Crime Review 2018

Compendium



Tamil Nadu

STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU



PREFACE

"Crime Review - Tamil Nadu - 2018" is an annual publication brought out by the State Crime Records Bureau, Tamil Nadu based on the pattern of "Crime in India", published by the National Crime Records Bureau.

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

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

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

(J.K.TRIPATHY)
Director General of Police,
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TAMIL NADU AT A GLANCE 2018

1.	Area	1,	,30,058 Sq. Kr	n.					
2.	Borders		Pradesh, Karı a & Pondicher	*					
3.	Coast Line		1076 Kms.						
	Population	Male	Female	Total					
	2011 (Census)	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	7,21,47,030					
4.	2018 (Projected)	4,02,97,092 4,00,97,847 8,03,94							
	Sex Ratio (for 1000 males) (Census 2011)	996							
5.	Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	80.09							
6.	Population Density (per Sq.Km) (Census 2011)	555							
	Road and Transport (As on 31.03.2017) Road Length (In kms.)	2,58,272							
7.	i) National Highways		4,994 kms.						
	ii) State Highways		57,494 kms.						
	iii) Others		1,95,784						
	Registered Motor Vehicles (As on 31.03.2017)		250.79 lakhs						
8.	i) Commercial	12.34 lakhs							
	ii) Non- Commercial	238.45 lakhs							

PROFILE OF TAMIL NADU POLICE 2018

	2018	
1.	Zones	4
2.	Ranges	12 (Including one Railway Range)
3.	Commissionerates	7
4.	Districts	31
5.	Railway Police Districts	2
	Strength: (as on 01.01.2019)	·
6.	Sanctioned Strength	1,24,719
	Actual Strength	1,10,186
7.	Police Stations (Excluding women PS.)	1345 (including Railway PS)
8.	Women Police Stations	201
9.	Police: Population (per lakh population) for Actual Strength for Sanctioned Strength	137 155
10.	Police: Area (Per 100 Sq. Km.) for Actual Strength for Sanctioned Strength	85 96

SNAPSHOTS - 2018

- → IPC cases: 1,85,912 increase of 4%
- ⊖ SLL cases: 3,13,276 increase of 29%
- **⊖** Total Crimes increase: 18.6%
- → Persons arrestedUnder IPC: 4,38,252Under SLL: 3,63,491
- → An average of 2.3 persons arrested per IPC case.
- → Disposal by PoliceIPC cases: 60%SLL cases: 82.2%
- ⊖ Charge sheeting rate IPC: 85.9%SLL: 97.9%
- ⊖ Conviction rateIPC: 59.2%SLL: 93.2%
- **⊖** Increase in Murders: 0.6%
- **⊖** Increase in Rapes: 17%
- **⊖** Increase in Dowry deaths: 14.6%
- **⊖** Increase in Robberies: 24.7%
- **○** Percentage of Recovery: 67%

- ⊖ Crimes Against Women: 5,819 Increase: 7.8%
- → Decrease in NDPS Act cases: 2.5%.
- → Preventive Detention
 NSA: 15, Bootleggers: 291,
 Goondas: 2,672.
- ⊖ Economic Offences cases
 Against Finance Institutions: 38
 Number of depositors: 15,201
 Amount involved: Rs.120.61 crores
 Amount refunded: Rs.0.06 crores
- **⊖** Cyber Crime cases reported: 295
- → Highest incidence of IPC
 Cases: Chennai City 20,160
 Crime Rate: Tiruppur City 404.4
- ⊖ Road accidents: 63,920Deaths: 12,216Decrease: 24.4%
- → Police personnel
 Killed on duty: 54
 Injured on duty: 210
- **⊖** Deaths in police custody: 12

CRIME SURVEY: TAMIL NADU- 2018

- Total crimes in Tamil Nadu have registered an increase of about 18.6% during the year 2018 with a total registration of 4.99 lakh cases, out of which 1.8 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code.
- Cases registered under the Indian Penal Code increased by 4% this year. This increase was majorly due to increase in Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dowry Deaths, Rape, Dacoity, Attempt to Commit Murder, Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide. Assault on women intend to outrage modesty, Attempt to commit Rape. Riots. Dacoity, Counterfeiting, Cheating, Arson, Counterfeiting, Insult to modesty of Women.
- 63 Cases registered under The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, The Protection of Children from Sexual offences The Act. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. The Child Labour Act. Protection of Civil Rights Act, The prevention of Damage to public property Act, The The unlawful activities (P) Act, The **Explosives** Act. Information Technology Act, The Trade Marks Act, The Lotteries (Regulation) Act, The Mines and Minarals Act, Prohibition Act, The Registration **Foreigners** Act. The Passport Emigration Act,

- Act, The Emigration Act, The Indian Railways Act, The Essential Commodities Act, The Electricity Act, and The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act have increased.
- Violent Crimes accounted for 5.9% of the total IPC cases, whereas thefts and burglaries accounted for 11.9% of the cases.
- Totally 4.512 Grave Crimes were reported during the vear-2018 in the State - an increase of 10.4%. Murders constituted 33% of the total grave crimes. Cases of murder increased by 1.5% during 2018. A decrease of 3.3% has been found when compared to the three years average (2015 -2017).
- An increase of 13.9% has been identified under theft cases when compared to last year and also increase of 40.2% when compared to last five years average. In absolute terms, theft cases constitute a sizable chunk. 17,570 cases were reported during the year, which amounts to about 1,464 cases each month.
- In Property crimes, Rs.144 crore worth of property was stolen, out of which property worth Rs.96 crore was recovered. Snatched articles / items constituted a substantial portion,

both in terms of number of cases registered as well as the value of property stolen. As much as 31.9% of all thefts reported were of Snatched articles / items, and these thefts amounted to the loss of nearly one seventh (13.5%) of the total property.

- Crime against Women has increased by 7% when compared to 2017. Of the cases reported, POCSO Act cases. Cruelty by and Husband his Relatives. Abduction Kidnapping & Women, and Molestation together, account for more than half (77.5%) of the cases.
- Juvenile delinquency registered a decrease of 3% during the year 2018 with 2,304 cases, out of which 87.3% 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 (51.6%). Registration of cases under The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against SCs), The unlawful activities (P) Act, The official

secret Act, The Arms Act, The Explosive Substances Act, The Copy Right Act, The Norcotic Drugs & Psychotopic substances Act, The Gambling Act, The Antiques and Treasures Act and The Representation of People Act has decreased.

- Only 28.5% of IPC cases and 62.9% of SLL cases were disposed by the Courts.
- Totally, 2,011 IPC cases were registered against Juveniles during 2018, an increase of 2.7% over the previous year. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 1 female per 1000 males in IPC Cases. 293 SLL cases were registered against Juveniles during 2018, indicating a decrease of 29.7% over 2017. The ratio of boys and girls apprehended works out to 0 female per 1000 males in SLL Cases.
- Accidents have decreased by 2.5% during this year. Totally 63,920 cases of Road Accidents were reported in the State during 2018. out of which 11.375 (17.8%) involved fatalities. Two Wheelers accounted 41.4% of total accidents and were responsible for 32.4% of the fatalities.

TAMIL NADU
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC / HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FOR TEN YEARS FROM 2009 TO 2018

		<u> </u>	7		1	,	I	1			
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
. ,	PERTY CRIMES		[
I	MURDER FOR GAIN	123	153	123	137	121	127	107	92	94	81
	DACOITY	97	85	101	97	83		93	109	97	100
	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	34	12	11	19	55		80	83	134	197
	ROBBERY	1144	1817	2066	1898	2186		1763	1680	1841	2295
	BURGLARY	4221	4715	4848	4457	5125		5131	4535	4751	4516
6	THEFT	15712	14583	13924	11996	11950		11196	12128	15422	17570
	TOTAL	21331	21365	21073	18604	19520	19506	18370	18627	22339	24759
	LENT CRIMES	-									
	MURDER	1653	1722	1754	1812	1815		1641	1511	1466	1488
	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2325	2641	2962	2954	3007	2922	2935	2666	2460	2571
	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	26	32	28	44	33		59	36	51	55
	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	18147	21309	21167	22100	20984	1519	1158	612	41363	38284
11	RIOTS	2397	2664	3009	3136	2701	2784	2648	2002	1935	2240
	TOTAL	24548	28368	28920	30046	28540	8953	8441	6827	47275	44638
(iii) CR	IME AGAINST WOMEN										
12	RAPE	596	686	677	737	923	471	450	319	283	331
13	DOWRY DEATH	194	165	152	110	118	95	65	58	48	55
14	MOLESTATION	1242	1405	1467	1494	1271	1102	1163	854	744	814
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	501	638	464	382	313	229	20	27	9	14
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	1460	1570	1812	1965	2471	2103	1900	1256	984	789
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1133	1464	1743	1693	1516	1479	1324	791	860	896
	TOTAL	5126	5928	6315	6381	6612	5479	4922	3305	2928	2899
(iv) OT	HERS	•	•	•	•		•	-	•		
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	239	256	241	252	263	267	279	432	167	201
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	215	177	238	262	238	242	252	122	160	138
20	ARSON	580	636	706	726	645	675	677	513	402	434
21	CHEATING	2557	3259	3872	4151	4647	4536	4816	3093	3298	3652
22	COUNTERFEITING	352	312	275	377	320	161	186	99	53	75
	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	13528	14644	16076	15499	14944	14704	14933	16661	15817	12114
	OTHER IPC CRIMES	106215	110733	115163	124176	127850		134682	130217	86397	97002
	TOTAL	123686	130017	136571	145443	148907	159262	155825	151137	106294	113616
12000 10011 10011 10001 10020 10000 101101											
	TOTAL IPC CASES (i+ii+iii+iv)	174691	185678	192879	200474	203579	193200	187558	179896	178836	185912
	TOTAL SLL CASES	543266	515788	526208	549064	493099	311879	254604	287473	242040	313276

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC HEAD WISE + TOTAL SLL) FROM 2013 TO 2017 AND % OF SHARE TAMILNADU TO ALL-INDIA

S.			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		% Variation
NO	CRIME HEAD	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	ALL- INDIA	TN	% OF SHARE	in 2017 over 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(i) Pl	ROPERTY CRIMES																
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1671	121	7.24	1702	127	7.46	2408	107	4.44	2270	92	4.05	2103	94	4.47	2.17
2	DACOITY	4539	83	1.83	4395	101	2.30	3972	93	2.34	3795	109	2.87	3575	97	2.71	-11.01
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3159	55	1.74	2834	74	2.61	3163	80	2.53	3051	83	2.72	3463	134	3.87	61.45
4	ROBBERY	31927	2186	6.85	38071	1969	5.17	36188	1763	4.87	31906	1680	5.27	30742	1841	5.99	9.58
5	BURGLARY	104401	5125	4.91	114646	5266	4.59	114123	5131	4.50	111746	4535	4.06	110711	4751	4.29	4.76
6	THEFT	372622	11950	3.21	440915	11969	2.71	467833	11196	2.39	494404	12128	2.45	589058	15422	2.62	27.16
	TOTAL	518319	19520	3.77	602563	19506	3.24	627687	18370	2.93	647172	18627	2.88	739652	22339	3.02	19.93
(ii) V	IOLENT CRIMES																
7	MURDER	31530	1815	5.76	32279	1678	5.20	29719	1641	5.52	28180	1511	5.36	26550	1466	5.52	-2.98
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	35417	3007	8.49	41791	2922	6.99	46471	2935	6.32	49667	2666	5.37	51621	2460	4.77	-7.73
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	3380	33	0.98	3332	50	1.50	3176	59	1.86	3203	36	1.12	3401	51	1.50	41.67
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT #	334669	20984	6.27	105201	1519	1.44	92996	1158	1.25	89039	612	0.69	494617	41363	8.36	6658.66
11	RIOTS	72126	2701	3.74	66042	2784	4.22	65255	2648	4.06	61974	2002	3.23	58880	1935		-3.35
	TOTAL	477122	28540	5.98	248645	8953	3.60	237617	8441	3.55	232063	6827	2.94	635069	47275	7.44	592.47
(iii) (CRIME AGAINST WOMEN																
12	RAPE *	33707	923	2.74	40969	471	1.15	39088	450	1.15	44676	336	0.75		296		-11.90
13	DOWRY DEATH	8083	118	1.46	8455	95	1.12	7634	65	0.85	7621	58	0.76		48		-17.24
14	MOLESTATION	70739	1271	1.80	82235	1102	1.34	82422	1163	1.41	84746	854	1.01	86001	744		-12.88
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	12589	313	2.49	9735	229	2.35	8685	20	0.23	7305	27	0.37	7451	9	0.12	-66.67
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & HIS RELATIVES	118866	2471	2.08	122877	2103	1.71	113403	1900	1.68	110378	1256	1.14	104551	984	0.94	-21.66
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	51881	1516	2.92	30874	1479	4.79	59277	1335	2.25	64519	1043	1.62	66328	860	1.30	-17.55
	TOTAL	295865	6612	2.23	295145	5479	1.86	310509	4933	1.59	319245	3574	1.12	308510	2941	0.95	-17.71
(iv) (OTHERS																
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	13580	263	1.94	46363	267	0.58	23722	268	1.13	23489	180	0.77	29560	167	0.56	-7.22
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	19627	238	1.21	19982	242	1.21	19218	252	1.31	18708	122	0.65	20371	160	0.79	31.15
20	ARSON	9357	645	6.89	9289	675	7.27	9710	677	6.97	11196	513	4.58	9186	402	4.38	-21.64
21	CHEATING	107330	4647	4.33	109354	4536	4.15	115405	4816	4.17	109611	3093	2.82	127430	3298	2.59	6.63
22	COUNTERFEITING	2349	320	13.62	1979	161	8.14	1701	186	10.93	1476	99	6.71	1171	53	4.53	-46.46
23	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	31	0	0.00	13	0	0.00	6	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	
24	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE	111517	14944	13.40	128771	14704	11.42	134384	14933	11.11	140215	16661	11.88	142794	15817	11.08	-5.07
25	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1092625	127850	11.70	1389459	138677	9.98	1469441	134682	9.17	1472531	130200	8.84	1048831	86384	8.24	-33.65
	TOTAL	1356416	148907	10.978	1705210	159262	9.3397	1773587	155814	8.79	1777231	150868	8.49	1379348	106281	7.71	-29.55
TOT	AL IPC (i+ii+iii+iv)	2647722	203579	7.69	2851563	193200	6.78	2949400	187558	6.36	2975711	179896	6.05	3062579	178836	5.84	-0.59
TOT	AL SLL	3992656	493099	12.35	4377630	311879	7.12	4376699	254604	5.82	1855804	287473	15.49	1944465	242040	12.45	-15.80
GR/	AND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)	6640378	696678	10.49	7229193	505079	6.99	7326099	442162	6.04	4831515	467369	9.67	5007044	420876	8.41	-9.95
	LUDING ATTEMET TO DADE													_	*		

^{*} INCLUDING ATTEMPT TO RAPE

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2017 (IPC, SLL & TOTAL CASES)

S.			IP	С			S	LL		TO	TAL CASES	
NO.	HEADS	CASES	% OF SHARE	CRIME RATE	CONVICTION RATE	CASES	% OF SHARE	CRIME RATE	CONVICTION RATE	IPC + SLL	% OF SHARE	CRIME RATE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	TAMILNADU	1,78,836	5.8	256.1	57.9	2,42,040	12.4	346.6	91.4	4,20,876	8.4	602.6
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,32,336	4.3	253.9	49.4	15,666	0.8	30.1	65.5	1,48,002	3.0	283.9
3	KARNATAKA	1,46,354	4.8	232.0	54	37,709	1.9	59.8	67.7	1,84,063	3.7	291.7
4	KERALA	2,35,846	7.7	656.2	84.4	4,17,654	21.5	1162.1	98.2	6,53,500	13.1	1,818.4
5	TELANGANA	1,19,858	3.9	322.8	35.8	13,339	0.7	35.9	42.8	1,33,197	2.7	358.7
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	TL	TL	KA	TL	TL	TL	AP	TL	АР	TL	АР
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	9	3	3	4	7	4	4	4
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL	UP	UP	DL	MZ	KL	KL	KL	PY	KL	KL	KL
11	STATES & UTS	3,10,084	10.1	1049.9	94.6	4,17,654	21.5	1,162.1	98.4	6,53,500	13.1	1,818.4
12	LOWEST AMONG ALL	LD	LD	NL	LD	DD	DD	DD	LD	LD	LD	NL
13	STATES & UTS	78	0.002	44.3	0.0	15	0.0	4.3	0.0	114	0.000	64.4
14	ALL-INDIA	30,62,579		237.7	48.8	19,44,465		150.9	79.0	50,07,044		388.6
						_						
	UTTAR PRADESH	3,10,084	10.1	139.3	71.4	2,89,998		130.3	88.4	600082	12	269.6
	MAHARASTRA	2,88,879	9.4	236.8	32.4	1,78,874	9.2	146.6	24.6	467753	9.3	383.4

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

COMPARTIVE STATEMENT OF TAMILNADU WITH ALL-INDIA & SOUTHERN STATES DURING THE YEAR 2017 (OTHER HEADS)

					•		- /								
		Violent	Crimos	Crimes A	Against	Crimes A	gainst	Crimes A	Against	Crime A	gainst	Crime A	gainst	Crime	Against
SI.	Head	Violent	Crimes	Boo	dy	Prope	rty	Public (Order	Wom	en	Child	ren	Senior	Citizen
No.	пеац	Cases	Crime Rate	Cases	Crime Rate										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	TAMILNADU	10,358	14.8	65,678	94.0	23,659	33.9	6,318	9.0	5,397	15.5	3,529	17.5	2,769	36.9
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,288	15.9	42,864	82.2	19,414	37.2	1,546	3.0	17,909	68.9	2,397	15.3	1,823	37.7
3	KARNATAKA	18,655	29.6	44,656	70.8	31,406	49.8	5,836	9.2	14,078	45.2	5,890	30.1	895	15.5
4	KERALA	13,315	37.0	34,138	95.0	7,475	20.8	7,146	19.9	11,057	60.2	3,562	38.1	511	12.2
5	TELANGANA	7,633	20.6	37,710	101.6	19,178	51.7	1,035	2.8	17,521	94.7	3,580	32.1	1,308	38.0
6	HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	KA	KL	TN	TL	KA	KA	KL	KL	AP	TL	KA	KL	TN	TL
7	LOWEST AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	TL	TN	KL	KA	KL	KL	TL	TL	TN	TN	AP	AP	KL	KL
8	TN POSITION AMONG SOUTHERN STATES	3	5	1	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	4	4	1	2
9	TN POSITION IN ALL INDIA	13	27	5	8	8	21	5	6	17	28	14	23	3	6
10	HIGHEST AMONG ALL STATES	UP	AS	MP	MP	DL	DL	BR	KL	UP	AS	UP	DL	МН	MP
11	& UTS	64,450	78.6	1,20,914	152.4	1,87,664	849.0	13,082	19.9	56,011	143.6	19,145	140.2	5,321	82.5
12	LOWEST AMONG ALL STATES	LD	LD	LD	NL	LD	TP	MZ	PJ	LD	NL	LD	JK	LD	LD
13	& UTS	8	9.8	21	9.9	22	13.5	4	0.1	6	6.9	4	8.0	0	0.0
14	ALL-INDIA	4,26,825	33.1	9,89,071	76.8	7,75,263	60.2	78,051	6.1	3,59,849	57.9	1,29,032	28.9	22,727	21.9
									1						
	UTTAR PRADESH	64,450	29.0	1,12,056	50.3	83,616	37.6	9,561	4.3	56,011	53.2	19,145	21.6	408	2.6
	MAHARASTRA	40,010	32.8	80,506	66.0	1,12,366	92.1	9,365	7.7	31,979	55.0	16,918	44.7	5,321	47.9

MAHARASTRA 40.010 32.8 80.506 66.0 1.12.366 92.1 9.365 7.7 31.979 55.0 16.918 44.7 5.3					53.2	56,011	4.3	9,561	37.6	83,616	50.3	1,12,056	29.0	64,450	UTTAR PRADESH
	47.9	5,321	44.7	16,918	55.0	31,979	7.7	9,365	92.1	1,12,366	66.0	80,506	32.8	40,010	MAHARASTRA

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

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

Crimes Against Property = Theft + Burglary + Extortion + Robbery + Dacoity + Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity + Criminal Misappropriation + Criminal Breach of Trust + Dishonestly Recv/Dealing Stolen Property 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 + Atempt 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

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

CRIME REVIEW TAMIL NADU -2018

GLOSSARY

Arrest Rate:

Number of arrests per lakh of population.

Charge- Sheeting 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 Molestation, Sexual Deaths. Harassment, Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Importation of Girls, Dowry Prohibition, Immoral (Prevention) Indecent Act, 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 influences 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. Again, from the year 2017 onwards Simple Hurt and Grievous Hurt had been included under this crime head.

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.

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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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 incharge 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 competent а magistrate. Police does not initiate non-cognizable investigation in 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.

- ii) **Crimes Against Body**: Murder, Its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing Death by Negligence.
- iii) **Crimes Against Property**: Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary and Theft.
- iv) Crimes Against Public Order: Riots, Arson.
- v) **Economic Crimes**: Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Counterfeiting.

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 (Prevn.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
- 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 2018 is 803.9 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 district-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, 19,05,792 complaints received by police as compared to 10,50,547 complaints were received during the year 2017 showing an increase of 81.4% over 2017. Out of Total complaints received Police, 25.9% are by oral complaints (4,92,652), 74.1% are written complaints (14, 13, 140)which include complaints initiated suo-moto by Police (4,57,282). 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

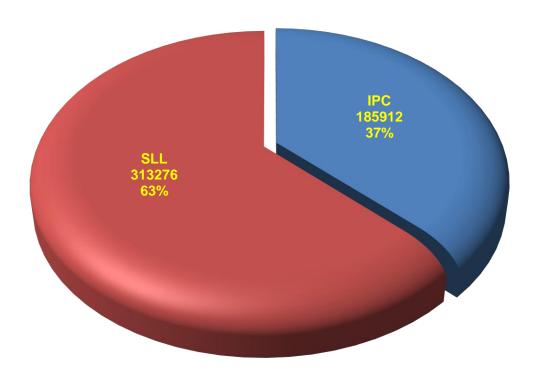
The incidence of cognizable crimes in the state during the decade 2008 to 2018 is presented in Table-1.2.

Head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under IPC for 6 years from 2013 to 2018 is presented in Table-1.3.

2. Other enforcement agencies of the State Government apart from the local police have registered 1,50,979 cognizable crimes.

- ► IPC 1,85,912 37.2%
- > SLL 3,13,276 62.8%

CHART-1.1
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF
IPC AND SLL CRIMES DURING 2018



(Refer Table 1.2)

Cognizable Crimes registered during 2014-2018

VEAD	Nun	ber of Off	ences	Ratio	Rate Per	
YEAR	IPC	SLL	Total	(IPC: SLL)	(1,00,000 Population)	
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	
2018	185912	313276	499188	1:1.7	620.9	

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	264
2	Prohibition Enforcement Wing	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act 1937	1,45,903
3	Video Piracy Cell, CBCID	Copy Rights (Amendment) Act 1992	3,102
4	Crime Branch CID	Indian Penal Code 1860	80
5	Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, CBCID	Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	1509
6	Economic Offences Wing - II	Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors Act 1996 & Non TNPID	38
7	Commercial Crime Investigation Wing	Indian Penal Code 1860, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	72
8	Idol Wing (EOW)	Indian Penal Code 1860, Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	11
Total			1,50,979

Crime Incidence (IPC + SLL) (Incidence...4,99,188)

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...620.9)

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 socioeconomic 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 an increasing trend during 2018 (from 531.7 to 920.9) over the year 2017. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased from 225.9 in 2017 to 231.2 in 2018 and that for SLL crimes has also increased from 305.8 in 2017 to 389.7 in 2018.

Crime Incidence- IPC (Incidence...1,85,912)

A total of 1,85,912 IPC crimes were reported in the state during the year 2018 against 1,78,836 in 2017 recording increase of 4%, which can be attributed to increase in the incidence of crimes under few heads, namely Murder, Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder, Dowry Deaths, Abetment of Suicides, Attempt to commit Murder, Attempt to commit Suicides, Grievous Hurt, Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty, Kidnapping

& Abduction, Human Trafficking, Rape, Attempt to commit Rape, Riots, Theft, Robbery, Attempt to commit Dacotiy / Robbery, Counterfeiting, Arson, Criminal Trespass, Circulate False / Fake News Rumors, Insult to modesty of Women and Other IPC Cases.

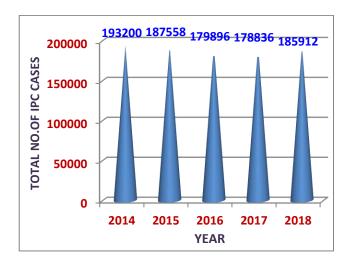
The Chennai registered 20,160 cases accounted for about 10.8% of total crimes reported in the state during 2018.

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 2018 is 231.2 whereas the same for 2017 was 225.9. The IPC crime rate has increased by 2.3% during the year 2018 over the year 2017.

Crimes Under IPC:

CHART -1.2
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(IPC) CRIMES 2014 - 2018



District / City wise IPC Crime trends Incidence:

Highest incidence of IPC cases was reported in Chennai (20,160) followed by Vellore (10,670) and Villupuram (9,774). Table-1.6 shows district / city-wise breakup of IPC cases.

CHART -1.3
INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE
(SLL) CRIMES 2014 - 2018



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

[Increase: 0.6%]

> Crime Rate: No Change (2.0)

Incidence of Murder (1,569) has increased by 0.6% compared to previous year and a decrease of 9.3% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Chennai recorded the highest, i.e. (172) contributing 11% of the total followed by Vellore (75) and Thanjavur (63). Railway Chennai & Railway Trichy recorded the lowest incidents (each3) followed by Nilgiris (6) and Thirunelveli City and Perambalur (each 13).

(ii) Attempt to Commit Murder

[Increase: 4.5%]

Crime Rate: Increased from 3.1 to 3.2*

Incidence of Attempt to Commit Murder (2,571) has increased to 4.5% compared to last year (2,460). Highest incidence (319) was reported from Chennai, contributing 12.4% of the total cases followed by Thoothukudi (233) and Thirunelveli (223). Lowest incidence was

reported in RP Chennai and RP Trichy (each 1) followed by Nilgiris (7) and Tiruppur (12).

(iii) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder

[Increase: 7.8%]

> Crime Rate: No Change (0.1)

There were 55 incidents of Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder. Highest incidence was reported in Thiruvallur (9) followed by Vellore & Kanchipuram (each 7), Dharmapuri (6), Salem (5), Railway Chennai (4), Thoothukudi, Erode and Railway Trichy (each 3), Villupuram and Nagappattinam (each 2), Madurai City, Namakkal, Coimbatore and Pudukottai (each 1). No case registered in remaining districts / cities.

(iv) Rape

[Increase: 17.0%]

> Crime Rate: No Change (0.4)

331 incidences of Rape reported in 2018 which shows an increase of 17.0% over the previous year and a decrease of 31.1% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. This decrease attributed bifurcation of rape cases in to 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 (35) followed by Villuppuram (29) and Thirunelveli (28). Lowest incidence was reported in Trichy City, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore (each 1) followed by Tiruppur, Railway Chennai, Erode and Coimbatore City (each 2), Thirunelveli City, Theni, Salem City, Salem, Niliris and Krishnagiri (each 3). No case was reported in Tiruppur City and Railway Trichy under this head.

(v) Kidnapping and Abduction

[Increase: 6.8%]

Crime Rate: Increased from 1.3 to 1.4*

A total of 1,097 cases of Kidnapping and Abduction were reported during the year, 6.8% higher than the previous year and a decrease of 25.7% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence was reported in Villupuram (117) followed by Sivagangai (95), and Madurai (80). Lowest incidence was reported in Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy (each 1)followed by Perambalur and Nilgiris (each 3), Tiruppur and Thiruvallur (each 4), Karur (5), Thirunelveli City and Madurai City (each 6).

(vi) Dacoity

[Increase: 3.1%]

Crime Rate: No change 0.1*

100 incidences of Dacoity were reported in 2018, 3.1% has increased than the previous year and an increase of 3.5% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (15) followed by Kanchipuram (11), Thiruvallur (7) and Salem City (6). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Railway Trichy, Thanjavur and Thirunelveli City.

CHART-1.4
INCIDENCE & RATE OF IPC CRIME PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2009

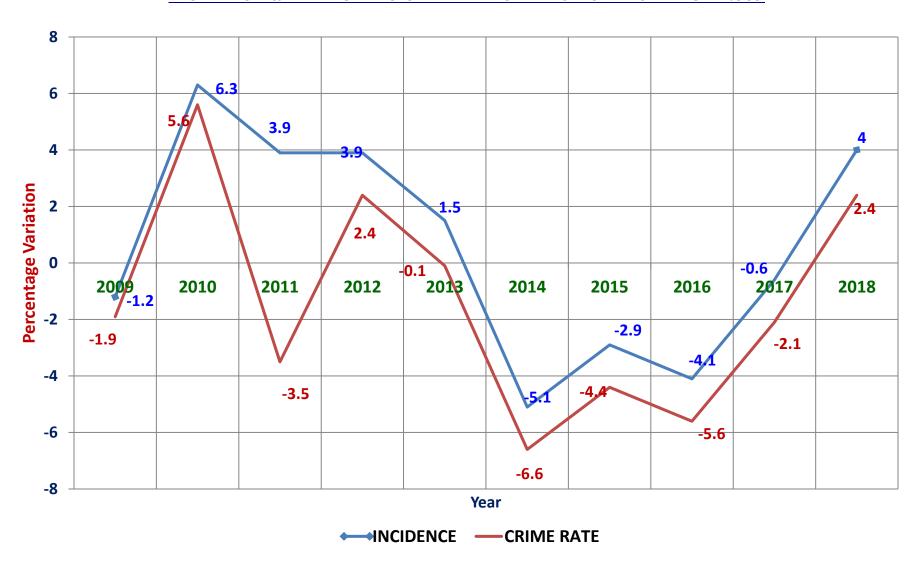


CHART-1.5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2018

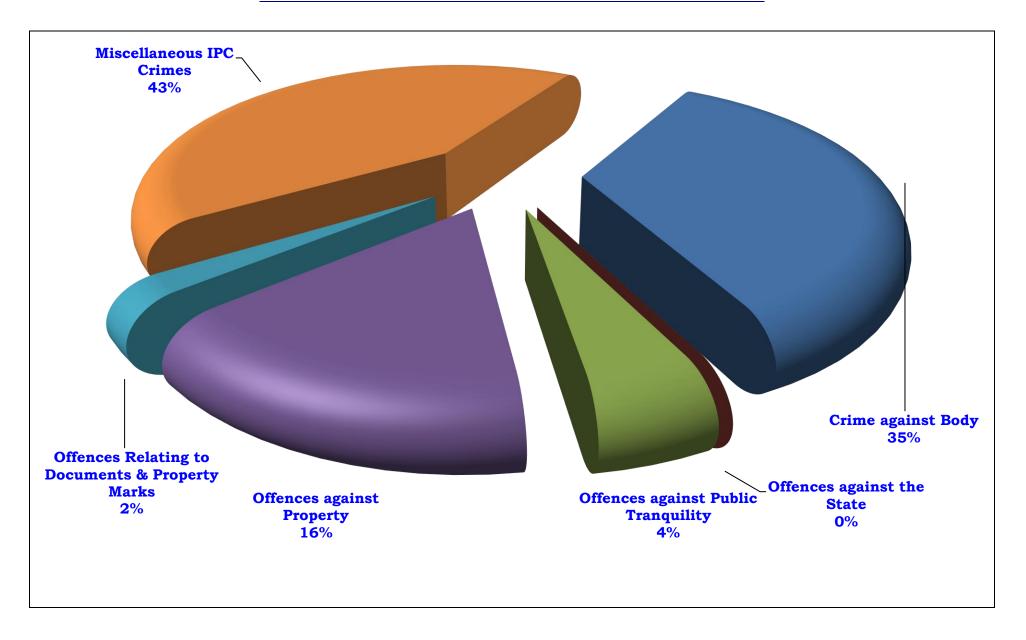
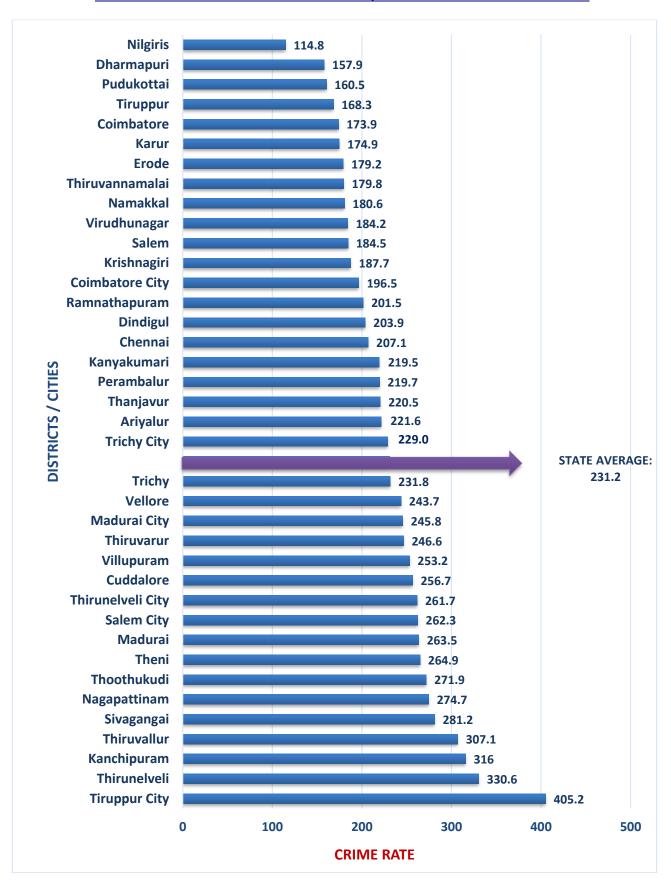


CHART-1.6

RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN DISTRICT / CITY WISE DURING - 2018



(vii) Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity

[Increase: 47%]

> Crime Rate: Increase 0.2*

134 cases were reported in 2017, whereas the number of cases has scaling to 197 cases in 2018, an increase of 47% and 131.2% increase of over an quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number of cases under this head has registered in Thanjvur (86) followed by Vellore Villupuram (68),(16),Thiruvannamali (10), Dindigul (7), Madurai and Tiruppur City (each Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli (each 1). Remaining 31 districts had no case under this head.

(viii) Robbery

[Increase: 24.7%]

> Crime Rate: No change 2.3*

2,295 cases of Robbery were reported in 2018, as against 1,841 during the previous year showing an increase of 24.7% and also increase of 21.6% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (511) followed by Railway Chennai (191) and Madurai City (120). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (3) followed by Kanniykumari (10), Pudukottai (12) and Perambalur (14 cases).

(ix) Burglary

[Decrease: 4.9%]

> Crime Rate: No change 6*

The incidence of Burglary (4,516) recorded a decrease of 4.9% during the year 2018 as compared to 2017 and a decrease of 9% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number (735) was reported in Chennai followed by Thirunelveli (310) and Thoothukudi (220). Lowest incidence was reported in Ariyalur (24) followed by Perambalur (29), Karur (37). No case was reported in Railway Chennai & Railway Trichy.

(x) Theft

[Increase: 13.9%]

> Crime Rate: No change 19.5*

The incidence of Theft recorded (17,570) an increase of 13.9% during the year 2018 over the previous year 2017 (15,422) and an increase of 40.2% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Railway Chennai reported the highest incidence (3,943) followed by Chennai (3,891), Railway Trichy (700), Madurai City (610) and Coimbatore City(539). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (48) followed by Ariyalour (54) and Perambalur (57cases).

(xi) Riots

[Increase: 15.8%]

Crime Rate: Increased from 2.4 to 2.8*

Cases of Riots (2,240) recorded a increase of 15.8% over the previous year (1,935) and a decrease of 7.2% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence was reported from Villupuram (227) followed by Thoothukudi (202), and Thanjavur (123). Lowest incidence was reported in Nilgiris (9) followed by Trichy City and Coimbatore City (each 13), Tiruppur City (16) and Karur (19). No case was reported in Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli City and Vellore.

(xii) Criminal Breach of Trust

[Decrease: 13.8%]

> Crime Rate: No Change 0.2

138 cases have been reported under this head, showing a decrease of 13.8%, compared to previous year (160) and a decrease of 32% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Maximum number of cases was reported in Chennai (24) followed by Pudukottai (22) and Madurai (15). No case was reported in Vellore, Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Trichy, Trichy City and Virudhunagar.

(xiii) Cheating

[Increase: 10.7%]

Crime Rate: No Change 4.2*

3,652 cases of Cheating (including forgery and fraud) were reported during 2018, showing an increase of 10.7% over 2017 (3,298) and a decrease of 12.2% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (1,016) followed by Madurai City (216), Thoothukudi (149) and Thirunelveli (148). Railway Trichy recorded the lowest incidence (2) followed by Railway Chennai (8), Perambalur and Karur (each 10).

(xiv) Counterfeiting

[Increase: 41.5%]

> Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1*

75 cases of Counterfeiting registered in 2018. 41.5% higher than the previous year (53) and a decrease of 54.2% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number of cases has registered in Vellore (23) followed by Chennai (10) and Kanniyakumari (5). No case was reported in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Arivalur. Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruppur City, Trichy, Trichy City and Villupuram.

(xv) Arson

[Increase: 8%]

> Crime Rate: No Change 0.5*

434 Arson cases were reported in the year 2018 showing an increase of 8% over 2017 (402) and a decrease of 25.5% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Tirunelveli reported the highest number of cases (45) followed by Kanniyakumari (40), Thoothukudi Vellore (30),(23)Thanjavur (20). Lowest number of incidence has been reported in Dharmapuri, Karur and Tiruppur City (each1) followed by Coimbatore City (2), Theni, Salem City and Nilgiris (each 3). No case was recorded in Perambalur, Railway Trichy & Railway Chennai and Trichy City. Salem City, and Thiruvallur.

(xvi) Grievous Hurt

(Increase: 39.4%)

> Crime Rate: Increased from 0.8 to 1.1*

892 cases of Grievous Hurt were reported during 2018, showing an increase of 39.4% over the previous year as against 640 cases reported in the year 2017. Cuddalore has reported the highest incidence (122) followed by Chennai (114) and Thanjavur (105). Lowest numbers of cases were reported in Tiruppur City, Railway Trichy and Karur (each1) followed by Trichy and Theni (each 3). No case was recorded in Nagapattinam and Railway Chennai.

(xvii) Dowry Deaths

[Increase: 14.6%]

> Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1*

55 cases of Dowry Death were recorded, showing an increase of 14.6% over the previous year (48) and a decrease of 28.4% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence was reported in Cuddalore (9) followed by Chennai (7), Nagapattinam & Villupuram (each 4), Salem, Thanjavur, Theni and Trichy (each 3 cases), Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Railway Chennai, and Sivagangai (each 2). No case has reported in 18 districts under this head, only one case has registered in 9 districts.

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

[Increase: 9.4%]

> Crime Rate: Increased from 0.9 to 1.0*

814 cases were reported in 2018, showing an increase of 9.4% over the previous year (744) and a decrease of 20.7% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidences of 100 cases were reported in Cuddalore followed by Chennai (83) and Salem (62). Lowest number of cases was reported in Ramanathapuram (1) followed by Thiruvallur, Nilgiris and Karur (each 2).

(xix) Insult to Modesty of Women

[Increase: 55.6%]

> Crime Rate: Negligible

14 cases were reported in 2018, showing an increase of 55.6% over the incidence in 2017 (9) and a decrease of 88.3% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (5), followed by Pudukottai, Trichy and Trichy City (each 2), Nilgiris, Sivagangai and Vellore (each 1). No case was reported in remaining 33 districts.

(xx) Cruelty by Husband and his Relatives

[Decrease: 19.8%]

> Crime Rate: No change 1.2*

789 cases were reported during 2018, showing a decrease of 19.8% over the last year (984) and a decrease of 54.7% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number of (116) was reported in Chennai followed by Madurai City (102) and Theni (48). Lowest number of cases was reported in Karur & Railway Chennai (each 1) Ramanathapuram followed by (2),Thirunelveli City, Kanchipuram and Ariyalur (each 3) and Dharmapuri (4). No case was recorded in RP Trichy.

(xxi) Importation of Girls

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

(xxii) Causing Death by Negligence

[Decrease: 23.4%]

> Crime Rate: Decreased from 20.0 to 15.1*

12,114 cases were reported in 2018 which was 15,817 in the year 2017, a decrease of 23.4% over previous year and a decrease of 21.6% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number was reported in Chennai (1,388) followed by Kancheepuram (798) and Villupuram (731). Lowest number of cases were reported in RP Chennai (3) followed by Nilgiris (28) and Thirunelveli City (57).

(xxiii) Other IPC Crimes

[Increase: 100.8%]

> Crime Rate: No change 11.7*

Cognizable IPC Crimes not falling under any of the above-mentioned categories have been termed as "Other IPC" crimes". 18,564 other IPC crimes accounting for 10% of total IPC crimes were registered during 2018 showing an increase of 100.8% over the previous year (9,244) a decrease of 75.1% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17.

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 increased by 4% and no change in the Crime Rate over previous year 2017, and also decreased by 1.4% cases over the quinquennial average of 2013-17.

SPECIAL and LOCAL Laws (SLL):

Incidence and rate of cognizable SLL crimes during 2018 are presented in Table-1.5. Quinquennial average (Q.A) of incidence for 2013–17 and also the percentage variations during 2018 over 2017 have been presented in Table-1.7. Map-1.12 depicts incidence of SLL cases.

HEAD WISE ANALYSIS OF SLL OFFENCES

3,13,276 cognizable SLL crimes were registered during 2018, an increase of 29.4% in registration over the previous year (2,42,040). Head-wise distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL for 5 years from 2013 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 xiii) accounted for 55% of the total SLL crimes while the remaining 45% of cases have been clubbed under 'Other SLL crimes' discussed at para xiv.

(i). Arms Act

[Decrease: 13.8%]

> Crime Rate: No change 0.20*

Registrations of cases (131) under the Arms Act constitute 0.04% of the total SLL crimes. It has shown a decrease of 13.8% during 2018 when compared to 2017. There a decrease by 38.5% over quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence (13 cases) was reported from Vellore followed by Chennai (11), Thanjavur (10), Thiruvarur and Villupuram (each 8) and Thiruvannamalai (6). No case was reported in Ariyalur, Coimbatore City, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Tiruppur City.

(ii). Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act

[Decrease: 2.5%]

Crime Rate: Decreased from 4.8 to 4.6*

3,717 cases amounting to 1.2% of all SLL cases reported in 2018 were registered under NDPS Act. This shows a decrease of 2.5% over 2017 and an increase of 74.7% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest incidence of 1,509 cases reported in NIB followed by Chennai (305)Coimbatore City (192). No case was reported in Railway Trichy under this head. Lowest number of cases was reported in Railway Chennai (2), Perambalur Ariyalur (each3) followed by Salem City (7) and Karur (10).

(iii). Gambling Act

[Decrease: 1.0%]

> Crime Rate: Decreased from 6.8 to 6.7*

Cases registered (5,358) under Gambling Act constitute 1.7% of the total SLL crimes. It has decreased by 1% over 2017 (5,412) and also decreased 34.7% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number (471) has registered in

Villupuram followed by Vellore (341) and Virudhunagar (340). Lowest incidence was reported in Perambalur (12) followed by Thirunelveli City (13) and Nagapattinam (27).

(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: 21.5%]

> Crime Rate: Increased from 168.1 to 201*

1,61,599 cases were registered under this head during 2018, constituting 51.6% of the total SLL cases. There is an increase of 21.5% over 1,33,053 cases reported in 2017 and an increase of 56.1% over quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number (14,167) was registered in Villuppuram followed by Thiruvannamalai (9,303) and Chennai (8,743). Lowest number was registered in RP Chennai (1) followed by Railway Trichy (2), Thirunelveli City (840) and Madurai City (1038).

(vi). Explosives Act

[Increase: 218.6%]

Crime Rate: Decreased from 0.4 to 0.3*

223 cases registered under this Act in 2018 showing an increase of 218.6% over 2017 (70) and a increase of 1492.9% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number (206) has reported in Virudhunagar followed by Thanjavur (5), Chennai and Madurai City (each 3). No case has registered in 32 Cities/Districts.

b. Explosive Substances Act

[Decrease: 52.9%]

> Crime Rate: No Change 0.1*

112 cases registered under this Act in 2018 showing a decrease of 52.9% over 2017 (238) and a decrease of 76.5% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number (10) has reported in Dindigul followed by Thiruvannamalai and

Thoothukudi (each 7), Salem, Thirunelveli and Virudhunagar (each 6). No case has registered in 13 Cities/Districts.

(vii). Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act)

[Increase: 11.8%]

> Crime Rate: Increased from 0.5 to 0.6*

Incidence of 482 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act) showing an increase of 11.8% during 2018 over 2017 and decrease of 1% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Highest number (236) was reported in Chennai followed by Coimbatore City (53). No case was reported in 5 districts.

(viii). Indian Railways Act

[Increase: 84.2%]

Crime Rate: Negligible*

35 cases were registered under the Indian Railways Act showing an increase of 84.2% during 2018 over 2017 (19 cases) and an increase of 98.9% over the quinquennial average of 2013-2017. Railways Chennai and Railways Trichy has registered highest number (each 16 cases) followed by Dindigul (3).

(ix). Protection of Civil Rights

[Increase: 500%]

Crime Rate: Negligible*

6 cases were registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act showing a increase of 500% over 2017 and also increase of 100% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Thoothukudi and Vellore have registered highest (each 2) cases followed by Kanniyakumari and Thirunelveli (each 1).

(x). Dowry Prohibition Act

[Decrease: 8.4%]

Crime Rate: No change*

206 cases were registered during 2018, showing a decrease of 8.4% over 2017 (225) decrease 29% and а of over the quinquennial average for 2013-17. Kanniyakumri registered the highest number of cases (61) followed by Virudhunagar (29). No case was reported in 19 districts / cities and 5 districts registered each 1 case.

(xi). Copyright Act

[Decrease: 66.4%]

> Crime Rate: Decreased from 1.4 to 0.5*

370 cases were registered under the Copyright Act during 2018 showing a decrease of 66.4% over the previous year 1,100 and a decrease of 81% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17. Chennai has registered the highest number (83), followed by Coimbatore City (81). No case was reported in12 districts / cities and 3 districts registered each 1 case.

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

[Decrease: 13.6%]

Crime Rate: No Change: 0.1*

76 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against SCs), showing a decrease of 13.6% over 2017 (88) and a decrease of 84.9% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17

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

[Decrease: 60%]

Crime Rate: Negligible*

2 cases were registered under SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Against STs), showing a decrease of 60% over 2017 (5) and a decrease of 58.3% over the quinquennial average of 2013-17.

(xiii) Others:

[Increase: 59%]

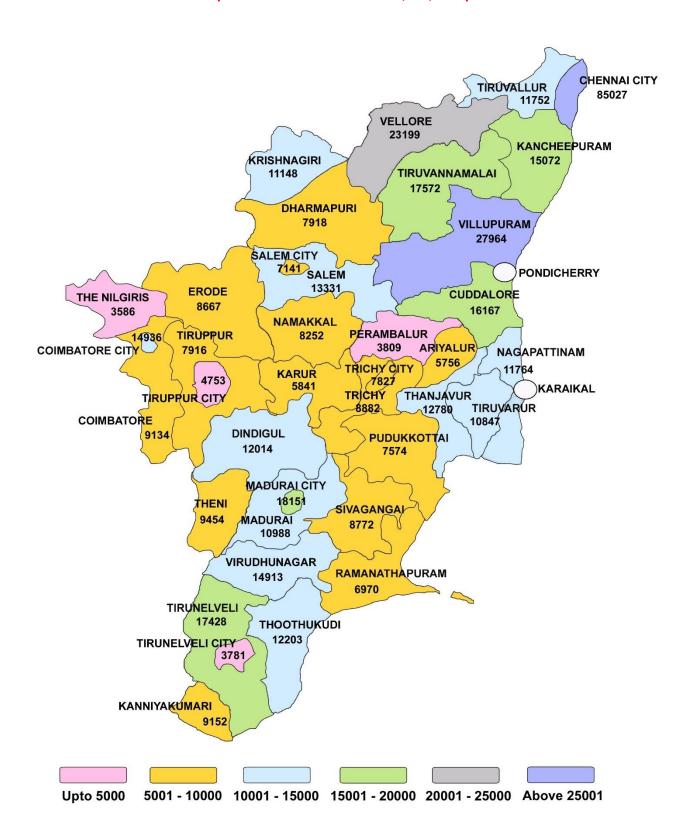
- Registration of Foreigners Act
- Indian Passport Act
- Essential Commodities Act
- Antiquity & Art Treasure Act
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- Indecent Representation of women Act
- Forest Act
- Other SLL

1,55,319 cases of SLL were registered under the category of Acts mentioned as 'others' above. This is 59% higher than the previous year (97,434).

MAP – 1.1

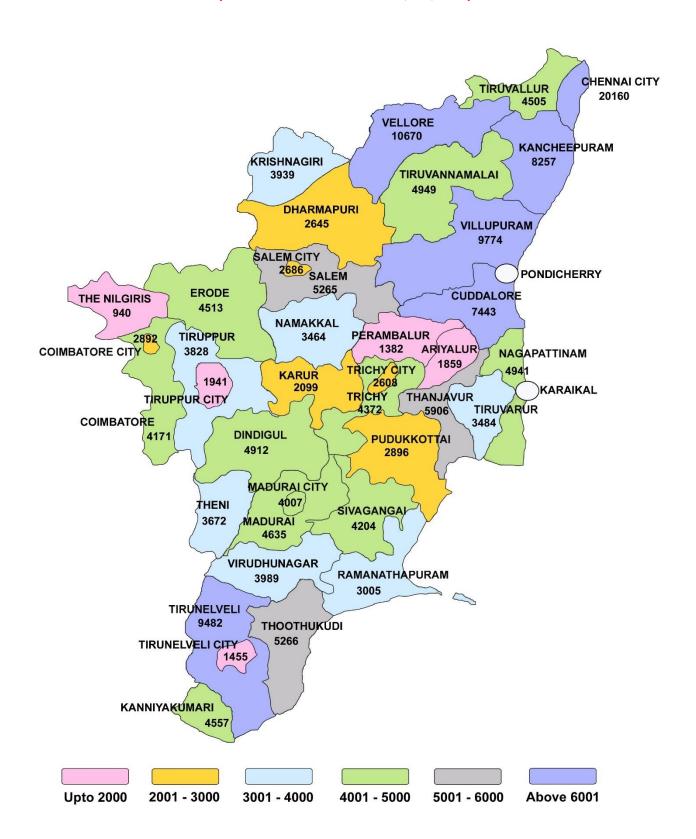
INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC+SLL) - 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 4,99,188)



MAP – 1.2 INCIDENCE OF CASES REGISTERED (IPC) - 2018

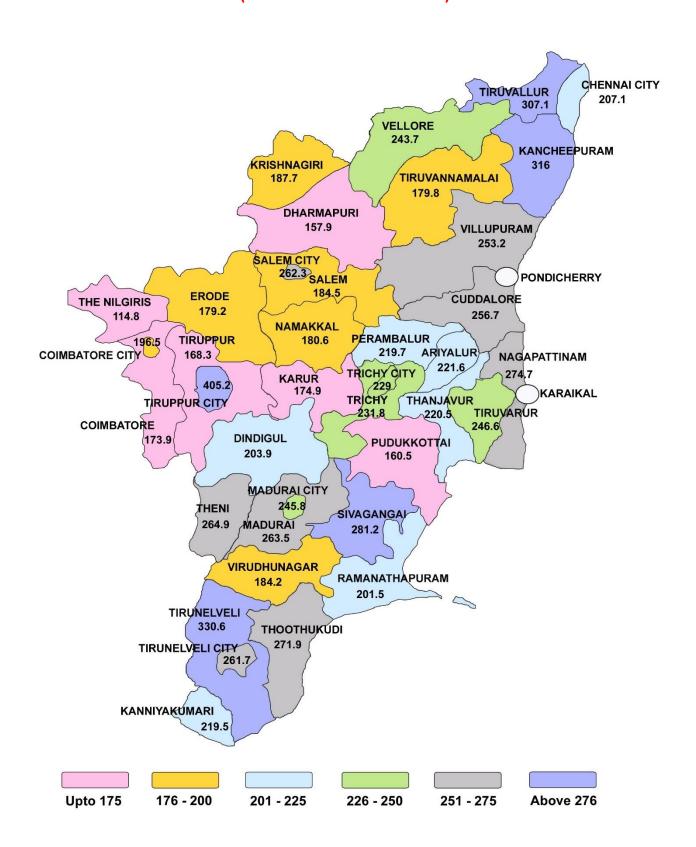
(All over Tamil Nadu 1,85,912)



MAP – 1.3

RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING - 2018

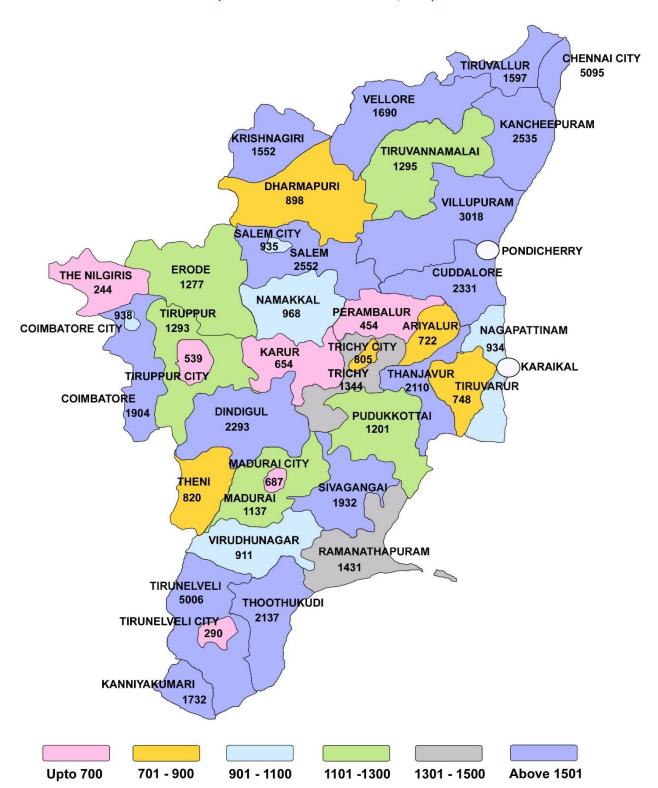
(All over Tamil Nadu 231.2)



MAP - 1.4

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING 2018

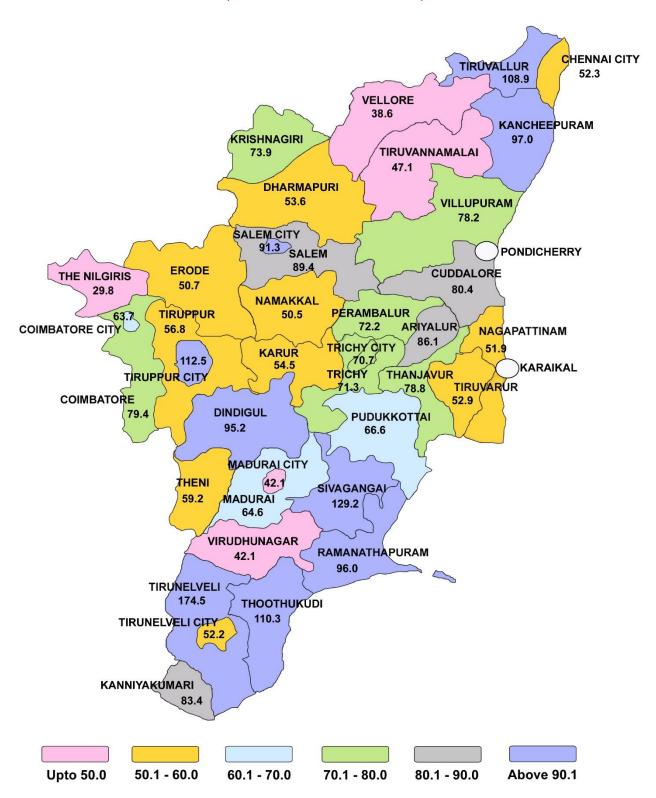
(All over Tamil Nadu 58,168)



MAP - 1.5

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY DURING – 2018

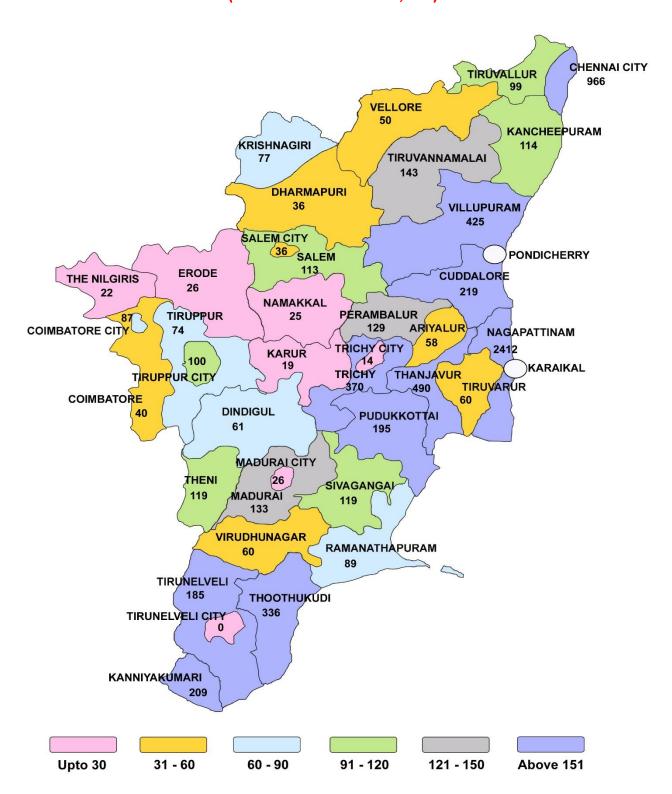
(All over Tamil Nadu 72.4)



MAP - 1.6

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY DURING - 2018

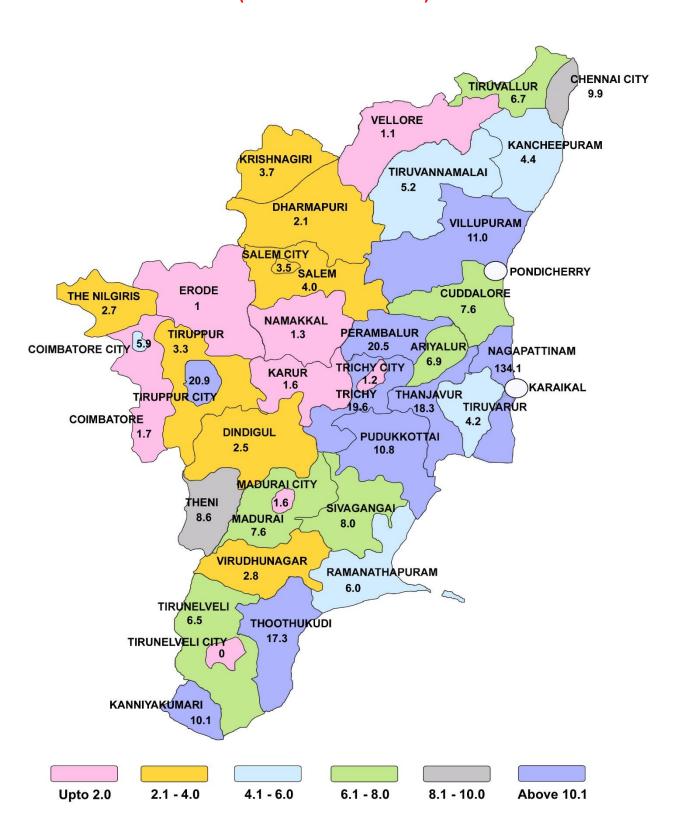
(All over Tamil Nadu 7,758)



MAP - 1.7

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILITY DURING – 2018

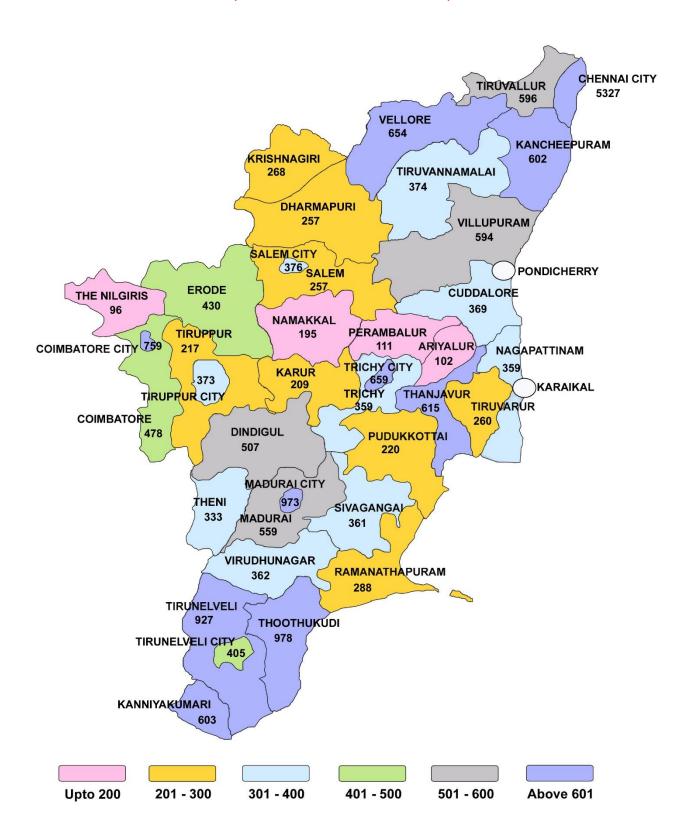
(All over Tamil Nadu 8.0)



MAP - 1.8

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING - 2018

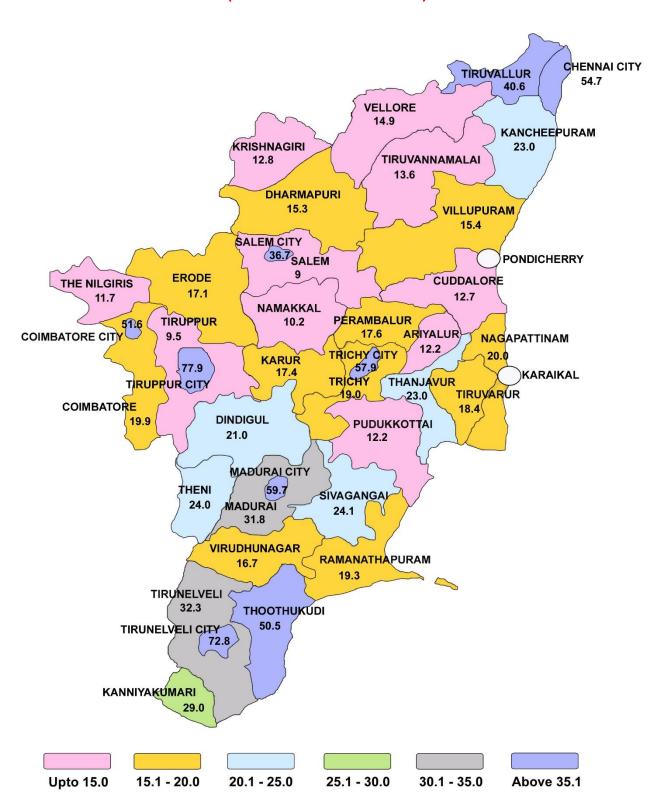
(All over Tamil Nadu 26,303)



MAP – 1.9

RATE OF IPC CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DURING – 2018

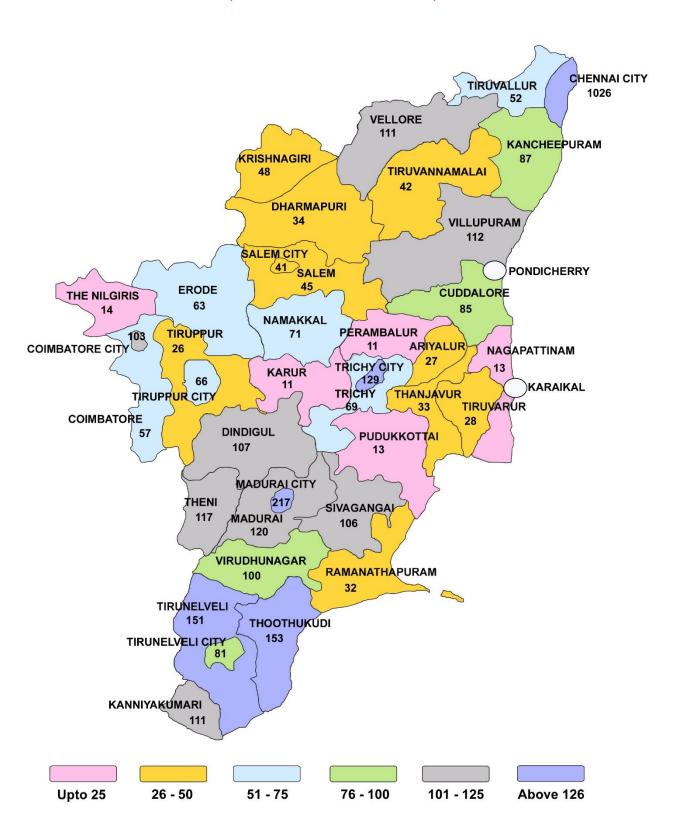
(All over Tamil Nadu 29.9)



MAP - 1.10

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING - 2018

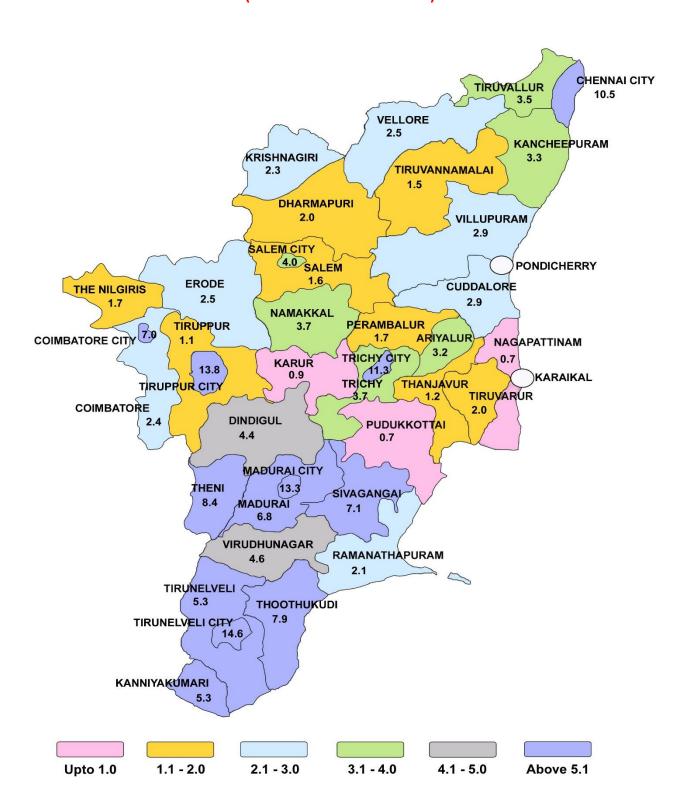
(All over Tamil Nadu 3,727)



MAP - 1.11

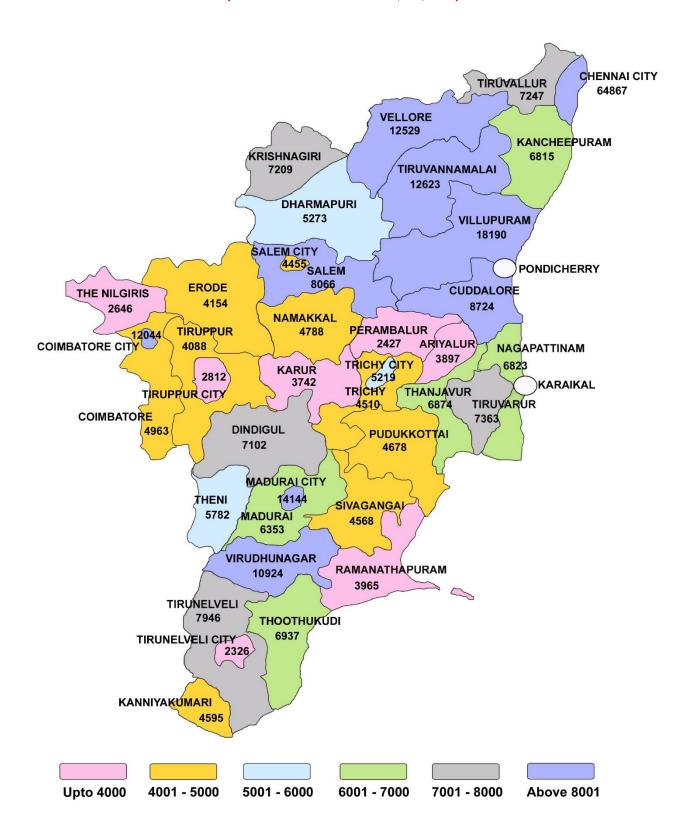
RATE OF IPC CRIMES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS & PROPERTY MARKS DURING – 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 4.2)



MAP - 1.12 INCIDENCE OF SLL CRIMES DURING - 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,13,276)



CHAPTER - 2

CRIME IN CITIES

INTRODUCTION:

Police Commissionerates system is in vogue in 7 cities of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem. Thirunelveli, Tiruppur 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 2018 are presented in **Table-2.1 and 2.3**. As many as 1,41,810 cognizable crimes were reported in these 7cities during 2018 comprising 35,749 cases registered under the IPC and 1,06,061 cases registered under the SLL. In terms of percentage, 74.8% of cases during 2018 were reported under Special & Local Laws (SLL) and rest of the cases (25.2%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Crime rate of 884.1 was observed in these cities as compared to crime rate of 620.9 at State level, showing a higher crime rate as compared to State average.

Trend analysis - Major IPC crimes

Murder

(Incidence: 320 Rate: 2.0)

The offences of murder with 320 cases in 2018 showing an increase of 11.1% as compared to 288 cases in 2017.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of murder (172 cases) followed by Madurai City (43 cases), Coimbatore City (31 cases) and Tiruppur City (25 cases) during 2017. Every one

lakh population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 2 murder cases in the year 2018. The highest crime rate of 5.2 murders per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2018.

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 516 Rate: 3.2)

The offence of attempt to commit murder with 516 cases in 2018 showed an increase of 14.4% as compared to 451 cases in 2017.

Chennai has recorded the maximum cases of attempt to murder (319 cases) followed by Tirunelveli city (52) and Madurai City (48) during 2018. Every one lakh population in the cities experienced, on average, nearly 3 attempt to commit murder cases in the year 2018. The highest crime rate (9.4) of attempt to murder per lakh population was reported from Tirunelveli City during the year 2018.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence: 8 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 8 cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder were reported in 7 cities during 2018 showing a decrease of 11.1% when compared to previous year (9 cases). Chennai has reported 7 cases and followed by Madurai City 1 case during 2018.

Rape

(Incidence:46 Rate: 0.3)

The offence of rape with 46 cases in 2018 showing a decrease of 4.2% as compared to 48 cases in 2017.

Incidents of Rape were reported highest in Chennai (35) followed by Salem city and Thirunelveli City each (3 cases), Coimbatore City and Madurai City each (2 cases) and Trichy City (1 case) during the year 2018.

Kidnapping & abduction

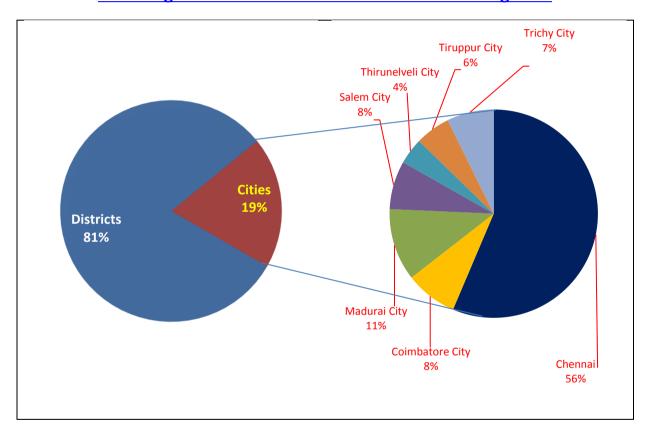
(Incidence: 110 Rate: 0.7)

The offence of kidnapping & abduction with 110 cases in 2018 showing an increase of 14.6% as compared to 96 cases in 2017.

Chennai has reported the

maximum cases of kidnapping & abduction (56 cases) followed by Salem City (14 cases), Coimbatore City (10 cases), Tiruppur City and Trichy City each (9 cases) and Madurai City and Thiurnelveli City each (6 cases) during 2018. The highest crime rate of 1.9 kidnappings & abductions per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City as compared to 0.7 in all Cities during the year 2018.

<u>Chart - 2.1</u>
Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Cities During 2018



Dacoity

(Incidence: 27 Rate: 0.2)

The offence of dacoity with 27 cases in 2018 showing an increase of 17.4% as compared to 23 cases in 2017.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of dacoity (15) followed by Salem City (6), Madurai City (3) and Coimbatore City, Tiruppur City and Trichy City each (1 cases) during the 2018. The highest crime rate of 0.6

under dacoity per lakh population was reported from Salem City followed by Chennai, Madurai City and Tiruppur City each (0.2) and Coimbatore City and Trichy City each (0.1) during the year 2018.

Making preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity

(Incidence: 4 Rate: Negligible)

The offence of preparation and assembly for dacoity with 4 cases in

2018 showing no variation as reported in the previous year.

Tiruppur City has reported the 4 cases of Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity remaining 6 cities no cases were reported during the year 2018.

Robbery

(Incidence: 953 Rate:5.9)

The offence of Robbery with 953 cases in 2018 showing an increase of 58.83% as compared to 600 cases in 2017.

Chennai has reported the maximum cases of robbery (511 cases) followed by Madurai City (120 cases) and Coimbatore City (112 cases) during 2018. The highest crime rate of 10.6 robberies per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City compared to 5.9 at all Cities level.

Burglary

(Incidence: 1,244 Rate: 7.8)

Burglary offences with 1,244 cases in 2018 showing a decrease of 0.4% as compared to 1,249 cases in 2017.

Chennai has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (735 cases) followed by Madurai City (185 cases) and Coimbatore City (77 cases) among cities. The highest rate of 13.2 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Tiruppur City during the year 2018.

Theft

(Incidence: 6197 Rate: 38.6)

Theft cases have shown a decrease of 2.3% during the year 2018 compared to the year 2017 (6342 cases).

Chennai has reported highest number of 3891 theft cases during the year 2018 which accounted for 62.8% of the total thefts cases reported in the 7 cities. An average 38.6 Theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population in the Cities during 2018. Tirunelveli City has reported highest crime rate of Theft cases at (50.5) followed by Tiruppur City (43.8) and Trichy City (40.9).

Unlawful assembly

(Incidence: 965 Rate: 6.0)

A total of 965 cases of unlawful assembly were reported in the commissionerates during 2018. Chennai (866 cases) followed by Tiruppur City (52 cases), Coimbatore City (47) have reported the cases of unlawful assembly.

Riots

(Incidence: 132 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 132 cases of riots were reported in 7 cities during 2018. Chennai (43 cases) followed by Madurai City (25), Salem City (22 cases), Tiruppur City (16) and Coimbatore City and Trichy City each (13). No case was reported in Thirunelveli City. The highest crime rate was reported in Tiruppur City (3.3) followed by Salem City (2.1), Madurai City each (1.5).

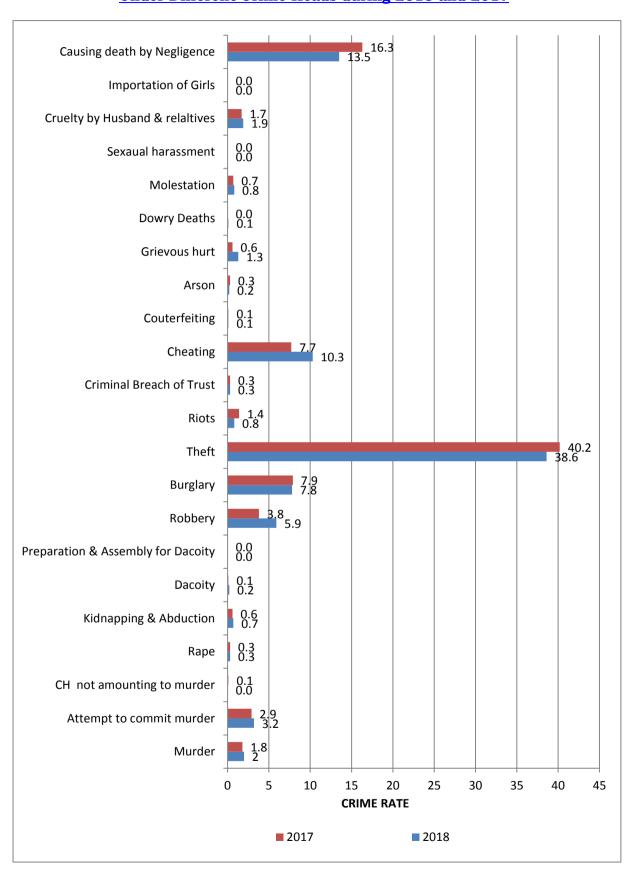
Criminal breach of trust

(Incidence:52 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 52 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in Commissionerates during the year 2018 which were 4% an increase compare to previous year. Chennai City has (24 cases) followed by Tiruppur City (12), Madurai City (7), Salem City (6) and Coimbatore City (3).

Tiruppur City has reported high crime rate of 2.5 followed by Salem City 0.6 and Madurai City 0.4 as compared to 0.3 at average cities level.

<u>Chart - 2.2</u>
<u>Rate of Cognizable IPC Crimes in Cities</u>
Under Different Crime Heads during 2018 and 2017



Forgery, Cheating and Fraud

(Incidence: 1,650 Rate: 10.3)

A total of 1,650 cases under Cheating (including Forgery and Fraud) reported these in Commissionerates during the vear 2018, showing an increase of 36.3% in 2018 over 2017 (1211 cases). Chennai has reported the highest number of cheating cases (1,016 cases) accounting for 61.6% of total such crimes. The highest rate of such crimes (14.6) was reported from Tirunelveli City.

Counterfeiting

(Incidence:13 Rate: 0.1)

total of 13 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2018, showing a decline of 27.8% as compared to previous year (18 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in Chennai (10 cases) followed Madurai City, Salem City and Coimbatore City each (1 case) remaining Thirunelveli City. Trichy City Tiruppur City reported no such cases during 2018.

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 202 Rate: 1.3)

A total of 202 cases of grievous hurt were reported during 2018, showing anincrease of 102% over the year 2017 (100 cases). Chennai (114 cases) followed by Thirunelveli City (34 cases) have together accounted for 73.3% of total such crimes reported during 2018.

Dowry deaths

(Incidence: 11 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 11 cases of dowry deaths were reported during the year 2018, showing an increase of 120% over the year 2017 (5 cases). Chennai has reported highest such incidence (7 cases) followed by Madurai City (2 cases) and Salem City and Trichy City each (1 case). The remaining three cities were no case reported. Chennai, Madurai City, Salem City and Trichy City were reported the crime rate (each 0.1).

Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty

(MOLESTATION)

(Incidence: 128 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 128 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (MOLESTATION) were reported during the year 2018, showing an increase of 19.6% over the year 2017 (107 cases). Chennai with 83 cases accounting for 64.8% of total cases reported followed by Trichy City (16 cases) and Madurai City (11 cases). Trichy City has reported the highest rate (1.4) of such crimes in comparison to the cities average rate of 0.8.

Insult to the modesty of women (SEXUAL HARASSMENT)

(Incidence: 7 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 7 cases of insult to the modesty of women (Sexual harassment) were reported during the year 2018, showing an increase of 40% as compared to the previous year (5 cases). Chennai has reported 5 cases followed by Trichy City 2 cases during the year 2018.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives

(Incidence: 302 Rate: 1.9)

A total of 302 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives were reported, showing an increase of 15.7% over the year 2017 (261 cases). Chennai (116 cases) followed by Madurai City (102 cases) have accounted for 38.4% and 33.8% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2018. Madurai City has reported highest crime rate of 6.3 as compared to 1.9 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: 2165 Rate: 13.5)

A total of 2,165 cases of causing death by negligence were reported in 7 cities during the year 2018, showing a decrease of 16.0% as compared to the previous year (2,578 cases). Chennai (1,388 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Coimbatore City (172 cases), they accounted for 64.1% and 7.9% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2018. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 28.2 compared to 13.5 at cities average level.

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

(Incidence: 1,06,061 Rate: 661.2)

A total of 1,06,061 SLL crimes were reported during the year 2018, showing an increase of 72.7% over the year 2017 (61,421 cases).

Arms Act

(Incidence :18 Rate:0.1)

A total of 18 cases under the Arms Act were reported during the year 2018, showing an increase of 80% as compared to the previous year (10 cases). Chennai (11 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Madurai City (4 cases) Trichy City, Salem City and Tirunelveli City (each 1 case) they accounted for 61.1%, 22.2% and 5.6% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2018. Madurai City, and Thirunelveli City were reported highest crime rate of 0.2 compared to 0.1 at cities average rate.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act

(Incidence: 791 Rate: 4.9)

A total of 791 cases under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act were reported during the year 2018, showing an increase of 36.8% as compared to the previous year (578 cases). Chennai (305 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (192 cases) have accounted for 38.6% and 24.3% respectively of total

such case reported during the year 2018. Tiruppur City recorded highest crime rate (13.6) followed by Coimbatore City (13.0) have accounted for highest Crime Rate compared to 4.9 at cities average rate.

Gambling Act

(Incidence: 679 Rate:4.2)

A total of 679 cases under Gambling Act were reported in the Cities during the year 2018, showing an increase of 2.7% as compared to the previous year (661 cases). Coimbatore City (251 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Chennai (213 cases) have 37.0% accounted for and respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2018. Coimbatore City has reported highest crime rate of 17.1 compared to 4.2 crime rate at cities average level.

Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 17,756 Rate: 110.7)

A total of 17,756 cases under the Prohibition Act were reported in the 7 commissionerates during the year 2018, showing an increase of 16.6% as compared to the previous year (15,226 cases). Chennai (8,743 cases) recorded highest cases under the Prohibition Act followed by Coimbatore City (2,791 cases), they accounted for 49.2% and 15.7% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2018. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 302.7 as compared to crime rate of 110.7 at cities average level.

Explosives Substances Act

(Incidence: 10 Rate:0.1)

A total of 10 cases under the Explosive Substances Act were reported in 7Cities during the year 2018 showing a decrease of 9.1% compared to the previous year (11 cases). Chennai, Coimbatore City and Salem City each (3 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (1 case) they accounted for 30% and 10% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2018.

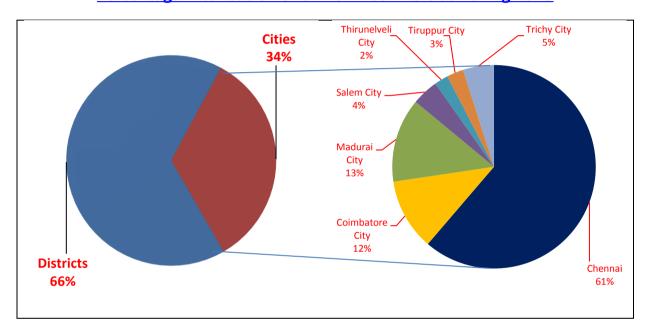
Salem City has also reported highest crime rate of 0.3 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

(Incidence: 342 Rate: 2.1)

A total of 342 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2018, showing an increase of 20% as compared to the previous year (285 cases). Chennai (236 cases) registered highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (53 cases), they accounted for 69.0% and 15.5% of total such cases respectively during the year 2018. Chennai has reported highest crime rate of 3.6 as compared to crime rate of 2.1 at average cities level.

<u>Chart - 2.3</u> **Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes in Cities During 2018**



Registration of Foreigners Act

(Incidence: 21 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 21 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2018 showing an increase of 250% as compared to the previous year (6 case). Tiruppur City (10 case) registered highest cases followed by Chennai (6 cases), Trichy City (3 cases), Coimbatore City and Tirunelveli City (each 1 case) during the year 2018. Tiruppur City has reported highest crime rate of 2.1 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at average cities level.

Indian Passport Act

(Incidence: 122 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 122 cases under Indian Passport Act were reported in these 7 Commissionerates during the year 2018 showing an increase of 19.6% as compared to the previous year (102 cases). Chennai (96 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Trichy City (23 cases), they accounted for 78.7% and 18.9% of total such cases respectively during the year 2018. Trichy City has reported highest crime rate of 2.1 as compared to 0.8 at cities average level.

Essential Commodities Act

(Incidence: 5 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 5 cases under the Essential Commodities Act were reported during the year 2018 showing an increase of 150% as compared to the

previous year (2 cases). Chennai City alone (5 cases) recorded such cases during the year 2018.

Dowry Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 13 Rate:0.1)

A total of 13 cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in 7 Commissionerates during the year 2018 a decrease of 53.6% showing compared to the previous year (28)Tirunellveli City (7 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Chennai (4 cases) and Trichy city (2 cases) they accounted for 53.8%, 30.8% and 15.4% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2018. Tirunelveli City has reported highest crime rate of 1.3 as compared to crime rate of 0.1 at cities average level.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 3 cases under the Indecent Representation of Women Act were reported in the Commissionerates during the year 2018, showing an increase of 200% as compared to the previous year (1 case). Chennai alone (3 case) recorded such case during the year 2018.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence: 180 Rate: 1.1)

A total of 180 cases under the Copyright Act were reported during the year 2018, showing a decrease of 68.6% as compared to the previous year (574 cases). Chennai (83 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Coimbatore City (81 cases), they accounted for 46.1% and 45% of total such cases respectively during the year 2018. Coimbatore City has reported highest crime rate of 5.5 as compared to crime rate of 1.1 at cities average level.

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

(Incidence: 7 Rate: Negligible)

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 7 cases under this Act were registered in the 7 Commissionerates showing a decrease of 41.7% compared to the previous year (12 cases). Chennai alone (5 cases) recorded cases followed highest such Coimbatore City and Salem City each (1 case) recorded such cases. Remaining 4 cities have not reported any case during 2018.

Forest Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2018. Previously 1 case was registered under this crime head during 2017.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

(Incidence: 7 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 7 cases were reported under this Act during 2018, showing an increase of 600% as compared to the previous year (1 case). Chennai (4 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Madurai City (2 cases) and Trichy City (1 case) recorded such cases. Remaining 4 cities have not reported any cities during 2018.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

(Incidence: Nil) Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2018. Previously also no case was registered under this crime head during 2017.

Information Technology Act

(Incidence: 53 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 53 cases were reported under this Act during 2018, showing a decrease of 39.1% as compared to the previous year (87 cases). Maximum cases of the Information Technology Act were

reported in Chennai (41) followed by Thirunelveli City and Coimbatore City (each 4 cases), Salem City and Tiruppur City (each 2 cases). No case was reported in Madurai City and Trichy City during the year 2018.

Official Secret Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2018. Previously 2 cases were registered under this crime head during 2017.

Electricity Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

3 cases were reported under this head during 2018. Previously no case was registered under this crime head during 2017.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

Three cases were reported in Chennai under this Act during 2018 showing an increase of 50% as compared to the previous year (2 cases).

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Nil)

No case was reported under this head during 2018. Previously 4 cases were reported under this Act during 2017.

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act

(Incidence: 306 Rate: 1.9)

A total of 306 cases were reported under this Act during 2018. Chennai City (140 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Tirunelveli City (48 cases) and Trichy City (35), showing an increase of 35.4% as compared to the previous year (226 cases).

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act

(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

3 cases were reported in Chennai under this Act during 2018 showing an increase of 200% as compared to the previous year (1 case).

Lotteries (Regulation) Act

(Incidence: 1,442 Rate: 9.0)

A total of 1,442 cases were reported under this Act during 2018, showing an increase of 22.2% when compared with previous year (1,180 cases). The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Salem City (407) followed by Coimbatore City (324), Chennai (303), Trichy City (193), Tiruppur City (192), Madurai City (12) and Tirunelveli City (11 cases).

Representation of People Act

(Incidence: Nil Rate: Negligible)

No case was reported under this Act during 2018. Previously (38 cases) was registered under this crime head during 2017.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

(Incidence: 16 Rate: 0.1)

16 cases reported under this head. The maximum cases were reported in Coimbatore City (7) followed by Chennai (5) and Trichy City (4). No case was reported in remaining 4 cities. Previously (55 cases) was registered under this crime head during 2018.

Other SLL

(Incidence:83,189 Rate:518.6)

A total of 83,189 cases were reported under other SLL Act of which not mentioned in above crime heads showing an increase of 96.5% as compared to the previous year (42,328).

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

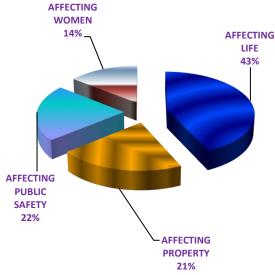
Violent IPC Crimes

3. Violent Crimes constituted of 5.9% the total IPC crimes (1,85,912) in 2018. The most prevalent of these were crimes affecting life, constituting 48.8% of the total violent crimes. 24.4% of these were violent crimes affecting public safety, while violent crimes for gain constituted 23.7%. Violent crimes affecting women accounted for

3.1%(excluding POCSO Rape) of violent crimes. (Chart-3.1)

CHART- 3.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT (IPC) CRIMES DURING - 2018



Incidence of Violent crimes:

[Increase:11.2%]

4. Violent crimes have an increased by 11.2% compared to 2017. 10,957 Violent IPC crimes were reported in the State during 2018 as against 9,852 cases reported during 2017. The incidence and rate of violent crimes during 2018 district/city wise are presented in Table -3.1. Dist/City-wise Incidence of Violent Crimes is shown in Map-3.1.

Violent crimes Affecting Life:

[Increase:3.8%]

5. Incidence of Violent Crimes affecting life between 2014 to 2018 is given below. These cases has an increased by 3.8% compared to 2017. Murder, Dowry Death and Kidnapping & Abduction under violent crimes

affecting life have contributed to this decrease.

(I) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING LIFE (2014–2018)

			•		,	
S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	MURDER	1805	1748	1603	1560	1569
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	2922	2935	2666	2460	2571
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	50	59	40	51	55
4	ATTEMPT TO C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER				3	0
5	DOWRY DEATH	95	65	58	48	55
6	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	1746	1603	1223	1027	1097
	TOTAL	6618	6410	5590	5149	5347

Violent Crimes for Gain:

[Increase: 25.1%]

6. Trends of Violent Crimes for gain between 2014 to 2018 are given below. Incidence of Violent Crimes for gain has increased by 25.1% compared to 2017. Robbery under violent crimes for gain have contributed to this increase.

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

S. No.	CRIME HEADS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	DACOITY	101	93	109	97	100
2	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	74	80	83	134	197
3	ROBBERY	1969	1763	1680	1841	2295
	TOTAL	2144	1936	1872	2072	2592

Violent crimes Affecting Public Safety:

[Increase: 14.4%]

7. Violent Crimes affecting Public Safety between 2014 to 2018 are given below. Violent crimes affecting Public Safety has an increased by 14.4% when comparing with 2017. A decrease of 22.7% is seen in the incidence reported under this head in 2018 (2674) as compared to 2014 (3459).

(III) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC SAFETY (2014–2018)

S. No.	CRIME HEAD	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	RIOTS	2784	2648	2002	1935	2240
2	ARSON	675	677	513	402	434
	TOTAL	3459	3325	2515	2337	2674

Violent crimes Affecting Women:

[Increase: 24.4%]

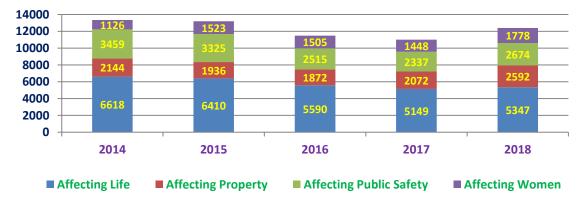
8. Cases of Rape between 2014 to 2018 are given below. Incidence of rape including POCSO rape (331+1457) has increased by 23.5% compared to 2017.

(IV) INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN (2014 – 2018)

5	S. NO	CRIME HEAD	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Category wise violent crimes during 2014 -2018 is depicted in Chart – 3.2

<u>CHART - 3.2</u> <u>Category - Wise Violent Crimes during 2014 - 2018</u>

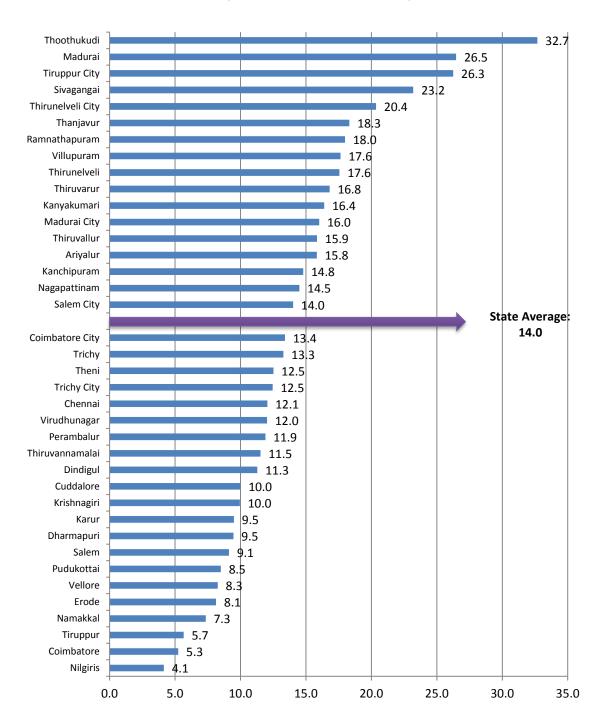


Crime Rate of Violent Crimes:

9. Incidence, percentage-share and crime rates of violent crimes during 2018 are presented districts/city-wise in Table-3.1. The State average of

violent crime rate is 13.6. Chart-3.3 gives ranking of the district/city on the basis of violent crime rates. Dist/Citywise Rate of Violent Crimes is shown in Map-3.2.

CRIME RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING- 2018
(DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



Trends of Violent Crimes - District/City wise

10. District/City-wise incidence of violent crimes under IPC during 2018 is given in Table-3.1. Chennai reported the highest incidence of 1,174 cases accounting for 10.7% of the total violent crimes. The other districts/ contributing significantly to the total violent crimes were Villupuram (681; Thoothukudi (634; (504; 4.6%), Thirunelveli Thanjavur (491; 4.5%), Madurai (466; 4.3%), Kanchipuram (386; 3.5%), Vellore (362; (348; 3.3%), Sivagangai 3.2),Kannivakumari(341; 3.1)and Thiruvannamlai (317;2.9). The remaining districts/ cities reported below 300 cases.

	1		1
S. No	INCIDENCE	No.	DISTRICTS \ CITIES
1	500 – 1200	4	Chennai City Villupuram Thoothukudi Tirunelveli Thanjavur
2	300 – 500	7	Madurai Kanchipuram Vellore Sivagangai Kanyakumari Thiruvannamalai
3	Less than 300	29	Madurai City Salem Cuddalore Ramnathapuram Nagapattinam Dindigul Thiruvallur Virudhunagar Krishnagiri Coimbatore Thiruvarur Trichy Theni Dharmapuri Coimbatore City Pudukottai Railway Chennai Railway Trichy Ariyalur Thirunelveli City Trichy City Triuppur Tiruppur Tiruppur Tiruppur City Karur Perambalur Nilgiris

11. MOTIVES OF MURDERS

Disputes (Property dispute, Family dispute, petty quarrel, Money & Water disputes) accounted for 791 cases out of 1,569 cases reported (50.4%) making it as the most common motive for Murder, followed by Personal Vendetta or Enmity 281 cases (17.9%), Illicit Relationship Cases 136 (8.7%), Love Affairs 130 (8.3%) and for gain 81 (5.2%), Casteism 4 Cases (0.3%), Murder due to dowry demand 3 cases (0.2%). Remaining 143 (9%) are due to other motives. No murder has been reported due to Hate Crime, Honour killing, for political reason, Child Human Sacrifice, Class conflict, Extremism / Naxalism and Road Rage.

Attempt to Commit Murder (Increase 4.5%)(Cr.Rate... 3.2)

Incidence of Attempt to commit Murder (2,571) during 2018 has increased by 4.5% over 2017 (2,460). Chennai has registered the highest (319) incidence of attempt to commit murder followed by Thoothukudi (233), Thirunelveli (223), cases. The crime rate is the highest in Thoothukudi (12.0) against the State average of 3.2.

12. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

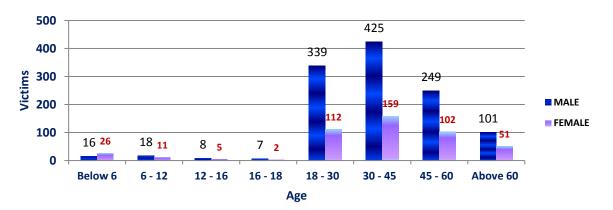
(i)Victims of Rape: -

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 (1631) during this year, the share of female victims was 28.7% (468). Approximately 34.0% (159) of them were in the age group of 31 to 45 years, 23.9% (112) 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 - 2018



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 1631 Victims, Chennai City (174)followed bv Vellore (75),Thanjavur (67),Virudhunagar (66),Thoothukudi (63), Thirunelveli (61),Madurai and Villupuram (each 59), Cuddalore (57),Kanchipuram and Salem (each 53), Krishnagiri (52) and Tiruppur (44) account for larger number of victims (54.1%). Chennai City (40). Madurai (22),Cuddalore and Villupuram (each 21), Vellore (20),Salem, Thirunelveli & Trichy (each 19), and Thoothukudi (17) reported the highest number of female victims in murder Above 9 cases. districts accounted for 42.3% of the total female victims. The districts with lowest female victims in murder cases are Salem City and Railway Trichy (each 1), Nilgiris, and Nagapattinam (each 2) and Trichy City (3).

Chennai City (134 victims) followed by Vellore (55), Thanjavur (52), Virudhunagar (50), Kanchipuram and Thoothukudi (each 46), Thirunelveli (42), Krishnagiri and Villupuram (each 38), Madurai (37), Cuddalore (36),

Madurai City (35),Salem (34),Kannivakumari (32),Dindigul and Thiruvannamalai (each 31) reported the highest number of male victims in murder cases. The above sixteen districts accounted for 63.4% of the total male victims. The lowest numbers of male victims were reported in Railways Trichy (2), Railways Cheenai (3) and Nilgiris (4).

Rape

(Increase: 24.4%) Cr.Rate: 1.4

The number of rape cases 1788 (Rape 331+ POCSO Rape1457) showing an increase of 24.4% over 2017 (1,437). Chennai has recorded the highest number (177) of incidence accounting for 9.9% of all the rape cases reported in the state. No case of rape reported in RP Trichy. The crime rate in Ariyalur (4.4) is the highest against State average of 2.2.

Kidnapping & Abduction (Increase: 6.8%) Cr.Rate: 1.4

cases of "kidnapping 1,097 abduction" were reported during this year, showing an increase of 6.8% over 2017 (1,027). Villupuram has recorded the highest number (117) of incidents accounting for 10.7%of all 'kidnapping & abduction' cases reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Sivagangai (6.3) against the State average of 1.4.

Dacoity

(Increase:3.1%) Cr.Rate: 0.1

The incidence of dacoity is 100 showing an increase by 3.1% over 2017 (97). Chennai (15), Kanchipuram (11), Thiruvallur Salem City (7),(6),Thiruvannamalai (5),Dindigul Chennai Railway (each 4) has reported the highest number of such incidents accounting for 52% of the total cases reported in the State. Salem, Karur, Coimbatore, Madurai City, Thirunelveli, Vellore and Villupuram (each 3) cases was the next in order accounting for 21% of the total cases. Crime rate was highest in Salem City (0.6) against the state average of 0.1.

Robbery

(Increase: 24.7%) Cr.Rate: 2.9

The incidence of robbery (2295) is showing an increase of 24.7% over 2017 (1841). Chennai has the highest number of incidents (511) accounting for 22.3% of the total cases reported. The highest crime rate (10.6) was reported from Tiruppur city as against the state average of 2.9.

Riots

(Increase 15.8%) Cr.Rate: 2.8

Incidence of riots (2,240) showing an increase of 15.8% over 2016 (1,935). Villupuram has the highest number of incidents (227) accounting for 10.1% reported in the state. The crime rate was the highest in Thoothukudi (10.4) against the state average of 2.8.

Arson

(Increase: 8.0%) Cr.Rate: 0.5

The incidence of arson (434) during the year an increased by 8.0% over 2017 (402). Tirunelveli has reported the highest number of incidents (45). The crime rate was the highest in Kanniyakumari (1.9) against the state average of 0.5.

Dowry Death

(Inecrease: 14.6%) Cr.Rate: 0.1

Incidence of dowry deaths during the year (55) an increased by 14.6% over 2017 (48). Cuddalore (9), Chennai City (7), Nagapattinam and Villupuram (each 4) has reported the highest number of such incidents, followed by Salem, Thanjavur, Trichy and Theni (each 3), Madurai City, Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Sivagangai and Railway Chennai (each 2), Trichy City, Thiruvarur City, Salem Ariyalur, Perambalur, Dindigul. Erode. Pudukottai and Thiruvannamalai (each 1). The crime rate for dowry deaths was highest in Cuddalore (0.3) against the state rate of 0.1.

Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (Increase: 47.0%) Cr.Rate: 0.2

The incidence (197) of preparation & assembly for dacoity during 2018 registered an increase of 47.0% over 2017 (134). Thanjavur has reported the highest number of incidents (86) in the State. The crime rate of 3.2 was the highest in Thanjavur against the State average of 0.2.

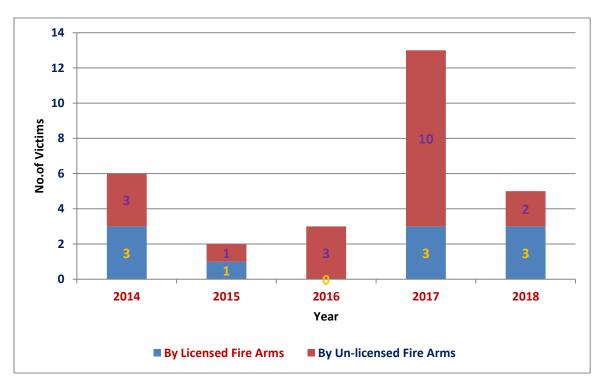
(iii) Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.4 gives the age groups break-up of victims, district-wise. 1,097 cases were reported during this year involving 1,120 victims. Victims in the age group 18 yearsto30 years (660) were found to be most vulnerable. Almost 86% of these were women. Highest number of victims was from Villupuram (117). The lowest number of victims was from Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy (each 1 victim).

Table-3 (A)
Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2014 to 2018

	Dramartian of				
Year	Total Victims	By Licensed Fire Arms	By un- Licensed Fire Arms	Total Fire Arms victims	Proportion of victims by fire- arms
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
2018	1631	3	2	5	0.31

CHART - 3.5Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms During 2014– 2018



(v) Purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction:-

Table-3.5 gives the age/sex group break-up of the victims. 436 out of 1,029 victims kidnapped/ abducted during this year were for the purpose of marriage, accounting for 42.4% of the total victims. This was followed by Elopement / Love relationship 287 (27.9%).

(vi) Murder by use of Fire Arms:-

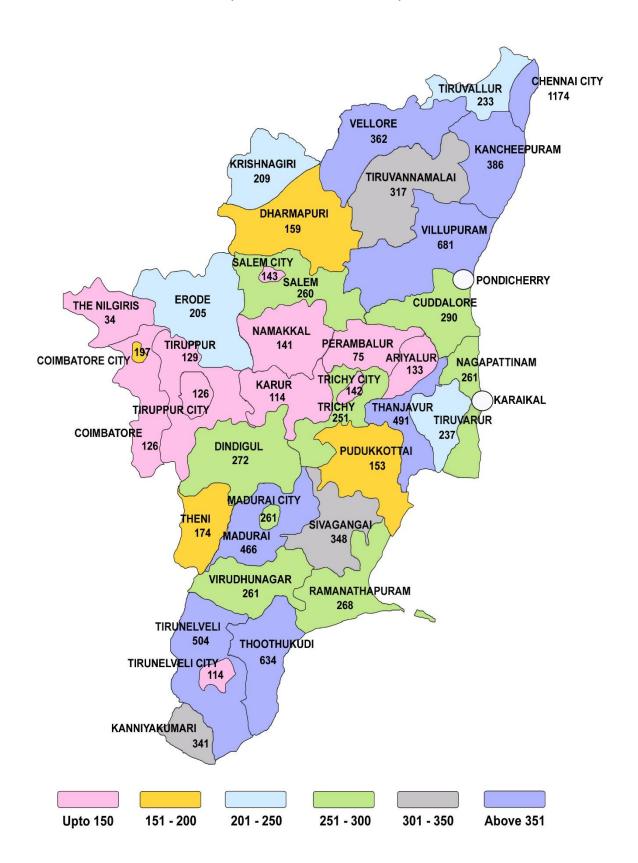
Murder of victims by use of fire arms was 5 during 2018 which is available in Table-3.6 Only 5 incidents were reported in the entire state where firearms had been used to commit murder, Trichy City, Theni, Villupuram, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri (each 1).

(Table-3(A) and Chart-3.5 depict the Victims of Murder by Fire-Arms during 2014 – 2018.

MAP - 3.1

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING - 2018

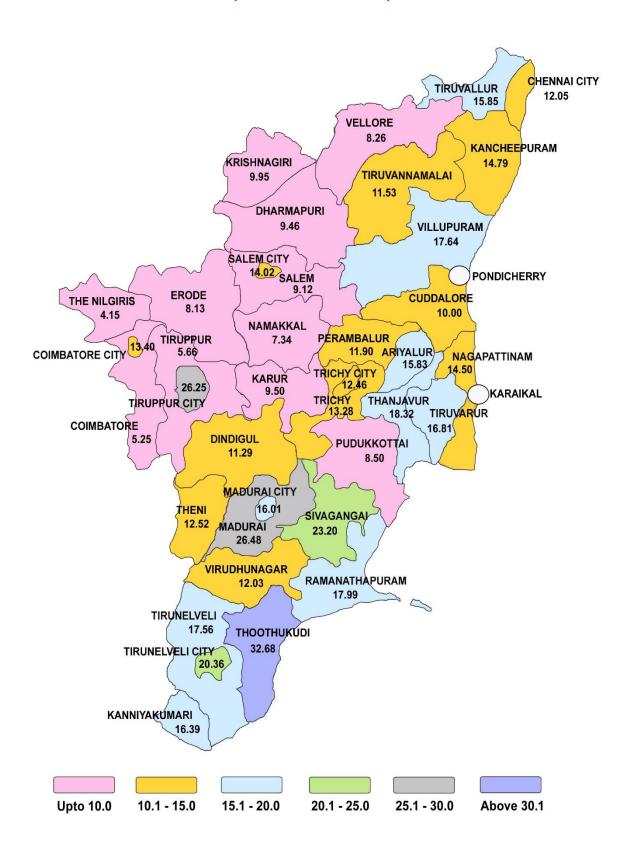
(All over Tamil Nadu 10,957)



MAP - 3.2

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING – 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 13.6)



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 13.2% of the total IPC offences.

Incidence of Property Crimes:

[Increase: 10.6%]

3. Table 4.1 depicts District/Citywise incidence of Property crimes during 2017 & 2018 with percentage variation. A total of 24,562 Property Crimes were reported during 2018 as against 22,205 cases during 2017 (Increase of 10.6%). Incidence of property crimes between 2014 and 2018 is presented in Table-4.2.

INCIDENCE OF PROPERTY CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU

DURING 2018

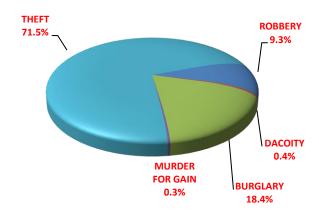
S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
i	MURDER FOR GAIN	81	0.3
ii	DACOITY	100	0.4
iii	ROBBERY	2295	9.3
iv	BURGLARY	4516	18.4
v	THEFT	17570	71.5
	TOTAL	24562	100

4. Murder for Gain constituted only 0.3% of all property offences reported in the State. Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary and Theft constituted 0.4%, 9.3%, 18.4% and 71.5% of all property crimes. Percentage share of property crimes during 2018 is presented in Chart-4.1.

CHART- 4.1

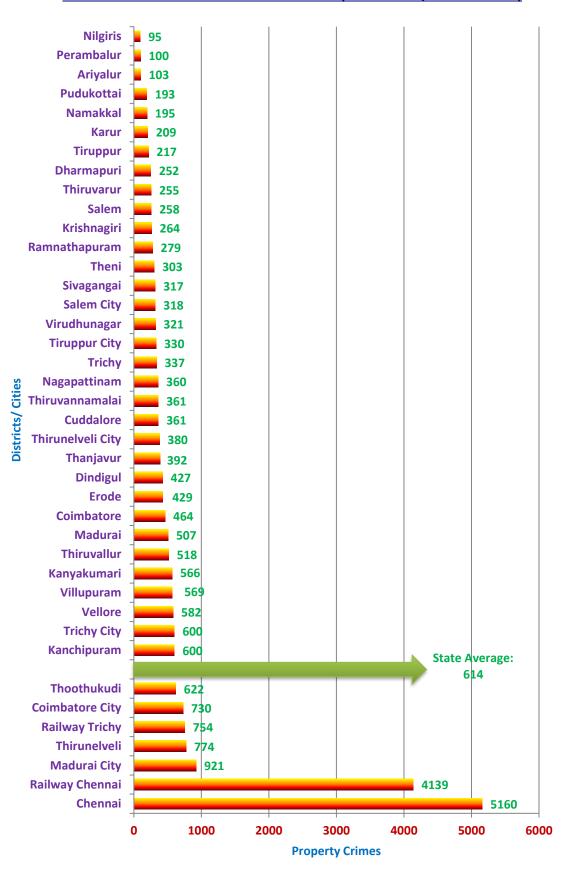
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PROPERTY CRIMES

DURING- 2018



- Chennai (5,160)cases) contributed to the property crimes in a large way, followed by RP Chennai (4,139),Madurai City (921)Thirunelveli (774). The lowest number of cases was reported in Nilgiris (95), Perambalur (100), Ariyalur (103), and Pudukottai (193)Comparative statement of property crimes for 2017-2018 (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.

<u>CHART-4.2</u> PROPERTY CRIMES DURING - 2018 (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 2.4% of the total IPC offences in 2018, whereas it was 2.3% for 2017.
- 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: 10.4%]

4. A total of 4,512 Grave Crimes were reported during 2018 as against 4,087 during 2017 (an increase of -10.4%). Incidence of grave crimes during 2015 – 2018 and head wise grave crimes are presented in Table-5.1. (Map -5)

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 2018

		_	-
S. NO	HEADS	TOTAL NO. OF CASES REPORTED	PERCENTAGE
I	MURDER	1488	33.0
II	MURDER FOR GAIN	81	1.8
III	DACOITY	100	2.2
IV	ROBBERY	2284	50.6
V	GRAVE BURGLARY	344	7.6
VI	GRAVE THEFT	215	4.8
	TOTAL	4512	100.00

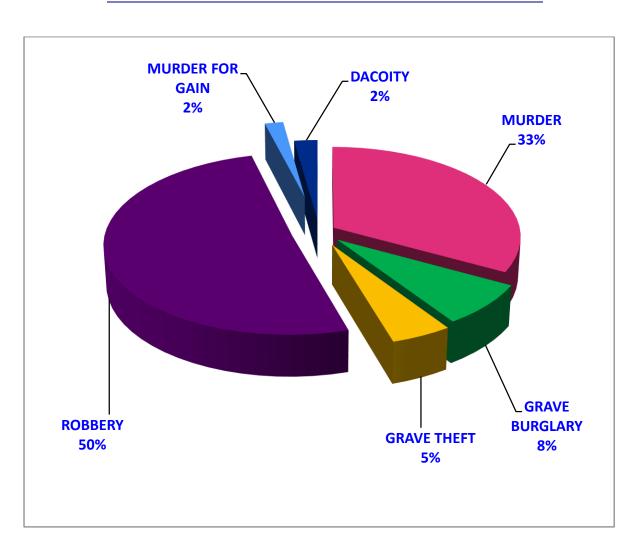
- 5. Murder and Robbery constituted maximum (83.6%) of all grave crimes reported in the State. Grave Burglaries and Theft constituted 12.38% while Dacoity and Murder for Gain constituted 4.01% of all grave crimes. Percentage share of grave crimes during 2018 is presented above. Chart 5.1 depicts the percentage share of Grave Crimes during 2018.
- 6. The highest incidence of grave crimes were reported in Chennai (790) followed by Railway Chennai (213), Madurai City (204) and Kancheepuram (182). The lowest number of cases were reported in Nilgiris (13) followed by Perambalur (29), Pudukottai (48) and Ariyalur (49). 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 2018 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 2017 and 2018 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 Anna nagar (136) Subdivision of Chennai followed by Ambattur (135) Sub-division of Chennai and Madhavaram (87) Sub-division of

- Chennai and Sriperumpudur (50) Subdivision of Kanchipuram District.
- Lowest number of Grave Crime 12. was reported in Devala and Gudalor (each 1) Sub-divisions of Nilgiris district followed by Ooty town (2) sub division of Nilgiris district and each 3 cases were reported in Thittagudi Sub-division of Cuddalore, Kodaikanal Sub-division of Dindigul and Tiruvannamalai rural Sub-division of Tiruvannamalai. Similarly Ooty rural Sub-division of Nilgiris district, Illupur Sub-division of Pudukottai and Maniyachi Sub-division of Thoothukudi district have recorded Crime each Grave cases.

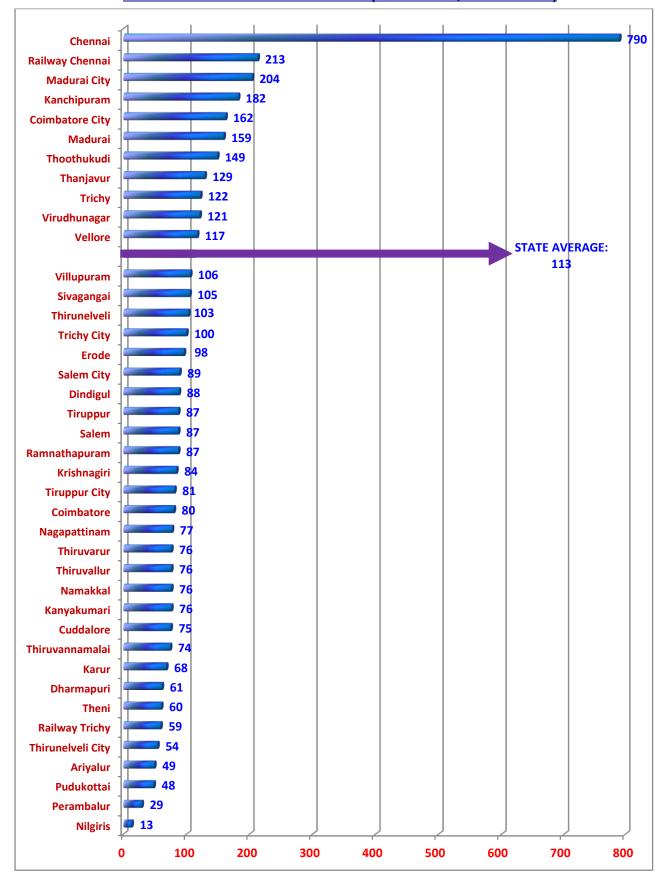
CHART- 5.1

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GRAVE CRIMES DURING- 2018



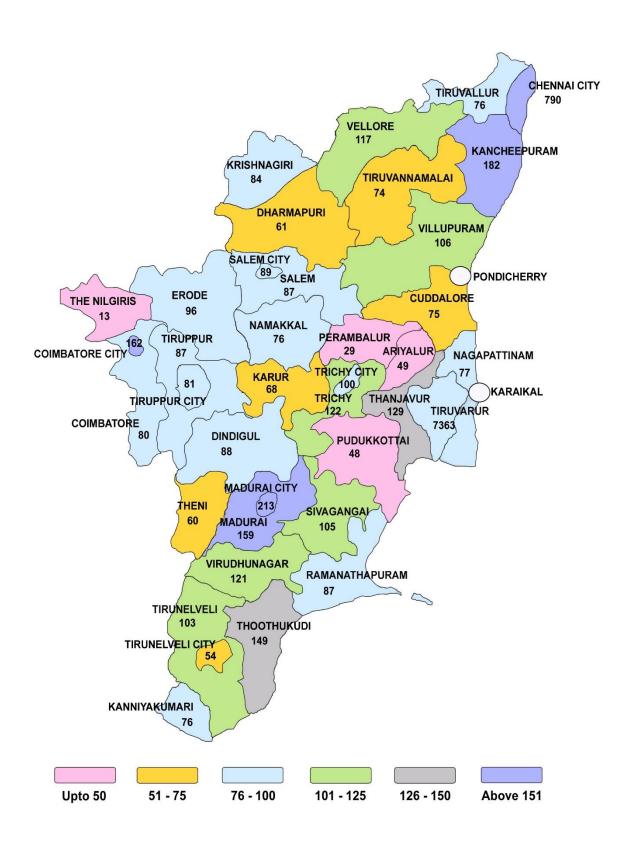
<u>CHART - 5.2</u>

<u>GRAVE CRIMES DURING - 2018 (DISTRICT / CITY WISE)</u>



MAP – 5.1
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 4,512)



CHAPTER 6 CRIME IN RAILWAYS

Introduction

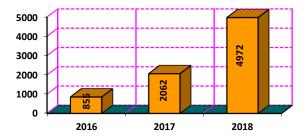
- Security of the passengers and their belongings in the running trains and railway premises is the joint responsibility of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and the concerned state police. Maintenance of law & order in railways and railway premises is the responsibility of concerned State Police. The 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) 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 1stJuly 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 2016 to 2018is presented in Table-6.2. Chart 6.1 shows the Incidence of IPC crimes reported in the state during 2016 to 2018.

CHART-6.1

Incidence of IPC Crimes Reported by Govt. Railway Police (RP) During 2016-2018



- 5. 855, 2,062 and 4,972 IPC crimes were reported by RPs during 2016 to 2018 respectively at the state level reflecting an increase of 141.2% in 2017 over 2016 and an increase of 141.1% in 2018 over 2017. Cases reported in Chennai and Trichy Railway Police (CRP& TRP) shows a fluctuating trend.
- 6. Chennai RP reported an increase of 158.1% in 2018 over 2017(from 1630 cases in 2016 and 4207 cases in 2017). Trichy RP reported an increase of 77.1% in 2018 over 2017 (from 432 cases in 2017 and 765 cases in 2018).
- 7. Head-wise and district-wise incidence of Indian Railways Act crimes registered by RP during 2016-18 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 2016 to 2018. District/city wise details are presented in Table-6.2.
- 9. Incidence of crimes under this head recorded an increasing trend in Trichy Railway with 0, 3 and 16 from 2016 to 2018 respectively and Chennai Railway witnessed a mixed trend with 6, 2 and 16 cases from 2016 to 2018 respectively.
- 10. In the year 2018, Trichy Railway has shown an increase of thirteen case (16 cases reported in 2018 while 3 case in 2017) whereas Chennai Railway has shown considerable an increase of 14 cases (2 case reported in 2017 while 16 cases were reported in 2018).

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

Disposal of IPC and SLL crimes has been depicted in Chapter-19. Nearly 82.2% (i.e., 3,13,604 out of 3,81,582) of total SLL crimes (including cases under Indian railways act) were investigated (including pending cases in the state) by police. 80.5% of these were chargesheeted (3,07,047 out of 3,81,582). 19.1% (9 cases were disposed out of 47 cases for investigation) cases under Indian Railways Act were investigated by Police. 78% (7/9) were chargesheeted. The charge-sheeting rate for crimes under Indian Railways act stood at 78% as against 97.9% for all SLL crimes reported in the State. Details of disposal by police may be seen in Table19.3 and 19.4.

Disposal of Cases under Indian Railways Act by Courts

12. As many as 2,77,813 SLL cases out of 4,43,121 cases (including cases under Indian railways act) were tried in various courts in the state during the year 2018, resulting in 62.7% disposal by courts. Conviction percentage for SLL crimes stood at 93.2% (2,58,960 out of 2,77,813 convicted). Comparatively, 12.5% (Trial completed in 4 case out of 32 cases for trial) cases under Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts. 3 cases were convicted and 28 cases are pending trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 75.0% as against 93.2% 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. 4,643 case of theft was reported in railways for the year 2018, out of the total 17,570 cases of theft reported in the state during 2018. A total amount of 623.4 lakh worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.7207.2 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 (4,643) account for 93.4% of total IPC crimes in railways (4972).
- 16. It may be seen that percentage share of number of thefts in railways (93.4%) is higher as compared to robbery (4.9%), attempt to commit to murder (0.04%), riots (0.4%) 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 (26.4%) as compared to Robbery (10.6%).

Burglary in Railways

17. No cases of burglary were reported in Railways. Whereas,4,516 cases of robbery reported in the state during 2018 in which Rs.5164.8 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all burglary cases reported in the State during 2018. District / City-wise details may be seen in Table-17.9.

Robbery in Railways

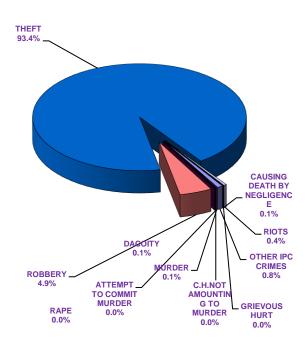
18. 244 cases of robbery in railways were reported out of total 2,295 cases reported in the state during 2018. A total amount of Rs.45.9 lakhs worth of property was stolen in Railways whereas it was Rs.1240.1 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all the robbery cases reported in the state during 2018. District/City-wise details may be seenin Table-17.10.

Dacoity in Railways

19. No case of dacoity were reported out of total 100 cases of dacoity reported in the state during 2018 in which Rs.654.0 lakh of property stolen/taken away in all thefts reported in the state during 2018. District/Citywise details may be seen in Table-17.11.

CHART- 6.2

Percentage of Incidence of Various IPC Crimes Reported by RP During 2018



- 20. Chart 6.3 depicts the incidents of total crimes reported in RP during 2016-2018.
- 21. Percentage of property crimes in railways as compared to total such crimes reported in the state during 2018 is presented in Chart-6.4.

CHART- 6.3
Incidence of Total Crimes Reported by Railway Police
during 2016-2018

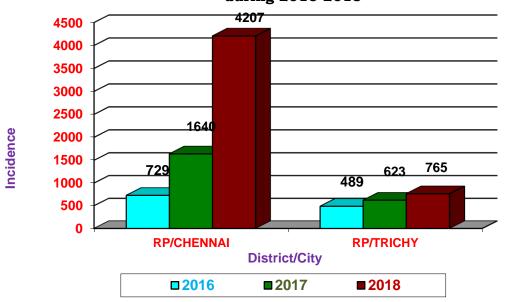
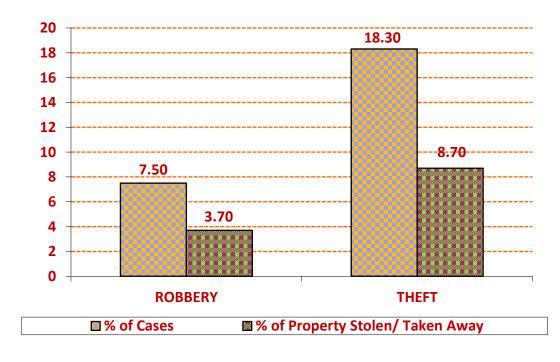


CHART-6.4

Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways
During 2018



CHAPTER 7

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Crime against Women has been an area of high priority for Tamil Nadu 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 community including women's exclusive All Women Organizations, 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: -

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 2014 to 2018 along with percentage variation are given below: -

S. NO	CRIME HEADS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN 2018 OVER 2017 viii.
1	MURDER OF WOMEN (WITH RAPE)	NA	NA	NA	2	1	-50
2	HONOUR KILLING	NA	NA	NA	2	0	-100
3	RAPE	455	421	319	283	331	17.3
4	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	16	29	17	11	13	18.2
5	POCSO ACT	1055	1544	1567	1568	2016	28.6
6	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	1479	1335	1043	859	896	4.3
7	DOWRY DEATH	95	65	58	48	55	14.6
8	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	2103	1900	1256	984	789	-19.8
9	MOLESTATION	1102	1163	854	744	814	9.4
10	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	229	20	27	9	14	55.6
11	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	52	79	122	220	244	10.9
13	MISCARRIAGE	NA	NA	NA	1	2	100
14	ACID ATTACK	NA	NA	NA	3	2	-33.3
15	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	NA	NA	NA	7	14	100
16	CYBER CRIMES (IT ACT)	NA	NA	NA	27	29	7.4
17	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	509	491	432	403	386	-4.2
18	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROH.) ACT	4	7	1	2	4	100
19	DOWRY PROH. ACT	292	333	295	225	206	-8.4
20	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT-2005	4	4	0	1	0	-100

Comparative Statement between Tamil Nadu and All India on head-wise incidence of reported Crimes against Women during 2017 are given below: -

1101	nen during 201	1 arc 511	CII DCIO	
s. no	CRIME HEADS	2017 Tamil Nadu	2017 All India	% to All India
1	RAPE *	283	32559	0.9
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE	11	4154	0.3
3	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION	859	66333	1.3
4	DOWRY DEATH	48	7466	0.6
5	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES	984	104551	0.9
6	MOLESTATION	744	86001	0.9
7	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9	7451	0.1
8	MISCARRIAGE	1	266	0.4
10	ABETMENT OF SUICIDE OF WOMEN	220	5282	4.2
11	ACID ATTACK	3	148	2.0
12	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	7	662	1.1
13	POCSO ACT	1568	31668	5.0
14	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	403	1536	26.2
15	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT	2	25	8.0
16	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	225	10189	2.2
17	CYBER CRIME (IT ACT)	27	600	4.5
18	PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT	1	616	0.2

- * Excluding Rape u/s 4& 6 of POCSO
- 6. Chart-7.2 depicts percentage distribution of Crimes against Women in 2017.
- 7. The incidence of CrimesagainstWomen during the period 2018 has shown an increase of 7% over the previous year.
- 8. Highest incidence of Crimesagainst Women has been reported under the head: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

- (2,016) followed by Cruelty by Husband and his relatives (789)cases), Kidnapping and Abduction (896) and Molestation (814). Cases of POCSO, Cruelty by husband and his relatives, Kidnapping and Abduction and Molestation together constitute the largest part (77.6%). Rape accounted 5.7% of the Crimes against Women.(Map 7.1)
- 9. District/city-wise incidence and rate of Crimes against Women during 2018 is presented in Table-7.1. Chart-7.1depicts the rate of Crimes against Women reported during 2017 and 2018.
- 10. Table-7.2 shows the incidence of Crimes against Women district wise/head wise during 2018.
- 11. An analysis of Crimes against Women reported in districts reveals that the highest incidence of Crimes against Women has been witnessed in Chennai (761), followed by Villupuram (369) and Thirunelveli district (273) while it was the lowest in Railway Trichy (2) followed by Railway Chennai (16) and Tiruppur City (32). An analysis of statistics of districts reveals that Kidnapping and Abduction was highest in Villupuram (114), Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act was highest in Chennai City (236), Cruelty by husband and his relatives was highest in Chennai City (116), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act was highest in Chennai City (208), Molestation was highest in Cuddalore (100), Dowry Prohibition Act was highest in Kanyakumari (61), Abetment of Suicide of Women was highest in Chennai City (34), Rape highest in Chennai (35), Dowry Deaths were the highest in Cuddalore & Cuddalore (9) followed by Chennai (7), Nagapattinam and Villupuram (each 4). represents Chart-7.3 incidence of Crimes against Women district-wise. (Map -7.2)

CHART- 7.1

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
DURING 2017 AND 2018

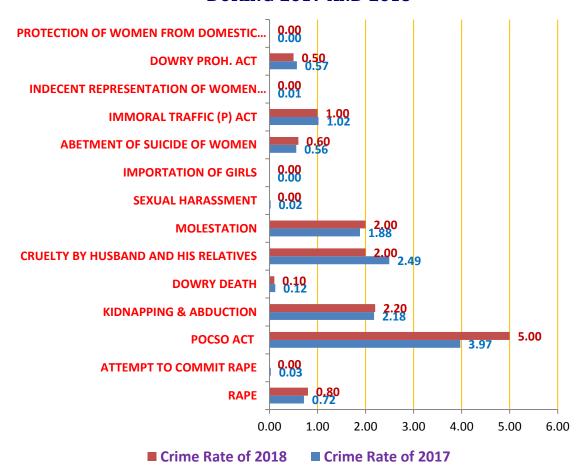


CHART- 7.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN
DURING - 2018

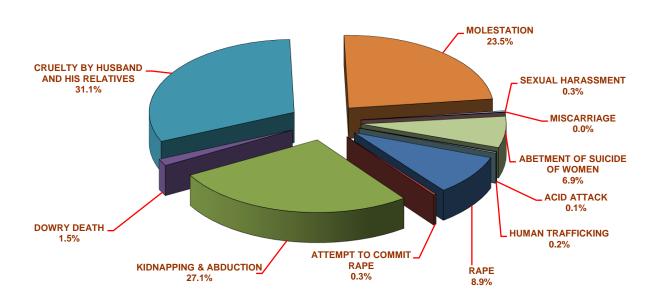
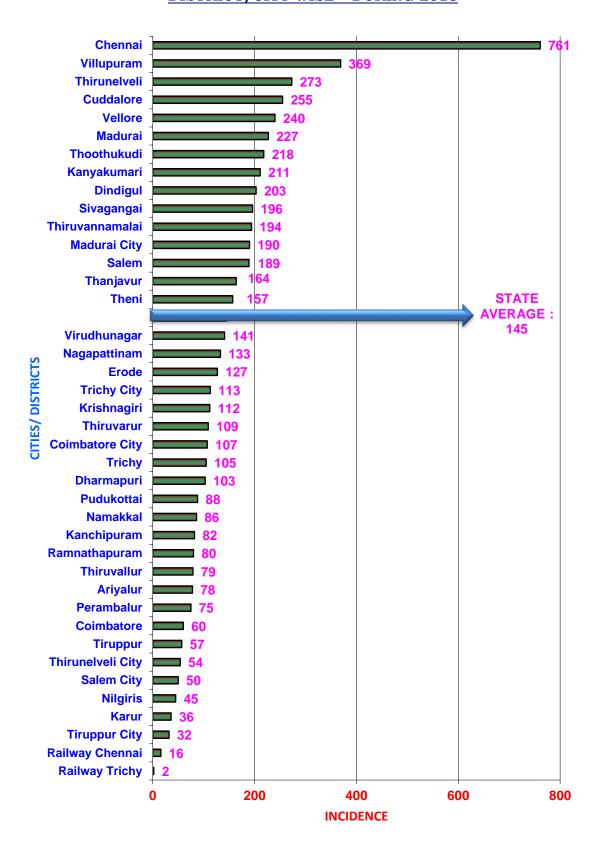


CHART - 7.3
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN
DISTRICT/CITY WISE - DURING 2018



1. RAPE:

[Increase: 17. %]

Incidence of Rape cases under IPC sec.376 alone (331) registered during 2018 has shown an increase of 17% over 2017 (283). Chennai reported the highest (35), followed by Villupuram (29), Thirunelveli (28). Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Trichy City (each 1) reported the least number of incidence.

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

77.1% 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 19.0% 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 (327 cases out of 331 cases). Table-7.4 deals with the offender's relation and proximity to rape victims. 43 cases were committed by other family members, 160 cases were committed by friends of victims on pretext to marry, 62 cases by neighbors, 26 cases by family friends, 5 cases by employer or co-worker, other known persons 29 cases and 4 by Unknown or Not Identified.

99% of POCSO rapes were committed by persons known to the victims (1443 cases out of 1457 cases). Table-7.4 also deals with the offender's relation and proximity to POCSO rape victims. 863 cases were committed byfriends of victims on pretext to marry, 221 cases were committed by neighbors and 129 by other known persons and 14 by Unknown or Not Identified. In 104 cases offenders were other family members to the victims, and 17 cases of offenders were Grand-Father/ Father/ Brother / Son to the victim.

2. Kidnapping & Abduction:

[Increase: 4.3%]

Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction (896) an increased by 4.3%. Villupuram recorded the highest (114) followed by Sivagngai (87) and Madurai (73). Lowest incidence was reported in Trichy City, Chennai RP, Trichy RP, Madurai City and Coimbatore City (each 1) followed by The Nilgiris, Thiruvallur and Tiruppur (each 2).

60.1% 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 24.1% 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 2018.

4. MOLESTATION:

[Increase: 9.4%]

Cases of Molestation (814) registered during the year 2018 shown an increase of 9.4%. Cuddalore recorded the highest (100) followed by Chennai City (83) and Salem (62). Lowest incidence was reported in Ramanathapuram (1) followed by Karur, The Nilgiris and Thiruvallur (each 2 cases).

5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

[Increase: 55.6%]

14 cases were booked during 2018, an increase of 55.6% over 2017. Chennai City (5) registered the highest number of cases followed by Thiruvarur, Karur and Nilgiris (each 2), Trichy City, Virudhunagar and Thiruvallur each 1case.

7. CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND HIS RELATIVES:

[Decrease: 19.8%]

This is actually the most common form of crime against women of all crime. This head contributes 13.6% (789)

cases) of total cases (5819) reported under Crime against Women. A decreasing trend of 19.8% is seen under this head with 789 cases reported during 2018. Highest number of cases has registered in Chennai City (116) followed by Madurai City (102) and Theni (48). Lowest incidence is seen in Chennai Railway and Karur (each 1).

8. INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) ACT:

[Increase: 100%]

4 cases were booked under this Act during 2018, an increase of 100% was witnessed when compared to the year 2017. Highest number of cases has registered in Chennai City (3 cases) followed by Krishnagiri (1 case).

9. DOWRY DEATH:

[Increase: 14.6%]

Incidence of Dowry Death (55) has shown an increase of 14.6% during 2018. Cuddalore reported the highest incidence (9) followed by Chennai City (7), Villupuram and Nagapattinam (each 4), Tricy, Thanjavur, Salem and Theni (each 3), Chennai Railway, Madurai City, Sivagangai, Kanchipuram and

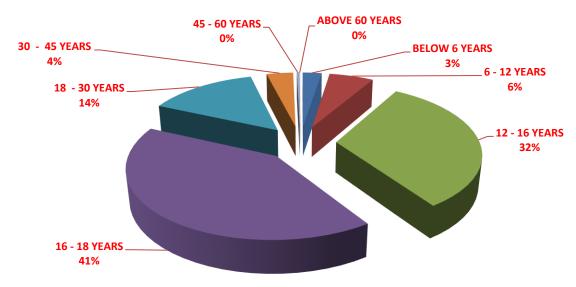
Krishnagiri each 2), Trichy City, Ariyalur, Dindigul, Erode, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Thiruvarur, Salem City and Thiruvannamalai (each 1 case) were among the lowest. No case was reported Coimbatore. Coimbatore Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, The Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, RP Trichy, Thirunelveli. Thirunelveli City, Thiruvallur. Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City, Vellore and Trichy City.

10. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT:

[Decrease: 8.4%]

A decreasing trend is seen under this head with 206 cases reported during 2018 compared to 225 cases in 2017. Incidence of Dowry prohibition cases was decreased by 8.4%. Kaniyakumari recorded the highest (61), followed by Virudhunagar (29) and Villupuram (28). Under this head no case was reported in Coimbatore, Coimbatore Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Krishnagiri, Madurai City, Nilgiris, Pudikottai, RP Chennai, RP Trichy, Salem, Salem City, Theni, Thiruvallur, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City Trichy and Vellore.

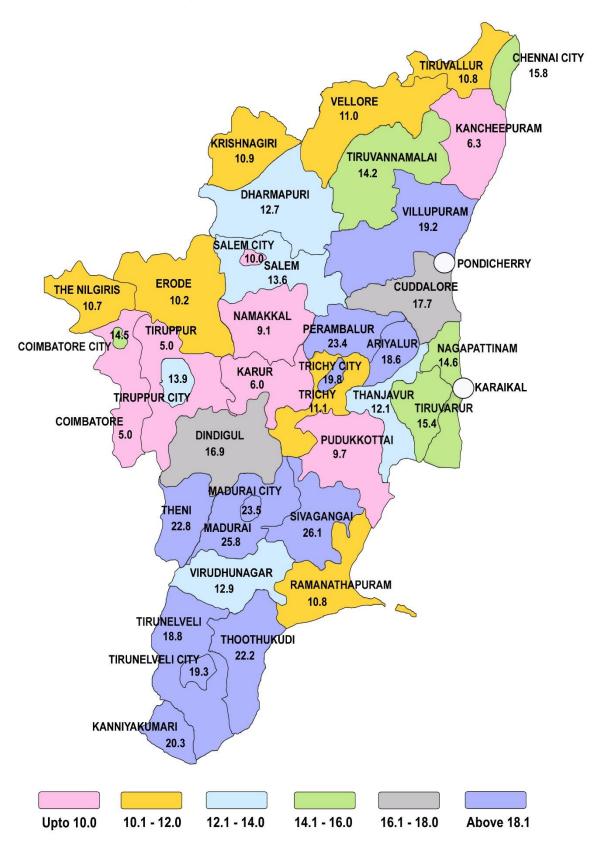
CHART - 7.4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP WISE
VICTIMS OF RAPE DURING - 2018



MAP – 7.1

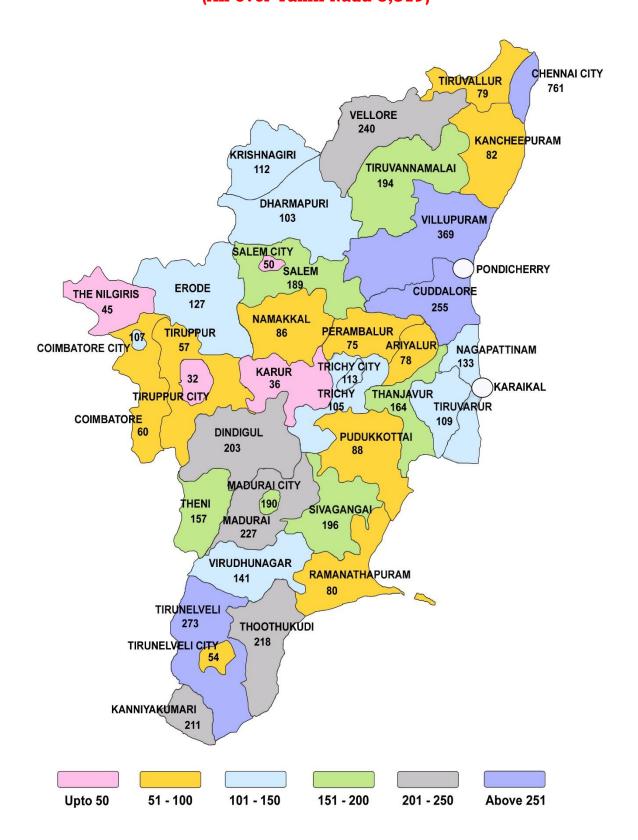
RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

(All over Tamil Nadu 14.5)



MAP - 7.2

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN
(All over Tamil Nadu 5,819)



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)

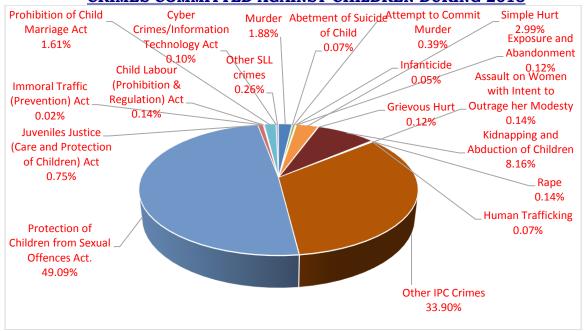
- viii) Abetment to commit suicide (305 IPC)
- ix) Procuration of minor girls (below 18) (366-A IPC)
- x) Selling of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (372 IPC)
- xi) Buying of minor girls for prostitution (below 18) (373 IPC)
- xii) Cruelty to juvenile or child by guardian [Sec. 23 of Juvenile 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 17.8%]

4,154 cases were reported during 2018 compared to 3,526 in indicating an increase of 17.8%. POCSO cases contribute this major increase in Children. Crime Against Highest incidence of 775 cases was reported in Chennai, followed by Thirunelveli (327) and Vellore (323). Other district with least number of cases is Railway Trichy (3). Chart-8.1 depicts the percentage distribution of crimes against Children during 2018. (Map8.1)

CHART - 8.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2018



5. Crime Rate:

> Increased from 4.5 to 5.2

Thirunelveli reported the highest crime rate at 11.4 followed by Theni10.0 and Ariyalur 9.4.

- 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.
- 4,154 cases of Crime against Children were reported under the heads of Murder, POCSO-Rape, Kidnapping Abduction, Exposure and abandonment and Procuration of minor girls, Juvenile Justice Care Act and other SLL crimes in the State. 78 cases of Murder (1.88%) were reported during 2018. Maximum number of murders were reported in Chennai (14) followed by Madurai and Salem (each 5), Theni, Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar (each 4), Cuddalore, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Thoothukudi, Trichy, Tiruppur and

Villupuram (each 3), Ariyalur, Coimbatore City, Dharmapuri, Karur, Madurai City, Perambalur, Thanjavur, Thiruvallur and Vellore (each 2). No case was reported in Erode, Kanchipurm, Kanyakumari, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Trichy City, Nilgiris, and Ramanathapuram.

9. Trends of Infanticide:

[Increase 100%]

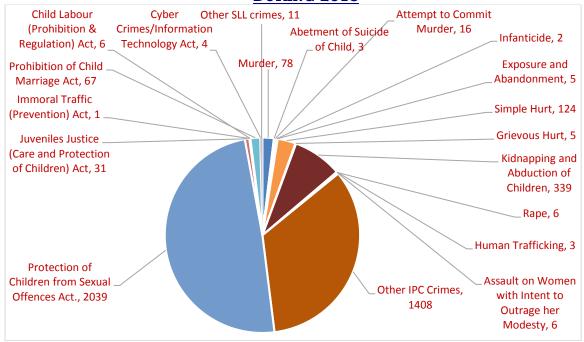
2 case of Infanticide was reported during 2018, where as it was 0 cases in 2017.

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

[Increase 49.1%]

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is the single-most contributor to Crime against Children. This accounted for 2039 cases (49%). Highest number of cases were reported in Chennai City (217) followed by Thirunelveli (127) and Vellore (100 cases). Railway Trichy (2) reported least number of such cases.

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2018



Total No. of Incidence: 3526

- 11. 1,457 cases were reported under the head of 'POCSO Rape', contributing thereby, 35.1% of the total incidence of CrimesAgainst Children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai City (142 cases) followed by Thirunelvli (91 cases), Vellore (81 cases), Thiruvannamali (73) and Cuddlaore (72 cases). No case was reported in Railway Chennai and Railway Trichy City.
- 582 cases were reported under the 12. head of 'POCSO Others', contributing thereby 14% of the total incidence of crime against children. Highest incidence was reported in Chennai (75) followed by Tirunelveli (36) Madurai Thoothukudi and Villupuram (each 31), Kanyakumari (23), Theni (22), Salem (21), Ramanathapuram Vellore and Virudhunagar (each 19), Thiruvannamali (18), Thiruvallur (16), Kanchipuram (14), Sivagangai (13), Dindigul and Madurai City (each 11), Cuddalore, Erode, Namakkal and Trichy City (each 10), Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and
- Thirunelveli City (each 9), Pudukottai and Trichy (each 8), Arivalur, Coimbatore Coimbatore, The City, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Chennai RP and Thiruvarur (each 7), Krishnagiri, Tiruppur, Tiruppur City (each 6), Karur and Salem City (each 4), Railway Trichy (2).
- 13. 3 cases of 'abetment of suicide' were reported during 2018, whereas it was 5 cases in 2017.
- 14. 148 cases were reported under Procuration of minor girls during 2018, whereas 73 cases were reported during the year 2017.
- 1,419 cases of other 15. crimes against Children were reported during 2018 contributing 34.2% of the total Crimes Against Incidence of the Children. Highest incidence of other crimes were reported in Chennai City (456),by Vellore followed (201),Thirunelveli (149),Pudukottai (69),Dharmapuri (67), Krishnagiri (60),

Thanjavur (59),Thiruvarur (54),Cuddalore (53), Theni (45), Trichy (44), Arivalur (31),Tiruppur (28),Thoothukudi (18). Lowest incidences of other crimes were reported in Trichy City and Chennai RP (each 1 case). No reported in Coimbatore, was Coimbatore City, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai City, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris, Railway Trichy, Salem, Salem City, Tirunelveli City, Villupuram and Virudhunagar. Head-wiseand districtwise incidence and percentage to State total for Crimes Against Children is presented in Table-8.2. Crime headwise incidence of Crime against Children during 2014-2018 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 91.3%. Out of 5,970 cases under this category 57.1% cases were charge-

sheeted.100% charge-sheeting rate was done under the headsMurder with Rape (POCSO), Abetment of Suicide of Child, Attempt to Commit Murder, Attempt to commit Rape, Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty and Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act.

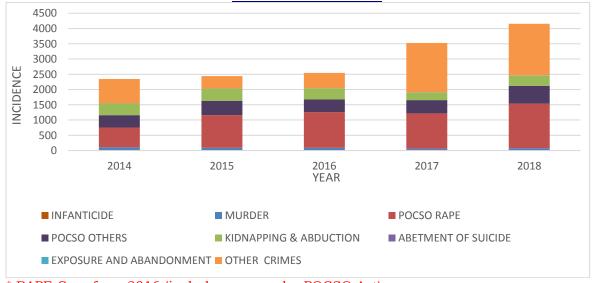
- 17. Correspondingly, the average conviction rate for these crimes stood at (40.2%). The conviction rate for simple hurt stood at 72.1% followed by murder 35.7%.
- 18. Crime head-wise Disposal of cases by Police and Courts has been depicted in Table 8.3 & 8.4.

Disposal of Persons arrested by Police and Courts

19. The details of disposal by Policeof arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in Table 8.5. Of 5,585 persons arrested including Persons arrested out of previous year cases, 4,052 (72.6%) were charge-sheeted by the Police of which 918 persons were convicted in Table 8.6.

CHART- 8.3

CRIME HEAD WISE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN
DURING 2014-2018

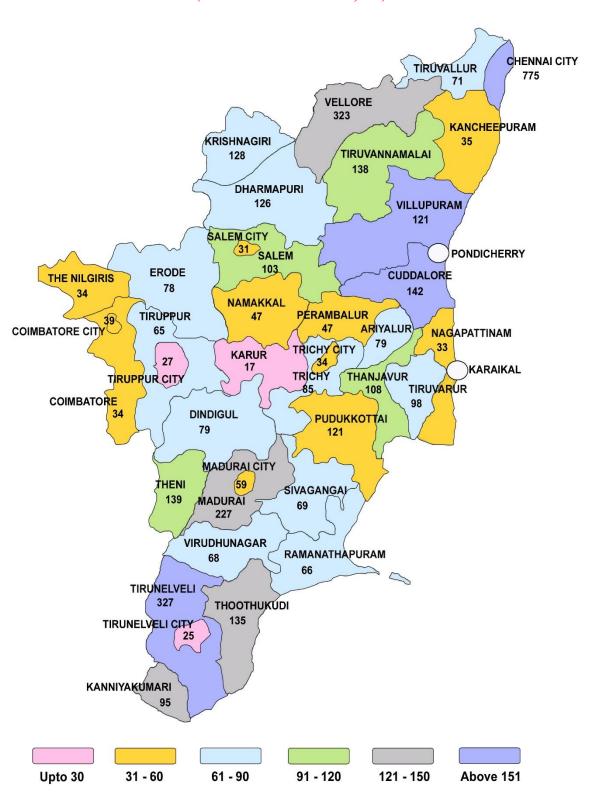


^{*} RAPE Case from 2016 (includes rape under POCSO Act).

MAP - 8.1

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING - 2018

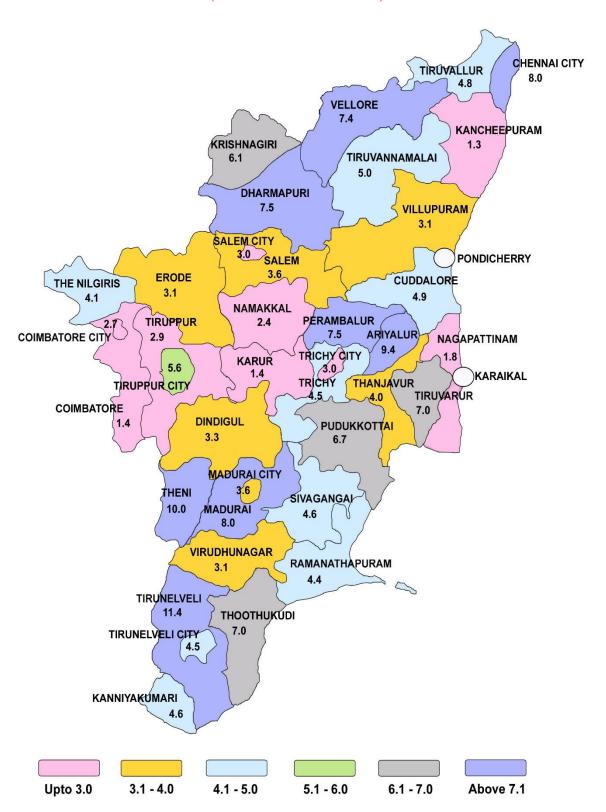
(All over Tamil Nadu 4,154)



MAP - 8.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN DURING - 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 5.2)



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 2018 and analysis thereof have been dealt with in this chapter.

Share of Juvenile crimes:

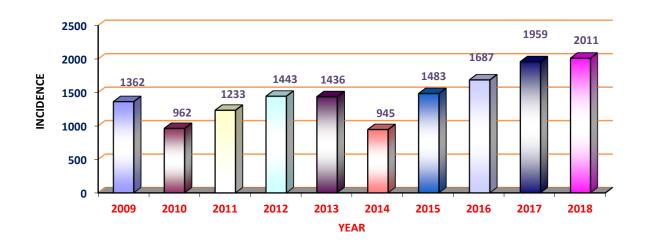
2. Crimes committed by juveniles shown an increasing trend (0.8% to 1.1%) as share of total IPC crimes reported in the state during 2015 to 2018. Same pattern has been observed in the juvenile crime rate also (1.9 to 2.5) between the years 2015 and 2018. Incidence and rate of Juvenile delinquency under IPC during 2008 – 2018 have been presented in Table- 9.1

IPC Crimes:

- 3. 2011 IPC cases were registered against juveniles during 2018, which is 2.65% higher than 2017. Chart-9.1 depicts the incidence of juvenile delinquency under IPC crimes registered during 2008 2018.
- 4. Prevalence of juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC during 2018 is presented in Table-9.2. Theft (500–4.9%) accounted for the highest incidence of juvenile delinquency cases followed by Burglary (132-6.6%),Robbery (107-5.3%),Attempt to Commit Murder (72-3.6%), Murder (75-3.7%), Riots (45-2.4%), Causing Death by Negligence (90-4.5%), Hurt (386-19.2%), Grievous Hurt (6-0.3%), Unlawful Assembly (12-0.6%) and Dacoity (3-0.1%) of 2011 cases under IPC registered against them during2018.

CHART- 9.1

INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY UNDER IPC 2009 - 2018



Crimes under SLL:

5. **Particulars** of Juvenile delinquency under different heads of SLL crimes are furnished in Table-9.3. Protection of Children from Sexual offence Act (103 – 35.2%) accounted for highest incidence, followed Prevention of Damage To Property Act (47 - 16.0%), Other SLL Crimes (36–12.3%), Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act (21 7.2%), Prohibition Act (14 - 4.8%), Information Technology Act (3 – 1.0%) and Gambling Act (2 - 0.7%) of 293 cases registered/booked under SLL.

Juvenile delinquency (IPC) Districtwise

6. The figures on juvenile delinquency under various crime heads of IPC (district/ city wise) are presented in Table-9.2. Chennai City (459) recorded the highest incidence followed by Thirunelveli (216) and Vellore (137). Chart – 9.2 depicts the juveniles apprehended district/city-wise during 2018.

Juvenile delinquency (SLL) District wise

7. figures juvenile The on delinquency under different crime heads of SLL district-wise are presented in Table-9.3. Thoothukudi (44) recorded the highest incidence followed Chennai (43),Thirunelveli (41),Coimbatore City (15) and Madurai City (14).

Juveniles apprehended:

8. Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes have been presented in Table-9.4. 2,714 (99.9%) of 2,716 juveniles apprehended were boys and 2 (0.07%) were girls.

- 9. Juveniles (age-wise) apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in Table-9.4. 2,304 (84.83%) Juveniles apprehended were in the age-group 16-18 years, 364 (13.40%) in 12-16 years and 48 (1.77%) in below 12 years. Whereas 2,205 (75.53%) juveniles were in 16-18 years age-group, 631 (21.61%) were in 12-16 years age group and 83 (2.83%) in the age-group of below 12 years in the previous year. Number of juveniles apprehended during 2018 has a decreased by 6.95% comparing with previous year. This decrease is due to the decrease of 4.5% in the age groups of 16 year & above below 18 years.
- 10. Juvenile boys (545) were apprehended in theft cases whereas no girl was apprehended in this crime head. Juvenile girls were involved in Simple hurt (2). The details may be seen in Table-9.4.

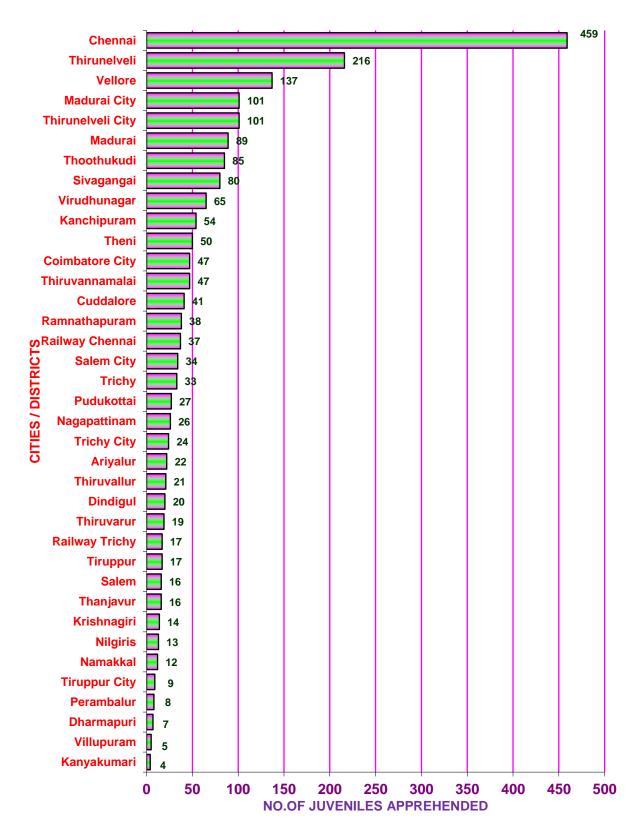
Juveniles apprehended District wise

- Table-9.5 11. presents juveniles apprehended district-wise under various IPC crimes. Chennai City apprehended the highest number of juveniles (490) under **IPC** crimes, followed Thirunelveli (246),Madurai (240),(137),Vellore Madurai City (125),Sivagangai Thirunelveli City (113),(101),Thoothukudi (85)and Virudhunagar (79).
- Table-9.6 presents iuveniles apprehended under SLL district-wise. The highest number of juveniles under special and local laws were apprehended in Chennai City (47)followed bv Thoothukudi (38).Thirunelveli City (29), Madurai City (23) and Coimbatore City (22).

<u>CHART - 9.2</u>

<u>JUVENILES IN CONFLICT WITH LAWS (IPC)</u>

<u>DISTRICT/ CITY WISE DURING - 2018</u>



Juvenile apprehended: Disposal

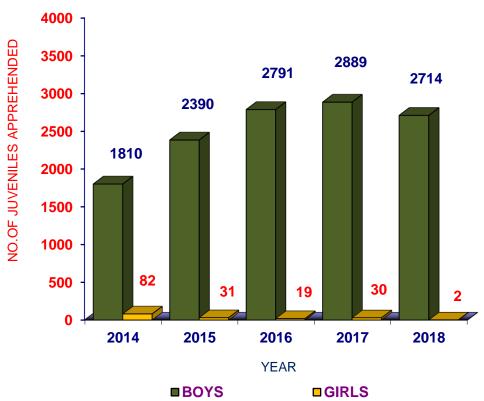
13. disposal The figures on juveniles arrested have been presented in Table-9.7 60.2 % of juveniles were awaiting trial at the end of 2018. Coimbatore, Karur, Erode and Railway Trichy achieved a centum percentage of disposals of cases against the arrested juveniles.17.9% were disposed of after advice or admonition. 10.9% placed under care of Special Home/fit institutions, 1.2% juveniles were dealt with fine, 0.3% juveniles were awarded imprisonment and 7.9% were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of in the trials of total arrested juveniles.

Juveniles: Classified by attributes

- 14. 212 of the total juveniles involved in various crimes were illiterate while 789 juveniles had education up to primary level. These two categories accounted for 36.9% of total juveniles arrested during the year. Children living / guardians (2,186) with parents constituted 80.5% of the juveniles arrested. Only 110 (4.1%) homeless children were involved in crimes.
- 15. Table-9.8 deals with the classification of Juveniles arrested (under IPC and SLL) by attributes during 2018 (district/city wise).
- 16. Chart-9.3 depicts the juveniles apprehended (IPC+SLL) 2014 2018. (gender wise classification).

CHART-9.3

JUVENILES APPREHENDED (IPC +SLL) 2014 – 2018
(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 comprehensive data on crime committed STs. The against SCs and 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 2018:-

- (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 subsection 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:1,413 Rate: 9.3)

A total of 1,413 cases of crime committed against SCs were reported in the state as compared to 1,362 cases reported in 2017, showing an increase of 3.7% in 2018 over 2017. It may be mentioned that, out of 1,413 cases of crime against SCs 1,331 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 76 cases in which SC/ST (POA) Act only applied and 6 cases of the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported during 2018.

The highest incidents of crime against SCs were reported from Thirunelveli city (191 cases) followed by Thirunelveli (132 cases), Villupuram (99 cases) and Thiruvannamalai (93 cases) they accounted for 13.5%, 9.3%, 7% and 6.6% respectively. During 2018, crimes rate of 9.3 was reported under crimes committed on persons belonging to SCs.

Protection of Civil Rights Act (Against SCs)

(Incidence: 6 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 6 cases was reported under this Act during 2018. Thoothukudi and Vellore reported (each 2 cases) and Kanyakumari and Thirunelveli (each 1 case).

Incidence of atrocities against SCs

(Incidence: 1,331 Rate: 8.7)

A total of 1,331 cases of atrocities against SCs (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were reported in the State during 2018. The highest incidents of atrocities against SCs were reported from Thirunelveli city (191 cases), Thirunelveli (131 cases) and Villupuram (99 cases).

The highest crime rate of atrocities against SCs was reported from Thirunelveli city (194.9) followed by Madurai (34.7), Thiruppur city (26.9),

Thirunelveli (26) and Ariyalur (23.8) as compared to 8.7 at State level during 2018.

Besides, A total of 76 cases of SC/ST(POA) Act only (in which IPC sections are not applied) were reported in the State. The Thiruvannamalai District (43 cases) has registered highest number of such cases followed by Erode (6 cases), Chennai and Kanvakumari (each cases), Thiruvallur (4 cases). Coimbatore, Krishnagiri (each 2 cases) Coimbatore Madurai, and City, Perambalur, Salem City, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Vellore and Virudhunagar (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 2018.

Disposal of crimes committed against SCs by police

Out of 1,974 cases of crime against SCs for investigation (including 1,413 cases reported during 2018), 1,395 cases were disposed of by police during 2018. Of these cases, the charge-sheets were submitted in 1,221 cases and in 173 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted as true, thus showing charge-sheet rate of 87.5. A total of 571 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2018. The details may be seen in **Table 10.3.**

Disposal of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes by courts

A total of 5,455 cases of crimes committed against SCs were for trial in the State during 2018. Out of 742 cases trials were completed, 99 cases ended in conviction, 642 cases were acquitted and 1 case were discharged. A total of 4,708 cases were pending for trial at the end of the year. The conviction rate of 13.3% and pendency rate of 86.3% under crime against SCs were reported during 2018. The details may be seen in **Table 10.4.**

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes during 2018 by police

During this year 3,260 persons arrested. Charge-sheets were submitted (including pending investigations) against 2,579 persons (consisting of 2,445 males and 134 females) during the year 2018. Investigation was pending in respect of 589 persons at the end of 2018. The details may be seen in **Table 10.5.**

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

A total of 13,376 persons were under trial for committing crimes against SCs in the State during 2018.

A total of 180 persons (consisting of 169 males and 11 females) were convicted and 1,449 persons (consisting of 1,407 males and 42 females) were acquitted. The trials in respect of 11,727 persons were pending at the end of 2018. Detail may be seen in **Table 10.6.**

Crime against Scheduled Tribes

Incidence of crimes

(Incidence:15 Rate:1.8)

A total of 15 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the State during 2018 against 22 cases reported in 2017, indicating a decrease of 31.8% during 2018 as compared to 2017. It may be mentioned that, out of 15 cases of crime against STs 13 cases reported under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST (POA) (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST (POA) Act applied), 4 cases of Simple Hurt, 2 cases of Rape, 1 case of Murder, 6 cases of other IPC and 2 cases of SC/ST (POA) Act only. Villupuram District (9 cases) has reported the highest number of such cases which accounted for 60% of the

total cases, followed by Vellore (4 cases), Chennai and Dharmapuri (each 1). The details are shown in **Table 10.7**.

A total of 13 cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes were reported (r/w various sections of IPC) in the state during 2018 in which 37 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 9 cases and 9 victims respectively. Next in the order Vellore (3 cases and 27 victims) and Dharmapuri (1 case and 1 victim).

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

Disposal of cases under crimes committed against STs by police

A total of 22 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the State during 2018. Of these cases, charge sheets were summited in 11 cases, in 4 cases charge-sheet was not laid but final report as true submitted. 7 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year 2018. The charge-sheeting rate at all State level was 73.3%. The details are shown in **Table 10.9**.

Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled tribes by courts during 2018

A total of 88 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the State during 2018. During this year trials were completed in 6 cases of which no cases were ended with conviction and 6 cases ended with acquitted. 82 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 32 persons arrested during the year 2018. Charge sheets were laid against 21 persons (21 males only). Investigation by police was pending in respect of 10 persons at the end of 2018. The details may be seen in **Table 10.11.**

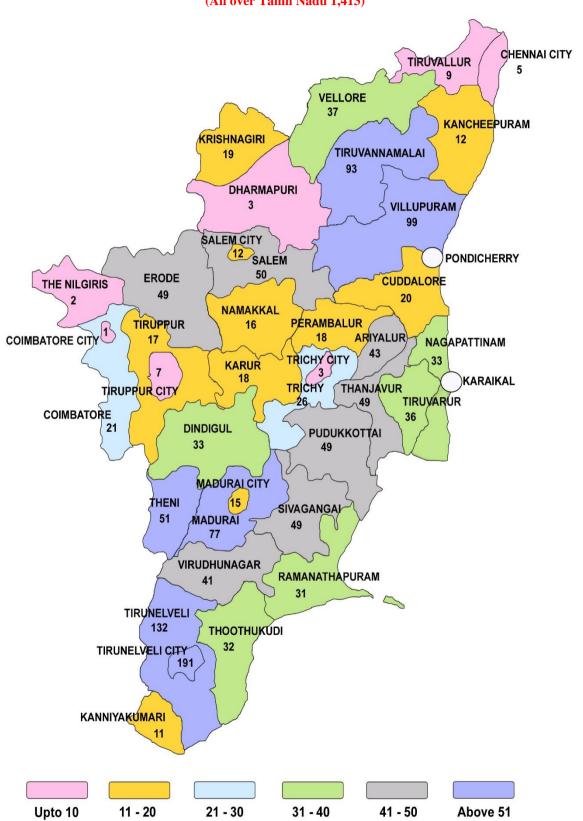
Disposal of persons arrested for committing crimes against scheduled tries by courts

A total of 179 persons (consisting of 178 male and 1 female) were for trial for committing crimes against STs in the state during 2018. The trials were completed in respect of 10 male persons, in which no persons were convicted and 10 were acquitted. The trials in respect of 169 persons were remained pending at the end of year 2018. The details may be seen in **Table 10.12.**

MAP - 10.1

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2018

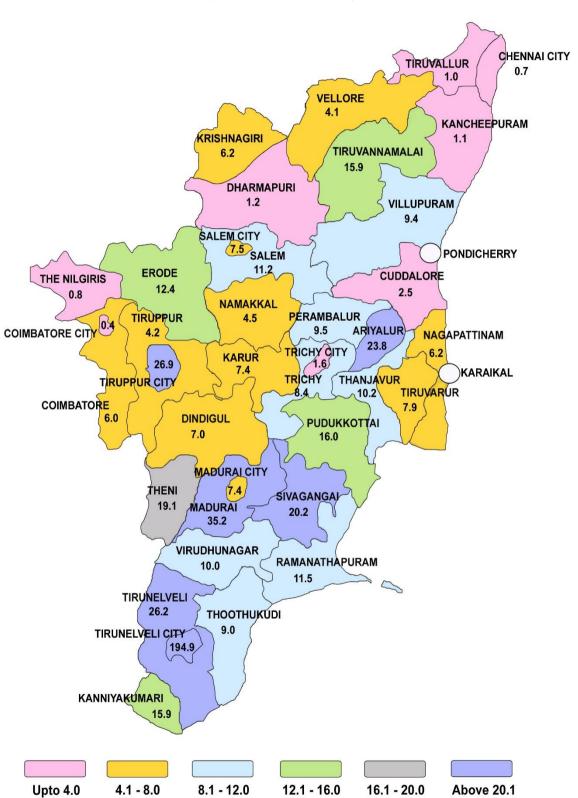
(All over Tamil Nadu 1,413)



MAP - 10.2

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING - 2018

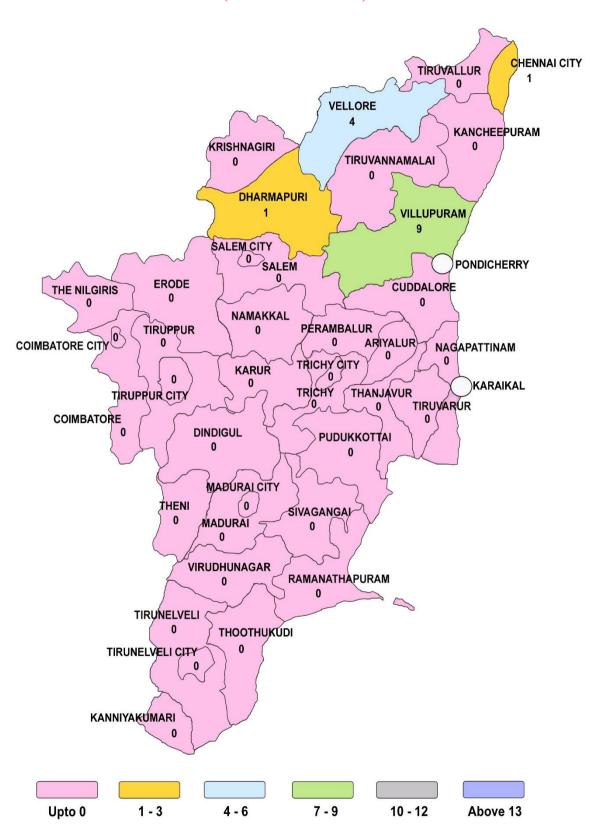
(All over Tamil Nadu 9.3)



MAP - 10.3

INCIDENCEOF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING - 2018

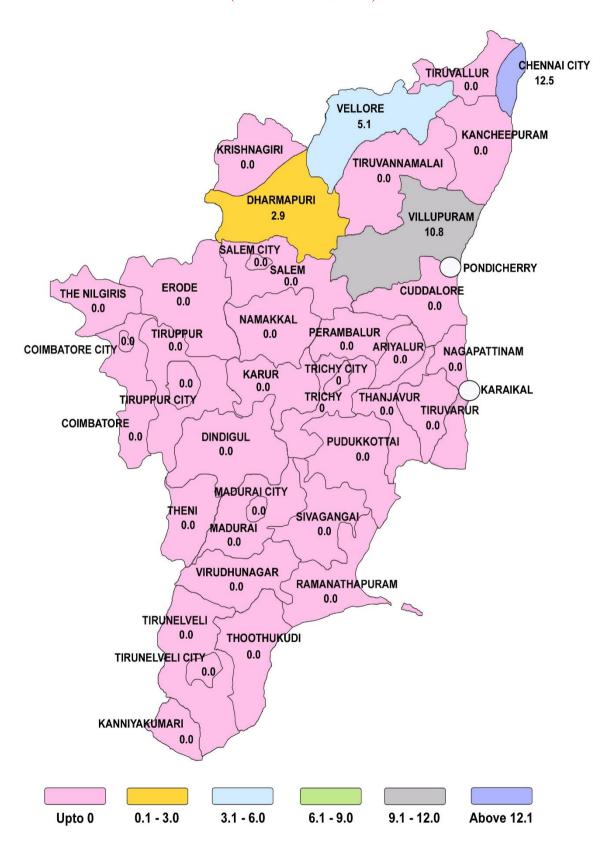
(All over Tamil Nadu 15)



MAP - 10.4

RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING - 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 1.8)



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 year 2016 edition under the revised proformae of 'Crime in India'.

Crime against senior citizens

(Incidence: 3,162; Rate: 3.9)

A total of 3,162 cases of IPC crimes were reported under crimes against senior citizens during 2018. These cases have increased by 14.2% compared to 2017 (2,769 cases). Out of 3,162 IPC crimes under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under theft & snatching (628 cases) followed by simple hurt (470 cases), Robbery (182 cases), Murder (152), Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (80), Attempt to commit murder (76) and extortion (16).These cases contributing 19.9%, 14.9%, 5.8%, 4.8%, 2.5%, 2.4% and 0.5% respectively of total such crimes during 2018 Table 10A.1.

District / City wise trends reveal that maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported Thirunelveli accounting for 22.7% (719 cases out of 3,162 cases) followed by Chennai 15.7% (495 at cases), Thirunelveli city 7% (220 cases) and Railway Chennai 6.5% (204 cases) during 2018.

During 2018, nearly 4 elderly persons are victims of various IPC crimes per lakh population. A crime rate

of 3.9 was observed at State level. Tirunelveli City has reported the maximum rate of such crime with 39.6 crime rate followed by Tirunelveli (25.1), Ariyalur (17.8), Trichy (8.7), Coimbatory City (6.8), Perambalur (6.7) and Thoothukudi (6.6).

During this year a total of 3,372 persons (consisting of 3169 male and 203 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 Thirunelveli (690) followed by Chennai (584), Thanjavur (225), Thirunelveli city (220), Ariyalur (210) and Trichy (179) during 2018.

Trend of major crimes against senior citizens

Murder

(Incidence: 152; Rate: 0.2)

A total of 152 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported during the year 2018, showing a decrease of 18% as compared to previous year (185 cases). Of the 152 cases of murder reported. 152 elderly people were murdered during 2018. Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (14) followed by Madurai (10), Thanjavur, Theni and Vellore (each 8), Cuddalore, Namakkal, Salem, Thiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi (each 7), Coimbatore city and Thirunelveli (each 6) these districts together accounted for 62.5% (95 cases out of 152 cases).

A total of 245 persons arrested for committing murder of elderly people in the State during 2018. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Thirunelveli (20) followed by Chennai and Dharmapuri (each 18), Virudhanagar (16) and Madurai (15).

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence: 76; Rate 0.1)

A total of 76 cases of attempt to murder of senior citizens were reported during 2018, showing an increase of 22.6% as compared to previous year (62 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Thoothukudi (13 cases), Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari (each 9), Thanjavur (8), Madurai (7) Chennai and Thiruvarur (5), Coimbatore city (4) Namakkal and Ramanathapuram (each 3), Pudukottai and Ariyalur (each districts / Cities together accounted for 94.7% (72 cases out of 76 cases).

A total of 124 persons were arrested for attempt to commit murder of elderly people was reported in the State during 2018. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Thoothukudi (23).

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 24; Rate Negligible)

A total of 24 cases of grievous hurt of elderly people were reported during 2018, showing an increase of 33.3% as compared to previous year (18 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Thanjavur (8 cases), Thirunelveli (5) and Chennai (4) these three districts together accounted for 70.8% (17 cases out of 24 cases).

Arrest of total 56 persons for causing grievous hurt of elderly people was reported in the State during 2018. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Thanjavur (21), Thirunelveli (12) and Chennai (10).

Cheating (Including Forgery & Fraud)

(Incidence: 80; Rate 0.1)

A total of 80 cases of cheating under crime against senior citizens were reported during 2018, showing a decrease of 55% as compared to previous year (179 cases). Most of such

cases were reported in Thirunelveli (19 cases) followed by Coimbatore City and Thoothukudi (each 11), Madurai city (10) and Theni (8 cases) these five districts together accounted for 73.8% (59 cases out of 80 cases).

A total of 81 persons arrested for cheating under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2018. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Coimbatore City (18) followed by Madurai (15) and Madurai city (12).

Robbery

(Incidence: 182; Rate 0.2)

A total of 182 cases of robbery under crime against senior citizens were reported in the State during 2018, showing an increase of 22.1% as compared to previous year (149 cases). Most of such cases were reported in Chennai (32 cases) followed by Coimbatore City (24 cases), Railway Chennai (19 cases), Madurai city (18), Trichy city (14), these five districts together accounted for 58.8% (107 cases out of 182 cases).

A total of 269 persons arrested for robbery under crime against elderly persons were reported in the State during 2018. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Chennai (101) followed by Coimbatore city (32) and Madurai city (21).

Disposal of IPC crime cases under crime against senior citizens during 2018

Table 10(A)

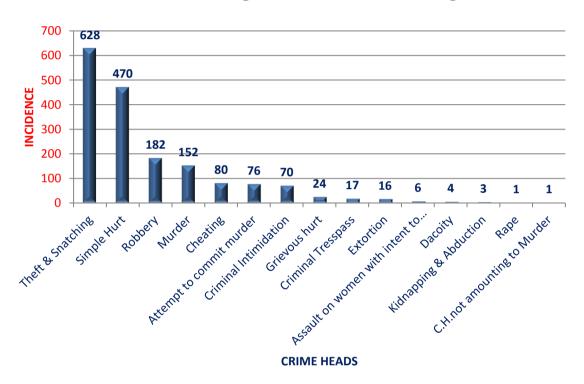
S1. No	Disposal Status	Cases	Persons		
1	Reported During 2018	3,162	3,372		
2	Charge-sheeted	2,325	2,950		
3	Convicted	835	955		
4	Acquitted/ Discharged	613	851		

Disposal during the year may include previous year pending disposal

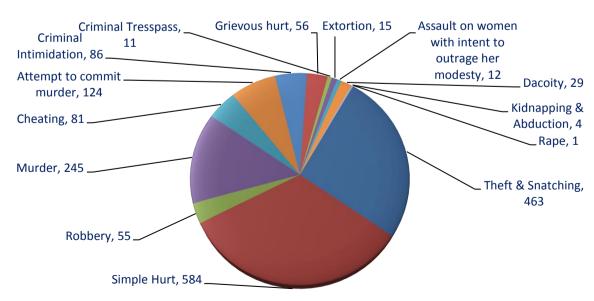
Disposal of cases and persons arrested under crime against senior citizens have been presented in **Table-10(A)2&10(A)4.** Out of 2,325 cases charge-sheeted under various IPC crimes against elderly persons, 2,950 persons were charge-sheeted during

2018. Similarly 955 persons were convicted in 835 cases ended in conviction during 2018. However, 613 cases and 851 persons were acquitted or discharged from crimes against senior citizens during the year 2018.

<u>Chart 10A-1</u> <u>Incidence of Crime against Senior Citizen during 2018</u>



<u>Chart 10A-2</u> <u>Persons Arrested for committing Crime against Senior Citizen during 2018</u>

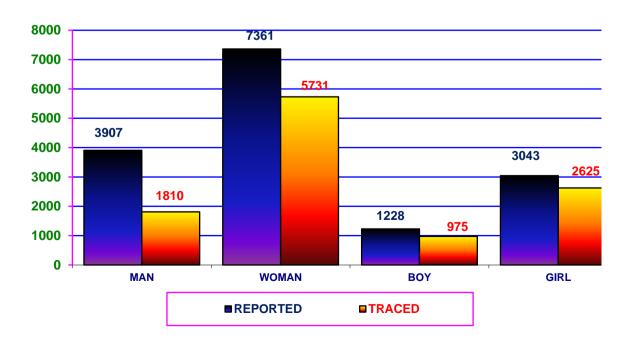


CHAPTER 11 MISSING PERSONS

- 1. Table 11.1 depicts district/city-wise number of persons missing and traced for 2018. 72% of (11,141 out of 15,539) missing persons during the year were traced. 4,398 persons, including 671 children remained missing at the end of the year. 86% of (2,625 out of 3,043) 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 (3,481) followed by Vellore (891), Kanchipuram (888), Kanniyakumari (808) and Thiruvallur (759). Railway Trichy has reported lowest number of missing persons (45), followed by Railway Chenny (11), Nilgiris (62), Tiruvarur (87), Dharmapuri (92) and Namakkal (97).
- 3. The highest percentage of tracing was reported in Theni (89.5), Thirunelveli City (88.6), Tiruppur (88.3), Perambalur (88.0), Coimbatore City (87.7), Cuddalore (85.6), Thiruvannamalai (85.3), Thoothukudi

- (85.2) and Vellore (84.5). Thiruvarur has reported the lowest percentage of tracing (40.2) followed by Nagapattinam (49.5), Chennai (50.5) and Kanyakumari (59.4).
- 4. The incidence of missing persons was increased during the year 2018 by 8.1% over the year 2017. During this year 15,539 persons were reported missing, whereas it was 14,376 during the year 2017. The tracing percentage of missing persons was decreased by 6% when compared with previous year.
- 5. The fate of 4,398 missing persons, including 671 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.





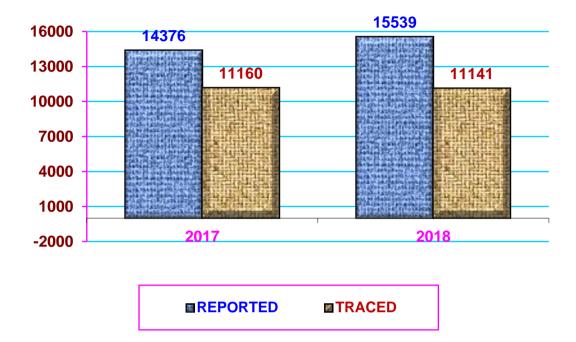
- 7. The obligation of a prompt and thorough enquiry into cases missing persons is accentuated by the fact that delay in tracing a lost greatly increases girl/child possibility of their landing unscrupulous hands which can be disastrous for their future. Prompt tracing mechanism, thus, acts as a preventive measure.
- 8. This problem has been identified in the state and efforts have been streamline taken to investigations for missing persons. include sensitizing officers to the importance of the issue. laving down guidelines 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.
- 9. 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.
- 10. 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. officer, investigating 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.
- 11. Modus Operandi Bureau is required to maintain a statewide database of missing persons and is provide expected to important investigative inputs to investigating officers. In Tamil Nadu Police website, details of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies are displayed as and when cases are registered in the Police Stations.
- 12. Later on, after receiving feedback from the field officers, an advanced tool has been developed to aid the investigating officers in detection of Missing persons & UIDB cases. This Missing person search tool has been given on the Officers Portal for use by all Officers irrespective of rank since Dec 2017.
- 13. The software application is built in a way in which it facilitates easy matching/ comparison between missing persons and unidentified dead bodies. Initially, data is filtered through the location/ area of search, age and period between registration of the cases. This basically filters only the relevant cases as per the query. Advanced filtering options are also provided like tattoo marks, hair color, dress color, etc. which further reduces the number of results displayed for comparison.
- 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.
- 15. Table 11.2 depicts district/city-wise comparison of missing and traced persons for 2018 as against 2017. Number of persons missing has increased by 8.1% and number of persons traced has decreased by 0.2% persons comparing with 2017. (Chart-11.2)

<u>CHART - 11.2</u>

<u>TRACING OF MISSING PERSONS - 2018</u>

(VARIATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)



Missing Persons reported from 2013 to 2018

Year	Missing Persons reported				Missing Persons yet to be traced					
	Adult		Children		7 0 - 4 - 1	Adult		Children		
	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl	Total	Man	Woman	Boy	Girl	Total
2013	2613	4003	1051	2012	9679	419	139	24	15	597
2014	3011	5261	1176	2197	11645	480	244	33	25	782
2015	3497	6465	1373	2907	14242	620	279	30	24	953
2016	3222	6434	1470	3162	14288	752	428	81	59	1320
2017	3591	6630	1252	2966	14439	938	561	87	111	1697
2018	3900	7360	1232	3043	15535	1593	1527	194	392	3706

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 establishments, in various 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) Procuration 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

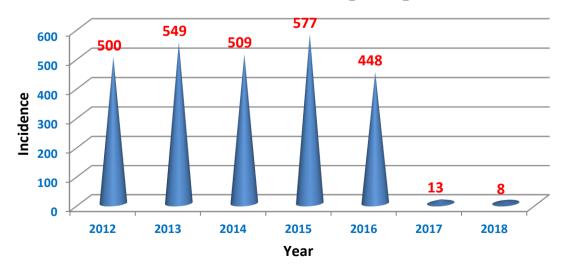
- editions, data was collected under selling of girls for prostitution)
- v) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956
- vi) Human trafficking (section 370 & 370A IPC), after enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, the Bureau has also started collecting data under these sections.
- vii) Until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

Incidents of crime

(Incidence: 8)

A total of 8 incidents of crimes under specified crime heads (as mentioned above) relating to human trafficking were reported in the State during the year 2018 as compared to 13 during the year 2017 showing a decrease of 38.4%.

Chart 12.1
Trend of Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2012 – 2018



A trend line of incidents of human trafficking is showing a fluctuating trend during 2012 – 2016. A total of 500 cases were reported in 2012 which increased to 549 cases in 2013. It was decreased to 509 cases in 2014. During the year 2015 human trafficking cases were increased to 577 and it decreased to 448 cases in 2016. During the year 2017 it was further decreased to 13 cases and again it was decreased to 8 cases in 2018. The revision of guideline and proforma of are attributed NCRB the drastic reduction in the reporting of cases under this crime head.

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2018 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 2018.

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

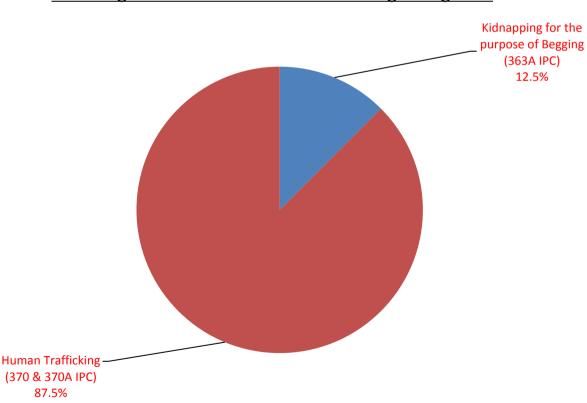
As per the revised proforma of NCRB, no case was reported in this crime head during this year year-2018.

Procuration of minor girls

(Incidence: 0; Rate: 0)

No case was reported under this head during the year 2018.

<u>Chart-12.2</u> Percentage Distribution of Human Trafficking during 2018



Human trafficking (Sec. 370 & 370 A IPC)

(Incidence: 7; Rate: 0.01)

7 Cases under this head have registered during this year as against 12 cases during the previous year showing a decrease of 41.7%. Highest number of cases reported in Vellore (3) followed by Trichy (2), Chennai and Ramnad (each 1 case).

Kidnapping for the purpose of begging (Sec.363A)

One case has reported in Chennai city alone under this crime head.

Other Special Local Acts.

No case was reported under this crime head during this year. Whereas it was 1 case reported during previous year-2017.

Disposal of crimes by police

Out of 24 cases for investigation, 10 cases were disposed of by police (investigation completed). Charge-sheets were submitted in 9 cases resulting in 90% charge-sheet rate under crimes related to human trafficking during 2018. A total of 14 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2018 [Table-12.3].

Disposal of crimes by courts

Out of 61 cases relating to human trafficking under trial, trials

have been completed in 12 cases during 2018. One case was convicted under human trafficking, showing a conviction rate of 8.3. A total of 49 such cases remained pending for trials at the end of the year, showing pendency rate of 80.

A total of 11 cases were either acquitted or discharged by various courts during 2018. [Table-12.4].

Disposal of person arrested by police

Out of 48 persons (Male-33, Female-15), were arrested during this year, 35 persons were charge-sheeted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2018.

Investigation of 13 persons remained pending at the end of the year 2017 **Table 12.5**].

Disposal of person by Court

Out of 266 persons (including 35 persons sent for trials during 2018), trials have been completed for 45 persons. Two persons have been convicted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2018.

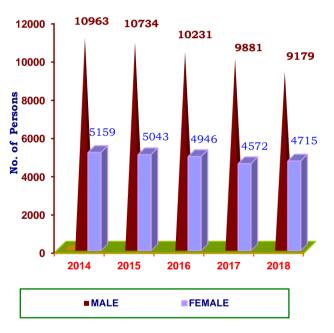
A total of 43 persons were acquitted from all charges of offences relating to human trafficking.

Trials of 221 persons remained pending before courts at the end of the year 2018 **Table-12.6**].

CHAPTER 13 SUICIDES

- 1. 13,896 persons committed suicide during 2018 as against 14,459 in 2017, indicating a decrease of 3.9%.
- 2. recorded Chennai City the highest number of Suicides (2,102)(574),followed by Tirunelveli Villupuram (537), Vellore (531) and Coimbatore Remaining (506).Districts/Cities reported below 500 cases of Suicide.
- 3. Suicides during 2014-2018 are presented in Chart-13.1

<u>CHART-13.1</u> SUICIDES 2014 - 2018



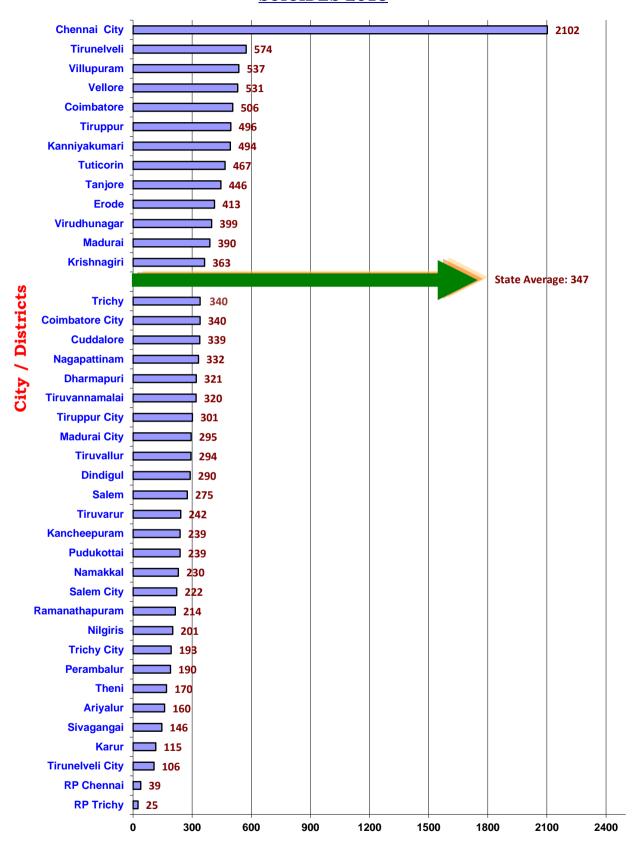
4. District/City wise break-up of Suicides during 2018 is available in Table-13.1.&(Map -13.1)

STATEMENT OF SUICIDES DURING 2014- 2018

s.			SUICIDES		
NO	YEARS	MALE	FEMALE	TRANS GENDER	TOTAL
1	2014	10963	5155	4	16122
2	2015	10734	5041	2	15777
3	2016	10231	4946	5	15182
4	2017	9881	4572	6	14459
5	2018	9179	4715	2	13896
% CHANGES IN 2018 OVER 2017		-7.1	3.1	-66.7	-3.9

- 5. The 5-year trend shows that 68% persons committing Suicide were males. In the previous year also the percentage of males was at 66%. The increasing trend of males' suicide has been witnessed from 2014 to 2018.
- 6. Decrease in suicides by men and increase in suicides by women have been witnessed in the year 2018. The suicides by males have decreased by 6.6%, suicides by women has increased by 4% over 2017.
- 7. Railway Chennai (39 Cases) has shown an increase (39.3%) in suicides, compared to 2017 (28 Cases).
- 8. Chart-13.2 depicts Suicides during 2018 District/City wise in descending order.

<u>CHART - 13.2</u> <u>SUICIDES 2018</u>

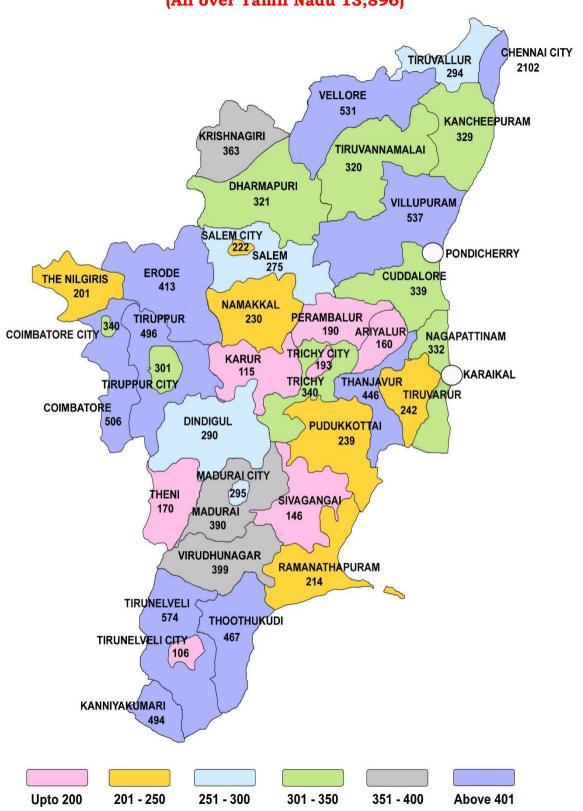


Total Persons13,896

MAP 13.1

SUICIDES 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 13,896)



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 - 2018:

3. 72 cases were registered during 2018. A total of 74 cases were charge-sheeted and 118 cases were disposed. 74 cases ended in conviction, 33 cases ended in acquittal and 11 cases were referred. 82 cases are UI and 930 cases are PT as on 31.12.2018.

Recovery of misappropriated funds:

4. A sum of Rs.27.28 crores was involved in the cases registered during 2018 and a sum of Rs.2.23 crores was remitted back by the accused persons.

IDOL WING -CID (Estd. 1983)

This wing co-ordinates investigation of important cases of theft of idols handled by the District Police collects intelligence about the nefarious activities of antique dealers and middlemen/agents or smugglers. prevention, While detection 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. 11 cases were registered suomotto and investigated in 2018, in which 9 idols (Panchaloga 3 and stone 15) were lost and 15 articles (Stone idols) were seized. Whereas it was 7 cases were registered and 4 articles were seized in 2017.

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

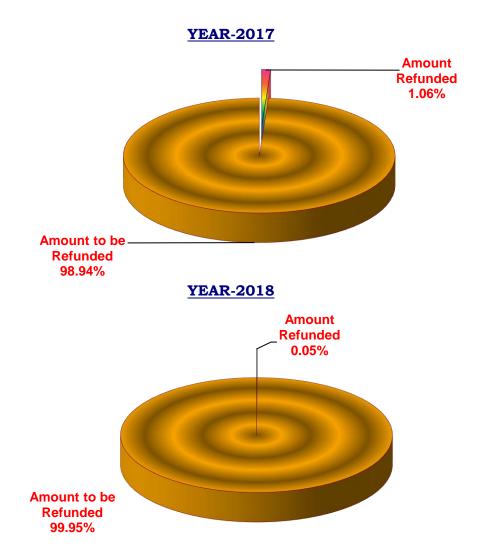
9. Table-15.1 shows the cases relating to Non-Banking Financial Institutions during 2018. 38 cases were registered and taken up for

investigation in 2018. 29 of these are UI.

- 10. 15,201 depositors had deposited Rs.120.61 crores with these defaulting Financial Institutions. A sum of Rs.0.06 crores was repaid by these Financial Institutions due to the efforts of the EOW-II. Property valued Rs.74.86 crores have been identified for attachment.
- 11. Chart-15.1 depicts a comparison of percentage of amount repaid by Financial Institutions during 2017 & 2018.

CHART 15.1

PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT REFUNDED AND TO BE REFUNDED 2017 & 2018



CHAPTER 15-A INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKs & ATMs

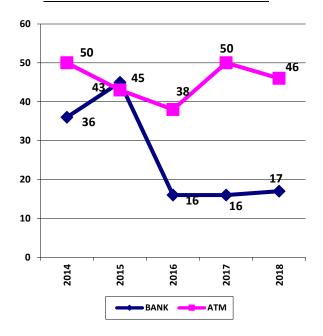
The proliferation of banks in a growing economy has brought with it corresponding increase incidence of banks and ATM related offences. Though, traditionally, banks always been targeted have criminals, incidences have largely confined to the urban centers in the cities and towns. The growth of the economy 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 geographical spread relatively isolated locations, coupled of commensurate the lack 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 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 2014 to 2018 is presented in Chart 15A-1 and Table-15A-1.

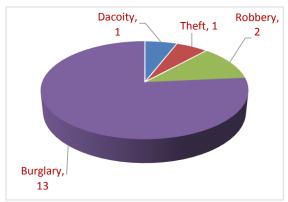
Chart 15A-1 INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS & ATMs FROM 2014 TO 2018



Incidence in Banks:

Out of 1,85,912 IPC cases registered during this year, 63 cases were registered against crimes at Banks and ATMs. A total of 17 cases were reported in Bank during the year 2018 as against 16 in 2017. Headwise incidence of crimes at Banks for the year 2018 is depicted in chart 15A-2.

Chart 15A-2 HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT BANKS FOR YEAR 2018



During this year, out of 17 reported 11 cases cases were detected. The percentage of detection increased by 39.7% has compare with the year 2017. Under offences committed at banks, a total of 22 persons were arrested. While 41% of accused were in the age group of 25-30 years, 36% were on the age group of 18-25 years and 18% were on the age group of 30-40 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 (Decrease: 100%)

During this year no cases was reported under this head, whereas it was 1 case in the year 2017.

(ii) Dacoity

(Increase: 100%)

During this year 1 case was reported under **dacoity**, whereas no case was reported during the previous year 2017.

(iii) Robbery (Increase: 100%)

During this year 2 cases was reported under **Robbery** whereas no cases was reported during the previous year 2017.

(iv) Burglary (Decrease: 13%)

During this year, 13 cases of **Burglary** were reported, whereas it was 15 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 13%.

(v) Theft (Increase: 100%)

During this year 1 case was reported under **Theft** whereas no cases was reported during the previous year 2017.

(vi) Others (No change)

During this year No case was reported under "**other crimes**", as in the year 2017.

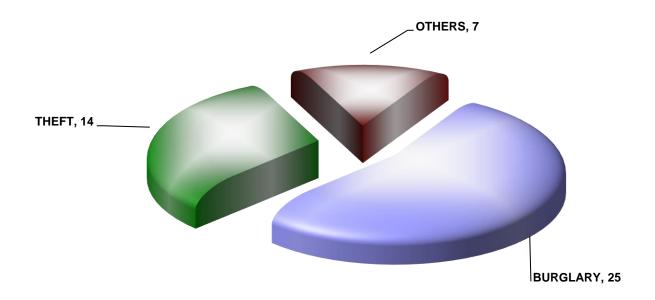
District and Cities-wise Incident and Detection of Bank crimes are presented in Table 15A-4.

Incidence in ATM

A total of 46 cases occurred at ATMs in the state during the year 2018 against 50 in 2017 recording a decrease of 8%.

During this year, out of 46 reported 32 cases detected. The percentage of detection increased by 2% when compare with the year 2017. During this year 52 persons were arrested for crimes committed at ATM. 48% of accused were in the age group of 25-30 years, 29% in 18-25 and 13.5% in 30-40 years. The Age-group-wise accused arrested details are furnished in Table 15A.3. Chart 15A-3 depicts the headwise incidence of ATM crime during the year-2018.

Chart 15A-3 HEADWISE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AT ATMs FOR YEAR 2018



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 **dacoity** as in the previous year.

(iii) Robbery

(No change)

During the year 2018 no case was reported under **robbery**, as in the previous year.

(iv) Burglary

(Decrease: 14%)

During this year, 25 cases of **burglary** were reported, whereas it was 29 cases in 2017, showing a decrease of 14%.

(v) Theft

(Increase 8%)

During this year, 14 cases of **theft** were reported, whereas it was 13 cases in the year 2017 showing an increase of 8%.

(v) Others

(Decrease: 12.5%)

During this year 7 cases were reported under "other crimes", whereas it was 8 cases in 2017.

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.

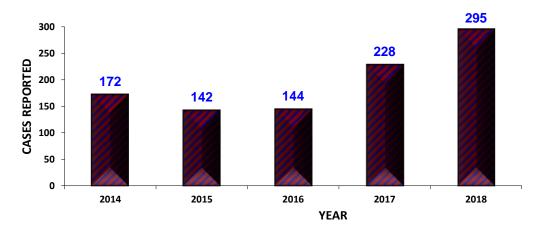
Classification of Computer Crimes

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 2017-2018. 295 cases of Cyber Crime were registered in Tamil Nadu during 2018 as compared to 228 in the previous year an increase of 29.4%. Highest cases registered in Chennai (73) followed by Thirunelveli (35), Ramanathapuram (20),Coimbatore City (15), Madurai and Villupuram (each 13), Thanjavur and Thoothukudi (12 each), Salem (11), Thiruvallur and Virudhunagar (each 10), Kanyakumari and Cyber Cell (9 each), Sivagangai and Thirunelveli City (each 7), Dharmapuri, Karur and Trichy City (each 6) and Coimbatore (5). Chart 16.1 depicts the incidence of Cyber Crimes Reported from 2014-2018.

CHART-16.1
INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIMES REPORTED FROM 2014 – 2018



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

7. 218 cases have reported in 2018 as against 173 during the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 26% in 2018.

Cases under IT Act 2000

8. Table 16.2 deals with Incidence of cases registered under Cyber Crimes (IT Act). Publication/ transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit electronic form accounted for 61.5% (134) of 218 cases registered under IT Act-2000. Thirunelveli (29) registered maximum cases in the above crime head under Sec. 67, 67A, 67B, 67C out of total 218 such cases at the State level followed by Villupuram (13), Thanjavur (12), Salem (11), Thiruvallur (10), Kanyakumari (9), Chennai Sivagangai Madurai (6), (5),Ramanathapuram Thoothukudi and (each 4), Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Pudukottai and Virudhunagar (each 3), Krishnagiri, Salem City, Thirunelveli City and Tiruppur City (each 2), Coimbatore City, Thiruvarur and Cyber Cell (each 1). 185 persons were

arrested for committing these offences. 67 cases of Computer related offences (hacking) were reported during the year wherein 64 persons were arrested. Chart 16.2 depicts the cyber crimes / cases registered and arrested under IT Act during 2014 – 2018.

- 9. Analysis of head-wise crime and age group wise profile of the offenders arrested under IT Act, 2000 reveals that 68.5% (185/270) of the offenders arrested were under Publication/ transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form, 23.7% (64/270) was under Hacking(Computer related offences), 5.2% (14/270) was under Cyber Terrorism and 1.1% (3/270) under Tampering Computer source document.
- 10. Out of 218 cases, 134 cases were registered for obscene publication/transmission in electronic form followed by 67 cases in Hacking (Computer related offices), 11 cases in Cyber Terrorism, 4 cases in other sections of IT Act and 2 cases in Tampering Computer source documents 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 2018.

Incidence of Cyber Crimes in Cities (IT Act)

- 12. Chennai (41), Coimbatore City and Thirunelveli City (each 4), Salem City and Tiruppur City (each 2) cases were registered. No case reported in Madurai City and Trichy City. All cities reported 53 cases out of 218 cases registered under IT Act in the state, accounting for 24.3% of the cases. Cities recorded 39% decrease in the number of cases (87 in 2017 to 53 in 2018) over the year 2017 under IT Act.
- 13. Except Madurai City, all other cities have reported Cyber Crime cases during this year. 6 cities reported 53 cases under IT Act as well as 53 cases under various section of IPC & SLL.

Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC

These offences fall under the 14. traditional IPC crimes with cybermanifestations wherein computer, Internet or its enabled services were involved in the commission of crime. these have Hence, cases been categorized as Cyber Crime cases registered u/r IPC. Incidence at state level is presented in Table - 16(B) which with Cyber Crimes/Cases registered and persons arrested under IPC during 2014-2018.

Table 16.3 deals with incidence of cases registered under Cyber Crimes (IPC cases) in district / cities during 2018. 74 cases were registered under

IPC Sections in 2018 as compared to 53 in 2017, an increase of 40%. Categories viz. Fake News on Social Media (30) was accounted for 41% of the 74 cases registered. Cheating and Cyber Forgery accounted for 14 (0.4%) of the 3,652 cases reported under total cheating and forgery.

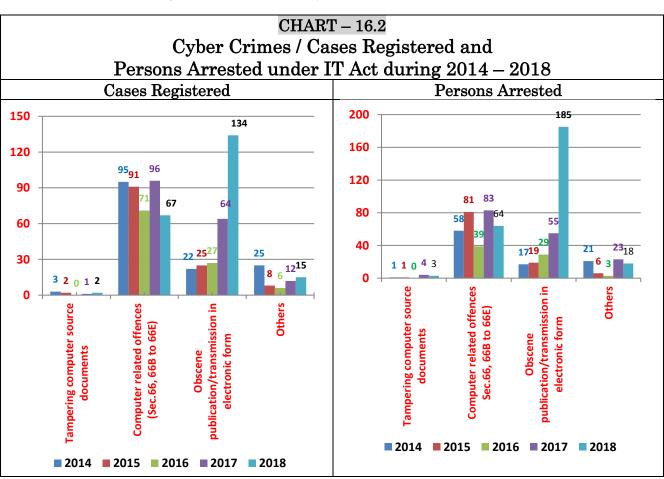
- 15. Table 16.7 deals with number of persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act, IPC & SLL). 326 persons were arrested in the State for Cyber Crimes during 2018. 57% offenders (185) of these were taken into custody for offences under Publication/ transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form and 20% offenders (64) were booked under "Hacking" Computer related offences. 4.6% offenders (15) of these were taken custody for offences 'Cheating'. Chart 16.3 depicts the Cyber Cases registered Crimes / arrested under IPC act during 2014 -2018.
- 16. Table 16.7 deals with persons arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act and IPC) by age group during 2018. Crime head-wise and age-wise offenders arrested under Cyber Crimes (IT Act) reveal that 2.6% of the offenders belonged to Juveniles (Below 18 years). 97.4% were in the age group of above years (Adults). All the arrested under Cyber Crimes (IPC) were in the age group of above 18 years. (56/56).
- 17. Table 16.10 deals with the cases registered under cyber-crimes categorized by motives during 2018.
- 18. Table 16.11 carries the details on the district/city wise and age groupwise profile of the persons arrested under Cyber Crime. Out of 326 persons arrested 4 persons were foreigners and 322 were Indians.

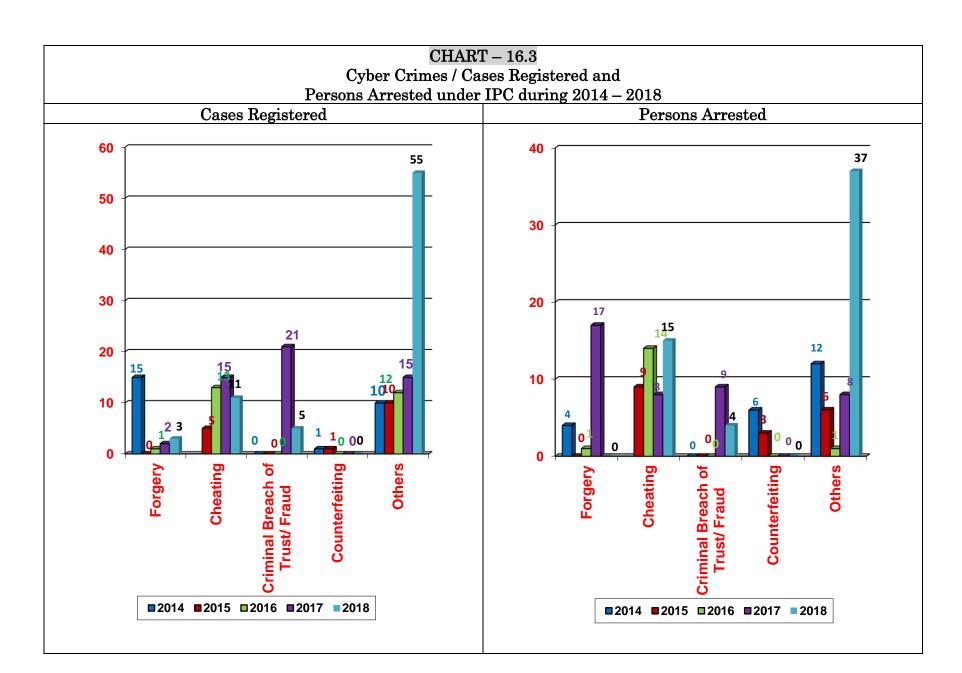
Table-16 (B)

Cyber Crimes/Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under IPC during 2014-2018

SL.			Case	s Registe	red		% Variation		Pers	ons Arres	ted		% Variation
No.	Crime Heads	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	in 2018 over 2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	in 2018 over 2017
1.	Abetment of Suicide (Online)	NA	NA	NA	0	0	@	NA	NA	NA	0	0	@
2.	Cyber Stalking	NA	NA	NA	2	1	-50	NA	NA	NA	1	0	-100
3.	Cheating	NA	5	13	15	11	-27	0	9	14	8	15	87.5
4.	Forgery	15	0	1	2	3	50	4	0	1	17	0	-100
5.	Data Theft	NA	0	0	1	0	-100	NA	0	0	0	0	@
6.	Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	0	0	0	21	5	-76	0	0	0	9	4	-56
7.	Counterfeiting	1	1	0	0	0	@	6	3	0	0	0	@
	Currency	1	1	0	0	0	@	6	3	0	0	0	@
	Stamps	0	0	0	0	0	@	0	0	0	0	0	@
8	Cyber Blackmailing	NA	NA	NA	1	9	800	NA	NA	NA	1	7	600
9	Fake News on Social Media	NA	NA	NA	3	30	900	NA	NA	NA	2	14	600
10	Others	NA	NA	NA	8	15	88	NA	NA	NA	4	16	300
	Total	26	16	26	53	74	40	22	18	16	42	56	33

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





CHAPTER 17

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Value of property Stolen/Recovered:

- 1. Property worth Rs.14,416 lakhs (approximately) was reported stolen in 24,574 cases during 2018. There is a decrease of 5% when compared to 2017.
- 2. Property worth Rs. 9,655 lakhs (approximately) was recovered during 2018 (% of recovery is 67%). The figure has decreased by 18.2% over the previous year.
- 3. Details of property stolen and recovered, along with the percentage of

year-wise recovery from 2008 to 2018 and variations are given in Table-17.1.

4. Chart-17.1 depicts the value of property stolen and recovered during 2014-2018.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED (DISTRICTS / CITIES)

5. Chart-17.2 depicts crime headwise property stolen and recovered, during 2018. (Table -17.3)

CHART- 17.1

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE PERIOD 2014 - 2018

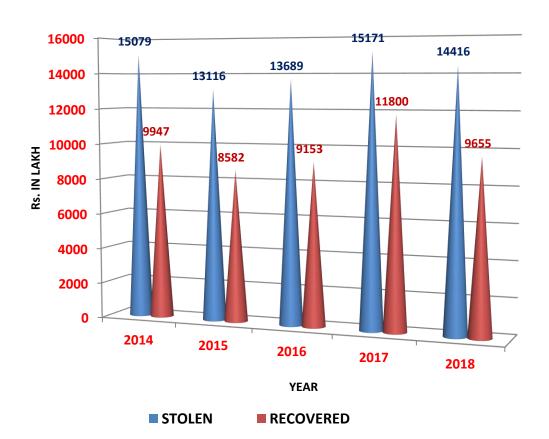
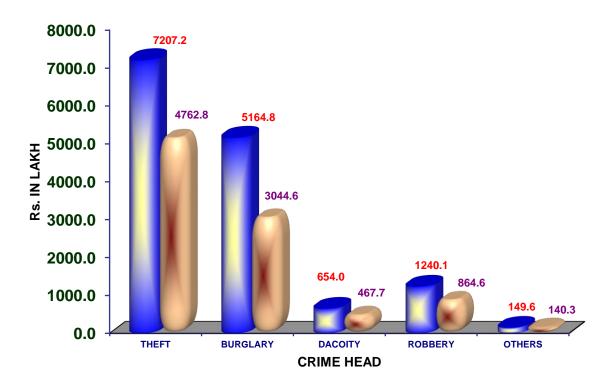


CHART- 17.2 STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY CRIME HEAD WISE DURING - 2018



■PROPERTY STOLEN

PROPERTY RECOVERED

- * 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.2427.6 lakhs) followed by Thiruvallur (Rs.1396.1 lakhs), Kanchipuram (Rs.729.3 lakhs), Railway Chennai (Rs.625.4 lakhs), Madurai City (Rs.559.1 lakhs), Thirunelveli (Rs.464.0 Coimbatore lakhs), City (Rs.451.0 lakhs), Coimbatore (Rs.449.1 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.442.8 lakhs) and Sivagangai (Rs.425.7 lakhs).
- 8. Chennai (Rs.1671.8 lakhs) recorded the highest recovery followed by Thiruvallur (Rs.1251.3 lakhs), Kanchipuram (Rs.532 lakhs), Vellore (Rs.362.4 lakhs), Sivagangai

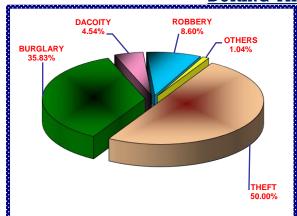
(Rs.356.5lakhs), Coimbatore (Rs.349.6 lakhs), Coimbatore City (Rs.344.6 lakhs Erode (Rs.321.6 lakhs) and Villupuram (Rs.286.6 lakhs).

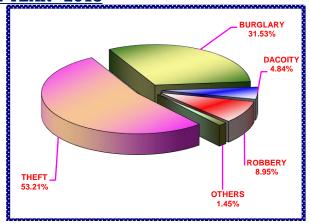
- 9. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in Karur (92.0%) followed by Namakkal (90.8%), Thiruvallur (89.6%) and Krishnagiri (89.5%).
- 10. Lowest percentage of recovery was recorded in Railway Trichy (9.0%), followed by Railway Chennai (13.4%), Thoothukudi (40.3%), Thirunelveli City (40.4%), Thirunelveli (40.7%) and Ramanathapuram (44.1%).
- 11. Chart-17.3 depicts crime headwise, percentage of property stolen and recovered during 2018.

<u>CHART - 17.3</u>

CRIME HEAD WISE PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

DURING THE YEAR -2018





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. 7207 lakhs (50%), burglary (35.8%), robbery (8.6%), dacoity (4.5%) and other kinds of property offences (1.04%).
- 13. Maximum value of property was recovered in theft cases (53.21%) followed by burglary (31.53%), robbery (8.95%), dacoity (4.84%) and other kinds of property offences (1.45%).
- 14. Highest percentage of recovery was recorded in other kind of property (93.8%) followed by dacoity cases (71.5%), theft (71.3%), robbery (69.7%) and burglary (58.9%).

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 Snatched articles/ items constituting 31.8% of total property cases. The value of property lost was also the highest under this head 13.5%.
- 17. Theft of Motor Vehicles constituting 23.7%, theft of Motor cycles/scooters constituted 21.7% of the total property crimes. The value of property stolen under these heads are Rs.3,760.3 lakhs.

Vehicles Stolen, Recovered and Coordinated

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 (1,741) followed by Coimbatore city (295) and Trichy City (286). 61.68% (3,598) vehicles could be

recovered out of 5,833 stolen vehicles at the state level.

CULTURAL PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED INCIDENCE AND VALUE:

19. 23 lakhs Rupees worth of Cultural Property was stolen during 2018 in 53 cases. This constitutes 0. 2% of total property lost. Statistics of Cultural Property stolen and recovered during 2018 are available in Table-17.6. The highest incidence was reported in Theni (13) followed by Chennai (9), Thirunelveli Thiruvallur (5),(4),Madurai, Pudukottai, Thiruvarur and Villupuram (each 3), Dharmapuri, Salem city, Thoothukudi and Tiruppur (each 2 case). Recovery was made in 29 out of 53 cases reported including previous year cases. Property is yet to be recovered in Theni and Thiruvallur (4), Chennai, Thirunelveli, Thiruvarur, Villupuram, Ariyalur, Salem Thoothukudi (each and Dharmapuri and Thiruppur (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(37.2%) took place at highways/ road followed (18.2%),Railways residential bv premises (16.1%),Office Premises (9.4%), other places (8.2%), Commercial Agricultural Establishments (5.2%),Farms/Farm Houses (2%), Religious places (1.6%), Public/Private Godowns (0.6%), Banks and Schools/Colleges (0.5%),**ATMs** (0.3%),Vital Govt Installations, River Sea/Ships and (0.1%) and Airports/Airplanes (0.01%). Chart-17.4 depicts the percentage distribution of theft cases during 2018 premises-wise.

CHART- 17.4

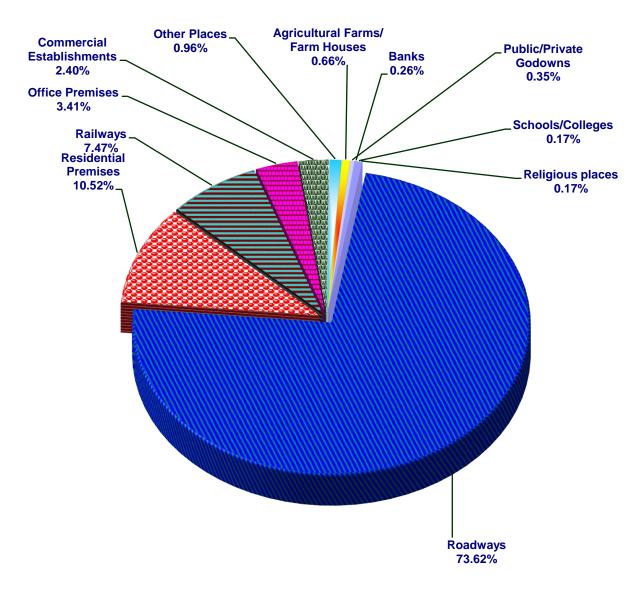
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT CASES REPORTED **DURING - 2018 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE) Religious places** Agricultural Farms/ Farm Commercial Schools/Colleges Houses 0.54% **Establishments** 2.01% 5.20% Public/Private Godowns 0.619 Other Places **ATMs** 8.21% **Banks** 0.30% 0.34% Office Premises River and Sea/Ships 9.38% 0.13% **Vital Govt Installations** 0.13% Airports/Airplanes 0.01% **Residential Premises** 16.08% Roadways 37.18% Railways 18.26%

ROBBERY:

- 23. Incidence of Robbery premiseswise and district/city-wise is presented in Table-17.10.
- 24. Maximum number of robberies (73.4%) occurred at Highways/ Road followed by Residential premises (10.5%), Railways (7.4%), Office premises (3.4%), Commercial Establishments (2.4%), Agricultural
- Farms / Farm Houses (0.6%) Public / Private Godowns (0.3%), Banks (0.2%), Religious places, Schools / Colleges and ATM (0.1%), River and sea/ships (0.04%) Robbery was not reported at and Airports.
- 25. Chart -17.5 depicts the percentage distribution of robbery cases reported during 2018 (by place of occurrence).

CHART- 17.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY CASES REPORTED DURING - 2018 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



BURGLARY:

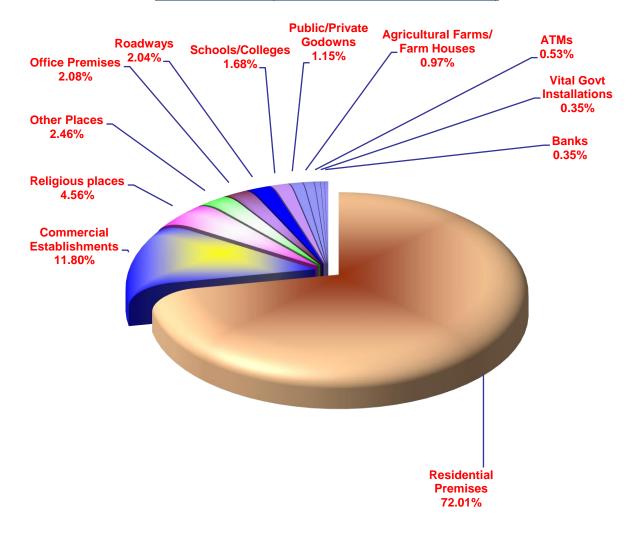
26. Maximum number of burglaries (72%) took place at Residential Premises followed by Commercial Establishments (11.8%), Religious places (4.6%), Other Places (2.4%), Office premises (2.1%), Roadways (2%), Schools / Colleges (1.7%), Public / Private Godowns (1.1%), Agricultural Farms / Farm Houses (0.9%), ATMs (0.5%), Vital Government

Installations and Bank (each 0.3%). 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 2018 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY CASES REPORTED DURING 2018 (BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE)



DACOITY:

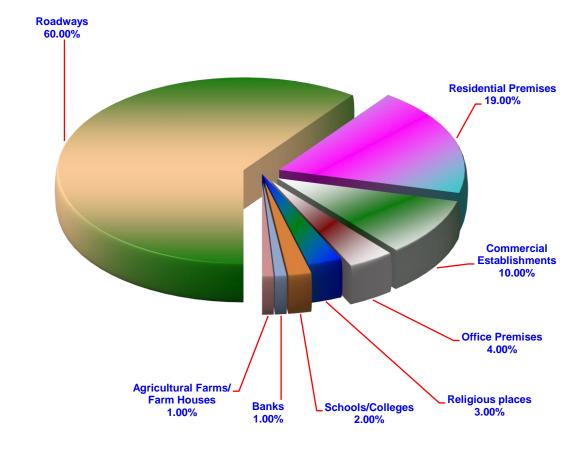
28. Maximum number of dacoity occurred at Roadways (60 %) followed Residential **Premises** (19%),Commercial Establishments (10%),Office Premises (4%), Religious places Schools/Colleges (2%),Agricultural Farms/Farm and Banks (1%). Dacoity was not reported at Public/Private Godowns, ATMs, Vital

Govt installations, Railways, River and Sea/Ships, Banks. (Table -17.11)

29. Chart-17.7 depicts percentage distribution of dacoity cases reported during 2018 (by place of occurrence).

CHART - 17.7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DACOITY CASES REPORTED DURING 2018 (BY PLACE OF OCCURENCE)



CHAPTER 18

ARRESTS & TRIALS

ARRESTS: -

1. 7,51,989 persons (4,04,207 under IPC & 3,47,782 under SLL) were arrested during 2018 in 4,99,188 cases (1,85,912 IPC + 3,13,276 SLL). This shows an increasing trend of 13.8% over 2017 figures of 6,60,969 persons (3,80,328 under IPC & 2,80,641 under SLL) arrested.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC

- 2. 4,04,207 persons were arrested in 1,85,912 IPC cases this year as against 3,80,328 persons in 2017. Chart-18.1 depicts persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2012 2018.
- 3. Table-18.1 presents details of arrests made during 2018 with percentage variation over 2017. (Map-18.1)
- 4. Chennai City tops in arresting 1,19,283 persons (20,160 cases) during 2018 followed by Cuddalore 23,710 (7,443 cases), Vellore 19,522 (10,670 cases), Pudukottai 16,039 (2,896 cases), Villupuram 13,811 (9,774)cases), Thirunelveli 13,537 (9,482 cases) and Kanniyakumari 13,073 (4,557 cases). Age-group wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise during 2018 is available in Table -18.4. Details of persons arrested under IPC crime, head-wise/genderwise & district-wise is presented in Table-18.2.
- 5. Chart–18.2 depicts age group-wise persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2018.
- 6. Chart-18.3 depicts persons arrested under IPC Crimes during 2018 (district/city-wise) in descending order.

CHART- 18.1
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC
CRIMES DURING 2012 - 2018

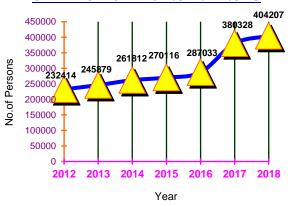


CHART-18.2

AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS

ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES

DURING - 2018



7. Comparison of crime rate vis-àvis arrest rate (number of arrests per one lakh population) and number of arrests per case for the crimes reported under IPC during 2018 are presented in Table-18(A) below,

TABLE 18(A) CRIME RATE VIS-À-VIS ARREST RATE FOR IPC CRIMES DURING 2018

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No. of Arrest per case
1	Murder	3723	2.0	4.6	2.4
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	87	0.1	0.1	1.6
3	Causing Death by Negligence	10397	15.1	12.9	0.9
3.1	Deaths due to Negli.rel.to Road Accidents	10135	14.7	12.6	0.9
3.1.1	Hit and Run	701	1.9	0.9	0.5
3.1.2	Other Accidents	9434	12.9	11.7	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	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.4	Deaths due to Negligence of Civic Bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.5	Deaths due to other Negligence	262	0.3	0.3	1.0
4	Dowry Deaths	110	0.1	0.1	2.0
5	Abetment of Suicide	459	0.4	0.6	1.5
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	5251	3.2	6.5	2.0
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	142	0.2	0.2	0.7
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	6	0.0	0.0	0.5
10	Hurt	46050	47.6	57.3	1.2
10.1	Simple Hurt	44767	46.5	55.7	1.2
10.1.1	Voluntarily Causing Simple Hurt	19863	23.8	24.7	1.0
10.1.2	Voluntarily causing hurt by Dangerous weapons or means	21161	19.9	26.3	1.3
10.1.3	Voluntarily Causing hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	2897	1.7	3.6	2.1
10.1.4	Causing Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	638	0.9	0.8	0.9
10.1.5	Other Simple Hurt	208	0.2	0.3	1.3
10.2	Grievous Hurt	1283	1.1	1.6	1.4
10.2.1	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	489	0.4	0.6	1.6
10.2.2	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	588	0.4	0.7	1.9
10.2.3	Acid Attack	3	0.0	0.0	0.4
10.2.4	Attempt to Acid Attack	6	0.0	0.0	1.2
10.1.5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt/Force to deter public servant from his duty	156	0.1	0.2	1.8
10.2.6	Causing Grievous Hurt by act endangering life/safety of others	40	0.1	0.0	0.6
10.2.7	Other Grievous Hurt	1	0.0	0.0	1.0

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No. of Arrest per case
11	Wrongful Restraint/Confinement	1173	0.9	1.5	1.6
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	1027	1.0	1.3	1.3
12.1	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	862	0.8	1.1	1.3
12.2	Sexual Harassment	77	0.1	0.1	1.2
12.2.1	at Work or Office Premises	8	0.0	0.0	1.6
12.2.2	In Public Transport System	2	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	67	0.1	0.1	1.2
12.3	Assault or use of Criminal Force on women with intent to Disrobe	37	0.0	0.0	1.4
12.4	Voyeurism	15	0.0	0.0	1.0
12.5	Stalking	36	0.0	0.0	1.0
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	1273	1.4	1.6	1.2
13.1	Kidnapping and Abduction	287	0.3	0.4	1.1
13.1.1	Missing Children Deemed as Kidnapped	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.1.2	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	287	0.3	0.4	1.1
13.2	Kidnapping and Abduction for the Purpose of Begging	3	0.0	0.0	3.0
13.3	Kidnapping and Abduction in order to Murder	16	0.0	0.0	2.3
13.4	Kidnapping for Ransom	93	0.0	0.1	3.0
13.5	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women to compel her for marriage	517	0.7	0.6	1.0
13.6	Procuration of Minor Girls	173	0.2	0.2	1.2
13.7	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.8	Other Kidnapping & Abduction	184	0.1	0.2	1.7
14	Human Trafficking	42	0.0	0.1	2.6
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	406	0.4	0.5	1.2
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	17	0.0	0.0	1.3
20	Unnatural Offences	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.	Offences Affecting the Human Body (Total)	70163	72.4	87.3	1.2
21	Offences against State	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
21.1	Sedition	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
21.2	Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
В.	Offences against the State (Total)	1	0.0	0.0	1.0
22	Unlawful Assembly	141482	3.2	176.0	54.2

S. No.	Crime Head	Person Arrested	Crime Rate	Arrest Rate	No. of Arrest per
22	Dist	10200	2.0	12.0	case
23	Riots	10398	2.8	12.9	4.6
23.1	Communal/Religious	143	0.0	0.2	7.2
23.2	Sectarian	123	0.0	0.2	5.6
23.3	Industrial	305	0.3	0.4	1.5
23.4	Political Control Control	622	0.0	0.8	23.9
23.5	Caste Conflict	281	0.1	0.3	6.4
23.6	Agrarian	355	0.1	0.4	6.1
23.7	Students	108	0.0	0.1	7.7
23.8	Vigilants	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.9	Money Dispute	877	0.1	1.1	4.9
23.10	Water Dispute	165	0.0	0.2	4.2
23.11	Land/Property Dispute	2220	0.7	2.8	4.9
23.12	Family Disputes	1227	0.3	1.5	4.1
23.13	Enmity/Rivalry	1891	0.4	2.4	6.5
23.14	Electricity/Power Supply Disputes	23	0.0	0.0	7.7
23.15	Rioting while in Aandolan/Morcha	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.16	Rioting/Attacks on Police Personnel or Govt Servants	30	0.0	0.0	7.5
23.17	Other Riots	2028	0.6	2.5	4.3
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	246	0.1	0.3	1.7
24.1	Promoting enmity between groups	238	0.1	0.3	1.7
24.2	Imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration	8	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Affray	3918	0.4	4.9	1.4
C.	Offences against Public Tranquility (Total)	156044	8.0	194.1	20.1
26	Theft	13471	19.5	16.8	0.8
26.1	Snatching	2837	4.8	3.5	0.5
26.1.1	Chain Snatchings	928	1.8	1.2	0.8
26.1.2	Snatching of Bags/Purses	133	0.3	0.2	0.3
26.1.3	Snatching of Mobiles/Laptops	1737	2.5	2.2	0.4
26.1.4	Other Snatchings	39	0.1	0.0	0.3
26.2	Auto/Motor Vehicle Theft	4624	7.4	5.8	0.8
26.3	Other Thefts	6010	7.3	7.5	1.1
27	Burglary	4153	6.0	5.2	0.9
27.1	Day Time	1008	1.4	1.3	0.9
27.2	Night	3145	4.6	3.9	0.9
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	1726	1.6	2.1	1.2
29	Robbery	3141	2.3	3.9	1.4
29.1	Snatching	1900	1.7	2.4	1.2

					No. of
S. No.	Crime Head	Person	Crime	Arrest Rate	Arrest
J. 140.	Crime riead	Arrested	Rate	Arrest Nate	per
2011		404			case
29.1.1	Chain Snatchings	1315	1.2	1.6	1.2
29.1.2	Snatching of Bags/Purses	89	0.1	0.1	1.4
29.1.3	Snatching of Mobiles/Laptops	389	0.3	0.5	1.2
29.1.4	Other Snatchings	107	0.1	0.1	1.2
29.2	Other Robbery (Other than Snatching)	1241	0.7	1.5	1.8
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	107	0.0	0.1	1.4
31	Dacoity	542	0.1	0.7	5.4
31.1	Dacoity	542	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	558	0.2	0.7	2.8
33	Criminal Misappropriation	3	0.0	0.0	0.8
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	180	0.2	0.2	1.3
35	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	3	0.0	0.0	1
D.	Offences against Property (Total)	23884	29.9	29.7	0.9
36	Counterfeiting	165	0.1	0.2	2.2
36.1	Counterfeit Coin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	165	0.1	0.2	2.2
37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	2978	4.2	3.7	0.8
37.1	Fraud	196	0.3	0.2	0.7
37.1.1	Bank	23	0.0	0.0	0.3
37.1.2	ATMs	2	0.0	0.0	0.2
37.1.3	Credit Card/Debit Card	1	0.0	0.0	0.3
37.1.4	Other Frauds	170	0.2	0.2	0.9
37.2	Other Cheating	2521	3.5	3.1	0.8
37.3	Other Forgery	261	0.4	0.3	0.8
E.	Offences Relating to Documents & Property Marks (Total)	3143	4.2	3.9	0.8
38	Offences relating to Elections	6	0.2	0.0	1.0
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	56510	5.0	70.3	18.2
40	Harbouring an Offender	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	2	0.0	0.0	2.0
42	Rash Driving on Public way	47693	63.8	59.3	0.9
42.1	Rash Driving on Public Way	2728	4.0	3.4	0.9

					No. of
S. No.	Crime Head	Person	Crime	Arrest Rate	Arrest
3.110.	5	Arrested	Rate	7 ii rest riate	per
					case
42.2	Causing Hurt by Rash/Neg.Drv.on Public Way	37250	47.4	46.3	0.9
42.3	Causing Grievous Hurt by Rash/Negligent Driving on Public	7715	12.4	9.6	0.9
43	Obstruction on Public way	1263	1.7	1.6	1.2
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	34	0.0	0.0	1.0
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	8473	10.0	10.5	1.1
46	Offences relating to Religion	66	0.0	0.1	0.9
47	Cheating by Impersonation	19	0.0	0.0	1.1
48	Offences related to Mischief	206	0.2	0.3	1.0
49	Arson	456	0.5	0.6	1.1
50	Criminal Trespass	840	0.7	1.0	1.4
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	1369	1.2	1.7	1.7
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	31	0.0	0.0	0.7
53	Criminal Intimidation	7487	5.9	9.3	1.6
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	72	0.0	0.1	5.1
F.	Miscellaneous IPC Crimes(Total)	124527	89.2	154.9	1.8
55	Other IPC crimes	26445	11.7	32.9	1.4
56	Total Cognizable IPC crimes	404207	225.9	502.8	2.2

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

8. Arrest rate for theft, forgery, 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. 3,47,782 persons were arrested under 3,13,276 SLL crimes during 2018 as compared to 2,80,641 persons in 2017, an increase of 23.9%.
- 10. Chart-18.4 depicts persons arrested under SLL Crimes during 2012-2018.
- 11. Crime head-wise and genderwise breakup of persons arrested under SLL is presented in Table-18.4.

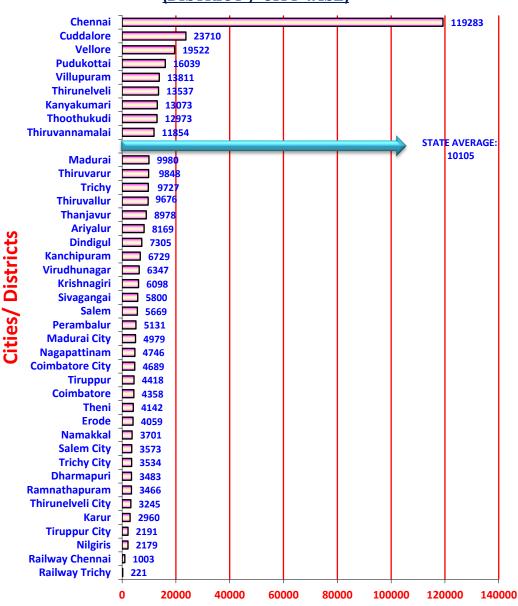
 Table-18.3 presents details of arrests gender-wise under SLL crimes district-wise. (Map-18.3) Age-group

- wise/ gender-wise break up of persons arrested under SLL crime head-wise during 2018 is available in Table –18.4(B).
- 12. Chart–18.5 depicts age-group wise persons arrested under SLL crimes during 2018.
- In 2018, highest number of 13. persons arrested were in Chennai 70,429 (64,867 cases) followed by Villupuram 18,425 (18,190 cases), Madurai City 17,250 (14,144 cases), Vellore 13,732 (12,529), Coimbatore City 13,712 (12,044)cases), 12,903 Thiruvannamalai (12,623)cases) and Virudhunagar 12,605 (10,924 cases).
- 14. Chart-18.6 depicts persons arrested under SLL cases district/city wise during 2018 in descending order.

- 15. Age group of 30 Year & above Below 45 years accounted for 41.7% of the arrested persons under IPC & SLL during the year. This is followed by age group of 18 Years & above Below 30 years (36.3%). 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 3 persons was arrested per case under Gambling Act and 4 persons was arrested per case under Indian Railways Act.

CHART-18.3

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CASES DURING 2018 (DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



Total No. of Persons Arrested: 4,04,207

CHART-18.4
PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2012 – 2018

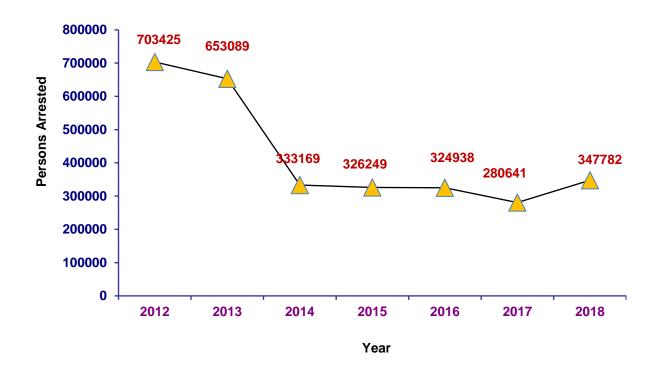


CHART-18.5

AGE GROUP WISE PERSONS ARRESTED

UNDER SLL CRIMES DURING 2018

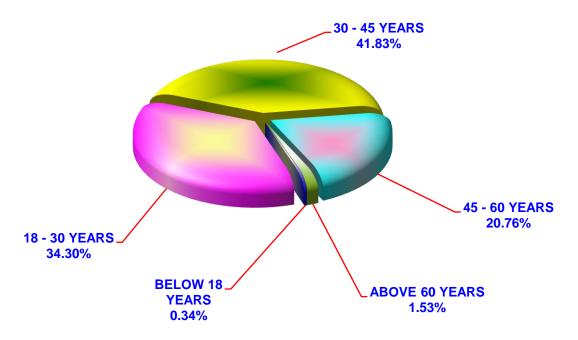
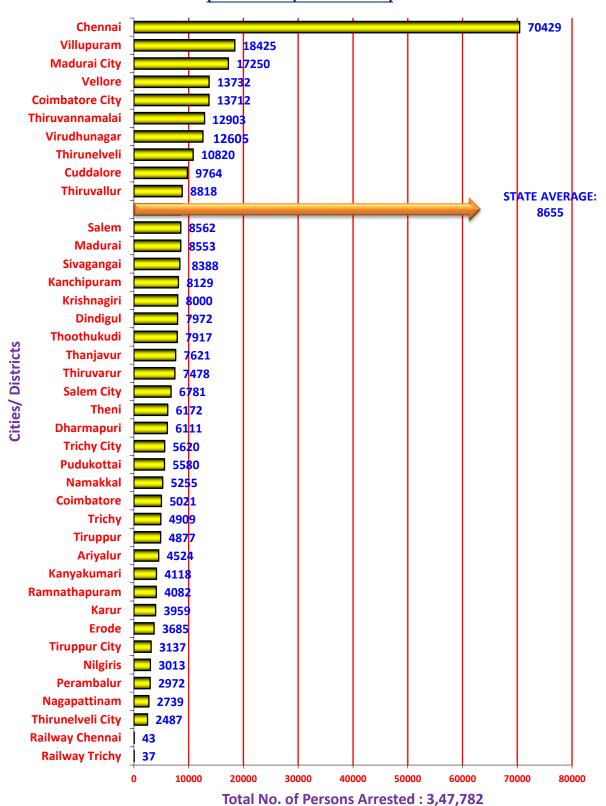


CHART- 18.6

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CASES DURING 2018 (DISTRICT / CITY WISE)



Disposal of arrested Persons by Police:IPC cases:

18. 4,38,252 persons were arrested during this year (including persons arrested out of previous years cases) for various crime heads of IPC cases. 61.4% of those arrested were charge-sheeted. 0.2% of the persons arrested were transferred to other agency before trial commenced. Police investigations have yet to be completed against 38.4% of the arrested persons.

19. Human Trafficking (99.9%)accounted for the highest percentage of pendency in the disposal of arrested persons. This was followed Kidnapping & Abduction (94.1%),Burglary (92.4%), Rash Driving on th public way (92.3%), Rape 87.1%), Insult to the modesty of Women (84.6%), Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (81%), Making preparation and Assembly for Dacotiy 67.8%). The lowest pendency recorded was in respect of Dowry Deaths (29%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC Crime head-wise and District-wise have been presented in Table-18.5 and 18.6 respectively.

ii. SLL cases

20. 3,63,491 persons were arrested during this year (including persons arrested out of previous years cases) for various crime heads of SLL cases. Police could lay charge-sheet against 96.2% of the arrested persons. 0.01% of the persons arrested were transferred to other agency before trial commenced. Police investigations have yet to be completed against 3.79% of the arrested persons. Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in Table-18.9 and 18.10 respectively.

23. The highest percentage of pendency for disposal of arrested persons was recorded in Indian Railways Act (88.8%),The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act

(70%), The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act (61.5%), The Protection of Civil Rights (Against SCs-57.1%)), The Passport Act (55.6%), The Unlawful Activities (P) Act (51.3%),Child Marriage Prohibition of Act (49.5%), The Information Technology Act (47.8%), The Arms Act (47.5%) and The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 46%).

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

24. 8,11,009 persons (including those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2018. Trial in respect of 73.1%(5,93,080 persons) of such arrested persons was pending disposal. Unnatural offences and against State (each 100%) accounted for the highest pendency followed by Insult to the modesty of Women (97.4%), Dacotiy (95%), Counterfeiting (93.6%) Offences promoting enmity between different groups (92.5%),Making Preparation Assembly and for committing Dacoity (91.5%)and Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (90.6%). Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crime head-wise and district-wise have been presented in Table-18.7 and 18.8 respectively.

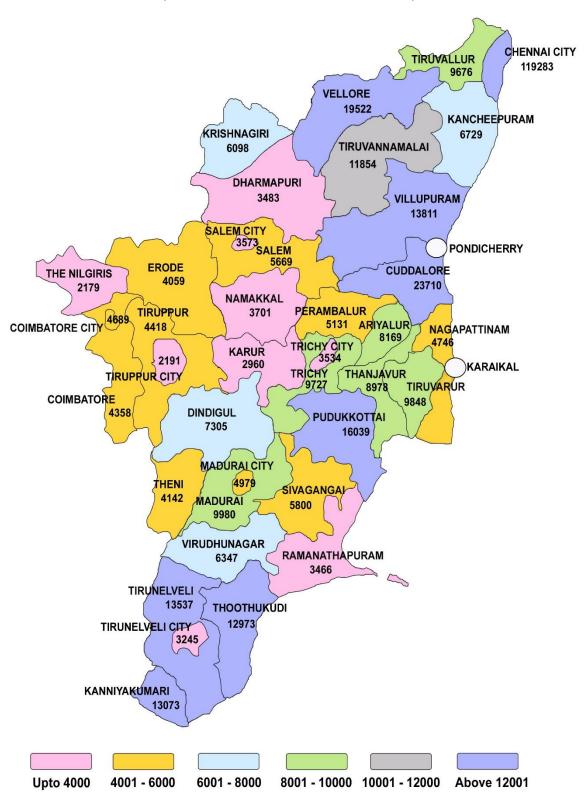
ii) SLL cases:

25. 5,51,063 (including persons those from previous year) were awaiting trial in various criminal courts in the state during 2018. Trials completed for 3,11,000 of the total arrested persons. 2,88,017 (92.6%) of them were convicted. 43.6% of the arrested persons were still awaiting completion of trial. 13 Crime heads accounted for the highest pendency (100%). Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crime head-wise and districtwise have been presented in Table-18.11 and 18.12 respectively.

<u>MAP-18.1</u>

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2018

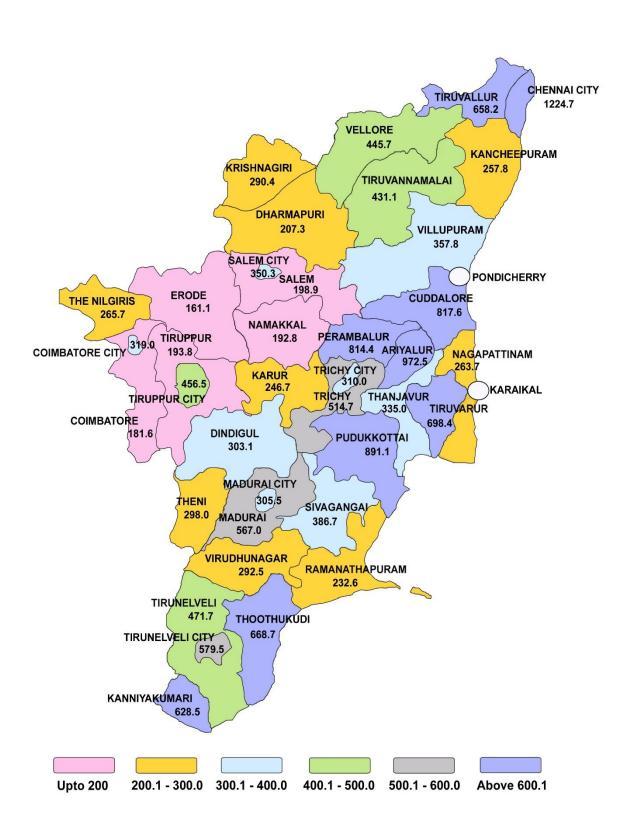
(All over Tamil Nadu 4,04,207)



MAP-18.2

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 502.8)



MAP-18.3

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 3,47,782)



CHAPTER 19 DISPOSAL OF CASES BY POLICE AND COURTS

I. Disposal by Police

Cases under IPC

2,93,147 1. cases (including pending from the previous years) were investigation under with Police. 1,75,850 (60.0%) cases were disposed during this year. 1,17,499 (40.1%) cases remained pending at the end of the year-2018. Table-19.1 gives details disposal crime-head wise percentage of disposal. District-wise disposal by Police during 2018 is presented in Table-19.2. Percentage and type of disposal of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2018 is presented in (Map-19.1) and Chart-19.1.

Disposal by Police (Yearly variations)

- 2. Disposal by Police 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 increased from 84.7% in 2017 to 85.9% in 2018, although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation declined from 61.5% in 2017 to 59.8% in 2018.
- Over 51.5% of total cases have 3. been charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeting has been highest for Offences against State, Making preparation and assembly for Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation, Dishonestly receiving/ dealing in stolen property, Offences relating to adulteration or sale of food/ drugs, Obstruction on public way, Sale of obscene books/ objects 100%), followed bv Affray (each (99.5%), Dacoity (98.9%), Attempt to Commit Dacoity/ Robbery (98.8%), Offences relating to elections (98.1%) and Dowry deaths (98%).

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

4. **Pendency** :- 40.0% cases remained pending investigation at the end of 2018. District/Cities with the highest pendency and lowest disposal are listed below:-

Madurai City	- 73.1%
Madurai	- 66.4%
Chennai City	- 61.4%
Kanyakumari	- 59.3%
Thiruvarur	- 55.9%

Least pendency (best disposal) were in:-

Nilgiris	- 14.7%
Thiruvallur	- 15.3%
Sivagangai	- 16.0%

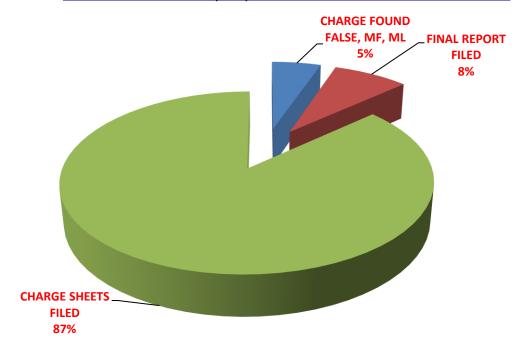
Percentage of disposal and pendency of UI (IPC) cases by Police during 2018 is presented in Chart-19.3.

II. Charge Sheeting Rate of IPC Crimes

5. Chart-19.4 depicts charge sheeting rates district-wise in descending order. Charge-sheeting rate for the state was 85.9%. [Map-19.2] Following districts have shown a considerably higher percentage of charge-sheeting: -

Nagapattinam	: 98.0%
Salem City	: 96.3%
Thiruvallur	: 95.6%
Nilgiris	: 94.7%
Sivagangai	: 94.6%
Vellore	: 94.0%
Virudhunagar	: 93.9%
Thanjavur	: 93.8%
Theni	: 93.4%
Kanchipuram	: 92.1%
Karur	: 91.4%
Erode	: 91.2%
Salem	: 90.7%

<u>CHART-19.1</u>
% DISPOSAL OF UI (IPC) CASES BY POLICE DURING- 2018



<u>CHART-19.2</u>

IPC CASES FOR INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY POLICE

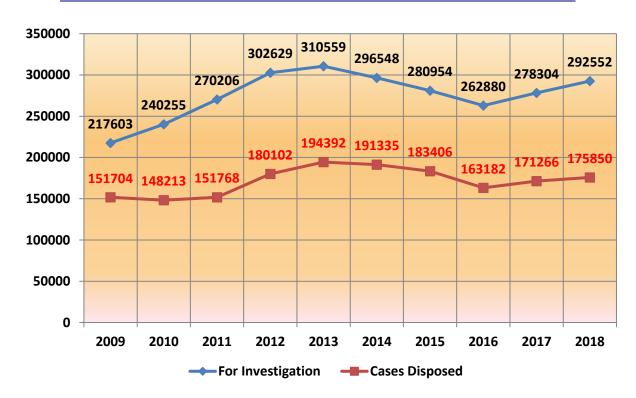


CHART-19.3 PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2018

	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	Murder	69.2	30.8
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	51.7	48.3
3	Causing Death by Negligence	63.9	36.1
4	Dowry Deaths	61.7	38.3
5	Abetment of Suicide	38.3	61.7
6	Attempt to Commit Murder	49	51
7	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	75	25
8	Attempt to Commit Suicide	54.2	45.8
9	Miscarriage, Infanticide, Foeticide and Abandonment	24.2	75.8
10	Hurt	66.6	33.4
11	Wrongful Restraint/Confinement	47.2	52.8
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	55.3	44.7
13	Kidnapping and Abduction	50.8	49.2
14	Human Trafficking	25	75
15	Exploitation of Trafficked Person	100	
16	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	100	
17	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	100	
18	Rape	60.7	39.3
19	Attempt to Commit Rape	60	40
20	Unnatural Offences	0	100
21	Offences against State	33.3	66.7
22	Unlawful Assembly	40.5	59.5
23	Riots	43	57
24	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	28.1	71.9
25	Affray	27	73
26	Theft	50.2	49.8
27	Burglary	46.3	53.7
28	Extortion & Blackmailing	58.1	41.9
29	Robbery	56	44
30	Attempt to Commit Dacoity/Robbery	95.2	4.8
31	Dacoity	54	46
32	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	50	50
33	Criminal Misappropriation	16.7	83.3
34	Criminal Breach of Trust	26.1	73.9
35	Dishonestly Receiving/Dealing-in Stolen Property	100	0
36	Counterfeiting	12.8	87.2

37	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	28	72
38	Offences relating to Elections	79.6	20.4
39	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by Public Servant	57.7	42.3
40	Harbouring an Offender	100	
41	Offences relating to Adulteration or Sale of Food/Drugs	100	0
42	Rash Driving on Public way	64.3	35.7
43	Obstruction on Public way	93	7
44	Sale of obscene Books/Objects	24.1	75.9
45	Obscene Acts and Songs at Public Places	82.1	17.9
46	Offences relating to Religion	76.9	23.1
47	Cheating by Impersonation	27.6	72.4
48	Offences related to Mischief	31.4	68.6
49	Arson	41.2	58.8
50	Criminal Trespass	35.6	64.4
51	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	43.4	56.6
52	Circulate False/Fake News/Rumours	22.6	77.4
53	Criminal Intimidation	46.8	53.2
54	Insult to the Modesty of Women	15.1	84.9
55	Other IPC crimes	74.2	25.8
	Total Cognizable IPC crimes	60	40

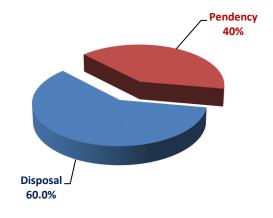


CHART-19.4

DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY POLICE (CHARGE SHEETING RATE)

DURING- 2018 DISTRICT/ CITY WISE

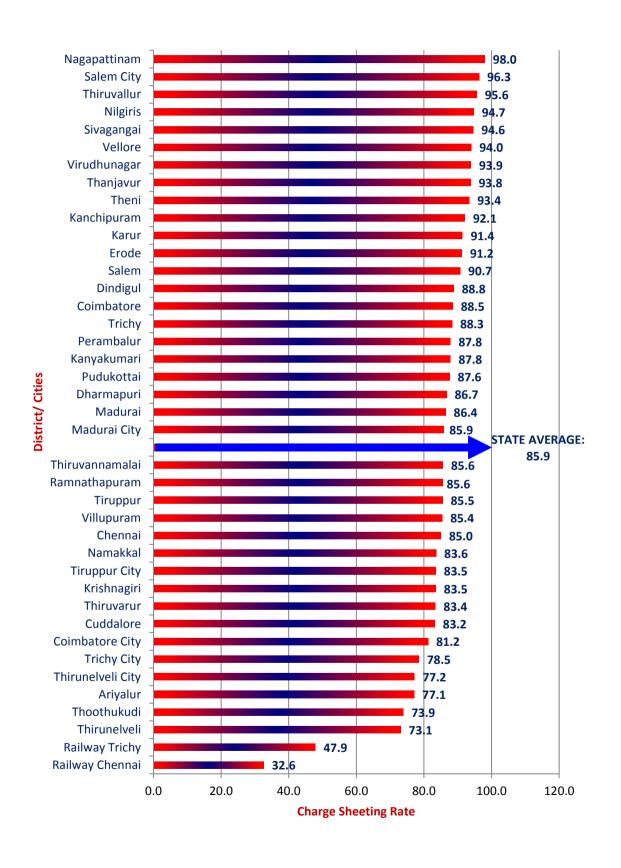


CHART-19.5

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE CRIME-WISE 2018

	CRIME HEAD	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
1	The Dowry Prohibition Act	46.1	53.9
2	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	25.4	74.6
3	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	0	100
4	The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	16.7	83.3
5	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	74.4	25.6
6	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act	30.4	69.6
7	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	34.7	65.3
8	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act	33.3	66.7
9	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act	0	100
10	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against SCs	67.9	32.1
11	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against STs	50	50
12	The Protection of Civil Rights Act against SCs	36.4	63.6
13	The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act	41.5	58.5
14	The Unlawful Activities (P) Act	41.1	58.9
15	The Official Secrets Act	50	50
16	Defacement of Public Property Acts	61.4	38.6
17	The Arms Act	27.4	72.6
18	The Explosives Act	81.9	18.1
19	The Explosive Substances Act	36.7	63.3
20	The Information Technology Act	27.6	72.4
21	The Copy Right Act	40.5	59.5
22	The Trade Marks Act	15	85
23	The Lotteries (Regulation) Act	82.6	17.4
24	The Chit Funds Acts	0	100
25	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act	77.2	22.8
26	Prevention of Corruption Act	0	100
27	Prohibition Act (State)	87.2	12.8
28	The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	54.7	45.3
29	The Forest Act & The Forest Conservation Act	0	100
30	The Environmental (Protection) Act	0	100

		•	i
31	The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act	77.2	22.8
32	Noise Pollution Acts	83.1	16.9
33	The Registration of Foreigners Act & The Foreigners Act	46.8	53.2
34	The Passport Act	19.8	80.2
35	The Emigration Act	9.5	90.5
36	The Indian Railways Act	19.1	80.9
37	The Indian Telegraph Act	0	100
38	The Cinematograph Act	100	0
39	The Essential Commodities Act	15	85
40	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act	f Cruelty to 86.4	
41	The Gambling Act	87.5	12.5
42	The Electricity Act	40.9	59.1
43	The Representation of the People Act	0	100
44	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act	43.7	56.3
45	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act	30	70
46	The Transplantation of Human Organs Act	100	0
47	The Mental Health Act	40.7	59.3
48	Motor Vehicle Act	99.1	0.9
49	City/Town Police Acts	87.5	12.5
50	Other State Local Acts	61.7	38.3
51	Other SLL Crimes	55.8	44.2
	Total Cognizable SLL Crimes	82.2	17.8

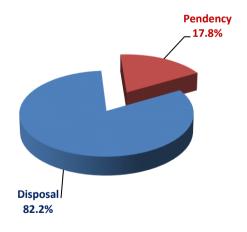


CHART-19.6

IPC CASES FOR TRIAL AND THEIR DISPOSAL BY COURTS



Cases under SLL

- 6. Disposal of SLL cases by Police under different crime heads is presented in Table-19.3. Police disposed off 3,13,604 cases (82.2%) of 3,81,582 cases pending investigation (including the cases from previous years). Percentage of Disposal and pendency of UI (SLL) cases by Police during 2018 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) 68,032 cases were pending investigation at the

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

Trichy City	- 42.4%
Vellore	- 37.6%
Nagapattinam	- 28.6%
Chennai	- 28.5%

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 2018

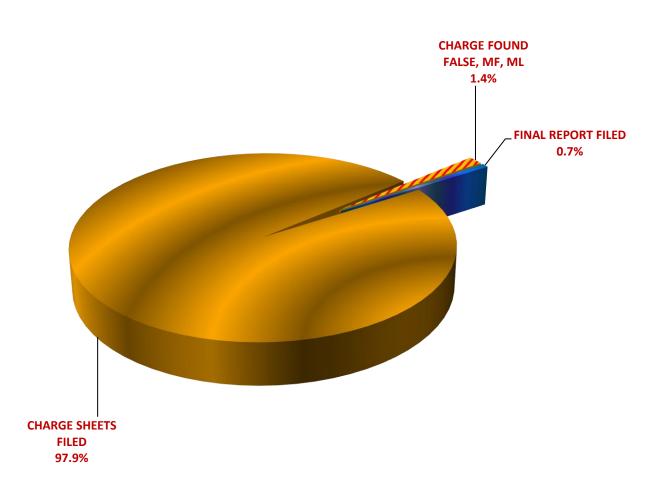
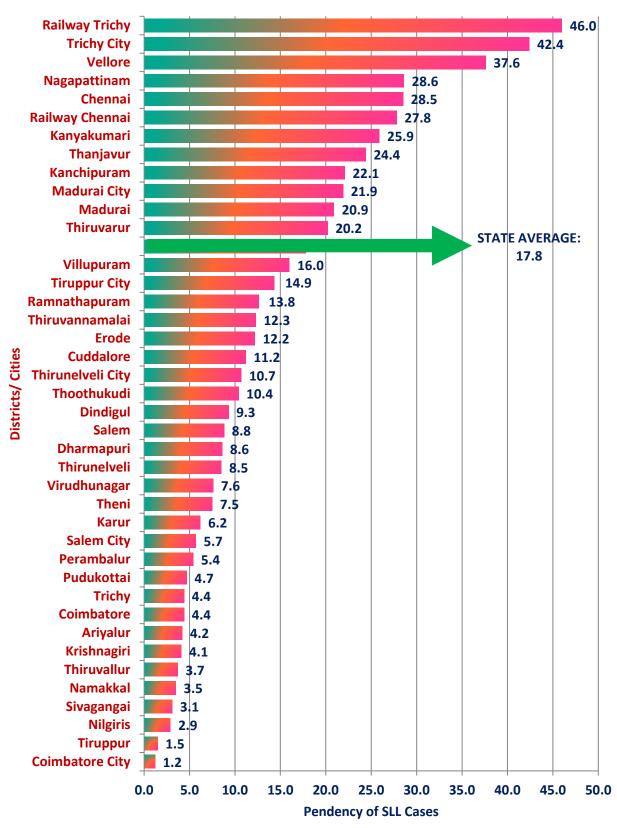


CHART-19.8

DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY POLICE (PENDENCY PERCENTAGE)

DURING - 2018 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. 4,99,426 cases were pending trial (including the pending cases from the previous years) during 2018. 3,57,014 IPC cases remained pending trial at the end of the year. Hence, 28.5% disposal could be achieved during the year.
- 10. District/City-wise disposal figures and Conviction rate of IPC Crimes have been presented in Table-19.6 (Map-19.4 and Map-19.5) respectively. Tiruppur City has the highest pendency of cases at 86.5% followed by Dindigul (85.0%) of cases pending. Chart-19.9 & 10 depicts percentage disposal of IPC cases by the Courts during 2018.

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(A).
- 12. observed It was 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 30.5% in the year 2009 which went down in 2018 to 27.7% and the percentage of conviction was 62.1% in the year 2009 which decreases in 2018 to 59.2% respectively.

No. of IPC cases for Trial and their disposal by Courts for last 10 (ten) years is presented in Chart-19.6

<u>CHART - 19.9</u>

PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS DURING 2018

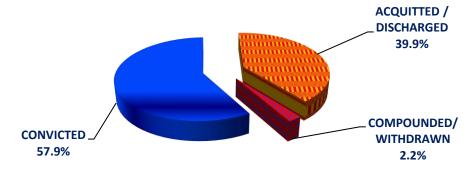
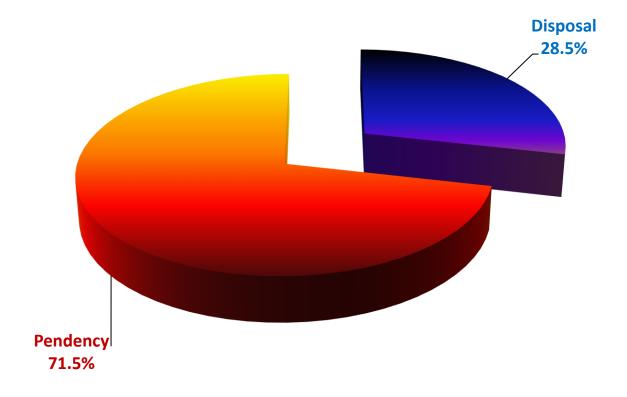


Table 19(A)
Disposal of IPC Crime Cases by Courts (Yearly picture)

		Total No. of No. of cases		Percenta	age of	
S.NO.	YEAR	Cases for Trial (including Pending cases)	Tried*	Convicted	Trial Completed % [(Col. 4 / Col.3)X100]	Conviction Rate [(Col.5 / Col.4)X100]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2009	359560	109547	68077	30.5	62.1
2	2010	377050	120578	67060	32.0	55.6
3	2011	388450	109821	68222	28.3	62.1
4	2012	438219	128570	72675	29.3	56.5
5	2013	480607	167297	98376	34.8	58.8
6	2014	480305	178569	117651	37.2	65.9
7	2015	456788	117912	74988	25.8	63.6
8	2016	477673	125885	73818	26.4	58.6
9	2017	495325	139872	80971	28.2	57.9
10	2018	499426	138498	81964	27.7	59.2

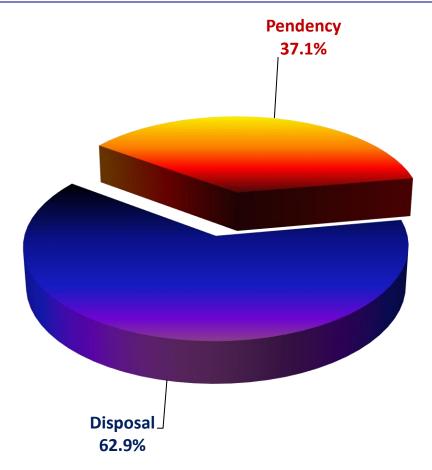
^{*} Excluding withdrawn/compounded cases

CHART-19.10
PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF IPC CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2018



<u>CHART-19.11</u>

<u>PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS CRIME-WISE 2018</u>

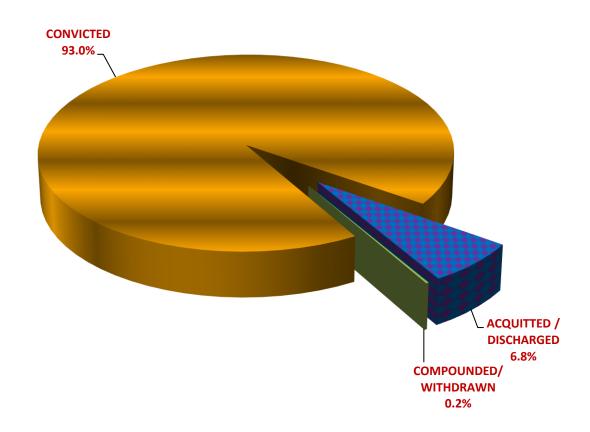


Cases Under SLL

13. Head-wise disposal figures have been presented in Table-19.7. 4,43,121 cases were pending trial (including those pending from previous years) in the beginning of 2018. 1,64,506 cases remained pending at the end of the year with 62.9% of disposal.

14. District-wise pendency and their respective share in the State pendency is presented in Table-19.8. Railway Chennai (93.0%) followed by Railway (80.0%), Cuddalore (67.5%), Trichy Trichy (64.6%), Vellore (63.4%),Kanchipuram (59.2%) and Thanjavur (57.5%) have high pendency of cases. Chart-19.11 & 12 depicts percentage of disposal of SLL cases by the Courts during 2018.

<u>CHART - 19.12</u> <u>PERCENTAGE DISPOSAL OF SLL CASES BY COURTS DURING 2018</u>



Conviction Rate of IPC & SLL Crime

IPC Cases

15. 81,964 (59.2%)of 1,38,498 cases ended in conviction during the year. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that conviction rate was the highest in cases relating to Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Adulteration Sale of Food/Drugs and Sale Books/Objects obscene (100%)followed by Obscene acts and songs at public places (93.9%), Obstruction on public way (93.6%), Offences relating to Religion (87%), Rash Driving on public (81.5%),Affray (75.4%)way Attempt to commit Suicide (62%). Lowest percentage of conviction was seen in the cases of Counterfeiting (4.3%) followed by Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity (7.1%), Criminal breach of trust (8%), Abetment of suicide (11%), Attempt to commit Rape (12.5%), Rape(13.7%) and Forgery/Cheating & Fraud (14.6%).

16. Sivagangai (88.8%) recorded the highest rate of conviction followed by Erode (85.3%), Railway Chennai (84%) and Nagapattinam (79.5%).

SLL Cases

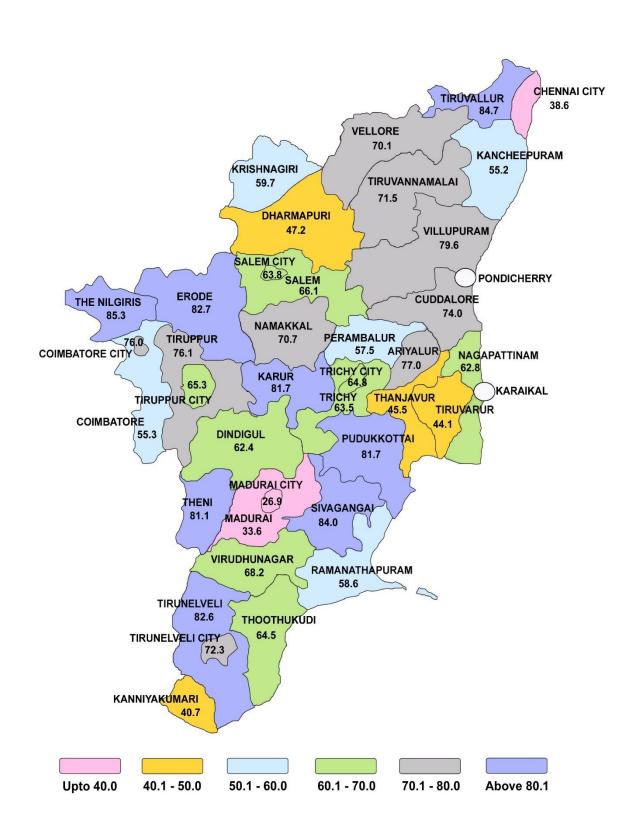
17. 2,58,960 (92.9%) of 2,77,813 SLL cases ended in conviction during the vear. Head-wise crime analysis reveals that the conviction rate was the highest in the heads of Noise Pollution The Emigration Acts, Act, The Cinematograph Acts, The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, The Prevention Insults to National Honour Act, Motor Vehicle Act, City/Town Police Acts, Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Act, The Gambling Act, The Lotteries (Regulation) Act, Prohibition Act, The Mines Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act. Coimbatore City (99.5%) recorded the highest conviction rate followed by (99.4%), Madurai Sivagangai City (98.9%),(99.1%),**Nilgiris** Salem (98.9%),Thirunelveli City (98.9%),Erode (98.8%) and Karur (98.5%). Lowest rate of conviction was obtained in the cases of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (10.6%) followed by Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (11.1%) and Dowry Prohibition Act (11.5%).

Duration of Trials for IPC Cases in various Courts:

18. In 96,120 (23.1%) of 4,16,311 cases, trials were completed between 6 to 12 months, followed by 94,523 cases (22.7%) between 1 to 3 years and 64,607 cases (15.5%) between 3 to 6 months, 54,235 cases (13.0%) between 1 to 3 months, 48,814 cases (11.7%) between 3 to 5 years, 34,116 cases (8.2%) less than 1 month, 18,559 cases (4.5%) trials were completed between 5 to 10 years and in 5,337 cases (1.3%) trials prolonged beyond 10 years.

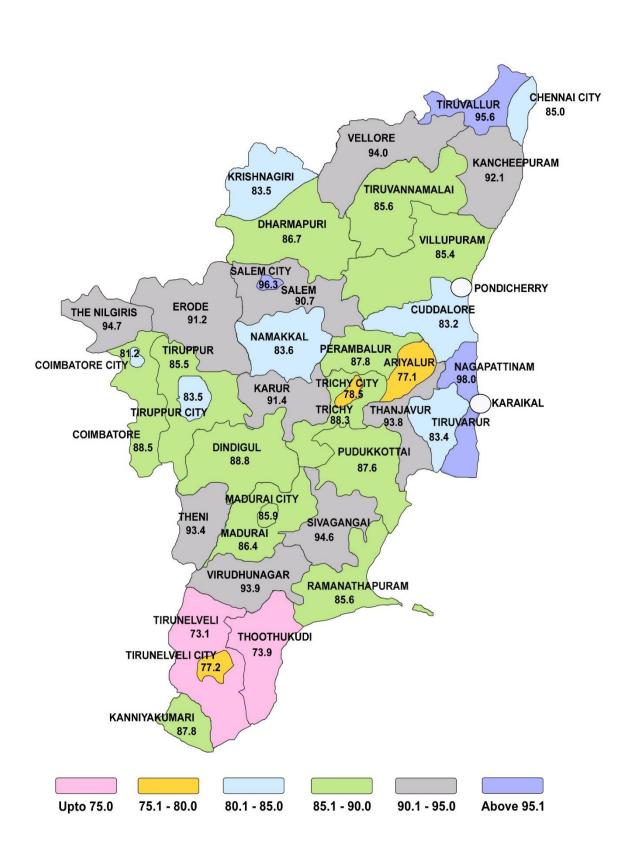
Highest percentage (49.4%) of cases were disposed off by the Judicial Magistrate (I-Class) followed by Other Courts (47.9%), Special Courts (0.9%), Special Judicial Magistrate (0.7%),District/Sessions Judge (0.6%),Additional Session (0.5%), Sub-Judge (0.4%),Fast Track Courts (0.2%), Courts (0.2%) and POCSO SC/ST courts (0.02%). Table-19.9 presents District/City-wise details of Courts and Periods of Trials during 2018.

MAP-19.1
DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2018
(All over Tamil Nadu 60.0)



MAP-19.2

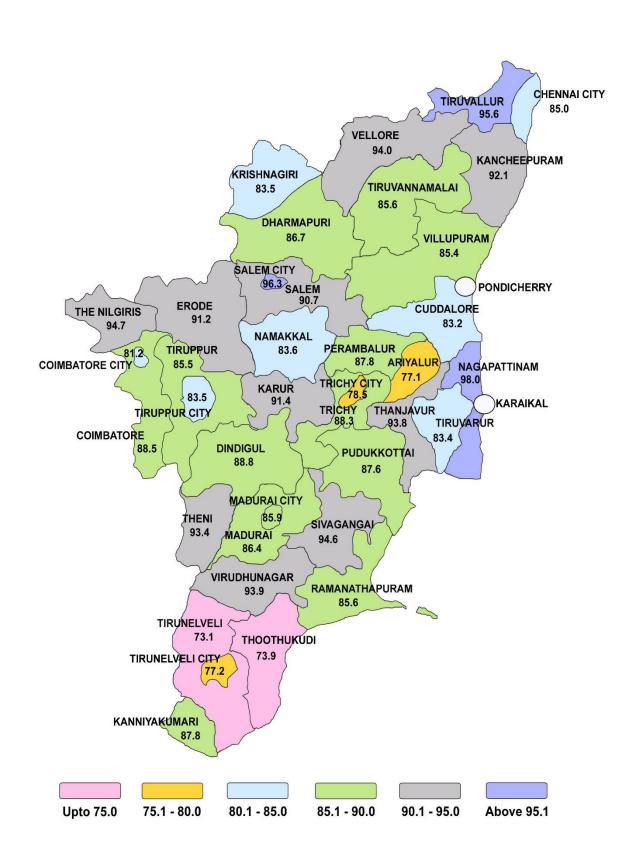
CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2018 (All over Tamil Nadu 85.9)



MAP-19.3

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF SLL CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2018

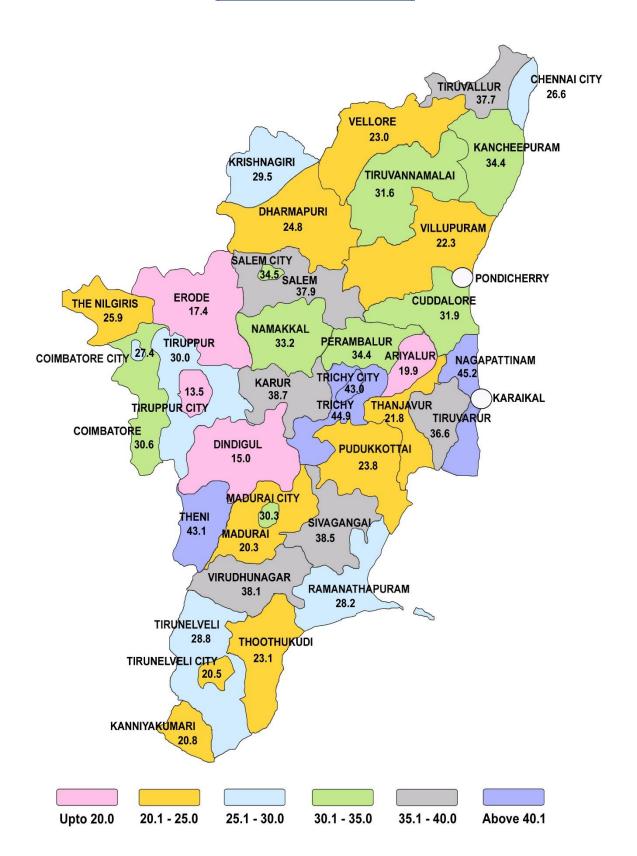
(All over Tamil Nadu 82.2)



MAP-19.4

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2018

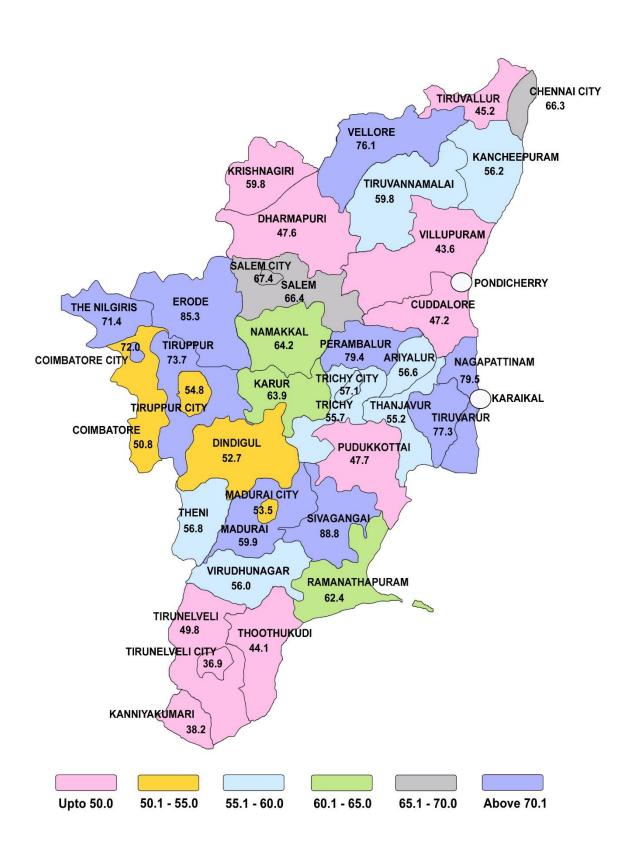
(All over Tamil Nadu 28.5)



MAP-19.5

CONVICTION RATE OF IPC CRIME CASES DURING 2018

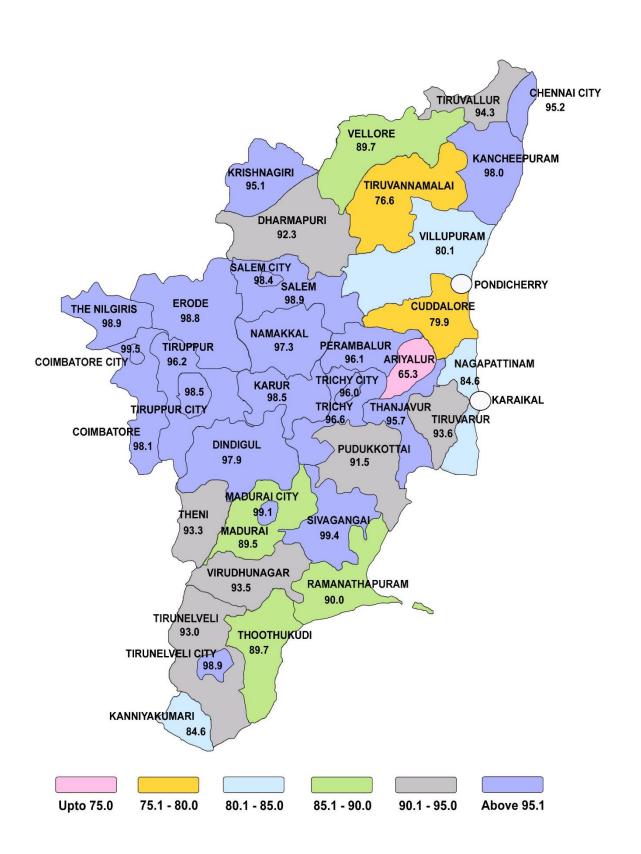
(All over Tamil Nadu 59.2)



MAP-19.6

CONVICTION RATE OF SLL CRIME CASES DURING 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 92.9)

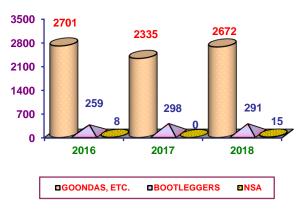


CHAPTER 20 DETENTIONS

- 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 2016-2018 has been presented in Table-20.1. 2,978 persons were detained under these Acts during 2018, an increase of 13.1% over 2,633 persons detained in 2017.
- 3. Chart-20.1 depicts detentions during the years 2016-2018 under the above Acts.
- 4. District/city-wise detentions made during 2018 is presented in Table 20.2 [Map-20]

CHART- 20.1

DETENTIONS DURING 2016 - 2018 (TNPBDGIFS ACT & NSA)



National Security Act

(Increase: 100%)

4. 15 persons were detained during 2018, whereas it was no persons in 2017, an increase 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:
[Increase: 14.4%]

2,672 Goondas were detained under this Act, increased by 14.4% during the year 2018 over 2,335 detained in 2017. Chennai City recorded the highest detentions (1161) followed by Thirunelveli Coimbatore City (137), Dindigul (91) and Salem City (81). The Lowest detentions under this were recorded in Thiruvarur (1) followed by Karur & Madurai (each 7). There was no detention in Railways Chennai and Railways Trichy.

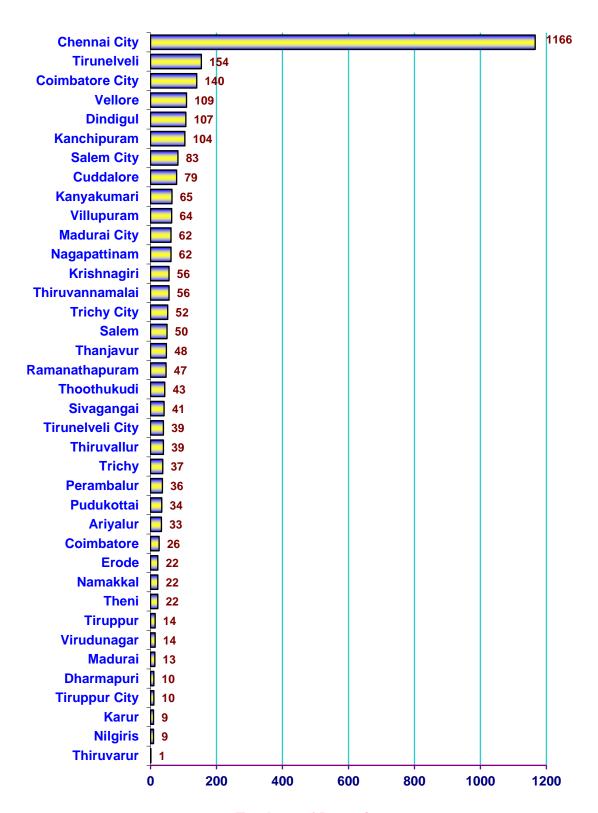
Bootleggers:

[Decrease : 2.3%]

- Detention of Bootleggers under 7. this Act decreased by 2.3% during 2018. 291 Bootleggers were detained under this Act in 2018 whereas it was Vellore reported the 298 in 2017. highest number of bootleggers detained followed by Villupuram Thiruvannamalai (26), Cuddalore (25), Kanchipuram & Nagapattinam (each Dindigul (16),Ariyalur (13),Krishnagiri & Salem (each 11), Pudukottai & Thiruvallur (each 7), Madurai and Kanniyakumari (each 6), and less than 5 persons were detained 13 districts. No persons detained in 13 districts.
- 8. Chart-20.2 depicts the detentions district/city wise during 2018 in descending order.

CHART 20.2

DETENTIONS - 2018

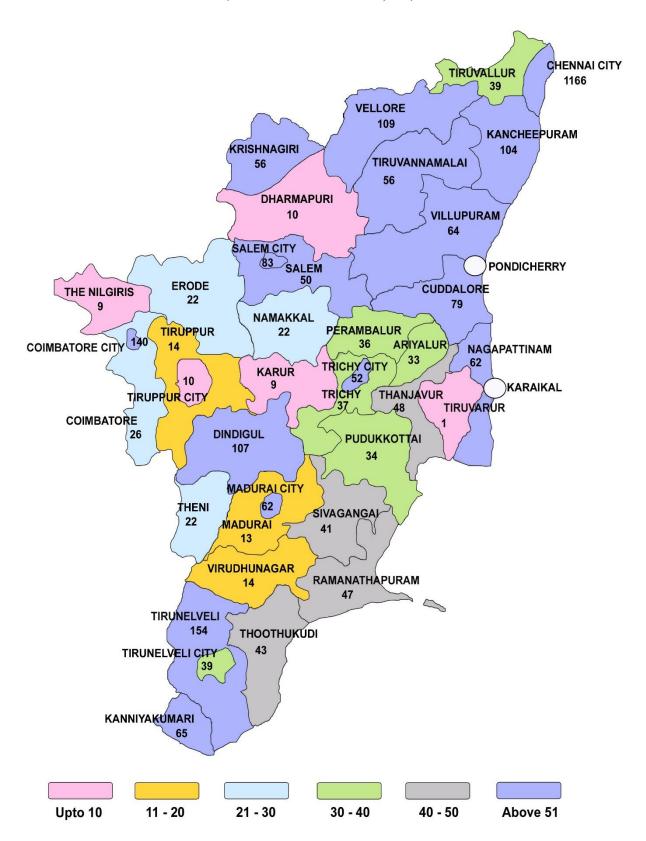


Total no. of Detentions: 2,978

MAP 20.1

DETENTIONS 2018

(All over Tamil Nadu 2,978)

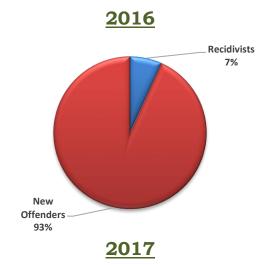


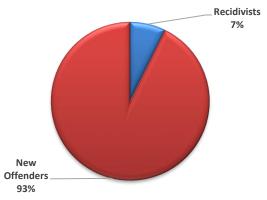
CHAPTER 21 RECIDIVISM

- 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 constant trend from 2016 to 2017 (7%) whereas it was decreased in 2018 (2.4%.) Recidivist's share in total crimes has decreased marginally 2.4% in 2018 whereas it was 3% in 2017. 7,82,574 (97.6%) arrestees were new (first) offenders 8,01,743 total arrestees in 2018. The years trend of categories of recidivists arrested (2014-2018)shown in Table-21.A.
- 3. District/City-wise number of recidivists arrested under IPC offences during 2018 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. Coimbatore City (6,708), Salem City (2,903), Karur (1,725), Salem (1,664), Tirunelveli City (936), Nagapattinam (700), Vellore (639) and Dharmapuri (553) had the highest numbers of "Habitual Offenders" in their jurisdiction.

Chart-21.1 depicts percentage of recidivists during 2016-2018.

CHART- 21.1 PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS DURING 2016 - 2018





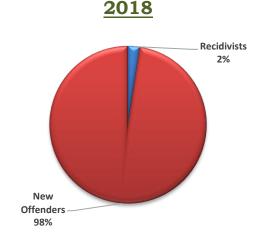


Chart 21.2depicts the Percentage of Recidivists to the total arrested during 2014-2018.

Table-21 (A)

Category of Recidivists Arrested During
2014- 2018

		Number of Recidivists		
SI. No.	Year	Persons Arrested in the	Persons Arrested were	
Si. No. Year		Past but not Convicted	Convicted in Past	
1.	2014	15040	3630	
2.	2015	40513	472	
3.	2016	18841	538	
4.	2017	40210	13107	
5.	2018*	14685	4484	

^{*} Recidivist for the year 2018 also includes under SLL.

CHART- 21.2
PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVIST (OUT OF TOTAL ARRESTED)
DURING 2014 - 2018



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 and NIB CID.

Seizures of arms & ammunition

Data on seizures of arms and ammunition have been collected under the Arms Act. A total of 131 cases were registered under the Arms Act wherein 167 arms were seized during 2018. Out of 167 arms seized during the year 2018, 102 were unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made fire arms, 3 were licensed/ factory made fire arms and 62 were other than fire arms.

Other than FireArms
37%

Unlicensed/impro
vised/crude/count
ry made Fire-Arms
61%

Licensed/Factory
made Fire-Arms
2%

Chart 21A.1: Types of arms seized during 2018

Beside, ammunitions seized were in 10,927 numbers (Licensed-Nil, Un-Licensed-10,927) during 2018.

Maximum cases of Arms Act were reported in Vellore (13) accounting for 10% of total such cases followed by Chennai (11), these two districts together accounted for 18% (24 out of 131) total cases reported under the Arms Act during 2018. Ramanathapuram has made highest seizures of Arms (24 out of 167 Arms)

accounting for 14.4% of total such seizures made in the State followed by Chennai (15) during 2018.

Most of the unlicensed/improvised/crude/country made illegal arms were seized in Ramanathapuram (24 arms) accounting for 14.6% of total such seizures in the State during 2018. Chennai (15), Vellore (13), Thanjavur & Thoothukudi (each 10), Thiruvarur and Villupuram (each 8) have made seizures of illegal arms during 2018.

Dindigul, Kanchipuram and Tiruppur districts have seized each 1 licensed/ factory made arms during 2018.

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, plastic grenades/landmines, other factory-made explosives & other explosives), country made bomb, IED or landmines and other explosives or substances in Districts / Cities have been collected in 2018

.

A total of 335 cases were registered under these Acts. Virudhunagar have reported highest cases reported under Explosive & Explosive Substances Act (212 cases) accounting for reported 63.2% of total such cases followed by Dindigul (10 cases), Thoothukudi & Thiruvannamalai (each 7 cases), Chennai, Salem and Tirunelveli (each 6 cases) during 2018.

Maximum seizures of factory-made detonators (in number/Kgs) were reported in Ramnathapuram (5,000) accounting for 91.6% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Villupuram (200), Namakkal (142), Trichy (52) and Theni and Thiruvannamalai (each 30) during 2018.

Maximum seizures of factory-made gelatine sticks (in number/Kgs) were reported in Villupuram (200) accounting for 38.4% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Cuddalore (155), Thiruvannamalai (121), and Vellore (45) during 2018.

Maximum seizures of factorymade other explosives or substances (in number/Kgs) were reported in Virudhanagar (12,211) accounting for 50.6% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Dharmapuri (4,000), Erode (3,116), Chennai (2,628) and Thoothukudi (656) during 2018.

Maximum seizures of country made bomb (in number) were reported in Tirunelveli (17) accounting for 36.1% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Virudhunagar (16), Thoothukudi and Madurai city (each 6) and Villupuram (2) during 2018.

Maximum seizures of country made other explosives or substance (in Kgs) were reported in Virudhunagar (8257) accounting for 91.7% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Pudukottai (500), Tirunelveli (124), Thiruvallur (100) and Thanjavur (20) during 2018.

Seizures of drugs

Data on seizures of illegal drugs have been collected under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. A total of 3,717 cases were registered under this Acts. From the year 2016, cases of NIB CID were also NIB CID reported highest included. cases of the NDPS Act (1,509 cases) accounting for reported 40.6% of total such cases followed by Chennai City (305)cases), Coimbatore City (192 cases), Madurai (190 cases) and Theni (154) during 2018.

NIB CID is the only special unit have seizures of Heroin 0.007 Kgs. & Methaqualone 0.45 Kgs. were reported in Tamil Nadu during 2018.

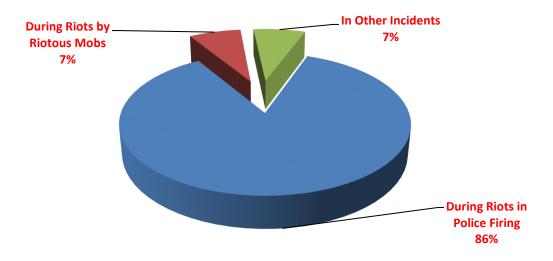
Maximum seizures of ganja (in number/Kgs) were reported in NIB CID (6338 Kgs.) accounting for 54.5% of total such seizures reported in the State followed by Madurai (1298), Chennai (512) and Theni (364) during 2018.

CIVILIANS KILLED OR INJURED

- 1. Until the year 2016, this chapter was analysed under 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 2018 there are 14 civilians were killed, of which 12 civilians were killed by during Riots in Police firing followed by 1 civilian was killed during Riots by Riotous Mobs and 1 civilian was killed in other incidents. Similarly, 30 civilians were injured, of which 26 persons were injured by during Riots in Police firing, 3 persons were injured by Dacoits / Robbers and 1 person were injured by Riots by Riotous Mobs.
- 3. Event-wise statistics during 2018 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. 13 Civilians were killed in Thoothukudi district followed by Ramanathapuram 1. Similarly 27 Civilians were injured in Thoothukudi followed by Dharmapuri 3.

CHART-22.1 PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIANS KILLED DURING 2018



POLICE CASUALTIES

- 1. Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2018 have been presented in Table-23.1. Rank-wise break-up is available in Table-23.2.
- 2. 54 police personnel were killed while on duty in 2018. Those died include 2 Sub-Inspectors, 29 Head Constables and 23 Constables.
- 3. 210 Policemen including 4 Gazetted officers, 6 Inspectors, 18 Sub-Inspectors, 44 Head Constables and 138 Constables sustained injuries while on duty.
- 4. The highest percentage (47.6%) of those injured was due to Riotous Control followed by accidents (39.04%) and by other criminals (13.3%).
- 5. 117 police personnel were injured in Thoothukudi, followed by Tirunelveli 13, Virudhunagar 10, Trichy 9, Dharmapuri Sivagangai 8, Kanniyakumari and Ramanathapuram each 6 Personnel. Arivalur and Thiruvallur each Personnel, Coimbatore, Coimbatore city Dindigul each 4 Personnel, Perambalur and Salem each 3 Personnel, Tiruppur Theni each Personnel. Villupuram and Pudukottai each Personnel were injured while on duty during the year 2018.
- 6. 28 Police personnel sustained injuries caused by other criminals during the year 2018.
- 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. Two Police Constables was killed by criminals and 52 Police personnel died due to accidents in 2018, showing an increase of 4% as

- compared to 50 Police Personnel in 2017.
- 8. The percentage of injury due to accidents in 2018 was 39.04%, whereas it was 37.5% in 2017. The trend of Police personnel injured in accidents has shown an increase in 2018.
- 9. Police personnel killed on duty during 2014-2018 is depicted in Chart-23.1.

CHART - 23.1 POLICE PERSONNEL KILLED ON DUTY DURING 2014 - 2018

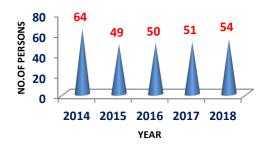


CHART- 23.2 POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY DURING 2014 – 2018

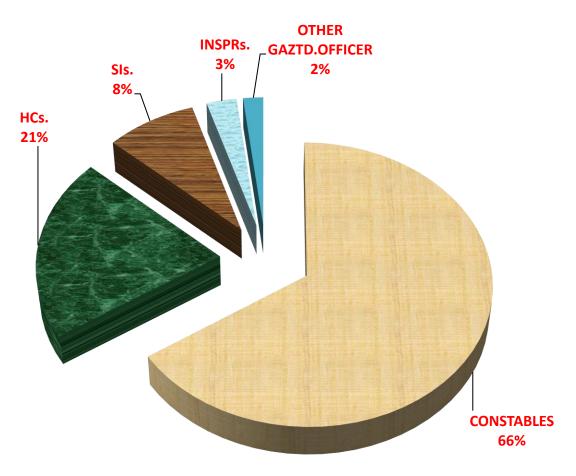


- 10. Police personnel injured on duty is depicted in Chart-23.2.
- 11. Percentage distribution of Police personnel injured on duty (rank-wise) during 2018 is depicted in Chart-23.3.

<u>CHART-23.3</u>

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE PERSONNEL INJURED ON DUTY

(RANK WISE) DURING - 2018



CUSTODIAL CRIMES

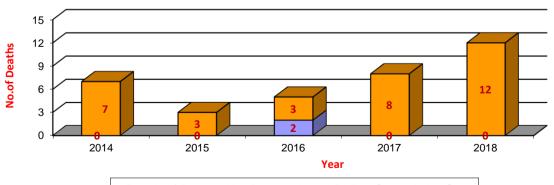
- 1. Following category of crimes have been taken into account in this chapter:
 - I. Death in police custody
 - II. Death in police custody prior to production before the court.
 - III. Escapees from police custody
- 2. Twelve cases of death in police custody were reported in 2018. Table 24.2 depicts the details of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2018 (of persons not remanded to police custody

by court). Table 24.3 deals with reason for custodial deaths during the year 2018. Chart 24.1 deals with no. of deaths in police custody/lock-up during 2014-2018.

DEATH IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING -2018

	DEATH IN FOLICE COSTODI DURING -2018	3
	TYPE OF DEATHS	NO. OF DEATHS
1. Dear	th 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	12
2. Reas	son for custodial deaths:	
(a)	Physical assault by Police.	Nil
(b)	Injury prior to police custody.	2
(c)	Mob Attach or Riots.	Nil
(d)	Assault by other Criminals.	Nil
(e)	By suicides	2
(f)	While escaping from custody	1
(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 2014 - 2018



■ Death of Person Not Remanded to Police Custody by Court
 ■ Death of Person Remanded to Police Custody by Court

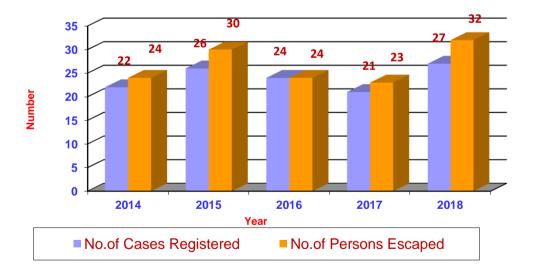
Escapees from Police Custody:

- 32 accused escaped from Police custody in 27 incidents during 2018. 28 of them (87.5%) were re-arrested. Thirunelveli (6 cases) recorded the highest number of incidents followed by Villupuram and Virudhunagar (each 3 Vellore cases), Madurai, Cuddalore, (each cases), Coimbatore City, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Salem City, Thirunelveli City, Thiruvallur Thoothukudi (each 1 case) districts has reported such incidents.
- 4. Majority of the accused (27) 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 2018 is presented in Table-24.4. Chart 24.2 deals with the escapees from police custody during 2014-18.
- 5. There was no case of custodial rape reported during the year 2018.

NUMBER OF ESCAPEES FROM POLICE CUSTODY

S.NO	DETAILS	NUMBERS
1	Cases registered u/s 224,225-B IPC	27
2	Persons escaped from custody	32
	(i) From Lockup	5
	(ii) Out-side Lockup	27
3	Escapees re-arrested	28
5	No. of persons charge sheeted for the offence of escape from police custody	0

<u>Chart-24.2</u> Escapees from Police Custody During 2014 -2018



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 districts/cities are presented in Table-**25.1**. Information on the number of complaints / allegations received against Police personnel; number of instituted inquiries such as departmental. magisterial and judicial; number of complaints/cases false unsubstantiated; / number of cases registered during the year; and number of cases either reported for regular departmental action or sent for trials/chargesheeted is presented in Table-25 (A).

Complaints received against police personnel during 2018, break-

up of enquiries instituted and their disposal is available in Table-25.1

70 Complaints were received against Police personnel during 2018. All the 70 Complaints were registered as cases. Out of which, 1 case were quashed by courts and no cases were stayed by courts. A decrease of 39.6% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to previous year (from 116 in 2017 to Trichy district has 70 in 2018). received highest number of complaints against Police personnel followed Chennai (17)by Thirunelveli (8), Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai & Theni (each 4), Cuddalore & Thoothukudi (each 3), Coimbatore, Madurai, Madurai City & Salem City (each 2) and Coimbatore City, Dindigul, Erode, Railway Chennai, Railway Trichy, Salem, Thanjavur and Tiruppur (each 1)

Table-25 (A)
Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against Police Personnel during 2014-2018

Year	No. of Inquiry Instituted No. of cases	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases sent for trial/ charge sheeted
2014	138	126	54
2015	139	127	58
2016	137	114	41
2017	116	116	31
2018	70	71	25

Chart - 25.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE PERSONNEL

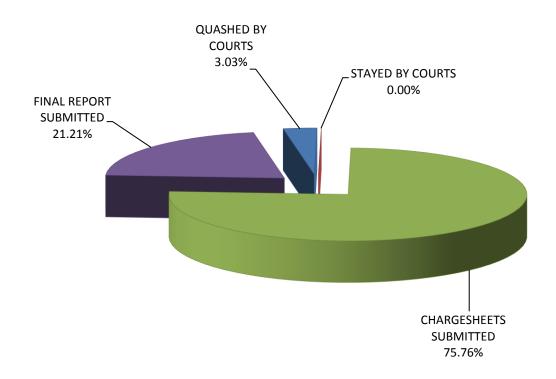


Table-25 (B)

Number of Police Personnel Under Trial, Convicted & Acquitted during 2014-2018

01	o N	No. of Police No. of Pol	No. of Police Personnel	lice Personnel No. of Police		No. of Police Personnel	
SI. No.	Year	Personnel sent for trial	whose Cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	Personnel in whose cases trial was completed	Convicted	Acquitted	
1	2014	60	4	9	1	8	
2	2015	68	0	1	0	1	
3	2016	42	4	2	1	1	
4	2017	23	9	5	1	4	
5	2018	19	1	3	0	3	

Involvement of Police Personnel and action taken against them

19 police personnel were sent for trial after investigation and charges framed during 2018. Trials were completed in respect of 3 Police personnel in

which no personnel were convicted and 3 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 76 police personnel, which attracted departmental enquiry.

The Departmental enquiry was 29 completed against police personnel, in which the charges were not proved in respect of 2 policemen. Policemen were dismissed removed from service, 6 Personnel awarded with major punishment, 14 Personnel were awarded with minor punishment while 4 police person was issued with Admonition.

Table-25 (C)

Departmental Action and Punishment awarded to Police Personnel during 2014-2018

			Number of Personnel			
SI. No.	Year	Against whom Disciplinary action initiated	In whose cases proceedings were conducted	Dismissed/ Removed from Service	Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
1	2014	565	171	2	65	156
2	2015	113	64	2	10	5
3	2016	86	19	1	10	4
4	2017	98	80	13	32	25
5	2018	76	29	3	6	14

Human Rights Violation by Police

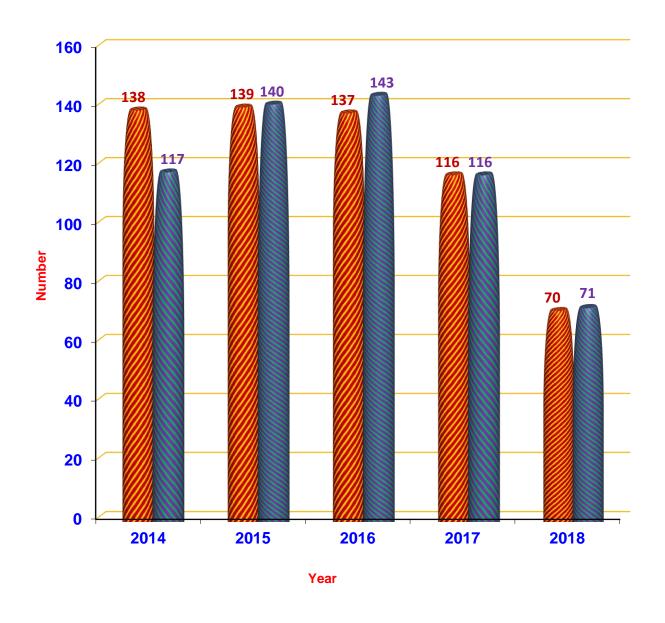
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as 'illegal detentions, 'fake

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 2018.

No. of Complaints Received/Alleged & Inquiry Instituted

During 2014 - 2018



■No. of Complaints Received/ Alleged ■Inquiry Instituted

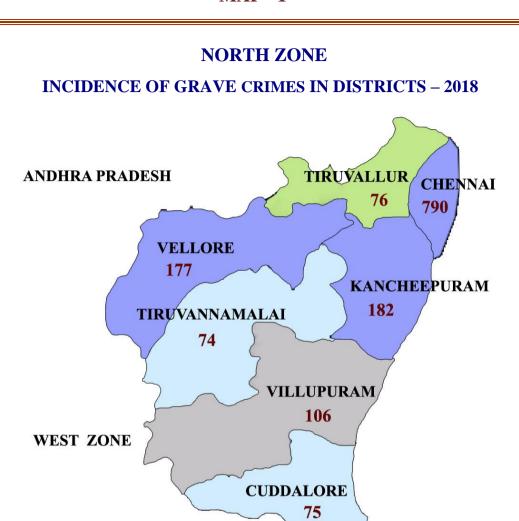
ZONAL & BUTTAL CITY OFILES

NORTH ZONE

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	2018 OVER 2017 (6)
	PERTY CRIMES	(-)	(4)	(-)	(-)
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	22	31	21	-4.55
2	DACOITY	42	27	45	7.14
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	31	80	94	203.23
4	ROBBERY	273	323	705	158.24
5	BURGLARY	1496	1543	1467	-1.94
6	6 THEFT		6415	5913	15.78
	TOTAL	6971	8419	8245	18.28
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	440	489	463	5.23
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	713	732	902	26.51
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	18	28	14	-22.22
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	259	11055	10430	3927.03
11	RIOTS	705	731	622	-11.77
	TOTAL	2135	13035	12431	482.25
(iii) CRII	ME AGAINST WOMEN				
12	RAPE	122	121	129	5.74
13	DOWRY DEATH	16	22	23	43.75
14	MOLESTATION	195	206	276	41.54
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9	4	6	-33.33
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	347	262	214	-38.33
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	392	399	268	-31.63
	TOTAL	1081	1014	916	-15.26
(iv) OTH	IERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	44	57	54	22.73
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	23	35	30	30.43
20	ARSON	109	75	100	-8.26
21	CHEATING	746	1133	1469	96.92
22	COUNTERFEITING	67	18	37	-44.78
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	46033	37490	42476	-7.73
	TOTAL	47022	38808	44166	-6.07
			<u> </u>		T
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	57209			
	TOTAL SLL CASES	137630	74684	130995	75.40

MAP - 1



DISTRICT PROFILES			PROPERTY OFFENCES			GRAVE CRIMES			
Population	:	277.05 Lakh	Detection	:	73 %	Murder	:	463	
Area	:	30342.86 Sq.Kms	Recovery	:	76 %	Murder for gain	:	21	
Sub Division	:	88	Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC		Dacoity	:	45		
PS	:	394			Robbery	:	702		
AWPS	:	71	2.	2 %		Grave Burglary	:	112	
Traffic PS	:	108				Grave Theft	:	77	
TIW	:	15				Total	:	1420	

CENTRAL ZONE

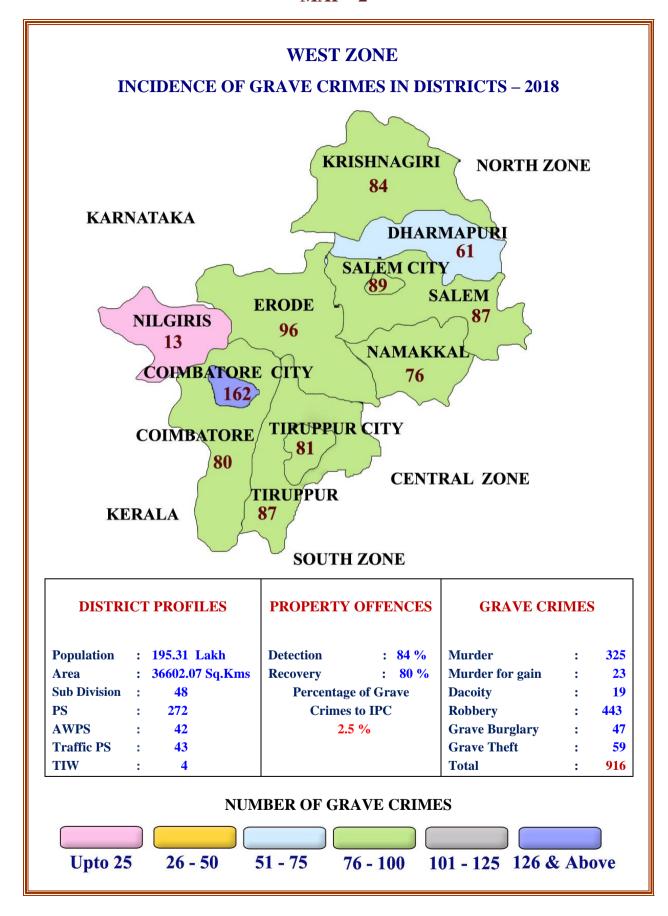
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



WEST ZONE

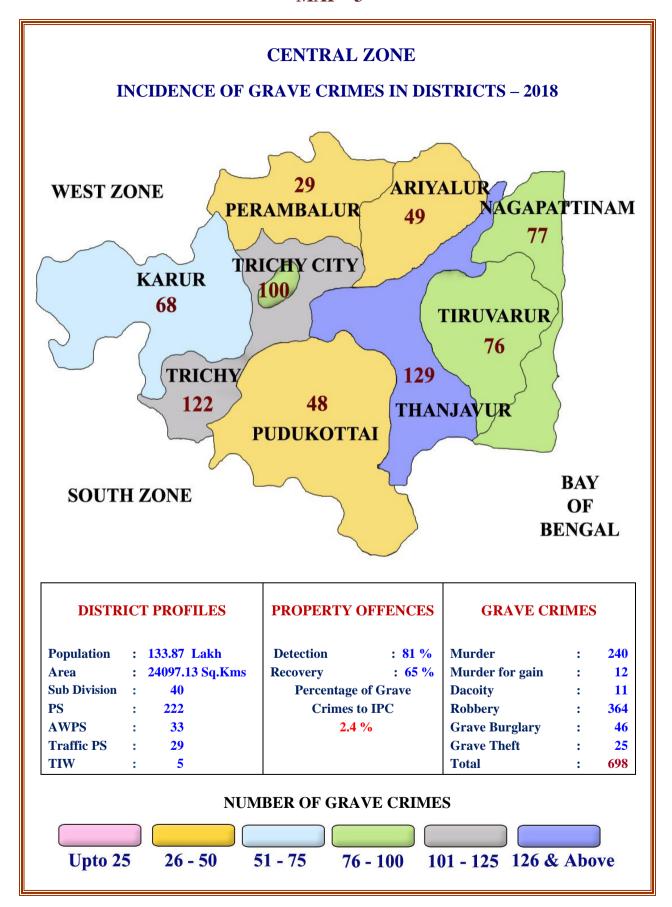
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN 2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	PERTY CRIMES	()	()	. ,	, ,
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	26	27	23	-11.54
2	DACOITY	33	34	19	-42.42
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	9	6	4	-55.56
4	ROBBERY	547	526	443	-19.01
5	BURGLARY	1074	876	808	-24.77
6	THEFT	2348	2046	2259	-3.79
	TOTAL	4037	3515	3556	-11.91
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	379	338	325	-14.25
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	370	332	245	-33.78
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	8	6	14	75.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	151	129	8717	5672.85
11	RIOTS	520	365	330	-36.54
	TOTAL	1428	1170	9631	574.44
(iii) CRII	ME AGAINST WOMEN				
12	RAPE	77	36	24	-68.83
13	DOWRY DEATH	17	10	7	-58.82
14	MOLESTATION	310	234	159	-48.71
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	3	1	-75.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	250	207	110	-56.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	371	209	185	-50.13
	TOTAL	1029	699	486	-52.77
(iv) OTH	IERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	56	43	52	-7.14
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	56	38	32	-42.86
20	ARSON	112	79	58	-48.21
21	CHEATING	738	499	549	-25.61
22	COUNTERFEITING	6	3	9	50.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	35186	33576	21911	-37.73
	TOTAL	36154	34238	22611	-37.46
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	42648	39622	36284	-8.42
	TOTAL SLL CASES	41413	45116	60498	34.09

MAP - 2



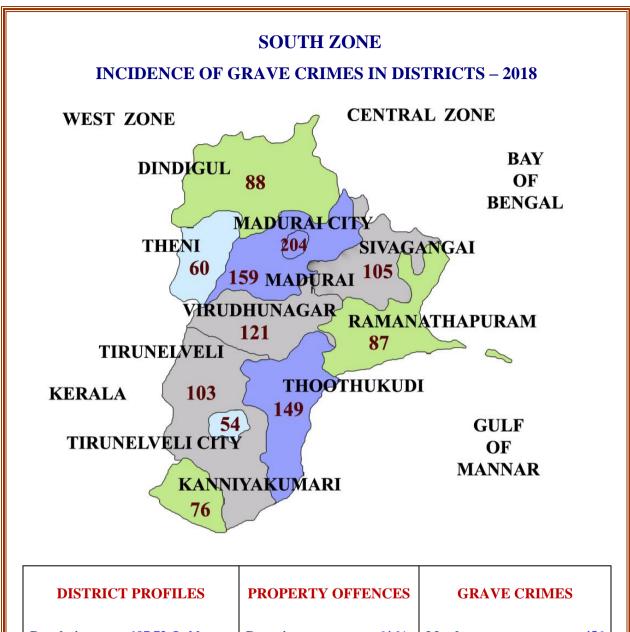
CENTRAL ZONE

0.110	65,000	0040		0040	% VARIATION IN			
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	24	11	12	-50.00			
2	DACOITY	5	9	11	120.00			
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	8	24	86	975.00			
4	ROBBERY	375	363	365	-2.67			
5	BURGLARY	564	670	582	3.19			
6	THEFT	1207	1452	1579	30.82			
	TOTAL	2183	2529	2635	20.71			
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES							
7	MURDER	246	226	240	-2.44			
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	329	379	399	21.28			
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	3	0	-100.00			
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	62	10179	5061	8062.90			
11	RIOTS	328	357	404	23.17			
	TOTAL	966	11144	6104	531.88			
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN							
12	RAPE	40	52	68	70.00			
13	DOWRY DEATH	10	9	15	50.00			
14	MOLESTATION	162	143	180	11.11			
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	5	2	6	20.00			
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	100	70	133	33.00			
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	133	121	149	12.03			
	TOTAL	450	397	551	22.44			
(iv) OTH	HERS		•					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	26	34	37	42.31			
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	20	26	32	60.00			
20	ARSON	81	75	71	-12.35			
21	CHEATING	263	285	320	21.67			
22	COUNTERFEITING	12	5	7	-41.67			
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	25241	15018	19790	-21.60			
	TOTAL	25643	15443	20257	-21.00			
					-			
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	29242	29513	29547	1.04			
	TOTAL SLL CASES	33645	42287	45533	25.69			



SOUTH ZONE

4 ROBBERY 5 BURGLARY 6 THEFT (ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO C 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVOR 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & 8 GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN 2018 OVER 2017
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES 1 MURDER FOR 2 DACOITY 3 PREP.&ASSEM 4 ROBBERY 5 BURGLARY 6 THEFT TO (ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO C 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVO 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & TO (iv) OTHERS 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2 DACOITY 3 PREP.&ASSEM 4 ROBBERY 5 BURGLARY 6 THEFT TO (ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO C 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVO 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		.,,	()	()	
3 PREP.&ASSEM 4 ROBBERY 5 BURGLARY 6 THEFT TO (ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO CO 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVOO 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & 8 GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	R GAIN	32	19	23	-28.13
4 ROBBERY 5 BURGLARY 6 THEFT TO (ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO O 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVO 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & 8 GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		27	27	21	-22.22
5 BURGLARY 6 THEFT TO (ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO CO 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVOR 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	EMBLY FOR DACOITY	15	38	13	-13.33
6 THEFT (ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO CO 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVO 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		679	472	538	-20.77
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO C 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVOR 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		2049	1599	1659	-19.03
(ii) VIOLENT CRIMES 7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO COMPANY 9 C.H.NOT AMOUNT 10 HURT/GRIEVON 11 RIOTS TO COMPANY 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY HOR AGIRLS TO COMPANY (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & COMPANY 19 CRIMINAL BREM 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		3189	3285	3176	-0.41
7 MURDER 8 ATTEMPT TO CO 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVOR 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	TOTAL	5991	5440	5430	-9.36
8 ATTEMPT TO C 9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVOR 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	3				
9 C.H.NOT AMOU 10 HURT/GRIEVOR 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		557	486	456	-18.13
10 HURT/GRIEVOR 11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & TO CRIMINAL BREE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	O COMMIT MURDER	1424	1283	1023	-28.16
11 RIOTS TO (iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & TO CRIMINAL BREE COUNTERFEIT	OUNTING TO MURDER	7	10	26	271.43
(iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	OUS HURT	142	162	12800	8914.08
(iii) CRIME AGAINST W 12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		610	593	862	41.31
12 RAPE 13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	TOTAL	2740	2534	15167	453.54
13 DOWRY DEATH 14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	WOMEN				
14 MOLESTATION 15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT		177	138	118	-33.33
15 SEXUAL HARA 16 CRUELTY BY F 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO CIV) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	ATH	19	22	8	-57.89
16 CRUELTY BY H 17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	ON	323	249	196	-39.32
17 KIDNAPPING & & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	RASSMENT	6	10	1	-83.33
17 & GIRLS TO (iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	Y HUSBAND & RELATIVES	1011	602	331	-67.26
(iv) OTHERS 18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	6 & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN	535	321	303	-43.36
18 KIDNAPPING & 19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	TOTAL	2071	1342	957	-53.79
19 CRIMINAL BRE 20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT					
20 ARSON 21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	& ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	105	55	47	-55.24
21 CHEATING 22 COUNTERFEIT	REACH OF TRUST	75	41	43	-42.67
22 COUNTERFEIT		294	244	205	-30.27
		2666	1576	1264	-52.59
02 071150 100 00	EITING	44	16	22	-50.00
23 OTHER IPC CR	CRIMES	42506	41717	26052	-38.71
TO	TOTAL	45690	43649	27633	-39.52
TOTAL	AL (i+ii+iii+iv)	56492	52965	49187	-12.93
	L SLL CASES	54927	68838	74639	



DISTRI		TROTILLS	TROTERTI	OTTENCES	GILLIVE		
Population	:	197.73 Lakh	Detection	: 64 %	Murder	:	456
Area	:	38427.24 Sq.Kms	Recovery	: 54 %	Murder for gain	:	23
Sub Division	:	65	Percentage	e of Grave	Dacoity	:	21
PS	:	410	Crimes	to IPC	Robbery	:	531
AWPS	:	55	2.5	5 %	Grave Burglary	:	139
Traffic PS	:	58			Grave Theft	:	36
TIW	:	5			Total	:	1206

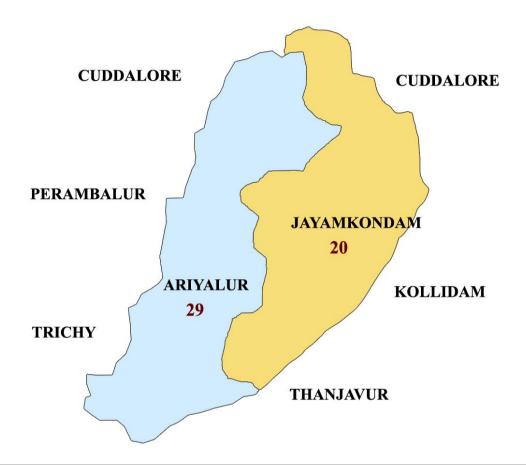


Upto 25 26 - 50 51 - 75 76 - 100 101 - 125 126 & Above

		R DISTRICT								
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018					
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	1	-50.00					
2	DACOITY	0	4	0	-100.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	10	13	24	84.62					
5	BURGLARY	16	29	24	-17.24					
6	THEFT	40	22	54	145.45					
	TOTAL	68	70	103	47.14					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	17	18	16	-11.11					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	20	31	27	-12.90					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2	592	317	-46.45					
11	RIOTS	20	46	40	-13.04					
	TOTAL	59	688	400	-41.86					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	3	4	4	0.00					
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00					
14	MOLESTATION	9	17	10	-41.18					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	6	3	-50.00					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	19	11	-42.11					
	TOTAL	20	47	29	-38.30					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	3	4	33.33					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0						
20	ARSON	4	5	5	0.00					
21	CHEATING	9	22	27	22.73					
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1304	1182	1291	9.22					
	TOTAL	1319	1212	1327	9.49					
			_							
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	1466	2017	1859	-7.83					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	1877	2676	3897	45.63					

MAP - 5



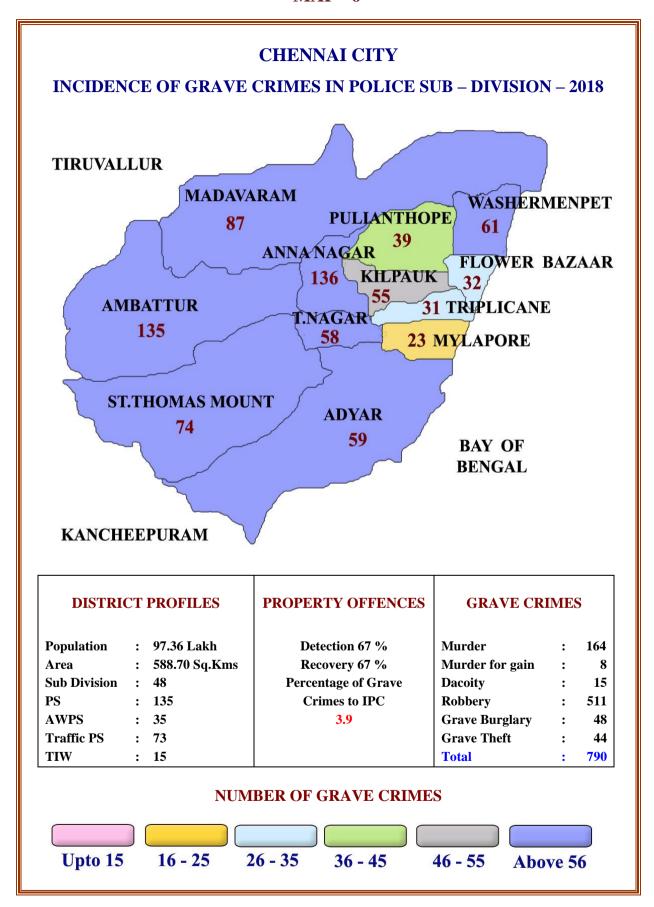


DISTRI	CI	PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	5
Population	:	8.39 Lakh	Detection 78 %	Murder	:	16
Area	:	1944.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 56 %	Murder for gain	:	1
Sub Division	:	2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	0
PS	:	16	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	24
AWPS	:	2	2.6	Grave Burglary	:	6
Traffic PS	:	2		Grave Theft	:	2
TIW	:	0		Total	:	49

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

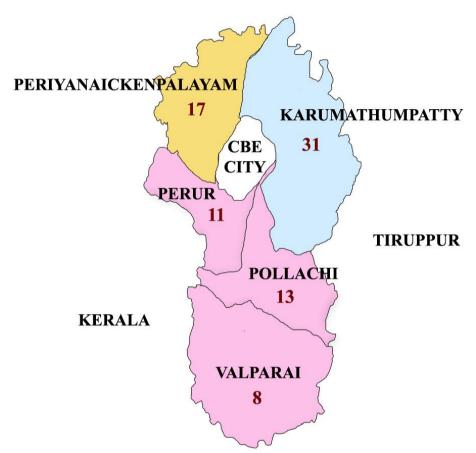


	CHENNAI CITY								
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018				
-	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD 2016 2017 2018				2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	7	10	8	-20.00				
2	DACOITY	11	8	15	87.50				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	3	0	-100.00				
4	ROBBERY	103	155	511	229.68				
5	BURGLARY	541	712	735	3.23				
6	THEFT	3070	4158	3891	-6.42				
	TOTAL	3732	5046	5160	2.26				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	126	144	164	13.89				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	231	244	319	30.74				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	10	7	-30.00				
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	40	2350	2939	25.06				
11	RIOTS	94	144	43	-70.14				
	TOTAL	495	2892	3472	20.06				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	25	31	32	3.23				
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	3	7	133.33				
14	MOLESTATION	63	71	83	16.90				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	3	5	66.67				
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	178	123	116	-5.69				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	15	17	27	58.82				
	TOTAL	289	248	270	8.87				
(iv) OTH	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	19	37	29	-21.62				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	13	20	24	20.00				
20	ARSON	21	17	9	-47.06				
21	CHEATING	262	637	1007	58.08				
22	COUNTERFEITING	45	6	10	66.67				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	11994	10292	10179	-1.10				
	TOTAL	12354	11009	11258	2.26				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	16870	19195	20160	5.03				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	96977	22378	64867	189.87				



		RE DISTRIC	-							
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018					
-	AND % VARIAT	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	0	1						
2	DACOITY	4	1	3	200.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	76	73	27	-63.01					
5	BURGLARY	97	144	152	5.56					
6	THEFT	206	207	281	35.75					
	TOTAL	388	425	464	9.18					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	50	47	35	-25.53					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	25	27	21	-22.22					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	8	965	1324	37.20					
11	RIOTS	30	30	24	-20.00					
	TOTAL	113	1070	1404	31.21					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	7	4	1	-75.00					
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0						
14	MOLESTATION	25	7	9	28.57					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	50	28	13	-53.57					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	20	5	-75.00					
	TOTAL	95	59	28	-52.54					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	1	3	200.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	1	1	0.00					
20	ARSON	8	6	6	0.00					
21	CHEATING	52	81	57	-29.63					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3913	2752	2208	-19.77					
	TOTAL	3979	2841	2275	-19.92					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4575	4395	4171	-5.10					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4006	4063	4963						

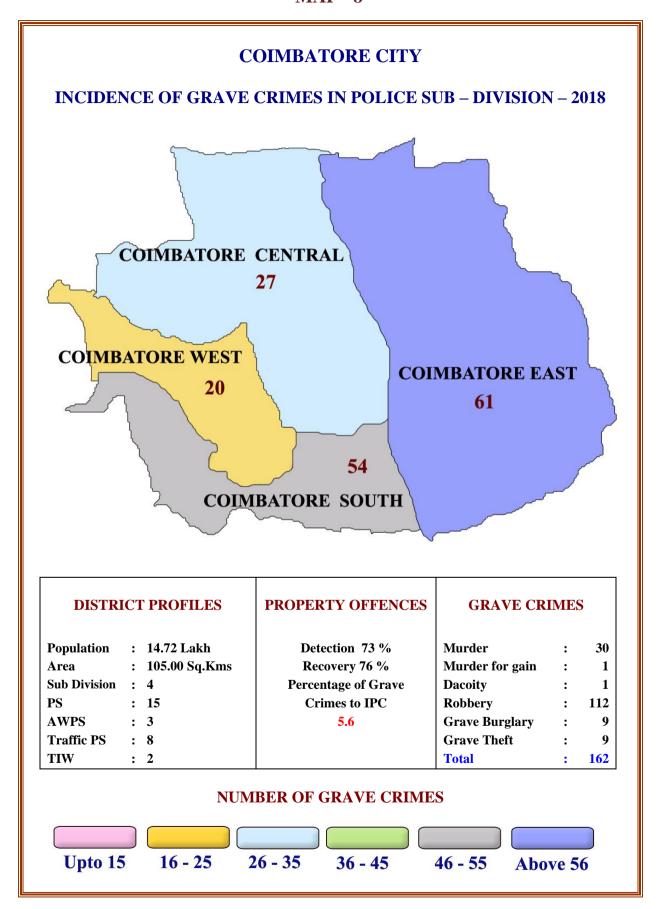
COIMBATORE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



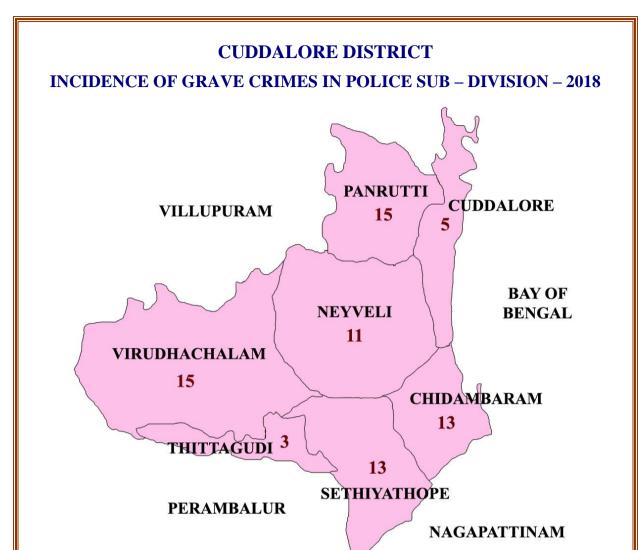
DISTRI	СТ	PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	,
Population	:	23.98 Lakh	Detection 80 %	Murder	:	35
Area	:	4744.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 78 %	Murder for gain	:	1
Sub Division	:	5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	3
PS	:	35	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	27
AWPS	:	3	1.9	Grave Burglary	:	3
Traffic PS	:	3		Grave Theft	:	11
TIW	:	0		Total	:	80



		TORE CITY								
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME	. ,		R 2016 TO	2018					
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	0	1						
2	DACOITY	1	0	1						
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	-					
4	ROBBERY	87	93	112	20.43					
5	BURGLARY	121	104	77	-25.96					
6	THEFT	472	449	539	20.04					
	TOTAL	683	646	730	13.00					
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	25	21	30	42.86					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	21	18	26	44.44					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0						
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	30	795	690	-13.21					
11	RIOTS	37	15	13	-13.33					
	TOTAL	113	849	759	-10.60					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	0	0	2	-					
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0						
14	MOLESTATION	19	5	7	40.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	37	30	19	-36.67					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	3	2	-33.33					
	TOTAL	61	38	30	-21.05					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	2	8	300.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	2	3	50.00					
20	ARSON	8	5	2	-60.00					
21	CHEATING	109	143	101	-29.37					
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2233	1402	1258	-10.27					
	TOTAL	2359	1554	1373	-11.65					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3216	3087	2892	-6.32					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	6989	8675	12044						



	CUDDALO	RE DISTRIC	T							
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018					
	AND % VARIA	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	2	0.00					
2	DACOITY	5	4	1	-75.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	18	14	16	14.29					
5	BURGLARY	107	91	87	-4.40					
6	THEFT	262	235	255	8.51					
	TOTAL	398	346	361	4.34					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	42	46	51	10.87					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	53	58	77	32.76					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	2	0	-100.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	76	1128	1627	44.24					
11	RIOTS	80	102	87	-14.71					
	TOTAL	252	1336	1842	37.87					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	17	21	19	-9.52					
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	6	9	50.00					
14	MOLESTATION	39	34	100	194.12					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	39	33	23	-30.30					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	12	14	16.67					
	TOTAL	108	106	165	55.66					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	2	2	0.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	0						
20	ARSON	14	19	12	-36.84					
21	CHEATING	119	87	82	-5.75					
22	COUNTERFEITING	2	4	3	-25.00					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6207	4966	4976	0.20					
	TOTAL	6343	5078	5075	-0.06					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	7101	6866	7443	8.40					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	6163	7783	8724	12.09					



DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES Population : 28.99 Lakh **Detection 86 %** Murder 51 Area : 3697.47 Sq.Kms Recovery 65 % Murder for gain 2 **Sub Division** : 7 **Percentage of Grave Dacoity** 1 PS : 46 Crimes to IPC Robbery 16 AWPS **Grave Burglary** : 6 1.0 3 Traffic PS : 4 **Grave Theft** 2 **Total** TIW **75 NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES**

36 - 45

46 - 55

Above 56

26 - 35

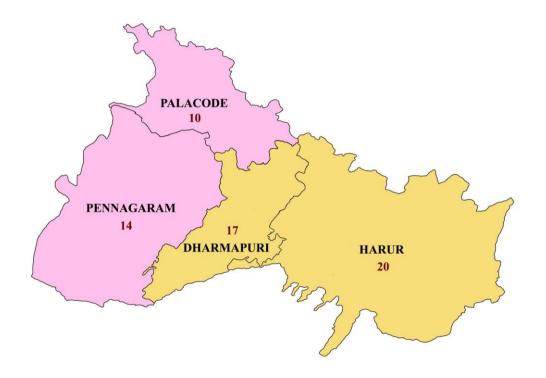
Upto 15

16 - 25

	DHARMAPURI DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018					
	AND % VARIAT	Ì			% VARIATION IN					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	2	-33.33					
2	DACOITY	4	4	0	-100.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	20	9	17	88.89					
5	BURGLARY	64	71	53	-25.35					
6	THEFT	122	218	180	-17.43					
	TOTAL	212	305	252	-17.38					
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	29	33	33	0.00					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	24	23	16	-30.43					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	5	4	3	-25.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	9	437	558	27.69					
11	RIOTS	52	35	31	-11.43					
	TOTAL	119	532	641	20.49					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	3	2	1	-50.00					
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0						
14	MOLESTATION	26	4	9	125.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	10	9	4	-55.56					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	61	47	52	10.64					
	TOTAL	102	62	66	6.45					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	2	3	50.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	4	0	-100.00					
20	ARSON	6	7	1	-85.71					
21	CHEATING	26	31	34	9.68					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2591	1615	1648	2.04					
	TOTAL	2628	1659	1686	1.63					
					•					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3061	2558	2645	3.40					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4513	4434	5273	18.92					

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018

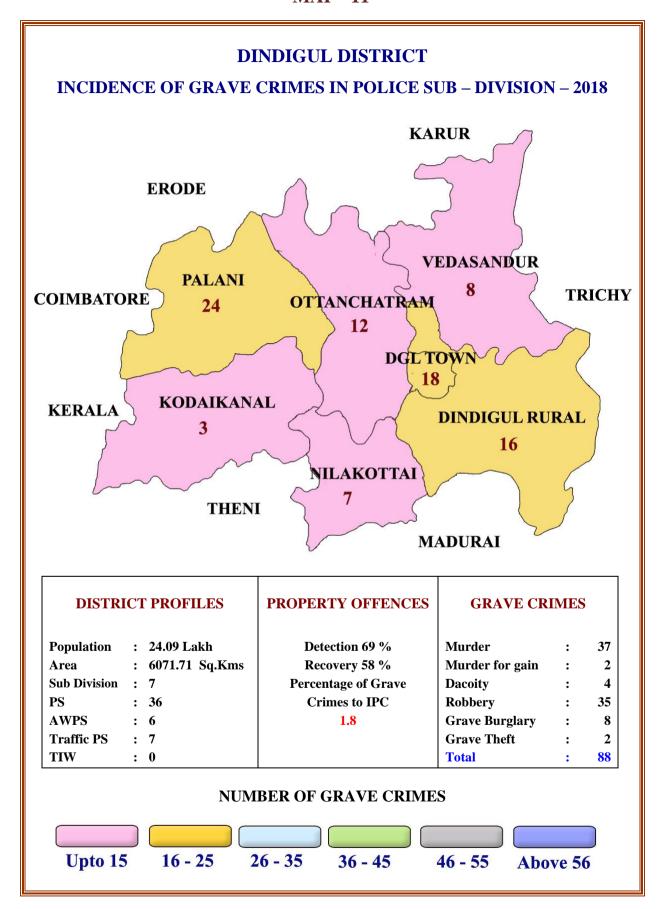


DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES Population : 16.75 Lakh **Detection 84 %** Murder 33 : 4532.45 Sq.Kms Area Recovery 85 % Murder for gain 2 **Sub Division** : 4 **Percentage of Grave Dacoity** 0 PS : 25 **Crimes to IPC** Robbery **17 AWPS** : 3 2.3 **Grave Burglary** 3 **Traffic PS** : 2 **Grave Theft** 6 TIW **Total 61**

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

DINDIGUL DISTRICT

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN 2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(1) (2)		(4)	(5)	(6)
	PERTY CRIMES	(3)			, ,
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	6	2	-66.67
2	DACOITY	2	6	4	-33.33
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	20	12	7	-41.67
4	ROBBERY	21	30	35	16.67
5	BURGLARY	126	111	105	-5.41
6	THEFT	323	356	281	-21.07
	TOTAL	492	521	434	-16.70
(ii) VIOI	LENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	56	30	37	23.33
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	71	56	50	-10.71
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	2	100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	7	1411	1654	17.22
11	RIOTS	57	45	56	24.44
	TOTAL	191	1543	1799	16.59
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				
12	RAPE	19	7	8	14.29
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	1	-
14	MOLESTATION	44	32	31	-3.13
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	-
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	90	52	32	-38.46
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	62	25	51	104.00
	TOTAL	217	116	123	6.03
(iv) OTI	HERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	0	
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	7	9	2	-77.78
20	ARSON	7	12	19	58.33
21	CHEATING	154	106	107	0.94
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4796	2969	2428	-18.22
	TOTAL	4966	3097	2556	-17.47
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	5866	5277	4912	-6.92
	TOTAL (ITITALITY)	5860	6967	7102	



		DISTRICT			
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME	` '		R 2016 TO	2018
-	AND % VARIA	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES				
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	3	2	-33.33
2	DACOITY	3	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	
4	ROBBERY	48	27	51	88.89
5	BURGLARY	82	105	105	0.00
6	THEFT	268	264	269	1.89
	TOTAL	405	400	429	7.25
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	20	32	20	-37.50
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	28	22	37	68.18
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	1	0	-100.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	18	923	798	-13.54
11	RIOTS	14	23	21	-8.70
	TOTAL	80	1001	876	-12.49
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_
12	RAPE	1	1	2	100.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	1	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	13	17	13	-23.53
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	20	16	20	25.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	11	11	46	318.18
	TOTAL	45	46	82	78.26
(iv) OTH	HERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	1	15	1400.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	6	3	-50.00
20	ARSON	6	6	8	33.33
21	CHEATING	63	51	61	19.61
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	2	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4162	2709	3037	12.11
	TOTAL	4238	2775	3126	12.65
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4768	4222	4513	6.89
	TOTAL SLL CASES	3916	4087	4154	1.64

ERODE DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES

COIMBATORE

Population : 25.18 Lakh Area : 5713.89 Sq.Kms

Sub Division : 5
PS : 36
AWPS : 4
Traffic PS : 7
TIW : 0

Detection 82 % Murder **20** Recovery 84 % Murder for gain 2 **Percentage of Grave Dacoity Crimes to IPC** Robbery 51 2.1 **Grave Burglary** 8 **Grave Theft** 13

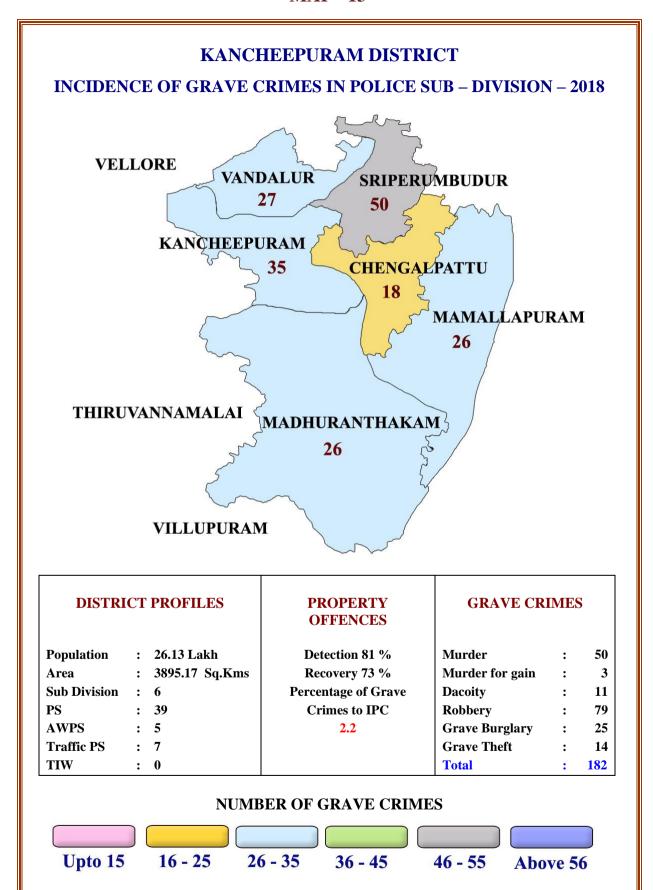
Total

96

19

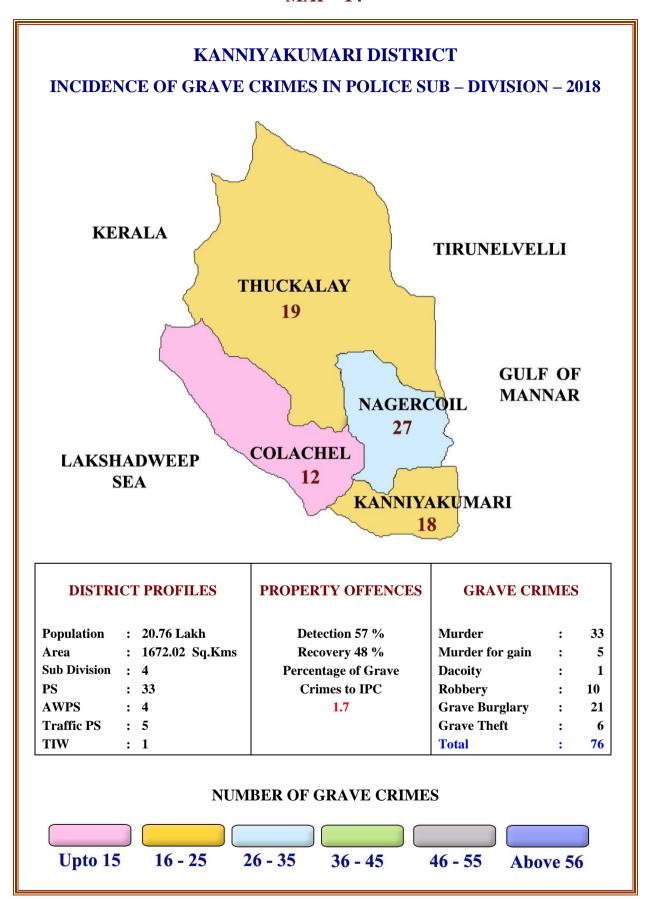
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

	KANCHIPUF	RAM DISTRI	СТ		
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME	• •		R 2016 TO	2018
	AND % VARIA	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES				
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	3	3	0.00
2	DACOITY	7	5	11	120.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	
4	ROBBERY	33	30	79	163.33
5	BURGLARY	190	169	176	4.14
6	THEFT	355	330	331	0.30
	TOTAL	591	537	600	11.73
(ii) VIOI	LENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	51	63	50	-20.63
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	75	76	114	50.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6	2528	1530	-39.48
11	RIOTS	116	94	83	-11.70
	TOTAL	248	2761	1777	-35.64
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				
12	RAPE	10	11	13	18.18
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	2	
14	MOLESTATION	3	3	6	100.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	6	12	3	-75.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	8	14	75.00
	TOTAL	30	34	38	11.76
(iv) OTł	HERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	2	5	150.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	7	1	-85.71
20	ARSON	9	4	12	200.00
21	CHEATING	74	74	87	17.57
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6758	4355	5737	31.73
	TOTAL	6850	4442	5842	31.52
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	7719	7774	8257	6.21
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5477	7217	6815	-5.57

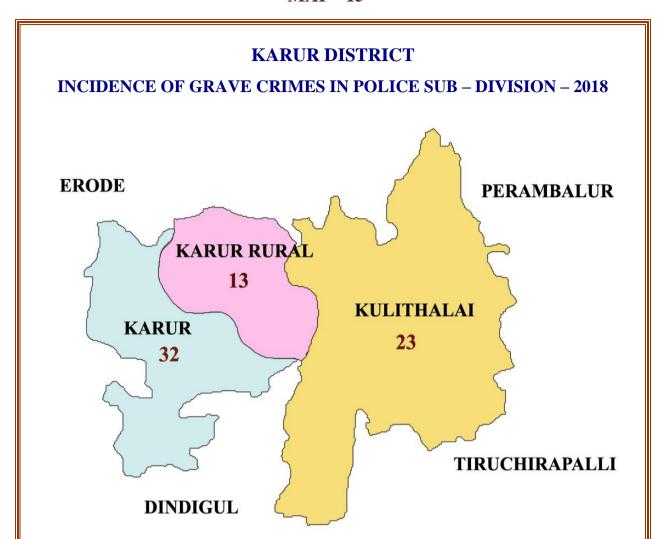


KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	2018 OVER 2017 (6)
	I (+) PERTY CRIMES	(3)	(+)	(5)	(0)
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	3	5	66.67
2	DACOITY	0	0	1	
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	4	2	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	15	11	10	-9.09
5	BURGLARY	120	157	218	38.85
6	THEFT	229	296	332	12.16
	TOTAL	368	469	566	20.68
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	21	23	33	43.48
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	133	106	102	-3.77
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	7	
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	12	872	1248	43.12
11	RIOTS	0	0	95	
	TOTAL	166	1001	1485	48.35
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				
12	RAPE	5	2	10	400.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	3	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	3	7	17	142.86
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	8	5	-37.50
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	16	32	100.00
	TOTAL	26			77.78
(iv) OTH	HERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	2	6	200.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	0	1	
20	ARSON	27	36	40	11.11
21	CHEATING	82	65	106	63.08
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	5	150.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2888	2141	2284	6.68
	TOTAL	3002	2246	2442	8.73
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3562	3752	4557	21.46
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5044	4822	4595	-4.71



		DISTRICT			
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018
	AND % VARIA	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES				
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	0	1	
2	DACOITY	0	0	3	
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	
4	ROBBERY	26	25	37	48.00
5	BURGLARY	59	64	37	-42.19
6	THEFT	137	136	131	-3.68
	TOTAL	224	225	209	-7.11
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	17	15	19	26.67
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	15	21	25	19.05
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	3	435	383	-11.95
11	RIOTS	26	10	19	90.00
	TOTAL	61	481	446	-7.28
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_
12	RAPE	1	3	4	33.33
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	14	3	2	-33.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	1	3	1	-66.67
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	5	4	-20.00
	TOTAL	19	15	11	-26.67
(iv) OTł	IERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	0	1	
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	
20	ARSON	4	0	1	
21	CHEATING	21	12	10	-16.67
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2030	1459	1420	-2.67
	TOTAL	2056	1472	1433	-2.65
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	2360	2193	2099	-4.29
	TOTAL SLL CASES	2322	3099	3742	



DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES Population : 12.00 Lakh **Detection 90 %** Murder 19 Area : 2950.91 Sq.Kms Recovery 86 % Murder for gain 1 Sub Division : 3 **Percentage of Grave Dacoity** 3 PS : 17 **Crimes to IPC** Robbery 37 AWPS : 2 3.2 **Grave Burglary** 6 : 3 Traffic PS **Grave Theft** 2 TIW : 0 **Total 68**

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

		IRI DISTRIC			
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME	• •		R 2016 TO	2018
	AND % VARIA	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES				
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	4	2	-50.00
2	DACOITY	7	2	0	-100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	2	4	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	34	26	24	-7.69
5	BURGLARY	104	72	56	-22.22
6	THEFT	241	234	182	-22.22
	TOTAL	389	342	264	-22.81
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	52	43	50	16.28
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	46	31	20	-35.48
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	2	5	150.00
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	13	1004	1020	1.59
11	RIOTS	55	65	71	9.23
	TOTAL	167	1145	1166	1.83
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_
12	RAPE	7	3	3	0.00
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	2	2	0.00
14	MOLESTATION	15	22	19	-13.64
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	15	7	5	-28.57
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	30	19	20	5.26
	TOTAL	72	53	49	-7.55
(iv) OTH	HERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	5	6	20.00
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	1	
20	ARSON	12	9	6	-33.33
21	CHEATING	48	46	48	4.35
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3503	2239	2399	7.15
	TOTAL	3567	2299	2460	7.00
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4195	3839	3939	2.60
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5514	6539	7209	

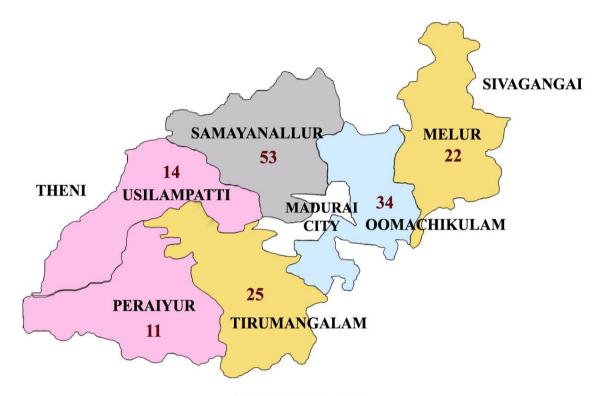
KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018 **KARNATAKA HOSUR** ANDHRA PRADESH 27 KRISHNAGIRI **DENKANIKOTTAI** 18 15 BARGUR 11 UTHANKARAI **DHARMAPURI DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES** Population : 20.99 Lakh **Detection 94 %** Murder **50** Area : 5083.44 Sq.Kms Recovery 87 % Murder for gain Sub Division : 5 **Dacoity Percentage of Grave** PS **Crimes to IPC** : 30 Robbery 24 AWPS : 4 2.1 **Grave Burglary** 4 Traffic PS : 2 **Grave Theft** TIW **Total** 84 : 1 **NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES** Upto 15 16 - 25 26 - 35 36 - 45 46 - 55 Above 56

MADURAI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018

AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN 2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)		(4)	(5)	(6)
	PERTY CRIMES				
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	4	2	3	50.00
2	DACOITY	6	4	2	-50.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	8	1	4	300.00
4	ROBBERY	99	80	80	0.00
5	BURGLARY	159	167	131	-21.56
6	THEFT	272	302	291	-3.64
	TOTAL	548	556	511	-8.09
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES				_
7	MURDER	67	46	55	19.57
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	142	87	87	0.00
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	19	592	422	-28.72
11	RIOTS	203	160	122	-23.75
	TOTAL	431	885	687	-22.37
(iii) CRII	ME AGAINST WOMEN				-
12	RAPE	34	16	15	-6.25
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	1	0	-100.00
14	MOLESTATION	59	26	13	-50.00
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	1	0	-100.00
	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	182	165	39	-76.36
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	107	59	72	22.03
	TOTAL	386	268	139	-48.13
(iv) OTH	IERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	17	14	8	-42.86
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	2	15	650.00
20	ARSON	28	17	17	0.00
21	CHEATING	345	244	118	-51.64
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	2	
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5164	3975	3138	-21.06
	TOTAL	5557	4252	3298	-22.44
	TOTAL (1.11.111 1.)	2222	=0.61	100=	l
	TOTAL (I+ii+ii)	6922	5961	4635	
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5615	7096	6353	-10.47

MADURAI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



VIRUDHUNAGAR

DISTRICT PROFILES		T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES		
Population	:	17.59 Lakh	Detection 67 %	Murder	:	55
Area	:	3705.71 Sq.Kms	Recovery 53 %	Murder for gain	:	3
Sub Division	:	6	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	2
PS	:	40	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	80
AWPS	:	4	3.4	Grave Burglary	:	15
Traffic PS	:	5		Grave Theft	:	4
TIW	:	0		Total	:	159

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



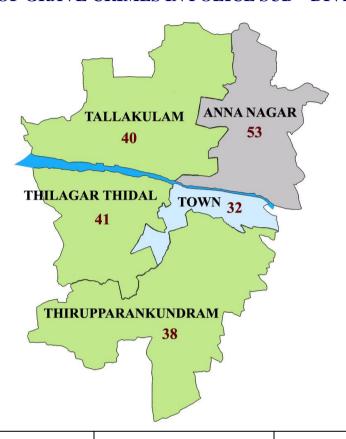
MADURAI CITY INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018

AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN 2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	PERTY CRIMES	. ,			, ,
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	1	3	200.00
2	DACOITY	1	5	3	-40.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00
4	ROBBERY	66	122	120	-1.64
5	BURGLARY	117	159	185	16.35
6	THEFT	447	592	610	3.04
	TOTAL	634	880	921	4.66
(ii) VIOI	LENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	40	43	40	-6.98
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	88	52	48	-7.69
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	1	-
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	9	454	298	-34.36
11	RIOTS	39	30	25	-16.67
	TOTAL	176	579	412	-28.84
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				
12	RAPE	6	9	2	-77.78
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	0	2	-
14	MOLESTATION	22	12	11	-8.33
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	2	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	77	75	102	36.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	11	7	1	-85.71
	TOTAL	125	105	118	12.38
(iv) OTI	HERS TKIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
18	OTHERS	7	6	5	-16.67
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	13	7	7	0.00
20	ARSON	12	22	11	-50.00
21	CHEATING	206	181	216	19.34
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	4	1	-75.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2805	2303	2316	0.56
	TOTAL	3046	2523	2556	1.31
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3981	4087	4007	-1.96
	TOTAL SLL CASES	19976	15547	14144	

MADURAI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRICT PROFILES

Population : 16.30 Lakh Area : 54.00 Sq.Kms Sub Division : 5

PS : 22
AWPS : 4
Traffic PS : 10
TIW : 3

PROPERTY OFFENCES

Detection 58 %
Recovery 48 %
Percentage of Grave
Crimes to IPC
5.0

GRAVE CRIMES

Murder : 40
Murder for gain : 3
Dacoity : 3
Robbery : 120
Grave Burglary : 28
Grave Theft : 10

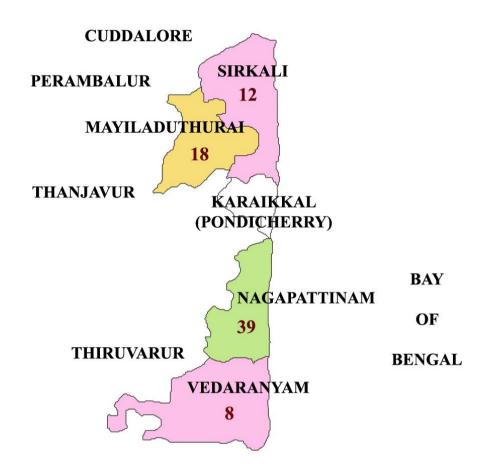
204

Total

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

	NAGAPATTI				
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018
	AND % VARIAT	Ì	<u> </u>		% VARIATION IN
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES				
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	0	1	-
2	DACOITY	1	1	2	100.00
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0	
4	ROBBERY	23	38	43	13.16
5	BURGLARY	66	74	72	-2.70
6	THEFT	121	205	242	18.05
	TOTAL	213	318	360	13.21
(ii) VIOI	LENT CRIMES				
7	MURDER	42	32	26	-18.75
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	79	87	83	-4.60
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0	-
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	9	2885	527	-81.73
11	RIOTS	43	36	48	33.33
	TOTAL	173	3040	684	-77.50
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				
12	RAPE	15	14	19	35.71
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	3	4	33.33
14	MOLESTATION	15	16	38	137.50
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	1	0	-100.00
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	13	8	14	75.00
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	46	23	23	0.00
	TOTAL	90	65	98	50.77
(iv) OTI	HERS				
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0	
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0	
20	ARSON	8	13	12	-7.69
21	CHEATING	9	7	13	85.71
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	-100.00
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4775	1658	3774	127.62
	TOTAL	4792	1679	3799	126.27
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	5268	5102	4941	-3.16
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5900	7925	6823	-13.91

NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



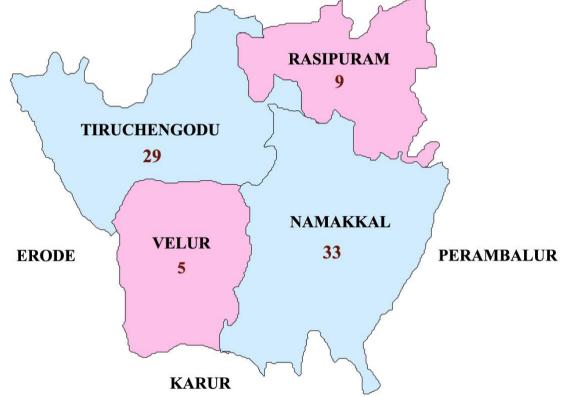
DISTRICT PROFILES		PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES		
Population	:	17.99 Lakh	Detection 90 %	Murder	:	26
Area	:	2031.32 Sq.Kms	Recovery 84 %	Murder for gain	:	1
Sub Division	:	4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	2
PS	:	29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	43
AWPS	:	4	1.6	Grave Burglary	:	1
Traffic PS	:	4		Grave Theft	:	4
TIW	:	1		Total	:	77

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

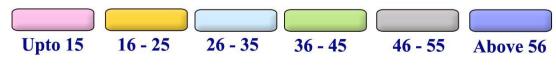


	NAMAKKAL DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	6	3	2	-33.33					
2	DACOITY	2	1	1	0.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	1	0	-100.00					
4	ROBBERY	40	26	30	15.38					
5	BURGLARY	80	54	65	20.37					
6	THEFT	116	138	97	-29.71					
	TOTAL	244	223	195	-12.56					
(ii) VIOI	ENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	35	37	38	2.70					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	39	23	20	-13.04					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0						
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	7	442	480	8.60					
11	RIOTS	29	24	25	4.17					
	TOTAL	110	526	563	7.03					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	5	3	4	33.33					
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00					
14	MOLESTATION	27	25	18	-28.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	12	7	13	85.71					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	41	12	9	-25.00					
	TOTAL	86	48	44	-8.33					
(iv) OTł	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	2	3	50.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	5	2	-60.00					
20	ARSON	5	6	9	50.00					
21	CHEATING	38	56	68	21.43					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	2	100.00					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3395	2490	2578	3.53					
	TOTAL	3446	2560	2662	3.98					
					•					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3886	3357	3464	3.19					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4437	4622	4788	3.59					

NAMAKKAL DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2018 SALEM RASIPURAM 9

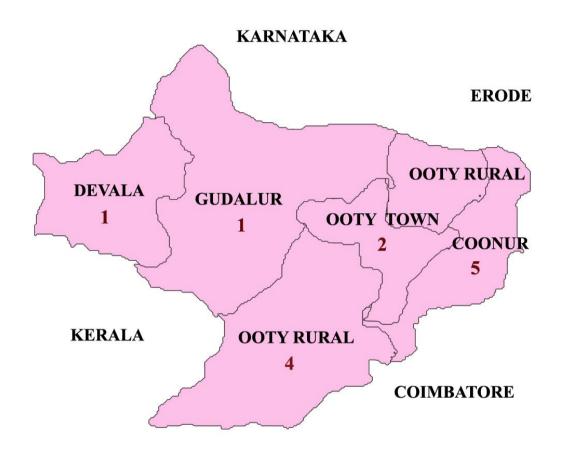


DISTRI	[C]	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	
Population	:	19.18 Lakh	Detection 93 %	Murder	:	38
Area	:	3403.93 Sq.Kms	Recovery 91 %	Murder for gain	:	2
Sub Division	:	4	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	1
PS	:	26	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	30
AWPS	:	4	2.2	Grave Burglary	:	2
Traffic PS	:	4		Grave Theft	:	3
TIW	:	0		Total	:	7 6



		S DISTRICT						
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018			
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES							
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	1	0	-100.00			
2	DACOITY	0	0	0				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0				
4	ROBBERY	5	6	3	-50.00			
5	BURGLARY	57	50	44	-12.00			
6	THEFT	51	58	48	-17.24			
	TOTAL	113	115	95	-17.39			
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES							
7	MURDER	10	6	6	0.00			
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	21	15	7	-53.33			
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0				
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	18	170	194	14.12			
11	RIOTS	4	11	9	-18.18			
	TOTAL	53	202	216	6.93			
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN							
12	RAPE	1	3	3	0.00			
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0				
14	MOLESTATION	8	7	2	-71.43			
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	1				
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	3	3	5	66.67			
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	2	2	0.00			
	TOTAL	13	15	13	-13.33			
(iv) OTł	HERS							
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	1	1	0.00			
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0				
20	ARSON	3	2	3	50.00			
21	CHEATING	8	15	13	-13.33			
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1085	652	598	-8.28			
	TOTAL	1099	670	616	-8.06			
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	1278	1002	940	-6.19			
	TOTAL SLL CASES	2827	3572	2646				

THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRI	IC".	PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	•
Population	:	8.19 Lakh	Detection 96 %	Murder	:	6
Area	:	2549.16 Sq.Kms	Recovery 91 %	Murder for gain	:	0
Sub Division	:	5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	0
PS	:	27	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	3
AWPS	:	5	1.4	Grave Burglary	:	2
Traffic PS	:	4		Grave Theft	:	2
TIW	•	0		Total	•	13



	PERAMBAL		_						
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018				
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	0					
2	DACOITY	1	0	0					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0					
4	ROBBERY	14	25	14	-44.00				
5	BURGLARY	26	23	29	26.09				
6	THEFT	73	68	57	-16.18				
	TOTAL	115	116	100	-13.79				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	11	6	13	116.67				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	11	18	17	-5.56				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	0	275	117	-57.45				
11	RIOTS	19	20	21	5.00				
	TOTAL	41	319	168	-47.34				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_				
12	RAPE	1	4	6	50.00				
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1					
14	MOLESTATION	18	33	27	-18.18				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	1	3	5	66.67				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	3	0	3					
	TOTAL	23	40	42	5.00				
(iv) OTł	IERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	0					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	1					
20	ARSON	2	0	0					
21	CHEATING	22	3	10	233.33				
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	936	844	1060	25.59				
	TOTAL	960	847	1072					
					1				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	1139	1322	1382	4.54				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	2156	3143	2427	-22.78				

PERAMBALUR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRI	[C]	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	5
Population	:	6.29 Lakh	Detection 85 %	Murder	:	13
Area	:	1750.00 Sq.Kms	Recovery 74 %	Murder for gain	:	0
Sub Division	:	2	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	0
PS	:	8	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	14
AWPS	:	1	2.1	Grave Burglary	:	2
Traffic PS	:	1		Grave Theft	:	0
TIW	:	0		Total	:	29

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES



Upto 15 16 - 25 26 - 35 36 - 45 46 - 55 Above 56

	PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	3	50.00					
2	DACOITY	1	1	2	100.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	22	18	12	-33.33					
5	BURGLARY	54	51	65	27.45					
6	THEFT	116	91	111	21.98					
	TOTAL	196	163	193	18.40					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	30	25	26	4.00					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	38	41	48	17.07					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	2	0	-100.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	25	939	830	-11.61					
11	RIOTS	27	28	24	-14.29					
	TOTAL	121	1035	928	-10.34					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	2	3	7	133.33					
13	DOWRY DEATH	6	2	1	-50.00					
14	MOLESTATION	20	13	13	0.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	1	2	100.00					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	17	13	6	-53.85					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	15	20	15	-25.00					
	TOTAL	60	52	44	-15.38					
(iv) OTh	IERS				_					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	2	5	150.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11	20	22	10.00					
20	ARSON	10	7	10	42.86					
21	CHEATING	22	19	6	-68.42					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	0	-100.00					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2636	1822	1688	-7.35					
	TOTAL	2681	1871	1731	0.00					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3058	3121	2896	-7.21					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	2769	3937	4678						

PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRI	[C]	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	3
Population	:	18.04 Lakh	Detection 89 %	Murder	:	26
Area	:	4633.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 72 %	Murder for gain	:	3
Sub Division	:	7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	2
PS	:	38	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	9
AWPS	:	5	1.6	Grave Burglary	:	4
Traffic PS	:	4		Grave Theft	:	1
TIW	:	0		Total	:	45



RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

ONE USED ONE USED ONE ONE WISE									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	3	1	-66.67				
2	DACOITY	0	7	2	-71.43				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	1					
4	ROBBERY	18	13	33	153.85				
5	BURGLARY	118	111	100	-9.91				
6	THEFT	157	161	143	-11.18				
	TOTAL	295	295	280	-5.08				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	28	30	36	20.00				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	105	104	69	-33.65				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	0	0					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	23	1078	979	-9.18				
11	RIOTS	57	61	84	37.70				
	TOTAL	214	1273	1168	-8.25				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	9	6	7	16.67				
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00				
14	MOLESTATION	15	15	1	-93.33				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	17	10	2	-80.00				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	16	13	-18.75				
	TOTAL	55	48	23	-52.08				
(iv) OTH	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	3	4	33.33				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	7	5	-28.57				
20	ARSON	25	13	18	38.46				
21	CHEATING	84	23	31	34.78				
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	2	1	-50.00				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3211	1950	1475	-24.36				
	TOTAL	3322	1998	1534	-23.22				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3886	3614	3005	-16.85				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	3760	3419	3965	15.97				

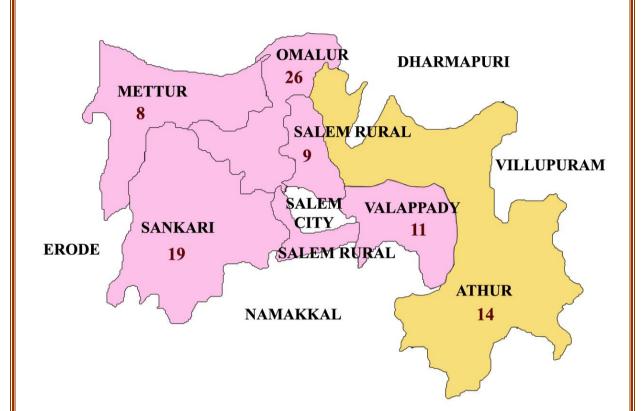
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018 THIRUVADANAI 5 PARAMAKUDI 24 RAMANATHAPURAM MUDHUKALATHUR 22 7 KAMUTHI KEELAKKARAI 10 10

DISTRI	[C]	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	5
Population	:	14.91 Lakh	Detection 71 %	Murder	:	36
Area	:	4222.02 Sq.Kms	Recovery 44 %	Murder for gain	:	1
Sub Division	:	7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	2
PS	:	42	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	33
AWPS	:	6	2.9	Grave Burglary	:	13
Traffic PS	:	3		Grave Theft	:	2
TIW	:	0		Total	:	87



	SALEM DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
-	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	2	0.00					
2	DACOITY	4	3	3	0.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	3	2	0	-100.00					
4	ROBBERY	39	37	35	-5.41					
5	BURGLARY	74	77	67	-12.99					
6	THEFT	85	124	151	21.77					
	TOTAL	208	245	258	5.31					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	42	42	42	0.00					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	48	58	44	-24.14					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	6	200.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	9	1303	1845	41.60					
11	RIOTS	97	88	75	-14.77					
	TOTAL	196	1493	2012	34.76					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	7	8	3	-62.50					
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	2	3	50.00					
14	MOLESTATION	77	71	62	-12.68					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	12	12	5	-58.33					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	35	23	30	30.43					
	TOTAL	133	116	103	-11.21					
(iv) OTh	IERS				_					
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	11	10	5	-50.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	1						
20	ARSON	16	12	12	0.00					
21	CHEATING	28	39	44	12.82					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	1	1	0.00					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4161	2816	2829	0.46					
	TOTAL	4216	2878	2892	0.49					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4753	4732	5265	11.26					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4778	5661	8066	42.48					

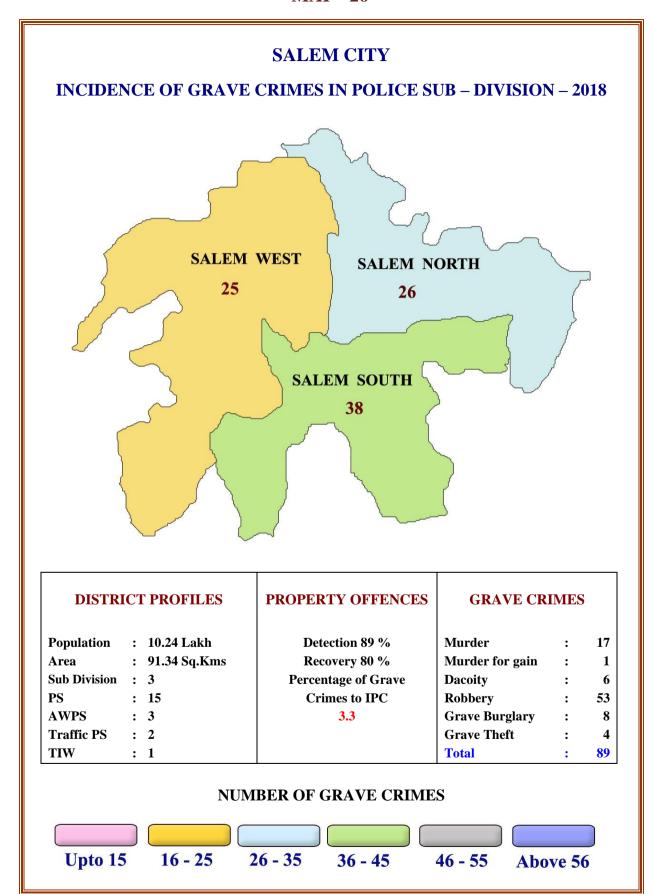
SALEM DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES Population : 28.54 Lakh **Detection 88 %** Murder 42 Area : 5230.73 Sq.Kms Recovery 73 % Murder for gain 2 **Sub Division** : 6 **Percentage of Grave** Dacoity 3 PS : 32 **Crimes to IPC** Robbery 35 AWPS **Grave Burglary** : 6 1.7 2 Traffic PS **Grave Theft** 3 : 2 TIW : 0 Total **87**



	SALE	M CITY						
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME			R 2016 TO	2018			
AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
(i) PRO	PERTY CRIMES							
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	1				
2	DACOITY	2	2	6	200.00			
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0				
4	ROBBERY	50	53	53	0.00			
5	BURGLARY	50	56	58	3.57			
6	THEFT	114	164	200	21.95			
	TOTAL	217	275	318	15.64			
(ii) VIOI	LENT CRIMES							
7	MURDER	21	21	17	-19.05			
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	41	27	23	-14.81			
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0				
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	9	872	730	-16.28			
11	RIOTS	29	22	22	0.00			
	TOTAL	100	942	792	-15.92			
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN							
12	RAPE	3	0	3				
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	2	1	-50.00			
14	MOLESTATION	8	1	5	400.00			
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	-			
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	19	2	9	350.00			
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	3	11	266.67			
	TOTAL	35	8	29	262.50			
(iv) OTI	HERS							
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	1	3	200.00			
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	5	6	20.00			
20	ARSON	0	0	3				
21	CHEATING	43	26	35	34.62			
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	1				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3397	1766	1499	-15.12			
	TOTAL	3443	1798	1547	-13.96			
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3795	3023	2686	-11.15			
	TOTAL SLL CASES	3235	4123	4455	8.05			



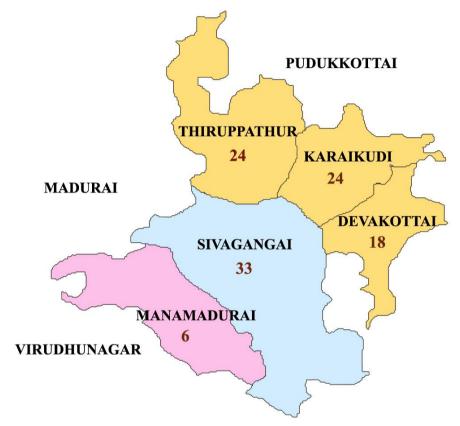
SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

AND % VARIATION (TEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	3	1	-66.67				
2	DACOITY	4	3	2	-33.33				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	0					
4	ROBBERY	59	60	62	3.33				
5	BURGLARY	179	141	116	-17.73				
6	THEFT	228	181	136	-24.86				
	TOTAL	472	388	317	-18.30				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	32	30	32	6.67				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	92	65	52	-20.00				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	9	350.00				
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	15	2114	1470	-30.46				
11	RIOTS	88	71	74	4.23				
	TOTAL	227	2282	1637	-28.26				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_				
12	RAPE	12	9	6	-33.33				
13	DOWRY DEATH	5	0	2					
14	MOLESTATION	24	23	17	-26.09				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	1					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	56	45	32	-28.89				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	45	20	87	335.00				
	TOTAL	142	97	145	49.48				
(iv) OTH	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	5	8	60.00				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	12	4	-66.67				
20	ARSON	22	8	13	62.50				
21	CHEATING	115	79	105	32.91				
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	3	1	-66.67				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3751	1579	1974	25.02				
	TOTAL	3899	1686	2105	24.85				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4740	4453	4204	-5.59				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	3320	3272	4568	39.61				

SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION - 2018



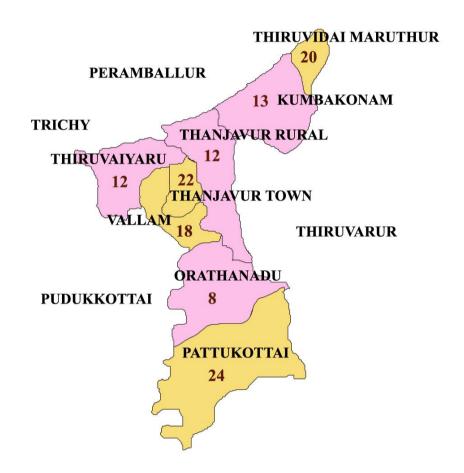
RAMANATHAPURAM

DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES Population : 14.95 Lakh **Detection 68 %** Murder 32 : 4085.07 Sq.Kms Recovery 90 % Murder for gain Area 1 Sub Division : 5 **Percentage of Grave Dacoity** 2 **Crimes to IPC** PS : 38 Robbery **62** AWPS : 5 2.5 **Grave Burglary** 6 Traffic PS **Grave Theft** : 7 2 TIW **Total** : 0 105



	THANJAVUR DISTRICT								
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018								
	AND % VARIAT	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN				
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	% VARIATION IN 2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	5	4	1	-75.00				
2	DACOITY	0	0	0					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	8	24	86	258.33				
4	ROBBERY	141	91	58	-36.26				
5	BURGLARY	152	139	100	-28.06				
6	THEFT	251	290	233	-19.66				
	TOTAL	557	548	478	-12.77				
(ii) VIOI	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	61	61	62	1.64				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	64	87	85	-2.30				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	9	1835	881	-51.99				
11	RIOTS	118	122	123	0.82				
	TOTAL	4277	5031	1151	-77.12				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	7	10	9	-10.00				
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	3	200.00				
14	MOLESTATION	53	26	44	69.23				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	24	12	21	75.00				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	26	32	34	6.25				
	TOTAL	111	81	111	37.04				
(iv) OTł	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	9	15	10	-33.33				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8	6	9	50.00				
20	ARSON	33	22	20	-9.09				
21	CHEATING	51	28	31	10.71				
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	2					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	5200	2903	4094	41.03				
	TOTAL	5302	2974	4166	40.08				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	10247	8634	5906	-31.60				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4564	4868	6874	41.21				

THANJAVUR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018

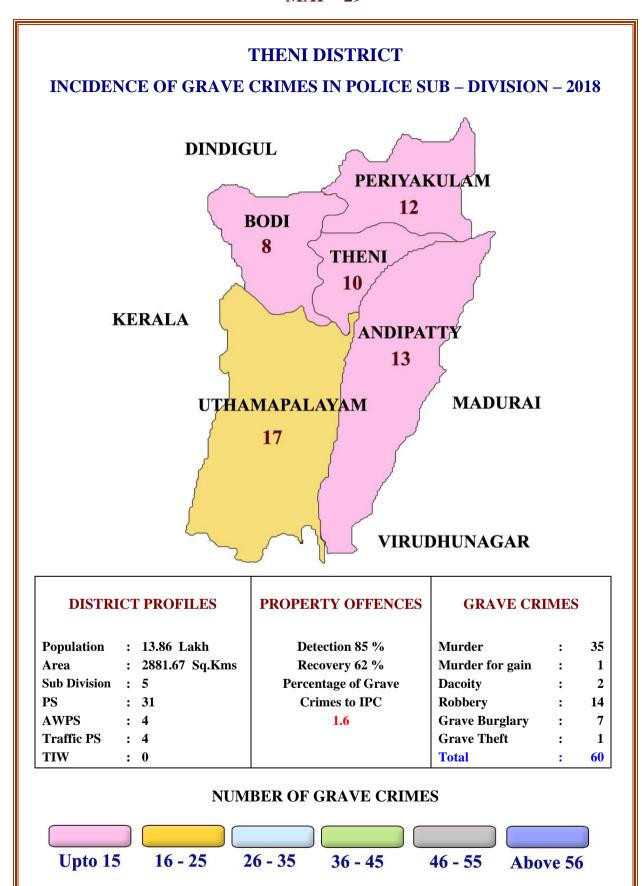


DISTRI	[C]	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IME	S
Population	:	26.78 Lakh	Detection 86 %	Murder	:	62
Area	:	3385.10 Sq.Kms	Recovery 82 %	Murder for gain	:	1
Sub Division	:	8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	0
PS	:	41	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	58
AWPS	:	6	2.2	Grave Burglary	:	3
Traffic PS	:	0		Grave Theft	:	5
TIW	:	2		Total	:	129



THENI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	2	1	-50.00				
2	DACOITY	2	0	2					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0					
4	ROBBERY	16	11	15	36.36				
5	BURGLARY	116	100	106	6.00				
6	THEFT	201	213	179	-15.96				
	TOTAL	335	326	303	-7.06				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	34	27	35	29.63				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	57	41	52	26.83				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	1					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6	836	434	-48.09				
11	RIOTS	87	74	52	-29.73				
	TOTAL	186	978	574	-41.31				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	4	4	3	-25.00				
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	1	3	200.00				
14	MOLESTATION	11	14	10	-28.57				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	52	70	48	-31.43				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	15	5	6	20.00				
	TOTAL	85	94	70	-25.53				
(iv) OTH	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	1	1	0.00				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	3	2	-33.33				
20	ARSON	16	8	3	-62.50				
21	CHEATING	87	71	114	60.56				
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	3	3	0.00				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4140	2617	2602	-0.57				
	TOTAL	4244	2703	2725	0.81				
					•				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4850	4101	3672	-10.46				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5049	5827	5782	-0.77				

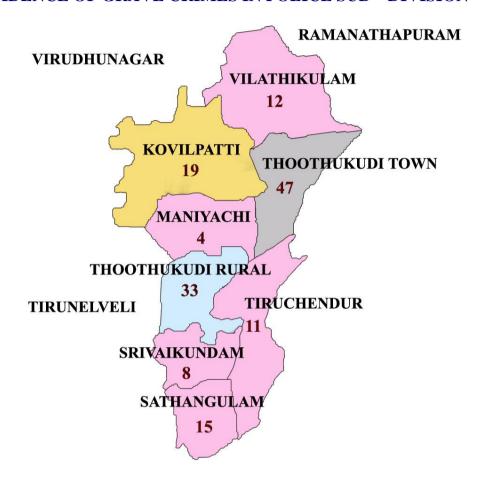


THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

	ONE USED ONE STATE OF								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	2	2	1	-50.00				
2	DACOITY	5	4	1	-75.00				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	5	5	0	-100.00				
4	ROBBERY	57	116	83	-28.45				
5	BURGLARY	221	235	220	-6.38				
6	THEFT	544	465	317	-31.83				
	TOTAL	834	827	622	-24.79				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	62	67	59	-11.94				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	185	234	233	-0.43				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	4	2	0	-100.00				
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	34	1730	1483	-14.28				
11	RIOTS	0	0	202					
	TOTAL	285	2033	1977	-2.75				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	16	15	14	-6.67				
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	0	0					
14	MOLESTATION	13	34	45	32.35				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	48	19	31	63.16				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	10	15	12	-20.00				
	TOTAL	89	83	102	22.89				
(iv) OTH	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	6	6	0.00				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	8	4	5	25.00				
20	ARSON	30	24	23	-4.17				
21	CHEATING	192	175	149	-14.86				
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	4					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4484	2324	2378	2.32				
	TOTAL	4721	2533	2565	1.26				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	5929	5476	5266	-3.83				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5116		6937	24.32				

THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



Population	:	19.37 Lakh	Detection 59 %	Murder	:	59
Area	:	4588.60 Sq.Kms	Recovery 40 %	Murder for gain	:	1
Sub Division	:	8	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	1
PS	:	49	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	79
AWPS	:	7	2.8	Grave Burglary	:	7
Traffic PS	:	4		Grave Theft	:	2
TIW	:	0		Total	:	149

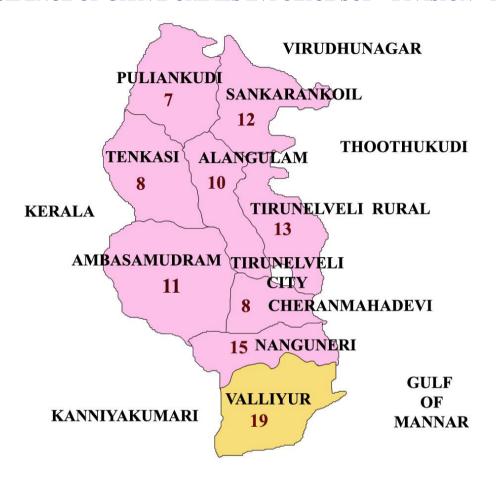


THIRUNELVELI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

	ONE LIE D COLO COLO WARIATION IN								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	5	3	-40.00				
2	DACOITY	3	4	3	-25.00				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	2	1	-50.00				
4	ROBBERY	33	23	18	-21.74				
5	BURGLARY	274	283	310	9.54				
6	THEFT	390	480	440	-8.33				
	TOTAL	703	797	775	-2.76				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	86	70	58	-17.14				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	265	196	223	13.78				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	2					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	17	2450	4143	69.10				
11	RIOTS	0	16	96	500.00				
	TOTAL	370	2732	4522	65.52				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_				
12	RAPE	15	20	32	60.00				
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	0					
14	MOLESTATION	41	35	37	5.71				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	44	36	26	-27.78				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	28	19	20	5.26				
	TOTAL	130	110	115	4.55				
(iv) OTH	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	6	2	3	50.00				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	3	3	2	-33.33				
20	ARSON	55	42	45	7.14				
21	CHEATING	174	173	148	-14.45				
22	COUNTERFEITING	3	2	3	50.00				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	6226	4226	3872	-8.38				
	TOTAL	6467	4448	4073	-8.43				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	7670	8087	9485	17.29				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4997	6562	7943	21.05				

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRI	[C]	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IME	S
Population	:	28.68 Lakh	Detection 57 %	Murder	:	58
Area	:	6797.37 Sq.Kms	Recovery 42 %	Murder for gain	:	3
Sub Division	:	9	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	3
PS	:	63	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	17
AWPS	:	7	1.1	Grave Burglary	:	19
Traffic PS	:	3		Grave Theft	:	3
TIW	:	0		Total	:	103



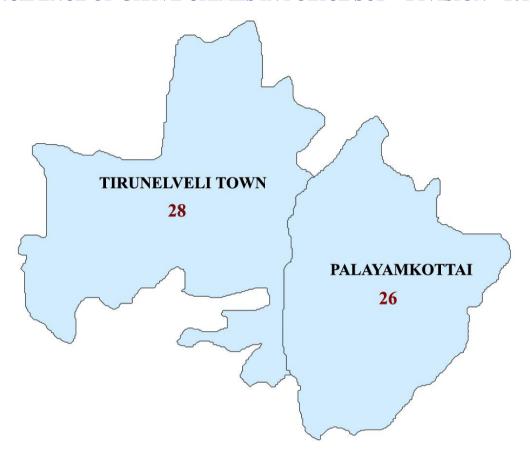
THIRUNELVELI CITY INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018

AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE) W VARIATION IN								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PROI	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	0					
2	DACOITY	1	1	0	-100.00				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0					
4	ROBBERY	11	42	36	-14.29				
5	BURGLARY	53	34	63	85.29				
6	THEFT	307	361	281	-22.16				
	TOTAL	373	438	380	-13.24				
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	18	13	13	0.00				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	83	67	52	-22.39				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2	250	142	-43.20				
11	RIOTS	0	0	0					
	TOTAL	103	330	207	-37.27				
(iii) CRII	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	4	3	3	0.00				
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0					
14	MOLESTATION	3	7	3	-57.14				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	11	5	3	-40.00				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	5	3	3	0.00				
	TOTAL	23	18	12	-33.33				
(iv) OTH	IERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	1	6	3	-50.00				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0					
20	ARSON	12	7	4	-42.86				
21	CHEATING	34	52	72	38.46				
22	COUNTERFEITING	5	6	0	-100.00				
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	968	601	777	29.28				
	TOTAL	1020	672	856	27.38				
			1		Т				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	1519	1458						
	TOTAL SLL CASES	2808	2815	2326	-17.37				

TIRUNELVELI CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRICT PROFILES

Population : 5.56 Lakh Area : 109.00 Sq.Kms

PS : 8
AWPS : 2
Traffic PS : 3
TIW : 1

Sub Division : 2

PROPERTY OFFENCES

Detection 53 % Recovery 40 % Percentage of Grave Crimes to IPC

3.7

GRAVE CRIMES

Murder : 13
Murder for gain : 0
Dacoity : 0
Robbery : 36
Grave Burglary : 5
Grave Theft : 0
Total : 54

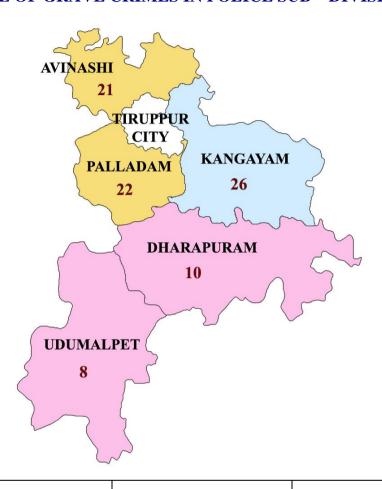
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

Upto 15 16 - 25 26 - 35 36 - 45 46 - 55 Above 56

	TIRUPPUR DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
	AND % VARIAT	TION (HEAD	WISE)		% VARIATION IN					
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	4	5	25.00					
2	DACOITY	6	6	2	-66.67					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	78	40	40	0.00					
5	BURGLARY	83	82	68	-17.07					
6	THEFT	102	96	102	6.25					
	TOTAL	269	228	217	-4.82					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	36	25	34	36.00					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	15	14	12	-14.29					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	3	0	-100.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	7	762	743	-2.49					
11	RIOTS	14	15	23	53.33					
	TOTAL	72	819	812	-0.85					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	2	0	2						
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	0	-100.00					
14	MOLESTATION	11	12	12	0.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	22	15	9	-40.00					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	9	9	2	-77.78					
	TOTAL	44	37	25	-32.43					
(iv) OTł	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	4	2	-50.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	9	7	3	-57.14					
20	ARSON	13	5	7	40.00					
21	CHEATING	42	41	25	-39.02					
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	2	1	-50.00					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3733	2691	2736	1.67					
	TOTAL	3802	2750	2774	0.87					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4187	3834	3828	-0.16					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	3245	3188	4088						

TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRI	[C]	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	}
Population	:	22.75 Lakh	Detection 90 %	Murder	:	34
Area	:	4987.89 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75 %	Murder for gain	:	5
Sub Division	:	5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	2
PS	:	23	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	40
AWPS	:	5	2.3	Grave Burglary	:	4
Traffic PS	:	6		Grave Theft	:	2
TIW	:	0		Total	:	87

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

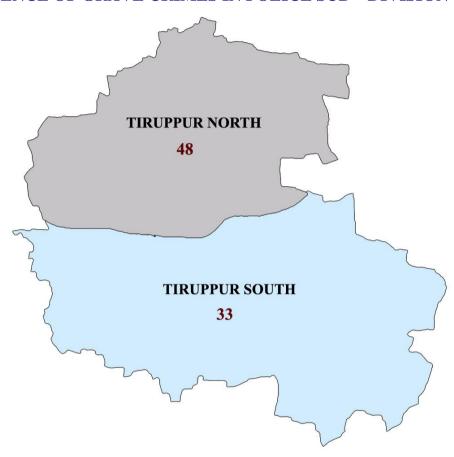


Upto 15 16 - 25 26 - 35 36 - 45 46 - 55 Above 56

	TIRUPPUR CITY								
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)								
		,			% VARIATION IN				
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	5	66.67				
2	DACOITY	1	4	1	-75.00				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	1	0	4					
4	ROBBERY	49	58	51	-12.07				
5	BURGLARY	64	85	63	-25.88				
6	THEFT	269	242	210	-13.22				
	TOTAL	387	392	334	-14.80				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	18	17	20	17.65				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	24	21	19	-9.52				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	1	204	335	64.22				
11	RIOTS	4	7	16	128.57				
	TOTAL	47	249	390	56.63				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	0	1	0	-100.00				
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	0					
14	MOLESTATION	5	5	3	-40.00				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	7	17	8	-52.94				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	1	1	6	500.00				
	TOTAL	13	24	17	-29.17				
(iv) OTH	IERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	1	3	200.00				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	11	16	12	-25.00				
20	ARSON	2	2	1	-50.00				
21	CHEATING	42	44	63	43.18				
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1403	1173	1121	-4.43				
	TOTAL	1461	1236	1200	-2.91				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	1908	1901	1941	2.10				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	1656	1831	2812					

TIRUPPUR CITY

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTRICT PROFILES

Population : 4.79 Lakh
Area : 159.35 Sq.Kms
Sub Division : 2
PS : 8

AWPS : 2 Traffic PS : 3 TIW : 0

PROPERTY OFFENCES

Detection 83 %
Recovery 76 %
Percentage of Grave
Crimes to IPC

4.2

GRAVE CRIMES

Murder : 20
Murder for gain : 5
Dacoity : 1
Robbery : 51
Grave Burglary : 2
Grave Theft : 2
Total : 81

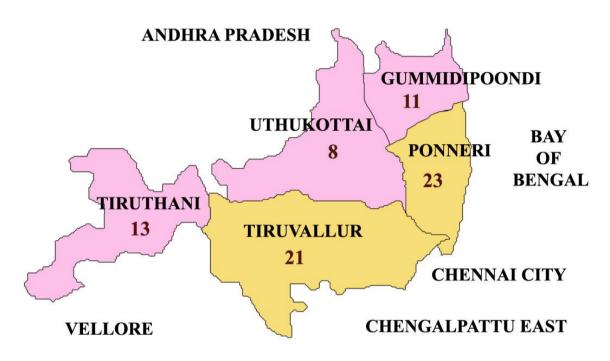
NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

Upto 15 16 - 25 26 - 35 36 - 45 46 - 55 Above 56

	THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
	% VARIATION IN									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	2	2	0.00					
2	DACOITY	2	3	7	133.33					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	21	29	24	-17.24					
5	BURGLARY	94	137	140	2.19					
6	THEFT	156	262	345	31.68					
	TOTAL	274	433	518	19.63					
(ii) VIOI	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	41	39	31	-20.51					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	64	53	54	1.89					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	2	0	-100.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	10	600	834	39.00					
11	RIOTS	91	76	90	18.42					
	TOTAL	206	770	1009	31.04					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	10	7	11	57.14					
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	4	0	-100.00					
14	MOLESTATION	1	2	2	0.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	13	11	-15.38					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	4	4	2	-50.00					
	TOTAL	26	30	26	-13.33					
(iv) OTI	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	0	0	2						
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	1	1	0.00					
20	ARSON	1	0	10						
21	CHEATING	72	68	51	-25.00					
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	1						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3290	2413	2887	19.64					
	TOTAL	3366	2482	2952	18.94					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3872	3715	4505	21.27					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4904	6309	7247	14.87					

TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



KANCHEEPURAM

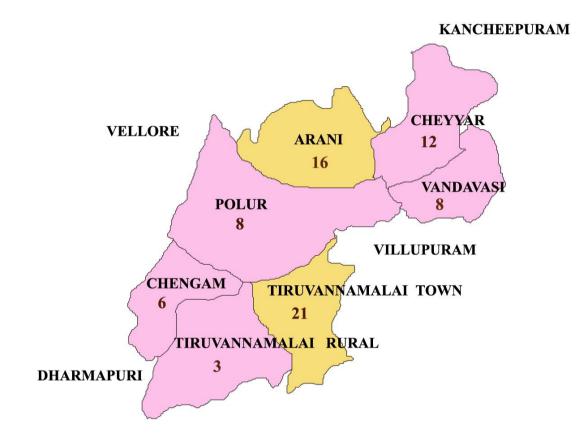
DISTRI	CT PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	,
Population	: 14.67 Lakh	Detection 78 %	Murder	:	31
Area	: 3267.98 Sq.Ki	ns Recovery 90 %	Murder for gain	:	2
Sub Division	: 5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	7
PS	: 29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	24
AWPS	: 5	1.7	Grave Burglary	:	10
Traffic PS	: 5		Grave Theft	:	2
TIW	: 0		Total	:	76

NUMBER OF GRAVE CRIMES

Upto 15 16 - 25 26 - 35 36 - 45 46 - 55 Above 56

	THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	6	1	-83.33					
2	DACOITY	1	0	5						
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	17	11	10	-9.09					
4	ROBBERY	16	16	20	25.00					
5	BURGLARY	102	88	76	-13.64					
6	THEFT	270	313	259	-17.25					
	TOTAL	409	434	371	-14.52					
(ii) VIOL	ENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	40	48	38	-20.83					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	79	60	82	36.67					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	5	3	3	0.00					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	16	771	766	-0.65					
11	RIOTS	102	97	92	-5.15					
	TOTAL	242	979	981	0.20					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	17	18	17	-5.56					
13	DOWRY DEATH	1	1	1	0.00					
14	MOLESTATION	4	4	14	250.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	34	23	13	-43.48					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	53	19	39	105.26					
	TOTAL	111	65	84	29.23					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	3	2	1	-50.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	4	0	2						
20	ARSON	20	7	8	14.29					
21	CHEATING	68	63	42	-33.33					
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	0						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3223	2363	3460	46.42					
	TOTAL	3319	2435	3513	44.27					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4081	3913	4949	26.48					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	7027	7931	12623						

TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



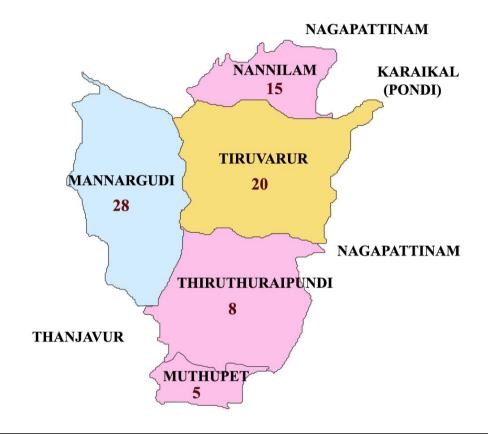
DISTRI	\mathbb{C}	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	5
Donulation		27 52 I alah	Detection 86 %	Murder		38
Population	:	27.52 Lakh	Detection 80 %	Murder	•	30
Area	:	6312.05 Sq.Kms	Recovery 75 %	Murder for gain	:	1
Sub Division	:	7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	5
PS	:	39	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	20
AWPS	:	6	1.5	Grave Burglary	:	7
Traffic PS	:	3		Grave Theft	:	3
TIW	:	0		Total	:	74



	THIRUVARUR DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	0	2						
2	DACOITY	0	0	2						
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	38	35	39	11.43					
5	BURGLARY	45	93	70	-24.73					
6	THEFT	106	109	142	30.28					
	TOTAL	190	237	255	7.59					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	20	25	23	-8.00					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	56	50	52	4.00					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0						
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6	818	513	-37.29					
11	RIOTS	27	32	53	65.63					
	TOTAL	109	925	641	-30.70					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	2	3	4	33.33					
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	0	1						
14	MOLESTATION	7	10	14	40.00					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	7	18	157.14					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	12	40	233.33					
	TOTAL	33	32	77	140.63					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	3	5	66.67					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0						
20	ARSON	15	21	16	-23.81					
21	CHEATING	26	29	25	-13.79					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	3						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	2776	1959	2462	25.68					
	TOTAL	2824	2012	2511	24.80					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	3156	3206	3484	8.67					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4445	6059	7363						

TIRUVARUR DISTRICT

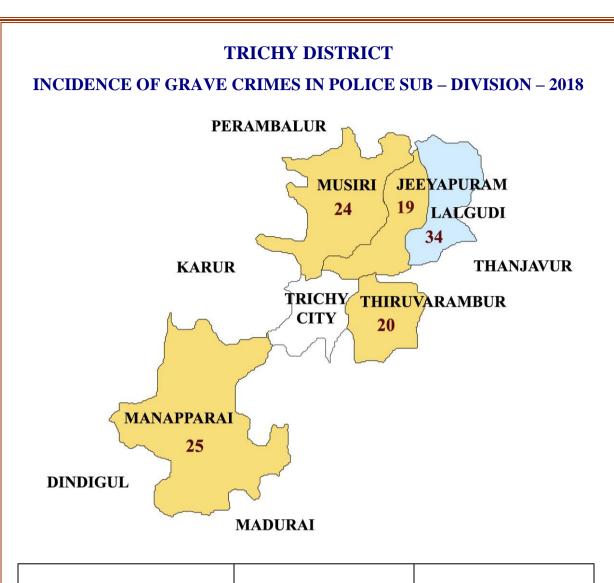
INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018



DISTR	IC7	Γ PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IMES	3
Population	:	14.13 Lakh	Detection 73 %	Murder	:	23
Area	:	2775.23 Sq.Kms	Recovery 51 %	Murder for gain	:	2
Sub Division	:	5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	2
PS	:	29	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	38
AWPS	:	4	2.2	Grave Burglary	:	6
Traffic PS	:	1		Grave Theft	:	5
TIW	:	0		Total	:	76



		DISTRICT								
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIME	. ,		R 2016 TO	2018					
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	8	3	3	0.00					
2	DACOITY	1	0	1						
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	40	41	68	65.85					
5	BURGLARY	82	98	122	24.49					
6	THEFT	168	155	143	-7.74					
	TOTAL	299	297	337	13.47					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	33	29	37	27.59					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	36	22	33	50.00					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0						
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	2	1228	897	-26.95					
11	RIOTS	40	55	63	14.55					
	TOTAL	111	1334	1030	-22.79					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	5	7	14	100.00					
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	1	3	200.00					
14	MOLESTATION	17	19	16	-15.79					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	2						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	9	9	20	122.22					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	8	17	112.50					
	TOTAL	44	44	72	63.64					
(iv) OTł	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	2	4	5	25.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	0	0						
20	ARSON	4	5	7	40.00					
21	CHEATING	35	42	69	64.29					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3789	2451	2852	16.36					
	TOTAL	3830	2502	2933	17.23					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4284	4177	4372	4.67					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	4297	4528	4510						

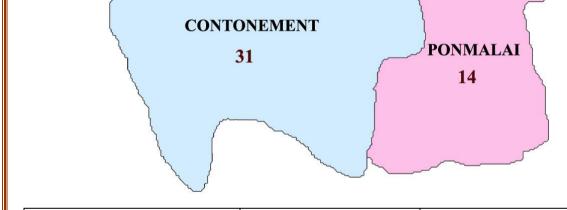


DISTRI	CT	T PROFILES	PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CR	IME	S
Population	:	18.86 Lakh	Detection 84 %	Murder	:	37
Area	:	4480.20 Sq.Kms	Recovery 67 %	Murder for gain	:	3
Sub Division	:	5	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	1
PS	:	30	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	68
AWPS	:	5	2.8	Grave Burglary	:	11
Traffic PS	:	8		Grave Theft	:	2
TIW	:	0		Total	:	122



	TRICHY CITY									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	NO CRIME HEAD 2016 2017 2018 2018 0V									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PROF	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	0	0	0						
2	DACOITY	1	3	1	-66.67					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0						
4	ROBBERY	61	77	70	-9.09					
5	BURGLARY	64	99	63	-36.36					
6	THEFT	195	376	466	23.94					
	TOTAL	321	555	600	8.11					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	15	15	18	20.00					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	10	22	29	31.82					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	0	0	0						
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	6	1172	596	-49.15					
11	RIOTS	8	8	13	62.50					
	TOTAL	39	1217	656	-46.10					
(iii) CRII	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	4	4	1	-75.00					
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	0	1						
14	MOLESTATION	9	6	16	166.67					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	2						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	23	9	45	400.00					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	12	2	2	0.00					
	TOTAL	50	21	67	219.05					
(iv) OTH	HERS		<u>_</u>							
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	4	7	7	0.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	0	0						
20	ARSON	1	2	0	-100.00					
21	CHEATING	68	123	129	4.88					
22	COUNTERFEITING	10	2	0	-100.00					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	1795	740	1149	55.27					
	TOTAL	1879	874	1285	47.03					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	2289	2667	2608	-2.21					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	5315	6052	5219						

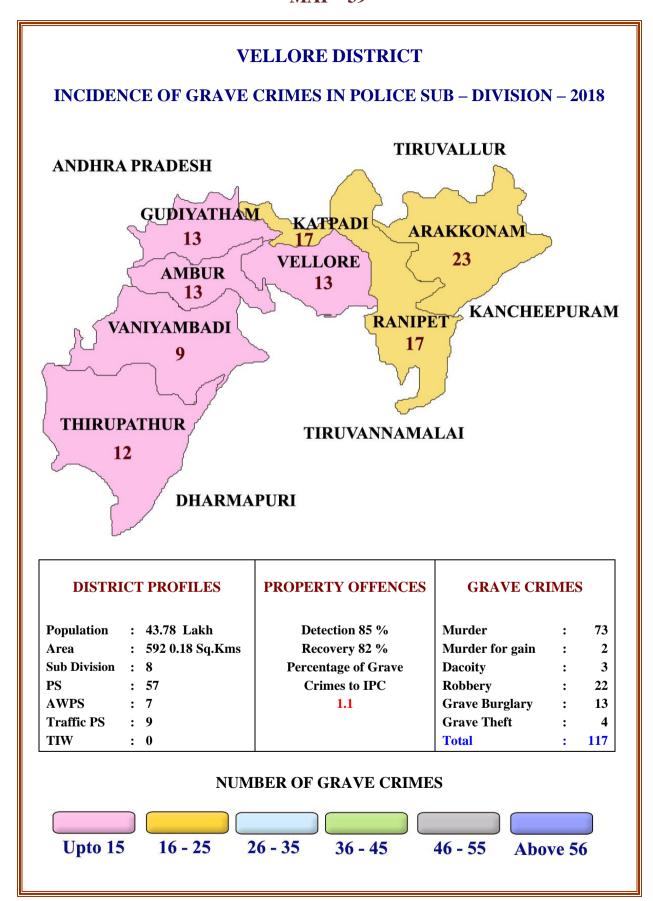
TRICHY CITY INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018 SRIRANGAM FORT 19



DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES Detection 70 % Population : 11.39 Lakh Murder 18 : 147.00 Sq.Kms Recovery 44 % Murder for gain Area $\mathbf{0}$ **Sub Division Percentage of Grave Dacoity** 1 PS : 14 **Crimes to IPC** Robbery **70** AWPS : 4 3.8 **Grave Burglary** 7 Traffic PS **Grave Theft** : 6 4 TIW : 2 **Total 100**



	VELLORE DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE) OUR STATE OF THE STATE OF TH									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	3	2	-33.33					
2	DACOITY	12	5	3	-40.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	59	68	15.25					
4	ROBBERY	41	32	22	-31.25					
5	BURGLARY	265	163	144	-11.66					
6	THEFT	569	540	411	-23.89					
	TOTAL	890	802	650	-18.95					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	78	71	73	2.82					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	80	92	87	-5.43					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	2	0	0						
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	13	2109	904	-57.14					
11	RIOTS	0	0	0						
	TOTAL	173	2272	1064	-53.17					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN				_					
12	RAPE	12	8	7	-12.50					
13	DOWRY DEATH	2	2	0	-100.00					
14	MOLESTATION	38	38	29	-23.68					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	1	1	0.00					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	34	32	23	-28.13					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	54	43	58	34.88					
	TOTAL	144	124	118	-4.84					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	5	8	12	50.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	1	3	0	-100.00					
20	ARSON	16	1	30	2900.00					
21	CHEATING	61	81	88	8.64					
22	COUNTERFEITING	18	8	23	187.50					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7048	5879	8685	47.73					
	TOTAL	7149	5980	8838	47.79					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	8356	9178	10670	16.26					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	6116	7070	12529	77.21					



	VILLUPURAM DISTRICT									
	INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018									
	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)									
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(i) PROI	i) PROPERTY CRIMES									
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	1	4	3	-25.00					
2	DACOITY	6	2	3	50.00					
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	12	7	16	128.57					
4	ROBBERY	44	38	33	-13.16					
5	BURGLARY	218	161	109	-32.30					
6	THEFT	450	470	421	-10.43					
	TOTAL	731	682	585	-14.22					
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES									
7	MURDER	62	78	56	-28.21					
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	131	149	169	13.42					
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	6	11	4	-63.64					
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	98	1569	1830	16.63					
11	RIOTS	222	218	227	4.13					
	TOTAL	519	2025	2286	12.89					
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN									
12	RAPE	31	25	30	20.00					
13	DOWRY DEATH	3	6	4	-33.33					
14	MOLESTATION	47	54	42	-22.22					
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0						
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	47	26	25	-3.85					
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	245	296	114	-61.49					
	TOTAL	373	407	215	-47.17					
(iv) OTH	HERS									
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	8	6	3	-50.00					
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	2	4	2	-50.00					
20	ARSON	28	27	19	-29.63					
21	CHEATING	90	123	112	-8.94					
22	COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0						
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	7513	7222	6552	-9.28					
	TOTAL	7641	7382	6688	-9.40					
					•					
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	9264	10496	9774	-6.88					
	TOTAL SLL CASES	10966	15996	18190	13.72					

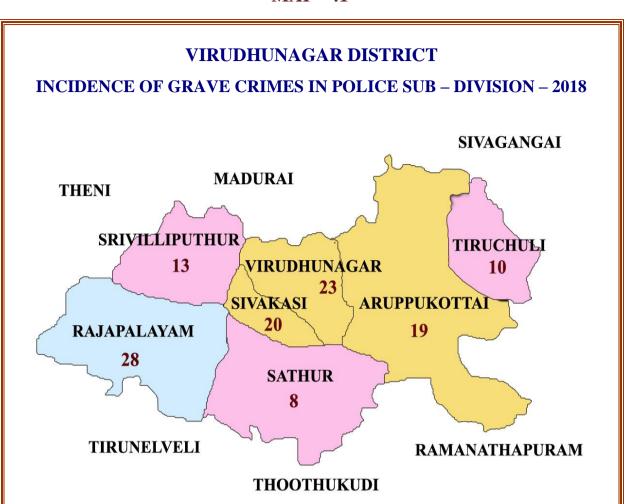
VILLUPURAM DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIMES IN POLICE SUB – DIVISION – 2018 KANCHEEPURAM GINGEE TIRUVANNAMALAI 17 **TINDIVANAM** 10 KOTTAKUPPAM VILLUPURAM **THIRUKOILUR** 19 21 **PONDICHERY** ULUNDURPET **BAY** KALLAKURICHI **OF** 21 **BENGAL CUDDALORE SALEM DISTRICT PROFILES PROPERTY OFFENCES GRAVE CRIMES** Population : 38.60 Lakh **Detection 84 %** Murder **56** Area : 7250.01 Sq.Kms Recovery 84 % Murder for gain 3 Sub Division : 7 **Percentage of Grave** Dacoity 3 PS : 49 **Crimes to IPC** Robbery **30** AWPS : 7 1.1 **Grave Burglary** 6 **Grave Theft Traffic PS** : 7 8 TIW **Total** 106



16 - 25 26 - 35Upto 15 36 - 4546 - 55 Above 56

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2018 AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE)

	AND % VARIATION (HEAD WISE) WYARIATION IN								
S.NO	CRIME HEAD	2016	2017	2018	2018 OVER 2017				
(1)	(1) (2)		(4)	(5)	(6)				
(i) PRO	(i) PROPERTY CRIMES								
1	MURDER FOR GAIN	3	2	3	50.00				
2	DACOITY	3	2	1	-50.00				
3	PREP.&ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY	0	0	0					
4	ROBBERY	77	45	46	2.22				
5	BURGLARY	116	140	105	-25.00				
6	THEFT	187	191	166	-13.09				
	TOTAL	386	380	321	-15.53				
(ii) VIOL	LENT CRIMES								
7	MURDER	42	47	58	23.40				
8	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	62	52	55	5.77				
9	C.H.NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	1	3	3	0.00				
10	HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT	18	416	527	26.68				
11	RIOTS	62	50	56	12.00				
	TOTAL	185	568	699	23.06				
(iii) CRI	ME AGAINST WOMEN								
12	RAPE	14	3	18	500.00				
13	DOWRY DEATH	0	2	0	-100.00				
14	MOLESTATION	14	9	11	22.22				
15	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0					
16	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND & RELATIVES	18	21	11	-47.62				
17	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF WOMEN & GIRLS	17	5	6	20.00				
	TOTAL	64	40	46	15.00				
(iv) OTH	HERS								
18	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION OF OTHERS	7	1	3	200.00				
19	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST	0	3	0	-100.00				
20	ARSON	10	3	12	300.00				
21	CHEATING	103	59	98	66.10				
22	COUNTERFEITING	1	0	2					
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	3284	2711	2808	3.58				
	TOTAL	3405	2777	2923	5.26				
	TOTAL (i+ii+iii+iv)	4040	3765	3989	5.95				
	TOTAL SLL CASES	7293		10924					



DISTRICT PROFILES			PROPERTY OFFENCES	GRAVE CRIMES		
Population	:	21.66 Lakh	Detection 80 %	Murder	:	58
Area	:	4240.07 Sq.Kms	Recovery 76 %	Murder for gain	:	3
Sub Division	:	7	Percentage of Grave	Dacoity	:	1
PS	:	48	Crimes to IPC	Robbery	:	45
AWPS	:	6	3.0	Grave Burglary	:	10
Traffic PS	:	7		Grave Theft	:	4
TIW	:	0		Total	:	121

