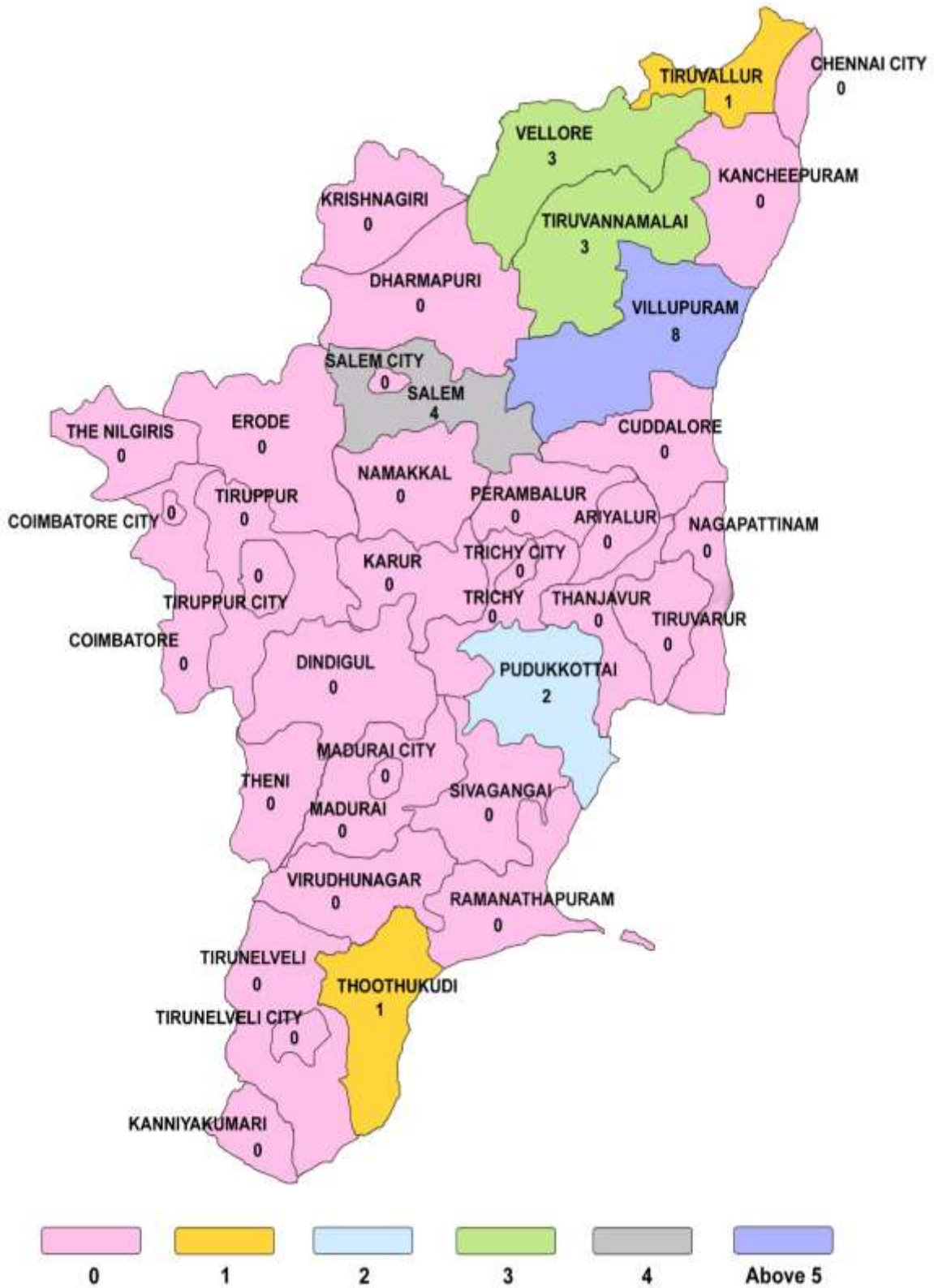
(All over Tamil Nadu 9.1)



MAP - 10.3

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING - 2017

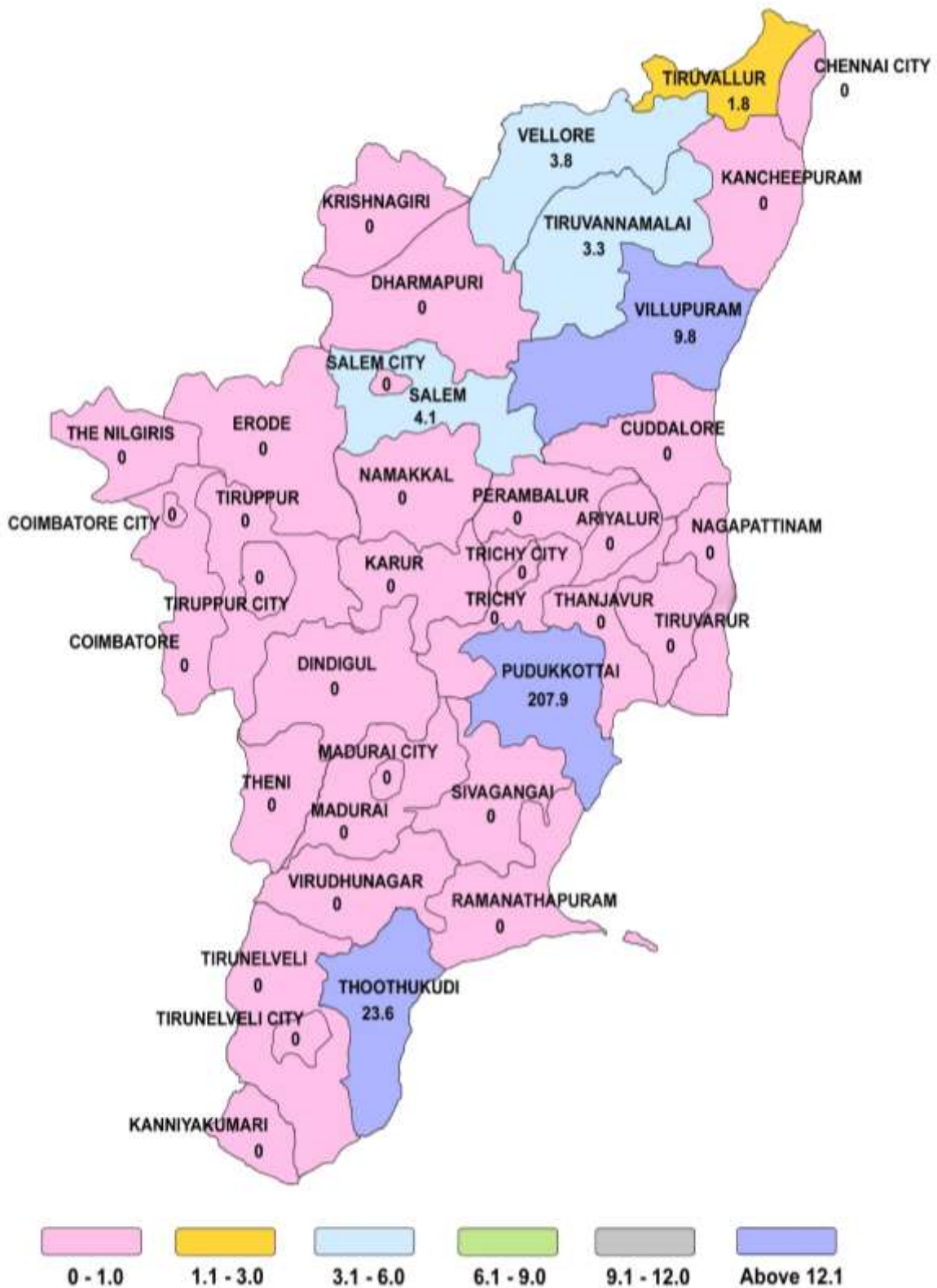
(All over Tamil Nadu 22)



MAP - 10.4

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING - 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 2.6)



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 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 from the previous year edition under the revised proformae of 'Crime in India'.

Crime against senior citizens

(Incidence: 2,769; Rate: 3.5)

A total of 2,769 cases of IPC crimes were reported under crimes against senior citizens during 2017. These cases have decreased by 4.4% compared to 2016 (2,895 cases). Out of 2,769 IPC crimes under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under simple hurt (743 cases) followed by theft & snatching (536 cases), murder (185 cases) forgery, cheating & fraud (179), robbery (149), Attempt to commit murder (62) and extortion (9). These cases are contributing 26.8%, 19.4%, 6.7%, 6.5%, 5.4%, 2.2% and 0.3% respectively of total such crimes during 2017 **Table 10A.1.**

District / City wise trends reveal that maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Chennai accounting for 17.5% (484 cases out of 2,769 cases) followed by Thoothukudi at 15.2% (422 cases), Thirunelveli 12.7% (353 cases) and Ariyalur 6.4% (178 cases) during 2017.

During 2017, nearly 4 elderly persons are victims of various IPC crimes per lakh population. A crime rate of 3.5 was observed at State level.

Thoothukudi has reported the maximum rate of such crime with 22.1 crime rate followed by Ariyalur (21.6), Tirunelveli (12.5), Tirunelveli City (12.4), Perambalur (8.7), Trichy and Coimbatory City (each 7.8) and Namakkal (7.1).

During this year a total of 3,281 persons (consisting of 3056 male and 206 female) were arrested under crime against senior citizens **Table 10A.4.**

A large number of persons arrested for crime against senior citizens were reported in Tirunelveli (587) followed by Thoothukudi (383), Chennai (297), Ariyalur (262), Trichy (207) and Madurai (166) during 2017.

Trend of major crimes against senior citizens

Murder

(Incidence: 185; Rate: 0.2)

A total of 185 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported during the year 2017, showing an increase of 8.2% as compared to previous year (171 cases). Of the 185 cases of murder reported, 188 elderly people were murdered during 2017. Most of such cases were reported in Villupuram (19) followed by Thirunelveli (12), Chennai, Cuddalore and Thiruvannamalai (each 10), Vellore (9), Madurai City, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Theni, Thiruvarur and Trichy (each 7) these districts together accounted for 60.5% (112 cases out of 185 cases).

A total of 307 persons arrested for committing murder of elderly people in the State during 2017. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Thirunelveli (45) followed by Villupuram (19), Dharmapuri and Trichy (each 18) and Thanjavur (16).

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 62; Rate 0.1)

A total of 62 cases of attempt to murder of senior citizens were reported during 2017, showing no difference over previous year (62 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Thoothukudi (9 cases), Thanjavur (8 cases), Tirunelveli (6), Madurai and Villupuram (5), Ariyalur and Trichy (each 4), Chennai, Kanyakumari, Namakkal, Sivagangai (each 3 cases) districts / Cities together accounted for 95.2% (59 cases out of 62 cases).

A total of 117 persons were arrested for attempt to commit murder of elderly people was reported in the State during 2017. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Thirunelveli (26).

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 18; Rate Negligible)

A total of 18 cases of grievous hurt of elderly people were reported during 2017, showing an increase of 12.5% as compared to previous year (16 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (4 cases) and Thanjavur and Thoothukudi (each 3), these three districts together accounted for 55.6% (10 cases out of 18 cases).

Arrest of total 32 persons for causing grievous hurt of elderly people was reported in the State during 2017. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Perambalur (10) and Thanjavur (6).

Cheating (Including Forgery & Fraud)

(Incidence: 179; Rate 0.2)

A total of 179 cases of cheating under crime against senior citizens were reported during 2017, showing an increase of 21% as compared to previous year (148 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (86

cases) followed by Thoothukudi (26 cases), Coimbatore City (13 cases) and Thirunelveli (12 cases) these four districts together accounted for 76.5% (137 cases out of 179 cases).

A total of 151 persons arrested for cheating under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2017. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Thirunelveli (34) followed by Thoothukudi (26) and Coimbatore City (15).

Robbery

(Incidence: 149; Rate 0.2)

A total of 149 cases of robbery under crime against senior citizens were reported in the State during 2017, showing an increase of 27.4% as compared to previous year (117 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Thoothukudi (24 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (20 cases), Coimbatore (15 cases), Chennai (11 cases) and Thiruvarur and Trichy (each 9 cases), these five districts together accounted for 59.1% (88 cases out of 149 cases).

A total of 170 persons arrested for robbery under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2017. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Coimbatore City (23) followed by Coimbatore (15).

Disposal of IPC crime cases under crime against senior citizens during 2017

Table 10(A)

Sl. No	Disposal Status	Cases	Persons
1	Reported During 2017	2,769	3,281
2	Charge-sheeted	2,058	2,823
3	Convicted	585	696
4	Acquitted/ Discharged	446	638

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-10(A)**. Out of 2,058 cases charge-sheeted under various IPC crimes against elderly persons, 2,823 persons were charge-sheeted during 2017.

Similarly 696 persons were convicted in 585 cases ended in conviction during 2017. However, 446 cases and 638 persons were acquitted or discharged from crimes against senior citizens during the year 2017.

Chart 10A-1
Incidence of Crime against Senior Citizen during 2017

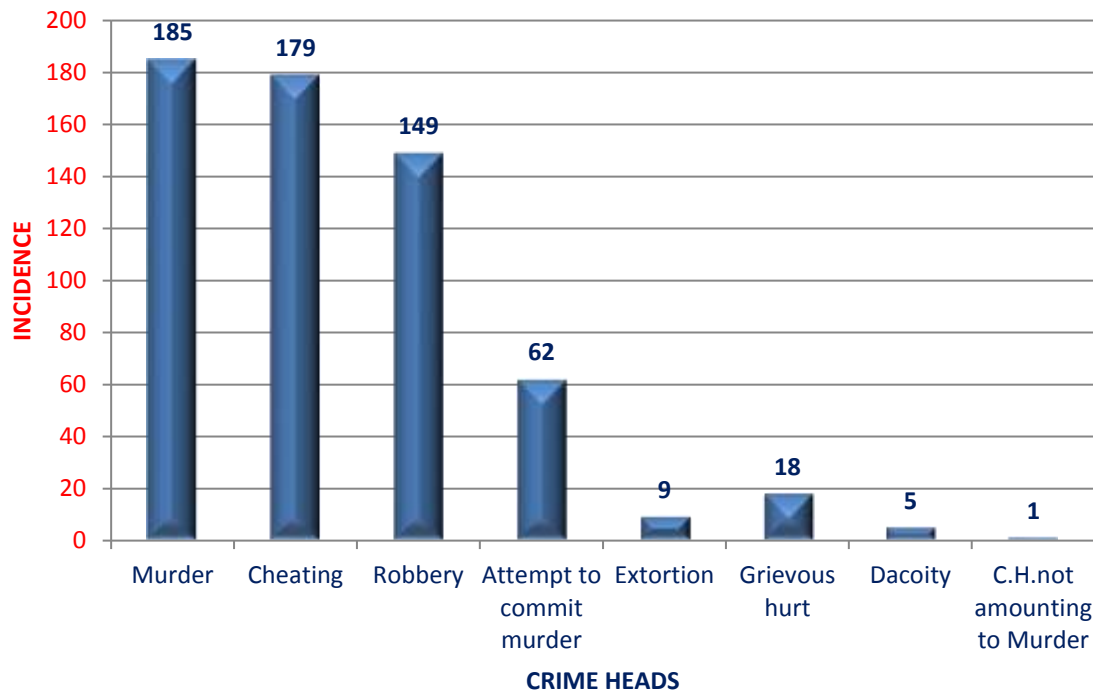
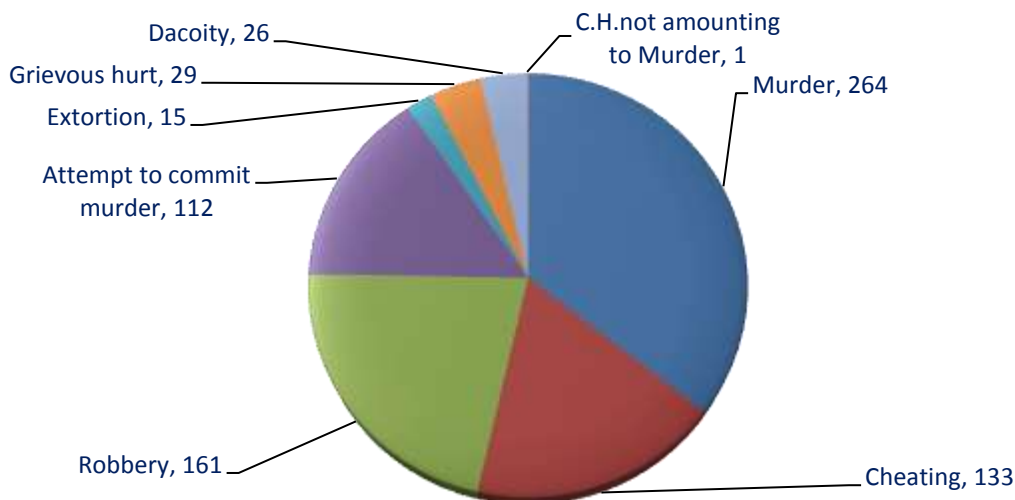


Chart 10A-2
Persons Arrested for committing Crime against Senior Citizen during 2017



CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

1. **Table 11.1** depicts district/city-wise number of persons missing and traced for 2017. 78% of (11160 out of 14376) missing persons during the year were traced. 3216 persons, including 566 children remained missing at the end of the year. 89% of (2630 out of 2958) missing girl children were traced. (Chart-11.1)

2. An analysis of the district-wise missing person reveals that Chennai has reported largest number of missing persons (3193) followed by Vellore 915, Kanchipuram 723, Kanniyakumari (684) and Madurai (640). Railway Trichy has reported lowest number of missing persons (8), followed by Railway Chenny (27), Nilgiris (70), Dharmapuri (79) and Karur (81).

3. The highest percentage of tracing was reported in Railway Chennai (92.6), Theni (89.8), Perambalur (89.5), Nilgiris (88.6), Kanchipuram (88.5), Railway Trichy (87.5), Ariyalur (85.4) and Salem City

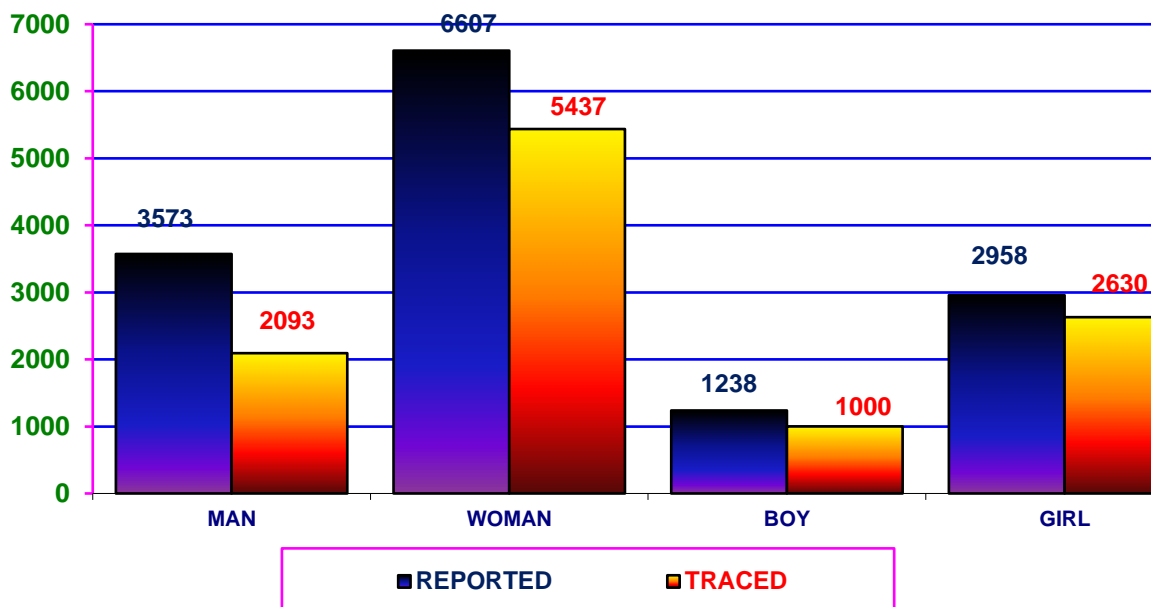
85.1). Kanniyakumrai district has reported the lowest percentage of tracing (54.5) followed by Thiruvavur (57.0), Villupuram (68.9) and Chennai (70.1).

4. The incidence of missing persons was increased during the year 2017 by 0.6% over the year 2016. During this year 14376 persons were reported missing, whereas it was 14288 during the year 2016. The tracing percentage of missing persons was decreased by 1.1% when comparing with previous year.

5. The fate of 3216 missing persons, including 566 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 - 2017



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.

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.

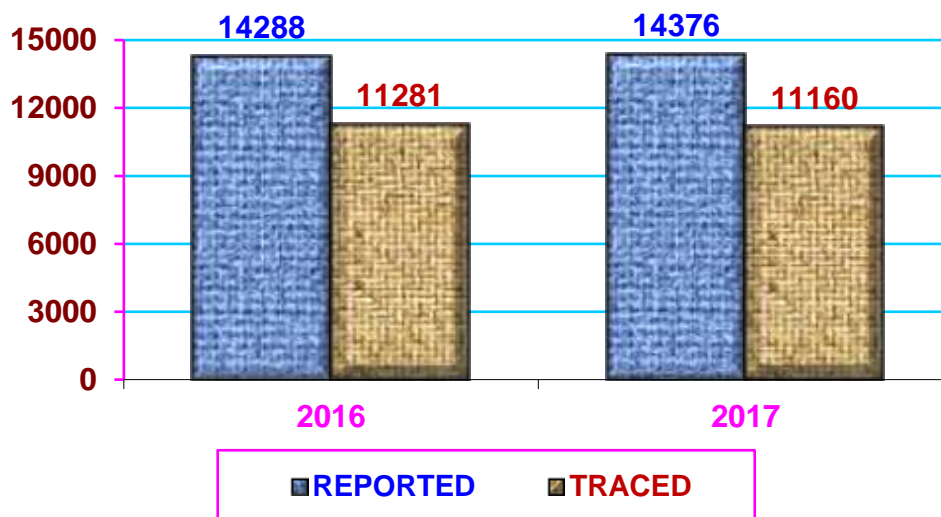
12. A comprehensive proforma in three parts has been prescribed at the level of the investigating officers. The investigating officer who receives the complaint has to fill-up the first portion of the questionnaire. The questionnaire includes important details of the missing person including photographs. 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 and an advanced tool has been developed to aid the investigating officers in detection of Missing persons & UIDB cases with help of data available online. This Missing person search tool has been given on the CCTNS Officers' Portal for use by all Officers irrespective of rank since Dec 2017.

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 – 2017
(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)**



15. Table 11.2 depicts district/city-wise comparison of missing and traced persons for 2017 as against 2016. Number of persons missing has increased by 0.6% and number of

persons traced has decreased by 1.1% persons comparing with 2016. (Chart-11.2)

Missing Persons reported from 2011 to 2017

Year	Missing Persons reported					Missing Persons yet to be traced				
	Adult		Children		Total	Adult		Children		Total
	Male	Female	Boy	Girl		Male	Female	Boy	Girl	
2012	2376	3574	1018	1813	8781	459	219	29	20	727
2013	2613	4003	1051	2012	9679	519	202	27	19	767
2014	3011	5261	1176	2197	11645	617	338	46	34	1035
2015	3497	6465	1373	2907	14242	766	439	51	52	1308
2016	3222	6434	1470	3162	14288	910	633	113	125	1781
2017	3573	6607	1238	2958	14376	1480	1170	238	328	3216

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 in which human trafficking are involved.

- 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 selling of girls for prostitution)

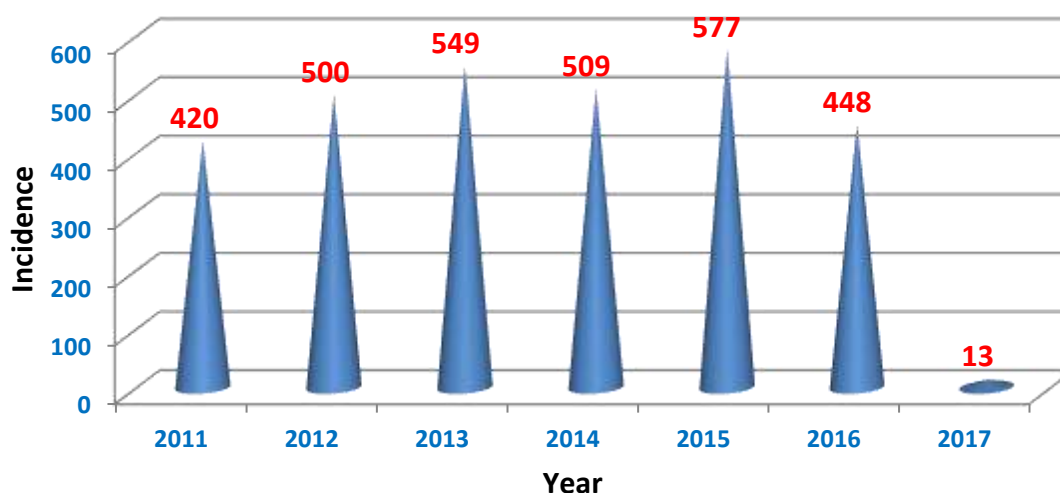
- v) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956
- vi) Human trafficking (section 370 & 370A IPC), after enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, the Bureau has also started collecting data under these sections.
- vii) **Until previous year (2016), the data was collected based on the section were applied. From this year onwards (2017), as per the guidelines and revised proforma of NCRB the data was captured based on Principal Offence Rule.**

Incidents of crime

(Incidence: 13)

A total of 13 incidents of crimes under specified crime heads (as mentioned above) relating to human trafficking were reported in the State during the year 2017 as compared to 448 during the year 2016 showing a decrease of 97%.

Chart 12.1
Trend of Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2011 - 2017



A trend line of incidents of human trafficking is showing a fluctuating trend during 2011 – 2017. A total of 420 cases were reported in 2011 which increased to 500 cases in 2012. Further it was increased to 549 cases in 2013. During the year 2014 human trafficking cases were decreased to 509 and it increased to 577 cases in 2015. During the year 2016 it was further decreased to 448 cases, whereas it was reported 13 cases in 2017. The revision of guideline and proforma of NCRB are attributed the drastic reduction in the reporting of cases under this crime head.

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2017 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 2017.

Procuring inducing or taking a person for the saking of prostitution – Section 5 of ITP or 5(1)B r/w other section of IPC / SLL

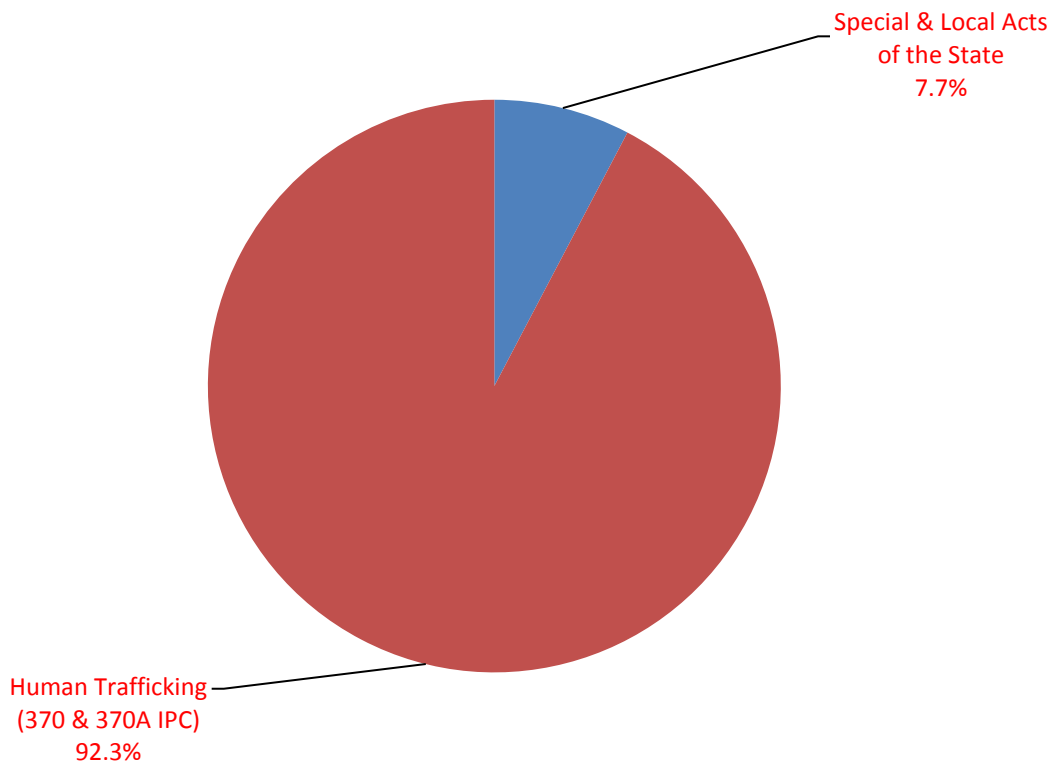
As per the revised proforma of NCRB, No case was reported in this crime head during this year year-2017.

Procuration of minor girls

(Incidence: 0; Rate : 0)

No case was reported under this head during the year 2017.

Chart-12.2
Percentage Distribution of Human Trafficking during 2017



Human trafficking (Sec. 370 & 370 A IPC)

(Incidence: 12; Rate : Negligible)

12 Cases under this head have registered during this year same as in the year 2016. Trichy city and Vellore (each 4 cases) has registered the highest cases, followed by Madurai City and Kanniyakumari (each 2 cases).

Other Special Local Acts.

As per the revised proforma of NCRB, 1 case was reported during this year year-2017. Ramanathapuram district has registered the only one case under this head.

Disposal of crimes by police

Out of 399 cases for investigation, 7 cases were disposed of by police (investigation completed). Charge-sheets were submitted in 3 cases resulting in 42.9% charge-sheet rate under crimes related to human trafficking during 2017. A total of 32 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2017 [Table-12.3].

Disposal of crimes by courts

Out of 49 cases relating to human trafficking under trial, trials have been completed in 8 cases during 2017. A total of 1 case under human

trafficking were convicted, showing a conviction rate of 12.5. A total of 41 such cases remained pending for trials at the end of the year, showing pendency rate of 83.7.

A total of 7 cases were either acquitted or discharged by various courts during 2017. [Table-12.4].

Disposal of person arrested by police

Out of 36 persons (Male-31, Female-5), 13 persons were charge-sheeted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2017.

Investigation of 23 persons remained pending at the end of the year 2017 [Table 12.5].

Disposal of person by Court

Out of 201 persons (including 13 persons sent for trials during 2017), trials have been completed for 25 persons. A total of 3 persons have been convicted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2017.

A total of 22 persons were acquitted from all charges of offences relating to human trafficking.

Trials of 176 persons remained pending before courts at the end of the year 2016 [Table-12.6].

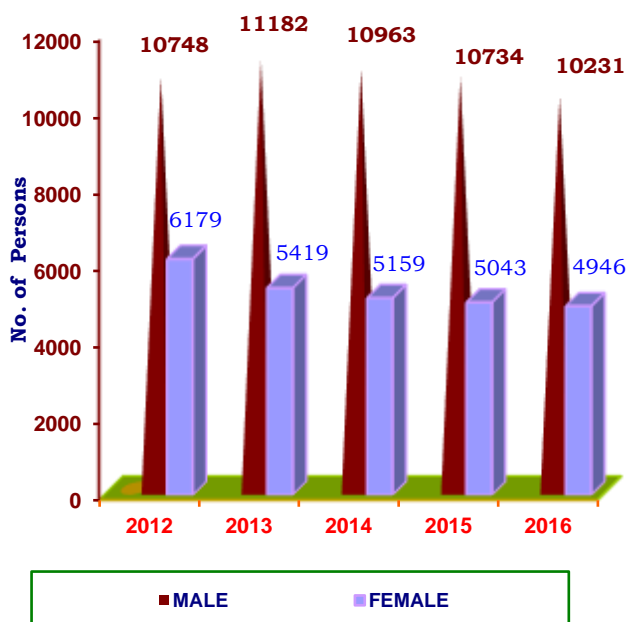
CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

1. 15,182 persons committed suicide during 2016 as against 15,777 in 2015, indicating a decrease of 3.8%.

2. Chennai City recorded the highest number of Suicides (2,029) followed by Tirunelveli (763), Coimbatore (562), Villupuram (539), Madurai (536), Thoothukudi (536) and Vellore (508). Remaining Districts/Cities reported below 500 cases of Suicide.

3. Suicides during 2012-2016 are presented in [Chart-13.1](#)

CHART-13.1
SUICIDES 2012 - 2016



4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2016 is available in [Table-13.1](#) & [\(Map -13.1\)](#)

STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING 2012 - 2016

S. NO	YEARS	SUICIDES			TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	TRANS GENDER	
1	2012	10478	6179	N.A	16927
2	2013	11182	5419	N.A	16601
3	2014	10963	5155	4	16122
4	2015	10734	5041	2	15777
5	2016	10231	4946	5	15182
% CHANGES IN 2016 OVER 2015		- 4.7	-1.9	150	-3.8

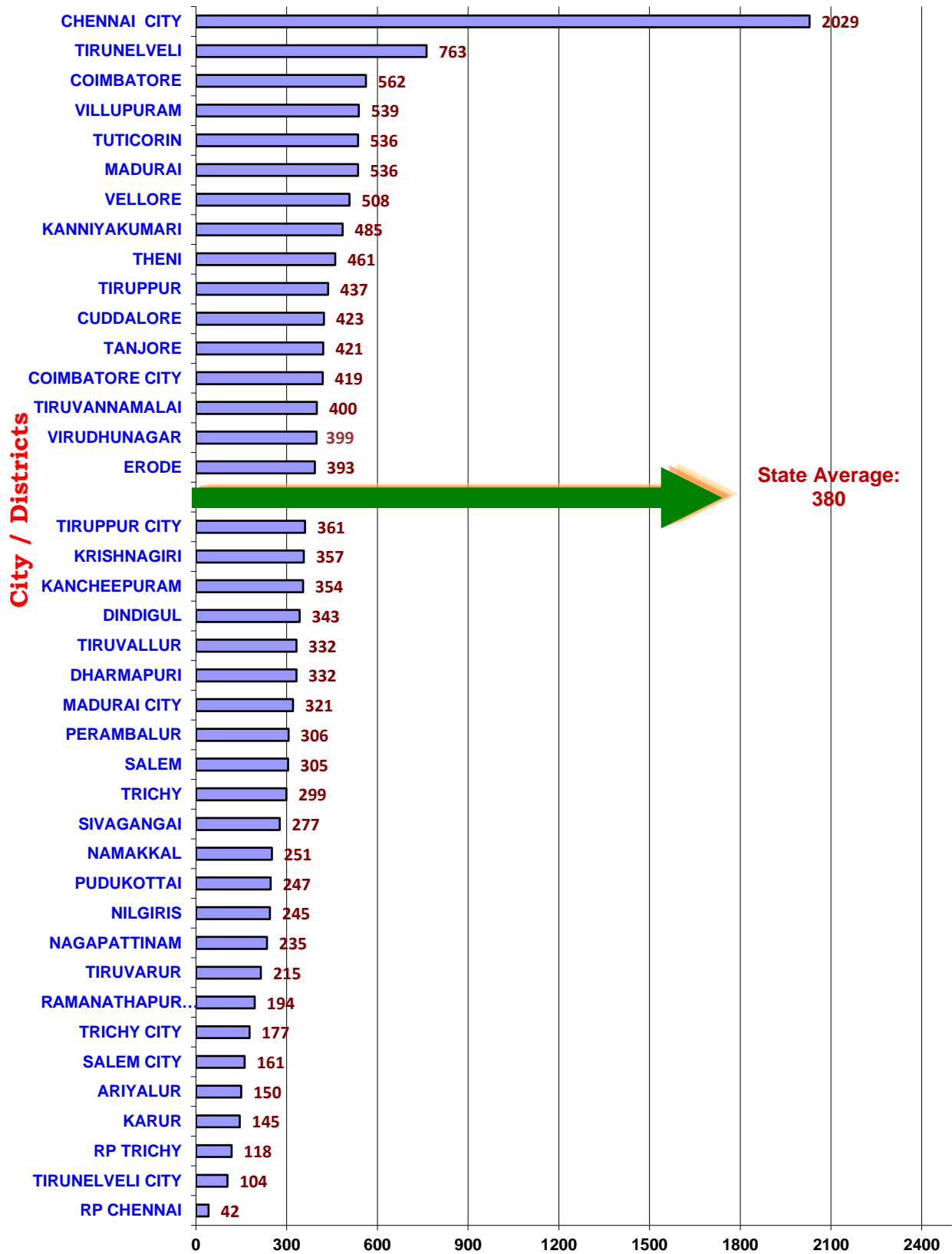
5. The 5-year trend shows that 66% persons committing Suicide were males. In the previous year also the percentage of males was at 68%. The mixed trend of males' suicide has been witnessed from 2012 to 2014.

6. Decrease in suicides by men and women have been witnessed in the year 2016. The suicides by males have decreased by 4.7%, suicides by women have decreased by 1.9% over 2015.

7. Railway Trichy (118 Cases) has shown a decrease (44.6%) in suicides, compared to 2015 (213 Cases).

8. [Chart-13.2](#) depicts Suicides during 2016 District/City wise in descending order.

CHART – 13.2
SUICIDES 2016



Total Persons 15,182

MAP 13.1

SUICIDES 2016

(All over Tamil Nadu 15,182)



CHAPTER 14

ROAD ACCIDENTS & DEATHS

Note: The data will be updated shortly.

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 – 2017:

3. 104 cases were registered during 2017. A total of 81 cases were charge-sheeted and 126 cases were disposed. 100 cases ended in conviction, 20 cases ended in acquittal and 6 cases were referred. 82 cases are UI and 1001 cases are PT as on 31.12.2017.

Recovery of misappropriated funds:

4. A sum of Rs 37.27 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2017 and a sum of Rs. 3.07 crores was remitted back by the accused persons.

IDOL WING –CID (Estd. 1983)

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

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

6. 7 cases were registered suo-motto and investigated in 2017, in which 9 idols (metal 4 and stone 5) were lost and 4 articles (Stone idol 3 and Natarajar Painting-1) were seized. Whereas it was 2 cases were registered and 7 articles were seized in 2016.

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 2017. 32 cases were registered and taken up for

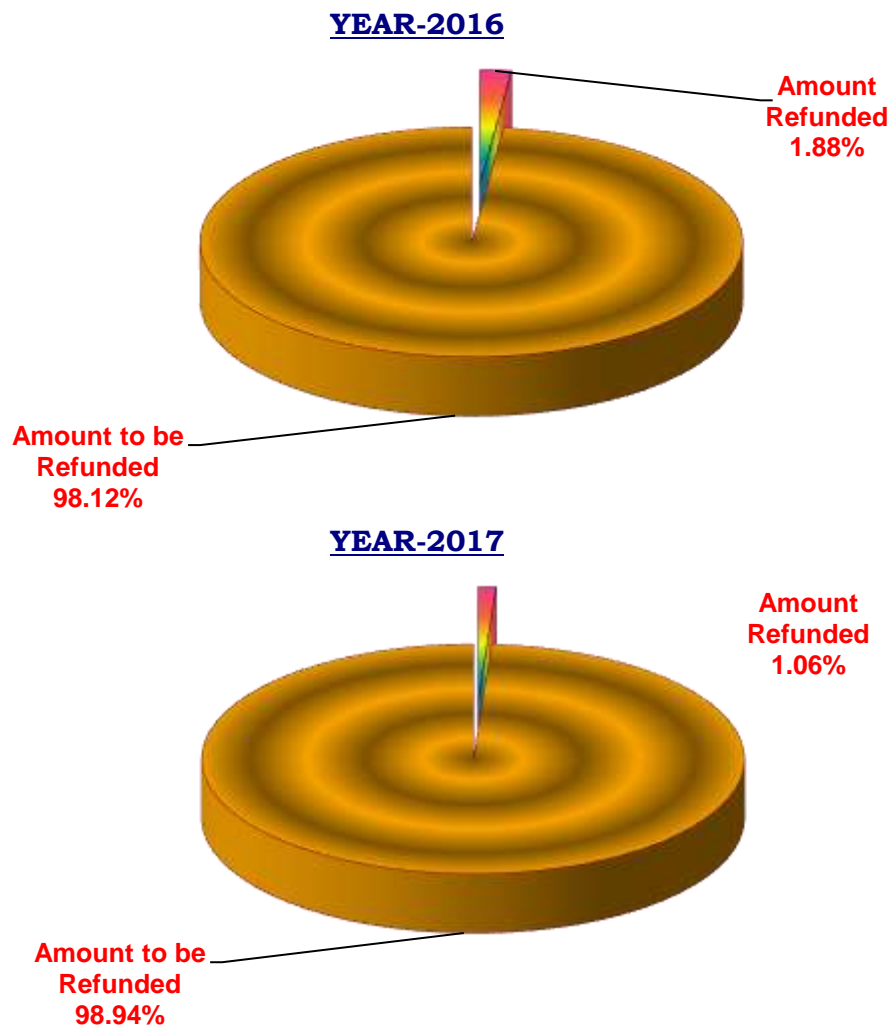
investigation in 2017. 23 of these are UI.

10. 22,052 depositors had deposited Rs.823.38 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.8.75 crores was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.504.83 crores have been identified for attachment.

11. Chart-15.1 depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2016 & 2017.

CHART 15.1

PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2016 & 2017



CHAPTER 15-A INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs

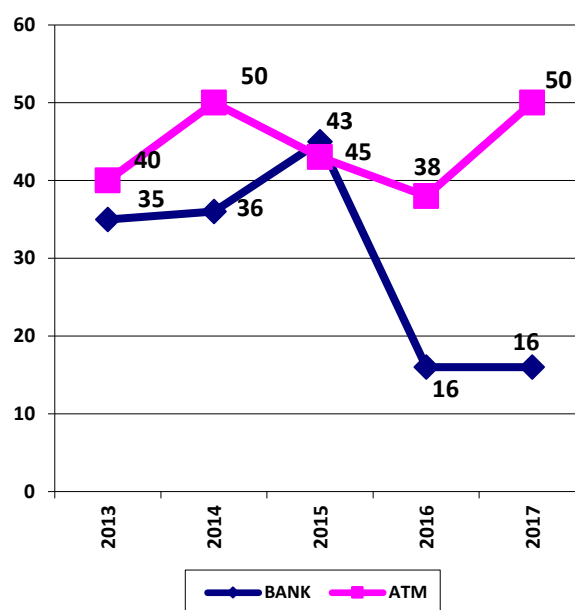
The proliferation of banks in a growing economy has brought with it corresponding increase in the incidence of banks and ATM related offences. Though, traditionally, banks have always been targeted by criminals, incidences have been largely confined to the urban centers in the cities and towns. The growth 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 2011 to 2016 is presented in Chart 15A-1 and Table-15A-1.

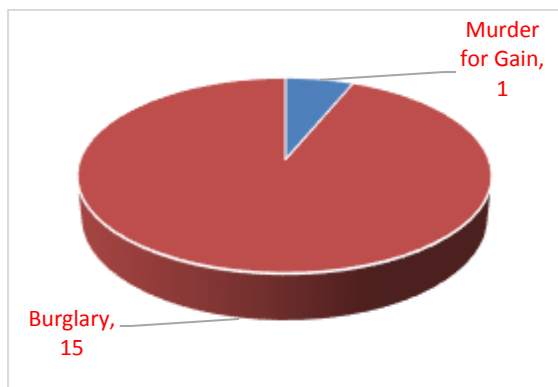
Chart 15A-1
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs FROM 2013 TO 2017



Incidence in Banks:

Out of 1,78,36 IPC cases registered during this year, 66 cases were registered against crimes at Banks and ATMs. A total of 16 cases were reported in Bank during the year 2017 as same in 2016. Head-wise incidence of crimes at Banks for the year 2017 is depicted in chart 15A-2.

Chart 15A-2
HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES
AT BANKS FOR YEAR 2017



During this year, out of 16 cases reported 4 cases were detected. The percentage of detection has decreased by 31% when compare with the year 2016. Under offences committed at banks, a total of 4 persons were arrested. While 50% of accused were in the age group of 25-30years, 50% were on the age group of 18-25 years. The Age-group-wise accused arrested details furnished in [Table 15A.3](#).

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF BANK OFFENCES

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

(i) Murder for gain
(No change)

During this year 1 case was reported under this head, as in the year 2016.

(ii) Dacoity
(No change)

During this year no case was reported under **dacoity**, as in the year 2016.

(iii) Robbery
(No change)

No **Robbery** case was reported during this year, as in the year 2016.

(iv) Burglary
(Increase: 36%)

During this year, 15 cases of **Burglary** were reported, whereas it was 11 in the previous year, showing an increase of 36%.

(v) Theft
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year, No case was reported under **Theft**, whereas it was 2 cases in the year 2016, showing a decrease of 100%.

(v) Others
(Decrease: 100%)

During this year No case was reported under “other crimes”, whereas it was 2 cases in the previous year, showing a decrease of 100%.

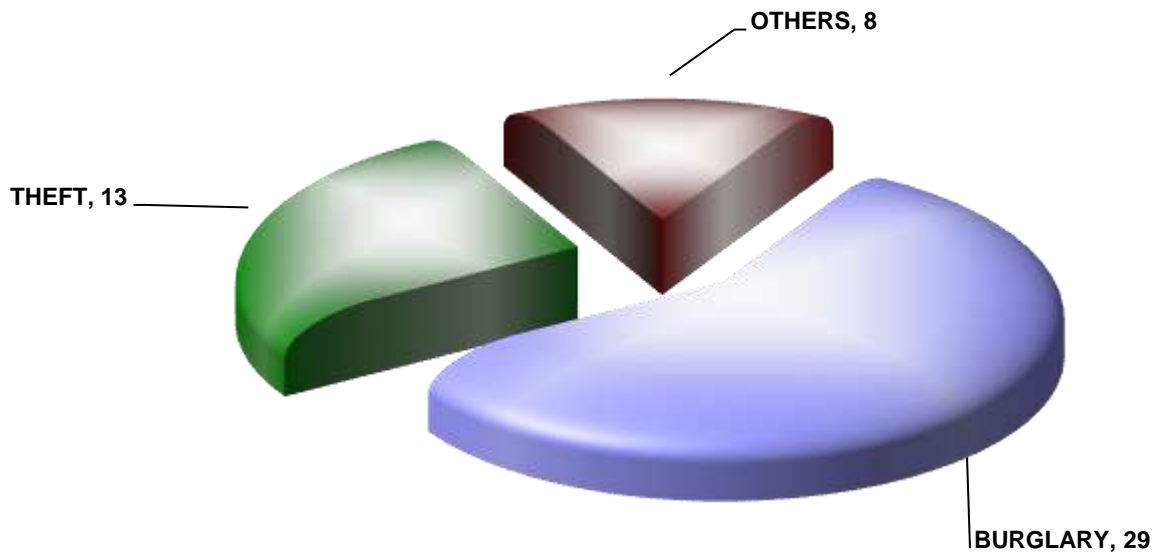
District and Cities-wise Incident and Detection of Bank crimes are presented in [Table 15A-4](#).

Incidence in ATM

A total of 50 cases occurred at ATMs in the state during the year 2017 against 38 in 2016 recording an increase of 32%.

During this year, out of 50 cases reported 34 cases were detected. The percentage of detection increased by 9% when compare with the year 2016. During this year 65 persons were arrested for crimes committed at ATM. 31% of accused were in the age group of 30-40 years and 29% in 18-25 and 20% in 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-2017.

Chart 15A-3
HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT ATMs FOR YEAR 2017



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
(No change)

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

(iii) Robbery
(No change)

During the year 2017 no case was reported under **robbery**, as in the previous year.

(iv) Burglary
(Decrease: 6%)

During this year, 29 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 31 cases in 2016, showing a decrease of 6%.

(v) Theft
(Increase 117%)

During this year, 13 cases of **theft** were reported, whereas it was 6 cases in the year 2016 showing an increase of 117%.

(v) Others
(Increase: 700%)

During this year 8 cases were reported under “other crimes”, whereas it was 1 case in 2016.

District and Cities-wise Incident and Detection of ATM crimes is presented in [Table 15A-4](#).

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 programs such as introducing virus into large scale reservation or financial network or unauthorizely obtaining classified information from data stored in defense and security computers.

Classification of Computer Crimes

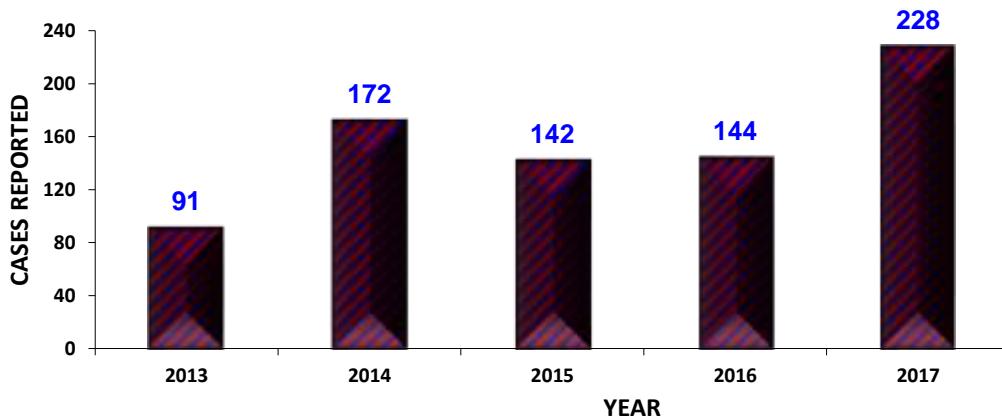
5. The most accepted classification of computer crimes is as follows:

(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 programs.
- (iv) Computer Sabotage.
- (v) Unauthorised access.
- (vi) Unauthorised interception.
- (vii) Unauthorised reproduction of a protected computer programs.
- (viii) Unauthorised reproduction of a topography.
- (ix) Alteration of computer data or computer programs.
- (x) Computer espionage
- (xi) Unauthorised use of a computer.
- (xii) Unauthorised use of a protected computer programs.

6. **Table 16.1** deals with cases reported and persons arrested under Cyber Crimes in District / Cities during 2016-2017. 228 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2017 as compared to 144 in the previous year an increase of 58.3%. 52 in Chennai, 34 in Trichy, 23 in Thoothukudi, 19 in Coimbatore City, 12 in Madurai, Tirunelveli and Villupurai (each 10), 9 in Ramanathapuram, 8 in Kanniyakumrai, 7 in Cyber Cell, 4 each in Salem, Thiruvarur and Trichy, 3 each in Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Madurai City, Pudukottai, Salem Ctiy, Sivagangai and Tiruppur City. 2 each in Thirunelveli City and Thiruvallur, 1 case each registered in Cuddalore, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thanjavur and Virudhunagar. **Chart 16.1** depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2013-2017.

CHART-16.1
INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2013 – 2017



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

7. 173 cases have reported in 2017 as against 104 during the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 66.3% in 2017.

Cases under IT Act 2000

8. Table 16.2 deals with Incidence of cases registered under Cyber Crimes (IT Act). Hacking (Computer related offences) accounted for 55.5% (96) of 173 cases registered under IT Act-2000. Chennai (35) registered maximum cases of Hacking under Sec. 66, Sec.66B to E and F out of total 96 such cases at the State level followed by Trichy City (34), Kanniyakurmai and Thirunelveli (each 4), Thiruvarur (3), Madurai, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur City and Trichy (each 2), Cuddalore, Dindigul, Nmakkal, Perambalur, Salem City, Thanjavur, Thirunelveli City and Cyber Cell (each 1). 83 persons were arrested for committing these offences. 64 cases of obscene publication/ transmission in electronic form were reported during the year wherein 55 persons were

arrested. Chart 16.2 depicts the cyber crimes / cases registered and arrested under IT Act during 2013–2017.

9. Analysis of head-wise crime and age group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 50.3% (83/165) of the offenders arrested were under Hacking(Computer related offences). 33.3% (55/165) were under obscene publication / transmission, 2.41% (4/165) was under Tampering Computer source document, and 0.6% (1/165) under Cyber Terrorism was arrested.

10. Out of 173 cases, 96 cases were registered for Hacking (Computer related offences), 64 for obscene publication/transmission in electronic form, 11 cases in other section of IT Act and Tampering Computer source documents and Cyber Terrorism each 1 case has been registered. Table 16.2 carries the details with incidence of Cyber Crime Cases registered under IT Act during 2017 (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 2017.

Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities (IT Act)

12. Chennai (42), Trichy City (34), Madurai City, Salem City and Tiruppur City (each 3), Thirunelveli City (2) cases were registered. No case reported in Coimbatore City. All cities reported 87 cases out of 173 cases registered under IT Act in the state, accounting for 50.2% of the cases. Cities recorded 123% increase in the number of cases (39 in 2016 to 87 in 2017) over the year 2016 under IT Act. There is an increase of 164 % (11 in 2015 to 29 in 2016) in the cases registered under various section of IPC in the Cities.

13. Except Coimbatore City, all other cities have reported Cyber Crime cases only under the IT Act during this year. 6 cities reported 87 cases under IT Act whereas 29 cases under various section of IPC & SLL.

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 2017. 53 cases were registered under IPC Sections in 2017 as compared to 26 in 2016, an increase of 104%. Categories viz. Cheating (15) and Forgery (2) were accounted for 32% of the 53 cases registered. Cheating (15) accounted for 0.54% of the 2,752 cases reported under total cheating. Cyber Forgery (2) accounts for 0.61% of the 324 cases reported under forgery.

15. **Table 16.7** deals with number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act, IPC & SLL). 208 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes

during 2017. 40% offenders (83) of these were taken into custody for offences under “Hacking” (Computer related offences) and 26.4% offenders (55) were booked under “Obscene publication”. 3.8% offenders (8) of these were taken into custody for offences under ‘Cheating’. **Chart 16.3** depicts the Cyber Crimes / Cases registered and arrested under IPC act during 2013 – 2017.

16. **Table 16.7** deals with persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act and IPC) by age group during 2017. Crime head-wise and age-wise offenders arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) reveal that 0.5% of the offenders belonged to Juveniles (Below 18 years). 99.5% were in the age group of above years (Adults). All the arrested under Cheating offences were in the age group of above 18 years. (8/8).

17. **Table 16.10** deals with the cases registered under cyber-crimes categorized by motives during 2017.

18. **Table 16.11** carries the details on the district/city wise and age group-wise profile of the persons arrested under Cyber Crime. 165 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes under IT Act category during 2017. 0.6% offender (1) of these was under the age-group of below 18, while 99.4% (164) in the age-group of above 18 years.

19. The crime head and district / city wise analysis of Cyber Crimes under IPC are presented in **Table-16.3** Coimbatore City (18) accounted for highest cyber-crimes under IPC, followed by Chennai (9), Thoothukudi (8), Villupuram (6), Ramanathapuram (5), Cyber Cell (4), Dindigul (2) and Trichy (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 2013-2017 is given below,

Table-16 (B)

Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2013-2017

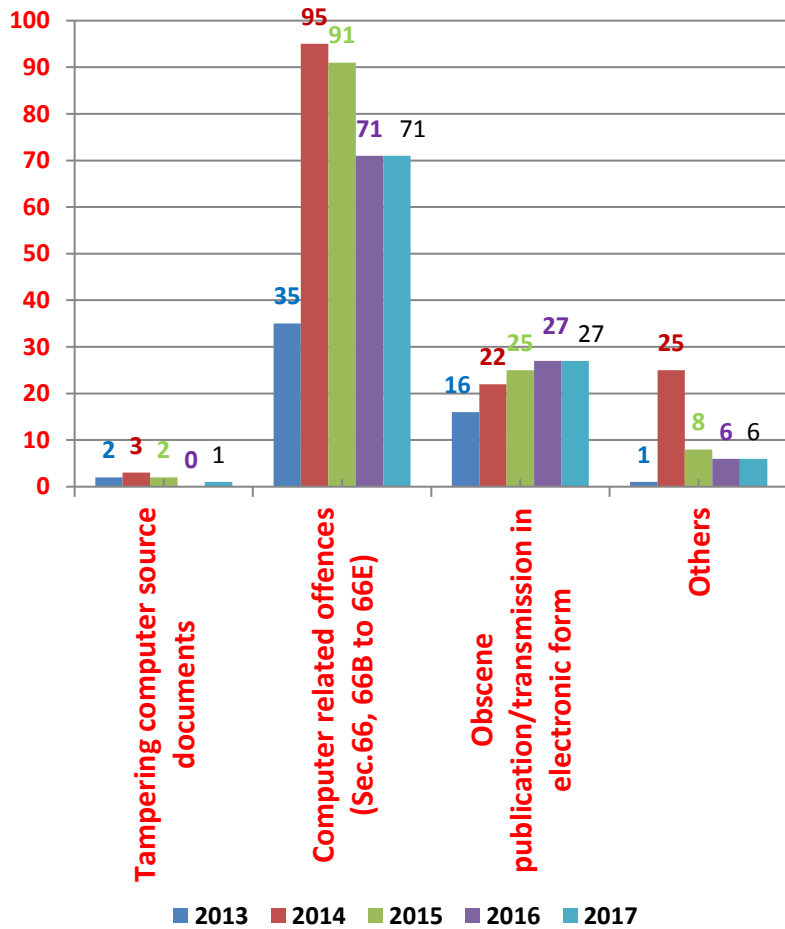
SL. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered					% Variation in 2017 over 2016	Persons Arrested					% Variation in 2017 over 2016
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1.	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
2.	Cyber Stalking	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	@	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	@
3.	Cheating	NA	NA	5	13	15	15.3	0	0	9	14	8	(-) 42.8
4.	Forgery	21	15	0	1	2	100	25	4	0	1	17	1600
5.	Data Theft	NA	NA	0	0	1	@	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
6.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	12	0	0	0	21	@	20	0	0	0	9	@
7.	Counterfeiting	3	1	1	0	0	0	9	6	3	0	0	0
	Currency	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0
	Stamps	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Cyber Blackmailing	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	@	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	@
9.	Fake News on Social Media	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	@	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	@
10.	Others	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	@	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	@
	Total	37	26	16	26	53	103.8	54	22	18	16	42	162.5

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

CHART – 16.2

Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IT Act during 2013 – 2017

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested

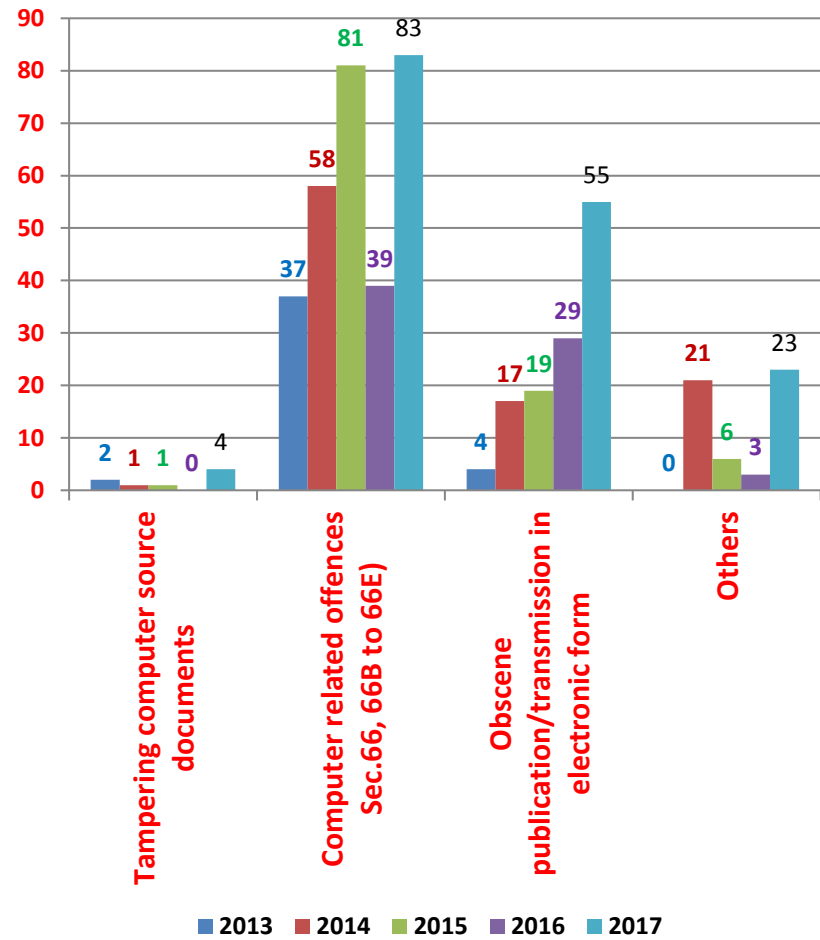
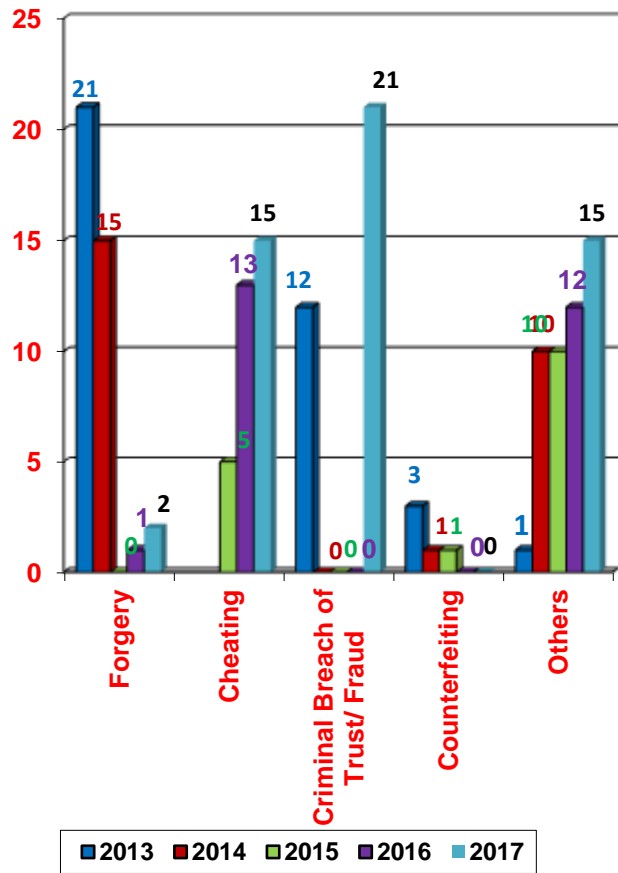


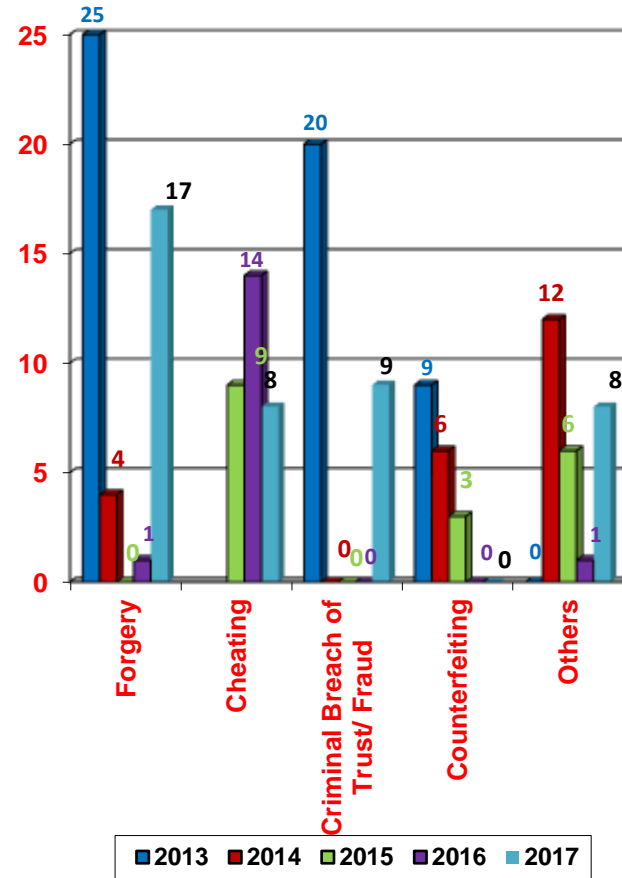
CHART – 16.3

**Cyber Crimes / Cases Registered and
Persons Arrested under IPC during 2013 – 2017**

Cases Registered



Persons Arrested



CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

year-wise recovery from 2007 to 2017 and variations are given in Table-17.1.

1. Property worth Rs.15,171 lakhs (approximately) was reported stolen in 22,329 cases during 2017. There is an increase of 10.83% when compared to 2016.

4. Chart-17.1 depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2013-2017.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED (DISTRICTS / CITIES)

2. Property worth Rs. 11,800 lakhs (approximately) was recovered during 2017 (% of recovery is 77.8%). The figure has increased by 28.91% over the previous year.

5. Chart-17.2 depicts crime head-wise property stolen and recovered, during 2017. (Table -17.3)

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

CHART- 17.1

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE PERIOD 2013 - 2017

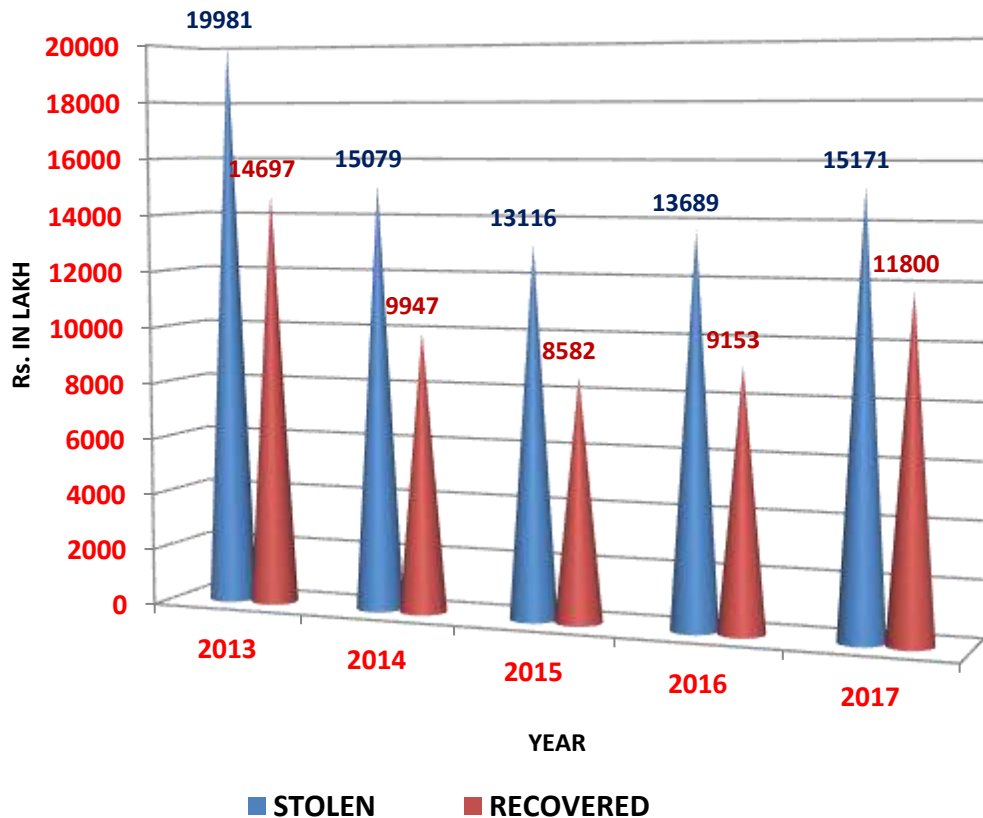
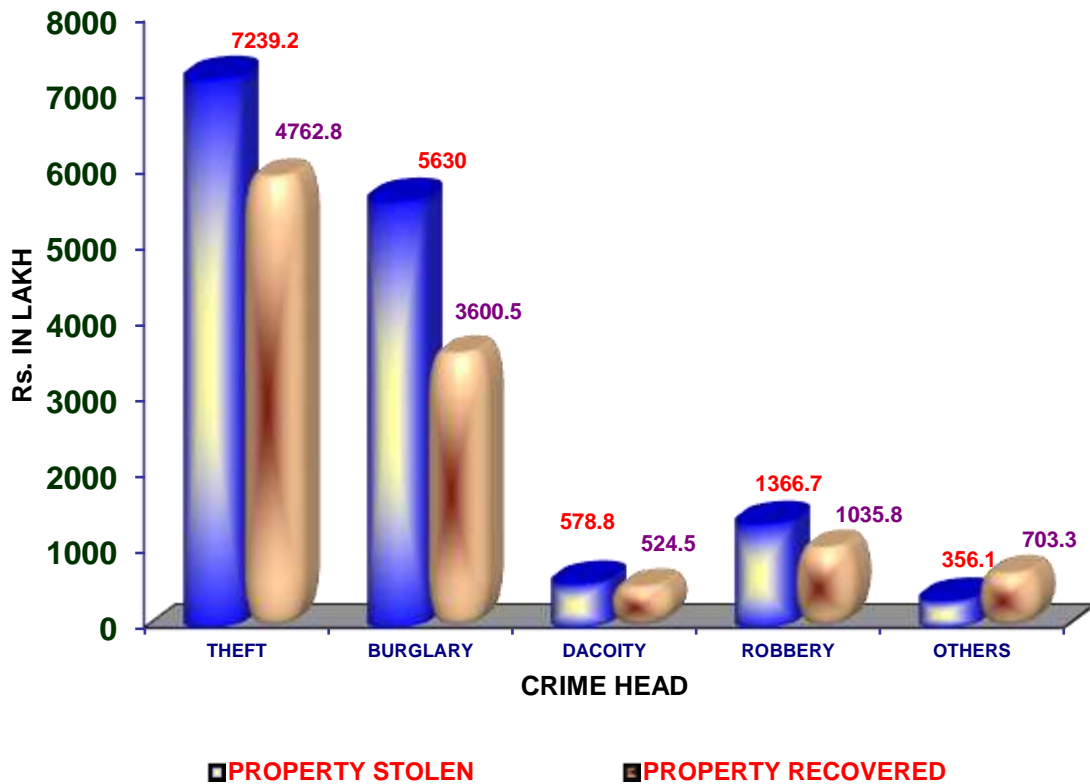


CHART- 17.2
STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY CRIME HEAD WISE
DURING - 2017



* Recovered from previous years' cases also.

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

7. Loss of property was highest in Chennai (Rs.2806.0 lakhs) followed by Thirunelveli City (Rs.1396.5 lakhs), Kanchipuram (Rs.759.5 lakhs), Coimbatore City (Rs.649.8 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.584.3 lakhs), Salem City (Rs.529.0 lakhs), Thoothukudi (Rs.504.5 lakhs), Madurai City (Rs.500.8 lakhs), Villupuram (Rs.490.2 lakhs) and Thirunelveli (Rs.447.2 lakhs).

8. Chennai (Rs.2984 lakhs) recorded the highest recovery followed by Thirunelveli City (Rs.1224.6 lakhs), Kanchipuram (Rs.574.6 lakhs), Coimbatore City (Rs.535.7 lakhs), Salem City (Rs.482.8

lakhs), Vellore (Rs.475.0 lakhs), Villupuram (Rs.337.7 lakhs Coimbatore (Rs.298.2 lakhs) and Salem (Rs.267.4 lakhs).

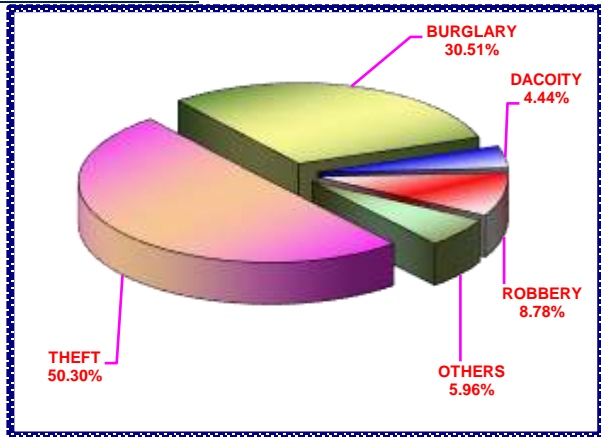
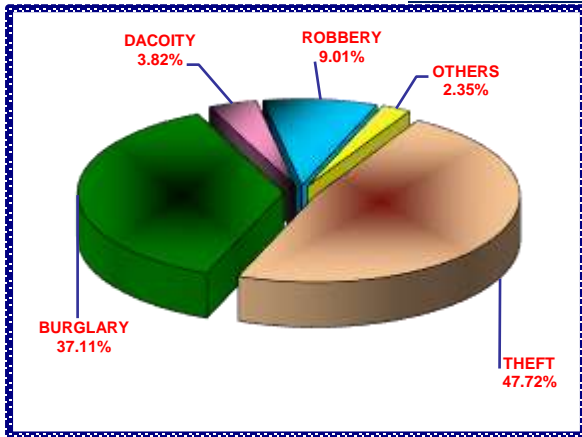
9. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Sivagangai (122.7%) followed by Chennai (106.4%), Karur (100.6%) and Dharmapuri (93.4%).

10. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Railway Trichy (22.5%), followed by Railway Chennai (29.6%), Ramanathapuram (39.5%), Madurai (40.8%), Thirunelveli (42.5%) and Madurai City (49.6%).

11. **Chart-17.3** depicts crime head-wise, percentage of property stolen and recovered during 2017.

CHART - 17.3

CRIME HEAD WISE PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR -2017



VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN: % CONTRIBUTION DISTRICT-WISE

Category of offences – incidence & value

12. Maximum value of property was lost due to theft among 6 different types of property crimes, amounting to Rs. 7239 lakhs (47.72%), burglary (37.11%), robbery (9.01%), dacoity (3.82%) and other kinds of property offences (2.35%).

13. Maximum value of property was recovered in theft cases (50.31%) followed by burglary (30.52%), dacoity (4.45%), robbery (8.78%) and other kinds of property offences (5.96%).

14. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in other kind of property (197.5%) followed by dacoity cases (90.6%), theft (82.0%), robbery (75.8%) and burglary (64.0%).

NATURE OF PROPERTY STOLEN & RECOVERED: - INCIDENCE AND VALUE

15. Nature of property stolen and recovered has been classified into 8 different categories viz. i) Snatched articles/ items, ii) Motor vehicles, iii) Electronic Gadgets, iv) Cash

/ Jewellery, v) Household Articles/ Furniture, vi) Cultural Property including Antiques, vii) Cattle / Other Animals, viii) Cycles. 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:

16. The most common property crime was theft of motor vehicles constituting 26.3% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under this head 22.1%.

17. Theft of Cash/ Jewellery constituting 25.4%, theft of other kinds of property constituted 10.9% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under these heads are Rs.8,793.6 lakhs.

Vehicles Stolen, Recovered and Co-ordinated

18. 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 Chennai (1,805) followed by Vellore (355) and Villupuram (240). 61.77% (3,632) vehicles could be recovered out of 5,880 stolen vehicles at the state level.

CULTURAL PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED INCIDENCE AND VALUE:

19. Rupees 47.8 lakhs worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2017 in 78 cases. This constitutes 0.32% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2017 are available in Table-17.6. The highest incidence was reported in Kanchipuram and Sivagangai (each 28) followed by Ariyalur (6), Chennai and Thoothukudi (each 3), Dindigul, Thirunelveli and Tiruppur (each 2), Salem, Thiruvallur, Trichy and Virudhunagar (each 1 case). Recovery was made in 80 out of 78 cases reported including previous year cases. Property is yet to be recovered in Ariyalur (3), Kanchipuram, Thirunelveli, and Tiruppur (each 2), Dindigul, Salem, Thiruvallur and Thoothukudi (each 1).

PREMISES:

Place of occurrence – Incidence and value of property lost:

20. Information relating to total number of cases, value of property stolen under the crime heads from various premises, is available in Table-17.7.

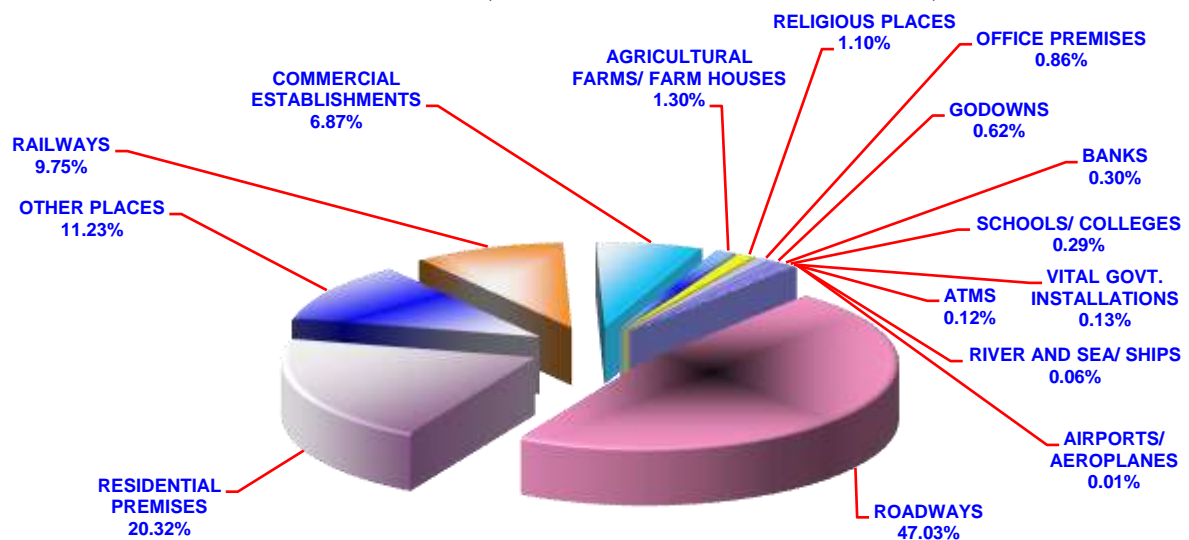
THEFT:

21. The incidence of theft, district/ city-wise is presented in Table-17.8 premises-wise.

22. Maximum number of theft (47.0%) took place at highways/ road followed by residential premises (20.3%), other places (each 11.2%), Railways (9.8%), Commercial Establishments (6.9), Agricultural Farms/Farm Houses (1.3), Religious places (1.1), Office Premises (0.9), Public/Private Godowns (0.6), Banks and Schools/Colleges (0.3), Vital Govt Installations, River and Sea/Ships, and ATMs (0.1) and Airports/Airplanes (0.01). Chart-17.4 depicts the percentage distribution of theft cases during 2017 premises-wise.

CHART- 17.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED DURING - 2017 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



ROBBERY:

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

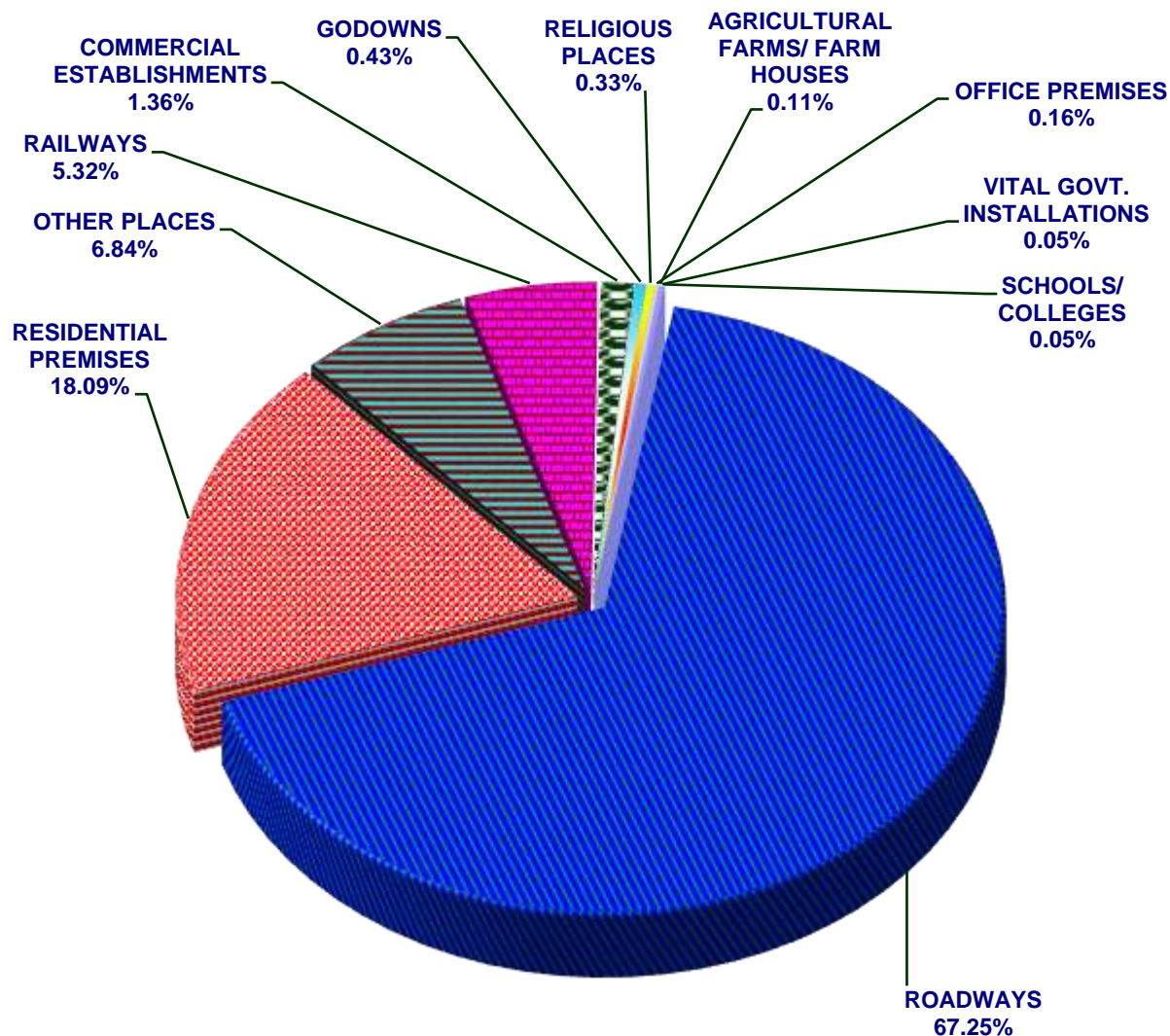
24. Maximum number of robberies (67.2%) occurred at Highways/ Road followed by Residential premises (18%), Railways (5.3%), Commercial Establishments (1.4%), Public /

Private Godowns (0.4%), Religious places (0.3%), Office premises (0.2%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses (0.1%) and Schools / Colleges (0.05%) Robbery was not reported at ATM, Bank and Airports.

25. **Chart -17.5** depicts the percentage distribution of robbery cases reported during 2017 (by place of occurrence).

CHART- 17.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2017 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



BURGLARY:

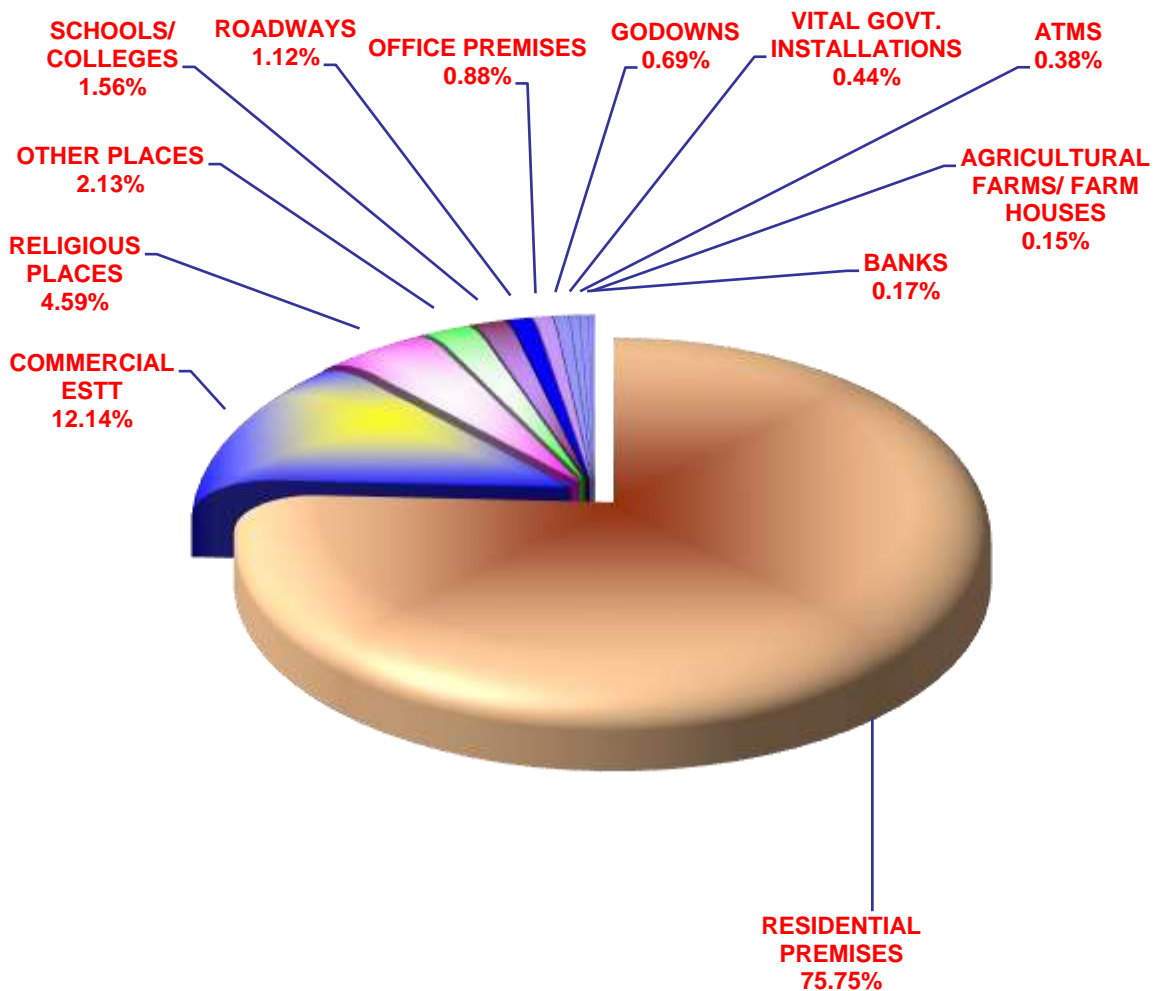
26. Maximum number of burglaries (75.8%) took place at Residential Premises followed by Commercial Establishments (12.1%), Religious places (4.6%), Other Places (2.1%), Schools / Colleges (1.6%), Roadways (1.1%), Office premises (0.9%), Public / Private Godowns (0.7%), Vital Government Installations (0.4%), ATMs

(0.4%), Bank (0.2%) and Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses (0.1%). No Burglary was reported at Airports/Airplanes, River and Sea/Ships and Railway premises. (Table-17.9)

27. Chart-17.6 depicts percentage distribution of burglary cases reported during 2017 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2017 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



DACOITY:

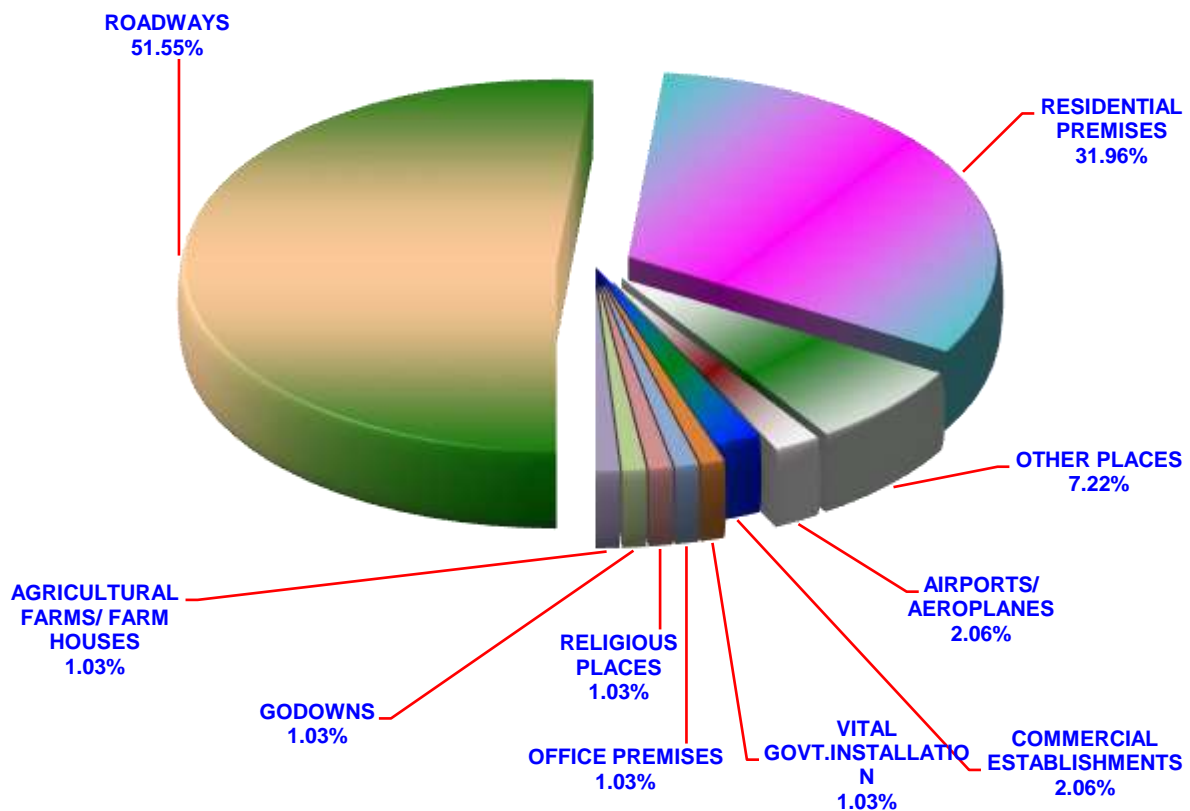
28. Maximum number of dacoity occurred at Roadways (51.55%) followed by Residential Premises (31.96%), Other Places (7.22%), Airports/ Airplanes and Commercial Establishments each (2.06%), Vital Govt Installations, Office Premises, Religious places, Public/Private Godown and Agricultural Farms/Farm Houses each (1.03%). Dacoity was not reported at Railways,

River and Sea/Ships, Schools/Colleges, Banks and ATMs. (Table -17.11)

29. Chart-17.7 depicts percentage distribution of dacoity cases reported during 2017 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING 2017 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)



CHAPTER 18

ARRESTS & TRIALS

ARRESTS: -

1. 6,60,969 persons (3,80,328 under IPC & 2,80,641 under SLL) were arrested during 2017 in 4,20,876 cases (1,78,836 IPC + 2,42,040 SLL). This shows an increasing trend of 8.0% over 2016 figures of 6,11,971 persons (2,87,033 under IPC & 3,24,938 under SLL) arrested.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

2. 3,80,328 persons were arrested in 1,78,836 IPC cases this year as against 2,87,033 persons in 2016. Chart-18.1 depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2011 - 2017.

3. Table-18.1 presents details of arrests made during 2017 with percentage variation over 2016. Map-18.1

4. Chennai City tops in arresting 99,167 persons (19,195 cases) during 2017 followed by Thirunelveli 17,263 (8,087 cases), Madurai 16,070 (5,961 cases), Ariyalur 15,803 (2,017 cases), Thiruvarur 13,919 (3,206 cases), Vilupuram 13,691 (10,496 cases) and Thoothukudi 11,645 (5,476 cases). Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise during 2017 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 2017.

6. Chart-18.3 depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2017 (district/city-wise) in descending order.

CHART- 18.1
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC
CRIMES DURING 2011 - 2017

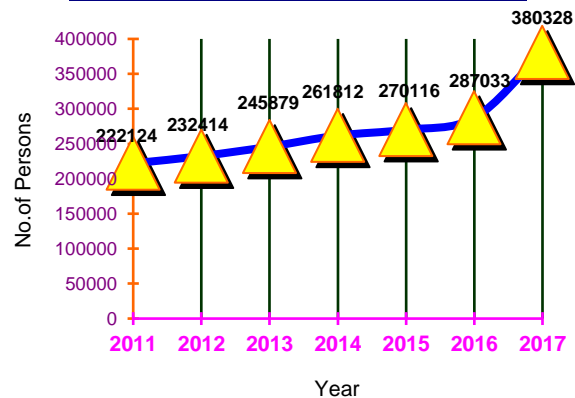
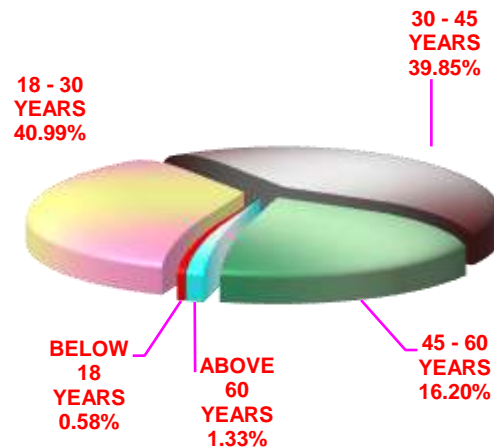


CHART-18.2
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS
ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES
DURING - 2017



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 2016 are presented in Table-18(A) below,

TABLE 18(A)
CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2017

S. No.	Crime Head	Persons Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate *	No. of Arrest per case
1	Murder	3644	2.0	4.6	2.3
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	68	0.1	0.1	1.3
3	Causing Death by Negligence	13539	20.0	17.1	0.9
3.1	Deaths due to Negligence relating to Road Accidents	13198	19.5	16.7	0.9
3.1.1	Hit and Run	153	1.7	0.2	0.1
3.1.2	Other Accidents	13045	17.8	16.5	0.9
3.2	Deaths due to Negligence relating to Rail Accidents	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.3	Deaths due to Medical Negligence	2	0.0	0.0	2.0
3.4	Deaths due to Negligence of Civic Bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.5	Deaths due to other Negligence	339	0.5	0.4	0.8
4	Dowry Deaths	108	0.1	0.1	2.3
5	Abetment of Suicide	350	0.3	0.4	1.3
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	5453	3.1	6.9	2.2
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	3	0.0	0.0	1.0
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	40	0.2	0.1	0.3
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	6	0.0	0.0	0.3
10	Hurt	55444	52.3	70.0	1.3
10.1	Simple Hurt	54216	51.4	68.5	1.3
10.1.1	Voluntarily Causing Simple Hurt	27297	28.1	34.5	1.2
10.1.2	Voluntarily causing hurt by Dangerous weapons or means	23612	20.4	29.8	1.5
10.1.3	Voluntarily Causing hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	2356	1.8	3.0	1.7
10.1.4	Causing Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	732	0.9	0.9	1.0
10.1.5	Other Simple Hurt	219	0.3	0.3	1.1
10.2	Grievous Hurt	1228	0.8	1.6	1.9
10.2.1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	531	0.4	0.7	1.7
10.2.2	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	676	0.4	0.9	2.1
10.2.3	Acid Attack	7	0.0	0.0	1.4
10.2.4	Attempt to Acid Attack	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.1.5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	6	0.0	0.0	1.0
10.2.6	Causing Grievous Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	8	0.0	0.0	1.1
10.2.7	Other Grievous Hurt	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Wrongful Restraint/Confinement	1964	2.4	2.5	1.0
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	1097	0.9	1.4	1.5

12.1	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	928	0.8	1.2	1.5
12.2	Sexual Harassment	94	0.1	0.1	1.4
12.2.1	at Work or Office Premises	6	0.0	0.0	0.8
12.2.2	In Public Transport System	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
12.2.3	In Shelter Homes for women and Children	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.2.4	Other Places	87	0.1	0.1	1.5
12.3	Assault or use of Criminal Force on women with intent to Disrobe	30	0.0	0.0	1.3
12.4	Voyeurism	15	0.0	0.0	1.2
12.5	Stalking	30	0.0	0.0	1.3
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	1058	1.3	1.3	1.0
13.1	Kidnapping and Abduction	165	0.3	0.2	0.8
13.1.1	Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped	4	0.0	0.0	1.0
13.1.2	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	161	0.3	0.2	0.8
13.2	Kidnapping and Abduction for the Purpose of Begging	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.3	Kidnapping and Abduction in order to Murder	9	0.0	0.0	4.5
13.4	Kidnapping for Ransom	108	0.0	0.1	4.2
13.5	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage	495	0.8	0.6	0.8
13.6	Procuration of Minor Girls	72	0.1	0.1	0.9
13.7	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.8	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	209	0.1	0.3	2.0
14	Human Trafficking	21	0.0	0.0	1.8
15	Exploitation of Trafficked Person	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Rape	355	0.4	0.4	1.3
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	12	0.0	0.0	1.1
20	Unnatural Offences	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
A.	Offences Affecting the Human Body (Total)	83163	83.0	105.1	1.3
21	Offences against State	2	0.0	0.0	0.7
21.1	Sedition	2	0.0	0.0	0.7
21.2	Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.	Offences against the State (Total)	2	0.0	0.0	0.7
22	Unlawful Assembly	121652	5.0	153.7	30.5
23	Riots	11004	2.4	13.9	5.7
23.1	Communal/Religious	57	0.0	0.1	3.8
23.2	Sectarian	202	0.0	0.3	6.1
23.3	Industrial	8	0.0	0.0	4.0
23.4	Political	407	0.1	0.5	8.1
23.5	Caste Conflict	588	0.1	0.7	5.5
23.6	Agrarian	360	0.1	0.5	7.2
23.7	Students	91	0.0	0.1	7.0
23.8	Vigilants	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

23.9	Money Dispute	439	0.1	0.6	4.2
23.10	Water Dispute	116	0.0	0.1	4.6
23.11	Land/Property Dispute	3996	0.7	5.0	6.8
23.12	Family Disputes	978	0.3	1.2	4.5
23.13	Enmity/Rivalry	1250	0.4	1.6	4.3
23.14	Electricity/Power Supply Disputes	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.15	Rioting while in Aandolan/Morcha	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.16	Rioting/Attacks on Police Personnel or Govt Servants	56	0.0	0.1	18.7
23.17	Other Riots	2456	0.6	3.1	5.6
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	118	0.1	0.1	1.8
24.1	Promoting enmity between groups	118	0.1	0.1	1.8
24.2	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Affray	1365	0.4	1.7	4.2
C.	Offences against Public Tranquility (Total)	134139	8.0	169.5	21.2
26	Theft	13076	19.5	16.5	0.8
26.1	Snatching	2863	4.8	3.6	0.8
26.1.1	Chain Snatchings	1395	1.8	1.8	1.0
26.1.2	Snatching of Bags/Purses	151	0.3	0.2	0.6
26.1.3	Snatching of Mobiles/Laptops	1277	2.5	1.6	0.6
26.1.4	Other Snatchings	40	0.1	0.1	0.7
26.2	Auto/Motor Vehicle Theft	4189	7.4	5.3	0.7
26.3	Other Thefts	6024	7.3	7.6	1.0
27	Burglary	4040	6.0	5.1	0.9
27.1	Day Time	1064	1.4	1.3	0.9
27.2	Night	2976	4.6	3.8	0.8
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	1286	1.6	1.6	1.0
29	Robbery	2364	2.3	3.0	1.3
29.1	Snatching	1638	1.7	2.1	1.2
29.1.1	Chain Snatchings	1216	1.2	1.5	1.3
29.1.2	Snatching of Bags/Purses	102	0.1	0.1	1.2
29.1.3	Snatching of Mobiles/Laptops	243	0.3	0.3	1.2
29.1.4	Other Snatchings	77	0.1	0.1	1.1
29.2	Other Robbery (Other than Snatching)	726	0.7	0.9	1.4
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	6	0.0	0.0	0.5
31	Dacoity	527	0.1	0.7	5.4
31.1	Dacoity	527	0.1	0.7	5.4
31.2	Dacoity with Murder	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	371	0.2	0.5	2.8
33	Criminal Misappropriation	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	152	0.2	0.2	1.0
35	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
D.	Offences against Property (Total)	21823	29.9	27.6	0.9

36	Counterfeiting	52	0.1	0.1	1.0
36.1	Counterfeit Coin	2	0.0	0.0	2.0
36.2	Counterfeiting Government Stamp	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.3	Counterfeiting of Seal or Mark	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.4	Counterfeit Currency & Bank notes	50	0.1	0.1	1.0
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	2610	4.2	3.3	0.8
37.1	Fraud	186	0.3	0.2	0.8
37.1.1	Bank	3	0.0	0.0	0.3
37.1.2	ATMs	4	0.0	0.0	0.4
37.1.3	Credit Card/Debit Card	14	0.0	0.0	1.6
37.1.4	Other Frauds	165	0.2	0.2	0.8
37.2	Other Cheating	2218	3.5	2.8	0.8
37.3	Other Forgery	206	0.4	0.3	0.6
E.	Offences Relating to Documents & Property Marks (Total)	2662	4.2	3.4	0.8
38	Offences relating to Elections	46	0.2	0.1	0.4
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	58563	5.0	74.0	14.8
40	Harbouring an Offender	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Rash Driving on Public way	46251	63.8	58.4	0.9
42.1	Rash Driving on Public Way	3056	4.0	3.9	1.0
42.2	Causing Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public Way	33846	47.4	42.8	0.9
42.3	Causing Grievous Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public	9349	12.4	11.8	1.0
43	Obstruction on Public way	1332	1.7	1.7	1.0
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	24	0.0	0.0	1.0
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	8460	10.0	10.7	1.1
46	Offences relating to Religion	9	0.0	0.0	1.3
47	Cheating by Impersonation	18	0.0	0.0	1.2
48	Offences related to Mischief	112	0.2	0.1	0.8
49	Arson	1276	0.5	1.6	3.2
50	Criminal Trespass	704	0.7	0.9	1.2
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	2291	1.2	2.9	2.3
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumors	13	0.0	0.0	0.8
53	Criminal Intimidation	5200	5.9	6.6	1.1
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	10	0.0	0.0	1.1
F.	Miscellaneous IPC Crimes(Total)	124309	89.2	157.0	1.8
55	Other IPC crimes	14230	11.7	18.0	1.5
56	Total Cognizable IPC crimes	380328	225.9	480.5	2.1

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

8. Arrest rate for theft, forgery, counterfeiting, causing death due to negligence and causing injuries under rash driving were reported to be comparatively lower than their respective crime rates. (Map-18.2)

Persons arrested under SLL cases

9. 2,80,641 persons were arrested under 2,42,040 SLL crimes during 2017 as compared to 3,24,938 persons in 2016, a decrease of 13.6%.

10. Chart-18.4 depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2011-2017.

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 2017 is available in Table -18.4(B).

12. Chart-18.5 depicts age-group wise persons arrested under SLL crimes during 2017.

13. In 2017, highest number of persons arrested were in Virudhunagar 27,965 (10,254 cases)

followed by Chennai 23,224 (22,378 cases) Villupuram 16,591 (15,996 cases), Madurai City 15,848 (15,547 cases), Coimbatore City 9,624 (8,675 cases), Thirunelveli 9,186 (6,562 cases), Madurai 9,119 (7,096 cases), Nagapattinam 8,735 (7,925 cases) and Thiruvannamalai 8,615 (7,931 cases).

14. Chart-18.6 depicts persons arrested under SLL cases district/ city wise during - 2017 in descending order.

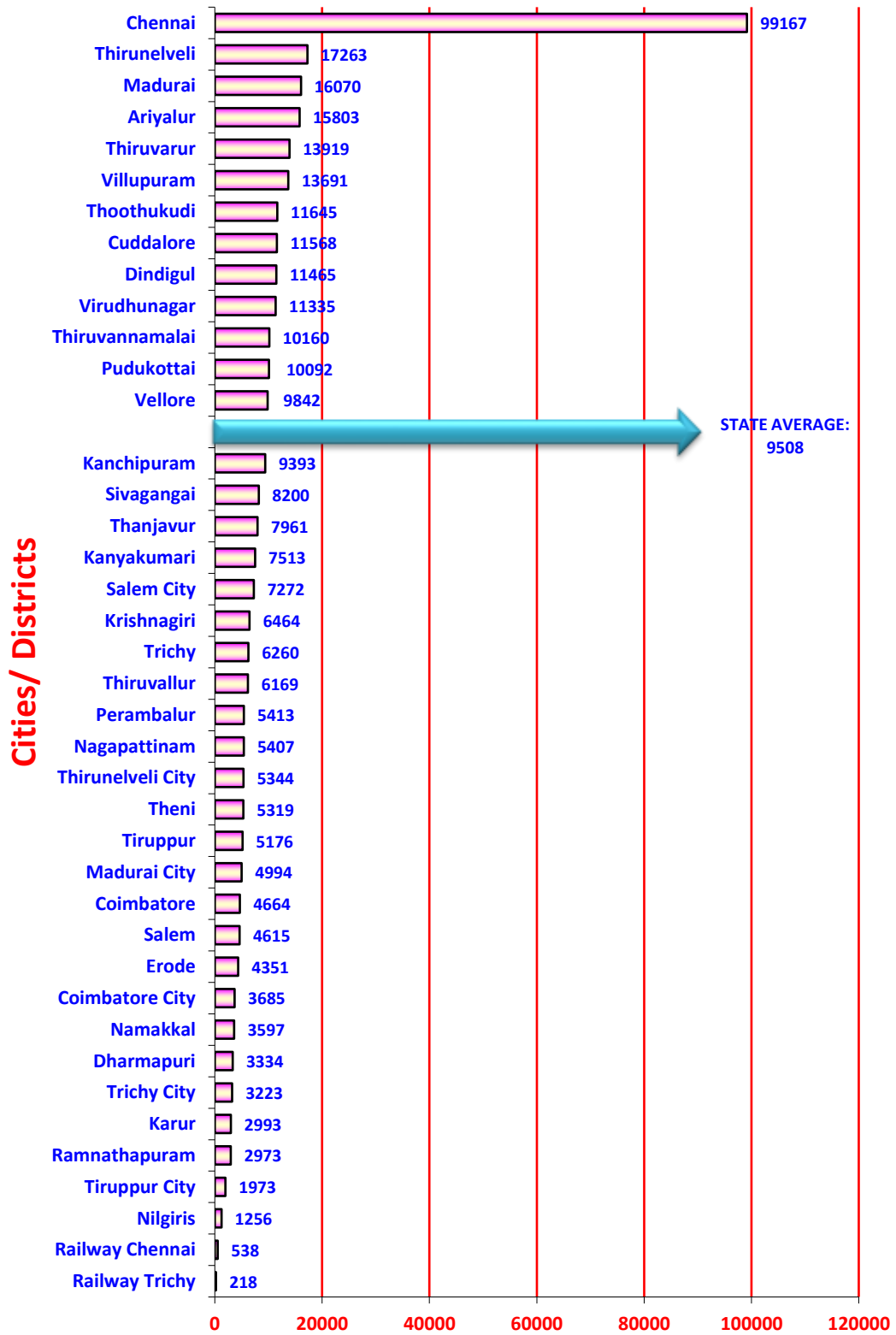
15. Age group of 30 Year & above - Below 45 years accounted for 43.7% of the arrested persons under IPC & SLL during the year. This is followed by age group of 18 Years & above - Below 30 years (33.3%). Age- group and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC & SLL cases is presented in Tables-18.4.

16. An average of 5 persons was arrested per case under dacoity, followed by preparation and assembly for dacoity (3) in IPC crimes.

17. An average of 4 persons was arrested per case under Gambling Act and 3 persons was arrested per case under Indian Railways Act.

CHART-18.3

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2017
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



Total No. of Persons Arrested: 3,80,328

CHART-18.4
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2011 - 2017

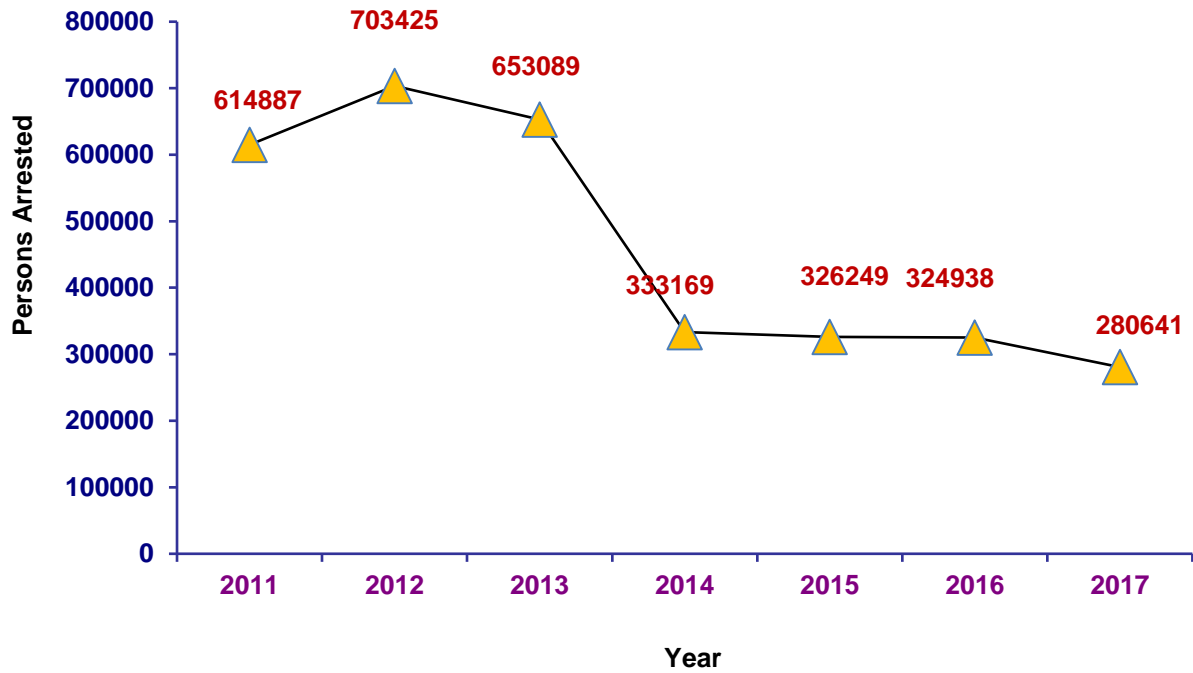


CHART-18.5
AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED
UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2017

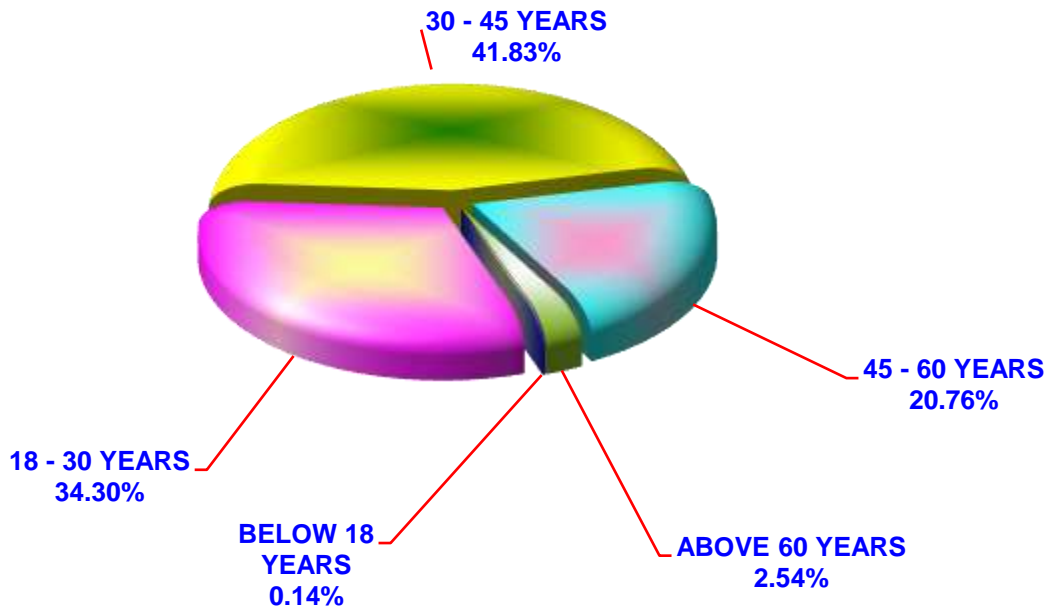
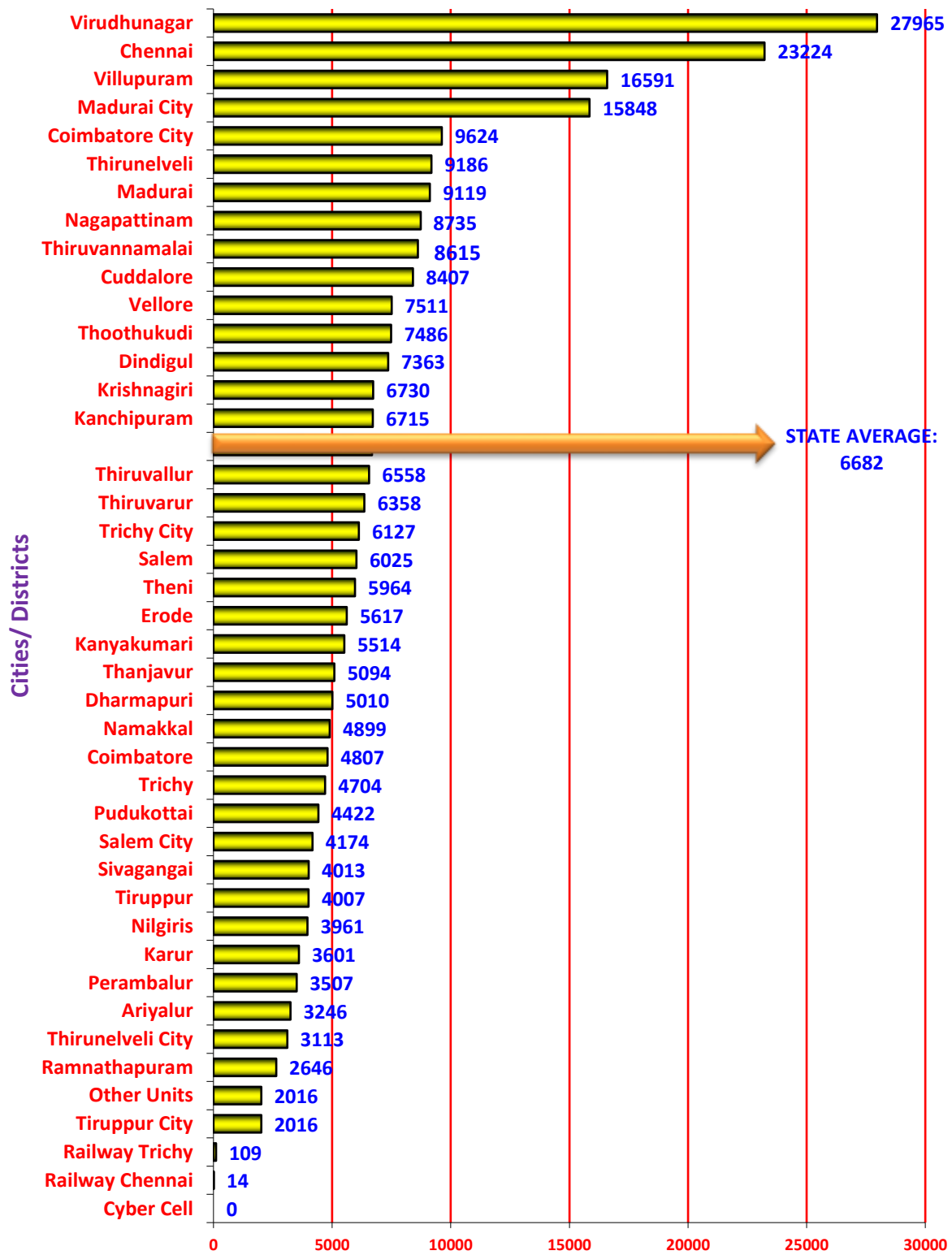


CHART- 18.6

**PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2017
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)**



Total No. of Persons Arrested : 2,80,641

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

18. 4,35,364 persons were either under custody or on bail for 2,78,533 IPC cases under investigation by Police this year. 62.7% of those arrested were charge-sheeted. 0.5% of the persons arrested were transferred to other agency before trial commenced. Police investigations have yet to be completed against 36.8% of the arrested persons.

19. Attempt to commit Culp. Homicide (83.3%) accounted for the highest percentage of pendency in the disposal of arrested persons. This was followed by Unlawful Assembly (77.1%), Unnatural offences and Offences against State (each 75.0%), Arson (71.9%), Offences promoting enmity between different groups (71.1%), Cruelty by husband and his relatives (61.3%), Making preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity (59.3%), Riots (58.6%), Counterfeiting (54.7%) and Theft (54.1%). The lowest pendency recorded was in respect of Dowry Deaths (23.2%). 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. 6,04,956 (including those from previous year) persons were either under custody or on bail for 2,95,145 SLL cases under investigation by police this year. Police could lay charge-sheet against 43.0% of the arrested persons. 7.0% were released by police before trial could commence and 50.0% 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 The Protection of Civil Rights (Against SCs), the Chit Fund Acts, The Indian Telegraph Act, The Antiques and Art Treasures Act and Mental Health Act (each 100%). It was followed by The Forest Act and The Forest Conservation Act (97.3%) and The Representation of People Act (93.3%).

Disposal of Arrested Persons by Courts:-

i. IPC cases:

24. 7,61,944 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2017. Trial in respect of 71.14% (5,42,120 persons) of such arrested persons was pending disposal. Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide, and Abandonment, Offences Against State and Cheating by impersonation (each 100%) accounted for the highest pendency followed by Dacoity (92.9%), Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder (92%), Counterfeiting (89.5%) and Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (88.3%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in [Table-18.7](#) and [18.8](#) respectively.

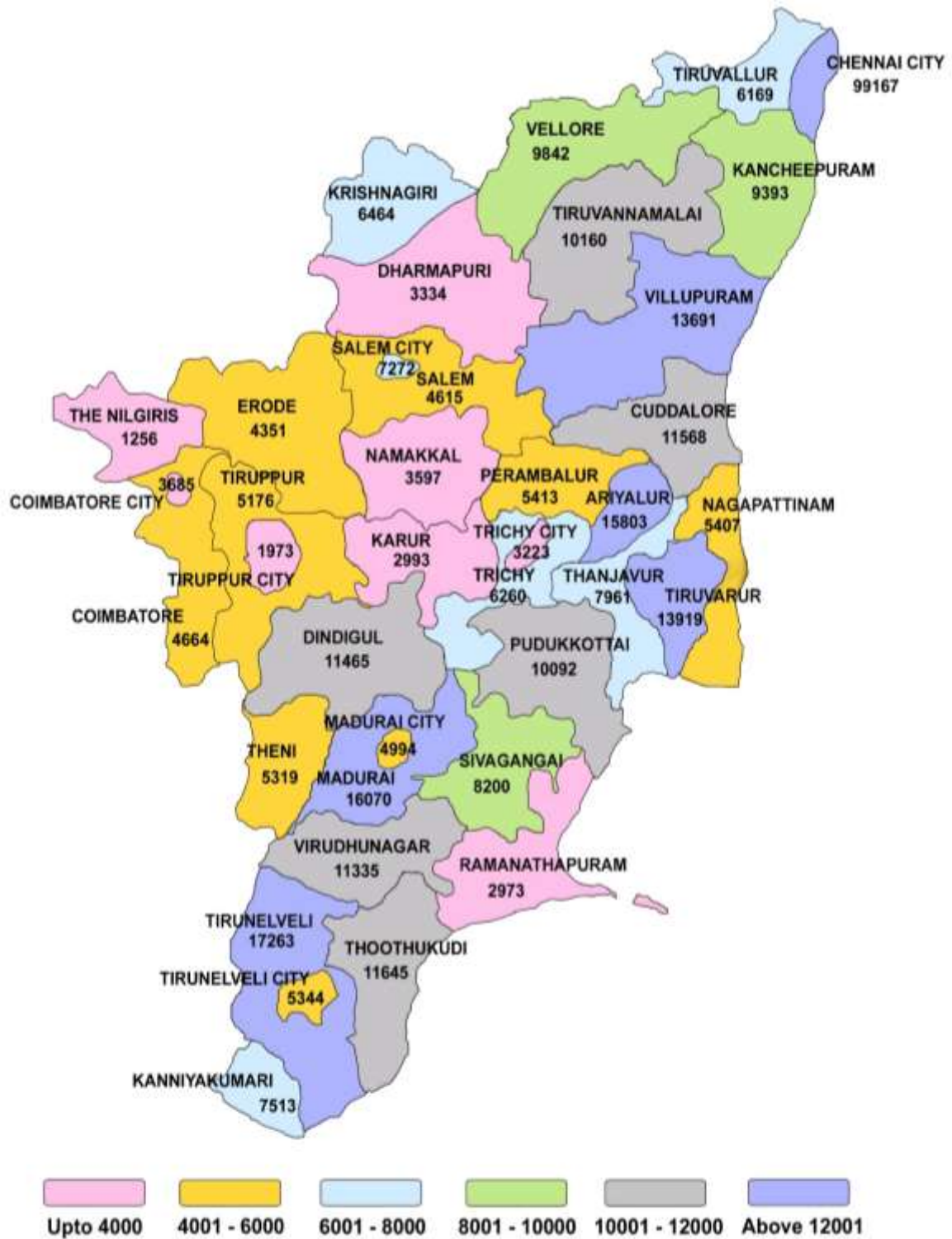
ii) SLL cases:

25. 4,25,522 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2017. Trials were completed for 2,19,661 of the total arrested persons. 1,94,577 (88.6%) of them were convicted. 47.34% of the arrested persons were still awaiting completion of trial. 11 Crime heads 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 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,80,328)



MAP-18.2

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 480.5)



MAP-18.3

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,80,641)



CHAPTER 19

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

I. Disposal by Police

Cases under IPC

1. 2,78,533 cases (including pending from the previous years) were under investigation with Police. 1,71,266 (61.5%) cases were disposed during this year. 1,07,235 (38.5%) cases remained pending at the end of the year-2017. **Table-19.1** gives details of disposal crime-head wise and percentage of disposal. District-wise disposal by Police during 2017 is presented in **Table-19.2**. Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2017 is presented in **(Map-19.1)** and **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 shows that the cases charge sheeted to total true cases investigated has decreased from 88.8% in 2016 to 84.7% in 2017, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 62.0% in 2016 to 61.5% in 2017.

3. Over 52.1% of total cases have been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting has been highest for Dowry Death, Human Trafficking, Unnatural offences, Dacoity (each 100%), followed by Rape (94.4%), Murder (93.7%), Robbery (90%), Theft (76.7%), Burglary (73.3%) and Arson (67.8%).

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

4. **Pendency :-** 38.5% cases remained pending investigation at the

end of 2017. Dist/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below :-

Madurai City	- 72.3%
Madurai	- 70.2%
Trichy City	- 67.3%
Perambalur	- 62.7%
Tiruppur City	- 50.7%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in:-

Villupuram	- 14.7%
Sivagangai	- 14.8%
Nilgiris	- 17.7%

Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2017 is presented in **Chart-19.3**.

II. Charge Sheetting Rate of IPC Crimes

5. **Chart-19.4** depicts charge sheeting rates district-wise in descending order. Charge-sheeting rate for the state was 84.7%. **(Map-19.2)** Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of charge-sheeting: -

Nilgiris	: 98.6%
Thanjavur	: 96.6%
Salem City	: 96.3%
Vellore	: 94.7%
Kanchipuram	: 94.4%
Thiruvallur	: 94.0%
Thiruvarur	: 93.6%
Tiruppur City	: 93.2%
Karur	: 92.2%
Theni	: 90.9%
Erode	: 90.9%
Trichy	: 90.2%
Dindigul	: 90.1%
Sivagangai	: 89.0%
Villupuram	: 88.7%

CHART-19.1

% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2017

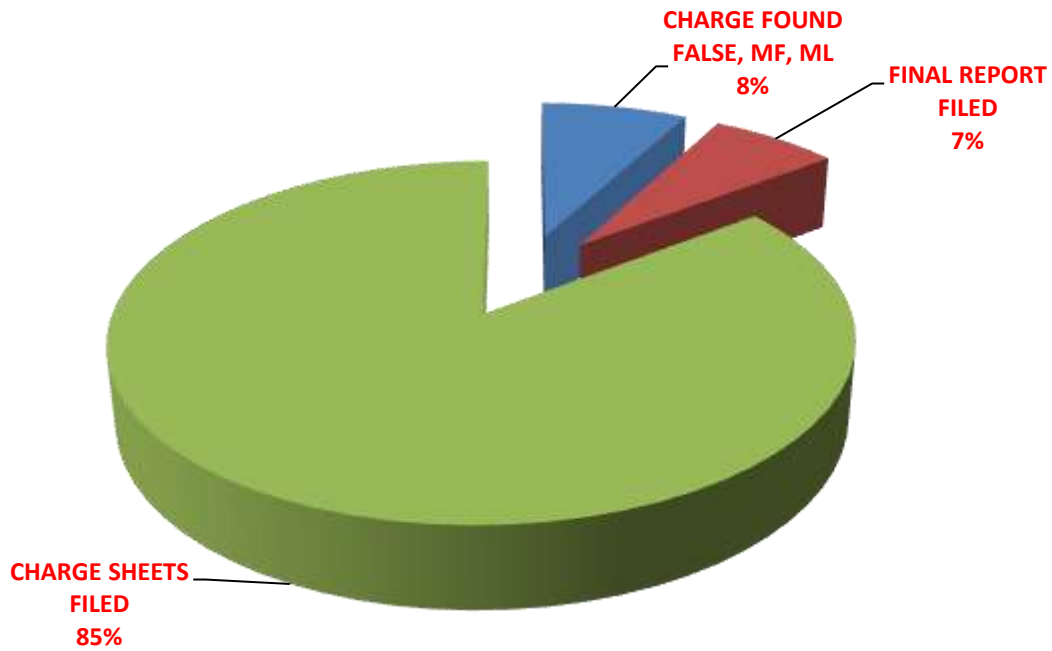


CHART-19.2

IPC CASES FOR INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY POLICE

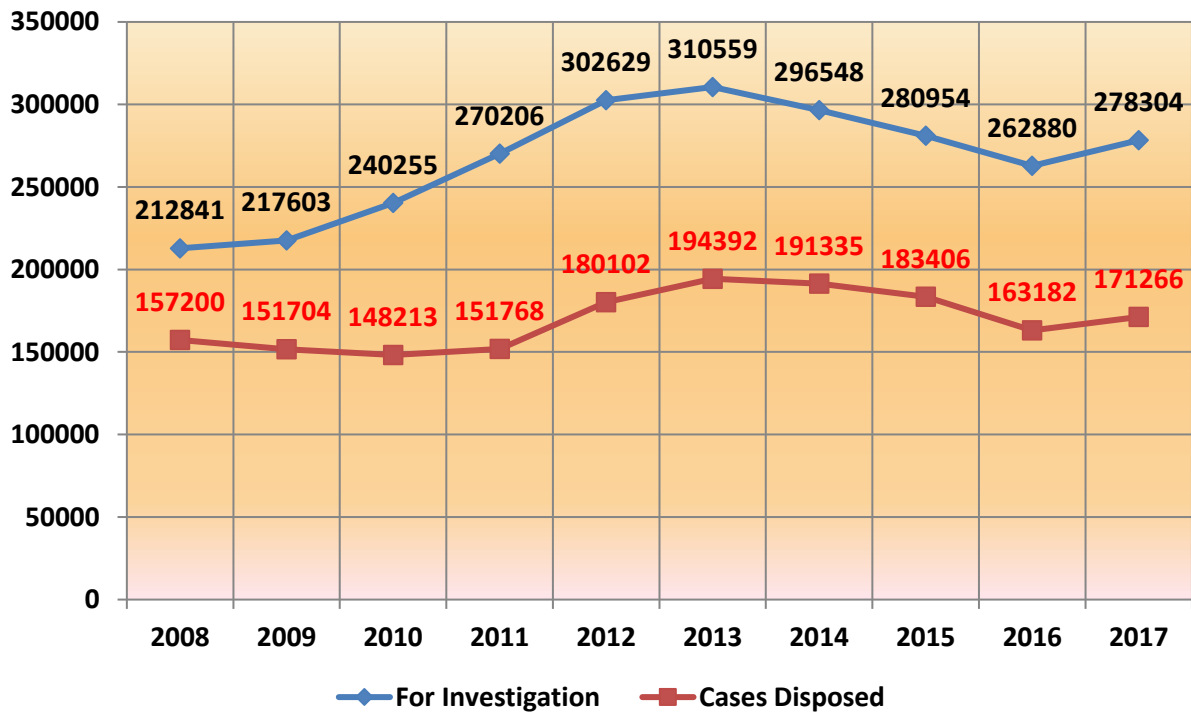


CHART-19.3

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2017

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Murder	64.4	35.6
2 Attempt to commit Murder	52.9	47.1
3 C.H.not amounting to Murder	64.8	35.2
4 Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	20.0	80.0
5 Rape	58.5	41.5
6 Attempt to commit Rape	55.6	44.4
7 Kidnapping & Abduction Total	60.4	39.6
8 Dacoity	56.9	43.1
9 Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	71.4	28.6
10 Robbery	58.0	42.0
11 Criminal Trespass/Burglary Total	51.4	48.6
12 Theft	55.4	44.6
13 Unlawful Assembly	55.9	44.1
14 Riots	51.1	48.9
15 Criminal Breach of Trust	32.8	67.2
16 Cheating	26.1	73.9
17 Forgery	22.6	77.4
18 Counterfeiting	11.3	88.7
19 Arson	51.1	48.9
20 Grievous Hurt	66.1	33.9
21 Dowry Deaths	71.1	28.9
22 Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	57.4	42.6

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
23 Insult to the Modesty of Women	14.7	85.3
24 Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	56.9	43.1
25 Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0.00	0.0
26 Causing Death by Negligence	62.6	37.4
27 Offences against State	33.3	66.7
28 Offences promoting enmity bet.different groups	30.3	69.7
29 Extortion	63.6	36.4
30 Incidence of Rash Driving	64.2	35.8
31 Human Trafficking	24.3	75.7
32 Unnatural Offences	66.7	33.3
33 Other IPC crimes	68.4	31.6
TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC	61.5	38.5

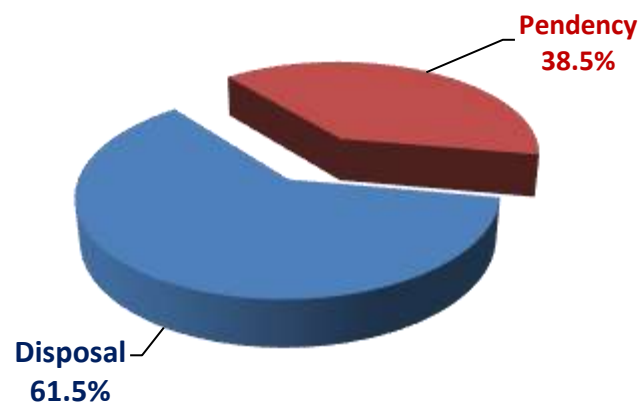


CHART-19.4

**DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE (CHARGE SHEETING RATE)
DURING- 2017 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE**

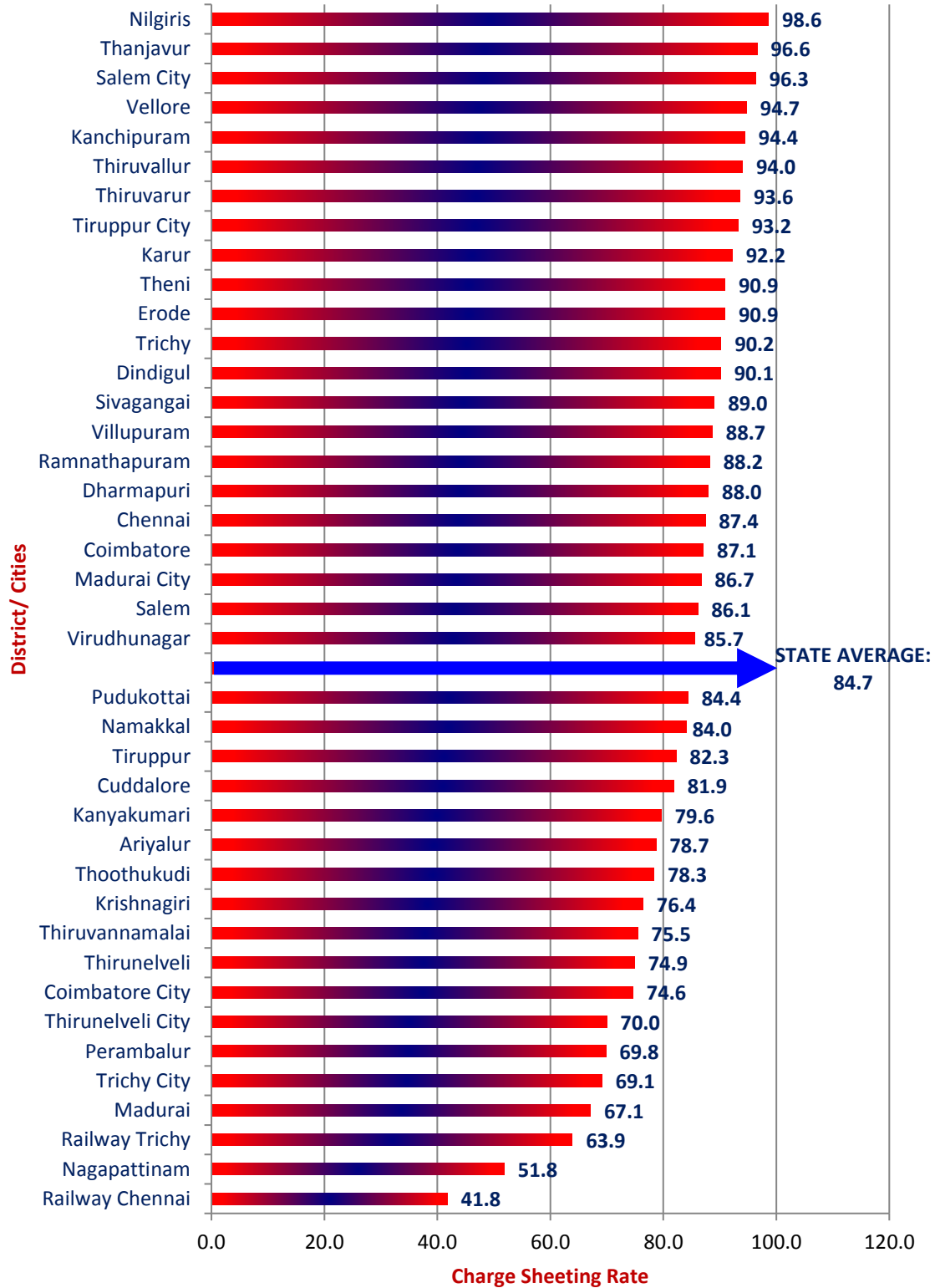


CHART-19.5
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2017

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Arms Act, 1959	35.7	64.3
2 Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	57.7	42.3
3 Gambling Act, 1867	89.7	10.3
4 Prohibition Act	86.1	13.9
5 Explosives Act	65.9	34.1
6 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	35.9	64.1
7 Indian Railways Act, 1989	50.0	50.0
8 Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	35.6	64.4
9 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	0.0	100.0
10 Passport Act, 1967	14.9	85.1
11 Essential Commodities Act, 1955	24.3	75.7
12 Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	41.0	59.0
13 Indecent Representation of Women (Proh.) Act, 1986	0.0	100.0
14 Copyright Act, 1957	66.2	33.8
15 SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989)	69.5	30.5
16 Forest Act, 1927	3.1	96.9
17 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	45.2	54.8
18 Protections. Of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	0.0	100.0
19 Information Technology Act, 2000	58.3	41.7
20 Official Secrets Act, 1923	33.3	66.7
21 Electricity Act, 2003	23.8	76.2
22 Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976	55.0	45.0
23 Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	80.4	19.6
24 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	42.9	57.1
25 Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984	47.9	52.1
26 Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0.0	100.0
27 Trade Marks Act, 1999	7.7	92.3
28 Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971	20.0	80.0

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
29 Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998	83.4	16.6
30 Representation of People Act, 1951	7.2	92.8
31 Emigration Act, 1983	11.5	88.5
32 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protn.of Children) Act, 2000	65.7	34.3
33 Other SLL Crimes	56.1	43.9
TOTAL COGNIZABLE SLL	76.9	23.1

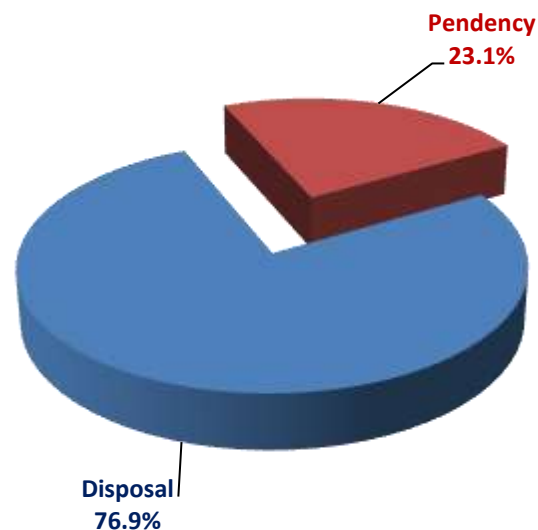
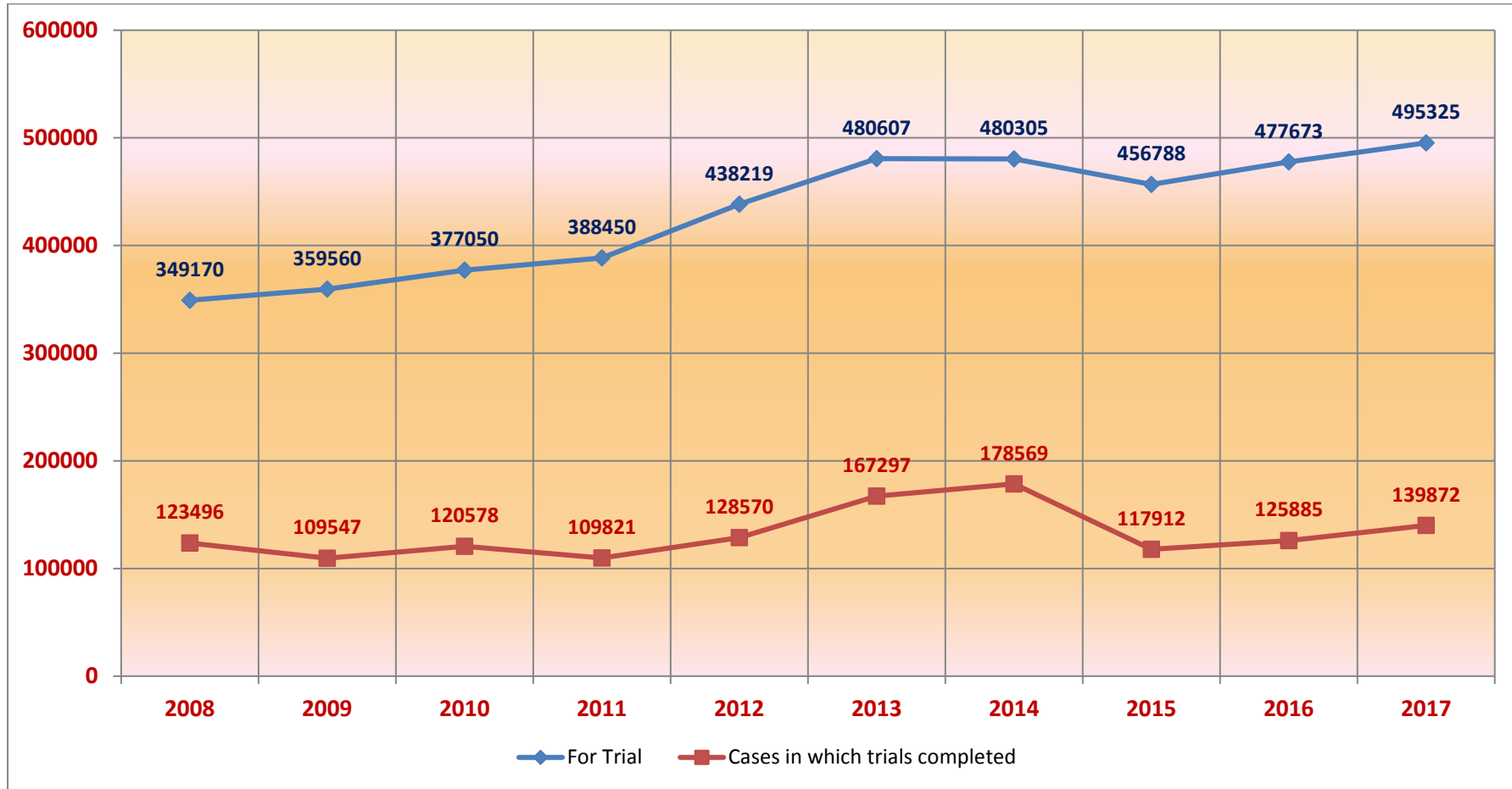


CHART-19.6

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 2,26,569 cases (76.9%) of 2,94,872 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2017 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)** 68,306 cases were pending investigation at the

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

Chennai	- 82.3%
Trichy City	- 37.6%
Madurai City	- 31.1%
Ramanathapuram	- 30.4%
Madurai	- 29.0%

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 2017

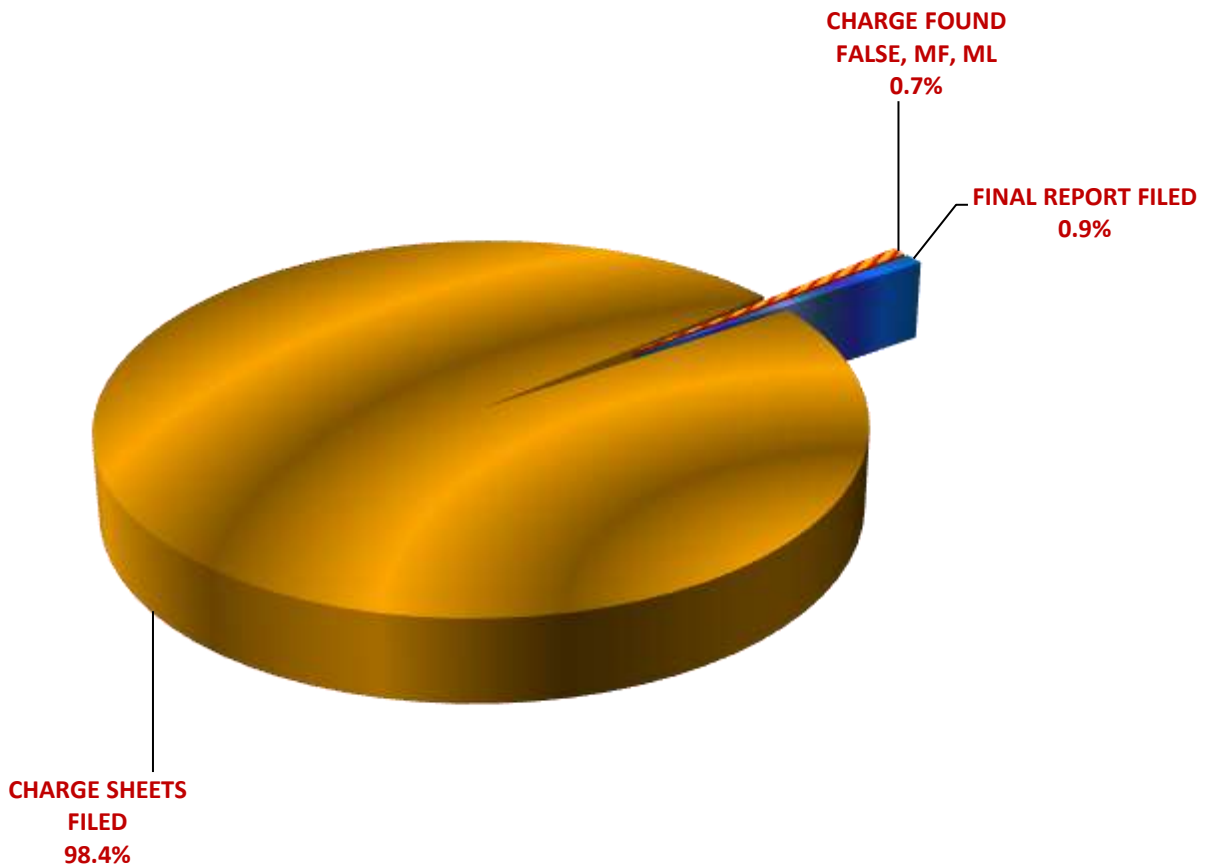
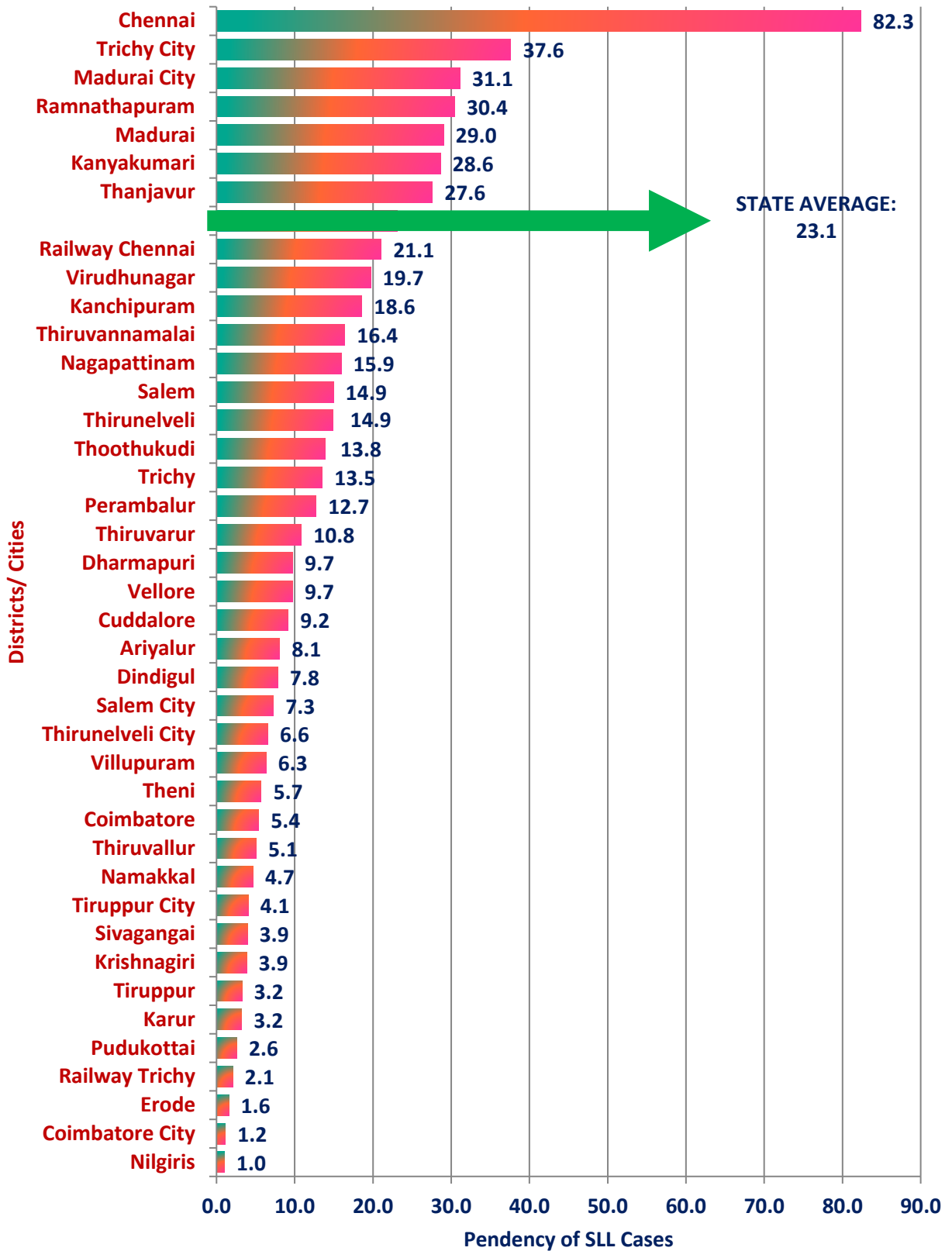


CHART-19.8

DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)
DURING - 2017 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE



Disposal by Courts : IPC Cases

9. Crime head wise disposal of IPC cases by Courts during 2017 have been presented in Table-19.5. 4,95,325 cases were pending trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2017. 3,48,392 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 29.7% 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. Erode has the highest pendency of cases at 84.8% followed by Perambalur (84.6%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9&10 depicts % disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2017.

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 35.4% in the year 2008 which went down in 2017 to 28.2% and the percentage of conviction was 63.2% in the year 2008 which decreases in 2017 to 57.9% 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 2017

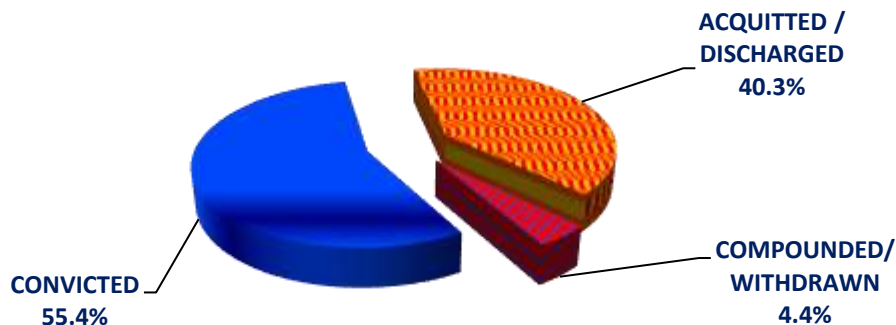


Table 19(B)

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 Rate [(Col.5 / Col.4)X100]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2008	349170	123496	77993	35.4	63.2
2	2009	359560	109547	68077	30.5	62.1
3	2010	377050	120578	67060	32.0	55.6
4	2011	388450	109821	68222	28.3	62.1
5	2012	438219	128570	72675	29.3	56.5
6	2013	480607	167297	98376	34.8	58.8
7	2014	480305	178569	117651	37.2	65.9
8	2015	456788	117912	74988	25.8	63.6
9	2016	477673	125885	73818	26.4	58.6
10	2017	495325	139872	80971	28.2	57.9

* Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases

CHART-19.10**PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2017**

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Murder	14.2	85.8
2 Attempt to commit Murder	11.8	88.2
3 Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	8.1	91.9
4 Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0.0	100.0
5 Rape	19.4	80.6
6 Attempt to commit Rape	18.3	81.7
7 Kidnapping & Abduction Total	17.8	82.2
8 Dacoity	5.4	94.6
9 Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	18.2	81.8
10 Robbery	15.3	84.7
11 Criminal Trespass/Burglary Total	20.3	79.7
12 Theft	25.3	74.7
13 Unlawful Assembly	20.9	79.1
14 Riots	17.7	82.3
15 Criminal Breach of Trust	14.4	85.6
16 Cheating	9.8	90.2
17 Forgery	16.2	83.8
18 Counterfeiting	9.0	91.0
19 Arson	15.3	84.7
20 Grievous Hurt	19	81.0
21 Dowry Deaths	12.6	87.4
22 Assault on wom.intent to outrage her Modesty	19.6	80.4
23 Insult to the Modesty of Women	8.5	91.5
24 Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	18	82.0
25 Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
26 Causing Death by Negligence	17.4	82.6
27 Offences against State	0.0	100.0
28 Offences promo.enmity between diff.groups	16.7	83.3
29 Extortion	22.0	78.0
30 Incidence of Rash Driving	42.2	57.8
31 Human Trafficking	21.6	78.4
32 Unnatural Offences	20.0	80.0
33 Other IPC crimes	38.8	61.2
TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES	29.7	70.3

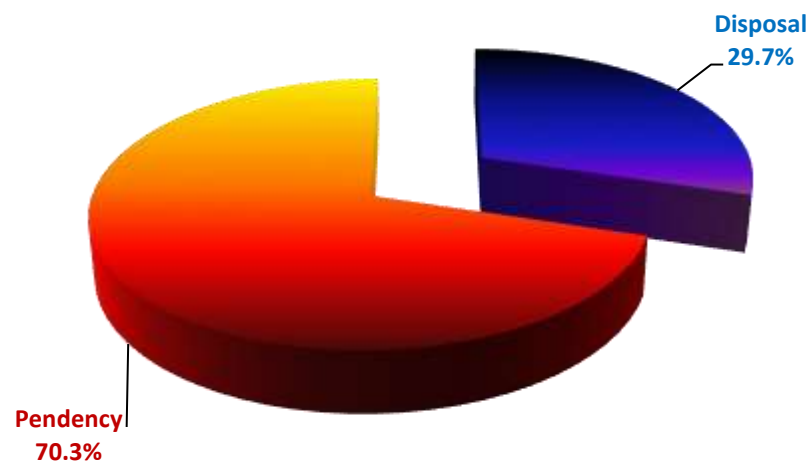
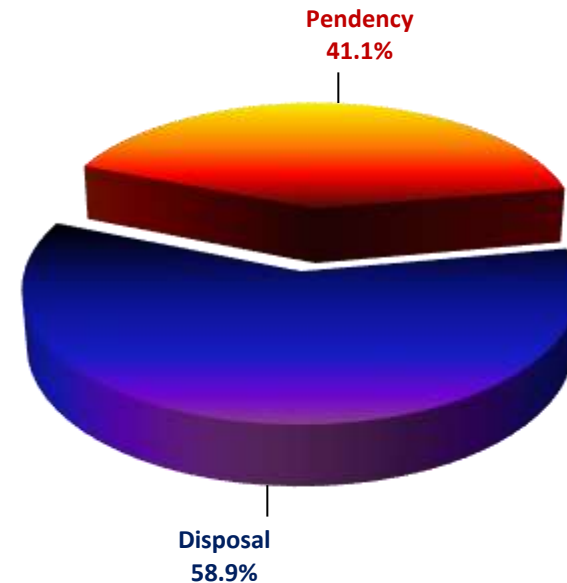


CHART-19.11

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2017

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1 Arms Act, 1959	12.6	87.4
2 Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	33.1	66.9
3 Gambling Act, 1867	72.2	27.8
4 Prohibition Act	68.5	31.5
5 Explosive Substances Act	24.9	75.1
6 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	24.4	75.6
7 Indian Railways Act, 1989	21.9	78.1
8 Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	20.0	80.0
9 Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	0.0	100.0
10 Passport Act, 1967	8.0	92.0
11 Essential Commodities Act, 1955	6.5	93.5
12 Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	100.0	0.0
13 Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	22.0	78.0
14 Indecent Rep. of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	0.0	100.0
15 Copyright Act, 1957	30.8	69.2
16 SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989) Against SC	9.4	90.6
17 Forest Act, 1927	0.0	100.0
18 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	14.2	85.8
19 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	0.0	100.0
20 Information Technology Act, 2000	29.7	70.3
21 Official Secrets Act, 1923	0.0	100.0
22 Electricity Act, 2003	0.0	100.0
23 Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	33.3	66.7
24 Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976	6.1	93.9
25 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	0.0	100.0
26 Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984	16.9	83.1
27 Trade Marks Act, 1999	0.0	100.0
28 Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971	0.0	100.0

CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
29 Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998	69.3	30.7
30 Citizenship Act, 1955	0.00	0.00
31 Representation of People Act, 1951	0.0	100.0
32 Emigration Act, 1983	0.0	100.0
33 Juvenile Justice (Care and Prot.of Children) Act, 2000	17.3	82.7
34 Other SLL Crimes	23.0	77.0
Total Cognizable SLL crimes	58.9	41.1



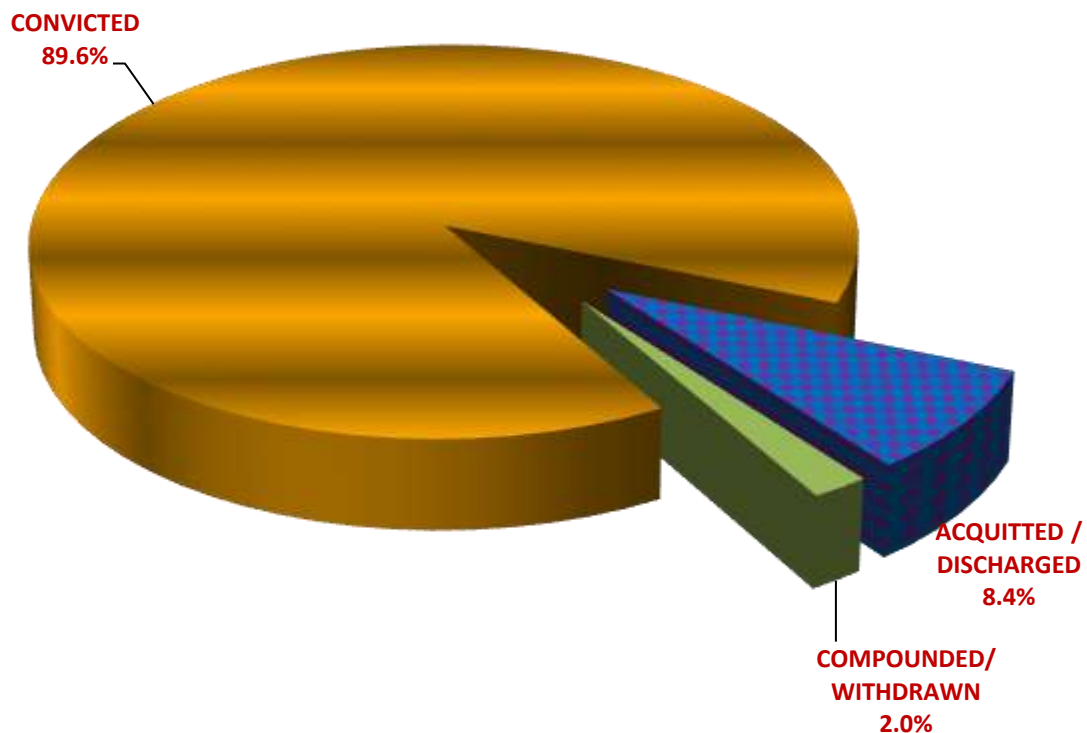
Cases Under SLL

13. Head-wise disposal figures have been presented in Table-19.7. 3,30,735 cases were pending trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2017. 1,36,074 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 58.9% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in Table-19.8. Chennai (92.0%) followed by Ariyalur (66.1%), Railway Trichy (63.6%), Thiruvarur (63.5%), Tiruppur (59.5%), Railway Chennai (58.3%) and Thirunelveli (57.7%) have high pendency of cases. Chart-19.11 & 12 depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2017.

CHART - 19.12

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2017



Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

IPC Cases

15. 80,971 (57.9%) of 1,39,872 cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that conviction rate was the highest in cases relating to Unnatural offences (100%) followed by Obstruction on public Way (97.8%), Rash Driving on Public Way (80.4), Wrongful Restraint / Confinement (84.9), Affray (79.9%), Obscene Acts and songs at Public places (75.1%) and Hurt (53.8%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Making preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity (3.1%) followed by Cruelty by husband and his relatives (6.1%), Insult to the Modesty of Women (6.5%), Kidnapping & Abduction (9.6%), Criminal Breach of Trust (10.6%), Dowry Death (11.4%) and Dacoity (12.8%).

16. Erode (85.6%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Vellore (85.1%), Railway Chennai (84.9%) and Kanchipuram (80.3%).

SLL Cases

17. 1,74,199 (91.4%) of 1,90,502 SLL cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that the conviction rate was the highest in the heads of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation), The Antiques and Treasures Act, Motor Vehicle Acts and The prevention of food Adulteration Act (each 100%) followed by The Cigarette and other Tobacco Products Act and Environment & Pollution – Related Acts

(each 99.1%), The Lotteries (Regulation) Act (98.7%), Noise Pollution Acts (98.5%) and Gambling Act (96.3%). Salem City (100.0%) recorded the highest conviction rate followed by Nilgiris (99.6%), Coimbatore City (99.3%), Erode (99.0%), Karur (98.9%), Trichy City (98.5%) and Krishnagiri & Tiruppur City (each 98.1%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (1.3%) followed by Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (4.5%) and Dowry Prohibition Act (8.4%).

Duration of Trials for IPC Cases in various Courts:

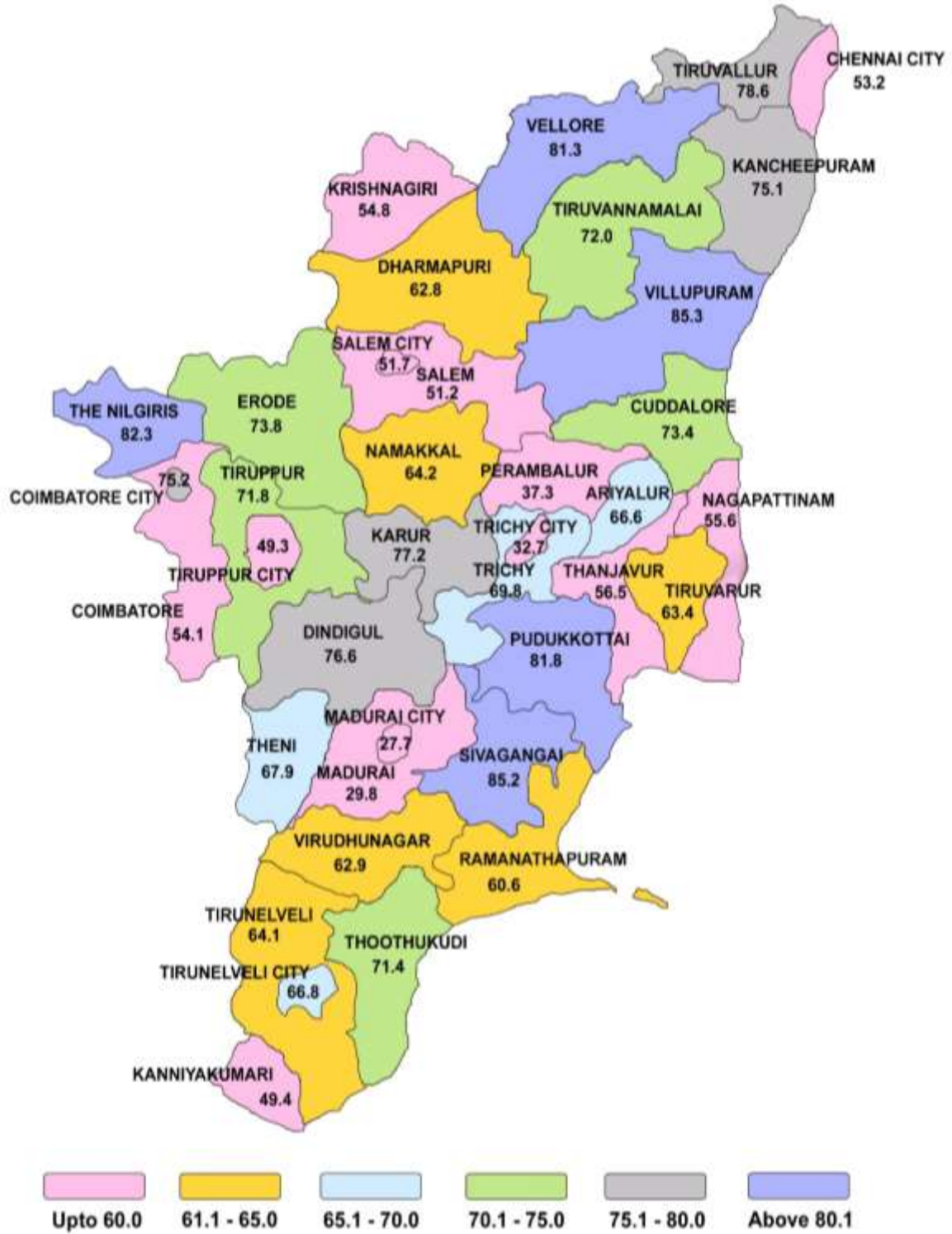
18. In 71,172 (21.5%) of 3,30,374 cases, trials were completed between 1 to 3 years, followed by 62,715 cases (19.0%) between 6 to 12 months and 61,249 cases (18.5%) between 3 to 6 months, 59,503 cases (18.0%) between 1 to 3 months, 39,849 cases (12.1%) Less than 1 month, 24,036 cases (7.3%) between 3 to 5 years, 10,456 cases (3.2%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 1,394 cases (0.4%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

19. Highest percentage (55.2%) of cases were disposed off by the Judicial Magistrate (I-Class) followed by Other Courts (41.2%), Additional Session (0.8%), Special Courts (0.7%), Sub-Judge (0.6%), District/Sessions Judge (0.6%), Special Judicial Magistrate (0.5%), Fast Track Courts (0.4%), SC/ST Courts (0.1%) and POCSO courts (0.1%). **Table-19.9** presents District/City-wise details of Courts and Periods of Trials during 2017.

MAP-19.1

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2017

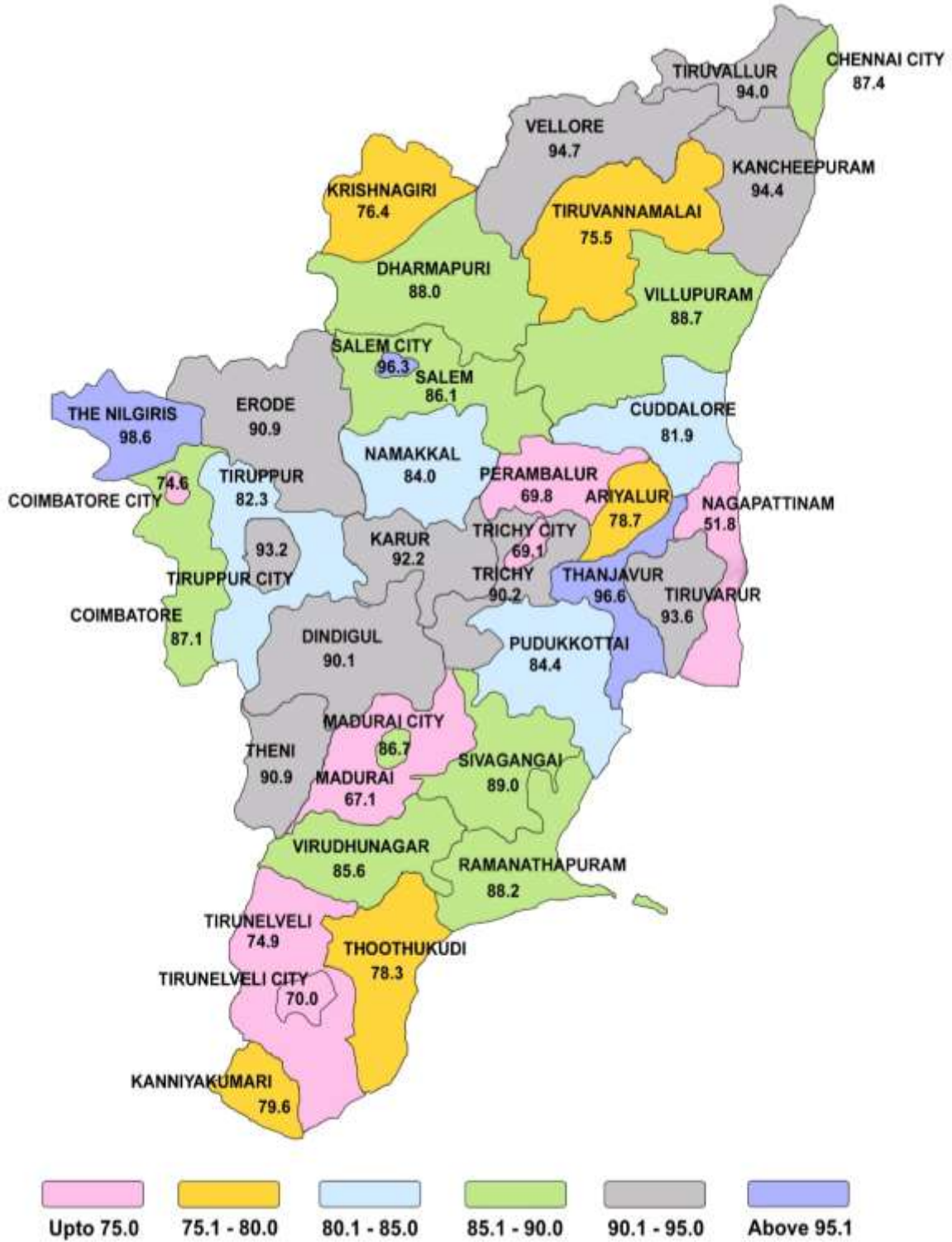
(All over Tamil Nadu 61.5)



MAP-19.2

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2017

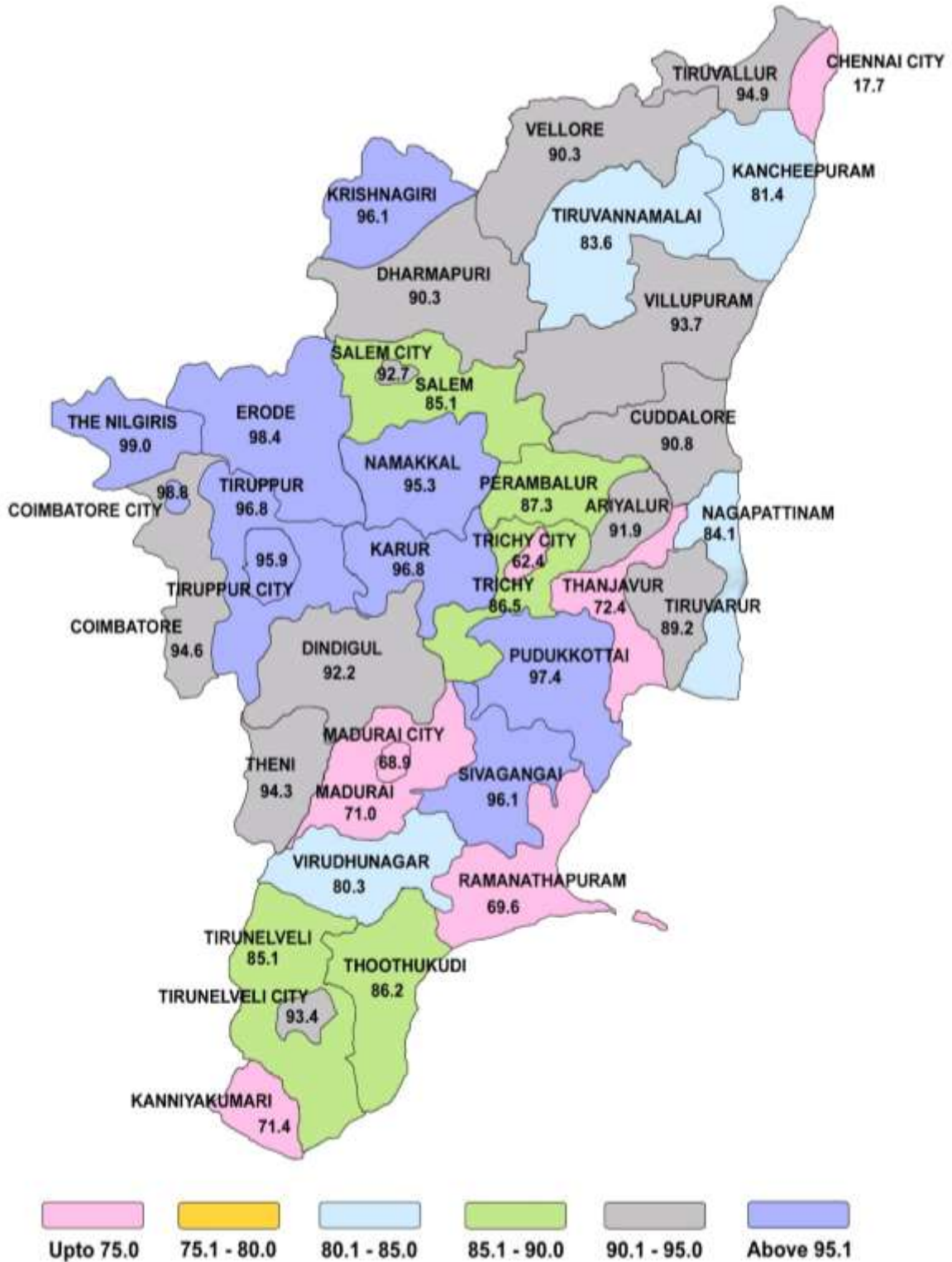
(All over Tamil Nadu 84.7)



MAP-19.3

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2017

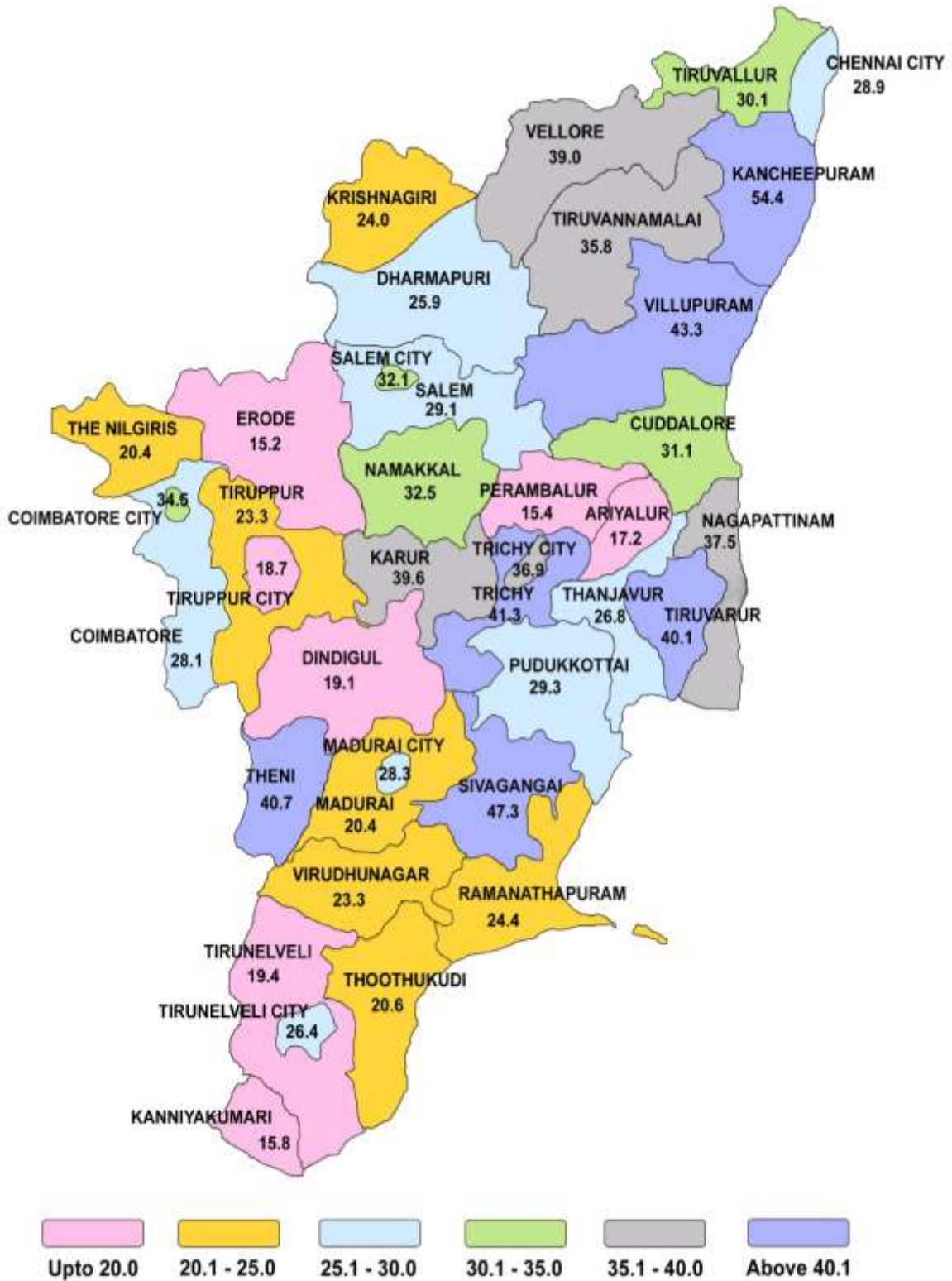
(All over Tamil Nadu 76.9)



MAP-19.4

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 29.7)



MAP-19.5

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2017

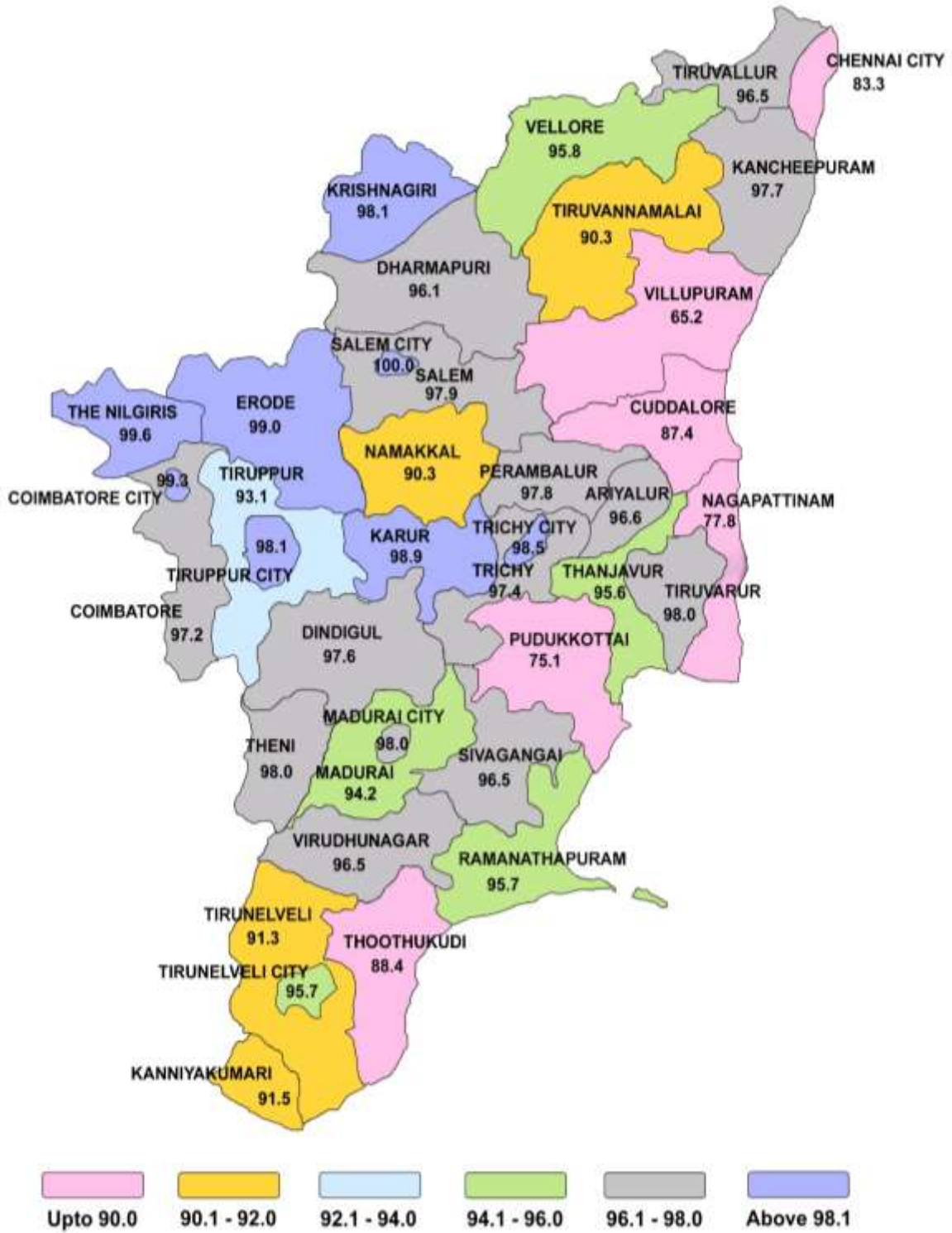
(All over Tamil Nadu 57.9)



MAP-19.6

CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 91.4)



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.

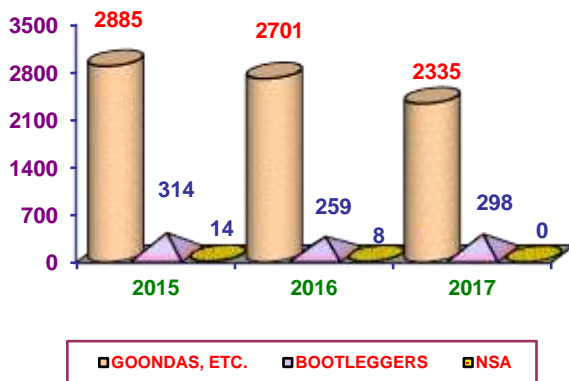
2. District/City-wise break-up of detentions during 2015-2017 has been presented in **Table-20.1**. 2,633 persons were detained under these Acts during 2017, a decrease of 11.2% over 2,968 persons detained in 2016.

3. **Chart-20.1** depicts detentions during the years 2015-2017 under the above Acts.

4. District/city-wise detentions made during 2017 is presented in **Table 20.2** (**Map-20**)

CHART- 20.1

DETENTIONS DURING 2015- 2017 (TNPBDGIFS ACT & NSA)



National Security Act (Decrease: 100%)

4. No persons was detained during 2017 as against 8 in 2016, a decrease of 100%.

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 : 13.5%]

6. 2,335 **Goondas** were detained under this Act, decreased by 13.5% during the year 2017 over 2,701 detained in 2016. Chennai City recorded the highest detentions (793) followed by Thirunelveli (121), Salem City(92), Dindigul (89) and Madurai City (83). The Lowest detentions under this were recorded in Railway Chennai (1) followed by Railway Trichy & Thiruvarur (each 2), Madurai (8) and Nilgiris (9).

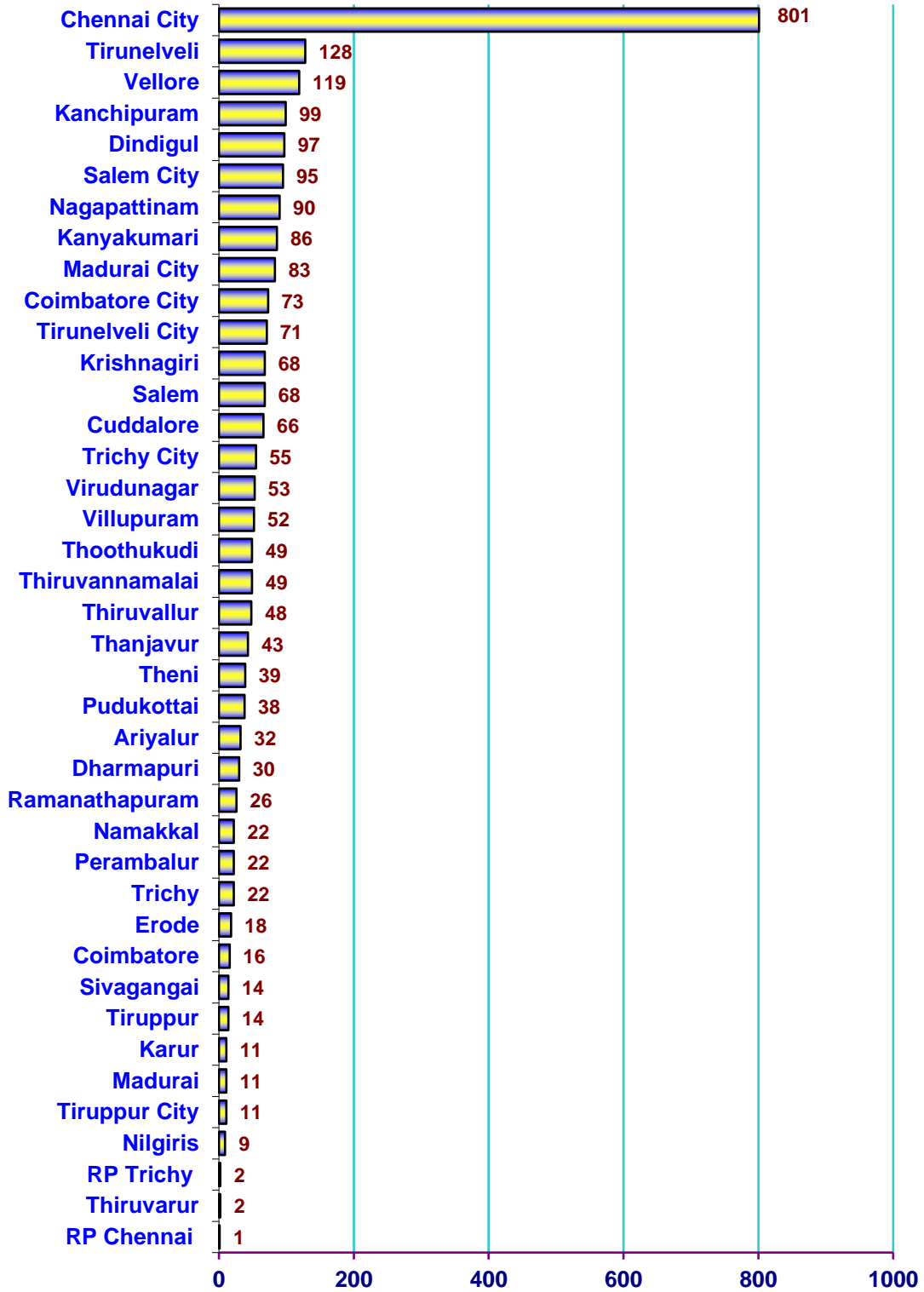
Bootleggers: [Increase : 15%]

7. Detention of **Bootleggers** under this Act increased by 15% during 2017. 298 Bootleggers were detained under this Act in 2017 whereas it was 259 in 2016. Nagapattinam reported the highest number of bootleggers detained (50) followed by Vellore (49), Thiruvannamalai & Villupuram (each 26), Kanchipuram (20), Cuddalore (18), Pudukottai (11), Thanjavur and Thiruvallur (each 10), Krishnagiri & Trichy (each 9), Chennai City, Dindigul and Salem (each 8), Thirunelveli (7), Ariyalur and Kanniyakumari (each 4), Madurai, Namakkal, Salem City, Virudhunagar (each 3) and less than 3 persons were detained in 6 districts.

8. **Chart-20.2** depicts the detentions district/city wise during 2017 in descending order.

CHART 20.2

DETENTIONS - 2017



Total no. of Detentions : 2,633

MAP 20.1

DETENTIONS 2017

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,633)



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.

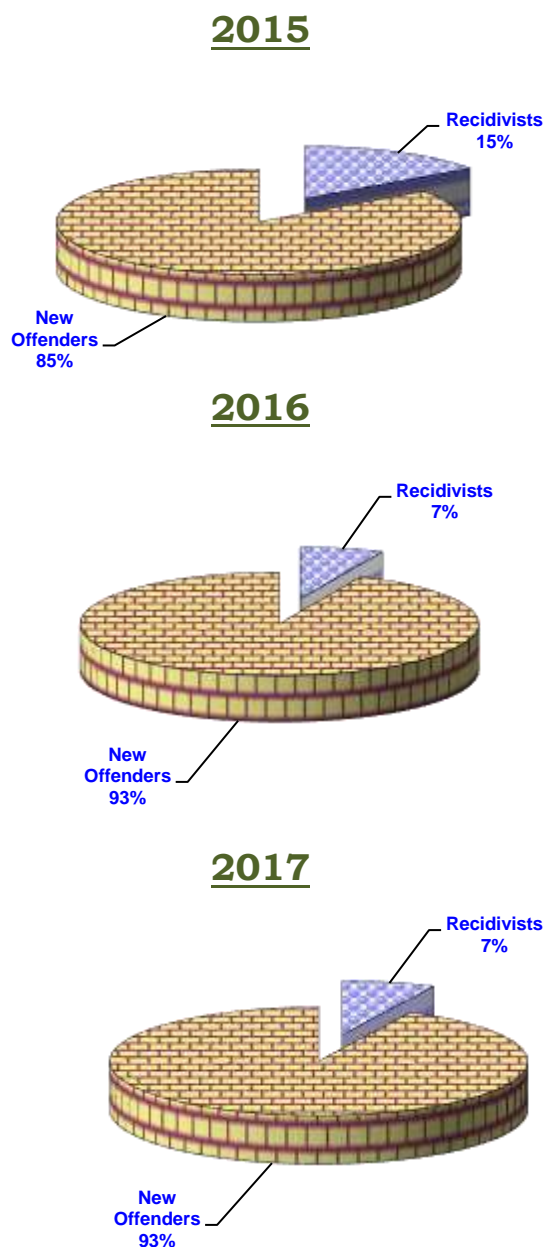
2. Share of old offenders in crimes, taken as a measure of recidivism, has been witnessing decreasing trend from 2015 to 2017, 7% in 2017 as compared to 7% in 2016 and 15% in 2015. Recidivist's share in total crimes has decreased significantly. It remains same (7.2%) in 2017 as compared to 2016. 6,84,536 (92.8%) arrestees were new (first) offenders out of 7,37,853 total arrestees in 2017. The five years trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2013-2017) is shown in [Table-21.A](#).

3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC offences during 2017 is available in [Table-21.1](#). The highest number of recidivism was seen in Nilgiris (40.7%) followed by Theni (37%), Thanjavur (33.5%), and Coimbatore City (32%).

4. Chennai (20,151), Thiruvannamalai (5,307), Thanjavur (4,416), Coimbatore City (4,364), Theni (4,204), Nilgiris (2,126), Salem (1,915) and Kanyakumari (1,910) had the highest numbers of "Habitual Offenders" in their jurisdiction.

[Chart-21.1](#) depicts percentage of recidivists during 2015-2017.

CHART- 21.1
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS
DURING 2015 - 2017



[Chart 21.2](#) depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2013-2017

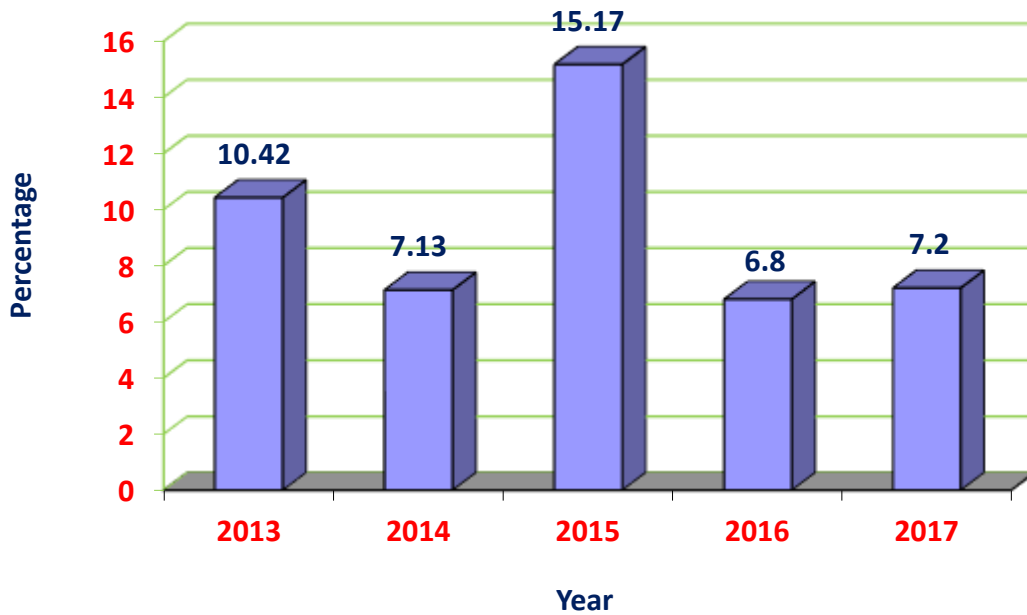
Table-21 (A)

**Category of Recidivists Arrested During
2013- 2017**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Recidivists	
		Persons Arrested in the Past but not Convicted	Persons Arrested were Convicted in Past
1.	2013	19033	6576
2.	2014	15040	3630
3.	2015	40513	472
4.	2016	18841	538
5.	2017 *	40210	13107

* Recidivist for the year 2017 also includes under SLL.

CHART- 21.2
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVIST (OUT OF TOTAL ARRESTED)
DURING 2013 - 2017



CHAPTER-21A

SEIZURES OF ARMS, EXPLOSIVES & DRUGS BY POLICE

This is newly included chapter from the year 2015, 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.

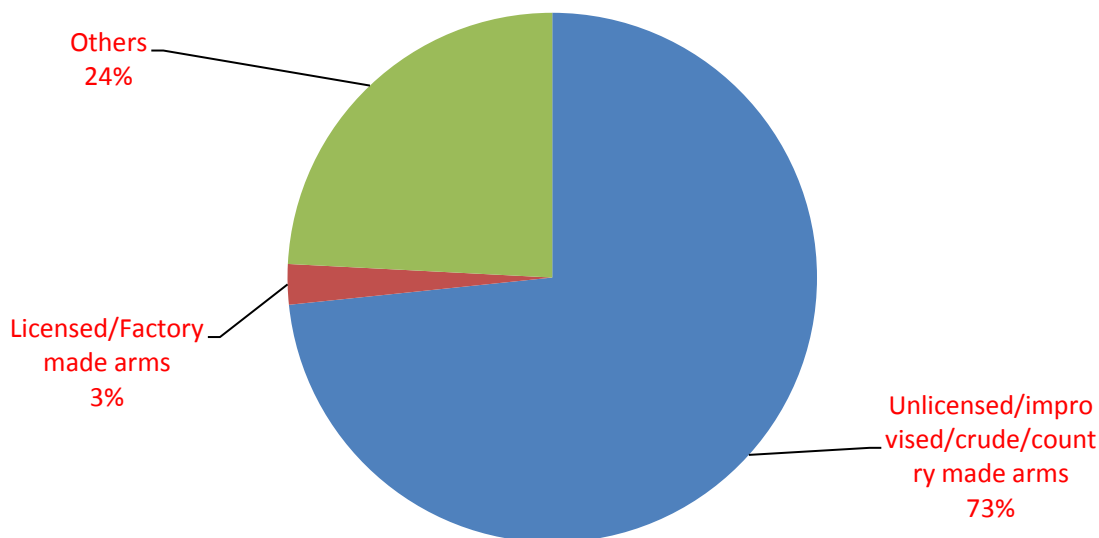
The SCRB has made an effort to analyse and study the trends and patterns of these illegal activities by publishing an exclusive chapter of seizures of illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, drugs and liquor. It is pertinent to mention that data on seizures and

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 152 cases were registered under the Arms Act wherein 179 arms were seized during 2017. Out of 179 arms seized during the year 2017, 114 were unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made arms, 6 were licensed/ factory made arms and 59 were others arms.

Chart 21A.1: Types of arms seized during 2017



Beside, ammunitions seized were in 59 numbers (Licensed-4, Un-Licensed-55) during 2017.

Maximum cases of Arms Act were reported in Thanjavur (17) accounting for 11.1% of total such cases followed by Thiruvannamali (16), these two districts together accounted for 21.7% (33 out of 152) total cases reported under the Arms Act during 2017. Villupuram has made highest seizures of Arms (19 out of 179

Arms) accounting for 10.6% of total such seizures made in the State followed by Thanjavur (17) during 2017.

Most of the unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made illegal arms were seized in Villupuram (19 arms) accounting for 16.6% of total such seizures in the State during 2017. Thiruvannamali (15), Vellore (12), Dharmapuri & Salem (each 11), Namakkal (8) and Dindigul (7) have

made seizures of illegal arms during 2017.

Ariyalur & Kanchipuram districts have seized each 2 licensed/ factory made arms during 2017, followed by Dindigul & Tiruppur City (each 1).

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 2017.

Table 21A-A
Top five Districts where maximum seizures of explosives and explosive substances have made during 2017

Sl. No	Factory Made					Country Made Bomb (in Number)	Other Explosives or substances (in KGs)
	Detonators (in Numbers)	RDX (in KGs)	TNT (in KGs)	Gelatine Sticks (in Numbers)	Other Explosives (in Number/ KGs)		
1	Tiruppur (3825)	--	--	Erode (15407)	Thiruvannamalai (336)	Tiruvannamalai (11)	Dindigul (57)
2	Thirunelveli (1012)	--	--	Tiruppur (7888)	Theni (261)	Thoothukudi (4)	Villupuram (50)
3	Thiruvannamali (416)	--	--	Villupuram (1056)	Perambalur (200)	Madurai City (1)	Virudhunagar (23)
4	Namakkal (340)	--	--	Vellore (650)	Thoothukudi (196)	Thiruvarur (1)	Thanjavur (20)
5	Villupuram (240)	--	--	Ramanathapuram (200)	Chennai (80)	Virudhunagar (1)	Thirunelveli (19)
	State Total (6438)	--	--	State Total (25571)	State Total (1159)	State Total (18)	State Total (205)

A total of 308 cases were registered under these Acts. Virudhunagar have reported highest cases reported under Explosive & Explosive Substances Act (167 cases) accounting for reported 54.2% of total such cases followed by Kanchipuram (16 cases), Thirunelveli & Thiruvannamalai (each 14 cases), Thanjavur and Vellore (each 10 cases) during 2017.

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

Maximum seizures of factory made detonators (in number/Kgs) were reported in Tiruppur (3,825) accounting

for 59.4% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Thirunelveli (1,012), Thiruvannamali (416), Namakkal (340) and Villupuram (240) during 2017.

Maximum seizures of factory made gelatine sticks (in number/Kgs) were reported in Erode (15,407) accounting for 60.2% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Tiruppur (7,888), Villupuram (1,056), Vellore (650) and Ramanathapuram (200) during 2017.

Maximum seizures of factory made other explosives or substances (in number/Kgs) were reported in Thiruvannamali (336) accounting for

28.9% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Theni (261), Perambalur (200), Thoothukudi (196) and Chennai (80) during 2017.

Maximum seizures of country made bomb (in number) were reported in Tiruvannamalai (11) accounting for 61.1% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Thoothukudi (4), Madurai City, Thiruvarur and Virudhunagar (each 1) during 2017.

Maximum seizures of country made other explosives or substance (in number/Kgs) were reported in Dindigul (57) accounting for 27.8% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Villupuram (50), Virudhunagar (23), Thanjavur (20) and Tirunelveli (19) during 2017.

Seizures of drugs

Data on seizures of illegal drugs have been collected under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. A total of 3,812 cases were registered under this Acts. From the year 2016, cases of NIB CID were also included. NIB CID reported highest cases of the NDPS Act (1,909 cases) accounting for reported 50.1% of total such cases followed by Chennai City (245 cases), Theni (186 cases), Madurai (159 cases) and Coimbatore City (116) during 2017.

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

Table 21A-B
Top five Districts where maximum seizures of drugs have made during 2017

Sl. No	Opium (in Number/KGs)	Methaqualone (in Number/ KGs)	Ganja (in Number/ KGs)	Heroin (in Number/ KGs)	Others (in KGs)
1	NIB CID (0.035)	NIB CID (2.125)	NIB CID (7188.33)	NIB CID & Thoothukudi (each 5.00)	NIB CID (5.00)
2	--	--	Chennai (745.323)	Chennai (0.20)	--
3	--	--	Theni (555.78)	--	--
4	--	--	Madurai City (517.75)	--	--
5	--	--	Madurai (427.98)	--	--
	State Total (0.035)	State Total (2.125)	State Total (11078.56)	State Total (10.20)	State Total (5.00)

NIB CID is the only special unit have seizures of Opium 0.035 Kgs. & Methaqualone 2.125 Kgs. were reported in Tamil Nadu during 2017.

Maximum seizures of ganja (in number/Kgs) were reported in NIB CID (7188.33 Kgs.) accounting for 64.9% of total such seizures reported in the State

followed by Chennai (745.32), Theni (555.78), Madurai City (517.75.82) and Madurai (427.98.80) during 2017.

Maximum seizures of other type drugs (in number/Kgs) were reported in NIB CID (5.00 Kgs) accounting for 100% of total such seizures reported in the State during 2017.

CHAPTER 22

CIVILIANS KILLED OR INJURED

1. Until the year 2016, this chapter analysed the police firing and lathi charge in which the Police was compelled to open fire & lathi charge during discharge of their official duties to save public life and property. The NCRB has revised the proforma during this year 2017. Accordingly, incidence in which the civilians were accidentally killed or injured by various causes is analysing here. The causes of Civilians Killed or Injured are divided into nine heads:-

- a) By Anti-National's Firing
- b) By Anti-National's Bomb Explosion
- c) By Dacoits / Robbers
- d) By Police Firing during Riot Control
- e) By Police Lathi Charge during Riot Control
- f) By Riotous Mobs
- g) By Police operations / Encounter
- h) During Border Cross Firing
- i) Other incidents

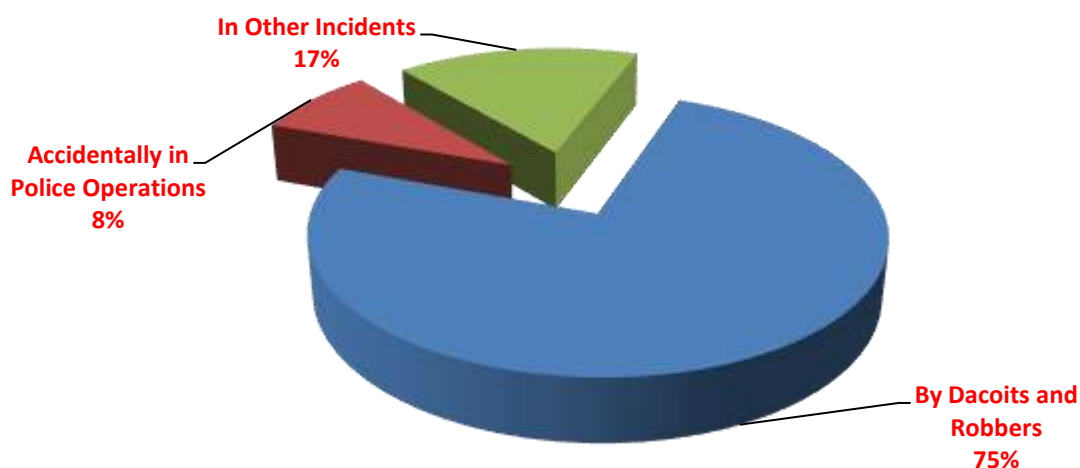
2. During the year 2017 there are 12 civilians were killed, of which 9 civilians were killed by Dacoits / Robbers followed by 2 persons were killed by other incidents and 1 civilian was accidentally killed during Police operation. Similarly, 50 civilians were injured, of which 32 persons were injured by Dacoits / Robbers and 18 persons were injured by other incidents.

3. Event-wise statistics during 2017 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. 9 Civilians were killed in Villupuram district followed by Salem 2 and Ramanathapuram 1. Similarly 18 Civilians were injured in Chennai followed by Theni 11, Thiruvallur 9, Dharmapuri 5, Karur 4 and Salem 3.

CHART-22.1

PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIANS KILLED DURING 2017



CHAPTER 23

POLICE CASUALTIES

1. Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2017 have been presented in [Table-23.1](#). Rank-wise break-up is available in [Table-23.2](#).

2. 51 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2017. Those died include 1 Gazetted Officers, 1 Inspectors, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 28 Head Constables and 16 Constables.

3. 173 Policemen including 10 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors, 48 Head Constables and 84 Constables and 6 Gazetted officers sustained injuries while on duty.

4. The highest percentage (44.5%) of those injured was due to Riotous Control followed by accidents (37.6%) and by other criminals (17.3%).

5. 74 police personnel were injured in Chennai, followed by Theni 12, Sivagangai and Thoothukudi each 10 personnel, Dindigul and Tirunelveli each 8 Personnel, Villupuram 7, Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli city each 6 Personnel, Madurai and Ramanathapuram each 5 Personnel, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri each 4, Tiruppur 3, Ariyalur, Madurai City, Perambalur and Virudhunagar each 2 Persononnel, Cuddalore, Pudukottai and Thiruvallur each 1 Personnel were injured while on duty during the year 2017.

6. 30 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by other criminals during the year 2017.

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. One Inspector was killed by criminals and 50 Police personnel

died due to accidents in 2017, showing an increase of 2% as compared to 49 Police Personnel in 2016.

8. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2017 was 37.5%, whereas it was 71.24% in 2016. The trend of Police personnel injured in accidents has shown a decrease in 2017.

9. Police personnel killed on duty during 2013-2017 is depicted in [Chart-23.1](#).

CHART - 23.1
POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2013 - 2017

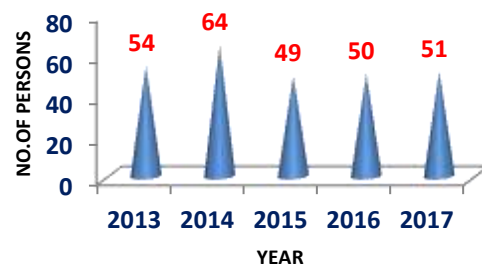
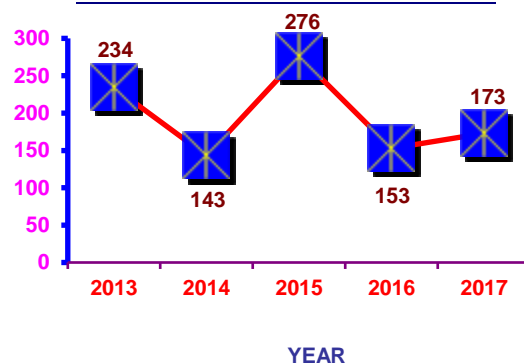


CHART- 23.2
POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2013 - 2017

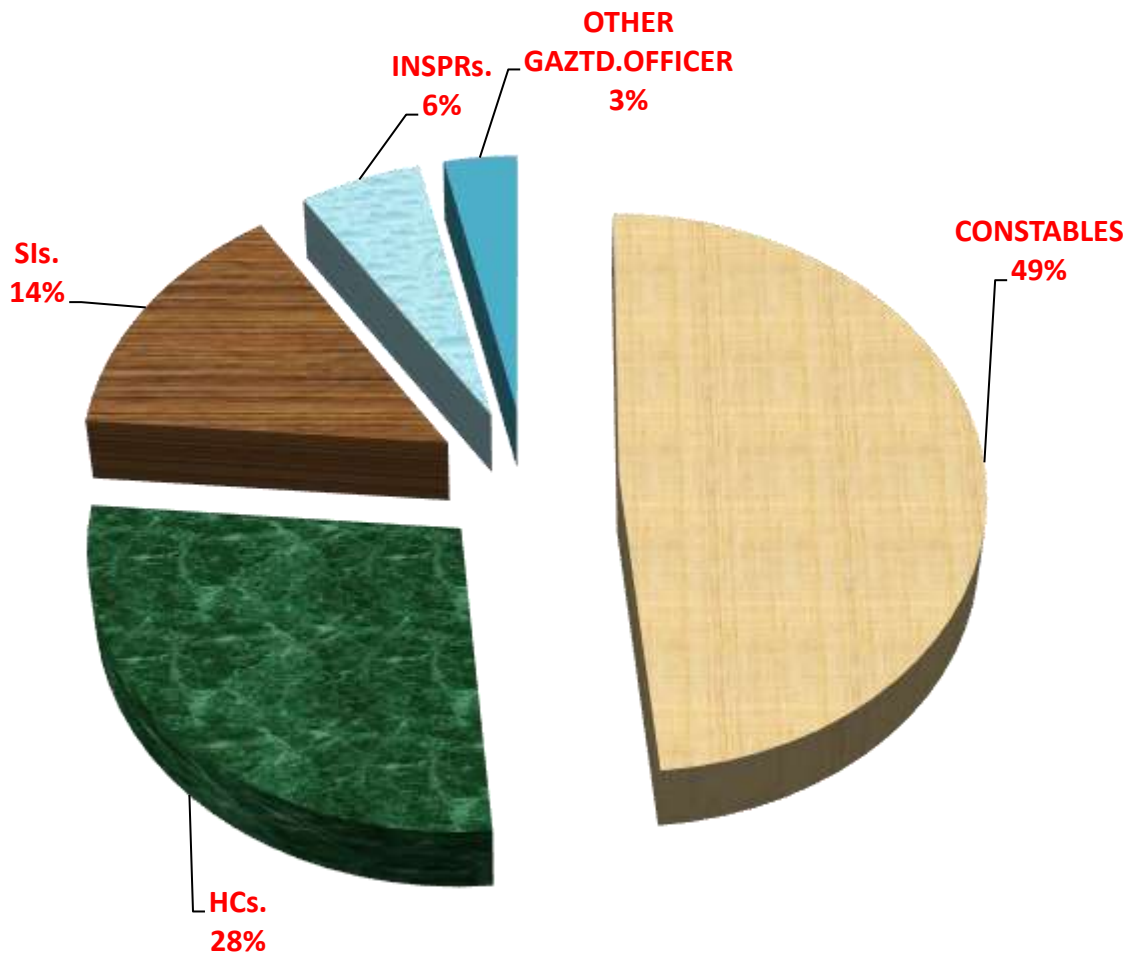


10. Police personnel injured on duty is depicted in [Chart-23.2](#).

11. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (rank-wise) during 2017 is depicted in [Chart-23.3](#).

CHART-23.3

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY
(RANK WISE) DURING - 2017**



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. Eight cases of death in police custody were reported in 2017. Table 24.2 depicts the details of deaths in police custody/ lock-up during 2017 (of persons not remanded to police custody

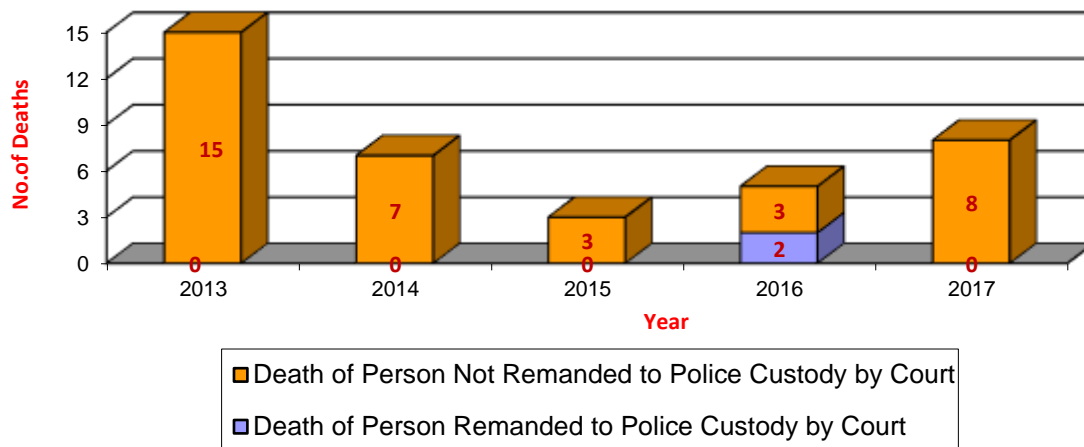
by court). Table 24.3 deals with reason for custodial deaths during the year 2017. Chart 24.1 deals with no. of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2013-2017.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING - 2017

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	8
2. Reason for custodial deaths:	
(a) Physical assault by Police.	Nil
(b) Injury prior to police custody.	Nil
(c) Mob Attack or Riots.	Nil
(d) Assault by other Criminals.	Nil
(e) By suicides	1
(f) While escaping from custody	Nil
(g) Due to illness	7
(h) Due to natural death	Nil
(i) Road accidents	Nil
(j) Hospitalisation	Nil
(k) Others (Police excess)	Nil

Chart-24.1

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lock-up during 2013 - 2017



Escapes from Police Custody:

3. 23 accused escaped from Police custody in 21 incidents during 2017. 22 of them (95.7%) were re-arrested. Nagapattinam and Thanjavur (each 3 cases) recorded the highest number of incidents followed by Dindigul, Madurai City and Villupuram (each 2 cases), Coimbatore City, Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur and Vellore (each 1 case) districts has reported such incidents.

4. Majority of the accused (20) 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 2017 is presented in **Table-24.4**. **Chart 24.2** deals with the escapees from police custody during 2013-17.

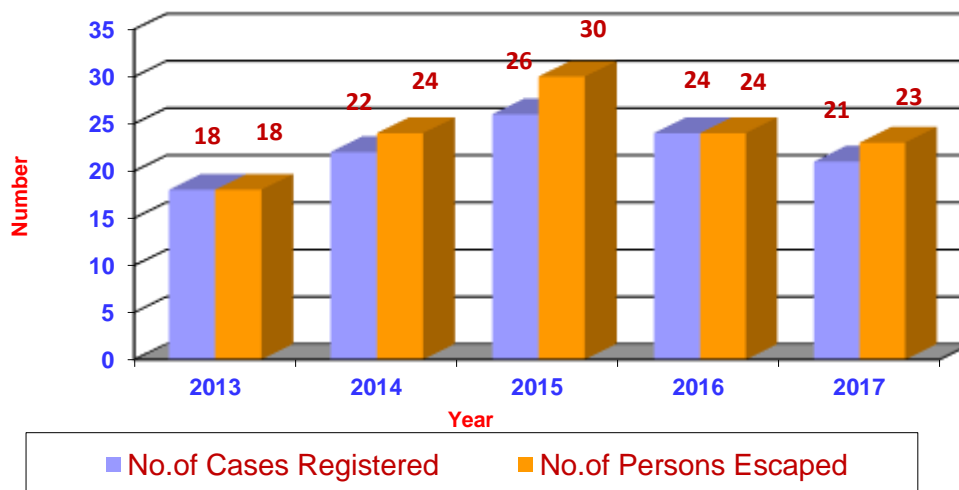
5. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2017.

NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

S.NO	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	21
2	Persons escaped from custody	23
	(i) From Lockup	3
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	20
3	Escapees re-arrested	22
5	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from police custody	0

Chart-24.2

Escapees from Police Custody During 2013 - 2017



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 2017, break-

up of enquiries instituted and their disposal is available in [Table-25.1](#)

116 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2017. All the 116 Complaints were registered as cases. Out of which, 2 cases were quashed by courts and 2 cases were stayed by courts. A decrease of 15.3% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (from 137 in 2016 to 116 in 2017). Madurai districts has received highest number of complaints against Police personnel (17) followed by Thoohtukudi (16), Madurai City (12), Chennai & Cuddalore (each 10), Karur (9), Thanjavur and Trichy (each 7), Thirunelveli (6), Ramanathapuram & Sivagangai (each 5), Kanniyakumari (3), Dindigul, Erode and Salem (each 2), Kanchipuram, Thanjavur and Virudhunagar (each 1)

Table-25 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2013-2017

Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted No. of cases	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases
			Sent for trials/ charge sheeted
2013	259	136	85
2014	138	126	54
2015	139	127	58
2016	137	114	41
2017	116	116	31

Chart - 25.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL

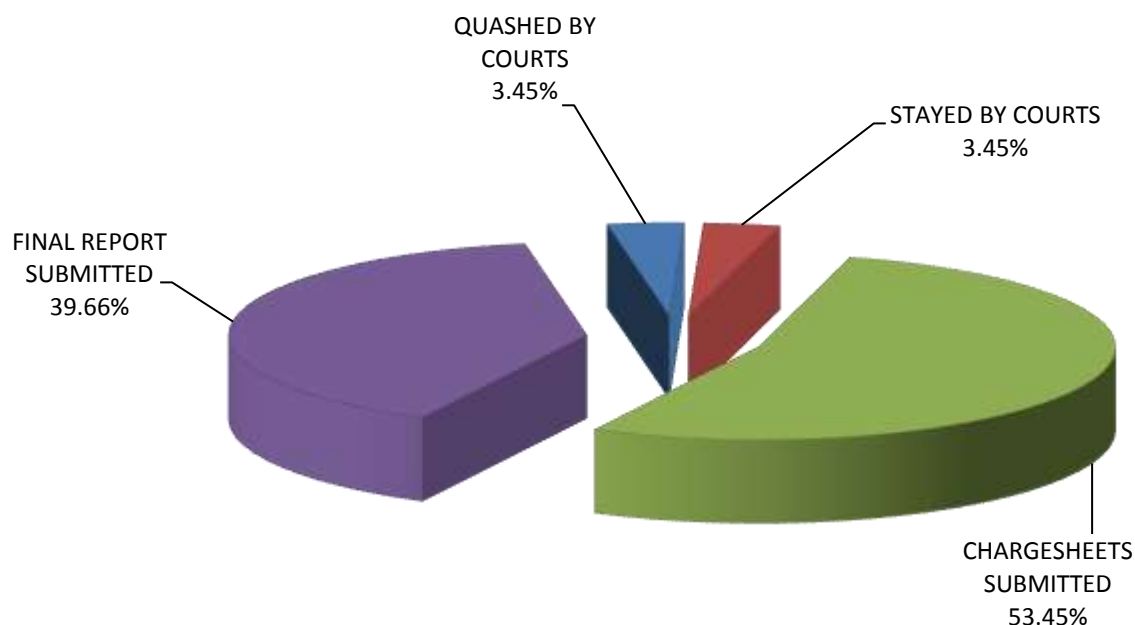


Table-25 (B)

Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2013-2017

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	2013	78	5	10	1	9
2	2014	60	4	9	1	8
3	2015	68	0	1	0	1
4	2016	42	4	2	1	1
5	2017	23	9	5	1	4

Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them

23 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2017. Trials were completed in respect of 5 Police personnel in

which one was convicted and 4 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 98 police personnel, which attracted departmental inquiry.

The Departmental enquiry was completed against 80 police personnel, in which the charges were not proved in respect of 9 policemen. 13 Policemen were dismissed / removed from service, 32 Personnel awarded with major punishment, 25 Personnel were awarded with minor punishment while 1 police person was issued with Admonition.

Table-25 (C)

Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2013-2017

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel			Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
		Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	In whose cases proceedings were conducted	Dismissed/ Removed from Service		
1	2013	1126	260	29	233	497
2	2014	565	171	2	65	156
3	2015	113	64	2	10	5
4	2016	86	19	1	10	4
5	2017	98	80	13	32	25

Human Rights Violation by Police

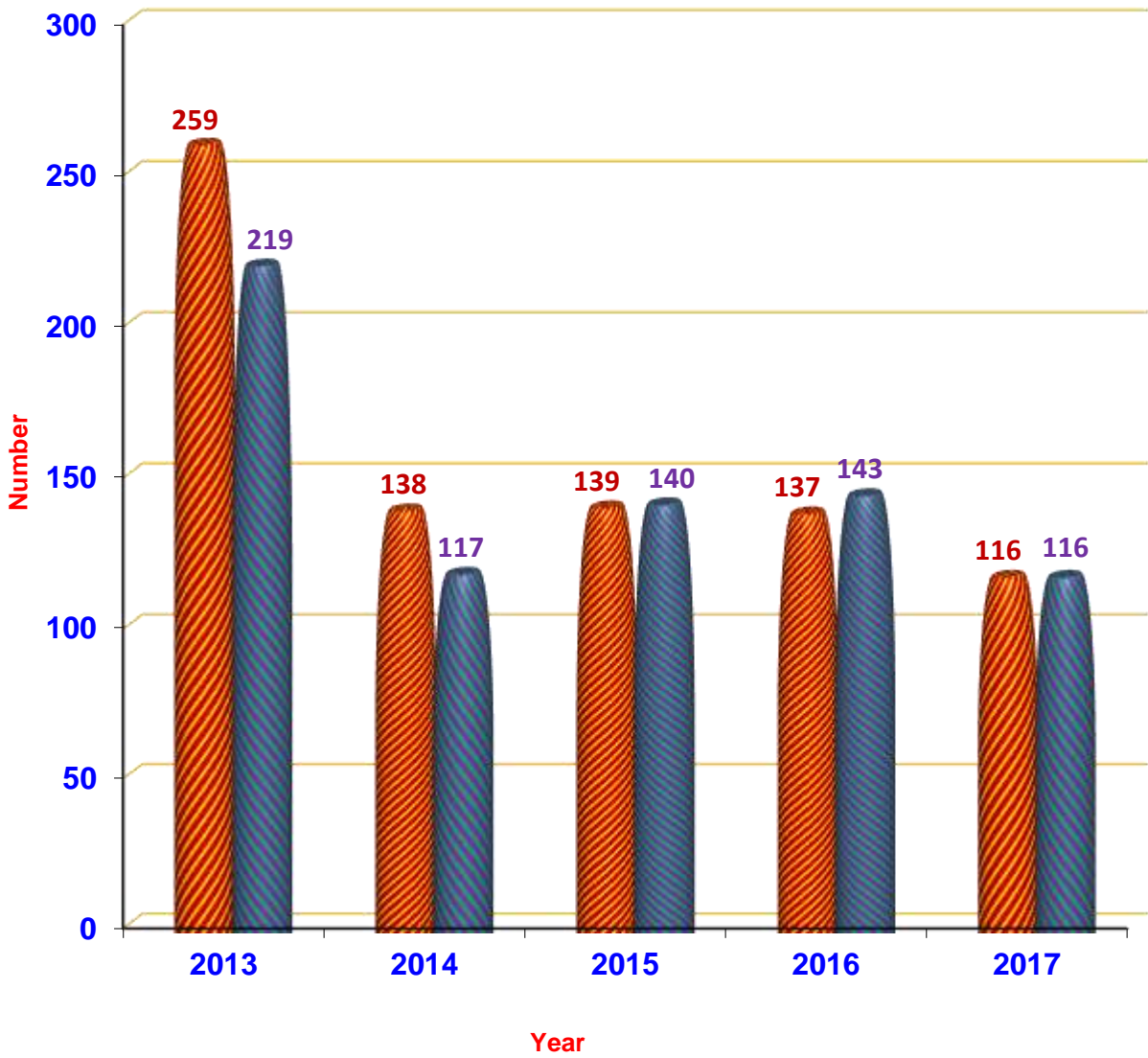
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as `illegal detentions, `fake

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 2017.

Chart - 25.2

No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted
During 2013 - 2017



■ No. of Complaints Received/ Alleged ■ Inquiry Instituted

**ZONAL
&
DISTRICT / CITY
PROFILES**

NORTH ZONE

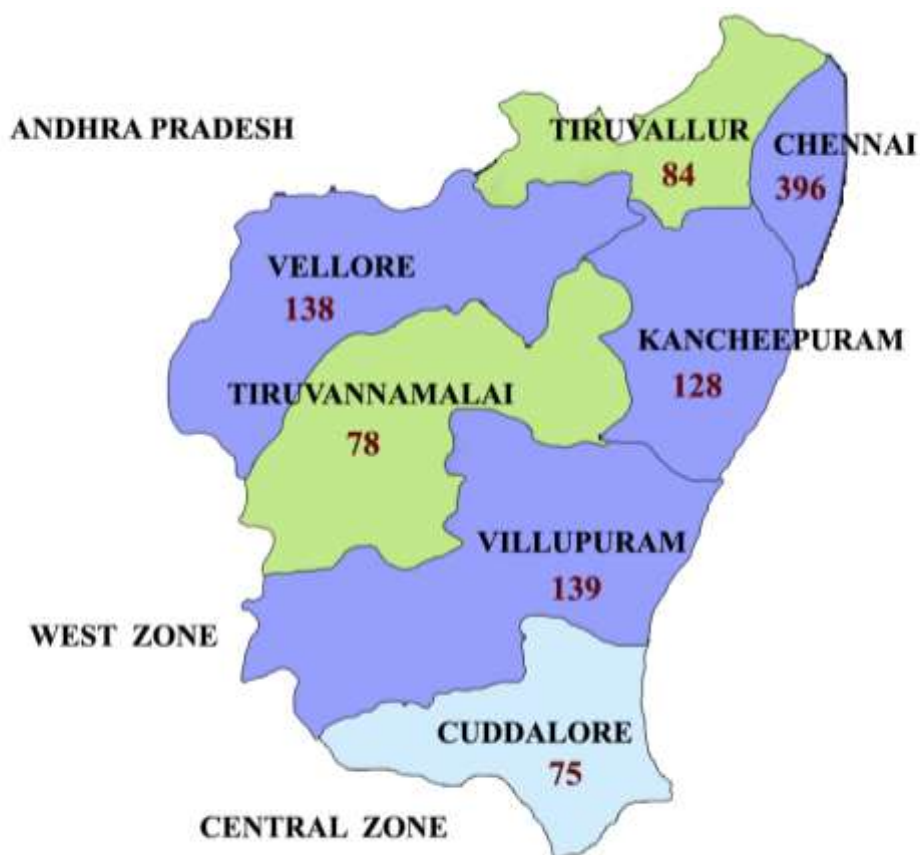
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2014 TO 2016 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	25	22	31	24.00
2	DACOITY	15	42	27	80.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	31	31	80	158.06
4	ROBBERY	150	273	323	115.33
5	BURGLARY	1196	1496	1543	29.01
6	THEFT	2536	5107	6415	152.96
TOTAL		3953	6971	8419	112.98
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	324	440	489	50.93
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	551	713	732	32.85
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	33	18	28	-15.15
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	107	259	11055	10231.78
11	RIOTS	960	705	731	-23.85
TOTAL		1975	2135	13035	560.00
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	120	122	121	0.83
13	DOWRY DEATH	9	16	22	144.44
14	MOLESTATION	229	195	206	-10.04
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	5	9	4	-20.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	237	347	262	10.55
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	268	392	399	48.88
TOTAL		868	1081	1014	16.82
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	58	44	57	-1.72
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	33	23	35	6.06
20	ARSON	139	109	75	-46.04
21	CHEATING	604	746	1133	87.58
22	COUNTERFEITING	49	67	18	-63.27
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	35020	46033	37490	7.05
TOTAL		35903	47022	38808	8.09
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		42699	57209	61276	7.11
TOTAL SLL CASES		39592	137630	74684	-45.74

MAP - 1

NORTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 272.8 Lakhs	Detection : 69 %	Murder : 470
Area : 30342.86 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 64 %	Murder for gain : 22
Sub Division : 88	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC 2.0 %	Dacoity : 42
PS : 394		Robbery : 273
AWPS : 71		Grave Burglary : 104
Traffic PS : 108		Grave Theft : 83
TIW : 15		Total : 964

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



WEST ZONE

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	26	27	23	-11.54
2	DACOITY	33	34	24	-27.27
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	9	6	7	-22.22
4	ROBBERY	547	526	448	-18.10
5	BURGLARY	1074	876	900	-16.20
6	THEFT	2348	2046	2194	-6.56
TOTAL		4037	3515	3596	-10.92
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	379	338	324	-14.51
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	370	332	279	-24.59
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	8	6	13	62.50
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	151	129	7877	5116.56
11	RIOTS	520	365	335	-35.58
TOTAL		1428	1170	8828	518.21
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	77	36	25	-67.53
13	DOWRY DEATH	17	10	9	-47.06
14	MOLESTATION	310	234	176	-43.23
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	3	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	250	207	146	-41.60
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	371	209	150	-59.57
TOTAL		1029	699	506	-50.83
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	56	43	30	-46.43
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	56	38	46	-17.86
20	ARSON	112	79	60	-46.43
21	CHEATING	738	499	573	-22.36
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	3	6	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	35186	33576	22305	-36.61
TOTAL		36154	34238	23020	-36.33
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		42648	39622	35950	-9.27
TOTAL SLL CASES		41413	45116	50795	12.59

MAP - 2

WEST ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 192.3 Lakhs	Detection : 81 %	Murder : 338
Area : 36602.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 79 %	Murder for gain : 27
Sub Division : 48	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.61 %	Dacoity : 34
PS : 269		Robbery : 526
AWPS : 41		Grave Burglary : 61
Traffic PS : 42		Grave Theft : 50
TIW : 4		Total : 1036

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



CENTRAL ZONE
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	13	24	11	-15.38
2	DACOITY	9	5	9	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	25	8	24	-4.00
4	ROBBERY	265	375	363	36.98
5	BURGLARY	539	564	670	24.30
6	THEFT	1473	1207	1452	-1.43
TOTAL		2324	2183	2529	8.82
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	248	246	226	-8.87
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	369	329	379	2.71
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	3	0.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	707	62	10179	1339.75
11	RIOTS	387	328	357	-7.75
TOTAL		1714	966	11144	550.18
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	47	40	52	10.64
13	DOWRY DEATH	12	10	9	-25.00
14	MOLESTATION	223	162	143	-35.87
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	5	2	-33.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	206	100	70	-66.02
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	134	133	121	-9.70
TOTAL		625	450	397	-36.48
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	38	26	34	-10.53
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	22	20	26	18.18
20	ARSON	112	81	75	-33.04
21	CHEATING	381	263	285	-25.20
22	COUNTERFEITING	15	12	5	-66.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	25968	25241	15018	-42.17
TOTAL		26536	25643	15443	-41.80
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		31199	29242	29513	-5.40
TOTAL SLL CASES		34256	33645	42287	-1.78

MAP - 3

CENTRAL ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 131.8 Lakh	Detection : 79 %	Murder : 246
Area : 24097.13 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 74 %	Murder for gain : 24
Sub Division : 40	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.45 %	Dacoity : 5
PS : 220		Robbery : 375
AWPS : 33		Grave Burglary : 35
Traffic PS : 29		Grave Theft : 31
TIW : 5		Total : 716

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SOUTH ZONE

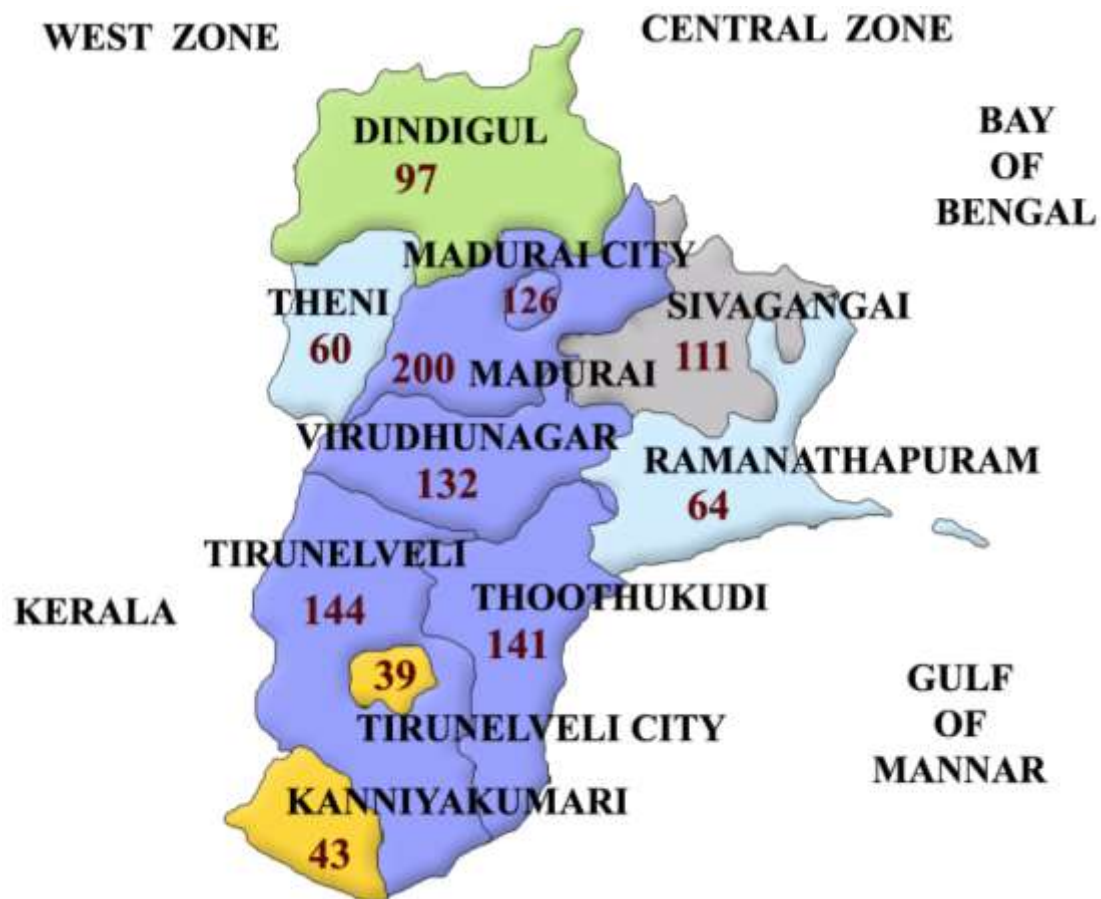
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	32	19	29	-9.38
2	DACOITY	27	27	36	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	15	38	23	53.33
4	ROBBERY	679	472	553	-18.56
5	BURGLARY	2049	1599	1638	-20.06
6	THEFT	3189	3285	3598	12.83
TOTAL		5991	5440	5877	-1.90
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	557	486	426	-23.52
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1424	1283	1060	-25.56
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	7	10	8	14.29
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	142	162	12203	8493.66
11	RIOTS	610	593	507	-16.89
TOTAL		2740	2534	14204	418.39
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	177	138	94	-46.89
13	DOWRY DEATH	19	22	8	-57.89
14	MOLESTATION	323	249	214	-33.75
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	6	10	3	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	1011	602	506	-49.95
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	535	321	190	-64.49
TOTAL		2071	1342	1015	-50.99
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	105	55	46	-56.19
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	75	41	50	-33.33
20	ARSON	294	244	192	-34.69
21	CHEATING	2666	1576	1228	-53.94
22	COUNTERFEITING	44	16	23	-47.73
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	42506	41717	27396	-35.55
TOTAL		45690	43649	28935	-36.67
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		56492	52965	50031	-11.44
TOTAL SLL CASES		54927	68838	72161	4.83

MAP - 4

SOUTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN DISTRICTS – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 194.7 Lakh	Detection : 62 %	Murder : 418
Area : 38427.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery : 57 %	Murder for gain : 17
Sub Division : 65	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC : 2.18 %	Dacoity : 25
PS : 409		Robbery : 450
AWPS : 55		Grave Burglary : 101
Traffic PS : 58		Grave Theft : 41
TIW : 5		Total : 1052

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



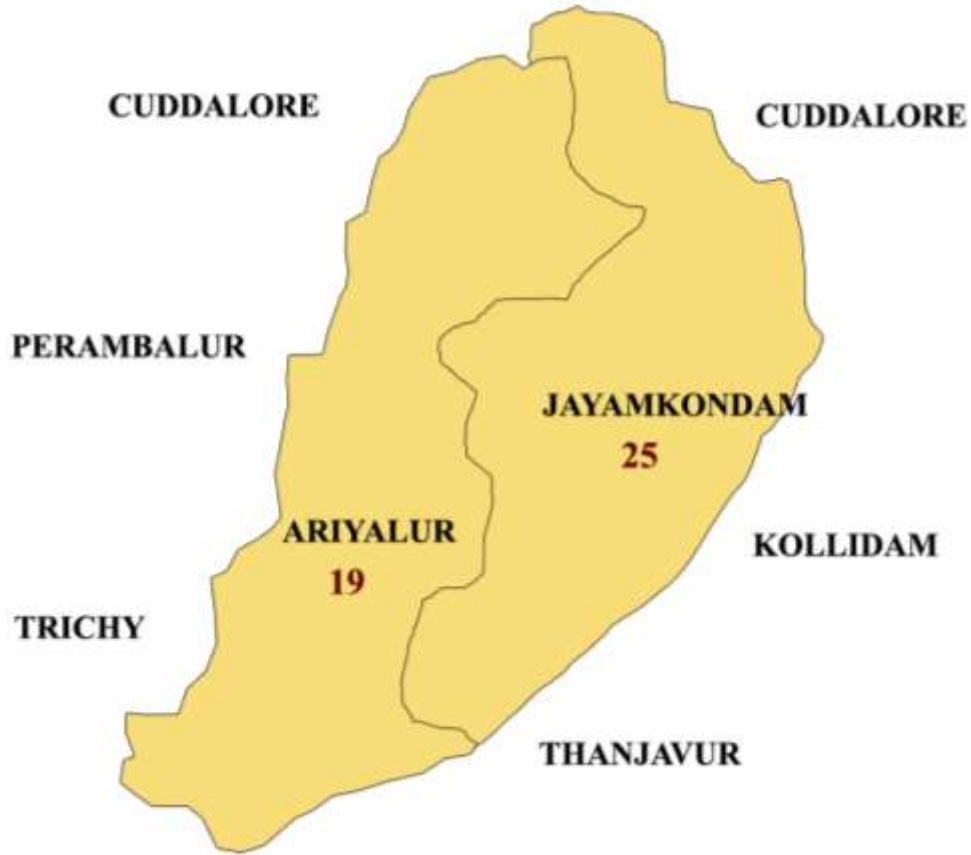
ARIYALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	0	4	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	12	10	13	30.00
5	BURGLARY	21	16	29	81.25
6	THEFT	55	40	22	-45.00
TOTAL		88	68	70	2.94
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	15	17	18	5.88
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	20	20	31	55.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	7	2	592	29500.00
11	RIOTS	26	20	46	130.00
TOTAL		68	59	688	1066.10
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	5	3	4	33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	19	9	17	88.89
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	5	3	6	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	4	19	375.00
TOTAL		32	20	47	135.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	1	3	200.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	0	0	--
20	ARSON	4	4	5	25.00
21	CHEATING	15	9	22	144.44
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1176	1304	1182	-9.36
TOTAL		1198	1319	1212	-8.11
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1386	1466	2017	37.59
TOTAL SLL CASES		2351	1877	2676	42.57

MAP - 5

ARIYALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.3 Lakh	Detection 70 %	Murder : 18
Area : 1944.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 85 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 13
AWPS : 2	2.18	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 44

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



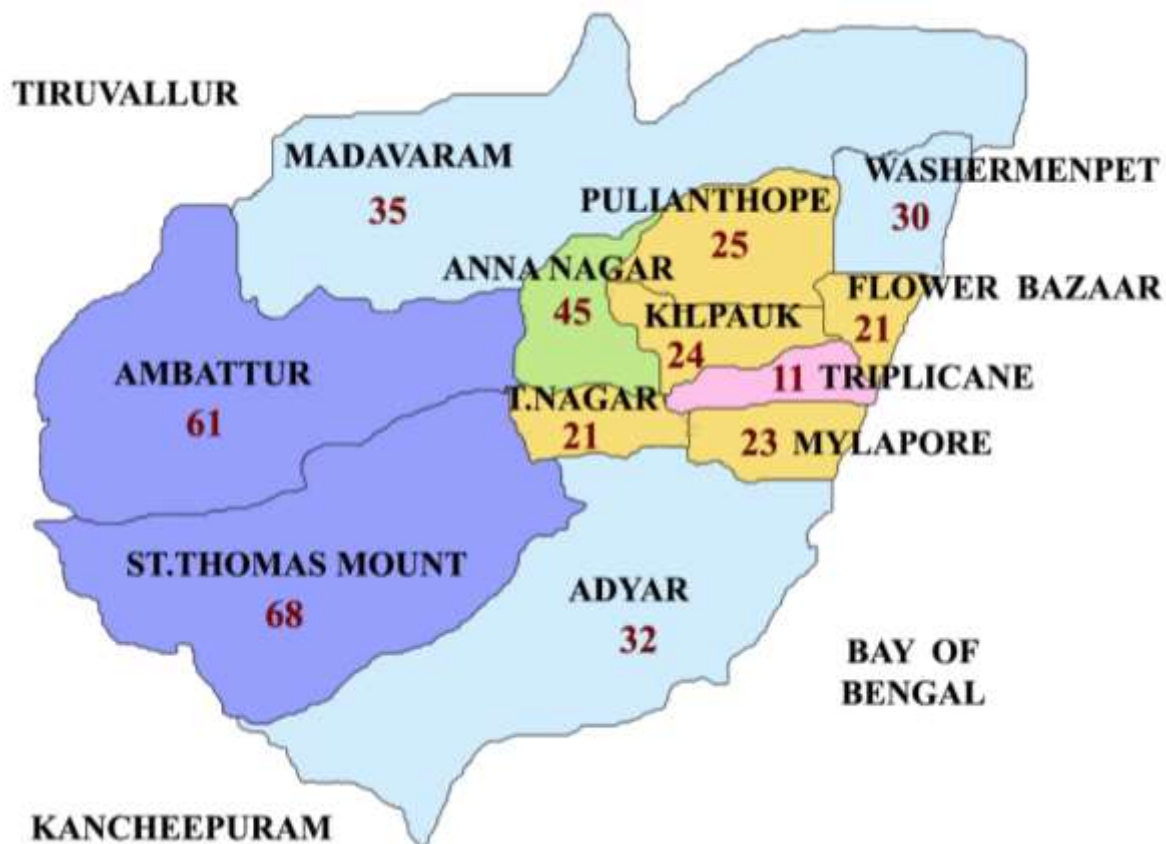
CHENNAI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	11	7	10	42.86
2	DACOITY	6	11	8	-27.27
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	3	--
4	ROBBERY	67	103	155	50.49
5	BURGLARY	271	541	712	31.61
6	THEFT	1052	3070	4158	35.44
TOTAL		1407	3732	5046	35.21
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	129	126	144	14.29
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	212	231	244	5.63
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	7	4	10	150.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	50	40	2350	5775.00
11	RIOTS	151	94	144	53.19
TOTAL		549	495	2892	484.24
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	29	25	31	24.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	7	5	3	-40.00
14	MOLESTATION	68	63	71	12.70
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	3	3	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	196	178	123	-30.90
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	15	15	17	13.33
TOTAL		317	289	248	-14.19
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	22	19	37	94.74
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	66	13	20	53.85
20	ARSON	20	21	17	-19.05
21	CHEATING	422	262	637	143.13
22	COUNTERFEITING	70	45	6	-86.67
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	10549	11994	10292	-14.19
TOTAL		11149	12354	11009	-10.89
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		13422	16870	19195	13.78
TOTAL SLL CASES		83720	96977	22378	-76.92

MAP - 6

CHENNAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 95.9 Lakhs	Detection 65 %	Murder : 144
Area : 588.70 Sq.Kms	Recovery 106 %	Murder for gain : 10
Sub Division : 48	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 8
PS : 135	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 155
AWPS : 35	2.06	Grave Burglary : 50
Traffic PS : 73		Grave Theft : 29
TIW : 15		Total : 396

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

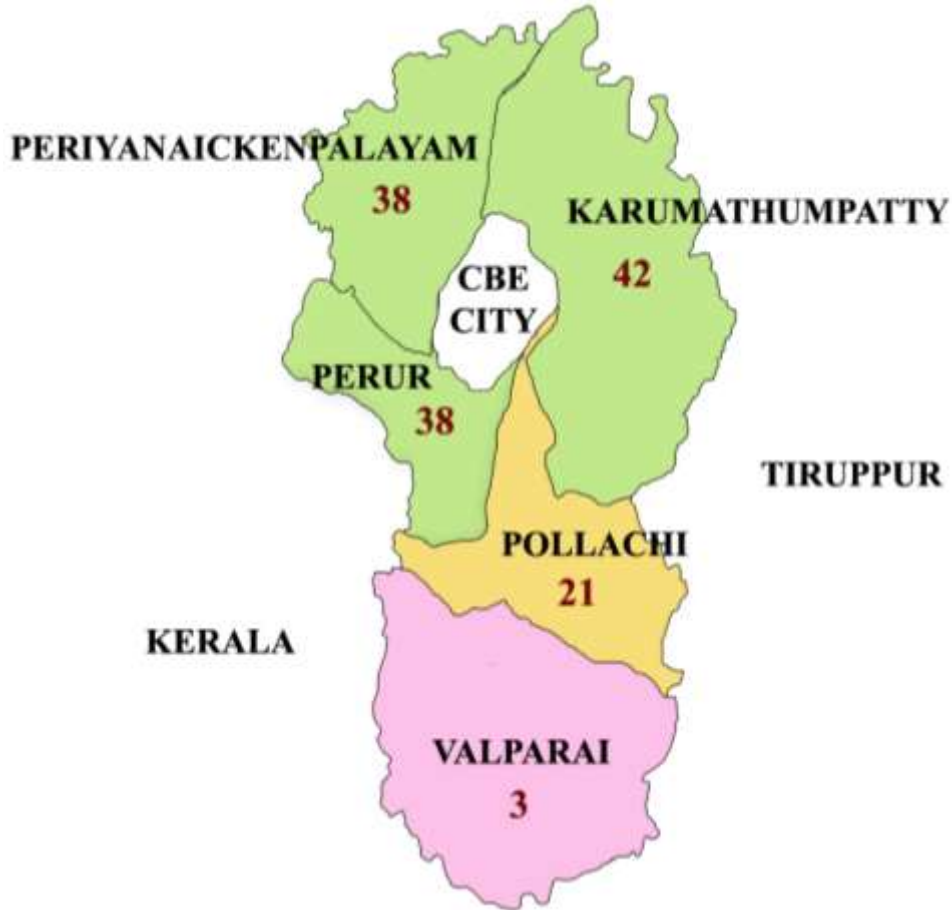


COIMBATORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	5	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	4	1	-75.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	71	76	73	-3.95
5	BURGLARY	139	97	144	48.45
6	THEFT	260	206	207	0.49
TOTAL		472	388	425	9.54
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	53	50	47	-6.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	25	27	8.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1	8	965	11962.50
11	RIOTS	37	30	30	0.00
TOTAL		118	113	1070	846.90
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	5	7	4	-42.86
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	28	25	7	-72.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	28	50	28	-44.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	18	12	20	66.67
TOTAL		80	95	59	-37.89
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	3	1	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	3	1	-66.67
20	ARSON	4	8	6	-25.00
21	CHEATING	76	52	81	55.77
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4173	3913	2752	-29.67
TOTAL		4260	3979	2841	-28.60
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4930	4575	4395	-3.93
TOTAL SLL CASES		3483	4006	4063	1.42

MAP - 7

COIMBATORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 23.6 Lakhs	Detection 78 %	Murder : 47
Area : 4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 77 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC	Dacoity : 1
PS : 34	3.23	Robbery : 73
AWPS : 3		Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 12
TIW : 0		Total : 142

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



COIMBATORE CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	4	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	121	87	93	6.90
5	BURGLARY	136	121	104	-14.05
6	THEFT	481	472	449	-4.87
TOTAL		748	683	646	-5.42
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	21	25	21	-16.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	39	21	18	-14.29
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	22	30	795	2550.00
11	RIOTS	38	37	15	-59.46
TOTAL		120	113	849	651.33
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	0	0	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	16	19	5	-73.68
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	41	37	30	-18.92
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	6	4	3	-25.00
TOTAL		66	61	38	-37.70
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	4	2	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	12	4	2	-50.00
20	ARSON	12	8	5	-37.50
21	CHEATING	155	109	143	31.19
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2709	2233	1402	-37.21
TOTAL		2893	2359	1554	-34.12
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3827	3216	3087	-4.01
TOTAL SLL CASES		6069	6989	8675	24.12

MAP - 8

COIMBATORE CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.5 Lakh	Detection 85 %	Murder : 21
Area : 105.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 82 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 15	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 93
AWPS : 3	4.60	Grave Burglary : 13
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 15
TIW : 2		Total : 142

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

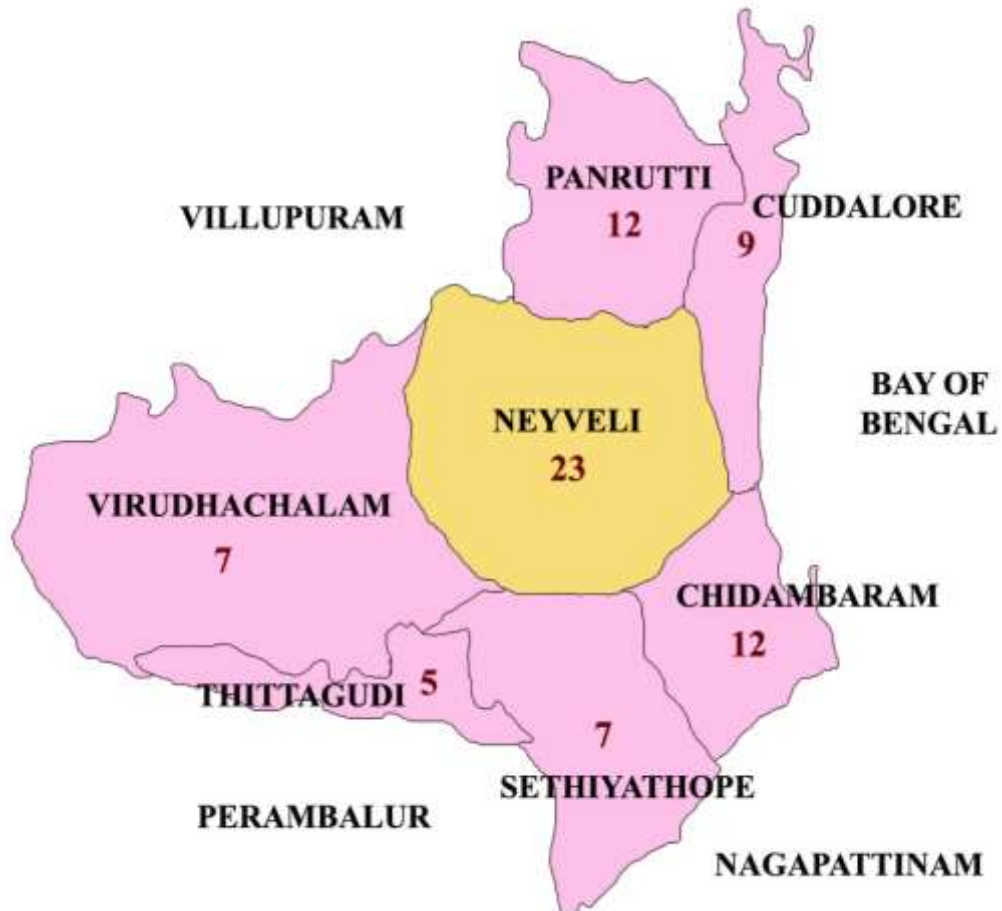


CUDDALORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	4	2	-50.00
2	DACOITY	0	5	4	-20.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	2	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	14	18	14	-22.22
5	BURGLARY	157	107	91	-14.95
6	THEFT	403	262	235	-10.31
TOTAL		579	398	346	-13.07
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	34	42	46	9.52
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	98	53	58	9.43
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	44	76	1128	1384.21
11	RIOTS	192	80	102	27.50
TOTAL		368	252	1336	430.16
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	27	17	21	23.53
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	6	500.00
14	MOLESTATION	61	39	34	-12.82
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	53	39	33	-15.38
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	32	12	12	0.00
TOTAL		176	108	106	-1.85
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	15	0	2	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	34	14	19	35.71
21	CHEATING	136	119	87	-26.89
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	4	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7380	6207	4966	-19.99
TOTAL		7566	6343	5078	-19.94
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8689	7101	6866	-3.31
TOTAL SLL CASES		6195	6163	7783	26.29

MAP - 9

CUDDALORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 28.5 Lakh	Detection 81 %	Murder : 46
Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms	Recovery 67 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 46	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 14
AWPS : 6	1.09	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 75

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



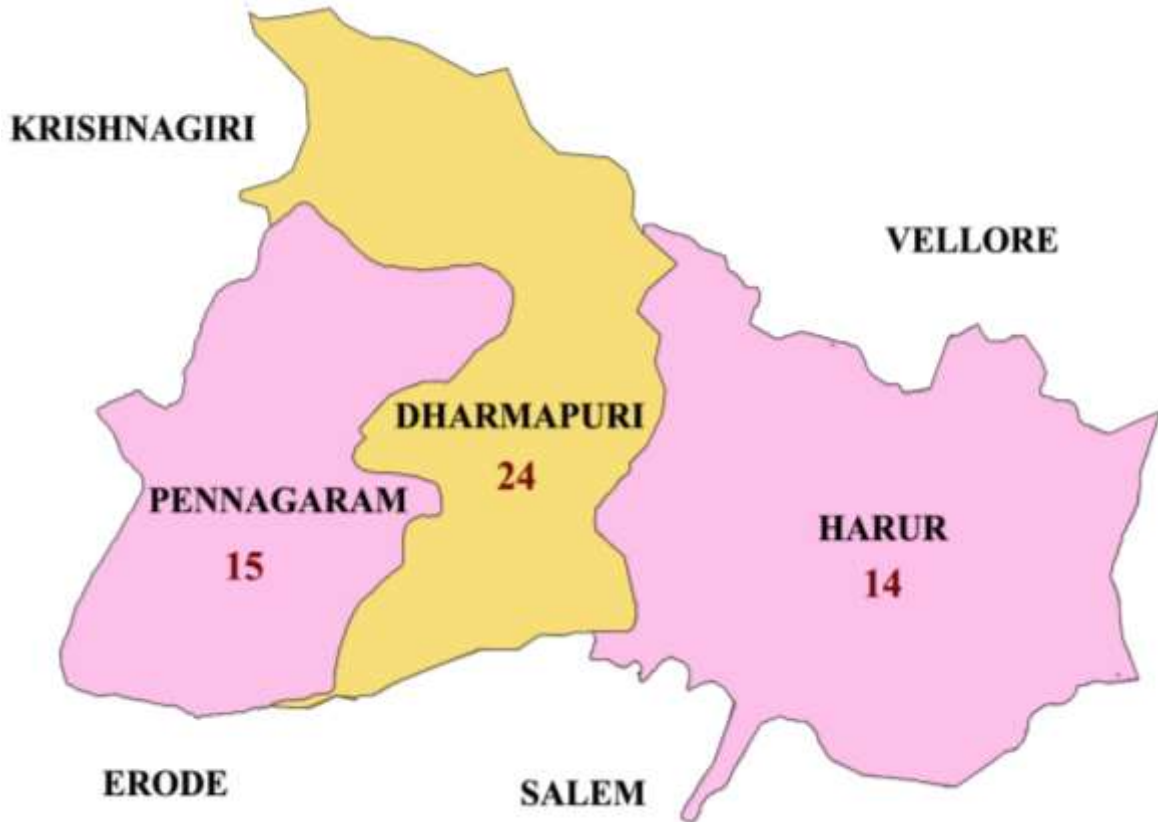
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	1	4	4	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	21	20	9	-55.00
5	BURGLARY	70	64	71	10.94
6	THEFT	202	122	218	78.69
TOTAL		298	212	305	43.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	25	29	33	13.79
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	37	24	23	-4.17
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	5	4	-20.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	22	9	437	4755.56
11	RIOTS	75	52	35	-32.69
TOTAL		162	119	532	347.06
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	12	3	2	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	30	26	4	-84.62
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	20	10	9	-10.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	99	61	47	-22.95
TOTAL		163	102	62	-39.22
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	2	2	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	3	4	33.33
20	ARSON	12	6	7	16.67
21	CHEATING	37	26	31	19.23
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3173	2591	1615	-37.67
TOTAL		3230	2628	1659	-36.87
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3853	3061	2558	-16.43
TOTAL SLL CASES		4341	4513	4434	-1.75

MAP - 10

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.5 Lakh	Detection 88 %	Murder : 33
Area : 4532.45 Sq.Kms	Recovery 93 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 25	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 9
AWPS : 3	2.07	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 53

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



DINDIGUL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	0	6	--
2	DACOITY	7	2	6	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	20	12	-40.00
4	ROBBERY	42	21	30	42.86
5	BURGLARY	157	126	111	-11.90
6	THEFT	287	323	356	10.22
TOTAL		497	492	521	5.89
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	57	56	30	-46.43
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	78	71	56	-21.13
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3	7	1411	20057.14
11	RIOTS	89	57	45	-21.05
TOTAL		227	191	1543	707.85
12	RAPE	19	19	7	-63.16
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	46	44	32	-27.27
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	96	90	52	-42.22
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	154	62	25	-59.68
TOTAL		319	217	116	-46.54
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	1	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	13	7	9	28.57
20	ARSON	11	7	12	71.43
21	CHEATING	181	154	106	-31.17
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5309	4796	2969	-38.09
TOTAL		5515	4966	3097	-37.64
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6558	5866	5277	-10.04
TOTAL SLL CASES		6570	5860	6967	18.89

MAP - 11

DINDIGUL DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 23.7 Lakh	Detection 79 %	Murder : 30
Area : 6071.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 66 %	Murder for gain : 6
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 36	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 30
AWPS : 6	1.84	Grave Burglary : 16
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 9
TIW : 0		Total : 97

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



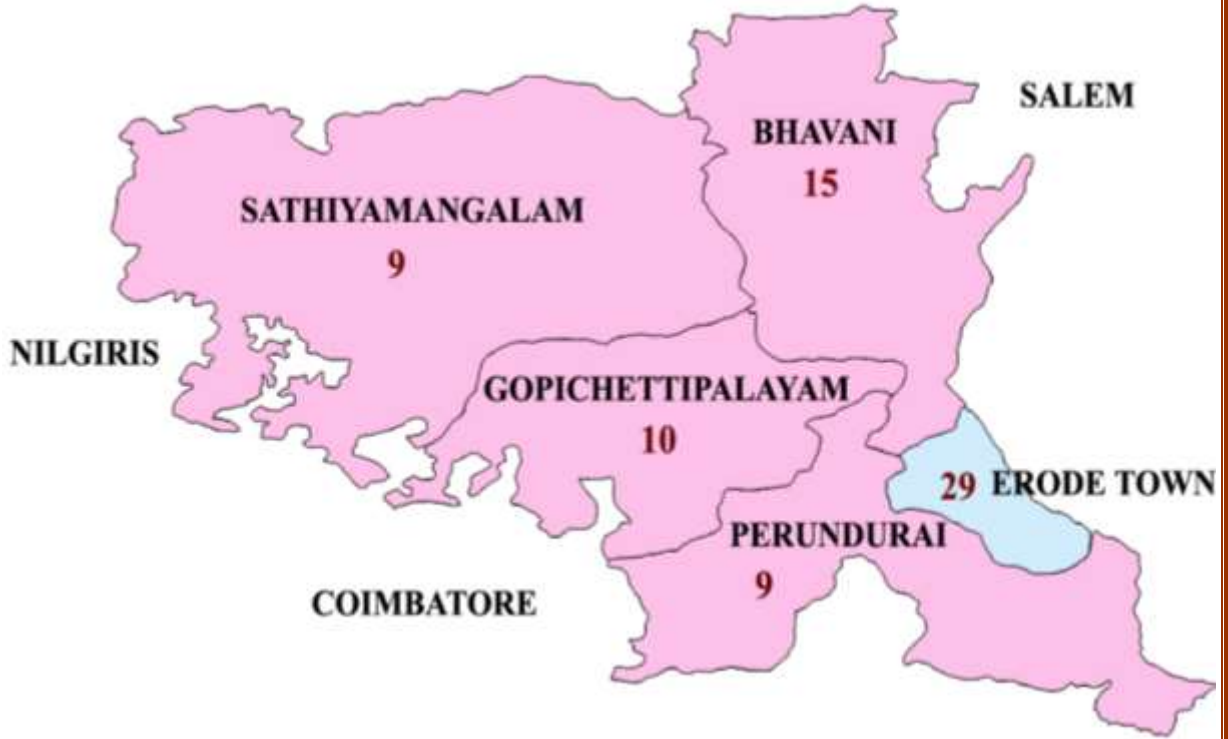
ERODE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	4	3	-25.00
2	DACOITY	1	3	1	-66.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	26	48	27	-43.75
5	BURGLARY	82	82	105	28.05
6	THEFT	226	268	264	-1.49
TOTAL		339	405	400	-1.23
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	42	20	32	60.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	27	28	22	-21.43
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	23	18	923	5027.78
11	RIOTS	22	14	23	64.29
TOTAL		114	80	1001	1151.25
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	1	1	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	23	13	17	30.77
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	28	20	16	-20.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	8	11	11	0.00
TOTAL		63	45	46	2.22
6					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	3	1	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	4	6	50.00
20	ARSON	9	6	6	0.00
21	CHEATING	110	63	51	-19.05
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	2	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4010	4162	2709	-34.91
TOTAL		4138	4238	2775	-34.52
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4654	4768	4222	-11.45
TOTAL SLL CASES		4148	3916	4087	4.37

MAP - 12

ERODE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 24.8 Lakh	Detection 91 %	Murder : 32
Area : 5713.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 89 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 36	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 27
AWPS : 4	1.71	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 0		Total : 72

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



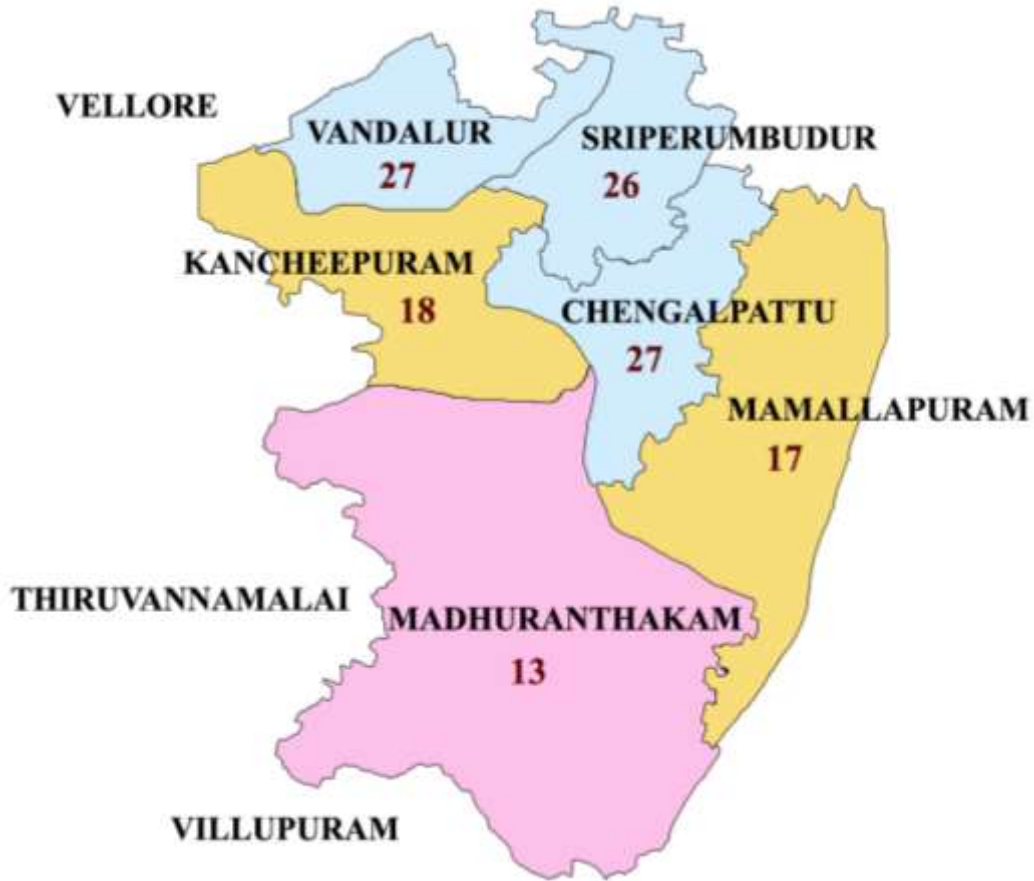
KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	3	4	33.33
2	DACOITY	7	5	5	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	33	30	39	30.00
5	BURGLARY	190	169	191	13.02
6	THEFT	355	330	437	32.42
TOTAL		591	537	676	25.88
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	62	51	63	23.53
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	85	75	76	1.33
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	4	6	2528	42033.33
11	RIOTS	131	116	94	-18.97
TOTAL		282	248	2761	1013.31
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	18	10	11	10.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	10	3	3	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	11	6	12	100.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	10	9	8	-11.11
TOTAL		53	30	34	13.33
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	9	2	-77.78
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	0	7	--
20	ARSON	13	9	4	-55.56
21	CHEATING	76	74	74	0.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	13	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6883	6758	4355	-35.56
TOTAL		6993	6850	4442	-35.15
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		7919	7665	7913	3.24
TOTAL SLL CASES		5850	5477	7217	31.77

MAP - 13

KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES		GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 25.7 Lakh	Detection	78 %	Murder	: 63
Area	: 3895.17 Sq.Kms	Recovery	76 %	Murder for gain	: 4
Sub Division	: 6	Percentage of Grave		Dacoity	: 5
PS	: 39	Crimes to IPC		Robbery	: 39
AWPS	: 5		1.62	Grave Burglary	: 10
Traffic PS	: 7			Grave Theft	: 7
TIW	: 0			Total	: 128

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	3	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	7	4	2	-50.00
4	ROBBERY	26	15	11	-26.67
5	BURGLARY	197	120	157	30.83
6	THEFT	240	229	296	29.26
TOTAL		471	368	469	27.45
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	37	21	23	9.52
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	112	133	106	-20.30
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	13	12	872	7166.67
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		163	166	1001	503.01
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	9	5	2	-60.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	3	50.00
14	MOLESTATION	2	3	7	133.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	65	7	8	14.29
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	16	9	16	77.78
TOTAL		92	26	36	38.46
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	3	2	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	2	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	28	27	36	33.33
21	CHEATING	120	82	65	-20.73
22	COUNTERFEITING	9	0	2	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3051	2888	2141	-25.87
TOTAL		3217	3002	2246	-25.18
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3943	3562	3752	5.33
TOTAL SLL CASES		5566	5044	4822	-4.40

MAP - 14

KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.4 Lakh	Detection 70 %	Murder : 23
Area : 1672.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 65 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 33	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 13
AWPS : 4	1.52	Grave Burglary : 15
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 1		Total : 59

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	17	26	25	-3.85
5	BURGLARY	43	59	64	8.47
6	THEFT	173	137	136	-0.73
TOTAL		235	224	225	0.45
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	17	17	15	-11.76
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	25	15	21	40.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2	3	435	14400.00
11	RIOTS	33	26	10	-61.54
TOTAL		78	61	481	688.52
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	7	1	3	200.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	16	14	3	-78.57
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	10	1	3	200.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	3	5	66.67
TOTAL		39	19	15	-21.05
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	1	0	-100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	0	--
20	ARSON	3	4	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	33	21	12	-42.86
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2165	2030	1459	-28.13
TOTAL		2208	2056	1472	-28.40
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		2560	2360	2193	-7.08
TOTAL SLL CASES		2279	2322	3099	33.46

MAP - 15

KARUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.8 Lakh	Detection 90 %	Murder : 15
Area : 2950.91 Sq.Kms	Recovery 101 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 25
AWPS : 2	2.14	Grave Burglary : 4
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 47

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	1	4	300.00
2	DACOITY	11	7	2	-71.43
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	2	4	100.00
4	ROBBERY	31	34	26	-23.53
5	BURGLARY	129	104	72	-30.77
6	THEFT	315	241	234	-2.90
TOTAL		490	389	342	-12.08
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	49	52	43	-17.31
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	45	46	31	-32.61
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	18	13	1004	7623.08
11	RIOTS	106	55	65	18.18
TOTAL		221	167	1145	585.63
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	23	7	3	-57.14
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	5	2	-60.00
14	MOLESTATION	41	15	22	46.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	23	15	7	-53.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	67	30	19	-36.67
TOTAL		159	72	53	-26.39
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	11	4	5	25.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	0	0	--
20	ARSON	12	12	9	-25.00
21	CHEATING	58	48	46	-4.17
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3855	3503	2239	-36.08
TOTAL		3940	3567	2299	-35.55
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4810	4195	3839	-8.49
TOTAL SLL CASES		6633	5514	6539	18.59

MAP – 16

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 20.7 Lakh	Detection 92 %	Murder : 43
Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms	Recovery 84 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 26
AWPS : 4	2.29	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 1		Total : 88

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



MADURAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	4	2	-50.00
2	DACOITY	7	6	4	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	5	8	1	-87.50
4	ROBBERY	80	99	80	-19.19
5	BURGLARY	162	159	167	5.03
6	THEFT	333	272	302	11.03
TOTAL		588	548	556	1.46
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	64	67	46	-31.34
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	143	142	87	-38.73
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	17	19	592	3015.79
11	RIOTS	186	203	160	-21.18
TOTAL		410	431	885	105.34
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	25	34	16	-52.94
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	2	1	-50.00
14	MOLESTATION	73	59	26	-55.93
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	2	1	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	310	182	165	-9.34
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	118	107	59	-44.86
TOTAL		531	386	268	-30.57
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	26	17	14	-17.65
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	3	2	-33.33
20	ARSON	31	28	17	-39.29
21	CHEATING	717	345	244	-29.28
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5011	5164	3975	-23.02
TOTAL		5790	5557	4252	-23.48
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		7319	6922	5961	-13.88
TOTAL SLL CASES		4404	5615	7096	26.38

MAP - 17

MADURAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.3 Lakh	Detection 50 %	Murder : 46
Area : 3705.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 41 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 40	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 80
AWPS : 4	2.53	Grave Burglary : 17
Traffic PS : 5		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 151

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



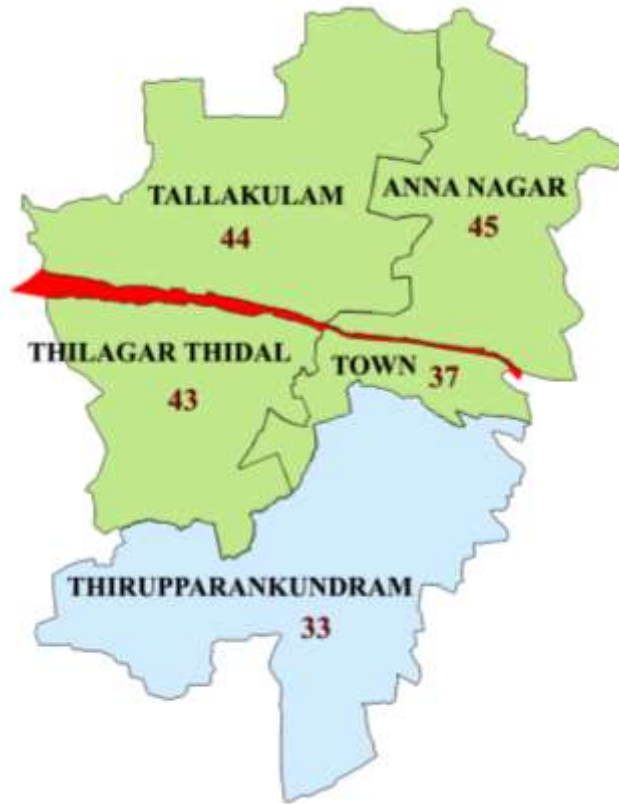
MADURAI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	3	1	-66.67
2	DACOITY	3	1	5	400.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	--
4	ROBBERY	189	66	122	84.85
5	BURGLARY	177	117	159	35.90
6	THEFT	381	447	592	32.44
TOTAL		755	634	880	38.80
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	40	40	43	7.50
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	75	88	52	-40.91
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	16	9	454	4944.44
11	RIOTS	51	39	30	-23.08
TOTAL		183	176	579	228.98
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	13	6	9	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	5	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	26	22	12	-45.45
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	4	2	-50.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	78	77	75	-2.60
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	11	7	-36.36
TOTAL		135	125	105	-16.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	18	7	6	-14.29
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	13	7	-46.15
20	ARSON	20	12	22	83.33
21	CHEATING	347	206	181	-12.14
22	COUNTERFEITING	11	3	4	33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2913	2805	2303	-17.90
TOTAL		3315	3046	2523	-17.17
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4388	3981	4087	2.66
TOTAL SLL CASES		10948	19976	15547	-22.17

MAP – 18

MADURAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 16.0 Lakh	Detection 71 %	Murder : 43
Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 49 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 21	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 122
AWPS : 4	4.94	Grave Burglary : 26
Traffic PS : 10		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 3		Total : 202

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



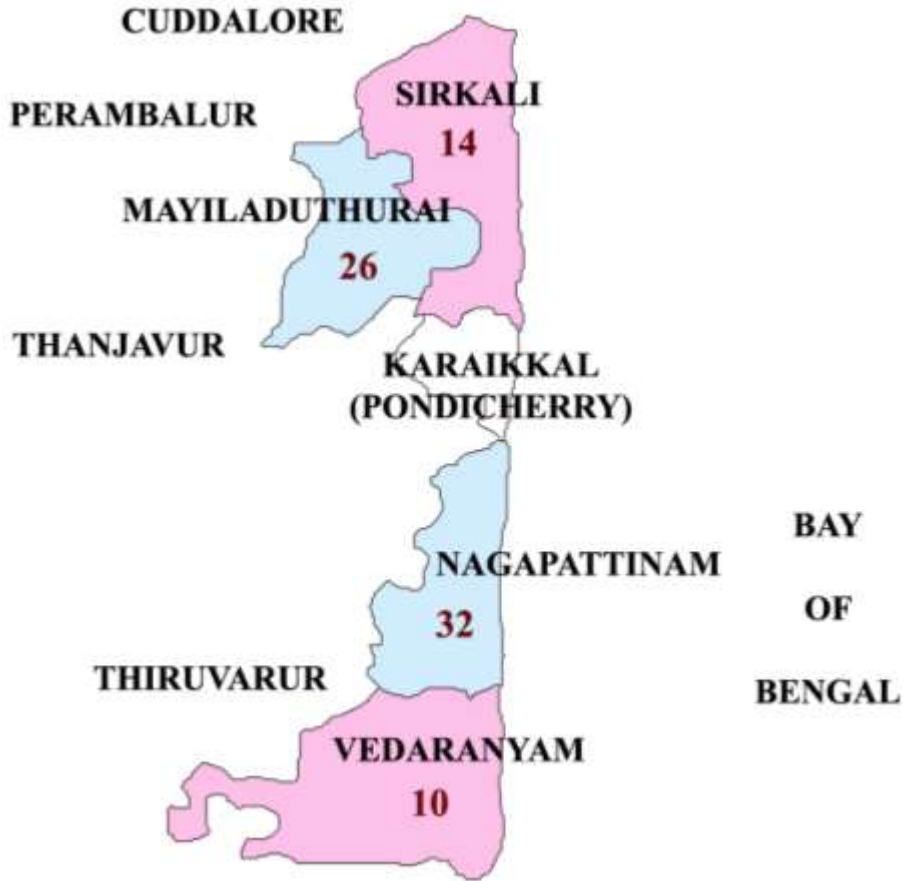
NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	22	23	38	65.22
5	BURGLARY	76	66	74	12.12
6	THEFT	184	121	205	69.42
TOTAL		283	213	318	49.30
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	33	42	32	-23.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	51	79	87	10.13
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	636	9	2885	31955.56
11	RIOTS	69	43	36	-16.28
TOTAL		789	173	3040	1657.23
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	11	15	14	-6.67
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	3	--
14	MOLESTATION	31	15	16	6.67
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	1	0.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	29	13	8	-38.46
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	30	46	23	-50.00
TOTAL		102	90	65	-27.78
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	16	8	13	62.50
21	CHEATING	21	9	7	-22.22
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3496	4775	1658	-65.28
TOTAL		3534	4792	1679	-64.96
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4708	5268	5102	-3.15
TOTAL SLL CASES		6146	5900	7925	34.32

MAP - 19

NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.7 Lakh	Detection 85 %	Murder : 32
Area : 2031.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery 71 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 28	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 38
AWPS : 4	1.61	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 1		Total : 82

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

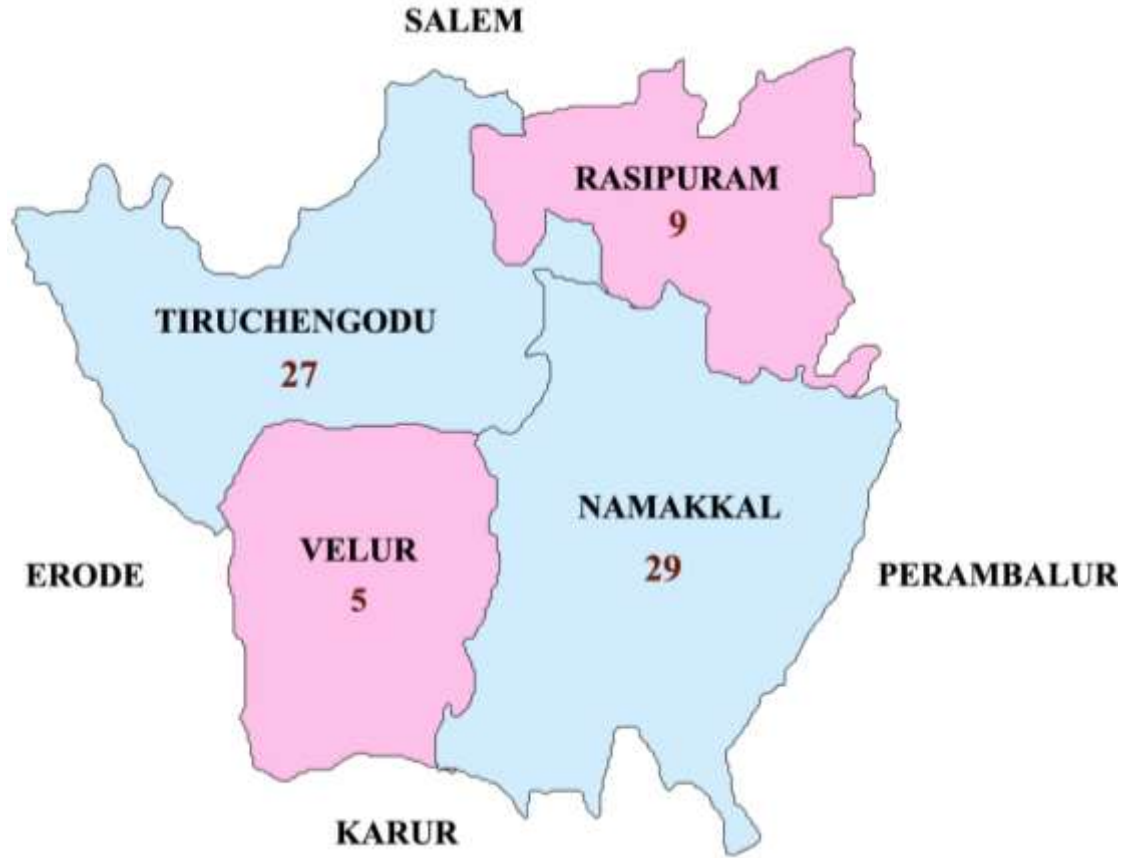


NAMAKKAL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	6	3	-50.00
2	DACOITY	2	2	1	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1	--
4	ROBBERY	27	40	26	-35.00
5	BURGLARY	59	80	54	-32.50
6	THEFT	115	116	138	18.97
TOTAL		206	244	223	-8.61
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	37	35	37	5.71
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	26	39	23	-41.03
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	18	7	442	6214.29
11	RIOTS	42	29	24	-17.24
TOTAL		123	110	526	378.18
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	6	5	3	-40.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	32	27	25	-7.41
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	12	7	-41.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	34	41	12	-70.73
TOTAL		82	86	48	-44.19
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	6	2	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	2	5	150.00
20	ARSON	8	5	6	20.00
21	CHEATING	45	38	56	47.37
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3320	3395	2490	-26.66
TOTAL		3383	3446	2560	-25.71
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3794	3886	3357	-13.61
TOTAL SLL CASES		3933	4437	4622	4.17

MAP - 20

**NAMAKKAL DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2017**



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.9 Lakh	Detection 95 %	Murder : 37
Area : 3403.93 Sq.Kms	Recovery 83 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 26	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 26
AWPS : 4	2.09	Grave Burglary : 3
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 70

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



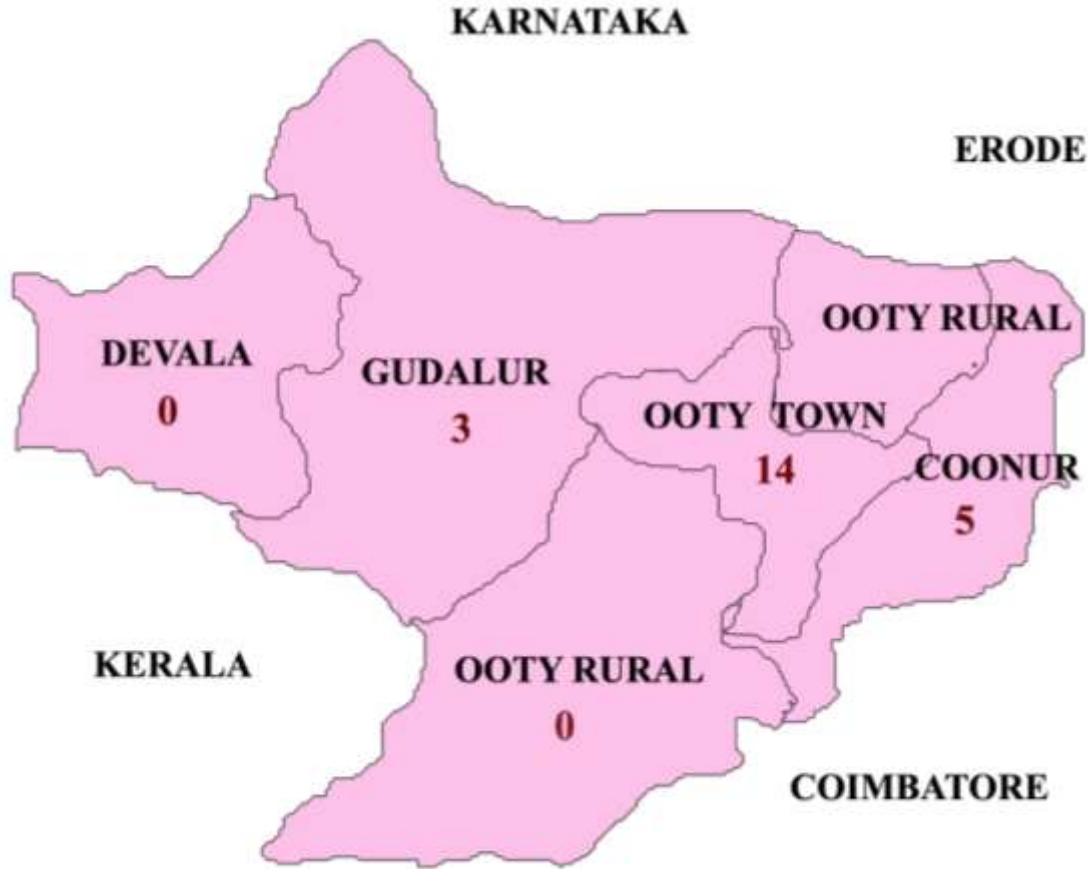
NILGIRIS DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	1	--
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	3	5	6	20.00
5	BURGLARY	42	57	50	-12.28
6	THEFT	33	51	58	13.73
TOTAL		78	113	115	1.77
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	11	10	6	-40.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	15	21	15	-28.57
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	13	18	170	844.44
11	RIOTS	9	4	11	175.00
TOTAL		48	53	202	281.13
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	1	3	200.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	14	8	7	-12.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	2	3	3	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	1	2	100.00
TOTAL		25	13	15	15.38
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	2	1	-50.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	0	0	--
20	ARSON	10	3	2	-33.33
21	CHEATING	7	8	15	87.50
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	919	1085	652	-39.91
TOTAL		941	1099	670	-39.04
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1092	1278	1002	-21.60
TOTAL SLL CASES		1850	2827	3572	26.35

MAP - 21

THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 8.1 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder : 6
Area : 2549.16 Sq.Kms	Recovery 70 %	Murder for gain : 1
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 6
AWPS : 5	2.20	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 4
TIW : 0		Total : 22

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	12	14	25	78.57
5	BURGLARY	21	26	23	-11.54
6	THEFT	35	73	68	-6.85
TOTAL		69	115	116	0.87
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	8	11	6	-45.45
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	10	11	18	63.64
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2	0	275	--
11	RIOTS	12	19	20	5.26
TOTAL		32	41	319	678.05
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	1	4	300.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	24	18	33	83.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	21	1	3	200.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	3	0	-100.00
TOTAL		51	23	40	73.91
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	0	2	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	9	22	3	-86.36
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	927	936	844	-9.83
TOTAL		936	960	847	-11.77
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1088	1139	1322	16.07
TOTAL SLL CASES		1649	2156	3143	45.78

MAP - 22

PERAMBALUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 6.2 Lakh	Detection 92 %	Murder : 6
Area : 1750.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 83 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 25
AWPS : 1	2.65	Grave Burglary : 1
Traffic PS : 1		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 35

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	1	1	1	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	12	22	18	-18.18
5	BURGLARY	40	54	51	-5.56
6	THEFT	101	116	91	-21.55
TOTAL		155	196	163	-16.84
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	38	30	25	-16.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	42	38	41	7.89
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	21	25	939	3656.00
11	RIOTS	26	27	28	3.70
TOTAL		128	121	1035	755.37
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	2	3	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	6	2	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	20	20	13	-35.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	1	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	27	17	13	-23.53
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	16	15	20	33.33
TOTAL		65	60	52	-13.33
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	2	2	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	15	11	20	81.82
20	ARSON	15	10	7	-30.00
21	CHEATING	48	22	19	-13.64
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3024	2636	1822	-30.88
TOTAL		3103	2681	1871	0.00
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3451	3058	3121	2.06
TOTAL SLL CASES		2783	2769	3937	42.18

MAP - 23

PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 17.8 Lakh	Detection 94 %	Murder : 25
Area : 4633.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 81 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 18
AWPS : 5	1.54	Grave Burglary : 2
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 48

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	3	0	7	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	43	18	13	-27.78
5	BURGLARY	175	118	111	-5.93
6	THEFT	179	157	161	2.55
TOTAL		404	295	295	0.00
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	30	28	30	7.14
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	70	105	104	-0.95
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	25	23	1078	4586.96
11	RIOTS	65	57	61	7.02
TOTAL		192	214	1273	494.86
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	12	9	6	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	20	15	15	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	28	17	10	-41.18
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	51	12	16	33.33
TOTAL		113	55	48	-12.73
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	0	3	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	2	7	250.00
20	ARSON	27	25	13	-48.00
21	CHEATING	143	84	23	-72.62
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	0	2	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3312	3211	1950	-39.27
TOTAL		3500	3322	1998	-39.86
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4209	3886	3614	-7.00
TOTAL SLL CASES		3748	3760	3419	-9.07

MAP - 24

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.2 Lakh	Detection 65 %	Murder : 30
Area : 4222.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 40 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 7
PS : 42	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 13
AWPS : 6	1.80	Grave Burglary : 11
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 65

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



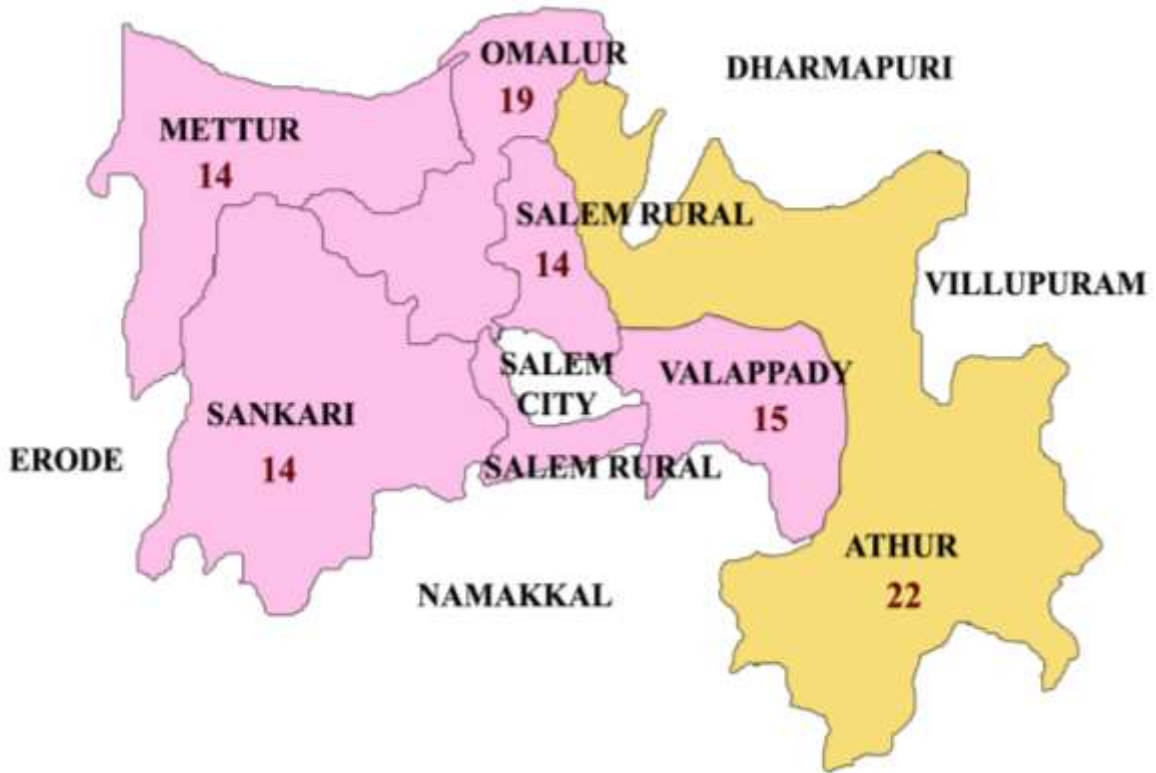
SALEM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	6	4	3	-25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	3	2	-33.33
4	ROBBERY	42	39	37	-5.13
5	BURGLARY	79	74	77	4.05
6	THEFT	102	85	124	45.88
TOTAL		231	208	245	17.79
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	52	42	42	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	71	48	58	20.83
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	2	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	16	9	1303	14377.78
11	RIOTS	106	97	88	-9.28
TOTAL		247	196	1493	661.73
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	14	7	8	14.29
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	2	2	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	94	77	71	-7.79
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	24	12	12	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	98	35	23	-34.29
TOTAL		235	133	116	-12.78
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	13	11	10	-9.09
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	0	--
20	ARSON	22	16	12	-25.00
21	CHEATING	56	28	39	39.29
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	0	1	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4189	4161	2816	-32.32
TOTAL		4284	4216	2878	-31.74
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4997	4753	4732	-0.44
TOTAL SLL CASES		5111	4778	5661	18.48

MAP - 25

SALEM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 28.1 Lakh	Detection 88 %	Murder : 22
Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms	Recovery 86 %	Murder for gain : 14
Sub Division : 6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 19
PS : 31	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 15
AWPS : 5	2.07	Grave Burglary : 14
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 14
TIW : 0		Total : 98

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SALEM CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	2	2	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	93	50	53	6.00
5	BURGLARY	77	50	56	12.00
6	THEFT	258	114	164	43.86
TOTAL		430	217	275	26.73
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	25	21	21	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	34	41	27	-34.15
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	12	9	872	9588.89
11	RIOTS	48	29	22	-24.14
TOTAL		119	100	942	842.00
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	3	0	-100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	4	1	2	100.00
14	MOLESTATION	17	8	1	-87.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	26	19	2	-89.47
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	4	3	-25.00
TOTAL		62	35	8	-77.14
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	1	1	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	2	5	150.00
20	ARSON	7	0	0	--
21	CHEATING	42	43	26	-39.53
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3881	3397	1766	-48.01
TOTAL		3939	3443	1798	-47.78
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4550	3795	3023	-20.34
TOTAL SLL CASES		2078	3235	4123	27.45

MAP - 26

SALEM CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 10.1 Lakh	Detection 91 %	Murder : 21
Area : 91.34 Sq.Kms	Recovery 91 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 3	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 15	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 53
AWPS : 3	3.08	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 2		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 1		Total : 93

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	1	4	3	-25.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	78	59	60	1.69
5	BURGLARY	227	179	141	-21.23
6	THEFT	232	228	181	-20.61
TOTAL		542	472	388	-17.80
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	34	32	30	-6.25
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	66	92	65	-29.35
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	2	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	9	15	2114	13993.33
11	RIOTS	74	88	71	-19.32
TOTAL		183	227	2282	905.29
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	17	12	9	-25.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	5	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	31	24	23	-4.17
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	83	56	45	-19.64
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	64	45	20	-55.56
TOTAL		195	142	97	-31.69
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	7	5	-28.57
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11	3	12	300.00
20	ARSON	18	22	8	-63.64
21	CHEATING	203	115	79	-31.30
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	1	3	200.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3099	3751	1579	-57.90
TOTAL		3345	3899	1686	-56.76
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4265	4740	4453	-6.05
TOTAL SLL CASES		2525	3320	3272	-1.45

MAP - 27

SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 14.7 Lakh	Detection 75 %	Murder : 30
Area : 4085.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 123 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 67
AWPS : 5	2.27	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 0
TIW : 0		Total : 108

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THANJAVUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	5	4	-20.00
2	DACOITY	0	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	23	8	24	200.00
4	ROBBERY	58	141	91	-35.46
5	BURGLARY	120	152	139	-8.55
6	THEFT	393	251	290	15.54
TOTAL		599	557	548	-1.62
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	56	61	61	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	89	64	87	35.94
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6	9	1835	20288.89
11	RIOTS	89	118	122	3.39
TOTAL		4277	5031	2105	-58.16
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	7	10	42.86
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	56	53	26	-50.94
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	29	24	12	-50.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	26	32	23.08
TOTAL		115	111	81	-27.03
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	9	15	66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	8	6	-25.00
20	ARSON	22	33	22	-33.33
21	CHEATING	39	51	28	-45.10
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5051	5200	2903	-44.17
TOTAL		5124	5302	2974	-43.91
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		10115	11001	5708	-48.11
TOTAL SLL CASES		4216	4564	4868	6.66

MAP - 28

THANJAVUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 26.4 Lakh	Detection 69 %	Murder : 61
Area : 3385.10 Sq.Kms	Recovery 60 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 41	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 91
AWPS : 6	3.07	Grave Burglary : 17
Traffic PS : 0		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 2		Total : 175

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THENI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	0	2	--
2	DACOITY	0	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	21	16	11	-31.25
5	BURGLARY	122	116	100	-13.79
6	THEFT	220	201	213	5.97
TOTAL		365	335	326	-2.69
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	47	34	27	-20.59
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	70	57	41	-28.07
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	2	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	6	836	13833.33
11	RIOTS	84	87	74	-14.94
TOTAL		203	186	978	425.81
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	5	4	4	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	3	1	-66.67
14	MOLESTATION	20	11	14	27.27
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	76	52	70	34.62
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	38	15	5	-66.67
TOTAL		140	85	94	10.59
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	1	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	3	--
20	ARSON	21	16	8	-50.00
21	CHEATING	187	87	71	-18.39
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	3	200.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4053	4140	2617	-36.79
TOTAL		4262	4244	2703	-36.31
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4970	4850	4101	-15.44
TOTAL SLL CASES		3800	5049	5827	15.41

MAP - 29

THENI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.6 Lakh	Detection 94 %	Murder : 27
Area : 2881.67 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 31	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 9
AWPS : 4	1.22	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 48

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



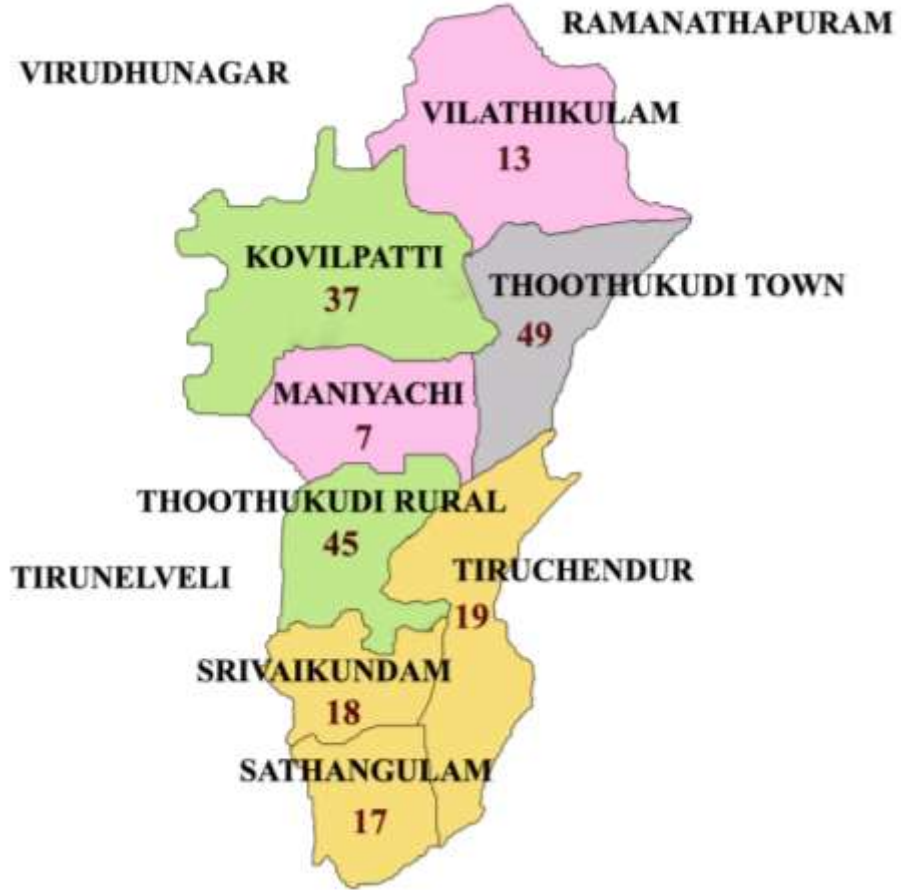
THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	2	2	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	5	4	-20.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	5	5	0.00
4	ROBBERY	59	57	116	103.51
5	BURGLARY	285	221	235	6.33
6	THEFT	433	544	465	-14.52
TOTAL		782	834	827	-0.84
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	76	62	67	8.06
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	253	185	234	26.49
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	4	2	-50.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	35	34	1730	4988.24
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		364	285	2033	613.33
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	21	16	15	-6.25
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	18	13	34	161.54
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	93	48	19	-60.42
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	10	15	50.00
TOTAL		151	89	83	-6.74
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	6	6	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	25	8	4	-50.00
20	ARSON	44	30	24	-20.00
21	CHEATING	219	192	175	-8.85
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4694	4484	2324	-48.17
TOTAL		4993	4721	2533	-46.35
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		6290	5929	5476	-7.64
TOTAL SLL CASES		4882	5116	5580	9.07

MAP - 30

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 19.1 Lakh	Detection 55 %	Murder : 67
Area : 4588.60 Sq.Kms	Recovery 49 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 109
AWPS : 7	3.91	Grave Burglary : 13
Traffic PS : 4		Grave Theft : 12
TIW : 0		Total : 205

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	3	5	66.67
2	DACOITY	5	3	4	33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	2	--
4	ROBBERY	61	33	23	-30.30
5	BURGLARY	375	274	283	3.28
6	THEFT	502	390	480	23.08
TOTAL		949	703	797	13.37
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	98	86	70	-18.60
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	339	265	196	-26.04
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	14	17	2450	14311.76
11	RIOTS	1	0	16	--
TOTAL		452	370	2732	638.38
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	31	15	20	33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	53	41	35	-14.63
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	128	44	36	-18.18
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	37	28	19	-32.14
TOTAL		255	130	110	-15.38
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	10	6	2	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	3	3	0.00
20	ARSON	67	55	42	-23.64
21	CHEATING	270	174	173	-0.57
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	3	2	-33.33
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6857	6226	4226	-32.12
TOTAL		7214	6467	4448	-31.22
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		8870	7670	8087	5.44
TOTAL SLL CASES		4459	4997	6562	31.32

MAP - 31

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 28.2 Lakh	Detection 52 %	Murder : 70
Area : 6797.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 43 %	Murder for gain : 5
Sub Division : 9	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 63	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 22
AWPS : 7	1.60	Grave Burglary : 21
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 128

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



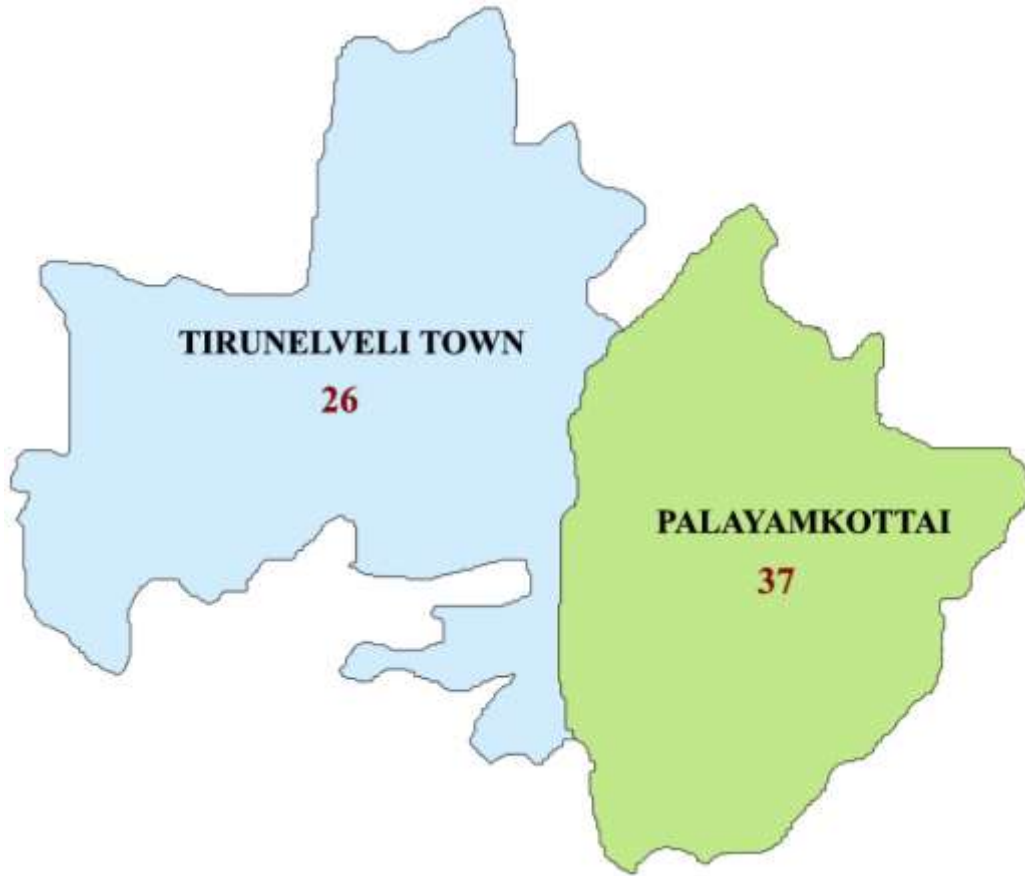
THIRUNELVELI CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(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	15	11	42	281.82
5	BURGLARY	42	53	34	-35.85
6	THEFT	157	307	361	17.59
TOTAL		216	373	438	17.43
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	17	18	13	-27.78
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	141	83	67	-19.28
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	4	2	250	12400.00
11	RIOTS	0	0	0	--
TOTAL		162	103	330	220.39
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	5	4	3	-25.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	3	3	7	133.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	8	11	5	-54.55
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	2	5	3	-40.00
TOTAL		19	23	18	-21.74
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	1	6	500.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	5	12	7	-41.67
21	CHEATING	84	34	52	52.94
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	5	6	20.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	988	968	601	-37.91
TOTAL		1088	1020	672	-34.12
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		1485	1519	1458	-4.02
TOTAL SLL CASES		2770	2808	2815	0.25

MAP - 32

TIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 5.5 Lakh	Detection 47 %	Murder : 13
Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 88 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 1
PS : 8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 42
AWPS : 2	4.32	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 1		Total : 63

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

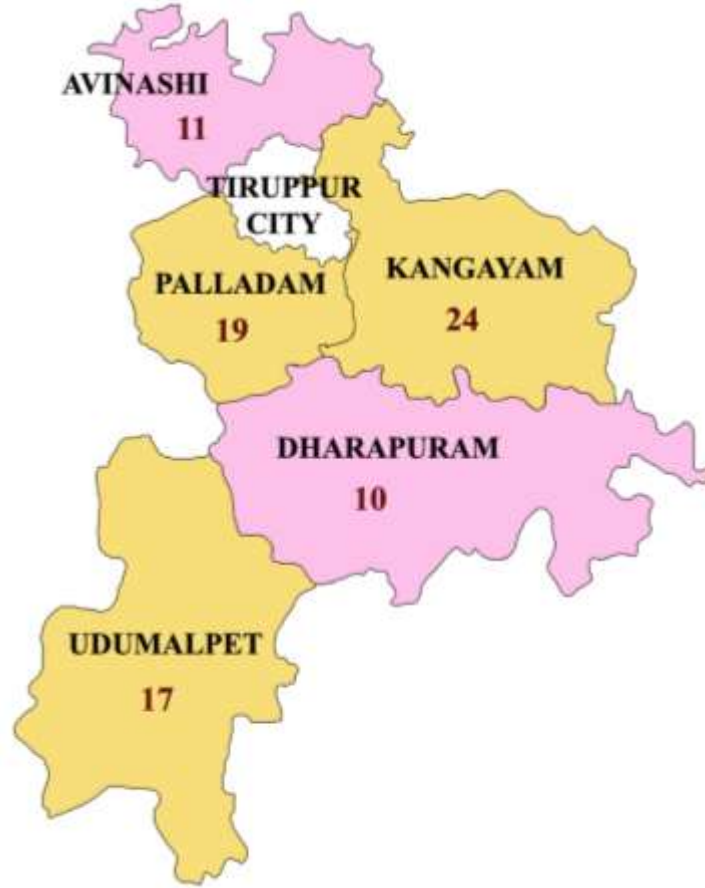


TIRUPPUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	0	4	--
2	DACOITY	4	6	6	0.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	64	78	40	-48.72
5	BURGLARY	187	83	82	-1.20
6	THEFT	187	102	96	-5.88
TOTAL		447	269	228	-15.24
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	45	36	25	-30.56
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	24	15	14	-6.67
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	3	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3	7	762	10785.71
11	RIOTS	33	14	15	7.14
TOTAL		105	72	819	1037.50
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	2	0	-100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	12	11	12	9.09
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	33	22	15	-31.82
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	21	9	9	0.00
TOTAL		71	44	37	-15.91
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	4	4	0.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	10	9	7	-22.22
20	ARSON	14	13	5	-61.54
21	CHEATING	64	42	41	-2.38
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	2	100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3541	3733	2691	-27.91
TOTAL		3632	3802	2750	-27.67
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4255	4187	3834	-8.43
TOTAL SLL CASES		2723	3245	3188	-1.76

MAP - 33

TIRUPPUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 22.4 Lakh	Detection 79 %	Murder : 25
Area : 4987.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 74 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 6
PS : 23	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 40
AWPS : 5	2.11	Grave Burglary : 5
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 81

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



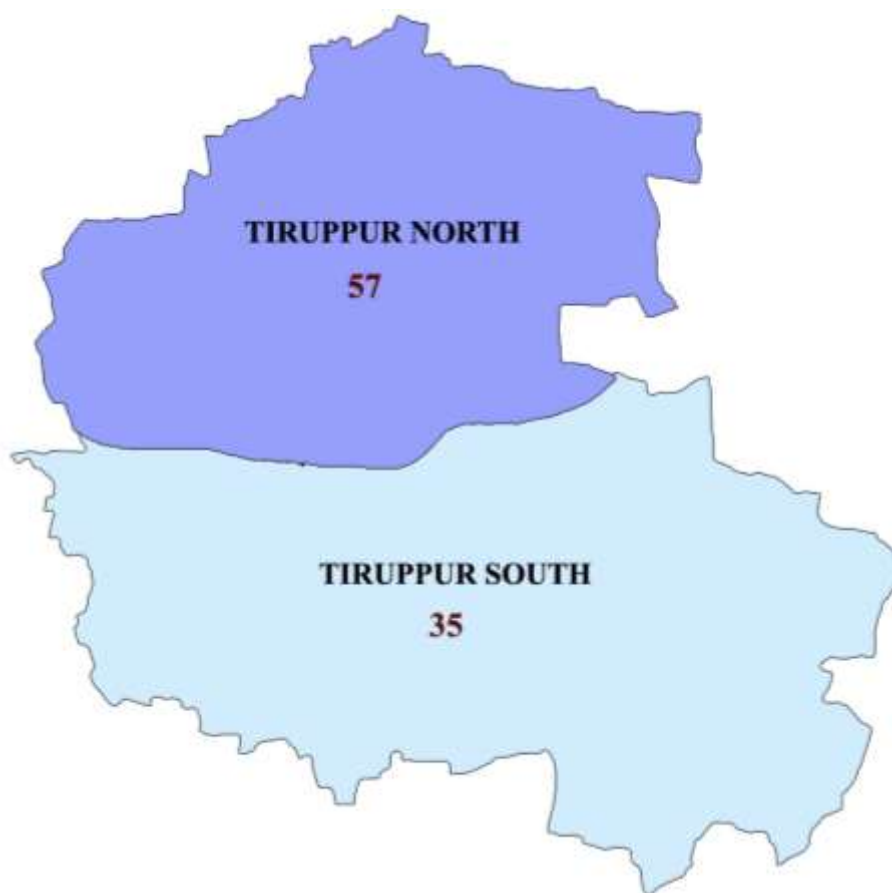
TIRUPPUR CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	0	1	4	300.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	48	49	58	18.37
5	BURGLARY	74	64	85	32.81
6	THEFT	169	269	242	-10.04
TOTAL		N.A.	387	392	1.29
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	19	18	17	-5.56
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	25	24	21	-12.50
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3	1	204	20300.00
11	RIOTS	4	4	7	75.00
TOTAL		N.A.	47	249	429.79
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	1	0	1	--
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	3	5	5	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	16	7	17	142.86
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	1	1	0.00
TOTAL		N.A.	13	24	84.62
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	3	1	-66.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	5	11	16	45.45
20	ARSON	2	2	2	0.00
21	CHEATING	88	42	44	4.76
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1416	1403	1173	-16.39
TOTAL		N.A.	1461	1236	-15.40
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		N.A.	1908	1901	-0.37
TOTAL SLL CASES		1044	1656	1831	10.57

MAP - 34

TIRUPPUR CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 4.7 Lakh	Detection 68 %	Murder : 17
Area : 159.35 Sq.Kms	Recovery 53 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 4
PS : 7	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 58
AWPS : 2	4.84	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 3
TIW : 0		Total : 92

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	2	100.00
2	DACOITY	0	2	3	50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	21	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	19	21	29	38.10
5	BURGLARY	136	94	137	45.74
6	THEFT	161	156	262	67.95
TOTAL		339	274	433	58.03
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	42	41	39	-4.88
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	48	64	53	-17.19
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	0	2	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	7	10	600	5900.00
11	RIOTS	156	91	76	-16.48
TOTAL		256	206	770	273.79
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	4	10	7	-30.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	4	100.00
14	MOLESTATION	8	1	2	100.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	9	13	44.44
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	4	4	0.00
TOTAL		29	26	30	15.38
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	--
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	2	1	-50.00
20	ARSON	8	1	0	-100.00
21	CHEATING	30	72	68	-5.56
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3132	3290	2413	-26.66
TOTAL		3173	3366	2482	-26.26
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3797	3872	3715	-4.05
TOTAL SLL CASES		5552	4904	6309	28.65

MAP - 35

TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES		PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES	
Population	: 14.4 Lakh	Detection 65 %	Murder	: 39
Area	: 3267.98 Sq.Kms	Recovery 67 %	Murder for gain	: 2
Sub Division	: 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	: 3
PS	: 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	: 29
AWPS	: 5	2.26	Grave Burglary	: 7
Traffic PS	: 5		Grave Theft	: 4
TIW	: 0		Total	: 84

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	6	100.00
2	DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	17	11	-35.29
4	ROBBERY	8	16	16	0.00
5	BURGLARY	157	102	88	-13.73
6	THEFT	366	270	313	15.93
TOTAL		536	409	434	6.11
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	44	40	48	20.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	71	79	60	-24.05
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3	5	3	-40.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	29	16	771	4718.75
11	RIOTS	156	102	97	-4.90
TOTAL		303	242	979	304.55
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	16	17	18	5.88
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	9	4	4	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	40	34	23	-32.35
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	40	53	19	-64.15
TOTAL		108	111	65	-41.44
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	12	3	2	-33.33
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	6	4	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	20	20	7	-65.00
21	CHEATING	126	68	63	-7.35
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3631	3223	2363	-26.68
TOTAL		3796	3319	2435	-26.63
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4743	4081	3913	-4.12
TOTAL SLL CASES		5740	7027	7931	12.86

MAP - 36

TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 27.1 Lakh	Detection 75 %	Murder : 48
Area : 6312.05 Sq.Kms	Recovery 59 %	Murder for gain : 6
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 39	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 16
AWPS : 6	1.99	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 3		Grave Theft : 1
TIW : 0		Total : 78

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



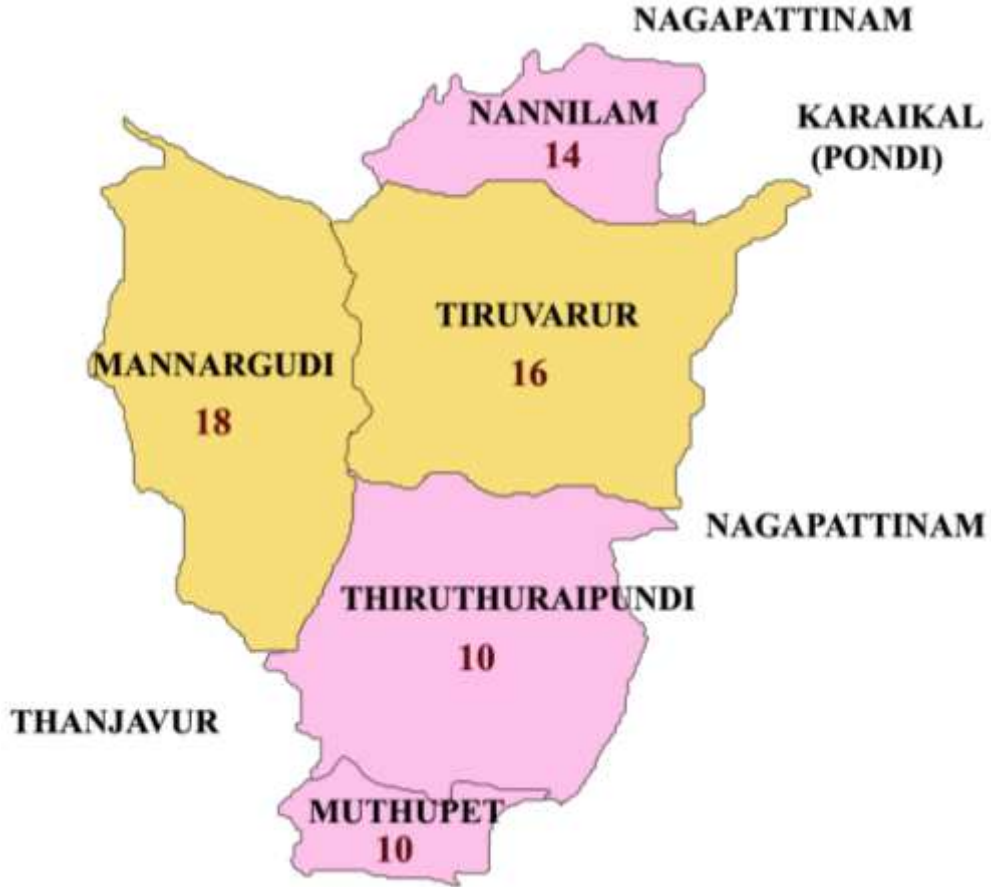
THIRUVARUR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	1	0	-100.00
2	DACOITY	2	0	0	--
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	30	38	35	-7.89
5	BURGLARY	113	45	93	106.67
6	THEFT	131	106	109	2.83
TOTAL		278	190	237	24.74
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	26	20	25	25.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	73	56	50	-10.71
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	24	6	818	13533.33
11	RIOTS	50	27	32	18.52
TOTAL		173	109	925	748.62
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	2	2	3	50.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	0	0	--
14	MOLESTATION	3	7	10	42.86
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	3	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	20	9	7	-22.22
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	36	12	12	0.00
TOTAL		66	33	32	-3.03
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	7	3	-57.14
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	39	15	21	40.00
21	CHEATING	16	26	29	11.54
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3111	2776	1959	-29.43
TOTAL		3175	2824	2012	-28.75
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3692	3156	3206	1.58
TOTAL SLL CASES		4201	4445	6059	36.31

MAP - 37

TIRUVARUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 13.9 Lakh	Detection 63 %	Murder : 25
Area : 2775.23 Sq.Kms	Recovery 50 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 35
AWPS : 4	2.12	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 1		Grave Theft : 2
TIW : 0		Total : 68

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



TRICHY DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	8	3	-62.50
2	DACOITY	3	1	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	43	40	41	2.50
5	BURGLARY	51	82	98	19.51
6	THEFT	132	168	155	-7.74
TOTAL		231	299	297	-0.67
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	41	33	29	-12.12
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	43	36	22	-38.89
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3	2	1228	61300.00
11	RIOTS	74	40	55	37.50
TOTAL		161	111	1334	1101.80
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	8	5	7	40.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	1	--
14	MOLESTATION	47	17	19	11.76
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	36	9	9	0.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	14	12	8	-33.33
TOTAL		106	44	44	0.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	2	4	100.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	--
20	ARSON	9	4	5	25.00
21	CHEATING	96	35	42	20.00
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4300	3789	2451	-35.31
TOTAL		4414	3830	2502	-34.67
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4912	4284	4177	-2.50
TOTAL SLL CASES		4168	4297	4528	5.38

MAP - 38

TRICHY DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 18.6 Lakh	Detection 77 %	Murder : 29
Area : 4480.20 Sq.Kms	Recovery 86 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 0
PS : 30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 41
AWPS : 5	2.08	Grave Burglary : 8
Traffic PS : 8		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 87

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



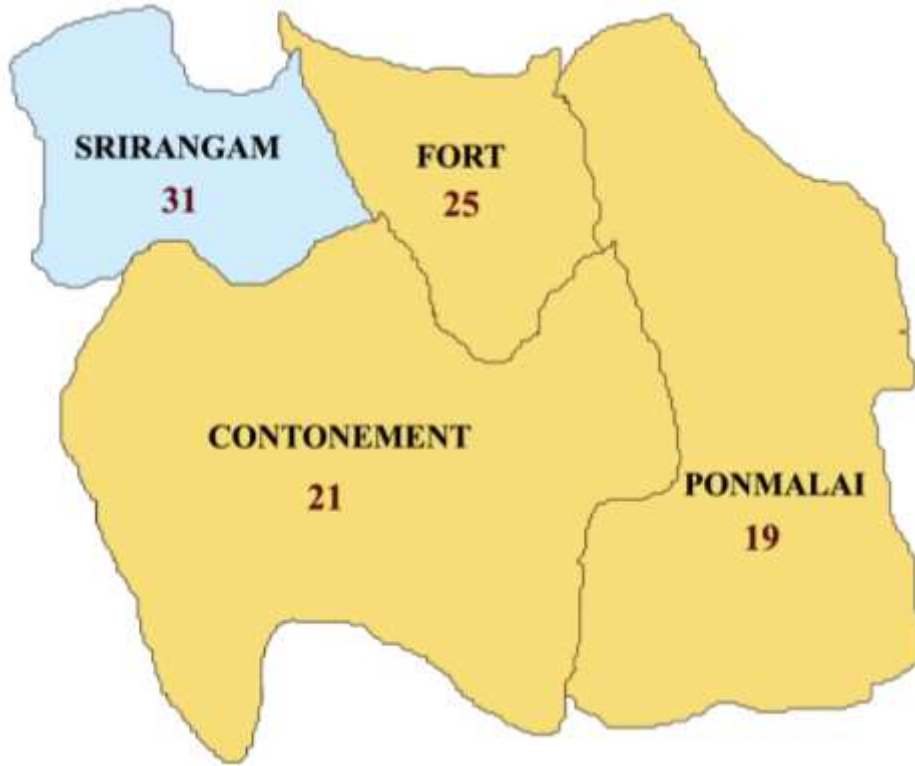
TRICHY CITY
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	0	0	--
2	DACOITY	1	1	3	200.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	59	61	77	26.23
5	BURGLARY	54	64	99	54.69
6	THEFT	269	195	376	92.82
TOTAL		386	321	555	72.90
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	14	15	15	0.00
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	16	10	22	120.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0	--
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6	6	1172	19433.33
11	RIOTS	8	8	8	0.00
TOTAL		45	39	1217	3020.51
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	3	4	4	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	2	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	7	9	6	-33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	29	23	9	-60.87
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	7	12	2	-83.33
TOTAL		49	50	21	-58.00
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	4	7	75.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	1	0	-100.00
20	ARSON	4	1	2	100.00
21	CHEATING	104	68	123	80.88
22	COUNTERFEITING	10	10	2	-80.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2718	1795	740	-58.77
TOTAL		2844	1879	874	-53.49
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		3324	2289	2667	16.51
TOTAL SLL CASES		6463	5315	6052	13.87

MAP - 39

TRICHY CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 11.2 Lakh	Detection 80 %	Murder : 15
Area : 147.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 83 %	Murder for gain : 0
Sub Division : 4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 3
PS : 14	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 77
AWPS : 4	3.97	Grave Burglary : 6
Traffic PS : 6		Grave Theft : 5
TIW : 2		Total : 106

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



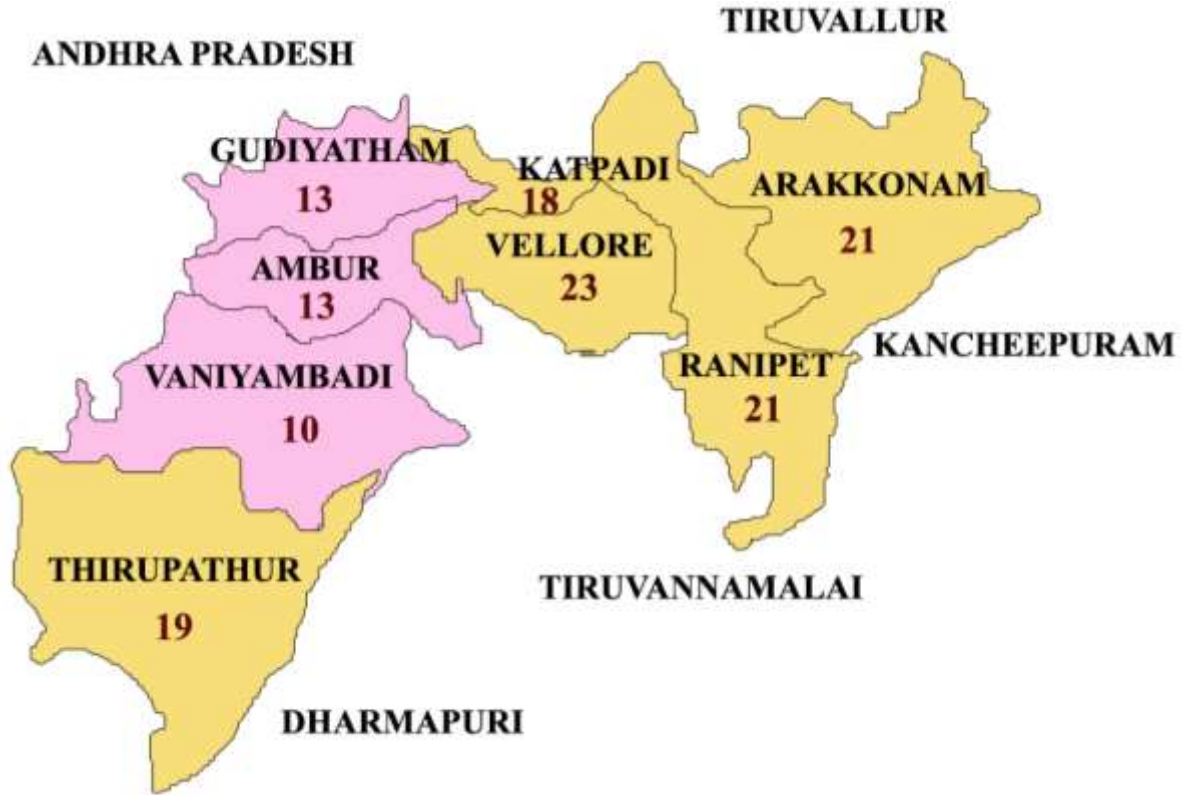
VELLORE DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	7	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	4	12	5	-58.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	59	--
4	ROBBERY	39	41	32	-21.95
5	BURGLARY	299	265	163	-38.49
6	THEFT	701	569	540	-5.10
TOTAL		1050	890	802	-9.89
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	73	78	71	-8.97
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	96	80	92	15.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	10	2	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1	13	2109	16123.08
11	RIOTS	12	0	0	--
TOTAL		192	173	2272	1213.29
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	17	12	8	-33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	2	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	40	38	38	0.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	4	1	-75.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	47	34	32	-5.88
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	39	54	43	-20.37
TOTAL		144	144	124	-13.89
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	15	5	8	60.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	10	1	3	200.00
20	ARSON	15	16	1	-93.75
21	CHEATING	115	61	81	32.79
22	COUNTERFEITING	30	18	8	-55.56
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6035	7048	5879	-16.59
TOTAL		6220	7149	5980	-16.35
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		7606	8356	9178	9.84
TOTAL SLL CASES		6424	6116	7070	15.60

MAP - 40

VELLORE DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB - DIVISION - 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 43.1 Lakh	Detection 82 %	Murder : 71
Area : 592 0.18 Sq.Kms	Recovery 81 %	Murder for gain : 3
Sub Division : 8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 5
PS : 57	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 32
AWPS : 7	1.50	Grave Burglary : 16
Traffic PS : 9		Grave Theft : 11
TIW : 0		Total : 138

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



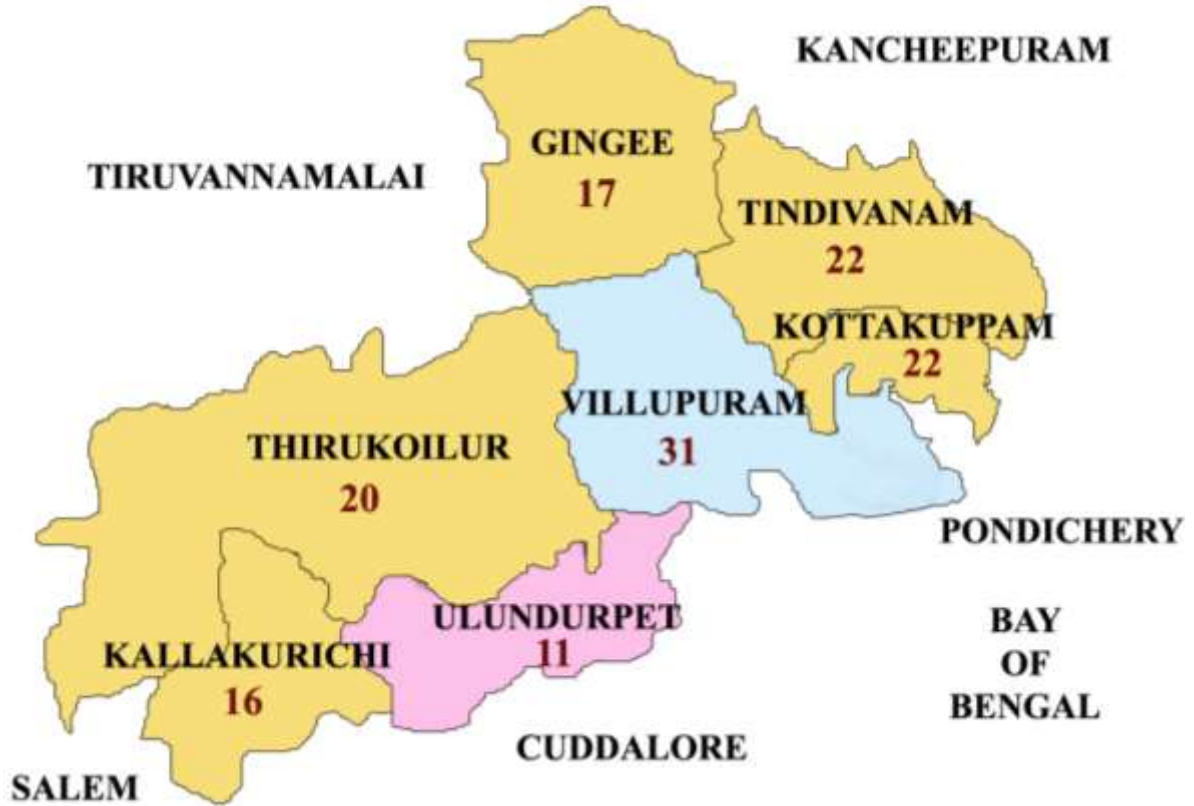
VILLUPURAM DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	1	4	300.00
2	DACOITY	3	6	2	-66.67
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	6	12	7	-41.67
4	ROBBERY	37	44	38	-13.64
5	BURGLARY	257	218	161	-26.15
6	THEFT	550	450	470	4.44
TOTAL		858	731	682	-6.70
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	69	62	78	25.81
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	153	131	149	13.74
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	17	6	11	83.33
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	22	98	1569	1501.02
11	RIOTS	313	222	218	-1.80
TOTAL		574	519	2025	290.17
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	38	31	25	-19.35
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	3	6	100.00
14	MOLESTATION	101	47	54	14.89
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	--
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	73	47	26	-44.68
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	144	245	296	20.82
TOTAL		358	373	407	9.12
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	11	8	6	-25.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11	2	4	100.00
20	ARSON	49	28	27	-3.57
21	CHEATING	121	90	123	36.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	4	0	0	--
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7959	7513	7222	-3.87
TOTAL		8155	7641	7382	-3.39
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		9945	9264	10496	13.30
TOTAL SLL CASES		9831	10966	15996	45.87

MAP - 41

VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 38.0 Lakh	Detection 71 %	Murder : 78
Area : 7250.01 Sq.Kms	Recovery 69 %	Murder for gain : 4
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 38
AWPS : 7	1.32	Grave Burglary : 9
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 8
TIW : 0		Total : 139

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2015 TO 2017
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2015	2016	2017	% VARIATION IN 2017 OVER 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES					
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	1	3	2	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	--
4	ROBBERY	65	77	45	-41.56
5	BURGLARY	130	116	140	20.69
6	THEFT	225	187	191	2.14
TOTAL		422	386	380	-1.55
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES					
7	MURDER	57	42	47	11.90
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	77	62	52	-16.13
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	1	3	200.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6	18	416	2211.11
11	RIOTS	60	62	50	-19.35
TOTAL		201	185	568	207.03
(iii) CRIME AGAINST WOMEN					
12	RAPE	20	14	3	-78.57
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	0	2	--
14	MOLESTATION	31	14	9	-35.71
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	46	18	21	16.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	19	17	5	-70.59
TOTAL		121	64	40	-37.50
(iv) OTHERS					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	7	1	-85.71
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	0	3	--
20	ARSON	22	10	3	-70.00
21	CHEATING	195	103	59	-42.72
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3219	3284	2711	-17.45
TOTAL		3451	3405	2777	-18.44
TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)		4195	4040	3765	-6.81
TOTAL SLL CASES		5255	7293	10254	40.60

MAP - 42

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2017



DISTRICT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES
Population : 21.3 Lakh	Detection 84 %	Murder : 47
Area : 4240.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 70 %	Murder for gain : 2
Sub Division : 7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity : 2
PS : 48	Crimes to IPC	Robbery : 43
AWPS : 6	2.90	Grave Burglary : 7
Traffic PS : 7		Grave Theft : 6
TIW : 0		Total : 107

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

